

# 山西

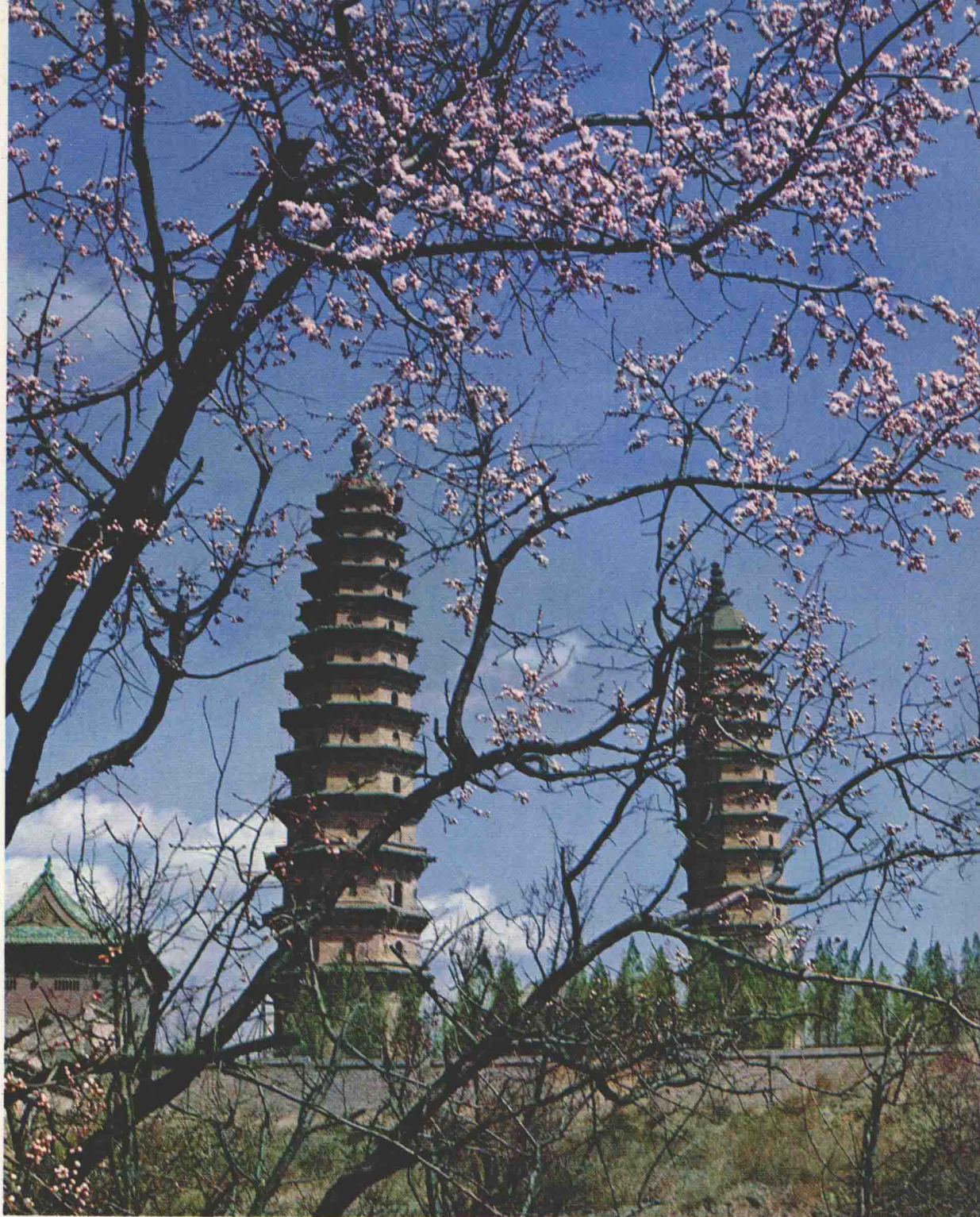
· 太原 · 晋祠 · 云冈石窟 · 五台山 ·

SHAN XI





# 古城太原



**双塔寺** 原名永祚寺，建于明万历三十六年（公元 1608 年）。两塔形制近同，八角十三级，高五十多米，被人们当作太原市的标志。

Shuangta Temple Originally called Yongzuo Temple, was built in the thirty-sixth year of Wanli in the Ming dynasty (1608A.D.). The two pagodas look alike, being octagonal and having thirteen storeys and a height of over 50m. They are considered the symbol of Taiyuan city.



