

帝國之眼

【日治時期臺灣茶具的生產】

文・圖版撰寫整理 / 江淑玲

甲午戰爭（1894）清朝政府兵敗，與日本簽定馬關條約（1895）將臺灣割讓日本，自此，臺灣歷史發展進入新的階段。自明治維新後，已然現代化與工業化的日本，以殖民帝國的統治姿態進入臺灣，同時帶動臺灣的現代化建設。陶瓷工業部分，在北投、苗栗及南投等地，日人皆曾投注技術與資本，除了一般日用陶瓷，也開始生產少量的茶具。

清朝時期自大陸輸入陶瓷器供應島內消費所需，曾對臺灣本地陶瓷業產生一些影響。蕭富隆引證 James W. Davidson 的研究，從日治初期的例子，來了解實情，1902年臺灣從中國大陸輸入之陶瓷器132,088圓，佔進口陶瓷器的絕大部分。而這數字超過1899年全年進口陶瓷的總額，可見得臺灣陶瓷消費頗為仰賴大陸。而此一情勢延續至日治時期其實並無很大的改觀，只不過進口陶瓷產品來源從中國大陸換成日本而已。從基隆的江義隆、萬華的瑞光、豐原的瑞吉到沙鹿的新振成等，都是當時的進口商。

日人服部武彥〈臺灣の陶業〉以及總督府殖產局商工課在臺北所舉行〈臺灣的陶業相關問題座談會〉指出，臺灣陶瓷器在日貨競爭下，無法攻佔高級消費品市場，而停留在低階產品的階段。從一份日治中期陶瓷業調查亦顯示此情形的存在，僅有少部分日本經營者生產較高級的陶瓷品。但這並不表示臺灣本地無製作精美的茶具出現。日治時期茶具的生產可由日本風格的引入與茶壺、龍罐及茶葉罐等製作，來一窺當時茶具發展的風貌。



展場一景
The Display of the Exhibition.

The Eye of Empire

Teaware Production During the Japanese Colonial Period in Taiwan

Article / Plates Writing · Shu-Ling Chiang

The ceding of Taiwan to Japan by the Treaty of Shimonoseki as reparation for the Ching's defeat in the Sino-Japanese War thrust Taiwan's development into a new historical stage. Already a modernized and industrialized country following the Meiji Restoration, Japan oversaw Taiwan's modernization as a colonial overlord. In regard to the ceramic industry, the Japanese invested financial and technical resources in Beitou, Miaoli and Nantou. In addition to manufacturing regular ceramics for daily use, the Japanese also initiated limited production of tea sets.

Porcelain and earthenware imported from mainland China during the Ching dynasty for on-island consumption had a definite impact on the local ceramics industry. Although no concrete data remains from that particular period, cases from the early Japanese Colonial Period can set some light on the situation. Citing research by James W. Davidson, Fu-Lung Hsiao notes that the value of porcelain and earthenware imported from the mainland to Taiwan in 1902 was 132,088 Japanese yen, accounting for the vast majority of all imported ceramics. This figure exceeded the gross total of all ceramics imports for the year 1899, demonstrating the Taiwan market's heavy reliance on production from across the strait. Moreover, this situation did not improve further into the Japanese period, as Taiwan merely switched from China to Japan as the supplier of ceramics products. Major import houses at the time included Keelung's Jiang Yi-long, Mangka's Ruiguang, Fengyuan's Ruiji, Shalu's New Zhencheng, as well as others in Tainan and Kaohsiung.

The Symposium on Taiwan Ceramics Industry-related Issues, held in Taipei, concluded that Taiwanese porcelain and earthenware goods were unable to claim the deluxe consumer goods market in the face of competition from Japanese goods, causing the industry to stall at the level of low-end products. Further, a survey of the ceramics industry conducted mid-way through the Japanese Colonial Period corroborates the existence of this situation. Only few Japanese runners produced high-end ceramics goods. However, this doesn't mean that there is no exquisite teaware produced in local region. The teaware production during the Japanese Colonial Period can be observed through the introduction of the Japanese style and the manufacture of teapots, dragon pitchers and tea canisters.



展場一景
The Display of the Exhibition.

