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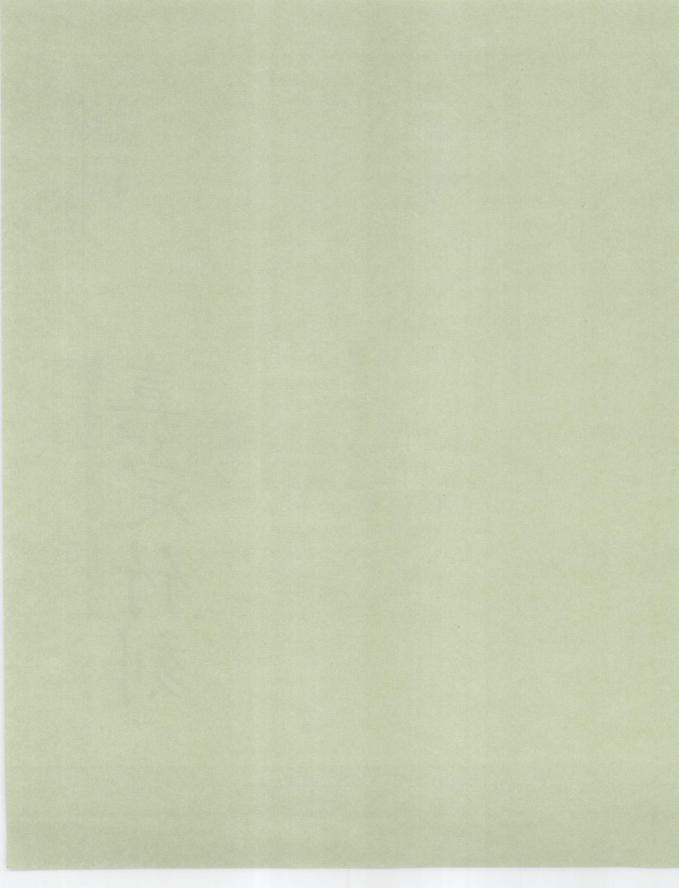
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中华文化源远流长、灿若星河。

五千年的璀璨文明带给中国人骄傲的同时,也留下了令世界惊奇的各色瑰宝;令人叹为观止的丰厚文化遗产积淀润泽着后世子孙的精神家园,也让我们有足够的自信和骄傲向世界展示祖先留下的宝藏。在这些丰富多彩的文化遗产中,以口头传统、传统表演艺术、民俗活动和礼仪与节庆、有关自然界和宇宙的民间传统知识和实践、传统手工艺技能以及与上述传统文化表现形式相关的文化空间等非物质形态存在,与群众生活密切相关,世代相承,被界定为"非物质文化遗产"。

中国历史发展进程中的文化差异造就了形形色色、别致多样的文学、歌舞、美术、技艺和习俗等,它们因物质和精神的双重价值而被认为是我们民族的"文化基因"。从女娲补天传说的五色神石,到端午节汨罗江畔的龙舟竞渡;从《牡丹亭》里一唱三叹的婉转昆腔,到《高山流水》中意境悠远的古琴雅韵;从七彩瓷器釉下的瑰丽纹饰,到顾绣、竹刻巧夺天工的奇丝妙缕;从中医针灸以外治内的灵动针法,到太极武学博大精深的一招一式,这些中华文化符号承载着五千年的历史文明,逐渐积淀成为中华民族的精神、性格和气质中不可替代的文化传统,并且深深地溶于全球华人的精神血脉之中。非物质文化遗产中所蕴含着的特有精神价值、思维方式和创造能力,以一种无形的方式承续着中华文化之魂,被视作中华民族精神家园的重要组成部分。

