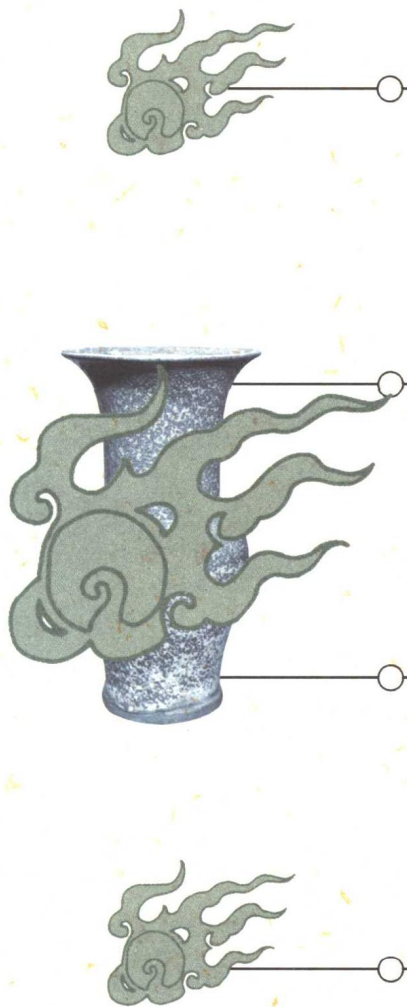


晋佩章 编著

中国钧瓷艺术



中州古籍出版社



自序

钧窑属北方青瓷系统，它始于唐盛于宋，起源于河南省禹州市西南六十华里的神垕镇，是我国宋代五大名窑之一。其早期产品淘练精纯，胎质坚实，叩之声音清越圆润悦耳；胎色有白、黄、红之别，断面成羊肝色或香灰胎；产品种类繁多、质量较精。特别是在神垕镇一带，以刘庄窑为代表的烧造技术精良，器物釉色和形制都达到了炉火纯青的地步，与隔山相望的郟县、临汝等唐、宋名窑产品享有同等声誉。

禹州市自唐、宋以来就发现有铝土矿、煤矿、瓷土、釉药和铜矿石的开采，这就是古钧窑在北宋禹州地区得以发展的重要条件。据近年来考古调查证实，古钧窑以神垕镇为中心自南向北发展；南早北晚，南精北粗，依山傍水而建，星罗棋布毗连成群，遍及禹州市境内二十二个乡镇，多达一百六十三处，窑业发达蔚然壮观。此种钧窑作风因是制作民间所需器物，产品多为盘、碗、盆、罐、瓶、炉等日用品；所以，各地都群起仿造，竞争销场风靡一时。在宋代不仅影响到河南省内临近的窑场，如郟县、临汝、宝丰、鲁山、登封等窑口；在金、元时期还播火全国继续烧造，并扩展到黄河北岸的安阳、鹤壁、汤阴、林县、焦作以及洛阳地区的新安；更达河北省的磁县、隆化；山西省的临汾、交城、浑源等窑；最远的达到内蒙的包头窑；它们之间以神垕镇为中心形成了一个庞大的“钧窑系”。神垕镇应是“钧窑系”的代表，号称“七里长街，烟火柱天，日进斗金”的“钧都”而饮誉中外。

钧台窑的发现与发掘不仅解决了“传世宋钧”的历史和烧造窑口，而且解决了对钧窑烧造历史多年来争论不休悬而未决的问题。从发掘资料证实：钧台窑在北宋后期曾为宫廷烧造贡瓷，其烧造规模和产品质量为禹州诸窑之冠。从出土遗物来看，既有钧瓷、汝瓷、黑釉系统的天目瓷器、绞胎、影青和低温三彩器皿；又有扒村窑类型的白底黑花民用瓷。值得注意的是各类瓷器品种在烧造时主次分明而且有明显的分工，其烧造年代可上溯到唐末、五代，而北宋政和前后二十五年为钧窑发展的黄金时代和鼎盛时期。

钧窑一出现就受到人们的珍视。其独特之处是使用一种“乳浊釉”，即通常所说的窑变色釉。由于釉内含有少量铜质，烧出的釉色青中带红。犹如蔚兰天空中呈现出彩霞一片，异常美丽，这就是所谓的“钧红”。钧窑的青色也不同于一般的青瓷，而是一种各种深浅不同的蓝色乳光釉，蓝色较淡的称为天青，较深的称为天蓝，比天青还淡的称为月白，都具有莹光一般幽雅的蓝色光泽。红釉和蓝釉互相熔合使其产生紫色，即所谓“钧紫”。钧釉上的紫红斑则是在青蓝色釉面上有意涂上一层铜红釉料物质而造成的。至于釉面上出现曲折迂回的闭合纹样“蚯蚓走泥纹”，已成为钧窑釉的特征之一。

