

中国乐平戏台

ANCIENT STAGES IN LEPING OF CHINA

政协乐平市委员会编
by the CPPCC Leping Municipal Committee

江西出版集团·江西人民出版社
Jiangxi People's Publishing House



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一个古老
源长的华夏文明

a long-standing Chinese Culture

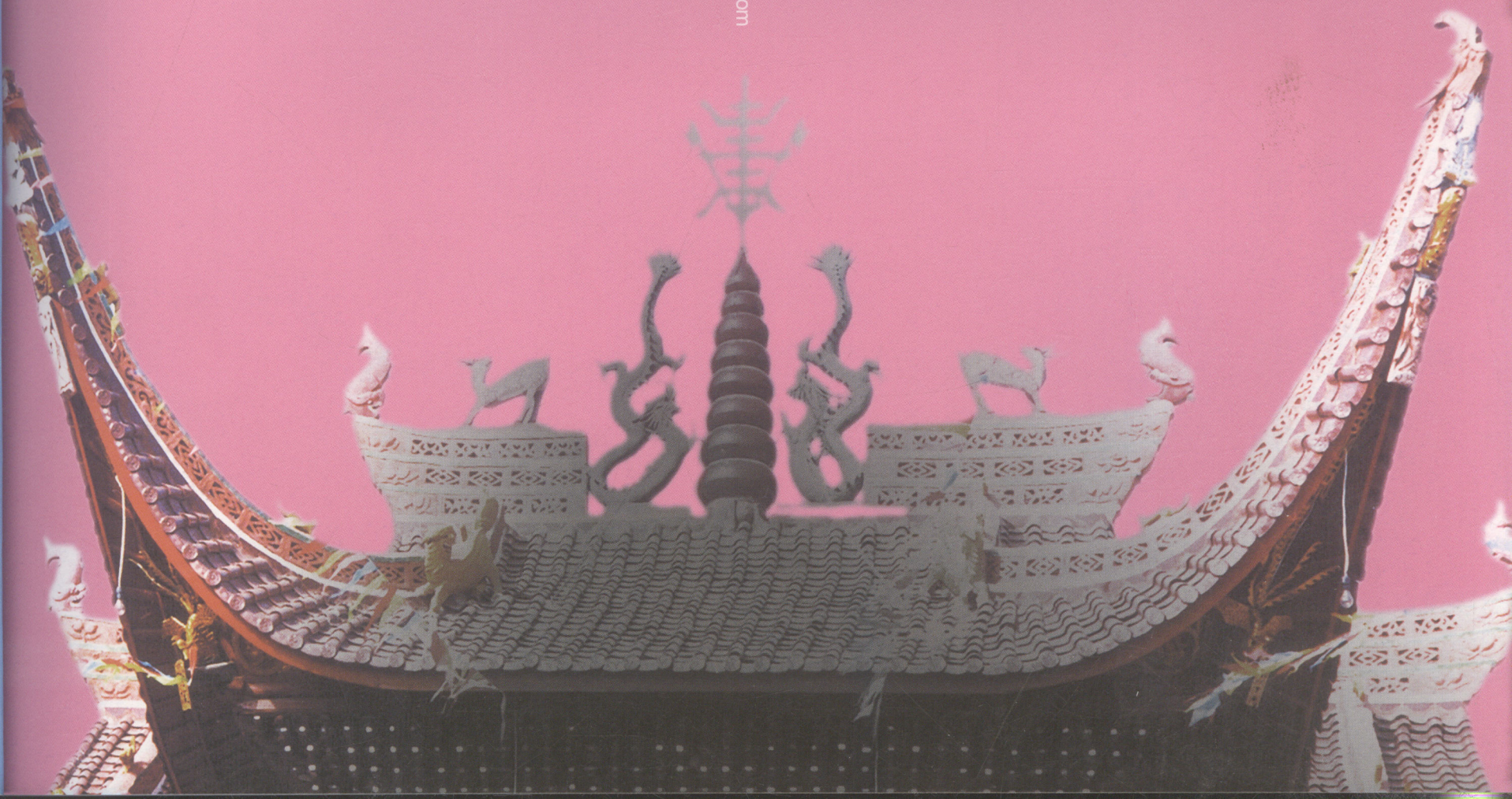




一个奇伟 华丽的建筑风格 a Great and Magnificent Architecture Style

一个民俗 戏俗 乡俗之魂

a Hall of Folk Opera, stage Culture and Local Custom





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序 言

王家林

(乐平市市委书记)

