

古部大同

孙辅智 主编

山西出版集团
山西人民出版社

大道之行也，天下爲公。選賢與能，講信修睦。

故人不獨親其親，不獨子其子，使老有所終，

壯有所用，幼有所長，矜寡孤獨廢疾者皆有所養，

男有分，女有歸。貨惡其棄于地也，不必藏于己；

力惡其不出于身也，不必爲己。是故謀閉而不興，

盜竊亂賊而不作，故外戶而不閉，是謂大同。



图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

古都大同 / 孙辅智主编. —太原: 山西人民出版社,
2008.5

ISBN 978-7-203-06112-0

I. 古… II. 孙… III. 大同市—概况 IV. K922.53

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2008) 第075647号

古都大同

主 编: 孙辅智

责任编辑: 贾 娟

装帧设计: 梁明华

出 版 者: 山西出版集团·山西人民出版社

地 址: 太原市建设南路21号

邮 编: 030012

电 话: 0351-4922220 (发行中心)

0351-4922235 (综合办)

E-mail: fxzx@sxskcb.com

web@sxskcb.com

Renmshb@sxskcb.com

网 址: www.sxskcb.com

经 销 者: 山西出版集团·山西人民出版社

承 印 者: 山西臣功印刷包装有限公司

开 本: 889mm×1194mm 1/16

印 张: 16

字 数: 300千字

印 数: 1-6000 册

版 次: 2008年5月 第1版

印 次: 2008年5月 第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-203-06112-0

定 价: 108.00元

编者言

大同历史悠久，远在 10 万年前的旧石器时代，我们的祖先就在这块土地上繁衍生息。到了春秋时期，以狩猎、游牧为生的林胡、楼烦等部落即所谓的北狄活动在这里。战国初为代国，后并入赵地，秦始皇统一中国，大同境内为雁门郡、代郡之地。大同地处雁门关外，是古代农耕文明与游牧文明相互交汇的场所，各种文化在这里冲突、融合；大同又是兵家必争之地，英雄割据，纷纷扰扰，悠悠两千余年。期间，殿宇崔巍，庙窟森森，长城逶迤，山岳壮观；可歌可泣的伟人和各领风骚的名士如雨后春笋，层出不穷；稀世的珍宝、珍贵文物、盛名的特产、著称于世的物质与非物质文化遗产比比皆是。无与伦比的历史风貌，使大同成为 1982 年由国务院首批公布的全国 24 座历史文化名城之一。

古都大同创造了辉煌灿烂的文化艺术，留下了丰富多彩的历史文物。将古都大同的自然、历史、人文景观和奇珍异宝精心盘点、整理出来，用图文的形式献给广大读者，使之重放异彩，使之发扬光大，使之扬名于海内外，让更多的人了解大同、喜欢大同，向往大同，是《古都大同》出版者的初衷。在编辑出版本书的过程中，大同市委、市政府和社会各界朋友及山西人民出版社给予了大力支持，市政协、市总工会和市文化产业研究会的同仁们夜以继日，不懈努力，终使编者的数年心血得以付梓。

由于时间仓促，本书所采用之部分图片，未能及时与作者联系上，故未署名。请有关作者与本书编委会联系。

童力

2008 年 5 月 16 日

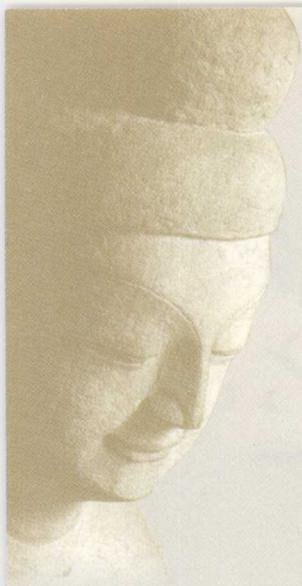
Editors' Preface



The city of Datong, situated in the north of Shanxi Province, PR China, boasts its long history. As far as 100 thousand years ago, i.e. in the Paleolithic Age, our forefathers lived and multiplied on the land. In the Spring and Autumn Period (770—476 B.C.), tribes Linhu, Loufan and others of the northern minority nationality Beidi lived here on hunting or in nomadism. At the beginning of the Warring States Period (475—221 B.C.), there lied the State Dai, and then it was annexed into the State Zhao. After the First Emperor of Qin unified China in 221 B.C., the area of Datong belonged to Prefectures Yanmen and Dai. Located beyond the Yanmen (Goose Gate) Pass, Datong served as a place for ancient agricultural and nomadic civilizations to meet and mix, where various cultures conflicted and blended. As also an important place contested by all strategists, military heroes fought here for their own separatist regimes in the past two thousand years. Meanwhile, there, against surrounding mountains in all their majesty, were built up magnificent halls, buildings, temples, monasteries and the imposing Great Wall, and carved marvellous grottoes. In history, the legends of inspiring deeds of great men are handed down, celebrities with top excellency sprung up like bamboo shoots from generation to generation. In the area of Datong, rare treasures on earth, valuable historical relics, material and non-material cultural heritages famed worldwide and even well-reputed special products can be found everywhere. Datong's unparalleled historical style and features result it in one of China's 24 famous historical and cultural cities entitled and issued by the State Council for the first time in 1982.

