

MAJOR CHINESE CERAMIC GLAZED TYPES

Dynasty	Ceramic Variety	Glaze Composition	Origin	Comments
Shang (16th-11th century BC)- Early Han (1 st century AD)	Proto-celadon	ash-glaze	Across south China	
Early Han (1 st century)	Mature Celadon, Black iron-colored glazes	ash-glaze	Shangyu Zhejiang Province	
Tang (AD 618-907)	Polychrome glaze painted Underglaze copper red	ash-glaze	Tongguan kilns Hunan-Changsha	
Tang, Five Dynasties, early Song	<i>Yue</i> -ware (Celadon)	Ca-glaze, plant-ash (or limestone)+clay	Shanglinhu Multiple kilns-Zhejiang Province	<i>Yue</i> -ware yellow-green glaze includes <i>Mise blue-green glaze</i>
Han (AD 300)	First white porcelain	Ca-glazes, plant or wood ash (or limestone)+clay	Henan, Anhui Provinces	made from secondary clays, not kaolin
Tang, Five Dynasties	<i>Xing</i> -ware, (Chinese porcelain white)	Ca-glazes, plant ash (or limestone)+clay	Hebei Province	
Tang	<i>Gongxian</i> cobalt decoration	Lime-alkali overglaze,	Hebei Province	Rare
Tang	"Northern Polychromes" Light blue or blue-white patches on a black, yellow-brown, or yellow glaze	Ca-glazes, plant ash (or limestone)+clay	Lushan kiln Henan Province	Other kilns known
Tang	Tang <i>Sancai</i> (<i>three colors</i>) White body, glaze with green, yellow and Co blue designs	PbO	Gongxian kilns, Henan Province	Analog to Early Islamic Splash glazes
Tang, early Yuan	<i>Ding</i> -ware (Chinese porcelain white)	Ca-glazes, plant ash or limestone)+clay	Hebei Province	
Northern Song (AD 960-1127) made for Imperial use (1111-1125)	<i>Ru</i>	Thick Ca-glaze, iron blue <i>cicada's wing</i> " crazing	Qingliangsi (Northern Song Capitol), Henan Province	About 100 pieces known

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Southern Song (AD 1127-1279) made for Imperial use	<i>Guan</i>	Thick Ca-glaze, heavily cracked glaze	Hangzhou (Southern Song Capitol), Zhejiang Province	
Southern Song (AD 1127-1279) pieces made into subsequent Yuan dynasty	<i>Ge</i>	Thick Ca-glaze cracked glaze	Hangzhou (Southern Song Capitol), Zhejiang Province	"Gold thread and iron wire"
Song and Jin dynasties (late 10 th - early 13 th centuries) early Yuan dynasty	<i>Jun</i>	Thick, opaque glaze, blue color from interference effect, Rayleigh scattering, not a pigment effect	Ruzhou (town) multiple kilns, Henan Province	color varies, blue-white, rose-purple, crabapple-red
Northern Song - late; Southern Song; early Yuan	<i>Longquan</i> celadon	Ca-glaze	Longquan County, Zhejiang Province	
Yaozhou kilns produced between Tang and Yuan Primarily during Northern Song and Jin dynasties, but	<i>Yaozhou</i> celadon	alkali-Ca-line glaze mix of porcelain stone and limestone, multi-layer application suspended bubbles, unmixed glaze batch	Yaozhou kilns, Shaanxi Province	Decoration carved or molded prior to glazing (Black flower design painted over white slip mostly during Tang and Yuan dynasties) Some tenmoku produced
Northern Song and Jin dynasties	<i>Cizhou</i> ; includes carved, stamped, body black and white slips, cut-paper resist, polychrome slips/	Ca-alkali flux, Fe ₂ O ₃ , some slip-decorated	Cizhou kilns Hebei Province elsewhere across northern China Gangwa kiln, Chifeng, Inner Mongolia	Painted, appliques, incised folk pottery
Northern Song and Jin dynasties	<i>Qingbai</i> (blueish-white) <i>Jizhou ware</i> - black or tortoiseshell glaze	Ca-alkali flux, Fe ₂ O ₃ ,	Jizhou kilns, Jiangxi Province	Includes tea-leaf, paper cut-outs

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Northern Song; Yuan dynasties	<i>Tenmoku</i>	Phase-separated glazes Thick Ca-alkali glazes+ Fe ₂ O ₃ ,	Jian kiln, Fujian province (Hare's fur) Kilns in Henan, Hebei, and Shannxi Provinces (oil-spot, other types)	Oil-Spot, Hare's fur; partridge spot,
Liao, Xixia dynasty 10th-12th centuries	In the tradition of Chizhou ware. Painted or carved designs in black glaze, sgraffito carved	Thick Ca-alkali glazes+ Fe ₂ O ₃ ,	Ningxia-Lingwu kiln Inner Mongolia, Similar pieces of Chizhou ware made in Hebei, Henan, Shanxi,	Mostly brown-white contrast, some polychromes
Yuan dynasty to present	Underglaze decorated porcelain	Blue, red, black underglaze	Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province	
Ming dynasty (Wanli reign 1573-1620)	Underglaze decorated porcelain <i>Wucaï, doucai, Copies of Song monochrome glazes Multiple firings of pieces</i>	Overglaze white slip	Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province	Source of Co changes from Yuan dynasty
Song and Yuan periods	<i>Qingbai</i> white glaze with light blue-green color	First type of porcelain produced on a large scale	Dehua, Fujian Province	
Qing dynasty (K'iang Hsi reign 1662-1722)	<i>famille verte, famille rose, luster-painting</i>	Ca-alkali-glaze	Jingdezhen, Jiangxi Province	<i>famille rose, luster-painting</i> European technology
Ming, Qing dynasties	<i>Blanc de China</i>	Ca-alkali glaze	Dehua, Fujian Province	Pure white
Ming, Qing dynasties	<i>Yixing ware</i>	Brown earthenware	Yixing, Jiangsu Province	

Chinese ceramic bodies: North China (north of Nanshan-Qinling divide) stoneware and porcelain raw materials are derived from clays. South China stoneware and porcelain raw materials are weathered igneous rock-based with fine quartz and mica