

CHINESE RED  
中国红

# Purple Clay Pot | 紫砂壺

杨冰 © 编著



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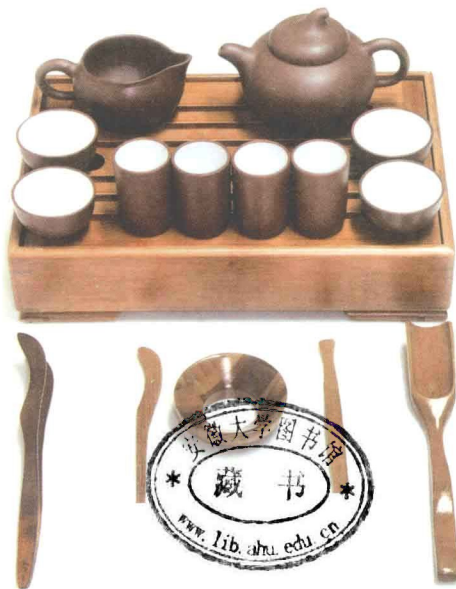
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在中国源远流长的历史中，品茶是一件雅事，因而形成了独特的茶文化。雅事必需雅器，而品茶的最佳雅器便是紫砂壶。紫砂壶被历代茶客奉为“茶具”之首，有“壶中壶”的美誉。

用紫砂泥烧制而成的紫砂壶，具有优良的宜茶性、透气性，能较好地吸附气体，吸收茶之香味，并能较长时间地保持茶味、茶香、茶色。

紫砂壶还是一件艺术品。一团泥



Tea appreciation has long been considered an elegant practice in the history of Chinese tea culture and is to be partnered with a suitable tea ware. *Zisha* pot or Purple clay pot, much appreciated by tea drinkers and held up as the finest of all fine tea wares, fits the bill perfectly.

Made of purple clay, such a pot has highly permeable texture and superior quality to absorb traces of tea, and to retain flavor, aroma and color in lengthy tea infusions.

It is also a work of art. A lump of clay, artistically hand-built by potters and burned at a high temperature, is fantastically transfigured into a piece of artwork. Profusion of artistic flavor and profound connotation of Chinese culture dwell on the extraction of materials, the design of teapot shape, as well as on decoration and firing. Combining poetry, calligraphy, paintings and

土，通过艺人之手，经过烈火高温，终成雅器。在这个过程中，材料提炼、造型设计、装饰、烧制等各个环节，都充满着艺术的气息，浸透着中国悠久的历史底蕴。经过数百年的发展，中国的紫砂产业日渐繁盛，并成为一种集诗词、书法、篆刻、绘画艺术为一体的独特文化。

爱壶则需养壶，紫砂壶使用越久，器身的色泽就越发光润，沏出来的茶也越发清香。相信读过此书，你也能爱上紫砂壶，享受茶与壶的世界。

seal carvings, purple clay teaware—a unique cultural gem—has witnessed its increasing flourish in China after hundreds of years' development, and the purple clay industry eventually made a culture of itself.

Lovingly nursed, the purple clay pot grows lustrous and beautiful with age, and the tea infused in it becomes more aromatic. We hope this book will be of interest to you and bring you something appealing about these pots.





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## 紫砂文化八百年

## The Culture of Purple Clay Pot—A Glorious History

紫砂壶，不仅是茶具、艺术品，更是一种文化。紫砂壶从出现至今已有约八百年的历史，其造型多样，色泽古雅，具有良好的宜茶性和深厚的文化内涵，深受爱茶人士的喜爱，并逐渐成为人们收藏和把玩的艺术品。可以说，中国的茶文化因紫砂壶的出现而更加韵味深长。

Purple clay pot, with a history of eight hundred years, is not merely a tea ware or artwork but a culture of tea. Embracing a great variety of shapes and quaint luster, it has profound connotation and fits in well with tea, earning praise among tea enthusiasts, and further becomes the craftwork for both collection and appreciation. It can be said that the lingering charm, dwelled on Chinese tea culture, is further enhanced by the purple clay pot.



