

景德鎮瓷雕作品選

趙櫟初題



序 言

瓷雕是雕塑藝術中一個獨具特色的藝術種類。它與普通雕塑雖然同屬立體造型藝術，具有某些相通之處；但又有其獨特的製作工藝和藝術風格。瓷雕由於上釉、着色以及燒製過程中的多重工藝，其成品色彩艷麗，且具永久性，從而使之更為自然質實，生動逼真。這是一般雕塑藝術所無法企及的，也是它千百年來贏得廣大人民群眾喜愛的主要原因。丹納曾把雕塑稱之為“完美的藝術”，如此說來，從某種意義上講，瓷雕也許就是最完美的藝術了。

景德鎮的瓷雕藝術具有悠久的歷史，它以豐富的題材、生動的造型和精湛的工藝馳譽海內外。景德鎮雕塑瓷廠是我國最大的一家專業瓷雕廠。它是一九五六年由一些民間藝人和瓷雕作坊組建而成的，經過三十多年的發展歷程，現已成為一個中型現代化企業。這個廠匯集了一批優秀的瓷雕藝術家，既有曾山東、何水根等老一輩師徒相授的傳人，也有劉遠長、李恭坤

劉開榮

等經過藝術院校培養的中年高級工藝美術師，又有徐波、劉清雲等新崛起的富於創新精神的青年一代藝術家。他們或採用傳統手法，或融合現代精神；或精於鏤雕，或擅長捏雕；或工於纖巧，或長於寫意；或莊重典雅，或新奇險怪。一件件精美的作品琳琅滿目，巧奪天工，令人嘆為觀止。該書精選了景德鎮雕塑瓷廠十幾位瓷雕藝術家的百餘件藝術珍品，印成圖冊，這對於弘揚民族文化，發展瓷雕事業，並使之進一步走向世界，都將起到積極的作用。

該書圖文並茂，但對藝術家們評價稍嫌簡略。尤其是那些世代相傳、師徒相授而又文化不高的藝術家們，他們往往有對藝術真諦的深切體悟，有十分豐富的實踐經驗和嫺熟的技藝，有的甚至身懷絕技，這是一份有待發掘、總結和搶救的文化財富。如果有了這樣的著作問世，必將豐富我國的藝術理論寶庫。

一九九二年四月

PREFACE

The porcelain carving is a kind of sculptural art with its own characteristic. Though it belongs to the three-dimensional plastic arts like other sculpture arts and has some things in common with them, the porcelain carving holds its unique craftsmanship and artistic style. Its products have permanent bright colors and a vivid look like natural things with tangible flesh, because they need dozens of technological processes. Some of these processes are repeated several times, such as glazing, coloring, and heating in a kiln. These are the reasons why ordinary carving cannot compare with porcelain carving products which have been admired by people for hundreds – even thousands of years. A western artistic critic once defined sculptural arts as the most perfect and to some extent, porcelain carving is probably the most perfect art of all.

Porcelain carving in Jingdezhen has a very long history. Its products are worldwide famous for their variety of subjects, lovely spaces and exquisite craftsmanship. The Jingdezhen Porcelain Carving Factory is the biggest one in China. It was founded by some folk craftsmen in their porcelain carving workshops. Thirty years later, it has now developed into a modern middle-level enterprise.

The factory has employed the most outstanding artists skilled in porcelain carving. Among them, is the older generation of artists like Zeng Shandong and He Shuigen, who got their extraordinary training from master artists through observing their performance and receiving expert criticism. In addition, there are middle-aged advanced craftsmen like Liu Yuanchang and Li Gongkun, who received their training in art schools or colleges. Still others, as the new generation of craftsmen like Xu Bo and

Liu Qingyun, have appeared on the scene with their outstanding creativity.

These expert craftsmen have adapted traditional skills to their carvings, often combining them with modern spirits. Some of them are excellent at ornamental engraving; some are excellent at three-dimensional carving. Some are good at delicate style; some are good at their own creative style. Some of their works show gravity and elegance; others, strangeness and grotesqueness. One after another, the exquisitely made products provide a visual kaleidoscope of creativity. The superb craftsmanship excels nature. It is that these porcelain products are the acme of perfection.

