

并州风情

——太原民俗杂俎 柯否 诗秋

山西人民出版社出版发行 (太原并州北路十一号) 太原印刷厂印刷

开本,787×1092 1/32 印张,5.375字数,113千字 1991年6月第1版 1991年6月太原第一次印刷 印数 1-5,700册

> ISBN 7-203-01941-1 D・861 定价。2.99元

能沈重化工基地中心城克分发挥太庞作为山面宣传太庞,延没太庞, 市的作用。

一九九二十六月

Publicize Taiyuan, bulib Taiyuan and give full rein to Taiyuan's function as the centre city of Shanxi energy resources, heavy and chemical industries base.

By Wang Senhao Governor of Shanxi Province June, 1991. 在广袤的黄土高原东畔,在富饶的晋中盆地北塘,有一 庄东西北三面环山,汾河故贯其中的古城。它就是山西省省 会,全省政治、经济、交通、文教、科技和信息的中心城市 ——太原。

太原,是我国发展史上开发较早的地区之一,有着悠久的历史,璀璨的文化和发达的经济。文明的古文、李家社、河口、石千峰四石器文化香族人们:平在十余万平以前,太原的先智引政劳动、生息、繁衍在这块古老的贵土地上,创造了太原的早期文明,接埋的义井、闽家沟、文井峪、光社、东太餐以及山城峁等多处新石器文化,都生动地揭示出约在六十多年前。太原的汾河谷地,已经是一个人口较宜,经济和文化都相当发达的部落区域。尤其值得一提的是,20世纪50年代在太原南邓泽坦村一带发现的"许理型文化",为太原的发展史添补了空白。这个反映平面时期的文化遗址、与技

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今发现的黄河中、下游商代文化, 相互印证, 别树一帜。

太原的城市发展,也有着久远的历史。问世于周季的捷阳邑(今清偿精强粮)、益邑(今阳由大五粮)、城起于春 秋的晋阳古城(今大原南部晋源镇一带),以及创建于北宋原郡、太原国并州、太原府、山西行省乃至祖国北方政治、经济、文化、军事、交通的枢纽。有《年谷粮 熟,人 庶 多資","经济富庶,人才嬖出","超帝山河,赐天下之病,曾,"经济富庶,人才嬖出","强盛的居王朝以及到据的元代,因由的后唐、后司、礼汉,或以太原为陷邻,或发祥于大原,或建如于此,以至素有"龙城"的制称。

在中國近代史上,太原是一个党配較早的城市,有着光荣 的革命斗争文,1919年"五四"远初之后,中国共产党早期活动 家、革命先駆高君宇,亲自创建了太原社会主义青年因和太 原第一个共产党小姐, 周恩来、刘少奇、鄞县、徐向前、薄 一次等老一辈无产阶级革命家都曾在这里战斗和生活,建立 了光辉的业情。

太原,物华天宝,资源丰泽,煤炭开采,侧敛冶炼、陶 笼烧制, 年代久远, 阁名遐远。近代以来, 太原也是一个工 业发展较早的城市, 基础工业比较郑厚。但是由于地理和历 史的国素,城市比较闭塞, 经济发展十分缓慢。

公元1949年中华人民共和国建立以后,古城太原发生了 深刻的巨变,尤其是1979年以来的10多个年头中,太原迎着改 车大湖的停声,大步踏上振兴之路。政治上的安定团结,轻济 上的远程发展,使速座古老的城市青春族发,目断月异,创 边了历史上任何时期无可比拟的辉煌成就,成为以冶金、执

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械、能源、化工为支柱的工业门类比较杂全的能源金化工基地的中心城市。 国民坚济实现了社会总产值、因民生产总值、汇 起新规总额、建筑业总产值、选翰部电业总产值、社会市高宏 售总额、出口商品供货总值、地方财政收入、城乡居民人均购买力,城市建設投资等10个翻番。一个新新的,更加光辉 联烂的新太原, 正沿着邓小平同志提出的"建设有中国特色社会主义"的大道选项。