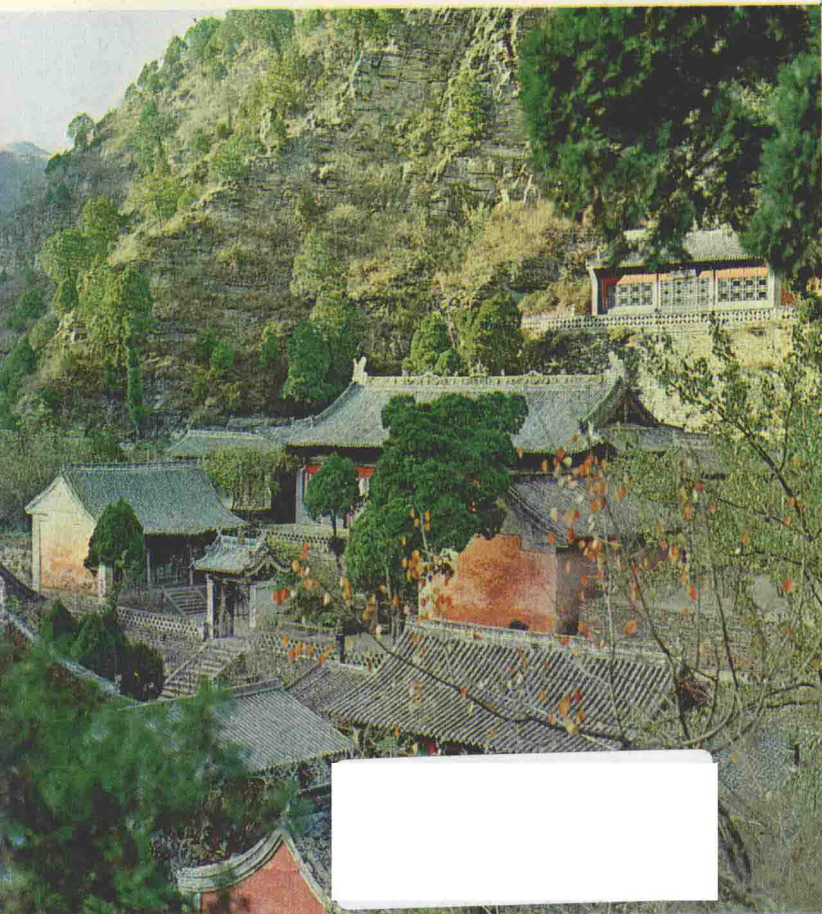
北方历史名城。如今是我国金、煤炭、机械、化工、电力近二百万。地处晋中平原，间，气候适中，物产丰饶，风的人，络绎不绝。

一进入太原，迎接您的是一座新建的车站。步出站门，一条宽阔的迎泽大街展现在面前。大街一直向西伸展，横跨川流不息的汾河，东西绵延二十余千米。大街两边，高楼大厦，鳞次栉比；人行道上，绿树成荫；街心两缕花池，花红草绿，给人以优美舒畅的感觉。

太原，旧称晋阳，始建于春秋末期，距今已有二千四百年的历史。南北朝时期，是东魏、北齐的别都。盛



大雄宝殿  
Daxiong Baodian.



玄中寺 始建于北魏(公元472年)，是佛教道绰、善导大师宣扬净土法门的古道场。古寺坐北向南，因山势建造，高低层叠，主次分明。

Xuanzhong Temple Originally built in the Northern Wei (472 A.D.) period it used to be the ancient place where the great Buddhist priests Daochuo and Shandao used to preach. The ancient temple, facing south, was built according to the structure of the mountain so that there are several tiers, some prominent and some in the background.

