

中共长治市委宣传部 编撰



长治 民间文化 荟萃



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序

中共长治市委常委、宣传部长 范丽霞

在巨龙盘踞的太行南段,镶嵌着一座明珠般的城市,这就是长治。

这是一块奇绝的高地,其山巍峨,与天为党,曾引得羿神弯弓射日;其水浩荡,长驱向东,便有了精卫衔石填海。炎帝在这里尝百草、兴稼穡,凝聚四海,融合八荒,奠定了中华民族始兴与统一的基础,因而被称为“神农定居地”;邑民在这里力农躬耕,愚公移山,经过一代又一代人的洒血流汗,终于建成了“长治久安城”。

长治,古称上党。若从秦始皇一统天下分列三十六郡算起,长治至少已有 2200 多年的建城史。数千年来,在长治这块丰润的土地上,经历了太多的时事兴衰,见证了太多的人间沧桑。长河里流淌着文明,苍山上长满了历史,岁月的积淀,铸就的是一种古老深邃的地域文化。

且不说风驰云动中的金戈铁马,也不说绿瓦红墙里的晨钟暮鼓,只要打开上党民间文化的宝殿,赏心悦目的是作品,叹为观止的仍然是这块土地上独特的文化载体:

团花簇锦的是布艺,巧手之堆制,成竹之在胸,堆锦、刺绣、布缂,织出来的是画面,塑起来的是灵魂!

木石生花的是雕艺,腐朽之化奇,废物之再生,木雕、石雕、泥塑,刻上去的是模样,悟出来的是精神!

巧夺天工的是手艺,游刃之有余,匠心之独用,剪纸、蝶画、手编,做出来的是形象,透出来的是神韵!

颊齿留香的是食艺,聚物之天美,风味之独存,肉食、素食——皆是美食,吃进去的是营养,长出来的是德行!

千年绝唱的是戏曲,亘古之绕梁,世代之传承,梆子、落子、鼓书,听起来的是天音,品出来的是感情!

百世流芳的是社火,取太行之精,汲漳水之华,戏龙狮、踩高跷、抬皇杠,舞出来的是喜庆,展出来的是魅力!

这就是文化——具有巨大发展潜力的长治民间文化产业。植根于数千年历史文化土壤,流淌着古老而文明的血液,因而便结出了绚丽多彩的民间工艺奇葩,它们将会带着历史的风尘,携着今天的辉煌,奔向灿烂的未来。

在市场大潮千帆竞发的今天,我们诚邀海内外有识之士,投资长治民间文化,让长治民间工艺制作走向产业化发展轨道,使尘封的历史资源焕发出时代的异彩。

2008 年 3 月

Preface

Fan Lixia

Member of standing committee of Changzhi municipal committee of the CPC

Minister of Propaganda



On the south side of Taihang Mountain lies a bright pearl-like city—Changzhi.

Changzhi, so-called “shangdang” in the ancient time, is a fabulous highland with majestic mountains. It is the cradle of many ancient Chinese legends, such as Houyi shooting down the suns; the bird Jingwei trying to fill the sea; Patron of Agriculture tasting hundreds of herbal medicines. As the foundation of unity and prosperity of the Chinese nation, it is also called “the residence of Patron of Agriculture”. After generations of people cultivating the lands, Changzhi has been turned into a city with stability and prosperity.

Changzhi has a history of more than 2200 years, dating back to the first emperor of Qin Dynasty unifying China. Over thousands of years, Changzhi has witnessed so many political upheavals and economic up-and-downs. Years of sedimentary deposits nurtured deep culture and history in the rivers and mountains.

As long as you step into the palace of Changzhi folk culture, you will find that the great works and artifacts are a great feast for the eyes, and most importantly, you'll be deeply impressed by the unique cultural symbols on this land.

Art of cloth——piled brocade and embroidery, not only weave the drawings but shape the soul.

Art of carving——tree carving and stone carving represent not only the appearances but the spirits.

Art of craft——paper-cut, butterfly painting and handmaking weaving not only stands for images but also the verve.

Art of food——both meat and vegetables not only provide nutrition but also nurture ethics.

Art of opera and drama——Nuo opera, clapper and Laozi not only sound like the sounds of nature but also embody feelings and emotions.

Art of social fire——lion dance, stilt dance and stake lifting not only present the cultural essence of Taihang but also demonstrate the glorious charm.

This is culture——Changzhi folk cultural industry, with extensive developmental potential, roots in cultural field with hundreds of years' history, assimilates the essence of mountains and rivers and embodies ancient and civilized blood. Bright and colorful folk artifacts are so nurtured. In this way, they should shoulder history, embody today's prosperity and leap forward to the glorious future.

