



市政局・香港藝術館

URBAN COUNCIL
MUSEUM OF ART



一九八五年七月及八月通訊

NEWSLETTER

July — Aug 1985

香港藝術館

香港愛丁堡廣場大會堂高座

電話：五・二二四一・二七

開放時間：

週日：上午十時至下午六時(逢星期四休息)

星期日及公眾假期：下午一時至六時

茶具文物館

香港藝術館分館

香港中區紅棉路

(乘坐巴士第3, 12, 12A, 17, 23, 23B, 40, 103及884號, 在上紅棉路後第一個站下車。)

電話：五・二九九三九〇

開放時間：

每日上午十時至下午五時(逢星期三休息)

各項節目在必要時可能更改。

Hong Kong Museum of Art

City Hall High Block, Edinburgh Place, Central, Hong Kong

Tel: 5-224127

Opening Hours:

Weekdays: 10 am — 6 pm (Closed on Thursdays)

Sundays and Public Holidays: 1 pm — 6 pm

Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware

A Branch Museum of the Hong Kong Museum of Art, Cotton Tree Drive, Central, Hong Kong

(Get off at the first stop on Cotton Tree Drive by bus nos 3, 12, 12A, 17, 23, 23B, 40, 103 and 884)

Tel: 5-299390

Opening Hours:

Daily 10 am — 5 pm (Closed on Wednesdays)

The programme is subject to alteration.

展覽 Exhibitions

一 當代澳洲陶瓷

大會堂高座十二樓展覽廳

至七月二十二日

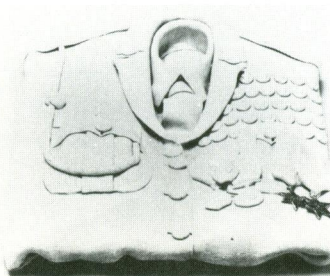
此展覽為香港市政局、澳洲工藝局、澳洲外務部及澳洲政府駐港專員公署聯合主辦。此一出色之展覽共展出三十八位澳洲陶瓷名家的七十八件原作品，他們均為澳洲過去十年陶瓷藝術家中之表表者。是次展出之傑作顯示了不同技法、意境、形式及不同燒溫的陶瓷作品，其中大部份作品亦不再囿於工藝品的範疇，已提升為純藝術的創作。通過是次展覽，可以全面地看到當代澳洲陶瓷的發展。

1 Contemporary Australian Ceramics

Museum Gallery, 11/F, City Hall High Block

Up to July 22

This exhibition is jointly presented by the Urban Council Hong Kong, Crafts Board of the Australia Council, Department of Foreign Affairs of Australia and the Australian Commission of Hong Kong. It is an outstanding exhibition featuring 78 pieces of ceramic works by 38 leading potters whose names have been synonymous with Australian ceramics in the past decade. The selected works reflect a great diversity in technique, imagery, scale and temperature range. Many of them have already advanced beyond the boundaries of "craft" into the area of fine arts. This exhibition provides a panoramic view of the most recent development in Australian ceramics.



洗與戰

奧利夫・畢曉普

1978

黏合陶器

透明釉加彩繪

44.5 × 50.5 厘米

Wash and War

Bishop Olive

1978

Slab built earthenware

Clear lead glaze with

Painted decoration

44.5 × 50.5 cm

二 宜興紫砂器

茶具文物館
香港中區紅棉路

是次展覽展出約一百二十三件紫砂陶器，乃選自本館及羅桂祥博士捐贈予茶具文物館之藏品。展品包括自晚明至現代宜興地區所製的各類紫砂茶壺、案頭文玩、雕塑及其他器物。在這展覽中，觀眾可以欣賞到歷代壺手如徐友泉、陳鳴遠、楊彭年及其他名家的精心傑作，更可縱覽宜興陶藝家在造型藝術上的多方面成就。

2 Purple Clay Wares of Yixing

Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware
Cotton Tree Drive, Central, Hong Kong

This exhibition features about 123 selected items of Yixing ware from the collection of the Museum and the K S Lo Collection in the Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware dating from late Ming to the present time. Works by famous masters such as Xu Youquan, Chen Mingyuan, Yang Pengnian and others are included. Besides the refined purple clay teapots, sculptural objects from the scholar's desk and a variety of utilitarian objects are also on display. Through this rather comprehensive survey of purple clay wares, the versatility and the artistic accomplishments of the Yixing potters are revealed.



