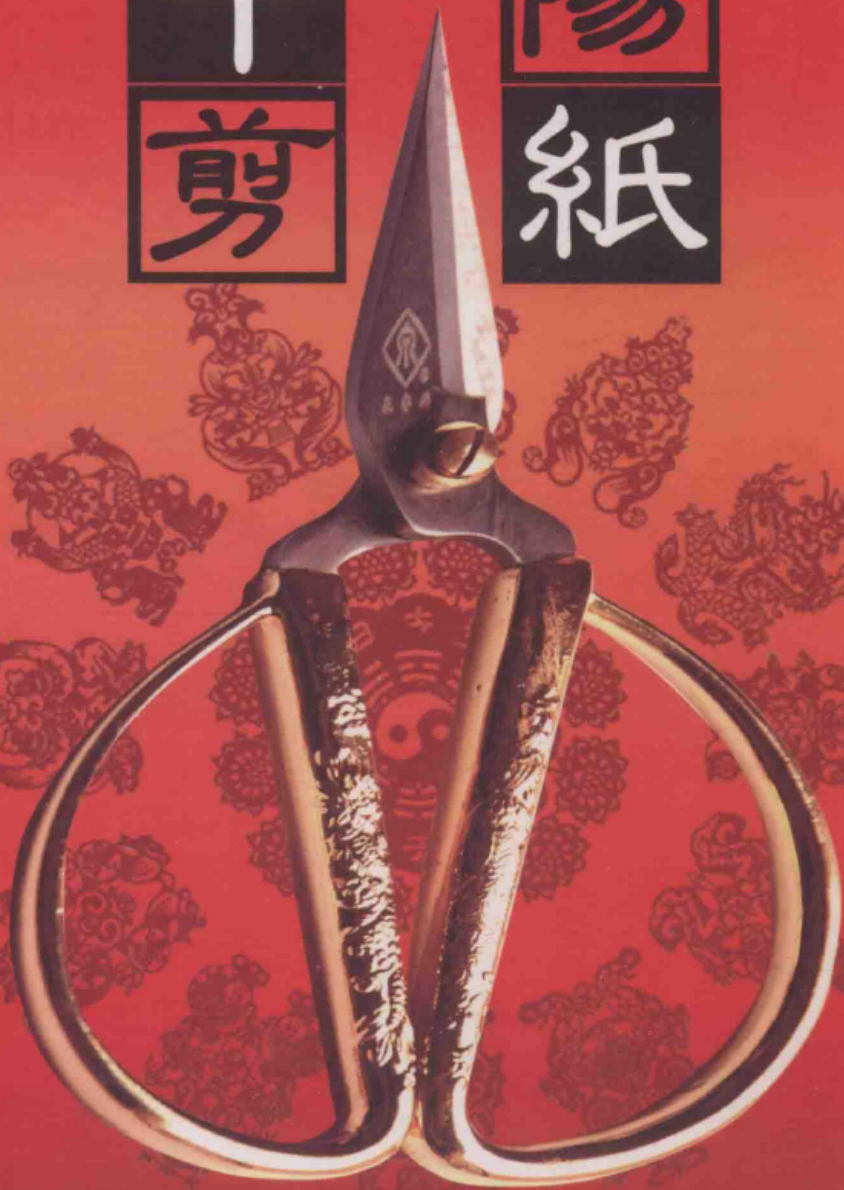


首批國家級非物質文化遺產保護項目



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武一生剪紙作品

國家級饋贈禮品

GuoJiJiKuiZengLiPin

中國·山西·中陽

美術全集工藝篇剪紙卷三十幅。入典《中國民間名人辭典》與《跨世紀中國藝術家辭典》。現為中國民俗協會會員、中國民研山西理事、中國民間剪紙協會理事（第四屆副秘書長）、東西方（紐約）藝術家協會剪紙委員會常務理事、鄉土文化研究會會員、山西剪紙副會長、山西老年書畫會會員。退休後，仍從事當地老年大學剪紙班、文化館剪紙班培養傳承與教學輔導。并把《中陽剪紙》傳承研究和保護傳承人事業當作延續生命的精神支柱。爭取把《中陽剪紙》這一“非物質文化遺產”的保護、傳承、發展、開發做的更好一點。留下方寸草地續根民間于世。



