





定价: 180.00元

刚果河——非洲中部雕刻艺术展

Congo River: Art of Central Africa





图书在版编目(CIP)数据

刚果河 : 非洲中部雕刻艺术展 / 上海博物馆编. --上海 : 上海书画出版社, 2013.4 ISBN 978-7-5479-0547-0

I. ①刚··· Ⅱ. ①上··· Ⅲ. ①雕刻-作品集-非洲 Ⅳ. ①J331

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第050920号

刚果河: 非洲中部雕刻艺术展

上海博物馆编

主 编 陈燮君 陈克伦

责任编辑 王 彬 卞建林

审 读 朱莘莘

装帧设计 汪 超 徐莎莎

技术编辑 钱勤毅 张伟华

印装监制 朱国范

出版发行 ②上海者委虫版社

地 址 上海市延安西路593号 200050

网 址 www.shshuhua.com

E-mail shcpph@online.sh.cn

设计制作 上海维翰艺术设计有限公司

印 刷 上海中华商务联合印刷有限公司

开 本 1/8 (635×965)

印 张 24

印 次 2013年4月第一版 2013年4月第一次印刷

町 数 1-1,000

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5479-0547-0

定 价 180.00元

前言

陈*燮君* 上海博物馆馆长

3

Foreword

Chen Xiejun Director, Shanghai Museum

5

前言

斯蒂芬·马丁 凯布朗利博物馆主席

6

Foreword

Stéphane MARTIN
President of the musée du quai Branly

11

刚果河流域的艺术与文化

14

Art and Culture of The Congo River

(Abstract) Gong Xin



18

心形面具 HEART-SHAPED MASKS

50

祖先崇拜 ANCESTOR VENERATION





154

热带草原的女性形象
FEMALE FIGURES FROM THE SAVANNAH

182

索引

Index

刚果河——非洲中部雕刻艺术展

Congo River: Art of Central Africa





前言

一百多年来,中国的现代化进程潜移默化地改变着我们的社会文化、生活方式,以及我们观察世界的视角。上海博物馆既是历史传承的守护者,又是国际视野的开拓者,我们长期以来与世界各大知名博物馆合作,引进全球多样化艺术与文化的展览。这次,我们与法国凯布朗利博物馆共同努力,为观众带来 "刚果河——非洲中部雕刻艺术展"。

非洲是人类文明的发源地。大多数国人较为熟悉的非洲文明仅限于撒哈拉沙漠以北、地中海南岸的北非地区。然而事实上,撒哈拉以南的非洲地区,尤其是中非,也曾在历史上发展出复杂的、独特的区域性文化。在"刚果河"展中,观众会看到来自中非多个部落的面具和雕像,并了解使用这些物品的宗教仪式。在享受这次来自中非的独特艺术体验的同时,我们也希望观众能够从中得到启发,并进一步思考、探索在现代化转型之前中非部落成员眼中的世界、他们的宗教信仰以及他们对生命的理解。

法国凯布朗利博物馆是一所专业性的民族艺术博物馆,其藏品主要是来自非洲、大洋洲和亚洲的民族文化艺术品。本次展览中的71件中非艺术代表作品是凯布朗利博物馆为中国观众所精心挑选的。对此,上海博物馆表示由衷的感谢。

陈 燮 君 上海博物馆馆长

Foreword

In the last one hundred years, the modernization process in China gradually altered our culture, ways of living, and unavoidably, our view of the world. As the guardian of cultural heritage and explorer of international scope, the Shanghai Museum has been working with established museums all around the world to introduce to our visitors diversified cultures and visual arts. This time, we cooperate with musée du quai Branly, Paris, to bring out "Congo River: Art of Central Africa".

Although it is known universally that the land of Africa is the cradle of human civilization, not many people's knowledge of African culture and art exceed the territory above the Sahara and along the south bank of Mediterranean Sea. The truth is that the Sub-Sahara including Central Africa has its own complex social structures and unique regional cultures. In the exhibition "Congo River" the visitors will see genuine masks and sculptures made by different Central African communities and be informed of the ceremonies and rituals these artifacts were involved. The exhibition is not only meant to be educational, but also inspiring, so our visitors can speculate these communities' view of the nature, their religious belief, and their understanding of life and death before modernization changed their world.

