



晋阳神韵



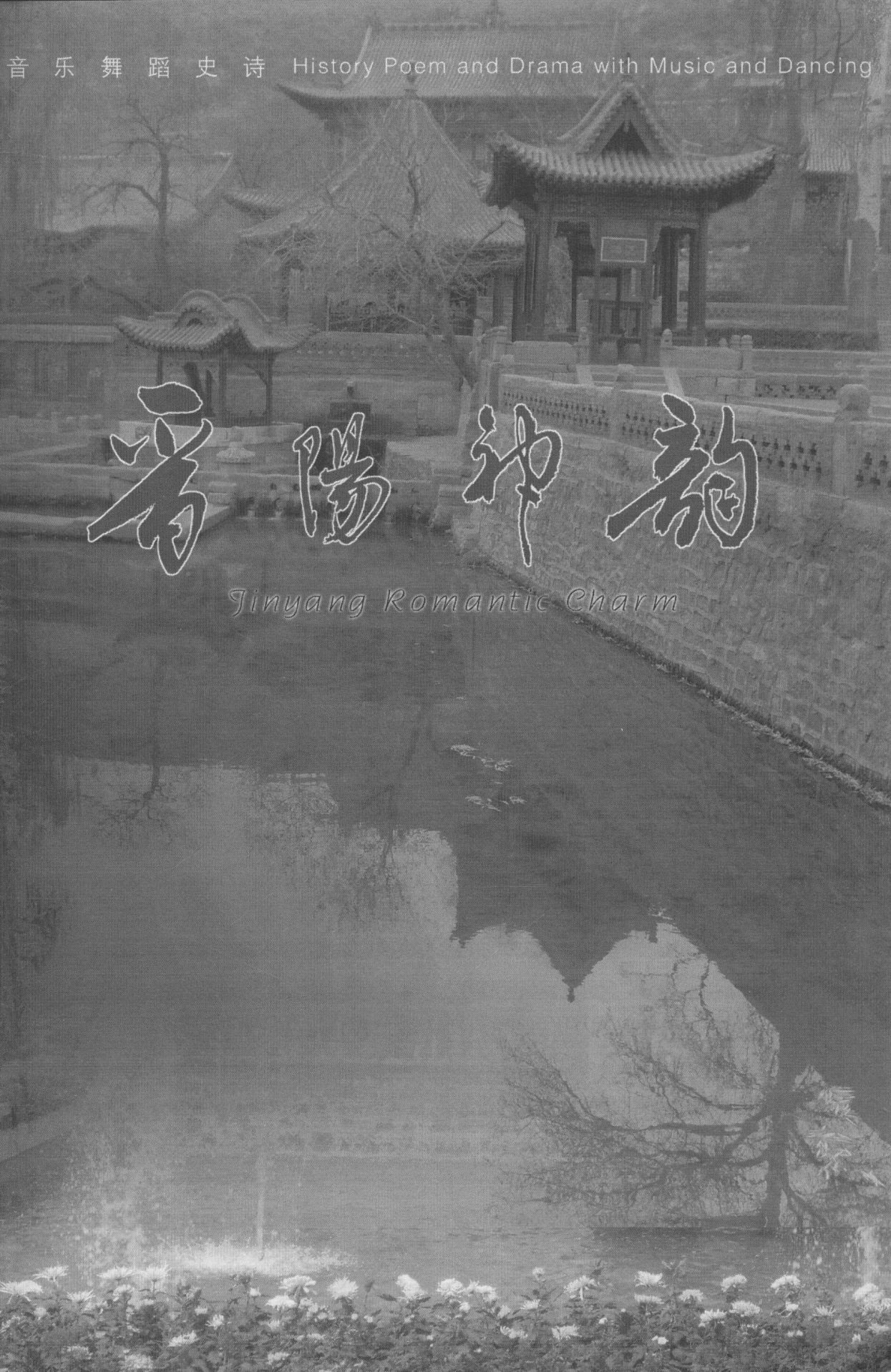
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音乐舞蹈史诗 History Poem and Drama with Music and Dancing