## Brief Introduction to Wu Yisheng

Wu Yisheng—the scholar of “Xugen thatched hut”, styled himself Lou Guyue. He was born in 1935, and entered the cultural community in 1956, when he was the tutor of mass culture in the culture center. He began to carry out a series of work in 1979 on the exploration, sorting-out, and collection of folk paper-cut and culture, and the training of young people and the protection of inheritors. He collected and edited series of books “Zhongyang Paper-cut” and “Variety show among folk culture” and started his personal paper-cut collection room——“Xugen thatched hut”. In addition, he collected over 5,000 thousand pieces of paper-cut art work from all over the country, especially the local, and foreign countries, and took folk paper-cut such as Zhaoshan kids, conglomerate flowers, 12 symbolic animals and gourd flowers as the major part of his inheriting and creation. “The busy spring” won him the silver prize of consummate skill exposition organized by the Ministry of Culture. “Twelve symbolic animals” were selected by the Ministry of Culture to be made into video disks for international cultural exchange. “The dragon’s hometown” won him the prize of life-long achievement and the prize of outstanding contribution in organization in the international

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《續根草屋》居士武一生，字鏤古樂。1935年生，1956年入文化圈，任文化館群眾文化輔導員。

1979年開始從事民間剪紙和民俗文化的發掘、整理、收藏、培養新秀和保護傳承人系列工作。整理編

輯《中陽剪紙》和《俗林綠藝》系列叢書。辦起了以剪紙為主的個人剪紙收藏室——《續根草屋》。

收藏國內外和當地剪紙五千多幅。并以棗山娃娃、團花、生肖、葫蘆花等民俗剪紙為傳承與主創重點。

品《春忙圖》獲文化部一絕大展覽獎；《十二生肖棗山花》被文化入選光盤，國外交流；《龍的故

獲（大同、廣靈）國際剪紙終身成就獎；和組織工作

入出貢獻獎。主編剪紙收入中國

paper-cut exposition (Datong, Guangling). Thirty pieces of paper-cut works edited by him were selected into the paper-cut volume, craft chapter, of the complete works of Chinese fine art. He was also chosen to be compiled into "the dictionary of famous folk people of China" and "the dictionary of cross-century artists of China". Now he is the member of the folk association of China, the member of the executive council of China's folk culture association in Shanxi, the member of the executive council of China's folk paper-cut (the deputy secretary of the fourth session), the standing member of the executive council of paper-cut commission of the eastern and western (New York) artists association, a member of local culture research association, the vice director of Shanxi paper-cut association, and the member of Shanxi senior calligraphy and painting association. After retirement, he continued to work on the training and counseling on the paper-cut classes in the local senior college and in the culture center. He took the inheritance research of "Zhongyang paper-cut" and the protection of inheritors as his spiritual prop and hoped to do better in the protection, inheritance, development and exploration of Zhongyang paper-cut, the non-material cultural heritage. In other words, he hopes to leave behind a patch of grassland for the growth of folk art..

## Happiness Child

It is the common child of life in the Zhongyang Paper cut, and it composes the humanized child with the symbols and schemes demonstrating life, such as tiger, double fish child, money, fish, lotus, cicada, child, gourd etc., which is the demonstration of the history and culture, which demonstrates the life continuity in the paper cut.



