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中国东南海洋性瓷业发展史

The History of Maritime Ceramics in South-East China

王 新 天

指导教师姓名: 吴 春 明 教授

专 业 名 称: 考古学及博物馆学

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内 容 摘 要

中国东南海洋性瓷业,是指自汉晋六朝以至明清我国东南沿海以仿烧名瓷为主要内涵,以民窑为主体,以海洋世界为市场,向海外用力的瓷业体系,其年代范围是从东汉末年瓷器开始向海外传播到二十世纪上半叶我国瓷业的衰败,其地域范围主要限定于我国东南沿海。

探索古代东南海洋性瓷业是从海洋人文的全新角度来看我国古代陶瓷的对外传播与影响。其研究方法具有以下特色:首先,将东南海洋性瓷业作为沿海手工业的一个有机组成部分,纳入到环中国海海洋社会经济文化体系的宏观视野之中进行研究,对海洋性瓷业格局初兴、发展、繁盛、变化的各个阶段历史做全面梳理。其次,将研究建立在陶瓷窑址考古资料之上,将海洋性瓷业研究由器物表象特征的对比研究深入到窑业技术交流等更深层次的探讨。再次,采取多学科相结合的方法推进海洋性瓷业研究的深入,如探讨港市发展在东南海洋性瓷业格局调整的作用,借鉴航海史和中西交通史资料来探讨航路航线变化和海洋性瓷业对外传播区域的变迁,并借助水下考古资料加以印证。本文的主要内容如下:

东汉六朝东南海洋性瓷业格局的初现。在东汉晚期成熟瓷器烧造成功后,青瓷烧造技术迅速在浙东地区沿港市方向扩散。在陶瓷经东冶、梁安、番禺等东南港市转运舶出的过程中,青瓷窑业技术也随之传播于此。伴随着早期南海——印度洋航线,中韩、中日黄海南线等航路开辟,刚刚烧制成功的成熟瓷器先后传播到朝鲜半岛、日本列岛和东南亚地区。

隋唐五代东南海洋性瓷业的发展。隋唐五代青瓷窑业技术中心由上虞曹娥江迁往慈溪上林湖,其窑业技术已传播至东南沿海各地。海洋性瓷业大多位于港市周围或港市所在水系干流支系的两岸地区。在海洋性瓷器品种上,因为阿拉伯人的东来而呈现出复杂的局面,但东南海洋性瓷业还是以生产青瓷为主。东南海洋性瓷业的腹地仍局限于钱塘江以南、武夷山脉以东、南岭以南的沿海地带。

宋元东南海洋性瓷业的扩张。宋元东南海洋性瓷业技术中心已经由浙东地区转移到浙南龙泉等地,福建、广东等地的瓷器烧造技术与浙江的差距日益缩

小。窑址分布与港市之间形成了兴衰共荣的依存局面。在海洋性瓷器品种上，因宋元东南船家对南海、印度洋海权的操控，中原各大名窑如耀州窑、磁州窑、钧窑等，皆在东南沿海被仿烧，被纳入海洋性瓷业体系。龙泉青瓷、景德镇青白瓷、建窑黑瓷等瓷种在东南形成庞大的窑系。东南海洋性瓷业的辐射能力大为加强，江西等内陆腹地也逐渐被纳入到这一体系之中。海洋性瓷业的消费市场也在唐五代的基础上由中西亚、北非进一步扩展到东非等地，在东亚、东南亚、南亚等地也沿港口而向内陆腹地纵深发展。

明清东南海洋性瓷业格局的变化。明初，在官方禁止私商下海通蕃的禁海政策之下，东南海洋性瓷业迅速萎缩。龙泉窑这一东南瓷业技术中心也趋于没落。明代中后期，在官方朝贡贸易体系瓦解、私商下海日趋频繁的情况下，东南海洋性瓷业又重新在浙南、闽南、粤东等私商猖獗之港市附近崛起。在洋船东进所构建的亚欧大航路所带来的巨大市场引诱下、在明朝中后期景德镇暂时的内外交困的契机下，青花瓷技术由景德镇官窑转向民窑，进而向东南沿海转移。在陶瓷消费市场上，因东南船家在东洋航路上的深化及与洋船亚欧航路的衔接，海洋性陶瓷在原有基础上进一步延伸至欧美等更为广大的区域。

关键词： 东南；海洋性；陶瓷

Abstract

The study on southeast maritime ceramics of China is an archaeological integrative study about the impact of ceramics system in oversea areas. The main content is the imitated ceramics in southeast of China from Han Dynasty to Ming and Qing Dynasties. And it is based on the civilian kilns and faced the sea world market. The time range is from the end of East Han when the ceramic was successfully made in China to 1950s when the ceramics industry declined. And the area mainly covers the southeast of China.

