### 民國早期為层屋原的瓷器

THE UPPER BUREAUCRAT PORCELAIN
IN EARLY OF THE REPUBLIC
公庆辉 编著



1 全物出版社

## 风烟平期高层临凉的瓷器

為加圖鎖 ...

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### 袁世凯与洪宪瓷

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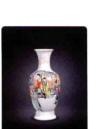


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### 民国早期高层官僚的瓷器

刘新园

近年来,由于清史研究的深入,二十世纪袁世凯的政敌和御用文人泼向中国第一任大总统袁世凯身上的浊水渐渐被新发现的史料洗刷干净,袁氏兵不刃血地结束满清王朝的统治,重视发展民族工业,废除科举兴办学校以及他采取的强兵富国的一些措施也开始被国人理解,并得到了应有的评价。

不用回避晚年的袁世凯曾一度登基称帝,遭到同僚反对后毅然的抛弃帝制 回归共和并再度担任总统。他的继承人像冯国璋、徐世昌、曹锟等执政期间中 国无大乱。显然,民国初年的中国(指抗日战争前)政局大体是稳定的。

我的朋友公庆辉先生关注这段历史,并利用业余时间收集以袁世凯"洪宪 瓷"为中心的这一时期上层官僚们在景德镇定烧的一组书写私家堂号的瓷器。

关于袁世凯在景德镇定烧的作为登基礼品的"洪宪瓷",学界存在两种看法

一种是根据景德镇方面留下的史料与古玩商人郭世五的外孙的回忆,认为 袁氏确曾有"洪宪瓷"款的烧造。

另一种是"根据"袁世凯只做了八十三天的皇帝,由于时间仓促推测出他来不及烧造"洪宪瓷",或郭世五口述未烧"洪宪瓷"的传闻,认为现有的"洪宪款资器"都是赝品。

公先生与笔者以为第二种意见没有根据,因为拥有众多工匠的景德镇在八十三天之内完全能够承担烧造任务,时间一点也不会仓促。再说,郭世五说过未烧"洪宪瓷"仅系传闻,从未见郭氏撰文说明。而持第一种看法者,是因袁氏烧造"洪宪瓷"曾在清御窑厂厂址上设立了"陶务署",制胎工作是由当时在镇开设烧、作两行的大窑户鄢儒珍负责,彩画则把众多红店中有一定影响的艺人集中到湖北会馆工作。郭世五的外孙马常回忆其外祖父为袁世凯登基大典所作礼品瓷(赠送外国友人的瓷器)四万余件,并耗银一百四十万元。

记录以上情况的景德镇人向焯与江思清均为民国早期陶瓷学者。而马常则为郭世五的至亲,设想为洪宪帝烧造"洪宪瓷"专设的陶务署,怎么可能不烧"洪宪瓷"呢?鄢儒珍作坊制胎,大量的彩绘艺人集中在湖北会馆工作,不仅见诸文献记载,而且景德镇老人至今还有依稀的记忆。这些铁的事实怎么能够

### 被否定呢?

公庆辉先生收藏洪宪年款的瓷器以及与"洪宪瓷"风格相近但书写其他堂名的细瓷,除袁世凯之外还有徐世昌(静远楼)和曹锟(延庆楼)以及汪兆铭(双照楼)等。他的这些藏品绝大多数都是从欧美、日本与香港的艺术品市场拍得,很可能是在民国初年流往国外之物。

细观公氏藏品,他们有如下的特征:

- 1、瓷胎与晚清瓷器相比,胎釉结合良好,不存在釉面不平的"橘皮皱",和三十年代以后的瓷器相比较,胎质更为细腻,釉色白里泛青的玉质感更为鲜明。
- 2、其器型虽与清三代瓷器近似,但细部变化比较多。和三十年代后期的 瓷器相比较,器型更为俊美。
- 3、清末彩瓷纹样题材单调,纹饰多因袭前代图案。该期瓷器纹样较为丰富, 用笔填色均工整细腻。三十年代以后的彩绘瓷多抄袭中国绘画中兼工带写的一路,且有长长的文字题跋。而这一时期的彩绘纹样多为工笔重彩,很少有书写诗文者。

公庆辉先生之藏品,除瓷胎细腻、工艺精湛之外,釉上彩绘技法丰富,有 细路粉彩、珐琅彩、墨彩等。纹饰题材有吉祥图案,如麻姑献寿、加官进爵等。 描写文人生活的有东坡玩砚、黄耳传书与渊明赏菊之类。

公先生在每件照片之后都附有翔实的说明并辑录有相当丰富的文献史料。这本著作的问世将会给中国陶瓷史、民国美术史的学者和近代美术品的收藏家提供非常重要的研究资料。

2013年9月18日

### The upper bureaucrat porcelain in early of the republic

Liu Xinyuan

In recent years, because of the history of the Qing Dynasty research, Yuan Shikai's enemies and 20th century scholars point at the first President of china. Yuan Shikai's grievances were newly discovered historical materials gradually washed clean, Yuan Shikai peacefully ended the rule of the Qing dynasty, Yuan Shikai paid more attention to the development of national industry, the abolition of the imperial examination, the establishment of schools and some measures he took also was the beginning of the understanding, and get the evaluation should be.