是中陽剪紙中常見的一種

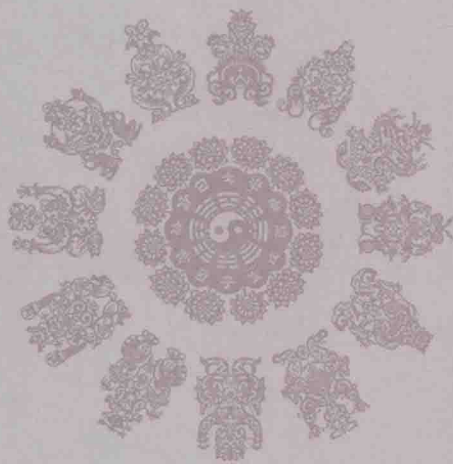
生命之娃，它用反映生命的各

種符號和圖案，如虎、雙魚娃、

錢、魚、蓮、蟬、鷄、葫蘆等組

成人格化娃娃形象，示意生命傳

承繁衍在剪紙中歷史文化反映。



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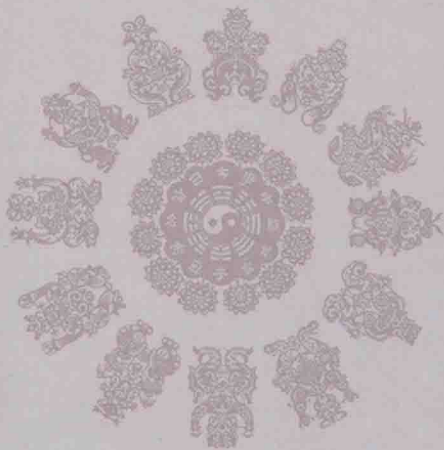
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### Stacked Bowl Paper Cut

Stacked bowl paper cut means harmony, marriage, having children and having a happy life. They used to be cut in the festivals or wedding ceremonies by the paper cut artists extemporaneously. Stacking is the combination of Yin and Yang and creation of things in the world. As the old saying goes, having the stacked bowls paper cuts, the couple will give birth to baby. Having the stacked bowls paper cuts, the family will live longer.

### 扣碗花

扣碗花剪紙是表示和合、美滿、媾合、扣娃、扣福的心理意願，在人們頭腦中的反映。常在節日俗節、婚嫁中同民間剪紙藝人用即興剪創出來，扣合為一種陰陽結合、化生萬物的樸素哲理。俗語為：扣碗扣金娃，生子抱娃；碗中扣福壽，家人定長壽。



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## 抓鷄娃娃

中陽剪紙中常見的一種反映生

命繁衍的剪紙。為中陽剪紙傳承之作，構圖古樸內涵豐富即興創剪。是民間在年俗、結婚等喜慶節目中常見的作品。過去受宗教、巫俗信仰影響，它與人們生活、生存息息相關，所以一直傳承。俗語為：抓鷄娃娃站狗狗，兒孫滿坑金滿門；抓鷄娃娃脚蹬梅，咯咯引得小子來。

