

# 中國龍燈藝術之鄉

THE HOMETOWN OF CHINESE DRAGON LANTERN ART

# 桐梁

TONG LIANG





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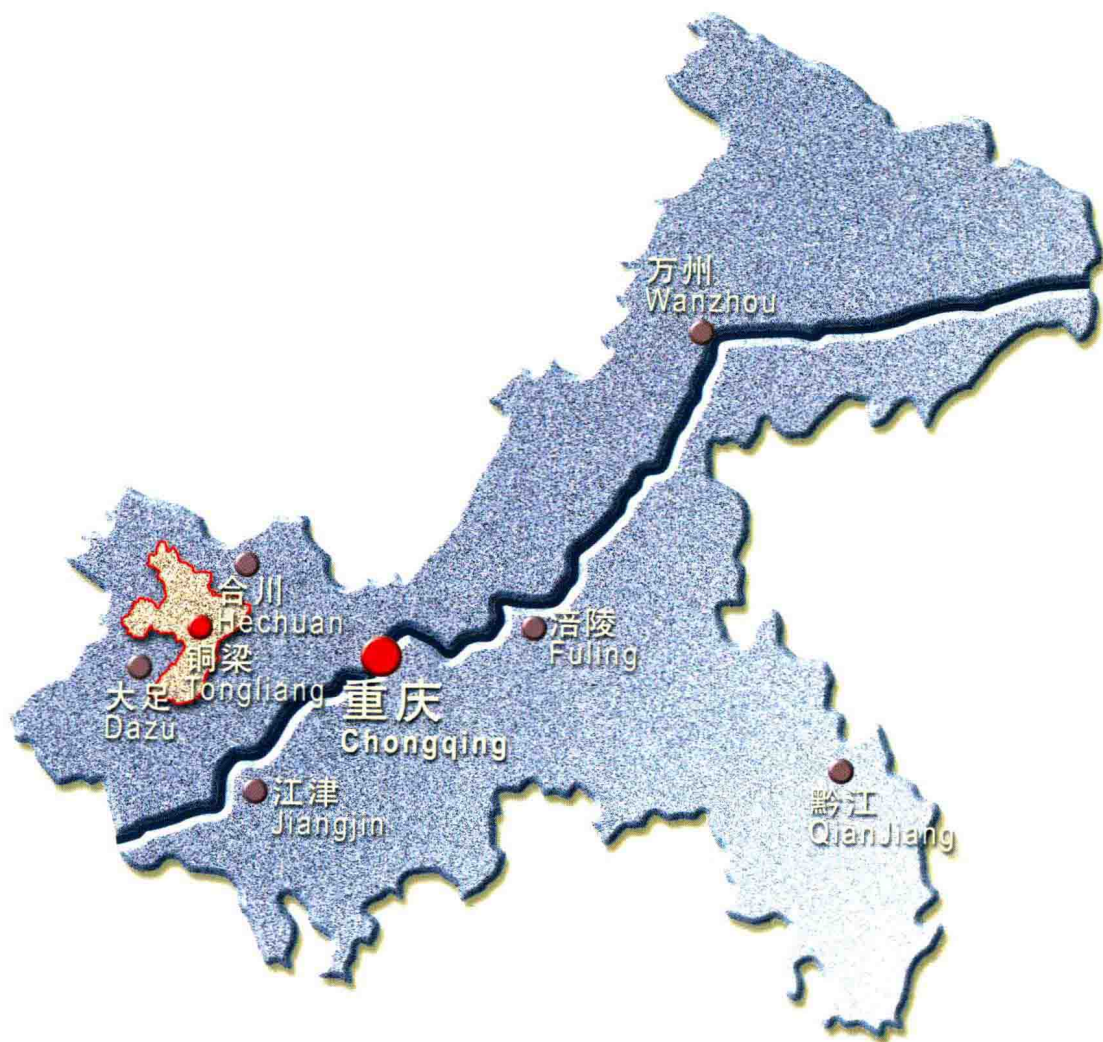
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## 县情概述