The editors of this book have carefully chosen more than one hundred pictures of precious works from fourteen artists who are working in the Jingdezhen Porcelain Carving Factory. The publication of a book on porcelain craftsmanship is a good thing in order to promote Chinese culture and to help spread the knowledge and appreciation of porcelain carving all over the world. The book has good pictures which come with captions explaining them, but the introduction of the artists could be longer, especially those who, though less educated, got their crafts from their master teachers for generations. These artists usually know deeply what the art is and have a lot of practical experience and advanced skills, some of which are unique.

This kind of cultural wealth is expected to be explored, to be summarized, and to be preserved from extinction. If books focusing on China's artistic craftsmanship can soon be published, it will be a great promotion to international appreciation of the arts in China.

Liu Kaiqu
April, 1992



景德鎮雕塑瓷廠介紹

瓷都——景德鎮，以其製作精美絕倫的陶瓷珍寶而名聞世界。千百年來，她集天下名窯之大成，創造出無與倫比，光輝燦爛的中華陶瓷文化。

景德鎮瓷雕是中華陶瓷文化的一個重要組成部分和典型代表。其肇始於隋唐，鼎盛於明清，至今已歷一千四百餘年。十幾個世紀以來，歷代的能工巧匠創作出具有鮮明的民族特色、風格迥異的瓷雕精品。新中國成立後，景德鎮瓷雕藝術更是以其獨特的藝術魅力得到蓬勃發展，令世人嘆服稱奇。

景德鎮雕塑瓷廠，適應時代的發展，匯聚了身懷絕技、學有專長的瓷雕藝術家，不但在繼承和發揚傳統瓷雕藝術方面成績顯著，而且能從時代的審美高度，創造出符合現代人審美需求的瓷雕藝術作品。其中，諸如曾山東、劉遠長、徐波、劉清雲等一大批老、中、青瓷雕藝術家的作品已多次在國內外展出，深受海內外人士喜愛，並為他們所珍藏。

目前，雕塑瓷廠已擁有各類瓷雕創作人員五十多名，設有兩個美術研究所，廠區面積 11 萬平方米，瓷雕種類已達兩千多種。其生產的傳統人物瓷雕、散花牌陳設藝術瓷雕、散花牌捏鏤雕瓷雕，分別獲國家金質獎、國貨精品博覽會金杯獎、國際博覽會金獎等。據統計，自 1980 年至 1991 年，該廠還在國際、國家、部、省、市各級評比中共獲獎達 55 次之多。其中該廠創研人員集體創作的大型組雕“水滸 108 將”，以其數量眾多、氣勢磅礴、形象逼真、個性鮮明而令世人嘆為觀止，並被譽之為“瓷雕藝術史上的創舉”。

在深入改革開放的今天，景德鎮雕塑瓷廠已與日本、泰國、新加坡、印尼、美國、英國、意大利、香港等幾十個國家和地區建立了經貿關係和藝術交流往來。為了弘揚中華民族的陶瓷文化，景德鎮雕塑瓷廠積極進取，銳意開拓，以其特有的瓷雕藝術魅力與風彩，面向世界，面向未來。

INTRODUCTION TO JINGDEZHEN PORCELAIN CARVING FACTORY

Jingdezhen, the capital of China's porcelain, is worldwide famous for its exquisite chinaware and porcelain treasures. For hundreds and thousands years, it has gathered the highlights of craftsmanship from almost all the famous kilns in China, and given many important contributions to China's porcelain culture, which is still shining with prosperity.

Jingdezhen Porcelain Carving is one important part and a typical representative of Chinese Porcelain Culture. The carving started in Sui and Tang Dynasties, prospered in Ming and Qing Dynasties. By now it has over 1,400 years history. During this time, the skilled craftsmen in the successive dynasties created excellent porcelain carving works characterized by distinctive national specialities and different styles. Since the liberation of China, the porcelain carving in Jingdezhen with its special charms has grown vigorously and amazingly.

