

# 萌芽期

日治時期至1954年

## 日用陶瓷上的彩繪裝飾

台灣的陶瓷業形成於清朝末年，早期多運用本地生產的深色黏土製作粗陶器，在器面上以鏤刻、堆塑的手法做造型上的變化，很少有彩繪的表現。直至今日治時期，日本人在北投貴子坑大量開採白色黏土，燒製白色瓷胎，才開始將彩繪的裝飾手法應用在碗、盤、花瓶等日用陶瓷上的裝飾設計。雖然日人已經在北投設廠，但是大部分陶瓷器仍由日本輸入；台灣光復後，由台灣工礦公司北投陶瓷廠開始生產碗盤，供應本地所需生活器皿，運用彩繪裝飾，帶動北投鶯歌等地大量製作手繪的餐具。

## The Color Paintings of Household Ceramics



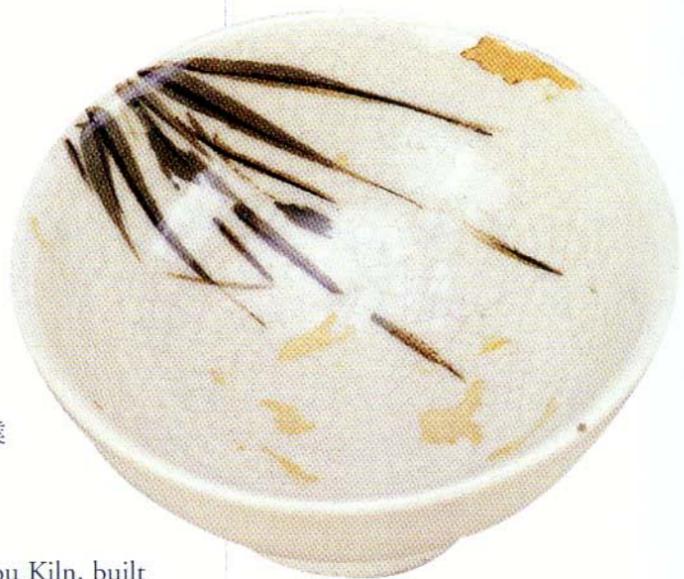
Taiwan's ceramic industry originates from the end of Ching Dynasty. During that period of time, ceramists were accustomed to use local dark clay to produce all those coarse earthenware. The methods they used were only limited to hollow-cutting and applied relief without presenting much color paintings. Since the Japanese Occupation Period, those Japanese have exploited plenty of argil from Peitou Kueici Keng and then fired them and produced as white ware. From then on, color paintings have been commonly used as decorations on household ceramics, especially bowls, basins, and vases. However, most of the ceramics were still imported from Japan for some time though there were workshops in Peitou. This situation did not last for long until the restoration of Taiwan. Large amount of household ceramic ware were produced locally in Pei Tou. Dinnerware with colorful paintings on them was a typical example.



## 北投燒 Peitou Kiln

日人統治期間，北投地區以「北投燒」為最具代表性的窯場，是松本龜太郎在1911年時成立，他用北投土燒製酒杯、茶具、酒器等日用器皿，從京都帶來陶師，畫風細膩雅致，呈現東洋彩繪風格，松本去世後，公司改稱為「台灣窯業株式會社」，改燒耐火磚。

During the Japanese Occupation Period, Peitou Kiln, built by Matsu Moto Kametaro in 1911, was the most distinguished ceramic workshop among the counterparts. He made good use of the clay from Peitou and the Japanese ceramists from Kyoto, indulging in producing wine glasses, tea pots, and so on. With the help of Japanese techniques and expertise, those artworks were delicate, chic, and Japanese-styled. After the death of Matsu, the name of the workshop was changed to "Taiwan Kiln Company", mainly producing firebricks.



《釉上彩草文小杯》日治時期  
北投燒 國立台灣博物館提供  
φ 6.1x3.4 cm

Small cup with leaves design in overglaze  
Produced by Peitou Kiln  
Provided by Taiwan Museum



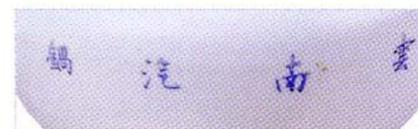
《描金牡丹小杯》日治時期  
北投燒 國立台灣博物館提供  
φ 6.1x3.4 cm

Small cup with peony design delineated in golden color  
Produced by Peitou Kiln  
Provided by Taiwan Museum

## 台灣工礦公司 Taiwan Mining Company

光復後，日人在北投經營的「台灣窯業株式會社」由政府接收，交由民營的工礦公司經營，是全台最具規模的陶瓷工廠，生產耐火材料、碗盤、瓷磚、電瓷、衛生瓷及藝術瓷等，為台灣的陶瓷工業開啓很多先導與鋪路的工作，陶瓷生產技術與人才也從此向外擴散到各地。

Right after the restoration of power, the Japanese-operated "Taiwan Kiln Company" was acquired by the national government and then operated by civil mining company. At that period of time, it was the largest-scale ceramic workshop, producing refractory, bowls and plates, ceramic tiles, electro porcelain, china sanitary ware, as well as artistic ware. This has injected vitality in the whole ceramic industry and spread all of its techniques and professionals to other places.



《青花雲南氣鍋》台灣工礦股份有限公司  
1950-1970 25x21x14 cm 林榮三提供

Yunnan pot in underglaze blue  
Produced by Taiwan Kiln Company  
Provided by Lin Jung-San