

中国

晋祠

in China

Jin Ci

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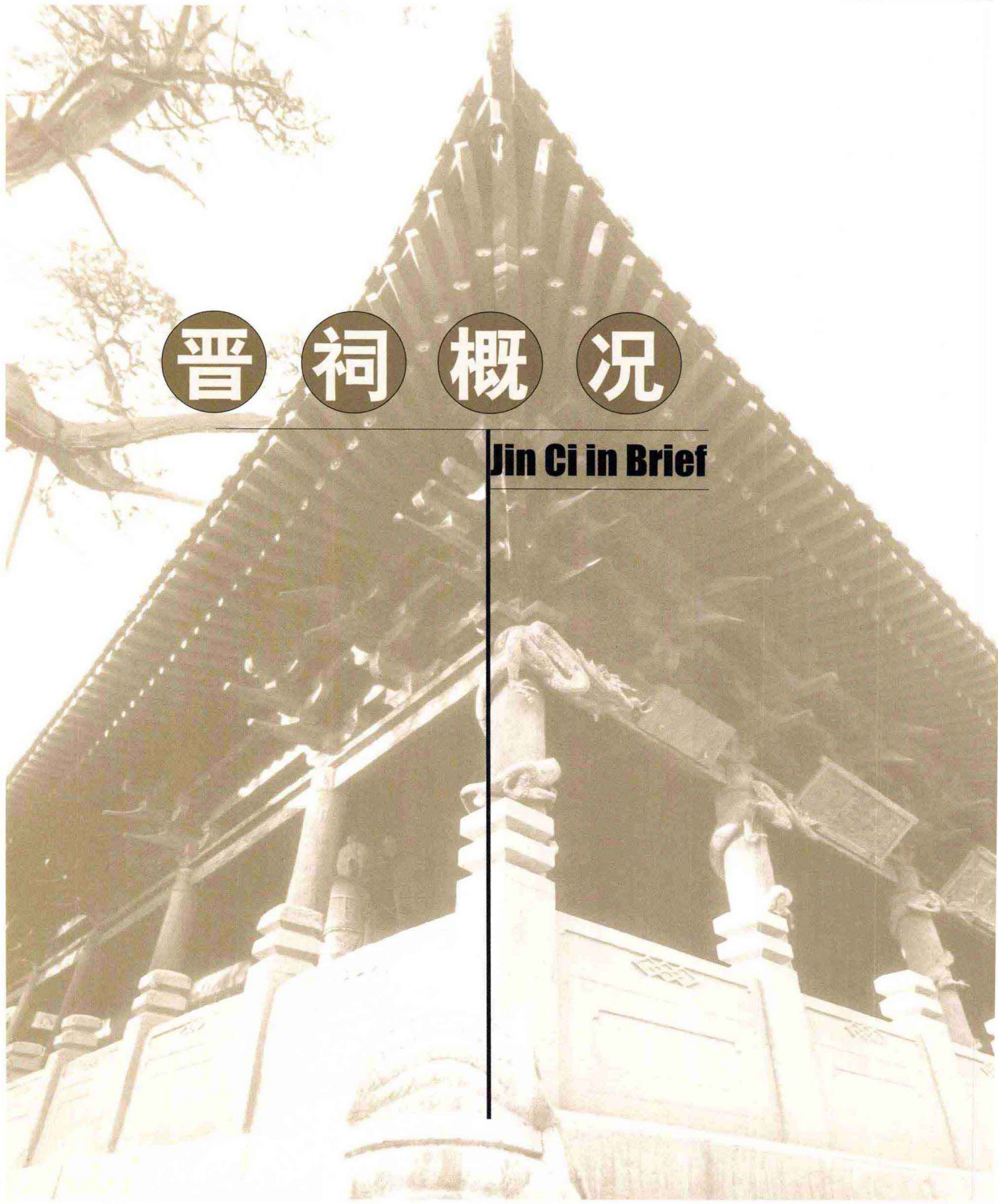
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晉祠概況

Jin Ci in Brief



山西省省会太原，古称晋阳、并州，地处黄河中游，东靠太行，西依吕梁，汾河从城中流过，是一座古老而美丽的城市。

晋祠位于太原市西南25公里的悬瓮山麓，海拔780米。《晋祠志》载：“三晋之胜，以晋阳为最。而晋阳之胜，全在晋祠。”这里际山枕水，古木参天，气候冬温而夏凉，有近百座殿、堂、楼、阁、亭、台、桥、榭，点缀在树影婆娑、泉流映带之间，是一处自然风光秀丽、历史文物丰富的古建园林。这里的每一处文物遗迹，都凝聚着古代劳动人民的汗水和智慧，它对于了解我国传统文化、祠庙园林、建筑雕塑、诗文碑刻等，都具有十分重要的历史、科学、艺术价值，是全国重点文物保护单位和著名旅游胜地。