Brief Introductions to Tongliang

铜梁位于重庆市西北部、四川盆地东南部，距重庆市区 81 公里。全县幅员面积 1334 平方公里，总人口 81 万。

铜梁历史悠久、文化灿烂、地灵人杰、物产富庶。唐长安四年（公元 704 年）始建铜梁县。境内出土的旧石器时代的石器及动植物化石记载了长江上游人类活动的史实，被中科院命名为“铜梁文化”。铜梁纸扎彩龙技艺精湛，龙舞气势磅礴，被文化部命名为“中国民间艺术（龙灯）之乡”。铜梁龙先后晋京参加过建国 35 周年、50 周年庆典。“铜梁文化”源远流长，“铜梁龙”享誉中外，“少云英雄”流芳百世，被誉为铜梁“三绝”。县境内有重庆四大名泉中海拔最高的西温泉以及重庆“小十景”巴岳山。

铜梁矿藏、水能、建材资源丰富，特别是稀有金属锶矿（天青石）贮量在 500 万吨以上，是全国最大的露天成型矿。

改革开放以来，县委县政府团结和带领全县人民，牢牢把握“解放思想，抓住机遇，加快发展，富民兴县”的工作方针，始终坚持“农业稳县，工业强县，三产富县，开放活县，科教兴县”的发展战略，坚定不移地实施“坚持一个先导（解放思想），突出三个重点（特色农业、支柱工业、基础设施建设），实施五大工程（‘三高’人才、‘二高一优’、‘四梁八柱’、外向带动、素质提高工程）”的工作思路，以经济建设为中心，以改革开放统揽全局，正确处理改革、发展、稳定的关系，全县经济持续快速健康发展。

1999 年，全县 GDP 实现 36 亿元，工业总产值 22 亿元，财政收入 1.82 亿元。社会消费品零售总额达 9.6 亿元。





Tongliang county is located in the northwest of Chongqing and southeast of Sichuan Basin. It is 81 kilometers away from the downtown of Chongqing. It covers an area of 1,334 square kilometers and has a total population of 810 thousand.

