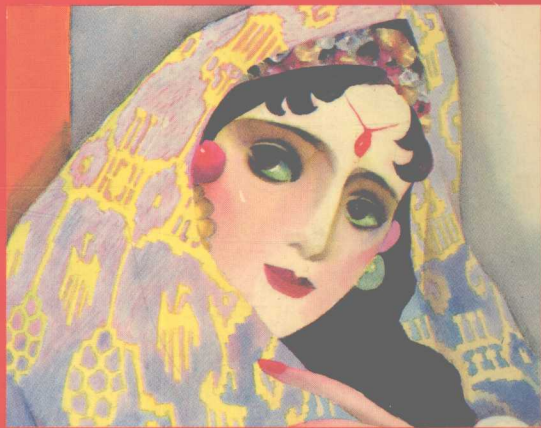


# FOLK TALES AND FESTIVALS

OF CHINESE NATIONALITIES

# 中国民族民俗故事



汉族  
壮族  
维吾尔族

彝族  
满族  
苗族

回族

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# 中国民族民俗故事

FOLK TALES

&

FESTIVALS

OF CHINESE NATIONALITIES

明天出版社 1991·济南

中国民族民俗故事（1）

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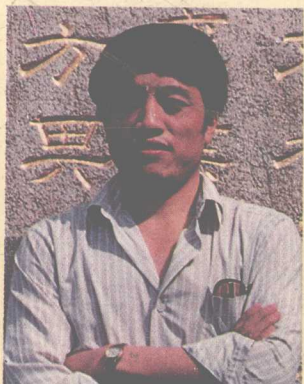
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## 李学明

1954年生于山东莘县,毕业于曲阜师范大学艺术系,现为中国美术家协会山东分会会员,山东省青年美术家协会副主席,山东画院画师,《山东青年报》美术编辑。其连环画作品《纪昌学射箭》在联合国科教文组织亚洲文化中心举办的“野间插图作品展”中获奖。

### LI XUEMING

Born in 1954 in Xin County of Shandong Province. Graduated from the Art Department of Qufu Teachers University. Now he is a member of China Painters Association Shandong Branch, vice chairman of the Young Painters Association of Shandong Province, professional painter of Shandong Art Academy, and painting editor of Shandong Youth Newspaper. His picture album JICHANG'S LEARNING OF ARCHERY won the prize at THE NOMA CONOURS FOR ILLUSTRATIONS held by the ACCU of the ESCO of the United Nations.



## 陈全胜

山东文登人。中国美术家协会理事,山东美协副主席,高级美术师。长于国画、连环画、插图的创作,并九次在全国获奖。近年来悉心研究中国传统重彩绘画,深悟其道,创作出一批在全国颇有影响的作品。他绘制的《三国演义》邮票获1988年全国最佳邮票金质奖。

### CHEN QUANSHENG

Native town, Wendeng of Shandong Province. A council member of China Artists Association, vice chairman of Shandong Artists Association, senior artist. He is skillful in traditional Chinese painting, cartoon and plates as well. In recent years, he has researched the traditional Chinese heavy coloured painting with his whole heart and understood it quite well. He has produced quite a great number of famous paintings. His stamp painting, entitled HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THREE STATES won the gold prize of the national best stamps in 1988.



## 李新华

33岁。中国美术家协会河南分会会员。1982年毕业于河南大学美术系,现任教于该校工艺美术系。创作了大量的连环画作品。连环画《剑》入选第六届全国美展,并在第三届全国连环画评比中获三等奖。《世界童话故事精选》获“中国图书奖”。

### LI XINHUA

Age, 33. A member of China Painters Association Henan Branch. Graduated at the Art Department of Henan University in 1982. Now he is a teacher of the Arts and Crafts Department of Henan University. He has produced a great lot of paintings. His picture album SWORD was displayed on the 6th National Art Exhibition and won the 3d class prize in the 3d National Picture Album Election. The SELECTED WORLD CHILDREN'S STORIES won China Book Prize.

