# 唐智道文化

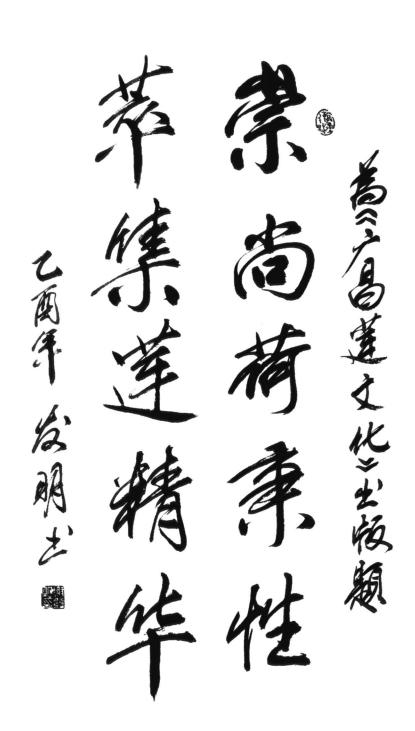
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想色黑处在

2季冬年十六





中共抚州市委常委、秘书长 谢发明 题

专规治



1998年9月17日,原全国政协副主席毛致用(前左)和原江西省人大常委会副主任张逢雨(后右)视察广昌白莲科研所、广昌三惠莲帝饮品有限公司、广昌莲藕食品厂

县莲科所 供稿



2005年7月25日,国务院扶贫办主任刘坚(右二)、副主任高鸿宾在江西省政府副省长危朝安、抚州市委书记钟建华、市委副书记陈小青的陪同下,视察广昌县驿前镇万亩"太空莲"生产基地,县领导李晓浩、曾龙昌等陪同视察 赖广生 摄



2005年8月4日,农业部范小建(右四)副部长,在江西省农业厅厅长毛惠忠、抚州市市长谢亦森的陪同下,视察驿前镇万亩白莲测土配方施肥示范区,县领导曾龙昌、廖晓昌、揭秉华陪同视察 赖广生 摄



2004年6月,中共江西省委副书记傅克诚(右)在县委书记李晓浩陪同下,视察广昌莲科所"太 空莲"实验园 **县莲科**所 供稿



2005年7月8日,江西省委副书记、常务副省长吴新雄(右一),在市委书记钟建华、市委副书记、市长谢亦森的陪同下,视察驿前万亩"太空莲"生产基地,县领导李晓浩、曾龙昌等陪同视察 赖广生 摄



## 序

中国花文化是5000年中华民族文化的一个有机组成部分,而荷文化则是中国花文化中的一支娇艳夺目的奇葩。华夏荷花栽培历史悠久,孵育的荷文化博大精深,涉及面广,渗透到人们生活的方方面面。以荷花为题材的诗词歌赋、书法绘画、音乐舞蹈、剪纸刺绣、传说故事、建筑装饰、工艺美术、器皿用具、佳肴美食、摄影艺术、邮票钱币、商标磁卡等等,可谓琳琅满目。因此,全面发掘中国荷文化的内涵,促使发扬光大,是一项复杂而庞大的系统工程。近20年间,我先后读到的几册《中国荷文化》,已起到掀篇揭页的"引子"作用,还需要做大量艰苦细致的工作。《广昌莲文化》定位一个县,地理范围缩小了,其内容仍包罗万象,说明广昌县的荷文化底蕴深厚、素材丰富,广昌人与莲的情结深远、根固本荣。2002年广昌出版了《广昌白莲志》,一座山区小县为一种物产写《志》,今世首创。几年后又编撰地方性莲文化书,亦属独有。两书各有侧重,相辅相成,实是传承地方荷文化的姊妹篇,可喜可贺。

浏览《广昌莲文化》,深感此书内容翔实、结构严谨、颇有特色。

其一,历史的莲文化与当代的莲文化并重。广昌的植荷历史至少有1300多年,在这漫长的岁月里,随着莲业的盛衰起落而弥漫的种种莲文化现象,星散沉淀在山乡僻野,把它发掘出来的同时,重笔谱写该县率先太空育种、外向交流的新章,尤显个性。