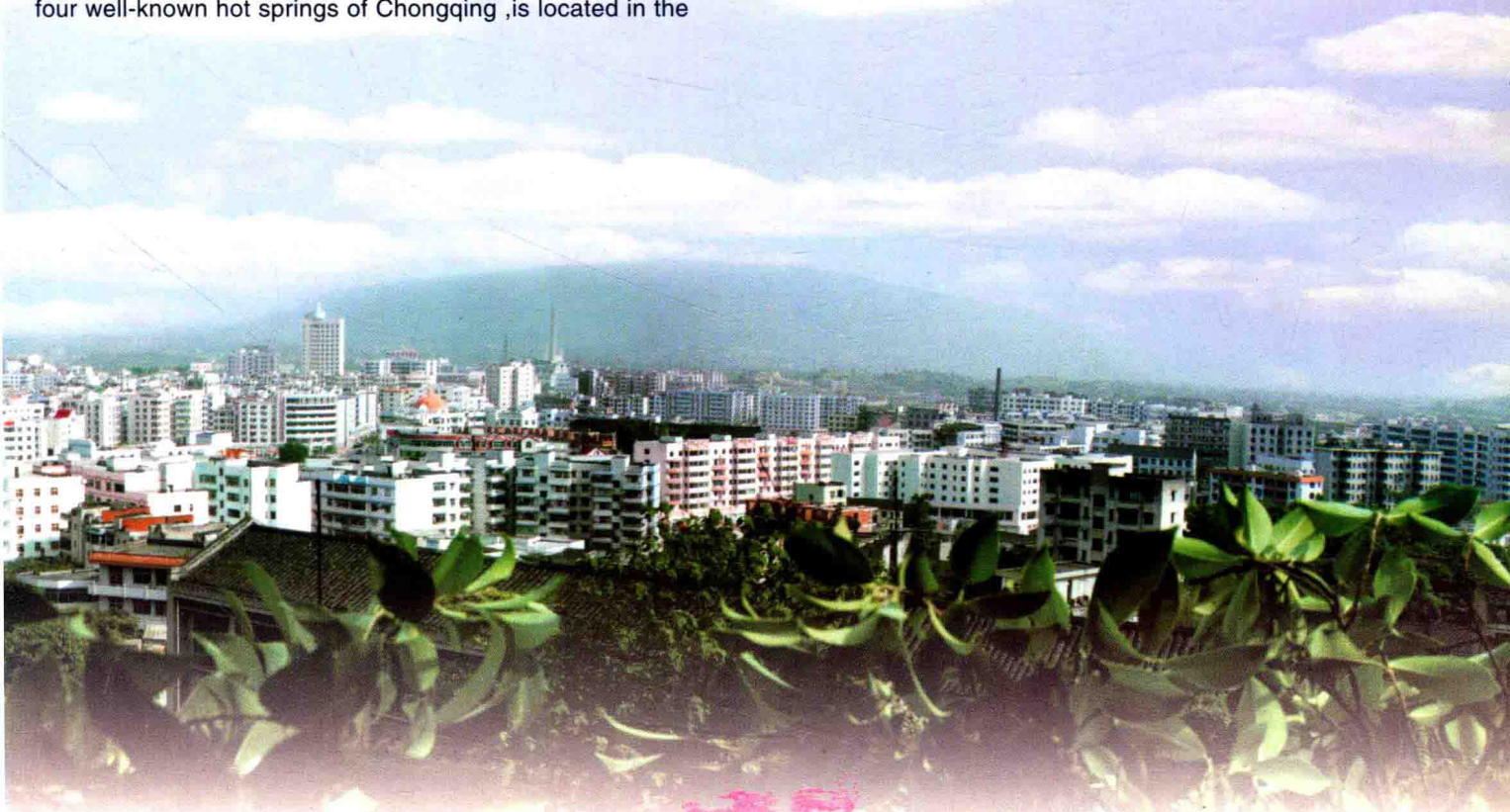
Tongliang is a remarkable place with a long history, brilliant civilization, outstanding people and abundant resources. Tongliang county was first established in A.D.704 (the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Changan Period in Tang Dynasty). The fossils of Paleolithic stoneware and propagation unearthed in Tongliang reflect the history of human activities along the upper reaches of Yangtze River Valley. And it was named as "Tongliang Civilization" by the Chinese Academy of Sciences. In the meanwhile, Tongliang was also named as "The hometown of Chinese folk dragon lantern art" by the Cultural Ministry of China for its exquisite handicrafts of paper dragons and magnificent dragon dance. Tongliang Dragon Troupes were successively invited to Beijing to do dragon dance on the 35<sup>th</sup> and 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration of National Day. Therefore, the centuries-old "Tongliang Civilization", world-famous "Tongliang dragon dance", and heroic "Qiu Shaoyun" are reputed as "Three Wonders of Tongliang". Chongqing West Hot spring, which is the highest above sea level among the four well-known hot springs of Chongqing, is located in the

county. Mount Bayue in the county is one of the "10 small scenic spots" of Chongqing.

Tongliang has abundant reserves of mineral, hydro power and construction material resources. With a reserve of 5,000,000 tons of strontium, it has the largest open-pit mine throughout the country.

Led by the county Party Committee and county government, Tongliang has worked out the guiding principles of "Emancipating the mind, seizing the opportunity, accelerating the development and vitalizing the economy" since the opening and reforms. It persistently sticks to the strategic policy of "Stabilizing by agriculture, strengthening by industry, flourishing by the tertiary industry, vitalizing by opening and promoting by science and technology" and steadfastly carries out the work line of "Adhering to one guiding principle, focusing on three points and implementing five key projects". Tongliang people firmly comply with these guiding principles and have achieved a steady, rapid and healthy development of Tongliang's economy.

In 1999, The GDP of the whole county rose up to 3.6 billion yuan as well as the total output value of industry to 2.2 billion yuan, finance income to 182 million yuan and total amount of retail consumption goods to 960 million yuan.







