

OLD FASHIONS OF TAIYUAN

# 太原舊影

大諒の昔日の面影



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# 序

旧太原渐渐离我们远去。城市的发展日新月异，尤其是近十年更如摧枯拉朽般地荡涤着老太原，使太原完全变成了一座新型的现代工业城市。

1933年太原市人口仅7万多，1949年21万人，如今已是300万人口的大城市。

我从小生活在太原，儿时的印象记忆犹新。40年代的风起云涌没经历过，慕湘的小说《晋阳秋》让我第一次注意到了自己生活的城市，桥头街、海子边……，波澜壮阔的民族抗战。之后又了解了早几十年发生的义和团运动、太原教案、天主教堂，辛亥革命、首义关、督军府、东花园等等。

近代太原的历史是一部中国近代史的缩写，是中国近代城市工业化的写照。阎锡山的生存哲学、西北实业、山西的窄轨铁路、兵工厂、枪炮子弹、工业设施等，总是人们谈论的话题。民族存亡之际，国共两党双流合抱，建立起广泛的统一战线。太原街头青年的救亡歌声，抗日力量大会聚、大检阅，抗日御辱，共赴国难。太原成为风云际会的抗日前沿阵地。保卫太原，保卫华北，保卫全国。平型关大捷，鼓舞了抗日军民的胜利信心，忻口战役抗日健儿英勇悲壮的激战，惊天地、泣鬼神，表现了中华民族抵御日寇侵略的英勇气概，成为永久的骄傲。

在那波澜壮阔的历史进程之后，留在儿时的记忆是那小街小巷的生活。50年代，常可见到骆驼运输队从街上走过，那丁冬的铃声是永久的记忆，是那样的遥远，又那样的亲切。晋生纺织厂的气笛声总是那么准时，上肖墙大车店的骡马，天地坛的高墙大院，假山幽径的官商府第，正月十五庙前的红火队伍久久不能忘怀。

那时城内的公共汽车是车前伸出车头的那种红黄两色涂饰的汽车。车不多，街上有很多拉洋车的，偶而随大人们外出，坐洋车时那轱辘一抬，总有一种被从后面倒出去的感觉。

乘火车，在车厢连接处要经过露天的通道，两旁虽有铁链拦护，却也是儿时最担心、最怕掉下去的地方。

开化寺后街，自由市场，小街小巷小门面鳞次栉比，人们摩肩接踵，熙熙攘攘。茶馆里说书的总有所客，杂艺园门前总是那样闹闹哄哄，洋鼓洋号的音乐吸引着街上的人们。酱园巷（泰山庙）戏园里的炮打飞人杂技表演，惊险神奇，给我留下难忘的记忆。大水巷的大众电影院，虽说当时大多放映二轮片，却是儿时最留恋的地方，那儿看电影的票价最低。

太原街头的吆喝声、叫卖声不时传来：“烧卖”、“面包、麻花，五分钱一个”、“羊杂碎”、“绿豆糕”。挑担剃头的弹起的音叉声音传出老远。拨浪鼓带来的是走街串巷的小贩，柳巷街头每当清晨、傍晚，街边上卖醪糟的小摊，风箱呼啼呼答，小炉小锅做着让人眼馋的鸡蛋醪糟。儿时的记忆，外边的饭总是比自家的好，闻着都香，那怕是一个饼子、一碗丸子汤，永远是诱人的。

太原的名吃，傅山创造的“清和元”的“头脑杂碎”，“认一力”的饺子，“六味斋”的酱肉，“老香村”的点心，只是闻其名，根本没品出味道，只那“老鼠窟”的元宵倒着实留下了美味的记忆。宁化府“益源庆”的醋是餐桌上常备的，连那道小巷中都弥漫着酸酸的醋香。

柳巷、钟楼街的白天人总是挤来挤去，太原饭店的一层窗台口总是孩子们攀玩的场所，开明照像馆的橱窗总陈列着大大的明星照。和平剧院、山大剧院门前总有很多海报。儿时最不喜欢那些慢条斯里、依依唉唉的梆子戏，长大后倒也觉得那乡音难忘了。

小街小巷是孩子们藏猫猫的去处，仁仁巷、五拐巷、天地坛、大水巷、剪子巷、北司街、察院后、西夹巷、姑姑庵、帽儿巷、鼓楼街、楼儿底、天平巷、西羊市……有好多已不复存在了。残垣断壁的城墙已成为遥远的过去。

太原的名胜首推晋祠，清泉碧水由难老泉缓缓流出，清澈见底，经村过户，清爽宜人，浇灌出了万顷良田，生长出著名的晋祠米。雄伟的宋铸铁人、精巧鱼沼飞梁、雄浑的圣母殿、百态媚生的宋塑侍女，给人留下了美好的遐想。

太原的民居是以高墙大院为代表的。山西中部的民居以晋商云集的祁县、太谷、平遥、介休、灵石更具特色。80年代末，一部“大红灯笼高高挂”影片将祁县乔家大院带到世界各地。太谷县是孔祥熙的老家，三多堂的曹家以富商巨贾名扬天下。在以世界文化遗产保护的平遥古城内“日升昌”票号名声远播。介休的琉璃、商家，灵石王家的宅院都独具一格。近年在外都有了一定知名度。旅游者和研究晋中民居与晋商的专家学者络绎不绝。

历史悠久的太原在近代演绎的一幕幕壮丽鲜活的“剧目”，会随着掌声过后而徐徐谢幕，但那些定格的一瞬间将被永久地保留、追忆，激励来者，创造更美好的明天。



# PREFACE

As the old Taiyuan has gone away, the city has seen great developments with each passing day, which have cleaned up the city with a powerful momentum and turned it into a new modern industrial one.

