

古太原县城

Ancient Taiyuan County



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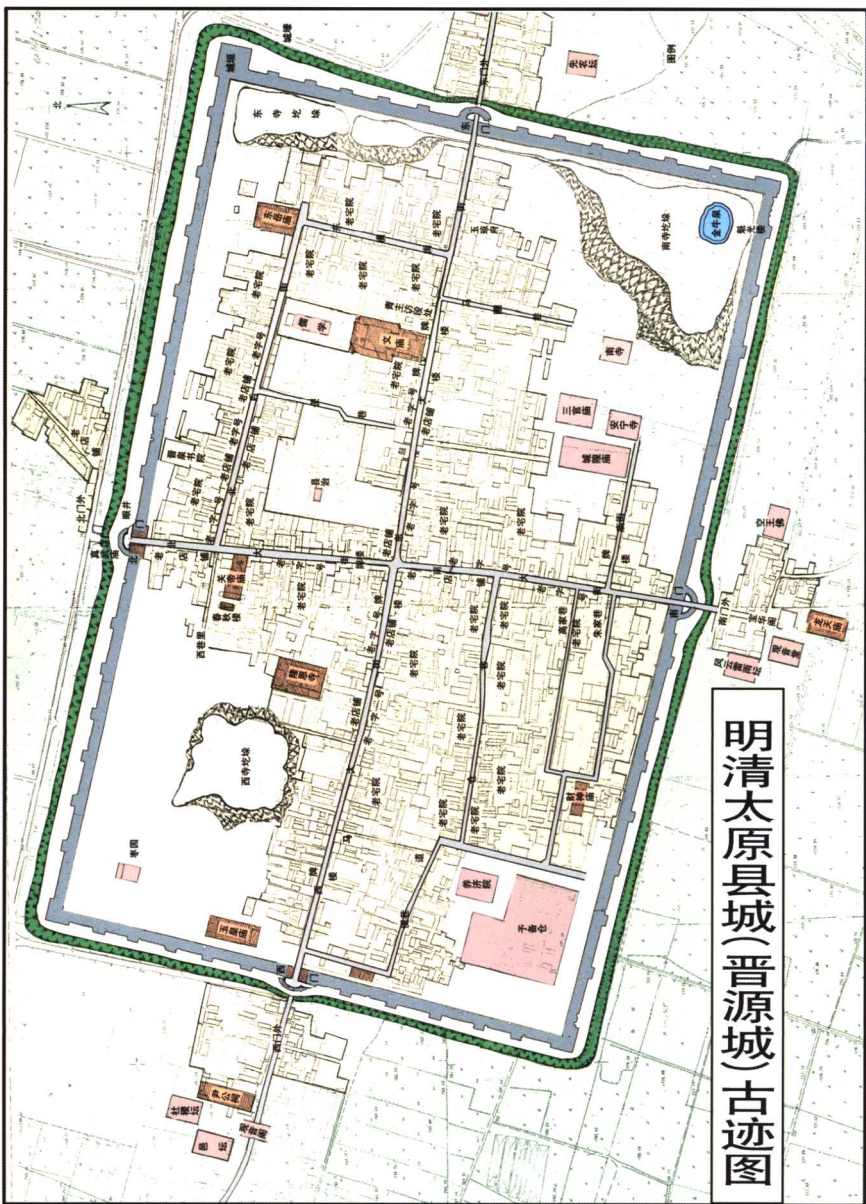
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明清太原县城(晋源城)古迹图



山西省交通图



古太原县城

Ancient Taiyuan County

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A Brief Introduction to the Ancient Taiyuan County

The ancient Taiyuan County included the two districts—Jinyuan and Xiaodian, which are located in the south of Taiyuan City nowadays. According to the ancient local record, its boundary reached to Lubao Village of Yuci County in the east, Dachuan of Yangqu County in the west, Wujiabao of Xugou County in the south, Beitun Village of Yangqu County in the north, Taojiabao of Xugou County in the southeast, Guyi Village of Qingyuan County in the southwest, Zhuanjing of Yuci County in the northeast and Xiyi Village of Yangqu County in the northwest, covering an area extending 65 *li* from west to east and 60 *li* from north to south and being famous for its beautiful landscape and its products of various kinds of crops and vegetables, fruits, medicinal materials as well as its abundant mineral resources. The local people have a good tradition from ancient time and there have been so many people in this area who are famous for their arduous study with a honest and sincere personality and a simple life, the businessmen here have been known for their good reputation and there are many famous people both in the civil and military produced from this ancient city.