Don't avoid the late Yuan Shikai once as emperor, was opposed by fellow official and resolutely abandoned the monarchy and served as president again. During the reign of his successor, such as Feng Guozhang, Xu Shichang, Cao Kun, China was peaceful,. Obviously, the early years of the Republic of China (referred to before the Anti Japanese War), political situation was generally stable.

My friend Mr. Gong Qinghui paid much attention to this period of history, And made use of spare time to gather porcelains with Yuan Shikai "Hongxian porcelain" as the center of this period the upper bureaucrats in Jingdezhen.

About Yuan Shikai in Jingdezhen burned "Hongxian porcelain" as reign gift, there are two kinds of views in academic circle:

One was according to the Jingdezhen aspects of historical data and curio merchant Guo Shiwu grandson of memories, They thought Yuan Shikai had ever burned "Hongxian porcelain".

Another was according to the Yuan Shikai only had eighty-three days of the emperor, Because the time was hasty, that he could not fire "Hongxian porcelain", or Guo Shiwu dictated the unburned "Hongxian porcelain" hearsay, thought that the existing "Hongxian section of porcelain" was a fake.

Mr Goog and the author thought that the second opinion wasn't unreasonable. because so many workers could burned the porcelains in eighty-three days in Jingdezhen. Time wasn't hasty at all. Besides, Guo said unburn "HongXian porcelain" was only hearsay, The Guo never written instructions. however the person who hold the first opinion, it was because of Yuan Shikai had ever set up "Taowu Shu" in the Qing imperial porcelain factory site. Yan Ruzhen was responsible for the manufacture of ceramic glaze, And many hong dian artists who had certain influence in Hubei hall were responsible for painting. Ma Chang, Guo Shiwu's grandchildren often recalled his grandfather who burned gift porcelain for Yuan shikai ceremony (given foreign friends), it had about forty thousand pieces and cost one million four hundred thousand yuan.

Xiang Zhuo and Jiang Siqing recorded the above situation, they both were the early Republic ceramics scholar. Ma Chang was Guo Shiwu's relative. "Taowu Shu" was specially set up for "Hongxian porcelain", how could not burn "Hong Xian porcelain"?

Yan Ruzhen's workshop made ceramic glaze. And A lot of painting artists concentrated work in Hubei hall, Not only in the literature, and the old Jingdezhen still vaguely memories. How could these facts be denied?

Mr Goog Qinghui collected Hongxian porcelain as well as close to "Hongxian porcelain" style but writing other TangMing fine porcelain, In addition to Yuan Shikai and Xu Shichang (Jingyuan Lou) and Cao Kun (Yanqing lou) and Wang Zhaoming (Shuangzhao lou) etc. Most of his collections were from Europe and the United States, Japan and HongKong art market, probably in the early years of the Republic went abroad.

Meso Gong's collections, the following characteristics they had:

- 1, Compared with the late Qing dynasty porcelain glaze, combination was good, there was no glaze uneven "orange peel". And in comparison with the porcelain of the 30 s, the body was more exquisite, the glaze was more bright.
- 2, Although it's shape was similar to the Qing three generations of porcelain, but it had more details. Compared with 30 s porcelain, ceramic was more beautiful.
- 3, At the end of the Qing Dynasty, porcelain patterns theme was monotonous, decoration patterns inherited the previous generation patterns. But the porcelain patterns were more abundant, color were neat and delicate. Painted porcelain since the 30s copied china painting, fine brush clean, the screen full of artistic conception, and had a long text inscriptions. And painted patterns of this period was meticulous, there were few writing poetry'.

The collection of Mr. Gong Qinghui, in addition to porcelain body was delicate, exquisite workmanship, enamel painting technique was rich, such as, fencai, enamel-decorated, mocai etc. Decoration themes had auspicious patterns,

Such as, Magu gives birthday to the queen mother; rising in the official world, Description of the literati life: Dongpo inspecting an inkstone; Huang Er passing a book; Yuanming inspecting Chrysanthemum etc.

Every photograpy was accompanied by detailed instructions and quite rich historical materials. This book would give the China ceramics history, art history of the republic of China scholar and modern art collectors very important research data.

