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美中



象 唐克美

插屏等) 两类。

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中国工艺美术大师

Masters of Chinese Arts and Crafts

杨士惠 Yang Shihui



象牙雕刻

Ivory Carving 唐克美 分卷 主编 Tang Kemei

> 吴 南^著 Wu Nan

四江苏美术出版社

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"中国工艺美术大师"是由国务院负责传统工艺美术保护工作的部门根据《传统工艺美术保护条例》对符合一定条件且长期从事工艺美术制作的人员授予的称号。自1979年以来,我国已先后5次共授予各类专业有贡献的300多位艺人为"中国工艺美术大师"荣誉称号。长期以来,这些身怀绝技的大师为我国传统工艺美术技艺的继承和创新发挥着聪明才智,其中有近百位杰出艺人已成为新时期工艺美术各行业中最优秀的代表。如今,他们有的已经作古,绝活技艺已失传;有的年事渐高,继承和开拓的技艺、绝活面临传播的困难和失传的危险,急需进行抢救、挖掘、整理、保护。

为了抢救大师们的技艺、绝活,并使他们的经验得到更好地传承和推广,凤凰出版传媒集团、江苏美术出版社组织并联合中国工艺美术协会、江苏省工艺美术行业协会、中国工艺美术研究院、江苏省中华文化促进会、清华大学美术学院、中央美术学院设计学院、南京艺术学院设计学院编辑出版《中国工艺美术大师》系列图书50本,介绍各行业内有突出成就和贡献的50位工艺美术大师。每本图书通过对大师本人、亲人、徒弟、友人的采访,了解大师的工作场景、工作用具、个人喜好等工作生活背景,挖掘大师的设计理念、传统技艺、本人绝活、工艺口诀,以图文并茂、图文互动的方式,力争使丛书具有史实纪录的史料性、文献性、专业性和理论性等多重价值,揭示工艺美术传统技艺的真谛。

Editing Instructions

"Masters of Chinese Arts and Crafts" is the title for the persons who meet certain conditions based on the "Rules of the Preservation of Traditional Arts and Crafts" and engage in the product of arts and crafts. Since 1979, China has successively granted more than 300 artists the honorable title, the "Masters of Chinese Arts and Crafts", for their contributions in various specialties. Over the years, these masters with unique skills bring their talents into the inheritance and innovation of the workmanship of our traditional arts and crafts. Moreover, nearly 100 eminent artists have become the best representatives in each trade of the arts and crafts of the new era. Today, some of them have passed away, their unique skills has been lost, some are getting older and older, so that their skills and talents even inherited or developed will be in front of the difficulties in passing down and the risk of lost, which urgently needs rescue, mining, sorting and preservation.

For saving masters' sills and talents, better transmitting and extending their experiences, Phoenix Publishing & Media Group and Jiangsu Fine Arts Publishing House organized and united China Arts and Crafts Research Association, Jiangsu Arts and Crafts Association, China Arts and Crafts Research Institute, Chinese Culture Promotion Society of Jiangsu Province, Academy of Fine Arts of Tsinghua University, School of Design of China Central Academy Of Fine Arts and School of Design of Nanjing Arts Institute to publish 50 books of the "Masters of Chinese Arts and Crafts" series, presenting 50 Arts and Crafts Masters with outstanding achievements and contributions in each trade. Each book has interviewed every master himself or herself, relatives, disciples and friends, and made knowledge of master's work-life background such as work scenes, working appliances, personal preferences and so on, which has mined master's designing mind, traditional technics, unique skills and crafts formulas, with the way of the combination of pictures and words, and of the interactant of pictures and words, tries to make the series to be with multiple values of the historical, documental, professional and theoretical records, revealing the essence of traditional workmanship of arts and crafts.

