

Chinese Fans | 中国扇

易凡◎编著





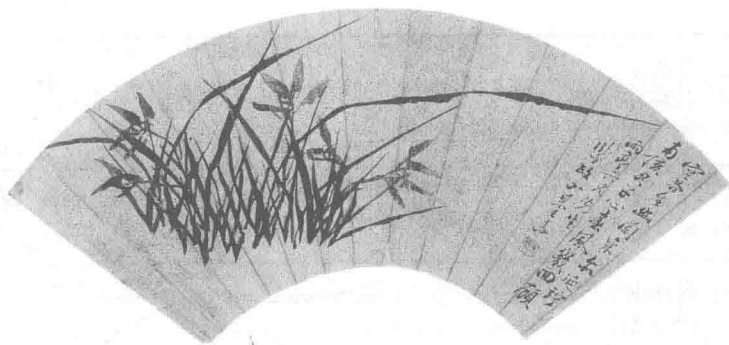
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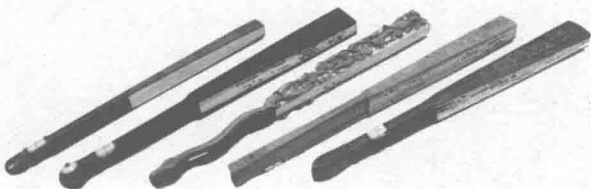
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扇子，是日常生活中用于扇风祛暑的工具，但是当人们将丰富的文化内涵赋予它以后，一把普通的扇子就变得丰富多彩起来。

中国是世界上最早使用扇子的国家，扇子在中国不仅种类丰富，而且功能多样。王侯将相，凭借高大的仪仗扇显示皇室的威严；文人墨客，在方寸之间的扇面上挥毫泼墨；普通的百姓则

Fans are used in daily life as a tool to generate a cooling breeze and provide relief from heat. Fans have also become a rich and colorful representation of Chinese culture and art.

China has the earliest record of fan usage in the world. There are a wide variety of Chinese fans for different functions. Kings and court officials demonstrated their power with tall and huge ceremonial fans. Scholars showed off their literary talent by writing and painting on small fans. Common people sat chatting under the shade of a tree with a palm-leaf fan in hand. A small hand fan has recorded five thousand years of Chinese civilization.



会手摇一把芭蕉扇，在树荫下闲聊家常……一柄小小的扇子，记录了华夏五千年的文明。

本书从中国古代最古老的扇子着手，梳理了扇子在中国的发展流变，展示了各种扇子独有的魅力，并通过扇子在其他领域的运用，让人们对中国古代的扇子有一个更为全面的了解。

This book explains the evolution and changes of Chinese fans starting from the oldest fans to the unique style of different types of fans and their applications in the Chinese history. The book is intended to provide a comprehensive understanding about Chinese ancient fans.





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扇之韵

Charms of Fans

中国是世界上最早发明扇子的国家，扇子在中国已经有三千多年的历史。关于扇子的起源，民间流传着许多动人的传说故事；历经数千年的演变而流传下来的扇子，更是为人们的生活增添了无尽的风采。

China is the first country in the world to invent fans. Fans in China have over three thousand years of history. There are many beautiful legends and folktales about the origin of fans. Chinese fans after thousands of years of evolution have in turn added tremendous delights to people's life.



