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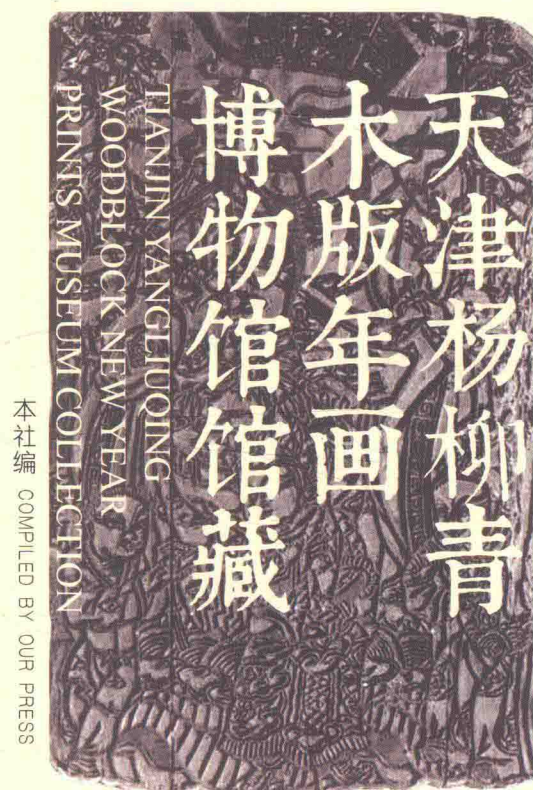
TIANJIN YANGLIUQING
WOODBLOCK NEW YEAR
PRINTS MUSEUM COLLECTION

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天津杨柳青画社

TIANJIN YANGLIUQING FINE ARTS PRESS



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天津杨柳青木版年画是我国民间美术的一朵奇葩。它始于明末，因源于天津杨柳青镇而得名，流传至今已历四百余年。它遗存丰富，体现了平民百姓的精神天地和文化的连续性，因此有“民间大百科全书”之称，被列入国务院公布的首批国家级非物质文化遗产名录。

杨柳青木版年画的造型方式和艺术风格汲取了中国工笔重彩画和民间版画艺术的精华，保留着中国古老的雕版印刷技术，刻工精美、绘制细腻、人物生动、色彩典雅。在众多的中国民间年画中，它以其生动而有趣的题材、优美而真实的形象、富于装饰趣味的构图和艳丽的色彩，为历代人民所喜爱。其内容凸显民族传统，寄托着人们的希望和向往，成为迎接新岁、纳福履吉的重要载体。

天津杨柳青木版年画博物馆始建于二〇〇八年九月，建筑面积三千五百三十五平方米，是以收藏、研究、展示杨柳青木版年画为主题的公益性博物馆。博物馆全面客观地反映了杨柳青木版年画的起源、繁荣、濒危、抢救、保护、传承和发展的历史过程。馆内珍藏自明代以来杨柳青木版年画万余张，画版六千四百余块。它的建立对研究天津以及中国北方地区的民俗民风，更好地保护和传承杨柳青木版年画具有重要的作用。

本书选取了天津杨柳青木版年画博物馆馆藏精品年画五十余幅，这些年画色彩鲜艳、生动传神，均为杨柳青木版年画中的经典之作。现集结成册，以飨读者。

PREFACE

Tianjin Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Prints is a wonderful flower of folk arts and crafts in our country. It was founded in the end of Ming Dynasty and has a long history for more than 400 years. Its name was derived from Tianjin Yangliuqing Town. The rich remains in Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Prints expresses the spiritual world of the folk and the cultural continuity. Therefore it is called Folk Encyclopedia, and is included in the first batch list of National-level Intangible Cultural Heritage published by the State Council.

The modelling and art style of Yangliuqing Woodblock New year Prints absorbed the essence of Chinese Fine-brush Heavy Color Painting and Wood-block Print. It maintained ancient technique of Engraving Print. It has delicate carving skill, exquisite drawing, vivid figure and elegant color. Among so many Chinese Folk New Year Prints, Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Prints is loved by generations for its vivid and interesting theme, elegant and real figure, ornamental composition and gorgeous color. The content of Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Prints emphasizes the tradition of the nation. Carrying the hope of folk, it becomes an important carrier of welcoming the New Year with good luck and happiness.

