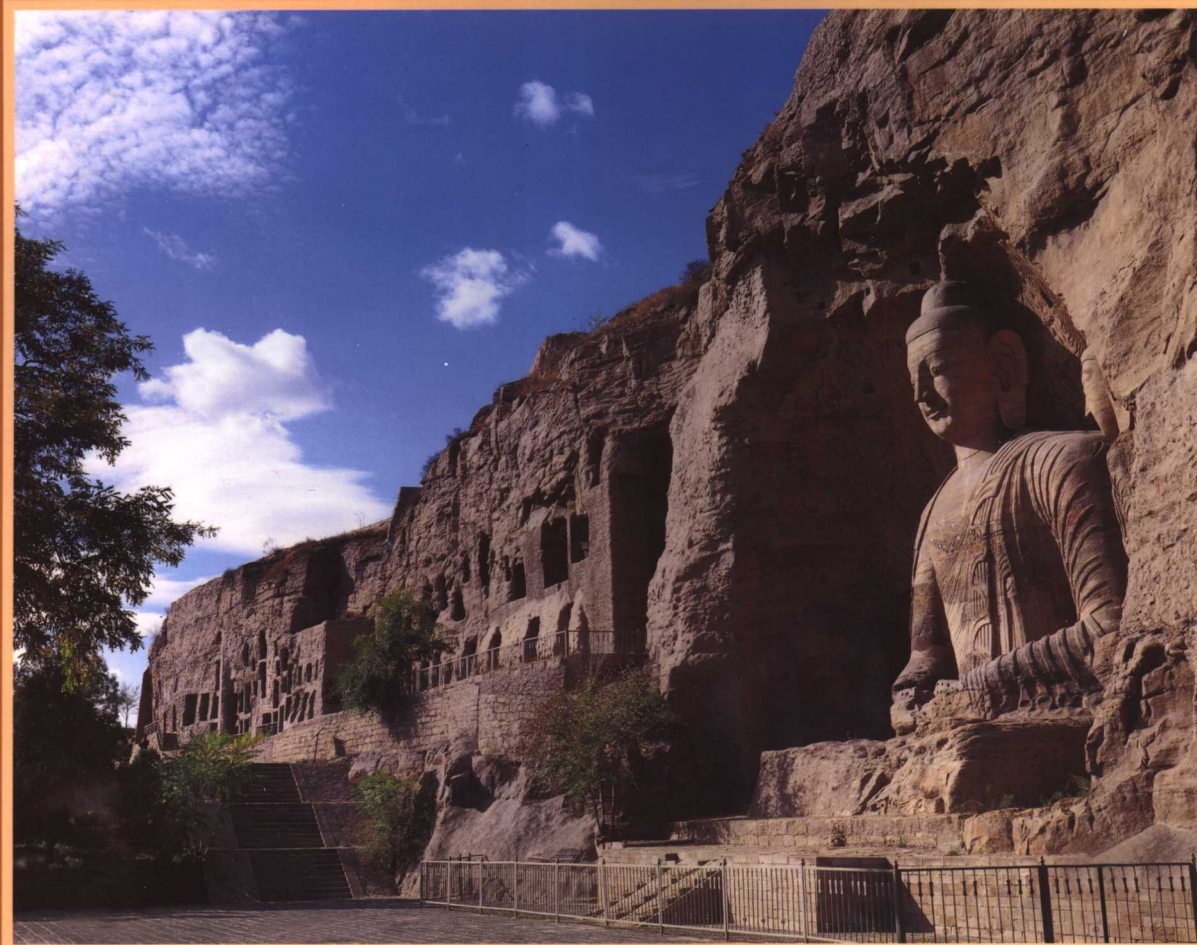


中国文物地图集

国家文物局 主编

山西分册(上)



中国地图出版社

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前 言

中国是世界上著名的文明古国之一，具有悠久的历史 and 光荣的传统。保存于地上、地下丰富多彩的文物，是悠久历史和灿烂文化的见证，是进行科学研究的重要实物资料。它们以自己的真实性和形象性给人民以深刻的教育，帮助人民认识自己的历史和创造力，提高民族自信心，增强民族自豪感，振奋民族精神。

中华人民共和国成立以来，为切实了解现存的不可移动文物状况，各地曾进行了大量的各种形式的调查工作。根据国务院通知，进行了两次全国性的文物普查。第一次始于1956年，第二次始于1981年。20世纪80年代的全国文物普查，规模大，时间长，调查内容广泛。在各级政府的领导下，由于社会各界的大力支持，广大文物考古工作者的辛勤工作，这次文物普查取得了前所未有的成绩。为了对历次文物调查的成果进行系统整理和科学总结，国家文物局决定编辑出版一套《中国文物地图集》。

