Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Series

Rosewood Carving

紫檀雕刻

上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书

紫檀雕刻、源远流长。 神奇的"发现"造就千载难逢的奇缘。 紫檀雕刻这一中国工艺美术界的绝活、 在年轻一代雕刻艺术家们的 挖掘传承、发展创新下、重显生机。

紫檀雕刻正在走向世界,以极高的艺术价值备受海内外收藏家的青睐。 2011年,紫檀雕刻被列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录



上海市文化广播影视管理局

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紫檀雕刻

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百古国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目从

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中国是一个拥有五千年历史的文明古国,勤劳智慧的中华民族,创造了丰富多彩的非物质文化遗产。这些非物质文化遗产蕴含着中华民族的价值观念、审美追求与情感记忆,展现着中华民族的文明特征和充沛的创造力,连接着各民族的深厚情感和恒久血脉,为当代文化的发展与创新提供着强大的动力。保护和弘扬优秀的非物质文化遗产,对建设社会主义核心价值体系具有重要的作用。

上海文化的源头,可以追溯到6000年以前。青浦崧泽、福泉山、金山查山、闵行马桥等地的考古表明,那时先民们已经劳动、休养、生息在这片土地上了。后来,随着时间的推移,海岸线不断东移,上海先民们的活动也不断顺势东进,约在10世纪前叶才全部形成现今的格局。千百年以来,上海曾经只是个小渔村,但因其水陆交通便利,自唐宋时期逐渐成为繁荣的港口;南宋咸淳三年(1267年),正式设立镇治;元朝至元二十八年(1291年),上海正式建县,这是上海建城的开始。到了明代,上海地区商肆酒楼林立,已经成为远近闻名的"东南名邑";清政府在公元1685年设立上海江海关,一个国际性大商埠从此发展起来。至1840年鸦片战争前夕,上海县因交通便利、万商云集、物产丰富而被称为"江海之通津,东南之都会"。鸦片战争结束后,英国强迫清政府签订丧权辱国的《南京条约》,上海被开放成通商口岸,外国资本的人侵摧残了上海的传统手工业,但同时也带来了先进的科学技术和管理经验,促进了上海的商业、金融、纺织、轻工业、交通运输业的发展,形成了新型的工商文明。

时空变幻,朝代更迭,更是这样独特的工商业文明的生态环境,孕育了丰富多彩的非物质文化遗产,其中有反映古代人们民间信仰的民俗,有人们喜闻乐见的歌舞、戏曲和丝竹乐曲,还有巧夺天工的传统工艺、撼人心魄的民间竞技和令人叹服的工艺美术等。这些文化瑰宝世代流传,有的流传区域较小,仅限于某一乡镇;有的流传广泛,辐射至周边省份,在流传过程中还在不断地演变。这些古老而鲜活的城市文化历史传统,是我们建设国际文化大都市和加强城市文化软实力的重要基础。目前,上海市已经认定了157项上海市级非物质文化遗产名录项目,其中的49项已经列入了国家级非物质文化遗产名录。

然而,非物质文化遗产所面临的传统整体断裂的危机依然存在,我们必须以最急切的心情和最快的速度投入拯救非物质文化遗产的行动中去。非物质文化遗产并不会

因为列入保护名录就立刻走出困境,保护工作也不会自然大功告成,我们仍需竭尽所能,通过种种途径,大声疾呼对非物质文化遗产的抢救、保护与传承,并且在力所能及的范围内开展保护工作,努力让珍贵的历史文化遗产薪火相传。

近年来,党中央和国务院高度重视非物质文化遗产保护工作。党的十七大报告指出,要"加强对各民族文化的挖掘和保护,重视文物和非物质文化遗产保护"。2011年,《中华人民共和国非物质文化遗产法》正式施行,使得我国非物质文化遗产保护工作步入了有法可依的阶段。十七届六中全会上通过的《中共中央关于深化文化体制改革推动社会主义文化大发展大繁荣若干重大问题的决定》,更为在全社会开展非物质文化遗产保护工作提供了良好的环境。在各级政府的高度重视下,在各地文化管理部门的共同努力下,非物质文化遗产保护工作已经取得了突破性进展。

让伟大先辈们创造的文化遗产代代相传,使其在全球化的语境中发扬光大,是我们今人的责任。筚路蓝缕的先辈们有权要求我们承担这份责任、经受这一考验,作出让历史满意的回答。编辑出版"上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书"就是我们当下给出的回答之一。自2009年起,我们通过"一个项目一本书"的形式,采用文字、图片、大事记、知识链接等方式,对列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录的上海项目进行了生动而全面的介绍。截至目前,这套大型丛书已经累计出版分卷22部,对本市珍贵的文化遗存进行了系统性的整理,也为非物质文化遗产在社会公众中的传播普及起到了积极作用。在编辑出版丛书的过程中,我们深深体会到上海非物质文化遗产挖掘、抢救和保护工作的紧迫性和必要性,这将不断鞭策我们努力将这项工程不断推进下去。

