

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

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景德镇

中国历史文化名城

JINGDEZHEN

CHINESE CITIES OF
HISTORICAL AND
CULTURAL FAME

中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

中 ■ 国 ■ 历 ■ 史 ■ 文 ■ 化 ■ 名 ■ 城

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陶鼎
Pottery tripod

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《中国历史文化名城·景德镇》

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策 划：顾鉴明

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

景德镇 / 董小明主编. — 北京：中国铁道出版社，2005.3

（中国历史文化名城系列画册/阮仪三主编）

ISBN 7-113-06290-3

I.景...II.董... III.旅游指南—景德镇市—画册

IV.K928.956.3-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第124418号

责任编辑：石建英 特约编审：金 月

装帧设计：任 月

出版发行：中国铁道出版社

地 址：北京市宣武区右安门西街8号(100054)

印 制：河北新华印刷二厂

版 次：2005年3月第1版 2005年3月第1次印刷

印 数：1~6000

开 本：889×1194 1/48 印张：2.5 字数：60千

书 号：ISBN 7-113-06290-3/K · 94

定 价：28.00元

总 序

保护和发展城市的历史文化是当今全世界都在关心的重要问题。我国以其光辉独特的历史屹立于世界民族之林，历史文化名城更是中华民族的瑰宝。1982年以来，政府已陆续命名了数批重点保护的国家级历史文化名城。保护历史文化不仅仅是历史文化名城的问题，每一个城市都有自己的历史文化，一个没有自己文化和文明的城市，是算不上一个现代化城市的。所以，各个城市特别是历史文化名城都应在保护中努力发展符合本身特色的文化、经济、旅游等事业，以求继往开来，永葆青春。国家历史文化名城研究中心组织编辑的《中国历史文化名城》系列画册，无疑将会对更好地宣传、保护、发展名城起到有益的作用。

全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会主任
中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士



PREFACE TO THE ALBUM SERIES

It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several groups of cities of historical and cultural fame to be protected at the national level. The preservation of history and culture does not only concern the cities of historical and cultural fame. Every city, without exception, has its own history and culture. A city without history and culture cannot be considered a modern city. In the course of the protection, every city, especially those of historical and cultural fame, should therefore endeavor to promote its culture, economy, and tourism, etc. in the light of its own characteristics so as to blaze new trails and maintain its vitality. The series of album, "the Chinese Cities of Historical and Cultural Fame", edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities, will undoubtedly play a significant part in the promotion, protection, and development of the cities of fame.

