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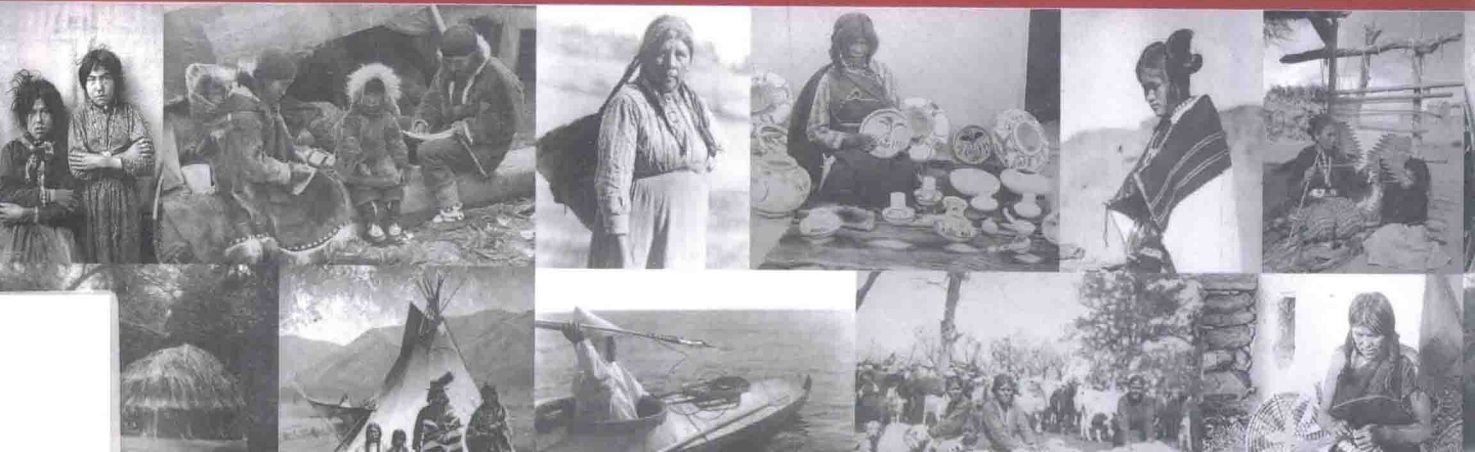
最早的美洲人

广东省博物馆 编
(美)宝尔博物馆

SPV
南方出版传媒
广东人民出版社

—— 北美原住民艺术展

FIRST AMERICANS:
TRIBAL ART OF NORTH AMERICA



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北美地图

Map of North America





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致辞

当第一批东北亚洲猎人追随着猛犸、野鹿的足迹在冰河期穿越白令海峡陆桥踏上北美大地之际，可能并没有想到自己会成为北美原住民的最早祖先。作为他们后裔的因纽特人、印第安人等众多北美原住民在这片富饶、辽阔的土地上繁衍生息，创造出独特的文明和灿烂的文化，成为人类历史长河中的一颗璀璨的明珠！

因为关注世界考古成果及参加美国 IVLP 项目的缘故，我曾学习了一些关于美洲考古和历史的知识，并有幸到访过美国多个收藏、展示印第安物质文化遗存的博物馆，美洲古老原住民的文化、艺术和习俗都给我留下了非常深刻的印象：他们或居于兽皮围裹的帐篷，或住在土木结构的茅屋，甚至是雪块堆积的住所，生活简朴，保持纯粹的天真和幸福；他们聚族而居，或以辛勤的耕作换来土豆、玉米的丰收，或以放牧的羊驼和骆马来维持繁衍生计；他们世代相传的制陶、编织、珠饰技艺，充满了生活和艺术的气息；他们在盛大的节日里，穿上斑斓的服饰，且歌且舞，在激昂的鼓声和韵律中，以最单纯的心与宇宙万物沟通……