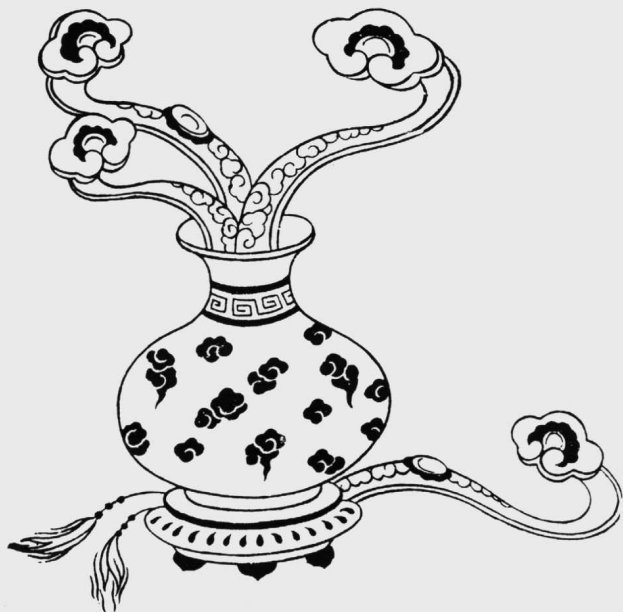
金、元时期神垕钧窑遍地开花，昙花一现盛极一时，还兼烧白底黑花及黑、黄、白釉瓷而进入衰退境地。到了明、清时期，那种玫瑰紫、海棠红美丽的釉色再不能烧造了。明宣德年间还有奉命烧造酒缸、瓶、罍之类粗瓷的记载，新钧之兴偶有烧造，以为奇货可居并非常业，而是加入氧化钴进行调染，在粗瓷窑内搭烧的仿“雨过天青器”。这时传世宋钧已成为稀世珍宝。

钧瓷——这一宋、元时期的名瓷，曾是我国陶瓷艺苑中一枝绚丽多姿的奇葩。它造型丰实，釉色变幻意境无穷，工艺严谨，质地玉润晶莹类翠似玉的艺术风格，曾使海外人士为之神往，而成为我国高温窑变红釉系统的先驱，并开明清彩瓷之先河，对我国陶瓷花釉品种的演进发展具有划时代的意义。这一名贵品种直到新中国成立后一九五五年，才在周恩来总理的关怀下于神垕得到了恢复试验，高温窑变钧红釉首先在国营瓷厂和钧瓷一厂烧制成功，使千年古钧重放光辉。新中国建国五十年来通过历史的奋争，历经多次飞跃发展阶段：由加入氧化钴调染在大窑内搭烧的仿“雨过天青器”到炉钧高温钧红釉；从小窑红釉到大窑窑变红釉的烧制成功，逐步揭开了宋钧窑变的烧造秘密，使钧瓷窑变烧造工艺推向了新的高潮。钧瓷尚以釉厚、釉透、釉活、乳光莹润的美妙釉色和“入窑一色，出窑万彩”的艺术效果引人入胜，受人钟爱。

钧瓷产品从唐、宋以来遵循着我国五千年文化传统的轨迹，从无到有，从小到大，从不好到完美，每个时代都有创新发展，并表现了强烈的时代精神，已成为中国文化发展史中的实物史料。历代对钧瓷制作工艺虽偶有记述，但文献记载语焉不详，因此对历史悠久闻名中外的“神钧宝瓷”，只能凭借着为数甚少的“传世物品”和近年来考古新发现以及对钧窑的科研成果通过生产实践中得来的经验，来验证其工艺梗概。为促使对钧窑的历史沿革、工艺技术和艺术成就有崭新了解，并推动钧瓷艺术向真、善、美的境界发展，笔者将近年来在国内外发表的钧瓷研究论文、陶瓷专家们对钧瓷史料的研究文章以及新闻媒体对钧瓷的报导，按钧窑历史发展过程采取图文并茂的形式集录成册，定名为“中国钧瓷艺术”奉献给读者，并以此作为新世纪献礼。

晋佩章于神垕刘山书屋

1999年5月15日





赵序

吾友晋佩章先生，以其毕生的精力，对古今中外闻名遐迩的“华夏珍宝——钧瓷艺术”进行潜心研究。不仅从历史的角度探讨其发生与发展的渊源，更从其工艺方面着手，对其胎、釉配方的化学组合、物理性能、窑变机理乃至还原焰的烧成气氛等进行全方位的综合研究分析，尤其在烧成方面，他根据亲自实践及研究发现，得出了最精确的理论，即《火的艺术》（载1991年第三届全国科技考古学术会议论文集）。

