

EAST WIND BLOWING WESTWARDS

# 东风西渐

上海市历史博物馆藏欧洲瓷器  
*European Porcelain Highlights from Shanghai History Museum*

深圳博物馆 编



文物出版社





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## 东风西渐——上海市历史博物馆藏欧洲瓷器

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# 前言

中国是瓷器的故乡，瓷器的发明是中华民族对世界文明的伟大贡献。作为中华文明的象征，中国瓷器在世界上享有崇高的声誉，并对西方瓷器工业的兴起产生了深远的影响。

至迟在9世纪下半叶，中国瓷器就已行销海外。明代晚期，中国瓷器开始行销欧洲，到清康熙中叶以后，随着中外贸易的扩大，中国瓷器外销量激增，风靡世界。中国外销瓷除了实用功能外，它的雅致精湛的格调也深受欧洲上层人士的欢迎。从18世纪始，欧洲开始复制、仿制中国瓷器，并在融合、创新中生产出具有欧洲风格的瓷器产品，对欧洲工业革命的发展和经济提升起了重要作用。而中国元素能直接浸入欧洲的工艺创作，结出绚丽的智慧之花，堪称中西会通的佳话。

本书是为配合由深圳博物馆和上海市历史博物馆联袂推出的“上海历史博物馆藏欧洲瓷器展”而编撰，收录了上海市历史博物馆馆藏加拿大收藏家拉斯洛·帕拉克维茨（Laszlo Parakovits）、孙建伟夫妇捐赠的欧洲瓷器精品176件，为广大读者了解欧洲瓷器的发展历史，以及中西文化的交流提供了难得一见的实物资料；同时，对于弘扬中华民族优秀文化和促进中西文化交流大有裨益。



## *Foreword*

China is the hometown of porcelain. Invented by Chinese people, porcelain is a great contribution to the world's civilization. Chinese porcelain enjoys high reputation in the whole world and deeply influenced the western porcelain industry.

In the second half of 9th century, Chinese porcelain was sold overseas. In the late Ming Dynasty, Chinese porcelain began to be sold in Europe. To the mid-Kangxi Reign, Qing Dynasty, as the expansion of foreign trade, the export volume of Chinese porcelain increased rapidly and the porcelain became popular world-wide. The Chinese porcelains enjoyed a great popularity among the European upper class not only for their practicability but also for the refined and exquisite styles. Since the late 18th century, the Europeans began to copy, imitate or refer to the Chinese patterns in their porcelain production, which greatly promoted the European industry and economy. The Chinese elements incorporated directly with the European crafts, bearing gorgeous fruit of wisdom and enhancing the communication between China and the West.

This book is specially edited for the exhibition of European Porcelain Highlights from Shanghai History Museum held by Shenzhen Museum and Shanghai History Museum. It records 176 pieces (set) of Western antique porcelain donated by the Chinese-Canadian collector Ms. Sunny Sun and her husband Laszlo Parakovits, which provides the readers with precious material information of the development of European porcelain and the exchange of the Chinese and the Western cultures. It will also help the promotion of excellent Chinese culture and the exchange of the Chinese and the Western cultures.

## 馆长致辞一

2010年是深圳经济特区成立30周年。为庆祝特区改革开放建设取得的辉煌成就，我馆联合上海市历史博物馆举办“东风西渐——上海市历史博物馆藏欧洲瓷器展”，展示中西文明在瓷器制造业上的交流与碰撞。

中国是瓷器的发源地，中国瓷器在世界享有盛誉。唐代以来，瓷器便通过陆上和海上两条丝绸之路源源不断地输往世界各地，在中西文明交通中起着桥梁和纽带的作用。16至18世纪，中国瓷器通过海上航线大量出口欧洲，促发了西方制瓷工业的诞生和迅速崛起。

此次展出的176件欧洲古瓷是加拿大收藏家拉斯洛·帕拉克维茨（Laszlo Parakovits）、孙建伟夫妇捐赠给上海市历史博物馆的珍品。展览以欧洲瓷器发展史为主线，展示了欧洲瓷器从最初仿造中国瓷器到逐渐融合西方文化元素、革新生产技术、不断研发新产品的历史。展品包括18、19世纪德国迈森、德累斯顿和英国韦奇伍德、法国塞夫勒等欧洲主要瓷器产地出产的绚丽多彩的精美瓷器，如19世纪人物造型精细新瓷、德累斯顿小天使造型瓷碗、特色瓷鞋等，使观众充分领略具有浓厚异国情调的西方瓷器的艺术魅力。

