



张力军 唐志强 主编

# 中国农民艺术

The Chinese Farmer Art

中国农业出版社



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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国农民艺术/张力军, 唐志强主编. —北京: 中国农业出版社, 2008.6

ISBN 978-7-109-12728-9

I. 中… II. ①张…②唐… III. 民间工艺—简介—中国  
IV. J528

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第085833号



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中国农业出版社出版

(北京市朝阳区农展馆北路2号)

(邮政编码 100125)

责任编辑 穆祥桐

中国农业出版社印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所发行

2008年7月第1版

2008年7月北京第1次印刷

开本: 889×1194mm 1/16

印张: 12

字数: 100千字

印数: 1~3000册

定价: 85.00元

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(凡本版图书出现印刷、装订错误, 请向出版社发行部调换)



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艺术是人们把握现实世界的一种方式，艺术活动是人们以直觉的、整体的方式把握客观对象，并在此基础上以象征性符号形式创造某种艺术形象的精神性实践活动。中国农民艺术是植根于农耕文化的艺术，来源于生产和生活，往往是就地取材，不尚浮华，材料随手可拾，表现为编草成锦、点石成金、变废为宝、化腐朽为神奇，与宫廷艺术采用贵重精美的材料制作的奢侈繁华作品不同，不太讲究大小比例、远近关系，造型夸张、独出心裁，色彩艳丽、野趣生动，简单直白、朴拙纯真、乡土气息浓郁，是把生活中自然美加以概括提炼，集中表现出来。中国农民艺术作为中国文化的重要组成部分，是中华民族的瑰宝，是世界文明中的一个重要组成部分。

农民艺术作品的门类繁多，包括与农民衣食住行和民俗社会生活紧密联系在一起的各种民间艺术，以及其他艺术门类中相关题材的作品。除剪纸、皮影、织绣、印染、风筝、布艺等民间工艺品外，典型的农民艺术品有：年画，农民画，竹、藤、柳、草编织，竹、木、根、石、蛋、瓜、果、蔬雕刻，泥塑、面塑，盆景、插花、干花艺术品，动植物标本制作工艺，微缩传统农具等。

农民艺术创作者以鲜艳的色彩，寓意深刻的主题，简洁明快的风格，勾画出美丽的田园风光，栩栩如生的农家生活，气氛热烈的劳动场面和欢天喜地的节日庆典场景。普普通通的麦秸花草在农民的一双双巧手的编织下变成了精美多姿的艺术品。用缕缕竹丝编织成造型优美、栩栩如生的雄鹰、仙鹤、天鹅、孔雀、鸳鸯等竹编动物，个个呼之欲出。用柳条编织的筐、篮、篓、花盆套等，既呈现柳条典雅的浅棕色，又体现编织工艺简练，风格粗犷，富有天然野趣。农民还通过对植物特定栽培，进行人工干预创作艺术品。这些都是非常典型的农民艺术。

想象丰富、朴拙可爱的农民艺术，具有深厚的文化底蕴、浓郁的乡土气息，其创作技艺世代传承，是农村经济的补充，并辅助甚至是主导产业。我国的农民艺术根植于传统的农业社会，集中在全国各地的乡村集镇。非物质文化遗产项目的主要产地是广大的农村，其生产技艺也掌握在农民手中。发展农民艺术，繁荣农村文化是党中央提出建设社会主义新农村的战略部署；是加快构建和谐农村，促进农村文化事业的繁荣与发展，推动社会主义新农村建设的重要举措；是提高农民素质，培育新型农民，发掘培养农村艺术人才，开

发农民文化产业的有效途径；是繁荣农民艺术创作，推进农业非物质文化遗产保护，弘扬中华文明，传承民族文化的抓手。

举办全国性的农民艺术展览、出版农民艺术画册，就是推进农民艺术发展的有力措施，具有开创性的意义。不仅开辟一个宣传展示农村、农民的艺术成就、完整展现中华民族艺术形象的阵地，还为国外来宾认识和了解中国民间文化、农民艺术打开一个窗口，对提升中国农业、农村、农民的形象十分有益。