晋佩章先生进行的科学研究，其鲜明的特点是：从实践到理论，再回到实践加以印证，最后再升华到理论，借以指导他的实践过程。他早期的工作重点，是大搞调查研究，藉以获得大量的第一手资料。他对钧瓷的故乡——河南禹州本土有着深厚的感情，他深深体会到这一千四百九十多平方公里的故土到处充满着浓郁的芳香，世世代代养育着数以千万计的陶艺精英，为钧瓷这颗璀璨的明珠，开创了无限的光辉。他出生在这片风景如画的土地上，而且长期生活工作在这里，他的一切都与钧瓷结下了密不可分的情缘。他对钧瓷情有独钟，由爱之、好之到乐之：看标本、查文献、拜老师、搞实验，成了钧瓷迷，乐而忘返。他把调查研究中收集到的第一手资料，加以综述，写成文章，以资和学术界的专家同仁进行广泛交流，进而宣传、普及钧瓷知识，继承和发扬钧瓷优秀的传统文化和艺术风格。为启示后人，他著书立说，所著《钧瓷史话》由北京紫禁城出版社出版发行，极受读者青睐。与此同时先后应邀出席国内外学术研讨会，撰写发表了大量论文，从钧瓷的历史起源、钧瓷的兴衰、钧瓷的种类到造型艺术，及其钧瓷胎、釉的化学组成和窑变艺术等各方面都进行了综合性研究，从而对钧瓷有了全面系统的把握，进而为恢复宋代钧瓷传统艺术打下坚实基础。改革开放以来，由于市场经济的冲击，国营钧瓷生产效益不佳，销售渠道不畅，厂内决定转产，改烧一般生活日用陶瓷。而晋佩章先生为了认真研究恢复与继承钧瓷艺术的优秀传统，凭借对钧瓷的一片痴心，干脆将自家全部积蓄拿出来征地、建窑、搞实验，并严格按照宋代的造型、胎釉配方，施釉技法及用煤烧的还原焰气氛进行复制。然而谈何容易！几经周折仍不理想，真是十窑九不成，几乎窑窑都落空。有些好心人劝他说：“算了，退休了，你这么大了，钧瓷烧成的确不容易，你还是搞研究，写写文章好啦。”可老晋笑笑，自有主见。人各有志，贵在坚持，他不灰心，找原因，认真从失败中吸取教训。一次一次失败，一次一次坚持。军人出身的他，生来就是一条硬汉子。解放前夕考入军政大学，参加革命，屡立战功，当过连长，任过参谋，做过教官，转业地方支援建设，被安置在禹州瓷厂工作，先后任过供销股长、教育科长、实验室主任、技术科长等职，兢兢业业奋战在生产第一线，凭借他丰厚的文化基础及人民解放军的打硬仗素质，养成了训德，他清醒的知道在困难面前，只有知难而上，方有出路。攻城不怕坚，攻书不畏难，钧瓷实验，恢复研究是坚城，是硬道理，只有坚持攻下去才有希望取得成功，否则将一败涂地。他这种无坚不摧的精神，难能可贵，既感动了上帝，也感动了世人。不少好朋友解囊襄助，鼎力相帮，鼓励他仿烧成功。晋佩章先生得到精神和物质的资助后，狠下一条心，百折不挠，



立志成功，不然就愧对江东父老。他屡败屡战，斗志昂扬，废寝忘食，夜以继日，不离现场，辛勤操作，气韵天成，获得成功。其中，他烧制的几件绝品，几乎可与宋钧古朴典雅，端庄浑厚，窑变丰富、彩色缤纷相媲美。然而他仍不满足，他仍坚持高标准，善于从美中不足找差距，以便使宋钧的历史风貌真正再现人间。好景不负有心人。终于他精心研究过程中发现了宋钧引人入胜的艺术魅力所在，并掌握了大量的实物标本和测试数据，使得他更有信心深入实验，循序渐进。

晋佩章先生搞学术研究，遵循马克思、毛泽东的路子，即理论与实践相结合，用理论指导实践，在实践中验证并充实理论。多年来他不辞辛苦，大搞调查研究，收集大量实物标本，查阅许多文献资料，进行科学的综合分析，亲手烧造实验，真正理论、实践并重，实验、结论同行，仿钧成功，著述丰厚。

常言道，在成功的男人后面，定有位贤惠的女人在支持。晋佩章兄有位贤惠的嫂夫人，给了他极大支持，在他研究、实验的全过程中，不仅生活上体贴照料，而且事业上也心心相助；在他暂时遇到困难、挫折时，她从不埋怨，从不扯后腿，而是再鼓励再支持，与他分忧；在成功面前当然与他共享胜利的喜悦，更为他祝福。两人真正是情投意合，志同道合，珠联璧合，是远近闻名的夫唱妇随好伴侣。

欣喜中州古籍出版社决定正式出版他编著的《中国钧瓷艺术》文集，我由衷地为之喝彩，为之高兴。老晋的文章不少曾公开发表，过去也拜读过，年高忘性大，印象不深了。为了这次出版，我又重新全文拜读，可谓先睹为快，受益匪浅。这部书搜集的仅有他论文的一部分。《中国钧瓷艺术》图文并茂，科学与艺术熔为一炉，定会受到广大钧瓷爱好者喜欢。同行、同仁、专家、学者案头又添一份丰厚有益的精神食粮。我愿与大家共同分享。

赵青云 2000.8.1 于郑州





A brief introduction to the author

Mr. Jin Peizhang who was born on September 12, 1926 belongs to the village of Jincun, Huolong Town, Yuzhou City, Henan province. He graduated from Henan university in 1948 and is now a senior pottery and porcelain craftsmanship engineer, a member of Henan Provincial Literature and History Research House, a member of China Light Industry Association, a member of China Ancient Pottery and Porcelain Research Association, a standing honorary member of Henan Branch and vice president of the East and West Artist Exchange Association.

