



扁鹊,中医学的开山鼻祖,因是济南人,被作为济南名人文化的重要资源。 Bian Que, the forefather of the traditional Chinese medicine whose hometown is one of the important resources of celebrities' culture in Jinan.

# Will the Medicine Market Gathering Come back? 归来兮药市会?

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济南药市会最早立市是在明万历四十三(1615)年济南趵突泉西药王庙建立之始,兴于明末,发展于清,盛于20世纪上半叶,1965年举办完后因故停办。

旧时,济南趵突泉正门偏西有药王庙, 传说夏历三月二十八是药王神农生日。每 年这天,药商、药农和民众多到药王庙祭 祀,庙内主持雇戏班演戏,观者如潮。药 商、药农便携各种中草药和中成药来此出 售,其他商人也携各种商品来此交易,遂 形成以药王庙为中心的庙会。因庙会以买 卖药材为主,后又称为"药市会"。药市 会会期一般 10 至 15 天。当时,赶济南 药市会的主要是东北、华北、华南等省市 及山东各地的药农、药商,韩国仁川等地 的药商也有来赶会的。20世纪五六十年代, 其每届的参与人数竟达五六十万之众。

## 药市会最早是庙会

说起药市会,50岁以上的"老济南" 恐怕没有一个没逛过的。一个济南文化研究专家动情地说:济南药市会几乎是济南 人心中挥之不去的情结,一抹难以抚平的 记忆,更是一段割舍不下的心路历程。



济南药市会已有 400 余年的历史,专家呼吁恢复举办。

The Medicine Market Gathering in Jinan has over 400 years' history, the experts appealed for recovering of the fair.

济南的药市会,最早其实是一个庙会。说起庙,说起药市会,还得感谢明朝万历年间那位山东的行政一把手(那时候还叫布政使)孙方伯。这老孙头大概身体素质不咋的,时不时地就会病上一场。长了病,就吃药!可也怪了,老孙头这病是吃上药就好。日子一久,孙方伯便犯了迷信。他立誓要修一座药王庙,把历史上的药王和名医都供奉起来,以此来保佑自己平安健康,也为治下百姓祛病求安。

孙方伯于万历四十三年(岁次乙卯)那一年选择了趵突泉前一块空地,拿出自己的俸禄,用了一个多月的时间,修建起了一座占地 20 亩的药王庙。庙成后,他还专门请了当时济南一个非常著名的文人,叫刘敕的,写了一篇洋洋洒洒的药王庙记。孙方伯的碑记说:"方伯孙公,善病,药即起。于是蠲俸钱为一宇于趵突泉之畔……世之遵生者,不求药于医,而求药于神;不求药于神,而求真药于心,斯得方伯公祀药神之意云,是为记。"

药王殿的规制现已无从考起,但从刘 敕的记中约略可知,药王庙的正殿,祭祀 的主神是神农氏,左右配的是歧伯和韦药 王;两廊塑的是古代十大名医——雷公、 秦越人、长桑君、淳于意、张仲景、华佗、 王叔和、皇甫世安、葛洪和孙思邈。

孙布政使的庙修建后,成群结队的老百姓便开始来此求方拜药,祈求健康平安。因趵突泉前这一庙会,以买卖药材为主,济南人便把每年一次的药王庙庙会,称之为"药市会"。人一多,吃喝拉撒睡等各

种需求便日益增长,"市 (market)"就自然而然形成了。从汉语言学角度来看,城市的"市",是从集市的"市"脱胎而来,"市 (market)"多了,就成了"市 (city)"。这是一条规律,哪座城市的市场经济发达,哪座城市的发展就迅速。济南,自然不会例外。

# 神圣的"庙"市井的"会"

庙是神圣的,可庙会是市井的。有庙会的日子,估计神圣也乐得合不拢嘴,人们挑货购物,看戏观景,甚至就是拖家带口纯粹是为了来凑热闹,当然那香火也比素常旺了不知多少倍。不过,令人不可思议的是,在神的眼皮底下,人们敢于讨价还价,斤斤计较,居然也能做到理直气壮哩!

