Japan Century Ceramic Family in Inheritance Innovation - Kakiemon

HUI ZHANG

ABSTRACT

China and Japan have two thousand years of cultural exchange history. In contrast to the development of culture in all aspects of China and Japan, you can find a lot of similarities. Especially in China's porcelain technology spread to Japan, the Japanese porcelain industry took place a great revolution. They imitate the Chinese porcelain at the same time gradually out of the Chinese style, began to develop into their own characteristics of the porcelain culture. Which is even more influential even if there is a porcelain. In Japan, there are areas of the production of painted porcelain mainly Guy Wanli, Kakiemon, the island of these three styles. Which painted the door of the orange door painted porcelain can be said that the creation of Japanese painting technology. In 2016 Japan ushered in the 400th anniversary of kakiemon ceramics. Japan's kakiemon-style painted porcelain on the development of Jingdezhen ceramics has important implications.

KEYWORDS
Ceramics, kakiemon, inheritance, innovation.

INTRODUCTION

KAKIEMON WITH KAKIEMON STYLE

Before we introduce kakiemon, we cannot ignore the word kakiemon style. Often what we call kakiemon can refer to the pottery field kakiemon of the Nakagawa original mountain, or the painted porcelain produced by the ancient potter kakiemon. It is possible to say that the painted porcelain of the persimmon's right door style has evolved with the development history of the pottery industry. Kakiemon-style painted porcelain generally refers to the field of high-grade painted porcelain for export. The birth and development of painted porcelain cannot be separated from the white porcelain technology, with the improvement of white porcelain carcass making technology, there is a field called "cloud hand" milky white porcelain, with bright red color painting based kakiemon style Gradually formed. In fact, the origin of the pottery kakiemon-style color porcelain is usually the beginning of the twentieth century pottery kakiemon in Nagasaki has always come to Japan to learn to produce painted porcelain technology, and later his son hi three kakiemon research for many years finally successful painting porcelain. Kakiemon-style painted porcelain and porcelain is very similar to the Chinese porcelain, drawing on some of the Chinese pass over the text, the late gradually developed the characteristics of persimmon pattern. The concept of kakemono style-related painted porcelain was formed in the
late 19th century. In 1900, Paris held another World Expo, the Meiji government published a directory of books formally introduced the work of persimmon Weiwei home, which for the European countries after the study kakiemon provided information. Kakiemon-style painted porcelain mainly in the 17/18 century, a large number of exports to Europe, bright colors for the European favorite, and the European porcelain industry had an important impact. In fact, many scholars in the study kakiemon style painted porcelain when there will be some doubts. What kind of style can be called kakiemon style, which in the end refers to the first generation of kakiemon personal works, or all the ancient kakiemon family and its employees burned works? In fact, the famous scholar of Japan, Dr. Hanoi on the persimmon right-wing style of the characteristics of painted porcelain had such a description of "milky white shiny prime embryo, Chinese style strong, colorful style." That is, milky white soil "cloud hand" on the use of red patterns, also known as red painted, this bright tone is kakiemon style features, this pattern of red pattern has a lot of blank, flowers and birds, landscape People, such as painting with a style, like a bowl of pots, cans, figures like. There are still many controversies about the kakiemon's own personal works, but there are many pieces of painted porcelain found in the kiln from Nakaguchi Nakagawa. It is seen from the use of the kiln as a place to produce painted porcelain, But cannot fully guarantee that the kiln is only kaki household use, because at that time in the next Nanshan Nanchuan original kiln on the porcelain or there are a lot of potters. But it is undeniable that the kakiemon family for the development of kakiemon made a great contribution, and let it has been circulating so far.

