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北京

An oral history of the successors of  
intangible culture heritage in Beijing

北京非物质文化遗产保护中心 ◆ 组织编写  
苑利 顾军 ◆ 丛书主编

# 北京非物质文化遗产 传承人 口述史

汪学军 ◆ 口述 赵宁 ◆ 整理



## 肄雅堂古籍修复技艺 汪学军

这位粘补者始终认为，古籍修复要讲究，不能将就。古籍修复技艺步骤繁多，但每一环节都很重要，关系到珍贵古籍的修复、收藏和传承。



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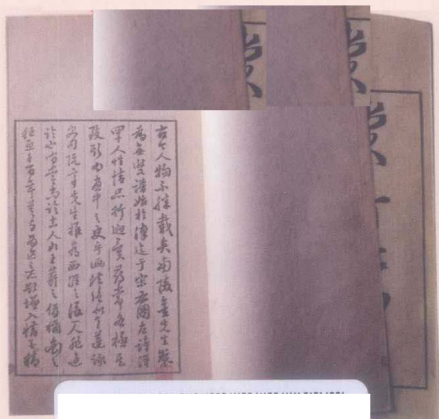
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AN ORAL HISTORY OF THE SUCCESSORS OF INTANGIBLE CULTURE HERITAGE IN BEIJING: YI YA TANG ANTIQUE BOOK RESTORATION SKILLS WANG XUEJUN

北京非物质文化遗产传承人口述史 肆雅堂古籍修复技艺·汪学军

北京非物质文化遗产保护中心 组织编写

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非遗 北京





## 北京非物质文化遗产传承人口述史

An oral history of the successors of intangible culture heritage in Beijing

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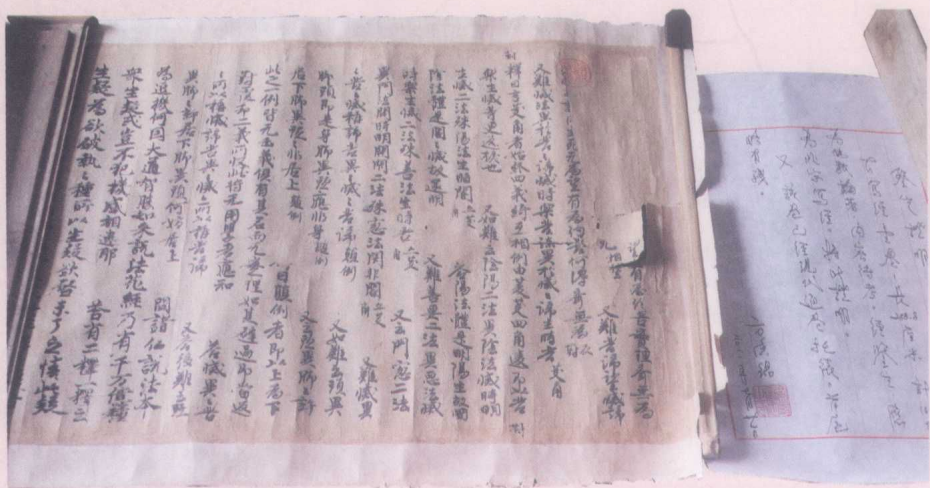
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## >> 肆雅堂古籍修复技艺项目导读