虎鐻壺

徐友泉款，明萬曆丙辰年(1616)銘
高：7.8厘米

Teapot, imitation of ancient bronze drum
Xu Youquan mark (inscribed 1616)
Height: 7.8 cm

三 中國茗趣

茶具文物館地下展覽廳
香港中區紅棉路

茗飲不單增添了中國人生活的情趣，也發展成中國一種風俗。本展覽旨在介紹中國人飲茶的歷史，探索各朝各代飲茶的方法及習慣。是次展覽除展出香港藝術館、茶具文物館羅桂祥先生捐贈藏品及私人珍藏之茶具外，還輔以各類圖表、相片、模型等，將各種飲茶方法詳加解說。此外，本館亦為是次展覽製作了一套介紹「工夫茶」的幻燈片。

3 Chinese Tea Drinking

G/F, Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware
Cotton Tree Drive, Central, Hong Kong

Tea has long been a part of the Chinese relish for living. Since the Han dynasty (206 BC — 220 AD), various methods and customs of tea-drinking have evolved. This exhibition tries to introduce the major characteristics of the habit of tea-drinking from before the Tang dynasty (618-907) up to the present time. Various kinds of tea wares and related accessories used in the preparation of tea are included in the exhibition. A slide programme on *gongfu* tea, a well known Chinese tea ceremony popular among the natives of the Chaozhou district of South China, are on show during the exhibition period. Ceramic wares in this exhibition are drawn from the Museum collection, K S Lo Collection in the Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware and from other local collections.



青釉刻蓮花提梁壺
明代(1368—1644)
高：23.3厘米

Ewer with overhead handle
carved with lotus scrolls in
celadon glaze
Ming dynasty (1368-1644)
Height: 23.3 cm

四 中國傳統裝飾紋樣展覽

大會堂高座十一樓

中國民族很早就把各種圖案紋樣應用在器物上，來表達他們的審美意念和加強器物的裝飾效果。早期的紋樣多是取材於動植物和自然現象：如雷、電、雲氣等。後來又受到道、佛二教影響，使紋樣內容更呈豐富，帶上神秘色彩，如各類神人異獸等。到了明、清兩代，故事人物和吉祥圖案大見盛行，包括民間故事、歷史人物和寓意吉祥的紋飾。這次展覽展出中國歷代陶瓷工藝品共一百四十多件，均以各式不同的紋樣作為裝飾，有龍、鳳、花鳥、人物、山水、文字、幾何圖案及吉祥圖案等，使觀眾對中國歷代的裝飾意象有更深入的認識。

4 Decorative Motifs in Chinese Art

Museum Gallery, 10/F, City Hall High Block

Since early times, the Chinese have been applying various kinds of decorations on art objects to express their aesthetic taste and enhance the decorative function of utensils. Early decorative motifs were mostly taken from the form of animals, plants and natural phenomena such as clouds and thunder. Later themes taken from Daoism and Buddhism include mythical animals and immortals. In the Ming and Qing dynasties, themes from popular stories and auspicious symbols further enrich the realm of Chinese decorative motifs. In this exhibition, about 140 items of Chinese ceramics and crafts of different dynasties are featured to illustrate the wide versatility of Chinese decorative themes including dragons, phoenixes, figures, landscapes and auspicious symbols, which enable viewers to get a comprehensive view of Chinese decorative art.



鬥彩團花番蓮紋高足盃
明成化(1465—1487)
高：8 厘米

Stemcup decorated
with lotus medallions
in *doucai* enamels
Ming, Chenghua period
(1465 — 1487)
Height: 8 cm

五 香港一九八五年國際青年年海報設計展

大會堂高座十二樓

八月二日至九月一日

這個公開展覽乃市政局為響應一九八五年國際青年年而舉辦，展出之一百零七件海報設計乃由八百三十六件作品中精選而來。參展之設計師，全部均是年齡由十五至二十五歲之本港青年。展覽目的旨在提高大眾對國際青年年主題「參與、發展、和平」之認識，並藉此培育本港青年對海報設計的興趣。展品多姿多采，充份表現出本港賦天份的年青一代，對海報設計之認識及純熟技巧的運用。

5 Hong Kong 1985 International Youth Year Poster Design Exhibition

Museum Gallery, 11/F, City Hall High Block
Aug 2 to Sept 1

This open exhibition presented by the Urban Council to celebrate the 1985 International Youth Year will feature 107 pieces of poster design selected from 836 entries designed by local designers aged between 15 and 25. The aim of the exhibition is to promote public awareness of the themes 'Participation, Development, Peace' of the International Youth Year and to foster the interest of local youth in poster design. The multi-faceted exhibits reveal the mastery of the talented youngsters on the art of poster design.



