



中国/3%熏画与剪纸

Traditional Smoked Painting and Paper Cut



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前言

一幅幅美妙的剪纸,就像一首首真挚的民歌,视而悦目,看而欢欣,其中蕴藏着浓浓的理想、欢快和祝福。它是民间艺术的根,又是民族精神的一个缩影。但是,古代的剪纸留下来的却极少。

在隋朝以前的考古中曾经出土过古老的剪纸,但并没有引起我的关注,只因为自己是从事史前研究的,后来虽然进行过许多民族调查,也是为史前研究寻找佐证,因而在工作中把剪纸艺术忽视了。近些年由于从事民俗学研究,经常涉及所谓的非物质文化,这时才开始关注民间剪纸艺术,其中有两件事对我触动较大:

一是看到许多民族地区的剪纸,其实用性很强,还没有受到商品经济的污染,远比汉族剪纸古朴。民族文化是历史的"活化石",它对研究剪纸的起源、发展有重要价值。特别是某些民族地区不是剪纸,而是剪树叶、树皮、兽皮、形成独特的剪刻艺术,这应该是剪纸艺术的先河。

二是近几年参加中国非物质文化遗产保护工作,对民间文化比较留意,特别是在逛旧货市场时,经常碰到剪纸。有一次,我遇到一位冀中老乡,正在出售一种"书本子",里边有数以百计的老剪纸,其中有互助组、合作社等内容。我虽然不研究剪纸,但也爱不释手,难以割舍。我个人并不搞收藏,所以最后建议一位学生买下,并对他说:"这种旧剪纸可遇不可求,研究后能写一本书。"事后每想到这件事都懊悔莫及,这成为一大憾事。在人的一生中,可能会有不少憾事,但是事关学术研究的憾事是很痛苦的,至今追悔莫及。吃一堑,长一智,后来再遇到剪纸就比较慎重了。

旧的机会失去了,新的机会还会再来。2004年秋在劲松附近一个旅馆内,看见山东莱州两兄弟,专门到北京卖民间的东西,号称老物件,有老年画、老广告、旧书本、鞋袜等,真是应有尽有,其中也有一些剪纸及其熏样。尤其是后者,过去听说存下来的寥寥无几,居然今天看到那么多,足有百余张,而且形式新颖、制作精美、内容丰富,使我如醉如痴。后来又遇到几次,我

均先后购下,目前已积累了1000多幅剪纸、熏样。做学问,上学拜师是不可少的,但是"先生领进门,修行靠个人"。个人做学问,读书、调查、搜索实物,都是重要的手段,但共同点都是积累资料,然后再通过资料去探明一定的历史或文化课题。

这里所说的"熏样",是传统的说法,但此称也有一定的局限性。我认为这里有三个名词:一是剪纸,这是没有分歧的;二是那些选中的好样子和被熏黑了的剪纸,被称为熏样是恰如其分的;三是在白纸上熏出来的花样,称其为剪纸显然不妥,因为它不是剪出来的,称其为熏样,也不确切,因其不是被熏黑的剪纸。它是被灯燃烟熏出来的,应该另外起名,可称其为熏画。

做学问最重要的工作是积累资料。熏画积累多了,自然萌生一些想法,于是对熏画进行梳理,又进行一些田野调查,最后把它写出来,公诸于众,供学术界研究考证。本书名曰《图说中国传统熏画与剪纸》,共有八章:第一章,古老的剪纸;第二章,剪纸的种类;第三章,各色剪纸;第四章,剪纸的传承;第五章,熏黑的剪纸;第六章,珍贵的熏画;第七章,熏画和剪纸的年代;第八章,各地剪纸。此外,还有一个结语。

宋兆麟 2005年10月于北京

Foreword

Beautiful paper cuts, like unaffected folk songs please the eyes and hearts. Paper cut, containing deep ideals, happiness and blessing, are the root of folk arts and a reflect of national spirit. But the old paper cuts inherited are very rare.

