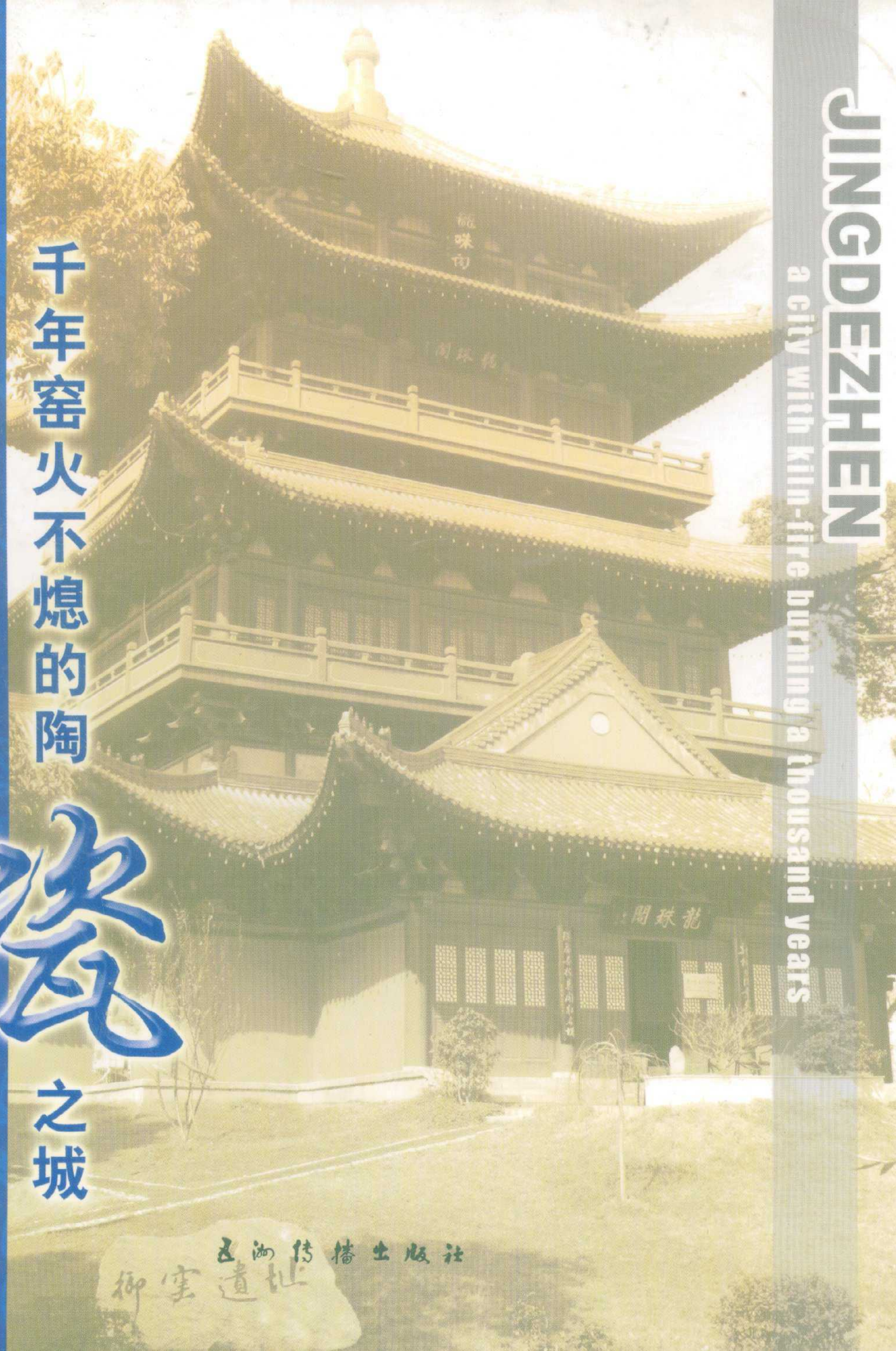
景德鎮

千年窑火不熄的陶瓷之城

JINGDEZHEN

a city with kiln-fire burning a thousand years



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