

中国红 CHINESE RED

# Ancient Tea Sets

# 老茶具

文铮◎编著



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## 老茶具

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(本版图书凡印刷、装订错误可及时向承印厂调换)

中国是茶的故乡，茶文化经过几千年的发展，已经成为了中国人血脉中的特殊印记。而作为茶文化的重要载体，茶具与茶文化共生、共存，共同发展，同样也具备了独特而深厚的文化内涵。爱茶的人，必然也爱那些古朴而美丽的老茶具。透过老茶具，可以体会到古人饮茶的生活情趣，今人与古人嗜茶的心也在这一刻相通、共鸣。



China is the home of tea. The tea culture has become a special mark in Chinese people in the past thousands years. Tea sets are an important carrier of tea culture. Appearing together with tea culture, existing and developing along, teaware also has special and profound culture connotation. Those who love tea must also be interested in the simple, unsophisticated and beautiful old teaware. We could feel the lifestyle of those ancient people who enjoyed drinking tea. People at present can also have the same feelings for tea as ancient people.

When did the first tea set come out? What are the differences between teawares in ancient times and today? Why did people in the

中国第一件专用的茶具是什么时候产生的？古人使用的茶具和今天又有什么不同？宋代人为什么偏爱黑釉盏？紫砂壶为什么在明清时期大行其道？为了令读者对中国老茶具有一个全面的了解，本书详细介绍了老茶具的发展历史，以及各种材质老茶具的基本知识。希望读者能够在了解中国老茶具的同时，体味纯正的中国味道，领略博大的中国文化。

Song Dynasty prefer black-glazed bowl? Why were purple clay teapots so popular in the Ming and the Qing Dynasties? In order to present readers with an overall idea of old Chinese teawares, this book introduces the history of traditional teawares and the basic knowledge of their different materials in detail. We hope as readers know more about traditional Chinese teawares, they can also understand true Chinese taste and appreciate this culture.



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# 茶俗与茶具的发展

## The Development of Tea Customs and Teawares

茶具是中国人使用的历史最悠久的日用器具之一。几千年来，随着制茶技术、饮茶习俗和茶文化的发展，茶具在材质、器形、种类上也发生着相应的变化。

Teaware is one of the daily utensils that Chinese people have used for a long time. With the development of tea making techniques, tea customs and tea culture, teaware has changed correspondingly in materials, shapes and types in the past thousands years.





## > 唐代以前的茶俗与茶具

众所周知，中国是茶的故乡。茶树原本是一种野生的植物，最初人类并不知道它的功能与用途。新石器时代晚期，中国人最早发现了茶叶并开始了饮茶的历史。



• 神农氏画像  
Portrait of Shen Nong

## > Tea Customs and Teawares before the Tang Dynasty

China is well-known as the hometown of tea. The tea tree was originally a wild plant and people did not know its functions and uses at the beginning. In the late stage of the Neolithic Period, Chinese people were the first to discover tea and thus began the history of tea drinking.

There is a legend about the origin of the tea custom. It is said that in the primitive society about 5000 years ago, there was Shen Nong, a leader of a Central Plains tribe. He invented ploughs and plowshares for farming and taught people to grow food. He was the first to discover herbal medicine and help people to heal wounds. Naturally, Shen Nong was also the first person to discover tea. He found out that this plant was not only delicately scented, but also had the function of thirsty quenching, mind refreshing, urine



关于饮茶习俗的起源，还有一个传说。据说在距今5000多年前的原始社会，中原有位部落首领，被称为“神农氏”，他最早发明了耕地用的耒耜，教会人们种植粮食；

inducing and detoxicating...This is just a legend, but it reflects the fact that Chinese people discovered and used tea thousands of years ago.

People began to settle down and make potteries in the era of Shen Nong. At that time, they only realized the medicinal value of tea, so they often simply chewed them. Therefore, there was no teaware for special use then.