一开始,济南药王庙会从每年三月二十八日开始,据说,这天是曾经遍尝百草的神农氏之生日。外地的一些药王庙庙会多从夏历四月二十八开始,他们说,那天是神医孙思邈的生日。济南药市会的影响外,怕是与所敬主神也有关。孙思邈和神农氏,一个是人,一个是圣。山东圣人,济南人自然要选一个圣人去崇拜了。到了1931年,人们为了延长会期,药市会改为三月二十日开始,会知明的济南人到20天不等。聪明的济南人把踏青、登高与逛药市会结合起来,逐渐成为了济南人春季不可或缺的的一项重要活动。

药市会期间,济南城里城外,四城八

乡的人会携儿带女,呼朋唤友,来此烧香磕头,祈祝安康,或上香还愿,求方问疾,香客络绎不绝,庙内烟雾缭绕。商人们更是顶礼膜拜,以祈求生意兴隆达四江。当时庙内外四周人们在相互传递着治病的神奇药方和药品,清朝中期以后,济南的药材市场十分鼎盛。迨20世纪20年代,由于赶会的人太多,趵突泉前已容纳不下,从此市场会址扩至三合街、正觉寺街、山水沟、券门巷、祭坛巷、全胜街以及附近的精忠街、窑窝一带。药材行业的全盛、广德、泰兴、德和、永盛五大药栈和八大药局几乎控制全会,并带动了其他行业的市场交易和物资交流。

济南药市会上市的药材品种繁多,除 省内的灵芝、首乌、半夏、白芍、枣仁 外,济南本地的阳起石、瓜篓和阿胶更是 重要的品种,还有东北的山参、四川的贝 母、西藏的红花等名贵药材,每次大会药 材交易量都在百万斤以上。另外还有济南 本地老字号店堂出产的庆育堂的"太乙无 名丹"、风生堂的"坎离砂"、宏济堂的 "牛黄上清丸"、回生堂的"狗皮膏药"、 千芝堂的"保坤丹"、至善堂的"朱砂膏" 等。来此交易的客商多来自省内及东 北、苏皖、河北等地,甚至有来自南韩、 朝鲜的客商。每年药市会期间,外地 客商早早来此租赁民房, 甚至将民居 的大门洞及院中都堆满了药材,街道 也为之阻塞, 空气中弥漫着浓郁的药 香,经月不散。

值得济南人自豪的是,药王庙虽小,但药市会却很大。大到,济南药市会这个庙会在省内外闻名;大到,济南药市会成了和河北的祁州、河南的禹州并誉的"全国三大药市会"之一。

### 最平民化的节日

药市会不仅是集贸市场,还有大众娱 乐场所的性质,丰富了老百姓的业余生活,除了买卖百货与零食,还有算命测字的、 要江湖把戏的、说拉弹唱的,等等。

据回忆,当年药市会的场子中间摆满了小摊,有卖木制大刀、长枪、"鬼脸(面具)"、玻璃"鼓鼓当子"、小型泥娃娃及竹木制的玩具的:还有拉洋片、皮影戏、



木偶戏(济南俗称"玩鸣嘟嘟的")摊前 都挤满了儿童;对面戏台上更是锣鼓咚咚 震响,唱腔高亢嘹亮,台下人头攒动,摩 肩接踵,热闹非凡。

小时候,我们每年都随同家长到药市会上。当时年幼的我们最关心的还是购买一包包的山楂片。放到夏天,采上些院中种植的鲜薄荷、鲜霍香叶与山楂片煮水,加白糖,兑成土制的"酸梅汤",是防暑降温的上好饮料。他说,那时逛药市会的人,没有空手而归的,最不济也得买上几刀黄色的草纸(如厕用),或买些小成药,以备平时小恙之用。