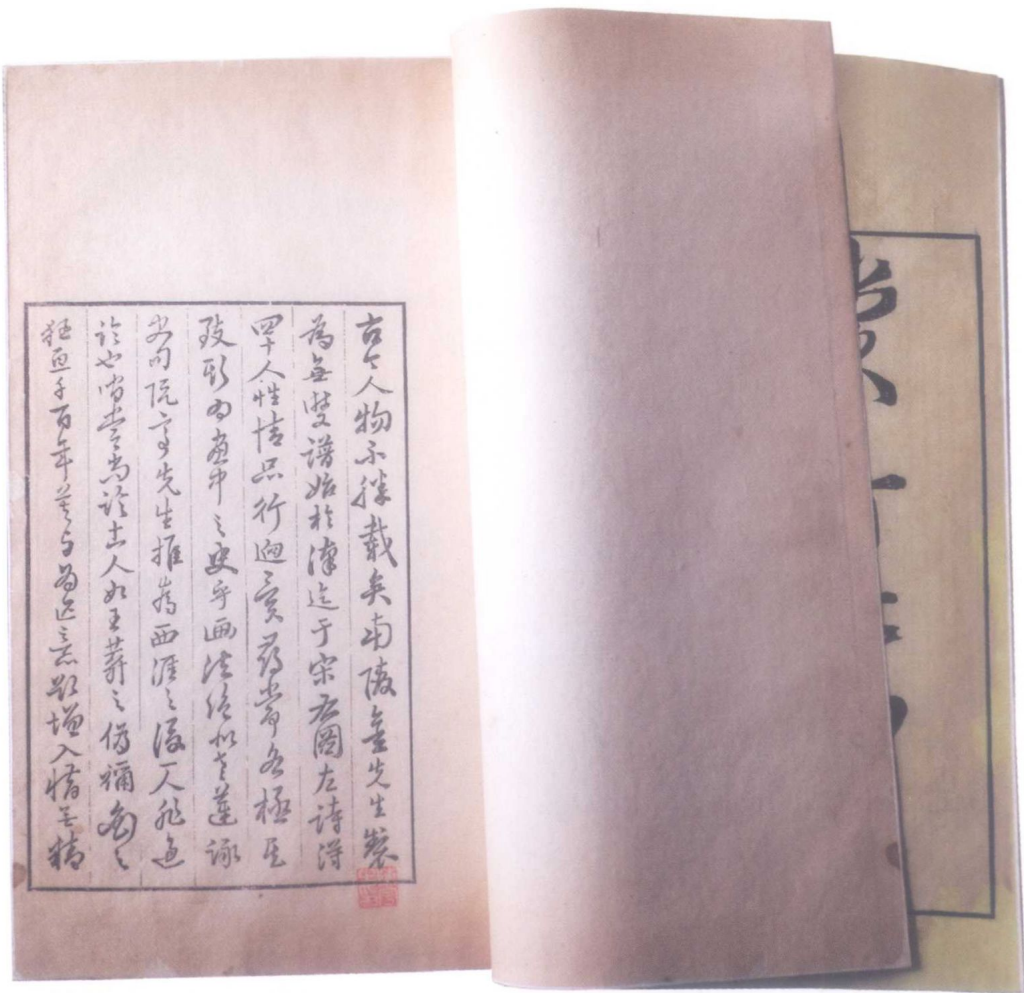
### INTRODUCTION TO YI YA TANG ANTIQUE BOOK RESTORATION SKILLS

有这样一种“医生”，他们的医治对象并不是人，而是一部部破损、残旧的古书；有这样一种技艺，它没有花哨、绚丽的技巧，却用一粘一揭、一裁一订反复的循环，造就一番“化腐朽为神奇”的美谈。这种“医生”就是古籍的修复者；这种技艺，就是今天我们所要讲到的肆雅堂古籍修复技艺。

古籍修复技艺有着鲜为人知的历史，它与书籍的发展有着割裂不断的情愫。书籍，这投石于人类知识海洋中最美丽的涟漪，凝聚着无数人的智慧。很难想象，如果没有书籍，人类的文明是否可以延传至今。中国的古籍有着绵长而悠久的历史，从甲骨、石刻、陶器、金文、简书、帛书到纸书的演变，从零星文字、



◆ 破损的卷轴宋代写经



古今人物不傳載矣南陵先生卷  
為無雙譜始於傳迄于宋右圖左詩得  
四子性情品行迴環反覆為極  
致形而盡中之史乎西涯之語  
亦司阮子先生推為西涯之語  
也而當其為論士人如王莽之  
偽福也  
龍龜手百年之為近云如增入情  
毛精



