

Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Series PIPA PERFORMING ART

上海女化出版社

- 精、形成隽永淳朴、清新绮丽 伟、气势磅礴之长、兼收南派

上海市文化广播影视管理局



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

琵琶艺术/王超、王玺昌主编.—上海:上海文化出版社, 2013.2

(上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书) ISBN 978-7-5535-0006-5

I.①琵··· II.①王··· ②王··· III.①琵琶—音乐—介绍—上 海市 IV.①J632.33

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第014718号

书名 琵琶艺术 出版发行

上海女化出版社

地址:上海市绍兴路74号 网址:www.shwenyi.com 邮政编码:200020

印刷

上海丽佳制版印刷有限公司

开本

 $787 \times 1092 \quad 1/16$

印张

9.75

版次

2013年2月第1版 2013年2月第1次印刷

国际书号

ISBN 978-7-5535-0006-5/J · 003

定价

69.00元

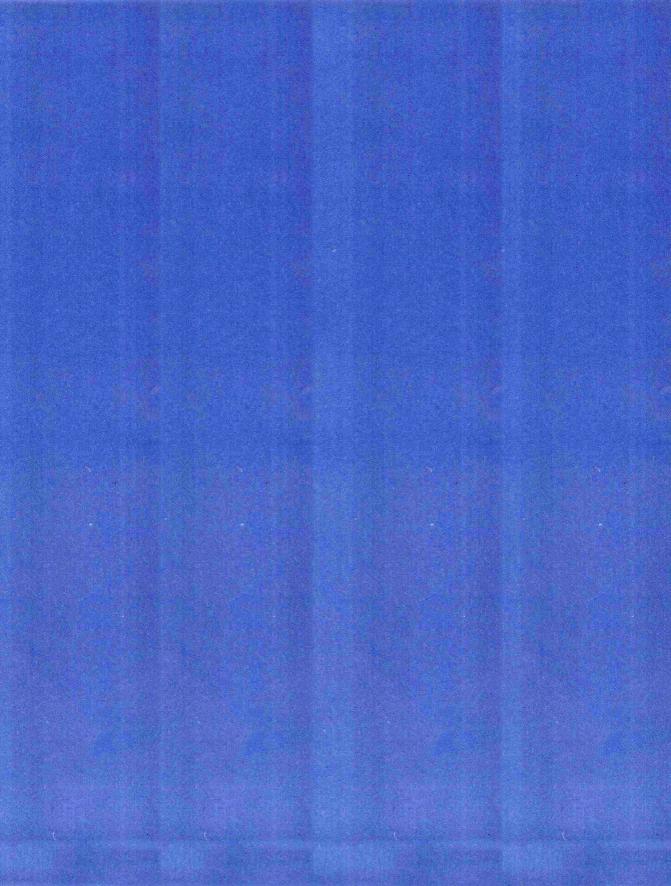
告读者 如发现本书质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系 T: 021-64855582

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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,上海都曾经只是个小渔村,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,不能不向长期致力于保护 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。

州如了

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 byarchaeological findingsin the areas of Qingpu'sSongze,Fuquanshan Hill, Jinshan'sChashan Hill andMinhang'sMaqiaoshowing that our ancestors were already working and living in the Shanghai area. Over time, the coastline gradually shifted eastward andalong with ourancestor's activities. A geographical and municipal starting point that would be familiar to us today didn't form until aroundearly 10th century. Until then, for thousands of years, Shanghai was just a small fishing village. Given its proximity to convenient waterway transportation, Shanghaihas 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 Jianghaiguanin 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

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 facingthe 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 isyet 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 downour 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 "oneitem, 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 IntangibleCultural 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 wholeheartedlyfor "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



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瀛洲明珠

The pearl of Yingzhou (ancient name of Chongming)