蕭琬珊
76×51厘米

SIU Yuen Wah, Connie
76 × 51 cm

一 香港兒童美術(一)

窩打老道圖書館：七月一日至十五日

土瓜灣圖書館：八月二日至十六日

二 香港兒童美術(二)

油麻地圖書館：七月二日至十六日

窩打老道圖書館：八月二日至十六日

三 嶺南派早期名家作品

觀塘圖書館：七月二日至十六日

香港仔圖書館：八月二日至十六日

1 Hong Kong Children's Art I

Waterloo Road Library: July 1 — 15

To Kwa Wan Library: August 2 — 16

2 Hong Kong Children's Art II

Yau Ma Tei Library: July 2 — 16

Waterloo Road Library: August 2 — 16

3 Early Masters of Lingnan School

Kwun Tong Library: July 2 — 16

Aberdeen Library: August 2 — 16

電影全部英語旁白，在太空館演講廳舉行。免費入場券現已開始在藝術館接待處及太空館天文書店派發，每人每場以兩張為限，先到先得，派完即止。入場券亦可用郵遞方式索取。

七月

七月二十日 星期六 下午三時正

七月廿二日 星期一 下午五時半

一 鐫刻版畫 (黑白，十四分鐘)

二 木雕版畫 (黑白，十五分鐘)

三 馬里奧·阿瓦提 (彩色，廿八分鐘)

版畫是以木、金屬、石或絲網等材料製版而印刷出來的一種視覺藝術。它已成為現代藝術家一種極普遍使用的藝術表現方式。對於版畫的製作過程，在首兩套電影中有頗詳盡的介紹。最後一部電影介紹一位當代藝術家馬里奧·阿瓦提。阿氏以創作鐫刻版畫為主。在電影裏，他親身說明他本人的藝術哲學、個人的觀點和對環境的看法，極具啟發作用。他的素描及雕塑亦在介紹之列。

八月

八月廿九日 星期四 下午五時半

八月卅一日 星期六 下午三時正

一 向羅丹致敬 (彩色，二十分鐘)

二 布爾德累 (彩色，十二分鐘)

三 布朗庫西 (彩色，十八分鐘)

八月份之電影節目介紹三位著名的法國現代雕塑家。羅丹(一八四〇至一九一七)乃浪漫派雕塑家之一，喜愛創作人像與及各種人體活動的造型，充滿感性的流露。另一位雕塑家布爾德累(一八六一至一九二九)曾多年在羅丹的工作室當助手；他後來的雕塑一反羅丹式的浪漫色彩，傾向古典的理想主義。另一位藝術家布朗庫西(一八七六至一九五七)初期受羅丹的影響，惟自一九〇七年始，作品趨於抽象，具有無比的和諧、簡約與生命的活力，對現代雕塑有極大的震撼。

The films, in English narration, will be shown at the Space Museum Lecture Hall. Free admission tickets are now available from the counter of the Museum of Art and the Space Museum Astronomy Bookshop or through postal booking. Each applicant is allowed a maximum of 2 tickets for each performance.

July

Sat July 20 3pm
Mon July 22 5.30pm

- 1 **Engraving in the Studio**
(black-and-white, 14 mins)
- 2 **Wood Engraving**
(black-and-white, 15 mins)
- 3 **Mario Avati**
(colour, 28 mins)

Print-making is a kind of graphics by making impressions from wood blocks, plates, stones, or silk, etc. It has become a popular means of creation for many modern artists. The first two films provide a lucid description to the whole process of printing whilst the last film gives an outline on the art of a contemporary artist, Mario Avati, whose main interest is in engraving. In the film, the artist himself explains revealingly his philosophy, point of view, and his perception towards his art. His sketches and sculptures are as well shown in the film.

August

Thurs Aug 29 5.30pm
Sat Aug 31 3pm

- 1 **Homage to Rodin** (colour, 20 mins)
- 2 **Bourdelle** (colour, 12 mins)
- 3 **Brancusi** (colour, 18 mins)

Three highly celebrated French sculptors of the modern age will be introduced in the August programme. Auguste Rodin (1840-1917) was a Romantic sculptor with a preference for the modelling of human character and movement which are amazingly emotional. Bourdelle (1861-1929), who had worked as Rodin's chief assistant for several years in his studio, was a sculptor reacting against Rodin's Romanticism and returned to a classical idealism. The third artist Brancusi (1876-1957),

though influenced by Rodin, had been concerned with abstract form by 1907. His works, which convey a universal harmony, simplicity and vitality, created great turbulence to the development of modern sculpture.

