

Folk Toys | 民间玩具

孙欣◎编著





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中国的民间玩具历史悠久，分布地域广阔，根据使用材料的不同，可分为泥、木、草、棕、竹、布等多种类别，是中国民间美术的一个重要门类。

由于其大都使用最常见的材料来制作，制作活动遍及了乡村城镇，男女老幼皆能为之，故品种丰富多样、形态异彩纷呈。中国的民间玩具与中国的民间风俗习惯、文化观念有着密切的关系，具有浓郁的乡土气息和人文意味，不但体现了中国劳动人民的文化观和审美观，

Chinese folk toys, with a long history and widely spread regional range, can be divided into several categories based on their materials such as mud, wood, grass, palm leaf, bamboo and cloth, etc., which constitute a crucial part of Chinese folk arts. Because of the common materials they applied, a broad production areas covered from villages to towns and various craftsmen of wide range of ages, they are with plentiful kinds and diversified styles. Chinese folk toys have intimate relationship with local customs and cultural concepts, therefore possessing distinctive native features and sentimental implications, which not only exhibit the cultural concept and aesthetic standard of Chinese people but also have a profound aesthetic significant and value. This



还有着深厚的美学意义和艺术价值。本书以图文并茂的形式对中国民间玩具进行了详尽的介绍，希望读者从中能够对中国的传统文化和民间玩具有一些了解。

book gives an elaborate introduction to Chinese folk toys with numerous pictures, hoping the audiences can have a better understanding on the traditional Chinese culture and folk toys.





中国民间玩具漫谈

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中国民间玩具漫谈

General Introduction on Chinese Folk Toys

在中国民间，玩具俗称“耍货”，专作玩耍娱乐之用。流传在民间的传统玩具，既是中国民间文化与风俗的体现，也是中国民间工艺美术的一个重要门类。

Toys are called *Shuahuo* (play goods) among the folks, especially applying to amusement. Those traditional toys played on the street by ordinary people not only reflect Chinese folk culture and customs but also contribute as an important category of Chinese folk arts and handicrafts.





> 民间玩具的历史

玩构成了人类生活轻松、美好的一面，可以说人是在玩的世界中成长起来的。在玩耍的过程中，人的幽默、机智等才能都得到充分的展现；人的悲哀、苦痛也在同时化为欢欣和喜悦。人不仅会玩，人还是制造玩具的天才，玩具的历史，也是人类创造史的缩影，玩具是一定社会和时代科技文化发展的产物。

就考古发掘材料来看，中国玩具的历史可以追溯到距今6000—10000年前的原始社会时期。河南新郑裴



• 蛙头小陶篮（新石器时期）

Little Frog-headed pottery basket (Neolithic Age, approx. 10,000-4,000 years ago)

> History of Folk Toys

Amusement constitutes a relaxed and beautiful side of human beings' lives. So to speak, men live through their childhoods with the companion of various toys and plays in which their humor, wit, mischief and joy can be released adequately and their sadness and pains are also transferred into joy and delight. Men are not only capable of playing but also the genius of producing toys. The history of toys is as well the epitome of creativity of human beings and the outcome of the development of society, technology and culture.

According to the record of archaeological excavation, the history of



• 红陶小屋（新石器时期）

江苏邳县出土，高8.3厘米，方形，四面攒尖顶，四周出檐，一面开门，三面开窗。屋顶的四面与外墙均刻有阴文的狗的图案，小巧精致，生动有趣。有专家分析认为可能是墓主生前观赏把玩的器具。

Little red pottery house (Neolithic Age, approx. 10,000-4,000 years ago)

It was excavated from Pi County, Jiangsu Province, with a height of 8.3 cm, square-shaped, and with a pavilion roof and protruding eaves, with an opened door on one side and windows on the other three sides. The concaved dog motives were carved on the four sides of the roof and the external walls. It is a delicate and vivid work and might be appreciated or played by the deceased before, according to some experts' opinions.