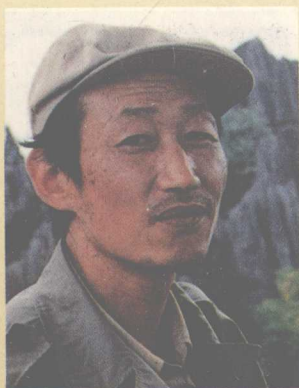


## 徐学廉

1947年生于南京。贵州人民出版社美术编辑部编辑。中国美协贵州分会会员，贵州省连环画研究会筹备组成员。

### XU XUELIAN

Born in 1947 in Nanjing. An editor of the Art Editorial Department of Guizhou People's Publishing House. A member of China Painters Association Guizhou Branch and member of the Preparatory Group of the Picture Album Research Union of Guizhou Province.



## 王文成

1958年生于青岛。1980年毕业于青岛工艺美术学校。主要从事连环画创作，在国内许多刊物上发表过大量作品。

### WANG WENCHENG

Born in 1958 in Qingdao. Graduated from Qingdao Arts and Crafts School in 1980. He takes up the picture album painting as his main profession and has published a large number of paintings in many Chinese publications.



## 何昌林

1943年生于四川新都。1969年毕业于四川美术学院。作品曾参加第一届全国少数民族美展和第六届全国美展及赴日本、阿尔及利亚等国展出并获奖。现任四川美术出版社编辑，美协四川分会会员。

### HE CHANGLIN

Born in 1943 in Xindu of Sichuan Province. Graduated from Sichuan Painting College in 1969. He attended the 1st China Art Exhibition of the Minority Nationalities, the 6th National Art Exhibition and the art exhibitions held by Japan and Algeria, and won prizes. Now he is an editor of Sichuan Fine Arts Publishing House.



## 杨文

39岁。《人口画刊》美术编辑，河北师范学院美术系毕业，河北省水粉水彩画研究会会员。

### YANG WEN

Age, 39. Painting editor of POPULATION PICTORIAL. Graduated from the Art Department of Hebei Teachers College. A member of the Gouache & Watercolour Painting Research Union of Hebei Province.



## 杨沛

1951年生於北京市。1976年毕业于河北师范学院美术系。现任河北省《人口画刊》美术编辑。系中国美术家协会河北分会会员，河北省水彩水粉研究会会员。河北省报刊美术研究会会员。擅长儿童画、宣传画和连环画。作品多次出版，并参加过全国及省级美展。

### YANG PEI

Age, 39. Painting editor of POPULATION PICTORIAL. Graduated from the Art Department of Hebei Teachers College. A member of Hebei Painters Association and member of the Gouache & Watercolour Painting Research Union of Hebei Province.



## 蒲慧华

43岁。广东南海县人。1982年毕业于山东师范大学艺术系。现任山东工艺美院讲师。作品多次参加全国及省美展，和出国展出。出版了十几本连环画。连环画《无手的姑娘》获山东首届连环画展二等奖。

### PU HUIHUA

Age, 43. Native place, Nanhai county of Guangdong Province. Graduated at the Art Department of Shandong Teacher's University in 1982. Now he is a lecturer of Shandong Industrial Art College. His paintings were displayed on many exhibitions of province, country and foreign countries. More than ten copies of his picture-story books have been published. His picture-story book The Girl Without Hands won the second class prize on the First Picture-story Works Exhibition of Shandong Province.