Populations of Taiyuan registered only more than 70,000 in 1933 and 210,000 in 1949. Now, Taiyuan has grown into a big city with a population of 3,000,000.

Born and growing up here in Taiyuan, I have a vivid impression of my childhood. Although not witnessing the raging storms in 1940s, yet Mu Xiang's novel *The Autumn of Jinyang* enabled me to know, for the first time, the city where I was living, Qiaotou Street, Haizhibian as well as the large-scale national war of resistance against aggression. Later on, I began to understand the Boxers Movement in 1900, the church case in Taiyuan, the Revolution of 1911, the mansion for the provincial military governor, the Eastern Garden and so on.

History of Taiyuan in modern times is an abbreviation of Chinese modern history as well as a true portrayal of the modern urban industrialization of China. The local people have always talked about Yan Xishan's existence philosophy, the industries in Northwestern China as well as the narrow-gauge railway, arsenals, arms, guns, bullets and industrial facilities in Shanxi. At the most critical moment of life and death for the Chinese nation, the Kuomintang (KMT) and the Communist Party of China (CPC) joined their forces to establish a widespread united front. Young people came to streets, singing national salvation songs and large convergence and review of anti-Japanese forces took place to resist invasion and save the nation. Taiyuan became the prominent forward position to resist against Japan and defend Taiyuan, defend North China and defend the whole country. The great victory of Ping Xing Guan Campaign encouraged the confidence of anti-Japanese armies and people, while the fierce battles waged by the brave fighters at Qin Kou Campaign even startled the universe and moved the God, reflecting the heroic spirit of the Chinese nation to resist against Japanese invasion and becoming an eternal pride.

After the magnificent historic course, what have remained in my childhood impression are the lives in small streets and lanes. In 1950s, I frequently saw the camel transport teams passing through the streets and the tinkle of bells was left in my memory forever, which sounds so far away and so kind. The siren from Jinsheng Textile Plant always blew on time, while the mules and horses at coach inns, the high walls and big compounds in the Temple of Heaven and Earth, the rockery and serene path in the mansions for officials and merchants and the crowded celebrating people at temple fairs in January 15 of the lunar year are unforgettable forever.

At that time, the buses within the city areas were painted red and white, with their heads protruding. There were less buses but more rickshaws in the streets. Sometimes, I came out with grown-ups by rickshaw and always had a feeling of being thrown back out when the rickshaw was raised up.

When taking trains, I had to pass through the open passage at the connections and was most afraid of falling down from there albeit there were railings on both sides.

There was a free market behind Kaihua Temple and row upon row of small streets and lanes were crowded with people jostling each other. Storytellers in the teahouses always had listeners and there were often big crowds at gate of the acrobatic troupes, with attractive music played with western drums and bugles over there. Acrobatic performances at the theatre in Jiangyuan Lane (Taishan Temple) were breathtaking and unforgettable. Taiyuan Cinema in Dashui Lane played second-level movies in most times, but I loved the place most when I was a child. That cinema offered cheapest tickets.

There was a lot of frequent wares in the streets such as "steamed dumpling", "five cents for a braid or fried dough twist", "chopped entrails of sheep" and "bean cakes". The sounds of tuning forks plucked by hairdressers traveled far away, while peddlers walked through streets and lanes with their small drums rattling in hands. In the early morning and evening, stalls along the Willow Lane attracted people with fermented glutinous rice and eggs cooked by small pots and stoves and bellows. In my childhood memory, meals cooked by others were always better and even their smell were more delicious than that by my own family. Even a pancake and a bowl of meatball soup were captivating.

Special and local foods in Taiyuan were well-known, for example chopped entrails created by Fu Shan and made by "Qing He Yuan" restaurant, the dumplings made by "Ren Yi Li" restaurant, the braised pork seasoned with soy sauce made by "Liu Wen Zhai" restaurant and the pastry made by "Lao Xiang Village". Anyhow, I did never tasted the flavors of those foods except the sweet dumplings made of glutinous rice flours offered at "Rat Hole" restaurant that really left an impression of delicious flavor in my mind. The vinegar produced by "Yu Yuan Qing" plant was a necessity on the dining table and even the small lanes were heavy with a vinegar flavor.

In day times, the Willow Lane and Bell Tower Street were always crowded and children were always playing around the first floor windows of Taiyuan Hotel. Full-size pictures of the stars were always displayed in the showcase of Kai Ming Photo Studio. In the front doors of Peace Theatre and Shan Da Theatre, there was always a lot of playbills, but I did not like the leisurely-developed local operas when I was a little child, albeit I could not forget the local accent when I grown up.

