



晋中社火

THE TRADITIONAL FESTIVITIES
IN JINZHONG

By Zhao Yongsheng 赵永胜 摄

中国民族摄影艺术出版社

晋中社火

THE TRADITIONAL FESTIVITIES
IN JINZHONG

By ZhaoYongsheng 赵永胜 摄

中国民族摄影艺术出版社





目 录

社火概述	14
社火风采	
壹 阁跷	16
铁棍	18
背棍	24
挖棍	28
高跷	30
贰 鼓乐	32
八音会	34
威风锣鼓	36
昔阳逐鼓	40
叁 秧歌	42
秧歌	44
竹马、大竹马	46
二鬼摔跤	48
左权小花戏	52
大头娃娃	54
霸王鞭	56
肆 车船轿	58
旱船	60
刘三推车	62
彩车	64
伍 灯火	66
旺火	68
南庄架火	70
花灯、灯会	72
太谷灯节	74
焰火	78
放河灯	80
彩灯九曲黄河阵	82
和顺跑莲灯	84
陆 舞兽	86
舞龙	88
绞活龙	92
舞狮	94
柒 社戏	96
唱大戏	98
纱阁戏人	100

Traditional Festivities In Jinzhong, Shanxi Province

The Elegant And Graceful Bearing Of Traditional Festivities Stilts And Acrobatics On Sticks

First	Sedans And Sticks
	Acrobatics On Iron Sticks
	Acrobatics On Back-supported Sticks
	Acrobatics On Long And High Sticks
	Stilts
Second	Strains Of Music Accompanied By Drum Beats
	Eight Musical Instruments Performance
	The Prestige And Power Of Drums And Gongs
	The Yagu Drums In Xiyang County
Third	Youngge Dances
	Youngge Dance
	Bamboo Horse, Giant Bamboo Horse
	Two Ghost Wrestlers
	Yong, Small And Short Operas In Zuoquan County
	Head Mask Babies
	Rattle Stick Dance
Forth	Cart,boat And Sedan Performances
	Land Boat
	Liu San Pushes A "Cart"
	Float(In A Parade)
Fifth	Lanterns And Fire
	Blazing Fire
	Frame Fire In Nanzhuang Village
	Festive Lantern (As Displayed On The Lantern Festival)
	Taigu Lantern Festival
	Fireworks
	Floating Lanterns On Water
	The Eight Trigrams Colorful Lanterns
	Running Lotus Lanterns In Heshun
Sixth	Animals- Dance Performance
	Dragon-dance Performance
	Living Dragon
	Lion-dance Performance
Seventh	Village Theatrical Performance Given On Religious Festivals In Old Times
	Sing And Act In A Traditional Opera Performance
	Twill-weave Silk Sedan And Opera Figures



我拍社火

在中华文明的历史宝库中，民俗串起了朵朵艺术奇葩，呈现出民族文化的繁衍、发展和完善的清晰脉络。自从摆脱动物生活，开始用双手创造辉煌的物质文明的同时，人类用特有的灵性不断地探索主观世界，逐渐形成了风俗习惯等维系道德人心，丰富文化生活的民俗活动。民俗是与人类发展过程相伴相随的一个十分奇特的社会现象。它反映了人类认识自身，认识自然、谋求发展过程中的思想和行动，它来源于现实生活，而且真实地反映民众的现实需求。因而，通过对一个国家、一个民族、一个时代的民俗活动，我们可以清楚地观察到当时人们关于人、自然、社会发展、人际关系以及有关哲学、宗教等诸多方面的思想与观点。在民俗活动的发展和变迁中，我们同样可以看到人类自身不断发展、不断完善的历史轨迹。中华民族几千年的发展历史表明，民俗的演变递嬗，也是人类社会文明的明显体现。

黄河流域孕育了灿烂的中华文明，位于黄河流域的山西也是中华文明的发祥地之一。这里历史文明源远流长，民俗文化丰富。种种世态人情，道德规范，无不真切地袒露于民俗文化之中。因而，了解民俗文化，就能了解广大阶层社会的生活史，就能发现使民俗文化薪火相传的芸芸众生的心路历程。

晋中社火是民俗文化的代表作之一，千百年来，她承载着劳动人民的欢乐与企盼、想象、创造，不仅以无形的文化概念凝聚到一代又一代人的心上，而且，今天又以有形的图片定格在世人眼前。

此次出版的大型画册《晋中社火》对晋中社火的起源、发展、传承、弘扬做了专门介绍。正是对社火的好奇与喜欢，对社火文化强烈的崇拜与热爱的延续，激励我历时五年，行程数千公里，去用相机来捕捉和感悟社火文化的宏观要义。

