

世界陶瓷

人类不同文明和 多元文化在交融中延异的 土与火的艺术

(第一卷)

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陶瓷乃"水火既济而土合",可谓土与火的艺术。土,遍及各地,可谓万物之本;火,焚朽催新,可视自然之魂。土火交融,烧结成器,供人实用,还可观赏,展露着人类创造性的无穷智慧,留存着物态化的人之万般情愫。

然而,循着历史的轨迹,找出土、火烧结物近万年以来在世界各地产生、发展、演化的进程,揭示它们不同的文化表征,寻求它们与人类文明的关联,虽说有益却很艰难。说其艰难,并非单指获取和梳理这样庞大的资料,难免会挂一漏万,更是指这种努力能否被人理解和认同。

我们把土制的盆盆罐罐与文明相连,将陶工们的劳作与文化挂钩,或许有小题大作之嫌。谈到文明和文化,人们必然想到火药、指南针、造纸、印刷术,而同样让我们自豪的瓷器的发明,却因其是土与火的烧结物,往往不被看重。应该说火药能够克敌制胜,但当初更是庆典礼仪振奋人心的放鞭炮和放烟花;指南针已经帮助人类征服了海洋,而最初却是人们因敬畏自然,而在破土造物之前测试风水的仪器;纸和印刷术传播知识,但据说当初更是为了寻求心灵慰藉印佛经而用。至于目前土与火的烧结物已成航天器上必用的重要零件,似乎显示了它的更大价值,但它毕竟更多地与人们日常生活相关。无论文明如何演进或发展,陶瓷制品服务于普通生活这一基本事实从未发生根本改变。具体而言,一是实用,二是观赏,或二者兼有。似乎基于它的观赏性,人们称之为陶瓷艺术,并因此纳入艺术范畴。

艺术一词出现在近代,已成精英文化的专指。因为它标示着艺术作品与艺术家互为依托,从而形成感人的形式和独特的面貌,供人欣赏和令人愉悦,显示特定的精神价值。在这一意义上才能称作品为艺术作品,称作者为艺术家。而出于无名陶工之手的陶瓷制品,以及特

定时期基本定型的器物形态和相对稳定的纹样装饰,却主要是生产方 式或生活方式所决定的。虽说它们同样可以供人观赏和愉悦,以至曾 为艺术家们提供了营养源。但是,也许基于生产或生活的原因,使得 土与火的烧结物始终保持平凡和实用的本色,也因此与纯粹艺术拉大 了距离。

其实功用形态的陶瓷造型和赏心悦目的纹样装饰、却积淀着更为 久远和深刻的文化内涵,凝结着高超技能所赋予它的美感形式。它是 艺术,又超越艺术。人类学家和美学家已经指出,抽象简洁的陶瓷造 型,包含着各类艺术不可或缺的韵律、节奏、体量、尺度,构筑了视 觉艺术必须具备的形式基础。而不断变化着的陶瓷纹样,却蕴含着人 类文明特有的文化内容, 展现着近乎永恒的艺术魅力。显然, 土与火 的烧结物除了物质上的实用功能之外, 还是人类精神活动的物质载 体。或者说基于物质和精神的双重作用, 使之成为一种特殊的艺术形 态。

随着文明的演进和生活的变化,陶瓷艺术必然出现新的样式或面 貌,但从未减弱其物质和精神的密切联系。虽说陶瓷艺术的作者,在 过去常常是群体,并且是以产品的形式由集体分工完成的,以至 "物"的因素如此稳固,毋宁说它自身就是"物"。但是,作为一种人 造"物",不单是"物"的存在,还包含人在动态中掌握和驾驭陶瓷 材料、陶瓷工艺、陶瓷烧成等复杂的物质对象和加工物质的技艺过 程。于是,土与火的烧结物体现了人与人的协作、人与物的联系、科 学与艺术的交融、实用和审美的合一。人们完全可以说陶瓷艺术其实 是自然物质与人类精神的完美结合,是一种不应脱离现实生活的更具 普遍性的艺术形式。正是这种物质与精神或艺术与科学天衣无缝的结 合或交融, 才构成了土与火的艺术对于人类文明的根本价值。为此,

中国的陶瓷艺术已成中国古老文明的象征,国名也被外国人称之为 China,即瓷器之国。

应该指出,"艺术"和"科学"的区分,来自西方近代文明所主导的理性分类和专业分工。而严格分类和分工无疑加深了人们对各自专业精确认识的力度,也标志着艺术和科学趋于分离。尤其是科学技术迅猛发展,使得陶瓷生产已由手工制作单个产品,变成机械生产大批量产品。从科学技术的角度看,这无疑是巨大进步。于是,曾经先进于西方的中国制瓷业,被西方近代机械文明所超越。为此,从科技方面赶超西方就成必然的头等大事。然而,人们往往偏向物质性的先进手段,常常无视物质产品的精神价值,尤其是手工技艺被人看作落后而轻视并逐渐丢弃。

