



藝術館 也在這裡

「竹都好好趣——藝術館在這裡」是香港藝術館於擴建工程期間（預計在二零一九年完成）一項以嶄新面貌接觸觀眾的教育推廣活動。這項計劃冀以生動親和的方式拉近傳統文化和現今生活的距離，將藝術館藏品帶到大家眼前，這亦是我們主要的企盼和功能。

我們很高興得到本港學界的參與，來自內地及海外各大博物館對這次活動的支持和贈言。

竹子雖然和我們生活息息相關，但人們卻往往忽略其中豐富多彩的意義，只要我們慢下步伐，打開觸覺，細味品讀，就會發現「个个」其實都有很多不尋常和細膩耐看的故事。希望「竹都好好趣」能啟發大家在平凡忙碌的生活中，發現一些近在眼前但卻不平凡的意義；在這書香四溢的城市綠洲，為大家帶來一帖清涼劑。

香港藝術館

'Living with Bamboo: Museum of Art is Here' is a prelude to the reopening of the Hong Kong Museum of Art in 2019 after its expansion with a brand-new façade. It is an education programme providing a new model of art learning for the audiences. This programme aims to bridge the gap between traditional Chinese arts and the modern world in an approachable way, bringing forward the Museum collection. We are honoured to have the support and participation of local academic institution and the museums around the world.

Although bamboo is closely associated with our everyday life, it often goes unnoticed. If we slow down and open up our senses to read bamboo carefully, we will find extraordinary and seasoned stories. We hope 'Living with Bamboo' will inspire you to dig out the connotations that went previously unnoticed in your hectic life, and provide a breath of fresh air in this urban oasis where culture is all-present.

Hong Kong Museum of Art



網址 Website:
http://hk.art.museum
www.livingwithbamboo.org

Seemingly ordinary,
but incredible indeed.
A single stem appealing enough;
Neither grass nor wood,
one has taste by savouring it.
In many of the verses by masters,
characters with the bamboo radical are frequently used.
Carving roots endows them with a thousand looks;
Modesty a hollow stem gives;
gains integrity the moment it breaks the soil!



展期：2016.9.10 — 10.11

開放時間：每日上午 10 時至晚上 8 時

地點：香港銅鑼灣高士威道六十六號香港中央圖書館地下展覽館

Exhibition Period: 2016.9.10 — 10.11

Opening Hours: 10am — 8pm

Address: Exhibition Gallery, G/F, Hong Kong Central Library, 66 Causeway Road

Causeway Bay, Hong Kong



Since ancient times, bamboo has been a ubiquitous part of our daily life. A multi-faceted cultural symbol, the humble bamboo represented endurance and longevity to the people and also stood as spiritual representative of the traditional literati. From simple poems, through lofty ink bamboo paintings, to meticulous bamboo crafts, an ordinary bamboo stem has carried Chinese culture for several millennia with the utmost resilience. Today, in this world of books evolved from ancient bamboo-strip scrolls, let us walk you through the vastness of the story of bamboo....



看似極尋常，着實不簡單。
一根已好型，一簇大道理。
非草也非木，口舌嘗真味。
名家口訣多，竹字寫滿籀。
盤根雕千姿，竹紙翠萬竿。
此物中空最謙虛，破土拔尖已有節！



康樂及文化事務署主辦 · 香港藝術館籌劃
合作伙伴：設計及文化研究工作室
教育合作伙伴：香港浸會大學視覺藝術院
Presented by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Organized by the Hong Kong Museum of Art
In Partnership with the Design and Cultural Studies Workshop
Education Partner: Academy of Visual Arts, Hong Kong Baptist University



Living with Bamboo:
Museum of Art is Here
教育推廣計劃 | Education Programme

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The Hong Kong Museum of Art is very grateful to Ms Susannah Hirst for editing and refining the English text.



趣

竹並非只生長在中國，之所以成為中國文化的重要象徵，原因很不簡單……

一切從簡

竹與中國文化的關係有多深，都寫在竹子上。從竹簡開始，人們便一直在方塊與窄長的空間中探索中文書法，由此演化出至今仍非常講究的書體和「行氣」。編「簡」成「冊」，揮筆成「篇」，竹簡上寫下了中國最早的「經典」。

Bamboo is not exclusively grown in China. The reason why the plant has become such an important symbol in Chinese culture is extraordinary...

Originating from Bamboo Strips

The close relationship between bamboo and the Chinese culture has all been written on the plant. Since the origin of bamboo-strip scrolls, men have been experimenting with Chinese calligraphy on narrow rectangular surfaces, cultivating calligraphic forms and continuation between characters that are pursued to the present day. Vertical strips of characters were compiled into albums, on which the earliest Chinese classics were written.



