

Paper Cutting 学的学生花,大千世界」





Paper Cutting

茅翊◎编著



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在普普通通的一张纸上,靠一把刻刀或剪刀,就能镂空剪刻成各种奇巧的、丰富多彩的图案和花样,这就是在中国十分流行的民间艺术——剪纸。

中国剪纸源远流长,是千百年 来人民群众共同创造和培育起来的



By a graver or a pair of scissors, a piece of ordinary paper can turn to an artifact with various and colorful patterns and designs. This is a very popular folk art in China called paper cutting.

The history of paper cutting can date back to thousands of years ago. It is one of the ancient folk arts created and nurtured by Chinese people, and has become a significant part of Chinese folk culture. Although it is not exclusive to China, like the custom of "cutting mascot" in Japan, the silhouette performances in the street of Britain and Germany, even the Danish famous writer, Hans Andersen, also left many paper cutting works. However, because of its distinguished national style, pristine local flavor and profound connotation, Chinese paper cutting as

古老的民间美术之一,其与中国 的民俗文化融为一体。虽然,剪纸 并非中国独有,如在日本有"剪福 神"的习俗,在英国、德国的街头 常有剪影的艺人献艺,丹麦的著名 作家安徒生也曾经创作过许多剪纸 作品……但是,中国的剪纸却是一 枝独秀的,因为它有着浓郁的民族 风格、淳朴的乡土气息和深刻的内 涵,是中国民俗文化的形象载体。

本书通过剪纸的溯源、民间剪纸的艺术形式、剪纸与民间习俗的 关系,以及剪纸在实用领域的一些应用,向读者全方位介绍中国的剪纸。希望读者能够通过本书,对中国的民间艺术及民俗文化有一个初步的了解。

an image carrier of Chinese folk art outshines others throughout the world.

By presenting its origin, artistic forms, relationship with folk customs and its applied usages in many areas, this book introduces Chinese paper cutting from several perspectives to give the readers a preliminary knowledge of Chinese folk arts and customs.





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风筝

好风凭借力,送我上青云

灯彩 花灯如昼, 溢彩流光

笑尔胸中无一物,本来朽木制为身

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民间戏曲 好戏连台, 乡土有味

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剪纸的来历 The Origin of Paper Cutting

中国的剪纸艺术与其他民间艺术一样,很难在浩繁的古籍之中找到与其起源与发展相关的详尽而系统的介绍,仅能从古代一些记述当时民间风俗、反映社会生活的札记或笔谈中找到只言片语的记载。 Like other folk arts, the thorough and systematic transcripts about the origin and development of Chinese paper cutting are really rare. Just a few words of records can be found in some reading notes about ancient folk custom and social life.



> 镂金作胜 剪彩为人

剪纸,顾名思义,就是要用纸剪制出来。那么,在纸还没有被发明出来前,有没有与剪纸类似的艺术形式出现呢?

1955年,在河南省郑州市出土了一件公元前16至公元前11世纪商代的金质薄片,原来可能是嵌在什么器物上的。薄片上镂有夔凤纹,这既是中



> Carving Gold Foil as Sheng; Cutting Colorful Silk as Human Figures

Paper cutting, just as its name implies, is made of paper. In that way, were there any similar artistic forms before the paper invented?

In 1955, a gold foil of Shang Dynasty, between 16th and 11th century Before Christ, was unearthed in Zhengzhou of Henan Province, which might had been embedded in some vessels. The foil was hollowed out with Kui-phoenix (Kui, one-legged monster in ancient fable) pattern. It is not only the evidence that people once made gold into artifact in ancient China but also the origin of paper cutting.

 对凤纹金饰片的图案(魏晋南北朝时期)
 Pattern of Gold Tracing Double-Phoenix Ornament Piece (Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties, 220-581) 国古代就把黄金制作成工艺品的例证,也是剪纸艺术的源头。

河南省的辉县市也出土过一件 战国的银箱饰片,饰片成花弧形, 从工艺上看,已具有和后来剪纸相 同的制作方法和艺术特点。 An ornament piece of a silver case was excavated in Huixian City of Henan Province, which is in arc shape and technically possesses the same makingmethod and artistic style as the later paper cutting.



