

# 景德镇

THE ANECDOTES OF OLD KILNS IN JINGDEZHEN

## 老窑轶事

陈振中 主编

江西美术出版社  
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# 窑，陶瓷文化的载体（代序）

景德镇因瓷闻名，以瓷立市。千百年来，这座远离战火喧嚣的江南小镇，凭借“工匠八方来 器成天下走”的包容和开放，奏响了世界陶瓷史最为气势磅礴的音乐篇章。窑，便是这一宏伟篇章中最为奇妙的音符。

在窑中，瓷坯与炉火翩翩起舞，把桩师傅则精准地把握着节拍，火苗发出噗、噗、噗的旋律。一曲终了，烈火散尽，一件件精美绝伦、巧夺天工的瓷器便孕育而生。埋藏在深山之中的高岭土，在窑中得以涅槃重生！

瓷是“火与土”的艺术，把火控制得随心所欲，这就是窑的魔力！清代督陶官唐英有云：“瓷器之成，窑火是赖。”

在景德镇，迄今发现的瓷窑有洞窑、龙窑、马蹄窑、葫芦窑、圆窑乃至镇窑等，林林总总，各有妙用，充分体现先人的智慧和匠心独到。

随着陶瓷文化内涵的不断丰富，窑成为陶瓷文化中含金量颇高的载体。以“镇窑”为例，不是常人眼中的单一窑炉，而是一个建筑群体，型制体量、结构比例、砌筑材料和手工技法都有一定的讲究，代表了世界传统制瓷窑炉营造技艺的最高科技水平，是景德镇窑工千百年劳动经验和智慧的结晶。

窑的建筑群一般分为三个功能区：储藏区、生产区、接待生活区。储藏区主要是储藏燃料（窑柴）和临时堆放瓷器，设在一楼；生产区分三个部分，窑前区、窑区、燃料投放区和看火区，也设在一楼；接待生活区一般设在二楼，朝南的房间多为账房先生和把桩师傅住宿，来了客户也可作为临时接待区。



# Kilns – the Carrier of Ceramic Culture

Jingdezhen, the Porcelain City, has long been known for its ceramics. For thousands of years, this small town in the south of Yangtze River, free of warfare and chaos, has attracted skillful craftsmen from across the country to work here, and produced exquisite ceramics to be transported elsewhere. With a heart wide open, the city strikes the most beautiful chord in the global history of ceramics, while the kiln is the most amazing note in the music.

In the kiln, the clay body interacts with fire which is controlled by the kiln keeper with an exquisite sense of timing. The tongue of flame sings till magnificent wares with wonderful craftsmanship are produced. Once buried in the remote mountains, Kaolin has been brought back to life in the firing kiln!

Porcelain is the art of fire and clay. Perfect controlling of fire is the magic of kiln! As the famous superintending officer Tang Ying in the Qing dynasty once said, “Exquisite wares depend on fire controlling.”

Up to now, we have found in Jingdezhen cave kilns, dragon kilns, horse hoof kilns, double-gourd kilns, round kilns, town kilns, etc. Various kilns play their parts in the firing, demonstrating the wisdom of ancient craftsmen.

As the connotation of ceramic culture is constantly enriched, kilns have been considered one of the high-profile carriers of ceramic culture. Take the town kiln as an example, it's not just one kiln, but a building complex. There are certain rules to follow





纵观窑的建筑群，无不渗透着景德镇陶瓷文化，富有浓郁的地方特色。窑柴金字塔、青条石的路面、独轮车的“吱呀”声、竹制担坯架的“吱嘎”声，烟囱里冒出夹杂点点火星的滚滚浓烟，开窑的吆喝声此起彼伏，勾勒出这座古镇的“清明上河图”，而窑则是这一美丽画卷的点睛之笔。

窑，承载着浓浓乡情，承载着悠悠瓷文化。

将迄今考古发现与发掘的历代古窑编撰汇集成书，发掘古人的智慧和工匠精神，发掘与窑息息相关的轶事，是讲景德镇自己的故事，是对景德镇陶瓷文化内涵的丰富，是对工匠精神的弘扬。

文化需要传承，经典需要弘扬。坚持文化自信，传承和发展陶瓷文化是我们景德镇人的己任。

景德镇市政协主席  
2018年10月

when it comes to its shape, proportion, structure, scale, and building materials and techniques, Town kiln represents the highest technical level of traditional kiln building in the world, the outcome of people's production experience and the crystallization of collective wisdom of craftsmen in Jingdezhen for millennia.

The building complex of a kiln generally consists of three functional areas: the storage area, the production area, and the reception area. The storage area is for the storage of fuel (wood), and temporary stacking of ceramics, which is on the first floor; the production area, also on the first floor, includes the kiln entrance area, the fire chamber, the fuel feeding area, and the sight area; the reception area, normally on the second floor, is to accommodate accountants and the kiln keeper, and sometimes to receive visiting guests.