为了让更多的人,更多的地区,更多的国家认识太原、了解太原,为了让太原的200万人民进一步热爱太原、建设太原,为大康的改革开放,经济提兴增岭率瓦,瑞夫,村夫原岛,大康的大作之余组织和联系市志于此的一些洞志,从太康的历史,太原的旅济、太原的旅,太康的原文,太原的流济、太原的城市、太康的历史,太原的大街古途、太原的天保区、太原的大街古途、太原的大街台湾、太原的大街台湾、大原的大街台湾、大原的大街台湾、大原的大街台湾、大原的大街台湾、大原的大街台湾、大原的大街台湾、大原的大街台湾、大原的大街台湾、大原的大街台湾、大原村之际,从前大家从市的河边,并至它成为国内外朋友认识太原,了解太后的一个窗口,成为太原人民族爱太原,建设太原的一个动力。

(英译 王俊兰)

Foreword

On extensive losss plateau, at the edge of rich Jinzhong basin, there is a ancient city with unending hills on its cast, west and north and Fenhe River running through from north to south, which is the capital of Shanxi Province, and svering as the political, economic, communication, education, science, culture, technology and information centre of Shanxi Province. The city is called Tajyuan.

Taiynan is one of the districts which developed relatively earlier in Chinese development with long history, splendid culture and thriving economy. The culture in the Stone Age found from Guisao Liliadu, Hekou, and Shiqianfeng counties tell people that over ten thousands years ago, Taiynan ancestors already lived, worked and developed on this ancient loess plateau and created the earlier Taiynan civilization as well. The culture of the Stone Age found in Yijing, Yaniagou, Dajingyu, Guangshe, Dongtaibao and Shaniagou, Dajingyu, Guangshe, Dongtaibao and Shan-

chengmao districto all vividly reveal that some six thousands years ago, Fenhe valley already became a tribe with relatively large population, developed ceanomy and thriving culture. It deserves to be mentioned that the culture remains in Shang Dynasty called "Xudan Type Culture" found in Xudan Village, South District of Taiyuan fills in the gaps of Taiyuan development history.

The development of Taiyuan City also has a very long history. Gengyangyi County (Qingyuan County of Qingxu District nowadays) and Mengyi County (Dameag County of Yangquan District nowadays) set up in the Zhou Dyzasty, Jingyang City (Jingyana County in South District nowadays) found in the Spring and Autumn Period, Taiyuan City established in Taipengxingguo Period of early Song Dynasty were once the political, economic, cultural, military centre and communication hub for not only Taiyuan City, but also Shanxi Province and North China in various ages of the past, The city also had high reputation for its good grain harvest, thriving economy, rich resources and talented people emerging in succession.

From Northern Qi Period of Northern Dynasties, Tang Dynasty to Later Tang, Later Jin, Later Han, Northern Han Period of Five Dynasties, some of them took Taiyuan as their capital or second capital, some started from Taiyuan, so the city got another name called "Dragon City", Taiyuan is a city with glorious revolutionary tradition. After the May 4th Movement in 1919, early protagonist and revolutionary pioneer of the Communist Party of China Gao Junyu personally founded Taiyuan Socialist Youth League and First Taiyuan Communist Party Group. Proletarian revolutionist of the odler generation Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Peng Zheng, Xu Xiangqian and Bo Yibo once lived, worked and made great achievements here.

Taiyuan City is well known for its rich resources, coal mining, steel and copper making and ceramic industries. In Chinese modern history, Taiyuan also belongs to the carlier developed industrial city with solid industrial foundation. But owing to historical factor and geographical location, the city was somewhat secluded and its economy developed sl wly.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, a great changes have taken place in Taiyuan City. Especially in later over ten years since 1979, with the reform waves of our country, the city has set its foot on vitalizing road. Stability and unity politically, rapid economic development has made the city change with each passing day and win brilliant achievvements on all fronts. Taiyuan has grown into

a centre city of energy resources, heavy and chemical industries base with coal, metallurgical, machinery and chemical industries as its pillars. National economy has increased ten times on total social output yalue, total national output value, total amount on industrial interst rate, total output value on construction, transportation, post and telecommunication fields, total amount on retail, total value on export surplay, local revenue, average purchasing power and investment on municipal construction. An entirely new and more brilliant Taiyuan is marching on rapidly along the road of "building the socialism with Chinese characteristics" put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

