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# Shanghai State-Level Intangible Cultural Heritage Series \_\_\_上海女化生版社--JIANGNAN STRING-AND-PIPE MUSIC



# 上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书 • 编委会 •

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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。



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 2009/12





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江南丝竹作为一种流行于江苏南部、浙江一带的器乐合奏形式,以丝弦乐器和竹管乐器为基本编制,演奏时风格优雅华丽,曲调流畅委婉,"一曲丝竹心已醉,梦听余音夜不寐。内中奥妙谁得知,仙乐霓裳人间回。"既富有江南秀美柔婉之风,又尽显都市灵动流畅之韵,是民族器乐中最具地域文化特色的乐种之一。

江南丝竹的起源尽管众说纷纭,但至少在1860年以前,丝竹乐曲已在江南地区的乡镇民间广泛流行。1911年后,逐渐以上海为中心,形成了许多演奏团体,1920年左右,在上海豫园点春堂举行的丝竹音乐爱好者集会,与会者竟有两百多人,此后江南丝竹演奏活动愈加兴旺,全盛时期遍布上海城乡,并辐射到整个长三角地区。

江南丝竹的乐队组合灵活多变,根据不同乐曲表现的需要和当地音乐资源的客观条件,组合成为富有地域性音乐色彩的小型乐队,演奏中各种乐器的演奏者根据乐曲的表现意图、环境的文化氛围、音乐的整体效果,甚至是乐师本人的心态境遇进行即兴演奏,充分发挥乐器的技巧、特点,通过"加、减、抢、让、变"的处理突出主要乐器,体现个人和组合的演奏风格,是人们进行文化享受、体验、与交流的重要途径之一。

江南丝竹是长江三角洲地域文化的杰出代表之一,其产生和延续对沪上民族音乐、戏曲艺术、民俗生活和群众文化等多个方面的发展均有重要意义。但自20世纪60、70年代起,传统江南丝竹班社日渐星散解体,加上传统经典曲目稀少,新作曲目不多,近年来又由于江南丝竹的生存环境发生很大变化,导致项目渐趋

式微。但是,保护江南丝竹这份特有的、珍贵的原生性音乐文化遗产,是上海 非物质文化遗产保护工作者的职责。抢救保护一直在继续,而且在众多方面的 共同努力下取得了初步成效。

传统乐种必须在其蕴含丰富的地方文化中传承才能实现真正意义上的活态 传承,江南丝竹也不例外。比如,环太湖地区发达的经济文化和众多的音乐会 社组织是孕育江南丝竹音乐的摇篮,直接催生了江南丝竹这一影响深远的器乐 乐种;而江南丝竹从乡村社会进入都市以后,日渐发达的都市商业氛围和中西交 融的社会文化环境,也使得都市文人音乐会社组织在清末民初兴起,江南丝竹 于是有了质的变化。由此也可以说,社会环境对乐种的产生和演变有着举足轻 重的影响。所以,要保护江南丝竹,必须先保护该项文化遗产的生态环境,当 然这个环境的保护并非是延续或者复原老上海茶馆、重新组建堂名班社之类, 而是要营造一个适合当代江南丝竹传承发展的社会环境;但另一方面,作为传统 艺术的江南丝竹,其生存环境不可能静止,而是永远处在变化之中,但是只要 能把民族心理、精神之根和艺术之魂把握住,就能做到无论项目生存的外部环 境怎么变,江南丝竹的内核、灵魂都不会改变,这样,江南丝竹就会世代传承, 并会在新的不断发展中发扬光大。

非物质文化遗产又是一种活态传承的文化形态,在非物质文化保护工作中,"传承"是核心,是灵魂,没有传承,就无所谓遗产。江南丝竹是在 2005 年被列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目的,作为该项目传承发展的重要地区,上海是江南丝竹的保护地区之一,江南丝竹也是上海拥有最宝贵的音乐文化遗产之一。从存留形态上看,江南丝竹作为文化遗产可分为有形遗产与无形遗产两类:有形遗产包括保存下来的历代乐器、文献记录、传世乐谱、历史图片,以及记录于不同载体上的音频和视频资料等,属于珍贵的文物史料,还具有很高的



收藏和研究价值;无形遗产是指那些流播过程中的活态传承,它有个性、会创造,但最易随着传承主体——人的逝世而消失。由于时代的发展,传统江南丝竹的特性在传承过程中已经逐步遗失,而正是这部分无形文化遗产对我们今天的遗产保护和文化发展有着重要的意义,因为它们作为我们民族音乐文化宝贵的基因库,能够为今天乃至将来的音乐家创作具有民族个性的音乐作品提供源源不断的资源和养料。

开展江南丝竹项目保护不仅要充分继承传统,还要以此为基础,不断创作出既不失江南丝竹风格韵味,又能够反映时代精神的当代江南丝竹新作。前辈们的 筚路蓝缕已经创造了一段辉煌,如何使祖先遗留给我们的珍贵音乐文化遗产——江南丝竹中有价值的要素得到进一步挖掘、整理和保护,并在社会音乐生活中得以延续并发扬光大,使江南丝竹在当代文化建设中发挥独特作用,才是我们应该直面的课题。

保护城市非物质文化遗产,应该是每一个上海市民的文化自觉与社会良知, 光大和丰富中国民族音乐文化遗产的这朵美丽的奇葩——江南丝竹,更是上海非 物质文化遗产保护工作者的神圣职责,《江南丝竹》一书就是我们对此项目保护 的初步工作。

# String-and-Pipe music born in the water regions

"Only Jiangnan's beautiful scenery can produce Jiangnan string-and-pipe music; and only such music can set off the charm of the former to its best." As a local sort of music, Jiangnan string-and-pipe music came into shape, developed and prospered in the local area, closely related to the local features, such as the specific mountains and river views, the specific folk custom and habits, and the specific cultural environment.

The formation and the development of the music was under the influence of the local folk music and religious music; whereas its continuation and spread benefits a lot from the local musical societies such as Xiaotangming (chamber performance) and musical organizations such as Qingkechuan (scholars' participation).

江南山水,不能产生江南丝竹,非江南丝竹,不能衬托江南山水』

"风上人青、文化背景等者多因素。"

组织的继承与传播。