“他山之石，可以攻玉。”中国瓷器对西方瓷器制造和工业革命历史进程产生过重要影响。此次展览不仅有助于观众进一步理解中西文化的交流与融合，也可让更多的中国人了解西方瓷器发展的历史进程，同时也了解中国瓷器在欧洲近代工业发展史上扮演的重要角色。

最后，谨向鼎力支持此次展览的上海市历史博物馆表示衷心的感谢！预祝本次展览取得圆满成功！

深圳博物馆 研究员



## *Message from the Museum Director (I)*

The year 2010 marks the 30th anniversary of the establishment of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. To celebrate the great achievements of Shenzhen in 30 years of reform and opening-up, Shenzhen Museum, in cooperation with Shanghai History Museum, presents the exhibition of "East Wind Blowing Westwards – European Porcelain Highlights from Shanghai History Museum", showing the communication and mutual inspiration between eastern and western cultures in the porcelain industry.

China is the cradle of porcelain, and Chinese porcelain enjoys high reputation in the world. The export of Chinese porcelain started as early as in the Tang Dynasty (618-907) by way of two "Silk Roads": one was over the land, the other over the sea, building a bridge for the communication of eastern and western civilizations. In the 16th to 18th centuries, a great quantity of porcelain was exported to Europe by sea route, resulting in the establishment and fast development of the porcelain industry in the west.

The over 200 pieces of precious ancient European porcelain were donated to Shanghai History Museum by the Chinese-Canadian collector Ms. Sunny Sun and her husband Laszlo Parakovits. Following the history of European porcelain, the exhibition shows the development of European porcelain from imitating Chinese porcelain at the very beginning to creating new products by integrating western elements and upgrading technologies. Fine and colorful exhibits of the 18th and 19th century from major places of porcelain production in European including Meissen and Dresden of Germany, Wedgwood of England, and Sevres of France, such as the 19th-century elaborate porcelain figures, Dresden little-angel-molding porcelain bowl, unique porcelain shoes, will enable the visitors to appreciate the artistry in the rich exotic tone of the western porcelain.

As a Chinese saying goes, "there are other hills whose stones may serve to polish the jade". The Chinese porcelain once had great influence on the porcelain industry as well as the industrial revolution in the west. Through this exhibition, not only better understanding of the communication and integration between eastern and western cultures may be achieved, the history of the development of porcelain industry in the west as well as the important role Chinese porcelain once played in the modern industrial development of Europe will also be known to more Chinese people.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to Shanghai History Museum for its support for this exhibition. And I wish the exhibition a great success!

Ye Yang  
Professor and Director of Shenzhen Museum

## 馆长致辞二

地球是圆的，人类文明的相互影响和传播从未停止过，只不过在历史的各个阶段中，传播的速度和力度有所不同而已。瓷器作为中华民族的重要发明，曾引起了人类物质生活革命性变化，对人类文明作出了重大贡献。瓷器传播到欧洲后，促进了欧洲的工业技术发展和社会文明发展。而欧洲在此基础上，又发扬光大，开出了有其特色的奇葩异花。

中国的瓷器有着悠久的历史，远可以追溯到商代，而就目前学术界公认的东汉时期，也距今有一千八百余年的历史。北宋后中国瓷器制作工艺不断成熟，大量瓷器通过海上丝绸之路出口，进入明代晚期，中国瓷器更是批量销往欧洲。清康熙二十三年（1684年）开海禁，荷兰、西班牙等国大量输入中国瓷器，中国瓷器得以风靡欧洲。18世纪初，欧洲许多国家在广州开设贸易机构，兼司定制外销瓷器，此类瓷器中国生产，而图案、样式产生西化风格。外销瓷和仿中国瓷的遗存，反映了中西融合的过渡。

欧洲即使在文艺复兴时期，日用器还是以铁器和陶器交互使用，陶器也只是低温的锡釉陶。18世纪后，欧洲开始模仿制瓷，研究生产瓷器，大量复制、仿制或参考中国艺术创作的技法。到了1710年德国的梅森国立瓷器制造厂（Meissen）成立，成为全欧洲最早成立的陶瓷厂。作为实用器皿，除了日常使用，中国瓷器雅致精湛的格调也受到欧洲贵族们的青睐，法国的“罗可可”创作鉴赏之风便有中国清代装饰风格的影响。中国元素直接浸润欧洲的工艺，并结出了绚丽的智慧之花，在中外交流史上，瓷器是继丝绸之后，成为中西会通的一个重要媒介。