## 铜梁龙舞

Tongliang Dragon Dance

铜梁龙舞源远流长，在明代就颇具规模，民间已流传“大足朝菩萨，铜梁看龙灯”的习语，进而有了“登泰山小天下，出铜梁不看灯”之说。

1984年，铜梁龙带着表现“龙的根在中华民族，在大陆”这一主题的特殊使命，进京参加了35周年国庆庆典。象征九州中华、各长50米的九条铜梁巨龙从天安门前呼啸而过，气势非凡。中央人民广播电台赞道：“这是铜梁人民奇特想象力和高超技术的杰作”。铜梁龙由此被人们赞誉为“中华龙”、“中国铜梁龙”，为海内外所瞩目。

以后十多年，铜梁龙在社会各界关注下有了长足发展。在制作上集狮头、鹿角、虾

眼、龟颈、蛇身、鱼鳞、鹰爪和金鱼尾于一身的“铜梁龙”已定型；在表演上以民间传统套路和舞台表演艺术相结合使龙舞表演艺术日臻完美。以铜梁龙舞为基础而制定出竞赛规则的舞龙竞技已成为我国新增的体育比赛项目。

铜梁龙享誉国内的同时，还跨出国门，交流文化、传播友谊、为祖国赢得荣誉。

1999年，“铜梁龙”再次领命赴京参加50周年国庆庆典，九条大蟠龙在天安门广场翻腾飞舞，受到党和国家领导人的高度赞扬，“中国铜梁龙”再次蜚声海内外。



铜梁龙参加35周年国庆庆典

Tongliang Dragon Dance performed on the 35<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration of National Day



With a long history, Tongling Dragon dance became famous in Ming Dynasty. There used to be an old folk saying of "Watching dragon lanterns in Tongliang while worshipping Buddha in Dazu". And nowadays, people usually say, "Standing on the top of Mount Tai, you'll feel the world small; being out of Tongliang, you won't feel like watching Dragon lanterns any more".

With a special mission to reflect a theme of "Dragons rooted in China", Tongliang Dragon Dance Delegation went to Beijing and contributed its wonderful performance to the 35<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration of National Day in 1984. With great momentum, nine 50-meter-long Tongliang Dragons which symbolize Chinese Nation roared past Tiananmen Square. An announcer from the Central Broadcasting Station of China said with a high praise that it was a masterwork of Tongliang people with peculiar imagination and superior technique. Therefore, Tongliang Dragons are appraised as "Chinese Dragons" or "China Tongliang Dragons" and began to enjoy high reputations at home and abroad.

Supported by all social circles, Tongliang dragon handicrafts have been improved a lot in the following ten years. An

lion head, two deer horns, two prawn eyes, a tortoise neck, a snake body, some fish scales, eagle paws and a goldfish tail have already been shaped into a pattern of Tongliang dragon. Combining the traditional folk performance series with modern stage performance skills, the performance skills of Tongliang dragon dance are becoming better and approaching perfection day by day. Furthermore, doing dragon dance has become a sports competition item newly expanded in China. And the Competition regulations were also worked out according to Tongliang dragon dance.

Tongliang dragon dance not only enjoys high reputation at home but also does honor to our country at abroad in cultural exchange and friendship dissemination.

In 1999, Tongliang Dragon Troupes were invited again to do dragon dance on the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration of National Day. Watching nine wriggling giant dragons rising and flying in Tiananmen Square, leaders of our Party and State gave a high appraisal to Tongliang dragon dance.



民族、龙的根在中华  
在大陆  
邓小平



# 铜梁龙舞

Tongliang Dragon Dance



铜梁龙昂首迈入 21 世纪  
Tongliang dragons are striding forward towards 21st century.



