OUGH MODELER ZHAO

上海女化出版社

上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目从

上海面人





上海市文化广播影视管理局

上每面



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

上海面人赵/上海市文化广播影视管理局编.—上海:上海文化出版社,2012.1 ISBN 978-7-80740-804-8

I.①上… II.①上… III.①面塑—介绍—上海市 IV.①J528.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第238971号

书名 上海面人赵 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 × 1092 1/16 印张 10 版次 2012年1月第1版 2012年1月第1次印刷 国际书号 ISBN 978-7-80740-804-8/G · 586 定价 56.00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

CONTENTS

General Preface	04	总序
Foreword	11	前言

16

22

28

56

58

Dough-modeling, an extraordinary folk art

Dough-modeling's long historical background Dough-modeling and folk custom

Dough-modeling in Shanghai

The legend about Dough-modeler Zhao

An art from the North wins its name in Shanghai Keen in mind and skillful in hand

Zhao Kuoming and his dough-modeling education

Fundamental skills and creation requirements of Shanghai dough-modeling

Material and ingredients Eight methods with tools and eight methods with hands

源远流长的面塑艺术 各地面塑与岁时民俗 别具一格的上海面塑

32 北艺南传 名扬海上 43

灵于心 敏于手 48 赵阔明与他的面塑教学

海派面塑的基本技艺和创作要求

制作材料及其配制

工具八法与手掐八法

Aesthetic features of Shanghai dough-modeling and representative works

61 海派面塑的审美特点与代表作

The second generation of Shanghai dough-modeling

Lang Shao'an the eldest disciple

Dough modeler Wu and his son

Nimble-hand Zhao Yanlin

Xie Yafen with her ever young mind and consummate skills

The young Zhao girl, a destined dough-modeler

Rong Shuzhi and her outwardly soft while inwardly hard doughmodeling work

The flying dream-Chen Yu and her dough-modeling of Flying Apsaras

Ma Jincheng from Sijing

海派面塑的第二代传承

68 大徒弟郎绍安

72 面塑艺人吴氏父子

77 妙手生花赵艳林

96 谢雅芬——永恒的童心与精湛的技艺

102 赵家小女的面塑情缘

108 容淑芝——外柔内刚的面塑创作

114 飘逸的梦想——陈瑜与她的飞天面塑

120 泗泾马金城

The Shanghai art is passing down through generateons

Chen Kaifeng, the third generation inheritor of Dough-modeler Zhao

Zhang Minzhu the still younger generation inheritor

Zhang Shujia, the Miss Dough-modeling

The once discarded pearl is to be retrieved

Bibliography Postscript

沪上神艺 代代相传

128 "上海面人赵"第三代传承人 ——陈凯峰

141 "海派面塑"再传弟子张敏珠

144 "面人小姐"张书嘉

152 申城遗珠 光彩待现

154 参考书目

156 后记



XUHANG GRASS WEAVING Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Series

上海女化生版社

上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书 • 编委会 •

主 任 朱咏雷 副 主 任 王小明

编 委 杨庆红 萧烨瓔 王 刚 俞瑾云 郭 宇 孙重亮李 莉 茅善玉 陈忠国 秦建国 王正浩 方 阳 崔晓力 高春明 钱伟萍 赵光敏 张小平 宋浩杰 马锦梅 黄 泓 陈 列 赵亦农 徐丽云 范文翔 王卫国 应文灿 吴敏华 燕小明 黄美娟 薛亚锋盛玲芳 诸春梅 施仲君等

专家组 方 阳 田兆元 石关桐 包燕丽 朱裕平 张荫尧 沈鸿鑫 陈勤建 罗怀臻 郑祖安 荣广润 施 远

屠恒贤 萧 梅 蓝 凡 蔡丰明 潘文国等

项目协调 高春明 钱伟萍 葛永铭 张黎明 蒋 薇出版策划 王 刚 赵光敏 周莺燕

本卷主编 方 阳

本卷编委 张心一 陈毓其 方 阳

撰稿人 方菁菁朱 雷丁 玲陈 晓王 超

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

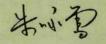
产保护工作正式启动。2006 至 2008 年间,国务院陆续公布了两批国家级非物质文化遗产名录,涵盖了民间文学,传统音乐,传统舞蹈,传统戏剧,曲艺,传统体育、游艺与杂技,传统美术,传统技艺,传统医药和民俗 10 个门类,计 1028 项。

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。



GENERAL PREFACE

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



CONTENTS

录

Foreword Dough-modeling, an extraordinary folk art Dough-modeling's long historical background 16 源远流长的面塑艺术 Dough-modeling and folk custom 22 各地面塑与岁时民俗 Dough-modeling in Shanghai 28 别具一格的上海面塑 The legend about Dough-modeler Zhao An art from the North wins its name in Shanghai 32 北艺南传 名扬海上 Keen in mind and skillful in hand 灵于心 敏于手 43 Zhao Kuoming and his dough-modeling education 赵阔明与他的面塑教学 48 Fundamental skills and creation requirements of 海派面塑的基本技艺和创作要求 Shanghai dough-modeling Material and ingredients 制作材料及其配制 56 Eight methods with tools and eight methods with hands 58 工具八法与手掐八法

