

尧 庙

山西旅游风景名胜丛书

● 高树德

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《山西旅游风景名胜丛书》

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序

从本世纪 70 年代末以来,经过近 20 年的经营与发展,山西省的旅游业已成为本省国民经济的一个重要组成部分。在古老的三晋大地上,东沿千里太行,西依九曲黄河,南自银湖之畔,北迄长城脚下,一大批具有鲜明特色的旅游风景名胜,正以其充满魅力的绚丽姿态吸引着来自国内外的游客。

人们通过一处处具体的旅游景区或景点,不断地了解和认识山西,山西人民则更希望通过向国内外宾朋展示这些名胜景观,以扩大山西的改革开放,振兴山西旅游产业,促进山西经济发展。正是在这样一个背景之下,我们编辑出版了这套《山西旅游风景名胜丛书》。

在编撰《山西旅游风景名胜丛书》过程中,我们自始至终本着准确、生动、简明、实用、图文并茂的原则。目的是为那些已经进入这些旅游景区或

景点的游客起到实地导游和现场解疑的作用,同时也为那些因条件所限暂时尚不能实地旅游的朋友们起到一种神游的作用。

山西是中华民族的重要发祥地，现有世界文化遗产、国家与省级重点文物保护单位 400 余处。传说中的炎帝活动在上党地区，黄帝、嫫祖、后稷及史前三王尧、舜、禹也活动并建都在晋南一带；近代中国革命斗争，又给山西留下许多珍贵的革命文物，武乡八路军总司令部旧址、平型关战役旧址、刘胡兰烈士纪念馆……真可谓物华天宝，人杰地灵，历史悠久，文化灿烂。相信三晋大地上的风景名胜会呈现给中外游客一种形象而悠久的历史，展示出一个特殊而广阔的自然环境。

当您怀着游览观光的惬意离开这些旅游景区或景点之后,希望《山西旅游风景名胜丛书》能够给您留下一个永久咀嚼和回味的话题。

《山西旅游风景名胜丛书》编委会

1998 年 4 月

尧庙简介

尧庙位于山西省临汾市城南。尧庙始建于何时，已不可考。《水经注》记载：“汾水侧有尧庙，庙前有碑。”尧庙旧址在汾河以西，西晋元康年间迁至汾河东岸，以此推算，尧庙历史应在1600年以上。唐高宗李治显庆三年(658年)，庙址由府城西南再迁至府城南五里许，即今天的尧庙所在，距今有1300余年的历史。

唐代建尧庙面积700余亩，楹室400间，其殿曰文思殿，宫叫光宅之宫，门称宾穆之门。元代前至元二年(1265年)维修尧庙之前，面积、殿名和建筑一直沿袭唐宋风格。此次修葺，扩大了规模，更易了殿名，尧庙“兢兢翼翼，俨然帝王之居”。文思殿后面的玉皇阁扩建，易名为执中阁，作为尧殿，殿额曰广运殿(即今广运殿)，广运殿之右建重华殿，祀奉帝舜，左建文命殿，祀奉帝禹。三圣齐全，同宫异室，尧庙又称为三圣庙。由于建筑宏

伟,雕塑绘画精美,尧庙一直是平阳名胜之一。

清代康熙三十四年(1695年),临汾发生强烈地震,尧庙三圣殿毁坏无存。国库拨付银两重新修复,康熙皇帝为三圣殿题写匾额,尧殿“光披四表”,舜殿“浚哲文明”,禹殿为“万世永赖”。清以前每年农历四月二十八日祭祀帝尧逢庙会。康熙帝巡狩平阳后,规定每年农历三月十八日逢皇会,会期一月。炎黄子孙前来参祭。

清代咸丰三年(1853年)八月,平阳太守何维墀,为抵抗太平军北伐,焚烧南门外驿舍,大火延及尧庙,尧庙殿宇毁坏尤甚。屡毁屡修,尧庙形制不减往昔。之后日军破坏,国民党守军拆毁,使尧庙荒芜不堪。

现存寝宫、尧井亭、光天阁(五凤楼)多为清代所建。1965年山西省人民政府将尧庙列为省级重点文物保护单位。

1987 年国家拨专款将尧庙主体建筑广运殿落架重修。不幸的是 1998 年 4 月 4 日,犯罪分子纵火烧毁了广运殿。案发后社会各界民众呼吁尽快修复尧庙宫殿,纷纷解囊,捐资千万。通过一年多的努力,于 1999 年重修广运殿的基础上,重建了尧、舜、禹三座宫门和尧宫中轴线上的仪门,落架重修了帝尧寝宫。