Small streets and lanes were the best places for children playing cat and mouse, for example Ren Ren Lane, Wu Guai Lane, Tiandi Lane, Da Shui Lane, Scissors Lane, Beisi Street, Cha Yuan Hou Street, Xijia Lane, Buddhist Nunnery, Mao Er Lane, Bell Tower Street, Lou Er Di, Tian Ping Lane, Xi Yang Shi..... and some of them have been gone forever. The broken city walls have become a remote past.

The best scenic spot in Taiyuan is Jinci Temple, where fresh and cool waters came out slowly from the springs and flew through villages into thousand hectares of fertile farmland, resulting in the famous Jinci rice. The magnificent irony men cast in Song Dynasty, the delicate fishpond and carved beams, the majestic Hall of the Virgin Mary and the beautiful maidservants molded in Song Dynasty left excellent reveries.

Large compounds and high walls were typical for residential houses. Anyhow, the residential houses in the middle areas of Shanxi Province, such as Qi County, Taigu, Pingyao, Jiexiu and Lingshi were even more unique, where a great number of local rich merchants lived. By the end of 1980s, the film "Big Red Lanterns Hanging High" made the big compound of Qiao's family well-known to the world. Taigu County was the home town for Kong Xiangxi and the Cao's family in Sanduo Hall was famous as millionaires. As one of the world cultural heritages, the ancient city of Pingyao enjoyed a good reputation all over the world for its "Ri Zhong Chang" Exchange Shop. The coloured glaze and merchants in Jiexiu and Wang's compound in Lingshi differentiated them from others, which have also been recognized in the world and a lot of tourists and specialists have paid visits to these places.

Although the glorious operas played in Taiyuan in modern times have dropped down their curtains after the applause, yet the framed twinklings have been reserved and memorized permanently, encouraging the later generations to create a more beautiful future.

## 一、太原古城

太原古称晋阳，约创建于公元前五世纪，由晋卿赵简子家臣董安于修筑，城址位于今太原南郊古城营村附近。秦并天下，设太原郡治于此。汉武帝元封五年（公元前106年），设并州刺史州治于此。后历经西晋、北齐、北周、隋各代扩建，至唐代建为“北都”，臻于鼎盛。地跨汾河两岸，三城连堞。城周21公里，城门24座。宏伟壮观，政治、军事地位十分显赫。北宋太平兴国四年（公元979年），宋太宗赵光义平灭北汉，由于看到自北齐以来，晋阳先后出过几位开国君主，视之为“龙城”，下令火焚水灌，存世近15个世纪的古晋阳城遂毁于一旦。

北宋太平兴国七年（公元982年），三交都部署潘美在汾河东岸唐明镇（今太原西羊市街附近）基础上另建州城，西至今新建路，北至后小河街，东南至起风街铁路宿舍，东北至精营街一带。周5公里，设四门。为钉死“龙脉”城内街道均呈“丁”字，成为太原街道之一大特点。

明洪武九年（公元1376年），为加强作为“九边”重镇之一的太原城，永平侯谢成于宋城基础上扩建。城周12公里，高近12米，外包砖墙，濠深10米，设八门八关。八门之外均建瓮城，城门上建城楼，四隅建角楼。府城位于今迎泽大街以北，城北街以南，建设路以西，新建路以东，形成了今日太原城的基本格局。

全城鸟瞰

A bird's-eye view of the entire city





Called as Jinyang in ancient times, Taiyuan was first constructed by Dong Anyu, a family official for Zhao Jianzi, minister for Jin State, in the fifth century B.C., with its site located in the areas near Gu Cheng Ying Villiage in southern suburb of today's Taiyuan. After Emperor Qin Shi Huang united the whole nation, Taiyuan Prefecture was set up in that place. In 106 B.C. (the fifth year of Yuanfeng in Han Dunasty), a governor was appointed to the place called as Bingzhou Prefecture. Later, the city was expanded in the dynasties of Xi Jin, Bei Qi, Bei Zhou and Shui and came to its period of great prosperity in Tang Dynasty, when it was called as "Northern Capital". Across either side of Fenhe River and consisting of three dsitriacts connected by battlements, Taiyuan had a perimeter of 21 kilometers with 24 city gates around. Magnificant and splendent, Taiyuan occupied a key position politically, militarily and geographically. In 979 A.D. (the fourth year of Taiping Xingguo in North Song Dynasty), Zhao Guangyi, i.e. Emperor Taizong overthrew North Han Dynasty and gave orders to destroy Taiyuan by fire and waterlogging, becuase he regarded Taiyuan as the "dragons city" due to the fact that a few of former emperors came from Jinyang since Bei Qi Dynasty. Thus, the ancient city of Jinyang was wiped out in a day after its existance of about fifteen centuries.

In 982 A.D. (the seventh year of Taiping Xingguo in North Song Dynasty), Pan Mei, the genral commander in San Jiao areas built up the prefectural city in Tang Ming Town (near West Yangshi Street of today's Taiyuan) to the east bank of Fenhe River. Up to today's Xinjian Road in its west, to Xiaohe Street in its north, to Qifeng Street in its southeast and to Jingying Street in its northeast, this newly-built city was 5 kilometers long in circumference, with four city gates. In order to nail up the "dragon veins", all the streets inside the city were T-shaped, which has become one of the major features for Taiyuan.

