

# 区域文化

义乌丛书编纂委员会编

## 义乌墨韵

(英文版)

The Everlasting Charm in Artistic Works of Yiwu

谭惠娟 史永红 胡建鹏 译



上海人民出版社

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## 总 序

自秦王政始置乌伤县,义乌迄今已有两千两百多年历史。古老的义乌大地,山川秀美、物华天宝,文教昌盛、地灵人杰。勤劳智慧的义乌人世世代代在此耕耘劳作,繁衍生息,改造山河,创造了灿烂的历史文化。

由于独特的地理环境及历史原因,在义乌大地上产生了独特的地方文化。她既是江南文化的组成部分,又具有自身鲜明的特征。

“勤耕好学,刚正勇为,诚信包容”是义乌精神;“崇文,尚武,善贾”是义乌民俗;义乌的民风则是“博纳兼容,义利并重”。义乌精神及民风、民俗遂成为源远流长的中华民族文化之泓泓一脉,成了中国历史上不可或缺的一页。千百年来,义乌始终在传承着文明,演绎着辉煌,从而使义乌这座小城艳光四射,魅力无限。

自古以来,特别是唐代之后,义乌学风渐盛,至有“小邹鲁”之称。自宋以来,县学、社学、书院及私塾等讲学机构多有设立,而“莅兹土者,莫不以学校为先务”。故土生其间,勤奋好学,蔚成风气,学有成就,烨烨多名人。并且,辐射出巨大的文化能量,不仅本地名儒代有,在浩浩学海与宦海中大展宏图,而且还活动过、寄寓过数不胜数的全国各地的文化名人,从文人学者到书家画师,从能工巧匠到杏林名家,其生动活泼的文化创造与传播,绵延不绝的文化承续与传递,从来没有湮灭或消沉过。在博大精深的中华文化领域里独树一帜颇具特色的义乌文化之帜,在优雅千载的儒风中诞生了许多屹立于中华民族之林的英杰。也正是文化底蕴的深厚与文化内涵的博大,造就了令人神往的义乌,使其作为中华文化渊藪的鲜明形象而历久弥新。

历史,拒绝遗忘,总要把自己行进的每一步,烙在山川大地上。

时间逝而不返,它带走了壮景,淘尽了英雄,留下了无数文化胜迹和如峰的圣典。只有在经过无数教训和挫折之后的今天,人们才逐渐认识到作为一个复杂系统的组成部分,城市的各要素所具有的种种不可替代的价值和功能,它们饱含着从过去传递下来的信息,而《义乌丛书》正是记录这些信息的真实载体。

历史是无法割断的,许多古老的文化至今仍然在现实生活中发挥着重要作用。当



我们向现代化的目标迈进时,怎样继承古老文化的精华,剔除其封建糟粕,在传统文化的基础上建立社会主义新的文化格局,是一个摆在我们面前与物质生产同等重要的任务。

一位哲学家曾经说过,哲学就是怀着乡愁的冲动去寻找失落的家园。今天,我们正处于一个重要的历史性转折时期,越来越多的有识之士也开始意识到,对民族民间文化源头的追寻迫在眉睫,鉴于此,我们编纂出版《义乌丛书》,既有历史意义,也有现实意义。概而言之,有三大作用:

**文化典籍的传承保护** 中华民族有着光辉灿烂的传统文化,文化典籍中的善本古籍,是前人为我们留下的宝贵精神财富和历史见证,极富文献价值和文物价值。义乌也同样,历代文士迭出,著述充栋。这些历经沧桑而幸存下来的“国之重宝”,或则出于保护的需要,基本封存于深阁大库,利用率甚低;或则由于年代久远,几经战乱,面临圯毁,因此,亟待抢救。如今,《义乌丛书》编纂工作的启动,为古籍的保护与使用找到结合点,通过影印整理,皇皇巨著掸除世纪风尘,使其化身千百,为学界所应用,为大众所共享;同时,原本也可以得到保护。真可谓两全之策,是为民族文化续命,是为地方文化续脉。

**传统文化的现代创新** 在义乌历史上,有许多人文典故值得挖掘,有许多可歌可泣的先进事迹值得记载。拨浪鼓文化需要传承,孝义文化值得发扬,义乌兵文化应予光大。但由于历史上的义乌是个农业县,文化底蕴虽然深厚,载入史册的却寥若晨星。而深厚的历史文化传统能孕育和产生强大的文化力,能为塑造良好的城市形象提供重要基础,这种文化力所形成的精神力量深深熔铸在城市的生命力、创造力和凝聚力中,是推动城市经济和社会进步的内在动力。因而,《义乌丛书》编纂者坚持传统文化与现代文化相衔接,精品文化与大众文化相兼顾,创作出义乌历史上从未有过的文化系列丛书,既是精神文明建设的需要,也是物质文明建设的需要。

**发展经验的文化阐释** 义乌经济的发展,并非无源之水,无本之木。“参天之本,必有其根;环山之水,定有其源。”义乌发展的文化之源,义乌商业的源流之根,义乌文化圈的形成特质包括宋代事功学说对义乌“义利并重,无信不立”文化精神的影响,明代“义乌兵”对义乌“勇于开拓,敢冒风险”文化精神的影响,清代“敲糖帮”对义乌“善于经营,富于机变”文化精神的影响等。因而,如何用文化来解读义乌,也成了《义乌丛书》的重要组成部分。



广义的文化几乎无所不包,狭义的文化基本限于观念形态领域。从以上包含的内容可看出,《义乌丛书》对“文化”的界定,似乎介于广、狭之间,凡学术思想、哲学原理、科技教育、文学艺术等多个类别与层次,均在修编范围之内。