晋阳神韵

Jinyang Romantic Charm



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Preface

序

晋祠,是从中国古代文化遗存中遴选出的一件弥贵稀有的珍品。晋祠以其历史和现实的地位、价值以及优美环境、文化品位,在中国文化历史的长河中独领风骚,闻名华夏。它在古往今来的许多文人、学者的笔下有着淋漓尽致的描绘与记载。现在,摆在我们案头的是一部大型音乐舞蹈史诗《晋阳神韵》文本,这是一部比较全面地反映晋阳深厚文化底蕴的艺术作品。

作者王晋凤是太原市文物局晋祠博物馆的副研究员。她勤奋好学,刻苦钻研,在本职岗位已工作了30多年。经过长期考察研究、历史考证,她坚定“三晋之胜,以晋阳为最;而晋阳之胜,全在晋祠”这个信念。于是,她把坐落在太原悬瓮山东麓、晋水源头的古建雄伟、古木参天、风景秀丽的晋祠胜境作为自己终生的事业,把这块瑰宝作为取之不尽、挖之不绝的“历史艺术宝库”,经过多年的实地考察,参阅大量历史资料,进而实物考证、精心积累、细心编排,创作了这样一部气势恢弘,结构严谨,内容翔实,集中国古代祭祀、建筑、园林、雕塑、壁画、碑刻等艺术为一体,融佛、儒、道为一统的艺术品。

晋祠,是典型的中国传统文化高度浓缩的艺术结晶。它的景点大都是真人真事的写照,并有许多引人深思的经典故事。这座规模宏大、跨越历史久远、最具代表性的祠堂式的古代园林建筑群,以其华彩而古老的艺术魅力,已经成为省城太原的文化符号。今天,我们以晋祠园林、博物馆原创文化为主题,用音乐、舞蹈艺术或者影视艺术的方法,创作一部大力宣传历史文化遗产的艺术作品,十分必要。同时,对来晋祠考察研究、观光旅游的广大群众包括青少年



以形象的方式进行爱国主义教育,使其从中获取有益的东西,以达到弘扬和传承祖国文化遗产的目的。

我希望大型音乐舞蹈史诗《晋阳神韵》文本早日付梓,和读者见面。并且,也希望其通过舞蹈家及其他艺术家的二度创作,打造成艺术精品,作为献给国庆 60 周年的厚礼。

温幸

2008.11.8

Preface

Jinci Temple is a rare treasure in the ancient cultural relics in China. It is not only famous for its beautiful scenery, but also great value because of its long history. So from the ancient times to the modern times, a large number of lettered men and scholars have written articles about Jinci Temple. Now there is a grand opera with music and dancing——Jinyang Romantic Charm, written by Wang Jinfeng, which reacts the culture of Jinci Temple.

Wang Jinfeng is a deputy researcher in Jinci Museum, Taiyuan City, where she has worked for more than thirty years. Mrs Wang works hard and devotes herself to researching the history of Jinci Temple, then drawing a conclusion, “Jinyang City has been the wonderland in the State of Jin , while the essence of Jinyang City is stored in Jinci Temple .”She wrote the opera——Jinyang Romantic Charm, containing the worship, the ancient Chinese memorial architecture, landscaping, sculptures, frescos and carving art, and a mixture of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoist, by observing , referring to plenty of data and investigating , then carefully accumulating and arranging.

Jinci Temple is a crystal of the artwork, which concentrates the



traditional culture. These folk tales of Jinci Temple were about some real persons in history. While hearing about them, the visitors will think deeply about the stories. Jinci Temple has been the cultural symbol of Taiyuan City, because it has a long history, and it is the representative work in ancient Chinese memorial architectural history. So I think it necessary to creat a large-scale artwork with music and dancing , which is a better way to propagate the historical culture of Jinci Temple. In order to carry forward and inherit Chinese cultural relics, the artwork uses the way of images to show its characteristics to the people.