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杨士惠

1911年12月30日,出生于北京。

1923年拜叔父杨启元为师学艺,学习木雕、象牙雕刻。

1942年,创新出牙雕《蝈蝈白菜》,始用施半彩装饰技法。

1952年,被选为"象牙雕刻生产合作社筹备组"筹委;创作《颐和园》(又名《万寿山》);始创"混合雕"技法。

1955年,被中共北京市委授予"老艺人"称号。

1957年7月,任北京市工艺美术研究所副所长,兼第一届研究员。

1959年,制作完成《飞夺泸定桥》,首度在象牙雕刻创作中引入"链子活"。

1978年,当选第五届全国人民代表大会代表。

1979年8月,被轻工业部授予"中国工艺美术家"称号(1988年改称为"中国工艺美术大师")。

1979年11月,当选中国工艺美术学会副理事长。

1983年, 当选第六届全国人民代表大会代表。

1986年5月27日,被北京市工艺美术品总公司命名为特级工艺美术大师。

1986年10月30日,被轻工业部聘为工艺美术专业高级职称评审委员会委员。

1987年11月12日. 因病在北京逝世。

1911.12.30, Yang Shihui was born in Beijing.

1923, he took uncle Yang qi-yuan as his teacher, learning wood carving and ivory carving.

1942, he created a sculpture called <Grasshopper and cabbage>, beginning to apply the semi-color decorative techniques.

1952, he was selected as the member of "Ivory Carving Production cooperatives preparatory committee"; he created "Summer Palace" (also known as "Longevity Hill") and founded the technique called of "hybrid carving".

1955, he was awarded "the elder artist" by CPC Beijing Municipal Committee.

1957.7, he was appointed as the deputy director and the first researcher of Beijing Arts and Crafts Research Institute.

1959, he created the sculpture called <Force the Luding Bridge> and first introduced "living chain" in the creation of ivory carving.

1978, he was elected the representative of the Fifth National People's Congress and finished a sculpture called Premier Zhou will always live in our hearts">Premier Zhou will always live in our hearts (also known as Premier Zhou's triumphant return).

1979.8, he participated in the National Arts and Crafts Artists & Creation Designers Congress held in Beijing and was awarded "China Arts and Crafts Artist" (renamed "Masters of Chinese Arts and Crafts" in 1988) by the Ministry of Light Industry.

1979.11, he was elected the vice president of China Arts and Crafts Society.

1983, he was elected the representative of the Sixth National People's Congress. That same year, he devised a sculpture called <Double flute> and finished <Zhuo wenjun'enjoyment of the sound of guqin>, <The Nanji old man offering peaches>, < Ode to the plum blossom >.

1986.5.27, he was named the Grand Master of Craftsman by Beijing Arts and Crafts Controlling Corporation.

1986.10.30, he was appointed as the member of professional and senior evaluation committee of professional titles of Arts and Crafts by the Ministry of Light Industry.

1987.11.12, he was passed away because of illness in Beijing.



Ivory Carving

Ivory Carving is the handicraft made from ivory. Delicate carved ivory in the Neolithic Age of Hemudu culture and Dawenkou culture were once unearthed. Ivory, the main origins of which are Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Nanjing and other places now, is the quality carved material for its fine texture. It is difficult to fracture and is more suitable for producing hollow sculpture works especially in the mild and wet weather conditions. Works are divided into two categories: practical products (lamps, pen racks, cigarette holders, seals) and artistic products (figures, flowers and plants, table screens, etc). Beijing ivory with fine carving, mainly about costume ladies, birds and flowers, is simple and unsophisticated and some with the color rendering. Guangzhou ivory is famous for the exquisitely carved ivory ball, while Shanghai ivory is famous for the small and exquisite figure ivory carving and Nanjing is known for the imitation antique ivory. In Beijing, Suzhou, Shanghai and other places, there is a kind of method called "finely carved ivory", which means carving long texts or natural features on a small piece of ivory with very fine blade and the greatest care, is as thin as a hair, thus it is appreciated by the public.

