# PUDONG STORYTELLING

上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书



上海女化出版社

# 浦东说出



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General Preface	4	总序
Foreword	10	前言
Tracing the origin of Pudong Storytelling		浦东说书历史渊源
It originates from the Buddhist "song-led preaching"	16	佛教"唱导"是本
Roots itself on folk songs	24	民歌是根
And is formed somewhat by fluke	32	"歪嘴和尚念错经"
Pudong Storytelling and the Buddhist culture		浦东说书与佛教文化
Cymbals are actually musical instruments for	40	铜钹是"梵呗"法器
accompaniment to Buddhist songs		
The form of storytelling originates from Buddhist "telling of	46	浦东说书源自"说(唱)因果"
cause and effect"		
Listening to storytelling is a form of Buddhist "penetrating	53	农民吃茶听书也是参禅
the truth"		
<b>Pudong Storytelling and similar art forms</b>		浦东说书与相关艺术
Its difference with Taibao Storytelling	64	浦东说书与太保书差异

74

浦东说书(大书)与讲故事差异

Its difference with ordinary Storytelling

Its difference with other forms of quyi in Pudong area 浦东说书与浦东地区其他曲艺差异 79 **Charms of Pudong Storytelling** 浦东说书独特魅力 Aesthetic features of Pudong Storytelling 86 浦东说书的审美特征 Performing features of Pudong Storytelling 浦东说书(大书)表演艺术特征 97 Zhang Qiaonong makes a name for himself by just one song 张樵侬一曲成名 103 The life of Pudong Storytelling lies in "singing the news" 109 "唱新闻"是浦东说书生命 **Pudong Storytelling and Yangqian Storytelling in Qidong and** 浦东说书与启海洋钎书 Haimen areas Performing monks from Central China to the Yangtze delta area 中原艺僧在长三角 118 Parallel developments 各自独立 平行发展 124 Famous Putong storytellers (I) 浦东说书民间艺人(上) 127 Famous Putong storytellers (II) 浦东说书民间艺人(下) 134 The peripherization of Pudong Storytelling and Qi-Hai Yangqian 浦东说书与启海洋钎书的曲艺 142 Storytelling "边缘化" Pudong Storytelling, a withered tree, regains its life 浦东说书枯木逢春

Inheritance and protection

References

Inheritors and training bases

148

153

160

浦东说书的传承与保护

传承人和培训基地

参考书目

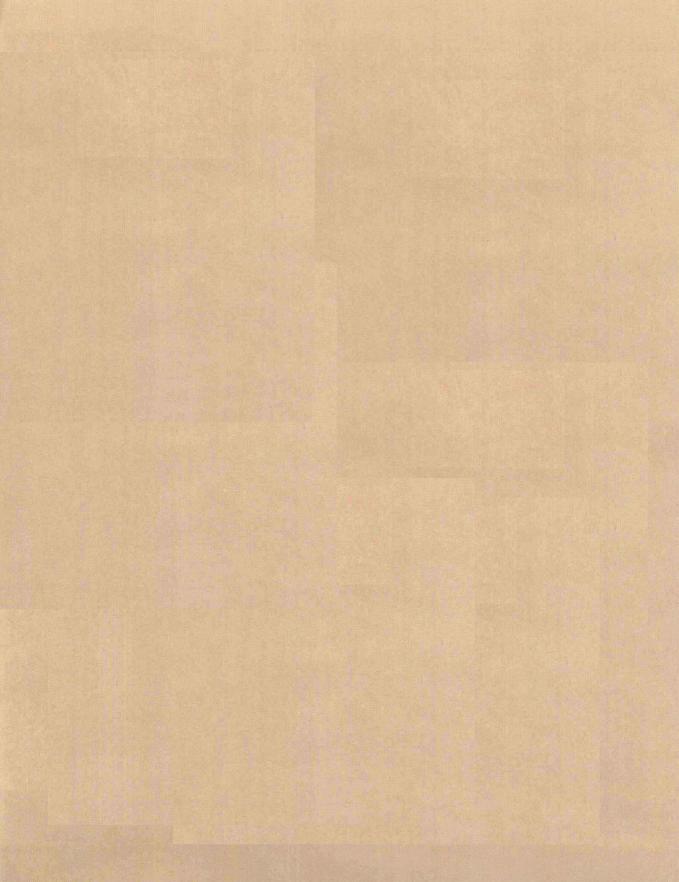
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中华文化源远流长、灿若星河。

