

时酸

# 現代民間青花藝術

江西省陶瓷研究所作品選

# MODERN FOLK CYANIC ART

SELECTED WORKS BY THE CERAMICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF JIANGXI PROVINCE

## 現代の民間の青い花の芸術

江西省陶磁研究所作品選



## "秋菊" 葡萄瓶 作者: 秦錫麟

榮獲1986年全國陶瓷美術創作設計評比一等獎 1987年作為工藝美術珍品被國家收藏

□徑:9cm 底徑:13.5cm 高:44cm

"Autumn Chrysanthemums" Type: Grape Bottle By Qin Xilin Awarded First Prize in the National Ceramic Art Competition, 1986. Now in the National Collection of Treasured Works in Arts and Crafts, 1987.

Mouth: 9 Base: 13.5 Height: 44 cm

「秋菊」葡萄瓶 作者. 秦錫麟

1986年全国陶磁器美術創作デザイン評定一等賞を受賞して、 1987年工芸美術珍品として国家蔵品になった。

口径: 9 底径: 13.5 高: 44 cm



江西省陶瓷研究所 編

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# 法民間 不囿于民間



去年秋天,我第二次訪問景德鎮。江西省陶瓷研究所秦錫麟所長邀我參觀他們的作品陳列室。瀏覽之後,心情振奮;一個自己希冀已久的藝術天地展現眼前,中斷多時的手繪民間靑花終于在一批有志之士的手中再生了。

中國的釉下彩繪瓷器,歷時千余年,自唐代銅官窰始,經唐宋遼金元明淸,經久不衰,它深入中華大地家家戶戶,上至皇室下至庶民,是中國藝術最為普及的品種之一。過去,由于歷史的偏見,世人重官窰輕民窰,視民間靑花爲粗俗,對其在中國藝術史上的地位和對中國美術發展的多方面的貢獻,遲遲沒有引起注意,更不必說去深入研討了。民間瓷繪藝術的歷史價值,遠遠超出了陶瓷的狹小范圍。例如,它對中國繪畫的發展則作出過特殊貢獻。是民間瓷繪,走在文人寫意畫之前,給文人畫以影響;是民間瓷繪,較早地溶書法于繪畫,在書與畫的結合方面先走了一步;也是民間瓷繪,產生了抽象性繪畫,這是在紙絹繪畫上未曾出現的藝術現象,對研究中國審美意識的發展變化,提供了有價值的研究實例。

江西省陶研所,繼往開來,經過多年努力,使得千百年的民間瓷繪藝術,在暫短中斷之後又萌發了春芽,貢獻出了一批新時代的靑花藝術。他們在先人輝煌成就的深厚基礎上,繼承創新,取得了可喜的成果,使民間瓷繪靑花藝術得以健康延續發展。

民間靑花,分工寫兩種,但據我個人的體會,寫意是它的主流和 主要的藝術特色,也是區別于官窰的主要藝術標志。民間靑花不能象 官窰那樣,不惜工時,細描細畫,便走上減筆寫意畫法的路子。減筆 不是簡單,它是對生活的高度提煉,重物象的精神實質,而不重外貌細節,其中抽象成份的出現,是由間接而到直接表達心靈,與書法藝術相差彷彿。

宫廷繪畫,文人畫與民間美術在歷史上互有影響,但民間瓷繪一直保持質朴率真的本色,表達了勞動群衆的理想和生活情趣。它與文人學士的胸中"逸氣"不同,也無宮廷繪畫常見的那種嬌柔氣。直到半封建半殖民地歷史階段,民間瓷繪仍保持這種本色不變,這是難能可貴的。

