

DAOIST MUSIC IN SHANGHAI

上海女化出版社

上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书

乐的积淀。它的阴柔幽静之

而重要的一员。在官观庙宇传 • 道教音乐是中国音乐特殊

教音乐。在信仰和仪式的制约

整体科仪音乐结构形成了独有



上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

上海道教音乐/吉宏忠主编.一上海:上海文化出版社, 2015.5

(上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书) ISBN 978-7-5535-0354-7

I. ①上… II. ①吉… III. ①道教—宗教音乐—介绍— 上海市 IV. ① J608

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 002567 号

出版人 王 刚 责任编辑 赵光敏 英文翻译 孙欣祺 整体设计 叶 珺 设计制作 叶 珺 方 明 叶 菲

书名 上海道教音乐 出版 上海世纪出版集团 上海文化出版社 地址:上海市绍兴路7号 网址: www.cshwh.com 发行 上海世纪出版股份有限公司发行中心 印刷 上海丽佳制版印刷有限公司 开本 787 × 1092 1/16 印张 9.5 2015年5月第一版 2015年5月第一次印刷 国际书号 ISBN 978-7-5535-0354-7/J.115 定价 60.00元

告读者 如发现本书质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系 T. 021-64855582



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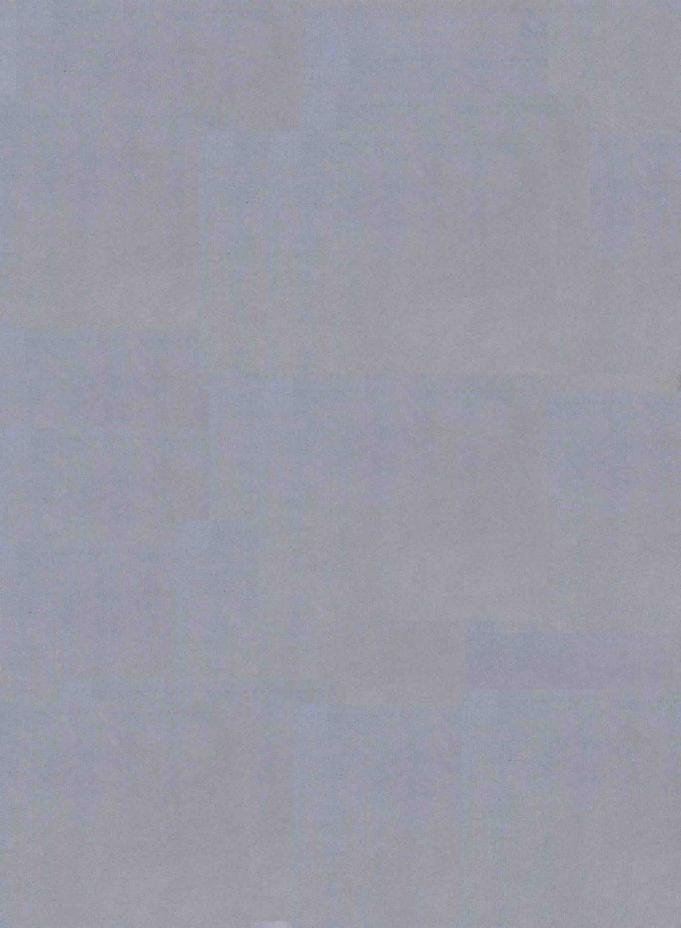
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本卷主编 吉宏忠



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项目协调 葛永铭 张黎明 蒋 薇

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撰稿 陈大霖 吕畅

中国是一个拥有五千年历史的文明古国,勤劳智慧的中华民族,创造了丰富多彩的非物质文化遗产。这些非物质文化遗产蕴含着中华民族的价值观念、审美追求与情感记忆,展现着中华民族的文明特征和充沛的创造力,连接着各民族的深厚情感和恒久血脉,为当代文化的发展与创新提供着强大的动力。保护和弘扬优秀的非物质文化遗产,对建设社会主义核心价值体系具有重要的作用。