In order to march with the times, the Jingdezhen Porcelain Carving Factory has got together many porcelain carving artists with unique skills and specialities. The factory has done a lot of work in carrying on and promoting the arts of traditional porcelain carving and created many artistic works which meet the requirements of modern people's beauty appreciation. These works include those made by a number of young, middle-aged and senior porcelain carving artists, such as Zeng Shandong, Liu Yuanchang, Xu Bo and Liu Qingyun. Their Porcelain carving works have been exhibited for many times in China and abroad and are loved deeply and collected by

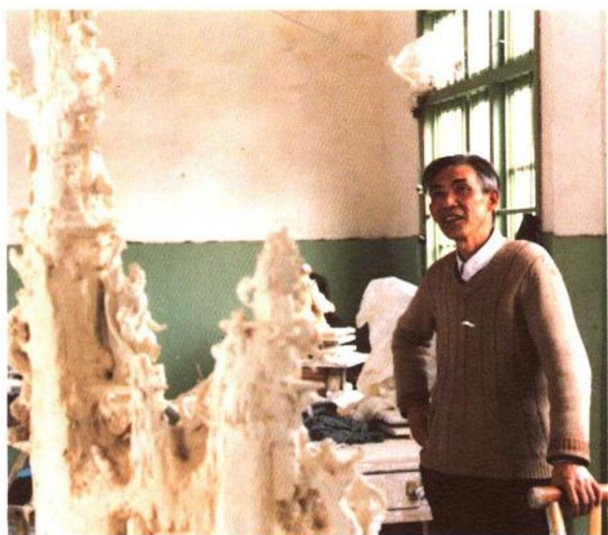
the people throughout the world.

By now the Porcelain Carving Factory has over fifty workers who produce works of every porcelain carving art. The factory has two arts institutes. The factory buildings occupy an area of 110,000 square meters, there, over 2,000 kinds of porcelain carvings are made. Among them, the traditional porcelain figure carving, the Sanhua brand series of porcelain carving for artistic display, and the Sanhua brand series of mould carving and ornamental engraving of porcelain are won respectively the national golden prizes, the golden cup prizes in the Affairs of Chinese highlights Goods, and the golden prizes in the International Affairs.

According to the statistic, from 1980 to 1991, the factory had got 55 prizes in any kinds of appraisals, nationally or internationally. Among them, the "108 Generals in the Marsh of Outlaws", a large group carving with a lot of teamwork by the artists of the factory, is highly rated as the "pioneering work" in the porcelain carving history for its great number of figures, great expressions of motion, true to life expressions, and distinctive personalities. They are really marvellous artistic works.

Now in the open policy to the outside world, Jingdezhen Porcelain Carving Factory has established trade and economic relations and artistic communications with Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, the United States, England, Italy, Hong Kong and dozens of other countries and regions.

To promote Chinese Porcelain culture, the Jingdezhen Porcelain Carving Factory, with special charms and elegance of its porcelain carving products, is determined to face up to the world and future with its enterprise and initiation.



曾 山 東

ZENG SHANDONG

江西豐城人，一九二五年出生於景德鎮。他是一代瓷雕大師——“瓷雕曾”曾龍昇的傳人。幼時的曾山東，天資聰慧，喜動好學，雖六歲時不慎落水造成聾啞之憾，然未挫其繼承父業學藝之志，在其父言傳身教之下，他學得一手絕活。十四歲時他即顯露才華，相繼創作出瓷雕作品《關公》、《如來佛》、《華佗》等。此後在漫長的藝術實踐中，他廣泛吸收傳統瓷雕技藝之精華，刻意求精。在其父悉心的指導下，脫穎而出。在歷史人物、神話故事等傳統人物創作方面更是獨樹一幟。他所創作的《天女散花》、《降龍仕女》、《嫦娥奔月》、《麻童獻壽》、《摘花仙女》、《站鳳觀音》等瓷雕作品，已是為人們所熟知並倍受稱道的瓷雕之珍品。