繼承創新,相輔相成。只有認眞研究傳統,才有在眞正意義上的創新,才能有新時代的新水平。欲達此目的却非易事,當今不知有多少藝術志士爲此嘔心瀝血。江西省陶研所的藝術家們,對傳統民間靑花的藝術特色進行了認真的研究,經過消化,注入新鮮血液,使之煥發出時代的光彩,這是一項具有開拓性的研究成果。他們的新作中,有的似乎偏重古意,傳統意味濃一點,但也都有明顯的新鮮感。有的似乎偏重于新意,但又不失傳統的精英。這兩種出新得來都不容易。因爲,前者往往容易拘泥于傳統而不拔;而後者則容易離傳統過遠而失去應有的特色。這許多佳作能抓住民間靑花寫意畫風的精髓,在生動活潑的筆調間,貫穿着氣韻,蘊含着靈性,朴質可愛。

民間靑花的主要藝術特色是大寫意,而各個時代又有自己的藝術 特色。如明初的粗率渾厚,成化的娟秀明快,嘉萬的線描塡色,以及 晚明的率眞簡約,等等。陶研所對此都有相應的研究成果。

前人創造的業蹟是輝煌的,要超越前人是個艱巨的任務,還須付 出極大的努力。江西省陶瓷研究所有一支潛力不小的創作隊伍,相信 在現有的基礎上,將會取得更大的成績。

1987.10.30. 北京

## Derived From Folk Art, But Not Confined To Folk Art

#### Bi Keguan

Last autumn, during my second visit to Jingdezhen, the capital of ceramic art industry in China, Director Qin Xilin of the Ceramics Research Institute of Jiangxi Province invited me to their exhibition hall. I was thrilled by the display. A realm of art I had long dreamed of seeing unfolded itself before my eyes which witnessed the regeneration, in the hands of a group of devotees, of a long disrupted art, hand-painted folk cyanic or blue-flower porcelain.

China's sub-enamel color paint porcelain has had a history of more than a thousand years. Originating from the Tongguan Kilns in the Tang Dynasty, the genre has flourished throughout the dynasties of Song, Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing. As one of the most popular art forms in China, it has prevailed in every household in this land of Cathay, from royal palaces down to peasants' homes. In the past, the prejudice of history set value on the products of the state kilns at the expense of works from civilian kilns, and the cyanic wares from civilian kilns were considered vulgar. Recognition of their artistic merit in the history of Chinese art and of their multiple contributions toward the development of Chinese art has been tardy in coming, to say nothing of making researches for their improvement. Actually, the historical value of the popular art of cyanic porcelain painting goes far beyond the nayyow sphere of China ware. For one thing, it has made specific contributions toward the evolution of Chinese painting. It was popular porcelain painting that stepped before and thereby influenced the 'mood representation' school of Chinese painting practised by the Chinese literati throughout the ages. It was popular porcelain painting that early blended calligraphy into painting, and pioneered the merging of Chinese calligraphy with painting. It was also popular porcalain painting that produced abstract painting, an art form hitherto unseen in ordinary Chinese painting on paper or silk, and thus providing valuable cases of investigation into the evolution of Chinese aesthetic appreciation.

Treading along and extending the path traversed by past artists, the Ceramics Research Institute of Jiangxi Province has made the thousandyear old popular art of porcelain painting put forth new buds, after a brief interruption. The artists have created samples of cyanic art of a new age. They have inherited and then perfected the glorious achievements of the past, and reaped laudable fruits so that the popular art of cyanic porcelain painting is now being developed to new heights.

Cyanic art of a folk tradition is of two types: elaborate delineation, i.e. pictorial elaboration of objective details, and mood representation, i.e. generalized representation of the artist's mood. But my personal view is that mood representation is the main stream and salient characteristic

of this genre. This is the artistic trait that distinguishes it from the products of the state kilns. Unlike the state kilns which could afford lengthy workmanship and ornate, florid execution, cyanic painting adopts easy strokes of the brsnh to represent the mental mood of the artist. Easy strokes do not mean simplification, but rather a transcendental refining of a true depiction of life, emphasizing the spiritual reality of the object seen rather than the minute details of its outward appearance. The appearance of the abstract element in it reaches the mind and spirit in a manner from the indirect to the direct. This process is comparable to the art of Chinese calligraphy.

