上海女化出版

礼

罗店划龙船习俗

不衰、魅力依旧、新彩频添 四百年来虽几经劫难,却长成 • 罗店龙船始于明, 盛于清

造型、别开生面的『打招』表 以表演为主。荟萃精华的艺术 罗店龙船独树一帜、重观赏、 演、史称「擅一邑之胜」,在

化特色,亦具有百姓文化盛会





执行主编 潘德龙

本卷主編 程六一 徐连发



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负盛名,尽显特色价值

新时代, 更添魅力风采

执行主编 潘德龙

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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

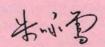
产保护工作正式启动。2006 至 2008 年间,国务院陆续公布了两批国家级非物质文化遗产名录,涵盖了民间文学,传统音乐,传统舞蹈,传统戏剧,曲艺,传统体育、游艺与杂技,传统美术,传统技艺,传统医药和民俗 10 个门类,计 1028 项。

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, Box-wood 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



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The inheritance of dragon-boating culture

The popularization and continuation of dragon-boating culture

长江南岸的海边滩涂,在唐代略前变成了新的绿洲,各地的居民陆续踏上这片 土地,于此安家落户,在繁衍生息中接续着源远流长的中华文明。

宋代之时,这里是"江上芦花白,晚来潮声急"的渔村,当地居民以打渔和熬盐谋生。元至正年间(1341—1368)罗升在练祁河边的大溪村开店,迈出了集店成镇的步伐,罗店也因此而得名。

罗店成镇之后,凭借其得天独厚的地理优势而迅速发展,并在本地区社会经济转型过程中确立了商贸和文化中心的地位。明清两代,罗店日趋繁华,形成了三湾九街十八弄的规模,仅商号就达六、七百之多。士农工商集聚,各行各业齐全,在当时的嘉定县境内首屈一指,得"金罗店"之美誉。在经济发展的同时,文化亦趋繁荣,端午划龙船的民俗也应运而生。

罗店龙船始于明,盛于清。其形成和发展的历程与当地社会环境和民众意识息息相关。明朝之时,龙船竞渡在各地十分盛行,罗店的商家出于扩大影响招揽生意之目的将其引进,此举在使经商者心满意足的同时,也使百姓的情感得以渲泄,精神有了寄托。饱受风雨之灾和"赋税尤重于旁邑"之压的乡民,出于对灾难的恐惧和抵御,把岁时节令演化为辟邪消灾的活动。

罗店居民的前辈来自四面八方,在镇规模扩大时又引来各地人士,随之而来的 不同文化,不同习俗在同一块土地上相互交融,相互渗透,这样的交融渗透也给罗 店龙船赋予了博采众长的特色。

罗店地处江南水乡, 水网密布、河道纵横, 但均较为狭小, 并无龙船竞渡之条



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件,然而正是这样的先天不足,迫使罗店龙船在发展中另辟蹊径,走上了重观赏、 以表演为主的道路,从而在中华龙船中独树一帜。

清代和民国年间,罗店龙船已达鼎盛之势,每年举办划龙船活动,均会引方 圆百里之民众,呈万人空巷之盛况,端午也在此成为仅次于春节的传统节日。在 此期间,随着时尚之风的渐渐进入,划龙船崇神尊巫的初始意义有所淡化,重心 向着"乐人"偏移,演绎为繁华市镇强烈的世俗情感。

罗店既是通商大邑,又是兵家必争之地,近代曾发生了七大战事,罗店龙船 也因此几度横遭灭顶之灾,但因当地百姓对其情有独钟,皆得以劫后重生,并在 俱毁后的重建中日趋完美,"一邑之胜"也更具魅力。

中华龙船千姿百态,全国各地流传甚广,虽风格迥异,却均以竞渡为主,唯 罗店龙船独树一帜,以重观赏,以表演为主。

罗店龙船的船体脱胎于本地的"滩船",体小而底平,有吃水浅、出驶快、易掉头之特点,适应在曲折狭小的河道中航行。整体造型,酷似炎黄子孙意识中的神龙形象,龙头以香樟雕刻而成,并被艺术化为"鳄嘴,虾眼,麒麟角,口含明珠,颚下长须拂水,遍体鳞甲叠彩。"前有仿本土名阁的牌楼,后有艄亭,遥相呼应,张灯结彩。船上旗仗鲜艳,彩锦夺目,旗上图案"以象龙子,避蛟龙之害",均为远古"披发纹身"习俗之延伸。船首之"台阁"本系童子装扮,烙刻着吴越水上龙船之痕迹。就龙船的制作工艺而言,集聚了造船、建筑、木雕、漆绘、织锦、刺绣、扎灯、书画等民间造型艺术的精华,也从不同的侧面体现着不同流派龙船的文化内涵。

罗店龙船的表演别开生面,每条龙船上均有乐队,在龙船启航时开始演奏, 专用的曲调营造出热闹的氛围,伴随着龙船表演此起彼伏。船上的划手在舵手的 指挥下齐心协力,或挺身举桨,或横卧水面,以"打招"的形式变换着龙船的姿 态,数条龙船或依次前行,或互相追逐,或相向穿行,在交叉往返、旋转迂回中呈现千姿百态,让观者目不暇接。

划龙船的活动通常在横穿镇区的市中河(练祁,也称罗溪)中进行,既有行进 表演,又有定点表演,行程三里,顺流而下,实为水上行街。

与此同时,陆上的文化活动也是丰富多彩,搭台唱戏、设摊卖艺、展示竞技, 可谓一应俱全。周边乡村,也会借此平台,一展身手,演示各类民间的传统艺术。 商贸因此而获得了黄金时机。

罗店划龙船习俗形成以后,一直秉承着自发、自愿的惯例,一些热衷于公益活动的人主动发起,并联合各街坊共同承办,以有钱出钱,有力出力的原则筹集资金,组建队伍,久而久之,便有了公众认可的"出头人"和参与者,并形成了子承父业的不成文规矩。进行的过程也有了俗成模式,既保持着江南古老的原始宗教形态,也因人文环境的时代变迁而有所创新。

划龙船一般均为端午之日,若因天气之故则略为推迟,具体由若干"出头人"商定。活动时间为参与龙船之数,确保每条龙船均有一天担当"头港"行驶指挥权,先后顺序进行抽签。

在确定日程之后,即以"立竿"发布信息、让全镇百姓有所准备、并举行出 龙、点睛、接龙、送标、旺盆等聚祭共拜的仪式,其中的部分仪式避忌妇女儿童、 充满神秘与圣洁的气息,意在驱除"瘟疫灾害",使一方水土获得洁净,这是罗店 人民在特定环境下生存而形成的风俗习惯。

十年浩劫,罗店龙船被视为"四旧"付之一炬,端午划龙船的习俗物去不再,然而人们对此依然留恋思念,在没有了龙船的日子里竟用旱船的形式传承遗风,引万众瞩目,现风光无限。20世纪90年代初,张家兄弟自筹资金重建龙船,镇民联名呼吁恢复龙船活动,地方政府顺应民意,采取有效举措,使罗店龙船重现风采。

