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## TransforMaito and USE

New Works by Ken Matsuzaki

# Taking Firendy Fire: Ken Matsuradi ind the Yotien Challenge 



MK283 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Teabowl $4 \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}$


MK285 Tetsu-Shino Teabowl
$4 \times 4 \frac{1}{2} \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$

《】 n a time of political and economic uncertainty, with a leader struggling to impose adherence to his vision of order and progress, discerning artists emerge to point a way out of the chaos toward a new realm where creativity fuses the spirits of man and nature."

A hopeful speculation on cultural life at the beginning of America's new millennium? No-rather a description of what took place during Japan's Momoyama period, roughly 15751625 , widely considered to be a golden age of Japanese culture. After a century of military unrest during which central authority was weak and warlords battled each other for territorial gains, in the late sixteenth century a series of authoritarian rulers sought to bring the country under control. It was during that era that chanopu (the tea ceremony) reached its philosophical apex, and Japan's ceramic art attained its greatest heights of innovation and energy.

Although he has mastered a wide variety of techniques, formats, and styles during the course of his long career, Ken Matsuzaki today seems most at home among the textures, colors, and forms that were first seen four hundred years ago. This is in no way to imply that what Matsuzaki creates are simply his own versions of Momoyama period wares; rather, it is the power of that age that emanates from the products of his kiln. In fact, only a few of Matsuzaki's ceramic shapes have clear antecedents in the wares of historical kilns, and even these have been altered to match his conceptual goals.

What truly sets Matsuzaki apart from other potters is the extreme care he gives to the form and finish in the construction of his pieces - and his willingness to risk the potential ruin of what has been so carefully built in the highly volatile
environment of his kiln. His unfired pots can be likened to soldiers sent to the front lines, destined to return home as either heroes or corpses. But Matsuzaki knows well that the risk of his extreme firing method is necessary to give birth to works that vibrate with energy and strength.

The ability to "let go" of his pots and allow the fire to do its work over a period of days in a wood-fired kiln did not come quickly or easily for Matsuzaki. He built his first wood-burning kiln 28 years ago, and created his unique climbing kiln with two fire mouths nearly two decades after. His current kiln was created with a chamber designed specifically to fire unglazed pieces so that they were covered with large quantities of kiln ash during the course of the firing. Depending on the interaction of a variety of factors, including fuel type, draft, distribution of pieces, length of firing and changes in kiln temperature, the silica in the ash that collected on the pots vitrifies and forms a patchy, "natural" ash glaze. In addition, the draft that moves the flame through the kiln can create flashes of reds, browns and blacks on the exposed surfaces of the pots. These effects are known in Japan as yōhen (kiln-change), because they occur strictly as a result of the firing itself.

Yōhen works are subject to increased risk because they entail firings of three days or longer (Matsuzaki fires for seven days) and because reliance is placed on the incidental movement of flame and ash in the kiln to complete the pieces. If an unglazed item is placed in a position where it
is not reached by ash or flame, it comes out of the kiln as simply a bland, monochromatic ceramic piece with no glaze - not very exciting, and in the potter's eyes, often a failure. The challenge of a yōhen firing is to position the pots and carefully manipulate the course of the firing so that the maximum variety of color and desired ash effect are achieved. This takes tremendous effort for Matsuzaki, who has to keep a close eye on the firing for an entire week. (Of course, he has a number of assistants to feed the kiln and allow him to catch a wink or two now and then!)

In 2001, Ken Matsuzaki at last took a step that he had been contemplating for seven years. He was determined to try Shino ware in the yōhen chamber of his climbing kiln, and thereby create a new type of ware - yōhen Shino. He wrote about his reasons for this decision:

Just firing Shino ware in a Yōhen manner doesn't necessarily mean that the Shino pieces will come out with yōhen effects. More than making Shino simply for the sake of making Shino, what I really wanted to do was achieve my own Shino... By firing Shino without protective saggers in the oguchi (yöhen-firing chamber) of my climbing kiln and allowing the lovely kiln ash to fall on the pieces, I was able to create Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino, which has brought me even closer to "my Shino.".

Now, five years later, Matsuzaki has succeeded in making Yōhen Shino one of his signature wares. The luscious, frost-ing-like glaze often bears the marks of the maker's fingers, frozen for all time like waves in a glacial sea (MK261, MK285).