上海文化的源头,可以追溯到 6000 年以前。青浦崧泽、福泉山、金山查山、闵行马桥等地的考古发现表明,那时先民们已经劳动、休养、生息在这片土地上了。后来,随着时间的推移,海岸线不断东移,上海先民们的活动也不断顺势东进,约在 10 世纪前叶才全部形成现今的格局。千百年以来,上海曾经只是个小渔村,但因其水路交通便利,至唐宋时期逐渐形成繁荣的港口;南宋咸淳三年(1267),正式设立镇治;元朝至元二十八年(1291),上海正式建县,这是上海建城的开始。到了明代,上海地区商肆酒楼林立,已经成为远近闻名的"东南名邑";清政府在1685 年设立上海江海关,一个国际性大商埠从此发展起来;至1840 年鸦片战争前夕,上海县因交通便利、万商云集、物产丰富而被称为"江海之通津,东南之都会"。鸦片战争结束后,英国强迫清政府签订丧权辱国的《南京条约》,上海被开放成通商口岸,外国资本的入侵摧残了上海的传统手工业,但同时也带来了先进的科学技术和管理经验,促进了上海的商业、金融、纺织、轻工业、交通运输的发展,形成了新型的工商文明。

时空变幻,朝代更替,正是这样独特的工商业文明的生态环境,孕育了丰富多彩的非物质文化遗产,其中有反映古代民间信仰的民俗,有人们喜闻乐见的歌舞、戏曲和丝竹乐曲,还有巧夺天工的传统工艺、撼人心魄的民间竞技和令人叹服的工艺美术等。这些文化瑰宝世代流传,有的流传区域较小,仅限于某一乡镇;有的流传广泛,辐射至周边省份,在流传过程中还在不断地演变。这些古老而鲜活的城市文化历史传统,是我们建设国际文化大都市和加强城市文化软实力的重要基础。目前,上海市已经认定了157项上海市级非物质文化遗产名录项目,其中的49项已经列入了国家级非物质文化遗产名录。

然而, 非物质文化遗产面临传统整体断裂的危机依然存在, 我们必须以最急

切的心情和最快的速度投入到拯救非物质文化遗产的行动中去。非物质文化遗产并不会因为列入保护名录就立刻走出困境,保护工作也不会自然大功告成,我们仍须竭尽所能,通过种种途径,大声疾呼对非物质文化遗产的抢救、保护与传承,并且在力所能及的范围内开展保护工作,努力让珍贵的历史文化遗产薪火相传。

近年来,党中央和国务院高度重视非物质文化遗产保护工作。党的十七大报告指出,要"加强对各民族文化的挖掘和保护,重视文物和非物质文化遗产保护"。 2011年,《中华人民共和国非物质文化遗产法》正式施行,使得我国非物质文化遗产保护工作步入了有法可依的阶段。十七届六中全会上通过的《中共中央关于深化文化体制改革推动社会主义文化大发展大繁荣若干重大问题的决定》,更为在全社会开展非物质文化遗产保护工作提供了良好的环境。在各级政府的高度重视下,在各地文化管理部门的共同努力下,非物质文化遗产保护工作已经取得了突破性进展。

让伟大先辈们创造的文化遗产代代相传,使其在全球化的语境中发扬光大,是我们今人的责任。筚路蓝缕的先辈们有权要求我们承担这份责任、经受这一考验,做出让历史满意的回答。编辑出版"上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书"就是我们当下给出的回答之一。自 2009 年起,我们通过"一个项目一本书"的形式,采用文字、图片、大事记、知识链接等方式,对列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录的上海项目进行了生动而全面的介绍。截止目前,这套大型丛书已经累计出版分卷 22 部,对本市珍贵的文化遗存进行了系统性的整理,也为非物质文化遗产在社会公众中的传播普及起到了积极作用。在编辑出版丛书的过程中,我们深深体会到上海非物质文化遗产挖掘、抢救和保护工作的紧迫性和必要性,这将不断鞭策我们努力将这项工程不断推进下去。