曾山東的瓷雕人物，造型優美，線條流暢，裝飾色彩明快，比例準確，不但具有高超的寫實技巧，而且能根據不同的人物性格特點加以塑

造，既有傳統的情趣表現，又有獨特的藝術創造。一九八九年一月，他應邀率領全家赴香港舉辦《曾山東世家作品展》，他的參展作品《孫悟空大戰諸天神》、《十二花神》、《十八羅漢》、《劉海戲蟾》、《豬八戒揹媳婦》、《關公》等一批力作，集中地體現出他的瓷雕精湛技藝和藝術特點，內中既有剛毅、肅穆、孔武的關公，也有令人忍俊不禁憨態可掬的豬八戒生動形象。尤其是《孫悟空大戰諸天神》中的孫悟空及整個作品中所具有的東方情調和活潑清新的浪漫色彩，使港澳觀眾讚嘆不已，為之傾倒。香港亞洲電視臺為此還作了現場直播。香港各報也都競相報道，並且讚譽他是與天津“泥人張”、石灣“陶塑劉”齊名的當代景德鎮“瓷雕曾”。他在長達 50 年的藝術生涯中，先後創作了上千件瓷雕作品，是一位“以形寫神、形神兼備”，造詣精深的著名瓷雕藝術家。

Zeng Shandong was born in Jingdezhen in 1925. His original family home was Fengcheng county, Jiangxi Province. He is the son of Zeng Longsheng, who was a master in porcelain carving, with no equal in his time. Zeng Shandong was a clever man and liked to play and study in his childhood. When he was six years old, he fell into a pond and after that traumatic experience, he had difficulty with his speech and hearing. However, Zeng did not give up his ambition of learning the skills of porcelain carving from his father. By observing his father's artistic craftsmanship and through receiving constructive criticism, the son was able to master the unique skills of porcelain carving.

At the age of fourteen, he perfected his abilities through the creation of the carvings "Guangong", "Tathagata", "Hua Tuo" and other historical figures. In his later artistic endeavors, he absorbed the highlights from traditional porcelain carving and constantly improved his skills. Under his father's careful guidance, he showed his talent and formed his characteristic style in carving figures from history and fairy tales. "Flying Goddess Scatters Flowers", "Chang-Er Flies into the Moon", "A Lady Who Conquered a Dragon", "A Child Offers Birthday Congratulations", "A Fairy Maiden Picks Flowers", and "A Buddhisattva Rides a Phoenix" and other porcelain carvings are popular and praised by critics as precious works.

The figures carved by Zeng Shandong have beautiful shapes, flowing lines and accurate proportions. They are all decorated with bright colors. Zeng has superb skills of realistic expression and can create his works according to different characters and personalities. In this

way he expresses the traditional Chinese culture in a special artistic creative style