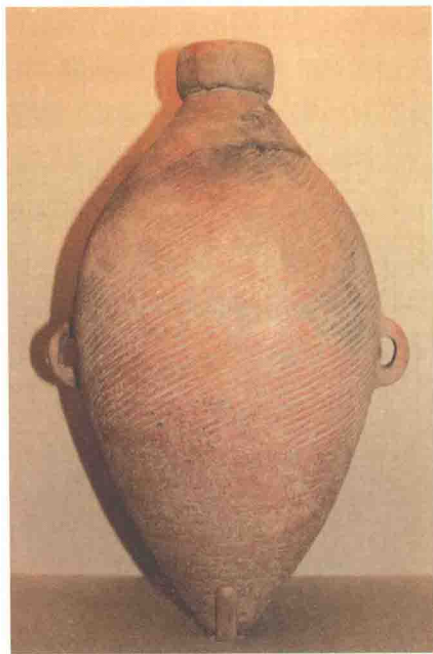


#### • 云南镇沅千家寨茶树王

云南镇沅县千家寨遗址北部约2公里处的原始密林中，有上万亩的散生野生茶树林，其中一株高18.5米、胸围2.82米的野茶茶树，据考证已有2700年的树龄，是迄今发现最古老的野茶树，堪称稀世之宝。

The king of Tea trees in Qian Jia Village, Zhenyuan County, Yunnan Province

In the primitive forest two kilometers from the Qian Jia Village Site, Huan County, Yunnan Province, there are thousands of scattered and wild tea trees. One of them is a wild tea tree with the height of 18.5 meters and the perimeter of 2.82 meters. 2700-year-old and an absolutely rare treasure, it is the oldest wild tea tree discovered yet.



#### • 仰韶文化小口尖底陶瓶（新石器时代晚期）

Small mouth, pointed bottomed ceramic bottle from Yang Shao Culture (late period of Neolithic Period)

他最早发现了草药，帮人治病疗伤。当然，神农氏也是最早发现茶叶的人。他发现这种植物不仅味道清香，还能解渴生津、提神醒脑，并有利尿解毒的作用……这虽然只是个传说，但反映出中国人发现与利用茶叶的历史至今已有数千年。

神农氏的时代，人们已经开始制造陶器，并过上了相对稳定的定居生活。当时人们对茶的认识仅停留在药用价值的阶段，通常是简单地咀嚼食用，因此还谈不上使用专用的茶具。新石器时代的陶罐、陶钵，可以看成是茶具的源头，因为古人除咀嚼茶叶这一种方法外，也有可能把茶叶和其它蔬菜一起混煮或混用。直到今天，中国云南省西双版纳的基诺族的餐桌上还有凉拌茶这道传统菜肴。



• 陶碗（战国）

Ceramic bowl (Warring States Period 475 B.C.-221 B.C.)

Ceramic pots and bowls in Neolithic Period can be taken as the origin of teaware, because besides chewing tea, ancient people might cook and use it with other vegetables. Even today, the Jino ethnic minority in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, also has this traditional cold dish.

In the Shang and the Zhou Dynasties (1600 B.C.-256 B.C.), historical books did not record much about tea. Only a few mentioned that people in Ba Shu area (now Sichuan Province) grew tea trees and offered tea as tribute to the Emperor of Zhou. In addition, Ba Shu area is also the origin to take tea as a drink. In the late time of the Warring States Period (about 221 B.C.), the Qin State defeated Ba Shu, and then tea popularized through the country.

