

吴地文化

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吴地三百六十行泥塑

钱伯成题



上海画报出版社

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## 吴地三百六十行泥塑

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# 吴地三百六十行泥塑

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## 序一

伏羲结网为罟，神农作斧斤、制耒耜，民始知渔猎农耕，开治生之端，迈文明之槛。自兹，历炎黄之世，耕而食，食而陶，织而衣，建屋宇，造舟车，营殡葬，冶铜铁，作兵器，服药石，启百业之萃萃大端。以农耕为本，荏苒五千年，繁衍滋生。唐有三十六行之说，至明清，吴地为天堂之区，锦绣之地，演成三百六十行。吴人睿智灵巧，各业竞现名工巧匠，传世勿替，美誉流芳，民争说行行出状元，所以劝后人勤业精进也。于是，行业纷列，市镇簇聚，店肆林立，百工并作，吴地历阶登文明之堂，入农商并举之坦途，民益富，地益重。

迨至近世，洋人以坚船利炮侵略中国。轰开海禁，欧风美雨始播，工业科技萌生，吴地烟突如林，公司云集，业以千分，经济发达，居中国之冠，以农工商为社会之主体，两个文明齐头并进而与世界潮流接轨。

吴文化公园之建三百六十行室，展示行业文化，鉴古知今，以劝民心，重商重文，自尊自信，继往开来，拓展奋进，其意良深。无锡泥塑为吴地艺术之瑰宝，名匠吕信捷、陈荣根等得传承之精华，描状百业，栩栩如生，以供世人观赏。兹由上海画报出版社复制出版，使该室珍品勿复有湮没之忧，永传于书林，为艺苑添奇葩。

吴文化公园创办人 高燮初

## Introduction to

### *Numerous Trades in Wu Area*

In ancient times, Fu Xi and Shen Nong, two chieftains in China, invented fishing nets and ploughs. Fishing and farming became two important trades of the Chinese people, who afterwards engaged in more and more trades and developed a high civilization. In a historical period of five thousand years, their main trades and professions comprised of agriculture, textiles, ceramics, house building, vehicle and ship construction, metallurgy, weaponry, medicine, funeral directing, etc. In the Tang dynasty (960-1279) it was said there were thirty six trades, and in the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368-1644 and 1644-1911), it was said there were three hundred and sixty trades (both numbers being used as general terms to denote the large number and increasing varieties of trades). Particularly in the Wu area (roughly the region centering about the Suzhou prefecture), known as a paradise on earth, there were countless trades mushrooming and thriving. As the natives here are clever and deft, in successive generations famous masters of every trade have emerged. The popular saying that all trades have their no. 1 scholars serves to encourage craftsmen and professionals in all lines to work hard and improve their skills. Therefore, traditionally the Wu area boasts advanced agriculture and commerce, as well as a unique admirable civilization. The Wu people become more well-to-do and the Wu area takes up a prominent place in the country.

At the turn of the century, the Westerners by means of strong warships and powerful guns forced China to open its ports. The Western civilization, along with the modern industry and technology, has penetrated into China in a big way. And in the Wu area, thousands of factories and business houses have sprung up, further developing its economy. Its spiritual and material civilization both make great progress. The development in this area is an important part of the development of the world. In Wu Cultural Park, a hall named the "Hall of Numerous Trades," is devoted to exhibiting the culture of the different trades. The purpose of the exhibition is to enable the people to draw on the past experience, while enhancing their confidence in future greater advancement. The exhibits consist chiefly of famous Wuxi clay sculptures, created by renowned craftsmen, such as Lu Xinjie and Chen Ronggen, etc. These excellent sculptures are the gems of the Wu craftsmanship, much appreciated by the area's residents and by the visiting Chinese and foreign tourists. The Shanghai Pictorial Publishing House has made photographic reproductions of these sculptures to be printed in book form. The reproductions, which are themselves fine work of art and are suitable for lasting preservation, will be conducive to wider appreciation of the Wu culture of the trades.