现在,当我们饱览这套正在持续出版的丛书之余,不能不对长期致力于保护传承 上海非物质文化遗产的传承人和工作者肃然起敬,也不能不向为"上海市国家级非物 质文化遗产名录项目丛书"编辑出版工作倾注心血的撰稿人、审稿专家和编辑们表示 诚挚的感谢。对于丛书编纂工作中出现的不当之处,敬请读者批评指正。

州如了

上海市国家级非物质文化遗产名录项目丛书编委会主任 上海市文化广播影视管理局局长 2012年10月

General Preface

With five thousand years of history stretching from ancient civilizations to a contemporary, developing modern nation, Chinese people long used their diligence and intelligence to create a rich variety of intangible cultural heritage. China's intangible cultural heritage contains the values, aesthetic pursuits and emotional memories of the Chinese nation, and in turn demonstrates the creative characteristics of Chinese civilization. Cultural heritage is both a heartstring and lifeblood of a civilization, and this heritage provides us with powerful momentum for the development and innovation of contemporary culture. Protecting and promoting our outstanding intangible cultural heritage plays an important role in constructing the socialist core of our value system.

In fact, the origin of Shanghai culture can be traced back six thousand years, as demonstrated by archaeological findings in the areas of Qingpu's Songze, Fuquanshan Hill, Jinshan's Chashan Hill and Minhang's Maqiao showing that our ancestors were already working and living in the Shanghai area. Over time, the coastline gradually shifted eastward and along with our ancestor's activities. A geographical and municipal starting point that would be familiar to us today didn't form until around early 10th century. Until then, for thousands of years, Shanghai was just a small fishing village. Given its proximity to convenient waterway transportation, Shanghai has gradually become a busy port starting from the Tang and Song Dynasties. In the year 1267, during the Southern Song Dynasty, Shanghai was formally established as a town. During the Yuan Dynasty in 1291, Shanghai was officially established as a county, which we take as the origin of Shanghai as a city. By the Ming Dynasty, shops and restaurants proliferating in Shanghai, and the city became one of the most important and famous in southeastern China. In 1685, the Qing government established an official customs operation Jianghaiguan in Shanghai, an international commercial port began to take shape. Before the Opium War in 1840, Shanghai was already known as the region's "Southeast metropolis and communications hub", due to good transportation systems, large number of merchants, and rich natural resources. After the Opium War, Britain forced the Qing to sign the humiliating Treaty of Nanking, requiring Shanghai to become an open trading port. Although

the subsequent invasion of foreign capital devastated Shanghai's traditional handicrafts, it also brought advanced science and technology and management experience, promoting the development of Shanghai's commercial, financial and industrial sectors, including textiles, light industry, and transportation, and helped spur the emergence of a new industrial and commercial civilization.

Spatial and temporal changes, the rising and falling of different dynasties, especially with Shanghai's unique ecological environment and industrial and commercial civilization, gave birth to a variety of intangible cultural practices, reflecting traditional folk beliefs and values, their beloved dances, opera and "string and bamboo" music, as well as intricate traditional crafts, breathtaking folk athletics and creative arts. These cultural treasures were handed down from generation to generation, some being active only in small areas, such as a township; some spreading widely to surrounding provinces, continuing to evolve and spread today. These ancient but still living cultural and historical traditions remain an important foundation for building an international cultural metropolis and enhancing the positive soft power of our urban culture. At present, Shanghai has already identified 157 Shanghai city-level intangible cultural heritage items, of which, 49 have been listed as state-level intangible cultural heritage.

However, intangible cultural heritage is still facing the crisis of the breakdown and dissolution of tradition, and with this in mind, we must take the fastest possible action to rescue the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Intangible Cultural Heritage will still face challenges even being included in the protection list, the protection work is yet more to be done. We need to continue to do all that we can, in the strongest of terms and through a variety of channels, to rescue, protect and pass down our precious intangible cultural heritage.

In recent years, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have attached great importance to the protection of intangible cultural heritage. The 17th Party Congress Report requires us "to strengthen the excavation and protection of the national culture, with emphasis on cultural relics and intangible cultural heritage protection." In 2011, the People's Republic of China Intangible Cultural Heritage Act came into effect, providing China's intangible cultural heritage protection work a legal framework. Adopted by the 17th Session of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee's Decision on Deepening Reform of Cultural System to Promote Socialist Cultural Development and Prosperity of Some Major Issues, this framework has provided a good environment for more intangible cultural heritage protection work to be carried out society wide. Given the great importance attached to these efforts by all levels of governments and local departments of cultural administration, we have collectively made breakthroughs in intangible cultural heritage protection work.