In Datong, an ancient capital, there have been created brilliant and splendid culture and arts, left rich and colorful historical relics and sites. The original intention of the editors of *DATONG, AN ANCIENT CAPITAL* is, by making a meticulous inventory of Datong's nature, history, scenes and sights of cultural interest, and rare and unique treasures and sorting them out, to offer the pictorial book to you, dear readers, in order to make Datong's resplendent history and culture glorified and developed once more, make Datong famous throughout the country and the world, understood, loved and embraced by more people. In the process of the book's edition, Datong Municipality Committee of CPC, Datong Municipality People's Government, Shanxi People's Publishing House, and friends from all social circles support us vigorously. By working round the clock with unceasing efforts, the editors—colleagues from Datong Municipality Committee of CP-PCC, Datong Municipality Federation of Trade Unions with ACFTU and Datong Institute of Cultural Industry Studies make their fruits of painstaking labor for many years be printed and published at last.

Tong Li
May 16, 2008



目 录

CONTENTS

奇伟于世的云冈石窟	
Marvellous Yungang Grottoes, Famed Worldwide	2
辽金瑰宝华严寺	
Huayan Monasteries and Their Magnificent Halls	8
殿宇嵯峨善化寺	
Shanhua Monastery, Treasure of the Liao and Jin Dynasties	10
大同鼓楼犹巍峨	
Grand Drum Tower in Datong City	12
明大同城与代王府	
Datong City and <i>Daiwang</i> (King) Palace in Ming Dynasty	14
龙壁之最	
Top One Among Dragon-screens	16
古塔凌虚不染尘	
Ancient Pagodas, Pure Against Blue Sky	20
琵琶老店与曹夫楼	
The Ancient <i>Pipa</i> Inn and the Temple Dedicated to Servant <i>Caofu</i>	22
古街幽巷静尘音	
Monasteries and Temples, Quietly Standing in Deep Lanes	24
烟光水镜文瀛湖	
Rippling <i>Wenyin</i> Lake	28
采凉山风景独好	
Mt. <i>Cailiang</i> , Beautiful and Unique	29



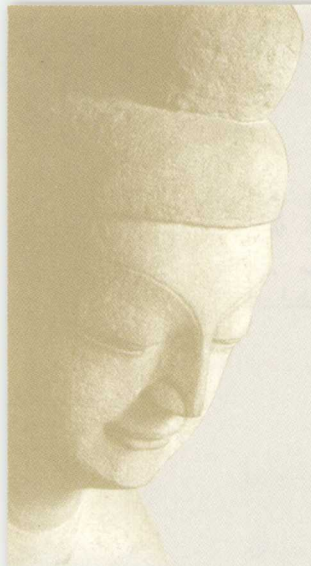
白云深处七峰山	
Mt. Qifeng (Seven Peaks) in White Clouds	30
永固名陵闭玉颜	
Yonggu (Solid Forever) Mausoleum to a Queen in the Northern Wei Dynasty	31
平城遗址及北魏明堂	
The Site of the Imperial Palace and Ancestral Temple of the Northern Wei Dynasty	32
气势非凡的明代长城	
The Imposing Great Wall Built in the Ming Dynasty	34
北岳恒宗	
Northern Sacred Mt. Hengshan	36
天下奇观悬空寺	
The Hanging Temple, Unique and Marvellous Worldwide	38
浑源小城多胜迹	
Scenic Spots in the Downtown of Hunyuan County	40
奇峰竞秀对恒峰	
Wonderful View of Peaks Surrounding Mt. Hengshan	43
汤头温泉久闻名	
Famous Tangtou Warm Spring	48
落子洼比传说更神奇	
Luoziwa, Marvellous Place with Legend	50
神 溪—北魏皇家的郊野公园	
Shenxi, the Royal Garden of the Northern Wei Dynasty	52
曲回寺唐代石佛冢群	
Qihui Monastery and Stone Buddha Statues of the Tang Dynasty	53
千年塔韵觉山寺	
Ancient Jueshan Monastery, with a Pagoda of Thousand Years	54
名震天下平型关	
The Pingxing Pass, Known Worldwide	55
白求恩特种外科医院遗址	
Site of Special Surgical Field Hospital Set-up by Dr. Norman Bethune	56
花塔青檀自然保护区	
Natural Protective Area in Huata, Lingqiu County	57
云海之上的空中草原	
Vast Grassland in Clouds	58
圣泉寺·周圆寺	
Ancient Shengquan (Sacred Spring) and Zhouyuan Monasteries in Guangling County	59



