

Masters of
Chinese
Arts and Crafts

LIN FUZHAO



Qingtian Stone Carving



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中国工艺美术大师 林福照

青田石雕

陈墨 著



江苏美术出版社
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中国首批非物质文化遗产，浙江「三雕」之一。青田石雕艺人善于利用天然俏色，依形布局，因材施艺。青田石雕作品式样灵巧，造型生动。制作主要过程分选料、打坯、放洞、修细、配垫、磨光、上蜡等工序。雕刻见长，圆雕、浮雕、线刻等技法并用，作品追求精致光洁，玲珑传神。

中国工艺美术大师

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张道一

丛书执行副总主编

濮安国 李立新

林福照

1938年1月22日，出生于“石雕母地”青田县山口石雕世家。

1956年，考进青田石雕二厂学艺，从事石雕艺术创作。

1960年，首创洞法连续一次性成型法新技艺。

1978年，《花果篮》《杨梅》等作品参加全国工艺美术展，后被征集陈列于中国工艺美术珍宝馆。

1982年，出任青田山口石雕厂厂长。同年，作品《花果篮》在全国同行业评比中被评为优秀作品奖。

1987年，调入青田石雕一厂，从事创作设计教研工作。

1992年，创作《樱桃》《芋》《蝉》等作品，其中《芋》获全国民间工艺美术品评比金奖，并被邮电部选为明信片发行。

1994年，作品《争艳》入选在中国美术馆举办的第一届中国工艺美术名家展，并被国家博物馆收藏。

1995年，被联合国教科文组织、中国民协授予“中国一级民间工艺美术家”称号，同年被推选为青田石雕研究院首任院长。

1998年6月，被授予“浙江省工艺美术大师”荣誉称号。

1999年，《鱼跃母亲河》获中国工艺美术创作大展“世纪杯”金奖，同年《迎春瓶》《丹华情侣》分获国石评选“天工奖”特别奖、金奖。

2000年，《锦绣河山》获首届中国工艺美术大师作品暨工艺美术精品博览会金奖。

2003年，作品《石破天惊》获中国国石“天工奖”金奖，并被中国工艺美术珍宝馆收藏。

2004年，被中国宝玉石协会授予“中国玉石雕刻大师”称号，大型山水作品《锦绣河山》被北京人民大会堂收藏，《玉兰瓶》获第二届浙江省工艺美术精品奖。

2006年，被授予“中国工艺美术大师”荣誉称号。

2012年8月23日23时与世长辞，享年75岁。

1938, he was born in a stone carving family in the original place of stone carving - Yamaguchi, Qingtian County on January 22.

1956, he was admitted to be an apprentice in the Second Plant of Qingtian Stone Carving, and engaged in creation of stone carving art.

1960, he created the new technology firstly of the continuous one-time molding by hole.

1978, his works "the Flowers Basket" and "Arbutus" and so on were exhibited in the National Arts and Crafts Exhibition, and were collected by the Treasure Hall of China Arts and Crafts Galley.

1982, he served as the president of the Stone Carving Factory of Yamaguchi, Qingtian County. In the same year, his work "the Flowers Basket" was awarded the Outstanding Award in the same industry rating.

1987, he was transferred to the First Plant of Qingtian Stone Carving, and engaged in the work of creation and teaching and research.

1992, he created such these works as "Cherry" "Taro", "Cicada" and so on. Among these, "Taro" was awarded the gold medal of National Folk Arts and Crafts Competition, and was selected as postcards issued by the Ministry of Posts.

1994, his work "Blooming" was selected in the First Masters of Chinese Arts and Crafts Exhibition holded in the National Art Museum of China, and was selected by the National Museum of China.

1995, he was awarded the title of "the First Grade Artists of Chinese Folk Arts and Crafts" by UNESCO and Chinese Folk Literature and Art Society; and in the same year, he was elected as the first president of Qingtian Stone Carving Institute.

1998, he was awarded the honorary title of "the Master of Arts and Crafts in Zhejiang Province" in June.

1999, his work "Diving the Mother River" was awarded the "Century Cup" Gold Award in the Creative Exhibition of the Chinese Arts and Crafts; in the same year, his works "Spring Bottle" and "Young Couple" were awarded respectively the special prize and the gold prize of "Tiangong Award".

2000, his work "Beautiful Country" was awarded the gold prize of the first the Masters' Works of Chinese Arts and Crafts and the Boutique Exposition of Arts and Crafts.

2003, his work "The Rock" was awarded the gold prize of Chinese Stones "Tiangong Award", and was collected by the Treasure Hall of China Arts and Crafts Galley.

2004, he was awarded the title of "the Masters of Chinese Jade Carving" by the Gems & Jewelry Trade Association of China; his large landscape work "Beautiful Country" collected by the Beijing Great Hall; "the Magnolia Bottle" was awarded the boutique prize of the second Arts and Crafts of Zhejiang Province.