这使我记起《庄子·外篇·天地第十二》讲述的一个故事:"子贡南游于楚,反于晋,过汉阴,见一丈人方将为圃畦,凿隧而入井,抱瓮而出灌,捐捐然用力甚多而见功寡。子贡曰:'有械于此,一日浸百畦,用力甚寡而见功多,夫子不欲乎?'为圃者卬而视之曰:'奈何?'曰:'凿木为机,后重前轻,挈水若抽,数如泆汤,其名为槔。'为圃者忿然作色而笑曰:'吾闻之吾师:"有机械者必有机事,有机事者必有机心。"机心存于胸中,则纯白不备;纯白不备则神生不定;神生不定者,道之所不载也。吾非不知,羞而不为也。'子贡瞒然惭,俯而不对。"①这位老者虽说略显迂腐,却因担心"人性疏离",而以不应缺失的锲而不舍的毅力和行为,展现其"道德关怀"和"知行合一"的更大智慧。机械虽然为人提供了便利,但过分依赖机械的必然结果,人的心灵也会变得像机械一样冷漠,那将会多么可怕啊!

注:

①引自郭庆藩(清)《庄子集译》,中华书局 1961 年版。

长期以来,科技提高了生产力,极大地推动了社会发展的速度, 以至人们曾经普遍认为科学技术决定一切,而人类遗产中人文精神的 表述和手工文化,常常被当作不切实际的形而上学或过于劳累的肢体 操作,甚至看成落后保守加以批判,认为它们严重阻碍了中国的科学 进步,应该通通抛弃。努力赶超西方虽是当务之急,却不应失掉宝贵 的人文精神而扩大科学与艺术的裂痕。应该看到, 近代科技强调的理 性崇拜和冷漠意志,仅仅计算功利和效率,很少思考形而上的人文价 值,尤其是已经淡化的直接体悟人性而参与工艺实践的过程。以至造 成人性缺失。当今的世界,"科学技术的发明创造,产生5万枚核弹 头; 工业化经济导致各大洲的生态灭绝; 财富和服务的社会分配产生 1 亿贫困而饥馑的众生。一个无可争辩的事实是:人类作为一个物种 和一个星球,正处于可怕的境地"。 ⑤与此相反, 当今的一部分文艺研 究和艺术创作则走向另一极端,极力鼓吹个性张扬或浮泛清谈,以致 流于诡秘猎奇而在民众眼中成为另类,这同样造成普遍人性的缺失。 基于上述认识,本书试图从人类文明的高度,努力挖掘人们普遍感到 习以为常的陶瓷制品及其工艺过程所蕴涵的文化表征, 历史地考证 "陶瓷文化"对于人类文明曾经意味着什么,发挥过什么样的有效作 用,以及它对当代文明的意义。从这层意义来说就绝非是小题大作 了。在当今信息社会里,电脑已经以强于机械百倍的效率,给人带来 工作和生活上更大的方便,但也出现一批整日沉浸于虚幻世界而不能 自拔的"电脑虫"。应该强调,电脑绝不能替代人脑,更不能取代手 的作用。只有实在的人脑支配下的手的操作,才能使我们不断地从虚 幻重返现实,充实自己的真实世界。为此,我们倡导"手工文化",以

注:

①布赖恩·斯温《宇宙的创造故事》

大众参与的方式重新复兴, 呼唤人文精神的普遍回归, 深刻体会《庄子》记录的警句所蕴含的深层意义。

历史上一切文化的发展都是平衡过程。即:物质与精神的平衡、 实用与审美的平衡、科学与艺术的平衡等等。任何失衡都会对人类至 高无上的自身生存和普遍人性造成威胁。

本书试图印证上述观念,进而在附注视觉的土与火的艺术中,找出多元文化相互交流却各自延异的发展历程。全书结构按照历史学分期法,分为四章:一、初始文明·原始信仰·陶器艺术的产生和发展;二、古典文明·神灵崇拜·陶器艺术的演化和拓展;三、中古文明·主流文化·陶瓷艺术的成熟与鼎盛;四、近现代文明·理性与个性·陶瓷艺术的繁荣与变革。在具体陈述时,将涉及陶瓷与科技、陶瓷与民族文化、陶瓷与政治经济、陶瓷与生活、陶瓷与审美等内容,并借用了考古学、无机化学、文化人类学、实践美学等有关知识和成果。

本书贯穿这样一个道理:人与物的亲和力,应是创造陶瓷艺术和其他设计艺术的基础。陶工们通过工艺实践,直接借助土、水、火,真实留住人的生命轨迹。对人而言,既是造物活动,又留文化印迹;既是自我体验,又要自我超越。在不失人性地造福人类的同时,体验人文价值,却超越人本主义,正像古人所说"上达天德",即人道与天道的合一,从中获得身心的满足,感知造化的神奇,品味人性的本真,呈现生活的价值。