All the 71 exhibits are from the musée du quai Branly, a museum specialized in ethnic arts and civilizations of Africa, Oceania, and Asia. The Shanghai Museum extends its sincere thanks to the staff of the musée du quai Branly for elaborating the exhibition and loaning the exhibits. We hope the exhibition will be a great art experience for our visitors.

Chen Xiejun Director, Shanghai Museum



"刚果河",一个引人遐想的名词。伴随着大河两岸各个族群的聚合分离,刚果河孕育出了绚烂多彩的雕刻艺术。

20世纪初,杰出的艺术家和收藏家保尔·吉约姆、安德烈·德兰、巴布罗·毕加索、乔治·布拉克、查尔斯·拉藤、赫莲娜·鲁宾斯坦等,无一例外地深受此类非洲雕刻艺术的启发。早在多贡木雕之前,此类非洲中部的雕刻艺术品已经成为备受关注、追捧及收购和贸易的对象。如今,它们依旧被视为当时所谓"黑非洲艺术"的楷模、经典与标杆。

在赤道两侧的森林与稀树草原上,班图语村落散布于蜿蜒曲折、支流纵横的刚果河沿岸。 当地族群世代信奉万物有灵。散文家丹尼斯·秀拉曾有过这样的感悟: "森林本身具有一种比树 魂更强大的神力。树魂向善,神力则令人心生敬畏。"最著名的芳族、高耷族、莱加族、特盖族 和普努族的艺术品均焕发出这种超自然的神力,既给人宽慰,又令人惊惧;既引起困扰,又赋予 宁静。拥有崇高社会地位的权贵、首领或沟通人神者能够证实艺术与宗教之间存在着关联。事实 上,当地重要的礼仪用器均出自于著名的艺术家之手,他们在利用光线、平衡线条、修饰轮廓、 增添色彩方面可谓技法高妙、得心应手。虽然存在着地域的界限与材质的差异,然而这些作品之 间却有着一种神秘而微妙的联系。神秘性与内在美兼备的心形面具、祖先的传统造像及各类女性 形象的表现形式,都是当地不同族群之生活与信仰的共同组成部分。

本次展览的策展人弗朗索瓦·奈特出生于非洲,并在当地生活了二十余年,是杰出的非洲艺术鉴赏家。展出的凯布朗利博物馆藏70余件作品即为弗朗索瓦·奈特的研究对象,观众由此可以窥见他对中非各部落族群的新颖剖析与独到见解。作为天主教鲁汶大学的名誉教授,他还曾撰写过两部代表性著作——《扎伊尔之源的卢巴族》(1994)和《肃穆的中非颂歇族雕像》(2004)。本次集聚凯布朗利博物馆珍品的精彩展览正是得益于他在中非艺术研究领域的学术成就与钻研热情,对此我谨表示衷心的感谢。

"刚果河——非洲中部雕刻艺术展"在中国的举办,源自于凯布朗利博物馆与上海博物馆 2010年间启动的馆际合作。双方通过此次非洲中部艺术品在中国的空前亮相,不仅促成了展品的 交流,更增进了非西方文化之间的对话。我非常高兴能够见证本次展览在上海博物馆的举办。

最后,我谨向为此次展览倾注全力、业绩卓越的上海博物馆全体同仁表示诚挚的感谢。

斯蒂芬·马丁 凯布朗利博物馆主席

Foreword

The Congo River: the title lends itself to reverie. Hidden beyond the intense energy joining or separating complex and distinct ethnic groups on both banks lies a wealth of equally diverse and splendid sculptural arts.

The artists and eminent collectors at the dawn of the 20th century – Paul Guillaume, André Derain, Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque, Charles Ratton and Helena Rubinstein – were right on the mark. Well before the Dogon, these Central African sculptures were viewed, admired, purchased and traded. Today they remain the moulds, the "classics" – standards for what was known at that time as "Black Art".