极一时的唐王朝，兴于晋阳，建都长安后称这里为北京。晋阳城在汾河平原屹立近十五个世纪，于宋太宗太平兴国四年(公元979年)毁于兵火。三年后，即公元九八二年，宋朝官吏又组织人民在晋阳城北面的唐明镇筑城，并改十字街为丁字街，据传是取“钉”的谐音，防止当地人民反对宋皇室。至今新太原城建立已整一千年。

悠久的历史，留给太原地区的文物、名胜，比比皆是。

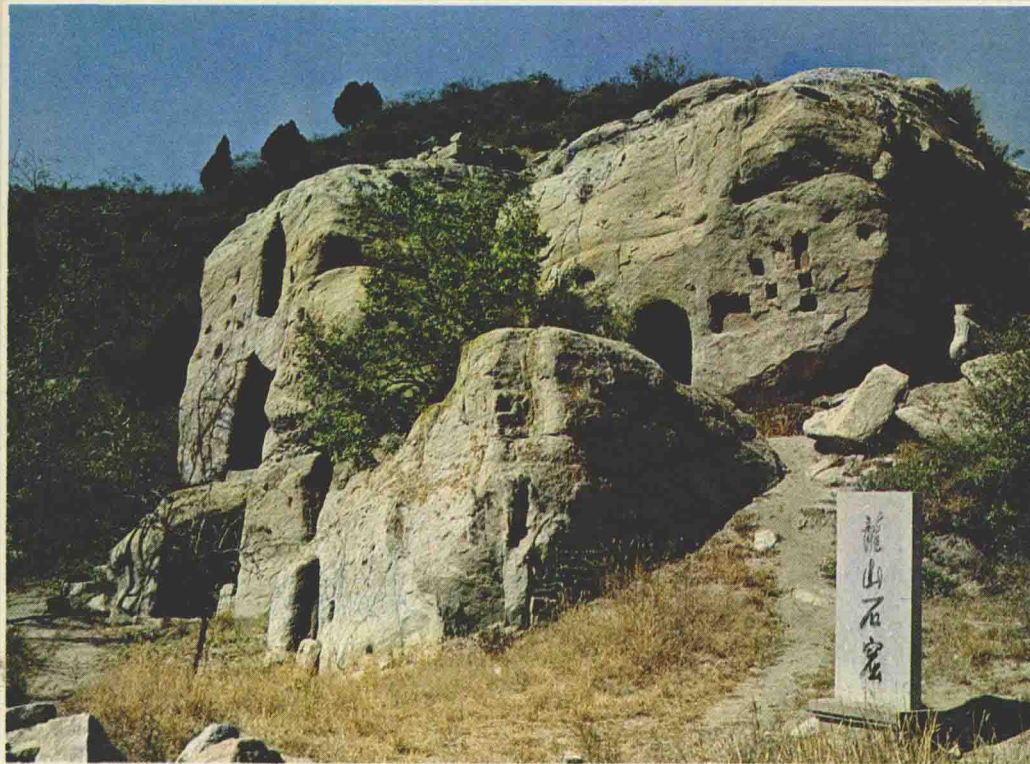
为纪念晋国开国君主唐叔虞而建的祠，以它宋代宏伟的建筑、精美的彩塑侍女像和秀丽壮美的晋水园林景色而驰誉于世。

座落在市区东部的崇善寺，相传原为隋炀帝的行宫，明洪武十四年(公元1381年)晋王朱棣(朱元璋三子)，为纪念其母高皇后，在原址进行扩建，成为南北三百四十米、东西一百七十米的大庙。现存的大悲殿，是保存最完整、最标准的明代建筑杰作，具有较高的艺术价值。寺内保存的千手千眼观世音菩萨巨型塑像，造形奇特，引人注目。殿内藏有宋版碛砂圣经、元版圣经、明版北藏经、赤金写德华经、南藏经，以及释迦如来应化事迹，善才童子五十三参五孚画册等，是研究我国宋、元、明各代艺术的宝贵实物资料。

明代创建的两座砖塔，高五十多米，巍峨雄壮，比肩矗立于市区东南，被人们当作是太原的象征。现已开辟为公园，供游人观赏。

山西省博物馆二部所在的纯阳宫，原是祀奉唐代道士吕纯阳(洞宾)的庙宇。现有大小三十一间陈列室，分陶瓷、铜器、玉器竹木牙雕、石刻雕塑、书法、绘画、碑帖、刺绣、珐琅、漆器等十个专题，陈列着二千多件展品，包括由仰韶文化时期的古陶器，到各个时期、朝代，





龙山 在太原市西南，山上草木苍翠，鲜花遍地，风景优美。  
Dragon Hill Situated on the south west of Taiyuan city, the hill is covered with green grass, trees and flowers, and has beautiful scenery.