晋祠古为唐地，初名唐叔虞祠，是为纪念晋国的开国诸侯叔虞而建的。它的历史可追溯到公元前11世纪的西周时期，汉代史学家司马迁在《史记·晋世家》中，用一段“剪桐封弟”的故事详细地记载了周成王的胞弟叔虞被封为唐国诸侯一事。叔虞来到唐国，励精图治，利用晋水兴修水利，发展农业，使唐国百姓生活富足、安康。叔虞死后，其子燮因境内有晋水而改“唐”为“晋”。后人祀叔虞于晋水之源，因称晋祠。

晋祠之美，在山，在树，在水。

这里的山，巍巍如一道屏障，长长又如伸开的双臂，将这处秀丽的古祠拥在怀中。春日黄花满山，径幽而香远；秋来草木蓊郁，天高而水清。无论何时拾级而上，探古洞、访亭阁，都情悦神爽。

这里的树，以古老苍劲见长。有两棵古树，一曰周柏，树干劲直，树皮皴裂，冠顶挑着青青的疏枝，偃卧于石阶旁，宛如老者说古；一曰隋槐，腰粗三围，苍枝虬屈，老干上却发出一簇簇柔条，绿叶如盖，微风拂动，一派鹤发童颜仙人风度。其余水边殿外松、柏、槐、柳，无不显出几经沧桑的风骨，人游其间，总有一种缅古思昔之情。

这里的水，多、清、静、柔。信步祠内，这里一泓深潭，那里一条碧水。桥下有河，亭中有泉，路边有溪，石间细流脉脉，如线如缕；林中碧波闪闪，如锦如缎。更可爱的是，水清得让人叫绝，无论多深，游鱼、碎石纹丝可见。清澈的水波和着金鱼、青苔、长生萍、玉兰的倒影，织成一条条玉带，穿亭绕榭，生生不息。当年，李白至此，曾赞叹：“晋祠流水如碧玉……微波龙鳞莎草绿。”

然而，最美的还是祖先留给我们的古代文化遗产。

这里保存着珍贵的“古建三宝”。

一是圣母殿，为全祠的主殿，是为唐叔虞的母亲邑姜而建，建于北宋天圣年间（1023—1032），重修于宋崇宁元年（1102），是我国现存宋代建筑的代表作。大殿背靠悬瓮山，前临鱼沼，左有善利泉，右有难老泉，为重檐歇山顶；殿高19米，面阔7间，进深6间，平面几近方形；殿身5间，副阶周匝，为我国现存古代建筑中最早的实例。殿周柱子略向内倾，4根角柱显著生起，形成飞檐；殿顶黄绿琉璃相加，远看飞阁流丹，气势雄伟。殿前檐柱上的木雕蟠龙雕于宋元祐二年（1087），是我国现存最早的木雕蟠龙。8条蟠龙各抱定一根大柱，怒目利爪，周身风从云生，一派生气。

二是鱼沼飞梁，位于圣母殿与献殿之间。鱼沼是一个方形荷花鱼沼，为晋水第二泉源。沼上架十字飞梁，下由34根八角柱支撑，桥面东西宽阔，南北下斜如翼，翩翩欲飞；桥边栏杆缀以雕饰，游人凭栏，益增诗情画意。功用如一四出之坛。梁思成先生说：“此式石柱桥，在古画中偶见，实物则仅此一孤例，洵为可贵。”

三是献殿，建于金大定八年（1168），明万历二十二年（1594）重修，原为祭祀时陈列供品的场所。献殿面阔3间，进深4椽，单檐歇山顶，梁架只在4椽上放一层平梁，不弱不费；前后檐明间敞门，四周槛墙，上置直棂栅栏；四角构造合理，坚固耐久，殿内敞朗，外观稳固而舒展。

此外，祠内中轴线上还有水镜台、会仙桥、金人台、对越坊、钟楼、鼓楼，北部有文昌宫、东岳祠、昊天神祠、唐叔虞祠、三台阁、朝阳洞等，南部有水母楼、难老泉亭、三圣祠、晋溪书院和奉圣禅寺、舍利生生塔等，都依山傍水，因势起屋，或架于碧波之上，或藏于浓阴之中，形成了一个集儒、释、道于一体的综合的古代建筑群。