本书暗含另一个观点:传统文化与文化传统并非相同的概念,应该区分,不能混淆。"传统文化"是指前人留下的遗产,不可再生,应该保护。但经不断积累、筛选、融会、积淀而成"文化传统",潜在着一种精神。虽说人们无法触摸"精神",却可感知,进而转化为文化的发达的根。就像埋在地下无法看到的植物赖以生存的根一样。

就此而言,前人创造的陶瓷艺术,或任何文化艺术形态,我们无法逾越,因为无从体验。但传承至今的文化传统,却是取之不尽用之不竭的资源。

文化的差异性决定了它的多元化,尤其在经济全球化的过程中, 更不能连带世界文化也一起趋同。因为一切文化的发展方向,必须建 立在自己民族的文化传统和现实基础上,进而不断加强文化间相互交 流,促成相互理解,形成不同文化各自价值的相互尊重和认同。本书 试将陶瓷艺术看作一种扩大了的"视觉文化",并从文化研究的角度 考证、分析和陈述陶瓷艺术在特定时空中的演化脉络。可以算作"视 觉文化"的个案研究,也仅仅为了激发人们对文化研究更多涉足 "物"的领域进行一次初步尝试。

2000年1月

Typh

于清华大学美术学院

Ceramics of the World By Prof.Chen Jinhai

Preface

Earth is the element that covers all land, and it is the foundation of all things. Fire not only burns dying wood but accelerates growth; it is the soul of nature. In antiquity, people observed: "Even a prairie fire cannot destroy the grass; it grows again when the spring breeze blows." Their view is proof that everything in nature is full of vitality.

When earth and fire are mingled to become ceramic wares, we can view and appreciate the new objects. The act of appreciation expresses an integration between substance and the human spirit, most especially the inexhaustible expressions of mankind's creativity Ceramics have also long retained ancient peoples' emotions transformed into substance.

Although useful, such notions do not necessarily make it easier to understand the history of ceramics worldwide, including, of course, ceramics' various origins, developments and improvements. Nor do they assist to reveal ceramics' different characteristics in various cultures, and to determine the relationship between ceramics and civilization. We have to admit that difficulties exist not only in controlling such a vast abundance of artefacts but also in establishing theoretical outlines that any large number of people can agree upon.

This study seeks to relate earthenware and porcelain to civilization, and to link the work of the potter with the culture in which he works. Standard discussions of Chinese civilization and culture invariably invoke the inventions of gunpowder, the compass, papermaking and printing. Ceramics, which depend on a process invented far ahead of all the others, gain far less attention. Is this because ceramics are made only of base earth? Consider also that, although gunpowder can destroy enemies and win victories, its original purpose was to ignite firecrackers and fireworks; even though the navigational function of the compass is to help people to master the oceans, its original purpose was to guide the geomancer; and, even if paper and printing have long functioned to communicate technological knowledge, their original purpose was to transmit Buddhist scriptures. By contrast, ceramics have remained closely related to people's daily lives, so that it is difficult to compare them on the same level as China's Four Great Inventions. However civilization may evolve, ceramics' basic functionality in the service of daily life never changes. But, whether their functions are practical, aesthetic or even both, ceramics are commonly de-

fined as products of the ceramic arts as well as included in any canon of the arts.

Some people think that the word "art" is restricted to "works of art", and, in defining such a notion, they cooperate with the artists who make such works. People enjoy and savour works of art because they have particular forms and specific intentions. In this sense, they may be considered as real works of art and their creators as artists. Pottery and porcelain wares were made by unknown potters. They seldom express the distinct individual characteristics of their creators in the way that say Qi Baishi and Picasso's paintings do – an irony since both painters assimilated much from the ceramic arts. Over long periods of time, the relatively unchanging shapes and decorative patterns of utensils were determined by the quite conservative factors of ceramics' means of production and their function in people's lives. This may account for the division between ceramics and pure art.

Indeed, the shapes and patterns in ceramics seem simple and even repetitive. However, they store long-held and profound cultural intentions. Their perfect forms drew on superb skills. As anthropologists and students of aesthetics point out, the abstract and simple shapes of ceramics embody rhyme schemes, rhythm, volume and measuxes that are the formal basics required by the visual arts. The most perfect patterns in ceramics were improved gradually over many generations, with the result that they include abundantly the intentions of civilization and the alluring aura of art. Obviously, ceramics do not function simply as material practice, for they are also carriers of mankind's spiritual aspirations. If we consider this dual embodiment of matter and spirit, ceramics comprise a highly specific kind of art.