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# 汉族

汉族是中国各民族中人口最多的民族,约93670万人,遍布全国,主要聚居在黄河、长江、珠江三大流域和松辽平原。语言属汉藏语系,通用汉语、汉文。

汉族有近四千年有文字可考的历史和丰富的文化遗产,传统悠久,风俗独特。

汉族民间传统节日丰富多彩。主要有春节、元宵节、清明节、端午节、乞巧节、中秋节、重阳节、冬至、腊八节、小年等。其中最受人们重视的是春节,其间习俗有贴春联、挂年画、燃放鞭炮、拜年、耍龙灯、舞狮子、踩高跷、逛花市、赏冰灯等。春节,象征着团结、兴旺,寄托着新的一年的希望。

## THE HAN NATIONALITY

The Han nationality, with a population of about 936.7 million, is the majority nationality in China. Distributed throughout the country, it is most concentrated in the valleys of the Yellow River, Yangts River, Pearl River and the Liao Song Plain. The Chinese language belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family.

The Han nationality has a rich cultural heritage, distinctive customs and a recorded history of 4000 years.

There are many colourful traditional festivals of the Han nationality. The most significant are the Spring Festival, the Lantern Festival, the Clear and Bright Festival, the Dragon Boat Festival, the Double Seventh Festival (when according to legend Cowherd and Girl Weaver meet in Heaven), the Mid-Autumn Festival, the Double Ninth Festival, the Winter Solstice Festival, the Eighth Day of the Twelfth Lunar Month Festival and the Kitchen God's Day. Among these, the most important festival is the Spring Festival (the Chinese New Year). According to folk customs, during the Spring Festival, people usually paste couplets on their door panels, put up posters of the Spring Festival, set off firecrackers, pay calls on each other, and engage in such activities as, play dragon lanterns, perform lion dances, walk on stilts, go to flower markets and watch ice lanterns. The Spring Festival symbolizes unity, prosperity and hope for the coming year.

# 闹元宵

REJOICING IN THE LANTERN FESTIVAL

董乃德 / 编文

傅大伟 / 翻译

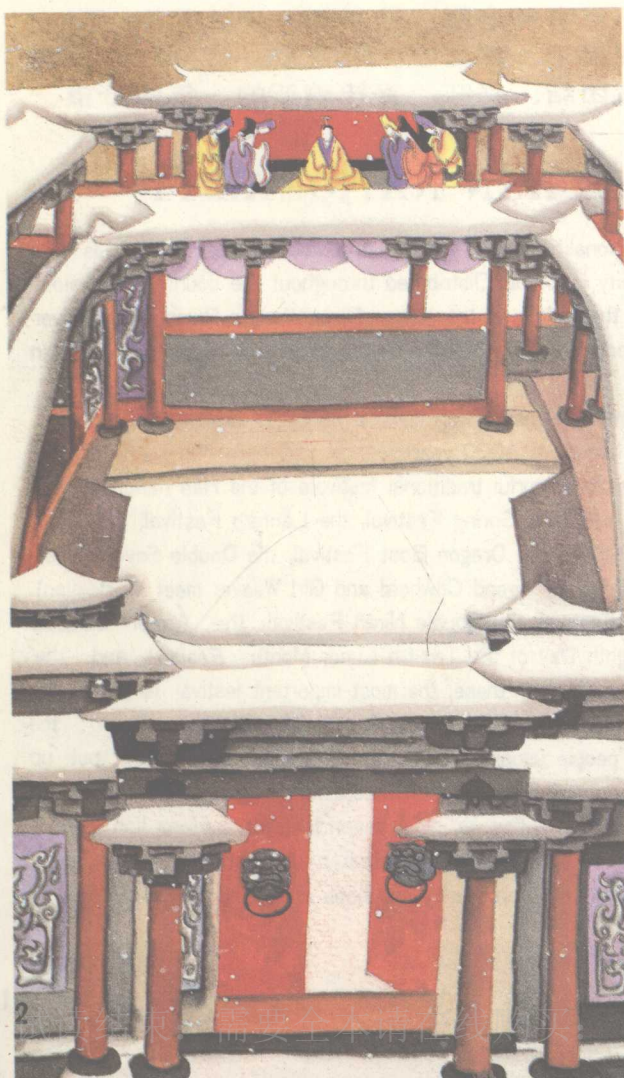
李学明 / 绘画

1. 相传,汉武帝时,宫中有位谋臣,名叫东方朔,深得武帝赏识。一年腊月,连降几天大雪,武帝心中闷闷不乐。

According to legend, during the reign of Emperor Wudi of the Han Dynasty, there was a counselor in the royal court, named Dong Fang Shuo. He was greatly appreciated by the Emperor. One day during the twelfth lunar month, Emperor Wudi was quite unhappy for it had been snowing continuously for some days.