In 1376 (the ninth year of Hongwu in Ming Dynasty), Xie Cheng, i.e. Marquis Yongping, expanded the city circumference into 12 kilometers, with bricked walls of about 11.6 meters high, a moat of 10 meters deep and 8 city gates, reinforcing Taiyuan as one of the nine critical boader towns. Outside each of the 8 city gates there were small towns, with towers over the city gates and watchtowers at the corners of city walls. The prefectural city was located in the north of today's Yingze Street, the south of Chengbei Street, the west of Jianshe Road and the east of Xinjian Road, forming the fundamental pattern for Taiyuan today.

城外一角

A corner outside the city





城池眺望

A bird's-eye view of the entire city

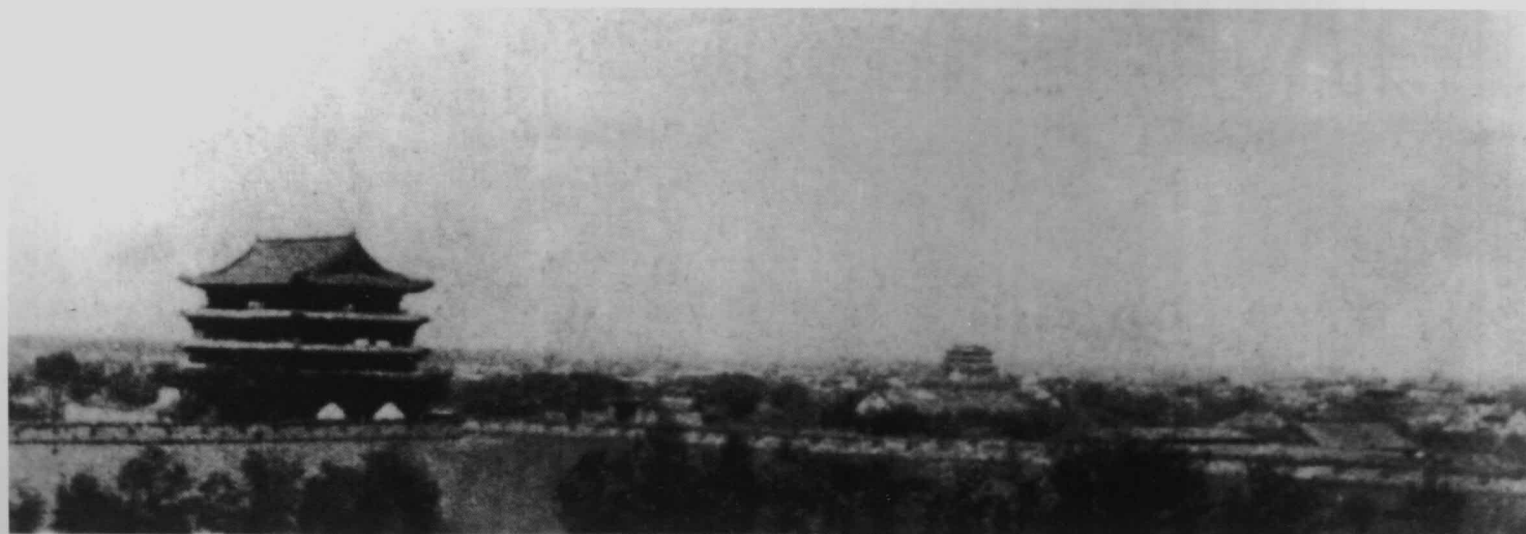


省城全景

A full view of the Provincial city

省城全景

A full view of the provincial city



居民区一瞥  
A corner of residential areas



城内俯瞰  
A vertical view inside the city



城内俯瞰  
A vertical view inside the city



大东门（宜青门）城楼  
Tower over Da Dong Men (Yi Qing Men)



城内一隅  
A corner inside the city



首义门（承恩门、新南门）外  
Outside Shou Yi Men (Cheng En Men and Xin Nan Men)