The building complex, ceramic culture of Jingdezhen with distinctive local style infiltrates every corner. Piling wood, the flagstone walkway, squeaky wheelbarrows and biscuit carrying litters made of bamboo, heavy smoke with sparks discharged by the chimney, and kiln workers' calling of opening the kilns heard one after another, all together compose a grand picture of the ancient city with kilns being the highlight.

Kilns embody intoxicating nostalgia and profound ceramic culture.

To compile such a book covering kilns of all ages discovered and excavated so far, to tap into the wisdom and spirit of the ancient craftsman, and to dig into the tales connected to kilns, are to tell the stories of Jingdezhen itself, to enrich the connotation of Jingdezhen ceramic culture, and to carry forward the spirit of craftsmanship.

Culture needs to be inherited, and classics promoted. As Jingdezheners, it is our responsibility to boost our cultural self-confidence, inherit and promote ceramic culture.

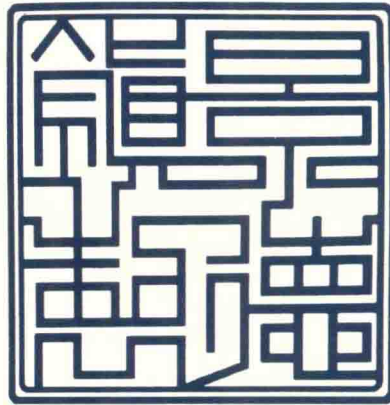
President of Jingdezhen Municipal CPPCC  
Huang Kangming  
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兰田龙窑所在地万窑坞村 Wanyaowu village, the location of Lantian Dragon kiln

## 兰田 唐代古窑遗址

Lantian

Ancient Kiln Site in the Tang Dynasty

兰田，位于浮梁湘湖镇，地处南河边，山势平缓，田畴肥沃，交通便利，自古乃商埠之地。

Lantian, along the South River, is located in Xianghu Town of Fuliang City, featuring gentle hills, fertile farmland and convenient transportation. It has been the commercial port since ancient times.

伴随丝绸之路的开通，中国的丝绸、瓷器、茶叶输往世界各地，既繁荣了经济，又加强了各国之间的往来，交流了文化。

With the opening of the Silk Road, silk, porcelain and tea from China were exported to all parts of the world, which not only boosted the economy, but also strengthened the exchanges and cultural exchanges between countries.

兰田有伊姓人家，村民口口相传，伊姓来自中东的伊朗，是沿丝绸之路来到此地，见此地田畴肥沃，瓷业兴旺，便定居了下来，取中文姓氏，因为来自伊朗，便从“伊”姓。

There was a family called Yi. It went from mouth



兰田龙窑保护房外景 The Protection House of the Dragon kiln in Lan tian

to mouth among villagers that family Yi was from Iran in the Middle East and moved to this place along the Silk Road. Seeing the fertile farmland and prosperous porcelain industry, the family settled down and took a surname. They called themselves Yi, since they were from Iran.

据介绍，伊姓人家原有家谱，记载何年从伊朗迁徙至此地，但“文革”时被毁。

It's introduced that there should have been a genealogy, recording when they moved from Iran to this place, but the genealogy was ruined during the Cultural Revolution.

相传伊姓人家一直是忙时种田，闲时制瓷，经常往来

于中国与中东之间，做瓷器与茶叶的生意，后来把“苏麻离青”这种原料带进中国，已是元朝的事了。

It was said that family Yi had been busy farming, and made porcelains when free. They often did the business of porcelain and tea between China and the Middle East, and later brought a raw material – “smalt, a kind of cobalt” into China in the Yuan Dynasty.

湘湖镇南河流域一带，一是水系发达，水流丰沛，既提供了运输的方便，又提供了动力，昔日南河边上水碓成群，南河水的冲击声伴随水碓的舂击声，声声入耳；二是这里盛产南土，提供了制瓷原料；三是柴薪充裕，为陶瓷生产提供了充足的燃料，因此形成了景德镇早期重要的制瓷业中心。

In the South River area of Xianghu Town, firstly, there was a well-developed river system with abundant water, which not only provided convenient transportation but also provided power. There were many water-powered mills before, and the rushing sound from the South River was accompanied by the sound from the water-powered mills. Second, it was rich in porcelain clay so raw materials for porcelain making could be provided. Third, it was abundant in firewood, providing sufficient fuels for ceramic production. Thus, the early porcelain industry center was formed in Jingdezhen.

在兰田，有一地名称之为“万窑坞”，这里一条古道通婺源、鹅湖和前程。“万窑坞”丘陵起伏，山上林木葱郁，溪水潺潺，明朝御史朱一桂乃此地人氏，曾任永康县令。据说当年对外推介景德镇陶瓷文化，北至俄罗斯，西至中东。白虎湾的“符”姓就是从与俄罗斯交界的郭尔罗斯迁徙而来，因陶瓷贸易、生产来到此地，随后定居下来。

In Lantian, there was a place called “Wanyao Wu” ( a ravine with many kilns), where an ancient road led to Wuyuan, E'hu and Qiancheng. “Wanyao Wu” was featuring rolling hills, lush mountains, flowing streams. A censor called Zhu Yigui in the Ming Dynasty was the local person and was once a censor in Yongkang

County. It is said that in those days, he promoted the porcelain culture of Jingdezhen to the North like Russia and to the West like the Middle East. The family “Fu” in Baihuan came from the Gorlos, the border with Russia. They settled down because of the ceramic trade and production.