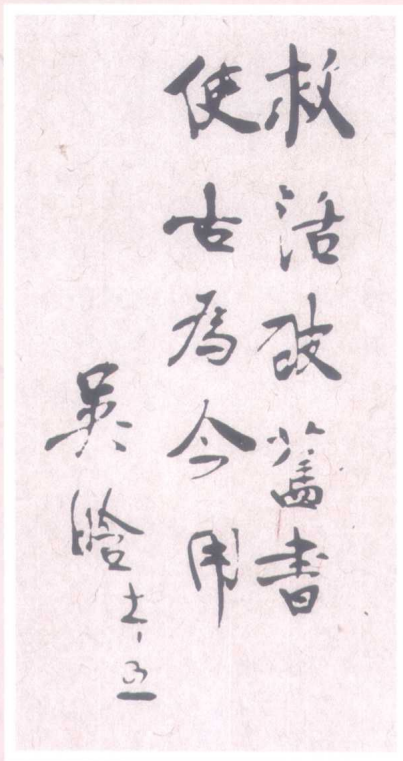
单独成篇到逐渐成册的推进，从刻制、手抄、拓印到印刷的发展，单从文字的描述上看，这演变的过程似乎很简单，殊不知，放置在几千年的历史烟云中，每一次的改良都经过了无数次的失败、无数次的教训和无数次的总结。从龟册到简书，由卷轴到册页，沉淀了千年的沧桑，延续着无尽的智慧。而珍贵的古籍在流传过程中不免经受时间的洗礼，又会遭受虫蛀、水火、人为等各种因素的破坏，修复古籍的技能便应运而生。许是最开始只是少数读书人自己简单修补破损书籍的一些小方法、小窍门，随着书籍的发展，在南朝宋时期，对于古籍的保护理念和整修手法便开始得到普遍关注，到唐代，官方的藏书机构中已设立专门从事修补贴订的人员，至明代周嘉胄所著《装潢志》的出现，标志着系统的专业的装潢修补理论的完善。随着理论和实践的发展，清代乾嘉时期，古籍修复技艺已达到极高水准。

清代光绪年间，由丁梦松创建的肆雅堂，静静地坐落于原琉璃厂沙土园熱鬧的街道上，以经营古书为主，同时从事古籍、字画的修复和装裱生意。到民国初年，肆雅堂以装裱手艺扬名京城，培养了许多装裱修复人才。1958年中国书店合并了包括肆雅堂在内的111家私营书店，使众多擅长古籍修复的老师傅云集一堂。因肆雅堂在当时名声最大，所以中国书店传承下来的古籍修复技艺以肆雅堂命名。在近六十年的时间里，中国书店为国家领导人、学者、专家以及私人收藏家修复了大量的珍贵古籍，手艺高超的老师傅们被尊称为“古书医生”。北京市原副市长吴晗高度赞誉：“救活破旧书，使古为今用。”著名历史学家谢国桢也曾题词：“装潢旧籍有传人，粉白骇红气象新。变化神奇于腐朽，丛残整理更为今。”2008年，中国书店申报的肆雅堂古籍修复技艺被列入第二批国家级非物质文化遗产名录。

Book conservators treat damaged antique books just as doctors treat patients. Antique book restoration skills (such as cutting and binding), though seemingly plain and simple, can produce brand-new books from worn and torn pages.