In history, court painting, painting by the literati and folk art have always influenced one another, but the folk art of cyanic porcelain painting has always preserved its naivete and originality, expressive of the ideals and pleasures of the working people. It differs from the 'elegant airs' of the fine scholars, nor does it carry the sophistication often seen in court paintings. It is gratifying to think that over the years of a semifeudal and semi-colonial age in China, porcelain painting has still preserved this distinguishing characteristic.

To inherit and then to enhance always go hand in hand. Only by a serious study of tradition can renovation in its true—sense be effected and new heights in art of a new age be reached. This is an aim not easily attained, and a countless number of conscientious devotees to this art form have taken great pains towards its realization. The artists of the Ceramics Research Institute of Jiangxi—Province have made laborious studies of the special artistic features of the traditional folk art of blue-flower or cyanic painting, digested it and infused new blood into it, to make it cast the brilliancy of the age. This is the fruit born of a pioneering spirit. In their new works, some seem to emphasize the spirit of a past age, smacking of a love for tradition, though the sense of freshness is not wanting. Others seem to carry a greater sense of novelty, yet preserving the fine essence of treasured tradition. These innovations are not easily begotten, for mere conformity to tradition must be avoided in the former, and over estrangement from the true tradition in the latter. We think that these fine specimens have caught the essential spirit of mood representation carried in the folk art of cyanic porcelain painting and that in their lively strokes is embodied the spiritual flavor of this genre to make them naively lovely.

The main artistic feature of cyanic painting is broad mood representation, with distinctive characteristics for each period of its development. For example, works of the early Ming Dynasty is boldly vigorous, those of the reign of Chenghua gracefully vivid, those of the reigns of Jiajin and Wanli colorfully delicate and those of the late Ming dynasty plainly natural. The Institute has made contributions along all the lines described above.

The accomplishments of our predecessors have been glorious. Great efforts have to be made to surpass them. The Ceramics Research Institute of Jiangxi Province commands creative ranks of no small calibre, and is confident that reared upon our present foundation, still greater achievements will be made in the future.

## 民間芸術の学びが その点に限らない

畢 克 官

去年の秋,私は景徳鎮を二回目訪れた。そのとき江西省陶磁器研究所の 秦錫麟所長は私を誘って彼ら製った作品の陳列室を見学した。見学した後, 私の気分が奮い立たせた。一つ長く望まれた芸術天地が目の前にされた,長 く中断した手で描く民間の青い花の陶磁器の作品は一群の雄大な志を持つ志 士の手中再生した。

中国の釉彩り絵の磁器は千年あまりの歴史を持ち、唐朝の銅官窯から唐、宋、遼、金、元、明、清朝に経由して、長いこと衰えなくて、中華大地の家並に染み込み、上の皇室から下の庶民にいたろ夫でである。昔、歴史の偏見で、世の中の人は官有窯を重視され、民間窯を軽蔑し、民間の青い花の磁器を粗品として、それで中国の芸術史上の地位と中国の美術の発展及び貢献に対し遅遅として注意を引かなかった、更に研究と言うのは言いよろがない。けれども民間の磁器絵の芸術の歴史の値はもろ狭い陶磁器の範囲を超越した。例えば、民間の磁器絵は中国の絵の発展に特別に貢献した。民間の磁器絵は文人が絵の意味を書く前にもう文人に影響を与えた。割合に早く書道を絵に溶け、書道と絵の結合の方面に先に歩き出し、抽象性の絵を誕生した。これは紙絹の絵にいまだかって出現することはなかった芸術の現象であり、中国の審美意識の発展の変化の研究に値がある実例を提供した。

江西省陶磁器研究所は先輩の事業を受け継ぎ、将来の発展に道を開き、何年間の努力をして、千百年の民間の磁器絵の芸術を中断した後にまだ春の芽を芽生え出し、一群の新時代の青い花の磁器芸術を呈現した。これは先輩の輝かしい成績の厚い基礎の上で受け継き新たな仕事を始め、喜びの成績を勝ち取った。民間の青い花の磁器絵を引続き健康に発展させた。