電影節目免費入場券可用郵遞方式索取。每人每場以不超過兩張為限，以先到先得為準。請填妥下列表格，信封面註明「電影」字樣，寄回本館。電影放映前七日停止接受郵遞訂票。

學校團體訂票，可來信本館教育及推廣服務組申請。

For postal booking of free tickets for the film programme, please fill in the following form and return to the Museum of Art and mark 'Film' on the envelope. Postal booking, on a first-come-first-served basis, terminates 7 days prior to the day of showing. Each applicant is allowed a maximum of 2 tickets per performance.

Booking of school tickets can be made by writing to the Education and Extension Services Unit of the Museum.

請填上所需之入場券數目：—

Please insert number of tickets required:—

20.7.85 ☐
22.7.85 ☐
29.8.85 ☐
31.8.85 ☐

Name 姓名：_____

Address 地址：_____

東土風物—錢納利及其流派

一九八五年版。144 頁，彩色圖版25幅，黑白圖版40幅。平裝一冊。24.6×25.5厘米。

售價：港幣42元 ISBN 962-215-067-5

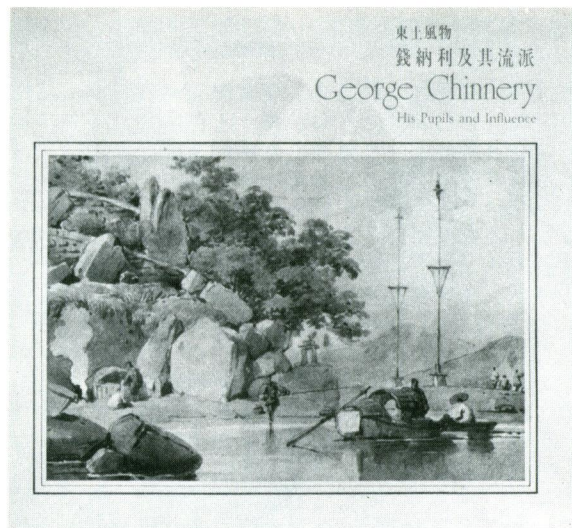
喬治·錢納利被譽為十九世紀到過遠東的芸芸畫家中最傑出的一位。其畫作目下極受重視。他的個性怪異，一生遊踪極廣，充滿傳奇色彩；畫藝高超，膾炙人口，在歐洲及遠東的操英語人士當中，享有盛名。這是為在香港藝術館舉行的《東土風物—錢納利及其流派》展覽而出版的目錄。書中刊出彩色及黑白插圖，均為錢納利及其一些學生的作品，大部份插圖附有簡單解說，指出作品繪畫背景和特點。目錄附載了一篇由藝術館顧問及錢納利專家彭傑福先生所寫的序言，論述錢氏畫藝及其對同時代居住在印度及澳門畫家的影響，條分縷析，立論新穎，極具參考價值。

George Chinnery, His Pupils and Influence

1985, 144 pp, 25 colour plates and 40 b/w plates, paperback, 24.6 × 25.5 cm

Price: HK\$42 ISBN 962-215-067-5

George Chinnery was reputed to be the most outstanding European artist who came to the Far East in the last century. As a painter, he is widely known today. His interestingly varied life, travels, personality and achievement in art has become a legend among English speaking people in Europe and the Far East. This is a catalogue published by the Urban Council for the exhibition *George Chinnery, His Pupils and Influence* presented at the Hong Kong Museum of Art. The catalogue contains colour and black-and-white plates of Chinnery's paintings as well as works by his pupils and contemporaries the majority of which include short explanatory notes which throw light on points of special interest in the exhibits. The catalogue also contains an introduction written by Mr Geoffrey Bonsall, one of the Museum's Honorary Advisers, and an expert on Chinnery. The article opens a new vista in the study of Chinnery's art and his influence on his contemporaries living in India and Macau in the 19th century.