李岗、密县莪沟和浙江河姆渡文化遗址出土的实物，表明形如后世民间玩具的泥、陶、木、骨质制品，早在七千年前已经出现。这方面的实物还可见于黄河流域、长江流域和北方地区的诸多文化遗存。最初

Chinese toys can be traced back to the period of primitive society, 6,000-10,000 years ago. The historical relics excavated respectively from the Peiligang in Xinzheng County and Egou in Mi County, Henan Province, and Hemudu Ancient Cultural Relic in Zhejiang Province, indicate that the products made of mud, pottery, wood and bone, with similar styles to the toys of latter generations, had appeared seven thousand years ago. The same objects also can be found in the basins of Yellow River and Yangtze River as well as many ancient sites in the northern areas. The primitive toys share the same construction and origin with the ornamental tools and harnesses, like the various strung ornaments made of shells, colorful stones and bones, excavated from the Cavemen Site in Zhoukoudian, Beijing (approx. 18,000 years ago), which were probably also with the function of toy at that time. There are other Neolithic stone or mud toys unearthed from the Yangshao Ancient Cultural Site in Banpo Village, Xi'an City (approx. 5,000 B.C.-3,000 B.C.) and Hemudu Ancient Cultural Site in Zhejiang Province (approx. 7,000 years ago), like some children's tombs found in the site of Banpo Village, Xi'an





• 陶塑人形（新石器时期）

湖北天门出土，用手捏成形，可以清楚地看出手指捏压的痕迹，与今天民间手捏泥玩具极其相似，玩具性能明显。

Human-shaped pottery sculpture (Neolithic Age, approx. 10,000-4,000 years ago)

Excavated from Tianmen, Hubei Province, it was pinched into human shape by fingers, as the trails of the fingers' nip and press can be clearly seen on its body. It very much resembles with today's folk pinched mud toy and is with an obvious amusement function.

的玩具与饰具、装具等有同构同源的关系。例如北京周口店山顶洞人遗址（距今约1.8万年）发现的由多种贝壳、彩石、骨料组成的各种串饰，在当时很可能就同时具有玩具的性质。西安半坡村的仰韶文化、浙江的河姆渡文化遗址等也都出土过新石器时代的石制或泥制玩具。如在西安半坡村遗址中发现了不少儿童墓葬，其中随葬的石球和陶球应该就是儿童生前的游戏器具。

许多玩具在创制的初期，一般都是用于祭祀或充当某种观念信物，或适用于某一生活的功能。如1978年在山东大汶口遗址中，就曾出土经过烧制的、并带有鲜明装饰

City, in which the stone and pottery balls buried with the dead should be children's toys before their death.

At the early age of many toys' production, they were generally used in the ritual ceremonies or served as some kind of conceptual token, or applied to play some daily functions, e.g. in Dawenkou Ancient Cultural Site in Shandong Province, the ceramic pig with distinctive decorative feature was unearthed in 1978; and the ceramic goat, tiger, fish, turtle, human figures of the Shang Dynasty (1600 B.C-1046 B.C.) were also excavated in Erligang, Zhengzhou City, Henan Province. According to the record in the *Heaven Doctrine of Chuang Tzu*, there was a *Chu* dog, an animal shaped vessel bundled



风格的陶猪。在河南郑州市二里岗也曾发掘出商代的陶羊、陶虎、陶鱼、陶龟、陶人等。写于公元前3世纪前后的《庄子·天运》篇记载有一种用草扎制的“刳狗”，这种草扎的动物造型的器物，主要功能虽是祭祀，但也可以看到当时玩具制作的影子。

殷商时期，古人的青铜冶炼技术达到了高峰。在河南安阳殷墟中层发现了一个青铜的小盒盖，长6厘米，宽4厘米，上有“王作妣弄”四字铭文。专家认为，“妣”是一

with straw, which was mainly used in the ritual ceremonies, but also with the trace of toy production.

In the Shang Dynasty, the smelting technique reached its peak. A little bronze box cover, by 6 cm*4 cm, was excavated from the middle level of the Yin Ruins in Anyang City, Henan Province, on which there are four-character inscription of “王作妣弄”. Experts assumed that “妣” was the name of a little girl, and “弄” meant play. Although the paired box and its



• 陶猪（新石器时期）

浙江河姆渡出土，高4.5厘米，长6.3厘米，手捏成型，短腿长嘴，腹部宽肥下垂，作疾走状。造型准确，形态生动，是对当时家猪的写照，把玩功能已十分明显。

Pottery pig (Neolithic Age, approx. 10,000-4,000 years ago)

Excavated from Hemudu, Zhejiang Province, with a height of 4.5cm and a length of 6.3cm, it was pinched by fingers, with short legs and a long mouth, as well as a rounded sagging belly, seemingly running. The modeling is accurate and lively which is the portrayal of a homebred pig of that time and with an obvious playing function.