As civilization evolved and new generations replaced old, the art of ceramics revealed new forms and features, but the close relationship between matter and spirit inherent in ceramics never weakened. The creators of ceramics were consistently a group of people who made pottery wares and porcelain by means of a division of labour. Thus, the material element of their productions is very stable, and indeed more prominent than the makers themselves. However, this material refers not only to an object's existence, but also to the dynamic processes of controlling pottery and porcelain, the skills needed to manipulate them. Therefore, ceramics express many things: cooperation between people, the relationship of mankind and matter, the fusion of science and art, and, not least, the combination of practice and appreciation. The ceramic arts are truly the perfect combination of natural matter and human spirit. Moreover, ceramics' artistic forms have never been far removed from people's daily lives. This key combination of matter and spirit—as well as science and art— is the real value of the ceramic arts within the history of mankind.

Thanks to this, the Chinese ceramic arts provide the symbol of China's ancient civilization. Not for nothing are ceramics named after the name of the country that foreign people call "China".

We should note that the concepts "art" and "science" came from the rational classification of modern western civilization. The classification is equally a separation of science from art. One of the results of science's rapid development has been the changes in ceramic production from the single hand—made product to the mechanized output of mass production. Considered scientifically and technologically, this change no doubt signals great progress. The Chinese ceramic industry, although for long far advanced beyond that of western countries, was quickly overtaken by the mechanizing ambitions of modern western civilization. During the modern era, it has remained an overriding Chinese goal to surpass western science and technology, and thus China has paid attention only to advancing the means of material production while neglecting the spiritual values that material productions, especially handicraft, also represet. In fact, handicraft is invariably regarded as a backward occupation and consequently discarded by its practitioners.

This imbalance brings to mind the famous story from Zhuangzi: "On his travels to the state of Chu, Zigong came back from Jin and passed along the southern bank of the Han river where be saw someone trying to raise crops. The planter had dug a well, and he was working a water jar to irrigate his fields. He was working hard but not very efficiently, so Zigong asked: "There is a kind of machine for this; since it can irrgate a lot of fields in one day, it is most efficient. Why don't you want to use it?" The planter looked up and asked: "How does it work?" Zigong said: "To make this machine with wood you need a light front end and a heavy rear. Then it can draw water easily. It is called a gao. " The planter was indignant and said dismissively: "My teacher once told me: if you have machines, you will have what machines produce; bat, if you have the products of machines, you will cetrtainly have machine-like heart. A machine -like heart in your chest will make you impure. And, if you are impure, you will have no peace of mind. Once you have no peace of mind, your own way(dao) will be lost to you. I know of the machine that you describe, but I don't think it is any good and I don't plan to use it. " Zigong felt quite ashamed, and, lowering his head, he could not reply. " Obviously, as this story relates, machines provide convenience, but absolute reliance on machines leads to a sort of death of the senses.

For a long time now, science has promoted the advantages of productive forces, and it has accelerated the rate of social development. People thus think that science can determine everything, believing also that anything from their cultural heritage belongs to a

metaphysical and necessarily impractical sphere without hope of advance and deserving only harsh criticism as a hindrance to the more general development of science. Of course, it is a pressing consideration that China keeps pace with the west, but at the same time we should not lose sight of spiritual sensibilities and thereby widen the gulf between science and art. In the modern world, "the invention and creation of science and technology produced fifty thousand nuclear warheads; the economy of industrialization has upset the ecological balance of several continents; the distribution of wealth and service reduce about a hundred million to poverty and starvation. The indisputable fact is: mankind as a species and the world are in a terrible plight." (Blaine: *The Story of Vniversal Creation*).

My book, then, attempts to explore the cultural intentions of pottery and porcelain products which people equate with the highest achievements of human civilization. My research concerns the culture of ceramics and its significance for human civilization; it explores what kind of effect ceramics have had in human history and what their status in modern civilization now is . It is no exaggeration to say that in today's information society, the efficiency of the computer is one hundred times greater than former mechanical aids. It creates even more convenience in the work and lives of millons, but many are now addicted to the unreal world that computers generate. It is very important that computers do not master human thinking and the action of human hands. Only the operation of thought can distinguish an unreal world from the real. For this reason, I advocate a rejuvenation of our handicraft culture in which people can take an active part. It may offer a return of the human spirit. Certainly, it will awaken us to a true understanding of the profound meaning of Zigong's experiences in the story from the *Zhuangzi*.

Cultural development is a process of balancing matter and spirit, practice and appreciation, and science and art. Once the balance is lost, human existence and human nature are threatened. The differences between cultures determine their diversity. Even today, in an age of economic globalization, the cultures of the world cannot be easily integrated, slmply because the developmental orientation of every kind of culture is founded on its own traditions and reality. Even so, different cultures can strengthen themselves through exchange as well as mutual understanding and respect. If my book can contribute to that aim, it will have achieved my original intention.

Chen Jinhai (刘谦功译)

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