The study is about the oversea spread and influence of the ancient ceramics in China and that is a new angle. The study method has got the features as follows: Firstly, as one organic constituting part of the handicraft industry in seashore, southeast maritime ceramics is researched in the macroscopical view: the system of maritime social-economic and cultures of China. And the study also introduces the big background of the system of maritime social-economic and cultures of China and the world on every stage of maritime ceramics pattern like early stage, developing stage, flourished stage and its change. Secondly, based on rich credible archaeological data of ceramic kiln sites, study of maritime ceramics is not only the superficial contrast of characteristics but also deeper study on the intercourse of kiln industry and the techniques. Thirdly, taking the means of multi-subjects combination, we try to deepen the study of maritime ceramics. For example, using the study data about ports, we discuss the effects of ports' development on change of southeast maritime ceramics pattern. Using the data of history of navigation and the history of traffic between China and overseas, we study the change of sea routes and the variable areas of maritime ceramics' spread, and underwater archaeological data are used to verify it.

The exact content is as follows:

First, the emergence and early history of southeast maritime ceramics in Eastern Han and Six Dynasties. After celadon was successfully made at the end of East Han, the technique of

celadon was spreaded during the ports in the east of Zhejiang. As ceramics were transported by ports of southeast like Dongye, Liangan, Panyu, the kiln techniques of celadon were spreaded in these places. Along with beginning of the sea routes like South China Sea-Indian Ocean, China-Korea, China- Japan etc, the successfully made ceramics were spreaded to Korea chersonese, Japan and Southeast Asia.

Second, the preliminary development of southeast maritime ceramics pattern in Sui, Tang and Five Dynasties. During Sui, Tang and Five Dynasties, the center of celadon kiln industry was still in the east of Zhejiang, but the kiln techniques had been spreaded to every place of southeast seashore. Most maritime ceramics kilns were located around the port towns or the banks of rivers and their anabranches. As Arabians came to China, the sort of maritime ceramics became multiplex, but southeast maritime ceramics kilns still mainly made celadons. And the center of southeast maritime ceramics didn't get to the north of Qiantang River, the east of Wuyi Mountain and the inland areas of the north of South Mountain Range.

Third, highly development of southeast maritime ceramics in Song and Yuan Dynasties. The center of southeast maritime ceramics industry had been gradually diverted to the south of Zhejiang like Longquan, and disparities of ceramics techniques of Fujian and Guangdong reduced increasingly. The distributing of kiln sites and the port towns flourished or declined together. Because the ship-owners in southeast of China controlled the sea authority of South China Sea and Indian Ocean, the ceramics of large-famous kilns in Central Plains were imitated in southeast, so the sorts of these ceramics were aborted in the system of maritime ceramics. The influence of southeast maritime ceramics greatly reinforced and some inlands like Jiangxi became one part of this system. The consume marker of maritime ceramics were deeply developed based on Tang and Five Dynasties.

Fourth, the change of southeast maritime ceramics pattern in Ming and Qing Dynasties. At the beginning of Ming Dynasty, because of the ban of private businessmen's trade with overseas, the southeast maritime ceramics rapidly shranked. Longquan Kilns were inclined to breakdown. During the Middle Ming, with the collapse of the pay tribute-trade system and the increase of private businessmen's trade with overseas, southeast maritime ceramics grew up around the ports where private businessmen's smuggles were rampant. At the tempt of the large market brought

by the Asia-Europe sea route, the technique of blue and white turned to civilian kilns from the official kiln—Jingdezhen, and further more to southeast seashore. On the consume market of ceramics, as join of the Dongyang sea route and the Asia-Europe sea route, based on the primary development, maritime ceramics extend to vaster area like Occident.

Key Words: Southeast; Maritime; Ceramics

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