KAKIEMON STYLE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

On the kakiemon style, have to mention a production method that is "cloud hand". In the Saga area Rimi into the juice of the dialect is called "cloud hand". "Cloud hand" ceramic technology approach is like rice juice as milky white surface painted on the secret of the glaze, made into unique kakiemon-style painted porcelain. Kakiemon-style painted porcelain was deeply influenced by Chinese porcelain, and it was said that China's colorful porcelain painting technique was taught by the people from Nagasaki to the first generation kakiemon, which was first started by kakiemon and soon passed of other areas. And then a considerable part of Japan's glaze raw materials from China, according to information provided by Mr. Fu Zhenlun from 1650 to 1668 years from China to Japan shipped to 33138 pounds of glaze raw materials. The initial exports to Europe, kakiemon works of color painted Tang people text, color painting flowers and birds, and so on. Are drawing on China's character images, to the Chinese people loved the flowers and birds and other intentions for the prototype creation. And works with China's ceramic works or less, not round shape, is the shape of the square and so on. In the 17th century, the Parameterization of kakiemon began to deepen; the color becomes more and more diverse, although the composition of some of the things in China, but the theme slowly concentrated in the Japanese like things such as chrysanthemum and so on. And the shape is also diverse. The 1880s for the kakiemon is the era of prosperity and development, but also the period of mass production. At this time due to the large demand in the European market, kakiemon style and more gorgeous, and has a mass production of the shape and the typical pattern. By the early 18th century, a kiln factory in Germany imitated the exquisite style of kakiemon-style painted porcelain, this technique quickly spread to the European countries, kakiemon
painted porcelain began to slump, to the 20th century, about 20 years, gradually lost the European market.

KAKIEMON DEVELOPMENT STATUS KAKIEMON STRETCHES FOR CENTURIES REASONS

Historical reasons

The Korean potter Li Siping discovered the high-quality clay in the city of Sicong Pizza in Saga Prefecture, Japan, and produced exquisite porcelain, and the cherry field was round, and his son was studying. According to kakiemon family of ancient books, father and son after 30 years of research, and finally in the early 17th century successfully burned red painted porcelain, but did not cause widespread concern. Until the beginning of the year kakiemon red porcelain sent to Nagasaki, by the Kaga fan of the Royal shopping officials draft persimmon soldiers test sales, and overseas Chinese, the Dutch people began to sell, and the first generation of kakiemon and try to burn gold and silver painting, this Unique kakiemon-style painted porcelain which gradually accepted by everyone. Until 1644 years ago, China's civil strife, the decline of the Ming Dynasty, this period of turbulence also greatly affected the foreign trade of China and other countries, so the East India Company from China to Japan. Began to import a large number of porcelain in Japan, the Japanese ceramics industry into a prosperous stage, kakiemon-style painting porcelain get the opportunity to rapid development. But because at the beginning of the output of most of the blue and white porcelain, and did not produce the desired effect, until the second half of the 17th century output typical kakiemon style, milky white tire on the use of more than the pattern and contains a large number of white porcelain. This style began to be loved by the Europeans, and caused them to fight to imitate and production. In 1659, there were 56,700 orders in the Dutch mall in Nagasaki. In this way, the kakiemon-style painted porcelain began to be famous in Europe.

Social reasons

Japanese people pay great attention to the protection and heritage of traditional culture; in Japan some of the thousands of years of business have also been well retained and continued. According to the Japanese research firm Tokyo Institute of Commerce and Industry data show that Japan's entrepreneurs for more than 100 years a total of 27,441 enterprises, the average life expectancy of 58 years. And in China more than 150 years of existing enterprises only five, respectively, 1538 will be six homes, 1663 scissors Laozi No. Zhang Xiaoquan, plus Chen Liji, Guangzhou Tong Ren Tang medicine and Wang Laoji three companies. And the average life expectancy of small and medium enterprises in China is only 2.5 years, the group life of 7-8 years. These data can clearly see China and Japan in the enterprise development and heritage of the above differences. And in the ceramic side is even more so. At present, Japan's number of ceramic enterprises in the world is also the first place. Kakiemon is also one of the representative brands.
Inheritance System Reason