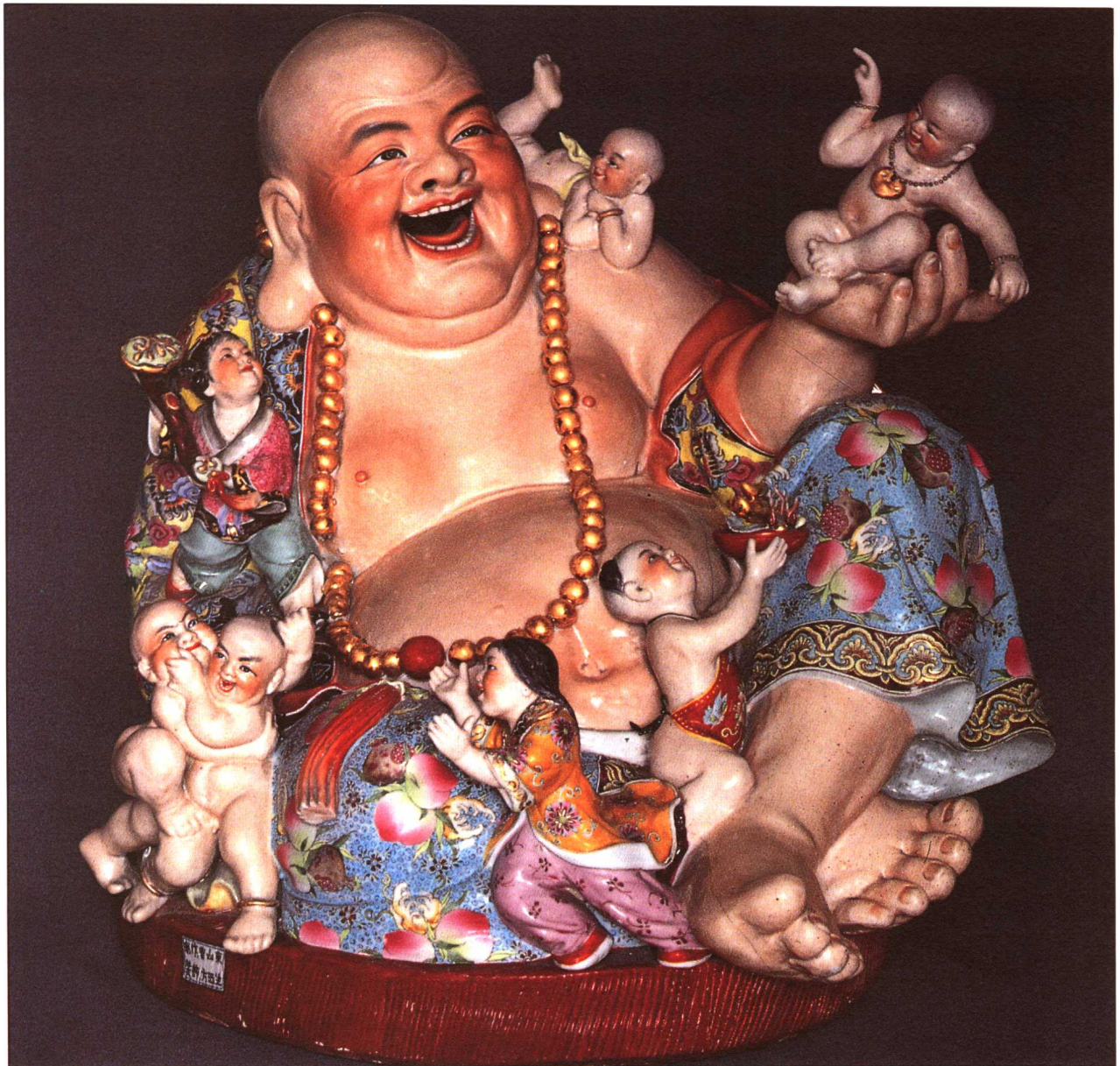
In January, 1989, Zeng Shandong took his family to Hong Kong where he held an exhibition entitled, "Exhibition Porcelain Carvings of the Zeng Shandong Family Members". His perfect porcelain carving skills and his artistic specialties are mainly reflected in his best works exhibited there, such as "Sun Wukong Combats Against the Gods", "Twelve Gods of the Flowers", "The Eighteen Disciples of Buddha", "Liu Hai Teases a Toad", "Zhubajie Carries His Wife" and "Guangong". There, Guangong's figure looks resolute, solemn, respectful and brave, while Zhubajie's image looks vivid and charmingly naive. It makes people burst out with laughter. The visitors from Hong Kong and Macao were attracted especially by the image of Sun Wukong and the Eastern cultural sentiments and lovely romance depicted in the carving of "Sun Wukong Combats Against the Gods". These works were highly praised by the visitors to the exhibition.

The Asian Television Station in Hong Kong made a live report on the exhibition and every local newspaper did the same. The critical reviews in the press praised Zeng Shandong, as having equal popularity with the artists "Clay Figuring Zhang" in Tianjing and "Pottery Maker Liu" in Shiwan and he is acclaimed as "Porcelain Carving Zeng" in Jingdezhen. Over fifty years experience in his profession, he has carved more than one thousand works. He is a famous artist of great achievement and good at using the shapes to express the spirit and making the former to be in good harmony with the latter.