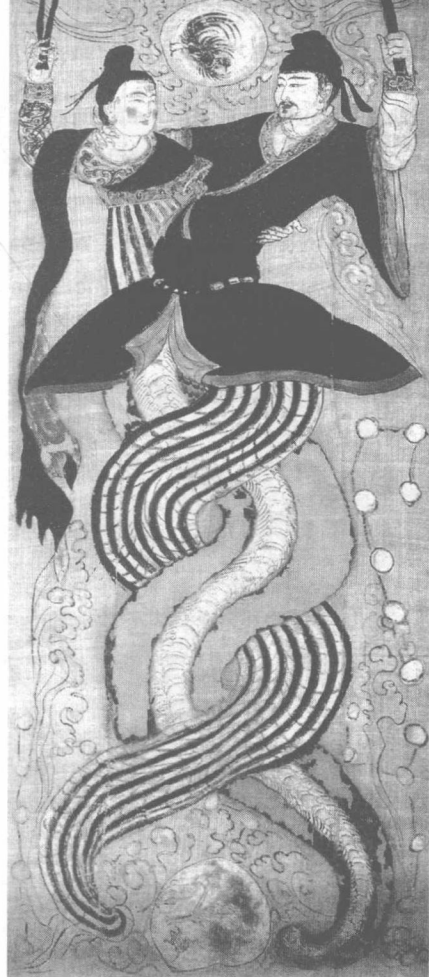


> 扇子的起源

关于扇子的起源，中国民间流传着女娲“结草为扇”的传说。据唐代李冗《独异志》记载：远在盘古开天辟地的时候，天下只有伏羲、女娲兄妹二人。为了能够使人类繁衍生息，兄妹俩商议决定要结为夫妻。但这究竟有悖于伦理，于是他们便爬到了昆仑山顶向天祷告：“如果上天同意我们兄妹结为夫妻，就让天上飘着的几朵白云聚为一团。”话音刚落，那几个云团便渐渐移近，聚合成了一团。于是，女娲与伏羲便结成了夫妻。成婚当晚，女娲因为害羞，就用蒲草编织了一把扇子挡住自己的脸。这就是民间流传的“羲扇”的由来。传说古时候举行婚礼时，新娘头上蒙着的红盖头就是源于伏羲与女娲

> The Origin of Fans

One of the many legends about the origin of fans is the story of Nüwa and Fuxi. According to *Strange Anecdotes* by Li Rong, Tang Dynasty (618-907), before Pangu creating the universe there were a brother (Fuxi) and a sister (Nüwa) living in the Kunlun Mountain. In order to reproduce mankind they decided to become husband and wife. But they felt guilty about this desire, so they climbed up to the top of the mountain and prayed, "If the heaven allows us to be man and wife, please let clouds gather together." Upon their prayer, the clouds slowly came together and became one. When they got married that night, Nüwa was very shy and covered her face with a fan she made from cattail leaves. This fan became the legendary "Xi Fan" named after Fuxi. It is said that red veils



• 《伏羲女娲图》

伏羲女娲上身相拥，下身蛇尾相交。伏羲手持矩，女娲手持规，代表天圆地方。

Fuxi and Nüwa

In the painting, Fuxi and Nüwa embrace each other in their upper bodies with snake-like lower bodies intertwined. Fuxi holds a square representing the earth and Nüwa holds a compass representing the sky.

结婚时使用的羲扇。

还有一个传说是“舜帝造扇”。据晋人崔豹《古今注》中记载：舜为了能广泛听取民意，曾制作“五明扇”。“五”代表东、西、南、北、中五个方向，“五明”即广达圣明。传说这是一种用雉鸡的羽毛做成的扇子，舜帝在巡

used by Chinese brides to cover their faces in ancient Chinese weddings were originated from Xi Fan used by Nüwa and Fuxi when they were married.

Emperor Shun's fan was another legend about the origin of fans. According to *Interpretations of Ancient and Current Events* by Cui Bao of the Jin Dynasty (265-420), Emperor Shun invented the Sage Fan of Five Directions for his plan to get good ideas from people. Five directions represented the east, west, south, north and center. The name of the fan was a eulogy for the emperor's wisdom and graciousness. It is said that this fan was made of pheasant feathers and used by Emperor Shun