The Bantu-speaking villages dotting the banks of this serpentine, tributaryrich river live in the forests and savannahs on either side of the Equator. Animistic tendencies imbue and govern their worldview. In the perceptive words of the essayist Denis Saurat, "A forest is a force greater than the spirits inhabiting each tree. The tree spirits are good; the force invokes fear." Of the most famous, the Fang, Kota, Lega, Teke and Punu objects radiate this supernatural power simultaneously inspiring relief and fright, trouble and serenity. Bearers of an identity grounded in a lineage or chiefdom and intermediaries between men and gods, they testify to the link between art and religion. As it stood, important pieces for ritual were entrusted to renowned sculptors with the skills to play with light, balance lines, refine contours and, at times, add colour. In spite of the geographic borders and variety of materials used, these works are united by secret links and subtle connections. Imprinted with mystery and interior beauty, the masks or "heart-shaped faces", the figures of founding ancestors anchored in tradition and the representations of the woman - the image of fertility – take part in the life and beliefs of the various communities.

The exhibition curator, François Neyt, is an illustrious connoisseur of this part of Africa, his birthplace and home for more than 20 years. Over 70 pieces from the musée du quai Branly's collection provide stock for his

subject, which innovatively sheds light on a cross section of the peoples of Central Africa. Professor Emeritus at the Catholic University of Louvain, he has produced leading works on the subject, such as Luba aux sources du Zaire [Luba at the Source of the Zaire] (1994) and La Redoutable Statuaire songye d'Afrique Centrale [The Formidable Songye Statuary of Central Africa] (2004). I would like to extend my thanks to him for both this beautiful exhibition based on the knowledge he shares with incomparable enthusiasm and for having marked this occasion with a unique inventory of pieces drawn from the musée du quai Branly's collections.

The presentation of *The Congo River, Central African Art* exhibition in China springs from the cooperation begun in 2010 between the musée du quai Branly and the Shanghai Museum. The cooperation between these two institutions thus fosters the circulation of works and contributes to the dialogue between non-Western cultures through the unprecedented presentation of Central African pieces in China. It is my pleasure that this exhibition is to be presented at the Shanghai Museum.

Finally, I would like to extend my warmest thanks to the team at the Shanghai Museum for their involvement in putting this project together and for the high quality of their work.