迎奥运中国农民艺术展以农耕文明为展示主题，突出“民俗风、乡土韵、奥运情”三大主题。由乡村工艺名家作品展、中国农民画展、新中国农业宣传画展组成。乡村工艺名家作品展有心系奥运、五谷丰登、六畜兴旺、鱼肥蟹香、副业发家、神话传说、农耕信仰、乡风民俗、节庆娱乐、农村新貌以及抗震救灾等主题展示；也有代表性文艺之乡的地方特色农民艺术展示；还有农民艺术绝活表演。中国农民画展展出的绘画作品以农民画为主，以年画为辅。新中国农业宣传画展反映的是新中国成立以来，农业和农村发展的历程和取得的重大成就。

在北京奥运会前夕办展、出画册意义更加重大。迎奥运中国农民艺术展被列为北京迎奥运的重点活动，纳入 2008 北京奥林匹克文化节。搭建农民艺术展示交流的平台，使农民艺术作品走出乡野，走出国门，登上世界艺术殿堂，让世界共享中华民族艺术魅力，既表达出了亿万农民喜迎奥运的心声，又丰富了 2008 北京奥运会文化内涵。本画册是在农民艺术展参展作品中精选出 600 多件作品和藏品，按材质分泥、面、木、草、石、纸、布、杂、新（新兴的艺术门类）共 9 类，展现当前中国农民艺术的概貌。





## Introduction

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Art is a way that the human beings use to understand the realistic world. People study the objects in an intuitive and integrated way, and then create some kind of artistic image in a form of symbolic signs. And this is the art activity. The Chinese Farmer Art takes root in the agricultural culture, and is derived from the routine life. It mostly uses the local materials, and conveys the themes in a very simple way. The materials such as straw and stone can be used to depict a gorgeous scene, but it is quite different from the palace art which always uses valuable materials for creation. The Chinese Farmer Art is full of local tinge, which abstracts the natural beauty of the routine life into artistic expression. The Chinese Farmer Art is a very important part of the Chinese culture, which is the great treasure part to both China and the world.

There are various kinds of works in the farmer art, including all the folk arts closed associated with the basic necessities of the farmer art life and folk social life, as well as the related works in other art forms. Besides the folk works of art such as paper-cut, shadow play, brocade, color printing, kites, the typical farmer works of art also include: New Year's Painting; Farmer Paintings; the plaiting of bamboo, vine, wicker and straw; the sculptures of bamboo, wood, root, stone, egg, melon, fruit, vegetables, clay and dough; the artworks of bonsai, ikebana and dry flower; the samples of the zoological and botanical specimen; mini traditional farming tools and so on.

The artists of the farmer art usually focus on the beautiful rural scenes, the vivid life of the farmers, the diligence of the farmers, and the festival celebrations. And they choose very bright colors, impressive themes and lively styles. The ordinary materials such as wheat stalk and straw are made into fine works of art in the hands of the farmers. The artworks made out of bamboo strips are of great artistic value. The bamboo make animals such as eagles, cranes, swans, peacocks and mandarin ducks are just like those in the wild; the wicker woven craftworks such as baskets and flower pots are full of natural interest, representing the simplicity of the weaving art. The farmers also grow some specific plants for artistic creation. All of these are typical works of Farmer art.

The farmer art, which is full of imagination, have profound cultural foundation and local tinge. Its crafts are passed down from generation to generation, and it is the root of the Chinese art. To promote the development of the farmer art and the prosperity of the countryside culture, is a strategic deployment of building the socialist new countryside forwarded by the central committee of the Party, a very important measure to accelerate the construction of a harmonious society, an efficient way to improve the Peasant quality

and to promote the development of the rural culture industry, and an important part of advocating the Chinese civilization.

To organize a nationwide exhibition of the farmer art and to publish the painting album of the farmer art is an effective measure to promote the development of the farmer art. It is of great significance to organize the exhibition of the Chinese Farmer Art. It not only helps us to completely present the art image of China, but also advance the understanding of the Chinese folk culture by the foreign guests, which opens a window for the farmer art and is good for the positive image of the Chinese agriculture, countryside and farmers.

