

# 中国 陶瓷

五洲传播出版社

# CHINESE CERAMICS

中国民间工艺





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## 中国陶瓷

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远在距今六、七千年的新石器时代，中华民族的先民们就已学会熟练的制作陶器。中国的装饰艺术、绘画、雕塑、诗词、音乐、舞蹈、戏曲、杂技、书法都能在陶瓷艺术中找到各自的踪迹，其影响一直延续到现代。

中国在新石器时代就有了多种陶器，公元前16世纪至公元前11世纪，在中国的商代，制陶业更有普遍的发展，出土的文物表明，当时的陶器有碗、钵、罐、盆、壶、豆和高等器形。由于用途不同及地区、文化的差异，虽然式样千姿百态，但都能体现出实用性和艺术性的结合。在陶器的造型、色彩、装饰方面已具有一定的审美观念，影响着后代的陶瓷器皿制作。我们现在生活中常用的各种器皿，其基本形制大部分是从那时流传下来的。

古代陶器的造型来源，呈现出多种状况：有的模拟大自然植物的造型，如很多碗、瓶、壶摹仿葫芦瓜的外形或截取其某一部分加以利用，一些陶罐

的边沿，摹仿荷叶的波状叶进行处理，有的陶瓶摹仿竹筒的形状。大自然盛产的瓜、果、竹、木及花卉，都是先民们陶器造型取之不尽的创作灵感源泉。

也有的陶器是模拟动物造型，如猪形水壶、小鸟形陶壶、鱼形陶壶和陶鸮鼎等；有的则利用动物作为器盖的器纽或部件，增加了器具的装饰美感。

中国古陶器造型的一个显著特点是注重器具的实用性。为了食品的保存和加热，器盖的把手有传热低，端取方便的特点；为了便于炊煮，在罐、钵之类器物上加三足，衍变成为鼎、鬲之类的炊具；为了加大受热面积，缩短炊煮时间，三足由实足改为空足。人们根据生活的需要，逐步改善和创造不同的器皿的造型，提高制作的精度。

中国陶瓷分为陶与瓷两部分。中国不仅是全世界最早使用陶器的国家之一，而且是全世界瓷器的发明地。中国最早的瓷器是在烧制陶器的基础上，经过了原始瓷器长期经验积累之后于东汉（公元25年~220年）出现。瓷器与陶器的主要区别在于原材料使用和烧制温度的不同。陶器是用粘土在 $800^{\circ}\text{C}$ ~ $1100^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的温度中烧制而成；而瓷器则必须用高岭土制作，表面上釉，在 $1200^{\circ}\text{C}$ ~ $1400^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的高温下烧制。瓷器胎体硬度高，半透明，耐腐蚀，易清洗，容易制作成为各种不同的器型以满足人们的生活



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需要，故而很快取代铜器和漆器，成为人们日常生活起居中重要的用品。魏晋南北朝及隋唐时期（公元220年~960年），制瓷业有了很大的发展，以浙江越窑为代表的瓷窑多烧制如湖水般晶莹的青瓷，青瓷是因在瓷器表面敷有一层透明或半透明的青釉而得名，是我国出现最早而且影响时间最长的一个瓷种。河南、河北一带的瓷窑多烧制洁白无瑕的白瓷，白瓷以邢窑当代表。一时形成了当时瓷器生产的“南青北白”的基本趋势。彩瓷是唐代（公元618年~907年）出产的新品种，俗称“唐三彩”，唐代以瓷器作为一种重要商品同外国进行贸易交往，在“丝绸之路”之后出现了著名的“陶瓷之路”，对传播中华文明起到了巨大的作用，中国制瓷技术也由此传向世界各国，为人类文明的进步作出了巨大的贡献。

宋代（960年~1279年）是我国陶瓷史上最兴盛的时期，当时名窑遍布南北各地，有“官窑”、“民

窑”之分。官窑是官办的专为宫廷生产御用瓷器的窑场，瓷器富丽典雅，花饰细密繁缛，最有名的五大官窑，为定窑、汝窑、官窑、哥窑和钧窑。民窑生产的瓷主要是民用，风格朴实健美，成本较低。宋代民窑最有特色的当指北方的“兹州窑”和南方的“吉州窑”。景德镇更以“瓷名冠天下”。随后的元、明、清三个朝代（1206年~1911年），出现了诸如青花、釉里红、斗彩、古彩、粉彩、珐琅彩，色釉等名瓷。形成了：“工匠来八方，器成天下走”的鼎盛格局。瓷器作为商品广泛渗透在社会经济生活各方面，对当时的经济发展、社会风俗演变有着生动的映照，有极为重要的文化价值和艺术价值。

中国民间瓷器主要以盘、碗、杯、罐、瓶为主，还有瓷枕和玩具，其风格清新洒脱，线条生动流利，釉色丰富，装饰主题多为花鸟、山水、人物故事和现实生活中的一些小景（如纳凉、扑蝶、钓鱼、婴戏等）、动物及谚语、诗歌等“福寿康宁”，“长命富贵”等吉祥语也可入画。此外还有一种以假借谐音的文字和植物连用的手法，如以鱼寓余（“吉庆有余”），蝙蝠谐音福（“五蝠捧寿”），以石榴象征多子，以鸳鸯表示爱情等。取材十分广泛多样，不拘一格，反映了人们追求美好生活，祈求安宁幸福的愿望。

周林一

1999年7月



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As early as in the Neolithic Age about 6,000 to 7,000 years ago, Chinese ancestors have mastered the technique of making pottery. Many art forms of China such as the decoration, drawing, sculpture, poetry, music, dance, drama, acrobatics and calligraphy can all find their tracks in the art of ceramics, whose influence continue into modern times.