将精彩的北美原住民的文化和艺术介绍给中国观众，也成为我个人的心愿之一。2013年，美国宝尔博物馆（Bowers Museum）的刘秀枝（Anne Shih）董事长和彼德·凯利（Peter C Keller）馆长到访我馆，介绍该馆有丰富的北美原住民艺术藏品，经反复协商，遂有今日之“最早的美洲人——北美原住民艺术展”在广东省博物馆与广大观众见面。本次展览精选展品 133 件 / 套，包括具有宗教和神秘色彩的萨满面具，蕴含传统与艺术时尚的陶艺，以及涵盖色彩与实用价值的编织品等，是北美原住民艺术在国内的一次集中亮相。展览在内容组织上以美洲的地域为经（包括北极北部、西北沿海、加利福尼亚、西南地区、大平原五个部分），以部族及其典型艺术为纬（如西北沿岸地区的木雕、加利福尼亚的编织、西南地区的制陶，大平原地区的装饰艺术等），观众可以把展览当作阅读一本关于北美文化的风情录，除了可以从视觉、听觉去感受北美古代文化的物态之美，也可用心灵去感悟北美古代居民的丰富精神生活，是一场不容错过的北美艺术、民俗盛宴。

预祝宝尔博物馆和广东省博物馆此次具有里程碑意义的展览取得圆满成功！期待两家博物馆之间的文化交流与合作取得更多成果！

广东省博物馆馆长 魏峻

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Foreword

When the first Northeast Asia hunters who traced the trails of mammoths and wild deer, crossed the Bering land bridge towards the continent of North America, they might haven't been aware of becoming the original ancestors of the aboriginal North Americans. Their descendants—the Inuit people, American Indians as well as other native peoples, have lived on this grand and fertile land from generation to generation, and have created their distinctive and splendid cultures, which are the precious treasures among the abundant historical heritages of human kind.

Owing to my attention to world archeological achievements and participation in the International Visitor Leadership Program of American government, I have gained some knowledge related to American archaeology and history, and I have had chances to visit several American museums which had collections and exhibitions of the American Indian material cultural remains. The culture, arts and customs of the aboriginal Americans impressed me deeply: They might live in tents made by animal hides, or thatched cottages built with timber and earth, even houses built in ice bricks, living a simple life, and keeping their pure and pristine innocence and happiness. Living with their clans, they labored hard to harvest potatoes and corns, or managed a livelihood by herding alpacas and vicunas. Their techniques in pottery marking, basketry and beadwork etc. are full of vitality, handing down by generations. On occasions of grand festivals, with the colorful clothing, they danced and sang, linking up with the whole universe by their purest heart in the stunning drum beats and rhythms...

Not surprisingly it becomes one of my own wishes to introduce this splendid culture and arts of Native North American to Chinese audiences. In 2013, Anne Shih, Chairman of the Board of Bowers Museum, and Peter C Keller, Director of Bowers Museum, visited our museum and introduced their art collections of indigenous North American. After several times' discussions, we eventually have the First Americans: Tribal Arts of North American exhibition in Guangdong Museum opened to public. There are 133 pieces (sets) of selected objects in this exhibition, including shaman masks with a touch of religion and mystery, pottery in both traditional and art-fashionable charm, colorful and utilitarian basketry, etc. It's a focused-on appearance of North American Tribal arts in China. The exhibition is arranged according to five American regions (including the northern Arctic, northwest coast, California, southwest region and the Great Plains), each with its respective tribes and typical arts (such as wood-carvings from the northwest coast, baskets from California, pottery in southwest region, and decorative art of the Great Plain, etc.). The exhibition is like a guide book of North American culture, from which audience can feel the essential native cultural objects visually and acoustically, and also appreciate the rich and flourishing aboriginals' spiritual life through heart. It's really a wonderful cultural feast of North American arts and folklore.

I wish a great success of this significant exhibition jointly organized by the Bowers Museum and Guangdong Museum. I look forward to more accomplishments of the cultural exchanges and cooperation between the two museums in the future!