With the agricultural culture as its theme, the exhibition of the Chinese Farmer Art in the Olympic Year focuses on the folk customs, the local tinge and the Olympic complex. It comprises of the exhibition of the works of famous countryside artists, the exhibition of the Chinese Farmer Paintings, and the exhibition of the propaganda paintings of the Chinese agriculture after 1949. The exhibition of the works of famous countryside artists exhibits works of various themes including Olympic complex, rural life, legendary, agricultural activities, festival celebrations, new countryside looks and fighting against disasters. The exhibition of the Chinese Farmer Paintings exhibits many Farmer Paintings and New Year paintings. The exhibition of the propaganda paintings of the Chinese agriculture reflects the courses and achievements of the agricultural and countryside development after the establishment of PRC.

It is of much more significance to organize such an exhibition and publish the painting album just days before Beijing Olympic Games. As part of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Cultural festival, it is an important activity to promote the Olympic ideal. It establishes a platform for the communication of the farmer art, represents the works of farmer art to the world, and lets the Chinese folk art shine in the world, which not only expresses the excitement of the Chinese farmers, but also enriches the connotation of 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. This painting album selects more than 600 works from the exhibition of the farmer art, which can be divided into 9 categories according to the materials, including clay, dough, wood, straw, stone, paper, cloth, other materials and new.





## 泥 塑 Clay Sculpture

泥塑是以泥土为原料，一般选用带些黏性又细腻的土，经过捶打、摔、揉，有时还要在泥土里加些棉絮、纸或蜂蜜，以手工捏制成形，或素或彩，以人物、动物为主。我国泥塑艺术可上溯到新石器时期，发展到汉代已成为重要的艺术种类。两汉墓葬中出土了数量众多的是陶俑、陶兽、陶马车、陶船等泥塑。后来随着道观、佛寺、庙堂的兴起，直接促进了泥塑偶像的需求，到了唐代泥塑艺术达到了顶峰。从宋代起，不但宗教题材的大型佛像继续繁荣，而且反映世俗生活的小型泥塑玩具也发展起来了，既可观赏陈设又可让儿童玩耍。到了清末民初，几乎全国各地都出产泥塑，其中著名的产地有无锡惠山、广东大吴、天津、陕西凤翔、河北白沟、山东高密、河南浚县、淮阳以及北京。陶瓷玩具产地：广东佛山、云南建水、贵州平塘、江西景德镇等地。

Clay sculpture uses clay as its materials, and usually has the processes of beating, throwing and kneading. Sometimes the clay should be mixed with some cotton, paper or honey. The clay is kneaded into figures of different colors manually, and most of the figures are human beings and animals. The art of clay sculpture in China can date back into Neolithic Period, and it became a very important art category in the Han Dynasty. Many clay sculpture works such as pottery animals and pottery ships have been found in the tombs of Western and Eastern Han Dynasties. The development of the Taoist and Buddhism temples directly increased the demand of clay sculpture models, which reached its peak time in the Tang Dynasty. Since the Song Dynasty, the big clay figures of Buddha of religious themes continued to thrive, while the small clay sculpture toys began to emerge. Until the end of the Qing Dynasty and the early Republican China, almost all the geographical areas can produce clay sculpture works, and the most famous producing areas include Huishan of Wuxi, Tianjin, Fengxiang of Shaanxi Province, Baigou of Hebei Province, Gaomi of Shandong Province, Junxian of Henan Province, Huaiyang and Beijing.



[ 中 国 农 民 艺 术 ]

## 泥人张

[泥塑]

梁山伯与祝英台 The Butterfly Lovers

张景祜



黄道婆 Huang Daopo

张铭



于庆成

[泥塑]



炕头 The Warmer End of Kang

妹妹你大胆地向前走 Baby, Go Ahead, Do Not Stop

种地不上税 Tax-free Farming







迪斯克 Disco

冰糖葫芦 Candied Haw

大锅粥 Porridge





王又凯

[泥塑]

劳动之余 Fun after Labor



拾粪 Picking up after Cow



民工的期待 Hope of Civilian Workers



小憩 Take a Nap



回娘家 Coming Home





陕西八大怪 Eight Fantasticalities in Shaanxi Area



皮影戏 Shadow Play

逗乐 Fun  
王忠富





吴德寅

[泥塑]



老相伴 Lovers of Lifetime