2012年4月村民在“万窑坞”处建有一砖瓦厂，取土烧砖时发现匣钵及瓷器残片，村委会得知情况，封停了砖厂，保护发现的遗址，逐级上报。同年10月，经国家文物局批准，北京大学考古文博学院、景德镇陶瓷考古研究所、

江西省文物考古研究所组成了联合考古队，于2013年10月28日携同景德镇陶瓷大学、景德镇民窑博物馆、浮梁县博物馆对该遗址进行考古发掘。发掘工作以兰田“万窑坞”窑址为主，同时对附近的柏树下、大金坞等遗址进行了试掘与考古调查，共清理各类遗迹12处，包括窑炉两座，灰坑7个，墓葬1座，沟2条，出土了数以吨计的各时期的瓷器与窑具，湮没在土层中一千多年的瓷窑遗址及窑业遗存，逐渐展示在世人面前。

In April 2012, the villagers built a brick factory in “Wanyaowu”, and found saggars and pieces of



兰田唐代窑遗址发掘现场 The Excavation Site of the Ancient Kiln Site in Tang Dynasty



兰田龙窑出土青瓷 The Unearthed celadon in the Dragon kiln of Lantian

porcelain fragments when digging soil to burn bricks. The village committee learned about this and then closed the factory to protect the sites and reported the findings step by step. In October of the same year, with the approval of the state administration of cultural heritage, School of Archaeology and Museology of Peking University, the Jingdezhen Ceramic Archaeology Research Institute and the Jiangxi Provincial Cultural Archaeology Research Institute formed a joint archaeological team. This team carried out archaeological excavations at the sites on October 28, 2013, together with Jingdezhen Ceramic Institute, Jingdezhen Folk Kiln Museum and Fuliang Museum. The excavations were mainly carried out at the “Wanyaowu” kiln site of Lantian. At the same time, the trial excavation and archaeological investigations were carried out at the sites like the nearby cypress and Dajinwu. A total of 12 relics were cleaned, including two kilns, seven ash pits, one tomb and two gullies. Tons of porcelains and kiln furniture from various periods were unearthed. Porcelain kilns and kiln relics, which were buried in the soil layer for more than a thousand years, were gradually presented to the world.

兰田古窑的建筑制式为“龙窑”，平面呈长条形，方向北偏西 $36^{\circ}$ ，恰好为风口，长28.7米，宽（内部最宽处）1.9米，残高0.1~0.7米。由窑门、窑床、火膛、窑前工作

面四个部分组成。窑门位于火膛南侧，呈“八”字形，立面为半圆，门宽0.7米。门外为窑前工作面，是一个不规则椭圆形的坑，长2.7米，宽2.6米，深度0.6米。窑床位于火膛的北部，长方形，南北残长25.75米，宽1.7~1.9米。两侧窑壁残存厚度0.1~0.45厘米，底部北高南低，呈斜坡状，窑床坡度可分为上、中、下三段，下段坡度为 $23.5^{\circ}$ ，中段 $22^{\circ}$ ，上段 $19^{\circ}$ 。窑床的建造方法是先在原土上挖槽，两壁用砖顺砌，部分地方直接利用原土壁。

The ancient Lantian kiln is modeled after construction pattern of “Dragon Kiln”. The rectangular plane is just a place with a draught with  $36^{\circ}$  north by west, 28.7m long, 1.9m wide (the widest point within), and 0.1 ~ 0.7m remnant high. It is composed of four parts, namely the wicket, the kiln floor, the combustion chamber and the front face of the kiln. Located at the south side of the combustion chamber, the wicket is in the shape of “eight (the Chinese character)”, with a half-circle facade and a width of 0.7m. Outside the wicket is the front face of the kiln, which is an irregular oval pit, 2.7m long, 2.6m wide and 0.6m deep. The rectangular kiln floor is located in the north of the combustion chamber, with a remnant length of 25.75m and a width of 1.7~1.9 m. The remnant height is 0.1 ~ 0.45 cm on both sides of the kiln wall and the bottom is in the shape of slope, higher in the north and lower in the south. The slope of the kiln floor can be divided into three sections, where the lower section is  $23.5^{\circ}$ , the middle section is  $22^{\circ}$ , and the upper section is  $19^{\circ}$ . The construction method of the kiln floor is that the grooves are dug out of the original soil first, and the two sides of the kiln walls are piled up by bricks and the original soil walls are directly used in some parts.

窑炉前部由于经过高温的烧烤，内壁形成了一层厚度为6~12厘米的青灰色烧土层，外部为10~20厘米的烧红土层，两壁留有砖砌修补痕迹。窑床的底部铺设了一层厚度为5~15厘米的粗沙层，使垫柱等窑具得以平放。在窑壁的中后部发现两处疑似窑门的痕迹，宽度约0.6米。在窑