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。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

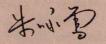
产保护工作正式启动。2006 至 2008 年间,国务院陆续公布了两批国家级非物质文化遗产名录,涵盖了民间文学,传统音乐,传统舞蹈,传统戏剧,曲艺,传统体育、游艺与杂技,传统美术,传统技艺,传统医药和民俗 10 个门类,计 1028 项。

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 年上海世博会对"城市,让生活更美好"的主题进行了充分演绎, 特别是非物质文化遗产的展示活动,让世界领略了中华文明的无穷魅力。这套丛 书也将努力传承世博精神,继续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. 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, Box-wood 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 China has fully elaborated its theme of "Better city, better life". The exhibition of the intangible cultural heritage has especially revealed to the world the unfailing charm of Chinese civilization. This series will carry on the World Expo spirit and continue to make its own contribution in popularizing the excellent traditional Chinese culture.

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





General Preface	4	总序
Foreword	10	前言
Tracing the origin of Pudong Storytelling		浦东说书历史渊源
It originates from the Buddhist "song-led preaching"	16	佛教"唱导"是本
Roots itself on folk songs	24	民歌是根
And is formed somewhat by fluke	32	"歪嘴和尚念错经"
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the truth"		
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Its difference with Taibao Storytelling	64	浦东说书与太保书差异

74

浦东说书(大书)与讲故事差异

Its difference with ordinary Storytelling

Its difference with other forms of quyi in Pudong area 浦东说书与浦东地区其他曲艺差异 79 **Charms of Pudong Storytelling** 浦东说书独特魅力 Aesthetic features of Pudong Storytelling 86 浦东说书的审美特征 Performing features of Pudong Storytelling 浦东说书(大书)表演艺术特征 97 Zhang Qiaonong makes a name for himself by just one song 张樵侬一曲成名 103 The life of Pudong Storytelling lies in "singing the news" 109 "唱新闻"是浦东说书生命 **Pudong Storytelling and Yangqian Storytelling in Qidong and** 浦东说书与启海洋钎书 Haimen areas Performing monks from Central China to the Yangtze delta area 中原艺僧在长三角 118 Parallel developments 各自独立 平行发展 124 Famous Putong storytellers (I) 浦东说书民间艺人(上) 127 Famous Putong storytellers (II) 浦东说书民间艺人(下) 134 The peripherization of Pudong Storytelling and Qi-Hai Yangqian 浦东说书与启海洋钎书的曲艺 142 Storytelling "边缘化" 浦东说书枯木逢春 Pudong Storytelling, a withered tree, regains its life

Inheritance and protection

References

Inheritors and training bases

148

153

160

浦东说书的传承与保护

传承人和培训基地

参考书目

浩淼的长江水流夹带着大量泥沙滚滚东流,出海口受海潮顶托,折旋而南,与钱塘江水交汇后,泥沙沉积,逐渐形成冲积平原,"南汇"也因此得名。一千七百多年前,北蔡、周浦、下沙和航头一带开始成陆。历经一千余年的沧海桑田,造成了浦东南汇之陆地轮廓,冲积平原地势低平、土地肥沃、河网密布,是典型的"江南水乡"。

浦东行政区划调整后的浦东新区面积 1210.14 平方公里,结束了多头管理, 千年又轮回,这是从大海中逐渐生长起来的年轻的冲积平原。

浦东始有地名是从唐开元筑捍海堤时开始,至今已有一千二百多年历史。 是我们的先辈以血汗和泪水筑堤御潮,与大海争地发展起来,从无到有,从蛮 芜到繁荣。历年来劳动人民兴修水利,使黄浦江岸成为稻米、棉花和盐业等盛 产之地。有了陆地,就会有移民。北方战乱,为保存种族,中原先民迁徙到尚 未开发的东海岸,在此繁衍生息,并带来了他们的生产技术和劳动力,形成了 新的地域文化——浦东文化。

据历史记载,早在宋元时代,浦东沿海地区是大盐场,随着沿岸线东移,这里逐步成为棉粮农业区。北蔡在唐代已逐渐成陆,浦东民情淳朴,先民在这块土地上劳作、生息、繁衍而居住,于是有了一座座民宅和一个个村落。《礼》云:"将营宫室,宗庙为先。"先民在浦东修建了许多名目繁多的寺庙,祈求神灵祖宗的保护。