非物质文化遗产在我们身边,可以触摸、可以感知、可以注视、可以惊叹、可以赞美,但这并不意味着它们会永远存在下去。经历了漫长的岁月,它们已经斑驳和脆弱,随着经济全球化趋势的加快,其生存环境正在受到威胁,不少非物质文化遗产正面临消亡或失传的危机,对非物质文化遗产进行保护已经刻不容缓。2005年,《国务院关于加强文化遗产保护的通知》、《国务院办公厅关于加强我国非物质文化遗产保护工作的意见》等文件的陆续出台,标志着我国非物质文化遗

产保护工作正式启动。2006至2008年间,国务院陆续公布了两批国家级非物质文化遗产名录,涵盖了民间文学,传统音乐,传统舞蹈,传统戏剧,曲艺,传统体育、游艺与杂技,传统美术,传统技艺,传统医药和民俗10个门类,计1028项。

作为中华文明的重要组成部分,上海的海派文化历经城市七百多年的发源历史和一百六十余年的开埠岁月,在传统吴越文化的基础上,孕育了别具一格的非物质文化遗产,它融合古今、交汇东西,具有鲜明的近现代工商业特色。上海目前共有江南丝竹、昆曲、京剧、淮剧、沪剧、独脚戏、黄杨木雕、乌泥泾手工棉纺织技艺等 33 个国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目,成为了我国非物质文化遗产体系中不可或缺的重要内容。

为了保护好这些珍贵的城市非物质文化遗产遗存,充分展现海派非物质文化遗产的独特魅力,我们专门编辑、出版了这套以上海的国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目为内容的大型丛书。通过这一形式,既对本市非物质文化遗产项目进行系统的整理和记录,也对非物质文化遗产知识开展普及和宣传。丛书为每个非物质文化遗产项目单独设卷,以人文学者的视角,面向普通读者,采用文字、图片、大事记、知识链接等方式,对项目进行生动而全面的介绍,力求体现知识性、可读性和史料性。

中国 2010 年上海世博会将对"城市,让生活更美好"的主题进行充分演绎,还将精心组织策划城市的文化遗产,特别是非物质文化遗产的展示活动。这套丛书也将成为其中的一部分,在世博会这一盛大的平台上,为弘扬中华民族优秀传统文化贡献一份力量。

值此功成之际,衷心感谢为编著丛书付出辛劳的项目传承人、项目保护单位和保护工作管理部门,以及专家学者和上海文化出版社的领导和编辑们,现有的成果都凝聚着他们的才智和心血。我们衷心希望,这套丛书的面世能得到读者的欢迎和喜爱,这也正是对我们非物质文化遗产保护工作者的最佳回报。

よいま

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 2009年12月



Chinese culture has a long history and brilliant achievements.

Five-thousand years civilization has left pride to the Chinese people and wonders to the world. Rich and colorful cultural legacy nourishes the spiritual mind of the Chinese descendants and gives them enough confidence to show off their treasures to the world. Among these some are labeled as "Intangible Cultural Heritage", including oral traditions, traditional performing arts, social activities and rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, traditional craftsmanship and the cultural space related to the above expressive forms, which all exist in a non-material state, have close relations with people's life and have been passing down through generations.

The long development of the Chinese history results in a rich variety of culture, such as literary works, songs and dance, fine art, craftsmanship and custom, which became the nation's "cultural genes" in both material and spiritual values. From the colorful magic stone in the legend of "Nüwa Patching the Sky" to the dragon-boat competition along the Miluo River in the Duanwu Festival; from the catching melody in Kunqu Opera *Peony Pavilion* to the mellifluous notes in the tune of *High Mountains and Flowing Water*; from the magnificent designs of the multicolored glazed porcelains to the delicate texture of the Gu embroidery and bamboo carvings; from the astonishing acupuncture technique to the profound implications in Taijiquan practice—these cultural signs, laden with a history of five thousand years, have gradually molded into an irreplaceable tradition in the spirits and characters of the Chinese people, melting in the blood of their offspring throughout the world. The mental value, ways of thinking and creative energy, peculiarly revealed in intangible cultural heritages, are a continuation of the soul of the Chinese culture, also an important part of the nation's spirit.

