





文/本刊编辑部

偶尔会遗忘光阴的流转,就像时常会忘记时间的存在,单纯在岁月流淌中追逐或品味,只有春节,似是唤醒轮回的终点亦是起点。当鞭炮叩响新年的大门,又一岁将除,又一年将至。过年过年,纵有于百种花样,独爱"逛庙会,过大年"。

有人称庙会是中国式的狂欢节,的确如此。清代笔记《妙香室丛话》中有这样的描述:"京师隆福寺,每月九日,百货云集,谓之庙会。"如此看来,庙会其实是设在寺庙内或其附近的集市罢了,逢节日或既定日期举行,而从《东京梦华录》和李清照的《金石录后序》中描写的北宋时期相国寺庙会,可见其繁华鼎沸。

过去人们形容庙会说"百货云集,百戏杂陈",其实可以概括为三种庙会:以百货云集为主的定期庙会,以百戏杂陈为主的节日庙会,和既有百货云集,又有百戏杂陈的春节庙会。现代人说庙会融文化和商业于一体,其实也是这个意思。

山东各地庙会每年都有几次、几十次,这与山东将传统礼俗传承保护得较好不无关系。泰山庙会、济南干佛山庙会、大明湖庙会、青州云门山庙会、临清泰山行宫庙会、

曲阜林门会、蓬莱阁庙会、烟台毓璜顶庙会等,除保留传统的贸易、游乐项目之外,纷纷开办书市和新兴的文化活动,将传统文化和现代生活相结合,庙会面目为之一新。

记忆中的庙会,是人头攒动的拥挤,是杂耍皮影的新奇,是祈福祭祀的信仰,也是与父母同游的温情。长大后,庙会还在那里,多了琳琅满目的山货,不乏舞龙耍狮的热闹,只是少了一份孩童年代无忧无虑的懵懂。每逛一次庙会,记忆里就多了一份向往和笃定,那里可观庙堂与乡野,察往昔与现世,是耄耋老者的岁月回忆,是垂髫孩童的成长记忆。而游走一方,借由庙会了解当地民风民俗是最直接的,从山货的品类数量可窥当地的经济命脉,从戏曲杂耍表演,可窥中国传统文化的积淀与博大,若称庙会是历史最好的承载,也并不夸张,那一番红火热闹,似乎也让生活愈加色彩斑斓起来。

今昔,当庙会伴着年关而至,逛庙会成为不变的记忆 轮回,也成为人们心中的一株妙法莲花,祈愿新一年的风 调雨顺,等待着下一次绽放。

编辑/郭蓓蓓

he temple fair in my memory is crowded with people. Acrobatics and shadow puppet can be found, blessing for a better future can be seen and warm affection between parents and kids can be felt. As I grow into an adult, the temple fair is still there but some childhood light-heartedness is missing. You can get a direct understanding of local ethnic culture by wandering around. The abundance of mountain products indicates the prosperity of local economy while traditional opera and acrobatics show the long and deep history of traditional Chinese culture. Such liveliness seems to add more flavor to

ordinary life.

The number of temple fairs varies from several to tens of times in different places in Shandong.

The best known are temple fairs held in Mount Tai, Qianfo Mount and Daming Lake in Jinan, Yun Men Mount in Qingzhou, imperial palace in Tai Mount in Linqing, Lin Men in Qufu, Peng Lai Ge, Yu Huang Ding in Yantai. Beyond traditional trade and amusement activities, book markets and cultural events also surge in temple fairs. A combination between traditional culture and modern life translates into a new image of the temple fair.