MK309 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Sake Cup $13 / 4 \times 21 / 2 \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$

[^0]$41 / 2 \times 13 \times 10^{11}$


MK316 Shien Shino Sake Cup $2^{1 / 2} \times{21 / 2 \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}}^{1 / 2}$


MK313 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Sake Cup $2^{1 / 4} \times 2^{1 / 4} \times 2^{11}$


MK254 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Water Container $6^{1 / 2} \times 8 \times 6^{1 / 21}$

Depending upon the concentration and distribution of iron pigment, the highlight coloring in these pieces can range from deep maroon to pink to gold-tinged (MK265, MK272, and MK283). The Yōhen Shino wares that have been subjected to significant amounts of natural ash during firing display even more varied characteristics (MK258, MK263).

As his confidence in firing Yōhen Shino has increased, so has Matsuzaki's skill in creating unique and evocative pieces adorned only by natural ash glaze. His bold and masculine shapes are suitably matched with the reds, browns, greens, golds, and grays created by flame and wood ash (MK240, MK245, and MK255). To facilitate the development of the desired colors and textures, Matsuzaki manipulates his pots in the kiln, knocking over some of them several days into the firing so that they will be covered with ash on all sides. Just how and where that ash accumulates, however, depends as much upon the forces of the fire as upon Matsuzaki himself. Although he uses different types of wood during the course of the firing, adds charcoal at certain stages, and shifts the pots' position to influence the accumulation of ash, ultimately it is the kiln and its flame that determine the end results. And what results have been achieved!

Firing in other parts of the kiln, Matsuzaki has achieved fine results with his Oribe style wares as well. The beauty of this copper green glaze led to his selection as one of several contemporary potters working in the Oribe style who were featured in the Metropolitan Museum of Art's 2003 exhibition Turning Point: Oribe and the Arts of Sixteenth Century Japan. Matsuzaki's carefully considered forms match well with the Oribe style food dishes and sake cups he creates (MK276A, MK $K_{12}$ ), but the bright yet deep quality of his green glaze complements larger pieces too (MK274).

On many of his larger works, Matsuzaki uses texturing to add further sophistication and interest. Perhaps this technique comes from the influence of his teacher, the Living National Treasure Tatsuzo Shimaoka, who uses rope impressions of various types to decorate the exteriors of his ceramics. In any case, Matsuzaki's textures endow his pieces with fascinating and unique qualities (MK241, MK254). Another excellent example of Matsuzaki's use of surface effects can be seen in the diagonal linear pattern found on his Vase With natural ash glaze, featured in the recent Boston Museum of Fine Arts exhibition Contemporary Clay: Japanese Ceramics for the New Century. ${ }^{2}$

Despite their outstanding sculptural aspects, all of Ken Matsuzaki's ceramics are fully functional. I have whisked up powdered green tea in one of his Yōhen Shino teabowls and found that it suited the task perfectly. I have also seen


MK240
Natural Ash Glaze
Yōhen Vase
$16 \times 14 \times 14^{\prime \prime}$


## MK220

Tetsu Shino Sake Cup $2^{1 / 2 \times 3 \times 3 "}$


MK314 Yōhen Shino Sake Cup $23 / 4 \times 21 / 4 \times 21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$


MK319 Oribe Sake Cup $2^{1 / 4} \times 2^{1 / 2} \times 2^{1 / 2 "}$
beautiful flower arrangements created using his large, ashglazed pieces. Matsuzaki's sake flasks are easy to hold, and his yunomi tea cups and guinomi sake cups are pleasing to the touch of both hands and lips.

The functional beauty of Matsuzaki's works reflects his understanding of the nature of the creative process and artistic innovation. He knows that original work is not limited to art that has been conceived entirely in the maker's imagination. He understands that every artist is indebted to those who came before; not only to teachers, but to those who have left works of inspiring quality. As Matsuzaki has proven, there are limitless discoveries to make, even within the realm of functional ceramics. As a friend of the fire, Matsuzaki has developed the perfect relationship to carry forward his exploration of the possibilities of clay and flame in the spirit of Japan's great Momoyama ceramics tradition.
-Andrew L. Maske
Medford, Massachusetts
January 2006

1. Matsuzaki Ken, Haikaburi Yōhen Shino: Kamabe Goroku (Statement from the Vicinity of the Kiln: Ash Glazed Yōhen Shino) in Hankyū Department Store, The 23rd Matsuzaki Ken Ceramics Exhibition, Osaka: 2002).
${ }^{2}$. Illustrated in Joe Earle, Contemporary Clay: Japanese Ceramics for the New Century (Boston: MFA Publications, 2005), p. 85.