拉斯洛·帕拉克维茨(Laszlo Parakovits)、孙建伟夫妇，对欧洲的瓷器有着深入的研究，伉俪将自己的研究成果和多年的珍藏，捐献给上海市历史博物馆，体现了收藏家、研究者的大家风范，这样有较完整的、有历史发展脉络的欧洲瓷器藏品，国内鲜见，我们在这批藏品中，可以看到从中国的外销瓷到欧洲早期生产的瓷器，窥见其演变的历史；可以看到贵为欧洲第一名瓷“Meissen梅森”瓷器的精致，了解其在欧洲瓷器发展中的地位；可以看到德累斯顿人物造型的瓷器，领略欧洲的写实技法和精湛工艺。至于英国韦奇伍德碧玉细炆器背后的故事，更能使人了解工业革命对人类财富的增长的贡献，更为重要的是了解工业革命带来了人类文明发展的力量。这批瓷器入藏上海市历史博物馆，这是对中国文博事业的一个贡献。上海市历史博物馆，承载着国际大都会文化的继承和传播的责任，有义务将这批文物研究收藏好，同时将其展览，向国人拓展了一个看世界的新窗口，有助于观众理解中西文



化的交流与融合的渊源，提高人们的国际视野。

在成书之际，我谨向捐赠者再次表示诚挚的谢忱。感谢为捐赠牵线搭桥的上海市人民政府侨务办公室和上海市文物管理委员会，并感谢深圳博物馆和上海市历史博物馆为展览精心组织和设计的各位同仁。

上海市历史博物馆 研究员

張風

## *Message from the Museum Director (II)*

The Earth is round, the interaction of human civilization and communication has never ceased, but the transmission speed and intensity differs from time to time. Porcelain, as an important invention of the Chinese nation, brought about revolutionary changes in the material life of human beings and has made a significant contribution to human civilization. After porcelain spread to Europe, the manufacturing of porcelain became the pillar industry of Industrial Revolution, which largely facilitated the development of European industrial technology and the development of social civilization. On this basis, wonderful work and renovation had been carried out to cater for European tastes.

Chinese porcelain has a long history, much can be traced back to the Shang Dynasty, but on the current academic community Eastern Han Dynasty was more widely recognized as the origin which dates back more than 1800 years of history. After the Northern Song Dynasty, Chinese porcelain production process continues to mature, a large number of porcelain exported through the Maritime Silk Road. After the late Ming Dynasty, larger amount of Chinese porcelain was exported to Europe. In the 23rd year of Emperor Kangxi (1684), Portugal, the Netherlands and other countries imported a large number of Chinese porcelain after the ban on maritime trade and intercourse with foreign countries was lifted, which made Chinese porcelain very popular in Europe. In the early 18th century, many European countries set up trade organizations in Guangzhou. These organizations were at the same time in charge of ordering Chinese porcelain in accordance with the specific European needs.

Even in the Renaissance in Europe, daily utensils had to resort to the use of iron and pottery. Since the 18th century, Europe began to imitate the manufacturing of Chinese porcelain and study the techniques. By 1710, a state-run Porcelain Factory was founded in Meißen, Germany, which opened a new page of European porcelain production. As a practical utensil, in addition to daily use, the exquisite styles of elegant Chinese porcelain are also favored by the European nobility. In the exchanges between China and the west, porcelain is the second most important medium after silk.

Ms. Sunny Sun and her husband Laszlo Parakovits have in-depth study on European porcelain. They donated their research achievements and collections to Shanghai History Museum. Among these collections we can get a glimpse of historical evolution from the exported Chinese porcelain and the early production of European porcelain. It is an important gain of Chinese cultural undertakings to collect these porcelain wares to

Shanghai Historical Museum. Shanghai History Museum shoulders the responsibility to study these collections and make it available to the public, which is supposed to promote the cultural exchange between China and the west and broaden people's international horizon.

On the occasion of publishing this book, I would like to extend my gratitude again to the donors. Many thanks for the liaison work of Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of Shanghai Municipal Government and Shanghai Municipal Administration Commission of Cultural Heritage. And I would like to thank the colleagues from Shenzhen Museum and Shanghai History Museum for the efforts they made for the exhibition.