这是道教石窟雕刻造像。  
This is a Taoist carved statue in a grotto.

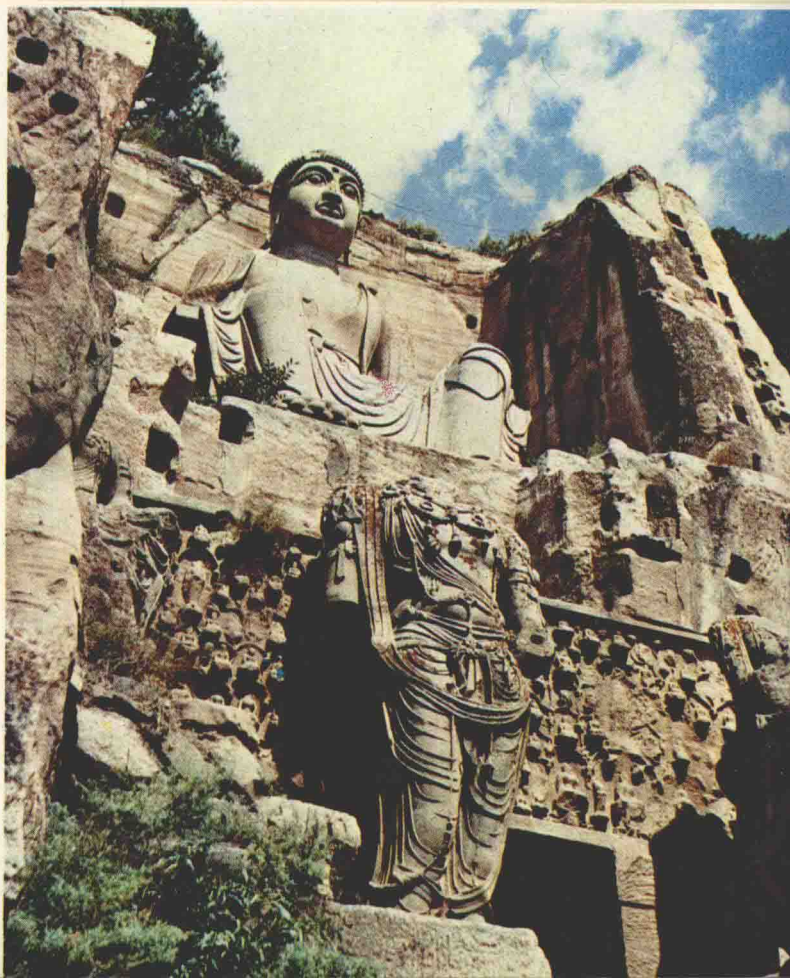
天龙山 山腰有著名的石窟。窟内雕刻小巧玲珑。漫山阁的大佛造像，是天龙山石窟艺术中保存完好的代表作品。

Tianlongshan There is a famous grotto halfway up the mountain, and inside the grotto are small and exquisite carvings. The great Buddha statue in Manshan Pavilion is a representative work of grotto art that has been preserved intact.

以至清末的文物，将地处黄河中游、中华民族文化发祥地之一的山西这块大地的文物，荟萃于一处，供游人观赏。

自古以来，山西就以物产丰饶闻名。唐代的《元和群县志》就记载了山西的诸多名产。游客在太原，可以吃到洁白如雪、香甜适口的晋祠稻米；花样众多、清爽可口的山西面食，可以饮到历史悠久、“千里相饷”的杏花村汾酒和古典桑落名酒；酸香味美的太原陈醋。盛夏，可以吃到闻名全国的榆次西瓜；秋季，可以品尝汉代由西域落户中原的清徐葡萄；冬春可以服用益气补元、活血健胃的早点——“清和元”头脑……如果有兴趣，还可以带回许多中外驰名的文物复制品、美术工艺品，著名的中药定坤丹、龟龄集，以及名贵糕点闻喜煮饼等。

太原，这个古老而美丽的城市，以她新的雄姿吸引着千千万万游人，她使人向往，令人留恋！





## The Magnificent Ancient City of Taiyuan

Taiyuan, a historic city in the north, is the provincial capital of Shanxi. It is one of the new industrial bases of China, having various industries such as metallurgy, coal, engineering, chemicals, electronics and textiles. With a population of almost two million, the city is in the central Shanxi plain surrounded by mountains with the Feng river running through it so that the climate is temperate. It is rich in minerals and agricultural produce as well as beautiful in scenery; so tourists come all the year round.

