

山西旅游风景名胜丛书

王宝库王鹏

责 编: 樊 中

助理责编: 董利斌

复 审:张慧君

终 审:赵建廷

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

五台山 / 王宝库, 王鹏编著. 一太原: 山西经济出版社, 2000.4 (2006.8 重印) (山西旅游风景名胜丛书) ISBN 7-80636-463-3

I.五... Ⅱ.①王...②王... Ⅲ.五台山 – 旅游 指南 Ⅳ.K928.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 087172 号

五台山王宝库王鵬编著

×

山西经济出版社出版发行
030012 太原市建设南路 15 号 0351 - 4922102
http://www.sxep.com.cn E - mail; sxep@sx.cei.gov.cn 新华书店经销 山西三铁印业有限公司印刷

*

开本:787×960 1/32 印张:4.25 插页:2 字数:62千字 2000年4月第1版 2006年8月太原第3次印刷 印数: 15001-20000册

ISBN 7-80636-463-3 F·458 定价:8.00元

*

《山西旅游风景名胜丛书》

编辑委员会

顾问霍泛李玉明

主 任 薛 军 薛荣哲

副主任 张成德 王锚深 郭士星 周新玉

张凤山 王虎胜

编 委 (以姓氏笔画为序)

王虎胜 王锚深 杨子荣 杨晓国

张凤山 张成德 周新玉 郑俊华

赵建廷 施联秀 柴泽俊 郭士星

郭华荣 谢鸿喜 薛 军

编辑部

主 任 赵建廷

成 员 (以姓氏笔画为序)

王晋天 吉奇震 杨晓国 张良瑾

张惠君 郑庆春 郝建军 胡辅华







从20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、嫘祖、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文化,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

·五台山简介·

五台山环基 250 公里, 海拔 3000 米左右, 素称"华北屋脊", 位于山西省东北部五台县境内, 距省城太原 230 公里, 位居中国佛教四大名山之首。

五台山五峰耸立,高出云表,顶平广,有如垒土之台,故称"五台山"。又因地高风寒,林深谷幽,阴崖存万年之冰,炎夏有不消之雪,乃避暑之胜地,故古代称"清凉山"。

据史料记载,春秋末期晋国大夫赵无恤(赵襄子)在北岳恒山的西部狩猎,看到五台山方向有"紫云之瑞",于是入山寻访,曾遇圣人,可见五台山在春秋时已颇著胜名。道教经典《仙经》中有明确记述,称其名曰"紫府山"。据佛教典籍记载,东汉永平年间(58年~75年)天竺(今印度)高僧摩滕、竺法兰东来传法,巡礼至五台山,见其形酷似佛祖释迦牟尼修行之天竺灵鹫山,于是建议朝廷在这里兴建佛刹,获明帝刘庄教准后于永平十一年(68年)动工兴建"大孚灵鹫寺"(即今显通寺),

当为佛教传入五台山之始。此后历经北魏而至 隋、唐、佛教在五台山的活动臻达高潮、山中佛寺 最多时高达360余所。五台山在这一时期的名声 之大妇孺皆知,甚至远播海外。五台山因其地理 位置的优越,受到历代帝王的高度重视。自隋、唐 以运明、清, 历朝历代的皇帝争相在五台山崇建梵 到,弘扬佛法,不辞车马旅途之劳来此朝山拜佛, 有清一代甚至使五台山的一些佛刹具备了皇家寺 院的性质。五台山的历代高僧大德在中国乃至世 界佛教史上占据着重要地位、五台山的佛教文物 是中华民族文物宝库中不可或缺的重要组成部 分, 五台山的风物传说、佛教故事是中华民族传统 文化百花园中的一枝奇葩。五台山的佛国瑰宝以 佛寺建筑、佛教塑像、佛教壁画及各种木、石、砖雕 艺术品最具典型性和代表性、文物价值极高。这 里:

- ——有中国最古的木构建筑唐建南禅寺大佛 殿;
 - ——有唐建瑰宝佛光寺东大殿;
- ——有中国始创最早的佛教青庙巨刹星通寺 (大孚灵鹫寺);
 - ——有价值连城的金代岩山寺壁画;
 - ——有蔚为壮观的烙院寺大白烙;
 - ——有艺术价值极高、海内外均较罕见的珠

像寺文殊菩萨骑狻猊(狮子)彩绘塑像;

- ---有享誉海内外的十方丛林碧山寺;
- ---有号称"现代石雕艺术宝库"的南山寺:
- ——有五台山黄庙首寺、颇具皇宫威仪的菩萨顶:
- ——有自然天成、相传入其内复出即可脱胎 終骨的佛母洞。

这里山峦起伏,云雾迷蒙,登山远眺,幻影时现,在灿烂的光环里能见到自己的身影,人们称之为"佛光"。

这里蜂峦叠翠,嘉水葱笼,野花烂漫,清泉遍地,伽蓝梵刹,散布其间。时有清风拂面,蓝天上云过雨降,复又阳光灿烂,满目清新。或夏白昼,气温适中;一早一晚,略有凉意。在这清凉圣境避暑调养,确实是一件惬意的快事。

通过时近两千年的建设和积淀,五台山以其 浑厚的历史文化、神秘的佛图风光、独特的地理环境、奇异的自然景观、众多的名胜古迹、淳朴的民情风俗、日趋完善的旅游设施正在向世界级的风景名胜游览区迈进。

A Brief Introduction to Wutaishan

Wutaishan mountains — five — terrace Mountain, the highest of the five terraces is 3,000 meters above sea level, has an area of roughly 250 square kilometers. It is called *the Ridge of North China*. Wutaishan locates in Wutai County in northeast Shanxi Province and is 230 kilometers away from provincial capital Taiyuan.