Zhang Lan  
Professor of Shanghai History Museum



# 东风西渐

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传播

*Communication*



## 中国瓷器出口贸易的开始

16世纪末期至17世纪初期，欧洲开辟了新贸易航线，中国的瓷器开始运往欧洲。这一时期是欧洲人进行海上勘探的黄金时代，以西班牙人和葡萄牙人为主，荷兰和英国人也紧接着加入了这支队伍。正是在17世纪末期至18世纪初期，欧洲人爱上了中国瓷器。

当然，在此之前也有瓷器通过丝绸之路传到了欧洲，但是数量极少，大部分欧洲人对其几乎没有实质性的接触。

16世纪，葡萄牙商人开始进口明朝晚期青花瓷，使得克拉克瓷器（因负责运输的是葡萄牙克拉克帆船而得名）贸易得以扩张。1602年和1604年，各有一艘葡萄牙克拉克帆船，圣亚戈号和圣卡塔琳娜号被荷兰人所俘获，船上千余件瓷器被拍卖，由此激起了欧洲瓷器热，英国和法国国王也成为了买主。许多欧洲国家在远东建立起贸易公司，其中名望最高的要数荷兰东印度公司，也简称为东印度公司。贸易持续至17世纪中期，由于1644年明朝衰亡引发内战，货源被中断，于是欧洲商人将目光投向日本。

作为无价之宝，中国出口瓷器出现在17世纪许多荷兰绘画作品中。在杨·特里克（Jan Treck）的图画中，描绘了两只明代晚期克拉克样式的瓷碗，靠前的一只被荷兰人称作“klapmuts”。由于时间久远，图上的颜料大都已褪色。

康熙年间（1662年～1722年）景德镇瓷业得到整顿，出口贸易再次兴旺。自17世纪晚期起，中国出口的瓷器包括青花瓷和五彩瓷（墨地五彩和黄地五彩）。瓷器样式有花瓶、碟、茶具、执壶及其他实用器具、人物塑像和鸟兽。中国白瓷器和宜兴紫砂壶也传到了欧洲，给予那些急切想要仿制中国瓷器的陶工们很大的启发。

## *The Beginning of the Chinese Export Trade in Porcelain*

The beginning of the Chinese export trade in porcelain to Europe began to take off in the late 16th and early 17th centuries as improvements in European ship building launched new trade routes. This period is the golden period of European exploration by ship and it was begun by the Spanish and the Portuguese. These were closely followed by the Dutch and the English. It is in this period of the later 17th century and early 18th century that the European mania for Chinese porcelain takes hold.

Of course prior to this period some pieces of porcelain had found their way to Europe over the Silk Road but they were very small in number and never in sufficient quantity to ever gain any real exposure.

In the 16th century, Portuguese traders began importing late Ming dynasty Blue and white porcelains to Europe, resulting in the growth of the Kraak porcelain trade (named after the Portuguese ships called carracks in which it was transported). In 1602 and 1604, two Portuguese carracks, the San Yago and Santa Catarina, were captured by the Dutch and their cargos, which included thousands of items of porcelain, were auctioned, igniting a European mania for porcelain. Buyers included the Kings of England and France. Many European nations then established trading companies in the Far East, the most important being the Dutch East India Company or VOC. The trade continued until the mid-17th century when civil wars caused by the fall of the Ming dynasty in 1644 disrupted suppliers and the European traders turned to Japan.

As valuable and highly-prized possessions, pieces of Chinese export porcelain appeared in many seventeenth-century Dutch paintings. The illustration by Jan Treck (insert pic) shows a painting by Jan Treck that includes two Kraak-style bowls, probably late Ming, the one in the foreground being of a type called by the Dutch klapmuts. The blue pigment used by the artist has faded badly since the picture was painted.

Under the Kangxi reign (1662-1722) the Chinese porcelain industry at Jingdezhen was reorganized and the export trade was soon flourishing again. Chinese export porcelain from the late 17th century included Blue and white and Famille verte wares (and occasionally Famille noire and jaune). Wares included garnitures of vases, dishes, teawares, ewers, and other useful wares, figure models, animals and birds. Blanc-de-Chine porcelains and Yixing stonewares arrived in Europe giving inspiration to many of the European potters who were anxious to copy the Chinese.