Established in September, 2008, having a three thousand five hundred and thirty-five square meters of construction area, Tianjin Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Prints Museum is a commonweal museum with the themes of collecting, researching and exhibiting Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Prints. The museum reflects all of its historical process, about the origin, flourishing, endangered, saving, protecting, inheriting and developing of Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Prints. In the museum it collected over ten thousand Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Prints and over six thousand four hundred pieces of woodblocks since Ming Dynasty. The establishing of Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Prints Museum has vital function on researching for the folk custom of Tianjin and North China, better protecting and inheriting for Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Prints.

In this book we have selected more than fifty pieces of competitive prints of Tianjin Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Prints Museum. All of these pieces are classic works in Yangliuqing Woodblock New Year Prints. They are bright-colored, vivid and lifelike. Now we gather them into the book to make our readers enjoy.

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眼光娘娘全称为“眼光圣母惠照明目元君”，是民俗传说中能治愈人间一切眼疾的女神。旧时的眼药铺多以眼光娘娘为招牌，也被民间奉为儿童的守护神。图中，眼光娘娘坐于殿上，胸前是一只炯炯有神的大眼，身后站立两名侍女。这是一种古朴独特的艺术造型。

The full name of “the Goddess of Eye”, in phonetic transcription is “Yan’guang Shengmu Huizhao Mingmu Yuanjun”, who is the goddess can heal all kinds of eye diseases in the world according to the legend. In old times the Goddess of Eye is the sign of ophthalmic medicine shops and also the patron of children. In this print, the goddess of eye is sitting in meditation with a bright eye in front of her chest and two maids behind, which is an unvarnished antique modeling.



眼光娘娘
The Goddess of Eye



果仙敬月图

The Fairies of Fruit Making the Reverence Ceremony to the Moon

这是一幅节日风情画。我国自古便有中秋祭月的民间风俗。众神仙脚踏祥云，手中各捧一种仙果，敬拜月亮上的嫦娥。一群小仙童在累累簇簇的葡萄堆上嬉戏，甚是喜人。右下方绘有凡间祭月的场面，除儿童外，祭拜者都是妇女，有所谓“男不拜月”之忌。此图层次分明、色彩丰富，颇具浪漫主义的神话色彩。

In our country this is a Festival Picture. The folk custom of reverence ceremony to the moon at Mid-autumn day is from the ancient times. This print shows a group of gods stepping on auspicious clouds, holding a kind of magic fruit in each of their hands, paying respect to goddess Chang'e in the moon. A group of fairies playing on the clusters of grapes seems very cute. At lower right there drew many women and children praying to the moon in the secular world. It is a taboo of so-called "men do not worship to the moon". This print is full of myth color.



麻姑上寿
Ma Gu Offers Birthday Felicitation

麻姑又称寿仙娘娘，是道教女神。据《神仙传》记载，麻姑修道于牟州东南姑余山。相传三月三王母寿辰，麻姑于绛珠河边以灵芝酿酒祝寿。过去，民间为女性祝寿多赠麻姑像，取名麻姑献寿。图中堂上正坐、头戴珠冠的是王母娘娘，回廊下手捧仙桃、微微含笑的仙女是麻姑，乘鹿驾云而来的是寿星。

Ma Gu, also named Longevity Goddess, is a goddess of Taoism. According to *Biography of Goddess*, Ma Gu practiced in Guyu Mountain southeast of Mu State. In the legend, on the day of lunar March the third, the Holy Birthday of The Queen Mother, Ma Gu would offer birthday felicitation to The Queen Mother with ganoderma wine on the side of Red Pearl River. In the old days, people offer birthday felicitation to ladies are always using the portrait of Ma Gu, named Ma Gu Offers Birthday Felicitation. In the print, the woman sitting in the middle is The Queen Mother of Heaven. The goddess with the peach on her hand standing downstairs is Ma Gu.