It is our responsibility today to pass on our cultural heritage from generation to the next, and ensure that it will flourish amid globalization. We have a deep responsibility to those who came before us to make sure this happens. Editing and publishing the Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Book Series is one of the ways we can fulfill this responsibility. Since 2009, in the form of "one item, one volume", we have provided a vivid and comprehensive introduction to Shanghai items that were included in the state-level intangible cultural heritage list. We have done this by assembling text, pictures, memorabilia and knowledge chain etc. Thus far, this large series has published 22 volumes, giving a systematic collation of city's precious cultural relics, and doing so in a way that has also played a positive role in spreading and popularizing Intangible Cultural Heritage. In the process of editing and publishing these books, we have deepened our appreciation for the urgency and necessity of excavating, rescuing and protecting Intangible Cultural Heritage, and this will continue to spur our efforts to push forward the project.

Now, as we enjoy the publication of this book series, we cannot fail to pay respect to the long committed inheritors and workers who continue to develop, protect, and pass along Shanghai Intangible Cultural Heritage. We also cannot fail to express our deep appreciation for the writers, peer reviewers and editors who have dedicated themselves wholeheartedly for "Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Book Series". We welcome any feedback that helps us enrich this series of works.

Hu Jinjun

Director of the Editorial Committee
Shanghai State-level Intangible Cultural Heritage Book Series
Director-General of Shanghai Municipal Administration of Culture, Radio, Film & Television
October 2012

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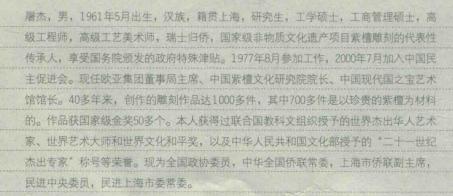
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紫檀木,质地温润如玉,高雅肃穆, 深受世人推崇,被视为高贵、美好和吉祥 的象征,素有"木中之王"美称。中国是 最早认识和使用紫檀的国家之一。

紫檀雕刻是以紫檀为基本材料的一种 传统雕刻工艺。早在唐代,紫檀已用于制 作生活用品。宋元时代紫檀雕刻工艺飞速 发展,明清两代更是紫檀雕刻工艺发展的 鼎盛时期。19世纪上海开埠以来,各地名 师云集,技艺交融,逐步形成兼容并蓄、 有地区特色的紫檀雕刻工艺。

作为当代国家级非物质文化遗产名录 紫檀雕刻的项目代表性传承人,屠杰在中 国紫檀雕刻艺术领域中有着独树一帜的创 作技法与风格,成就卓然。他在继承传统 的基础上勇于创新与发展,促使当时凋敝 萧条、难以为继的紫檀雕刻这门中国源远 流长的古老艺术焕发青春,呈现了勃勃生

屠杰





紫檀雕刻项目代表性传承 人——屠杰

机。他将传统紫檀雕刻的观念升华为现代审美意识,做到了新与旧、雅与俗、传统与现代的完美结合,使紫檀雕刻作品具有较高的艺术含量及人文精神。无论是"以形写神"还是"以神写形"都离不开对形体的塑造与刻画。屠杰认为,"形"是人物紫檀雕刻艺术的最高境界。他的创新理念和创作灵感成就了大量的紫檀雕刻艺术精品,成为当今世界的稀世珍品,产生了很高的艺术价值和收藏价值。屠杰的作品不但有中国传统工艺的韵味美,更有现代艺

术的形式美。他把西方雕塑技巧融入中国 传统手工艺的情调中,又洋溢着中国工艺 美术的韵味和传统紫檀雕刻工艺的纹理特 征,将中西文化巧妙地结合,营造出视觉 中真实而非现实的独特的紫檀雕刻语言, 逐步形成了鲜明的个性。

屠杰多年在海外留学深造,受到西方的艺术熏陶和文化影响,使他能够融合世界优秀文化和经典艺术为自己创作所用,研究与开辟了一条洋为中用、中西结合的艺术发展之路。他把"悟"字作为自己的座右铭,因此能继承于师而不囿于师,师



