

晋祠

JIN
TEMPLE



山西出版集团
山西古籍出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

晋祠/贾莉莉著. —太原: 山西古籍出版社, 2007. 9
(三晋揽胜)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 80598 - 847 - 4

I. 晋... II. 贾... III. 晋祠 - 简介 IV. K 928. 75

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 144975 号

晋 祠

著 者: 贾莉莉

责任编辑: 朱 屹

出 版 者: 山西出版集团·山西古籍出版社

地 址: 太原市建设南路 15 号

邮 编: 030012

电 话: 0351 - 4922268 (发行中心)

0351 - 4956036 (综合办)

E - mail: fxzx@sxskcb.com

web@sxskcb.com

gujshb@sxskcb.com

网 址: www.sxskcb.com

经 销 者: 山西出版集团·山西新华书店集团有限公司

承 印 者: 山西出版集团·山西新华印业有限公司新华印刷分公司

开 本: 889mm × 1194mm 1/32

印 张: 2. 75

字 数: 40 千字

印 数: 1 - 3000 册

版 次: 2007 年 9 月第 1 版

印 次: 2007 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978 - 7 - 80598 - 847 - 4

定 价: 15. 00 元

北



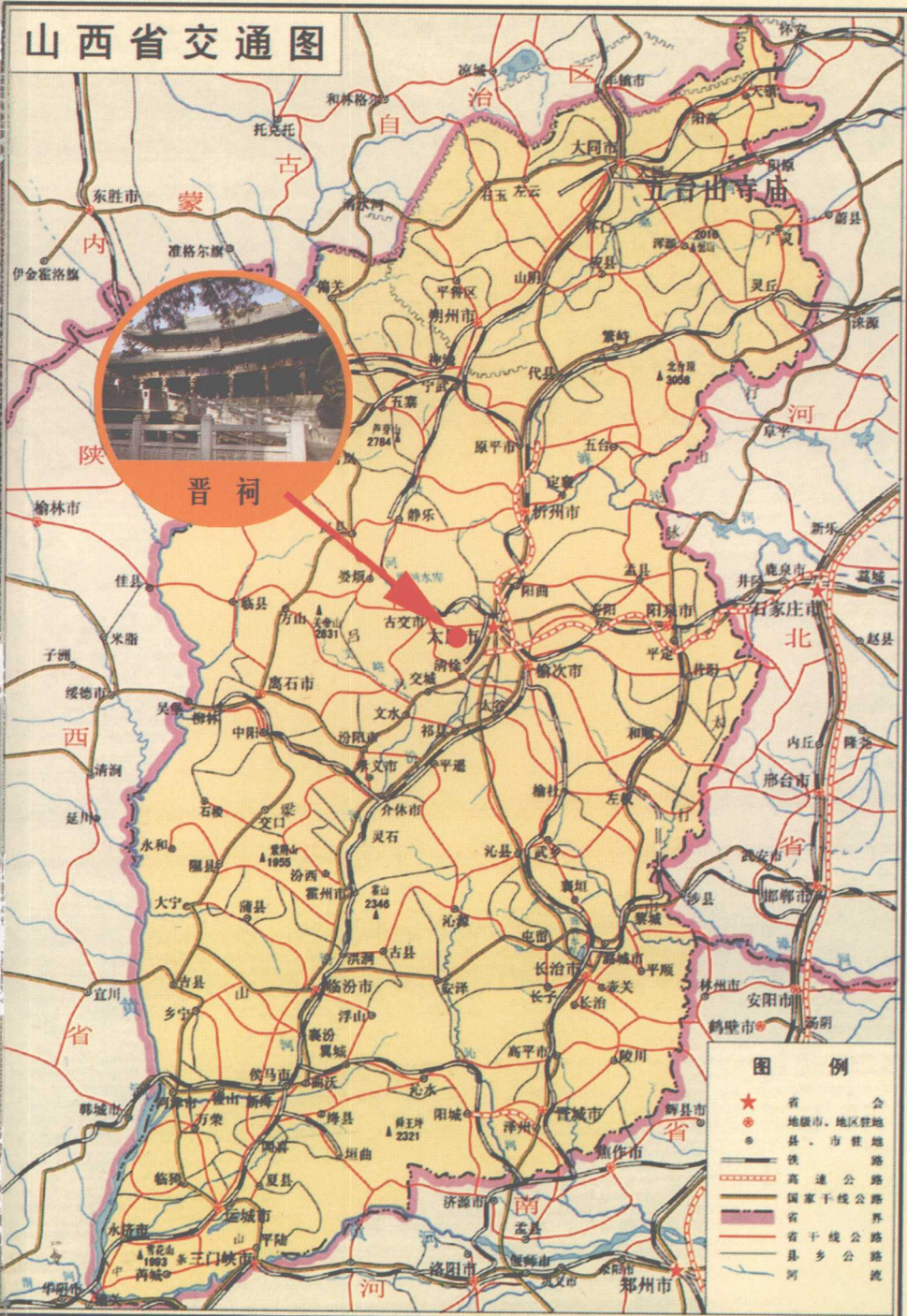
晋祠文物古迹示意图

Map of the exhibition of the cultural relics and the historic sites in Jin Shrine

山西省交通图



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图例

- ★ 省会
- 地级市、地区驻地
- 县、市驻地
- 铁路
- 高速公路
- 国家干线公路
- 省干线公路
- 县乡公路
- 河

三晋揽胜
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SCENERY OF SHANXI



晋祠

J I N
T E M P L E

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Brief Introduction

In Jin Temple(Jinci), the famous scenic place in Shanxi, the green trees and bright water are very colorful, the temples and halls here are reflecting the ancient history and culture of China, the famous tablets are recording all the changes in the history, the flowing stream and the small lanes are reserving the tradition and custom of the people here. Jinci, with its long history and the natural scenic spots and cultural tradition, is attracting the visitors both from the country and abroad.

Situated at the foot of Xuanwengshan(a mountain), 25 kilometers to the southwest of Taiyuan City, Jinci is the source of the water in Shanxi Province. Behind Jinci, there is Xuanwengshan with pine trees and cypress trees covering on the mountain. In front of Jinci, there are fields growing most famous rice in Shanxi. The spring water is flowing in the temple and there are so many ancient trees growing in it. There are also hundreds of temples, halls, pavilions, bridges, towers scattering in Jinci. It is a historical place with a historical and cultural scenic spots as well as natural resources. It was listed as major historical preserved unit by the State Council in 1961.