MK296 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Cup
$4 \times 3 \times 3^{\prime \prime}$


## MK308

Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Sake Cup
$21 / 4 \times 3 \times 3^{11}$

MK262 Nátural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Vase
$12 \times 11 \times 4$ "

MK206 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Vase


MK243 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Rectangular Vase
$12 \times 91 / 2 \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$



MK310 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen
Shino Sake Cup
$2 \times 21 / 2 \times 2^{1 / 2 "}$


MK311 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen
Shino Sake Cup
$2 \times 21 / 4 \times 21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$


MK287 Natural Ash Glaze Yohen Sake Bottle

MK244 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Vase
$12 \times 7 \times 7$ "



MK256 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Vase
$8^{1 / 2} \times 6^{1 / 2} \times 2^{11}$


MK253 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Water Container
$7 \times 5^{1 / 4} \times 5^{1 / 4 "}$

## MK208

Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Vase
$111 / 2 \times 9 \times 2^{1 / 21}$


MK288 Natural Ash Glaze
Yōhen Shino Sake Bottle
$6^{1 / 2} \times 31 / 2 \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$



MK274 Oribe Vase
$11 \times 12 \times 4^{\prime \prime}$


MK264 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Teoke Vase
$10 \times 8^{1 / 4} \times 9^{\prime \prime}$


MK300 Shino Cup
$4 \times 3 \times 3^{\prime \prime}$

MK266 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Rectangular Vase

MK299 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Cup
$4 \times 3 \times 3^{\prime \prime}$


MK289 Shino Sake Bottle
$6^{1 / 4} \times 3 \times 3^{11}$


MK275 Kakewake Oribe Rectangular Vase
$10^{1 / 4} \times 10^{1 / 2} \times 5^{1 / 2 "}$

MK242 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Rectangular Vase
$101 / 4 \times 10^{1 / 4} \times 41 / 2^{11}$


MK248 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Teoke Vase $10 \times 81 / 2 \times 73 / 4^{11}$


MK312
Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Sake Cup $21 / 4 \times 21 / 2 \times 21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$


MK298 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Cup $4 \times 3 \times 3^{11}$


MK286
Natural Ash
Glaze Yōhen
Sake Bottle
$6^{1 / 2} \times 3 \times 3^{\prime \prime}$

MK265 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino

Rectangular Vase
$10 \times 5 \times 4$


MK259 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Rectangular Vase
$10 \times 10^{1 / 2} \times 4^{11}$

MK268 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Square Vase $10 \times 4 \times 4$ "


MK271 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Water Container
$91 / 2 \times 6 \times 6$ "

MK210 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Water Container $91 / 2 \times 8^{1 / 2} \times 6^{11}$



MK269 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Teoke Water Container
$91 / 2 \times 8 \times 7$ "


MK273 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino
Rectangular Vase
$7 \times 31 / 2 \times 2^{11}$

MK205 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Water Container
$12 \times 71 / 4 \times 10^{11 "}$

MK209 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Rectangular Vase
$9 \times 8^{1 / 4} \times 4^{11}$


MK257 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Vase
$9 \times 2 \times 6^{1 / 2^{11}}$


MK270 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Water Container $6^{1 / 2} \times 8 \times 8^{11}$

MK247 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Vase
$12 \times 6 \times 6$ "


MK290 Tetsu-Shino Sake Bottle
$6 \times 31 / 2 \times 31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$


MK252 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Pot
$10 \times 10 \times 7^{\prime \prime}$

MK267 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Square Vase
$101 / 2 \times 4 \times 4$ "

## MK226

Natural Ash Glaze
Yōhen Sake Bottle $5^{1 / 4} \times 3 \times 3^{\prime \prime}$


## MK291

Yōhen Oribe Sake Bottle $5^{1 / 2} \times 3 \times 3^{\prime \prime}$


MK278 Oribe Bowl
$4 \times 10 \times 10^{\prime \prime}$


MK294 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Cup
$4 \times 3 \times 3^{\prime \prime}$


MK277 Oribe Square Bowl with Handle
$5 \times 10 \times 10^{\prime \prime}$


MK279 Oribe Bowl
$3 \times 9 \frac{1}{2} \times 91 / 2^{\prime \prime}$


MK282 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Teabowl $4 \times 5^{1 / 2} \times 5^{1 / 2 "}$


MK295 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Cup $33 / 4 \times 3 \times 3^{11}$


MK207 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Square Vase $101 / 2 \times 41 / 2 \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$


MK284 Shino Teabowl
$4 \times 4 \frac{1}{1} 2 \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$


MK280 Oribe Bowl
$5 \times 7 \times 8 \frac{1}{1} 2^{\prime \prime}$


MK241 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Vase
$12 \times 8 \times 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$
MK305
Oribe Cup
$4 \times 3 \times 3^{11}$


MK303 Tetsu-Shino Cup
$4 \times 3 \times 3^{11}$


MK304 Oribe Cup
$4 \times 3 \times 3^{11}$

$4 \times 3 \times 3^{11}$


MK261 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Vase
$12 \times 10 \times 3^{\prime \prime}$