自西汉末年以来,传统道德规范失去了束缚力,一批外籍僧人通过古丝绸



之路,经西域诸国把佛教传入中国内地。大约在东汉初年,汉光武帝刘秀之子 楚王刘英率先信奉佛教,从此在北方中原的洛阳、徐州等局部地区得到传播。

魏晋南北朝时,社会思想观念的改变,使佛教得到广泛传播,大体上是由 西向东,再北而南。浦东人是由吴越先民和北方中原迁来流民共同组成,北方 流民带来了先进的生产技术,也带来了佛教和其他信仰。

浦东建庙宇历史悠久,寺庙不胜枚举,充分体现了当地民众信仰的多元性,不管是佛寺、道观、儒庙或祠堂,人们都希冀国泰民安,风调雨顺,五谷丰登,六畜兴旺,广行善事,安于当下。

由于历史资料极为贫乏和缺失,中国古代历史大多是官修正史,记载英雄、皇帝、大臣的事迹为最丰,一些笔记小说也讲述文人雅士,而一切平民的生活和大众社会的横切面记述极少。原因是在漫长的农耕社会中几百年间无甚变化可言。即使是近代,上海浦西开埠和发展,成为现代化的大城市,政治、经济、文化繁荣,而浦东仍旧交通闭塞,文化落后,经济发展缓慢,人情世故滞后保守,在这特定的社会生存环境中,浦东人民的生产、生活方式和民俗百年不变。农民的生命史是典型的从人的生、老、病、死,在一个与世无争的农村中,仅有遭遇的微波曲折,不具有任何历史价值。即使是浦东历代地方志或家族的族谱中涉及浦东说书和民间艺人也无法寻找踪影。

一方水土养育一方人,一方人孕育一方文化。

为什么在浦东会产生"说(唱)因果"早期称谓的浦东说书?

为什么浦东庙多、茶馆多、书场多、说书艺人多?

为什么浦东说书传统长篇书目与一江之隔的评弹相比更具有农耕文化特征?

为什么浦东说书会与浦东民风民俗紧紧相连?

为什么浦东说书艺人浸淫佛教文化很深很深?尽染"恶有恶报,善有善

# 报"思维定势?

为什么浦东说书艺人不但会唱浦东说书又会唱"太保书"、"宣卷"? 为什么浦东说书和江苏启海地区洋钎书同称"说(唱)因果"或"钹子 书"?

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浦东说书有她的历史传承、历史变化而又有延续,任何民间曲艺的文化和精神往往是历史的积淀。曲艺史是一个个曲种存在和凝聚来的,我们要真实地 坦诚地面对历史,其实就是非物质文化遗产对当下和对读者的负责,不让读者 的感情建立在虚幻的谎言之上。

我们可以大声地说, 浦东说书从佛教"唱导"发展而来。

"因果报应"是佛教的基本教义。佛家认为,人有前生、现世和来世。今世的祸福是由前世善恶决定的,在今世的善恶也会造成来世的祸福,"因果报应"也是浦东说书长篇历史题材书目的永恒主题。

印光法师曾说:"因果报应为制心之法。"

我国著名文学家鲁迅先生,他也受到佛学的熏陶,曾对好友许寿裳说过: "释迦牟尼真是大哲,我平常对人生有许多难以解决的问题,而他居然大部分早已明白启示了,真是大哲。"这正是鲁迅研读佛经的彻悟与心得。

中国佛教的伦理思想十分丰富,浦东说书艺人通过演唱民间曲艺,曲折地倡导五戒十善、诸恶莫作、众善奉行、利他济世、善有善报、恶有恶报等思想,佛教虽然关注的是前世、现世和来世三个世界,但是它的内容仍是在人间。佛教坚定走人间佛教道路,关注国计民生,拓宽弘法渠道,对构建和谐社会具有一定参考价值。面临文化生态急剧转型,我们要清醒认识到农业文化、民间文化以及连带的佛教文化,是一笔不应与封建制度一起被抛弃的财富。

佛教文化和民歌是孕育浦东说书的双乳,是民间说唱艺术的宝藏。2008



年,经国务院批准公布,浦东说书被列入第二批国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目名单,得到了政府有关部门的重视、关心和社会各界人士、观众的爱护支持,浦东说书可谓枯木逢春。