《中國茗趣》展覽內容簡介

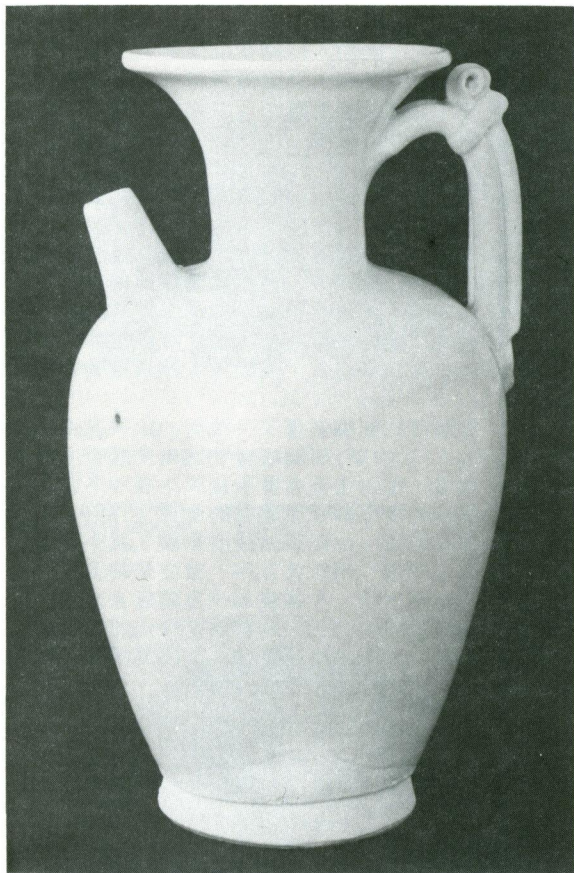
茶在中國有着悠久的歷史，早在漢(公元前206—公元220)及六朝(公元265—587)時，人們已懂得把茶葉與薑葱等混煮來喝。在唐朝，飲茶的風尚自南方的發源地漸推廣至中國北方及邊疆地域。在中唐時茶已被譽為「舉國之飲」。唐朝人們煮茶除沿襲了前朝以薑、葱、棗、桔皮、茱萸、薄荷及茶葉等物置於釜中合煮成羹的混煮法外，還有將茶先砍碎，再煎炙、舂搗，然後置於瓶中，灌上沸水，浸泡成湯的庵茶法，與及陸羽在《茶經》中詳加解說及極力推薦的投茶法。

宋朝飲茶的風氣比前朝更盛。以茶款客已成為遍行天下的禮儀。文人雅士更常相聚品茗，皇室官貴亦多精於茶藝。宋朝製茶多蒸壓成團，加入龍腦香以增添香



中國第一部茶書著作者—陸羽

Portrait of Lu Yu, author of *Canon of Tea*, the first book devoted in its entirety to the study of tea



邢窑白釉注子
唐代(618—907)
高：21.3厘米

Ewer in white glaze, Xing ware
Tang dynasty (618 — 907)
Height: 21.3 cm

味。飲茶的方法以點茶法為主。備茶必先用碾將團茶碾細，再入磨中磨成茶末，經羅篩淨後才置於盃中用沸湯沖點，再用竹筴調勻然後飲用。飲茶的樂趣不單是品嘗茶味，更在乎備茶時每一個仔細的環節。

元朝在備茶的方法上，創製了多種調以酥油乳酪的茶湯，用以適應外族統治者的口味。這種酥油茶至今仍受西藏、蒙古民族所喜愛。製茶者也以各種花類薰茶，以增添茶的幽香。此外，當時人飲茶也習慣於茶湯中加入核桃、松實、芝麻、杏仁、栗子等物，以供咀嚼。這些置於碗內的果仁，名為「點心」。這名稱至今已廣泛的包括一切佐茶的小食。

到明朝，葉茶的生產基本上已完全取代了團茶的地位。飲茶時不再碾茶成末，而是全葉沖泡。泡茶法雖不若唐、宋的煎、煮、烹、點那樣繁複，但亦有其細緻的工序。泡茶法不單注重茶量、水溫、火候，茶壺的型製也十分講究。明朝人初期多以大壺泡茶。然而茶葉浸泡過久則鮮味不存，且變得苦澀，所以茶壺的形狀由大轉細。人們深喜用青花及白釉的茶具外，更以宜興所產的紫砂壺為高雅。

清朝飲茶仍以泡茶法為主。飲茶者對茶壺的質素要求更高。一般都以造型淳樸簡潔，泡茶能發揮茶的色、香、味的宜興砂壺為茶具的首選。其次則為耐暖的錫壺及精緻的瓷壺。此外，人們還普遍採用蓋杯沏茶。一則可獨斟獨酌；其次在禮節上可用以端茶奉客。在製茶的工藝上，清代造茶者除大量生產綠茶外，更創製出各類的紅茶和烏龍茶，使飲茶者的選擇更為豐富。