From the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) to the period of the Three Kingdoms and the Southern and Northern Dynasties (220-589), there were more records about the use of tea. People had very different ways of drinking tea at that time. Fresh tea leaves would be smashed, dried and mixed with rice cream to solidify. Then they were reserved as tea cakes. When people wanted to drink tea, they should bake the tea cake till





商周时期（前1600—前256），史籍中关于茶叶的记载并不多，只是零星地提到巴蜀一带（现四川省境内）种植茶树，巴人曾把茶叶作为贡品献给周天子。而且，将茶作为饮料，也是始于巴蜀地区。战国末期（前221年左右），秦灭巴蜀以后，茶才在全国逐渐普及开来。

从汉代（前206—公元220）到三国两晋南北朝（220—589），关于用茶的记载开始多起来。那时人们的饮茶方式同现在有很大的区别。鲜茶叶采下来后，要捣碎、烘干，并且加入米膏之类的食物使之凝固，制成茶饼备用。每次饮用前，要先把茶饼放在火上烤成赤红色，然后捣成粉末，放入容器中，再注入开水冲饮，有时还要加入

it became red, smash it to powder and then put it in containers. People drank tea by mixing them with boiling water and sometimes put scallion and ginger as seasonings. They had special teawares to make tea cakes, bake tea, smash tea or drink it. The most important teaware was the tea bowl, and there was the tea bowl base at that time. It is worth mentioning that there were a number of ceramic and porcelain teawares in this period, especially celadon teaware from Yue Kiln. This is because the prosperous development of Yue Kiln in the southern part of China. Celadon from the South



#### • 越窑青瓷鸽形杯（西晋）

Celadon tea cup with dove pattern from Yue Kiln (Western Jin Dynasty 265-316)



#### • 青瓷盏托（东晋）

东晋时越窑生产的青瓷盏托，釉色滋润如玉，釉面经过近2000年时间的浸淫而微微有细小开片。当时的盏和托盘是粘连在一起的，如此设计的优点是喝茶时盏不易滑脱。

Celadon bowl and base (Eastern Jin Dynasty 317-420)

The celadon bowl and base from Yue Kiln in the Eastern Jin Dynasty (317-420) were glazed like jade. After nearly 2000 years, the glazed surface has minor hacking. The bowl and base were stuck together at that time. This design keeps the bowl from falling from the base when tea is served.



葱、姜之类的调味品。而制茶饼、烤茶、碾茶以至饮用，都有了相应的茶具，其中最主要的茶具就是茶碗，并且已出现了茶盏托。值得一提的是，陶瓷茶具，特别是越窑青瓷茶具在这一时期大量出现。分析原因，是同这一时期南方越窑的繁荣发展分不开的，南方青瓷在中国古陶瓷的发展史上具有举足轻重的作用。瓷器的耐高温、光润的釉面以及易清洗的特点，相对陶器来说，其优势明显凸现，所以得到越来越多的人接受。不仅上层贵族接受它，下层百姓也是把瓷器作为日常生活不可或缺的器皿，所以这个阶段以陶瓷制作的茶碗、茶盏托才会大量出现。

plays an important role in the history of traditional Chinese porcelains. Porcelain is heat-resistant, has a smooth glaze and is easy to wash. Compared with ceramic utensils, porcelains have more advantages and are accepted by more people. Not only the upper noble people liked them, but also common people took them as necessary daily utensils. Therefore, there appeared a large number of ceramic and porcelain tea bowls and bases.

## 开片

开片，本为瓷器釉面的一种自然开裂现象，原是瓷器烧制过程中出现的失误和缺陷。但人们发现釉面布满裂纹有一种特殊的美感，并逐渐掌握了釉面开裂的规律，故意制出了开片釉（即裂纹釉），使其成为了瓷器的一种特殊装饰。宋代的汝窑、官窑、哥窑都有这种开片产品，以哥窑产品最为著名。开片釉按颜色分有鳝血、金丝铁线、浅黄鱼子纹；按形状分有网形纹、梅花纹、细碎纹等。

## Hacking

Hacking, a natural phenomenon of glazed porcelain surface cracking used to be formed by mistake and was a defect in the process of firing porcelains. However, people noticed that the glazed surface had a special kind of beauty with cracks, so they began to learn to make Hacking Glaze (Cracked Glaze) on purpose as a unique decoration of porcelains. In the Song Dynasty (960-1279), *Ru* Kiln, Official Kiln and *Ge* Kiln all had these Hacking products, among which *Ge* Kiln was the most famous one. Hacking glaze is categorized by color as eel blood, gold and iron wire, and light yellow fish egg lines, while by shape there are the web pattern, the plum blossom, and broken bits patterns.