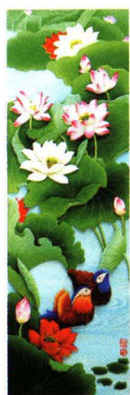
Against such a competitive and prosperous market, we welcome insightful people to invest in Changzhi folk culture industry, so as to lead Changzhi folk artifact-manufacturing to an industrialized road, and polish the dusted historical resources into modern extraordinary splendor.

March, 2008

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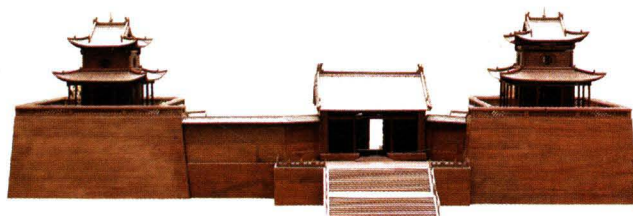
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团簇锦

司空见惯的七彩碎布、绫罗绸缎，配以各种艳丽丝线，在长治民间艺人手中会变成立体逼真的堆锦画、虎虎生威的“黎侯虎”、呈祥纳瑞的布麒麟、恩爱多情的戏水鸳鸯和玲珑精巧的十二生肖小挂件，绣出花色独特的床单、台布、鞋、帽、枕头等日常生活用品，朴素勤劳的人民给这些土生土长的手工艺品，赋予了吉祥美好的愿望，一代代传承下来，成为一种生命力旺盛的民间艺术门类。

Colorful rags, soft silk fabric and gorgeous silk thread which may be seen everywhere can be changed into three-dimensional lifelike paintings, tigers, auspicious unicorns, a pair of “mandarin ducks”, small sophisticated attachments zodiac and daily necessities such as elaborated sheets, table cloth, shoes, hats, pillows and so on. The hard-working people handed the arts down to their sons by generation and gave the best wishes. And the folk arts are forever young, vivid and lively.



布艺篇

Art of Cloth



堆锦艺术

Art of Piled Brocade

长治堆锦，原名堆花，是以丝绸面料为材料，经刻板、包扎、拼贴等十余道工序制成的一种具有浅浮雕效果的手工艺品，其独特的视觉效果堪称中华一绝。

长治堆锦起始年代很早，距今已有1300年的历史，现存最早的堆锦工艺实物是凤山居士在清咸丰五年（1855）制作的《三宝坛前设大斋》小立屏。



《群仙集庆》六条屏为1928年李模父子制作，每屏高1.7米，宽0.45米，总面积4.59平方米

The six screens of celebration of numerous faeries was made in 1928 by Li Mo and his son, every screen has a size of 4.59m^2 , a height of 1.7m and a width of 0.45m.



《全家福》是李模父子制作的一幅祝寿堆锦作品

Family Portrait is a piled brocade for birthday party, made by Li Mo and his son

Changzhi piled brocade, previously named piled flower, is a kind of handicraft with low relief sculpture, whose material is silk and whose production is tens of procedures, such as carving note, packing, collating. Its special visual effect can be entitled as one of the Chinese wonders.

Changzhi piled brocade has a history of 1300 years. And the earliest existing piled brocade is *Banquet before San Bao Altar*, which was created by Mr. Fengshan in the fifth year of Xianfeng, Qing dynasty (1855).

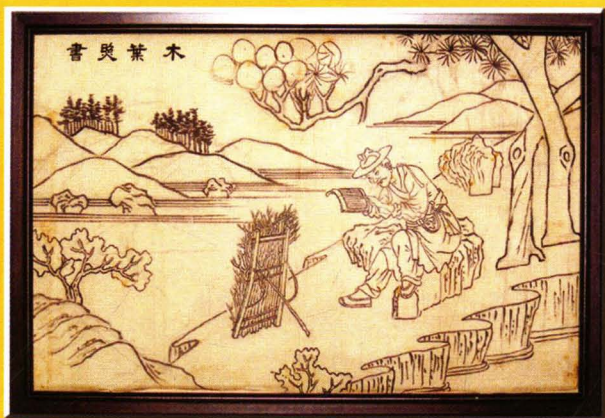
李模父子堆锦

Li Mo and His Son's Piled Brocade



李模父子获得的 1915 年巴拿马万国博览会银质奖章

Li Mo and his son were granted a silver medal in The 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition



李模父子的创作手稿

Manuscript of Li Mo and his son

李模(1867—1933)、李时忠(1890—1967)父子是继凤山居士之后的长治堆锦早期传人,他们制作的四季花屏曾获 1915 年巴拿马万国博览会银质奖,从此使长治堆锦蜚声海内外。2006 年,长治堆锦入选山西省首批非物质文化遗产名录。

Li Mo (1867—1933) and his son Li Shizhong (1890—1967) are the early successors of Changzhi piled brocade art after Mr. Fengshan. After their flower screen of four seasons won the silver prize at Panama International Fair in 1915, Changzhi piled brocade enjoyed worldwide reputation and in the year of 2006, Changzhi piled brocade was listed in the first catalog of intangible cultural heritage of Shanxi Province.



