- 1974 備前市生まれ
- 1996 東京造形大学彫刻科卒業
- 1998 ジェフ・シャピロ(ニューヨーク州)に師事
- 2005 「第48回日本伝統工芸中国支部展」岡山放送賞
- 2008 シンポジュウム"茶陶一造形と意匠にみる現在性" (ギャラリーヴォイス、多治見・岐阜)
- 2009 第26回田部美術館大賞「茶の湯の造形展」 奨励賞(2012、2016)
- 2010 「第53回日本伝統工芸中国支部展」日本工芸会賞 「現代工芸への視点一茶事をめぐって」(東京国立近代美術館工芸館)
- 2011 「第54回日本伝統工芸中国支部展」日本工芸会中国支部長賞 第6回パラ?タ陶芸大賞展(パラ?タミュージアム、三重)
- 2012 第5回岡山県新進美術家育成「I氏賞」奨励賞 「第55回日本伝統工芸中国支部展」教育長賞
- 2013 「第56回日本伝統工芸中国支部展」岡山県知事賞(2015) イタリア・ファエンツァにて展覧会および講演
- 2014 第15回福武文化奨励賞
- 2016 「第59回日本伝統工芸中国支部展」島根県知事賞 「第67回岡山県美術展覧会」山陽新聞社賞(2019)
- 2019 「The 備前-土と炎から生まれる造形美-」
  (東京国立近代美術館工芸館・他巡回)
  「伊勢崎晃一朗展 成る」(日本橋三越本店本館6階美術特選画廊、東京)

## ISEZAKI Koichiro Profile

- 1974 Born in Bizen City, Okayama Prefecture
- 1996 Graduated from the Department of Sculpture, Tokyo Zokei University
- 1998 Began studying under Jeff Shapiro (New York)
- 2005 Okayama Broadcasting Award at the 48th Japan Traditional Art Crafts Chugoku Branch Exhibition
- 2008 Symposium "Chato—Zokei to isho ni miru genzaisei (Tea Bowls—Presentness Seen in their Form and Design)" (gallery Voice in Tajimi, Gifu)
- 2009 Encouragement Award at the 26th Tanabe Museum of Art Award "Chanoyu no zokeiten (Art Exhibition of Tea Ceremony)" (2012 and 2016)
- 2010 Japan Kōgei Association Award at the 53th Japan Traditional Art Crafts Chu goku Branch Exhibition

Works exhibited at "About the Tea Ceremony—A Viewpoint on Contemporary Kōgei (Studio Crafts)" Exhibition (Crafts Gallery, The National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo)

- 2011 Japan Kögei Association Chugoku Branch Chief Award at the 54th Japan Traditional Art Crafts Chugoku Branch Exhibition The 6th Paramita Museum Ceramic Art Grand Prize Exhibition (Paramita Museum, Mie)
- 2012 Encouragement Award at the 5th Okayama Prefecture Development of Emerging Artists Program, "Mr. I Award" Education Chief Award at the 55th Japan Traditional Art Crafts Chugoku Branch Exhibition
- 2013 Governor of Okayama Prefecture Award at the 56th Japan Traditional Art Crafts Chugoku Branch Exhibition (2015) Exhibition and a lecture in Faenza, Italy
- 2014 The 15th Fukutake Culture Encouragement Award
- 2016 Governor of Shimane Prefecture Award at the 59th Japan Traditional Art Crafts Chugoku Branch Exhibition
- Sanyo Shimbun Award at the 67th Okayama Prefectural Art Exhibition (2019)
- 2019 "Bizen:From Earth and Fire, Exquisite Forms" (Crafts Gallery, The National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo, and other sites, traveling exhibition)
   "Exhibition of Koichiro Isezaki—Naru" (Art Gallery, 6F Nihombashi Mitsukoshi Main Store, Tokyo)





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ISEZAKI Koichiro "Naru"

## 2020.1.23thu — 2020.3.30mon Open: 10:00a.m. — 6:00p.m.

Closed:Wednesdays, 23 February

休館日:水曜、2月23日(日)

これまで、備前焼は土が命といわれてきた。備前焼の土は、六古窯の中 で最も細かい粒子の粘土で、急激な温度の変化に弱いため、時間をかけて 徐々に焼成温度を上げてゆかねばならない。土は大きく山土と田土に分か れるが、なかでも田土はねっとりとした可塑性のある粘土のため、焼き上 がりの土味は最高といわれている。備前焼の作家のすべてが最高といわれ る粘土を使えるわけではないが、素材である土と向き合う作家の姿勢はい まも変わらない。備前焼を生業(なりわい)とする家に生まれた伊勢崎晃 一朗も、その一人である。

伊勢崎は、「手にしている原土がどのように土中に在ったのかを知って いる事は、その後の創作に強く影響を与えるように思う。(中略)大地の事、 それが育まれた悠久の時間等を時折想像する行為の積み重ねは、自分に何 かしら作用しています。」という。それは、土と真摯に向き合う伊勢崎の作 陶姿勢を伝える言葉である。