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20 世纪初的上海是充满文化魅力的大都市。在文化艺术的各个领域,这座城市纳百川之势,融千风之美,聚万家之慧,包孕出一个划时代的巨大的文化意象。百年回望,源于这个大都市的艺术活动的方方面面,并没有成为旧时传奇和冷却的记忆。曾经散落在这个城市各阶层的艺术境象,已经渗透在社会生活的基底和百姓心灵的深处。往日的故事仍然在温暖着今天的我们,牵动着我们的生活,启迪着我们的精神求索。

对中国琵琶艺术而言,上海是一座具有象征意义的城市,是中国琵琶演奏艺术品格和 美学风格百家合鸣的圣地。总览中国琵琶艺术的漫长发展历程,汉唐以降,在演奏艺术、 乐器制作、技法革新等方面奇峰叠起。作为文化交融的重要见证和载体,琵琶音乐绮丽多 彩,昭示着华夏器乐艺术悠悠千载的大盛、大精与大美。

千余年漫长的艺术融合,琵琶的发展几经兴衰。长时期的民间孕育,继南北两大传派之后,在以上海为中心的都市文化背景中,中国琵琶艺术进入了以江南诸传派的活动为标志的又一个兴盛期。当时,上海罕见地汇聚了众多风格迥异的演奏大家,在上海得天独厚的繁荣与充满活力的社会环境中,他们的群体性活动极大地推动了琵琶演奏艺术多维度的发展。代表琵琶艺术近代发展高峰的传派艺术在此发育成熟,开启了中国琵琶艺术一个令后世景仰的时代。

这无疑是中国器乐发展史上一个极其重要的历史时期。此间的上海,琵琶演奏大家云集,名流汇聚,无论从文化意象、美学品格、传承理念、演奏技法等方面,对中国琵琶艺术乃至器乐艺术的发展都产生了久远而深刻的影响。时至今日,这个时期已被视为近现代中国琵琶演奏艺术发祥的源头,如此多姿多彩的传统演奏风格,形成一个具有美学意义的张力场,将千年琵琶推向古典演奏艺术的巅峰,恒久地释放着文化能量。



近代琵琶艺术的诸多里程碑式的发展都是在这座城市确立的。这不仅仅是历史的机缘 与巧合。约略地浏览近现代琵琶艺术在上海的生态,梳理这座城市琵琶艺术的综合成就, 我们能够真实地感受到上海的城市文化活力对琵琶艺术转折性发展的深远影响,以及当时 的音乐家群体对实践的前瞻性思索和把握重要转折的实力。

上海是率先在中国专业音乐院校开始琵琶专业教学的城市。江南各琵琶传派几乎都在上海的琵琶专业教育中留下了踪迹。最为重要的是,上海为近现代中国音乐院校琵琶专业的最初创立输送了许多重要的师资,推动实现了琵琶艺术发展史中具有战略意义的重要转折。如刘天华早年师从崇明派的沈肇州,1922年接任王露受聘在北大音乐传习所任教。专业音乐院校的琵琶教学自 1927年朱英在上海国立音专授课开始,逐渐影响全国。20世纪 50 年代卫仲乐、孙裕德、樊伯炎等在上海,李廷松在东北三省,陈永禄在广西,程午嘉、陈恭则等在南京,陈天乐在贵州,陈重在天津,林石城在北京,张萍舟在湖北;1950年后陈泽民、王范地、刘德海等在北京,杨少彝在西安等等。他们都是中国近现代琵琶艺术史中的大家。他们的音乐生涯或起步在上海,或与上海琵琶艺术有着密不可分的传承关系。从某种意义上讲,上海的琵琶艺术传承活动所具备的综合优势以及与时俱进的前瞻性,奠定了近现代中国琵琶专业教育的基础,构建了当代中国南北东西各区域传承与传播的格局。

20 世纪初,上海同时期汇聚了中国器乐史上最多的琵琶大家,成为唯一多个传派代表人物进行艺术活动的中心城市。当时上海的文化环境宽和,社会生活开明。由于吴越文化地理的特殊关联等缘由,中国琵琶的许多演奏家都与活跃在上海的各派大家保持着艺术与情感的深层交流,传派之间的艺术交流风生水起。就艺术风格而言,上海以海纳千川的