江西乐平，山川钟秀，人文昌达，地理位置优越，资源物产丰饶，注定是盛产文明的好地方。

早在4万~5万年前，乐平境内就有了人类文明的曙光。在太多的风雨历练中，生活在这方热土上的乐平子民们逐渐养成了重亲情贵血脉、重气节好仁义、重儒教远佛老、重乡土轻迁徙的淳厚民风，勤劳智慧的乐平人用自己的双手缔造了一个又一个灿烂辉煌的文明成果，于是便有了1800年享誉江南的农耕文明史，便有了独特的文化品格而被誉为“文章节义之邦”。而今散存于乡野里落的以古戏台为代表的各类反映人类历史发展的建筑遗产更是乐平文明传承的强势体现，“乐平为江右名区，诗书文物，甲于他郡；而圣庙之形胜，亦甲于他郡”，志书上的一段名言，对乐平文化尤其是建筑艺术作了最为经典的诠释。

历史的厚重，沧桑的演变，乡土的富庶，不仅造就了乐平悠久灿烂的农耕文明，而且造就了乐平独具特色的地方传统文化，同样造就了乐平戏曲文化的繁荣与斑斓。从元代开始，乐平便开始盛行杂剧，出了名扬全国的民间杂剧作家赵善庆，其作品被誉为“蓝田美玉”；明时，乐平逐渐成为弋阳腔传播中心，“自江以西为弋阳，其节以鼓，其调喧。至嘉靖而弋阳之调绝，变以乐平为徽、青阳”（汤显祖），嘉靖以后，由弋阳腔演变而成的乐平腔（高腔）逐渐盛行，“数十年来又有弋阳、义乌、青阳、徽州、乐平腔之出，今则石台、太平梨园几遍天下，苏州不能与角之二三……”戏曲理论家王骥德在《曲律》中的评判，证实了乐平戏曲活动自元明以来极为活跃；明末清初乐平腔更是称盛一时；清中叶开始，乱弹腔冲击饶河





剧坛，为顺应潮流，乐平戏班开始兼唱乱弹腔。至清末民初，赣东北一带出现两大流派——饶河调和广信调，都以唱乱弹皮黄为主，乐平则是饶河调流布中心。1950年，乐平大田人、当代著名剧作家、江西省首任文化局局长石凌鹤先生，糅合乐平腔、昆腔和乱弹腔三大唱腔的优点，将饶河调和广信调合并，创立了江西地方剧种——赣剧，乐平理所当然成为赣剧的故乡和发源地之一，此后，赣剧在乐平日益兴盛。

有戏曲活动，就须有演出用台，因此，一种永久性的用砖木材料构建的戏台，便顺着祠堂建筑的兴起在乐平应运而生。乐平人喜欢看戏，当然也就乐意建戏台。于是，走进乐平的村村落落，便随处可见一座座规制宏大、极尽豪华的古戏台。“深夜三更半，村村有戏看。鸡叫天明亮，仍有锣鼓响”，这首流行于乐平乡村的民谣，不仅描绘了乐平戏风之盛，更是古戏台之多的真实写照。目前，乐平境内共有各类古戏台400多座，是全国古戏台保存最多也最完好的县（市）。这些古戏台融历史文化、建筑艺术、工艺美术于一身，或古朴端庄、或华美巍峨，风格迥异，绚丽多姿，她们有如一颗颗熠熠生辉的明珠，镶嵌在赣鄱大地上，构成了世间罕见的人文景观，令人惊叹不已，被誉为“中国历史文化瑰宝”和“江西最有特色的文化遗产”，乐平也因之被称为“中国古戏台博物馆”。

作为老祖宗留下的文化遗产，作为乐平文明的见证者和血脉文化的传承者，乐平古戏台充分展示了乐平深厚的文化底蕴和独特的文化品格，在建设“魅力乐平”的进程中，乐平古戏台不再只是“延续血脉关系的文化空间”，而且是宣传乐平文化，展示乐平魅力的最佳平台，乐平市政协牵头组织一班有识之士编印《中国乐平古戏台》，对推介乐平传统文化，弘扬乐平先进文化无疑是做了一件极有意义的事情。该画册是我市第一部介绍乐平古戏台建筑，展示乐平古戏台艺术魅力的图书，它从各个角度为我们解读了乐平古戏台的建筑结构与文化特征，读者不仅可以领略到乐平古戏台的设计理念和建筑风格，更能从中领略到乐平独具地方特色的传统文化神韵。

《中国乐平古戏台》画册为我们洞开了一扇了解乐平的窗口。

二〇〇八年八月





Preface

by Wang Jialin (Party Secretary of the CPC Leping Committee)

Leping, in Jiangxi Province, enjoys a favorable geographical position, famous for beautiful mountains, rich natural resources and talented people and has created splendid and brilliant culture.