象牙雕刻

象牙上刻画长篇文字或自然景物,细如豪发,一笔不苟, 的还用色彩渲染。广州以玲珑透剔的象牙球著名。上海以小 北京牙雕以古装仕女、花鸟为主,雕工精细、纯厚古朴,有 笔搁、烟嘴、图章)和欣赏品(人物、花卉、插屏等)两大类。 要产地有北京、广州、上海和南京等地。 作品分实用品(台灯、 候条件下,不易脆裂,更适宜制作镂空雕刻的作品。现在主 质地细腻,是精雕细刻的优良材料,特别在温和、润湿的气 文化、大汶口文化,就曾发掘出精美的雕花象牙制品 象牙雕刻是用象牙制成的工艺品。远在新石器时代的河姆渡 和上海等地,有一种『象牙细刻』,用极细的刀法,在小片 巧别致的人物牙雕称著。南京以仿古牙雕闻名。北京、苏州

受民众赞赏



	音 己	第七章	第六节	第五节	第四节		第三节	第二节		第一节	第六章	第三节	第二节	第一节	第五章	第四章	第六节	
	吴菊	大师年表	杨士惠和象牙雕刻的《万寿山》		鬼斧神工的杨派牙雕	——北京牙雕大师杨士惠	毛主席称他为『高明的艺术家』	《牙雕春秋》(节选)	——记象牙雕刻大师杨士惠	广开思路 艺海求新	大师评述	永远怀念敬爱的周总理	幸福的回忆	工艺雕刻座谈会演讲	大师语录	大师作品	小活	
100	160	151	14/	143	138	135		132	130		129	125	121	114	113	073	068	

第五节	第四节	第三节	第二节	第一节	第三章	第四节	第三节	第二节		第一节	第二章	第四节	第三节	第二节	第一节	第一章	前言	总序	目录
大人(人物)之佛人	大人(人物)之武人	大人(人物)之老人	大人(人物)之仕女	花卉	作品赏析	文雅气质——深厚的工艺修养	求索不止——发展传统工艺	集大成者——传承传统技艺	文化传统	涵韵深远——溯循象牙雕刻工艺	大师技艺	欲览众山小——永攀事业高峰	厚积薄发——追求不辍,潜心创作	自觉砥砺——工艺人生的关键转型	琢璞成器——与生俱来的艺术情缘	大师从艺	唐克美	张道一	
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	064	064	062	060	058	057	050	046	045	034		033	026	021	017	014	013	008	002	

中华民族素有尊师重道的传统,所谓:"道之所存,师之所存。"因为师是道的承载者,又是道的传承者。师为表率,师为范模,而大师则是指有卓越成就的学者或艺术家。他们站在文化的高峰,不但辉煌一世,并且开创了人类的文明。一代一代的大师,以其巨大的成果,建造着我们民族的文化大厦。

我们通常所称的大师,不论在学术界还是艺术界,大都是群众敬仰的尊称。目前由国家制定标准而公选出来的大师,惟有"工艺美术大师"一种。这是一种荣誉、一种使命,在他们的肩上负有民族的自豪。就像奥林匹克竞技场上的拼搏,那桂冠和金牌不是轻易能够取得的。

我国的工艺美术不仅历史悠久、品类众多,并且具有优秀的传统。巧心机智的手工艺是伴随着农耕文化的发展而兴盛起来的。早在2500多年前的《考工记》就指出: "天有时,地有气,材有美,工有巧;合此四者,然后可以为良。"明确以人为中心,一边是顺应天时地气,一边是发挥材美工巧。物尽其用,物以致用,在造物活动中一直是主动地进取。从历史上遗留下来的那些东西看,诸如厚重的青铜器、温润的玉器、晶莹的瓷器、辉煌的金银器、净洁的漆器,以及华丽的丝绸、精美的刺绣等,无不表现出惊人的智慧;谁能想到,在高温之下能够将黏土烧结,如同凤凰涅槃,制作出声如磬、明如镜的瓷器来;漆树中流出的液汁凝固之后,竟然也能做成器物,或是雕刻上花纹,或是镶嵌上蚌壳,有的发出油光的色晕;一个象牙球能够雕刻成几十层,层层都能转动,各层都有纹饰;将竹子翻过来的"反簧"如同婴儿皮肤般的温柔,将竹丝编成的扇子犹如锦缎之典雅;刺绣的座屏是"双面绣",手捏的泥人见精神。件件如天工,样样皆神奇。人们视为"传世之宝"和"国宝",哲学家说它是"人的本质力量的显现"。我不想用"超人"这个词来形容人;不论在什么时候,运动场上的各种项目的优胜者,譬如说跳得最高的,只能是第一名,他就如我们的"工艺美术大师"。