Jinci, former name as the temple to Tangshuyu because the temple was built as ancestral temple to the first prince of the emperor of Jin Kingdom during the early Western Zhou Dynasty. Shuyu was the son of the emperor Zhouwuwang and the younger brother of Zhouchengwang. His given name was "Yu". In ancient time, elder brother called as "Bo" and younger brother as "Shu", since he was designated as the local king of Tang, he was also called as Tangshuyu. According to the historical record, this ancient Tang Kingdom was in Shanxi Province.

In the long period of history, Jinci has gradually become a temple of memorial ceremony for the ancestors and it has combined the traditions of Taoism, Confucianism and Buddhism together. Though it has experienced many damages and dangers in the long period of its history, it has still preserved the unique style of its own with the well preserved historical and cultural relics there. The cultural relics it has still preserved include the architecture, sculpture, tablet, ancient antithetical couplet and horizontal inscribed board, famous trees of old ages and the relics in the museum. The Museum of Jinci covers an area of more than 133 thousand square meters and there are more than 100 buildings including the halls, pavilion, tower, bridge, stage, and house built in Song Dynasty to the time before the founding of the People's Republic of China. The earliest is the Flying Beam over the Fish Pond built in the Northern Wei Dynasty, the largest and the most typical is the Hall to the Holy Mother and Xian Hall (the hall to hold the ceremony of sacrifice), these three buildings have been honored as the three national treasures of architecture by the Ministry of Culture in China. There are more than 100 sculptures including the clay sculpture, stone carving, wood carving, and iron statues made before the Qing Dynasty, among these, 43 sculptures