On September 18, 2013

### 袁世凯与洪宪瓷

### 一、袁世凯其人

袁世凯是中国近代史上著名的人物,北洋新军的创始人。早年驻军朝鲜,击败日军。归国后在天津小站督练新军。清末新政期间推动近代化改革。辛亥革命期间逼清帝溥仪退位。,后当选为第一任中华民国大总统。在位期间积极发展实业,统一币制,创立近代化司法和教育制度。主张建强国、创建强大的中央政府。他从一落第秀才,到"知兵"将才,从地方大员,到朝廷重臣,从下野闲人到内阁总理大臣,在改朝换代之际,又逼清帝退位而成为中华民国第一任大总统,后改中华民国为中华帝国而称洪宪皇帝,后又恢复中华民国,退皇帝位复总统职,最后含恨病逝。观其一生,在中国近代政坛上可谓翻手为云,覆手为雨,是叱咤风云的一代枭雄。

袁世凯,字慰亭,号容庵,汉族,河南项城人,1859年9月16日(咸丰九年八月二十四日)出生于河南项城王明口镇袁寨村一个世代官宦之家。袁家世代潜心八股,思想保守,志在通过科举求官发财。受家庭影响,袁世凯早年也想通过科举走入仕途,先后于1876年和1879年两次参加乡试,但都名落孙山。想通过科举求取功名之途不通,袁世凯便弃文从武,转向了通过"军功"取得高官厚禄的道路。1881年5月,22岁的袁世凯带领"其家旧部数十人"往山东登州,投靠淮军统领吴长庆[2]。吴长庆与袁家是世交,与袁世凯的叔父袁保庆曾"订兄弟之好",是淮军的重要将领,当时统帅着以他的名字命名的庆军驻扎在山东。吴长庆对远道而来的世侄很关照,留袁世凯在军队里面帮办营务,相当于办公室事务。袁世凯虽然学识平平,但办事老练,得到吴长庆的欣赏。袁世凯从此开始了他的军旅生涯,其军事才能得到充分发挥,并以此逐步飞黄腾达。

1882年,朝鲜发生壬午军乱<sup>[3]</sup>,清廷出兵朝鲜平乱。23岁的袁世凯跟随吴长庆的部队东渡朝鲜。在朝鲜的十二年时间,袁世凯的军事及治理才能得到进一步的锻炼提高和充分发挥,在维护朝鲜的稳定和打击日军的侵略方面成绩卓著,不但在朝鲜被称为"袁司马",还得到了李鸿章的的赏识,被李鸿章称"血性忠诚,才识英敏,力持大局,独为其难"。1894年,朝鲜爆发东学党起义<sup>[4]</sup>,随后日军迅速出兵朝鲜,清军战败撤离,7月19日,35岁的袁世凯化装成平民逃走,从仁川回国。回国后,因袁世凯在朝鲜时期表现突出,有"知兵"之名,北洋大臣李鸿章等保荐袁世凯负责督练新军。

1895年,36岁的袁世凯开始在天津与塘沽之间的小站练兵[5]。军务处大臣荣禄、



袁世凯(1859-1916年)



中年时期的袁世凯



小站练兵

李鸿章等奏派袁世凯扩练定武军,更名为"新建陆军",渐为清廷所倚重。这股军队后来发展成为北洋六镇(北洋新军),为清末陆军主力,民国初年的北洋军阀亦多源自清末新军。袁世凯聘用德国军官十余人担任教习,又从天津武备学堂中挑选百余名学生任各级军官,并引用和培植一批私人亲信,以加强对全军的控制。这些人以后大都成为清末民初的军政要人,如徐世昌、段祺瑞、冯国璋、王士珍、曹锟、张勋等。袁世凯在小站的练兵以德国军制为蓝本,制订了一套近代陆军的组织编制、军官任用和培养制度、训练和教育制度、招募制度、粮饷制度等为内容的建军方案,基本上摒弃了八旗、绿营和湘淮军的旧制,注重武器装备的近代化和标准化,强调实施新法训练的严格性,揭开了清军编练近代化的序幕,在中国近代军制史上是一个重大的转折,成为中国近代陆军的草创先河。在军事装备训练方面,袁世凯极力采用资本主义的先进技术,然而,在选拔将领方面,仍因袭湘淮军阀的旧习,"兵为将有",专门培植依属于自己的势力,这就奠定了袁世凯一生事业的基础,为他日后在清末民初的中国政坛呼风唤雨积累了雄厚的政治资本。袁世凯小站所练新军后来称为"北洋新军",以袁世凯为核心的"北洋新军"将领们最后形成军阀集团,这就是影响中国政局十多年,对近代中国历史发展影响巨大的北洋军阀。小站练兵,