The intangible cultural heritage is around us, able to be touched, felt, watched, admired and praised, but that does not mean that they will last forever. Worn out through the ages, they have become rather fragile, and their sustaining environment is under threat with the rapid development of economic globalization. Some are even on the verge of disappearing or losing. The task of safeguarding the heritage is imminent. The promulgation of *State Council Notice on Strengthening the Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage* and *State Council General Office Proposals on Strengthening the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage* in 2005 marks the formal beginning of the work to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage. From 2006 to 2008, the State

Council released in succession two lists of state-level intangible cultural heritage covering 10 categories of folk literature, traditional music, folk dance, traditional operas, Quyi, traditional sports, entertainment and acrobatics, traditional painting, traditional craftsmanship, traditional medicine and folklore, totaling to 1028 items.

As an important component of Chinese civilization, Shanghai culture, with its 700 years from origin and 160 years as an international port, has developed a special kind of intangible cultural heritage out of the traditional Wu-and-Yue cultures. A convergence of ancient and modern, East and West, Shanghai culture is now characterized with modern industry and commerce. The 33 items listed in the state-level intangible cultural heritage make Shanghai an indispensable part in the state system of intangible cultural heritage. These items include: Jiangnan music played with strings and pipes, Kunqu opera, Peking opera, Huaiju opera, Shanghai opera, Monodrama, Boxwood Caving, Wunijing Cotton spinning and weaving technology and so on.

To safeguard these precious intangible cultural heritage in Shanghai and fully display their unique charm, we are editing and publishing this series of books. The series will contain the full list, is at the same time a systematic collection and recording of all the items, and also a chance to popularize and promote the knowledge of the intangible cultural heritage. It will be compiled in a one-item-one-volume way, adopting various means such as writing, photographs, chronology, and links, to make a vivid and comprehensive introduction for each item to general readers. We will take a humanist viewpoint, try our best to make the series readable, knowledgeable, and full of historic values.

World Expo 2010, Shanghai, will fully elaborate its theme of "Better city, better life". Organizing the exhibition of the urban cultural heritage, especially the intangible cultural heritage, will be one of the practice. This series will thus make its own contribution in popularizing the excellent traditional Chinese culture on the grand theatre of World Expo.

Upon the completion of the compilation, I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the item heritors, item safeguarding units and manage department, experts and scholars, as well as the leaders and editors of the Shanghai Culture Publishing House for their labor, pains and talents. We sincerely hope that the series will be welcomed by the broad readers, which will in turn become the best possible reward for our work in safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage.

Zhu Yonglei

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





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Shanghai's unique art passing down through generations

Jiading Bamboo Carving and calligraphic art

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金元钰与《竹人录》 精绝依然的嘉庆道光朝竹刻 嘉定竹刻的转型 近代大师潘行庸 护宝三杰 竹刻的传承 嘉定竹刻的收藏与鉴赏 嘉定竹刻的研究 嘉定竹刻的保护 嘉定竹刻博物馆

竹人名录 后记 嘉定古称"疁城",今上海市嘉定区。南宋嘉定十年(1218)建县,已有近八百年的历史。嘉定地处吴中,为典型的江南水乡,自古风物清嘉,绿竹猗猗,小桥、流水、人家的周围,是竹的海洋。

嘉定竹刻源于明正德年间,至今已有近五百年的历史。嘉定竹刻以刀为工具,以竹子为载体,将书、画、诗、文、印诸艺术融为一体,赋予竹子以新的生命,作品有淡淡的书卷气和金石味,风雅绝俗,是历代文人的雅玩。

嘉定竹刻的样式有以竹筒和竹片制成的笔筒、香薰、臂搁、插屏、抱对等,还有以竹根雕成的人物、山水、草木、走兽;其技法有浅刻、深刻、薄地阳文、浅浮雕、深浮雕、透雕、圆雕等十余种,具有明显的地域性和鲜明的原创性;其题材丰富,有历史传说、戏曲故事、宗教人物、山水草木、飞禽走兽等,形式多样。