在北京劳动人民文化宫作精彩表演  
A magnificent performance in Beijing Cultural Palace of Working People

铜梁龙参加 50 周年国庆庆典  
Tongliang Dragon Dance performed on the 50<sup>th</sup>  
Anniversary Celebration of National Day



铜梁龙  
陈俊生题





在八达岭登城口表演  
Performance at the entrance to The Great Wall in Badaling



漫游长城  
Roaming over The Great Wall







## 铜梁龙舞

Tongliang Dragon Dance

登泰山小天下  
出銅梁不看燈



在 50 周年国庆庆典中，首次亮相的铜梁凤被人们交口赞誉为“华夏第一凤”。

The maiden performance of Tongliang Phoenix called "Huaxia's First Phoenix" on the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration of National Day





横空出世，八面威风的大端龙  
A majestic-looking giant wriggling dragon



勇敢的火龙  
A brave and fierce firing dragon



朴实的稻草龙  
An earthy rice straw dragon



古老的竹龙  
An old bamboo dragon



柔美的荷花龙  
A mellow lotus dragon





## 铜梁龙舞

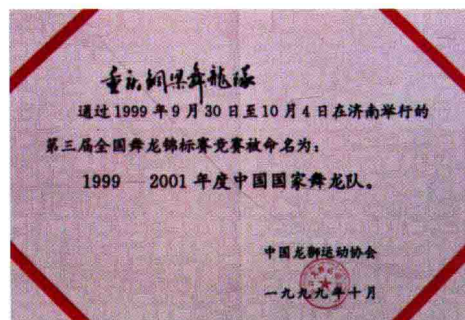
Tongliang Dragon Dance

十多年来，铜梁龙参加了由中国举办的三次国际大赛和四次全国大赛，力挫群雄，名声大振。并荣获：1988年北京国际旅游年舞龙大赛金杯奖；1991年中国沈阳国际秧歌节全国民间舞蹈大赛优胜奖；1994年福州全国龙舞邀请赛冠军；1995年北京全国龙舞大赛冠军；1995年广州增城国际龙狮舞大赛第一名；1999年温州苍南全国龙舞大奖赛冠军；1999年10月济南全国舞龙锦标赛冠军，同时获“国家舞龙队”冠名权。

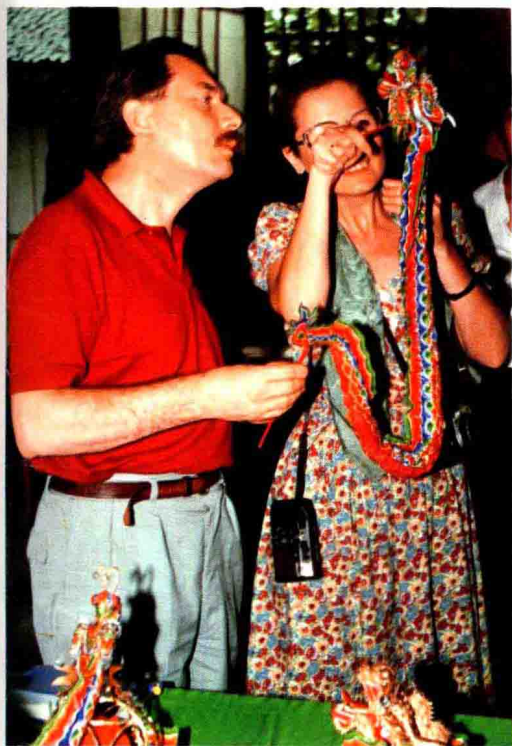
In the past ten years, Tongliang dragon dance troupes have participated in 3 international competitions as well as 4 All-China competitions and achieved great fame at home and abroad. They've had the honor to get: Gold cup in Beijing International Tour Year Dragon Dance Competition, 1988; Superior award in National Folk Dances Competition organized by Shenyang International Yangko Festival, 1991; Champion in Fuzhou National Dragon Dance Invitational Tournament, 1994; Champion in Beijing National Dragon Dance Competition, 1995; Champion in International Dragon Lion Dance Competition organized by Zengcheng, Guangdong, 1995; Champion in National Dragon Dance Competition, organized by Changnan, Wenzhou, 1999; Champion in Jinan National Dragon Dance Championship, October, 1999 as well as the authorization to be named as "National Dragon Dance Troupe".