In order to let more people, more regions, and more courtries know Taiyuan and understand Taiyuan, in order to make 2.6million Taiyuan citizens love Taiyuan more, build Taiyuan further and do his best for Taiyuan economic development, reform and opening, Comrade Ruiwu, Kefu and other comrades edit and write this series about Taiyuan on its history, economy, products and resources, construction, communication, cwlture education, historical figure, folk custom, streets evolution, historical relics and local products, in all twelve respects. Taking this opportunity, we would like to extend our congratulation on this

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publication. We sincerely hope it can be used as a window for our friends both inside and outside the country to understand Taiyuan, and become a motive force for Teiyuan citizens to love and build up Taiyuan.

By Sun Ying

Standing Member of Shanzi Provincial Committee and Secretary of Taiyuan Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China Meng Lizheng

Mayor of Taiyuan City and Deputy Secretary of Taiyuan Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China

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民俗门外话

无论任何人,在他来到这个世界之后,从生到死的整个 过程中,必然自觉地或不自觉地受着民俗的影响和制约。这 是不以人的主观意志为转移的。可以说,人生处处有民俗, 人就生活在民俗的浩瀚海洋之中。

作为民俗,它的意义在于其民间风俗的本质。任何一种 属于民俗范畴的社会现象,都必然具有民间性、传承性、变 异性、历史性和地方 性 等 鲜明 的 特 点, 否则,便无所谓 "民",也难称其"俗"。

民俗的最主要特征是它的民间性,即它的产生、流行、传习都是属于民间的,而不是属宫廷的或官方的。当然,这并不排除某些习俗的起源,是由官方和达贵人 士 偈 导、发起,后来却得到了民间的承认和传习而形成的风俗。比如,盛行于民间、传习既久的春节贴春联习俗,原本就不是发端于民间,而是由明代的开国皇帝朱元璋令行的。清人陈云瞻在其著作《簪云楼杂话》中明确记载:"春联之设,自明太祖始。帝都金陵,除夕传旨,公卿士庶家,门上须加春联一付。"我们虽不能就此妄断春联首创于朱元璋之手,但是,在他下达此令之前,贴春联并未成俗。正是由于他的这道诏

令大有硬性推开之势,遂逐渐形成举国上下的过春节贴春联之风,久而久之,沿行成俗。以至时至今日,无论是大江南北,还是黄河上下,过春节贴春联已成为新春佳节的重要象征和活动之一,历经数百载,风行而不衰。

传承性是民俗的另一特征。所谓传承性,即民俗在时空上的传播和延续。任何事象,一旦形成风俗,便广泛流传,为人们所公认、沿习。上一代的风俗,往往通过口头的、行为的方式,传留给下一代,代代相承,反复出现。当然,这也包括那些,在时间上存续较为短暂,但却得到过民间的公认和传行,具备有民俗内涵的事象。比如:人们的发饰和衣饰,从古到今,各式备样,屡屡变换,有些形式存在的时间虽然较短,而从人们的心里认识的角度来看,恰是一种流行习俗——"赶时髦"的具体表现。这无疑是属于民俗范畴的。

和任何事物的发展规律一样,民俗也不是一成不变的。 它是通过其传承过程,不断发展,不断演变,不断地注入新的内容和形式,不断地扬弃一部分旧的、没有生命力的内容和形式。这种在漫长的传承过程中的汲收和淘汰,演变和发展,构成了民俗的第三个特征——变异性。这种变异性,是以社会的生产力和生产关系,人们的生产活动和生活活动,以及与之相适应的文化素质和思想意识为基础的。

历史的发展,社会的前进,生产工具的改进,生产效率的提高,生产力的进步,社会物质产品的丰富,等等,使人们的文化水平和思想境界不断地、不停步地提高。而以这些为依着基础的民俗事象,便在这些基础提高的条件下,进行着时代的演变和发展,表现着纷繁的变异。那些旧的、落后的、不适应的、没有生存土壤的风俗和习惯,必然被逐渐地

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