景德鎮

千年窑火不熄的陶瓷之城

江西传播出版社

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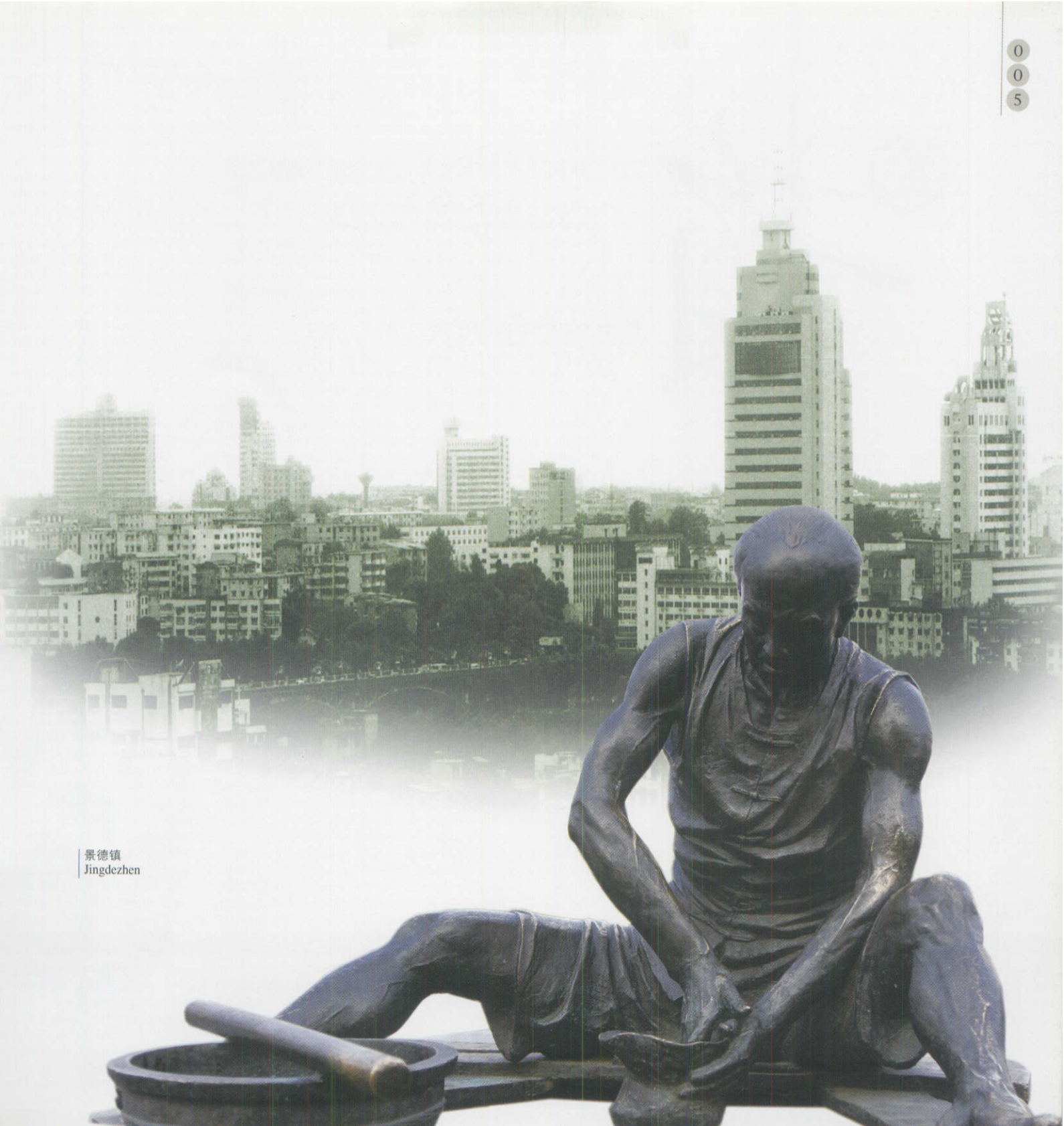
景德鎮