重工粉彩關公 32 吋

The Revered Mr. Guan (Guan Yu),
famille rose by repeated
processes, 0.81m.



重工粉彩七子羅漢 26 吋

An Arhat and seven children,
famille rose by repeated processes. 0.66m



描金插花仕女 14 吋

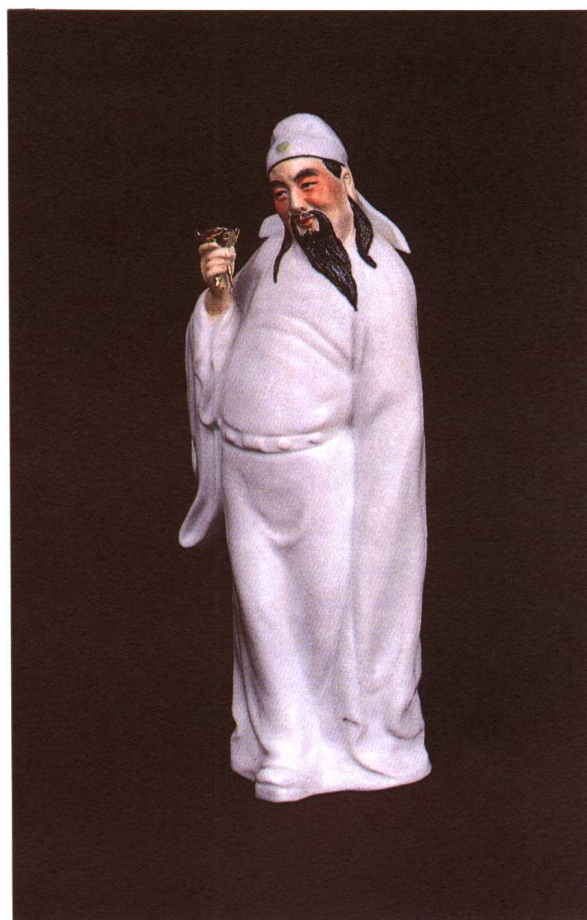
Traditional Chinese beautiful women,
flower-inserted and golden-traced. 0.36m

加彩猪八戒背媳妇 19 吋

Zhubajie carrys his wife, coloured. 0.48m



加彩劉海戲蟾 14 吋
Liu Hai teases a toad coloured 0.36m



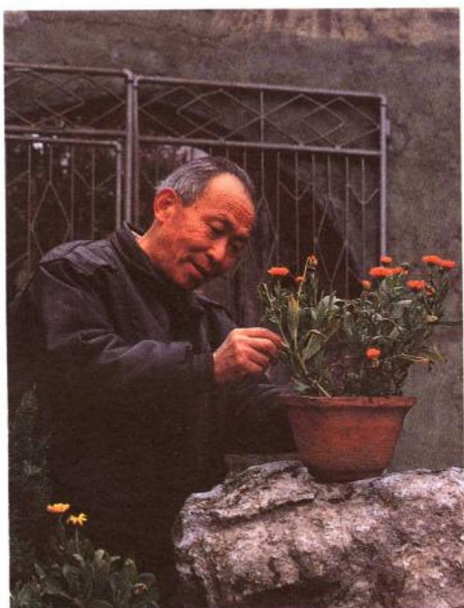
紋片釉太白醉酒 13 吋
Drunk Li Bai, decorated by veined glaze 0.33m