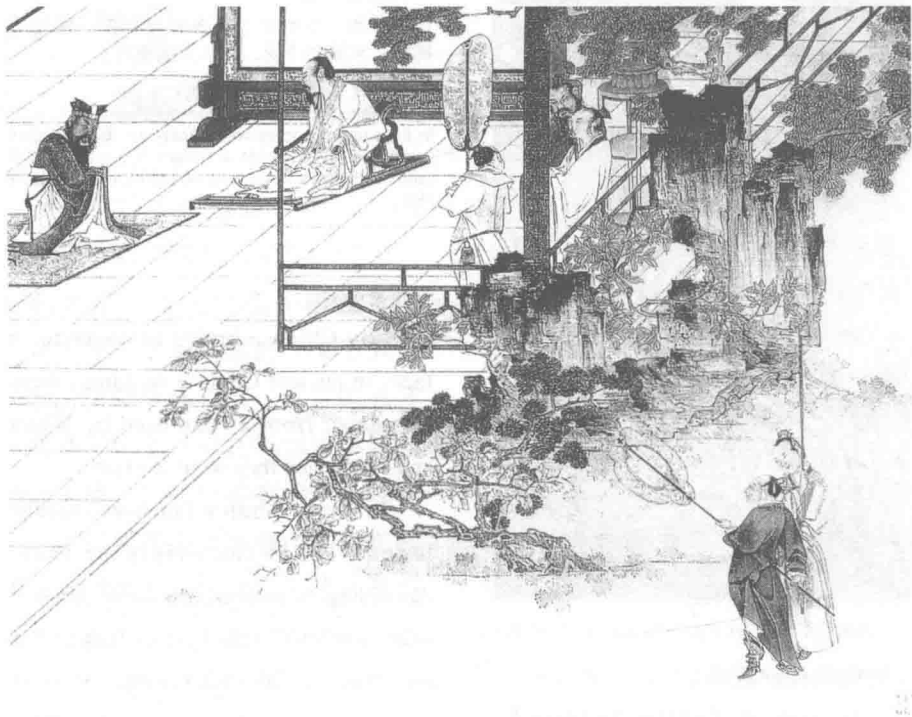


幸各地时，一路上用“五明扇”来作为招纳贤人的标志。

很显然，上面的两个传说故事是后人为教化民众而故意编造的，其实扇子的发明是一个自然而然的

during his inspections around the country as a symbol to recruit intelligent men.

These legends were probably make believes. The invention of fans has its own natural development. In



• 《孔子圣迹图》焦秉贞（清）

此画描绘的是孔子游说诸侯的故事。孔子是春秋时期的一位思想家，面对当时诸侯纷争的局面，他主张以德治国，为宣传自己的政治主张周游列国。

画中席地而坐的是孔子，坐在他对面红木椅子上的是一位诸侯。诸侯的后面站有五个随从，其中有两个人手拿着长柄的仪仗用扇。

Painting of Life of Saint Confucius by Jiao bingzhen, Qing Dynasty (1644-1911)

The painting describes how Confucius lobbied among kings. Confucius was a thinker during the Spring and Autumn Period (770 B.C.-476 B.C.) and Warring States Period (475 B.C.-221 B.C.). Facing various disputes among kings of different states, he strongly advocated his theory of running the government through rites and morality. In order to promote his political beliefs he started lobbying everywhere.

In the painting Confucius sits on the mat talking to a king on the redwood chair. Behind the king are five of his servants, among whom two hold long-handled ceremonial fans.



盘古开天地的故事

传说太古时候，天地不分，整个宇宙像一个鸡蛋，混沌一团。但鸡蛋中孕育着一个伟大的人物，他就是盘古。盘古在鸡蛋中足足睡了一万八千年，有一天他终于从沉睡中醒来。醒来之后他看到四周一片漆黑，很是憋闷，便抓起一把大斧，用力一挥，只听得一声巨响，鸡蛋骤然破裂，其中类似蛋清的东西向上不断飘升，变成了天，而沉重的类似蛋黄的东西渐渐下沉，变成了大地。

天地分开以后，盘古害怕天地又会合拢，他就用头顶住天，用脚踏住地，站在天地之间。他每天增高一丈，天也随之升高一丈，地也随之增厚一丈。就这样过了一万八千年，天地终于稳固住了，而盘古也累得倒在了地上。临死之前，他呼出了最后一口气，后来变成了风和云；他最后发出的声音变成了雷电；他的四肢变成了大地的四极；他的血液变成了江河；他的左眼变成了太阳，他的右眼变成了月亮；他的头发和胡须变成了星星；他的皮肤和汗毛化作花草树木，牙齿骨头化作金银铜铁、玉石宝藏；他的汗变成了雨水和甘露……从此开始便有了世界。