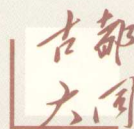
流霞滴翠水神堂	
<i>Shuishentang (Water God Hall) Temple, Rounded with Water</i>	60
神奇的大同火山群	
<i>Marvellous Datong Extinct Volcanoes</i>	62
大同睡佛	
<i>Datong Sleeping Buddha</i>	64
桑干湖生态旅游区	
<i>Sanggan Lake Ecological Tourist Area</i>	65
闻名遐迩大泉山	
<i>Mt. Daquan, Reputed at Home and Abroad</i>	66
古建珍品云林寺	
<i>Yunlin Monastery, Ancient Architectural Treasure</i>	67
泥河湾·许家窑人遗址	
<i>Palaeoanthropologist Site at Nihewan, Xujiayao Village, Yanggao County</i>	68
塞上盘山	
<i>Mt. Panshan in Tianzhen County</i>	69
关北巨刹慈云寺	
<i>Grand Ciyun Monastery in North Shanxi</i>	70
焦山古刹对高山	
<i>Ancient Monastery in Mt. Jaoshan</i>	71
应县木塔	
<i>Wooden Pagoda in Yingxian County</i>	72
雁门关	
<i>Yanmen (Goose Gate) Pass Located on the Great Wall</i>	73
金沙滩	
<i>Jinshatan (Golden Sands), an Ancient Battlefield</i>	74
杀虎口	
<i>Shahukou (Tiger-killing) Pass in the Great Wall</i>	75
寻根问祖觅“三皇”	
<i>"Three Emperors", Searched for in History</i>	76
赵武灵王胡服骑射	
<i>State Zhao's King Wuling, Both Military and Intelligent</i>	78
刘邦被困白登山	
<i>Liu Bang, Founder of the Western Han Dynasty, Once Besieged in Mt. Baideng near Datong</i>	80
拓跋珪卢平城定都	
<i>Tuobayilu Developed Datong as a Capital of the Northern Wei Dynasty</i>	82



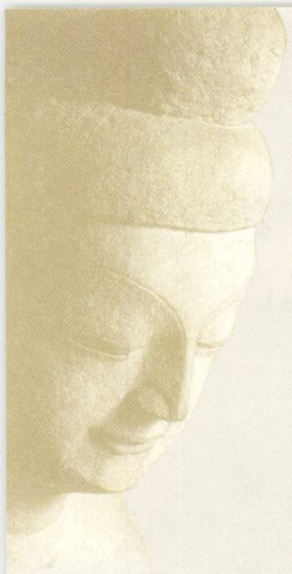
拓跋珪—北魏王朝的开国皇帝	
<i>Tuobagui, the Founder-emperor of the Northern Wei Dynasty</i>	84
军事天才太武帝	
<i>Emperor Taiwu, Military Talent</i>	86
无冕女皇拓跋宏	
<i>Fengtaihou, Crownless Empress Initiating Reform in the Northern Wei Dynasty</i>	88
鲜卑骄子拓跋宏	
<i>Tuobahong, Favorite Son of Xianbei Ethnic Group</i>	90
宽厚聪慧娄昭君	
<i>Kindhearted and Wise Louzhaojun, a Queen of the Northern Qi Dynasty</i>	92
独孤氏一家三皇后	
<i>Three Queens Were All from Dugu Families</i>	94
隋炀帝魏都怀古	
<i>Emperor Suiyang's Recalling Antiquity at Mt. Fangshan</i>	96
萧太后与肖太后	
<i>Double Xiao, Kindhearted and Cautious Queens in the Liao Dynasty</i>	98
一代天骄破西京	
<i>Chinggis Khan Captured Western Capital Datong</i>	100
正统帝被俘土木堡	
<i>Emperor Zhengtong Was Taken as a Prisoner in Tumubao Fort</i>	102
正德皇帝“游龙戏凤”	
<i>Emperor Zhengde's Romance in Datong</i>	104
李自成与大同城	
<i>Li Zhicheng Pushed His Army to Beijing, Passing Datong</i>	106
康熙回銮驻跸	
<i>Emperor Kangxi Stayed in Datong While Returning Palace</i>	108
慈禧避难过大同	
<i>Empress Dowager Cixi Passed Datong as a Refugee</i>	110
于栗磾左右驰射	
<i>Riding Yu Lidan Shot Arrows Very Skilled</i>	112
崔浩之死	
<i>Cui Hao's Death Just for His Merits</i>	114
叔孙建东征西伐	
<i>Shu Sunjian Campaigned East and West</i>	115
薛仁贵云州退敌	
<i>Xue Rengui Repulsed Enemy in Yunzhou</i>	116