2006, he was awarded the honorary title of "Masters of Chinese Arts and Crafts".

2012, he passed away at the age of 75 years old at 23:00 on August 23.



Qingtian Stone Carving

The Qingtian Stone Carving is one kind of the folk crafts in Zhejiang Province. It is from Qingtian Country of Zhejiang where the local masons use the stone to carve crafts, so it is called the Qingtian Stone Carving. There were masterpieces of it as early as the Song Dynasty. During the late Yuan Dynasty, it sprang up with the rise of lithoprint. In the Qing Dynasty, the carving varieties increased gradually, in addition to the decorative top of seals, the daily supplies were produced, such as the sacrificially archaized vessels, vases, penholders, water containers, inkstones, unitized cigarette cases, etc., there were also the furnishings of the round carving, just like kinds of flowers, Buddhas, beauties, figures, animals and so on.

The craftsmen of the Qingtian Stone Carving are good at taking advantage of the naturally beautiful color, depending on the shape to layout, and on the material to carve. The works of it have the ingenious styles and the vivid figures. The main process includes the stages in lathing rough blanks, filing blocks, drilling, engraving, removing thorns, trimming, polishing, waxing and so on. The techniques of carving are known for piercing sculpture, applying the round carving, the relief carving and the line engraving together, chasing the effect of fineness and smoothness.

青田石雕

中国首批非物质文化遗产，浙江『三雕』之一。青田石产于浙江青田县，当地艺人用其雕刻工艺品，故称青田石雕。宋代已出现青田石雕佳作。元末，石印兴起。清代，青田石雕品种日益增多，除雕刻印组外，还制作出仿古鼎、花瓶、笔架、水盂、砚台等文房四宝及成套烟具等日用工艺品，并雕刻各种花卉、仙佛、仕女、人物、动物等陈设品。

青田石雕艺人善于利用天然俏色，依形布局，因材施艺。青田石雕作品式样灵巧，造型生动。制作过程主要分选料、打坯、放洞、修细、配垫、磨光、上蜡等工序。雕刻技艺以镂雕见长，圆雕、浮雕、线刻等技法并用，作品追求精致美观，玲珑传神。



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大师风范

《中国工艺美术大师》系列丛书◎总序

张道一

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的，第三种也包括制作者的。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”便是一句警句。

《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。

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The Demeanor 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 burning 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

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 sports 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-

butter items of everyday using round the needs of basic necessities and convenience reflecting the custom and the fashion which has established a staff gauge of civilization. The other is decorative furnishings that can be appreciated reflecting the culture inspiring wisdom enriching and enhancing the spiritual life which is to show "the abundance of people's needs". These two types are interlaced like the variation of music that is a natural thing. In the long period of feudal society however for the Arts and Crafts due to the amount of the materials using the differences between the precious material quality and the cheap one and the differences between the fine producing and coarse one there were three kinds of show-off. The first was to show off the status. Even the supplies were branded levels in the strict hierarchy of society. For instance the stuff belonged to the emperor could not be used by others the civilians never had the opportunity for using the articles of the nobles and the officials. Those things had the special titles such as "The Emperor's Using Only" "The Emperor's Reading Only" "The Emperor's Tea Sets Only" "The Officials' Uniform Only" and so on. The second was to show off the wealth. For example as to the bowl the pottery was used by the civilians and the porcelain by the officials. The rich men used the "Golden Clasper" and "Silver Clasper" while the emperor used the gold and jades. So were many other things that so-called "priceless". The third was to show off the skills. A lot of work and time was consumed craft skills were extraordinary as if done by the spirits which could almost be reached of by no one. Therefore with these three kinds of show-off in which the former two mainly referred to both owners and users the third also included the producers not only the nature of the crafts produced alienation and even the people would be changed as well. "Riding a hobby saps one's will to make progress" is a warning.

"XiLu's Mastiff The Book of Chou Dynasty The Book of Remote Ages" (Shang Shu Zhou Shu • Lu Ao) said "do not be enslaved by the eyes and the ears all things must be integrated and moderate tampering with people loses one's morality riding a hobby saps one's will to make progress" which is warning for the rulers thinking that if the rulers obsessed with or fascinate certain things it will make them to lose their aggressive ambition emphasizing that "don't do useless things and don't also prevent others from doing useful things; don't pay much more for strange things and don't look down on cheap and practical things" and affirming that don't indulge in personal hobbies excessively hunt for novelty and feed rare birds and strange beasts. History has proved that such caution is wise. However after entering the feudal society in order to prevent the feudal emperor from that "Riding a hobby saps one's will to make progress" "The Monthly Climate and Administration The Book of Rites" (Li Ji Yue Ling) provided craftsmen "should not make the strange and extravagance objects to confuse the emperor's mind" and regarding the ornamentally carved arts and crafts as the "clever tricks and wicked crafts" that should be prohibited. Numerous historical facts tell us that not only the emperor's