## > “陶都” 宜兴

在中国江苏省南部，有一座小城名叫“宜兴”。这是一座具有两千多年建城史和七千多年制陶史的文化名城，因而被誉为“千年陶都”。

### 宜陶之地

宜兴地处太湖流域，气候温和，雨量充沛，土壤肥沃，山秀水美，是江南著名的“鱼米之乡”。

宜兴是“宜陶之地”。历史上，宜兴的制陶业一直很发达，早在新石器时期，宜兴人就开始制陶。紫砂壶是用紫砂泥制成的，而宜兴是紫砂泥的唯一产地。此外，宜兴还盛产名茶，是中国久负盛名的古茶区之一，早在三国时期就因盛产“国山苑茶”而著称于江南。到了唐代，宜兴茶的名声甚至传到了宫廷，成为贡

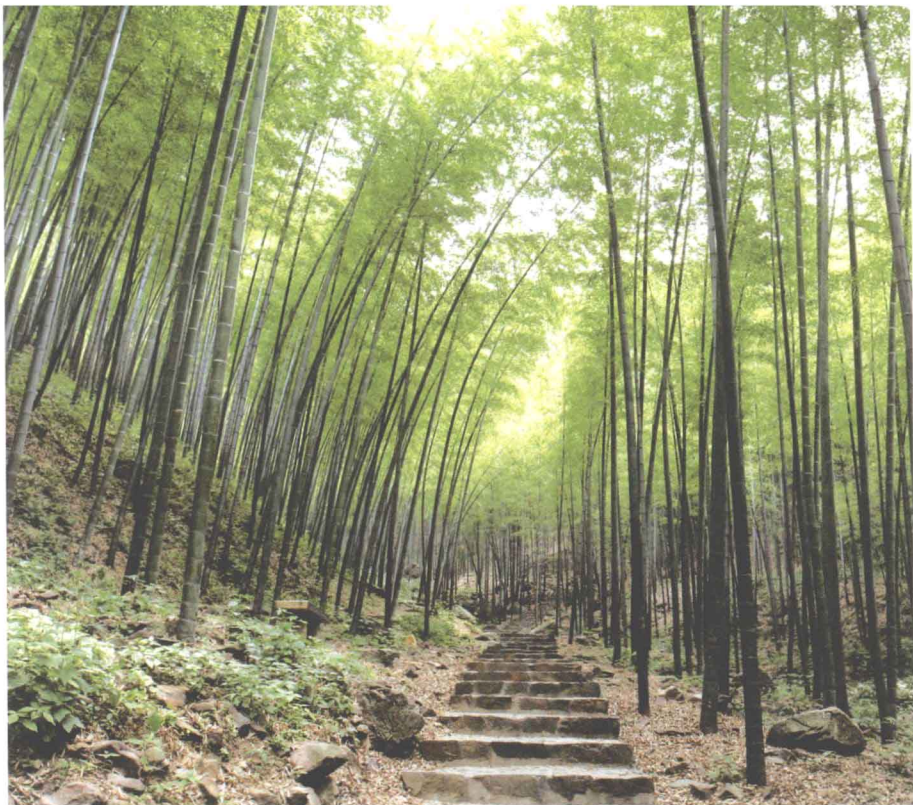
## > Yixing—the Capital of Pottery

Established about 2,000 years ago, the city of Yixing is located in the south of Jiangsu Province, with a history of more than 7000 years in pottery making, this cultural city is reputed as the “Pottery Capital of Thousand Years”.

### Yixing—A Suitable Place for Pottery Making

Located in the Taihu region, Yixing is blessed with a mild climate, plentiful of rainfall, fertile land and beautiful mountains and rivers, which makes it the “Land of Milk and Money” in Jiangnan region.