Taiyuan, formerly called Jinyang, was originally built at the end of the Spring and Autumn Period with a history of over 2,400 years, at the time of the Northern and Southern Dynasties, it used to be the spare capital of Eastern Wei and Northern Qi. The once flourishing Tang dynasty originated from Jinyang, which was called the northern capital when Changan was made the capital of the Tang regime. On account of its long history, there

are cultural relics and places of interest all over the Taiyuan area.

Jin Memorial Temple was built in commemoration of the first king Tang Shuyu of the kingdom of Jin. So the temple is famous for the magnificent architectures of the Song dynasty, the exquisite figures of maidservants and its beautiful gardens.

Chongshan Temple at the east end of the city is said to be originally the temporary dwelling place of Emperor Yang of the Sui dynasty; but extensions were made on the old site in 1381 (Ming dynasty) by the son of Zhu Yuanzhang to commemorate his mother. The extant Hall of Great Mercy is the most typical Ming dynasty architecture that has been preserved in the best condition, and possesses high artistic value. The design of the figure of avalokitesvara with one thousand hands and one thousand eyes is indeed grotesque and spectacular. In the hall are also preserved Buddhist scriptures of the Song, Yuan and Ming dynasty editions as well as picture albums of Buddha's deeds and about his fifty-three

**双林寺泥塑** 双林寺在太原西南一百多公里的平遥桥头村。寺内有大小殿宇十座，集宋、元、明、清各代彩色泥塑一千五百六十六尊，造型生动，形象传神。

**Clay statues in Shuanglin Temple** The temple is located in Qiaotou Village more than 100km. south west of Taiyuan. It comprises ten big and small halls in which are housed one thousand five hundred and sixty-six colored clay statues from the Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. The figures are vivid and life-like. This is a picture of colored statues of Shuanglin Temple.

左图为两尊罗汉。

Left is a picture of two arhats.





disciples. They are precious material for the study of Chinese art in the Song, Yuan and Ming dynasties.

The two Ming dynasty brick towers, both over 50 m. in height, stand loftily at the south-east end of the city and are looked upon as the symbol of Taiyuan. The district has been turned into a park open to the public.

The Chunyang Palace, which forms part of Shanxi Museum, was originally the temple for offering sacrifices to the Taoist Priest Lu Dongbin. Now there are twenty one showrooms exhibiting respectively chinaware, bronze, jade articles, bamboo, wood and ivory carvings, stone sculptures, calligraphy, paintings, rubbings from stone inscriptions, enamelware, lacquerware etc.

Altogether there are over two thousand articles on display from the ancient earthen ware of the Yangshao culture to the cultural relics of the successive dynasties. In fact all the cultural relics of Shanxi province as one of the cradles of the Chinese civilization in the middle reaches of the Hwanghe River are gathered here for the benefit of tourists.

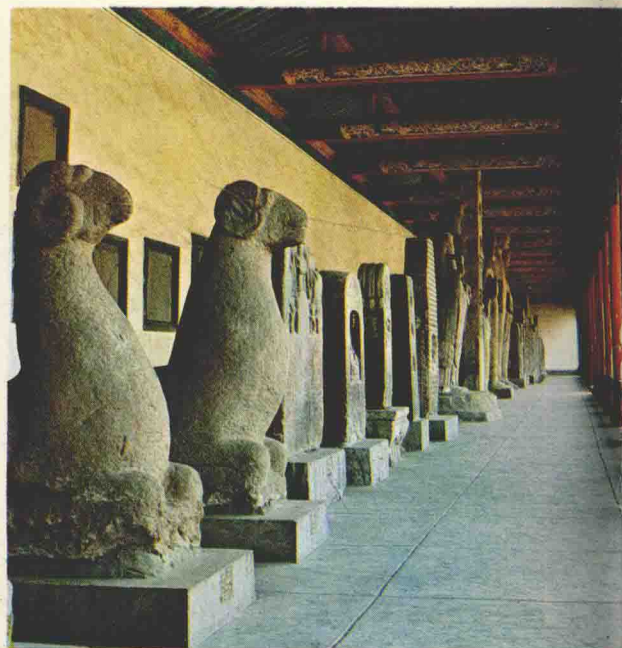
From time immemorial Shanxi has been a rich province. In Taiyuan the tourist may taste the local slightly sweet, snowwhite rice, the good Shanxi cooked wheaten food, the famous wines and the delicious Taiyuan vinegar. If he is interested, he may also bring home replicas of cultural objects, articles of industrial art as well as celebrated Chinese medicines.