Though unknown to most people, antique book restoration skills have been passed down for ages across every up and down of the book trade. Society without written books is unimaginable today. Antique Chinese books boast of a long history which could never otherwise be so thoroughly recounted. Oracle bones, pottery, cliffside inscriptions, bamboo books, silk books and carvings gave way to paper and a steep rise in book media, especially with the development of printing. Thousands

of years witnessed the prosperity as well as the deterioration periods for the book trade. Book restoration skills are in urgent demand for the sake of ancient books threatened by worms, fire, water and other causes of destruction. Initially such skills were only passed along as self-repair advice between readers until



◆ 吴晗题词

Liu Song Period in the Nan Dynasty, when antique book restoration skills and techniques became widely popular. In the Tang Dynasty, imperial libraries began employing expert book conservators. Zhuang Huang Zhi written by Zhou Jiazhou became the pinnacle of antique book restoration theory. Along with theoretical and practical development, restoration skills reached their zenith in the Qianlong Period and Jiaqing Period of the Qing Dynasty.

During the reign of Guangxu, Yi Ya Tang was opened by Ding Mengsong. Located on boisterous Liulichang Street, Yi Ya Tang offered services related to restoration of antique books as well as mounting calligraphy and paintings. In the early years of the Republic of China, Yi Ya Tang became famous for its mounting techniques and many mounting masterpieces, attracting many interns. In 1958, Cathay Bookshop incorporated 111 private bookshops (including Yi Ya Tang) and gathered many book restoration masters. As Yi Ya Tang was the most well-known bookshop then, antique book restoration skills were named after it. Over the next 60 years, Cathay Bookshop restored many valuable antique books for officials, scholars, experts and collectors. Respected masters were titled "Doctor of Antique Books". Wu Han, former vice-mayor of Beijing and Xie Guozhen, a well-known historian, wrote lines to pay their tribute to antique book restoration masters. In 2008, Yi Ya Tang Antique Book Restoration Skills were listed as part of the second batch of national intangible cultural heritage.



## >> 肆雅堂古籍修复技艺传承人导读

INTRODUCTION TO A REPRESENTATIVE INHERITOR OF YI YA TANG ANTIQUE BOOK RESTORATION SKILLS

汪学军，男，汉族，出生于1964年，今年四十九岁，祖籍浙江绍兴，高中学历，从1982年开始在中国书店从事古籍修复工作，至今已有三十一年。汪学军祖孙三代均从事古籍修复工作，在裁切工艺上素有“大刀汪”的美称。其祖辈是汪景熙，曾在原琉璃厂附近开过一家小小的裁书作坊。其父为汪增仁，随父学习裁切，



◆ 汪学军与其原住处旧址

后进入中国书店，从事古籍修复工作。汪学军从小生活在琉璃厂附近，耳濡目染，深受祖父和父亲工作环境的影响，高中毕业后接替父亲岗位，进入中国书店，主要跟随父亲汪增仁，还有赵树枫、韩秀芬等师父学习古籍修复技艺。2008年汪学军荣获市级非物质文化遗产代表性传承人称号；2012年汪学军被评为国家级非物质文化遗产代表性传承人。



**W**ang Xuejun, of Shaoxing ancestry, was born in 1964. After graduating from high school, he began book restoration work at Cathay Bookshop in 1982. Three generations of his family had been so devoted to antique book restoration and that they were known as "Knife Wangs". His grandfather, Wang Jingxi, ran a small book-trimming workshop in the district of Liulichang. His father, Wang Zengren, learned book-trimming skills from his grandfather and began restoring books at Cathay Bookshop. Wang Xuejun took over for his father at Cathay Bookshop and learned techniques from masters such as Zhao Shufeng and Han Xiufen. In 2008, he was recognized as a representative inheritor of Beijing Intangible Cultural Heritage. In 2012, he was recognized as a representative inheritor of Intangible Cultural Heritage of China.





◆ 汪学军师傅近照

肆雅堂

啓功

# 旧纸堆 里的奇幻世界



对于不懂它们的人来说，  
它们就像飞尘一样不屑一顾，  
而对于我来说，  
它们都是千金难求的宝贝，  
有多少受伤的古旧书籍正期待着挽救与呵护，  
我几乎每天都会陶醉在这些破旧的纸堆里，  
因为，我懂得……



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