

旅游真经

Real Classic of Tourism

中国自助游系列丛书

背囊 走天下

山西



The Ultimate Culture Adventure in China
Shanxi Province

杨建峰 李东岗 编著



中国建筑工业出版社



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序

历来的导游手册，都是景区资料的汇编，本书将力图突破这一模式。现代的旅游行为，越来越注重文化内涵的发掘，景区不过是这一文化的载体。像山西这样有如此厚重历史和灿烂文化的地区，其旅游价值的凸现不仅仅在于它的历史遗迹，还体现在它的历史和文化的渊源之中，为此，我与中国旅游业的知名记者李东岗和刘小军先生在两年的时间内，从北到南跋涉山西，在十一个地区60余个县市200多个景区中考察、拍摄、写作。同时，巴黎大学的金融经济学专业硕士研究生李楠、伦敦经济政治学院人力资源管理专业硕士研究生李莹，也被邀请参与了本书的编写及校订工作。因此形成这样一个体例：在每一个地区的简介之前，我们都有一篇随感，这些随感将详细地介绍历史和文化；也将我们的感受介绍给未来的游客。我们相信，这些将使读者受益匪浅。

对景区的介绍，我们将以图片为主，尽力压缩文字，以使读者得到最直观的感受。

为方便游客的食、宿、行、购，我们在每一地方的简介中，将设计若干条线路以供选择，这些线路大多为当地旅游主管部门所提供，是一些成熟的旅游产品。除此之外，我们还将介绍一些重点的酒店和旅行社，这些酒店和旅行社从性价比和服务的规范化来讲都足以信赖。

此外，当地的特产及著名的饮食店也将出现在我们书中，其中有些介绍将以随感的形式出现。我相信读者在看到这本书时，不仅仅是一件件的实物实景，而是更多的文化和历史，并且由此享受到读书的乐趣。

本书得到山西省及各地旅游主管部门的支持，摄影师陈宝生、魏向东向本书提供了碛口和朔州的部分图片，在此一并致谢。

杨建峰

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Preface

Tourist guidebooks in the past were always the edition of the materials of scenic areas while this book will do its best in breaking through such a pattern. The modern tourist behaviors pay more and more stress on the excavation of cultural connotation and the scenic areas are only the carriers of such a culture. Areas with so heavy history and brilliant culture as Shanxi have the prominent expressions of their tourist values not only embodied in their historical ruins but also embodied in their historical and cultural origins. Therefore, Messrs. Li Donggang and Liu Xiaojun, two well-known correspondents of Chinese tourism, and I trekked through a long way from north to south in Shanxi in a time of two years, where we made investigations, took photographs and wrote articles in more than 200 scenic areas in more than 60 counties and cities covered by II regions. Mr. Li Nan, student on M.Phil. in Finance in the University of Paris-Dauphine and Ms. Li Ying, student on M.Sc. in Human Resources Management in the London School of Economics and Political Science were as well invited to take part in our exploration and the editing works of the book. Therefore, such a style has been formed as that, prior to introduction of each region, we will provide an informal essay, which introduces in detail the history and culture and also introduces our feeling to the future tourist guests. We believe that these introductions will greatly benefit the readers.

In introducing these scenic areas, we will take the pictures as main part and do our best to compress the words, so as to make the readers obtain the most directly perceived feeling.

To make convenient the eating, lodging, traveling and shopping of the tourist guests, in the briefing of each place, we will design several tourist lines for them to select and most of these lines were provided by the comrades with the local tourist competent department and therefore are mature tourist products. Besides, we will also introduce some key hotels and travel agencies trustworthy in nature-to-price ratio and service standard.

In addition, the local special products and famous restaurants will also appear in our book, of which some introductions are in the form of informal essay. We believe the readers will see, from this book, not only pieces of the material objects and true sceneries but also more cultures and histories, and enjoy from this the delight of reading.

We acknowledge the help of many tourism offices from not only ShanXi but also other provinces. In particular, We thank photographers Messrs. Chen Baosheng and Wei Xiangdong for their contribution to the photos on Qikou as well as Shuozhou.