A Brief Introduction of Yaomiao Palace

Yaomiao Palace locates in south of Linfen municipality, Shanxi Province. It is hard to textual research when the Palace was built. As it was described in famous contemporary geography book *RIVERS NOTES* that "there is Yaomiao Temple at the bank of Feng River and many steles stands in front of the temple." The site of the formal Palace was on the west bank and later moved to the east bank during Xijin Yuankang Years. Based on these Yaomiao is calculated to have a history over 1600 years. In Li Zhi Tang Emperor Xianqin Year of 3, AD 658, about 1300 years ago, the palace was once again moved from southwest downtown to the site at present 5 miles away southern downtown.

Yaomiao Palace was built in Tang Dynasty covering an area of 700 *mu* with 400 lines houses. In the Palace the hall is named Wensi, palace Guangzai and gate Binwu. Since maintaining service during Yuan Dynasty Zhiyuan Year of 2, AD 1336, the Palace has

changed its old style of Tang - Song in scale, hall name and architecture. After the renovation when the Palace has enlarged its area, renewed hall names the palace took on a new look of residential house for royal family. Yuhuang Attic behind Wensi Hall had been enlarged and renamed as Zhizhong Attic. The center hall for Emperor Yao is called Guangyun, the right hall is called Chunghua for Emperor Song and the left hall Wenmin for Emperor Yu. Yaomiao Palace is built for the three Emperors and in it there are their own separate halls, so the Palace is a well known scenic spot for its splendid architecture, fine carves and painting.

During Qin Dynasty Kangxi Year of 34, AD 1659. Yaomiao Palace was completed ruined in earthquake. Qin Government appropriated funds to rebuild the Palace and Emperor Kangxi wrote horizontal inscribed boards for Three Holly Halls, they are STABILIZING THE WHOLE LAND for Yao Emperor, INTELLIGENCE CIVILIZED for Song Emperor and EVERLASTING ALL AGES for Yu Emperor. Before Qin Dynasty there was Yaomiao fair every year on April 28th and later since Emperor Kangxi Pingyang's hunting there has been emperor fair which lasted for one month on every March 18th for all Chinese come to

worship Heaven.

In Xianfeng Year of 3, AD 1853, when He Weixi Pingyang commissioner burned hotels outside south gate sentry to resist rebel Taiping army's northern expedition, the fire spread to Yaomiao Palace and Three Holly Halls were burned down. During the long course of history many times destroys and reparations took place but the Palace has been kept its form as good as the original. Later Japanese aggressors and KMT troops failed to maintain it and left the Palace a lonely and pathetic sight.

Present available coffin chamber, Yao well pavilion and Guang attic were constructed in Qin Dynasty. Since 1965 Yaomiao Palace has been listed as major culture relic to be protected by Shanxi Government.

In 1987 the main building Guangyun Hall has been repaired thoroughly sponsored by the state government. unfortunately the Hall was completely burned down by some offender on April 4th, 1998. To recovery the Hall the masses of people contributed their money and a big sum of more than tens million yuan has been collected. Thus Guangyun Hall has been rebuilt in 1999. In addition, gates for Three Holly Palaces, inner gate at center axis of the Palace have

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尧庙历史沿革

临汾史称平阳，帝尧建都于此。后人建庙祭祀，在今天临汾市城南留有一群宏伟的古建筑，即众所仰慕的古帝尧庙。尧庙是历朝历代祭祀帝尧、帝舜和帝禹的场所，明代称三圣庙，其殿宇广大，金碧辉煌。

帝尧是三皇五帝之一，在五帝中尧居其首。孔子定《尚书》从唐虞开始。司马迁以帝尧以后的历史为信史。司马迁在《史记》中说：“学者多称五帝尚矣，然《尚书》独载尧以来。”由此可见，华夏文明肇始于帝尧时代是有史可查的。平阳地处黄土高原南端的汾水下游，属于古冀州的腹地。陶唐氏部落最先在这里发达起来，从而使这里成为中华文明的发祥地的祖根。帝尧以华夏文明的开拓者和文明始祖受到炎黄子孙的爱戴和崇拜。先秦到秦汉，史书上没有建庙祭祀帝尧的记载。东汉光武帝刘秀曾经建议三公议“汉当郊尧”一事，因