

中国西部行 古城镇

ANCIENT TOWN in CHINA A PASSAGE to WESTERN CHINA PART I

主编：董科敏

Chief Editor: Dong Kemin



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陕西省

SHANXI PROVINCE

□ 陈炉 —— 一个沉睡千年的古瓷镇

Chenlu —— An Old Ceramic Town Slept for A Thousand Years

摄影：2002 ~ 2003 年

陈炉镇位于铜川市（旧称同官）东南 30 里之外的山巅之上，据明万历四十六年（1618 年）的《同官县志》记载“因陶炉陈列而得名”。自唐宋以来，这里是著名的耀州窑中心窑场，是陕西乃至西北最大的陶瓷生产基地，有“渭北瓷都”的美誉。

古镇 陈炉 Ancient Town Chenlu

On the mountain top, 30 li away in the southeast of Tongchuan city, lies an ancient town Chenlu. According to the record in Tongguan County Annals in 1618 there was a pottery furnace display, hence was the town named. It had been the central pottery yard in the famous Yao Prefecture Ceramics since Tang and Song dynasties, and was the largest in Shanxi Province, maybe the largest one in the northwest of China. The town was even called the capital of ceramics in northern Wei River.

交通：从西安汽车站乘车至铜川市，在铜川市二马路涵洞口乘面包车至陈炉镇。

住宿：陈炉陶瓷厂招待所或镇上居民家。

Transportation: Take bus from Xi'an to Tongchuan at Xi'an bus station, transfer microbus to Chenlu town at Han-Dong-Kou, Ermalu.

Accommodation: Stay in the Hostel of Chenlu Porcelain Factory, or local people's home.

交通示意图 Transportation Map







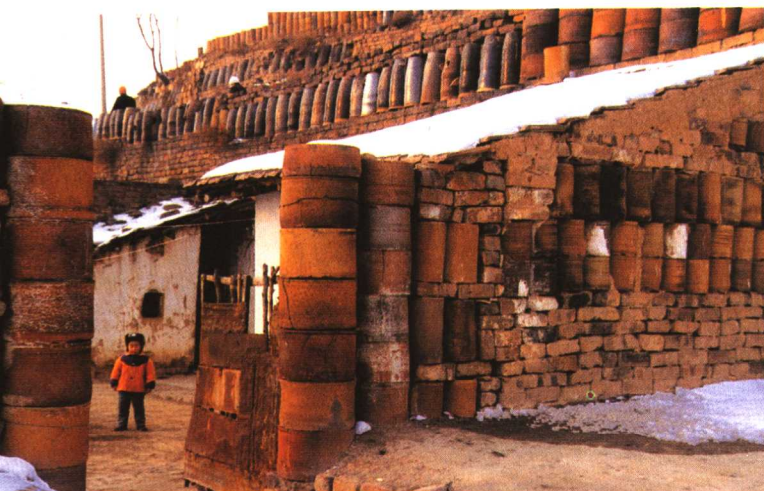
■ 依山筑窑的民居，自下而上，一层层，密如蜂房
Layer after layer civilian dwellings on hillside like wax cells in honeycomb



