

JINGDEZHENS  
MASTERS OF CHINESE  
ARTS AND CRAFTS

# 瓷苑精英

中国工艺美术大师作品选集

景德镇

秦锡麟 主编

上海人民美術出版社



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景德镇地区



# 序言

陶瓷的发明，是人类文明史上认识自然、利用自然的伟大创举，是人类文明进步与发展的标志，也是人类共同的文明成果。

创造发明瓷器这个伟大的人间造物者，是中华民族子孙。时间约在我国的东汉时期，距今两千余年。据考古学家考证，地点在离景德镇不远的浙江省，瓷器的种类为青瓷。当然，这个过程本身也是漫长的，经历了由商周时期的原始青瓷到东汉时期成熟的现代意义上的瓷器的阶段。由东汉青瓷到隋代白瓷至唐、宋、元、明、清直到现在，由此开创了一条中国陶瓷辉煌而灿烂的历史长河。

一种造物，伴随着人类的历史发展进程而不断地发展，这在人类文明史上是一种少有的奇观。而其中的根源与奥妙，便是陶瓷是由人类创造，并且与人类生活与审美需要有着密切的关系。简单的说，他们是人的造物，是人的使用物，也是人的观赏物，它突出体现的是一个“人”字。

瓷都景德镇陶瓷的发展，也有着悠久的历史，《浮梁县志》记载“新平冶陶，始于汉世”从这个“汉世”算起至今，也有两千余年。从考古发掘的实物来看，在现今的景德镇辖区内的浮梁县和乐平市，近十年来发掘、出土了不少新石器时期乃至商周时代的陶器。如果从考古发掘的实物算起，景德镇陶瓷的发展史，便有着更为久远的历史。

人类的创造性，在人类的童年时期，有着同步性和奇特的相似性。我们考察一下人类早期艺术，便不难发现这个结论的正确性。就中国来说，景德镇虽然地处偏僻，不是中国早期人类栖身地，离中华民族的发祥地、中华民族的核心地区远隔千山万水，但景德镇地区的祖先们，在自己的土地上，伴随着人类陶器的共同发展与繁荣，创造出景德镇地区自己辉煌而悠久的历史。

五代时期，景德镇地区便有不少烧造青瓷、白瓷的著名窑场，如杨梅亭（胜梅亭）古窑址、白虎湾古窑址等。

唐代，史籍记载有“陶窑”和“霍窑”，并且“载瓷入关中”；瓷器“莹缜如玉”，受到天下的喜爱。

宋代，以湖田窑烧制的影青瓷，创造了中国历史上以一种瓷器而为这座城市赢得以皇帝建年号命名的殊荣。《景德镇陶录·景德镇历史窑考》记载：“景德窑，宋景德年间烧造，土白壤而质，埴薄膩，色滋润，真宗命进御，瓷器底书‘景德年制’四字。其器尤光致茂美，当时则效著行海内，于是天下咸称景德镇瓷器，而昌南之名遂微”。与此同时，还成功地烧造



出品种繁多、造型各异、风格独特、功能不同的青釉瓷雕。据《景德镇陶录·图说》记载：景德镇“水土宜陶，陈以来，土人多业此，至宋景德始置镇，奉御董造，因改名景德镇”。

元代，景德镇成功烧制成熟的青花瓷和釉里红瓷，为景德镇赢得新的荣光。

明清两朝在景德镇设立官窑，使景德镇成为全国制瓷中心，至此，“至精至美之瓷，莫不出于景德镇”。

清末民初，“新安画派”的介入，浅绛瓷的诞生，尤其是在此期间引国画入瓷绘艺术，其意义不仅在于改变了陶瓷艺术的风格，提升陶瓷艺术这种工艺美术的纯艺术品位，更重要的是，它打破了工艺美术与纯艺术的樊篱，改变与提升陶瓷艺术家的地位，并作为单个艺术家从而受到社会与人民的尊重。“珠山八友”继之而且发扬光大，开创了景德镇绘瓷艺术的历史新纪元。从清末民初开始，也产生了以曾龙升为代表的一批瓷雕名家，逐步形成了景德镇瓷雕的艺术风格，在业内赢得了很高的声誉。值得一提的是，在新中国诞生后不久，一批矢志献身于祖国陶瓷事业的中央美院师生来到了景德镇，为古老的瓷都带来了一股清新的时代气息，促进了包括雕塑在内的整个陶瓷艺术的繁荣发展，使陶瓷艺术家的地位得到质的飞跃与提升。从20世纪50年代至70年代，景德镇市人民政府在众多的陶瓷艺术人员中遴选、评定了33位“陶瓷美术家”。这在中国陶瓷发展史上，是首次以政府官方的名义确认和评定陶瓷创作人员的社会地位和称号，使他们的社会地位得到政府的确认，继而国家轻工业部于1979年、1987年、1993年、1996年分四批遴选和评定出“中国工艺美术大师”，景德镇有王锡良、张松茂、秦锡麟、王恩怀、王隆夫、李进、唐自强、刘远长、张育贤、徐庆庚、熊钢如、戴荣华等12位著名陶瓷艺术家先后获得“中国工艺美术大师”的殊荣，由国家层面认定和确认了陶瓷艺术家的地位。2003年，中国陶瓷工业协会评定中国陶瓷艺术大师，景德镇有刘平、汪桂英、陆如、陆军、涂金水、戚培才、曾维开、舒慧娟、熊汉中等9人荣获桂冠。