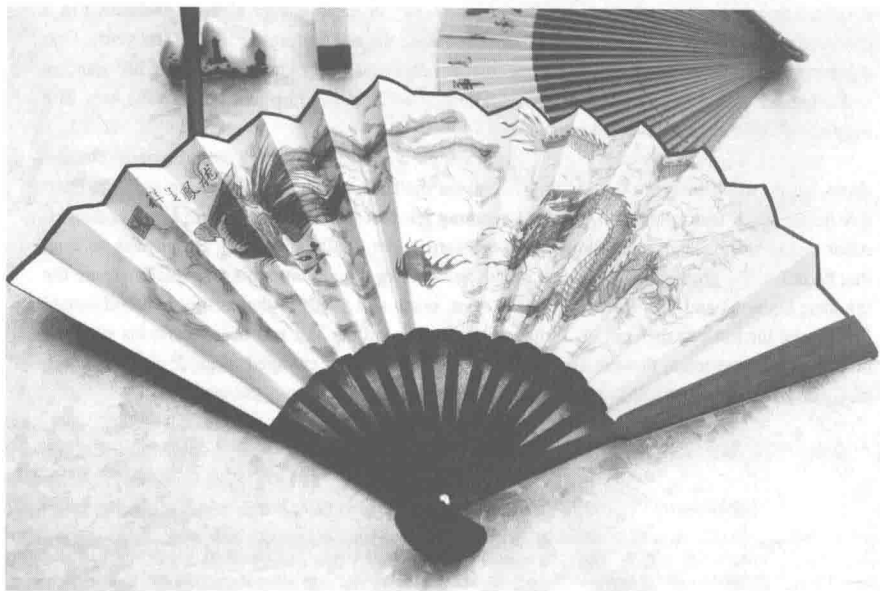
The Legend of Pangu Creating the Universe

It is said that in the prehistoric times there was no sky or earth except a chaos embedded in a cosmic egg. A great man named Pangu had slept inside the egg for eighteen thousand years. One day he woke up from the egg and saw nothing but darkness everywhere. He swung his giant ax and broke the egg open with a loud noise. The egg white floated up and became the sky. The heavier egg yolk sank and turned into earth.

After he separated the sky and the earth, Pangu was afraid that they would merge into one again. So he stood between them with his feet on the earth and head pushing up the sky. Each day he grew ten feet taller with the sky becoming ten feet higher and the earth ten feet deeper. After eighteen thousand years the sky and the earth were finally stabilized. Pangu was so tired that he fell to the ground dead. His last breath became wind and cloud; his last voice became the thunder; his arms and legs formed the east, west, north and south of the earth; his blood turned into rivers, his left eye the sun, his right eye the moon, and his hair and beard stars; his skin and body hair became trees, flowers and grass; his teeth and bones changed to gold, silver, copper, steel and jade; his sweat fell as rain and morning dews. Hence the universe was born.

过程。原始社会，先民在炎炎烈日下劳作，自然会想找某些东西来遮阴取凉。一开始，人们会以多种不同的东西来扇风，但是久而久之，就会发现其中的某一样特别合适。于是这件事物便被固定下来专门用来扇风，也就意味着最原始的扇子诞生了。再后来，随着人类文明的进步，人们在原始扇子的基础上加以改造，使其更为美观，这就产生了后世各式各样的扇子。

the primitive society, people worked under the scorching sun and would find something to cover or cool themselves. In the beginning, they used different things to induce cooling breezes. After a long time of experiments one thing was found to be the most effective and people began to use it all the time to generate breezes, which brought about the original version of fans. With the mankind's progress in civilization people started to transform the primitive version into fans of beautiful appearances and wide varieties.



• 精美的折扇

Exquisite Folding Fan

扇子的别称

在古代，扇子有很多别称。扇子产生初期，被称之为“箒”（shù）或是“翳”（shà），这与早期扇子多为竹子和羽毛有关。

魏晋时期，扇子又有了一个“扬仁风”的雅号。传说这与当时的宰相谢安有关。有一年，谢安的朋友袁宏要去外地做官，临别前，谢安就送了一把扇子给他。聪明的袁宏立刻明白了他的意思，于是说：“我到任之后，一定廉洁公正，弘扬仁义之风。”从此以后，人们便给了扇子一个“扬仁风”的雅号。

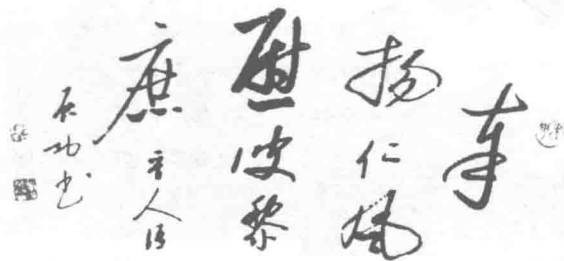
从功能上着眼，人们还给了扇子“凉友”、“招风”这样的雅号。宋代陶谷《清异录·器具》中引：“诗云：‘净君扫浮尘，凉友招

Other Names of Fans

In ancient times, fans had many other names. In the very beginning, they were called “sha”, which was mostly related to early fans made from bamboo and feathers.