最早的美洲人

——北美原住民艺术展

FIRST AMERICANS:
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致辞

非常高兴能有机会与中国的观众分享“传统与变迁：北美部落艺术”。尽我所知，这是首个在中国大陆展出的北美原住民文物展。该展是由加州圣塔安娜市的宝尔博物馆策划。在过去的20年里，加州宝尔博物馆为美国观众带来了许多的中国文化艺术展，现在轮到宝尔回馈中国观众了。北美原住民展呈现了美国原住文化的各个方面，包括陶器、贝壳和石头首饰、羽毛饰品、编织品以及作为武器的弓和箭等。如今，人们普遍认为北美原住民最早是在最后一个冰河期时从白令海峡迁移到北美来的，他们开始的落脚地是阿拉斯加，之后不断南迁，并在很短的时间里就遍布了整个美洲。鉴于此，北美原住民的许多传统和生活方式都与亚洲有着千丝万缕里的联系。这真是一个激动人心的机会，可以让中国观众比较和对比两个民族共同的渊源。

在太平洋的两岸，有一群热爱文化艺术的人们，通过他们的努力，这样大规模的展览才得以成行。这其中首先要感谢的是宝尔董事会的董事长施刘秀枝女士。十多年来她一直孜孜不倦地为中美两国的文化交流铺砖架桥，一次次让中国文化艺术的精品展现在美国观众的眼前，也为这次北美原住民展前往中国奠定了基础。还要感谢我们的合作伙伴，广东省博物馆馆长魏峻博士、阮华端副馆长、副馆长肖海明博士和王芳博士；感谢原广东省文物局局长苏桂芬女士，她对该展的支持至关重要。在广东省文博机构的大力支持和配合下，北美原住民展首次踏上中国大地。

让这难得的“首次”为中国观众开启一扇了解美国原住文化的艺术之窗。北美原住文化的多元性构成了其文化艺术的精华，中国观众将通过那些精美的编织品、陶器、珠饰品和所有其他的艺术品，了解和欣赏这个族群创造的灿烂的文化……

宝尔博物馆馆长 彼特·凯利



Foreword

It's a great pleasure to have the opportunity to share "The First Americans: Tribal Art of North America with the people of China. To the best of my knowledge, this exhibition, organized by the Bowers Museum in Santa Ana, California, is the very first exhibition on the first Americans ever to be shown in China. Over the past twenty years, the Bowers Museum has had many opportunities to bring the great and ancient cultures of China to the people of the United States. Now it is our chance to reciprocate. Presented in this exhibition will be examples of all aspects of Native American culture including pottery vessels, shell and stone jewelry, feather work, weavings, and weapons such as the bow and arrow. Obviously, North Americans are a much newer people, but it is generally believed that they migrated during the last ice age across the Bering Straits into what is now Alaska and migrated south to populate all of the Americas in a relatively short period of time. As a result, many of the first American's ways and traditions can be thought of as originating in Asia. This exhibition will be an exciting opportunity to compare and contrast our mutual origins, and with our respective Native Peoples today.

No exhibition of this magnitude can be done without the assistance and dedication of a number of people on both sides of the Pacific Ocean, first and foremost I want to thank the Chairwoman of the Board of Governors of the Bowers Museum, Anne Shih. Without Anne's tireless dedication as a volunteer, this exhibit would never be traveling to China. It must be pointed out that Anne is also responsible for over a dozen exhibits, both to and from China, that have paved the way for "First Americans". Our partners at the Guangdong Museum are to be acknowledged as well, particularly Wei Jun, the Museum's Director and Ruan HuaDuan, Deputy Director Xiao Haiming, Deputy Director. A great deal of support also came from Marley Wang, the Executive Assistant to the Director of the Guangdong Museum. We also are pleased to thank Su Guifen, Director General of the Administration of Cultural Heritage of Guangdong Province, her friendship and support has been very valuable to us.

This is China's first opportunity to learn about the diverse cultures that formed the native culture of the Americas and we justly know them as "The First Americans" I hope that the people of China will take this opportunity to learn and appreciate their accomplishments and arts through their weavings, pottery, beadwork, and other mediums.