The ancient Taiyuan County, which is the old town where the local office of Jinyuan District resides, is located at the north end of Jinzhong Basin of Shanxi Province, 15 km in the southwest of Taiyuan City and 1 km in the north of the new town of Jinyuan District. Its geographical coordinate is $112^{\circ} 28' 01'' \sim 112^{\circ} 29' 18''$ east longitude and $37^{\circ} 13' 16'' \sim 37^{\circ} 43' 59''$ north latitude with an average elevation of 791 meters. The county was built on the site of ancient Jinyang City and full of historical and cultural background where the ancient people have been lived since long time

ago. The ancient Jinyang City was built in 497 BC and it had been enlarged in the history and become a major city in Tang Dynasty including the three outer cities of the east, west and middle which have been connected together, covering an area extending 12 li from west to east, more than 8 li from north to south with a perimeter of 15153 steps. The city has been surrounded by many rivers and mountains in the different distances, forming it into a strategic place which has been the capital, tyrant site and all other kinds of capitals in the history and many emperors of ancient China have all kinds of relationship with this ancient city. Hanwendi Liuheng had been the acting emperor of Jinyang for 16 years and he ruled his country by using his experience learning from this period after he became the emperor. His son Liu Qi, (the Emperor of Hanjin) was born in Jinyang and he continued the practice of his father to rule the country and successfully changed his country into a prosperous and strongest one in the history. Li Yuan and Li Shimin, who were the father and son in the late of Sui Dynasty, had established a strongest feudal kingdom named as Tang Dynasty using Jinyang City as their military base, and the most famous and most prosperous period as Kaiyuan and Zhenguan were appeared one after another in the history. Since the founding of the Jinyang City, it had soon become the center of tussle for all kinds of forces and it had been occupied by minority forces for a long time in its history, thus resulting in the amalgamation and exchange of the northern nomad minority and the agro-culture from the middle part of China. During the period of 16 kingdoms of East Jin, Five emperors had occupied Jinyang in turns and the Later Tang, Later Jin, Later Han and North Han during the Five Dynasties began their careers of founding a new kingdom from the base of the Jinyang City.

The name of Taiyuan County was began from the 10th year of Sui Dynasty (590) and it was one of the six counties belonged to Capital in Tang Dynasty. The using of the name had been stopped since the city was destroyed in Song Dynasty. In the early Ming Dynasty, Pingjin county seat (its ruin is located near the Chengxi



Village of Xiaodian District) was severely flooded, then the county office had to move onto the ruin of the Ancient Jinyang City of Fenxi and changed back to the old name of Taiyuan County at the 8th Year of Hongwu in Ming Dynasty (1375). During that period, Taiyuan County was 0.75 km long from north to south and 1 km wide from west to east with a perimeter of 3.5 km. The distribution of the 4 small towns outside the city was specially designed, making the whole city look like a flying bird and it was named as the city of phoenix. Though the small county didn't have the scale of the large capital city of Jinyang, it was still equipped with a whole design of the city including the city wall, city gate, city tower, turrets, moat and hanging bridge and there were temple, monastery, altar, Taoist temple, pavilion, stage, tower and county office, school of Confucius and all kinds of shops. Hundreds of residential houses with a distinct architectural style of Ming Dynasty were distributed in all the streets. Hundreds of years after Ming Dynasty, Taiyuan County had been the office place for Taiyuan County in Ming Dynasty, Qing Dynasty, Republic of China, and for Jinquan County during the puppet government of Japanese invader and for the Jinyuan County during the period of Warlord Yan Xishan. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, it became the office place for the People's Government of Taiyuan County, the People's Government of Jinyuan County, the 6th District of Taiyuan City and the county level government of Jinyuan District of Taiyuan. But after 1957, it has only been the office for township level and *xiang* level.

