上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目从书

上海女化出版社

# 徐行草编



• 嘉定黄草业始于唐代。同

外所酷爱和称颂、徐行草编将



上海市文化广播影视管理局

本卷主编 张德祺

执行主编 吴建秋

上海女化生版社 --

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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

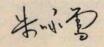
产保护工作正式启动。2006至2008年间,国务院陆续公布了两批国家级非物质文化遗产名录,涵盖了民间文学,传统音乐,传统舞蹈,传统戏剧,曲艺,传统体育、游艺与杂技,传统美术,传统技艺,传统医药和民俗10个门类,计1028项。

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
2010/11



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后记

《周易》曰:"观乎天文,以察时变;观乎人文,以化成天下。"是人创造了文化,同时文化也创造了人。文人们每每把文化相对地划分为上层文化(或曰高雅文化)和下层文化(或曰民间文化),而"民间文化是老百姓创造的最古老的文化,因为它的根源可以追溯到人类发展的初始阶段。民间文化同时也是最年轻的文化,因为它仍然活生生地存在于人民的日常生活和口碑之中。民间文化还是整个社会文化的基础,并且具有极强的生命力"。(刘魁立语)上层文化恰恰是对民间文化选择、改造和精致化的结果。

徐行——上海北部文化名镇。徐行境域属长江三角洲冲积平原地势和气候比较独特的一部分,植被出众;徐行与县城比邻,颇开风气之先,因此、徐行人才辈出,艺人满镇,古有"蒲鞋徐行"和"武举徐行"之称。

南宋嘉定十年(1218),徐行隶属嘉定县春申乡(后改守信乡)。清宣统元年(1909),徐行建乡自治。得天独厚的徐行生长着一种叫做黄草的怪异丛生植草;质柔软,有拉力性,能撕劈成片,其茎呈三角形,叶为锯齿状,晒干后呈黄色,徐行黄草因此得名。

据清代史学家王鸣盛考证,黄草业始于唐代,拖鞋在唐代已作为苏州郡的土贡之一。王鸣盛有诗云:"箬鱼欲上雨初晴,好向南邻北舍行;盼取新泾夜航到,数钱换得鞋履轻。"至元代,文人墨客已有"野翁织履街头卖,日暮裹盐市酒归"之句。清康熙《嘉定县志》在记述徐行镇时,也有"出菅履"的记载。清乾隆年间,嘉定知县陆陇其(稼书)将黄草凉鞋两双、白布两匹送给巡抚慕天颜为寿



礼。同治年间,形成了以徐行镇为中心的黄草编织区,黄草编织成为徐行农民一项主要的家庭手工业。光绪时黄草编织就已十分发达。清代末年,编织业兴盛,蒲鞋品种繁多,农民把编织品引入集市出售或调换米面油盐等。由于野生黄草不够用,徐行附近的百姓开始人工培植,精心收藏后用作常年编织材料。草料多了,农民又用黄草编织成各种提包等其他用品,徐行成了草编之乡,上至八十翁妪,下及八岁稚童,人人操手编织。几个世纪以来,编织户几度辛酸几度甜,饱经了"清明七月半,蒲鞋嘅一半"的风霜,也品尝过"蒲鞋—捆又一捆,捆捆蒲鞋为上乘"的甘甜。

早期编织的拖鞋,有做工考究的精品和一般产品之分。其中精品拖鞋为士大夫阶级消暑珍品;一般的网眼双梁黄拖鞋,初仅销售于庙宇,供僧道穿着,以后销售于旅馆、浴室,并有广帮客商收购后销往外地。

清末民初,随着洋人的人市,徐行草编有了走向世界的契机。1914年,意 大利斯曲罗斯洋行以县人汪季和、朱石麟为代理人,向徐行农民直接收购黄草织品,转销东南亚和欧美各国,从此吹响了黄草外销的序曲。黄草织品进入国际市场后,为适应需求,品种不断创新,工艺日趋精湛。

因洋人中间商层层盘剥,编织农民获益甚少,1919年,境内国人朱石麟、陈奉璋等集资开厂外销,并设立织工传习班,聘请技师传技千余人。之后,徐行相继开设达利、华成、大华、振兴等草织公司,竞相收购并外销。1920年始,外销品种和数量达历史巅峰,其中设计图案有细白、彩条、牡丹、龙纹等,品种有拖鞋、拎包、钱夹、文夹、草帽、台毡、糖果盒、玩具、杯套等等。

1933 年,流通渠道堵塞,出口锐减,徐行的草编公司相继倒闭。之后,虽经嘉定著名人士吕舜祥、潘指行、胡叔常等奔走呼吁,复兴黄草事业,终均收效甚微。抗日战争胜利后,麦编织品流行,黄草织户转向麦编,加上战乱不止,境内黄草编织业奄奄一息。

解放后,政府重视并支持农民恢复黄草编织事业。1950年,苏南合作总社拨

巨款组织徐行草编织品进军东欧。1952年,成立草织供销生产合作社,支持研发各种新品种、新样式,黄草编织复出生机。是年,又建立群艺草织合作社,专事编织工艺研究。与此同时,合作社邀请日本、东南亚及欧美国家工艺人员为产品设计顾问,成绩显著。至此,徐行黄草的国际影响与日俱升。

1956年,中央新闻纪录电影制片厂摄制《徐行黄草编织》专题片,向世界展示精美绝伦的徐行草编。徐行草编先后 18 次参加国际国内展览,还作为国际交往赠送礼品。群艺社设计和编织高手李月琴精心设计编织的和平鸽图案拖鞋,图案清晰,生动活泼,在 1956年民主德国莱比锡国际博览会上获艺术奖章。1957年李月琴出席全国工艺美术艺人代表大会。1958年,群艺社改名徐行公社草织工艺厂,但大跃进、"文革"时代的境况可想而知。

1979年,黄草业恢复发展。嘉定县成立嘉定草织总厂和嘉定县工艺品公司,总厂负责黄草织品的设计、创新和研究工作,并受理6家黄草工艺品厂的生产、开发和销售业务。产品由上海工艺品进出口公司负责外销。至1985年,设计编织的黄草织品包括拖鞋、提包、果盒、杯套、坐垫、帽子、钱夹、茶盘等20个大类一万余品种。

到20世纪90年代,草编业又进入低谷。由于徐行草编制作是纯手工业,不能形成规模生产,每件作品要花费大量时间,经济效益低,经不起市场经济大潮的冲击,原来的编织手大都已转业。徐行草编是中国独有的手工艺品,尽管已有近千年历史,但由于黄草难以长期收藏保管,传承作品量较少;有代表性的草编作品只能看照片,效果大打折扣。以草编为生的手工艺人已凤毛麟角,仅剩一些农妇闲暇之余编织草鞋和提包零星销售,如果接到国外订单,则临时召集织手编织,没有一个稳定的群体。随着嘉定城市化步伐的加快,大片黄草正在消失,徐行草编的原材料越来越匮乏,亟待保护。徐行草编正面临着后继乏人和中断的濒危状态。

21世纪初,徐行的有识之士纷纷奔走呐喊,呼吁拯救黄草业。当地政府和社