Zhou Ganzhi

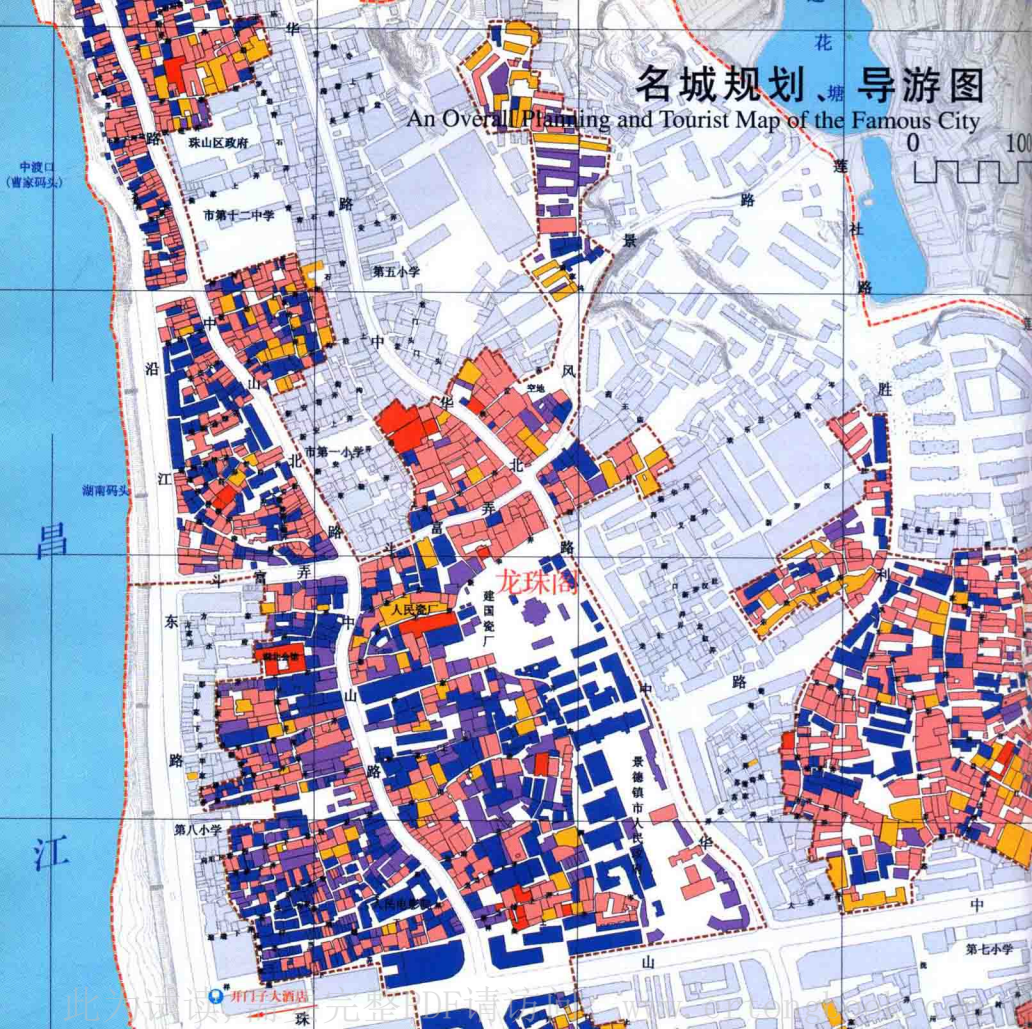
Chairman of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame

Member of China Academy of Science

Member of China Academy of Engineering

An Overall Planning and Tourist Map of the Famous City

An Overall Planning and Tourist Map of the Famous City



名城景德镇

景德镇地处江西省东北部，辖乐平、浮梁、珠山、昌江一市、一县、二区，面积5248平方公里，人口150万。早在新石器时代，境内就有人类繁衍生息，春秋战国时有“吴头楚尾”之称，秦时隶九江郡番县，汉属豫章郡，东晋设新平县，唐时更名浮梁，北宋景德元年（1004年）置景德镇，一直延续到1949年设景德镇市，1982年被国务院命名为国家历史文化名城。

景德镇是享誉世界的瓷都，早在商周时期景德镇先民已在此开始冶陶，至汉代逐渐向制瓷转变，经唐至五代景德镇瓷器已“誉满关中”，有“假玉器”之称。宋代“南青北白”制瓷体系的形成，景德镇独创的“青白瓷”奠定了景德镇制瓷的历史地位；元代“二元配方”的采用，青花、釉里红装饰技法的运用，使景德镇处于全国制瓷业领先地位；明代景德镇皇家“御器厂”的建立，形成了制瓷“官民竞市”的局面，通过竞争、创新、发展达到巅峰，成为中国乃至世界的制瓷中心。

千年的窑业圣火铸就了景德镇陶瓷的灿烂辉煌，江南的秀山丽水赋予景德镇人文的钟灵隽永。

景德镇历代名人辈出，留下许多珍贵遗物和遗迹。遗物有南宋蒋祁《陶记》，清兰浦《景德镇陶录》，唐英《陶冶图说》和诗词、绘画。遗迹有汉吴芮“立马山”，宋佛印“佛印湖”，岳飞题联“咏府寺”。五代至明的“湖田窑窑址”、元至清代“高岭土矿遗址”、明清“御窑厂址”、“三闾庙古街”、陶瓷历史博览区、“红塔”、“浮梁古县衙”六大历史保护区和以国家重点文物保护单位“祥集弄明代民居”为代表的一百多处明清时期的民居、窑坊、作坊、会所、闾门、寺庙等，深情地向人们述说着景德镇的历史。