Old paper cuts were once unearthed in the archeological studies before Sui dynasty. But it attracted little attention from me, because I am engaged in pre-history research. Although I conducted surveys on many nationalities, most of them were to support pre-history study, and I neglected paper cut in the process. It is not until recent folklore research involving the concept of non-material-culture that I began to focus on folk paper cut. Among these two events deeply touched me:

First, I have seen a lot of paper cuts of minority nationalities, who are very practical and unaffected by commodity economy. These paper cuts are far more primitive and simple than those of an nationality, indicating once again that culture of minority nationalities are the living fossil of history and very valuable to the research about the origin and development of paper cut. Particularly, people of some nationalities or regions do not cut paper but leaves, barks, and formed an unique cutting and carving skill, which should be the origin of paper cut.

Second, I participated in the China Non-Material-Culture Protection Program in recent years, and paid more attention to folk culture. Paper cuts often come into my eyesight, especially when I am visiting second hand markets. I once encountered a peasant of middle-Hebei province selling a Shubenzi (a kind of book), in which there were hundreds of old paper cuts. These paper cuts cover such contents as mutual-assistance group and cooperatives (organizational forms of rural China in the early period of PRC). Though I am not a paper cut researcher, I fondled admiringly and it was hard for me to give up. Because I am not a collector, I gave advice to a student to buy and told him his kind of old paper cuts are very rare, you can write a book after research on them. Whenever thinking of this giving up of the paper cuts, I feel very regretful. This becomes a big pity in my experience to second hand markets. There may be a lot of pity in one's life, but those concerned research will be a great pain and regret.

A fall in pit, a gain in wit. I became prudent in later.

This chance had passed, but new one will come. In 2004, I met two brothers of Laizhou, Shandong province, who came to Beijing for the pure purpose of selling the folkthings called old things. Among them, there are old new -year-paintings, old advertisements,

old books, footgear and so on. I found some paper cuts and smoked samples. I'd like to give special mention to the later here. It is said that smoked samples are very rare now, so it is a surprise for me to see over a hundred of them. Moreover they are of new styles, fine making, and rich contents. I am very happy about them. Later I saw paper cuts several times, and bought them. Now I have collected over 1,000 paper cut smoked samples. To become a scholar, learning and teaching are necessary. Butteaching will only guide you to the regime of knowledge, and how good a scholar you can be will solely depen d on yourself. There are various methods for an individual to research such as reading, surveying, collection etc. But one thing is common, that is to collect data and then use these data to finish certain his cultural tasks.

The smoked sample hereof is a traditional concept, which is in my opinion not precise. To me, there are three concepts hereof: the first is paper cut, on which there are noadverse ideas; second are those selected good samples of paper cuts smoked black, to which the name smoked sample applies correctly; the third are those paintings smoked out on white papers. Obviously it is not correct to call them paper cut, because they are not paper cuts. The name smoked sample will also be incorrect, because they are paintings created from smoke of lamps instead of paper cuts smoked black. Therefore, another name smoked painting Should be applied here.

The most important thing in research is to accumulate data. When one accumulated enough smoked paintings, some ideas will emerge. Then one will process the smoked paintings and conduct some field survey, write them out, publish them for there search and verification of academic circle. The name of this book is An Illustration to the Chinese Traditional Smoked Painting and Paper Cut. The main part of the book are those smoked painting from Shandong region and some explanations. There are seven chapters: chapter I old paper cut; chapter II style of paper cut; chapter III paper cut colours; chapter IV the succeed of paper cut; chapter V paper cut smoked black; chapter VI rare smoked paintings; chapter VII smoked painting of different ages; chapter VIII paper cut of different regions. In addition, there is a conclusion.