Taiyuan County has been famous for its long history, so many extraordinary people produced in the history and its abundant historical relics. For examples, Wang Qiong, who was the important official in the history, had made his great contribution in the safe-guarding of the country; Gao Ruxing, another important official of Zhejiang Province, had compiled the county annals of Taiyuan City, which is a helpful guide for most of the people; the famous specialist in inscriptions Duan Xin, whose works have been famous in the whole country; Yan Ruoku, who was a scholar in the field of textual



research, became a famous scholar because of his preciseness in the study; Yang Eryou, who was an editor of the Imperial Academy in the feudal society, had written many famous plaques and records, making a good contribution to the culture of Jinci; Liu Dapeng, a successful candidate in the imperial examinations at the provincial level during the period of Late Qing and Early Republic of China, had traveled throughout the whole area of Jinci and completed dozens of famous works as "Jinci annals" and "the annals of water resource in Shanxi", he once presented a petition to the government of Republic of China under the name of "Bao Boping" which is similar to the sound meaning "feeling unfair for something" All these are the famous people from this place and have been written into the record of the history. The Ancient Taiyuan County, located at the foot of Dragon Mountain in the west and the Fen River running through it in the east, has abundant tourist resources around the city, such as Jinci Temple, Tianlongshan Mountain Grottos, Taoist Grottos of Dragon Mountain, the ruin of Tongzi Temple, Longquan Temple of Taishan Mountain, the Grand Buddha at Mengshan Mountain, Huata Temple, Nine Dragons Temple, King Aryu Pagoda, Taitai Temple, Mingxiu Temple and other historical relics and cultural heritages are surrounding the ancient city just as the stars surrounding the moon. There are most famous 8 ancient scenes in the ancient county, they are "the Beauty of Five Peaks, Eight Caves surrounding the Green Mountain, the Crystal Spring, the Ancient Pagoda on the Mountain, the Bright Moon shining on Mengshan Mountain, the Wave of Water from Fen River, the Shower on the White Dragon Mountain and the Mist on Wuohu Mountain". The long history has also created so many kinds of local cultures, such as Shanxi Opera, Taiyuan Folk Dance, the Lotus Talk with local dialect and special folk shows including the iron stick, shouldering the stick, lion dance and dragon lantern, which have been passed down for many generations. There are also some famous folk stories such as the Conferring the Younger Brother as the King because of a piece of leaf, Goddess of the Water, Li Shimin Destroying the Temple which have been laid down gen-



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eration after generation. The local products as Jinci Rice, apricot, leek from Wangguo Village and the local rice noodle fried with donkey oil are famous for a long time and welcomed by the people from everywhere.

Because of the historical reason, the Ancient Taiyuan County experienced a serious damage during the middle period of 20 century and the ancient buildings still left are only half of the old one. But now, these ancient historical relics which have been survived from the disasters are facing a great opportunity of the developing the historical and tourist resources to promote the national economy. Both the government and the people are further strengthening their efforts of the protection of the historical relics and the development of the tourism, thus the west gate of the county, the Temple to Confucius, the Temple of Dragon Heaven, the Temple of Jade Emperor and other relics which are still preserved have been improved and well protected. There are the Expressways from Taiyuan to Qixian, from Datong to Yuncheng, Taiyuan South Expressway passing through the city, Jinci Road, the double road of Jinci, the north ring and the south ring of county passing around the ancient county, forming a convenient transportation network linking with all directions. The famous Jinci Guest House equipped with the complete facilities and providing the excellent service, and Kangzhuang Forest Resort are also located very close to the ancient Taiyuan County.

We believe that the Ancient Taiyuan County will be developed into a unique tourist zone with its special local history and culture as well as the local folk—custom culture and the architectural ruins with distinct style of Ming and Qing Dynasties. Now, please follow us to go into the Ancient Taiyuan County to enjoy the beauty there.