现在,当我们饱览这套正在持续出版的丛书之余,不能不对长期致力于保护传承上海非物质文化遗产的传承人和工作者肃然起敬,也不能不向为"上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书"编辑出版工作倾注心血的撰稿人、审稿专家和编辑们表示诚挚的感谢。对于丛书编纂工作中出现的不当之处,敬请读者批评指正。

州如何

上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书编委会主任 上海市文化广播影视管理局局长

2012年10月



GENERAL PREFACE

With five thousand years of history stretching from ancient civilizations to a contemporary, developing modern nation, Chinese people long used their diligence and intelligence to create a rich variety of intangible cultural heritage. China's intangible cultural heritage contains the values, aesthetic pursuits and emotional memories of the Chinese nation, and in turn demonstrates the creative characteristics of Chinese civilization. Cultural heritage is both a heartstring and lifeblood of a civilization, and this heritage provides us with powerful momentum for the development and innovation of contemporary culture. Protecting and promoting our outstanding intangible cultural heritage plays an important role in constructing the socialist core of our value system.

In fact, the origin of Shanghai culture can be traced back six thousand years, as demonstrated by archaeological findings in the areas of Qingpu's Songze, Fuquanshan Hill, Jinshan's Chashan Hill and Minhang's Maqiao showing that our ancestors were already working and living in the Shanghai area. Over time, the coastline gradually shifted eastward and long with our ancestor's activities. A geographical and municipal starting point that would be familiar to us today didn't form until around early 10th century. Until then, for thousands of years, Shanghai was just a small fishing village. Given its proximity to convenient waterway transportation, Shanghai has gradually become a busy portstarting from the Tang and Song Dynasties. In the year 1267, during the Southern Song Dynasty, Shanghai was formally established as a town. During the Yuan Dynasty in 1291, Shanghai was officially established as a county, which we take as the origin of Shanghai as a city. By the Ming Dynasty, shops and restaurants proliferating in Shanghai, and the city became one of the most important and famous in southeastern China. In 1685, the Qing government established an official customs operation Jianghaiguan in Shanghai, an international commercial port began to take shape. Before the Opium War in 1840, Shanghai was already known as the region's "Southeast metropolis and communications hub", due to good transportation systems, large number of merchants, and rich natural resources. After the Opium War, Britain forced the Qing to sign the humiliating Treaty of Nanking, requiring Shanghai to become an open trading port. Although the subsequent invasion of foreign capital devastated Shanghai's traditional handicrafts, it also brought advanced science and technology and management experience, promoting the development of Shanghai's commercial, financial and industrial sectors, including textiles, light industry, and transportation, and helped spur the emergence of a new industrial and commercial civilization.

Spatial and temporal changes, the rising and falling of different dynasties, especially with Shanghai's unique ecological environment and industrial and commercial civilization, gave birth to a variety of intangible cultural practices, reflecting traditional folk beliefs and values, their beloved dances, opera and "string and bamboo" music, as well as intricate traditional crafts, breathtaking folk athletics and creative arts. These cultural treasures were handed down from generation to generation, some being active only in small areas, such as a township; some spreading widely to surrounding provinces, continuing to evolve and spread today. These ancient but still living cultural and historical traditions remain an important foundation for building an international cultural metropolis and enhancing the positive soft power of our urban culture. At present,

Shanghai has already identified 157 Shanghai city-level intangible cultural heritage items, of which, 49 have been listed as state-level intangible cultural heritage.

However, intangible cultural heritage is still facing the crisis of the breakdown and dissolution of tradition, and with this in mind, we must take the fastest possible action to rescue the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Intangible Cultural Heritage will still face challenges even being included in the protection list, the protection work is yet more to be done. We need to continue to do all that we can, in the strongest of terms and through a variety of channels, to rescue, protect and pass down our precious intangible cultural heritage.