几千年岁月蕴蓄了丰赡富饶的文化积淀。面对多姿多彩、浩瀚博大的义乌文化形态,我们感受到了其内在文化精神的律动。

保存历史的记忆,保护历史的延续性,保留人类文明发展的脉络,是人类现代文明发展的需要。如今,守望岁月的长河,我们不能不呼吁,不要让义乌失去记忆。

这也正是我们编纂出版《义乌丛书》的主旨与意义所在。

《义乌丛书》卷帙浩繁,她集史料性、知识性、文学性、可读性、收藏性于一体,以翔实的史料、丰富的题材、新颖的编排,全景式地再现了江南“小邹鲁”的清新佳景和礼仪之邦精深的内涵。走进她,就是走进时间的深处,走进澎湃着历史的向往和时代的潮音的宝地,去领略一个时代的结束,去见证另一个时代的开始。宏大精深的传统文化曾经是,也将永远是义乌区域文化赓续绵延的基石,也是义乌继续前进乃至走在全省、全国前列的力量。在建设国际商贸名城的进程中,抢救开发历史文化遗产,掌握借鉴先哲遗留的丰硕成果,是全市文化学术界的共同期盼。因而,编纂这套丛书既是时代的召唤,也是时势的需要。

谨为序。

中共义乌市委书记 黄志平

义乌市人民政府市长 何美华



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## THE FLOWING RHYME OF WUSHANG

Did the towering mountains bear witness to the battling roars and rolls in the ancient Yiwu? Did the remaining broken walls still reflect the graceful ancient dance and the dancers' sky-covered sleeves? The dawn bell of Shuanglin Temple, the fine scenery of Yunhuang Mountain, and the emerald ripples of Embroidery Lake ... What on earth cultural connotations are hidden beneath all these natural and cultural sceneries heavily loaded with the great spirit of a grand ancient nation?

Wushang (the ancient Yiwu), as the history remembers, came to be one of the birthplaces of Chinese arts as early as in the prehistoric period. After entering feudal society, her poetic and picturesque natural scenery, along with her rustic folk customs, held even greater allure for generations of men of letters to sing praises of her beauty in words, from which evolved her cultural tradition characteristic of unique local flavors. The earliest preserved Chinese characters in Yiwu—*Wushang*

叱石成羊  
居古有  
此山漫  
漫一  
之也  
任



*Kongcheng Seal* in Han Dynasty: Xiaowu (meaning “filial crows”) stone carving which is similar to Xieyi<sup>1</sup> painting housed in the Wu Liang Ancestral Temple of Shandong Province; Feng Zikai’s painting *Crow Flocks Helping with the Funeral*; the Six-faced Bronze Seal in Jin Dynasty and Floral Silver Sheets in Northern Song Dynasty, all of them would lend the admirers a sense of long history and rich culture of Yiwu, and the hustle and bustle, the celestial peace and coziness pervading them.

- 1 Xieyi is one of the two Chinese traditional painting schools. It is marked by exaggerated forms and freehand brushwork. The other school, Gongbi, is characterized by close attention to detail and elaborate brushwork.



Crow Flocks Helping with the Funeral

—Painted by Feng Zikai

The Wu Liang Ancestral Temple was set up before Wu Liang Tomb in 151. After the foundation of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the ancestral cemetery of Wu Family was ranked as one of the National Key Cultural Preservation Sites and the stone carving of Wu's ancestral temple became a national treasure accordingly. "Yanwu", originally named "Xiaowu", is one of the carvings. It is a carving of a huge tree with a big bird perching on it, beside which are the two carved characters of "Xiaowu". The story in the carving came from Yanwu's filial deeds to his father in Han Dynasty. A Japanese named Yoshigawa Kōzō composed a book, *Elaborations on Biography of Filial Sons*, which records,

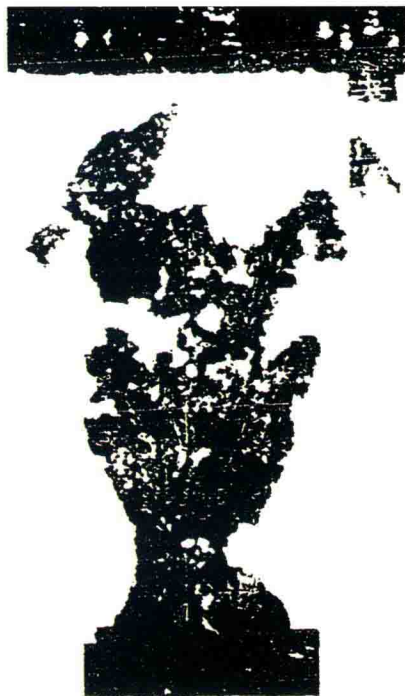
"Yanwu ... after his father died, took on the funeral affairs, carrying the earth and building a tomb all by himself. Unluckily, his strength finally defied him. However, his filial piety moved the crows so much that thousands of them came, carrying mouthfuls of mud to help complete the tomb within a second. Due to hard work, the crows' mouths went bleeding, coloring the earth, hence the county's name is Wuyang or Wushang<sup>1</sup> County. In the reign of Wang Mang (9—23), its name was changed into Wuzhe or Wuxiao<sup>2</sup> County."

The existing painting of Wu Liang Ancestral Temple traced the origin of this legend back to Eastern Han Dynasty.

This legend tells the naissance of the former name "Wushang" of Yiwu.

1 Wushang in Chinese literally means "the crows were injured".

2 Wuxiao in Chinese literally means "filial crows".



Yanwu

—Supplied by Wu Liang  
Ancestral Temple in  
Shandong Province