据有关资料介绍,济南药市会最兴盛繁荣时期,当数 1952 年至 1959 年。当时,前来参加交易的各路销药商,约数千人之多,赶会的市民达六七十万。1965 年,药市会举办了最后一届。次年,济南药市会中止举办。

不管怎么说,药市会曾经为济南市民 提供了最平民化的节日。

# 归来兮, 药市会

很多专家呼吁:已有400余年历史、 停办48年之久的济南药市会应当"起死 回生"恢复举办。

济南药市会是明代以降济南走向开放和商品经济、文化产业发展的见证,它既是传统庙会文化,又是商品经济文化和大众娱乐文化相结合的产物。济南独特的文化生态为济南药市会成长发展提供了土壤和条件,所以,药市会成了济南一道亮丽的文化名片,也成了"老济南"心中挥之不去的情结。作为集药材贸易、物资交流和文娱展演于一体的济南药市会,一直为济南人民深深怀念。药市会文化是历久弥新的济南文化的一个不可或缺的组成部分。

与济南人民久违了的济南药市会如果 "起死回生",将为济南对外物资交流和 文化产业的大发展、大繁荣添上浓墨重 彩的一笔。

停办 48 年了,人们还能回忆起倾城轰动的药市会——以及逛药市会的那些人?

归来兮,济南药市会!

he Medicine Market Gathering is familiar to Jinan residents over the age of 50. "For the local people, the Medicine Market Gathering in Jinan was an unforgettable experience creating memories that will last a lifetime," a Jinan culture expert said.

The Medicine Market Gathering evolved out of a temple fair. There is a story concerning the origins of the temple and medicine market gathering. Sun Fangbo, a chief executive of Shandong in the Ming dynasty, who often got sick because of poor health, found that he could be cured by taking medicine. Being superstitious, Sun Fangbo decided to build the King of Medicine Temple for the sake of protecting his own health and seeking the benefit of the common people.

Sun Fangbo chose to build the temple on the vacant lot in front of Baotu Spring with his own funds. Occupying an area of 20 mu, construction of the King of Medicine Temple took more than a month. The Comment on the King of Medicine Temple by Liu Chi, a famous local scholar, recorded the reason for the temple construction, saying that a person named Sun Fangbo who used to get sick constructed the temple to express his gratitude for being cured by medicine.

Now it is impossible to find out layout of the King of Medicine Temple. However, according to Liu Chi's description, Shen Nong was the major god placed in the main hall with Qi Bo and the King of Medicine situated on both sides. There are ten famous doctors standing along the corridor, who are Lei Gong, Qin Yueren, Changsangjun, Chunyu Yi, Zhang Zhongjing, Hua Tuo, Wang Shuhe, Huangfu Shian, Ge Hong and Sun Simiao.

When completed, the people began to search for effective prescriptions and medicine in the temple with the wish of praying for safety and health. The annual temple fair, in which sellers gathered for trading medicinal materials, was called the Medicine Market Gathering. From the perspective of Chinese Linguistics, a "city" is developed with the expansion of a "market". The city where there is a well-developed market economy enjoys rapid growth. This also applies to Jinan.

People attended the market gathering with family and friends. Carrying wishes for safety, peace and health, pilgrims streamed into the temple to burn incense. Businessmen fell down in adoration before the gods, praying for a roaring trade. People exchanged magic pills and prescriptions with



others outside the temple. The medicine market in Jinan boomed in the middle of the Qing Dynasty. Then, the market became so overcrowded that it was extended, covering the areas of Sanhe Street, Zhengjuesi Street, Shanshui Ditch, Xiangmen Alley, Jitan Alley, Quansheng Street, Jingzhong Street. In the golden age of the medicine industry, other related trade and the interflow of commodities was promoted with the help of the five big drugstores and eight major pharmacies.

Experts are appealing for the restoration of the 398-year-old medicine market gathering.