个小女孩的名字，而“弄”是玩弄的意思。小盒子里面的东西虽未发现，但已能证明当时已出现了专为孩子制作的玩具。

东汉时期（25—220），民间玩具得到了较大的发展，并且已经进入商品流通的市场。据《汉书·礼乐志》记载，汉代玩具已有假头、假面、风筝、竹马等种类。其中竹马是用硬纸和竹竿制成，用一硬纸剪成马头形状，在其上着彩，再选一根长竹竿，在一端劈开一个口，将马头插入，用线绑牢即成竹马。东汉王符所著《潜夫论·浮侈篇》

content were not found yet, it could still prove that the toy especially made for children had appeared at that time.

In the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220), folk toys had a great development and were traded on the market. According to the *Ritual and Music Volume* of the *Book of Han*, categories like artificial head, artificial mask, kite, bamboo horse, etc., had already appeared in the Han Dynasty. Bamboo horse was a toy with a horse-shaped painted head cut by a cardboard which was inserted into a crack at one end of a long bamboo stick and then tightly bound with thread. The earliest record referring to clay toys was firstly written in the *Chapter of Luxury* of *Qianfu Lun*, by Wang Fu of the Eastern Han Dynasty, "...some are made into clay carriage and pottery dog, or horses and performers, all of which are the tools used to tease kids." In 1970, a pottery cock was unearthed at the Five-Mile Temple in Baoji City, Shaanxi Province, with a height of 15 cm, raising its head and comb and



• 陶公鸡（东汉）
Pottery cock (Eastern Han Dynasty,
25-220)





• 陶骆驼 (东汉)

Pottery camel (Eastern Han Dynasty, 25-220)



• 陶戴胜 (东汉)

Pottery hoopoe (Eastern Han Dynasty, 25-220)



• 陶制兽头 (东汉)

Pottery animal heads (Eastern Han Dynasty, 25-220)



载：“或作泥车、瓦狗、马骑、倡俳诸戏弄小儿之具以巧诈。”这是有关泥玩具的最早记载。1970年在陕西省宝鸡市五里庙出土有汉代陶鸡，高15厘米，高冠引颈，双足直立，鸡尾下垂，形象朴拙可爱。

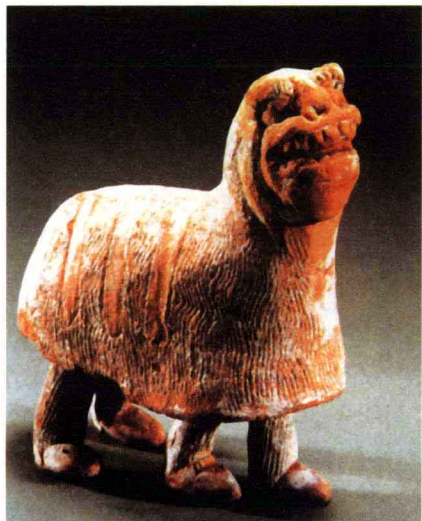
隋唐时期是中国封建社会经济上升阶段，手工业和商业发达，城

stretching out its neck, with two feet straightly standing on ground and a beautifully drooping tail, which gives out a plain and adorable image.

In the Sui Dynasty (591-618) and Tang Dynasty (618-907), it was the stage in which Chinese feudal economy developed greatly. The



市经济繁荣，市民阶层的物质文化生活丰富多彩，玩具的品种较多，生产和销售也渐成规模，不仅有相当的实物遗留，在一些文人笔记、地方史志中也有较多的记载。在陕西出土的隋代“李小孩墓”中陪葬有多件烧陶玩具，包括小鸡、小狗、小人、小簸箕等，形态各异，



• 彩塑舞狮（唐）

新疆阿斯塔纳出土，高约12厘米，表现的舞狮由两人装扮而成，上面狮头与狮身相连，下面露出两人的四足，与今日民间舞狮相同。

Colored pottery dancing lion (Tang Dynasty, 618-907)

Being excavated from Astana, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, with a height of 12cm, it expresses the lion dancing played by two men. The upper parts of the lion's head and body are connected while the two men's four feet appearing from the below, which looks the same as today's lion dancing.