MK307 Oribe Cup
$4 \times 3 \times 3^{\prime \prime}$


MK292 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Cup
$4 \times 3 \times 3^{11}$


MK263 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Vase
$11 \times 7 \times 7^{\prime \prime}$



MK297 Natural Ash Gláze Yōhen Shino Cup
$41 / 2 \times 31 / 4 \times 31 / 4^{11}$


MK302 Tetsu-Shino Cup
$41 / 2 \times 31 / 4 \times 31 / 4^{\prime \prime}$


MK293 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Cup $4^{1 / 4 \times 3 \times 3^{11}}$

## Ken Matsuatio

## Bogrexpl|

1950 Born in Tokyo, Japan, the third son of Nihonga Painter Matsuzaki Shuki

1972 Graduated from Tamagawa University, School of Fine Arts, ceramic art major
Began a pottery apprenticeship with Tatsuzo Shimaoka, Mashiko (Tochigi Prefecture)
1977 Built a kiln and established a workshop in Mashiko, where he presently lives

1980 Received the Kokugakai Arts Association Nojima Award

1982 Became an associate member of the Kokugakai Arts Association

1984 Received the Associate Members' Prize of Excellence Award from the Kokugakai Arts Association

1986 Became a full member of the Kokugakai Arts Association

1993 Modern Japanese Ceramics Exhibition, Elysium Art, New York, NY

1995 Group Exhibition, Gallery Dai Ichi Arts, New York, NY
Six Master Potters of the Modern Age Exhibition, Babcock Gallery, New York, NY

2001 Solo Exhibition, Rufford Gallery, Nottinghamshire, England
2002 Tradition Today Exhibition, Pucker Gallery, Boston, MA

2003 Turning Point: Oribe and the Arts of Sixteenth-Century Japan Exhibition, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, NY

2004 Elemental Force Exhibition, Pucker Gallery, Boston, MA

2005 Solo Exhibition, Ruthin Craft Center, Ruthin, Wales, United Kingdom International Ceramics Festival, Aberystwyth, Wales, United Kingdom Solo Exhibition, Rufford Gallery, Nottinghamshire, England

2006 Transformation and Use Exhibition, Pucker Gallery, Boston, MA

## ExHBIIIIONS IN JAPAN

Fukuya Department Store, Hiroshima Hankyu Department Store, Osaka Keio Department Store, Tokyo

Takashimaya Department Store, Yokohama

Group exhibitions with Tatsuzo Shimaoka

Matsuzaki Family Exhibitions with father and two brothers (painting, ceramics and lacquer ware)

## Musem Colictions

Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, OH

Israel Museum, Jerusalem, Israel
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, NY

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, MA
Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA
Sackler Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

Tikotin Museum, Haifa, Israel
Victoria and Albert Museum, London, England


MK251 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Square Vase
$91 / 2 \times 4 \times 4$ "


MK317 Tetsu-Shino Sake Cup $2^{1 / 2} \times 2^{1 / 2} \times 2^{1 / 2 "}$


MK315 Shino Sake Cup $2 \times 3 \times 3^{\prime \prime}$

## Tansoundion in by

## New Works by Ken Matsuzaki



MK249 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Rectangular Vase $9^{1 / 2} \times 7 \times 31 / 2^{n}$

## Dates:

17 June 2006 to 12 July 2006 Opening Reception:
17 June 2006, 3:00 to 6:00 PM
The artist will be present.
The public is invited to attend.

CREDITS: Design: Maritza Medina
Editor: Destiny McDonald Barletta
Photography: Will Chiron

COVER: MK258 Natural Ash Glaze Yōhen Shino Vase $14 \times 9 \times 9^{\prime \prime}$

[^1]
## Pucker Gallery

171 Newbury Street
Boston, MA 02116
Phone: 617.267.9473
Fax: 617.424.9759
E-mail: contactus@puckergallery.com
Gallery Hours:
Monday through Saturday 10 AM to 5:30 PM;
Sundays 1 to 5 PM.
This catalogue and other catalogues featuring Gallery artists can be viewed at www.puckergallery.com.

This exhibition is presented under the Honorary Patronage of Consul General Yoichi Suzuki, Consul General of Japan to Boston.

Member of the Boston Art Dealers Association.
One hour free validated parking is available in the lot on the corner of Newbury and Dartmouth Streets.

Prsrt. Standard U.S. Postage Paid Boston, MA 02116 Permit \#1906

Lenore Miller<br>Dimock Gallery<br>George Washington University<br>Washington, DC. 20052


[^0]:    MK276 Oribe Bowl with Handle

[^1]:    © 2006, Pucker Gallery Printed in China by South China Printing Company Limited