伊勢崎は、東京造形大学彫刻科で木彫を学んだ。陶芸を意識し始めたの は大学4年の時。当時向き合っていた楠(くすのき)という素材を考えてい るうちに、「土ってなんだろう」と思ったのがきっかけだった。そこからや きものへの道が始まった。作品に強く惹かれて弟子入りしたジェフ・シャ ピロ(ニューヨーク在住の陶芸家)や現地の学生たちと、「なぜその手法で なければならないのか」などの表現方法について話し合っているうちに、 「木を彫ることも、土を彫ることも、自然の素材に手を加えるということに 変わりはない。だから、陶芸であっても表現できる」と思ったという。

ところで、彫刻の心棒には針金や木が使われるが、やきものの心棒は空 白である。その空白部分にやきものの本質があると言ってもいいだろう。 「かたち、質感、色合い。それらは相まって其のモノの存在感を醸す『要素』 ではあるが、『目的』ではない。僕が最も心惹かれるのは、土で出来たモノ が空間及び感情に作用し、土が持ち得る『多様な豊かさ』を実現させる事 です。」この一文は、伊勢崎が作陶する上での目的を示したものだが、ここ では、土で出来たモノが空間にいかに作用するかを語っている。

今展のサブタイトルにある「成る」とは、単に窯の中の焼成によって生 じた歪んだカタチをいうのではなく、作品名の「孕(よう)」という言葉が 示すように、なにかを孕(はら)むことを意味するが、それは「空気を孕む」 とか、器の宿命である「虚(うつろ)」とか、決して一つではない。ここで は、心棒の空白部分に新たな生命を宿すことによって、膨らんでゆく「成 る」カタチを表現しようとしている。作家は、それをハプニング(出来事) と呼んでいるが、それは言葉を超えた空(くう)なる力と言い換えたらい いだろう。伊勢崎の「孕」を眺めていると、目には見えない生命の鼓動が聞 こえてくる。その鼓動こそ、縄文の古(いにしえ)より伝えられてきた、や きもの造りの心音ではないかと思う。

## 伊勢崎晃一朗展 一成る-ISEZAKI Koichiro "Naru"

森孝一 (美術評論家・日本陶磁協会常任理事) MORI Koichi, Art Critic; Executive Director, Japan Ceramic Society



Clay is the lifeblood of Bizen, it has long been thought. Bizen employs the most fine-textured clay among the so-called Six Ancient Kilns. Because Bizen clay cannot withstand sudden changes in temperature, firing temperatures need to be raised very slowly. Bizen clay roughly falls under *yamatsuchi* (*lit*. mountain clay) and *ta-tsuchi* (paddy clay). The latter is stickier and more malleable, and fires to a finish that is widely considered the best in terms of allowing the intrinsic character of the clay shine through. Of course, not all Bizen artists use what is considered top-quality clay, but serious engagement with clay still remains a major preoccupation for many, one of whom is Koichiro Isezaki, a ceramicist who was born into a family of Bizen potters.

"Knowing how your crude clay existed before it was excavated significantly affects subsequent creation. (...) Imagining and accumulating thoughts about the land it came from, and the immeasurably long time that nurtured it definitely have some kind of effect on me," says Isezaki about his commitment to clay.

Isezaki studied wood sculpture as a sculpture major at Tokyo Zokei University. Pottery appeared on his horizon when he was a fourth-year student. Working with camphor wood led to musings about *tsuchi* [the Japanese word is used interchangeably for both soil and clay], and eventually to producing ceramics. He became an apprentice of New York-based ceramicist Jeff Shapiro, whose work he greatly admires. Discussions with Shapiro and his students on means of expression, such as why one medium is preferred over another, led Isezaki to the conviction that ceramics could become his expressive outlet because he would still be shaping natural materials, whether it was sculpting wood or clay.

Sculpture employs wire, wood and other materials for armatures. For ceramics, the equivalent is a void, and within the void lies the essence of ceramics, it could be argued. Isezaki describes his creative aim and the spatial effect of clay objects as follows: "Shape, texture and color are aspects that determine how an object comes across, but are by no means the purpose of the object. What fascinates me most are the effect a clay object has on surrounding space and on emotions, and how the object conveys the multifarious richness clay brings with it."

The subtitle of the present exhibition—*naru*, which means "to become" and/or "to grow"—is not merely a reference to the visible distortion of vessel shapes achieved by firing, but also connote the idea of "bearing something within"—as in yo, the word chosen for the title of some of the works in the exhibition. There is no straightforward answer as to what exactly a ceramic vessel "bears"—it could be air, or even the inevitable emptiness. Here, the artist is putting forth shapes that swell and "become" what they are by bearing new life in the empty space within the "armature" in a process the artist chooses to call "happenings"—the workings of an invisible yet fertile power that transcends words could be another way of describing it. Isezaki's "Yo" pieces almost seem to make audible the heartbeat of invisible life forms, which I feel is none other than the heartbeat of ceramicmaking that has been passed from generation to generation since Jomon times.