景德镇物产、资源丰富。茶叶是景德镇继陶瓷的又一大物产，敦煌经文《茶酒论》中有“浮梁、歙州，万国来求”的记载，唐代有“每岁出茶七百万驮，税十五万贯”的历史，白居易在其著名的《琵琶行》诗中有“商人重利轻离别，前月浮梁买茶去”的佳句。“浮红茶”曾获1915年巴拿马国



双耳新陶壶（新石器时代）
Double-handle new pottery pot
(Neolithic Age).



胡人俑（宋）
Northern barbarian tribe figurine
(Song Dynasty).

际博览会金奖。还有已探明蕴藏量丰富的瓷石、高岭土、煤、钨、金、银、铜、萤石等矿藏。茂密的原始森林和受到良好保护的珍稀野生动物，人与自然的和谐统一，是今天的景德镇步入可持续发展的明证。

景德镇处于五山（黄山、九华山、庐山、三清山、龙虎山），两湖（鄱阳湖、千岛湖）的风景旅游区中心位置。悠久的人文历史、秀美的自然山川，极大地满足了人们寻古探幽的需求，是全国三十五个王牌旅游城市中生态保护较好的地区之一。现代化的水、陆、空立体交通网，把景德镇与世界连接得更紧。我们欢迎国内外各界人士前来观光旅游、交流投资，“有朋友自远方来，不亦乐乎”，我们会以满腔的热忱迎接您和您的至爱亲朋的到来。

The Famous City of Jingdezhen

Located in the northeast part of Jiangxi Province, the city of Jingdezhen has a city, a county and two districts of Leping, Fuliang, Zhushan and Changjiang under its jurisdiction, with an area of 5248 square meters and a population of 1.5 million. As early as in the Neolithic Age, there were human beings multiplying and living here; in the Spring and Autumn Period and Warring States Period it had the name of "Wu's Head and Chu's Tail"; it was under the jurisdiction of Fanxian County, Jiujiang Prefecture in the Qin Dynasty and under the jurisdiction of Yuzhang Prefecture in the Han Dynasty; the Eastern Jin Dynasty set the Xingping County here which was renamed Fuliang in the Tang Dynasty; in the first year of the Jingde period of the Northern Song Dynasty (year 1004) the town of Jingdezhen was established here which continued till 1949 when the city of Jingdezhen was set up. And in 1982 the State Council granted it the name of historic and cultural city of fame of the country.

Jingdezhen is a porcelain capital of world renown, and ancestors of Jingdezhen started the pottery making as early as in the Shang and Zhou periods; till the Han Dynasty it was changed gradually to porcelain making, and the Jingdezhen porcelain, through the Tang Dynasty to the Five Dynasties, became "famed across the central Shaanxi plain" with the name of "false jade". In the Song Dynasty the porcelain making system of "south celadon and north white porcelain" was formed, and Jingdezhen flew its own colors in creating the "bluish white porcelain" to lay the historic position for the Jingdezhen porcelain making; In the Yuan Dynasty the adoption of "binary formula" and the use of blue-and-white and under-glaze red decoration skills enabled Jingdezhen take the lead in the national porcelain trade. The establishment of the Ming Dynasty Jingdezhen Royal "Imperial Porcelain-ware Factory" formed the "government-civilian competing in market" situation, and it,



文史瓷俑（宋）
Civil official figurine (Song Dynasty).



青花三足炉（元）
Blue-and-white tripod burner
(Yuan Dynasty).

through the competition, innovation and climax development, became the porcelain making center of China and even of the world.

Thousands of years of kiln holy fire has cast the splendid brilliance of Jingdezhen's ceramics. And the elegant mountains and beautiful waters south of the Yangtze River endow Jingdezhen with fine and profound humanistic spirits.