From the birth of the kakiemon-style painted porcelain, kakiemon kilns follow the "family system" from generation to generation. And strictly follow only the eldest son, pass men do not pass the customs of women. In the Japanese family business more than 99%, the concept of home in China and Japan's understanding can be described as very different. In China, there will often be the case of individual children, but Japan is generally a relatively single, unique eldest son inheritance system. Other children can only share part of the funds. In other words, China is often the enterprise as a subsidiary of the blood family, and Japan is more of the family as the economy or the community of life, family members is only the community of accessories. Pages L.32 Copyright Chinese: But this system has not lasted for a long time, but because of the system damage caused by the sub-fight for power, social unrest. In Japan is not the case, in the context of the yuan system, the parents have a great authority, if the eldest son cannot inherit the family business, may endanger the family business, would rather waste another choice of others, and may even unrelated Of the son of the son of children instead. Like 1306 Samurai Central Plains in the "keeper, to ShirouXiu for the Dizi" example in the history of Japan is not uncommon. And Sakai field in order to prevent the painting techniques leaked, only teach the eldest son of the modulation painted glaze. At the same time at the time Saga feudal lord in order to prevent the pottery techniques and painted secret law rumor, the implementation of a very strict regulatory system. But all things are double-sided, although this method greatly protect the painting secret law, but also to make it to the loss of heritage, the five generations of kakiemon died, leaving only a two-year-old orphans, had to put the skills Passed to three generations of the younger brother, the original heritage system was destroyed, seven generations of the technique of the turbid hand is lost again and again. But fortunately, twelve, thirteen generations of kakiemon painstaking research, lost skills to be able to re-inheritance.

Personal reasons

Japanese or Japanese companies generally have a craftsman temperament or spirit; most of life only focuses on doing one thing. For example, "Sushi God" Ono Erro, is the world's oldest Samsung chef, for the rest of his life, Ono Erlang are holding sushi, always with the highest standards require themselves with apprentice, observe the guests to eat sushi to ensure that guests Enjoy the ultimate delicious, in order to protect the hands to create sushi, do not work forever wearing gloves, sleep is not slack. And in the handicraft industry, handicraftsmen in Japan are pure, and this local division of labor has an orderly market mechanism that is inextricably linked. Basically, every piece of ceramic production will have a museum, and some are connected with the production workshop, before the backyard in the form of separation, and some were set up alone, people are attracted to, but no matter what kind of marketing staff will help manage, or with Some companies to cooperate, really engaged in pottery craftsmen do not need to participate in the management, peace of mind is enough. This is a good way to prevent the craftsmen because of too much to meet the needs of the market and the creation of the situation. Twelve generations of kakiemon had a situation with the business, but soon disbanded.

Kakiemon family engaged in pottery, no matter under what circumstances are family first, the eldest son after the end of education are consciously come back to
accept family things. In the early generation kakiemon created painted porcelain, after the generation of successors is more or less on the basis of previous breakthrough and innovation. And continue to inherit their family things down.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT OF KAKIEMON ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION OF JINGDEZHEN CERAMIC ART

There are fields known as Jingdezhen in Japan, Jingdezhen known for porcelain, thousands of kilns fire cast Jingdezhen history of glory. Jingdezhen from the Han Dynasty began to produce ceramics, has been more than 1,000 years of history. In the Song Dynasty, according to Jiang Qi's "Tao Ji," said the then Jingdezhen kiln more than 100 seats, the formation of the town "village pottery, everywhere kiln fire Shengjing." But in recent years, Jingdezhen ceramics in the international influence gradually weakened, the ceramic business situation is not optimistic. Jingdezhen ceramic production in ancient times is the royal family of aristocratic favorite products, so the continuation of a strong kiln color, with Jingdezhen ceramic old artist's argument is 'do not have to participate in market competition, by quality and technology to conquer the world'. Even since the reform and opening up, Jingdezhen still has many family-style small workshops, their own production of ceramics, and then to the ceramic market stalls selling.

Kakiemon development process there is many worthy of our reference:

a). Ceramic art development and art education do not blindly meet the needs of the market and imitate, but to calm down to create innovation. Art Education Should Be Conscious and Cultivate Students' Innovative Consciousness and Subjective Initiative.

b). Have your own brand awareness.

If the brand is not careful to develop, there is no inheritance and protection; it is quite a useless book. We all know that Japan's ceramic family has kakiemon, but do not know which ceramic family in China. Only know Jingdezhen ceramics, which is not pay attention to the brand. At the same time do not meet the market demand does not mean that do not keep pace with the times, continuous innovation. Fifteen generations of persimmon right Wei is not the home skills to play better, that is, in the porcelain has its own style and characteristics of the fight, it is so, only to make kakiemon works still continue to produce.

c). According to the long history of communication between China and Japan and Japan in some aspects of China's traditional transcendence, you can open the "Japanese language and ceramic art international exchange of interest classroom." The second class of teaching reform in our school needs to cultivate students' international vision.

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