这里还有神奇的“晋祠三绝”。

一是宋塑侍女，即圣母殿内的彩色泥塑。主像为邑姜，侍从42尊，是我国雕塑艺术宝库中的珍品。尤其是33尊侍女像，“各有各的特殊形象：身体的丰满与俊俏，脸形的清秀与圆润，各因性格和年龄大小而异；口有情，目有神，姿势自然，各呈现出极不相同的思想感情”。1954年，我国雕塑大师刘开渠先生看了这些雕塑后，不禁发出如此的感叹：“这是人的社会，令人难忘的抒情的美的境界。”更令人叫绝的是，与之遥遥相望的金人台上4尊宋代铁铸武士像充满阳刚之气，与宋塑侍女的阴柔之美形成了鲜明的对比。这绝非偶然的巧合，哲学上的辩证法，美学上的平衡感，在这些不知名的古代雕塑家手中运用得如此纯熟，表现得如此淋漓尽致。

二是齐年柏，又称周柏，西周时所植，位于圣母殿北侧，距今已有3000多年的历史。树高18米，树围5.6米，向南倾斜，恰卧于撑天柏之上，形似卧龙，故又称卧龙柏。宋代欧阳修诗曰：

“地灵草木得余润，郁郁古柏含苍烟。”明末清初的傅山大书其旁曰“晋源之柏第一章”，并作《古柏歌》。古柏至今仍然浓阴疏影、铁干苍劲，是晋祠悠久历史的见证。

三是难老泉。关于难老泉，有一个美丽动人的故事，故事的题目叫作“饮马抽鞭，柳氏坐瓮”。泉水出自悬瓮山断岩层。《山海经》里说：“悬瓮之山，晋水出焉。”泉水清澈见底，长流不息，北齐时撷取《诗·鲁颂》中“永锡难老”的锦句，命其为“难老泉”。难老泉和鱼沼泉、善利泉汇成晋水，不仅风景美丽，还灌溉了万顷良田。宋代范仲淹游历晋祠时曾赞美道：“千家溉禾稻，满目江乡田。”

千百年来，晋祠以它悠久的历史、奇特的景观，吸引了无数的文人雅士，也招徕了历代的帝王将相。这些名人雅士在游览之余，吟诗作文，为晋祠留下了碑碣300余通，其中以唐太宗李世民御制御书的《晋祠之铭并序》碑最为著名。公元646年，太宗皇帝东征高丽归来途中，率群臣重游晋祠，遥想当年起兵晋阳、发迹神祠，不禁感慨万千，于是亲撰铭文，刻石立碑，留下了这通代表他晚年政治思想主张和绝妙书法的千古名碑，后人称之为继王羲之《兰亭序》之后又一文笔俱佳的行书大作。

唐代诗仙李白游晋祠时曰：“……时时出向城西曲，晋祠流水如碧玉。浮舟弄水箫鼓鸣，微波龙鳞莎草绿……”

宋代欧阳修诗曰：“……地灵草木得余润，郁郁古柏含苍烟。并州自古多豪杰，战争五代几百年……”

司马光诗曰：“……山寒太行晓，水碧晋祠春……”

范仲淹诗曰：“……大道果能行，时雨宜不衍。皆如晋祠下，生民无旱年。”

元朝小仓月诗曰：“……神仙境界唐虞日，锦绣江山汾晋川……”

清华大学建筑系教授林徽因说：“晋祠布置又像庙观的院落，又像华丽的宫苑；全部兼有开敞堂皇的局面和曲折深邃的雅趣。大殿楼阁在古树婆娑池流映带之间，实像个放大的私家园亭。”

1959年，郭沫若先生游晋祠时欣然命笔，写下了《游晋祠》，诗曰：“圣母原来是邑姜，分封桐叶溯源长。隋槐周柏矜高古，宋殿唐碑竞炜煌。悬瓮山泉流玉磬，飞梁苻沼布葱珩。倾城四十宫娥像，笑语嚶嚶立满堂。”

新中国成立后，晋祠发生了很大的变化。

1961年3月，国务院公布晋祠为全国第一批重点文物保护单位。

近年来，在党和政府的重视关怀下，晋祠增建了傅山纪念馆，专题介绍傅山先生生平事迹、学术成就和爱国精神；1990年，修建了董寿平美术馆，专题收藏陈列国画大师董寿平先生捐赠的珍贵书画；1993年重修的晋溪书院、明代重臣王琼祠和子乔祠、太原堂，现已成为海内外王氏后裔寻根祭祖的场所。