In recent years, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have attached great importance to the protection of intangible cultural heritage. The 17th Party Congress Report requires us "to strengthen the excavation and protection of the national culture, with emphasis on cultural relics and intangible cultural heritage protection." In 2011, the People's Republic of China Intangible Cultural Heritage Act came into effect, providing China's intangible cultural heritage protection worka legal framework. Adopted by the 17th Session of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee's Decision on Deepening Reform of Cultural System to Promote Socialist Cultural Development and Prosperity of Some Major Issues, this framework has provided a good environment for more intangible cultural heritage protection work to be carried out society wide. Given the great importance attached to these efforts by all levels of governments and local departments of cultural administration, we have collectively made breakthroughs in intangible cultural heritage protection work.

It is our responsibility today to pass on our cultural heritage from generation to the next, and ensure that it will flourish amid globalization. We have a deep responsibility to those who came before us to make sure this happens. Editing and publishing the Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Book Series is one of the ways we can fulfill this responsibility. Since 2009, in the form of "one item, one volume", we have provided a vivid and comprehensive introduction to Shanghai items that were included in the state-level intangible cultural heritage list. We have done this by assembling text, pictures, memorabilia and knowledge chain etc. Thus far, this large series has published 22 volumes, giving a systematic collation of city's precious cultural relics, and doing so in a way that has also played a positive role in spreading and popularizing Intangible Cultural Heritage. In the process of editing and publishing these books, we have deepened our appreciation for the urgency and necessity of excavating, rescuing and protecting Intangible Cultural Heritage, and this will continue to spur our efforts to push forward the project.

Now, as we enjoy the publication of this book series, we cannot fail to pay respect to the long committed inheritors and workers who continue to develop, protect, and pass along Shanghai Intangible Cultural Heritage. We also cannot fail to express our deep appreciation for the writers, peer reviewers and editors who have dedicated themselves wholeheartedly for "Shanghai State-levelIntangible Cultural Heritage BookSeries". We welcome any feedback that helps us enrich this series of works.

Hu Jinjun

Director of the Editorial Committee
Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Series
Director-General of Shanghai Municipal Administration of
Culture, Radio, Film & Television
October 2012





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上海道教音乐研究论文提要

道教作为中国的本土宗教已经在华夏大地上流传了近两千年。在这漫长的历 史洪流中,道教逐步渗透到炎黄子孙的生活与习俗之中,成为中华民族的一个不 可缺少的文化符号。

那么,今天的道教音乐是如何随着时间的脚步缓缓走来,她是如何从一棵破土而出的嫩苗成长为一棵枝繁叶茂的参天大树,她又在道教文化漫长而复杂的演变过程中发生了哪些激荡的转折或者缓缓的涟漪?就让我们溯流探源,拨开笼罩在历史长河之上的层层迷雾,一起回到教主张陵创立道教的时代,一同回顾道教音乐所走过的辉煌而又曲折的成长之路。

东汉末年,政治凋敝,各路军阀割据混战,民不聊生,风雨飘摇中的东汉王朝早已无力安抚饱受饥寒的芸芸众生。祖天师张陵背负老君的诰命,带着悲天悯人的情怀,毅然走出潜修多年的鹤鸣山,率领门下弟子在民风醇厚的巴山蜀水之间创立了正一盟威道(又称五斗米道)。从此,道教正式登上了中国的历史舞台。

道教从创立伊始,就十分注重对民间传统巫祝活动的继承与发展。因此,原始巫术以歌舞娱神的特点在道教早期的活动中便存在了。那么早期的道教音乐是什么样子的呢?据《三天内解经》记载:在当时的道教活动中"弦歌鼓舞,……撞金伐革,讴歌踊跃"(《道藏》上海书店出版社,1988年版,第28册,第413页)。祭祀仪式上,在钟鼓和拨弦乐器的伴奏下,道众纷纷唱起祭祀时歌颂神灵的乐曲,祈求护佑。可以想见,这既是一种充满了对美好生活热切向往的真诚祈祷,更是一种有着深厚群众基础、饱含华夏民族文化凝聚力的神圣仪式。



随着时间的脚步慢慢前行,中国历史上持续最久的分裂时期——魏晋南北朝时期到来了。道教在逐步传播的过程中不断遇到了新的机遇与挑战。祖天师时代单一的道众阶层已经被打破,伴随着道教神学思想的进一步发展和南北天师道的并立,一场针对道教音乐文化的改革也由此拉开了序幕。