《四季平安》是李模父子与 1915 年获奖作品《四季屏》同时同类堆锦作品

Four-season Safety is a work of Limo and his son, of the same type and time with *Four-season*, which was honored in 1915



堆锦艺人闫德民正在传授技艺

Piled brocade artist Yan Demin is initiating his skill

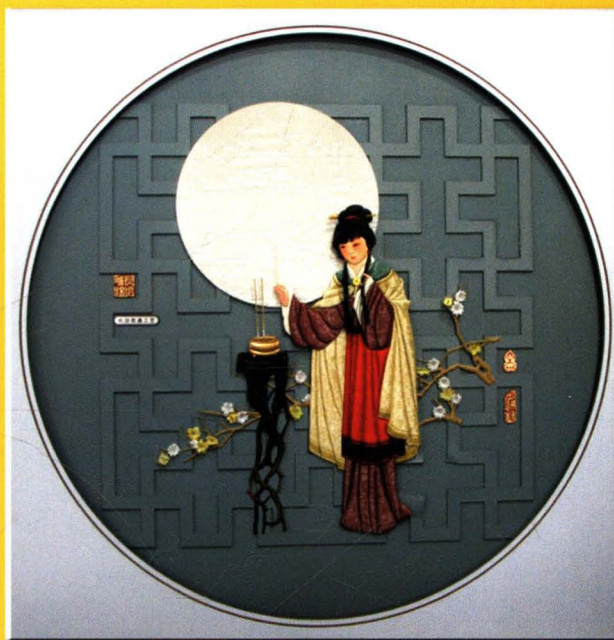


闫德民堆锦

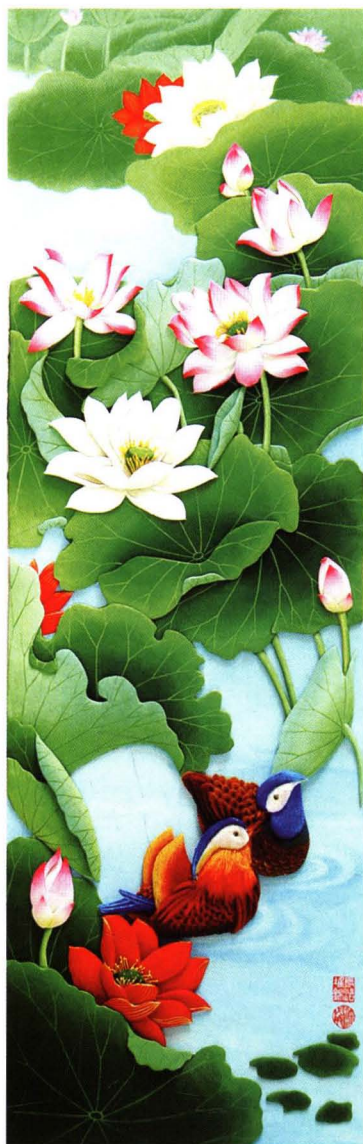
Yan Demin's Piled Brocade

当代长治堆锦著名艺人闫德民,对传统的长治堆锦艺术进行开发继承,精心对堆锦制作工艺进行技术改进,将现代科技手段与传统工艺技术结合起来,使长治堆锦走上了产业化道路。

Yan Demin, a modern piled brocade artist, inherited the traditional Changzhi piled brocade art and developed and improved its technique, through the combination of modern technical support and traditional craft, promoting Changzhi piled brocade art on the road of industrialization.



闫德民堆锦艺术作品 Yan Demin's piled brocades



作品《鸳鸯戏莲》
Mandarin Ducks play with Lotus



堆锦艺人涂必成正在认真创作
Tu Bicheng is working hard on piled brocade

富 貴 榮 華



堆锦艺术后继有人
Successors of piled brocade



《荣华富贵》
Prosperity and High Position

涂兴成堆锦

Tu Bicheng's Piled Brocade

当代长治堆锦著名艺人涂必成，几十年潜心研究，保护这项民间工艺，对长治堆锦的传承做出了卓著的贡献，其作品多次参加全国工艺美术展，屡次获金、银、铜及优秀奖。

Tu Bicheng, the famous Changzhi piled brocade artist, made a great contribution to the inheritance of the folk art after years of research and study. His works have been put on display on many national art exhibitions. He won gold prizes and silver prizes many times.



《毛主席去安源》

Chairman Mao Went to Anyuan