过去的木匠拜师学艺,有句口诀叫:"初学三年,走遍天下;再学三年,寸步难行。"说明前三年不过是获得一种吃饭的本领,即手艺人所做的一些"式子活"(程式化的工作);再学三年并非是初学三年的重复,而是对于造物的创意,是修养的物化,是发挥自己的灵性和才智。我们的工艺美术大师,潜心于此,何止是苦练三年呢?古人说"技进乎道"。只有进入这样的境界,才能充分发挥他的想象,运用手的灵活,获得驾驭物的高度能力,甚至是"绝技"。《考工记》所说:"智者创物,巧者述之;守之世,谓之工。"只是说明设计和制作的关系,两者可以分开,也可以结合,但都是终生躬行,以致达到出神入化的地步。

众所周知,工艺美术的物品分作两类:一类是日常使用的实用品,围绕衣食住行的需要和方便,反映着世俗与风尚,由此树立起文明的标尺:另一类是装饰陈设的玩赏品,体现人文,启人智慧,充实和提高精神生活,即表现出"人的需要的丰富性"。两类工艺品相互交错,就像音乐的变奏,本是很自然的事。然而在长期的封建社会中,由于工艺品的

材料有多寡、贵贱之分,制作有粗细、精陋之别,因此便出现了三种炫耀:第一是炫耀地位。在等级森严的社会,连用品都有级别。皇帝用的东西,别人不能用;贵族和官员用的东西,平民不能用。诸如"御用"、"御览"、"命服"、"进盏"之类。第二是炫耀财富。同样是一个饭碗,平民用陶,官家用瓷,有钱人是"金扣"、"银扣",帝王是金玉。其他东西均是如此,所谓"价值连城"之类。第三是炫耀技巧。费工费时,手艺高超,鬼斧神工,无人所及。三种炫耀,前二种主要是所有者和使用者,第三种也包括制作者。有了这三种炫耀,不但工艺品的性质产生了异化,连人也会发生变化的。"玩物丧志"便是一句警语。

《尚书·周书·旅獒》说: "不役耳目,百度惟贞,玩人丧德,玩物丧志。" 这是为警告统治者而言的。认为统治者如果醉心于玩赏某些事物或迷恋于一些事情,就会丧失积极进取的志气。强调"不作无益害有益,不贵异物贱用物"。主张不玩犬马,不宝远物,不育珍禽奇兽。历史证明,这种告诫是明智的。但是,进入封建社会之后,为了避免封建帝王"玩物丧志",《礼记·月令》规定:百工"毋或作为淫巧,以荡上心"。因此,将精雕细刻的观赏性工艺品视为"奇技淫巧",而加以禁止。无数历史事实告诉我们,不但上心易"荡",也禁而不止。这种因噎废食的做法,并没有改变统治者的生活腐败和玩物丧志,以致误解了3000年。在人与物的关系上,是不是美物都会使人丧志呢?答案是否定的。关键在人,在人的修养、情操、理想和意志。所以说,精美的工艺品,不但不会使人丧志,反而会增强兴味,助长志气,激发人进取、向上。如果概括工艺美术珍赏品的优异,至少可以看出以下几点:

- 1. 它是"人的本质力量的显现"。不仅体现了人的创造精神,并且通过手的锻炼与灵活,将一般人做不到的达到了极致。因而表现了人在"改造世界"中所发挥出的巨大潜力。
- 2. 在人与物的关系中,不仅获得了驾驭物的能力,并且能动地改变物的常性,因而超越了人的"自身尺度",展现出"人的需要的丰富性"。
 - 3. 它将手艺的精湛技巧与艺术的丰富想象完美结合; 使技进乎于道, 使艺净化人生。
- 4. 由贵重的材料、精绝的技艺和高尚的人文精神所融汇铸造的工艺品,代表着民族的智慧和创造才能,被人们誉为"国宝"。在商品社会时代,当然有很高的经济价值,也就是创造了财富。