这12位中国工艺美术大师和九位中国陶瓷艺术大师，是二十世纪后期景德镇陶瓷艺术界的杰出代表，他们在继承中华民族陶瓷艺术优秀传统基础上，吸收外来艺术的精华，在“中外文化”、“古今文化”中找出切入点进行磨合，不断探索，不断创新。他们贴近时代，贴近生活，贴近人民群众，融合时代的审美意识，反映时代的审美情趣，创作出

众多世人喜爱的、优秀的陶瓷艺术作品，创立了各自的艺术风格，呈现了既有时代特色又有鲜明艺术个性的艺术风貌。为景德镇陶瓷艺术发展乃至中国陶瓷艺术发展做出了重大贡献。他们与景德镇其他许多陶瓷艺术家一道，开创了20世纪景德镇陶瓷艺术的新的历史里程碑。而且，这12位中国工艺美术大师和9位中国陶瓷艺术大师整体地以各自的艺术风格又具有共同的时代特征的艺术作品走进了新千年，继续活跃在景德镇瓷苑，辛勤耕耘，不断奉献。

在中国工艺美术大师和中国陶瓷艺术大师当中，有的出自家传，有的出自师授，有的出自高等艺术院校的专业培养。尽管他们的生活经历有别，尽管他们的艺术道路有异，尽管他们的艺术追求和艺术风格不尽相同，但是以体现各自的艺术成就的精美作品奉献给时代，奉献给人民，奉献给我们的国家和民族这一点上，他们是共同的。这也充分体现了他们的精神境界和人生价值。

这本画册刊登了每位大师各12幅作品，有各位大师早期、中期和现在作品，有的是四十多年前学艺时的作品，有的是在大学毕业时的作品，也有文革期间和改革开放后的作品。由于时间间隔太长等种种原因，大师们的早期作品无法完整保留下来，刊登出来的早期作品只是其中一小部分，不一定能代表他们当时最高水平，把这小部分作品刊登出来展现在人们面前，让大家对他们早期创作作品有所了解，还是有其积极的意义。

由北京东方好友投资有限公司出资，上海人民美术出版社出版的《瓷苑精英》——（景德镇·中国工艺美术大师、中国陶瓷艺术大师作品选集），这在中国出版史上，首开出版单独以“中国工艺美术大师”和“中国陶瓷艺术大师”作品为内容的画册之先例。作为景德镇陶瓷学院的院长，作为中国工艺美术大师之一，我感到高兴，也深感欣慰。我相信，它的出版，必将产生多方面的积极意义，必将受到人们的欢迎。而且，2004年，是景德镇置镇千年的历史年，它的出版，将为景德镇置镇千年献上厚礼。

是以为序。

秦锡麟

二零零四年秋于景德镇陶瓷学院



# Preface

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*Preface to "Selected Works of The Invention of Porcelain" is the greatest creational work of the people, which means the people knew the nature and made full use of the nature. It is the symbol of cultural development and improvement, and also it is the cultural result of mankind.*

*According to archeological research, porcelain was invented by the ancestors of the Chinese nation. It was in the East Han Dynasty, about 2000 years ago, that the celadon was first produced in Zhejiang Province, located not far from Jingdezhen. This is a long period in history, through Shang and Zhou Dynasty, when they produced the original celadon until the maturing period -- East Han Dynasty, when they produced the real porcelain from East Han Dynasty to Sui dynasty, when they produced white porcelain until Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing until now.*

*From then on, Chinese ceramics went into a splendid period. It is almost impossible to imagine that the progression of porcelain advanced along side the development of the civilization of man.*

*The source and the secret of it are because ceramics is produced by the people and assimilates to everyday life ascetics. In one word it is made for the people and appreciated by the producers, the people. The development of the porcelain capital Jingdezhen also has a long history. "The History of Fulian County" tells us that it was from the Han dynasty and that the people of Xiping were the first to start to produce pottery.*

*The Han Dynasty was about 2000 years till now. From archeological history we have found a lot of pottery from the New Stone age period till the Shang and Zhou dynasty. The history is much older than what we have found from archeological investigations.*