铜梁龙获得的部分奖杯  
Cups and certificates awarded in Dragon Dance Competitions

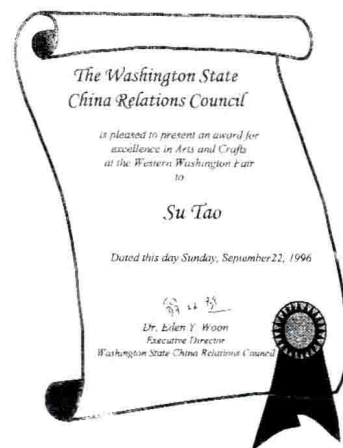






法中友协全国执行局委员兼艺术事务代表皮埃尔·吉莱姆及夫人纳蒂娜·吉莱姆到铜梁了解扎龙工艺，并带铜梁龙工艺品回国参加世界民间艺术展。

Jean.Pierre Guilhem , a member of National Executive Bureau of France-China Friendship Association as well as the chairman of the artistic committee came to Tongliang with his wife to learn the dragon-making craft and took home some handicrafts of Tongliang dragons for the World Folk Arts Exhibition.



PCYALLVP 博览会执行主席翁从登先生颁授给苏涛先生的荣誉证书

A certificate of honor to Su Tao awarded by Eden y.Woon , the executive chairman of PCYZLLVP Exposition

1996 年 9 月，美国一年一度的 PCYALLVP 博览会在华盛顿举行。在博览会上，中国铜梁龙及龙灯系列工艺品赢得了美国人民的青睐。时任华盛顿州州长的洛家辉还收藏了铜梁青年画师苏涛和杨建国先生的美术作品。

In 1996,the PCYALLVP fair was annually held in Washington. China Tongliang Dragon Dance and the serial handicrafts of dragon lanterns greatly attracted American People. Luo Jiahui, governor of Washington State,made a collection of the artistic works by two young artists, Shu Tao and Yang Jianguo.



铜梁代表团与华盛顿州政府要在博览会铜梁展厅合影  
A group photo of Tongliang delegates with officials of Washington state government in Tongliang Exhibition Hall of the PCYALLVP Exposition



代表团成员在华盛顿国会大厦前合影  
A group photo of Tongliang delegates in front of the Capitol



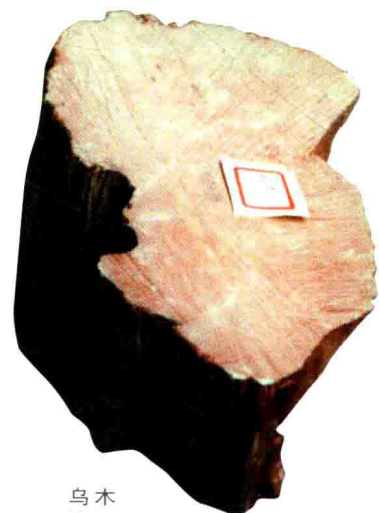


## 铜梁文化

Tongliang Civilization

1976年，铜梁在兴建第一处饮用水源西郭水库时，发掘出一批旧石器时代的石器及动植物化石，总量达1.2万余件。经中国科学院鉴定，它们代表了一种新的区域性文化，对研究中国历史特别是长江流域人类活动有重要的作用。1981年12月，中国科学院把这一旧石器文化命名为“铜梁文化”。

In 1976 ,about 12 thousand pieces of Paleolithic stone-ware and propagation fossils were unearthed in Tongliang when Xiguo Reservoir ,the first drinking waterhead was being built. Determined by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, they represent a new kind of regional civilization and play an important part in the research of the human activities along the Yangtze River Valley. In December,1981, the Chinese Academy of Sciences named this kind of Paleolithic civilization as "Tongliang Civilization".