handicraft industry and commercial activities prospered; urban economy flourished; and the lives of residents tended to be diversified. So the quantity of toys' production and trade was in a large number and the kinds were also varied. There are not only quite a few historical material objects but also abundant records in some literati's notes and local historical books. Many funeral pottery toys including chicks, dogs, little human figures and little dustpans, etc., with various types and of delicacy, were excavated from the Child Li's Tomb of the Sui Dynasty in Shaanxi Province. The bird-shaped pottery whistle of the Tang Dynasty was unearthed in Hunan Province, with a little head and rounded belly where a hole was made to be blown and produce the sound. Besides, according to the *Gai Yu Cong Kao*, by Zhao Yi of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911): "Kids play with the tumbler pasted by paper and shaped into drunkard, empty on the inside and solid at its bottom, never tumbling though being pushed and rotated...according to *Tang Zhi*



小巧玲珑。湖南省境内曾出土有唐代的陶哨，为鸟形，小头大腹，腹部有一孔可吹奏发声。另外，清人赵翼《陔余丛考》载：“儿童嬉戏有不倒翁，糊纸作醉汉状，虚其中而实其底，虽按捺旋转不倒也。……考之《摭言》，则唐人已在此物，名‘酒胡子’，乃劝酒具也。”这是一种重力玩具，叫“扳不倒儿”，也叫“不倒翁”，唐代时已经有了，是劝酒时用的玩具。其外形多为长圆形，上小下大，上轻下重，扳倒后又能立起来。“扳不倒儿”多画成童子、老翁、官吏，用泥、布、纸等作材料，中坠一小铅块。

到了宋代，民间玩具愈加繁荣，随着商业经济的高度发达，玩具进入了市民阶层的家庭生活之中。宋代的玩具品种丰富，有泥塑玩具、陶瓷玩具、竹木玩具等类别。宋代绘的《货郎图》中的儿童玩具几乎有上百种，这说明当时市场上已出现了专售玩具的货摊。宋代孟元老《东京梦华录》载：七夕，都城“皆卖磨喝乐，乃塑土小偶耳。”磨喝乐也叫“摩喝罗”，是流行于当时的一种泥塑娃娃，在

Yan, it already appeared in the Tang Dynasty, named Liquor Mustache, and was a wine set for urging people to drink.” It is a gravity toy, called roly-poly, also named tumbler, and already appeared in the Tang Dynasty which was used to urge others to drink. It is generally made into an oval figure, with a little light head and a big heavy bottom, which can erect after being bent over. Roly-poly is usually drawn into the appearances of kid, old man or government official which are made by mud, cloth, and paper, etc., with a little piece of lead within its body.

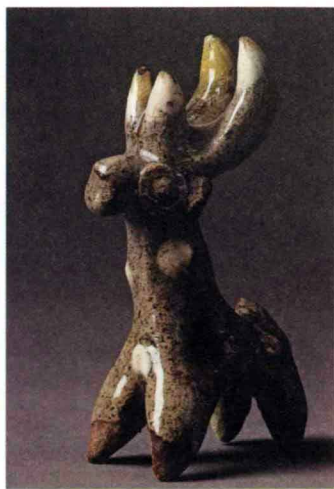
By the Song Dynasty (960-1279), the folk toys were blooming along with the highly developed commercial economy and appeared in the domestic lives of city residents. The toys of this period of time were rich in kinds, including clay sculpture toy, porcelain toy, bamboo toy, etc. The painting *Itinerant Pedlar* of the Song Dynasty describes almost a hundred kinds of toys, which indicates that there were stalls especially selling toys at that time. *Records of the Dreaming Lives of*



• 黄釉骑马人（宋代）
Yellow glazed porcelain
horseman (Song Dynasty,
960-1279)



• 黄釉马（宋代）
Yellow glazed porcelain
horse (Song Dynasty,
960-1279)



• 釉陶鹿（宋代）
Glazed pottery deer
(Song Dynasty,
960-1279)



• 红绿彩马（金元时期）
Red and green colored horse (Jin
Dynasty (Kin) and Yuan Dynasty,
1115-1368)



• 红绿彩卧牛（金元时期）
Red and green colored crouching OX
(Jin Dynasty (Kin) and Yuan Dynasty,
1115-1368)