He took part in a job in October 1948, joined in the People's Liberation Army in March 1949, and retired from the army in May 1962 and then entered Shenhou porcelain zone. He has successfully held the posts of the head for the sales departments of No. 1 and 2 Jun porcelain factory, the director of the laboratory, section chief of education and technology. In order to explore the profound mystery of the kiln turned color he has ever entered the mountain town, paid visits to the remaining sites of ancient Jun, walked all over Mt. Funiu and Dabie; he is really indulged in Jun porcelain. After retirement from No. 1 Jun porcelain factory he established "Liushan kiln technology laboratory" which is specially gone in for the research and reproduction work; the products have old and delicate style, kiln color turning is wonderful. Some of the products are collected by the Association of Chinese Collectors and have been brought to the art exhibition held by the East and West Artist Exchange Association in New York. Mr. Jin Peizhang was there called the "Jun porcelain arts expert".

He studies meticulously the technology of porcelain and takes the lead in accomplishing the research and replica work on various deep and shallow blue color milk white glaze of early Song Dynasty, and has made particular study achievement for the development of Jun history. He dedicated himself to the compiling on Jun porcelain. For this he has published more than 20 essays both at home and abroad, such as *Historical Talk about Jun Kiln*. He participated in the compilation of *Annals of Jun Porcelain* and wrote the main chapters. He spared no efforts to write *The Craftsmanship of Chinese Jun Porcelain*, and is still willing to contribute the left part of his life to Jun porcelain culture.



作者简介

晋佩章，河南省禹州市火龙乡晋村人，1926年9月12日生，1948年河南大学毕业，高级陶瓷工艺工程师，河南省文史研究馆馆员，中国古陶瓷研究会会员、河南省分会名誉理事，东西方艺术家交流协会副主席。

1948年10月参加工作，1949年3月参加中国人民解放军，1962年5月转业地方支援建设，进入神垕瓷区，历任钧瓷一、二厂供销股长、试验室主任、教育科长及技术科长等职。为探索钧瓷窑变奥秘，曾三进山城，遍访古钧遗址，踏遍了伏牛山、大别山区；对钧瓷情有独钟，并与钧瓷结下了不解之缘。1988年9月从钧瓷一厂离休后，创办“刘山窑艺实验室”，专门从事北方名窑的研究和仿制工作；其作品古朴典雅，窑变美妙，曾被中国收藏家协会所收藏，在美国纽约参加东西方艺术家交流协会举办的艺术展，被誉为“钧瓷艺术专家”。

身在瓷区精心钻研，率先完成“宋早期各种深浅不同兰色乳光釉”的研究和仿制工作，并对钧瓷的发展历史有独到研究。曾在国内外发表钧窑论文二十余篇，著有《钧窑史话》，参与《钧瓷志》编写工作，并撰写主要章节。倾尽心力编著《中国钧瓷艺术》。为宣扬“钧瓷文化”愿奉献一生。



晋佩章先生在著述

耿淳先生曾多次到神垕拜访晋佩章大师，并观摩其制造钧瓷工艺流程全过程，激动不已，写诗题词赋文以纪其盛。照片背后中堂轴幅为耿淳所写，两边聊语是启功先生书赠。



Mr. Jin Peizhang is writing

Editor's note: Mr. Geng Chun has been to Shenhou many times for visiting the grand master Jin Peizhang, and observed the whole course of processing craftsmanship. He was excited endlessly and wrote inscription to record its flourishing. The inscription for the central scroll on the back is written by Geng Chun, words on couplets are the presents written by Qigong.



晋佩章和他的同事及徒弟们

左一为李欣营，左二为李和振，前中为晋佩章，后中为朱耀宗，右一为李建锋，右二为傅济臣。背景为神厦镇柏灵翁庙。(俗称窑神庙)



Mr. Jin Peizhang with his colleagues and disciples

The first person on the left is Li Xinying, the second Li Hezhen and in the middle of the front is Jin Peizhang; in the middle of the rear row is Zhu Yaozhong, the first one on the right is Li Jianfeng and the second is Fu Qingchen. The background is the Temple of Senior Beling in Shenhou town (informal term is the temple of Kiln God).



钧轮智慧、陶冶性情

——钧瓷专家傅清臣先生在车间操作(后立者为传人)

傅清臣，男，1943年生，傅家官钧窑创始人。1958年由陶瓷工业大学转入国营钧瓷厂工作，是芦广东、芦广文钧瓷老艺人第一代学徒。曾担任钧瓷一厂生产技术车间主任18年之久，谙熟钧瓷生产制造烧冶全部工艺流程技术；后担任技术厂长、厂长等职。曾获得国家轻工业部颁发的“从事陶瓷工艺美术三十年”光荣称号。1983年在北京故宫组织钧瓷展览活动；1990年北京亚运会期间，曾和钧瓷专家晋佩章、邢国政，汝瓷专家朱文理等组织钧、汝、官瓷仿真珍品展(总名“中原文化大展”)在首都国子监举办，赢得了国际友人好评。