China had produced much pottery in the Neolithic Age. From the 16th century B.C. to 11th century B.C. in the Shang Dynasty, the pottery making was further developed. Cultural relics unearthed are in various shapes such as the bowl, pot, vase, basin, bottle, stemmed cup and tripod. Though used for different purposes and produced in different regions, these pottery combine finely the practical and artistic values. The ideas in the form, color and decoration are still influencing the making of pottery vessels in later generations.



Today, most vessels are still in the form as in ancient times.

The form of ancient pottery originated from life. Some were imitation of plants. For example, some bowls, bottles and pots were made into the shape of a gourd or part of it; some pottery pots were designed with a lotus-leaf edge; and some pottery bottles imitated the bamboo. All melons, fruits, bamboo, trees, flowers and plants can be the source of inspiration for ancient pottery makers.

Some pottery were imitation of animals, such as the pig-shaped kettle, bird and fish like pots and osprey tripod. Sometimes, the cover or other parts of a pottery vessel would be made into the shape of animals to make the vessel more beautiful.

One of the striking features of ancient Chinese ceramics is the importance attached to the functions of these vessels. To preserve and heat food easily, the handles of vessels often use materials conducting heat slowly and can be easily held. To facilitate cooking, three feet are added to a pot or vase, thus coming up such vessels as tripod. To enlarge the area of heating and shorten the time of cooking, the three solid feet were changed into hollow ones. To meet the demand of life, people created various forms of containers and improved the exquisiteness of them.

Chinese ceramics are divided into two parts: pottery and porcelain. China is not only one of the first countries to use pottery, but also the birthplace of porcelain.



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Chinese porcelain first appeared in the Eastern Han Dynasty (25~220). Major differences between pottery and porcelain lie in the raw materials used and temperature of baking. The pottery is baked from clay under the temperature from 800C to 1100C; while the porcelain is made from kaolin and glazed and baked under the temperature from 1200C to 1400C. The porcelain usually has a hard body, which is transparent, corruption-resisting and can be easily cleaned, so it is made into diversified forms and soon replaced the bronze ware and lacquer ware. Throughout the Three Kingdoms, Jin Dynasties, Northern and Southern Dynasties and Sui and Tang dynasties (220~960), the porcelain making industry developed greatly. One of the earliest and most influential porcelains in China is the celadon produced in the Yue Kiln of Zhejiang Province. The lake water-like celadon is usually transparently or translucently blue glazed. Kilns in Henan and Hebei provinces often produces spotless white

porcelain. The Xing Kiln is the representative of such a kind. People at that time summarized such a trend as "Blue (porcelain) in the South and white (porcelain) in the North". The famous "Tri-Colored Glazed Porcelain" emerged in the Tang Dynasty (618~907), which became an important commodity in the trade with foreign countries. Following the "Silk Road", therefore, came up the "Pottery and Porcelain Road", which helped the propagation of Chinese civilization. Chinese technology in making porcelain was thus spread to the world, contributing a lot to the progress of human civilization.

The porcelain industry came to its prime in the Song Dynasty (960~1279), when famous kilns were scattered around the country. These kilns were divided into official and non-official ones. The official kilns especially produced porcelains for royal courts, which were sumptuous, elegant and elaborately decorated. The most famous kilns of this kind are Dingyao, Ruyao, Guanyao, Geyao and Junyao. The non-official kilns mainly produced simple and inexpensive porcelains used by common people. The Cizhou kiln in the North and Jizhou kiln in the South have the most distinguishing features. Jingdezhen is known around the world for its porcelain.