晋国鞋

相传2500多年前的春秋时期,诸侯争霸,晋国称雄,并吞诸国。晋献公为了炫耀自己兼并诸国的丰功伟绩,在他大婚之际,特命晋国的能工巧匠用金箔剪成十种果子的纹样,这代表了向晋国纳贡的十个诸侯国。他让皇后姜氏将这些金箔制的果子纹样用丝线缀在婚礼穿的鞋上。穿上这双鞋,皇后显得光彩夺目、雍容华贵。后来,绣有果子纹样的绣花鞋成为民间老百姓嫁女的必备之物。女子出嫁时,都在红绣鞋上用金色的丝线绣上十种果子纹样,俗称"十果鞋""金果鞋",又由于是从

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剪纸的来历

The Jin State Shoes

It is said that 2,500 years ago, in the Spring and Autumn Period (770 B.C.-476 B.C.), the princes vied for supremacy, the Jin State ruled the roost and annexed others. The king, Jin Xiangong, in order to flaunt his great achievement, ordered nationwide skillful craftsmen to make him a tenfruit pattern of gold foil, representing all the ten tributaries right before his wedding. He let the queen Jiangshi sew the gold foil pattern to her wedding shoes with silk thread. With the shoes on, the queen appeared extremely glittery and elegant. Afterwards, the fruit pattern embroidered shoes became one of the necessities when people marrying their daughters. They embroidered ten-fruit pattern on red shoes with golden silk thread, also called "ten-fruit shoes" "golden fruits shoes" and "Jin State shoes" as it was passed down from the palace of Jin State. The ten-fruit pattern includes pomegranate, peach, fingered citron, Chinese date, longan, persimmon, grape, ginkgo, litchi, muskmelon, etc. It varies according to the variety of the areas. Among the people, the pomegranate represents having many offspring; the fingered citron represents good fortune and longevity by its pronunciation; the persimmon means everything coming off satisfactorily; the grape represents tight connection; the Chinese date and longan represents having a son as soon as possible; the ginkgo represents growing old together.



清代绣花鞋样 Embroidered Shoes Patterns of Qing Dynasty (1644-1911)

004

aper Cutting









• 绣花鞋样

纹样由蝈蝈、萝卜和花草组成。

Embroidered Shoes Pattern

The pattern includes grasshopper, radish and flowers.



• 绣花鞋样"鸿雁传书" (清)

大雁每年从北方飞往南方,长途跋涉。人们希望大雁能作为信使,为自己在远方的亲人传递书信。 Embroidered Shoes Pattern of "A Letter From Afar" (Qing Dynasty, 1644-1911)

Every year, the wild goose migrates southwards, flying thousands of miles to hibernate. People hope the goose can become messengers to deliver letters to their families.

在汉代,有一种用来装饰漆器或铜镜的"金银平脱"手工艺,就是将金箔、银箔刻成镂空的花纹,贴在器物素胎的表面上,经髹漆数重后再进行打磨,金银箔的花纹便平行地嵌于漆层中,此法称之为"平脱"。这种经剪刻镂空的装饰工艺,不仅使器物显得精美华贵,而且纹饰多样,常见纹饰有人物、飞鸟、走兽和花卉植物等等。

In the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.), the handicraft of "gold-silver Ping Tuo" appeared to decorate the lacquerware or the bronze mirror, which is carving the gold foil and silver foil into hollowed out patterns, and sticking them to the surface of vessels' plain body, through painting and polishing, the gold and silver patterns finally inlaying into the paintcoat. This decoration craft makes the ware more exquisite and luxury, with complicated patterns including figures, birds, beasts and flowers, etc.



。埴嵌漆器

填嵌类的漆器范围比较广,凡在漆面上刻花纹,然后用漆或金、银、螺钿等物填嵌进去,或用稠漆在漆面做高低不平的地子,然后用漆填入,再磨平的,都归入这一门类。

Filling-In Lacquerware

The filling-in lacquerware has a wide extent, which covers all the wares with their paintcoat carved out patterns and then inlaid with gold, silver and mother-of-pearl, or covered with thick paint to make the ground rugged and then inlaid with paint and get burnished.



 银平脱器的花纹图案(五代十国)
 Patterns of Silver Ping Tuo (Five Dynasties and Ten States, 907-960)





。金漆器

工匠们在器物上先涂糙漆,叫作"打金脚",然后在漆干湿度适当时,再在其上满贴 金箔,罩透明漆,使器物光彩夺目,富丽堂皇。

Gold Lacquerware

The craftsmen apply the rough paint on the ware, called "hitting the gold base", and then stick the gold foil to it when the paint is in proper humidity, finally cover the ware with a layer of plain paint to make it glossy and gorgeous.



。戗金盒

戗金工艺也和平脱工艺一样,是在器物的朱色或黑色漆地上,用针尖或刀锋镂划出纤 细花纹, 然后将金箔或银箔粘上去, 成为金色或银色的花纹。

Inlaying Gold Box

The craft of inlaying gold is the same as the Ping Tuo, first, carving out slender patterns on the ware's red or black paintcoat, then sticking gold foil or silver foil to it to highlight the design.