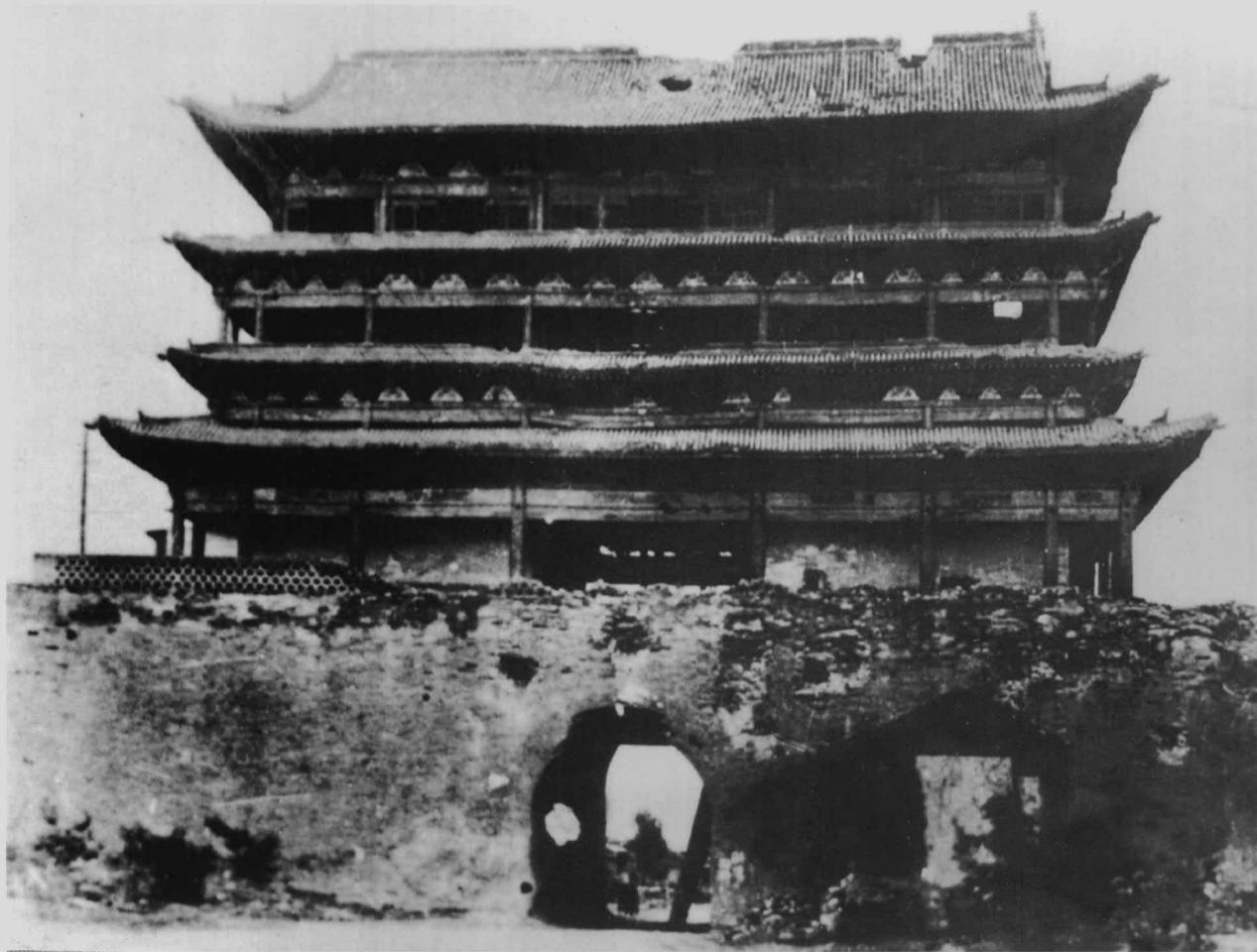


水西门（振武门）城楼远眺  
A distant view of the tower over Shui  
Xi Men (Zhen Wu Men)