民間青花磁器は二種類を分け、しかし個人の理解により絵の意味を書くのは彼の主流と主な芸術の特色であり、それに官有窯にも区別する主な芸術の標志である。民間青花磁器は官有窯とおなじよろに出来ない、元手を惜しまなくて、精致に模写し、筆画をすくないなる描き方の道の方向に向って発展した。筆画をすくなくなることは簡単と言う意味ではなくて、生活に対し高度の精煉であり、重物質の精神の実質であり、外貌の細節を重くすること

ではない。その中の抽象な成分を出現するのは間接から直接まで心靈を表わし、書道を違う点がすくない。

宮廷の絵、文人の絵と民間の美術は歴史上でお互に影響を与え、けれども民間の磁器絵はいつも素朴でまだ真実の本質を保ち、人民大衆の理想と生活の情感を表した。これは文人学士の"逸気"と違い、宮廷の絵ようななまめかしく淑やかなあじもない。半封建半殖民地の歴史の段階まで民間の磁器絵はやっぱり変わらない本質を保ち、これはかなり称えるべきことである。

先輩を受け継き新たな仕事を始めるのは両両相俟っている。伝統をうまく研究してこそはじめてほんとの意義の上で受け継き新たな仕事を始めることが出来、新時代の新しいレベルを取ることが出来る。この目的を達することが容易ではなくて、当世多い名を知らず芸術の人は彫心鏤骨である。江西省陶磁器研究所の芸術者たちは民間青花磁器の芸術の特色に対し真面目に研究、消化し、新鮮な血液を注き、新時代の光彩を放ちった。これは一つの開拓性の研究成果を持っている。彼らの新しい作品の中になる絵は昔の意を割合に偏向し、ある絵は伝統の味が濃い、けれども皆顕明な新鮮感を持つ。ある絵は新しい意味を偏向するように、しかし伝統の精英をなくさない。この二つの新しい題材は皆簡単に取れることではなくて、前のほうは伝統に拘泥しやすくて抜き出さない、後のほうは伝統の特色を遠く離しやすいである。これらのよい作品は民間青花磁器の意味を書き、絵の風を描く精髄を摑み取り、生き生きとする筆調の中に気韻を貫通して、霊性を含蓄し素朴でかわいである。

民間青花磁器の主な芸術の特色は絵の意を大きく書き、各時代には各芸術の特色がある。例えば、明時代の初めごろの作品が肉太の筆画かつ分厚いであり、成化時代の作品が秀麗かつ明快ごあり、嘉靖万暦時代の作品が線描かつ塡充の色彩であり、明時代の末の作品が真実かつ簡潔である。陶磁器研究所はこの方面に研究の成績を取った。

先輩が創造した実蹟は輝やかで、先輩を超越することはなみなみならぬ 重任であり、まだ努力を払わなければならない。江西省陶磁器研究所は一つ 潜在力がある創造する部隊を持ち、現存の基礎の上でたくさんの成績を更に 取ることが出来ると信じる。

1987. 10. 30 北京

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	"Flying Swans" Type: Precious Pearl Bottle  "Autumn Fruit" Type: Long Neck Flower Vase  "The Source" Type: Spring Bud Flower Vase  "Pomegranates" Type: Flower Vase  "Poeny" Type: Colored Cyanic Flower Vase  "The Expedition" Type: Spring Bud Bottle  "The Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove"  Type: Square Shoulder Flower Vase  "Evening Return" Type: Grape Bottle  "Lake Village" Type: Gold Melon Flower Vase  "Repose" Type: Double Joint Bottle  "Plum Sprig" Type: Fish Basket Bottle  "Pomegranates" Type: Fish Basket Bottle  "Melody" Type: Spring Bud Flower Vase  "Piscine Pafadise" Type: Small Mouth Bottle  "Spring Dawn Over Willow Banks" Type: Goat Horn  "Scenes in a Mountain Village"  Type: Square Shoulder Flower Bottle	"Flying Swans" Type: Precious Pearl Bottle  "Autumn Fruit" Type: Long Neck Flower Vase  "The Source" Type: Spring Bud Flower Vase  "Pomegranates" Type: Flower Vase  "Poeny" Type: Colored Cyanic Flower Vase  "The Expedition" Type: Spring Bud Bottle  "The Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove"  "Type: Square Shoulder Flower Vase  "Evening Return" Type: Grape Bottle  "Lake Village" Type: Gold Melon Flower Vase  "Repose" Type: Double Joint Bottle  "Plum Sprig" Type: Fish Basket Bottle  "Pomegranates" Type: Tiny Plum Bottle  "Melody" Type: Spring Bud Flower Vase  "Piscine Pafadise" Type: Small Mouth Bottle  "Spring Dawn Over Willow Banks" Type: Goat Horn Bottle「柳岸春晚」羊角壺  "Scenes in a Mountain Village"  Type: Square Shoulder Flower Bottle  "Bank Title Title  "Bank Title