晋中社火内容丰富，风格独特，品种繁多，集歌舞、戏曲、音乐、民间制作、绘画之大成，美轮美奂，实堪与国粹京剧相媲美。精美的中华民族文化艺术，具有震撼世界的冲击力，它与摄影师敏锐的目光一碰撞，就会产生更加瑰丽的艺术火花。我将它们汇集成册，以供大家分享。

在本书的编辑出版过程中，得到晋中市委常委宣传部长刘志宏、宣传部副部长郭润生的大力支持，得到袁学军、张国田、刘宪远、苗武军、刘延庆、范歧山、白志强、张德熙、樊聪健、阮祯鹏、李佳等朋友们的鼎力协助，在此我向他们表示深深的谢意。

赵永胜

My Pictures About Traditional Festivities

In the historical treasure-house of Chinese civilization, folk customs has not only been connecting artistic flowers, but has also exhibited the clear veins of its birth, development and improvement. Since breaking away from the life of animals, the human being has constantly researching, with his exceptional intelligence, subjective world, gradually formed the folk customs that has maintained popular moral and enriched people's cultural life. Folk customs has reflected people's thinking and actions in the process of cognition of human being, nature and seeking development. Folk customs comes from real life and vividly reflects people's real demand. Therefore, through the folk customs of a nation, a nationality and a period, we can clearly see people's thinking and viewpoints about relations between man, nature, social relations and related philosophy and religions. In its change and development process, folk customs gives us a clear sketch-map of the human being's development and improvement. The thousands of years development of the nationalities of China proves that the changes and progress is also the reflection of social civilization. The Yellow River Valley has given birth of splendid Chinese Civilization, and Shanxi Province lying in the middle of The Yellow River Valley is one of the birthplaces of Chinese Civilization. The province has a long history of civilization and rich folk customs displayed in people's life and daily life. Therefore, the understanding of the folk customs here helps us know well the psychological path of the people who have passed on the continuation of traditional festivities. The traditional festivities in Jinzhong is one of the representatives of folk customs that has been carrying the happiness, imaginations and creations. It has been both implanted into the hearts of generations of people and published today in this album.

The album <The Traditional Festivities In Jinzhong> has a special introduction about the origination, development, continuation and spread. It is my hearted worship and love to the traditional festivities that encouraged me to photo and feel its macro importance and essentiality in a five years of journey of thousands of kilometers.

The traditional festivities in Jinzhong has rich content which gathers dances, songs, carvings and paintings. It is so magnificent that a great massive of people compare it favourably with Beijing Opera--the quintessence of Chinese culture. The splendid Chinese national cultural art has a shocking pounding power. Once entering the eyesight of photographers, it couldn't help bursting into excellent artistic sparks. To share the joy of the pictures about traditional festivities with you, I am very happy to have the album published. Hereby, I'd like to express my gratitude to the CPC Party Committee, the People's Government, the Propaganda Department of Jinzhong City and MR. Yuan Xuejun, Zhang Guotian, Liu Xianhong, Miao Wujun, Fan Qishan, Bai Zhiqiang and Fan Zongjian for their great support.