包容性为各种演奏风格提供了争艳的舞台。各美其美,美人之美,完整地见证了一个对后世的美学崇尚产生深远影响的重要时代。

在传派艺术沃土的润养下,上海先后为新中国的专业艺术团体培养并输送了许多著名的演奏大家,如秦鹏章、吴国梁、马林生、马圣龙、夏仁根、王范地、余良模、刘德海、汤良兴等,他们在舞台上的创造,代表着一个时代中国琵琶演奏艺术的高度。

上海的都市文化传统是独特的。琵琶艺术与城市同步成熟,显示出不寻常的综合优势。在城市文化的实践中,包括演奏艺术、专业教育、理论研究、乐器制造、民间传承、音乐创作等相关方面,始终坚守着自己的文化理念,保持着自己的发展节奏,在传统与民间的源头活水润养下,现代生活与创新的意识获得了生生不息的能量,每一步都脚踏实地,走得从容自信。

20 世纪以来中国社会变化与发展的每一个重要的历史阶段,都记载着上海琵琶艺术的文化 使命和文化担当。进入新世纪以来,上海琵琶艺术出现多向度发展的态势,新的发展格局正在 形成。在各方面的努力下,其中琵琶传派艺术的研究已经取得了令人鼓舞的成果。

2008年,琵琶艺术被列入国家级非物质文化遗产保护名录。作为一种非物质文化遗产,琵琶传派艺术不是凝固的存在,我们承续的是一种有声的鲜活的文明,是积淀了数代人情感依托和心灵诉求的生活方式,是千百年来音乐家们学养与智慧的精神载体。音乐长河流动衍化的特性,民间音乐家的随心、随意、随性,那种性情化的自在自得等等,要求每一代研习者都肩负着演奏、实践、承前启后的责任,世代相袭。

在上海市非物质文化遗产保护部门的大力支持下,经过各方面的努力配合与辛勤劳作,《琵琶艺术》欣然问世,其中第一、二章由上海市群众艺术馆组稿,蒋薇执笔;第三章由崇明县文 化馆组稿,施仲君执笔;第四章由浦东新区文化艺术指导中心组稿,谈敬德执笔。本书为今后



研究琵琶传派艺术提供了一个文本参照和学术思考的维度,通过生动的文字,我们看到了中国器乐传派的音乐人群体百余年以来的真实生态:社会的、乐生的,优雅的、充满意趣的。

传派艺术研究所涉及的文化理念、学术方法和形式内容,是中国琵琶艺术理论一个多学科交叉的领域。曾经,在极其困难的境况下,前辈学者们做了大量的工作。目前,传派艺术在典籍梳理、文本研究、田野考查、传承发展、音乐实践、美学探求等方面还期待更多的关注和参与。我们有理由深信,在已有的基础上,前方的路将会走得更坚定、更踏实、更自信。

李景侠 2011 年深秋

Origin of the art

Pipa is the result of the intercultural communications in the history and a pearl of national Chinese music. The secret that the *pipa* art can pass down for thousands of years without declining lies in the continuous improvement of the instrument and the enrichment of performing art.

At present, *pipa* is not only an important instrument for solo performance, but is also widely used in accompaniment to operas, *quyi*, songs and dances, or as a part in concertos, ensembles and other performances. In 2008, *pipa* art was included in the list of the state-level non-intangible cultural heritage items, which ushered in a new spring for this local national art.

器的不断改良和艺术表现力的不断丰富。 珠。千百年来,琵琶艺术之所以能代代相传,长盛不衰,其根本原因就在于乐 琵琶不仅是多民族音乐文化交流的产物,更是华夏音乐文化宝库中的一颗明

被公布为国家级非物质文化遗产项目,这一积淀深厚的民乐之花再一次迎来 曲艺、歌唱、歌舞伴奏和各种乐器的合奏、重奏、领奏。 2008 年,『琵琶艺术』 今天,琵琶不仅是我国民族乐器中的重要独奏乐器,而且还广泛运用于戏曲、

了生机勃勃的春天。