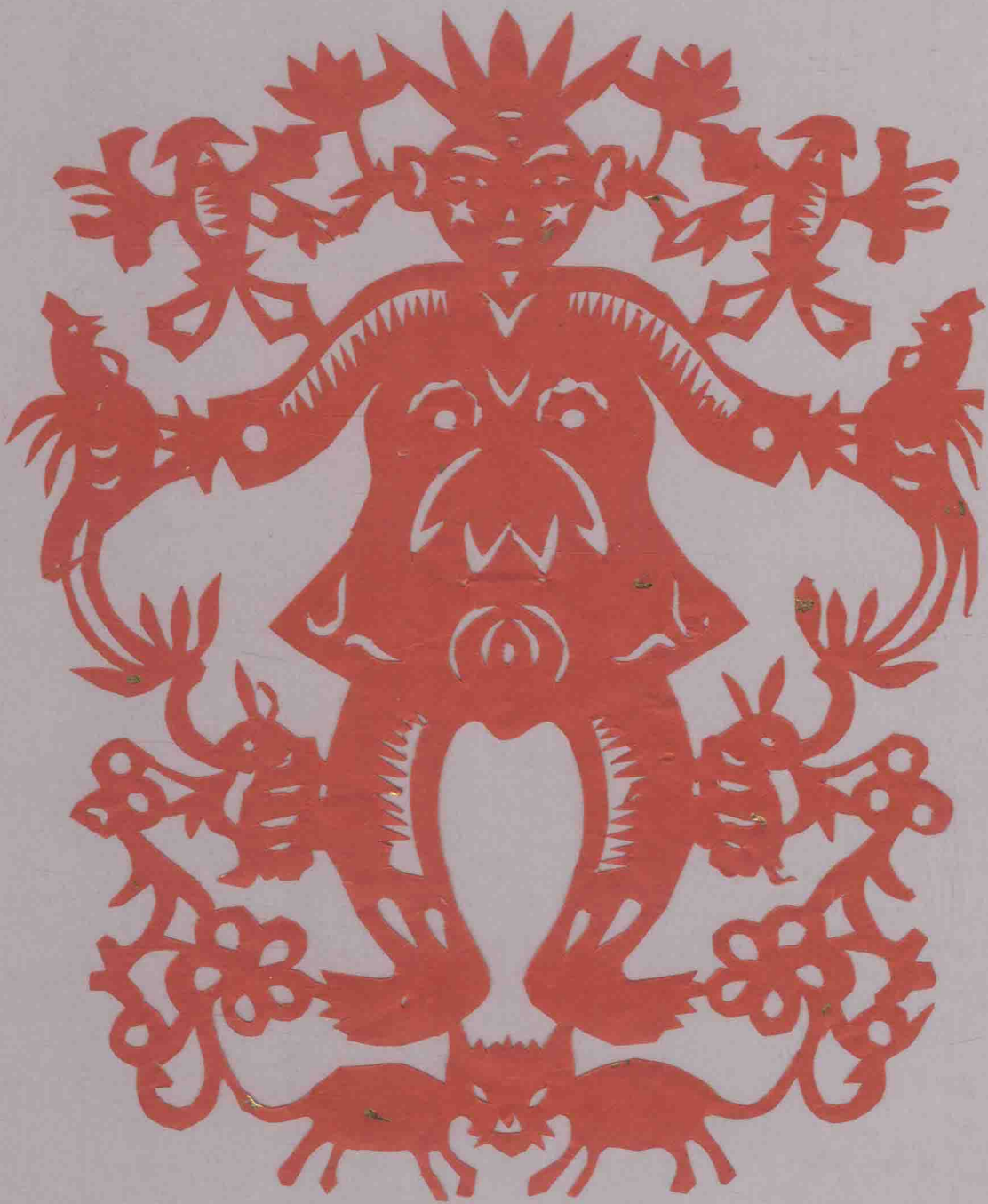
### Child Catching Chick

It is the common paper cut demonstration of the life continuity in the Zhongyang paper cuts and it is the heritage works among the Zhongyang paper cuts. It is simple in the scheme composition, and rich in the connotation, is cut improvisation. In the past, influenced by the religion, it is closely related to the human life and survival, therefore it is passed down to now. as the saying goes. Child catching chick stand on dog, the family will have many descendants and a lot of money. Child catching chick steps on the plum blossom, the family will have many children.





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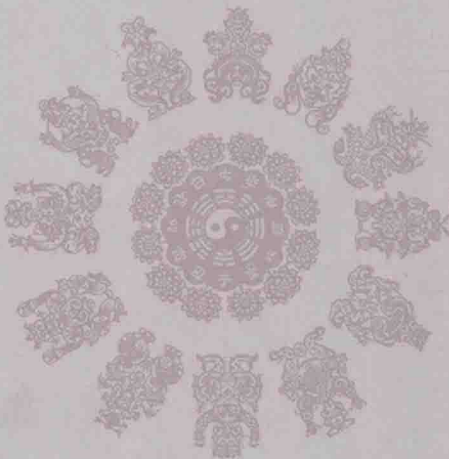


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## Fish Child

Fish Child paper cut is the carrying item of the life reproduction. It is combination of Yin and Yang, and creates everything in the world. A couple of male and female fish mate, which is humanized shape, and is the works passed down from the early Zhongyang paper cut (some two hundred years ago) in which the reproduction is worshipped, and it is the belief paper cut, which is the most ancient and wild one in the Zhongyang Paper cut.