明代中后期,嘉定成为吴文化的重镇,周边有着浓厚的文化艺术氛围。此时,棉花、棉布成为嘉定地区强大的支柱产业,经济得到了重大的发展,私家园林多达二十余所。繁荣的经济文化,给予竹刻诞生以有利条件。18世纪以前,以刻竹闻名者,多各有其本业,并非以刻竹谋生。如沈汉川家族世代业医、侯崤曾出身望族、周芷岩为大画家。因此,竹刻为晚明文人所尚之"艺"。明陈继儒曾将刻竹与焚香、洗砚、鼓琴、看山、临帖等同列为"一人独享之乐",可见,嘉定竹刻初始即依附于文人生活圈,作为文房清玩,其小众属性是与其他艺术品的显著区别。

嘉定竹刻的原创者为朱鹤。朱鹤,字子鸣,号松邻,生活于明代正德、嘉靖年间。 他工诗善画,精于篆刻,将书画艺术融入竹刻,以刀代笔开创了以透雕、深雕为特 征的深刻技法,于方寸之间作大块文章。朱鹤之后,其子朱缨继承父业。朱缨,字 清甫,号小松,书画全能,有出蓝之誉,所雕神仙、佛像名闻遐迩。他的作品构思 奇巧,刀法精妙。作品有笔筒、竹盒、罗汉念珠、圆雕蟾蜍等等。朱缨之子朱稚征,



号三松,善画。他的作品简洁精雅,古朴淳厚,刀法更加神妙。作品精雕细刻,成 就超过了祖父朱鹤、父亲朱缨,被誉为竹刻史上杰出的名家之一。

经过朱氏三代的开创打造,嘉定派竹刻的风格已基本确立。明代末年,是嘉定竹刻的活跃时期,当时的文人学者都十分关注这种艺术样式,有的也介入了竹刻,"嘉定四先生"中的李流芳、娄坚,书画之余,喜刻竹自娱。文人学者的介入进一步提升了嘉定竹刻的文化品位。

清代康熙、雍正年间,竹刻名家辈出,技法更趋新型多样,嘉定竹刻迎来了它的全盛时期。作为贡品传入宫廷,更使它声名远扬。继三朱之后,吴之璠是嘉定派竹刻的第一高手。他擅长圆雕、浮雕等各种技法,首用薄地阳文刻竹。他的作品传世不多,但件件都是精品,时人称之为"鬼斧神工",乾隆皇帝对他十分赏识。封锡禄、封锡爵、封锡璋三兄弟,是与吴之璠同时代的竹刻大家,号称"封氏三鼎足",他们都精于圆雕人物,以封锡禄成就最高。后来,他与其弟封锡璋被康熙皇帝召入内廷为皇家刻制作品。封锡禄的圆雕"罗汉像"、"狮子戏球",都是不可多得的艺术珍品。顾珏则是另辟蹊径的大家。顾珏,字宗玉,刻竹继承"三朱"、"三沈"的神韵,但他传承而不泥古,独创刻露精深、细入亳发的风格。《竹人录》说他"一器必经二载而成"。

乾隆、嘉庆年间是嘉定竹刻发展的高峰时期,这个时期的领军人物是周颢。 周颢,字晋瞻,号芷岩。他是一位全才,精通写诗作文,能书会画,竹刻更是精致。与周颢齐名的还有周笠和施天章,时称"嘉定三艺人"。这个时期,还有邓孚嘉、王梅邻等竹刻高手。

晚清时期,社会动荡,战事不断,嘉定竹刻趋于衰落。竹人为生存,转而刻制日常生活用品,如墨盒、烟盒、筷子等。不少竹人开店营业,有时大经的"文秀

斋"、韩玉的"云霞室"、叶端甫的"晴翠斋"、张学海的"文玉斋"、朱厚甫的"酉阳俎"、范雅堂的"文元斋"等。此时,嘉定竹刻艺术仍有褪色的辉煌。1926年7月,在美国费城世博会上,"文玉斋"和"文秀斋"的竹刻作品均获金奖。