2. 东方朔来到御花园,为武帝折梅解闷,走进御花园,他忽见一宫女泪流满面,向御井扑去,便赶忙上前拦阻。

In order to divert the Emperor, Dong Fang Shuo went out into the imperial garden to pluck a plum blossom for him. On entering the imperial garden, he suddenly saw a maid, with tears rolling down from her face, run to a well. He hurriedly went up and stopped her.



3. 宫女名叫元宵,家住长安西北一山村,自选入宫中,三年未得见父母和小妹,痛不欲生,想投井一死。

The maid was called Yuan Xiao. Her home was in a mountain village to the northwest of Chang An city. Because she had not seen her parents and sister for three years since entering the palace, she was so grieved that she wanted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the well.



4. 东方朔听了元宵的哭诉,同情地安慰了她,并答应一定想办法让她一家团聚一番。元宵破涕为笑。

On hearing Yuan Xiao's tearful complaint, Dong Fang Shuo said a few words of sympathy and promised to think of a way for her to be reunited with her family. Then, the maid smiled through her tears.



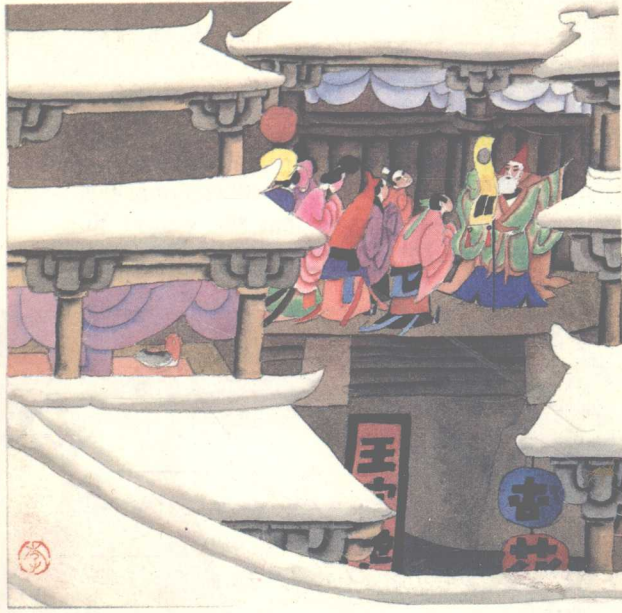
5. 翌日,东方朔离开长安城,来到元宵家中,对元宵父母和小妹作了一番安排。

The next day, Dong Fang Shuo went to Yuan Xiao's home. He told her parents and sister of his idea.



6. 返回长安,东方朔手摇卦铃,在大街上卖起卦来。人们知他识天文、通阴阳,纷纷向他占卜求卦。

Returning to Chang An city, Dong Fang Shuo offered to tell fortunes by ringing a bell in the streets. His business was brisk for he was known to be expert in the stars and the *Book of Changes*.