加彩三寶佛 35 吋
Buddha with three treasures, coloured. 0.89m

窑加彩漁翁 36 吋
Old fisherman, coloured in kiln 0.91m





何 水 根

HE SHUIGEN

江西豐城縣人，一九二五年生於原籍。十二歲時來景德鎮學藝，十四歲拜師於老藝人“拿得穩”學習瓷雕技藝。其師謝世後，又繼續跟隨瓷雕名家曾龍昇學習，直至一九四九年解放隨曾龍昇、曾山東父子一道進入一代名師王步、王大凡等人所創立的陶瓷美術社。其後，又於一九五八年被選派到北京中央工藝美術學院進修。至此他的瓷雕技藝日趨全面和成熟。他的瓷雕藝術作品具有傳統瓷雕技藝功力的體現，也有現代的思維方法在審美情趣上的獨特創見。在瓷雕的裝飾方法和手段上，他能將豐富多彩的色釉依據不同的藝術形象及造型要求來加以靈活巧妙的運用，使之產生豐富多樣的變化。這大大地拓展了瓷雕藝術在裝飾色彩上的表現能力。他不但能圓雕人物、動物，也擅長鏤雕亭臺樓閣及表現現代題

材，尤其精於對宗教及歷史人物等方面的藝術形象塑造。例如他所塑造的《達摩》、《站布袋戲子羅漢》、《神獅羅漢》、《王楨》、《魯班》等許多瓷雕作品無不造型古樸、形象鮮明生動、構思巧妙、饒有情趣，深受人們的喜愛。他的作品數量眾多，不少作品曾多次在國內外雜誌報章上刊登發表，參加工藝美展獲獎和被有關美術館收藏。為此，一九八八年及一九八九年他還分別應邀赴香港和日本作名人現場瓷雕技藝表演，博得全場喝彩及有關專家的高度評價。

何水根不愧為一位具有精深造詣且與曾山東、蔡敬標齊名的老一輩瓷雕藝術家。他現為高級工藝美術師、中國工藝美術協會會員、景德鎮雕塑協會會員。

He Shuigen was born in Fengcheng county, Jiangxi Province in 1925. When he was twelve years old he came to Jingdezhen to learn crafts. Two years later he formally acknowledged senior craftsman "Calmman" as his master teacher and began to work at porcelain carving. After his master died, he continued to learn the skills from the porcelain carving master Zeng Longsheng. In 1949, He Shuigen, along with Zeng Longsheng and his son Zeng Shandong, joined in the Porcelain Arts Association, founded by Wang Bu and Wang Dafan and other great masters. In 1958 he was chosen to pursue advanced studies in China's Central Arts and Crafts College in Beijing. From then on, he has been gradually perfecting his craftsmanship in porcelain carving.

His works of porcelain carving reflect the tradition skills and his creativity on the modern ways of expression and aesthetic appreciation. In decorating his porcelain creations, he is flexible and skillful in using colorful glazes according to the different artistic figures and the requirements of their shapes. In this way, he has greatly extended the way in which the porcelain carvings are three-dimensional carving of human

figures, as well as porcelain towers and buildings. He is especially renowned for his ornamental engravings of religious and religious and historical figures. His Works such as "Dharma", "Arhat Actor Stands on a Sack", "Arhat, the Master of the Lion", "Wang Zhen" and "Lu Ban" are enjoyed by people for their simple shapes clear and distinctive appearances and humorous conceptions.

He Shuigen has created many works of art and quite a few photographs of them have been published not only in China, but also abroad. Some of his works have been displayed in exhibitions and collected by art museums. In 1986 and 1989, the artist was invited to Hong Kong and Japan to give a display of his superb skills in porcelain carving. The audience gave him a resounding ovation and the art critics concerned praised him highly.

Indeed, He Shuigen is a master craftsman and creative artist in porcelain who has the reputation equal to that of Zeng Shandong and Cai Jingbiao, the older generation of artists. He is now a high-ranking craftsman, member of China Arts and Crafts Association and member of Jingdezhen Sculpture Association.



豆青釉托鉢達摩 20 吋
Dharma holds the alms bowl for food,
decorated by pea green glaze 0.50m



Old fisherman, coloured in kiln 0.46m.
窑加彩漁翁 18 吋



加彩秦始皇 28 吋

The first Emperor of Qin Dynasty, coloured. 0.71m

紋片釉蔡倫 16 吋

Cai Lun, decorated by veined glaze. 0.41m