Zhao Yongsheng





元宵节的老城

The old city on the Lantern Festival



晋中社火场面

The traditional festivities in Jinzhong city







古城社火

The traditional festivities in the old city



试读结束：需要全本请在线购买：

ertongbook.com

招待所



鴻運昌

平遙傳統名吃

寶泰飯莊

正宗牛肉店

老字號 傳

老字號 水煎包

齊齊 小原

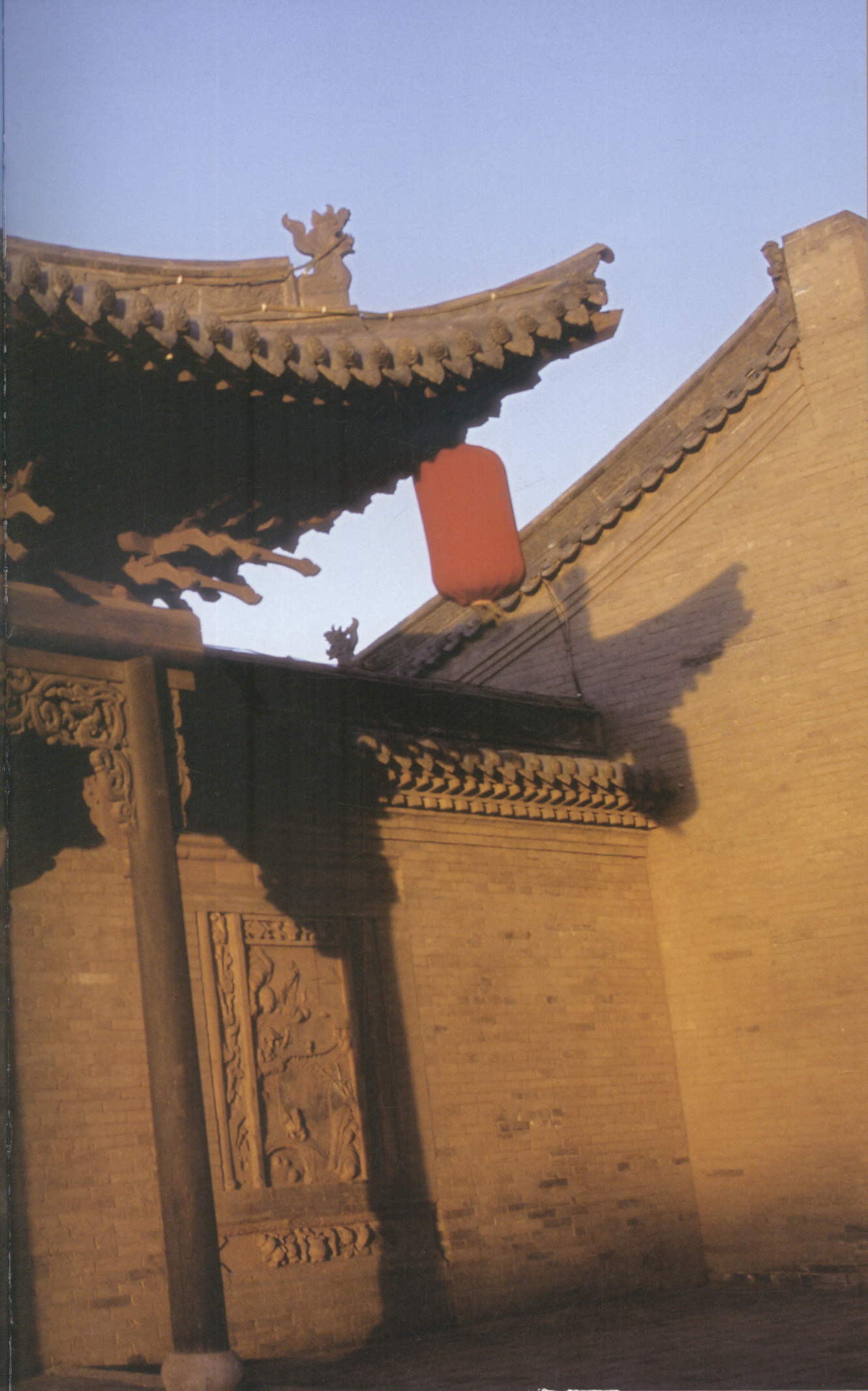
華天字

傳統名吃

水煎包 牛肉

水煎包





唢呐声声
The sound of Suona

社火概述

社火最初是民间祭祀神灵（娱神）的一种活动，早在2500年前就已经出现了社火。古时以后土为社稷神而祭祀。春秋时期即把在立春与立秋后第五个戊日祭祀土地的日子叫做“社日”，即春社和秋社。春社向土地神祈祷请求赐予丰收，秋社则是对土地获得丰收的酬报。

“社日”在古代是十分受重视的节日，杜甫《遭田父泥饮美严中丞》诗：“田翁逼社日，邀我尝春酒。”王驾《社日》云：“鹅湖山下稻粮肥，豚栅鸡栖半掩扉。桑柘影斜春社散，家家扶得醉人归。”苏轼《浣溪沙》云：“旋抹红妆看使君，三三五五棘门，相排踏破茜罗裙。老幼扶携收麦社，鸟鸢翔舞赛神村。道逢醉叟卧黄昏。”以后凡在春季社日祭祀时扮演的杂戏、杂耍就叫“社火”。《辞海》中对社火就是这样解释的：“旧时在节日扮演的各种杂戏，民间鼓乐等文艺活动。”

由此可见，社火来源于古老的土地与火的崇拜。发展形态上源于秦汉百戏，发展于唐，盛行于宋，丰富于明清，而且祭祀社火的仪式增加了娱人的成分，逐渐成为规模盛大、内容丰富的民间娱乐活动。