of maids of Song Dynasty standing in the Hall of Holy Mother are the most famous because of their lively and lifelike style and highly praised by the artists from the country and abroad. These are the unique masterpieces of the ancient sculpture in the country. The twelve sculptures in the Temple of Tangshuyu show the scene of song and dance in Yuan Dynasty and they are the treasures in the field of ancient opera study. The maid statue in the Hall of the Water Mother shows us the wonderful design and great technique of the ancient artists in China. There are about 200 square meters fresco of Ming Dynasty, the most important of them are the frescos in the Hall of Water Mother and the Hall of Guanggong, describing the inspection tour of the water mother and the biography of General Guanggong respectively. There are about 400 tablets in Jinci, among which the most famous is the tablet "Forward to Jinci" written by the emperor Li Shimin of Tang Dynasty, it is also the earliest tablet written in Xingshu Calligraphy style and has still preserved in the country. There are also tablet carving the famous Buddhist scripture "Huayan Jing" during the period of the only empress Wu Zetian in Tang Dynasty and also the calligraphy of ancient famous calligraphists as Huangshangu, Fushan and Duanxin. Among which the calligraphy models "Taiyuan" and "Hanxiangguan" are also preserved in Jinci Museum. There are about 20 ancient famous trees in Jinci, the earliest tree is the cypress of Western Zhou Dynasty, and there are also Long-aged cypress, Chinese scholar trees of Sui Dynasty and Tang Dynasty. There are about 10 thousands of historical relics including pottery, porcelain, wood ware, bronze ware, lacquer ware, jade ware, embroidery and painting, especially the painting and calligraphy of famous local artists and porcelain are the most important of it. In 1987, the Art Museum of Dong Shouping was built by the investment of the provincial government of Shanxi, the municipal government of Taiyuan city and Japanese friends. Mr. Dong Shouping donated 200 pieces of his masterpieces including the painting and calligraphy and also some of the historical relics of his own preserved to the museum to further enrich the relics preserved in it. The Museum of Fushan and the temple of Ziqiao who was the earliest ancestor of the Family Wang were built in recent years. These museums provide a place to exhibit the paintings and calligraphy of Fushan and a place for the Family Wang all over the world to come to worship their ancestor.

Jinci is not only rich in history and culture resources, but also is a famous scenic tourist place in Shanxi Province. There are "Three Treasures", "Eight Beautiful Scenes", "Three National Treasure Buildings", "Three Famous Tablet Carvings", "Three Famous Boards". Nanlao (Everlasting) Spring, Qinian cypress which shape looks like a sleeping dragon, and the lifelike maid sculptures in the Hall of Holy Mother are called as "Three Treasures". The Tablet of Tang Dynasty, the Tablet carving the Buddhist Scripture, and the Tablet carving "Baiyueshanfang" are called as "Three Famous Tablet Carvings". Three Famous Boards are the boards hanging on Duyue, Nanlao and Water Mirror Stage.

Jinci has now become a comprehensive museum as well as a beautiful natural scenic place in Shanxi Province.



景区概述

晋祠素有“山西小江南”之美誉，具有江南园林的特色。总体布局灵活多变，建筑空间和自然景色融为一体，给人以开阔疏朗、清新别致的感受。

晋祠的园林由中部、北部、南部三组建筑群组成。

中部有大门、水镜台、会仙桥、金人台、对越坊、钟鼓二楼、献殿、鱼沼飞梁、圣母殿组成。圣母殿是全祠的主体，也是晋祠最古老的建筑。这组建筑灵活多变，布局紧凑而有序。雄伟古朴的圣母殿，后拥悬瓮山，前临鱼沼和汉白玉的十字形桥梁，一起一伏构成了晋祠最美的景色。金代修建的献殿，在设计上很巧妙，它的建造像一座凉亭，四周瞭望，视野开阔，利用借景的手法，达到了景中有景的境界。

北部从文昌宫起，有东岳祠、关帝庙、三清洞、唐叔虞祠、朝阳洞、待凤轩、三台阁、读书台和吕祖阁。这组建筑随自然山势，层层叠叠，错落有致，以崇楼高阁取胜。各景之间相互贯通，以增加景的联系和层次感。

南部从胜瀛楼起，有白鹤亭、三圣祠、王琼祠、真趣亭、难老泉、水母楼、公输子祠、台骀庙。这组建筑景观既有高台崇寺，又有亭桥点缀其间，泉流环绕，水声潺潺，松风水月映出了古典园林的特色。