7. 说也奇怪,所占所求,卦条签语都是一句话:“正月十六火焚身。”人们大惊失色,急问解脱办法。

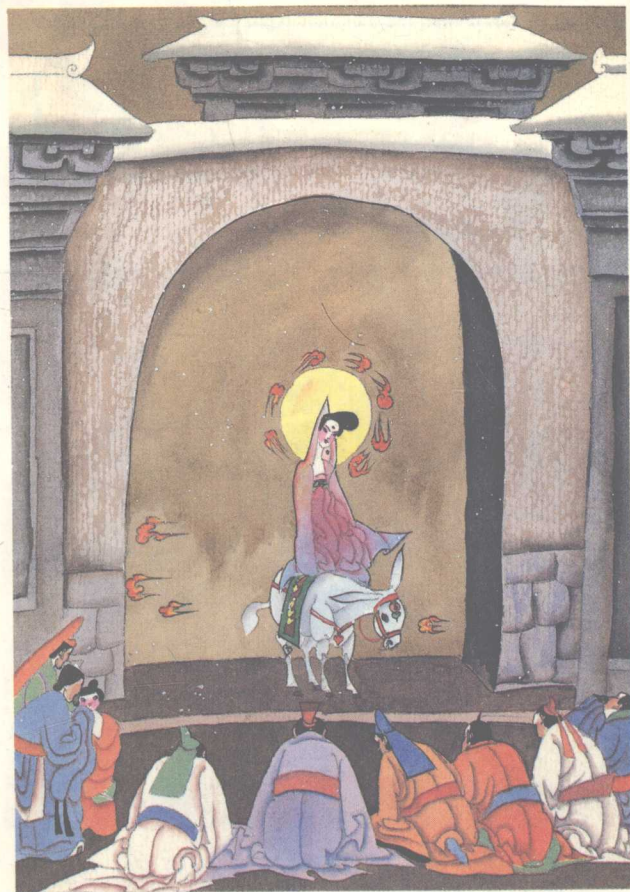
It seemed rather strange that all the fortunes he gave to his customers were the same, “You will be burned to death on the 16th day of the first lunar month.” All the customers were frightened out of their wits on hearing this and anxiously asked for a method to save themselves.

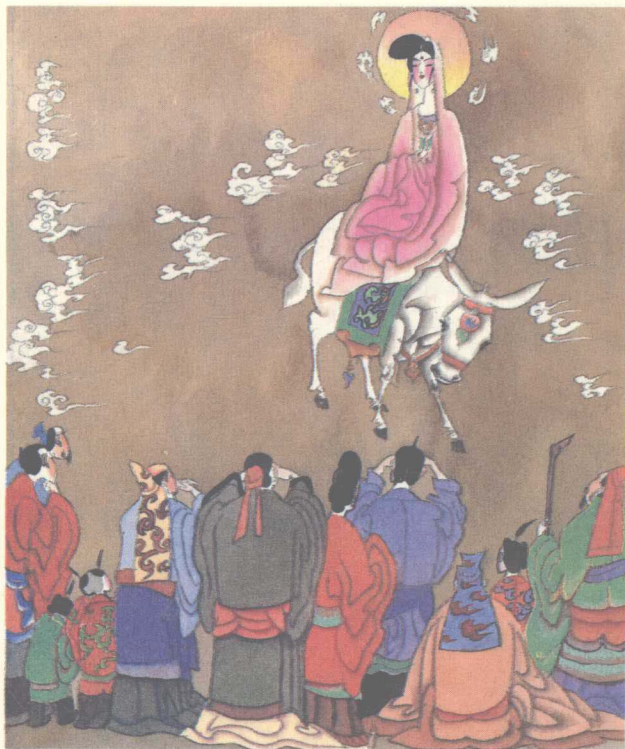
8. 东方朔故作玄虚地说:“正月十三未时,将有一红衣女子骑银驴自西北方进城,她就是火烧长安的火神,你们求她宽恕吧!”

Dong Fang Shuo mysteriously said, “A maid in red clothes riding on a white donkey will come into the city from the northwest at Wei hour (between 1 p. m. and 3 p. m.) on the 13th day of the first lunar month. She is the Fire Goddess coming to burn Chang An city. You had better ask her for forgiveness!”

9. 正月十三未时,西北方果然来了一位骑白驴的红衣女子。迎候在城门外的人们,一齐跪倒在地,苦苦哀求。

At the time Dong Fang Shuo had predicted, a maid really did come from the northwest. All the people waiting outside the city gate knelt down and piteously begged her to forgive them.