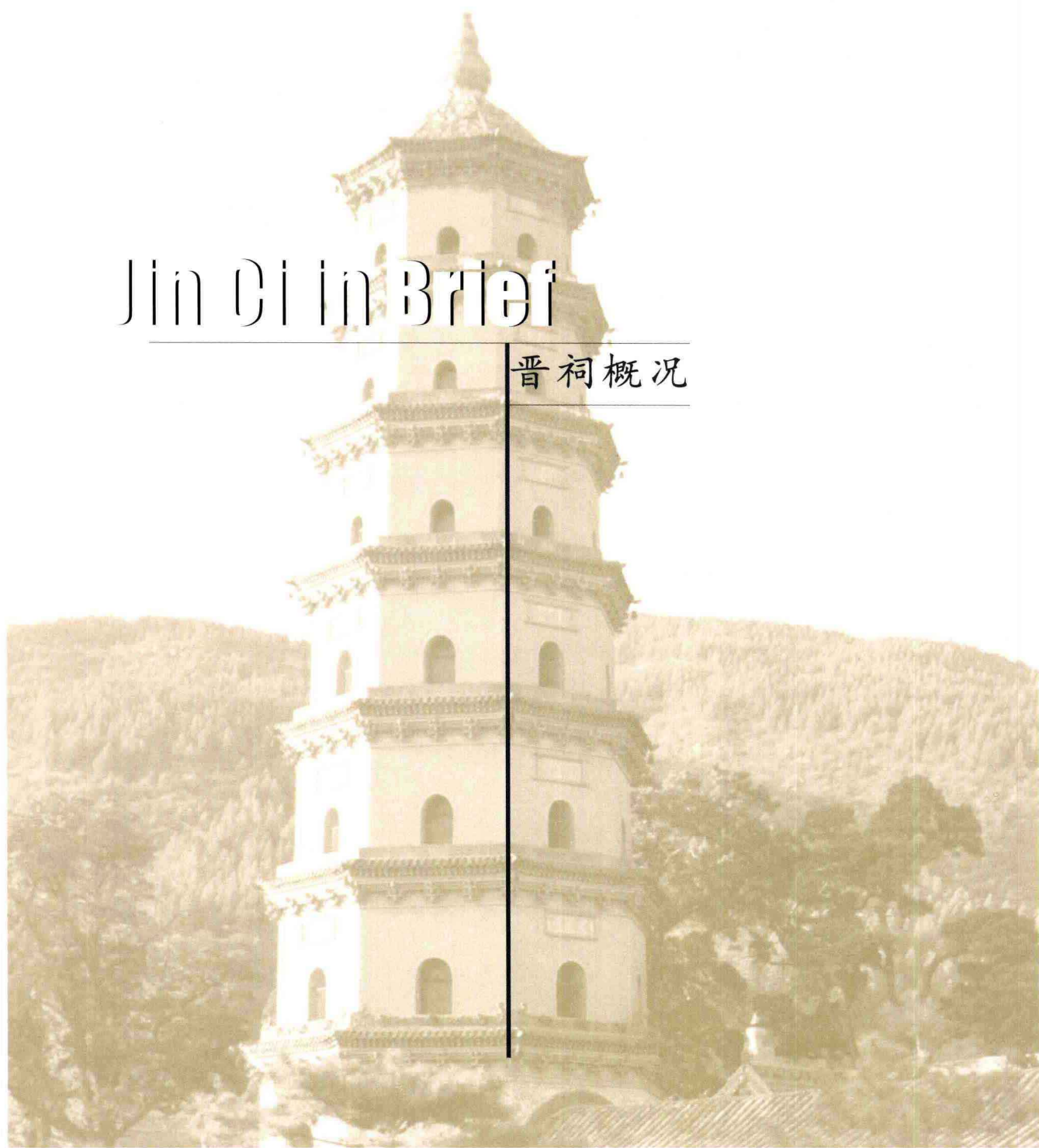
这些不仅使中华五千年的文化一脉相承，也使晋祠深厚的地方文化氛围更加浓郁。

古老而神奇的晋祠，有说不尽的话题，讲不完的故事，采不尽的灵气，解不完的蕴涵。



Jin Ci in Brief

晋祠概况



Taiyuan city, the capital of Shanxi Province, was originally called the State of Jinyang and Bingzhou in different times. It is a beautiful city with long history located in mid course of the Yellow River and within the range between two mountains of Taihang and Lvliang with the Fen River flowing rippled across it.