乌木  
Ebony



印度象牙化石  
Indian ivory fossils





砍砸器、刮削器、尖状器及石核  
Choppers, scrapers, awl-shaped sharpeners and stone nucleus

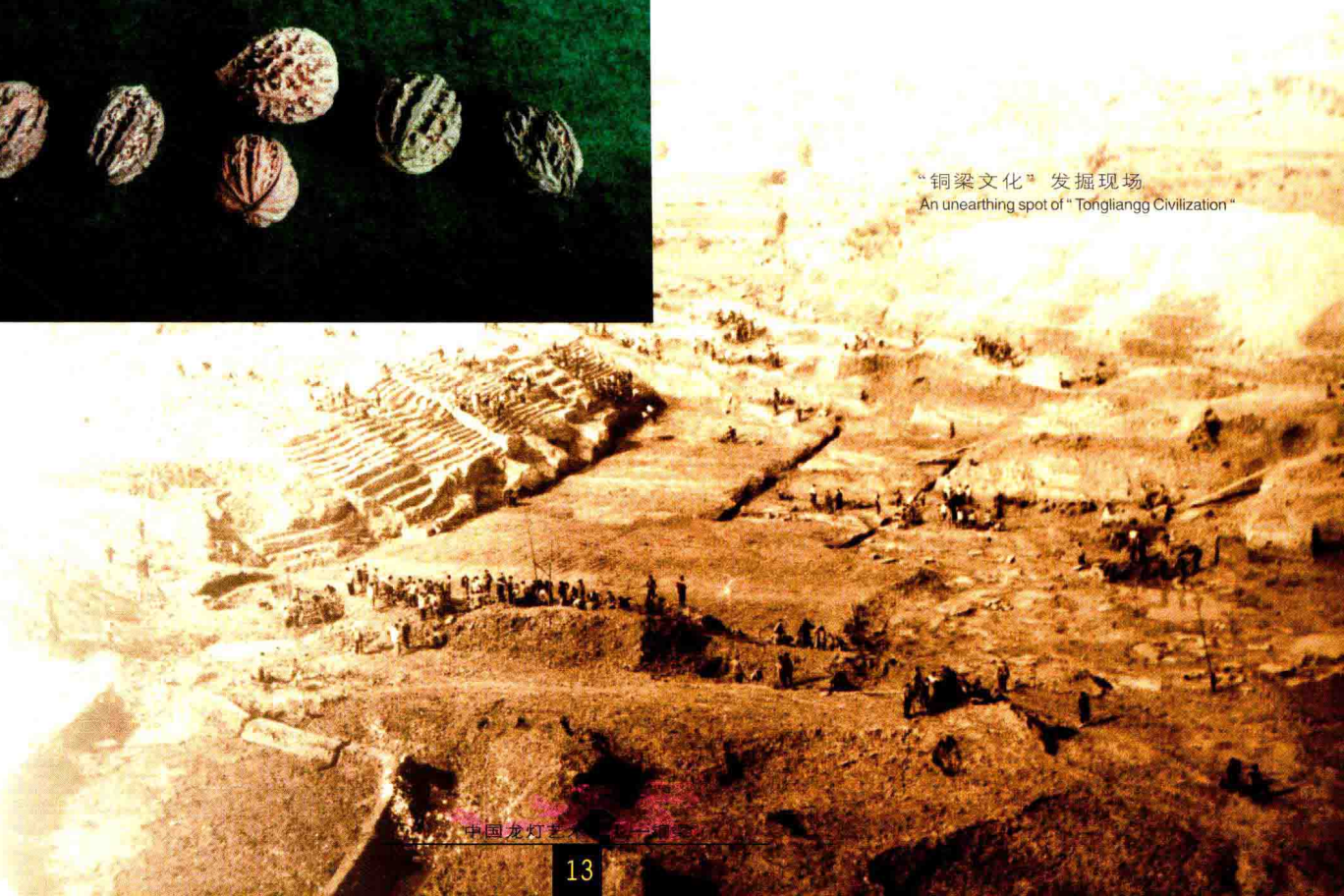


剑齿象牙、鹿角、巨獏及犀牛骨等化石  
Fossils of sword teeth ivory, buckhorn, giant tapir and rhinoceros bones



