

· 大同市对外文化交流丛书 ·

大同揽胜

山西人民出版社

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山西人民出版社发行(太原并州北路十一号) 山西新华印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/36 印张: 2.75 字数: 33 千字 1989年1月第1版 1989年1月太原 1次印刷 印数: 1-5,000册

ISBN 7 - 203 - 00927 - 0 J·2457 定价: 2.25元

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大 同 的 历 史 沿 革

大同在山西省的北部, 地居内外长城之间, 北拒阴山, 南控太行, 桑乾河流经其南, 是我国北方的边陲重镇, 也是我国各民族之间文化交流的中心。是我国二十四个历史文化名城之一。

远在战国时期(公元前475年——公元前221年)大同属赵国雁门郡管辖。汉代在这里设置了平城县(今大同)。 魏晋之际拓跋珪兴起北方,统治了黄河流域以北大部分地区,建立了北魏王朝。道武帝天兴元年(公元398年) 从盛乐(今内蒙古自治区和林格尔)迁都平城(今大同),到魏孝文帝太和十八年(公元494年)迁都洛阳止,大同作为北魏王朝都城近百年之久,到北齐,废平城县,改为恒安镇,隶属太平县。北周改恒安镇,又设云中县。隋易名为云内县。唐为云中郡。辽金两代大同作为陪都西京)达二百年之久。现在保存的华严寺、善化寺这两处完整的木构建筑就是辽、金时期先后兴建的。明代,明太祖朱元璋封第十三太子朱桂为代王。九龙壁是当时王府门前的影壁,明代大同作为万里长城的九边重镇之一。民国初仍名大同县。历史上大同一直是兵家必争之地。1949年大同城解放称大同市。

The History of Datong

Datong, situated in the north of Shanxi Province between the inner and outer Great Wall, adjacent to the Yinshan mountains in the north and the Sanggan River in the south, is an important garrison city and a centre where diffrent cultures intermingled. Now it has become one of the 24 historic and cultural cities in China.

During the Warring States period (475BC to 221BC), Datong was a part of the province of Yanmen of the State of Zhao, even after the first Emperor of Qin unified the country and set up new administrative areas, the province of Yanmen remained. In the Han Dynasty this area was known as Pingcheng (now Datong). During the reign of the Wei and the Jin dynasties the Toba Tartars became strong in the north, and after having occupied most of the north parts of the Yellow River Valley, set up Northern Wei. In 398 AD Emperor Daowu removed its capital from Shengle (now Horinger of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region) to Pingcheng.

Before Emperor Xiaowen removed the capital again to Luoyang in 494 AD, Datong was the capital of Northern Wei for over hundred years. It was during this period that the world-famous treasure-house Yungang Grottoes were carved. During the Northern Qi Dynasty, Pingcheng's mane was changed to Hengan

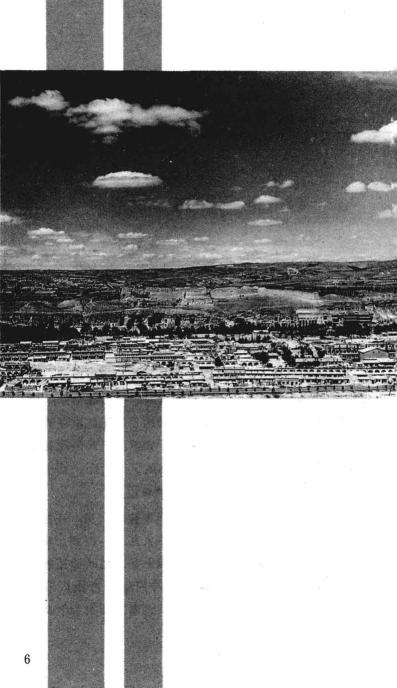
under the county of Taiping. In the Northern Zhou Dynasty the county of Yunzhong was revived. In the Sui Dynasty its name was changed to Yunnei. In the Tang dynasty it became Yunzhong again. During the Liao Dynasty it was named Datong. In Jin, Yuan. Ming and Oing dynasties the same name was used. As Datong was the secondary capital (known as Xijing) of the Liao Dynasty for about 200 years, the present well-preserved wooden architecture Huayan Monastery and Shanhua Monastery were built in this period. In the early Ming Dynasty, Zhugui, the 13th prince of Zhu Yuanzhang, the first emperor of the dynasty, ruled over Datong as a military governor. Then the Nine-Dragon Screen used to be the screen wall before the princely palace. In Ming Dynasty Datong was regarded as one of the 9 important garrison cities of the Great Wall. And in history all the time, it was a strategic point, In the Republic of China it was also named Datong. In 1949 Datong was liberated and since then it has become a city true to the name. Datong, honoured with the title of a "Coal Ocean", is an industrial city with coal production as its mainstay.