Song Zhaolin October 2005 Beijing

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Foreword



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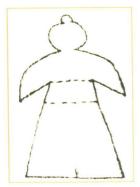
一 剪纸的起源





1-1-1 鄂伦春族 马拉爬犁剪皮

进行剪纸,有两部分内容:一是工具,主要是刻刀、剪刀;二是纸,但是它们并不是最古老的。就以工具来说,刻工比剪工古老。以考古发现来说,最早的剪刀是两刃相连的,呈钳子形,如战国出土的剪刀就是如此。昌平出土的唐代剪刀呈"8"字形,长沙出土的五代剪刀也是如此,已与近代用的剪刀相似。剪刀是以两部带刃的工具相交而达到剪裁的目的,无论从工具还是从技术上说,这种剪刀工艺出现的都比较晚。事实上,最初的镂空工艺,是刀刻而不是剪制。《史记·晋世家》:"成王与叔虞戏,削桐叶为主以与叔虞,曰:'以此封若。'"说明周初以剪树叶为主。虽说是游戏,却反映最初的镂刻不是剪纸,而是剪刻树叶。在民族地区用树叶剪一定的信物也是很流行的,如黎族用槟榔叶剪面具,作为巫觋跳神的道具;哈尼族用棕皮剪人形,作为驱鬼巫术的道具;布依族把

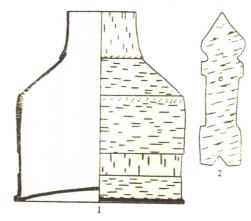


1-1-2 鄂伦春族 人像剪皮 1-1-3 鄂伦春族 马和犴剪皮



棕皮剪成一定形式,然后缝成器皿;鄂伦春族、鄂温克族则剪桦树皮为人形作为巫术道具,或为儿童剪成玩具。不难看出,树叶、树皮是最早的刻、剪原料,也是最普遍的原料。

兽皮也是剪裁的原料之一, 历史相当久远。远古猎人就用兽 皮剪制各种纹样,至今从事狩猎 的鄂温克、鄂伦春等民族还流行 剪皮工艺,为缝制皮衣提供装饰



1-1-4 契丹 桦皮人和桦皮罐

图案。陕西礼泉曾出土一件皮帽,其上就有镂空花纹。过去在青海都兰也出土过带镂空花纹的皮靴等实物,这是古代剪皮存在的物证。

不难看出,剪纸艺术应起源于上述这种古代的刀刻艺术,当时用石刀、骨刀、玉刀镂刻树皮、树叶和兽皮作为巫术道具和玩具,金属发明以后才增添了新的镂刻工具和原料。

把金银砸成片状,也可用于刻、剪,如商代的夔凤纹薄片,是在郑州发现的。河南辉县固围村还出土一件战国的镂花弧形银片。可知当时已用金银箔剪制工艺品。汉唐时期有一种金银脱工艺。它的工序是先把金银砸成箔片,接着刻成镂空花纹,然后贴在一定的器物上,再多次往上涂漆,最后研磨,就出现了金银花纹。在不少汉代遗址均发现了金银脱遗物。郑州曾出土过一件金银脱铜镜,唐代还使用金银脱胡床子。



1-1-5 战国 银箔镂空弧形装饰



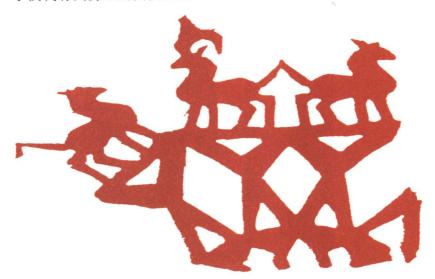
1-1-6 汉代 金箔图案

自从汉代造纸术发明和普及以后,剪纸工艺才获得了最经济、最方便的原料,剪刻工艺技术也发生了巨大变化:一是剪刀的大量应用;二是以剪取代刻,使剪纸成为重要的镂刻手段。我国在汉代已经掌握了造纸技术,所谓汉武帝令方士以纸影幻想同李夫人相会,应该是剪纸的一种应用。剪纸工艺一直保存下来,并不断发展。但各代剪纸造型、使用方式都有一定变化。然而它一直未曾中断,它是我国民间分布最广、数量最大、样式最多的群众性的民间艺术形式。通过以上分析,我们不难看到,剪纸工艺最初是镂刻工艺,起源于远古社会,当时使用的工具是刀具,剪裁原料是树皮、兽皮。这时还没有传统意义上的剪纸。自从发明和推广纸张以后,加上铁制剪刀的广泛使用,才兴起了剪纸艺术。