晋祠的南区奉圣寺遗址，近几年来发展成一处山环水绕、古树掩映的游览地。前面是金碧辉煌的景清门，后面是古色古香的芳林寺大殿，舍利生生塔耸立在柏月山房等古建筑中间，留山园、翰香馆、复生槐、挂甲松、华严经石碑和新迁来的金代大钟等文物古迹点缀其间。留山湖碧波荡漾，水光粼粼。自然山水和历史文物相映成趣。这里环境幽雅，宝塔披霞，佛光普照，自成一体。

唐代诗人李白曾写下了赞美晋祠的诗句：“行来北京岁月深，感君贵义轻黄金。琼杯绮食青玉案，使我醉饱无心归。时时出向城

西曲，晋祠流水如碧玉。浮舟弄水箫鼓鸣，微波龙鳞莎草绿。兴来携妓恣经过，其若杨花似雪何。红妆欲醉宜斜日，百尺清潭写翠娥。翠娥婵娟初月辉，美人更唱舞罗衣。清风吹歌入空去，歌曲自绕行云飞。”诗因景成，景借诗传，美景名诗相得益彰。

古树名木是晋祠的一大特色，著名的有周柏、隋槐和银杏树。这些古树年代久远，至今仍然生机勃勃，苍劲挺拔，浓荫四布，使殿宇、亭台、楼阁掩映在浓荫疏影、急流静水之间，景色异常优美。文昌宫、关帝庙、叔虞祠独成一体，院落规模虽然不大，但布局严谨，整齐雅致。

以水取景是晋祠的另一特色。采取听、观的手法把水贯入景中。

难老泉滚滚急流，汇聚成池，声景俱全，这里突出一个“听”。正如清代杨二酉写的晋祠内八景之一《难老泉声》诗中：“潺湲作远波，湍激知下就。源源去又来，滚滚夜复昼。”

清潭观景是晋祠又一特色。水清草绿，鱼儿川流不息，急流静水相呼应，这里突出了“观”。由难老泉顺石阶而下，在智伯渠上有一座流碧榭。从流碧榭观望，水面上有一小石舫，犹如荡漾在碧波之中，《庄子·列御寇》曰“巧者劳而智者忧……饱食而遨游，泛若不系之舟”，故名“不系舟”。游人站在舟上观望泉流之美景，仿佛随碧波而荡漾，自由自在。如果顺着水流去观赏那亭、台、楼、阁时，也许会有这样的感觉：这几百座建筑恐怕是在水上漂着的吧！唐朝王昌龄在《驾幸河东》一诗中写道：“晋水千庐合，汾桥万国从。开唐天业盛，入沛圣恩浓。下辇回三象，题碑驻六龙。睿明悬日月，千载此时逢。”元代诗人小仓月，游罢晋祠以后，题诗“灵祠金碧水云间，泽国苏民玉一泉”、“神仙境界唐虞日，锦绣江山汾晋间”。气韵旺盛，把晋祠的建筑山水风光描绘得如诗如画。

晋祠虽处黄土高原，但水草茂盛，泉流环绕，溪水潺潺，四季如春，颇有江南情调，是一处江南风格的北方园林。正如建筑造园学家林徽音教授说的那样：“晋祠布置既像庙观的院落，又像华丽的宫苑；全部兼有开敞堂皇的局面和曲折深邃的雅趣。大殿楼阁在古树婆娑池流映带之间，实像个放大的私家园亭。”

晋祠的园林，像一个古老的翡翠雕刻，无论从哪个角度看都是那么玲珑剔透，诱人心弦。有人说，看景不如听景，晋祠的美景是难以用语言来描绘的。清晨，登上望川亭鸟瞰晋祠，雕梁画栋的古

建筑掩映在浓荫疏影、泉水急流之间；黄昏，拾阶仙阁梯云，欣赏莲池映月，荷花竞放，美不胜收；观赏胜瀛四照，陶醉在清泉欢笑之中，享受仙境般的美景，真是“山环水绕无双地，神乐人欢第一区”，令人回味无穷。

SCENERY
OF SHANXI