*The creation of people has had a surprising similarity to the ceramic development. We can support this when we make research into the history of mankind. As China although primitive Jingdezhen was not the early residence for people as it was very distant from the centre of the country. The ancestors of Jingdezhen created the splendid history of pottery production.*

*In the 5 dynasties the celadon was produce in many famous kilns of the Jingdezhen area. Kilns ,such as Yang Mei Ting, Bai Hu Wang .*

*In the Tang dynasty, it was recorded in history that Tao kiln and Huo kiln pottery was transported to the centre of China. The quality was as good as jade; they were very popular at that time. In Song dynasty, celadon, which was produced in the Hutian Kiln, was of such a high quality that the King bestowed the name of his year to the town. "The History of Jingdezhen Pottery, the research of the historic kilns" contains Jingde Kiln, which started to produce porcelain during the Jingde year of Song dynasty. The clay was white, pure and moist. When finished, they were sent to the king,*



and the mark "made in Jingdezhen" was stamped on the base of the individual products. From then on porcelain became very popular at home and through out the world, and the name of "China" became more and more renowned. At the same time, different types of celadon sculptures with unusual shape, style and functions were successfully produced. According to "Jingdezhen Ceramic Records" Explaining Pictures, Jingdezhen was qualified to produce porcelain. Since Chen dynasty, potters resided here, and the town established in the year "Jingde" of Song dynasty, and was named "Jingdezhen Town". In the Yuan Dynasty, blue and white porcelain, and under glaze red were also successfully produced in Jingdezhen, which gained new fame for the city.

In the Ming and Qing dynasties, Imperial kilns were established in Jingdezhen, thus making Jingdezhen the center of ceramic making in China. From this time on, there was a saying "Any of the non-exquisite ceramics produced did not come from Jingdezhen as only perfect porcelain was produced in Jingdezhen."

At the end of Qing dynasty, and early Mingguo Period, "Xing An style painting group" and the birth of "light brown glaze", especially for the traditional Chinese painting techniques were applied to ceramic painting. Not just to change the art style, but to promote the pure art taste of ceramics, but to break the block between art and craft and pure art. It changed and raised the social class of potters, and they were respected by society and mankind as a single potter, "8 friends of Zhushan" followed and it did very well. They created a new period in the history of Jingdezhen Ceramic painting. Since the end of Qing Dynasty, the beginning of Mingguo period, there were many famous potters led by Zeng Longsheng, forming the new art style of Jingdezhen sculpture, which then received high praise in the ceramic industry. It is noted that soon after the building of the Peoples Republic of China, a host of teachers and students which came from the Central Academy of Fine Arts, they brought fresh air to the ancient porcelain center. This highlighted and improved the ceramic artist's position. From the 50th to the 70th century, there were 33 ceramic artists from all the ceramic working people. This was the first time that the government approved and elevated the social position and name for the ceramic artist. The light industry department of China also selected "Masters and Chinese Arts and Crafts" for 4 times in 1979, 1987, 1993, 1996, 12 famous ceramic artists from Jingdezhen were selected as masters included: WANG Xiliang, ZHANG Songmao, QIN Xilin, WANG Enhuai, WANG Longfu, LI Jing, TANG Ziqiang, LIU Yuanchang, ZHANG Yuxian, XU Qinggeng, Xiong Gangru, DAI Ronghua, they were honored as "Master of Chinese Arts and Crafts". This is an official confirmation from the country which makes sure about the position of the ceramic artists

These 12 masters are the outstanding representatives of Jingdezhen Ceramic artists of late 20 century. They not only inherited the tradition from China, but also absorbed the spirits of art from the world, and find the right way to explore and create more. Their works which have different styles, not only reflected the current time, the life, the people, but also showed the aesthetics of the historical period which was warmly welcomed by the people. Their works had not only art style of that time, but also other art characteristics. These artists made great contributions not only to the development of Jingdezhen, but also to Chinese ceramic arts. They built the new historical milestone for the history of Jingdezhen ceramic art. Furthermore, these masters worked hard in the new century, creating new and different styles and characteristics.

These 12 masters inherited their skills from the family, or their teacher. Some graduated from universities, and having different lifestyles and the knowledge of art and history all produced different types of work. Their own lives transported itself to the porcelain. This is what they had in common, which showed their spirit and value of their life.

This catalogue includes 12 works from each master, including their early, middle, and present works. Some were from 40 years ago, some from their college days, and later from the Cultural Revolution period, or after the opening policy of China. Because of this stretch in time, their early works were not able to be kept completely preserved until the present day.