Yixing is a place most suitable for pottery making. Historically, Yixing's pottery industry has been well developed, and Yixing as a pottery town can be



• 宜兴竹海  
Yixing Bamboo Forest

品。现如今，宜兴仍是江苏省最大的茶叶产区。那一片片的茶园，远远望去，青山透迤，生机勃勃，犹如一片“茶的绿洲”。

千百年来，宜兴人一直以茶为伴，以陶为生。一把小小的泥壶，是许多宜兴人的整个世界。历史上的许多文人与宜兴紫砂艺术有着密切的关系，他们以定制、设计、撰铭、书篆等形式参与到紫砂壶的创作中，使其

traced far back to the Neolithic age. The purple clay pot is made of *Zisha Ni* or purple clay, which is only found in Yixing. In addition, Yixing is also famed for its tea. As one of the prestigious tea producing areas in China, it was renowned in Jiangnan region as early as the period of the Three Kingdoms (220—280) for the “*Guoshanyuan Tea*”. In the Tang Dynasty (618—907), the increasing popularity of the tea from



由单纯的日用品变成了集金石雕塑、书画诗词于一身的艺术品，散发出浓厚的文化气息。



004

紫砂壶



Yixing eventually made it a tribute to the imperial court. Up till now, Yixing is still the largest tea producing area in Jiangsu Province where undulating hills are covered with rolling tea plantations, so vibrant and lively that they conjure up a green sea of tea.

For hundreds of years, tea has been a good company for Yixing natives while pottery has been their means to earn a living—a small clay pot means everything to many Yixing natives. In history, many literati were closely related with the art of Yixing purple clay. They got themselves involved in the creation of purple clay pot in terms of commission, design, inscribing, calligraphy and seal. This makes an artwork combining epigraphy, sculpture, calligraphy, painting, poetry out of ordinary daily necessities, adding a strong cultural note to the teapot.



- 宜兴当地的人们在用紫砂做工艺品 (图片提供:全景正片)  
A scene of Yixing potters making purple clay products.

## 宜兴“紫砂村”

宜兴有一个“紫砂村”，原名“上袁村”，是宜兴紫砂的发源地。紫砂村的不远处就是著名的黄龙山——紫砂泥的重要原产地之一。

从明清时期开始，紫砂村里的村民就开始世代制作紫砂壶。村子里绝大多数村民从事紫砂生产，并一直保持着传统的手工制作方式，几乎家家做紫砂、户户有作坊。

历史上，许多紫砂名师都诞生于紫砂村或曾在这里学艺，惠孟臣、陈鸣远、邵友兰、邵大亨、赵松亭、程寿珍、王寅春、顾景舟等制壶大师，皆出自此村。

## “Purple Clay Village” of Yixing

The “Purple Clay Village”, formerly known as “Shangyuan Village”, is the birthplace of Yixing purple clay. Not far from it is the famous Huanglong Mountain, one of the key original producing places for purple clay.

As early as the Ming (1368—1644) and Qing (1644—1911) dynasties, villagers were engaged in making purple clay pot generation after generation. In this village, almost all households dealt with making of teapots and they had workshops of their own, the traditional hand-built technique being the dominant way.

Numerous great masters of purple clay pot were born in this village or had apprenticeship here, including Hui Mengchen, Chen Mingyuan, Shao Youlan, Shao Daheng, Zhao Songting, Cheng Shouzhen, Wang Yinchun, Gu Jingzhou, and others.



## 制陶窑场——丁蜀镇

“陶都是宜兴，陶业在丁蜀。”宜兴的制陶窑场大都集中在丁蜀镇，即丁山和蜀山所在之处。早在东汉时期，丁蜀镇就已经成为紫砂陶的制造中心了。之所以将窑场设置在这里，是因为丁蜀镇东临太湖，水陆交通十分便利，可以十

## Dingshu Town—The Center of Pottery Kilns

“Yixing is the Capital of Pottery while pottery manufacturing dwells on Dingshu.” Yixing pottery kilns mostly gathered in Dingshu Town where Dingshan and Shushan mountains are located. As early as the Eastern Han Dynasty (25—220), Dingshu Town has become the manufacturing center of