在清朝，烏龍茶的創製倡導了一種新的飲茶風尚，名為「功夫茶」。「功夫茶」原為福建省武夷烏龍茶中的品種名稱。閩粵一帶的嗜茶者喜用宜興小壺沖泡此種名茶，並用極細的茶杯細啜這濃郁的香茗。「功夫茶」又有工序繁複的意思。此種茶法程序細緻。其中煮水、候火、量茶、沖泡、傾飲等工序，實在是綜合了明朝以來最佳的泡茶方法。在廣東潮州及福建省地區，人們在工餘飯後飲用「功夫茶」的習慣至今仍流傳不衰。它所以能夠盛行二百多年而不替，是因為這種茶藝能使飲者欣賞到茶的色、香、味的特質。

《中國傳統裝飾紋樣》展覽部份展品：—

Part of exhibits from the *Decorative Motifs in Chinese Art* exhibition:—



龍虎紋陶井

漢代(公元前206—公元220)

長：23厘米

Pottery well decorated with dragon and tiger

Han dynasty (206 BC — 220 AD)

Length: 23 cm



剔黑花鳥紋漆碟

元代(1271—1368)

直徑：31.5厘米

Black lacquer dish decorated with flowers and birds

Yuan dynasty (1271 — 1368)

Diameter: 31.5 cm



越窑青釉牡丹紋蓋盒

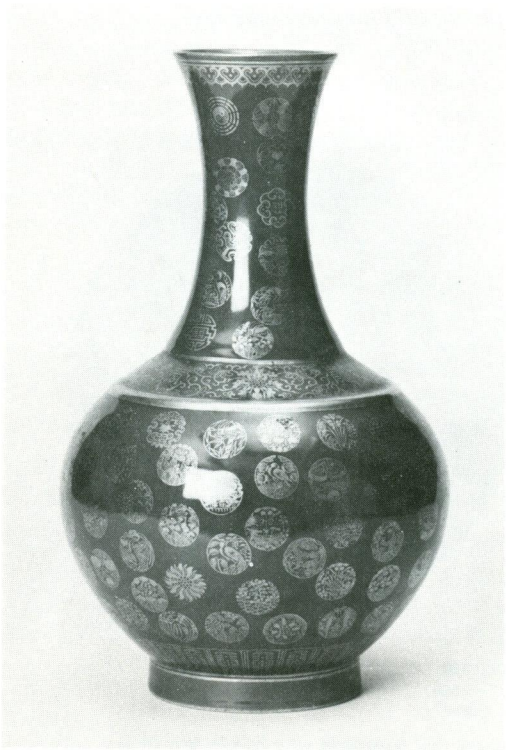
五代 (907—979)

直徑：12.7厘米

Covered box decorated with peonies in celadon glaze, Yue ware

Five dynasties (907 — 979)

Diameter: 12.7 cm



藍地描金花團錦簇紋瓶

清光緒 (1875—1908)

高：36厘米

Vase decorated with gilt medallions on a blue ground

Qing, Guangxu period (1875 — 1908)

Height: 36 cm

封面

鬥彩三多紋碟

清雍正 (1723—1735)

直徑：15.8厘米

《中國傳統裝飾紋樣》展覽展品之一

Cover

Dish decorated with 'three abundances' in doucai enamels

Qing, Yongzheng period (1723 — 1735)

Diameter: 15.8 cm

An exhibit of the *Decorative Motifs in Chinese Art Exhibition*

Printed by C.S.I.

卜公碼頭
Blake Pier

天星碼頭
Star Ferry Pier

皇后碼頭
Queen's Pier

香港藝術館
Hong Kong
Museum of
Art

添馬艦總部(海軍船塢)
HMS Tamar
(Naval Dockyard)

干諾道中 Connaught Road Central

遮打道 Chater Road

夏慤道 Harcourt Road

德輔道中 Des Voeux Road Central

皇后大道中 Queen's Road Central

金鐘道 Queensway

茶具文物館
Flagstaff House
Museum of
Tea Ware

● Bus stop
巴士站

1 Connaught Centre

康樂大廈

2 City Hall

大會堂

3 Furama Hotel

富麗華酒店

4 Alexandra House

歷山大廈

5 Supreme Court

高等法院

6 Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building

香港上海滙豐銀行

7 Bank of China

中國銀行

8 Hilton Hotel

希爾頓酒店

9 St. John's Cathedral

聖約翰教堂

10 Murray Building

美利大廈



Car Park

停車場