圖：宋仁宗的婦人 Museum Collection: Woman holding a bamboo hat

真有型

竹器造型靈活多樣，大至房子椅子，小至筷子牙籤，幾乎一切建築和器物都可以用竹來製造。即使純粹把竹子栽種在庭院裡，也可帶來視聽的享受。

竹工訣

香港浸會大學視覺藝術院的何兆基博士給「造竹」整理出一套廿四字「功夫」口訣。這些字訣基本上都是動詞。一砍一破，一挖一扭……從手指到腳趾，從嘴巴到臀部……都隱藏著一套獨特的肢體語言。

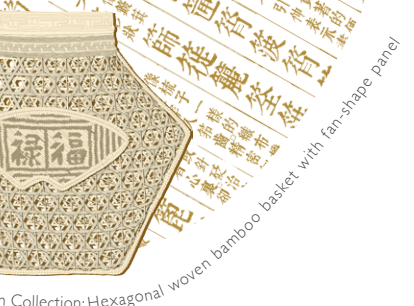


老師作示範 Teacher's exploration

竹字室

同一支竹，握在文人手中的是「筆」，射出去的是「箭」。幾乎每一個字都是一件竹器，記錄著古人對竹的發揮與創造。竹教我們做人要挺得「筆直」，訂立「標準」。即使家中不再用竹器，竹筒仍然可吃進肚子，「竹」字依舊掛在嘴邊……

藏品：竹汗衣附絹布綁帶 Museum Collection: Bamboo undergarment with silk ribbons



藏品：六角編 Museum Collection: Hexagonal woven bamboo basket with fan-shape panel

Characters with the Bamboo Radical

A bamboo stem in the hand of a literatus made a 'brush', shot became an 'arrow'... Nearly every character with the bamboo radical is a bamboo ware that documented how our predecessors unleashed their creativity in the material bamboo. Bamboo reminds us to be upright, and to set ourselves benchmarks. We may no longer use bamboo ware at home, but we still eat bamboo shoots and speak the 'bamboo words'.



學生作嘗試 Students' attempts

好滋味

請起筷！一籠鮮筍燒賣，兩客竹筒飯，三兩竹葉青，四時鮮筍魚，五月竹葉包糰子！一竿竹，從根到葉都可以吃。好吃的吃下肚，難吃的當藥物，吃不下的也變成食具幫着吃……總之，食物用竹送到嘴裡，最後用牙籤一邊剔牙，一邊做總結：其實我們比熊貓更貪吃！

竹中趣

竹既可以築起一個世界，又可以將世界收在一小節裡。從民間傳說到文學故事，皆可用竹雕成各式擺設，放在案頭上，耐用又耐看，更可捧在手裡把玩摩挲，愈用愈溫潤漂亮。



藏品：圓雕螃蟹含禾 Museum Collection: Crab and ears of grain carved in the round

Beyond the Craft

Bamboo can build a world, and a world can be hidden within a small stem segment. Carved into various ornamental objects for decorating a writing desk, bamboo ware often depicts myths and stories of the classics. Being durable with timeless designs, bamboo ware only gets more gorgeous and mellow with time.



藏品：留青林黛玉寶釵 Museum Collection: Waist-rest carved in luqing low relief with Lady Lin Daiyu

墨竹畫

傳世繪畫墨竹的第一人是宋代的文同，他的墨竹既寫意亦寫實，成為後世一切墨竹的「典範」。宋以後，各朝文人繼續創造墨竹的程式：元代結節、明代寫字、清代唸口訣，至今仍然影響著很多畫家。



藏品：風竹 Museum Collection: Bamboo in the wind

講品味

宋代蘇東坡以「無竹令人俗」定調，明代文人進一步付諸實踐。透過明代的生計指南可得知，尋常竹器被視為「清雅」之物，流行於文人書齋，排行遠在名貴的犀角、象牙、金銀、木器等珍奇玩物之上。

故事多

竹子橫挑民間百業，直撐傳統文化精神：從竹梢、竹實到竹斑、竹筍都有故事。文人與竹的風流逸事，以「竹林七賢」最為人稱道。

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藏品：刻竹銘方斗壺 Museum Collection: Teapot of trapezoidal grain measure shape with engraved bamboo design

Stories

竹戲棚

每年適逢神誕、賽會、出會、建醮等傳統節日慶典，都可以在本港各區看到大大小小的戲棚。一個可以容納七、八千名觀眾的大戲棚，只需一個多月便完成，慶典過後又迅速拆卸還原，實在令人嘆為觀止。



Bamboo Theatre

Every year during festive seasons, scaffolding masters show off their techniques in constructing bamboo theatres. A giant bamboo provisional theatre that could accommodate audiences of seven to eight thousand only takes a month to create and it returns to the original state after the celebration in a very short period of time.

Abundant Stories

A bamboo yoke shoulders numerous folk industries, upholding traditional culture and mentality; no matter be it the branches, fruit, grain or shoots, there is always a story. Seven Sages in the Bamboo Grove is the most revered among all literati stories related to the bamboo.

Cultivated Taste

Su Shi of the Song dynasty had said, 'The absence of bamboo renders a person banal', and the literati of Ming embraced his philosophy. Ordinary bamboo became elegant objects that were often found in the scholarly gentleman's studio, ranking much higher than items made of expensive materials such as rhino horn, ivory, gold and silver or rare wood.

Ink Bamboo Painting

The earliest ink bamboo painting passed down through the generations was by Wen Tong of the Song dynasty (960 – 1279). His bamboo, expressive and realistic, was the role model for succeeding painters. After the Song dynasty, literati continued to create conventions for the ink bamboo: botanic nodes in Yuan (1271 – 1368), inscription form in Ming (1368 – 1644) and verses in Qing (1644 – 1911), which influence painters even to this day.

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