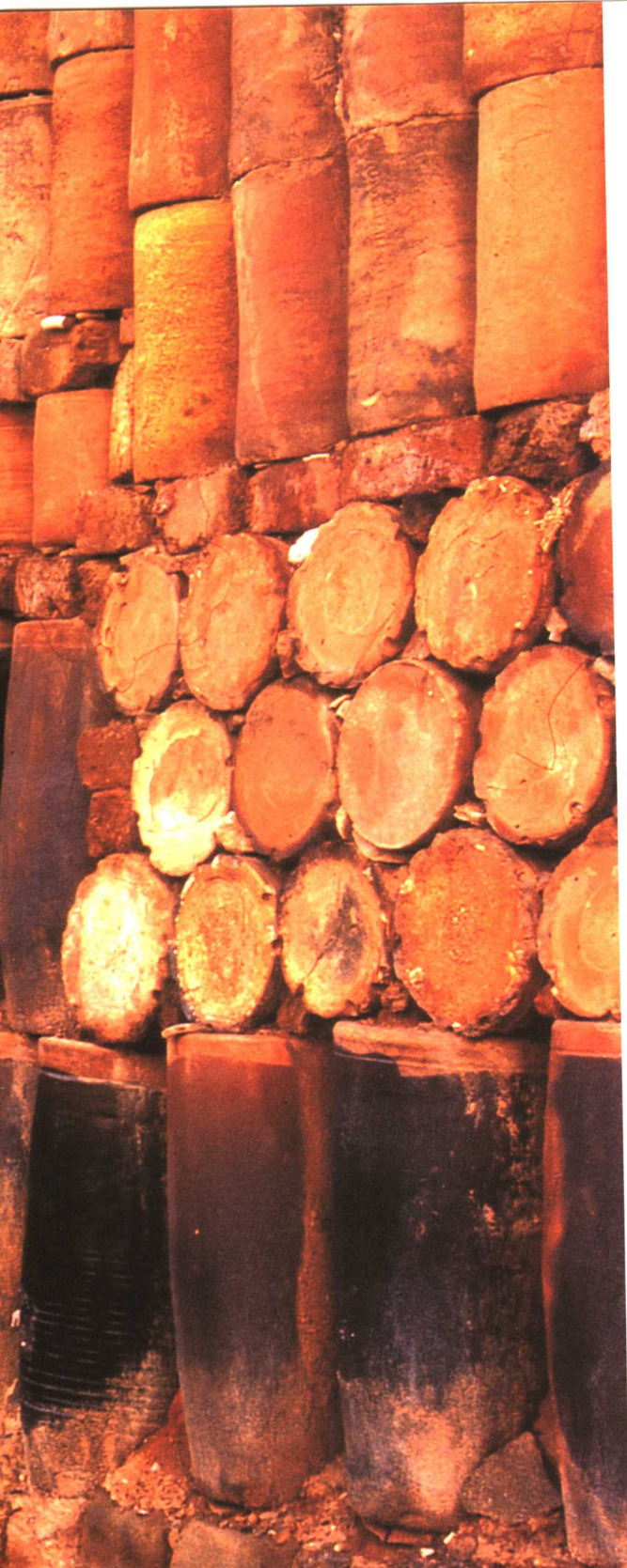
由于陈炉镇地处山巅，群山围护，镇内地形像一口硕大的盆，盆的底部，地形较为平坦开阔，街道和一家一户的窑炉连在一起，居民则在盆帮依次筑起窑洞，沿着坡势，自上而下，起起落落，一层层密如蜂房。下面一家的窑背就是上面一家的院落，为了减轻下面窑洞的压力，这里的每户人家都用烧制瓷器废弃了的“匣钵”或烧制后报废了的瓷盆瓷罐，堆起院墙，被称为“罐罐垒墙”。据耀州窑博物馆的研究人员告诉我们，“罐罐垒墙”的习俗在全国也是别无仅有。陈炉的秋日午后，站在山巅，远远望去，那一道道用罐罐垒起错落有致的隔墙，还有那窑顶上用旧瓷罐垒起的烟囱，这些粗瓷的组合，在阳光照耀下，非常耀眼，非常壮观。陈炉偌大的民居建筑群以及独特的建筑风格，在国内也是独一无二的，初次看这种景致，一种别样的震撼让人沉醉、让人痴迷。

The town Chenlu is like a very huge basin surrounded by mountains, the bottom of which is a flat and open plain. The furnaces are linked together by the streets while the caves are dwelled on the slope of the basin from up and down according to its physical features which look like wax cells in a honeycomb. In order to reduce the pressure onto the caves below, every household built the walls of the yard with the discarded products —— jars, pots and pans. “The yard walls with jars are very spectacular and unique in the whole country” said the researchers of ceramic museum of Yao prefecture. Looking at the walls and chimneys built with such waste products on an autumn afternoon is a very unusual view. They are red and shining under the bright sun. The vast civilian buildings in Chenlu and its style are really unique. You'll be shocked and intoxicated at the first sight.