魚娃剪紙是屬於一種生命繁衍  
生殖載體物象，陰陽結合，化生萬  
物。一對雌雄魚交耦相配，象徵人  
性化的造型，是中陽剪紙中早期  
（約二百多年間）民間薰樣中傳承  
的一幅生殖崇拜作品。是中陽剪紙  
中最古老獷野的一種信仰剪紙。



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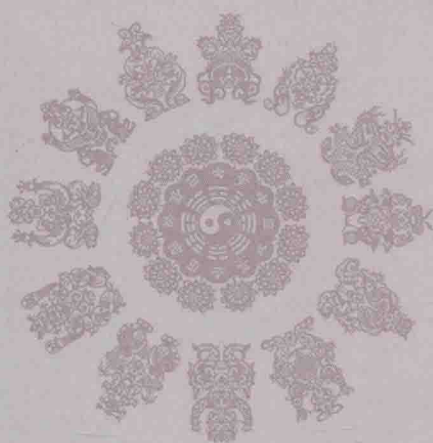
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# 龍娃

作為反映遠古文化遺存現象，將龍的傳人與想象中崇拜神龍構成一幅自由世界天地間神話傳說，描繪了人們向往自由、幸福生活的意願，也使歷史文化中人類演變和社會發展與現代文明有一種發展的起源和軌迹。

## Dragon Child

This work demonstrates the heritage phenomenon from the ancient times. The descendant of dragon and the dragon in the imagination combine into the myth in the free world, depicting that the people long for freedom, happy life and the track the source of the human evolution in the history and culture, and the social development and the modern civilization.



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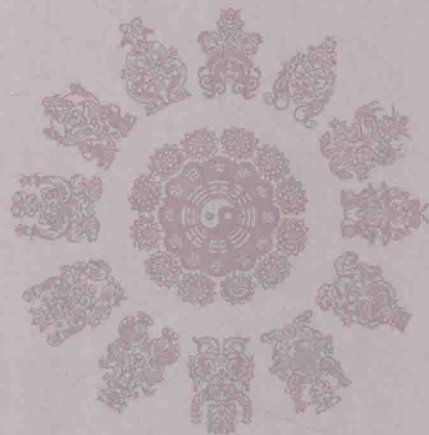
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## Child Sitting in Lotus

Child sitting in lotus is the common in the Zhongyan paper cut. It is a girl with chicks in her hands, which is popular in the Loess Plateau. The middle reaches of the Yellow River. It not only acts as the continuity of life and protection of life, but also pray for the birth of child and for the good harvest. Protecting the life in the customs is the reflection of the awareness of the ancient cultural heritage.



坐蓮是中陽剪紙中常見的一種生命娃娃，為一種女性抓雞娃娃，手抓雙雞，雙膝坐蓮，它流行在黃土高原黃河中游地域，它既起生命繁衍、保護生命的作用，民間也用此種坐蓮作為求子、祈祭豐收、保護生命成長的豐富多彩的民俗文化現象，它是古文化遺存的意識反映。



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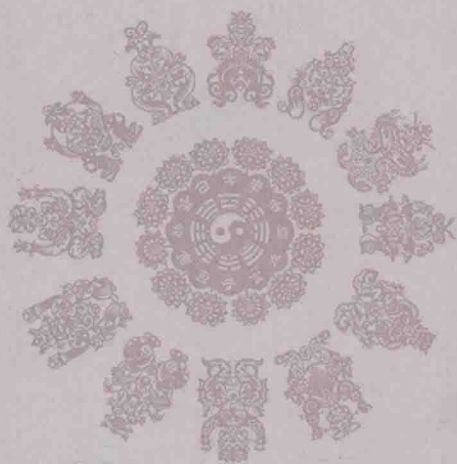
## Snake Coiling Rabbit

As the folk saying goes, posing the snake coiling of the rabbit, the family will be rich. Snake is the mini dragon in China, and a rabbit is a lucky animal. The women depicted the fierce snake as the kind one in order to express their wishes of happiness, peace and having the son to pass on the family, which form works with the cultural connotation, together rabbit. It features the rough and simple and becomes the fine works posted in the festivals.

民間俗語為剪貼蛇盤兔人家必定富。蛇屬小龍兔為吉祥動物，民間婦女為了抒發自己心中對幸福、平安、傳宗接代的意願，將凶惡的蛇進行有意誇張，變凶惡為和善，和玉兔構成一幅富有文化內涵的寓教作品。其特色粗獷古樸，成為人們節日剪貼的優秀之作。



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