Yang Jianfeng
December 3, 2002



山之西、河之东、人之杰、地之灵

——山西之旅

人们从深圳大概可以看到20年的中国，从北京可以看到200年的中国，从西安可以看到1000年的中国，而在山西，你可以看到什么——5000年的中国！

从人类的始祖开始，中华民族就繁衍、生息在这片广袤的土地上。从神农尝百草到三皇五帝，中华民族的先祖们就在运城、长治等山西东南部地区生存下来；进入春秋战国时期，太原逐渐成为政治经济中心，这个时期一直延续到赵光义屠城之时；然而在其后的岁月中，晋中崛起了一批豪商巨贾，山西又成为“海内最富”的地区。


如果说是优越的地理位置和良好的气候条件决定民族先祖聚居地的话（晋南北依太行，南临黄河，是黄河臂弯中的婴儿），那么频繁的战争和多民族的融合便造就了山西的人种优势（尽管今天我们已看不到这种优势），山西在历史上一直处于与北方外族接壤的地方，历史上每次获得战争的胜利后，少数民族都会大举迁徙内地（特别是游牧民族），这样，从魏晋南北朝到隋唐五代，匈奴、鲜卑、羯、羌、回纥、沙陀以及其后突厥、蒙古等都曾大规模进入山西，而且几无例外地被汉化，杂交的优势不断体现在山西男人的强悍、善战、足智多谋和很高的文化、艺术修养方面，也体现在女人的艳丽上。在那些年代，山西出了多少帝王、将相，而后又在走西口的汉子中走出了中国第一代的商贾和金融巨头，那时的山西人，真可谓恢宏大度、气势磅礴。

这样的人种优势造就的是什么？文化和历史。在漫长的岁月中，在山西大地上留下了极其丰厚的文化和丰富的文物遗迹。目前全国保留的四座唐代地面建筑中，有三个在山西；现存的宋以前的地面建筑，70%在山西！这些建筑大多以寺庙形式存在，体现了中国古代辉煌的建筑艺术、雕塑艺术、绘画艺术和灿烂的佛教文化。

这便是山西旅游四大资源之一：庙宇。

山西人有极重的乡土观念，从大槐树的故乡情思和厚重的山西宅院大墙里我们都可以看到这种观念的延续，男人在外经商成功，大多要报效乡梓，并且要盖起几乎可以荡尽一生积蓄的宅院，这宅院深深印刻着民俗和主人的地位、文化，其规模之大，超乎想象。山西保留下来的院落，除晋中的商贾大院外，还有皇室风格的相府，带有文韬武略色彩的将军堡和末落宦宦后人的民居，就连最普通的民宅，也充满了浑厚黄土地风味，这其中的文化内涵和建筑艺术，是非到当地不能体验的。

这便是山西旅游四大资源之二：大院。



既然有着辉煌的历史，那么承载这历史的便是一座座城市，今人能看到的，仅仅是平遥那独具特色的古街、古市、古城墙，却并不知道这其实也是在建设性的毁灭中保留下来的。大概也不知道，当年的晋阳，也就是今天的太原，是一座有24座城门、宛若花园的城市，即便在宋初被火焚、水淹、兵屠之后，也一度中兴，以致马可·波罗都叹为“一座美丽的城市”。现在在这座城市中，你可以看到历史兴亡，譬如游览晋祠，便可以看到古晋阳，看到自战国以来的几千年风云际会。这里当然不能不提平遥，在平遥这座北方保存最完好的古城中，我们不仅可以看到过去城市的风貌，还可以看到晋商的足迹。

这便是山西旅游的四大资源之三：古城。

从地理上讲，山西东倚太行，西临黄河，境内太行山、恒山、五台山、太岳山、中条山、吕梁山等构成众多的山川风貌，有大片的森林和众多的自然保护区。在山西，几乎是有山便有庙，有庙便有林，所以植被极好，记得在蒲县东岳庙的山门上看到这样一副对联：砍吾树木吾不语，伤汝性命汝难逃。这副对联挂在山门上几百年，大概属和尚为保护山林立的箴言，而百姓已将这箴言化作一种道德或行为准则。我们一直在想，如果不是因为煤矿和炼焦造成的毁坏和污染，山西该是何等美丽的省份！我们曾经看到一篇文章——《世纪末的山西》，这篇文章分析了山西煤炭资源开发对山西经济发展的利弊得失，似乎也是一种无奈的选择，而且是为国家民族做出的牺牲，这样说来倒也不失大度。但在大同、朔州、代县这些历史文化名城，已经很难看到茂密的林木了。过去是什么样子？我们仅在十三陵的介绍中了解到，那些用来建造十三陵的硕大的松木，都是从代县砍伐的。可见18~19世纪的山西北部，尽管战乱不已，却依然水丰草美，林木茂盛。现在这样的景色只存在于自然保护区和未被开发的山川之中了。