Jingdezhen has famous persons coming forth from generation to generation in every dynasty in succession, and they left behind lots of relics and remains. Among the relics are "An Account of Pottery" by Southern Song Dynasty Jiang Qi, "Record of Jingdezhen Pottery" by Qing Dynasty Lan Pu, "Illustrated Discourse on Teachers" by Tang Ying and other poems and paintings. Among the remains are Han Dynasty Wu Rui's "Lima (Standing Horse) Hill", Song Dynasty Fo Yin's "Lake Fo Yin" and the "Yangfu (Prefecture) Temple" with couplet written by Yue Fei. The six major historical reserves of the Five Dynasties to the Ming Dynasty "Hutian Ancient Porcelain Kiln Remains", the Yuan Dynasty to Qing Dynasty "Kaolin Mine Remains", the Ming and Qing dynasties "Imperial Kiln Remains", the "Sanlu Temple Ancient Street", the Ceramics History Expo District and the "Red Pagoda, County Governmental Office" as well as over a hundred civil residences, kilns, workshops, guilds, block gates, temples, etc. with "Xiangji Lane Ming Dynasty Civil Residences" the State key relics under protection as their representatives are narrating the history of Jingdezhen to the people today with deep feelings.

Jingdezhen is rich in products and resources. Tea is another major product coming next to Jingdezhen ceramics, there is a record of "Fuliang and Shezhou are the place for the demand of all the countries of the world" in the "On Tea and Wine" among the Dunhuang sutras, the Tang Dynasty history described that "it produces seven hundred horse loads of tea, with taxes handed in amounting to fifteen myriads of strings of 1000 cashes", and Bai Juyi had the famous lines in his poem "the Song of Pipa the Tartarian Lute" that "As a trader valuing only wealth and not caring about departing, he left for Fuliang the month before last for tea purchasing". The "Fu Black Tea" won Year 1915 Panama International Expo Gold Prize. There are also clearly-explored rich deposits of porcelain stone, kaolin, coal, tungsten, gold, silver, copper, fluorspar and other mines. And the dense virgin forests and well-protected precious and rare wild animals as well as the harmonious unity of human and nature, is an evident proof for Jingdezhen's being able to step into sustainable development. Jingdezhen is located in the central position of five-mountain (Huang, Jiuhua, Lu, Sanqing and Longhu Mountains) and two-lake (Poyang Lake and Qindao Lake) tourist region. With long humanistic history and beautiful natural mountains and rivers which can satisfy people's demand for calling at what is ancient and secluded, it has become one of the ecologically best-protected regions among the country's thirty-five crack tourist cities. The modern three-dimensional communication network by water, land and air has more closely connected Jingdezhen with the world, we welcome personages from all the circles at home and abroad to the place to pay a sightseeing and visit as well as make exchanges and investments. "Isn't it a delight, should friends visit from afar!" we'll meet the presence of you and your close relatives and good friends with wholehearted enthusiasm.



青白釉里红观音尊 (元)
Blue and white under-glaze red
Goddess of Mercy (Yuan Dynasty)

图例 Legend

文物保护单位

Unit of Cultural Relic Protection

●●● 国家级

At the National Level

●● 省级

At the Provincial Level

● 市(县)级

At the Municipal (or County) Level

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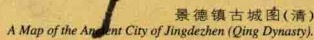
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祥集弄民居 Xiangji Lane Civil Residences.

祥集弄民居 ●●●

位于市中心祥集上弄,有3号和11号两栋民居。始建于明成化年间,建筑布局为对合型,三间五架大屋。堂屋梁柱用料硕大,构件装修精美,虽历经数百年,仍显得富丽堂皇,是研究景德镇城市发展历史不可多得的珍贵实物遗存。

XIANGJI LANE CIVIL RESIDENCES

Located in Upper Xiangji Lane at the downtown center, it has two civil residences of No. 3 and No.11. First built in the years of the Chenghua period of the Ming Dynasty, the architectural layout is of couple joining type with three-bay five-frame spacious houses. The girders and pillars of the halls are made of huge materials with finely decorated structural members, so they still look splendid after having experienced hundreds of years, and are treasure substantive remains hard to come by for the research of the development history of the city of Jingdezhen.