Wisdom of Jun wheel, mold a person's temperament

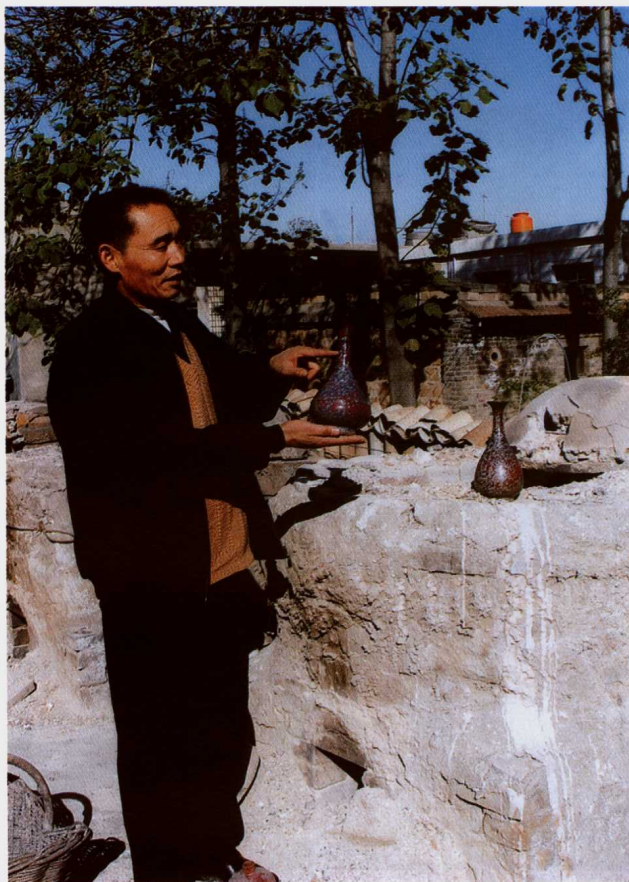
Fu Qingchen, male, born in 1943, is the founder of Fu family official Jun kiln. He transferred to the state-owned Jun porcelain factory from the Pottery and Porcelain Industry University in 1958. He is the first generation disciple of Mr. Lu Guangdong and Lu Guangwen. He has worked as the workshop director for the production technology workshop of No. 1 Jun porcelain factory for 18 years, and is therefore very familiar with the entire technological flow for manufacturing and firing of Jun porcelain. Later on he took the post of technical factory director and then factory director. He has been awarded the title of “Engagement in Pottery and Porcelain Technology for Thirty Years” issued by State Light Industry ministry. In 1983 he organized Jun porcelain exhibition in Beijing Imperial Palace, during the Beijing Asian Sport game in 1990 he organized an exhibition at Guozijian, Beijing for the treasured copy Jun and Ru official porcelain, together with Jun porcelain experts Jin Peizhang, Xing Guozheng and Ru porcelain experts Zhu wenli (the general name of the exhibition is Central Plain Culture Grand Exhibition), which won good comments by international friends.



楼上清风吹炉火，胸中技艺铸华采

——李和振和他的楼上楼窑

李和振，禹州神垕人，1950年生，高中文化程度。1971年参加陶瓷工艺专业技术工作。三十年来，精通了钧瓷生产的各个环节，曾多次获得技术标兵称号和锦旗；担任过质量检查员，钧瓷厂试验室主任，技术厂长等职。研制新产品100多种，研制仿古钧瓷、仿古官瓷、仿古耀州窑、仿古磁州窑等50余种，其产品远销海外。参加河南省首届民间美术展，其艺术瓷珍品为中央电视台摄录播放。



***Clean wind above the building blows the kiln fire,
having technology in mind casts Chinese color.***

—— Mr. Li Hezhen and his kiln

Li Hezhen, born in 1950 at Shenhou, Yuzhou has high school education background. He began his porcelain technological work in 1974. Through 30 years' work he has achieved a good mastery of porcelain manufacturing at various sections of process, and has ever won the title of "Technical Model", he has ever shouldered the job as a quality inspector, director of Jun porcelain factory laboratory and technical factory director. He has researched and produced over 100 sorts of new products, manufactured replica of old Jun porcelain, copy of old official porcelain, of old Yaozhou kiln and of Cizhou kiln, covering more than 50 varieties; the products are sold far overseas. During the first Henan Folk fine Arts Exhibition, his artistic porcelain treasures are photographed and televised by CCTV.



跻彼公堂、称彼兕觥

——李欣营和他的钧瓷大器

李欣营，禹州神垕人。1962年生，共产党员，大专文化程度，高级工程师。从小跟钧瓷师傅学手艺，从事钧瓷事业三十年。1985年于江苏宜兴轻工业专科学校陶瓷工艺专业毕业，毕业论文是在钧瓷大师晋佩章先生指导下精心完成。先后任禹州钧瓷一厂技术科长、副厂长、厂长。创办“神州钧窑”有限公司任总经理。其优秀作品曾参加故宫博物院、国家文物局主办的“中国宋代五大名窑真品及仿真品展”，并作为“五大名窑专家委员会委员”参与全部展品评比活动。



