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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

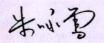
产保护工作正式启动。2006 至 2008 年间,国务院陆续公布了两批国家级非物质文化遗产名录,涵盖了民间文学,传统音乐,传统舞蹈,传统戏剧,曲艺,传统体育、游艺与杂技,传统美术,传统技艺,传统医药和民俗 10 个门类,计 1028 项。

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, Boxwood 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



	,, 0	124 H
A cultural heritage for a thousand years		千年文化传瑰宝
Origin of the seal paste	16	印泥的起源
Babao Seal Paste and Xiling Seal Paste with their good	20	享誉近代的八宝印泥和西泠印泥
fame in modern times		

总序

前言

张鲁庵创制鲁庵印泥

艺林珍宝鲁庵印泥

鲁庵印泥薪火相传

Lu'an Seal Paste, a much treasured object by artists

Lu'an Paste passes down generation after generation

Zhang Lu'an creates his own seal paste

The making of Lu'an Seal Paste	42	鲁庵印泥的制作
Three ingredients of oil, cinnabar and moxa	44	油料、朱料、艾绒三者的相互关系
Selection and processing of raw material	46	原料的选择和加工
Mixing and making of the seal paste	63	鲁庵印泥的调制
Main tools and facilities for seal paste making	67	制作鲁庵印泥的主要器具和设施
Anecdotes of Lu'an Seal Paste	69	鲁庵印泥逸闻风流

25

31

General Preface

Foreword

Knowledge of seals and seal paste

印章百科知识

Knowledge of seal paste	90	印泥百科
Seal material of all sorts	97	形式多样的印材
Tools and materials for seal-carving	104	篆刻所用之工具及材料
Appreciation of the art of seal-carving	110	篆刻艺术章法鉴赏

Government-guided protection and continuation

政府保护救亡续存

Protection of the Shanghai treasure	120	海派瑰宝亟待保护
Long planning to forge a steady brand	122	长期规划打造品牌

Bibliography 125 参考书目 Postscript 126 后记



元末明初学者陶宗仪《南村辍耕录·卷三十·印章制度》引宋人赵彦卫《云麓漫钞》文:"古印文作白文,概用以印泥,紫泥封诏是也,今之来印及仓熬印近之矣。自有纸,始用朱字,间有为白字者。"

所谓"白文"和"朱文",即今日人们讲的阴文和阳文。古代的印主要用于泥封,所以印文多为阴文,当纸张发明和广为使用后,人们将印盖在纸上,为了使印文更清晰,印章也大多使用朱文。清人《津门杂记》:"印子钱者,晋人放债之名目也。每日登门索逋,还讫,盖以印记,故名。"如果这条史料可信的话,至迟在南北朝,在纸上加盖钤记作为凭信已经相当普遍了。进入盛唐后,文人生活悠闲,崇尚风韵雅致,印章也摆脱官印、公章的约束,使私章、闲印层出不穷,文人骚客治印,在自己的书画作品上加盖钤记形成风气;而到了宋朝,随着中国城市经济和商品经济的发展,中国的书籍印刷也得到长足的进步,随之而起的就是民间藏书家的大量出现,人们在自己的藏书中加盖印章更是蔚然成风,于是印章也被叫做"图书"。宋人张耒《汤克——图书序》:"图书之名,予不知其所起;盖古所谓玺,用以信者。"清人《印文考略》:"古人于图书书籍,皆有印以存识,遂称图书印。故今呼官印仍为'印',呼私印曰'图书'。"直到今天,许多地方方言仍把"敲图章"讲作"敲图书"。

要把印章上的文字图案钤到纸上就必须使用印料,而传统的印料多为红色泥状,于是,印料又被冠以印泥、印朱、印色等名。《宋史·食货志下》中有这样一段记录:"一日,内出蜀罗一端,为印朱所渍者数重。因诏天下税务,毋辄污坏商