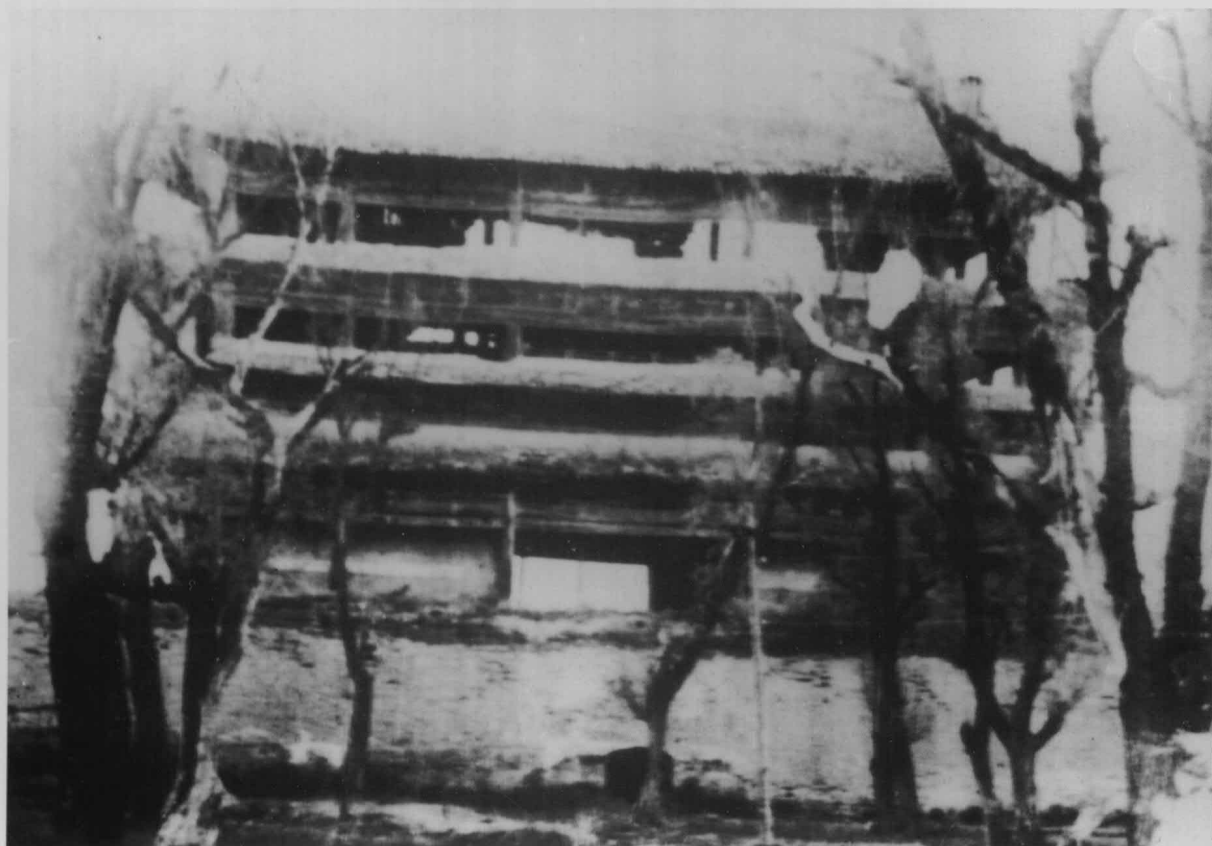


大南门外西汽路  
Xiqi Road outside Da Nan Men





大南门（迎泽门）城楼  
Tower over Da Nan Men  
(Ying Ze Men)

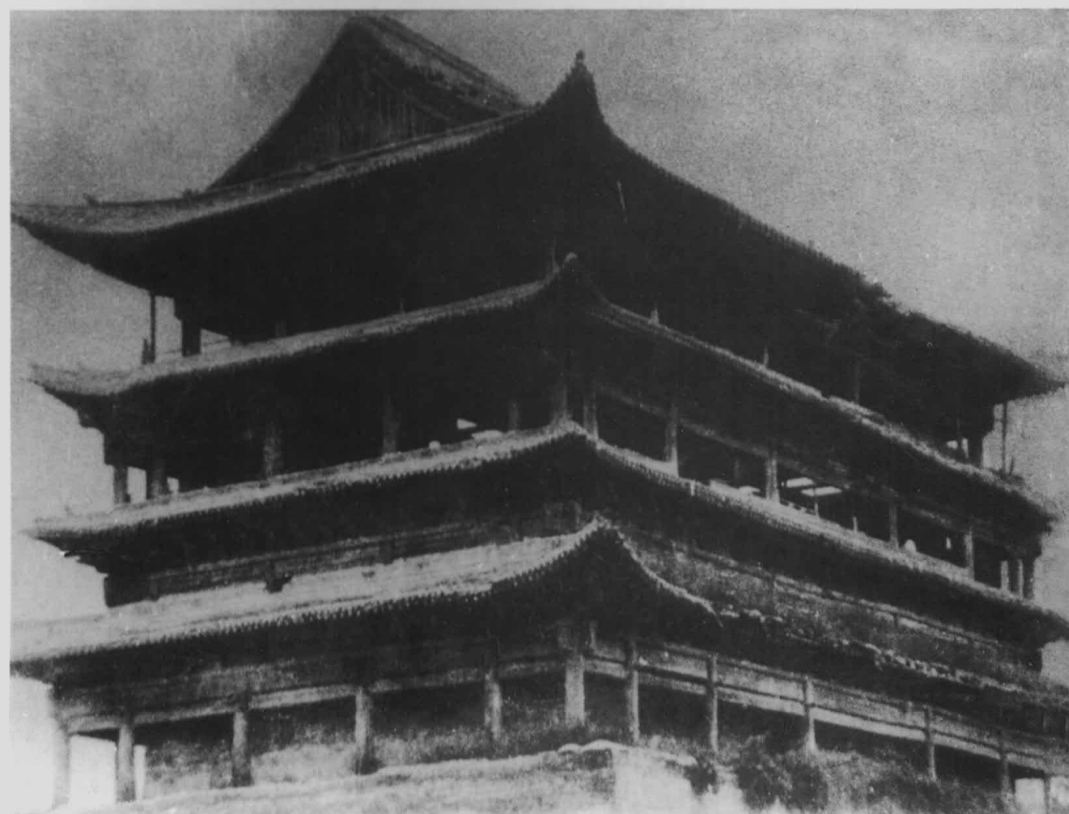


小北门（拱极门）城楼  
Tower over Xiao Bei Men  
(Gong Ji Men)