Leping's history can be dated back as early as 40–50 thousand years ago. Passing through all the vicissitudes, Leping people have gradually formed an unsophisticated folkway featured by profound passion for families, friends, virtue and morality, as well as Confucianism and deep family root ideology. Its wise and industrious people has continuously created gorgeous and splendid civilization. Leping enjoys agricultural civilization for more than 1800 years and has the reputation as “a place attaching importance to education and morality” due to its unique cultural characteristics. A great deal of architectural heritages dotting about the countryside, representing by ancient stages, serve as signposts of the development and inheritance of civilization in Leping. “Leping, famous town located in the southern bank of Yangzte River, its education and cultural heritage tops surrounding regions, and its magnificent confucius temple, also tops the surrounding regions”, excerpted from Annals of Local History of Leping, it might be the best annotation of its civilization, especially its architectural art.

Profound history and fertile land bring up not only centuries's old and brilliant agricultural civilization but also unique local culture, as well as its prosperous and diversified opera culture. During the Yuan Dynasty (the 13th Century AD), Zaju¹ has been prevailing in Leping. Zhao Shanqing, a nationwide famous Zaju writer, whose works are praised as “as beautiful as pure jade produced in Lantian²”. In the Ming Dynasty, Leping gradually becomes the center for Yiyang Melody³ transmission. Tang Xianzu⁴ ever recorded “Yiyang Melody prevails along the western bank of Yantze River, featured by drum accompaniment and lively tones. In the reign of the Emperor Jiaqing of the Qing Dynasty, Qingyang Melody of Anhui Province becomes popular”. After the reign of the Emperor Jiaqing, Leping high-pitched voice, which is evolved from Yiyang Melody, becomes increasingly prevalent. What opera theorist Wang Jide recorded in his book *Opera Melody*— “For decades, Yiyang Melody, Yiwu Melody, Qingyang Melody, Huizhou Melody and Leping Melody come forth, opera troupes are everywhere in Shitai and Taiping⁵ and even Suzhou could not compared with the two counties in the number of opera troupes” —approves flourishing phenomena Leping Opera since the Yuan and Ming Dynasties (from the 13th Century AD to the 17th Century AD). Leping Melody keeps in fashion for a period. From the middle of the Qing Dynasty, Luantan Melody⁶ has an impact on Raohe Opera and opera troupes in Leping begin to sing Luantan Melody. To the end of the Qing Dynasty and

1 Zaju, comic performance in the Song Dynasty, which evolved into a poetic drama in the Yuan Dynasty, consisting of four acts and occasionally a prelude before the first act or an interlude between acts. 杂剧, 宋代以滑稽调笑为特点的一种表演形式。元代发展成戏曲形式, 每本以四折为主, 有时在开头或折间另加楔子。

2 Lantian, a county in Shanxi Province, which is famous for producing jade. 蓝田县, 位于陕西, 以产蛇纹石化大理岩玉料著称。

3 Yiyang Melody, opera tune which originated in Yiyang, Jiangxi Province, and is popular in many places, characterized by solo singing with the aid of a chorus to the accompaniment of percussion instruments. 弋阳腔, 戏曲声腔之一, 起源于江西弋阳, 流行地区很广。由一人独唱, 众人帮腔, 用打击乐器伴奏。

4 Tang Xianzu, famous dramatist of the Ming Dynasty (the 16th Century AD), who is called Chinese Shakespear. Representative works are *The Peony Pavilion* and *Four Dreams of Lin Chuan*, etc. 汤显祖, 明代戏曲家, 被称为中国的莎士比亚。代表作有《牡丹亭》《临川四梦》等。

5 Shitai and Taiping, the counties in Anhui Province, enjoy an important historical status in Chinese opera development history. 石太县和太平县, 位于安徽, 在中国戏剧发展史上有着重要的地位。

6 On the basis of the Luantan melody, the Peking Opera was developed characterized by the Xipi and Erhuang Tones. 以皮黄为主的京剧是从乱弹腔发展而来的。

the early Ming Dynasty, two genres appear in the northeast Jiangxi, Raohe Melody and Guangxin Melody, both which are characterized by Luantan Melody. At that time Leping is the center of Raohe Melody. In 1950, contemporary dramatist, Mr. Shi Linghe, first Director General of Jiangxi Provincial Culture Administration, from Datian County of Leping, combining Raohe Opera with Guangxin Opera while linking Leping Melody, Kun Melody and Luantang Melody, establishes Jiangxi local opera —— Gan¹ Opera. Thus, Leping definitely becomes the hometown and original place of Gan Opera, which prospers as time goes by.

