



WORLD INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN CHINA

非物質文化遺產在中國

中英对照 CHINESE-ENGLISH EDITION

中国非遗项目编写组 编著



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前言

丝绸细腻华美，是中华文明的一张名片；印刷术意义非凡，是开启文明之旅的钥匙；昆曲音声婉转，绕梁不绝，将中国故事远播四方……这些都是中国印记，同时它们也拥有一个共同的名字——中国的世界级非物质文化遗产。

自 2001 年联合国教科文组织开始遴选以来，中国已获评世界级非物质文化遗产 39 项。中国是目前世界上拥有世界级非物质文化遗产数量最多的国家。

本书通过关键词定位、主题页实景图与手绘图的对比变换、鲜明特点的文字描述、高清珍贵图片的胶片式浏览……将 39 项中国的世界级非物质文化遗产逐一精细呈现。我们更希望本书能开启你对中国非物质文化遗产的探索旅程。



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第一编 古代科技

Series 1 Ancient Science & Technology





中国传统蚕桑丝绸技艺

Sericulture and silk craftsmanship of China

丝 绸是中华文明享誉世界的一张名片。在相当漫长的时间里，织造丝绸的秘密只掌握在中国人手里，而在世界上其他地区，有些人甚至以为丝是从树上长出来的。即便后来见识了蚕的神奇，他们依然难以复制中国丝绸的华美细腻。复杂精细的桑蚕丝织技艺首创于中国，体现了中国古人的智慧与想象力。



中国传统蚕桑丝织技艺

入选时间：2009 年

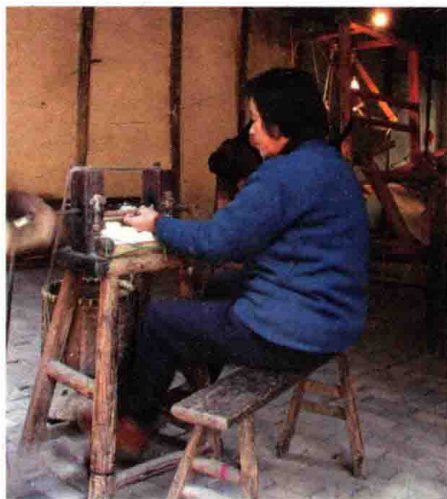
TIME: 2009

遗产名录：人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录

HERITAGE CATEGORY: Representative List of the
Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

Silk is a name card of Chinese culture throughout the world. In a considerably long period, the art of silk weaving was only known by the Chinese people, and people in other areas had even thought that the silk was grown on the trees. Though they had realized the magic works of silkworms later, they couldn't reproduce the beauty and exquisiteness of the Chinese silk. The complex and elaborate silk weaving skill was originated in China, and epitomizes the wisdom of the ancient Chinese.

桑蚕丝织技艺包括种桑、养蚕、缫丝和织绣四个部分，环环相扣。桑树在中国很常见，鲜嫩的桑叶是家蚕最喜爱的食物，它们吃完桑叶后会吐丝结茧。蚕农收获蚕茧后把它们放到热水里煮开，从中抽出蚕丝，捻成丝线。纤细易断的丝线再经过其他工艺处理，在能工巧匠手里就可以编织出各种精美华丽的丝织品。



The weaving art of mulberry silk fabrics consists of mulberry planting, silkworm rearing, silk reeling and embroidery, all of which linked with one another. The mulberry, a common plant in China, can produce the favorite food—its fresh leaves—for silkworms. After having the mulberry leaves, the silkworms will spin cocoons. The silkworm raisers gather the cocoons, and then boil them in the hot water, extract its fibers and at last twist them into lines, which is weaved into all kinds of silk works by skilled craftsmen after a series of fabrication processes.

传统手工缫丝

The traditional silk reeling by handcraft

正如农民会祭祀土地神，以养蚕为生的蚕农也对蚕充满了感恩之心。在丝绸主产区的太湖流域，每年春节，蚕农都会邀请戏班子到家中表演蚕花娘娘的故事，以祈求来年的好收成。到了清明节，蚕姑们头戴蚕花，从四面八方汇集而来，轧蚕花，祭蚕神，保佑蚕茧丰收，这个热闹的聚会称为“蚕花节”。

Just as the farmers worshipping the land Gods, the professional silkworm raisers show great gratitude to the silkworms. In every spring festival, in the region of Taihu Lake, the main silk producing area, the silkworm raisers will invite opera troupes home to play the opera "the story of the silkworm Goddess" to wish a good harvest for the following year. During the Tomb-sweeping Day, the female silkworm raisers come together from all directions with mulberry flowers on their heads, worshipping the goddess of silkworm and praying for a good harvest of cocoons, this lively party is called "Silkworm Fair".