Wutaishan has five high terraces in the midst of its mountain range, surrounded by white clouds. The terraces, so called, are mountain peaks that have spacious and flat ground just like terraces piled with earth. In Wutaishan area, there is ice lasting ten thousands of years and in middle summer there is snow. Wutaishan is famous for its summer resort and earns name Qing Liang Shan for its cool and favorable environment.

As recorded in history, W. X. Zhao, a high ranking official in Jing State during later Spring and Summer Period, when he went hunting in west of Henshan mountain, he saw *purple lucky clouds* raising from the direction of Wutaishan, he visited around villages and came across some sage. The story suggested that Wutaisha be well known as early as in Spring and Summer Period. Wutaishan was called Purple Mansion Shan in Celestial Readings. As recorded in Buddhist literature that, famous Indian monks Moteng and Zhufalan visited China to do missionary work during Yongping Years (58 - 75) during Donghan Dynasty, when they came to Wutaishan they found the mountains bear great similarity with that of Linjiushan, where Sakyamuni, the founder of Buddhism, practiced Buddhism. They gave their suggestion to build Buddhism temple in Wutaishan Mountains. In Yongpin Year 11 (68) Dafulinjiu Si, that is Xian Tong Si present, was constructed as approved by Ming Emperor Liu Yong. It was the very beginning of Buddhism's entering into Wutainshan. Since then Buddhism developed rapidly in Northern Wei, Sui and Tang dynasties and there appeared more than 360 Buddhism temples in the area. Wutaishan became famous at home and abroad. Because of its favorable geography position great attention has been paid by emperors generation after generation. Emperors of Sui, Tang Ming and Qing dynasties invested heavily to build Buddhism temples and gave publicibefore the images of Buddha. In Qing Dynasty some temples here became royal temples. Some eminent monks in Wutaishan hold important position in China or global Buddhism history. Buddhism cultural relics in Wutaishan are real treasures for Chinese nation and legends about the area and scenery are uncommon in Chinese traditional culture. Buddhism temples, statues fresco and various wood, stone, brick cutting are typical only for Wutaishan and bears grand value. The most important ones are the following:

- * Nan Chan Si, the most ancient wood structures in China and was built in Tang Dynasty
- * The Great Eastern Hall, Fo Guang Si, a rarity of Tang Dynasty architecture
- * Xian Tong Si, the earliest Chinese Buddhism grant temple, at present is called Dafulinjiu Si.
- * Ming Dynasty sarira stupa in Ta Yuan Si, Splendid sight of White pagoda
- * Color statue of Manjusri Buddha riding on a lion in Shu Xiang Si, very high art value, rare at home and abroad.
- * Bi Shan Si in the forest, world wide well known

- * Pu Sa Ding, the number one temple in Wutaishan with impressive and dignified manner of an imperial palace.
- * Fuo Mu Dong, it was said man goes into the cave would cast off one's old self.

Wutaishan mountains ridge are surrounded by white clouds and forest mist and vapor. When man climbs up to the top of the mountain, his shade could be seen in splendid sunshine ring. It is called Buddhist light. In Wutaishan green mountains, verdant forest and vegetation, clean clear streamers and Buddhist temples are everywhere. Here you have refresh breeze, blue skies, bright sunshine, favorable weather and cool summer. It is really a summer restore for people to take good care themselves.

Through 2,000 years' construction and accumulation, Wutaishan is becoming a world – class tourist place with its history and art, mysterious Buddhism scenery, distinctive geographic environment, lots places of historic interest and scenic beauty, unsophisticated folk custom and tourist facilities be improved day by day.

目 录

	五台山	」与佛	教因	缘	•••••	• • • • • •	*** * * * *	1
EF	五台山	」佛寺	概览	与佛	教文	物・	•••••	10
EF.	台山河	期源说	五峰				•••••	21
	五台山	□佛国	瑰宝				•••••	35
	五台山	」风物	传说	••••				61
	历代员	N五台	山诗	选·			•••••	83
	五台山]楹联	集锦		• • • • • •		•• •••	98
	五台山	山历代	碑碣	选	•••	*** **	• • • • • • •	104
	五台山	1名人	游记	选	••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	112
	五台山	」名特	 				• • • • • • • • •	116
	五台山	」交通	导游	8	••••			119
Ħ	五台山	」导游	图		••••		• • • • • • • •	121
EF.	后记		••••		••••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	123

● 五台山

Contents