【前言】Preface

在中国，有一种泥土烧成的器物与国家同名，在中国，有一个南方小镇用一位皇帝的年号命名，这就是瓷器，就是景德镇。中国——CHINA——景德镇，一个千年窑火不熄的东方之城。

In China, a utensil baked from the clay acquired the same name with the country: china. A little town in China acquired its name from the reign title of an emperor: Jingde. The town symbolized china as well as the country. China-china-Jingdezhen, a city with kiln fire burning for a thousand years.



景德镇
Jingdezhen

瓷韻

感悟千年陶瓷文化、聆听千年瓷路足音

To feel the thousand-year porcelain culture and to listen to the footsteps of the thousand-year journey of porcelain development

Porcelain Splendor

陶瓷制造是人类灵性的第一次闪光。陶钧万物，当人类把水、土、风、火交汇于一炉时，便与猿相揖，告别茹毛饮血的蒙昧，朝着文明跨出了历史性的一步。瓷器是中国的伟大发明。承载着华夏文明的陶瓷，以CHINA的名字走向世界，成为这个东方国度最响亮的一张名片，成为西方最早认识东方中国的绚丽亮点和宣喻中华文明的最好器物。陶瓷艺术以自身的魅力征服了不同肤色的艺术家，成为一门世界语言。

The making of porcelain was among the first creation of human beings. When people mixed in a kiln water, clay and the wind, they waved goodbye to savagery and embarked towards civilization. Porcelain was a great invention of the Chinese people, bearing on it the Chinese civilization to communicate with the world. China, namesake of the country, was the most pronounced calling card of the nation, and a device for people of other nations to get to know the Chinese people. As a universal language,porcelain with its own charm conquered artists of different skin colors.

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在中华民族驾驭水、土、风、火的文明进程中，一代又一代的景德镇人，他们点土成金，把普通的泥土，变成贵比黄金的陶瓷。景德镇以其千年不断的历史和新意迭出的创造，最为辉煌地表现了她的卓越成就。唐(618—907年)宫里白瓷的光泽，宋(960—1279年)廷中影青的靓丽，元(1206—1368年)枢内青花的光耀，明(1368—1644年)时波岸刮起的瓷风和清(1616—1911年)园里瓷的娇媚，无不像一幅画、一首诗，久久地回荡在人们心中。中国的陶瓷为何有如此巨大的魅力，景德镇在向人们讲述着这个美妙的故事。

In the course of the Chinese people making porcelain, Jingdezhen, with an unbroken history of porcelain making and inventions in the industry, best expressed the achievements of the nation in the industry. Its products became royal utensils ever since Tang dynasty (618-907). Throughout Song dynasty (960-1279) and Yuan dynasty (1206-1368), Jingdezhen porcelains dominated royal porcelain utensils. During Ming(1366-1644) and Qing(1616-1911) dynasties, Jingdezhen porcelains made great fames overseas. Each piece is a picture, a poem resounding in the minds of its viewers. The city is telling people why Chinese porcelains manifested such magical charms.