古太原县城与晋阳古城的渊源

古太原县城（即今晋源区晋源街办旧城），位于山西省太原市西南 15 公里处，是一座建筑在古代都会城市晋阳古城遗址上的历史文化古城，有深厚的历史内涵和文化底蕴。

这里远在旧石器、新石器时期即有人类祖先繁衍生息，创造了早期的人类文明。唐尧时期曾是尧帝的初期都城，距今在 4000 年以上。西周初期，周成王剪桐封弟，封唐叔虞为唐国诸侯，叔虞封地即在此处。创建于春秋末期的晋阳古城，遗址在太原县城以北 1 公里的古城营村，曾经是三家分晋中赵氏初都，发生过智伯决水灌晋阳、豫让吞炭刺赵等历史事件。秦汉两朝，晋阳为抵御匈奴南下的边防重镇，战略位置十分重要，做过韩、代、太原等诸侯国都城，有“东带名关，北逼强胡，年谷独熟，人庶多资”之称誉。汉文帝刘恒曾任代王 16 年，用治理代国的成功经验治理全国，景帝刘启生于晋阳，延续父亲的治国方略，使国家强盛、富庶，终成文景之



汉文帝庙刘王殿

The Hall of Emperor Liu in the Temple of Hanwen Di



晋祠之铭并序碑

The Tablet with the Inscription of the
Name of Jinci and the Introduction

治盛世。西晋年间，并州刺史刘琨在晋阳展扩城池，领导军民抵御匈奴，鲜卑，时间长达9年之久。南北朝时期，晋阳成为北方少数民族贵族觊觎的战略重地，先后被后赵、前燕、前秦、西燕、后燕轮流占据80余年；东魏权臣高欢以晋阳为根据地遥控朝政大权，北齐的皇帝们长年往来于晋阳、邺城（今河北省临漳西南）之间，其时晋阳号称“霸府”、“别都”。隋唐时期，世袭唐国公李渊与其子李世民从晋阳起兵灭隋，创建了中国历史上强盛的大唐王朝，李氏父子视晋阳为“王业所基，国之根本”，其后并州长史李勣、崔神庆先后展筑东城，增建中城，武则天置北都，唐玄宗改北京，晋阳趋于鼎盛，地位与京都长安、东都洛阳齐名；诗人李白有“天王三京，北都居一……襟四塞之要冲，控五原之都邑，雄藩踞镇，非贤莫居”誉词。五代十国时期，天下大乱，形成了中原势力与晋阳势力旷日持久的争霸战争，李存勖、石敬瑭、刘知远、刘崇等均以晋阳为依托而称雄一方。宋初，赵匡胤、赵光义兄弟历时20余年“三下河东”，耗费无数钱财兵力平灭北汉，将晋阳城火焚水灌，夷为废墟。随着政治中心的转移，历经东周、战国、秦、汉、西晋、南北朝、隋、唐、五代十余朝的古代都会城市晋阳失去了往日的辉煌，宋朝仅在古城废墟之东10公里处设置平晋县（遗址在今太原市小店区城西村一带）。明洪武四年（1371），平晋县被洪水所没，县治移至汾水之西晋阳古城遗址之上，八年（1375）更名为太原县。

晋阳古城始建于公元前497年之前，由晋国卿大夫赵简子（一



春秋赵氏大墓出土文物

The Cultural Relics Unearthed from the Tomb of
Zhao Family of the Spring and Autumn Period



娄睿墓壁画

The Fresco from the Tomb of Lourui

名赵鞅)的家臣董安于负责修建,后由尹铎治理。初建的晋阳古城仅“城高四丈,周四里”,遗址在太原县城以北1公里的古城营村“楼底街”一带。西晋时,并州刺史刘琨扩建晋阳城垣为13.5公里,形成里外两座“城套城”格局。四隅遗址分别是太原县城西南“南城角村”,县城西北“罗城村老爷阁”,县城东南“晋阳堡村西”,县城东北“东关村北”。隋朝,分别在晋阳外城西北部修筑了“城周