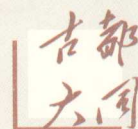
威震云中郭子仪	
Guo Ziyi's Mighty Name Awed Yunzhou	117
残唐猛虎李存孝	
Li Cunxiao, a Fierce Tiger-general in the Late Tang Dynasty	118
陈家峪杨业尽忠	
General Yang Ye Was Faithful unto Death at Chengjiayu	119
三朝九代折家将	
From She Family, Generals Fighting for Nine Reigns in Three Dynasties	120
金国尚书郎苏保衡	
Su Baoheng, a Good Official in the Jin Dynasty	123
荐贤重才传美名	
Bi Shian's Name Spread for His Recommending Candidates	124
浑州三雷誉两朝	
Three Members of Lei Families in Hunzhou, Served as Officials in Two Dynasties	126
胡汝砺造福大同	
Hu Ruli Brought Benefit to the People in Datong	128
翁万达筑边御敌	
Wen Wanda Strengthened Frontier to Resist Enemy	129
郭登坚守大同城	
Guo Deng Held Fast to Datong	130
举大义李瑾殉国	
Li Jin Died for His Country Gloriously	132
忠勇任举镇重庆	
Ren Ju Defended City of Chongqing Loyally and Bravely	133
曹振彦重振大同府	
Datong Was Redeveloped by Cao Zhenyan	134
栗毓美治水	
Li Yumei Regulated Watercourses	136
武状元李广金	
Li Guangjin, a Military Scholar	138
宣统帝师李殿林	
Li Dianlin, Tutor of Emperor Xuantong of the Qing Dynasty	139
徐永昌见证历史	
Xu Yongchang's Legend	140
蒋少游平城建宫殿	
Jiang Shaoyou Built Palace in Pingcheng	142



王肃“悲平城”	
Poem Lament to Pingcheng by Wang Su	144
平城御史郗道元	
Li Daoyuan, Served as Official in Pingcheng	146
李白北岳留迷踪	
Poet Li Bai's Stay in Northern Sacred Mt. Hengshan Is Still a Puzzle	147
朱弁洪皓两苏武	
Zhu Bian and Hong Hao, Two Heroes as Su Wu in the Han Dynasty	148
画竹圣手高克恭	
Gao Kegong, an Artist Drawing Bamboo	150
禅说翰墨两生辉	
Fuguang Was a Monk as Well as an Artist	151
刘祁归潜撰《归潜》	
Liu Qi's Historical Book <i>Gui Qian (Return to Hermitage)</i> in the Jin Dynasty	152
元好问恒山诉悲愤	
Yuan Haowen Wrote Sorrowful Poem on Mt. Hengshan	154
徐霞客恒山留美文	
Geographer Xu Xiake Wrote Beautiful Essay on Mt. Hengshan	155
朱彝尊大同书碑	
Zhu Yizun Wrote Text for Stele Scripture in Datong	157
于谦边城送夕阳	
Yu Qian Served for Datong with His Whole Life	159
阎尔梅七峰山抒怀	
Yan Ermei Wrote Poem Eulogizing Datong	160
顾炎武凭吊荒城	
Gu Yanwu Condoled Destroyed Datong	161
屈大均慷慨悲歌	
Qu Dajun's Poem Mourning Destroyed Datong	162
塞北镖师蒋文元	
Armed Escort Jiang Wenyu, Famous near Great Wall	163
举人“世家”	
Famed Three Generations of Successful Candidates in Imperial Exams	164
今日晋商更风流	
A Modern Merchant in Datong Is More Successful	166
又见“陶行知”	
An Educationist like Tao Xinzhi Appears Again	168