山西的这样的山川所遗虽少，但却有两个特点，一是景色优美且有悠久的历史，二是空气绝对的清朗爽洁，是天然的氧吧。

这便是山西旅游四大资源之四：山川。

庙宇、大院、古城、山川，这四大特色资源品位之高、文化之丰厚、规模之大、数量之多，足令人吃惊。难怪几年前在一次全国旅游资源的调查中，评价资源最丰富的省份是哪里？山西！这个几乎是全国游客数量最少的省份。

其实在山西，除上述的四大资源外，我们还能看到更多的东西，你能想到唐宋的诗词大家、元曲的创作巨匠，都出自哪里吗？你能想到明清时期中国的华尔街在哪里吗？当你听到走西口那悲凉曲调时，你能想到山西鼓书和晋剧艺术的魅力吗？当你登上那雄伟的太行山脉，当你步入当年的八路军总部、边区遗址时，你能不为我们民族的威严和顽强生命力感慨吗？……这些艺术和人文的东西不胜枚举。

朋友，到山西来，让你的旅程荡气回肠。



East of the mountain, and west of the river, abundant resources in earth and talent among people

-Travel in Shanxi

Perhaps you may see China of 20 years from Shenzhen, you may see China of 200 years from Beijing, and you may see China of 1000 years from Xi'an. While what can you see from Shanxi? China of 5000 years.

Beginning from the founders of mankind, Chinese Nation multiplied and lived in such a vast earth, and from Shennong tasting numerous herbs to Three Emperors and Five Sovereigns, the ancestors of Chinese Nation existed in the southeast areas of Shanxi, such as Yuncheng and Changzhi. After entering the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring-States Period, Taiyuan gradually became the political and economic center until Zhao Guangyi made slaughter in the city. In the later years, in the central Shanxi there rose abruptly a group of rich and giant merchants and Shanxi also became the richest area within the four seas.

If it is said that superior geographical position and good climate conditions determine the places where our national ancestors lived in compact communities (standing by Taihang Mountain in the north and bordering on Yellow River in the south, South Shanxi is the baby in arm bend of Yellow River), then frequent wars and national mixing brought up the race superiority of Shanxi (though such a superiority failed to be seen today). In the history, Shanxi was always situated in a place bordering the external nations in the north and, after each victory of war obtained in the history, the minority nationalities moved into the inland on a large scale (especially the nomadic peoples). Therefore, from Wei, Jin and the Northern and Southern Dynasties to Sui, Tang and Five Dynasties, the people of Xiongnu, Xianbei, Jie, Qiang, Huihe, Shatuo and the later Tujue and Mongolia have entered Shanxi in a large scale and were Han-nationalized without exception. The superiorities of hybridization were continuously embodied in valiantness, skilfulness in battle, resourcefulness and very high cultural and artistic accomplishments of men, and also embodies in beauty of women. In those ages, many emperors, generals and prime ministers were born in Shanxi and, later, the merchants and financial magnates of the first generation in China also emerged from among the men seeking a livelihood outside the west pass. Shanxi's people at that time really could be rated as extensiveness, magnanimousness and great momentum.


What was brought up by such race superiorities? It was cultures and histories. In the long period of time, on the earth of Shanxi were left behind extremely thick cultures and rich cultural relics. Of the four ground buildings of Tang Dynasty retained at present in our country, 3 are in Shanxi and, of the ground buildings prior to Song Dynasty retained at present, 70% are in Shanxi. Most of these buildings exist in the form of temple and embody the ancient brilliant architectural art, sculpture art, painting art and splendid Buddhist culture of ancient China.

This is just one of the four grand resources of Shanxi tourism: Temples.

Shanxi people have extremely heavy provincialism, and the continuation of such sense can be seen from the muse of grand pagoda tree over homeland and the big walls of Shanxi's houses and courtyards. Most of the men succeeded in commercial business and trade in the outside places would render services to repay their home villages and build houses and courtyards which would consume up the savings of their whole life. These houses and courtyards were deeply engraved with the folk custom and the status of the hosts, and their scale is so large as exceeding our imagination. Among the courtyards retained down in Shanxi are minister mansions with the style of imperial family, general castles with the colors of literary and military strategies and the citizen's residences of the descendants of the declining official's families, in addition to the merchant's grand courtyards, and even the most common citizen's residences are full of the simple and honest loess land, of which the cultural connotation and architectural arts can only be learned through practice when you are in the locality.