I hope that the large-scale History Poem and Drama with Music and Dancing ——Jinyang Romantic Charm is able to be shown to audience as soon as possible. And I also hope that it will be a fine artwork and be able to be presented to China as its sixtieth birthday gift with the help of the dancers.

Wen Xin

November 8, 2008

Foreword

前言

山西省会太原，古称晋阳、并州，是一座具有 2500 多年历史文化底蕴的古城，也是全国现代化的能源重化工基地。太原地处黄河中游，平均海拔 800 米，东靠太行山，西依吕梁山，汾河水从城中流过，气候宜人。全市总面积 6988 平方公里，占全省面积的 4.5%，常住人口 355.3 万，辖六区三县一市，是一座“控山河，踞天下之肩背”，“襟四塞之要冲，控五原之都邑”的历史古城，也是全省政治、经济、文化、交通、科技和信息中心。据考古发掘和文献记载，早在 20 万年前，太原的先民就劳动、生息、繁衍在这块古老的黄土地上。从战国时期至北宋初年，先后有 9 个王朝以晋阳为别都或陪都，前后建都时间长达 1500 余年，享有“龙城”的美誉。北宋初年晋阳城被毁，后在晋阳古城的原址上新建太原城，它历经宋、元、明、清时代，一直是我国北方重要的文化中心、军政要地和商业都会。太原具有悠久的历史，文物古迹相对集中，时代跨度大，文化内涵价值高。据目前统计：国家级重点文物保护单位有 13 处，省级文物保护单位有 32 处，市级文物保护单位有 48 处，区、县级文物保护单位有 203 处。其中，晋祠、龙山石窟、蒙山大佛、晋阳古城遗址等文物堪称国宝。而且，太原也是晋商文化的故乡，称雄明清商界 500 年的重商传统一直延续至今，诚信为本的美德远扬海外。这些文化遗产，彼此交相辉映，构成了一幅气势雄伟、景象万千的壮丽画卷，从中展示了先祖们开拓蛮荒、发展生产、建设家园的辛劳，再现了城市形成的过程、社会发展的规律、科学发明的成就、军事设施的布局和艺术作品的精湛等等。悠久而古老的历史与传承不绝的文化，

为太原留下的文物古迹灿若群星。它不仅以历史久远闻名华夏,而且以地势险峻的战略要塞声震九州;它不仅以物华天宝、人杰地灵、资源丰泽著称,而且文化遗产质朴、博大精深,在中国文化发展的历史长河中独领风骚。其中,最负盛名的当属蕴藏极其丰富的华夏瑰宝文化——晋祠。

风景秀丽的晋祠胜境坐落在太原市西南25公里处的悬瓮山东麓、晋水之源,景区面积130万平方米,祠区面积10万余平方米,是奉祀西周初晋国开国诸侯唐叔虞的祠堂。晋祠海拔780米,气候冬温而夏凉,有近百座殿、堂、楼、阁、亭、台、桥、榭点缀在树影、泉水之间,景色异常优美,宛如一幅优美的山水画卷,是一处自然风光秀丽、人文景观独特、历史文物丰富的古建园林。1961年3月4日,晋祠被公布为首批全国重点文物保护单位、AAAA级旅游景区。晋祠历史悠久,其最初的创建年代今天已经无从查考。但是,根据地理学家郦道元的《水经注》记载:“晋水出晋阳县西悬瓮山……县故唐国也。……县有晋水,后改名为晋。……昔智伯遏晋水以灌晋阳,其川上溯,后人踵其遗迹,蓄以为沼,沼西际山枕水,有唐叔虞祠。水侧有凉堂,结飞梁于水上,左右杂树交荫,希见曦景。至有良朋密友,羈游宦子,莫不寻梁契集,用相娱慰,于晋川之中,最为胜处。”可见,早在公元5世纪之前的北魏时期,这里已经是闻名华夏的游览胜地,从周边的历史遗迹中也可得知,晋祠至少已