二 剪纸的发展



真正意义上的剪纸,应该始于汉代,因为当时剪刀造型已经成熟,有了锐利的剪裁工具,同时造纸术已经发明,且有一定推广,这些都促进了剪纸的发展。晋干宝《搜神记》:"汉武帝时,幸李夫人,夫人卒后,帝思念不已。方士齐人李少翁言能致其神,乃夜施帷帐,明灯烛,而令帝居他帐,遥望之,见美女居帐中,如李夫人状;还屋坐而步,又不得就视。帝愈益悲戚。"这是关于汉代有关剪纸的真实纪录。

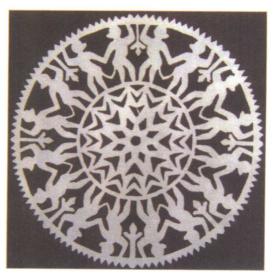


1-2-1 北朝 对鹿剪纸









1-2-3 北朝 对人剪纸

魏晋南北朝时,已经在节庆中利用镂金剪彩进行装饰。南梁宗懔《荆楚岁时记》:"正月七日为人日。以七种菜为羹。剪彩为人,或镂金箔为人,以贴屏风,亦戴之头鬓;又造华胜以相遗。"晋人董勋《答问礼俗说》,在正月七日,对犯人不执行死刑,人们剪彩为人,剪彩为胜,欢度人日。其中的"人"容易误解,就是剪成人形;"胜"则指用金银箔刻成花样,其中人曰"人胜",花草曰"华胜",套方几何形为"方胜"。

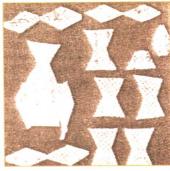
在晋代《范汪集·新野四居别传》中称在佛祖涅槃日,当天"各家以剪佛花为叶"。七月十五日举行佛教盂兰会,"僧尼道俗悉营盆供佛,……广为华饰,乃至刻木割竹饴蜡剪诸条,模花叶之形,极工妙之巧"。七月十五为鬼节,民间都祭祖安慰亡魂,僧侣则举行盂兰盆会,为孤魂野鬼送魂,其间必放河灯,制作各种彩灯,放在河中为野鬼照亮道路,说明当时的佛教活动已广泛利用剪纸工艺。



1-2-4 唐代 冠饰剪纸



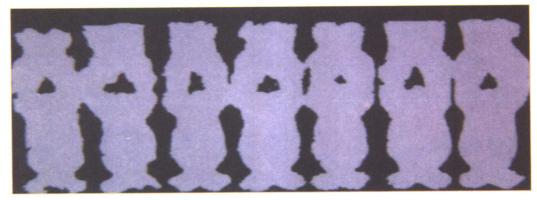




1-2-6 唐代 彩纸钱



1-2-7 唐代剪纸 大英博物馆藏



1-2-8 唐代 人胜剪

三 隋唐文人对剪纸的称颂



杜台卿《玉珠宝典》卷一: 隋时"立春日,俗间悉剪彩为燕子,置之楹檐, 亦戴。贴宜春字。……七日为人日,家家剪彩或镂金箔为人,以贴屏风,亦戴 之头鬓。"民间流行剪彩为人,宫廷也有之。孙思邈《千金月令》:"唐制, 春日赐三省官,彩胜各有差。"当时诗人李远有《彩胜》:"剪彩赠相亲,银 钗缀凤真; 双双衔绶鸟, 两两度桥人。叶逐金刀出,花随玉指新。愿君千成岁, 吾岁不逢春。"段成式在《酉阳杂俎》中也说:"立春日,士大夫之家,剪纸 为小幡,或悬于佳人之首,或缀于花下。又剪为春蝶,入春线,春胜以戏之。" 诗人韦庄《立春》:"雪圃乍开红菜甲,采幡新剪绿杨丝。"从这些文献记载 可以看出,隋唐时期已经利用丝绸、纸张剪制春幡、华胜、人胜、方胜。杜甫 《人日》: "此日此时人共得,一谈一笑俗相看。尊前柏叶休随酒,胜里金花