Ascend the Law Court and Named it to be Concave Vessel

—— Li Xinying and his big Jun porcelain vessel

Li Xinying was born in 1962 at Shenhou, Yuzhou, finished university education and is now a CCP member and a senior engineer. From very young he began to study Jun porcelain technology from his teacher and has been engaged in Jun porcelain cause for over 30 years. In 1985 he graduated from pottery and porcelain industry major in Jiangxi Yixing Light Industry College. His graduation essay was completed under the guidance of the great Jun porcelain master Jin Peizhang. He worked as technical section chief, deputy factory director and then director of No. 1 Yuzhou Jun Porcelain factory. At last he established "Shenzhou Jun Kiln" Co. Ltd and worked as the general manager. His excellent master pieces were showed in "Exhibition for the True Products of the Five Famous Big Kilns in Song Dynasty and Emulations" held by the Palace Museum and State Cultural bureau, and he as a committee member of "the Five Famous Big Kiln Experts" participated in the evaluation activities during the exhibition.



精雕细琢、艺无止境

——晋瓷传人张月香在雕琢钧瓷健美瓶

张月香女士，38岁，原神垕钧美一厂技术工人。中学毕业进厂当学徒。二十多年来，掌握了钧瓷生产工艺流程技术，精于造型设计和创新。对现代化钧瓷生产管理有新构想、新思维。

Exquisitely engraving, endless craftsmanship

Miss Zhang Yuexiang, daughter-in-law of Mr. Jin Peizhang, is carving the robust Jun vase.

Miss Zhang Yuexiang, 38 years old, was a former technical worker of former No.1 Shenhou Junmei factory. After graduation she entered the factory to be an apprentice. After over 20 years work she has completely mastered various Jun production process and is good at mode design and processing and pattern creation. She has her own new idea toward modernized porcelain manufacturing management.



审火观色、炼炉铸钧

——晋瓷传人晋晓童在为钧窑添火

晋晓童先生四十岁，随父学艺三十年，自小和泥拉坯烧窑，手艺精通。尤其对窑变的千幻万化心领神悟，情有独钟。一九九七年曾为中央首长特制烧造仿古钧瓷一件，送注美国纽约大都会博物馆参展，受到东西方艺术家协会主席姜德平先生好评。

Observe the fire and color, forge Jun porcelain in furnace

—the older son of Mr. Jin Peizhang, Jin Xiaotong is adding coal into the furnace.

Editor's Note: Mr. Jin Xiaotong, 40 years old, has studied the technology from his father for 30 years. He used to play clay mud and make whistles. His craftsmanship is exquisite, especially on firing technology. His comprehension is good and practice is effective and he can grasp the duration and heating accurately. He has special sense to the changes of kiln color turning. In 1997 he made a piece of Jun treasure, a copy of Song Dynasty Jun porcelain for the high rank official of the central government which was sent to the exhibition in the metropolitan museum in New York, America. He won good comments internationally.



禹县烧瓷始于
唐、宋代五大名窑
之一，以玫瑰紫、海棠
红、天蓝、月白釉著称。
建国后恢复了传统
良传统，创烧了钧
窑多姿的窑变花
釉，使古代名窑重
放异彩。万

河南省禹县钧瓷
厂题词

冯先铭于神屋

一九八五年六月

冯先铭题辞

冯先铭，原故宫博物院研究室主任，古陶瓷研究会会长，古外销陶瓷研究会会长，中国古陶瓷专家。

Inscription of Mr. Feng Xianming

Mr. Feng Xianming, the former director of the research office of the Palace Museum, chairman of the Old Jun Pottery and Porcelain Research Association, chairman of the Old Jun Pottery and Porcelain Research Association for sale to Abroad, and an expert of Chinese old pottery and porcelain.