庭院 Courtyard



厅堂 Hall

新当铺弄民居 •

位于市中心新当铺上弄23号,始建于明代中晚期,其特点是建筑物梁架装饰简洁,门罩、柱石雕刻十分精美。

NEW PAWNSHOP LANE CIVIL RESIDENCE

Situated at 23 Upper New Pawnshop Lane at the downtown center, it was first built in the middle and late period of the Ming Dynasty, featuring unsophisticated decoration of architectural girders and frameworks as well as exquisite carving of door covers and pillars.



新当铺弄民居 New Pawnshop Lane Civil Residence.



照壁砖雕 Screen Wall Brick Carving.



顶梁 Top Girder.

低头弄民居

位于市区中北路低头弄11号，始建于明代中期，整座建筑布局巧妙、用料粗犷、制作精细，具有典型的农村乡绅住宅建筑风格，在市区极为罕见。

DITOU LANE CIVIL RESIDENCE

Located at 11 Ditou Lane, North Zhonghua Road in downtown area, it was first built in the middle period of the Ming Dynasty, the whole building is of clever layout and bold and rough materials, but is of delicate manufacture, which is an architectural style typical for a countryside gentleman's residence, and is rarely seen in the urban area.



柱础 Pillar Base.



通津桥柴行 Tongjin Bridge Firewood Shop.

通津桥柴行 •

位于市区通津桥中横弄21号，始建于清代，是景德镇独有的窑柴（陶瓷烧炼燃料）交易场所。

TONGJIN BRIDGE FIREWOOD STORE

Situated at 21 Zhongheng Lane, Tongjin Bridge in the downtown area, it was first built in the Qing Dynasty, and was the trading site of kiln firewood (the fuel for kiln fire) existing only in Jingdezhen.



柴行大门 Front Gate of Firewood Shop.



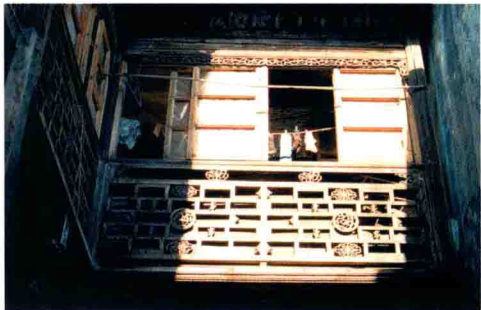
花窗 Lattice Window.

江家下弄民居 ●

位于市区中山南路江家下弄6号，始建于清光绪年间，为晚清和民国时期景德镇具有较大影响的银楼“汪永元”号的店铺和店主住宅。

LOWER JIANGJIA LANE CIVIL RESIDENCE

Located at 6 Lower Jiangjia Lane, South Zhongshan Road in the downtown area, it was first built in the years of the Guangxu period of the Qing Dynasty, and was the residence of the owner of "Wang Yongyuan" Silverware Shop which was influential in the period of the late Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China in Jingdezhen.



楼面雕花护栏 Storey Floor Carved Protecting Fence.

彭家下弄会馆

位于市区中山北路彭家下弄13号，始建于清道光年间。为晚清和民国时期旅居湖北商人聚集、议事的会所，故又称“湖北会馆”。一度曾作为晚清宫廷御用瓷器的检选场所。

LOWER PENGJIA LANE GUILD

Situated at 13 Lower Pengjia Lane, North Zhongshan Road in the downtown area, it was first built in the years of the Daoguang period of the late Qing Dynasty, and was the assembly and business discussion site of merchants residing in Hubei in the period of the late Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China, so it was also called "Hubei Guild", and was once used as the site for checking and selecting imperial porcelain-ware for the royal court of the late Qing Dynasty.



彭家下弄会馆 Lower Pengjia Lane Guild.