《中国文物地图集》力图运用地图形式，对历次文物调查所获大量资料进行科学概括，综合反映中国文物工作中已有的学术成果和新的重大发现，全面记录中国境内已知现存的不可移动文物的状况，以充分发挥它们的作用。这套多卷本地图集的编制，是文物保护、管理和研究的一项重要基础工作，是各省、自治区、直辖市文物考古专业人员与地图工作者通力协作的科学研究成果。它将为科学研究工作者提供重要的第一手材料；为国家制定文物保护、管理和研究的长远战略决策与政策法规提供有益的资料；为国民经济建设部门规划、选址和设计提供可靠的依据，尽可能避免在生产过程中造成对文物的破坏。

《中国文物地图集》是一套大型工具书，包括各省、自治区、直辖市分卷三十二册和全国重要文物分卷一册，将陆续编辑出版。

编辑出版具有中国特色的文物地图集，在我国尚属首次尝试，这是一项极其复杂艰巨的工作，书中难免错误、不当之处，衷心希望广大读者提出宝贵意见。

《中国文物地图集》编辑委员会

Preface

China, one of the countries with world-famous ancient civilizations, has a long history and a glorious tradition. The rich cultural relics preserved both on the ground and underground are evidence for the long history and the splendid culture, as well as important material data for scientific researches. They make an impression on the people with their reality and vividness and help the people to realize their own history and creativity, to enhance their national confidence and sense of pride and to inspire their national spirit.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, a huge amount of survey work in various forms has been carried out in different areas in order to find out the current situation of unmovable cultural relics. Overall surveys have been carried out for two times according to notifications of the State Council. The first one started in 1956 and the second one in 1981. The latter lasted for a long time in the 1980s and went on a large scale. The contents of the survey were very extensive. Under the leadership of governments at all levels and with the full support from various circles and the tremendous efforts of archaeological workers, this work has achieved an unprecedented success. In order to systematize and synthesize scientifically the results of all surveys, the National Bureau of Cultural Relics decides to publish *An Atlas of Chinese Cultural Relics*.

The Atlas of Chinese Cultural Relics is compiled with great assiduity to summarize scientifically the huge amount of original information acquired from the surveys, to reflect the academic results and new important discoveries achieved in Chinese cultural relics work and to record comprehensively the current situation of the unmovable relics known so far in the territory of China, so as to bring them into full play. The compilation of the atlas is a piece of important basic work of cultural relics protection, management and researches, and at the same time is a cooperative scientific research project of professional archaeologists and geographers from all the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. It will provide scientific researches with extremely important first-hand material, furnish the drawing up of the national relics protection, management and research long-term strategy and administrative policies and acts with scientific information and offer reliable data for planning, locating and designing national economic constructions, so as to avoid destroying relics in the process of construction.

As a large-scale reference book series, the *Atlas of Chinese Cultural Relics* consists of 32 volumes covering the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and one volume on important cultural relics of the whole country, which will be compiled and published in succession.

It is the first attempt in China to compile and publish an atlas of cultural relics with distinctive Chinese features. The work is quite complicated and formidable. Errors in the books are unavoidable, and criticisms and suggestions from readers will be whole-heartedly welcomed.

The Editorial Board of *An Atlas of Chinese Cultural Relics*

凡 例

1. 本地图集包括各省、自治区、直辖市分册和全国重要文物分册。各省、自治区、直辖市分册内容包括：文物工作和文物状况概述；序图；文物地图(专题文物图和市、县文物图)；重点文物图；文物单位简介；文物单位索引。

2. 原则上收录经历次文物调查确定的现存不可移动的文物，包括少量为保护而进行搬迁的古建筑和碑刻等。

3. 所收文物年代下限一般为1949年，1949年以后仅收录已公布为各级文物保护单位者。

4. 经过清理或发掘的古遗址和古墓葬、已经拆除的古建筑，原址已无文物而留有科学记录资料的也予收录，并在所在地的“简介”中登记，但只编顺序号，不编分类号。

5. 收录的不可移动文物分为七大类(用汉语拼音字母顺序代表)二十七小类，在地图上各用不同符号表示(详见图例)。

6. 同一时代或不同时代有内在联系的不同类别的文物，如作为一处，则列入主体文物所属类别，在文物单位简介中予以说明。

7. 一处文物单位分布范围较大，包含的文物数量较多且较重要者，仍编为一处，下列子目。

8. 文物单位编号以县级行政区为单位分类编排，分为总顺序号和分类顺序号。各类中按时代早晚顺序排列。个别跨县的较大型文物，分别在各县文物分布图中收录，在文物单位简介中加以说明。

9. 文物单位名称原则上采用本名(学名)或影响较大的俗名。无法用上述方式命名的，以其所在地的村庄或自然地点命名。

10. 年代采用中国史学界公认的纪年。有些古人类与古脊椎动物化石地点使用地质学年代。历史时期使用王朝纪年。个别边疆地区一些难以确认朝代而大致属“青铜时代”的，标以“青铜时代”。1912年起的近代和现代文物，一般使用公元纪年。

Notes on the Use of the Atlas

1. This Atlas consists of volumes covering the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government and a volume on important cultural relics of the whole country. The contents of each of the former are: a summary on cultural relics work and the current situation of cultural relics; introductory maps; maps of cultural relics; illustrations of state-protected cultural relics; a brief account of cultural relics units; and an index to cultural relics units. The maps of cultural relics include those of particular subjects and those of county level administrative areas.