被称为吳头楚尾的景德镇，是一个群山环绕的小盆地。发源于黄山的昌江，自北向南贯穿而过，从鄱阳湖汇入长江。史料记载：新平冶陶，始于汉(前206–220年)世。而新平，就是景德镇最早的名字。唐代，此地称昌南镇，又因镇民多以陶为业，故又称陶阳镇。公元1004年，也就是宋朝景德元年，因为昌南镇的制瓷工艺出色，朝廷就把宋真宗的年号赐给了这个南方的小镇，从此这里改称景德镇。进入14世纪明朝中期，随着御窑的设立，景德镇“聚天下名窑之大成”，成为全国制瓷业中心，并由此奠定了举世公认的中国瓷都的地位。

Jingdezhen is at the border of the ancient Wu and Chu, a small basin surrounded by mountains. The Changjiang River, originated in Mt. Huang, goes by the city to join the main river course via the Poyang Lake. History has it that Xinping, the former name of Jingdezhen, began making porcelain in Han dynasty (206BC-220AD). It was called Changnan or Taoyang in Tang dynasty. In 1004, the first year of Jingde,emperor Zhenzong's reign title of Song dynasty, the place acquired its present name from the emperor's title as a reward for its outstanding porcelain making. In the 14th century, the middle part of the Ming dynasty, official kilns were set up in the place to make royal porcelain utensils, and the place became center of porcelain industry in the nation, and ever since the capital of porcelain industry in China.

五代青釉执壶
Blue glaze pot from the Five Dynasties

景德镇制瓷的历史最早可以追溯到汉代(前206–220年)，早在1700年前的东汉晚期，当中国瓷器生产开始萌动时，景德镇就已经有了一定规模的瓷业生产。

The history of porcelain making in Jingdezhen can be traced back to Han dynasty (206BC-220AD). 1700 years ago, when porcelain industry was initiating in China at the end of Eastern Han, Jingdezhen was already a place with considerable porcelain production.

瓷从山水中来。一方如歌的山水，一处梦里的故乡，古村老树，古窑古矿，这里是世界瓷都的发源地，是被称为“瓷源、茶乡、林海”的瑶里，两千多年前的战国时期这里就窑火熊熊。众多的古民窑、矿山坑洞以及小道旁散落着的千年碎瓷片，静静地展示着景德镇人创造的不朽的辉煌。

Porcelain is made of water and clay. Yaoli,a place with plenty of clay and water, is a good place for porcelain industry. It is the originating place of porcelain in the Warring States famous for being home to porcelain, tea and boundless forests over 2000 years ago. Remains of ancient kilns, clay mines and porcelain fragments are witnesses of the past splendor of Jingdezhen.

粘渣护坡
Dry slag protecting slope wall

古代运输瓷器的古驿道
Ancient post road for porcelain transportation

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高岭是古代景德镇制瓷业最重要的原料产地，国际通用黏土矿物学专用名字高岭土（KAOLIN）的命名地。高岭山的高岭土自元代开发并运用于陶瓷工艺，支配景德镇的陶瓷业约两个多世纪。至今还保存了元代以来的碑亭、古道、尾砂堆、淘洗坑等几十处古迹，尤其是高岭土淘洗后留下的白色尾砂堆积蔚为壮观，有“青山浮白雪”之誉。这里是世界制瓷人心中的麦加圣地。

Gaoling used to be the major source of materials for porcelain making, and the name "Kaolin" has been commonly used internationally in the clay mineralogy as the material for porcelain making. The clay in Gaoling was excavated for porcelain making since Yuan Dynasty, and Gaoling was the major clay supplier for more than 200 years. Dozens of tablets, pagodas, paths, mill-tailings and the elutriating pitches are still reserved today. Heaps of snow-white mill-tailings make a splendid scene. It is the Mecca for porcelain makers the world over.

高岭土矿洞（青山浮白雪）
Clay mine pitches in Gaoling

高岭村全景
Panorama view of the Gaoling Village

高岭土禁挖碑

A tablet from Gaoling with forbidden notice on it

位于高岭山脚的东埠村，西临东河，河岸为高岭水运码头，有数块清代“禁土”碑碣。因高岭土被朝廷列为“御土”、“官土”，长期开采日渐枯竭，故官方对民间加以封禁，立“禁土”碑碣。

Dongbu Village is at the foot of the Gaoling Hill facing the river whose bank lay the port; several forbidden tablets were set up there to prevent people from digging the clay, for it was exhausted with constant excavation and had been set aside specially for the royal kilns.