屠杰紫檀雕刻作品《紫气 东来》

其心重于师其迹;加上他广博的见识、深 厚的素养以及对紫檀雕刻技艺的执着,终 于厚积薄发,自成一家。

屠杰是位全能且多产的紫檀雕刻艺术 家。他的艺术创作囊括了绘画、石雕、木 雕、摄影等门类, 涉猎范畴之广, 创作形 式之丰富,在当代艺术领域中实属罕见。 屠杰更是一位有使命感的艺术家, 他把艺 术与慈善结合、把艺术与社会责任结合, 在创作紫檀雕刻作品的同时也完成了一般 艺术家所完成不了的使命。他长期从事中 国传统文化中有关儒、释、道文化的学 习研究和艺术创作。中国的"三教"即儒 教、佛教、道教,历史悠久,源远流长, 内涵深邃, 博大精深, 是中国文明发展的 漫漫历史长河中影响深远的传统文化。屠 杰与中国的"三教"有着与生俱来的奇 缘,早在孩提时代他就深深地喜欢上了中 国儒、释、道文化里的传奇人物和故事, 并且用白描和雕刻等艺术形式表现他心中 儒、释、道的人物偶像,寄托自己喜爱与 崇拜的纯真情感。

一个艺术家在童年萌发的思想和情怀,到了成年往往就梦想成真。屠杰在从事中国紫檀雕刻艺术创作与研究中,苦心孤诣地在这条艺术道路上前行。他有着深厚扎实的造型能力,有着虚怀若谷、博采众长的艺术胸襟,很快就在自己的情感、世界观和表现形式之间达成了平衡。正如他在自己的艺术简历中声称的那样,"冲破了时间与区域,古典与时尚,

精神与物质等概念制定的界限",为百姓 提供了崭新的审美经验。中国传统的儒、 释、道文化成了他主攻的方向,他不仅认 真学习和研究儒、释、道文化的诞生与发 展的历史, 认真学习和研究其文献资料和 丰富内涵, 而日采用相传的中国紫檀雕刻 艺术来塑造中国儒、释、道的传奇人物和 杰出代表。孔子、老子、如来、弥勒、观 音、弥陀、达摩、济公、关公、包公等自 古以来一直为帝王乃至平民百姓所顶礼膜 拜、虔诚供奉的精神支柱和偶像, ——在 他的潜心创作下栩栩如牛地展现在世人面 前。无论在国际还是国内,他创作的中国 传统儒、释、道文化的传奇人物赢得了人 们的拍手叫绝。他为中国乃至世界的艺术 宝库增添了具有很高艺术价值和收藏价值 的稀世珍宝,作出了积极贡献。他所营造 的意境, 他要表达的情感, 是与古意相 通, 也是与人类永恒理想相契合的。面对 又重又硬又珍贵的紫檀木, "无限好山都 上心",这就是屠杰的精神寄托。他把人 们内心深处的这种眷恋, 用他特有的传统 工艺手法表现了出来,并赋予了传统工艺 技法以新颖的表现形式;同时,他又将物 象进行了夸张变形, 使它们更具单纯的样 式, 更符合当代人的审美要求。单纯是一 种净化,单纯更是一种力量。

屠杰把屠氏的传统雕刻工艺技法特 点提纯,并结合自身的特长,演化出既具 有传统工艺意味,又富有个性特征的技法 程式。这种紫檀雕刻艺术性很强的技法程





黄花梨作品(解惑) 紫檀作品《达摩头像》

式在表现艺术大师对古人诗词意境的独特 理解和阐释方面起到了举足轻重的推动作 用。精炼的紫檀雕刻、创新的紫檀根劈雕 技法、高大的紫檀作品气势和稳健的紫檀 雕刻构图,加上净化的意境,使屠杰的紫 檀雕刻作品蕴含了一种力量。这种力量不 是"运斤成风"的勇猛,也不是"举重若 轻"的豪气,而是"水滴石穿"的韧性, 是从他的个人情感中凝练、抽取出来的一 个符号。从这个符号里,我们不难想见屠 杰创作时升腾于胸的复杂情感。

雕刻家是神圣启示的领悟者, 但他 更重要的是一个形式的探索者、创造者。 领悟神圣的启示, 运用大自然所供给的珍 稀材料构筑一个精神与美的世界。唯其如 此,他才能对艺术拥有深刻的良知。进 而,他才有可能从与大自然的从属关系中 材作品中看出,写实不是照相,不是复

超越出来, 获得精神的自由。

屠杰的紫檀雕刻人物以情真、丰厚、 质朴等特长显示了写实风格的顽强生命 力。他运用中国雕刻的工具媒材,将西方 写实造型理念渗透到中国传统雕刻之中, 遵循"以形写神""形神兼备"的原则, 强调人物个性的丰富和微妙。他雕刻了大 量的人物肖像, 因为从写生入手, 言之有 物, 言之有据, 显得自然、朴实, 没有矫 揉造作之感,也没有浮躁之气。他注意法 度又不放弃个性的张扬,刻刀技巧摆脱了 惯常的旧程式,服务于对象的真实表达。

在艺术语言的层面上, 注重个性化 语言的选择, 也体现了雕刻家训练有素、 轻松自如的驾驭能力。我们不难从屠杰的 一系列肖像作品、畲族风情雕刻、传统题