蚕花茂盛 上海 小校场年画

The exuberant flowers and newly-hatched silkworms
Shanghai The new year painting "Xiao Jiao Chang Fair"



南京云锦织造技艺

Craftsmanship of Nanjing Yunjin brocade

能 工巧匠们通过桑蚕丝织技艺创造出丰富的丝织品。其中，南京云锦代表了汉族织锦技艺的最高成就。云锦用料十分考究，主要运用丝线、金线、银线甚至孔雀等鸟兽的羽毛等，再辅以精细的织工、浓厚的色彩和华美的图案，创造出金碧辉煌、灿若云霞的风格，因此得名“云锦”。它与成都蜀锦、苏州宋锦和广西壮锦并称为“中国四大名锦”，至今有近1600年的历史。

南京云锦织造技艺

入选时间：2009 年

TIME: 2009

遗产名录：人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录

HERITAGE CATEGORY: Representative List of the
Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity



Artisans use mulberry silk weaving skills to create various silks. Among them, craftsmanship of Nanjing Yunjin brocade represents the highest achievement of the Han nationality brocade. The materials used for the Nanjing Yunjin Brocade are exquisite, mainly including threads of silk, gold or silver thread, even feathers from peacocks or other birds and beasts. With fine weaving, gorgeous patterns and riotous colors, the Nanjing Yunjin Brocade forms its unique style and gets the name "Yunjin" since it is as splendid and glorious as the clouds in the sky. The Nanjing Yunjin Brocade, together with the Shu brocade of Chengdu, the Song brocade of Suzhou, and the Zhuang brocade of Guangxi, is known as "the four famous brocades of China" and it has a history of almost 1600 years.

通经断纬

The unique weaving art of the warps connected and the wefts cracked

织造一匹云锦需要两名工人在大花楼木织机上互相配合完成。坐在楼上的拽花工根据花本按顺序提起经线，楼下的织工则用不同颜色的纬线管在经线上交替缠绕，形成一根完整的纬线，这就是云锦“通经断纬”的织造方法。

To weave a piece of brocade, two workers need to cooperate on the wooden loom called Dahualou. The worker upstairs pulls up the warps according to the pattern, and the weaving worker downstairs uses the woof tubes of different colors to revolve around the warps to weave a complete woof. The unique weaving art of Yunjin brocade is called "the warps connected and the wefts cracked".



云锦虽然用色偏浓厚，给人的视觉效果却并不艳俗。之所以能达到这个效果，秘密就在于一种叫作“色晕”的装饰方法。仔细观察云锦上最常见的花卉纹样，你会发现一朵花的颜色有不同的深浅浓淡。这种变化不仅让色彩有了韵律和节奏，也使云锦呈现出了庄重典雅、明快醒目的整体效果。

Despite its thick colors, the Yunjin brocade doesn't look gaudy at all. The secret to achieve this visual effect lies in a kind of ornament called "chromatic halo". When observing the most common flower pattern, you will notice shade of color dark or thin in the same flower. It is this very variation of colors that gives rhythm to colors, which makes flowers not only look real, but also go well with the base color and other patterns, achieving the whole effect of solemnity, elegance, and liveliness.



荷香九鲤图 南京云锦

The Blooming Lotus and Nine Carps Nanjing Yunjin Brocade



黎族传统纺染织绣技艺

Traditional Li textile techniques: spinning, dyeing, weaving and embroidering

中国古代纺织业水平很高，丝绸以其精细华美享誉世界，但它们主要供上层社会使用，普通人的衣料则以麻为主，今天我们最熟悉的棉一直到宋元时期才成为主要的纺织原料。一位名叫黄道婆的汉族妇女对棉纺织业做出了巨大贡献，她把当时领先于中原地区的海南黎族棉纺织技艺带到江南，棉纺织品才得以进入普通人的日常生活。那么，黎族棉纺织技艺有何神奇之处呢？