其二,莲文化活动与市场经济结合。莲是广昌县发展地方经济的支柱产业,引导农民发家致富的"拳头"产品。广昌开展的每一项莲文化活动,无不与活跃的市场经济相结合,如每年农历六月二十六日,该县赤水镇大禾村有举行"莲神太子庙会"的民俗。是日,莲农们成群结队抬着莲神塑像,举着彩旗,敲锣击鼓,燃放鞭炮,串村上街游行,以示对莲神的崇敬和祈求保佑丰收。这天又是赤水镇物资交流盛会,四乡八邻乃至闽粤边民、商贾前来贸易,从而激活了赤水镇市场,振兴了该镇经济。把这种"以莲兴商"的莲文化活动载入书中,他处罕见。

其三,这是一本莲文化的书,又像是一册图文并茂的科普读物。作者简明扼要地写了当地子莲发展史略、通芯白莲加工工艺、高科技育种技术、广昌莲菜烹调法等独特章节,集知识性、科学性、趣味性于一体,细嚼起来,尤感广昌莲文化地方滋味浓郁。

其四, 乡情民俗各地有之, 而事事处处与荷花如此密切相连, 民间保存的实物那么丰富, 讲述的故事那么动听, 唯广昌是也。实例涵盖全书, 无须赘举。

想当初,这些分散、隐匿素材的收集,犹如大海捞针,何等艰辛!它需要重乡情、爱故里、痴荷花的有心人,不辞辛劳,走乡串户,采风拍照,日积月累逐渐搜集拢来。此"荷痴"正是本书的编著者、退休的前广昌县领导人之一符镇国先生。我们初识符先生是1990年来广昌参加全国首届子莲研讨会,以后喜结莲缘,在多次全国荷展会上晤面,渐渐熟识了,成为好朋友。符先生平易近人,朴实真诚,钟情荷花,热爱家乡,想用夕照余辉为乡里做些实事。前《广昌白莲志》,他既是倡导者又是主编者,接着又为编撰《广昌莲文化》劳心劳力。书是精神食粮,确切的说,书是人的精神力量和理念、智慧的结晶,《广昌莲文化》诚可读,作者的人品风范和敬业精神更可佩!

我们相信,《广昌莲文化》的问世,不仅使更多的中外人士了解广昌,推动莲产业在广昌地区做大做强;还势必引起莲界人士的兴趣,拓宽荷花研究的领域,特别是更深层次的对荷文化的探索,为我国的花文化做出新贡献。谨以上所言,是为序。

3.其能 強用落

2006年2月26日

#### Preface

China's flower culture is an integral part of the Chinese national culture with a history of 5,000 years and lotus culture is one of the most charming and dazzling components in China's flower culture. China has a long history of lotus cultivation. The lotus culture so incubated is broad and deep, which involves wide fields and impregnates into every aspect of people's life, poem, ode calligraphy, painting, music, dance, paper-cut, embroidery, legendary tale, architectural decoration, industrial art, utensil, delicacy, photographic art, stamp, coin, trademark and magcard... really a feast for the eyes. Consequently, it will be a complicated and huge system project to conduct an overall exploration of the involution of China's lotus culture and promote to carry it forward. In the recent 20 years, I have successively read several books about China's lotus culture, which serves as an introduction and requires a large quantity of intensive and meticulous work. "Guangchang Lotus Culture" aims at a county and shortens the geographic range while its content is all-inclusive, which indicates the profound details and abundant source materials of lotus culture of Guangchang county; as well as the far-reaching complex and firm root of Guangchang people in the lotus. In 2002, "Guangchang White Lotus Record" was published. It was unprecedented that a small county in mountainous area would write "Record" for a produce. Several years later, another book on local lotus culture was compiled, which was also the original. The two books have their respective emphases, which supplement each other. Actually, they are sister books spreading and carrying on the local lotus culture, which are welcome.

Looking through "Guangchang Lotus Culture", I'm really touched by the full and accurate content, strict structure and quite a few features.

First, it pays equal attention to the historical lotus culture and modern lotus culture. Guangchang has at least 1,300 year's history of lotus planting. During the long period, all kinds of phenomena about lotus culture permeating with the ups and downs of lotus industry are dispersedly deposited in the remote wilderness of mountain area. When the lotus culture is dug out, a down-stroke is given on the new chapters of leading act of outer space breeding and external exchange of the county and the individualities are vividly described.