Jin Ci, a temple structure, is situated southwest of Taiyuan 25 km to the city at foot of Xuanweng Mountain, one of the sources of Jin River with elevation of 780 m. There was a popular saying in *Jin Dynasty* says "Jinyang is the best place in Shanxi whereas Jin Ci is the center of Jinyang". You can see that waters are surrounding hills here and so many sky-rise trees creating a mild climate. The whole temple structure consists of about hundred halls, pavilions, glories, stages and bridges scattering or hiding in the shadows of trees and behind the springs. It is an ancient garden structure with natural and beautiful scenery and rich cultural relics. As the creation of ancient local people with their hard works and intelligence, the relics are important with high value on research about the traditional Chinese culture, ancient temples and gardens, architectures and statues, monuments and scriptures. The Jin Ci is officially listed as the relic protection unit in national level and is one of the famous tourist attractions in China.

It was originally built in name of Tangshuyu Temple to memory of Mr. Tangshuyu, one of the founders of Jin Kingdom. The history can be traced back to the 11th century BC in the West Zhou Period. Historian Mr. Sima Qian of Han Dynasty recorded in detail in the volume *History Records Jin Events* with a story about how Mr. Tangshuyu had been assigned the marquis of Tang by his elder brother, Zhouchengwang, the King of West Zhou Dynasty. It says, since Zhouchengwang got enthronement when very young, his uncle Dan acted to govern the state affairs. One day, when Zhouchengwang played game with his brother Shu Yu in yard, he picked up a leaf of phoenix tree, cuts it into a shape of Order of King and said to his brother: "I give you this Order and assign you the marquis." The historic recording officer then requests Zhouchengwang to choose a good day for official assigning ceremony when he heard what his King had said. Zhouchengwang replied: "we are playing games and I am joking." "There should be no jokes for Kings. Your words have been recorded in my book already. Be a beloved king, you'd better do what you say." So, Shuyu was finally assigned to Tang Kingdom as the marquis there. After coming to his place, Shu Yu governed the kingdom with very hard works and great care, developing agriculture and building irrigation facilities with use of the spring, to make his people living happy and rich. This peaceful life had been lasting for about 700 years. After Shu Yu died, his son changed the name of state from Tang

to Jin, because of having the Jin River in his territory. To memory Shuyu, the later generation of the kingdom renamed the temple as Jin Ci .

The beauty of Jin Ci actually is by its mountain, trees and waters.

The mountain here is like a long and strong protection barrier to have the temple embraced. In spring, golden colored flowers are everywhere giving off the nice and sweet scents. In autumn, all trees and grasses are quiet. Sky is high and blue, and waters are so clear. Actually whenever you come for hiking, climbing mountain, sitting in pavilions, or exploring in caves you shall certainly enjoy your time here.

The trees here are old but still vigorously growing. There are two old trees with fairy style, one called Cypress of Zhou (dynasty) and other called Pagoda tree of Sui (dynasty). There are also many other big trees including pines and willows having grown through centuries. The old trees make visitors recall the ancient time and life.

Clear waters are almost everywhere in Jin Ci flowing in zigzag, quietly and shinningly, underneath the bridges, inside pavilions, along roads, in forests and even on the surface of rocks. Where come out such many nice and clear waters, having big sounds of flow without sources? Golden fishes are swimming in the wavy and green jade-like waters with grasses growing and swinging in and lotus floating on surface. The long stone fences and their inverted reflections are just like lines of jade belts spreading into anywhere of the whole garden. No wonder when coming to Jin Ci, Mr. Li Bai, the famous Chinese poet praised it as "The clear waters in Jin Ci are like green jade; the wavy water with flowers and grasses floating are just like big and beautiful dragons."

However, the most beautiful thing in Jin Ci should be the historical heritages .

Jin Ci is regarded the "Treasure Box of Ancient Chinese Architectures" in China.

The Sacred Lady Hall is the principal building of the whole temple structure built for memorial of the mother of Tangshuyu in period of 1023–1032(the years of Tian Sheng,Song Dynasty)and rebuilt in 1102 in Song Dynasty . The hall of 19 meters high, is backed by the Xuan Weng Mountain, facing the Fish-pond with two springs at left and right. It is the earliest structure such kind still preserved nowadays in China.