神屋钧瓷好
黄土变宝

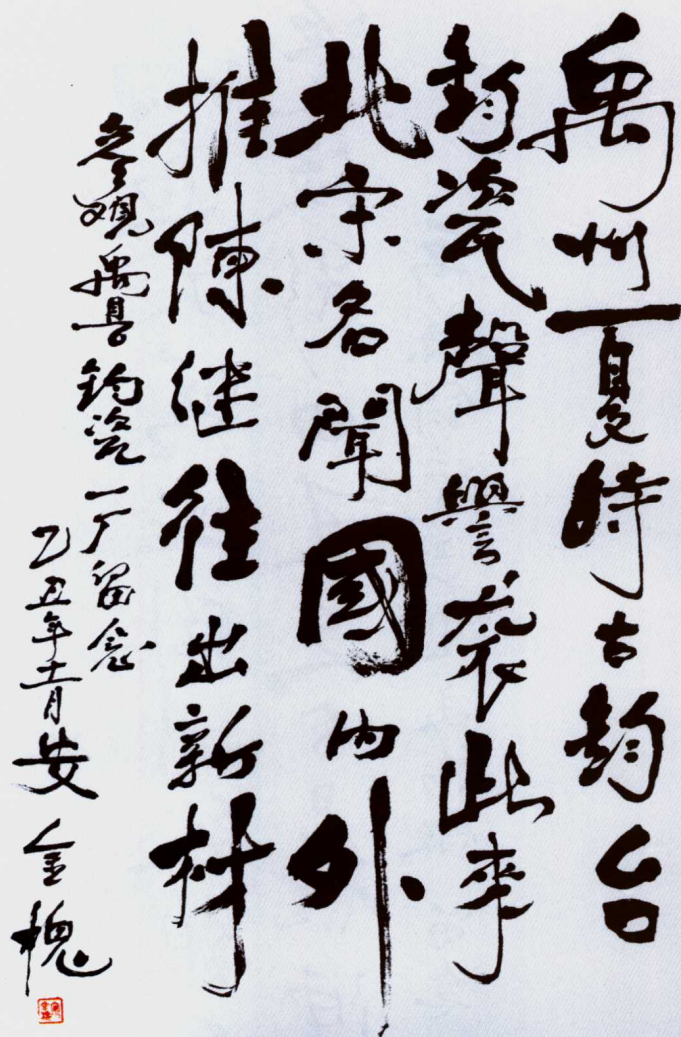
李国桢
八四年六月

李国桢题辞

李国桢，轻工业部工程研究设计院高级工程师、教授、陶瓷专家。

Inscription of Mr. Li Guozhen

Mr. Li Guozhen, a senior engineer, professor and an expert of pottery and porcelain.



安金槐题辞

安金槐，中国著名考古学家，古陶瓷专家，全国政协委员，中国古陶瓷研究会副会长，原河南省考古研究所所长。

Inscription of Mr. An Jinhuai

Mr. An Jinhuai, famous Chinese archeologist, expert of pottery and porcelain, a member of the National Political Consulting Association, chairman of the Old Jun Pottery and Porcelain Research Association and the director of Archeology Research Institute of Henan province.



秦岭云题辞

秦岭云，中国著名书画家。

Inscription of Mr. Qin Lingyun

famous Chinese calligrapher and painter.



鈞瓷好矣采溯卡源擅隸
四朝稱美器重甦古址煊中
原蔭海譽聲喧

望江南
題鈞瓷一九八四年夏

啓功具州



启功题辞

启功，原中国书协主席、北京师范大学教授。

Inscription of Mr. Qigong

The former chairman of China calligraphy association and now the professor of Beijing Normal University.