释迦谱画卷 崇善寺收藏的释迦如来佛应化事迹彩色画卷，是研究我国绘画艺术的宝贵资料。

The painting scrolls of Buddha The colored painted scrolls depicting Buddha's deeds are precious material for the study of Chinese painting art.

崇善寺千手观音像 崇善寺大悲殿的千手千眼观世音菩萨像，高达七米多，色彩绚丽，栩栩如生。

The 1000-hand Avalokitesvara of Chongshan Temple The 1000-hand and 1000-eye Avalokitesvara in the Hall of Great Mercy in this temple is over 7m. high, colorful and vivid.



纯阳宫石雕。  
Stone carvings in  
Chunyang Palace.





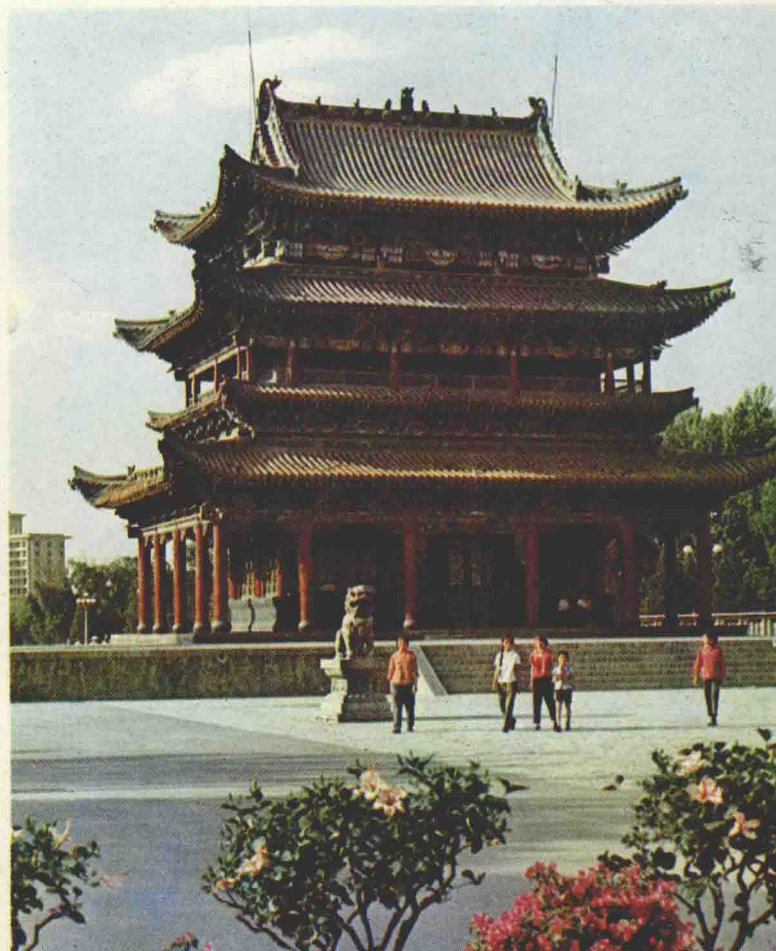
迎泽公园藏经楼 系明代建筑，古朴庄重。

The library in Yingze Park The library was built in the Ming dynasty, looking simple and dignified.