10. 红衣女子冷冷说道：“小神奉玉帝旨意，十六日火烧长安，届时玉帝将在南天门察看，小神岂敢违抗天命呢！”

The maid said without emotion, "I have received the Heavenly Emperor's order to burn Chang An city on the 16th day of the first lunar month. The Heavenly Emperor will watch from the South Heaven Gate. I dare not violate His order!"

11. 老人们叩头苦求。红衣女子说：“念你们一片苦心，那就让人间帝王想办法解脱吧！”说罢抛下一张偈语，扬长而去。

But a few old men still piteously begged her to save the city. "Considering your sincere desire," the maid said, "I will tell you that you should ask the Emperor of this world to think of a method to avoid this disaster!" Throwing down a silk message, she swiftly rode away.

12. 几位老人手持偈语，慌慌张张来见武帝。汉武帝展开偈语，上面写着：“长安在劫，火烧帝阙，十六天火，焰红宵夜。”

Taking the silk message, a few old men went in a fluster to call on Emperor Wudi. The Emperor opened the silk message and read, "Chang An city is in danger, the palace will burn, the flames from Heaven will drop and light up the night sky on the 16th day of the first lunar month."



13. 武帝大惊,忙唤东方朔献计除灾。东方朔道:“臣闻火神喜吃汤元,可让宫女元宵教给京城市民做汤元供奉火神。”

The surprised Emperor immediately asked Dong Fang Shuo to offer his advice to avoid the disaster. Dong Fang Shuo said, "I heard that the Fire Goddess likes to eat stuffed dumplings. We can let the maid, Yuan Xiao, teach the people of the capital to make stuffed dumplings to satisfy the Fire Goddess."

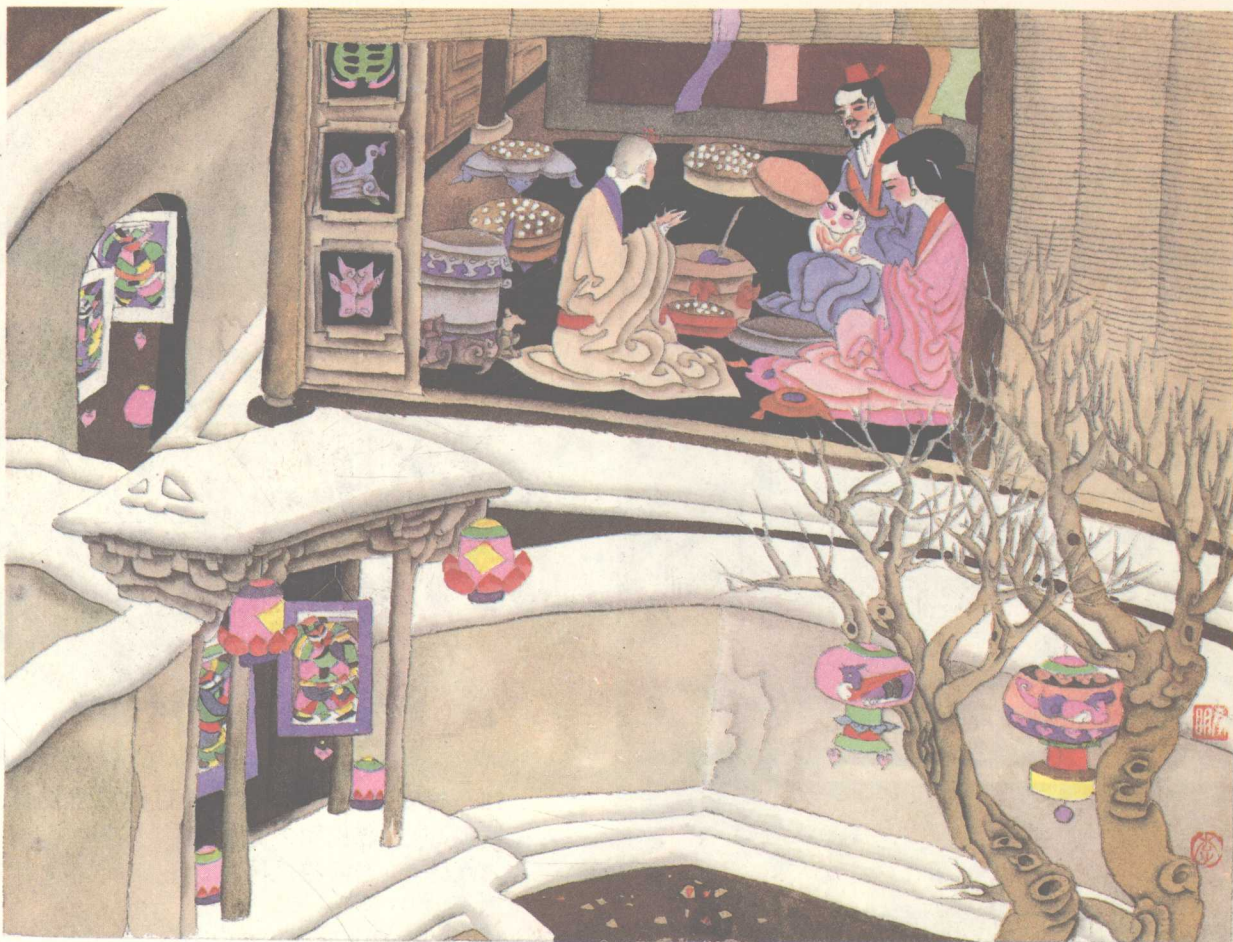
14. “另外,”东方朔又道:“传谕京都店铺制作花灯、花树,十六夜张灯结彩,燃放鞭炮,城内外黎民,共闹花灯,定能瞒过玉帝眼睛。”