经有2500多年的光辉历史。这里际山枕水,古树参天,祠内殿台楼阁巍峨壮观。整体建筑布局既像庙观的院落,又像皇室的宫苑,每一处文物遗迹,都凝聚着古代劳动人民的非凡智慧与创造力,是中国历史文化遗产的重要组成部分,对了解和研究我国传统文化、祠庙、园林、建筑、雕塑、诗文、碑刻等都具有十分重要的作用,是晋阳大地的一颗灿烂明珠和驰名中外的旅游胜地。



晋祠大门
Main Gate of Jinji Temple

《晋祠志》载：“晋祠之胜，以晋阳为最，而晋阳之胜，全在晋祠。”千百年来，晋祠始终以其秀丽的水光山色、悠久的历史、丰富的文化遗产和美丽动人的传说故事流传于世。

晋祠的文化系统，是一个较“完整”的自然和人类社会的缩影。上自皇权政治，下至庶民百姓，无不直接或间接地反映在其中，构成了中国封建社会的一幅社会风俗画。晋祠文化的特质，正是如此深厚地存在于复杂的文化系统之中，并通过多种形式得以充分体现。

总之，晋祠文化的意义在于它以其稀有性和高质量的代表性，揭示出封建社会意识形态的诸多特征。因此，在许多方面，可以把它视为反映封建文化的一只“麻雀”。

音乐舞蹈史诗《晋阳神韵》是以晋阳丰富的历史文化遗产以及山水风光为舞台背景，以大型音乐舞蹈史诗穿插电视短剧为艺术形式，配以优雅的古典音乐、现代音乐，将晋阳的历史渊源、文物古迹、青山古泉和水乡春色展现于中外观众面前。它是一部既展现本土传统文化，又体现现代之美的音乐舞蹈史诗剧作品，取材于现实的原始性、真实性是打动人们心灵的真正源泉。同时，采用现代的、时尚的舞台设计，让古老的文化熠熠生辉，轻轻地走进

现代人的心灵。通过这种传统文化素材和现代意识手法的结合，使原生态的“形”与现代意识的“舞”有机地结合在一起。整部舞剧运用现代声光效果来表现，把所有的场景放在宽阔的空间，利用舞蹈的艺术手法，替代语言等细节元素，利用光影的变化，增强层次感，让观



唐叔虞之母——邑姜（圣母）
Saint Mother from the Northern Song Dynasty



高山流水
Flowing Water of High Mountain

众产生共鸣，产生很强的视觉冲击力和美的享受。

《晋阳神韵》是一部文化内涵丰富、品位高雅、特色鲜明、艺术性强的文化产品。它以传统民族精神为意向、传统文化精髓为根基、民风民俗为源泉、时代审美变迁为导向，在把握民族特定的审美心态和总体风格的同时，融入现代创作技法，大胆开拓创新，以精美绝伦的舞蹈艺术征服观众。歌舞表演通过其具有东方神韵的音乐，以及演员美轮美奂的表演，除了展现晋阳的悠久历史渊源、文物古迹外，还将观光者带入梦幻般的艺术境界和充满爱的精神境界。

《晋阳神韵》开创了晋阳文化史上一种新的艺术表现模式，将民族艺术神韵与现代审美意念有机结合，使观众享受穿越时空的独特视听，也向世人展示：民族的就是世界的。它的创作既增添了旅游项目，又宣传了本土文化，不但可以更好地为人民日益增长的精神文化需要提供服务，也为挖掘文化潜力、开拓文化界域、激扬文化活力、提升文化品位、展示文化魅力、发挥文化效能，提供了更加宽阔的舞台。

Foreword

Taiyuan , called Jinyang or Bingzhou in the old days , is the capital of Shanxi Province. It is a 2500-year-old city . Taiyuan, which rises to average 800 meters above sea level, is situated at the Yellow River middle reaches, its east depends on the Taihang Mountain, west is near the Lvliang Mountain and the Fenhe River passes through the centre of the city.