Second, the lotus culture activities are combined with the market economy. The lotus is a pillar industry for development of local economy in Guangchang County and the most advantageous product to lead farmers go rich. Each activity about lotus culture conducted in Guangchang is all without exception related with the active market economy. For instance, on June 26 in each lunar year, Dahe village, Chishui Town in the county has the folk custom to hold "Lotus God Prince Temple Fair". On that day, a crowd of lotus planters uplifts the statue of lotus god, holds up colorful banners, plays the gong and drum, sets off firecrackers, drops round the villages for a parade to show the respect to the lotus god and pray for a harvest. That day is also the material exchange fair of Chishui Town. Villagers from the surrounding area and inhabitants and traders of the border area in Fujian and Guangdong provinces come to do business and thus activate the market of Chishui Town and vigorously develop the town economy. It is seldom seen in other places to record the lotus cultural activities of such "thriving the business basing on lotus" in a book.

Third, it is book of lotus culture and also a popular science reading with excellent picture and accompanying essay. The author gives a concise account of the brief history of the lotus foot, the processing technology of lotus seed white, high-tech breeding technology, Guangchang's lotus food cuisine and other special chapters, which integrates information, science and fun. When pondering it over, you will specially feel the strong local flavor of Guangchang's lotus culture.

Fourth, though every region has its own folk custom, Guangchang is unique as everything and every place is so closely related with lotus, the material objects reserved among the people are so rich and the story narrated is so attractive. Living examples cover the whole book and I won't give unnecessary details here.

In the outset, the collection of these scattered and hidden materials was just as fishing for a needle in the ocean, a tough task! It needs a person with high aspiration, determination, attachment to hometown and craziness about lotus, who makes nothing of hardships, bustles from one village to another, selects scenes and takes photos and collects the materials through accumulation over a long period. The crazy person is just the author of the book- Mr. Fu Zhenguo, one of the former leaders of Guangchang County who is now retired. I got to know Mr. Fu when I came to Guangchang to attend the first national lotus foot seminar in 1990. It was a good chance for my attachment to lotus. Later, we met on several national lotus fairs, gradually got familiar and became friends. Mr. Fu is amiable, honest and sincere. He loves his hometown and would like to do some real things for his hometown with the afterglow of his life. He was the promoter and chief editor of the former "Guangchang White Lotus Record" and then worked with his mind and labor to compile "Guangchang Lotus Culture". A book is spiritual food. To be exact, a book is the crystallization of spiritual strength, idea and wisdom. The book "Guangchang Lotus Culture" is worth reading and the lofty character, demeanor and devotion of the author is more worth of admiration!

I believe that the publishing of "Guangchang Lotus Culture" will not only let more Chinese and foreign people to know Guangchang and promote the lotus industry in Guangchang area to go strong; but also arouse interest of people in lotus circles, to expand the field of lotus research, especially the more in-depth exploration of the lotus culture, and make new contribution to the flower culture of our country. I respectfully dedicate the above words as a preface.

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## 莲荷芳名 源流悠长

## 莲荷芳名探源

●学 涟

莲是一种古老植物,被称为"活化石",也是被子植物中起源最早的植物之一。有史料说,在人类出现,即大约一亿三千五百万年以前,地球大部分被海洋、湖泊及沼泽所覆盖。当时气候恶劣、灾害频繁,只有少数生命力极强的野生植物生长在这个土地贫瘠的地球上。其中,有一种今天我们称为"莲花"的水生植物,经受了大自然肆虐的考验,在我国的阿穆尔河(今黑龙江)、黄河、长江流域及北半球的沼泽湖泊中顽强地生存下来。大约过了九千年,原始人类开始出现。人类为了生存,采集野果充饥,不久便发现了这种"莲花"的野果和根节(即莲子与藕),味甘清香,美味可口,完全可以食用。于是,渐渐地,这种植物便成为人类生存的粮食来源之一,深深印刻在我们祖先——原始人类心中。

到了公元前五六千年的新石器时代,随着农耕文化的出现,人类对莲花开始有了进一步的了解。当时的人类为了生活方便,一般都定居在河畔或有天然泉水的沼泽地带,而这些地带是野生莲花生长的主要区域。考古学家在"仰韶文化"房基遗址所发现的硬化粮食和莲子,经测定,距今已有5000多年的历史。可见,人类在不断的生产劳动中,对朝