1-3-1 北京 清代抬花轿剪纸

巧耐寒。"李商隐《人日》:"镂金作胜传荆俗,剪彩为人起晋风。"其实,考古中也发现了有关实物。如在新疆吐鲁番阿斯塔那出土一件七人并列剪纸,发掘者认为是"人胜"。过去安徽合肥出土一批南唐木俑,在木俑头上幞头上插有镂花银片,当为"幡胜"。在日本正仓院,还保存两件人胜实物。

考古学家在陇县原子头村唐墓中也发现一批剪纸,均贴在陶罐外壁,有圆形、椭圆形、三角形、菱形,形式多样。

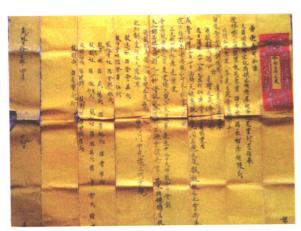
宋代商品经济有较大发展,城市经济繁荣,不仅有商店、货摊出现,也有不少小工艺,称"小经济"。《武林旧事》记载有170多种"小经济",其中就有"剪字",即剪纸艺术。宋人陈元靓《岁时广记》:"元旦以雅青纸或青绢



1-3-2 北京 清代人力车剪纸

剪四十九幡,围一大幡,或以家长年龄载之,或贴于门楣。"这就是春幡,后来演变为门笺。周密《志雅堂杂钞》称,汴梁"向旧天都街,有剪诸色花样者,极精妙,随所欲而成。又中瓦有余敬之者,每剪诸家书字皆专门。其后,忽有少年能于袖中剪字及花朵之类,更精于二人,于是独擅一时之誉"。当时有巫师用黑纸刻"龙虎旗",作为居民辟邪之物。当时在节庆和人生礼俗中多用剪纸。《唐宋遗记》:"江淮南北,五月五日钗头彩胜之制备极奇巧,凡以缯绡剪制之艾叶,或攒绣仙佛、禽鸟、虫鱼、百兽之形,八宝群花之类,绉纱蜘蛛、绮壳麟凤、茧虎绒蛇、排草蜥蜴,又螳螂蝉蝎,又葫芦瓜果,色色逼真,名曰'豆娘'。"《东京梦华录》也载:"凡孕妇入月,于初一日父母家以银盆,或绫或彩画盆盛秫秸一束,上以锦绣或生色帕覆盖之,上插花朵及通草贴罗五男二女花样,用盆盒装送馒头。"在上述礼品中多有剪纸,相当于后起的礼花。

宋代有五大名窑,其中的定窑在定州,今为河北曲阳。定窑生产一种金花紫定碗,也以剪纸为装饰,可惜传世者甚少。中央为花瓶,有竹、灯彩等,其上垂挂有五幅门笺剪纸。清代有关剪纸的记载更多,除《红楼梦》中的记述,还可列举一些,如《苏州府志》:"赵萼,嘉靖中制夹纱灯,以刻纸刻成花竹禽鸟之状,轻浓晕色。溶蜡涂染,用轻绡夹之。映日则光明莹彻,芬菲翔舞,恍在轻烟之中,与真者莫辨。"吴兴《浙江省境内》旧闻补:"沈羽宸,长兴县人,寓居青镇,善画,装夹纱灯尤精致。其人物花鸟,具有飞动之势,名震长安。"《严州建德县志》:"林文耀,字纲斋,幼即工书,中年失明,乃剪纸为字,势飞动若龙蛇,点画不差毫发。室人装潢成轴,易薪米以自给,人称之为'林剪'。"《保定府志》:"石女,张蔡公之女也。有巧思,与人接谈,袖中细剪春花秋菊、细草垂杨,罔不入神;其剪制香奁,绝巧夺目,得之者珍藏焉。"



1-3-3 河北 咸丰时期剪纸



1-3-4 祭塔 《中国民俗文化·剪纸》