“民间艺术源，提炼显神迹。”（陈毅诗句）社火在山西晋中这片土地上传统悠久，经久不衰。每年正月的活动被誉为“东方圣诞节，中国狂欢夜”。2007年9月，晋中市被中国民协授予“中国社火之乡”的称号，晋中市人民政府举办了2008“中国（晋中）社火节”获得成功，并在首届“节庆中华奖”颁奖典礼上荣膺“弘扬传统节日”综合大奖。专家评语这样写道：“岁月悠悠，时光荏苒。两千五百年来，以食为天的华夏民族对土地和火神的崇拜从无间断，在母亲河边、太行山下得以代代相传，且日益兴盛——威风锣鼓震天响，大嗓门吼出丰收的喜悦；秧歌高跷飞旋舞，甩膀子扭出美好的祈愿……绵延千古的民间社火，如今已成为当地承续传统、凝聚人心的文化品牌，并由这些兴起盛大的狂欢节日——中国（晋中）社火节！”社火这一中国民间艺术奇葩闪烁出更加辉煌的光芒，成为晋中的文化名片之一。



A Brief Introduction To Traditional Festivities

Traditional festivities was a activity in ancient China 2500 years ago (to please gods) to offer a sacrifice to gods .And in ancient China ,people regard earth as the altars to the gods of earth and grain .And by the time of The Spring and Autumn Period (770—476 B.C), "the fifth days after the Beginning of Spring and the Beginning of Autumn became special days to offer sacrifice to gods" and thereafter grew to be traditional festivities, so the Beginning of Spring and the Beginning of Autumn were respectively named "Spring traditional festivities "and "Autumn traditional festivities". In the "Spring traditional festivities ", people offer a sacrifice to gods and pray for bump harvest, and in the "Autumn traditional festivities", people offer a sacrifice to gods to express gratitude to gods for bump harvest,

The ancient Chinese attached great importance to traditional festivities .In a poem by Du Fu, a great poet in the Tang Dynasty (618--907), the traditional festivities then were described as "peasants go to the traditional festivities pleasantly ,so many people invite me to taste their spring wine that I got drunken. "and Wang Jia, another great poet of the Tang Dynasty praised the < traditional festivities > as" rice and other grain grow well, cattle enjoy a good life. when sunset comes, many people got drunken in happiness ". In the Song Dynasty(960--1279),Su Shi, a great writer gave us a vivid picture "before going to the traditional festivities, the female makes up well, the old and the young are eager to sing and dance .When group and group people running to the activity ,birds are singing in a high voice. When the activity begins ,all of the people become happy and gay. When evening comes, I meet with many drunken old men ,women and children ".In the following dynasties ,the variety show held in the sacrifice-offering in spring were called "traditional festivities " . 《The Chinese Dictionary》 says"traditional festivities include music, songs and other activities held in ancient China's holidays."

This proves that traditional festivities originates from the idolatry activities offered to earth and fire in ancient China. It emerged in the Qin Dynasty (221—207B.C), developed in the Tang Dynasty(618--907),grew popular in the Song Dynasty(960--1279)and got enriched in the Ming Dynasty(1368--1644) and the Qing Dynasty(1644--1911), so, at last it contains the element of entertainment and come to have large-scale, substantial content in folk entertainments.

The traditional festivities----"the resource of folk arts and refined supernatural performance"(poem of later Chinese marshal Chen Yi) has stand the test of time, enjoyed prolonged love of people and also the activities in the first Chinese Lunar month have been regarded as "the oriental Christmas and Chinese night of revelry ". In Sept.2007,Jinzhong City was conferred, by the Folk Custom Association of China, the title of "Home of China traditional festivities". In the year of 2008,the People's Government of Jinzhong City successfully held "China (Jinzhong) traditional festivities festival " and won the comprehensive award of "carrying forward traditional festivals" in the first "Chinese Festivals celebration competition"



阁 跷

铁棍
背棍
挖棍
高跷

棍类是闹红火的主要内容之一，无论是铁棍、背棍还是挖棍，都是以棍抬人进行表演的一种民间文艺活动形式。各种棍式表演，被称为“无言的戏剧”、“风流背棍”、“空中舞蹈”。它源于2000年前秦汉百戏、求神祈雨，抬泥塑敬神等民间祭祀仪式，为的是取悦龙王雨师，好给人间降下喜雨甘霖。逢年过节，尤其是元宵节，也要出动表演。背棍、铁棍表演者从勾脸、彩饰、化妆、取材的精粹及一步一式的走法皆由本地德高望重的传统老艺人传授。