20世纪上半叶,嘉定竹刻处于停滞衰退时期,只有少数竹人苦守相望。这时期有成就的要数潘行庸。他出身一个竹刻世家,自幼人"文秀斋"学艺,所镂山水、花鸟、仕女水准很高。

1955年11月,嘉定县人民政府为了恢复和继承传统的竹刻艺术,由潘行庸等组成嘉定城区手工艺竹刻生产小组,并招收了张迎尧、范其昌等6名青年学艺。十一届三中全会后,嘉定竹刻得到了一定程度的恢复,涌现出丁黎良、王威、王乐平、张伟忠、蒋玉铭、苏玉蓉、周铿、庄龙、罗一农等一代竹刻新人。

综观近五百年来的嘉定竹刻艺术,明中叶质拙浑朴,端庄敦厚;清早期秀气遒劲,奇峭生新;清中期繁绮多姿,富丽堂皇;清晚期趋于平淡单一。明清时期的竹刻名家,都是以画理刻竹,讲意境,求情趣,熔诗、书、画、印于一炉,作品散发出浓郁的书卷气。嘉定竹刻艺术在其自身发展的过程中,既坚持自己的原创性的审美观,又吸收了邵阳翻黄、常州留青等姐妹艺术,得以不断地丰富和发展。

嘉定竹刻以高超的艺术水准和无与伦比的传世价值,为海内外博物馆和收藏家所珍视看重和精心收藏。它造就了一百三十多位竹刻艺术家,嘉定由此赢得了"竹刻之乡"的美称。嘉定竹刻走过了三百余年的辉煌历程,晚清之后又出现了生存危机,并延续了一个多世纪。由于嘉定竹刻系纯手工操作,工艺流程复杂,制作耗时费神,经济效益不高,不少优秀的竹刻艺人纷纷转业。嘉定竹刻后继乏人,亟待抢救和保护。

有鉴于此,嘉定竹刻作为珍贵的历史文化遗产,于 2006 年入选国务院公布的《第一批国家级非物质文化遗产保护名录》。



为了拯救嘉定竹刻这一濒危艺术,嘉定区政府部门出台了多项措施。2005年 12月,嘉定竹刻协会成立,同时,政府部门还制定和启动了"竹刻保护五年行动 计划",为竹刻艺人建立了工作室。2006年4月至7月,举办首届嘉定竹刻培训班, 还在中小学开设竹刻培训小组、兴趣小组; 10 月,"城市的记忆·嘉定竹刻展"开 幕,两百件古今竹刻精品与广大观众见面。而寄托了三代人心愿的"嘉定竹刻博物 馆"也于2007年12月开馆。

嘉定竹刻正迎来新的发展机遇——传承和发展并举,嘉定竹刻将走向新的辉 煌。

Jiading Bamboo Carving: half a millennium's glory

Jiading, once called Liucheng and now a district of Shanghai municipality, has a history of nearly 800 years since it was founded as a county in 1218, the 10th year of the Emperor Jiading of the Southern Song Dynasty.

Jiading is located in the central part of the Wu area, a typical watery town south of the Yangtze River, with its beautiful scenery and bamboo groves from ancient times.

In the middle and later periods of the Ming Dynasty, Jiading became an important town of Wu area. The cultural and artistic atmosphere, the scholars' aesthetic aspiration, and their interest in collection, made it possible to develop the art of bamboo carving.

It is in this economically developed and culturally prosperous town of Jiading that the art soon reached its prime after three generations of Zhu He, Zhu Ying and Zhu Zhizheng, and its unique style was established.

的风格已基本确立。 的风格已基本确立。 的风格已基本确立。