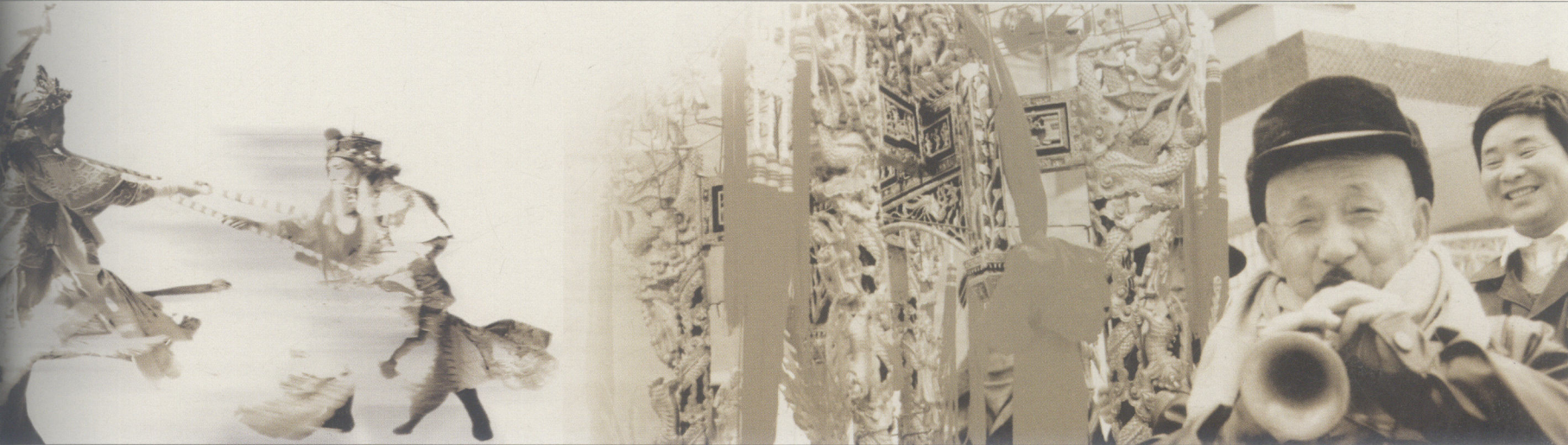
As long as opera appears, stage becomes a necessity. Afterwards with the rising of ancestral temples, stages which are constructed on brick and wood emerge. Leping people love watching opera and certainly are happy to build stage. Age-old stages, magnificent and luxury, could be seen almost in every village while visiting Leping. A balladry prevailing in Leping goes like this: “Even at midnight, you still could watch operas in many villages; At daybreak, you could still hear gongs and drums”, which describes the popularity of Leping Opera and furthermore truly reflects muchness of stages. At present, there are over 400 stages in Leping where old stages numbers are the most in the whole country and most fully integrated preserved. Reputed as “the cultural treasure in Chinese history” and “the most distinctive cultural heritage in Jiangxi”, these stages, with rich and various styles of either primitive simplicity or lofty gaudiness, surprisingly and amazingly, impress people with its history, culture, architecture art and industrial art. Leping is titled as “a museum of ancient Chinese stages”.

Ancient stages in Leping, left by our great ancestors, as civilization development witness and gens culture successor, fully demonstrate the profound culture and unique character. In the process establishing “Lovely Leping”, old stages in Leping are no longer a space of continuing blood relationship but a perfect place for publicizing Leping and bringing forth charming of Leping. Leping Municipal Government organizing a group of people of insight to publish *Ancient Stages in Leping of China* does a significative job in publicizing and promoting Leping culture. The picture album is the first book introducing ancient stages in Leping and demonstrating its artistic glamorousness. Through various, aspects readers will know more than the ideas on old stages building design and architecture style but appreciate the verve of the distinctive traditional culture in Leping.

Ancient Stages in Leping of China opens a window for us to know Leping better.