分方便地把陶器产品运送出去。

走进丁蜀镇，你会发现，沿途的河道里满是装满坛、缸、壶、盆、钵等紫砂制品的大大小的船只。河道两岸也摆满了这些货物；甚至一些房屋、牌楼也是用紫砂陶建成的。丁蜀镇的街道上，到处都是陶器店。无论是商铺的字号，房屋的大门，还是路灯的灯杆，甚至路边的垃圾箱，也大都以紫砂陶为原料。

任淦庭、顾景舟、蒋蓉等数十位紫砂艺术大师便出自丁蜀镇。最早的紫砂行业协会——宜兴紫砂同业公会、最早的紫砂工厂——宜兴

purple clay. This is because the town is on the east of Taihu Lake, where convenient land and water transportation greatly facilitate the shipping of pottery goods.

Entering the town, one will find the river is fulfilled with boats of varied sizes, all loaded with purple clay products ranging from jars to tanks and pots to bowls. The banks of the river too, are occupied with these goods, even some houses and archways are made of purple clay. A large number of pottery shops line the edges of the streets of this town, and most of the shop plaques, gates of the housing, street light poles and dust bins, are built with this material.



• 丁蜀镇的跨河桥  
Stone Arch Bridge in Dingshu Town



• 太湖风光  
Sceneries of Taihu Lake

利永陶器商店、最早的紫砂职业学校——宜兴陶瓷职业学校，也都诞生在这里。而丁蜀镇的古南街，更是阅读古老紫砂文化的最佳去处。

1980年，位于丁蜀镇丁山北路50号的中国宜兴陶瓷博物馆建成。今天，它已发展成为我国规模最大的唯一一座地方陶瓷博物馆，馆内陈列着万余种古今名陶，是中国灿烂陶文化的缩影。

如今的丁蜀镇，拥有数十家能够进行机械化生产的专业工厂，产品种类多达5000多种，年产量在4000万件以上，所生产的产品（以紫砂壶为主）远销海外50多个国家和地区，是真正意义上的陶瓷工业基地。

Ren Ganting, Gu Jingzhou and Jiang Rong, among dozens of great masters of purple clay ware, all came from Dingshu Town. The town also gave birth to these institutions: the Trade Association of Yixing Purple Clay, Li Yong Pottery Shop of Yixing, Vocational School of Yixing Ceramics, all being the earliest of their kind. Further, Gunan Street of this town, once filled with pottery shops and studios in its heyday, is the best place for taste of the ancient culture of purple clay.

Completed in 1980, China Yixing Ceramics Museum is located in Dingshan Beilu Street, Dingshu Town. After decades of development, the museum has grown into the largest and the only regional one around the country, in which over ten thousand ceramic masterworks past and present are on display, epitomizing the magnificent culture of Chinese ceramics.

Nowadays, Dingshu Town, as a ceramic industry base, has dozens of professional factories to carry out mechanized production, and yields as many as 5,000 kinds of product. With an annual output above 40 million pieces, their products (dominated by purple clay pots) are exported to 50 countries and regions overseas.



## > 紫砂壶的历史

紫砂壶是在陶器制作的过程中逐渐发展起来的，至今已有八百年历史。在其发展过程中，紫砂壶从普通的茶具蜕变成了拥有无穷魅力的艺术品。

### 紫砂壶溯源

紫砂壶起源于北宋，在宋代文人的诗词中，可以看到许多“紫泥”的描述。如梅尧臣的《依韵和杜相公谢蔡君谟寄茶》：“小石冷泉留早味，紫泥新品泛春华。”

这是迄今为止紫砂壶成为茶文化一员的最早记录。



• 北宋越窑青瓷罐

Yue Kiln Celadon Pot (Northern Song Dynasty 960—1127)

## > The History of Purple Clay Pot

The purple clay pot, a derivative from the process of pottery making, in its 800 years of development has been transformed from ordinary tea utensils into artwork of splendid charm.

### The Origin

Purple clay pot was said to have originated in the Northern Song Dynasty (960—1127) as *Zini* or purple clay was found described by literati and scholars of this period in their poetry. Mei Yaochen—a famous poet, once wrote of purple clay pot in a poem: “A tiny cute stone ware, coupled with cold fountain,