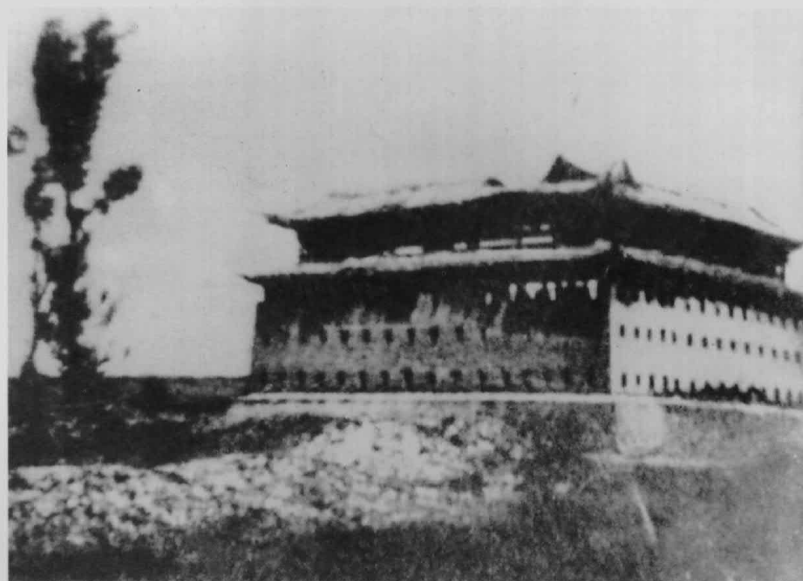
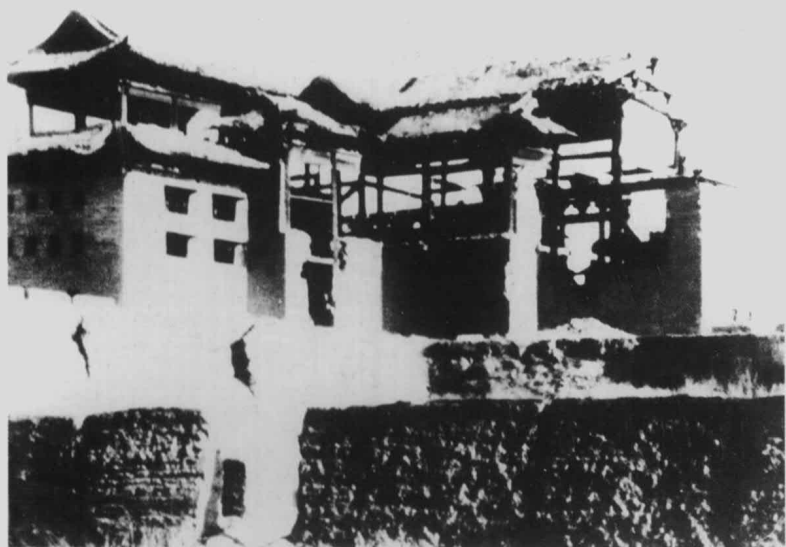


东北角楼  
Northeast watchtower

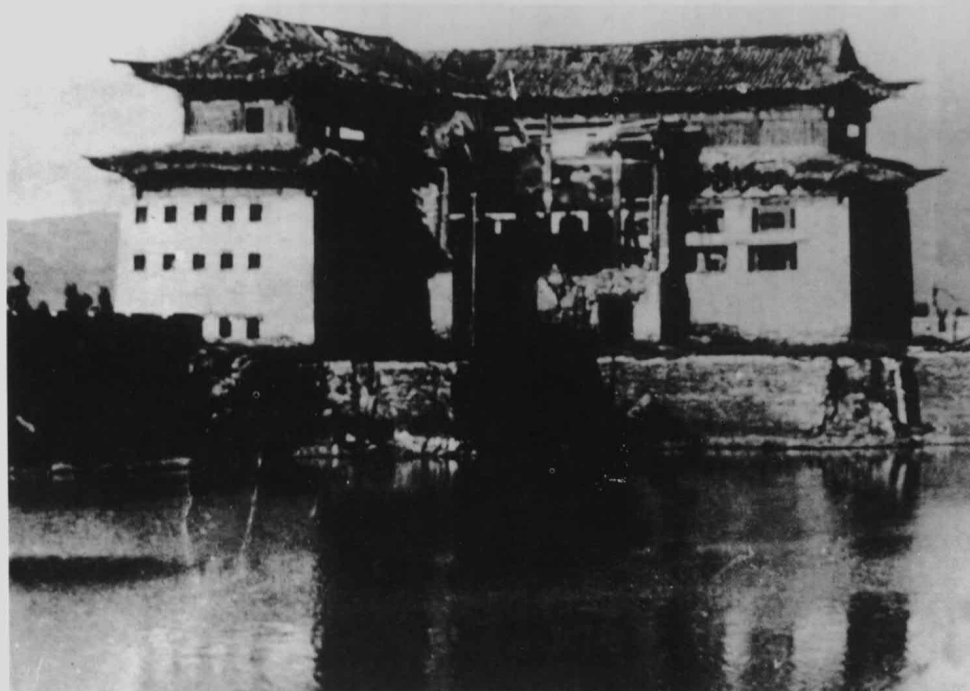


大北门（镇远门）城楼  
Tower over Da Bei Men (Zhen Yuan Men)