“罐罐垒墙”造型各异
A variety of “Jar piled walls”







陈炉人烧瓷，有着悠久的历史。最主要的是陈炉有着丰富的陶土资源——坭土，学名称之为陶瓷黏土或耐火黏土，此土具有可塑性，烧后洁白而坚硬。明清时期，陈炉的陶业达到了历史上的顶峰，“炉山不夜”是对这段兴盛历史的高度概括。据明万历志载：“其山自麓至巅皆为陶场。土人燃火炼器，弥夜皆明。每值春夜，远眺之，荧荧然一鳌山灯也。”民国时的《同官县志》也有记载：陶场南北三里，东西绵延五里，炉火杂陈，彻夜明朗，故有“炉山不夜”之称，为“同官八景”之一。

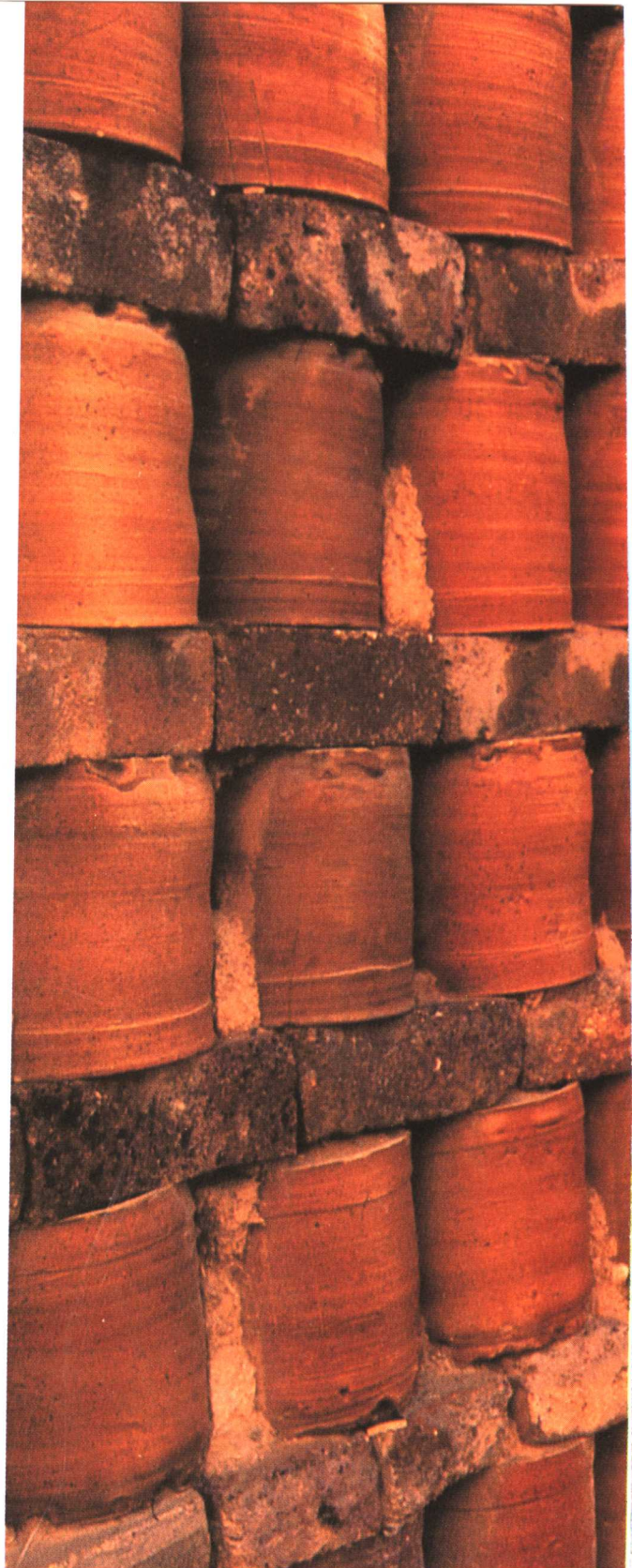
The pottery and porcelain production in Chenlu has a long history. The main reason for that lies in the fact that Chenlu is rich in pot clay. It's also named refractory clay. The clay is very plastic. When burned it turns white and solid. The pottery production in Ming and Qing dynasties reached its top. "The furnace mount without night" is a highly artistic condensation of the historical scenery. As was recorded in the Tongguan County Annals in Ming Dynasty that what could be seen at night in the spring were all furnaces from the foot to the top of the mountain. The natives made fires to temper the pottery day and night. When looking at it from a long distance, the whole mountain looked like a huge lamp. The same scenery was also recorded in the county annals in the Republic of China that the pottery yard stretched 3 li from north to south, and 5 li from east to west. The furnaces were burning the whole nights, hence the town was called the mount without night and became one of the eight famous scenes in the region.

