

鶯歌鄉志

目前已知鶯歌最早的陶器，是新石器時代土地公山類型的史前文化遺存，可能是鶯歌龜崙社的祖先或其他臺灣史前人類所遺留，距今約3500至2000年前，所發現陶器為露天野燒之紅陶。在漢人移墾之前的鶯歌原住民族製陶技術與文化，被後來的漢人強勢文化所淹沒。

漢人陶瓷的大量出現，始於漢人的移墾。漢人對鶯歌地區的開發可追溯至清康熙二十三年（1684）年，粵人對牛灶坑、阿四坑、阿南坑的拓墾，隔年，泉州人陳瑜則開墾南靖厝莊（今南靖里）、鶯歌石莊（今東鶯、西鶯、南鶯、北鶯、中鶯里）、尖山莊（今尖山里）、二甲九莊（今二甲里）、橋子頭莊（今二橋里）等地，而明確的鶯歌墾殖記錄，見於康熙五十二年「陳和議」海山開闢古地契。在乾隆年間，則有另一批先民前來拓墾，至此，鶯歌境內之開墾大致底定。此時期移民鶯歌的漢人所用日用陶瓷器，大多是從大陸原鄉帶來的。

At present, it is known the earliest potteries are pre-historical relics of Tutikung Hill Type of the Neolithic Age, possibly left by the ancestors of Kunlun Community of Yingge or other pre-historical human beings in Taiwan, about 3500 to 2000 years ago. The discovered potteries are in red earth burnt outdoors. The ceramic production technology and culture of Yingge aborigines before immigration of the Han people were overlaid by the strong culture of the Han people who came later.

The massive appearance of pottery and ceramics of the Han people started from the immigration of the Han people. The development of the Han people in Yingge area can be traced back to the 23rd year of Kanghsi of Ching Dynasty (1648), including the cultivation of the Cantonese people to Nioutzao Pit,

Ahsr Pit, and Ahnan Pit. The following year, Chen Yu of Chuanjou cultivated Nanchingtsuo Village (the current Nanching Li), Yingge Rock Village (the current Tungying, Hsiying, Nanying, Peiying and Chungying Lis), Chianshan Village (the current Chianshan Li), Erchiajiou Village (the current Erchi Li), Chiaotzetou Village (the current Erchiao Li), etc. The clear cultivation record of Yingge can be referred to the ancient land contract of Haishan development by "Chen Ho-Yi" in the 52nd year of Kanghsi of Ching Dynasty. During the years of Chienlung, another batch of ancient people came for cultivation. Up to then, the cultivation in the territory of Yingge was generally settled. The ceramics used by the Han people immigrated to Yingge in daily life were mostly brought from their hometowns in Mainland China.

《鶯歌鄉志》

1934 19×13cm

本書記錄了鶯歌陶器與磚瓦製造出現的最早時期。由陳生提供。

Yingge Region Record

1934 19×13cm

This record has sixteen chapters, recording various information about Yingge, and the earliest date of Yingge ceramics wares, bricks and tiles.

Provided by Feng Liang Sheng

至於鶯歌窯業的出現，則要晚到嘉慶年間，期間人名與時間眾說紛紜，而有明確時間的說法是在嘉慶九年（西元1804），泉州磁灶人吳鞍，隨著移民潮，渡海來到大湖地區的兔子坑（今屬桃園縣龜山鄉）開墾，發現此地的黏土適合做陶，於是蓋窯燒製陶器，開啓了鶯歌製陶先河。

然而，因為漳、泉械鬥，不得不放棄開墾的成果，遷居大湖炭腳一帶，後來又遷往尖山（今尖山埔路）。大約此時，吳岸、吳栗等人才渡海而來，加入鶯歌製陶的行列。

As to the appearance of Yingge ceramic industry, it was late till the years of Chiaching. The names and time during the period were not for sure. A saying with clear time indication is in the 9th year of Chiaching (1804). Wu An, native of Tsrtzao, Chuangchou, came for cultivation at the Rabbit Pit (now under jurisdiction of Kueishan Town, Taoyuan County) of Tahu District in accompany with the immigrant crowd across the sea. He discovered the clay of this place to be suitable for making ceramics, that he built a kiln to burn ceramics, and opened a new era of ceramic production at Yingge.

However, because of the confrontation with weapons between the people of Changchou and Chuanchou, he was forced to give up his cultivation achievement and moved to the belt along Kanchiao of Tahu. Later, he further oved to Chienshan. About at this time, Wu Ane and Wu Li, etc. came here across the sea, to join the ceramic making crowd of Yingge.



吳鞍遷徙圖
吳鞍最先在鶯歌兔子坑開墾製陶，後遷炭腳，最後定居尖山埔。
Migration of Wu-An Family
Wu-An first farmed and made pottery in Hare Pit, Yingge, later moved to Kanjiao, and finally resided in Jianhanpu.



兔子坑土碗
1920年代
鶯歌陶業始於兔子坑，圖左為後人取兔子坑土所做的碗，右則為青花弦紋大浦土碗。
陶博館 館藏
Hare Pit Bowl
1920's
Yingge pottery originates in Hare Pit. The left one is Hare Pit Bowl, while the right, Danan Bowl.
Collection of Yingge Ceramics Museum