This is just the second one of the four great tourist resources of Shanxi: Courtyards

Since there is brilliant history, what carry the history are the many cities, where what you can see today



are only the ancient streets, ancient cities and ancient city walls of Pingyao with peculiar features while you do not know they were retained down in fact in the constructive destruction. Maybe you also do not know the then Jinyang was just Taiyuan today and was a city like garden, with 24 city gates, which has once resurrected even though experiencing fire destruction, flood and army massacre in early Song Dynasty, so that it was highly praised as "a beautiful city" by Marco Polo. Now, from such a city you can see the rises and falls in the history. For instance, when you tour Jinci Temple, you can see the ancient Jinyang, and you can see the favorable and unfavorable turns in life in several thousand years since the Warring States Period. Here we of course can not but mention Pingyao and, from Pingyao, the ancient city kept most intact in north China, we can see not only the city's style and features in the past, but also the footmarks of Shanxi merchants.

This is just the third one of the four great tourist resources in Shanxi: Ancient cities

Geographically, Shanxi stands by Taihang Mountain in the east and borders on Yellow River in the west and, within its bounds are Taihang Mountain, Hengshan Mountain, Wutai Mountain, Taiyue Mountain, Zhongtiao Mountain and Luliang Mountain, which constitute numerous views of mountains and rivers, where there are vast forests and numerous nature conservation areas. In Shanxi, it is almost certain that, where there are mountains, there are temples; where there are temples, there are forests. Therefore, the vegetation is excellent. As is remembered, on the mountain gate of Dongyue Temple of Puxian County we have seen such an antithetical couplet as saying "I don't say a word when you cut my trees; you fail to escape after I wound you". Such an antithetical couplet was hung on the mountain gate for several hundred years and may be an admonition set up by the monk for protecting the forest while the common people had it converted into a norm for their morality and behaviors. We always think that, if it were not for the ruin and pollution because of coal mines and coking, what a beautiful province Shanxi would be. We have seen an article titled "Shanxi in Late Century", which analyses the advantages and disadvantages the development of coal resources of Shanxi has for the economic development of Shanxi, from which we can understand that so doing seems a choice having no alternative and was a sacrifice for the interest of the country and nation. Such a saying appears magnanimous, while we are very difficult to see dense forests in such historic and cultural famous cities as Datong, Shuozhou and Daixian. What appearances they had in the past can be understood solely from the Introduction to the Ming-dynasty's Tombs, which tells us the fact that those large pine trees used for build the Ming-dynasty's Tombs were all cut from Daixian County. From the above descriptions we see that, even through there were frequent wars, the north Shanxi of eighteenth and nineteenth centuries still had lush pasture and luxuriant woods. Such a scenery can only be available in the nature conservation areas and the undeveloped land.


These mountains and rivers of Shanxi have two characteristics. The first is the graceful sceneries and long historic culture, and the second is the absolutely clear and crisp air, which may be the natural oxygen.

This is just the fourth one of the four great tourist resources of Shanxi: Mountains and rivers

The four great featured resources of temples, courtyards, ancient cities and the mountains and rivers are of so high a grade, so thick a culture, so large a scale and so great a quantity as to be enough to surprise you. No wonder in a nationwide tourist resources investigation several years before, which province was appraised as having richest resources? Shanxi, which is almost also the province with fewest number of tourist guests in our country.

In fact, in addition to the above four great tourist resources, we can also see more things. Can you think where were born the great masters of poem and ci of Tang and Song Dynasties and the consummate craftsman of creation of quyi of Yuan Dynasty? Can you think where the Wall Street of China in the period of Ming and Qing Dynasties was? When you hear the sad and dreary melodies of "going beyond the west pass", can you think of the attraction of the art of "dagu" and Shanxi opera? When you climb up the grand Taihang Mountain Range and when you step in the former site of then headquarters of Eighth Route Army and the border areas, can you not but sigh with emotion for the majesty and indomitable vitality of our nation? ... These artistic and humanistic things are too numerous to mention individually.

Friends, come to Shanxi and let your journeys be very touching





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