古代粉碎瓷石用的水碓

Water-powered trip-hammer to break down materials in ancient time

挑运高岭土
Kaolin clay is being carried on a shoulder pole

清代整治高岭土运输市场碑碣
A tablet of Qing Dynasty noticing regularity of transport market

东埠
Dongbu (Eastern Dock)

东埠古码头
Ancient Dongbu Dock

景德镇郊外一个名叫东埠的村子，位于高岭山下东河岸边，由古街和古码头组成，是明清之际高岭土的集散地，因运输繁忙而成街。街道两旁林立的店铺和街道中青石板上独轮车压出的凹痕，以及清代为整顿高岭土运输市场而发布的朝廷告示的石刻碑碣，是古代东埠码头装运高岭土繁忙景象的真实记录。

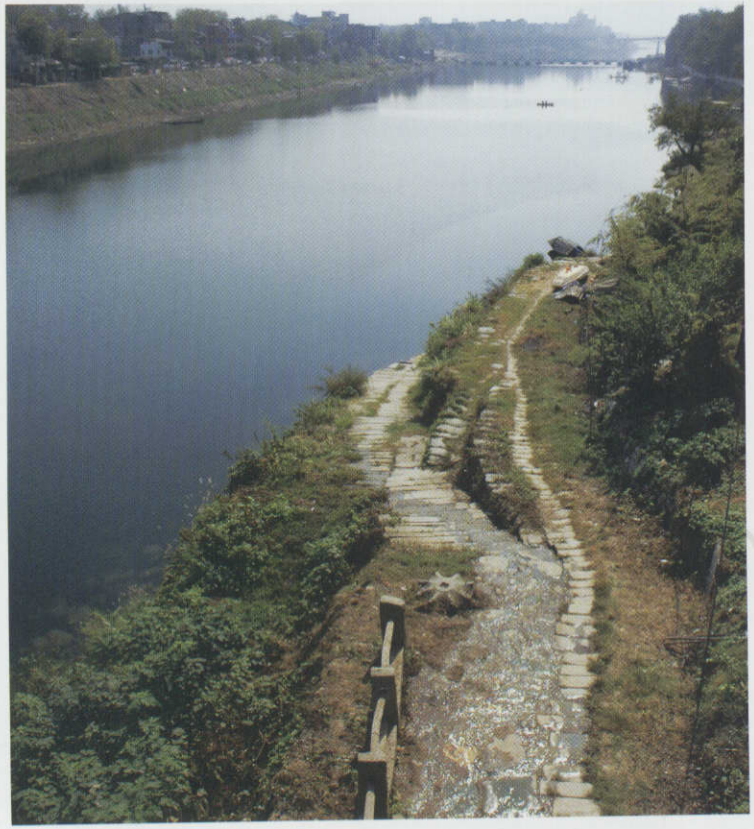
This is Dongbu, a village at the foot of Gaoling east to the river in the suburb of Jingdezhen. The village is made up of the old temple and the old dock, the distributing center of Kaolin in Ming and Qing Dynasties. the stores along both sides of the street worn by wheels, together with the tablet engraved with the official notice of the royal court of Qing dynasty, manifest the busy scene of the old Dongbu Dock.

东埠古街
Ancient street at Dongbu

古车辙
Carriage tracks of the ancient time

景德镇瓷业生产离不开水，穿城而过的昌江，一直是景德镇的生命线，是人们心中的母亲河，它将景德镇周边山区的制瓷原料源源不断地运往景德镇，同时也把精美的景德镇瓷器运到世界的各个角落。

Water is indispensable for porcelain production. The Changjiang, the river running through Jingdezhen, is the lifeline for the city, the mother river for the people, who transported materials from the adjoining regions, and sent porcelain products to all corners of the outside world by the river.



昌江码头
Changjiang Dock

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