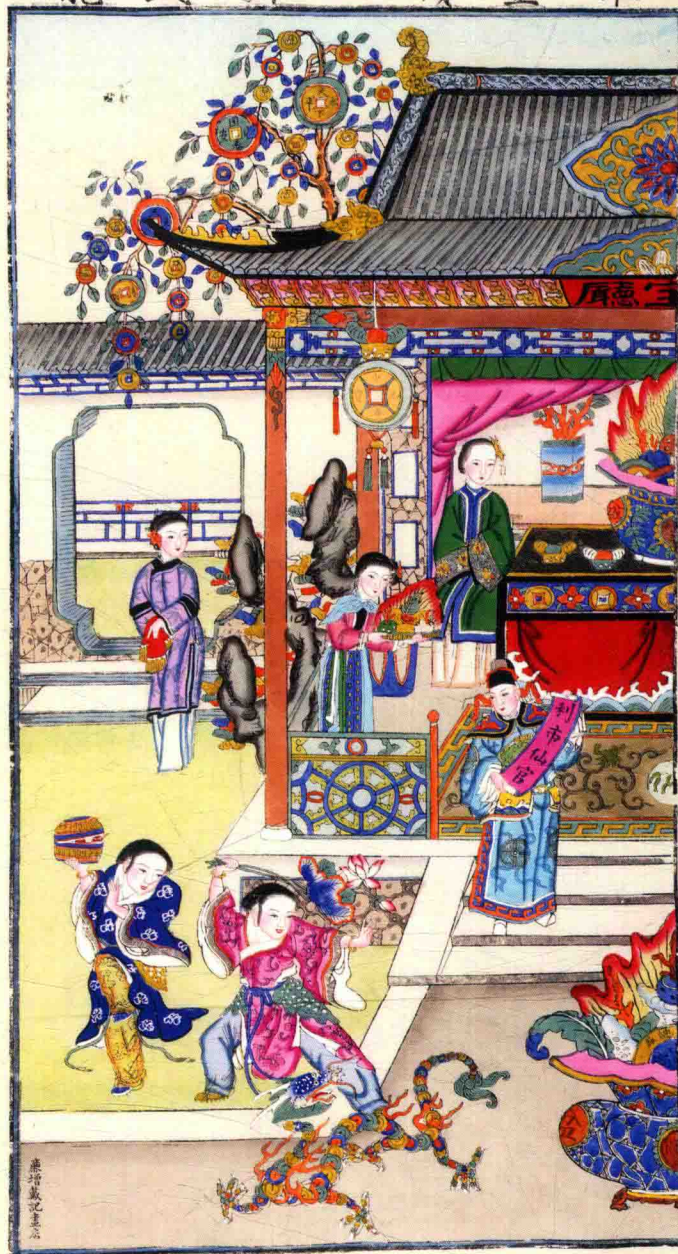
四海龙君迎接财神

All Dragon Kings of the Sea Welcoming the Wealth God

“龙君”指龙王。旧时，百姓渴望生活富足，敬重财神。他们认为财神在仙界也会被诸仙推崇，因此绘制了群仙迎财神题材的年画。龙王率众仙迎接财神，背景风光秀丽，群山环绕。伞盖下的龙君正与财神寒暄，彬彬有礼。众仙各持宝物，脚踏祥云，欢聚于此，热闹非凡。

“Long Jun” is the Dragon King. In the old days, people eager to rich, respecting the Wealth God. They believe that the Wealth God is also be promoted by all gods in heaven. So they drew the new year picture in themes of group of gods welcoming the Wealth God. The Dragon King leads a group of gods to welcome Wealth God. The Dragon King under the canopy is greeting with the Wealth God, politely. Here all the gods with their treasure in their hands gets together happily.

龍錢引玉積金堆



馬寶招財生福發



发福生财招宝马 堆金积玉引钱龙

Gaining Happiness, Collecting Wealth, Calling Treasure Horse;
Piling Gold, Accumulating Jade, Calling Coin Dragon

图中绘一富裕人家在庭院中祈福求财。男女主人稳坐上方，儿子、媳妇分立两边。院落中间摆有聚宝盆，两侧则是舞动的“钱龙”和驮着元宝的“宝马”，周围仙童围绕，手握吉祥宝物。整幅画面构图饱满，色彩艳丽，喜庆热闹。

This is a print-in-pairs. Here draws a rich family pray for wealth in their courtyard. The main characters sitting above, their son and daughter-in-law standing beside them. The treasure bowl is put in the middle of the yard, on the two sides we can see a flying coin dragon and a treasure horse carrying gold ingot. Fair children holding auspicious treasure all around. The whole picture is colorful and full of happiness and joys.



沈万山接财神
Shen Wanshan Welcoming the Wealth God

沈万山，本名沈富，又名万三。当时民风，多称大富大豪为万山，因此沈富世称沈万山。相传沈万山坐拥金山银山，富可敌国，堪称中国古代最有钱之人。图中所绘，是沈万山喜迎财神的场面。

Shen Wanshan, true name is Shen Fu. As people usually give the name of Wanshan to man who is rich in that time. Shen Wanshan was rich beyond the country and he owned gold and silver mines himself. It is said, Shen Wanshan was called the richest man in ancient China. This is a scene of Shen Wanshan welcoming the Wealth God happily.