Stéphane MARTIN President of the musée du quai Branly

前言

陈*燮君* 上海博物馆馆长

3

Foreword

Chen Xiejun Director, Shanghai Museum

5

前言

斯蒂芬·马丁 凯布朗利博物馆主席

6

Foreword

Stéphane MARTIN
President of the musée du quai Branly

11

刚果河流域的艺术与文化

14

Art and Culture of The Congo River

(Abstract) Gong Xin



18

心形面具 HEART-SHAPED MASKS

50

祖先崇拜 ANCESTOR VENERATION





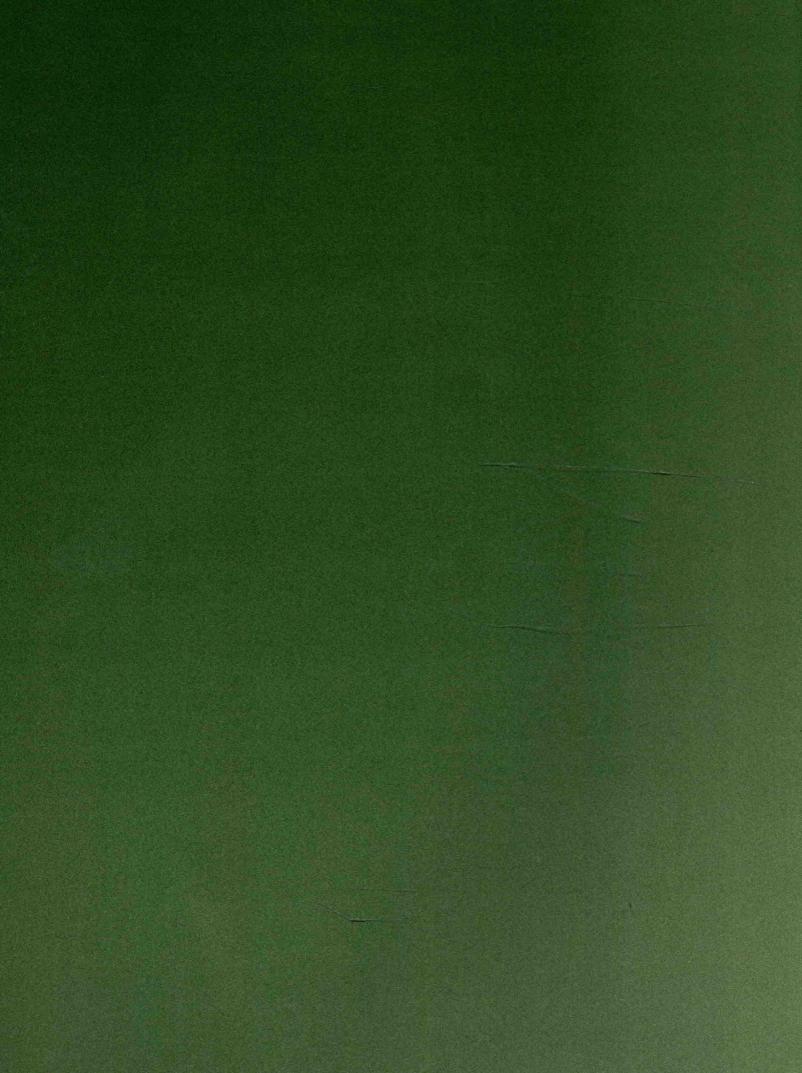
154

热带草原的女性形象
FEMALE FIGURES FROM THE SAVANNAH

182

索引

Index



刚果河流域的艺术与文化

龚辛

刚果河是非洲的第二大河,它贯穿绵延无际的中西非大陆,水量丰富的支流从 赤道两侧相继汇入,使它常年的流量大而稳定。刚果河流域的大半地区为赤道热带 雨林气候,广阔的常绿林和稀树草原交相分布于刚果河及其支流的两岸。刚果河为 远离海岸的非洲内陆地区提供了重要的交通运输体系。数千年来,当地居民通过这 条河流互通有无,接触往来。河流在承运货品的同时,也使各地的文化和艺术得以 融合交汇。

在刚果河及邻近的奥果韦河(Ogooué)流域生活着众多讲班图语的族群。 这些不同的族群拥有许多相近的文化和艺术传统,比如成人礼、农耕仪式、治疗仪 式以及葬礼等社会习俗,疤痕纹身、锉牙和人体彩绘等身体装饰,还有以自然神 灵和祖先形象为主的艺术表现题材。经由殖民主义的洗刷、外来宗教的渗透和社会 现代化的影响,这些族群的传统社会格局发生改变,本该代代相传的文化传承受到 阻断, 许多古老的艺术表演连同口述历史在时代的变革中逐渐消亡。然而, 值得庆 幸的是,非洲的宗教和艺术并不是死板而固定不变的,在一些传统流失于历史长河 的同时,新的元素也不断融入古老的传统。事实上,出于人的主观能动性在口述历 史和表演艺术这两大非洲艺术组成部分中起的重要作用,所谓"传统"本身即是创 新与守成不断叠加的成果。这些创新有的也来自于部落之间的相互影响。本次展览 中展出的肖克维(Chowke)酋长矮凳的形式就是从毗邻的卢巴族人(Luba)那 里借鉴而来的。把铜、纽扣等舶来品用于偶像和头饰的制作以增强物品的法力、 彰显所有者财富的做法反映了另一种创新的来源——与外来文明的碰撞。刚果族 (Kongo)身着西裤、手持杯子和瓶子的贵族雕像则是吸纳欧洲文化更直接的例 子。通过这些流传至今的中西非艺术品,我们仍能一窥刚果河流域班图人的传统文 化,并追溯其变迁历程。

从班图语支族群留下的艺术品我们可以看到这个族群中不同部落文化的共通性,而隐藏在这些形形色色造型下最根本的共通点是意识形态,或者具体来说,是宗教信仰和价值观体系。在班图人的世界观中不存在宗教与世俗之间的界限。活人的世界与神灵的世界可以通过仪式、梦境沟通。宗教不像西方概念里那样属于虔诚的信徒或者是某个阶级的活动,而是全民性的活动,融入每个人的生活。一些仪式,比如成人礼是每个社会成员都要参与、经历的。宗教信仰是保证人们生存的基本需要(土地、水、健康)和维持社会秩序(家族、氏族、国家)的保障,也是提供社会所需的约束力,如道德和准则的源泉。宗教仪式和庆典则进一步强化这些规范。莱加族人(Lega)的自主性社会团体布瓦密(Bwami)就是最好的例子(详见第一部分)。

非洲族群普遍崇信万物有灵,他们膜拜的主要对象为自然神、祖先神和至高