Taiyuan, whose area is 6,988 square kilometers, which owns 4.5% in the whole province, has a population of over 3,000,000. It' s the center of politics, economy, culture, traffic, science, information and so on in Shanxi. *Zhanguo Ce* recorded, man lived here 200,000 years ago. In history , thirteen imperial courts made it become the capital or municipality, which reached sixteen times from the Zhanguo Dynasty to the early of the Song Dynasty and lasted over 1500 years. There are a large number of interesting places in Jinci, for example , Longshan Cave, Mengshan Buddha, Jinyang Old City , besides, Taiyuan is the hometown of the trade of Jin. The trade had ever owned the first place in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The businessmen were famous for their honesty at home and abroad. We can see the laws governing social-economic development, the achievement of the scientific invention and so on from the cultural relics. Taiyuan is famous for not only its long history but also dangerous steep topography; it is known for not



only rich resources but also profound cultural relics, which makes it be the first place in Chinese cultural development. However, among them , Jinci Temple is the most famous , owing to its long history and rich cultural relics.

Jinci Temple, at the foot of the Xuanweng Mountain, southwest away from downtown of Taiyuan City, has been a national key relics protection unit and is the first national AAAA scenic area. The scenery of Jinci covers an area of 1,300,000 square meters,the temple covers 100,000 square meters. In Jinci, it' s warm in winter and cool in summer and the great cultural remains have been accumulated. More than 100 landmarks——palaces, halls, buildings, pavilions, terraces and bridges were built.Jinci Temple is world-famous for its rich history and abundant relics. It has been a national key relics protection unit, issued by the State Council in 1961. No one is sure when the memorial temple was first built, but the earliest record can be found in the book of *Shui Jing Zhu*, written by geographer Li Daoyuan during the Northern Wei Dynasty. He wrote, west of the ponds, at the edge of mountains and rivers lies Tang Shuyu Memorial Temple, in which the prosperous spring flows near odd pavilions and the flying bridge crosses over jade-like waters. It indicates that landscape and relics have been significant since the Northern Wei Dynasty the 5th century ago. Furthermore, it's

of great historical, artistic and scientific value to study Chinese ancient landscaping and architecture, sculptural and carving art, and botany.

It is recorded in the book of *Jinci Annals*: Jinyang City has been the wonderland in the State of Jin, while the essence of Jinyang City is stored in Jinci Temple. Jinci Temple has enjoyed the title of Little Jiangnan in Shanxi Province. Encircled by pretty mountains, infused with a pleasant air, dotted by large, aged pines and cypresses and with magnificent buildings and pavilions, Jinci Temple always makes tourists long to stay. The moving stories were passed to offspring by its beautiful mountains and rivers and rich cultural relics. The cultural system of Jinci is an epitome about nature and mankind society. It reacts the life of all kinds of people including emperors and common people.

In a word, the culture of Jinci has been a real reflection of the former way of palace life. Its historical, artistic, scientific and ornamental value makes it the only example in existence, which combines memorial monuments with landscaping art. Henceforth, the above mentioned, have turned Jinci Temple into a priceless cultural heritage in both traditional Chinese culture and international architectural history.

Jinyang Romantic Charm, which is a grand opera with music and dancing, is based on the long history, cultural relics, mountains and rivers of Jinci with classical and modern music. Thus it makes ancient culture shown in front of us. It combines ancient culture with modern dancing. If you watch it, you will feel as if you returned to the ancient times. The creation of Jinyang Romantic Charm can add to tourist items and propagate the culture of Jinci. Besides, it not only excavates the culture latent capacity, opens up cultural domain, stirs up cultural vigour, promotes cultural grade, exhibits cultural glamour, but also gives play to cultural efficiency.

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The first act

Knight Brother with a Tree Leaf

The second act

Irrigating Jinyang

The third act

Prospering Jinyang

The fourth act

The Tang Stone Tablet

The fifth act

Maidservants in the Palace

The sixth act

Eight Tones Romantic Charm

The seventh act

Buddhism

The eighth act

Ancient Architecture is Gathered

The ninth act

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The tenth act

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Epilogue

The Beauty of Jinci

Postscript



序幕

晋水之源

*Prologue
The Origin of Jin River*