犹如满天星斗,各行各业都有领军人物,他们的星座最亮。盛世人才辈出,大师更为 光彩。为了记录他们的业绩,将他们的卓越成就得以传承,我们编了这套《中国工艺美术 大师》系列丛书,一人一册,分别介绍大师的生平、著述、言论、作品和技艺,以及有关的评 论等,展示大师的风范。我们希望,这套丛书不但为中华民族的复兴和文化积淀增添内 容,也希望能够启迪后来者,使中国的工艺美术大师不断涌现、代有所传。是为序。

The Demean or of the Masters—The Total Foreword of The "Masters of Chinese Arts and Crafts" Series Zhang Daoyi

The Chinese tradition of respect for teachers has been known all along just as "where there is the truth there is the teacher"said teachers who play the role of the fine examples and models are not only the carriers of the truth but also the inheritors of it. At the same time the masters who stand on the peak of culture are in glory of long time and have created the human civilization are defined as the outstanding academics or artists. Masters from one generation to another with their tremendous achievements build our nation's cultural edifice.

Usually referring to the Masters whether in the academia or the art circle is mostly that people respectfully call them. Presently in our country there is only one title of the Masters the "Arts and Crafts Masters" that were elected with the standards established by the country which is a kind of honor and mission making the pride of the nation on their shoulders just like the hard work in Olympic arena where is not easy to get the laurels and the gold medals.

The Arts and Crafts in our country has not only the long history but numerous varieties and excellent tradition as well. The sophisticated and wise crafts flourished with the development of farming culture. As early as more than 2500 years ago "The Artificers Record" (Zhou Li Kao Gong Ji) pointed out "By conforming to the order of the nature adapting to the climates in different districts choosing the superior material and adopting the delicate process the beautiful objects can be made" which clearly meant the thought of human-centered following the law of nature on the one hand and exerting the property of material and technology on the other. Turning material resources to good account or making the best use of everything is always the actively enterprising attitude in the creation. The historical legacies of Arts and Crafts such as the heavy bronze stuff the warm and smooth jades the crystal porcelain gold and silver objects the clean lacquerware the gorgeous silk the fine embroidery and so on are all showed amazing wisdom. So it is hard to imagine the ability that gives the clay a solid state under high temperature as Phoenix Nirvana borning of fire which can turn out to be the porcelain that sounds like the Chinese Chime Stone and looks like a mirror; that makes the sap into objects when it has been solid after flowing from the lacquer trees; that carves the ivory ball into

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the dozens of layers every layer can rotate freely and has all patterns at different levels; that turns the parts of bamboo over into the "spring reverse motion" that so gentle just like baby's skinweaves strings of bamboo to form the fan as elegant as brocade; that embroiders the Block Screen as the double-sided embroidery; that uses the hands to knead the clay figurines showed the spirit. Everything looks like a kind of God-made each piece is magical which is considered as the "treasure handed down" or "national treasure" by people and as the "manifestation of the essence of man power" by the philosophers. I do not want to describe people by using the word "Superman" however we should admit that anytime in the sprots ground the winner of the various games say the highest jumping one is just the NO.1 and he would be as our "Arts and Crafts Masters".

In past when apprentice carpenters studied with a teacher there was a formula cried out "beginner for three years is able to travel the world; and then for another three years is unable to move" which means the first three years is nothing but the time for ability that let some of the craftsmen do "Shi Zi Huo" (the stylized works) just to make a living and the further three years is not the simple time for a novice to repeat but for the idea of creation and is the reification of self-cultivation and makes people to bring their spirituality and intelligence into play. Actually our Arts and Crafts masters with great concentration have great efforts far more than three years hard training. The ancients said "techniques reach a certain realm would act in cooperation with the spiritual world". Only entering this realm can people give full play to their imagination use manual dexterity obtain the high degree of ability of controlling or even get the "stunt". Although "The Artificers Record" said "creating objects belongs to wise man highlighting the truth belongs to clever man however inheriting these for generations only belongs to the craftsman" it simply makes the statement of the relationship between design and production which can not only be separated but also be combined and both of them are concerned with life-long practice in order to achieve a superb point.

As we all know the Arts and Crafts can be divided into two categories one is the bread-and-