The Fish-pond & Flying-corridors, as the second of the major structures here, lies between the Sacred Lady Hall and the Sacrificial Hall. The Fish-pond is a square shape with fishes and lotuses in and the second largest water source in Jin River. The whole structure has 34 small octagonal pillars, on the top of which is a system of brackets on crossbeams supporting the surface of the bridges in the form of a cross. On stone fences of the bridges, figures and poems are engraved, adding extra literal beauties to the environment.

The third structure is the Sacrifice Hall built in 1168 in Jin Dynasty for the purpose as the name referred. The building is well structured in strong and comfortable manner with good day-lighting.

There are still something more in Jin Ci, such as the Water Mirror Stage, the Fairies Dating Bridge, the Iron-men's Stage, the Clock Tower, the Drum Tower in central line; In north, there are buildings like Wen Chang Palace, Dong Yue Temple, Hao Tian Temple, Tang Shu Yu Temple, Kiosk of Three Stages, Chao Yang Cave; and in south, there are buildings like Water Mother Tower, the Nan Lao (Endlessly flow) Spring Kiosk, the Temple of Three Saints, the Jinxi Library School, the Feng Sheng Temple, Pagoda for storing cremated remains of monks. All of these have formed a cluster of structures with different cultures.

Jin Ci does possess some best things with unique characteristics.

One is the Song Dynasty Statue, the 42 colored clay statues in the Sacred Lady Hall. These are very valuable art relics in China. Especially the 33 of them, all are with individual identity and beautiful, well developed, in different age-bands and personalities, standing in different postures and thinking differently. In 1954, Mr. Liu Kaiqu, the Chinese master for sculpture, sighed with exclamation in front of the statues, "This society of humanity makes me really impressed and emotional, feeling as if having entered a world of beauties." The most surprising thing is the big contrast of the lady statues and the four iron-cast warriors of Song Dynasty standing nearby. The ladies are so charming and elegant, whereas the warriors so mighty and strong. People cannot help imagining that how the unknown ancient artists had done the works so skillfully and dialectically in this coincidence with the aesthetic perception.

Another is the cypress tree called Zhou Cypress, 18 meters high and 5.6 meters of diameter of trunk, from the West Zhou Dynasty of 3000 years ago. Inclining to south, the tree looks like a dragon in sleep.

This gives another name to the tree as the Dragon Cypress. The Song Dynasty poet Mr. Ouyang Xiu wrote about the tree: "The Cypress and its eternal life, spiritually looking after the land and other living things." Thousands of years gone by, the old tree still growing in flourish becomes the evidence of the long history of Jin Ci.

The third is the Nan Lao (Endlessly flow)Spring. About the spring there is a beautiful and moving story. Long long ago, a family had a black-hearted mother and a child bride whose husband working far away home. Everyday, the young girl had to walk many miles to carry drinking water with two buckets to home from a water spot behind a big mountain. The mother-in-law would ridiculously only accept the water of the front bucket and pour away the other. To fill up the big container, the girl had to work very hard on and on without breaks. God being moved with great compassion dispatched an angel to the girl. The angel changed herself to a horseman and stopped the girl on her way home. The horseman asked, "Could my horse drink some of your water, please?" "Yes, of course." Answered the girl. "Would you mind if my horse only drink from the front bucket?" the angel asked again. "No. Go ahead, please." The girl said. After the horse drinking, the horseman said to the girl, "To compensate for your water, I give you my horsewhip. Put it in your water container, then there shall be water in all the time. From now on, you should no longer work so hard like this. However, do not tell anybody about it." The girl accepted the horsewhip and put it in container. Yes, like the horseman said, water came up and the level could be adjusted with floating down and up of the whip-handle. She was so happy and allowed villagers to share the water. One day, when the girl went back to her own mother's home, the ill-hearted mother-in-law got so angry to see villagers taking water from the container that she took the whip out. Water was suddenly full up and flowed out and no one knew how to stop the water flow. Soon the water became flooding and submerged some houses and land. The girl when having heard of the disaster rushed to home and found that the horsewhip had been washed away by flood. To stop the water flow, she could do nothing else but jump into the container. The flood was finally stopped but the girl became a stone statue with a small stream still flowing underneath the container. The stream was later on called Nan Lao Spring.

In fact, the spring flows out of the faultage of Xuan Weng Mountain. Joining with other source waters from the Fish-pond and the Shan Li Spring, the three have integrated into the Jin River which not only is the beautiful scenery of Jin Ci but irrigates farmland in the area.