"書藝"	青果瓶	"Calligraphy" Type: Olive Bottle	「書芸」青果瓶	79
"秋實"	掛盤	"Autumn Fruit" Type: Hanging Plate	「秋の果実」掛かる盤	81
"小憇"	掛盤	"Short Rest" Type: Hanging Plate .	「休憩」掛かる盤	83
"激戰"	掛盤	"Combat" Type: Hanging Plate	「激戦」掛かる盤	85
"月夜"	掛盤	"Moon Night" Type: Hanging Plate	「明月の夜」掛かる盤	87
"明月山	」澗照"葡萄瓶	"Bright Moon Over Mountain Spring" Type: Grape Bottle	「明月が山間を照らす」葡萄	萄紙 89
· 雲草"	異形花揷	"Waving Blades" Type: Queer-shaped Flower Vase	「雲草」異形花瓶	91
"飛鷺"	方肩瓶	"Flying Geese" Type: Square Shoulder Bottle	「飛鷺」方肩形瓶	93
"鄉實"	·青果瓶	"Nuts from the Village" Type: Olive Bottle	「郷実」青果瓶	95
"幾何區	圖案"明珠瓶	"Geometrical Figures" Type: Bright Pearl Bottle	「幾何図形」明玉瓶	97
"樂童"	瓷雕	"Happy Children" Type: Porcelain Engraving	「楽しむ子供」磁彫	99
"靑山"	瓷雕	"Blue Mountain" Type: Porcelain Engraving	「青い山」磁彫	101
"南風"	<b>瓷雕</b>	"South Wind" Type: Porcelain Engraving	「南風」磁彫	103
"盼" 含		"Longing" Type: Porcelain Engraving	「待ち望む」磁彫	105
"舞獅圖	3" 青音瓶	"Lion Dance" Type: Blue Spring Bottle	「獅子舞い図」青音瓶	107
"争豔"	<b>秦形瓶</b>	"Rivalry" Type: Date-shaped Bottle	「艶を競う」棗形瓶	109
"幽香"	青果瓶	"Elusive Scent" Type: Olive Bottle	「幽薫」青果瓶	111
"飛雲"	海棠瓶	"Flying Clouds" Type: Flower Petal Bottle	「飛雲」海棠瓶	113
"舞" 計	<b>青花斗彩鑽石瓶</b>	"The Dance" Type: Colored Cyanic Crystal Bottle	「舞う」青花斗彩宝石瓶	115
"飛天"	新梅瓶	"Flying Apsaras" Type: New Plum Bottle	「飛天」新梅瓶	117
"夏" 討		"Summer" Type: Colored Cyanic Sphere Bottle	「夏」青花斗彩天球瓶	119



"古松"光明瓶 作者:諸葛偉

□徑:14.5 cm 底徑:15.2 cm 高:32.3 cm

"The Ancient Pine" Type: Brightness Bottle By Zhuge Wei

Mouth: 14.5Base: 15.2Height: 32.3 cm「古い松」光明瓶作者: 諸葛偉口径: 14.5底径: 15.2高: 32.3 cm