In order to meet the needs of tourism, and introduce the ancient culture of the city as well, we have compiled this guidebook to offer the readers.

云冈石窟

云冈石窟位于大同城西16公里的武周山南麓。这里山峦起伏,武周山自山前蜿蜒流过,依山腰石壁,蜂窝似地开凿了大小窟龛。东西连绵约1公里,现存的石窟有53个,石窟造像五万一千余躯。是我国现存规模最大的石窟群之一。是世界驰名的艺术宝库。1961年被国务院公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

拓跋氏是我国古代北部地区鲜卑族的一支,在各民族之间长期混战中,拓跋氏日益强大起来,控制了黄河流域以北的大部地区,建立了北魏王朝。道武帝拓跋珪天兴元年(公元398年)从盛乐(今内蒙古自治区和林格尔境内)迁都平城(今大同),到孝文帝太和十八年



(公元494年),又从平城迁都洛阳为止,近百年间大同作为北魏王朝政治文化等交流的中心城市。闻名于世的云冈石窟就是在这个时期开凿的。

北魏王朝初期信仰佛教,奉为国教。太平真君七年(公元446年),太武帝听信司徒崔浩建议,下令焚毁佛寺佛塔,强迫僧人还俗,造成佛史上太武灭法。不久,太武帝身染重病,疑为灭法所致,大悔,逐杀死司徒崔浩。文成帝继位后,首先恢复了佛教,营建佛寺、佛塔、开窟造像。著名的云冈石窟就是在这种情况下开始开凿的。开窟造像有以下四种原因:其一:北魏王朝政教合一,宣扬皇帝就是当今如来;其二:为死去的前任皇帝冥中造福;其三:武周山是北魏王朝祈福的灵山;其四:岩石系砂岩便于雕刻,所以云冈石窟就选择在这里。

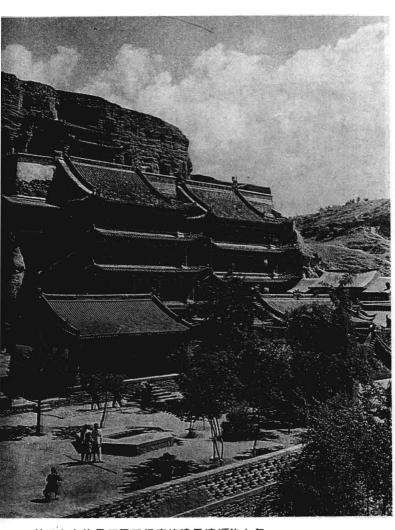
第一期石窟工程

据《魏书•释老志》记载: "和平初,师贤卒,昙耀代之,又名沙门统(注:原名道人统)。初昙耀以及法之明年,自中山被命赴京。值帝出,见于路,御马前,衔耀衣,时以为马识善人,帝后奉以师礼。昙曜白帝,于京城西武周塞,凿山石壁,开窟五所,镌建佛象各一,高者七十尺,次者六十尺,雕饰奇伟,冠于一世"。这五个大窟就是现在的十六窟——二十窟,称为昙曜五窟,完成于(公元460——465年)之间,是云冈石窟最古老的洞窟,所以称其为云冈的第一期工程。

县耀五窟的特点是:平面多作马蹄形,无后室,雕主佛像,佛像高大,造像主要是三世佛(过去、现世、未来佛)气魄雄伟,高鼻、深目、宽肩、偏袒右肩或通肩大衣,这一时期的造像受犍陀罗艺术的影响(今巴基斯坦及阿富汗一代)集中亚文化的特点。

第二期石窟工程

云冈石窟第二期的雕刻是文成帝死后到孝文帝迁都 洛阳之前(公元465——494年)之间开凿的,这段时间 主要开凿的石窟有一、二、三、五一十三窟。其特征 平面多作长方形,成组的石窟增多,分前后室。正中雕 主佛像,四壁、拱门及顶部雕佛龛、佛像、菩萨、天王、 飞天、佛传故事。有雕刻着构图复杂,优美精制的装饰 纹样;有雕刻着排箫、笛、鼓、箜篌、琵琶等的古代乐器;有雕刻着风格古朴、形制多样的仿构佛塔,屋宇等 的建筑物模型;有雕刻着雍容而雅的各种服饰,丰富多 彩,琳琅满目。佛、菩萨眉清目秀。薄唇、溜肩近似人 体,比例适当,衣饰飘带流畅自然。繁复典丽,甚为精 美,但云冈石窟雕刻艺术的成熟时期,是汉民族文化的 进一步发展。为我们今天研究古代建筑、乐器、服饰雕 刻的重要历史资料。



第五六窟外景四层五间窟檐建于清顺治七年 (公元1651年),五、六窟是一组洞窟