Since the thousands of years, Jin Ci with its long history and unique scenery has attracted countless

visitors including scholars, poets and even the monarch members and military generals. In 646, The Tang Dynasty Emperor (Tai Zong) when returning from the punitive battle to Korea and passing by Jin Ci revisited Jin Ci together with his ministers and generals. It made him recall Tang Shu Yu who blessed him and his Dynasty in Jin Ci and the time when started his uprising in Jinyang. Therefore, he immediately wrote the inscription and engraved it on the monument reflecting his late time political thoughts with his marvelous calligraphy. It is highly valued by later generations as the masterpiece next only to *the Lan Ting Xu* written by Mr. Wang Xizhi.

Professor Lin Huiyin from Qinghua University commented like this, "Jin Ci is not an ordinary temple, but like a king's palace; the structure is very open but with depth. Actually it is more like an imperial garden enlarged with grand halls and pavilions surrounding by old trees and streams."

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Jin Ci has changed a lot. In March 1961, the State Council had officially listed Jin Ci as the state level historical relic for protection. In recent years, Memorial Hall of Fu Shan also has been built in Jin Ci to introduce to public about Mr. Fu Shan, exhibit his works for patriotic education.

In 1990, in Jin Ci area, Dong Shou Ping Art Gallery was built for specially collecting and exhibiting the Chinese Painting Master's works.

The Jinxi Library School, the Ming Dynasty minister Wang Qiong Temple, the Zi Qiao Temple were rebuilt respectively in 1993. The Taiyuan Hall has become the place for Wang families for their roots research and sacrifice their ancestors.

This is Jin Ci that really cares about her historical cultural treasures and beautiful environment like a soulful mother. Sincerely wishing that you shall have a nice impression on its poem like culture and pictorial scenes. Wishing the pearlescent attraction of China be more shining and brilliant.

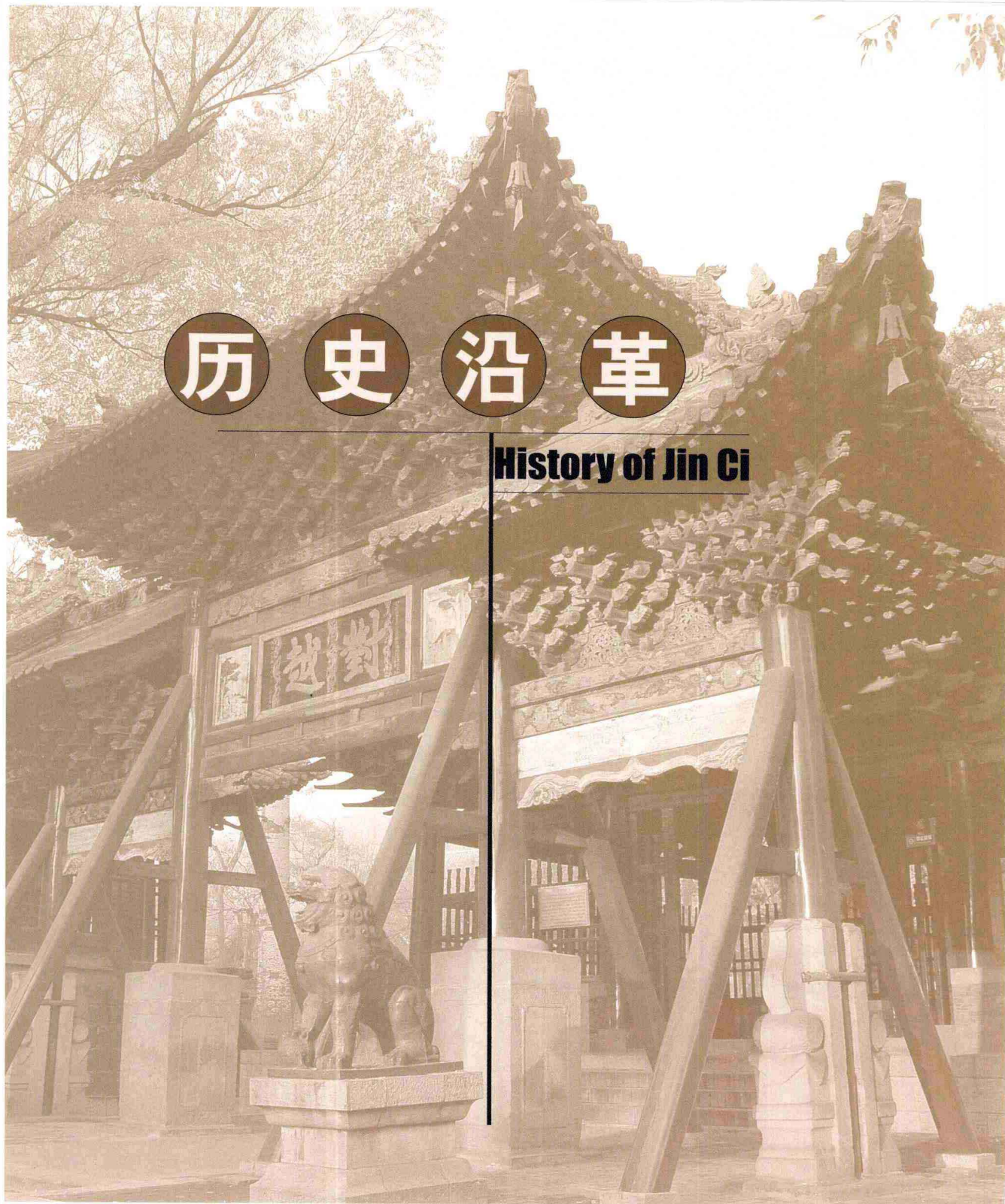
Notes:

(1) Ci, means temple in Chinese language.



历史沿革

History of Jin Ci



晋祠是一处纪念性祠宇，也是自然山水与历史文物相交织的名胜之区。晋祠背靠悬瓮山，面临晋水，坐西向东，建筑壮丽，风景优美。

晋祠历史悠久，《山海经》曰：“悬瓮之山，其上多玉，其下多铜，其兽多闾麋……晋水出焉。”从这里我们可以知道悬瓮山自古以来就是一座矿藏丰富、禽兽出没的宝山，而晋水的发源地也是一块水草丰茂、风光无限的地方。相传，唐尧时代各部落就建联盟于汾晋之间。

公元前12世纪，周族领袖姬发施行裕民政策，深得广大人民支持，击败了商纣王，推翻了商朝的统治，建立了西周王朝。灭殷后7年，姬发去世，谥号武王。他的儿子姬诵即位，是为成王，因其年幼，由武王之弟姬旦代行天子职权，史称“周公摄政”。周公为了巩固周王朝的统治，教成王诵按军政据点的分布需要，分别封给周室的子弟、族属、功臣、亲戚一定的土地，让他们去做诸侯。周成王的胞弟姬虞，就是在这种情况下被封到唐国做了诸侯。因姬虞是唐国侯又是成王的幼弟，所以合称唐叔虞。晋祠就是奉祀晋国首任诸侯唐叔虞的祠宇，故又称“唐叔虞祠”。

成王即位初年，唐国叛乱。成王命周公带兵平乱之后，有一天成王和叔虞游戏，把一片梧桐树叶剪成玉圭的形状对叔虞说：“把这玉圭给你，封你去做唐国的诸侯吧。”史佚在旁听见了，就请成王选择吉日封叔虞为唐侯。成王说：“我和叔虞开玩笑呢。”史佚说：“天子无戏言，说了就应该命史官记录它，典礼成全它，音乐歌颂它才是啊。”于是，成王就把叔虞封到唐国做了诸侯。“剪桐封弟”的故事未必尽确，但这段佳话一直流传了两三千年。刘向在《说苑》中记叙，并说在成王之旁的是周公；唐代文学家柳宗元还写了一篇《桐叶封弟辩》；《左传》也有成王封弟的记载，所以，无论如何封叔虞为唐侯是铁的事实。叔虞来到唐国后，励精图治，利用晋水兴修水利，发展农业，使唐国人民安居乐业、生活富足，其后700年间，风调雨顺，国泰民安。后叔虞的儿子燹因境内有晋水而改“唐”为“晋”，祠堂也改名为“晋王祠”，简称“晋祠”。

晋祠的创建年代甚古，清代周景柱在其所作的《太原晋祠记》开首说：“晋祠名甚古，自汉以来盖有之。”

北魏郦道元《水经注》有较详细的记载：“《山海经》曰：‘悬瓮之山，晋水出焉。’今在县之西南。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，至有淫朋密友、羈游宦子，莫不寻梁集契，用相娱慰，于晋川之中，最为胜处。”

东魏时，文学家祖鸿勋曾应丞相高欢的征聘，来到晋阳，作了著名的《晋祠记》，对晋祠的风景文物加以描写，传诵一时。

北齐初年，魏收在《魏书·地形志》中说：“晋阳西南有悬瓮山，一名龙山，晋水所出，东入汾，有晋王祠。”