

從有田到上海：近代報刊中所見日本瓷業與工藝美術教育

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摘要：“美術”是中國社會變遷中的符號。自 1864 年日本的瓷器製造業進入上海訂戶的《中日叢報》之後，近代上海報刊中刊載了大量有關日本瓷器、工藝美術的文章，其中多深入日本瓷器的發源地有田地區。明治時代，振興工藝美術是殖產興業、富國強兵國策中的重要一環。隨著留日學生、實業家、教育家的致力，清末民初的瓷器及工藝美術的發展與日本產生了不可分離的關聯。

關鍵詞：有田；瓷業；工藝美術；上海；實業

Abstract: ‘Fine arts’ is a symbol of social change in China. Since 1864, when Japan's porcelain manufacturing industry was introduced to Shanghai subscribers by the CHINESE AND JAPANESE REPOSITORY, a large number of articles on Japanese porcelain and arts and crafts have been published in modern Shanghai newspapers, many of which address in-depth the Arita region, the birthplace of Japanese porcelain. In the Meiji era, the revitalization of the arts and crafts was an important part of the national policy of revitalizing industry, wealth and strength. With the efforts of students studying in Japan, industrialists and educators, the development of porcelain and arts and crafts in late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China was inseparably linked with Japan.

Keywords: Arita; Porcelain industry; Arts and crafts; Shanghai; Industry

引言：進入上海視野的有田瓷業

1864 年，*CHINESE AND JAPANESE REPOSITORY* 上刊登了一篇題為 *The Manufacture of Porcelain in Japan*¹（日本的瓷器製造業）的英文文章，介紹了日本瓷器的發源。該文所使用的資料出自 1799 年大阪出版的 KIMURA kyouko 著 *San-kai mei-san dzou-ye, a Representation and Description of the Chief Productions, both of the Land and Sea* 中的第五卷。內有一篇《伊萬里瓷器》。

¹ J. Hoffman, The Manufacture of Porcelain in Japan, *CHINESE AND JAPANESE REPOSITORY*, Vol.2, No.15 (1864), pp.108-118.