纯阳宫 为纪念唐代道士吕纯阳(洞宾)而建。现为山西省博物馆二部所在地。图为纯阳宫外景。

Chunyang Palace The palace was built to commemorate the Taoist priest Lu Chunyang of the Tang dynasty. Now it forms part of the Shanxi Museum. This is an exterior view of Chunyang Palace.







迎泽宾馆  
Yingze Guesthouse



晋祠宾馆餐厅。  
The dining hall of Jin  
Temple Guesthouse.





并州饭店卧室、菜肴。  
Bedroom and dishes in  
Bingzhou Guesthouse.

山西特产。  
These are native  
products of Shanxi.



外宾在友谊商店选购物品。  
Foreign guest buying articles  
in the Friendship Shop.







迎泽大街  
Yingze Street



太原火车站  
Taiyuan Railway Station

圣母殿 奉祀唐叔虞之母邑姜的殿堂，外观宏伟壮丽，是太原市最古老的木构建筑。

The Sacred Lady Hall  
The hall was used for making sacrifices to Yijiang, the mother of Tang Shuyu. It looks magnificent and is the oldest wooden building in Taiyuan city.



# 晋祠景物美





在太原市西南方向的悬瓮山下，有一处风景秀丽的地方。这里，山环水绕，古木参天，亭台相映，殿宇巍峨。这就是我国著名文物古迹区，游览胜地——晋祠。

晋祠历史久远。周公东征以后，成王封弟叔虞为唐侯，叔虞死后，儿子燮因境内有晋水，改国号为晋，逐渐形成强大的晋国。后人为纪念叔虞修建了这座祠堂。初建于北魏以前，后经历代整修，扩建成为现在的规模。

北宋天圣年间修建的圣母殿，距今已近千年，仍坚固如初，宏伟壮丽，是我国著名的古代建筑之一。殿内保存完好的四十三尊塑像，如同真人一般大小，栩栩如生。

游人进入大殿，宛如置身于华丽宫帏之中。雍容华贵的圣母邑姜，端坐中央。分列两旁的侍女，服饰、姿态神情各不相同：如身材苗条，衣饰飘逸的舞女；左手捧印，右手轻护，身躯微倾的掌印侍女；天真烂漫，体态轻盈的小宫娥；老成持重，幽怨抑郁的老宫女；还有洒扫的，梳洗的，奉饮食、伺起居的，掌管文笔翰墨的，一个个维妙维肖，情态逼真，堪称我国雕塑艺术中的绝妙杰作，观后令人惊叹不已。

圣母殿一旁，是八角攒尖顶的难老泉。这里，“泉水平镜客留影，泉底难老珍珠涌”，是晋祠风光的精华所在。流水淙淙，清如碧玉，将晋祠装点得苍翠欲滴，四时如春。

古老的晋祠，在漫长的岁月里，经过历代修葺、扩充，形成一个完整的壮丽辉煌的古代艺术建筑群。在这里，殿、堂、庙、宇、亭、台、桥、坊等古建筑艺术珍品，置于山光水色清新秀美的园林之中，随地形排列，错落有致，美不胜收！

### The Beautiful Scenery of Jin Memorial Temple

At the foot of Xuanweng Mountain to the southeast of Taiyuan there is a scenic spot where there are winding streams and mountains all round with ancient trees reaching to the sky, while pavilions, terraces, and grandiose halls are interspersed among them. This is the famous place of historic interest Jin Memorial Temple.

The temple has a long history. After Duke of Zhou's eastern expedition, King Cheng made his brother Shuyu Prince of Tang, but, after the latter's death, his son Xie renamed his principality Jin, because the Jin River ran through his territory; gradually his principality became a strong country. Later a memorial was erected on his behalf. It was first built before the northern Wei dynasty and, after renovations and extensions in successive dynasties, has attained its present scale.

The Sacred Lady Hall built during the reign of Tiansheng in the Northern Song dynasty, though nearly a thousand years old, is still sturdy as before magnificent and grandiose. It is one of the famous ancient Chinese architectures. In the hall are preserved intact forty-three statues of human size that look like living beings.