费新我题辞

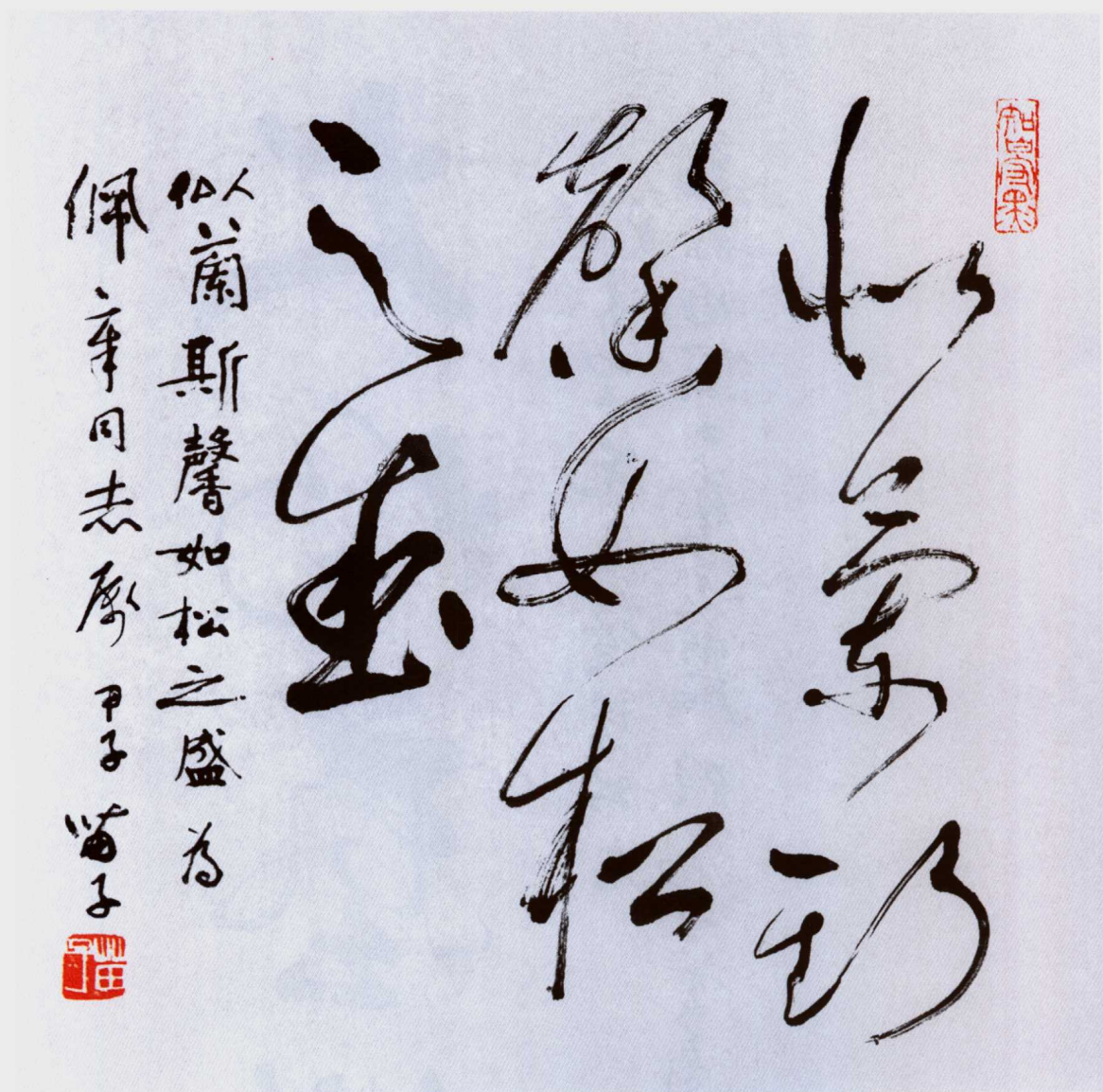
费新我，原中国书协副主席，左笔大师。

Inscription of Mr. Fei Xinwo

Mr. Fei Xinwo, the former chairman of China calligraphy association, and a left hand calligrapher master.

雨過天晴虹臥一
致鷄紅茄紫火
煊青鈞
瓷煥彩由來久
今日換陳又出新
禹縣鈞瓷工藝美術廠留念
辛巳年夏
費新我重題



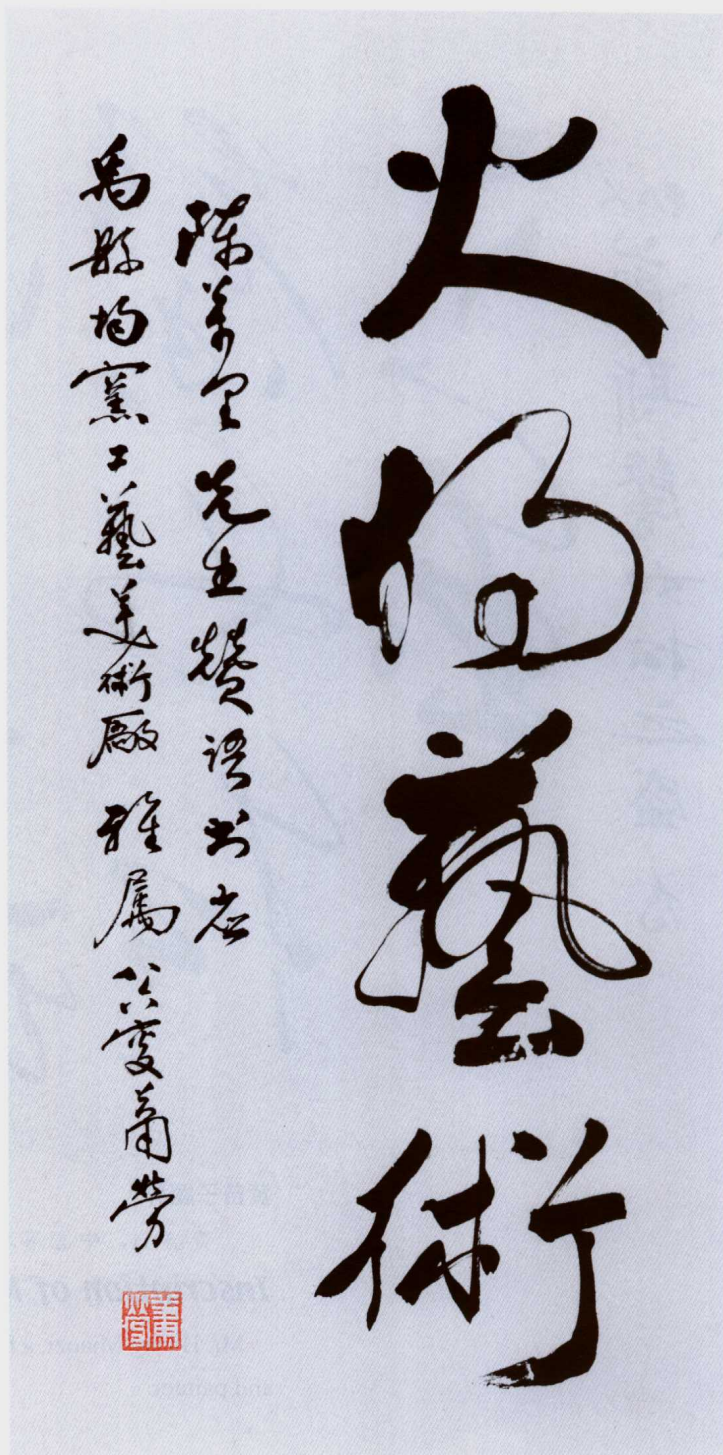


黄苗子题辞

黄苗子，中国著名书画家。

Inscription of Mr. Huang Miaozi

Mr. Huang Miaozi, a famous Chinese calligrapher and painter.



萧劳题辞

萧劳，清末宛平县知县，十三岁中进士。大书法家。

Inscription of Mr. Xiao Lao

Mr. Xiaolao, the prefecture of Wanping County in Qing Dynasty. He won the position of scholar at the age of 13. He was a great calligrapher.