Gao Xiechu



## 序二

随着社会的发展,经济的繁盛,文化的进步,社会分工也日益细密、繁多,出现了许多行业。我国在唐代就有三十六行之说,由于新的行业不断产生,翻一翻就是七十二行,宋代以后,又流行三百六十行的说法。究竟是那三百六十行,从来没有一个确定的统计,多的是因时因地而不同。此数字遂成为民间的熟语、谚语,象征行业之多也。

吴地历史悠久,位于我国最富庶之江南长江三角洲上,无论农业、手工业、商业都十分发达,有不少行业,创始于吴,也有的行业,在吴地则兴盛或有特色。“三百六十行,行行出状元”说明吴地(包括上海,古代上海地区大部分在吴境内)人们从事任何行业,都有发展前途。

历来叙述三百六十行,有以竹枝词、年画、连环画、雕塑来表现。无锡吴文化公园,则以泥塑三百六十行供人观赏。泥塑乃我国传统的造型艺术,敦煌莫高窟就有泥塑的菩萨,南宋大诗人在《老学庵笔记》中记泥孩儿玩偶,艺术水平甚高。无锡泥人,久已闻名遐迩。这套三百六十行泥塑又出于高手,别具风格。

全套泥塑分农副百工、服务行业、小商小贩、文化艺术及其他门类,所选者均为人民日常生活所接触之行业。有的行业虽已消失,但在老人的闲话中,电影、小说、戏曲中仍经常出现,能使人感到兴趣。泥塑之人物、栩栩如生,小商小贩则配以主顾或旁观等人物,生趣盎然,姿态生动,反映近一百数十年江南社会和人民的经济生活,留下了历史的见证。今上海画报出版社摄制成为画册,则可供更多的艺术、民俗等爱好者鉴赏。

上海民间艺术家协会理事

上海民俗学会理事

杨嘉佑

1996年10月



## Preface

Social division of labour is getting more and more meticulous as well as varied with the development of society, the flourish of economy and the progression of culture. Many a new trade is emerging. There already existed the saying of 36 trades as early as in the Tang Dynasty in our country. Then with the emergence of new businesses and professions, the number was doubled to 72. The saying of 360 trades became quite popular in times after the Song Dynasty in history. However, there have not been an exact and definite counting of what the 360 trades really are, as the trades vary with age and location. The figure then gradually comes to be a folk proverb showing the variety of division of labour. The Wu area has a long history and is located in the Yangtze River Delta, the most prosperous part of the country. It enjoys a developed agriculture, handicraft industry and commercial business as well, from which many professions and trades are originated, and there are still many more trades flourishing in the area or are characteristic of the region. The proverb "every profession of the 360 trades produces its own leading authority" indicates that people in the Wu area (including Shanghai, as a great part of it was in the Wu region in ancient times) always have a future before them whichever line they are engaged in. Throughout history, the 360 trades have been constantly depicted and expressed in different literary and artistic forms like the Zhu Zhi Ci poetry, Spring Festival pictures, Cartoons and sculptures, etc. The Wu Culture Park in Wuxi employs the form of clay

sculpture to display the 360 trades and provides a special scene for people to view and appreciate. Clay sculpture is the country's traditional plastic art form. There can be found clay statues of Buddha in the Mogao Cave at Dunhuang. And the clay Baby Figurine as accounted in *Notes at the Old Study* by the great poet of the Southern Song Dynasty already attained a very high artistic level. The Wuxi clay figurines have been well-known for many ages and the clay sculptures of the 360 trades in the park, which are created by skilled sculptors, enjoy an even more distinctive style. The sculptures can be classified into trades of the agriculture, sideline, service industry, peddler, culture, art and many other ones, covering the kind of lines with which people often have contacts in their daily life. There are among them some professions that can no longer be found but are still making their appearances in old people's chat, in movies, in novels and in local operas, and still have their appeals to many people. All the clay statues are lifelike. Some of them, such as the peddlers, are matched either with customers or on-lookers of lively postures, which give out a touch of the joy of life. All of these vividly reveal the society and economic well-being of the people living in the south of the Yangtze River in the past centuries, and leave to us some witnesses of history. The Shanghai Pictorial Publishing House has now produced a picture album out of the clay sculptures of the 360 trades in the park and thus created an opportunity for more lovers of art and folk custom to appreciate and enjoy them.