2. The Atlas records in principle the extant unmovable relics identified in surveys, including some ancient buildings, inscribed stones, etc. which have been moved for protection.

3. The latest time limit for recording relics in the Atlas is generally the year of 1949; those later than 1949 are included only if they are promulgated as cultural relics units under the protection of different levels.

4. The ancient tombs, settlements and buildings which have been excavated or demolished and whose scientific data have been kept but the relics are not preserved in situ are also included in the Atlas and registered in the brief account (in the item related to their location) with general ordinal numbers but without category ordinal numbers.

5. The unmovable relics recorded in the Atlas are divided into seven categories (represented alphabetically in the Chinese *pinyin*) and twenty seven subcategories, and are marked in the maps with various symbols (see the Legend).

6. The cultural relics of the same period or of different times regarded as one unit are grouped in the category to which the main monument belongs and then explained in the brief account of cultural relics units.

7. The relics units distributed widely and comprising a great number of important monuments are each listed as one unit with its main contents noted.

8. The relics units are numbered by the county-level administrative area as well as by the category. Thus given both general ordinal numbers and category ordinal numbers. The units of each category are arranged in chronological order. Several large transcounty units are marked in the relics distribution maps of all corresponding counties and are noted in the brief account of cultural relics units.

9. The relics units are called in principle by their original names (scientific names) or their popular names if the latter are well-known. The units which can not be named in this way are given names after the villages or natural places where they are located.

10. The Atlas adopts the chronology generally accepted in Chinese historical circles. For some localities of palaeoanthropological and palaeovertebrate fossils geological periods are adopted. The dynastical chronology is adopted for historic times. A few units in China's border areas difficult to be dated by the dynastic chronology but roughly belonging to the Bronze age are marked as of this period. For the modern and contemporary cultural relics later than the year 1912 the Christian era is generally adopted.

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概 述

山西省简称晋,地处黄土高原东部,是中国内陆省份之一。其西、南、东三面与邻省有天然分界,西、西南分别与陕西和河南隔黄河相望,东依太行山与河北、河南毗邻,北至长城沿线与内蒙古接壤。全省面积 15 万多平方千米,人口 3 294 万,有汉、回、满、蒙古等民族。省内地形复杂,山峦起伏,河流纵横,其中山地、高原、丘陵约占全省面积的 80%,境内大部分地区海拔 1 000 米以上,通称山西高原。太行山和吕梁山雄峙东西,中条山和恒山横亘南北两端,五台山和太岳山横跨中部,发源于管涔山的汾河和桑干河一南一北贯通全省。山西属温带-暖温带、亚湿润-亚干旱大陆性季风气候,年平均气温 3~14C°,年降水量 350~700 毫米。北东部边境沿内长城有雁门关、平型关、娘子关、飞狐口等重要关隘,襟山带河,形势险固,素有“表里山河”之称,极具军事战略价值。古代山西又是中原农业文化和北方草原文化共存、交汇和融合的枢纽地带。勤劳勇敢的先民,在这块土地上创造了辉煌的历史文化,留下了丰厚的文化遗存。

《尚书·禹贡》把山西称为九州的“冀州”之地。远古的尧、舜、禹时,这里就是华夏文明的中心区域,古文献有尧都“平阳”、舜都“蒲坂”、禹都“安邑”之说。山西南部是夏人重要的聚居地区。商时华戎杂居,方国林立,唐、虞、芮诸侯国及羌人、鬼方、于、崇、戎等方国部落散居各地。周初,成王封其弟叔虞于“唐”。唐叔虞之子燮父改唐为“晋”。春秋时期,晋国日渐强大,疆域北推至太原盆地,一度称霸中原。战国时期,韩、赵、魏三分其地,因此后世又称山西为“三晋”。秦统一中国后,在山西地区设五郡 21 县。汉朝沿袭秦郡县制,并在山西设置数十个侯国。东汉山西置并州,统领六郡;三国时期,并州在曹魏治下。西晋和十六国时期,北方民族兴起,山西是他们南进中原的前沿地域,也是各种政治势力争夺角逐的重要舞台。刘渊的匈奴汉国政权建都平阳(今临汾);鲜卑慕容部的西燕政权建都长子(今长子县)。北朝时鲜卑拓跋部在平城(今大同市)建立北魏政权,进而统一北方。东魏、北齐以山西为战略基地,以晋阳为政治中心,把疆域南扩至长江。隋在山西设立五个总管府。山西太原是李唐王朝的发祥地,晋阳称为“北京”或“北都”。五代时,后唐、后晋、后汉和北汉兴起于山西。北宋时山西大部属河东路。辽代以大同为西京,金代山西全境俱入其版图。元统一全国,建立行省制度,设山西河东道,为“山西”得名之始。明置山西省后改山西布政使司,清代置山西省至今。