日本風格的引入

從殘存幾組日人在臺燒製的茶具組，如苗栗的蓮葉茶具組、北投大屯燒的茶具組等作品，以及當時盛行的日本進口茶具，勾勒出日治時期茶具風格的吉光片羽。

蓮葉茶具組

此組茶具由一只茶壺，一個茶盤，一只茶則，及五只茶杯等八件組成。茶盤及壺蓋底部印有「苗栗」二字款。荷葉的器身造型，堆貼或壓印以盤曲的葉梗為底座或壺蓋鈕。釉色內外有別，外面是泛黑無光的鐵紅色，內面則為光潔的橄欖青色釉。曾於國立臺灣博物館《西仔反——清法戰爭與臺灣特展》中展出，用以見證臺灣茶葉外銷的歷史。

茶壺 6.6×6.5 cm、茶盤 22×22×3.8 cm、茶杯（4）8×8×4.9 cm、茶則 12.8×4.3×4 cm
日治時期 / 國立臺灣博物館藏

Lotus-Leaf Tea Set

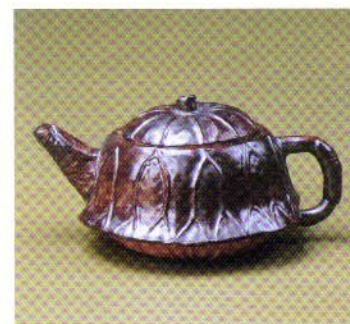
This tea set consists of 8 pieces including a teapot, a tea tray, a tea tool, and five teacups. Both the teapot and the tea tray were impressed with a "Miaoli" (Miaoli) seal. They were decorated with lotus leaf pattern. The base of the tea tray and the handle of the teapot's lid were shaped like a lotus-leaf stem from which form the leaf-like exteriors of tray and teapot. The leaf decoration was created with affixing or impressing techniques. The interior glaze and the exterior glaze are different. The glaze on the exterior appears to be darkening iron red without luster. On the interior, the glaze shows a glossy, olive-green color. The tea set was exhibited in the 1884~1885 Sino-France War & Taiwan Exhibition to display the history of Taiwan's tealeaf export in National Taiwan Museum.

Teapot, Tea Tray, Teacups(5), Tea Holder
Japanese Colonial Period / Collection of National Taiwan Museum



Introduction of the Japanese Style

Together with the imported tea sets from Japan popular at the time, the few extant tea sets remaining today from those forged by the Japanese in Taiwan, such as a lotus-leaf set from Miaoli and a set from Datun Kiln in Beitou, compose a good picture of the finest stylistic elements in vogue during that period.



▲壺 Teapot



▲茶盤 Tea Tray



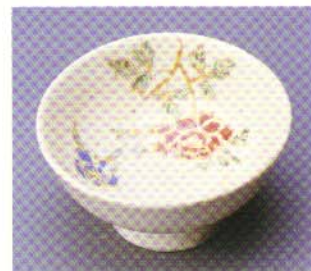
▲苗栗款 Seal of Miaoli

描金牡丹小杯

目前流傳的日治時代北投瓷器極為稀少，以北投燒而言，為松本龜太郎在1911年時成立，他用北投土燒製酒杯、茶具及酒器等日用器皿，並從京都帶來陶師，畫風精緻，富有日本「京燒」風格。國立臺灣博物館有兩件彩繪描金小杯，兩件均為白胎，米白色釉，胎薄，有細開片，一件以暗綠及墨彩畫蘭草一叢，一件以紅彩，綠彩繪牡丹花，畫風工整纖細、雅致，杯底以墨筆書寫「北投」兩字。松本去世後，公司改稱為臺灣窯業株式會社，改燒耐火磚。

6.1×6.1×3.5cm

日治時期 / 國立臺灣博物館藏



Small Cup with Gilded Peony

There are very few Beitou ceramics made in Japanese Colonial Period still circulating today. The Beitou kiln was established by Matsu Moto Kametaro in 1911. He used Beitou clay to make daily wares such as wine cups, tea sets and wine containers. He brought ceramists from Kyoto, Japan. These artists exercised a delicate painting style and made ceramics revealing the style of Kyoto Kiln. The National Taiwan Museum collects two painted and gilded small cups. Both were made with white clay and cream glaze. They have very thin wall and fine cracks. One of them is painted with a bouquet of orchid leaves in dark green; the other is painted with peonies in red and green. The painting style appears to be orderly, refined and elegant. On the bottoms of the cups have the calligraphy, "北投" (Bei-tou), written in a systematic manner. After Kametaro passed away, his company was renamed as Taiwan Kiln Industrial Society and turned to make high-temperature bricks.