In the Wei and Jin Dynasties, fans got a graceful name of Fanning Benevolence Breeze. It is said that Yuan Hong, a friend of Xie An, was about to take office in another place. Xie An was the prime minister at the time. Before his departure, Xie An gave him a fan as a gift. The smart Yuan Hong immediately understood the meaning of the fan and said, “After I take office, I will uphold integrity, fairness and benevolence.” From then on, people gave fans this elegant name.

For its functionality, people also gave fans nice names such as a Cooling



• 启功书法扇面
Calligraphy Fan Leaf by
Qi Gong (1912-2005)



• 木雕折扇
Folding Wood-Carved Fan

清风。’”诗中以“净君”代指扫帚，“凉友”代指扇子，文雅得体。

具体到不同类型的扇子，也会有不同的别称。例如团扇，有“纨扇”、“宫扇”、“合

欢扇”、“便面”、“障面”等多种称呼。其中有很多称呼是源自诗词。例如，西汉班婕妤作《团扇歌》：“裁为合欢扇，团团似明月。”

于是，团扇就有了“合欢扇”的别称。唐代诗人王建《调笑令》中有：“团扇，团扇，美人并来遮面。”由此又衍生出“便面”、“障面”的

Friend or Breeze Inducer. According to his notes about utensils, Tao Gu in the Song Dynasty (960-1279) quoted a poem that said “The clean man sweeps away dust and the cooling friend induces a breeze.” The clean man refers to broom and the cooling friend means the fan. It is very well put.

Different types of fans had different names. For example, round fans were called fine silk fans, court fans, happy reunion fans, a face cover or a hand screen. Some of these names came from poems. Ban Jieyu of the West Han Dynasty (206 B.C.- 25 A.D.) wrote in her poem *Ode of Round Fans* this verse:

“Cut silk into a happy reunion fan, round and round like the bright moon.” Then Happy Reunion Fan became a name for round fans. Wang Jian, a poet of the Tang Dynasty wrote in his poem, “Round fan, round fan, a beauty uses to cover her face.” This poem brought about the “face cover” or “hand screen” names for round fans.

Folding fans became very popular



• 象牙镂空团扇
Round Pierced Ivory Fan

雅号来。

明、清两代颇为流行的折扇，在当时有“怀袖雅物”的别称。

“怀袖”，是说它小巧，开合方便。“雅物”是因为文人在扇面上题诗作画，使它带有了浓厚的文学色彩。

in the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) Dynasties. They were given the name “an elegant ornament in the sleeve”. “In the sleeve” means that folding fans are small and easy to open and close. “An elegant ornament” refers to the poetry and paintings on the fan leaf by scholars and artists of literary taste.



• 精美的折扇
Exquisite Folding Fan

扇业祖师——齐纨

杭州市内兴忠巷有座扇业祖师殿，殿内供奉的祖师称为“齐纨”。殿内除主要供奉齐纨外，还供有六百多位扇业艺人的牌位。但是这座祖师殿始建于何时已经无从考证。

齐纨，历史上并没有这个人，可能是因为西周时期一种名叫“齐纨”的细绢与扇子有关而被误认为是人物。

齐纨是古时候齐国出产的一种细绢，它与当时鲁国出产的一种生绢“鲁缟”，并称“鲁缟齐纨”。齐纨是制作扇面的重要原料，而后世又称细绢制成的团扇为“纨扇”，大概由此原因，与扇子有关的细绢便被附会为扇子的创始者，从而被奉为扇业祖师。

Qi Wan, Founder of Fan Industry

There is a temple in memory of Qi Wan, the founder of the fan industry in Xingzhong Street, Hangzhou City. In addition to Qi Wan, memorial tablets for over six hundred fan craftsmen were placed in the temple. However, no historical record was found to trace back when this temple was built.

There is actually no such person named Qi Wan in history. In the Western Zhou Dynasty (1046 B.C.-771 B.C.) there was a type of fine silk called Qi Wan used in making fans. Therefore, it could be mistaken as a person's name.

Qi Wan was a kind of white fine silk produced in the State of Qi. Together with a raw silk called Lu Gao from the State of Lu, they were referred to as Lu Gao and Qi Wan. Qi Wan was a very important raw material for making fan leaves. Later people called round fans made from white fine silk Wan fans. Probably this was how Qi Wan became the name of the fan industry founder.