“And,” Dong Fang Shuo added, “we should also order all the stores of the capital to make lanterns and lantern trees. On the 16th, we should decorate the city with lanterns and set off firecrackers. All the people inside and outside the city must light up their lanterns. In this way, I think we can surely deceive the Heavenly Emperor.”



15. 武帝听罢,龙颜大悦,迅即传旨照东方朔的安排办理。长安城立时热闹起来。

Hearing this, Emperor Wudi was pleased. Right away, he ordered that everything be done as Dong Fang Shuo had said. Chang An city immediately bustled with activity.

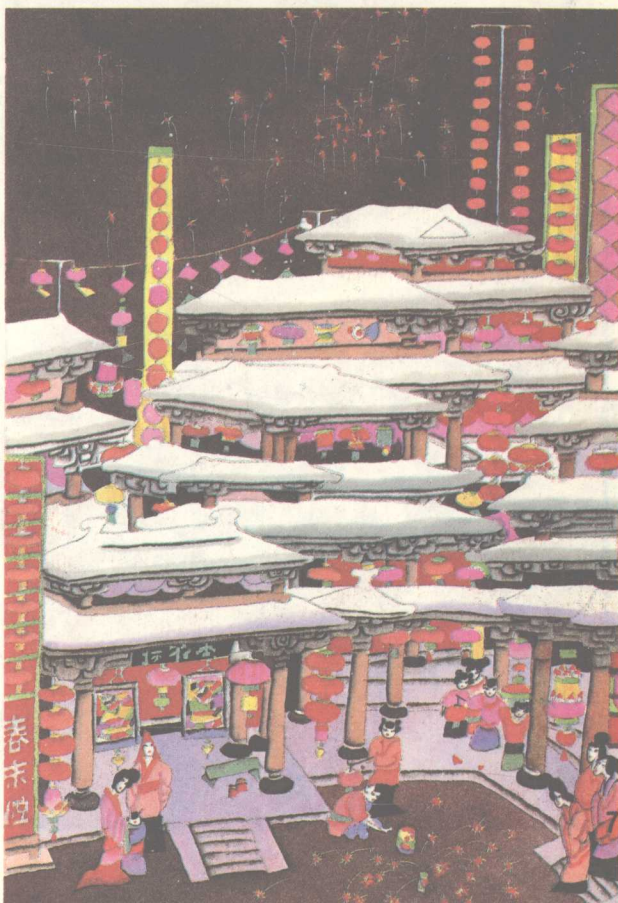


16. 正月十五日,家家户户都煮了汤元,敬奉火神,求其免灾。因为宫女元宵的汤元做得最好,后来,人们便把汤元称作“元宵”了。

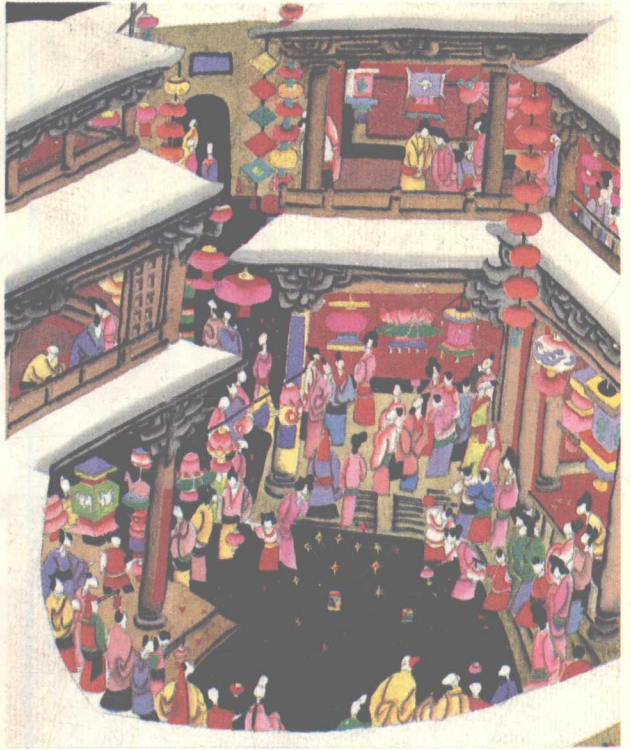
On the 15th day of the first lunar month, every family boiled stuffed dumplings to beg the Fire Goddess for mercy. Because the dumplings made by Yuan Xiao were the best, stuffed dumplings also have been called “Yuan Xiao” since that time.

17. 正月十六,日落西山,长安城灯火齐明,鞭炮声声,如同燃起熊熊烈火。

After sunset the next day, all the lanterns of Chang An city were lit up, and the sounds of firecrackers banged constantly. It seemed that Chang An city really was burning.







18. 长安城四门大开,城外百姓成群结队进城观灯。武帝也脱下龙袍,由娘娘、贵妃、宫娥彩女陪伴,出宫与民同乐。

The four gates of the city were opened. The people outside came into the city in crowds to see the lanterns. Wearing common clothes and accompanied by the Empress, the imperial concubines and the maids of the palace, Emperor Wudi came out of the palace to rejoice with the common people.

19. 长安城热闹非凡,各路杂耍队络绎不绝,绵延不断:耍龙灯、舞狮子、踩高跷、跑旱船.....

It was a lively evening in Chang An city. Every kind of acrobatics team from all directions came in an endless stream, playing dragon lanterns, performing the lion dance and the boat dance, walking on stilts, and so on.

20. 大街小巷,灯火阑珊:荷花灯、莲子灯、走马灯、葡萄灯.....人们一边观灯,一边饶有兴致地猜着“灯谜”。

Every kind of lantern, such as lotus flower lanterns, lotus seed lanterns, papercut figure lanterns, grape lanterns and so on, lit up the streets and lanes. Watching the lanterns, the people tried to guess the riddles written on them.