Later in the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties (1206~1911), porcelain craftsmen traveled all over China, who produced many famous works. As a commodity, porcelain penetrated deep into all social and economic lives of people and vividly



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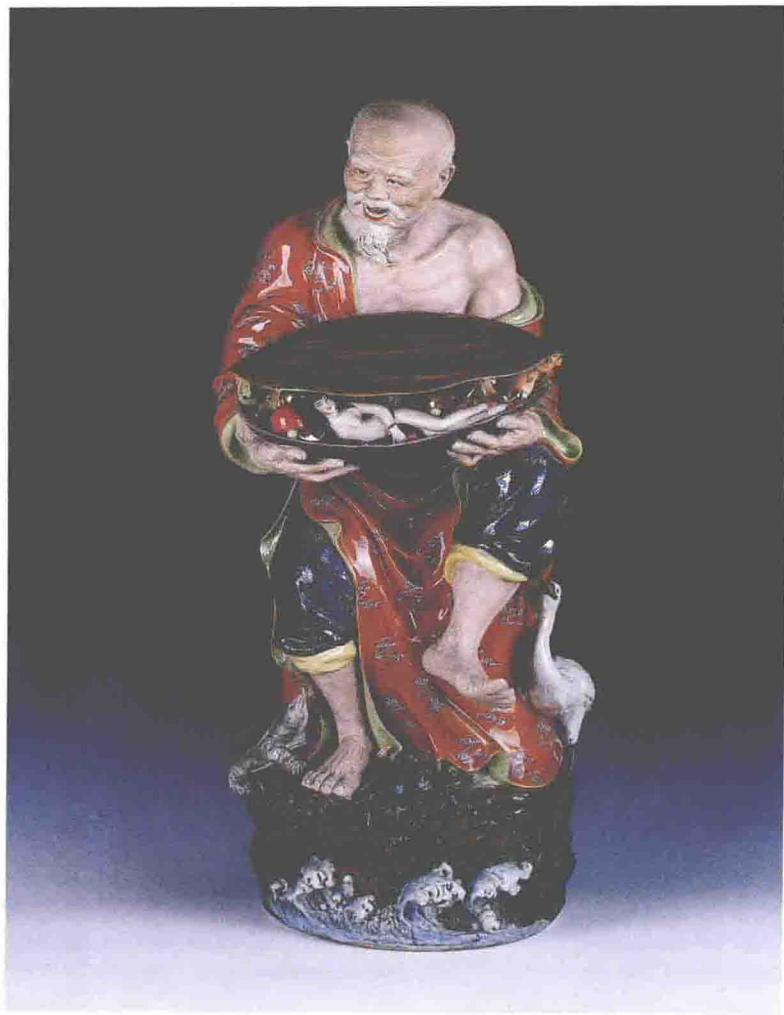
depicted the economic development and social customs at that time. Therefore, the cultural and artistic values of porcelain could not be ignored.

Ancient Chinese porcelains include plate, bowl, cup, pot and vase as well as pillow and toy. They all have a fine style, fluent lines and rich colors. The subjects depicted are always flowers, birds, mountains and rivers, personages and stories and some scenes in real life (for instance, enjoying the cool, catching butterflies, fishing and baby playing), animals and some proverbs and poems with auspicious characters such as "happiness", "longevity", "health" and "wealth". The subjects are widely selected but do not stick to one pattern. They reflect people's aspiration for a fine life and peace and happiness.

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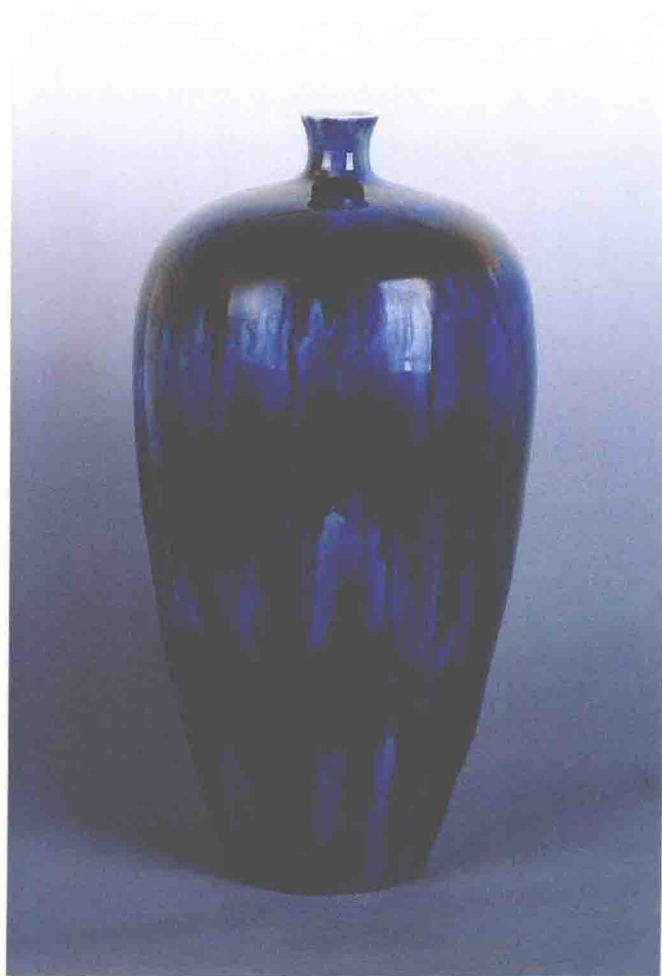
人物·和尚  
Figure: Monk



童趣

Children's interest





瓷瓶·梦

A porcelain vase: Dream



弥勒佛  
Maitreya