On entering the hall, one feels as if in a sumptuous palace. The gorgeous Sacred Lady Yijiang sits in the center with maid-servants waiting on both sides, their dresses, postures and manners

**鱼沼飞梁** 方形水池，是晋水第二泉源。池中立三十四根小八角形石柱，柱顶架斗拱、梁木承托十字形桥面，整个造型如展翅欲飞的大鸟。北魏《水经注》即有此飞梁记载。

Fish Pond with Flying Beams Being the second spring of the Jin River, the pond is square and in it are planted thirty-four small octagonal stone pillars, on top of which is a system of brackets on crossbeams supporting the surface of the bridge in the form of a cross.



being all different. From these one can differentiate their respective ages and stations. For instance, the ones with slender bodies and in elegant dresses are dancing girls. Those having seals on their left palms and holding them with their right hands while their bodies bend slightly forward are the servants in charge of seals. There are innocent and graceful young maids of honour and prudent and gloomy looking old maids. Some hold broomsticks, some carry jugs of water, while others are bringing in dishes and ready to serve, and still others are in charge of the stationery. Everyone of them is so vivid and exquisite in every detail that they constitute masters of Chinese sculptural art *par excellence*.

Beside the Hall of the Sacred Lady is an everlasting spring under an octagonal roof with a pointed top. Here the tourist may see his reflection on the water just as in the mirror, while bubbles come out from the bottom of the spring like pearls. This spot is the essence of Jin Memorial Temple, for here the water is so clear like green jade that the place seems to be in springtime all the year round.

After renovations and extensions in the past dynasties, the ancient Jin Memorial Temple has become a complete group of magnificent antique architectures.

The precious halls, pavilions, terraces, bridges and archways are interspersed amongst the gardens according to the lie of the land so as to enhance the beauty of the place.



**难老泉** 晋水主要源头，滚滚奔流，常年不息，取《诗经·鲁颂》中“永锡难老”之句，称难老泉。

**Nanlao Spring** The springs is the main source of the Jin River which flows all the year round. It derives its name from the Book of Songs, "Nanlao" meaning "everlasting" in Chinese.



**周柏** 相传为西周时所植。九百年前，宋代文学家欧阳修曾赋诗吟咏：“地灵草木得余润，郁郁古柏含苍烟。”它与长流不息的难老泉、精美的宋代侍女塑像，被誉为“晋祠三绝”。

**Zhou Cypress** It is said the cypress was planted in the Western Zhou period. Nine hundred years ago the Song dynasty writer Ouyang Xiu composed a couplet and recited it here: "As the propitiations place enriches the plants. The old green cypress is luxuriant in the mist." The cypress, together with the ever-bubbling Nanlao Spring and the exquisite Song dynasty figures of maidservants, are known as "The Three Wonders of Jin Temple".



侍女像 圣母殿中有四十二尊宋代制作的泥塑侍女像，大小与真人相仿，形态生动，是我国宋塑中的佳作。

Figures of maidservants In the Sacred Lady Hall there are forty-two Song dynasty clay figures of maidservants, which are life-size and vivid in expression, being excellent works of Song dynasty clay sculpture.











铁人 金人台上有四尊铁人，铸造于北宋绍圣四年（公元1097年），历经八百载风雨剥蚀，至今明亮不锈。

Iron statues There are four iron statues on a pedestal, Cast in 1097 (Northern Song dynasty). They have withstood all kinds of weather for eight hundred years and still are bright and rustless.





**唐碑** 为唐太宗李世民于贞观二十年(公元646年)亲笔撰写, 名为《晋祠之铭并序》, 共一千二百零三字。书体飞逸洒脱, 骨格雄奇, 笔力遒劲, 是我国现存最早的一块行书碑。

Tang dynasty tablet The characters were written by Emperor Taizhong of the Tang dynasty in 646AD, called "Inscriptions and introduction to Jin Memorial Temple" There are altogether one thousand two hundred and three characters in a style free and easy and yet vigorous. It is the oldest tablet in running hand now extant.

**唐叔虞祠** 中间神龛内设唐叔虞塑像, 两侧十二尊明代女性塑像, 分别手执笛、琵琶、三弦等乐器, 犹似古代一个较完整的乐队。

Memorial Temple of Tang Shuyu In the central shrine is the figure of Tang Shuyu with twelve Ming dynasty female figures, some holding bamboo flutes, some pipa and others string instruments. They look like a rather comprehensive ancient band.