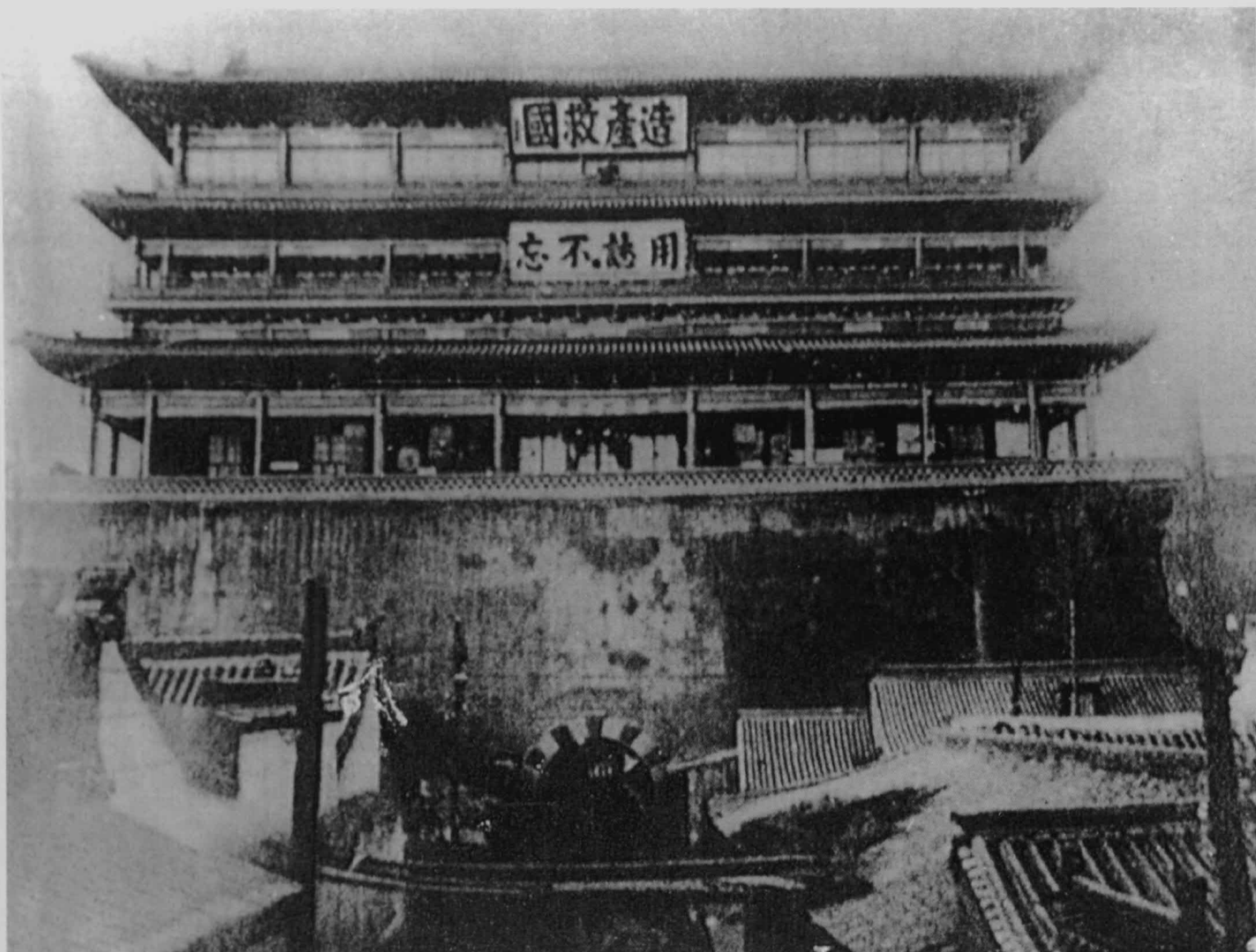
东南角楼  
Southeast watchtower



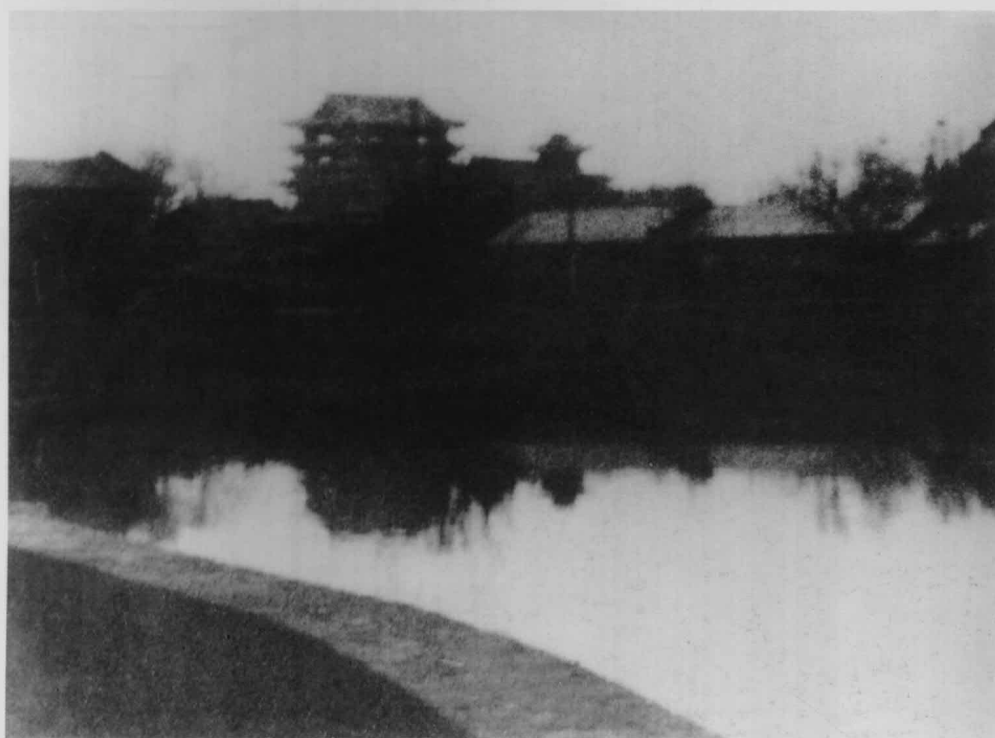
西南角楼  
Southwest watchtower



西北角楼  
Northwest watchtower



鼓楼  
Drum tower



文瀾湖景色  
Scene of Wen Ying Lake