President—Bowers Museum Peter C.Keller, Ph.D



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导 言

Introduction



如同她千姿百态的地貌一般，北美地区原住民众多。从北美地区的苔原带到西南部的荒漠带，以及更远的地方，有着数不胜数的原住语言、社会结构、宗教信仰以及意识形态。这里的传统艺术独具特色，无论其目的是为了实用还是某种象征，都反映出原住民共有的艺术根源：与自然和周遭环境的紧密联系，以及人类所扮演的角色与神灵世界和宇宙之间的关系。本展甄选的每一件物品都反映了美和多样性，反映了老一辈艺术家所成就的艺术魅力和新一代艺术家对传统的传承。

The native people of North America are as diverse as the landscapes of North America itself. From the frigid tundra of the Arctic to the arid desert of the Southwest and beyond, an innumerable amount of native languages, social structures, religious practices and ideologies exist. Artistic traditions are unique and whether practical or symbolic in purpose, they reflect the fundamental sources generally shared by Native North Americans: a profound connection with nature and the environment; and the relationship of humans' role with the spiritual world and universe. Each work of art selected for this exhibition reflects the beauty, diversity, and power achieved by artists of the past and of those that carry on tradition in the present.



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北极北部地区 The Arctic North



爱斯基摩人捕猎鲸鱼，阿拉斯加巴罗角
Eskimos harpooning a whale, Point Barrow, Alaska



北极地区是一片冰雪覆盖的陆地，气温极低，冬夜漫长，温暖的月份里，沼泽泛滥，到处都是融化的雪水。尽管环境恶劣，这里的原住民却生生不息逾千年。该地区的人很不好客，让相当数量的外来人望而却步，这种情况一直延续到 19 世纪。但这种不好客却帮助该区保持了自己的传统文化，比其他任何部落都保持地长久。为了生存，这里的人要花很多时间和精力去猎杀驯鹿、海豹和其他动物，以获得果腹的食物、保暖的毛皮、防水的皮革和器官内膜制成的防护衣。皮革和毛皮还可用于搭建温暖的居所，包括那些由大雪块堆积的住所。这里的船叫卡亚克（海豹皮船），狗拉的雪橇可以在雪和海面上滑行。

北极北部的印第安人一般都居住在小的社区里，遵循一套禁忌体系，依靠巫师的医治能力和仪式来保持人类和神灵世界的平衡。人们相信神灵无处不在，会佩戴雕刻成不同神灵形状的护身符以求获得护佑。

The Arctic region is a land of snow and ice susceptible to extremely cold temperatures, dark winter skies and, during warmer months, marshy land oversaturated with snowmelt. Despite these difficult conditions, the native people of the Arctic have adapted and survived there over millennia. The inhospitality of the region discouraged the arrival of significant numbers of non-native peoples until the 19th century, preserving traditional native life longer than elsewhere in North America. Survival required that much time and effort be put toward hunting caribou, seals and other animals for food, for warm fur, and for their waterproof hides and organ linings worn as protective clothing. Hides and skins were also used to construct warm dwellings including those made of blocks of snow. Boats called kayaks, and sleds pulled by dogs gave mobility on the sea and snow.

Generally living in small communities, the people of the Arctic adhered to a system of taboos, and relied on shaman for their healing practices and abilities to maintain balance with the human and spirit worlds. Spirits were believed to be present in all things, and carved amulets in the shape of various spirits were often worn for their magical protection.



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1.

面具

19 世纪晚期

伊努皮克人；北极北部

木头和颜料

22.2 × 17.8 × 1.9 cm

Mask

late 19th century

Inupiaq; Arctic North

Wood and paint

22,2 x 17,8 x 1,9 cm

伊努皮克人的面具通常用整块木头制成，局部有彩绘。面具由萨满教巫师在仪式上佩戴，其不同的面部特征代表着不同的情感。这些面具一般只用一次，然后就会被烧掉或丢弃。

Inupiaq masks are usually made from single pieces of wood and partially painted. Worn by shamans during ceremonies the facial features are meant to represent various emotions. They were often used just once and then burned or simply abandoned to return to nature.



2.

派克大衣

约 1900 年

伊努皮克人；北极北部

海豹肚、布、玻璃珠、牙齿和细绳

109.2 × 134.6 × 3.2 cm

Parka

c. 1900

Inupiaq; Arctic North

Seal gut, cloth, glass beads, dentalia and string

109,2 x 134,6 x 3,2 cm

海豹肚作为一种防水材料而为人们熟知，并被北极地区的人们用来做衣服。在独木舟上狩猎时穿这种衣服，可以起到保持干燥的作用。

Seal gut is known for being a waterproof material and was used by the Arctic people for clothing. It was especially useful when hunting in kayaks ensuring that the wearer would stay as dry as possible.