合家欢乐聚财府五代恩荣
The Whole Family Happy with Flourishing Wealth and the Favor Lavished upon Five Generations

自古以来，民间便有多子多孙、富贵荣华的追求与向往，崇尚四世、五世同堂。此图绘有宽敞的厅堂、豪华的摆设，几代人齐聚一堂。长者端坐正中，看着子孙们环绕膝下，四处玩耍。一家人生活和谐，其乐融融。

People yearn for riches and honor, having many sons and grandsons, and promoted four generations or five generations living under one roof, from the ancient time. In the print, there are capacious hall with luxury furnish and decorate. Several generations are happily gathered in the hall. The venerable elder is sitting in the center of the hall, watching their sons and grandsons surrounding him happily. The picture is vivid and concordant, showing a very cheerful sight.



长鱼罐花伞螺轮

Ring, Whelk, Umbrella, Pennant, Lotus, Vase, Fish, String

标题中的“轮螺伞盖花罐鱼长”即法轮、法螺、宝伞、宝盖、莲花、宝罐、金鱼、盘长。这八种事物是佛教中用来象征吉祥的八种器物，又名“吉祥八宝”。此图用儿童游戏来描绘这八种宝物，或生活化，或夸张化，都是用来表达吉祥寓意的。

The eight words in this title “Ring, Whelk, Umbrella, Pennant, Lotus, Vase, Fish, String” in Chinese is a shortening of “Gold Ring”, “White Whelk”, “Holy Umbrella”, “Victory Pennant”, “Lotus Flower”, “Holy Vase”, “Goldfish”, “Auspicious Knot”. This eight objects are used for symbolize auspicious by Buddhism. They are Buddhist talisman, and also named “the Eight Auspicious Treasures” in Chinese. This picture depicts the Eight Treasures by kids game, some are vivid and others are exaggerated. They are all used for express auspicious meaning.



万福攸同
All Happiness Gather in One

“万福攸同”出自《诗·小雅·蓼萧》。“攸”，所也。“同”，聚也。意为一切福分集于一身。此图为仕女娃娃吉语画，图中蝙蝠都超过寻常大小。孩童们捕捉蝙蝠，有的骑着蝙蝠飞行，有的将蝙蝠高高擎起。画中的巨“蝠”群“童”，与万“福”攸“同”关键字谐音。妇女们为孩童们的母辈，相扶观看并以手指点，似乎在为之评定。

“Wan Fu You Tong” came from *The Book of Songs-Xiaoya-Liaosu*. In Chinese “You” means “all”, “Tong” means “together”. This idiom means all good luck was lavished upon someone. The print is a Beauties-and-children Auspicious-words picture, in which we can see all the bats are oversized. The children are catching bats, someone is riding bats flying, someone is holding bats high. The component part “bats” is homophonic to “happiness”, “children” has the same pronunciation of “gather”. Their mothers are watching them gladly seemed to make a judge.



三阳开泰
Auspicious Beginning a New Year

“三阳开泰”一语由《周易》卦象的变化引申而来。古人认为农历十一月冬至后白昼渐长，为一阳生，十二月为二阳生，正月为泰卦，三阳生于下，因此有“三阳开泰”的说法。代表冬去春来，被用作岁首祝福的吉语。“三阳”与“三羊”谐音，故图中用三只羊来表示三阳。画面充满新春喜气。

“Auspicious Begins A New Year” originated from the changes of images of the hexagrams in classic *I Ching*. The ancients believed that after the Winter Solstice in Lunar November daylight is getting longer, which means “one ‘Yang’ rising”. For Lunar December, it thus means two “Yang” rising, and it means three “Yang” rising for Lunar January. Coincidentally, while in *I Ching*, Lunar January corresponds to the Tai Hexagram which has three “Yang” Yao as its lower trigram. Because of homophony, “the Tai Hexagram has three ‘Yang’ Yao as its lower trigram” has a same pronunciation with “Auspicious Begins A New Year” in Chinese. Therefore the phrase is used to be a New Year congratulatory speech. And because “three ‘Yang’” is homophonic with Chinese words “three sheep”, there draws three sheep instead of “three ‘Yang’”. The print is full of happiness in new spring.