在东晋时期南方出现的两个最为重要的道教派别——灵宝派和上清派所奉行的主要经典《灵宝无量度人上品妙经》与《上清经》中,均肯定了道教音乐在修炼方式和信仰仪式上的重要地位,极大推动了道乐的进一步发展。寇谦之的科仪改革,南朝的陆修静在其基础上建立了体系化的"九斋十二法"。因其功能的完备,特别是运用方式的灵活多样被后世道众奉为万法之宗,成为道教斋仪成熟的标志,在道教音乐发展史上具有划时代的意义。

总的看来,南北方为了适应新的弘道环境,均对道教音乐进行了许多新的探索,其中最为重要的两项观念——科仪与音乐配合不必拘泥一法一宗,可以根据教义结合实际情况灵活处理;经文在允许的情况下尽量采取音颂,直接得到了后世的认可与继承。

公元8世纪,华夏大地迎来了中国古代历史上最为强盛的大唐帝国文化高峰。道教备受唐王朝数代帝王的推崇,进入了新的繁盛时期。随着道教作为国教的地位逐步确立,道教音乐也由于宫廷甚至帝王的直接参与创作、整理而逐渐呈现出系统化、世俗化的特点。高宗李治首命乐工制作道曲,玄宗李隆基不仅诏命当时著名高道司马承祯、李会元等制作道曲,而且动用工部、太常等政府机构创制道曲,大开官方制作、推广道教音乐的先河。另外,最受后世瞩目的著名唐代大曲,由玄宗本人亲自创作的道教乐舞《霓裳羽衣曲》,更以其精美的音乐、曼妙的舞蹈成为中国古代音乐史上的千古绝唱。

北宋时期延续了唐代帝王崇奉道教的传统。真宗赵恒命王钦若、张君房编辑

《道藏》;徽宗赵佶曾设立云璈部专管全国道乐,道教现存的第一部词谱兼备的经 韵词曲总集——《玉音法事》,也是在他的授意与支持下完成的。这部曲谱巨著 的意义不仅在于其制作者的权威和其在当时由于官方主流意识形态的支持下的广泛流行,更在于其将南北朝、隋唐以来直至北宋的重要道教科仪乐曲尽数收录。可以说这本曲谱集中体现了道教音乐在祖天师首创之后,经过数代高道大德的继承、改革与发展,历时七百余年后再次走向一统,标志着道教音乐作为一种艺术品种进入了成熟期。

南宋金元时期,中国的经济文化中心随着宋王朝的南迁进一步向南方转移,一定时期内相对稳定的社会局势刺激了戏曲艺术的诞生与发展,进而为南方道教音乐注入了新的血液。北宋时期流传下来的传统道教科仪在种类和形式上均取得了很大的发展,道派纷呈。全真派根据传统道乐和唐宋以来道教科仪中的诸多斋法加以改进创新,逐步形成全国各地区全真道宫观通用的科仪音乐——《全真正韵》。南方教派逐步归于正一,又由于全真道音乐大量取材于传统道乐,因此形成了南北方道乐以主体统一,局部相对有所差别的局面。在连年的战乱之下,人世的无常和生命的脆弱,引发了人民对死亡这一人生终极主题的强烈关注,这种情况下道教度亡科仪大量涌现,度亡斋仪音乐以传统道乐为主要因素,配合更为丰富的唱念形式和更加人性化的情节内容,深受大众欢迎,逐渐占据了道教科仪音乐的主流地位。

明代太祖朱元璋、成祖朱棣登位以前均得到过道教佐助,因此明中叶以前皇室对于道教的扶持是十分用力的。出身于下层社会的明太祖对当时的道教科仪有着十分深入的认识,道教科仪音乐还承担了当时所有官方祭祀仪式中所需的乐舞,继宋之后再度成为政府礼仪中固定的组成部分。其中最为重要的是太祖颁布的《大明玄教立成斋醮仪》和成祖创作的《大明御制玄教乐章》,两者共同构成明皇室