Augus,2008

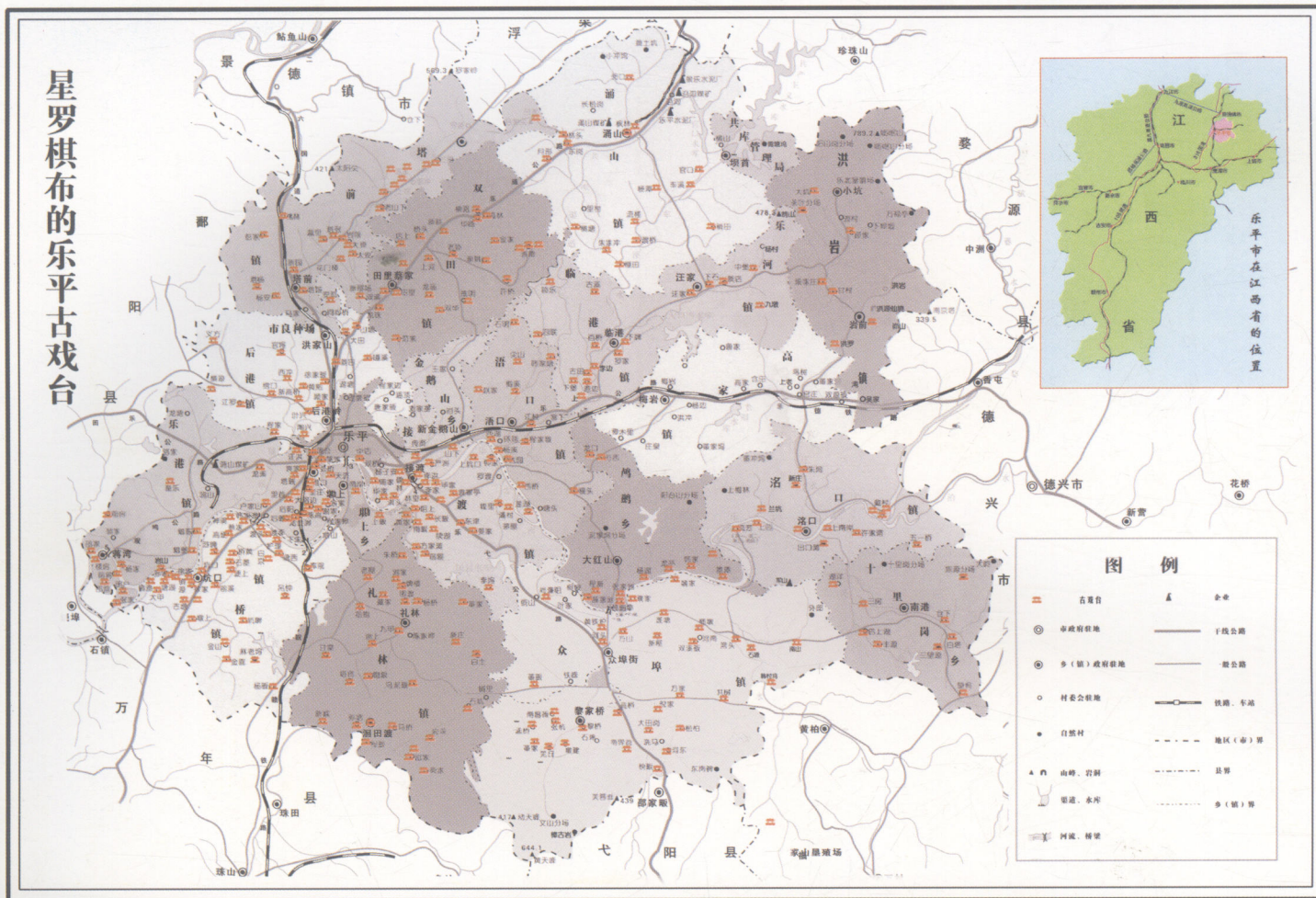
¹ Gan, another name for Jiangxi. 赣，江西的别称。



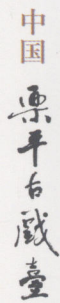


引言

Foreword



a sketch map of 412 stages
location in Leping



项家庄村戏台（下左）
Stage in Xiangjiashuang
Village

塔前村戏台（下右）
Stage in Taqian Village

据 2002 年对全市 20 个乡镇拉网式调查，确证有古戏台 412 座，其中始建于明代 2 座，清代 77 座，民国期间 59 座，新中国成立后 30 座，“文化大革命”中 76 座，尔后至今 168 座。规模如此巨大，且又保存完好，这在全国亦属罕见。



横路村戏台
Stage in Henglu Village

When enters Leping, the hometown of Gan Opera, a peculiar cultural sight will attract your eyes and you cannot help marveling at numerous ancient stages standing among country field, elegant and magnificent, with so many different styles and luxury decorations, which are like bright pearls dotting over Jishui River making a particular and bright landscape. The scene is unique in China and Leping is named as “a museum of ancient Chinese stages”.

According to an investigation carried out in 20 counties of Leping in 2002, there are 412 age-old stages, among which 2 are built in the Ming Dynasty, 77 in the Qing Dynasty, 59 in Republic of China period, 30 after the founding of the new China, 76 during the Cultural Revolution, 168 afterwards. It's rarely seen in China, with such large scale and being perfectly preserved.