Japanese Colonial Period / Collection of National Taiwan Museum



▲北投款 Seal of Beitou

釉上彩草文小杯

6.1×6.1×3.5cm

日治時期 / 國立臺灣博物館藏

Small Cup with Grass Theme Painted Overglaze

Japanese Colonial Period / Collection of National Taiwan Museum



大屯燒茶具組

收藏於北投溫泉博物館的日治時期茶壺及小杯，一組共4件，胎土潔白，素面施米白色釉，釉面均有橘皮狀小孔，典雅細緻，製作工整。

茶壺高8.1公分，壺壁下部印有「大屯」款識。一件寬口小杯具圈足，滿釉，杯壁下側有5弦紋，米白胎，釉與茶壺相似，高6.3公分，底部印有「大屯」款識。2件撇口小杯，具圈足，滿釉，高分別為5公分及5.1公分，底部也都印有「大屯」款識。

日治時期 / 臺北市文化局提供

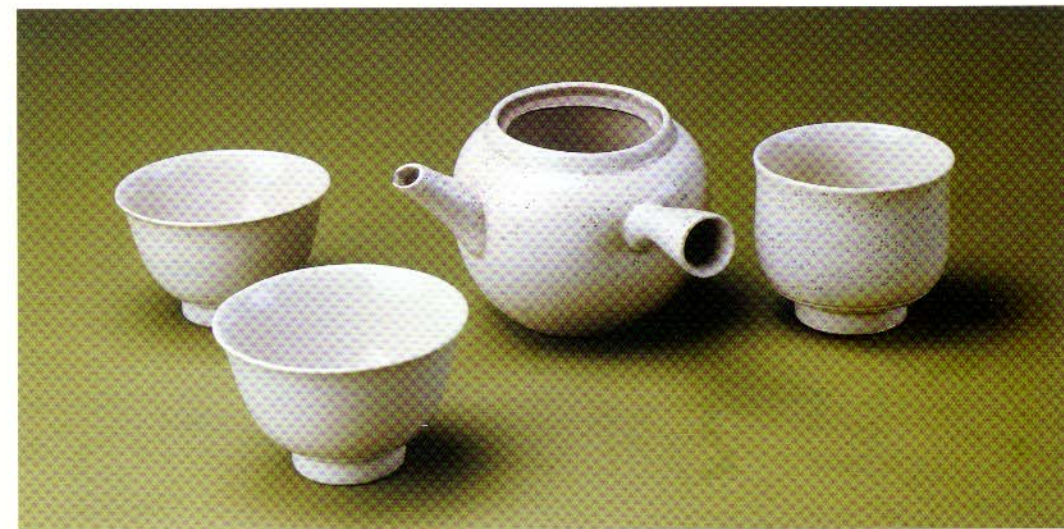


Datun Tea Set

The teapot and teacups are Japanese Colonial Period artworks. They are from the collection of Beitou Hot Spring Museum. The tea set includes four pieces. Its body clay is white and was directly applied with milky white glaze. The Glaze surface appears to be porous similar to the look of orange peels. It is well made and looks elegant and delicate.

The teapot is 8.1 cm tall. On its lower body stamped with a "大屯" (Datun) seal. One of the teacups was made with an upright rim and a ringed base, and was fully glazed. The lower part of its wall has a five-string pattern. Its body clay is cream color and its glaze is similar to the teapot. This teacup is 6.3 cm tall and was impressed with a "大屯" (Datun) seal. The other two small cups have outward rims and ringed bases, and were fully glazed. Their respective heights are 5 cm and 5.1 cm. Both the cups' bases were impressed with the "大屯" (Datun) seal.

Japanese Colonial Period / Provided by the Cultural Bureau of Taipei



九谷燒茶具組

茶壺、茶杯（4）

日治時期 / 池宗憲提供

Jiyou-Gu Kiln Tea Set

Teapot, Teacups

Japanese Colonial Period / Provided by Jung-Sien Chee