夕相处的莲花的生长习性、生存环境等已经有 所认识,为中国古老的莲文化的产生和发展奠 定了良好的基础。

莲花名称由来,明代杰出医学家李时珍早已作过解释,他在《本草纲目》上说:"莲茎上负荷叶,叶上负荷花,故名"。

荷花即莲花,自古"荷"、"莲"通用。它的别名颇多。在我国最早的诗歌总集《诗经》中叫荷华、菡萏,在汉辞典《尔雅》中称荷、芙蕖,在《说文解字》中称芙蓉,在《三余贴》中叫玉环,在《今古注》中叫泽芝,在《三柳轩杂志》中称为净客,在《类腋辑览》中又叫它为溪客。由于莲花为多年生宿根水生植物,故古人又将其归为水草类,取名为水芝、水花、水云、水目、水旦等等。又由于莲花有圣洁高雅的气质,叶大如盖,花香夺魂,凌波而生,亭亭玉立,文人墨客又将它称为君子花、凌波仙子、水宫仙子等。

莲花的各部器官也分别定有专名。如莲花的叶柄、花柄叫"茄",莲叶叫"蕸",地下茎藕鞭叫"蔤",花蕾和花叶叫"菡萏",花托叫"蓬",地下茎藕仍称"藕",种仁即子叶叫"菂",种子的绿色胚芽叫"薏"。

在《事物异名》中,对莲子、莲藕、莲蓬、莲须等均有异名记录,如莲子又名湖目、藕、宝、水芝丹、珠玺、菂薂、藕子、玉蛹等;莲蓬又叫莲房、碧房、秋房等,莲须又名虫蜡须、金缕等,藕又名蒙牙、水船、玉节、玲珑玉、莲本、玉笋等。

## 莲文史略 脉络精深

## 莲文化史略

●符镇国搜集整理

中国有着五千年文明历史。莲文化是中国传统文化中的一枝靓丽奇葩。

莲文化博大精深、渊源流长,且覆盖领域宽广。无论是诗歌、绘画、音乐、舞蹈,还是日用器皿、工艺制品、建筑装饰、饮食、医药乃至佛教,到处可见莲文化的绚丽风采。

莲文化经历了一个漫长的历史发展过程,并在 此过程中日臻完善。

#### 莲文化的形成

莲文化在我国最早形成,大约是西汉至春秋战国时期。这一时期,人们不仅把莲花从湖畔沼泽引进田间池塘种植,而且经过长期的耕种观察,对莲的各个部位分别定了专名。我国最早的字典《尔雅》写道:"荷,芙蕖。其茎遐,其本蔤,其华菡萏,其实莲,其根藕,其中菂;菂中薏。"对莲花赋予了一定概念。栽培莲花供观赏,最初出自帝王的享乐需要,如2500年前吴王夫差为宠妃西施欣赏荷花,在太湖之滨的吴岩山(今江苏吴县)离宫修"玩

花池",移栽野生红莲,是人工砌池栽 荷花专供观赏最早的"玩花池"。

自然美,深入到人们的精神世界,赢得

莲花以它的端庄大方、明洁雅丽的

了贵族和庶民的广泛爱戴。我国最早的诗歌总集《诗经》中就有关于莲花的描述:"山有扶苏,隔有荷华"、"彼此之陂,有蒲有荷"。著名诗人屈原在他的《离骚》中记有:"制芰以为衣兮,集芙蓉以为裳。"春秋时期青铜工艺珍品"莲荷方壶"则从美术方面,反映了莲花对时代进步所起的重要作用。由于莲花在人们心目中的善美形象日益加深,中国传统的莲文化随着社会的发展逐步形成。

#### 莲文化的发展

公元前221年秦始皇统一中国后,莲花逐步渗透 到农业、经济、医学、宗教、艺术等各个领域。

汉朝是中国农业空前发展的一个时期,也是对莲花进行栽培、发展的重要时期。汉以前,我国的莲花品种均是单瓣型的红莲。到了魏晋,出现了重瓣莲花。南北朝时期又发展有干瓣(并带)莲花。西汉开始,中国的官私营商业迅速发展,丰富了各地区的商品种类,对莲花传播分布起了重要作用。从秦汉起我国的医学开始了新的发展。《神农草本经》的问世,意味着莲花已成为我国医药宝库中不可多得的一枝奇葩。魏晋时期,佛教东移传入中国。莲

莲史悠久 灿烂辉煌