### • 仿哥釉碗（清）

宋代以后，哥窑瓷器在历代都有仿烧，被称为“仿哥釉”，但在艺术效果上无一能与宋代哥窑相媲美。

Imitated *Ge* Kiln glazed bowl (Qing Dynasty 1644-1911)

After the Song Dynasty, every dynasty imitated porcelains from *Ge* Kiln. These imitations are called "Imitated *Ge* Kiln". However, none of them can match the artistic effect of those from *Ge* Kiln in the Song Dynasty (960-1279).





## > 唐代的茶俗与茶具

唐代是一个相当开放的历史时期，经过开国几代帝王的励精图治，到了开元、天宝年间（713—756），大唐的物质财富达到鼎盛期。人们生活富裕，对精神生活的需求日益加剧，此时的饮茶已不仅仅停留在粗放式解渴、药饮的层面，而是追求艺术化的过程，也就是后人所说的“品饮阶段”。

### 唐人的煮茶习俗

唐代的茶叶种植面积大增，产量也大幅度提高。由于南北气候悬殊，在不同的地理、气候环境下，各地生产的茶叶质量也不尽相同，通过时人的评比，产生了不少名茶。由于茶叶产量以及消费量的上升，朝廷也开始把茶作为征税的重

## > Tea Customs and Teawares in the Tang Dynasty

The Tang Dynasty (618-907) is a relatively open period in ancient China. After the hard work of several dynasty founders, the Tang reached the height of great material wealth in Kaiyuan and Tianbao periods (713-756). People lived a prosperous life, so they had an increasing pursuit for spiritual life. In this period, drinking tea did not only mean roughly satisfying thirst or for medication. It became a process of pursuing art, which was also named by later generations as the “tasting period”.

### The Custom of Tea Making in the Tang Dynasty

People in the Tang Dynasty grew more tea than before, and there saw a great



要对象，茶税，成为唐代的一项重要财政收入。同时朝廷在顾渚（今江西宜兴）设立贡茶院，专门派人监督加工贡茶。最好的茶叶都集中由皇室控制，如果当时官员政绩颇佳或是做出了特殊贡献，以及外邦来朝，都会受到大唐天子的赐茶礼遇。

相对而言，唐人饮茶的程序比我们现代人复杂得多，从另一方面说，也艺术得多。这主要是由茶叶的加工方法不同决定的。唐代的茶



• 白釉茶炉及茶釜（唐）

因唐代的饮茶方式以烹煮为主，所以茶釜是当时的一种重要茶具。

White-glazed tea stove and boiler (Tang Dynasty 618-907)

Since people in the Tang Dynasty mainly boiled or fried tea, tea boiler was an important teaware at that time.

increase in tea output. Due to the big difference of weather in northern and southern parts of China, the qualities of tea in different places varied a lot under different geographical and climatic conditions. High quality teas stood out after people's comparison and assessment. The imperial court began to take tea as an important object to collect tax as its output and consumption rose. Tea tax was a main source of state revenue. At the same time, the imperial court opened Tribute Tea Station in Guzhu (now Yixing, Jiangxi Province) and dispatched officials to monitor the processing of tribute tea. The best teas were all controlled by the royal family. If officials performed outstandingly in work, or when foreign guests made state visits, the emperor would award them with tea.

People in the Tang Dynasty had a relatively sophisticated process of drinking tea. In other words, their way of drinking tea has more sense of art. This is mainly decided by different ways of making tea. Cake tea is the main form then. People paid particular attention to “boiling” or “frying” their tea. Lu Yu, the sage of tea, recorded 28 teawares for different uses in *The Classic of Tea*.