总序

General Preface

Aesthetic features of Shanghai dough-modeling and representative works

61 海派面塑的审美特点与代表作

The second generation of Shanghai dough-modeling

Lang Shao'an the eldest disciple Dough modeler Wu and his son

Nimble-hand Zhao Yanlin

Xie Yafen with her ever young mind and consummate skills

The young Zhao girl, a destined dough-modeler

Rong Shuzhi and her outwardly soft while inwardly hard doughmodeling work

The flying dream-Chen Yu and her dough-modeling of Flying Apsaras

Ma Jincheng from Sijing

海派面塑的第二代传承

68 大徒弟郎绍安

72 面塑艺人吴氏父子

77 妙手生花赵艳林

96 谢雅芬——永恒的童心与精湛的技艺

102 赵家小女的面塑情缘

108 容淑芝——外柔内刚的面塑创作

114 飘逸的梦想——陈瑜与她的飞天面塑

代代相传

"上海面人赵"第三代传承人

120 泗泾马金城

The Shanghai art is passing down through generateons

Chen Kaifeng, the third generation inheritor of Dough-modeler Zhao

Zhang Minzhu the still younger generation inheritor

Zhang Shujia, the Miss Dough-modeling

The once discarded pearl is to be retrieved

141 "海派面塑"再传弟子张敏珠

144 "面人小姐"张书嘉

陈凯峰

152 申城遗珠 光彩待现

参考书目

Bibliography 154
Postscript 156

156 后记

128

面塑是一种用面粉加彩以后捏塑成各种人物、动物等形态的民间手工艺,又 叫江米人、面花、俗称面人。捏面艺人挑着担子走街串巷、利用一柄竹刀和些许

虽然已经无法考证到面塑起源的具体年代, 但是关于面塑艺术的文字记载早 在汉代已经出现。现存最早的面塑出土于新疆吐鲁番阿斯塔那地区、唐代永徽四 年(653)的陪葬品——面制女俑头、男俑上半身像和面猪。

面团塑造出一个个鲜活的艺术形象,深受百姓喜爱。

在上海,面塑的历史也有近百年。20世纪初,即清朝末期,上海民间就流行 用面粉捏成色彩鲜艳的物品作为供果。农家把已蒸好的各种面花摆在诸神前、其 中猪头形面花俗称"大供",另外还有花馍、花果馍、礼馍、玩具馍等。面粉捏 成的各种小型人物,主要出现在嫁娶礼品、殡葬供品中,也用于寿辰生日、馈赠 亲友、祈祷祭奠等方面。

上海是一个开放的国际化大都市, 商业发达, 人口稠密, 各方人士交流频 繁,具有地方风格的各种民间艺术因而纷纷大显身手。这些从四面八方聚集而来 的手工艺人, 带来了不同地域的文化, 他们在争奇斗艳的同时又互通有无, 并且 又在此地多受海外文化的影响,就逐渐形成了独特的"海派"地方艺术风格。

"海派面塑"就是诞生于这样的背景之下,它的创作内容以古装戏曲人物为 主,也有将神佛形象、儿童形象作为创作素材的,另外还有各种家禽、野兽、水 果、蔬菜以及小昆虫题材的作品,小巧玲珑,逼真动人,通常体积不会太大。海 派面塑具备四大审美特点:一、人物表情细腻传神;二、服饰飘逸、质感丰富;



三、人物众多,场面宏大;四、形象逼真,具有雕塑效果。

有着"面人赵"美誉的面塑艺术家赵阔明是海派面塑的代表人物,他曾师从韩亮英、潘树华,研创了不裂、不霉、不蛀的面塑,尤其擅长戏剧人物面塑。在将面塑这种民间小玩意儿发展成为一种独立的民间工艺品的过程中,赵阔明可谓是功不可没。20世纪50、60年代,他系统地总结了面塑制作的"手掐八法"和"工具八法"。1977—1978年,在用面塑创作现代人物的实践过程中,赵阔明又总结出了"立身披戴法,人体多形传神法"等多种口诀方法,并传给后人。这套技法的形成又引申出许多新的技法,使面塑有可能运用多种艺术手段来表现人物的相貌神态以及各种材料(如人物所穿衣物的毛线、绸缎等材料)的质地。

赵阔明(1900—1980), 1956年进入上海工艺美术研究室,并出任副主任, 1973年退休。代表作有《长眉罗汉》、《钟馗嫁妹》、《关公读春秋》、《林冲》、《友谊长城》、《爬娃》、《鲁迅》等,成功地塑造了各类人物形象。

赵阔明的传人中亦不乏高足。长女赵艳林,1959年开始随父学艺,继承传统并有所创新,代表作有《喜看人间》、《中华蹴鞠图》、《梁祝》、《霸王别姬》等。次女赵凤林,1964年开始随父学艺,独立创作作品众多,以《天女散花》、《和合二仙》、《七品芝麻官》等为代表;学生吴宝琪,1958年开始随赵阔明学艺,继承老师风格特色,代表作有《西楚霸王》、《穆桂英》等;学生谢雅芬,1959年拜赵阔明为师,创作作品颇具海派风格,有《包公》、《弥勒群子》、《报童》等。此外还有陆兰君、容淑芝、陈瑜等众多学生。20世纪80年代是海派面塑的鼎盛期,赵阔明的一些在工艺美术研究所中工作的学生,都纷纷出国交流,且在国外引起热烈反响,他们的作品被赞誉为"东方的明珠"。

20世纪末,随着上海工艺美术研究所的体制由国家拨款的事业性质转换成自 负盈亏的企业性质,企业与专业技艺人员均为维持生计而忙于完成生产经营,加 之面塑专业为保持传统全部为手工制作,这对延续这项传统技艺有着强烈的牵 制,难以吸引更多的年轻人参与到它的继承中来。海派面塑逐渐处于停滞衰退