Yang Jia You

Translated by Zhang Hong

Oct.1996

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## 一 农副百工

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民以食为天。历代统治者都倡导以农为本，“三百六十行，种地为上。”农业尊奉的祖师，品位也最高——伏羲、神农、黄帝。

考古证明，七千多年前吴地已有水稻栽培。

相传是古代黄帝妻子嫫祖发明养蚕制丝技术，春秋吴国已盛行养蚕。元末，黄道婆从海南归来，传授棉纺织技术，松江棉布行销大江南北。

吴地建筑工艺精细，形成独特的吴地古建筑风格。苏州香山木匠，技艺高超，应召参加北京故宫建设。

吴地江、河、湖、泊密布，古有水乡泽国之称，行运靠船，造船历史可追溯到远古时代。明代郑和三下西洋，从太仓浏河口出发，所率船队是当时全世界最好的。

吴地自古冶炼技术先进，吴勾越王剑，干将莫邪故事广为流传。

另外，木、竹、编织、丝织棉纺，五金工艺，文房四宝，亦是吴地产制。

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## **1. Agriculture, animal husbandry, industries and crafts**

In the Chinese history, agriculture has always been regarded as the foundation of all trades. In legends and historical writings, Fu Xi, Shen Nong and Huang Di were said to be the earliest promoters of agriculture. According to archaeological findings, rice was grown in Wu area more than seven millenniums ago. In the Spring and Autumn Period (770 B.C.-476 B.C.) sericulture was already a popular occupation in Wu area; and, contesting for a piece of land suitable for growing mulberries, the two states of Wu and Chu waged a war against each other. Toward the end of the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368) a Taoist nun in this area by the name of Huang Dao-po travelled to Hainan Island and learned the advanced textile technique there. Upon her return she spread the technique throughout the area. Wu architecture is noted for its unique beauty and elegance. So, a number of Suzhou carpenters were invited to take part in the repair and renovation of the Qing Palace in Beijing. Shipbuilding and navigation in Wu area were fairly advanced. In the beginning of the Ming dynasty, a fleet led by the famous voyager Zheng He set sail from Liu He, a port near Suzhou, and called many countries in South-east Asia and Africa. Wu metallurgy and weaponry had been long famous. Gan Jiang and Mo Xie, made in Wu area thousands of years ago, were known as the sharpest swords. Besides, craftwork made of wood, bamboo and rattan, and the traditional stationery in Wu area, are all well-known and much appreciated.

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耕田 从前农民用牛耕地。

Plowmen



耕田 从前农民用牛耕地。

A plowman

剪羊毛

“羊毛出在羊身上，”  
剪下羊毛送市场。

A shearer



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养鸡

图示家庭副业养鸡数只，  
小儿一旁游戏。

A fowl keeper



放牛郎  
放牛的小孩。

A cowboy



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养猪

旧时农家养猪,主要为积肥。

农谚:“养猪不赚钱,回头望  
望田。”

A pig farmer

渔公渔婆

渔公渔婆，卖鱼买米过活。

An old fisherman  
and his wife



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渔佬

渔翁披蓑衣，  
坐地钓鱼笑眯眯。

A fisherman



### 扳罾

四方形网，沉河底，  
拉四角出水捕鱼的办法，  
叫扳罾。

A fisherman fishing  
with net supported  
by poles



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### 放鱼鹰

鱼鹰俗名鱼老鸦，  
渔人利用它们捕鱼。

A fisherman with fish hawk