人物帛。"由于印泥的质量不好,以致钤在商品包装材料上的印朱渗到了商品上,中央政府还特地关照相关机构,应该提高印泥的质量。而印泥还被广泛用于极为珍贵的古代书画和当代文人墨宝中,人们对印泥的要求就更高了。

元朝吾丘衍著《学古编》中附有《油印法》一卷,这是最早关于印泥制作方法的著录,其中讲:"油印法:香油浸皂角于瓷器内,煎过放冷,和熟艾成剂;加银硃,以红为度……复以煎下油滴入所盛器内,以印色置其上,使其沁人。"

皂角是一种植物,含有较多的生物碱,古人多用作洗涤剂。银硃又称为辰砂、硃砂,即硫化汞,呈朱红色,化学分子较稳定。"香油浸皂角"的目的当使油脂与碱结合而乳化为半固体,再添入艾绒、硃砂后经捶打而成印泥。不过,这种印泥仍容易风化干涸结块,所以必须在印泥内放入适当的油脂延长印泥使用的时间。

优质的印泥除了印色鲜艳、经久耐用外,更追求所印之钤记永久不退色,尤 其到了明清以后,印泥广泛使用,人们也在努力研究、制作更佳的印泥,其中 又以清代福建漳州生产的"八宝印泥"最为著名,近代以后,西泠印社制作的 印泥也颇受好评。

与被称之"文房四宝"的笔墨纸砚相比,印泥的用量极少,所以古代的印泥多为文人自制或宫廷秘制,即使有坊间生产,也往往保守其法,秘不传人,所以,印泥虽堪称"文房四宝"外的"第五宝",但治印泥者寥寥无几,而知之者又少之又少。

近代以后,由于印泥的使用面不断扩大,需求量逐渐上升,传统的印泥制作已经被工业化印泥生产替代,印泥制作工艺也将后继乏人,而近代客寓上海的张鲁庵(1901-1962),字炎夫,号幼蕉,本人就是一位篆刻家,印章、印谱收藏家,为了将自己的篆刻作品和金石藏品汇印成谱,毕生潜心印泥的研究和制作,经

千锤百炼后研究的印泥色泽鲜艳沉着、经久耐用,还具有不渗油、不渗色、印文 清晰,具有主体感的效果,深受书画家们的珍爱,并被尊之为"鲁庵印泥"。

张鲁庵又将其印泥制作流程和经验传给了高式熊和符骥良。20世纪80年代,符氏一度与上海长宁美术厂合作,以"鲁庵印泥"制作技术为基础生产"和合牌"印泥,不几年因故中止生产,鲁庵印泥将面临失传。

笔者曾多次出席由上海市静安区非物质文化遗产保护中心和上海市非物质文 化遗产保护中心组织的申请"鲁庵印泥"为非物质文化遗产的评审会议,在静安 区相关部门的重视下,鲁庵印泥制作技艺被公布为国家级非物质文化遗产名录项 目,相信这朵文化奇葩将重新展现出她的勃勃生机,为繁荣祖国的文化事业,做 出新的贡献。

薛理勇

A cultural heritage for a thousand years

Seal paste, together with the Four Treasures of the Study, is an indispensible article for calligraphy and painting in the long cultural history of China.

Apart from Babao and Xiling, Lu'an is another famous brand of seal paste highly praised by artists from Shanghai and other places both in and out of the country, which was created by Zhang Lu'an with a deep passion for the art and a combination of traditional technology and western method of modern science.

在中国悠久的文化传承中,印泥是与纸墨笔砚这文房四宝并列的传统文

化瑰宝,是中国传统书画不可分割的重要组成部分

一海派文化的瑰宝,受到海内外艺术家的赞誉。爱,在传统印泥制作技艺和西方科学方法的基础上,创制出鲁庵印泥这爱,在传统印泥制作技艺和西方科学方法的基础上,创制出鲁庵印泥这降了八宝印泥和西泠印泥这两大品牌外、张鲁庵凭借其对印泥制作的热





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