来自远古的文化遗存	
Cultural Relics from Ancient Times	170
铜珍烨烨	
Glittering Bronze Relics	172
煌煌魏碑	
Brilliant Stone Stele Inscriptions of the Northern Wei Dynasty	174
司马金龙墓出土的珍贵文物	
Historical Relics Treasures from Sima Jinlong's Tomb Unearthed	176
古瓷斑斓	
Colorful and Brilliant Porcelain Ware of the Jin, Liao and Yuan Dynasties	180
朱熹易系辞碑	
Scholar Zhu Xi's Calligraphy of <i>Yijing (The Book of Changes)</i> Quotations Carved on Tablet ...	182
铜八仙	
Bronze Eight Celestials of the Ming Dynasty	184
明清字画	
Calligraphy and Drawing Works in the Ming and Qing Dynasties	186
中国戏曲的“活化石”	
<i>Shuaheer, Saixi</i> , Live Fossils of Traditional Operas	192
慷慨激越的北路梆子	
Vehement Opera <i>Beilubangzi</i> (Local Opera Spread in North China)	196
源远流长罗罗腔	
Lingqiu County's Local Opera <i>Luoluoqiang</i> Traces to Ancient Times	198
“亲切二人台”	
Yanggao County's Local Opera <i>Errentai</i>	200
右玉道情和广灵秧歌	
Youyu's Local Opera <i>Daoqing</i> and Guangling's <i>Yangge</i> Folk Opera	202
从远古飘来的仙乐	
Ancient Celestial Musics	204
云中锣鼓动京华	
Yunzhong's Gallant Plays of Gongs and Drums, Moving Audiences Far and Wide	207
大同数来宝	
<i>Shulaibao</i> , Comic Dialogue of Datong	210
大同煤	
Datong Coal Mining Industry	212



誉满全球的恒山黄芪	
Root of Membranous Milk Vetch of Mt. Hengshan, Famed Worldwide	214
莜麦佳话	
Much-told Splendid Naked Oat	216
胡麻与白麻	
Flax and Dogbane Hemp	218
大同黄花甲天下	
Day Lily of Datong, Best of All	219
果中珍品	
Fruit Treasures	220
看家菜中识“三宝”	
Three Vegetables for Local Home Meals: Potato, Cabbage and Carrot	222
塞上沙棘满秋山	
Golden Sallow Thorn Covering Mountains of North Shanxi in Autumn	224
香飘四海的苦荞茶	
Popularizing Black Buckwheat Tea	225
古城名吃	
Famous Snacks in Ancient City	226
精美绝伦的大同铜器	
Datong Bronze, Exquisite and Matchless	232
下韩砂器贡皇家	
Earthenware of Xiahan Township, as Tribute Before	233
竟是寻常百姓家	
Artistic Brick Sculpture Works in Local Residence	234
古木逢春	
Datong Wooden Furniture and Art Works	236
云中“牡丹王”	
Artist Wang Tong, Majoring in Peony-Painting in Yunzhong	238
大同的雕塑艺术	
Sculpture Art of Datong	242
中国剪纸第一家	
Fist Family of Chinese Artistic Paper-cutting	244

GUDUDATONG GUDUDAT

古部大同

古部大同



主编 孙辅智

山西出版集团
山西人民出版社

GUDUDATONG GUDUDATONG

古都大同

奇伟于世的云冈石窟

Marvellous Yungang Grottoes, Famed Worldwide

GU DU DA TONG



云冈石窟位于大同城西 16 公里的武周山南麓，东西绵延 1 公里，有洞窟 53 个，大小造像 5.1 万余尊。云冈石窟是我国规模最大的石窟群之一，是世界闻名的艺术宝库，2001 年被列入世界文化遗产名录。著名史学家邓拓曾写诗《春日偶题》赞道：

千载云冈紫塞边，我来飞雪正漫天。
危崖万佛迎风笑，艺术人间第一篇。

云冈石窟全景





第5窟主佛,高17米,是云冈石窟最大的雕像

石窟建造于北魏和平初年(460年),完成于北魏正光年间(520-525年),依地形分为东、中、西三个部分。

东部共有4窟,即第1至4窟。第1窟中央是两根方形柱石,窟东壁是佛本生故事浮雕,刀法精细入微。第2窟中央是三层方形塔柱,柱壁和窟壁浮雕着佛龕和小塔,这两处浮雕的珍贵之处在于塔柱浮雕是北魏楼阁式塔的缩影。

中部共有9窟,即第5至13窟。这些洞窟多呈长方形,并有后窟。洞窟中央雕造大尊佛像,四壁、拱门以及窟顶雕有佛像、佛龕、飞天和佛传故事以及其他建筑图案。第5、6两窟,既互相毗邻,又连成一组双窟,是云冈石窟的精华。双窟前面有清顺治八年(1651年)重建时造的四层木楼,从山门外远望,玲珑阁楼,飞檐凌空,金碧辉煌。第5窟后室北壁主像为三世佛,其中中央佛是云冈石窟最大的



第12窟天官伎乐雕刻十四名伎乐形成一个庞大的乐队