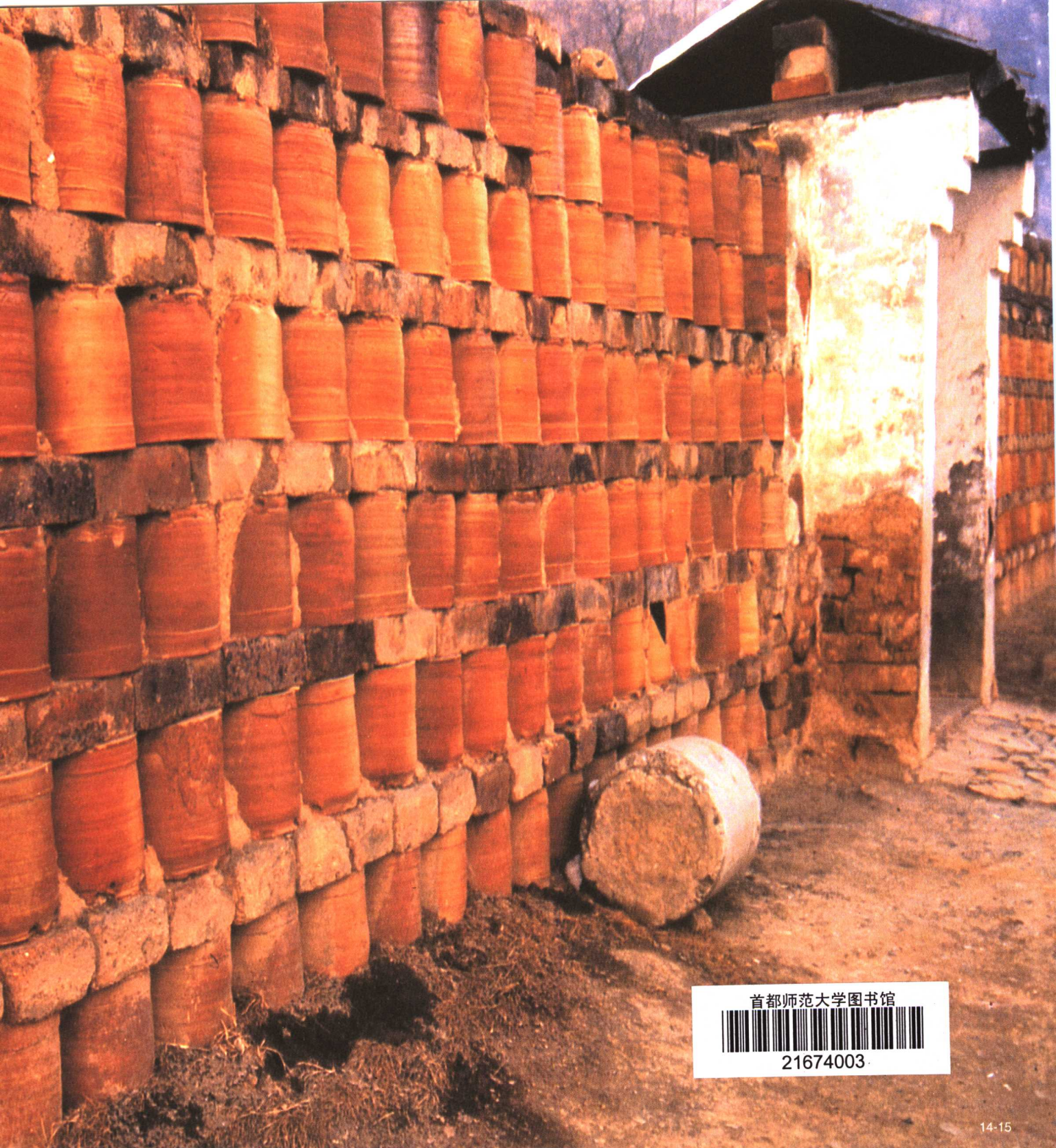
罐罐垒墙
Jar piled walls





罐罐垒墙 形式多样
A variety of "Jar piled walls"





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