What we have in this book is only a small part of their work, which might not represent their highest standard, but it is very meaningful to show these works so that people are able to see their early creative works "Selected Works of the Top Ceramic Artists in Jingdezhen" is sponsored by Beijing Dongfang Haoyou Investment Ltd. Co., and published by Shanhai People's Fine Arts Publishing House. This is the first time a book is devoted to the publishing for "Masters of Chinese Arts and Crafts" and "Masters of Chinese Ceramic Arts. As president of Jingdezhen Ceramic Institute, and one of these masters, I'm very glad to see this book come to fruition and I believe that this publication must be very meaningful, and long awaited by the people. In 2004, which is the 1000 years anniversary of Jingdezhen City, this publication is a wonderful gift to commemorate this great occasion in history.

**QIN Xilin**

President of Jingdezhen Ceramic Institute  
Autumn, 2004



1979年第一届评定

## 王锡良

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- 莲花塘的早晨 1955 创作
- 革命摇篮井冈山 1959 创作
- 革命圣地茅坪 1972 创作
- 瓷都景德镇 1978 创作
- 明月如霜 1994 创作
- 碧水丹山 1997 创作
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- 与奇峰对话 1999 创作
- 松石图 2004 创作
- 登高 2005 创作
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1987年第二届评定(按姓氏笔划排序)

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1996年第四届评定(按姓氏笔划排序)

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- 大寿图 1993 创作
- 一夜春风 1993 创作
- 玉棠春色 2002 创作
- 春在自然中 2002 创作
- 大吉图 2003 创作
- 趣在自然中 2003 创作
- 春晓 2004 创作

## 王隆夫

- 远帆归处水连云 1948 创作
- 观音 1980 创作
- 海棠 1986 创作
- 秋菊图 1988 创作
- 柏树寿戴 1997 创作
- 古梅 2001 创作
- 钟馗 2001 创作
- 寿桃 2002 创作
- 松鹰图 2002 创作
- 彭祖 2003 创作
- 铁拐李 2003 创作
- 梅花八哥 2004 创作

## 李进

- 钟馗 1979 创作
- 鹿鸣 1982 创作
- 水仙花 1982 创作
- 涛声 1983 创作
- 山泉 1983 创作
- 南山钟进士 1995 创作
- 采菊东篱下 1997 创作
- 月夜 1999 创作
- 花鸟 2001 创作
- 松鼠 2001 创作
- 判官醉酒 2002 创作
- 清照词意 2003 创作

## 徐庆庚

- 佳人诗意 1993 创作
- 八大山人 1994 创作
- 松鼠跳天都 1994 创作
- 长春 1999 创作
- 重逢 2000 创作
- 香山九老 2001 创作
- 鸟鸣山更幽 2001 创作
- 赤壁游 2002 创作
- 竹林七贤 2004 创作
- 书圣 2004 创作
- 松柏常青 2004 创作
- 江南红叶 2005 创作

## 熊钢如

- 越南女战士 1965 创作
- 舵手 1965 创作
- 善与恶 1974 创作
- 钟馗 1990 创作
- 思禅 1991 创作
- 红艳 1999 创作
- 霜叶红于二月花 2001 创作
- 事事如意 2002 创作
- 硕寿 2003 创作
- 大吉 2004 创作
- 石榴 2005 创作
- 鲙鱼 2005 创作

## 戴荣华

- 林冲夜奔 1968 创作
- 红豆 1983 创作
- 李纨课子 1998 创作
- 诗人李白 1999 创作
- 青梅竹马 1999 创作
- 乐在其中 2000 创作
- 心旷神怡 2001 创作
- 天寒花自香 2001 创作
- 映日荷花 2002 创作
- 凌波仙子 2002 创作
- 李清照《一剪梅》词意 2004 创作
- 雄风图 2004 创作



海園春色  
乙酉七月  
王錫良  
張松茂  
秦錫麟  
王恩懷  
王隆友  
李峻  
唐自強  
劉遠長  
張育賢  
徐慶康  
熊鋼如  
戴崇弄  
合作於  
景德鎮













Jingdezhen's **王锡良** *Masters of Chinese Arts and Crafts*

中国工艺美术大师作品 选集 景德镇地区

王锡良

1922年2月出生，安徽黟县人，高级工艺美术师，中国工艺美术大师，陶瓷艺术家。师从叔父王大凡先生（景德镇“珠山八友”之一），系中国美术家协会会员，景德镇书画院院长。

**WANG Xiliang**

*born in Feb. 1922, is a native of Yi County of Anhui Province. He is a Senior Master of Arts and Crafts, an Arts and Crafts Master of China and a Ceramic Artist. Studying from his uncle Mr. Wang Dafan (one of Eight Celebrated Ceramic Artists named Zhushan in Jingdezhen), he is a member of Chinese Artists Association and the dean of Jingdezhen Painting and Calligraphy Academy.*









- 左：屈原 1953 创作
- 右：莲花塘的早晨 1955 创作