野核桃  
Wild walnuts

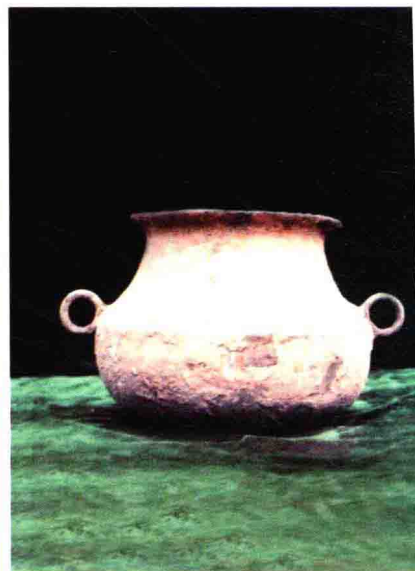
“铜梁文化”发掘现场  
An unearthing spot of "Tongliangg Civilization"







商代青铜方鼎  
A Shang-Dynasty bronze quadripod



汉铜罍  
A Han-Dynasty copper kettle







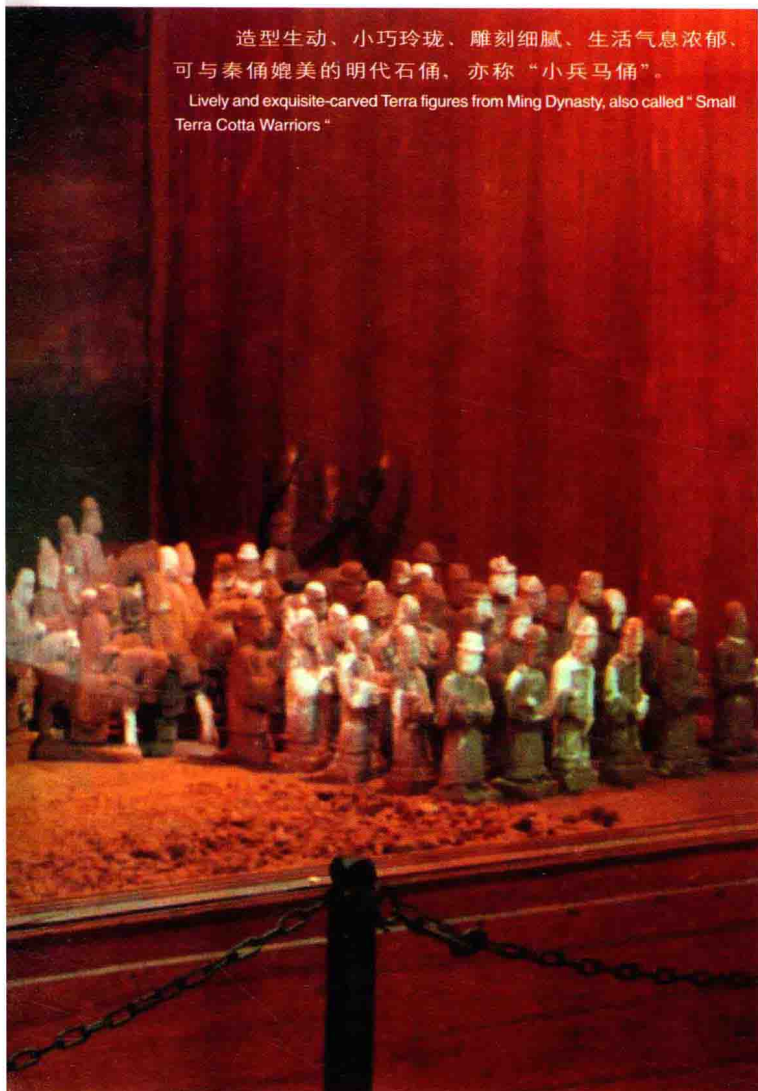
铜巴矛  
opper spear from the Warring States



宋代熏炉  
A Song-Dynasty fume stove



遍布人体针灸穴位的燃灯佛  
A lightening Buddha with lights burning in the  
acupunctural points through the whole body



造型生动、小巧玲珑、雕刻细腻、生活气息浓郁、  
可与秦俑媲美的明代石俑，亦称“小兵马俑”。  
Lively and exquisite-carved Terra figures from Ming Dynasty, also called "Small  
Terra Cotta Warriors"



精美的宋代雕刻  
Fine Song-Dynasty sculpture