



中国历史文化名城

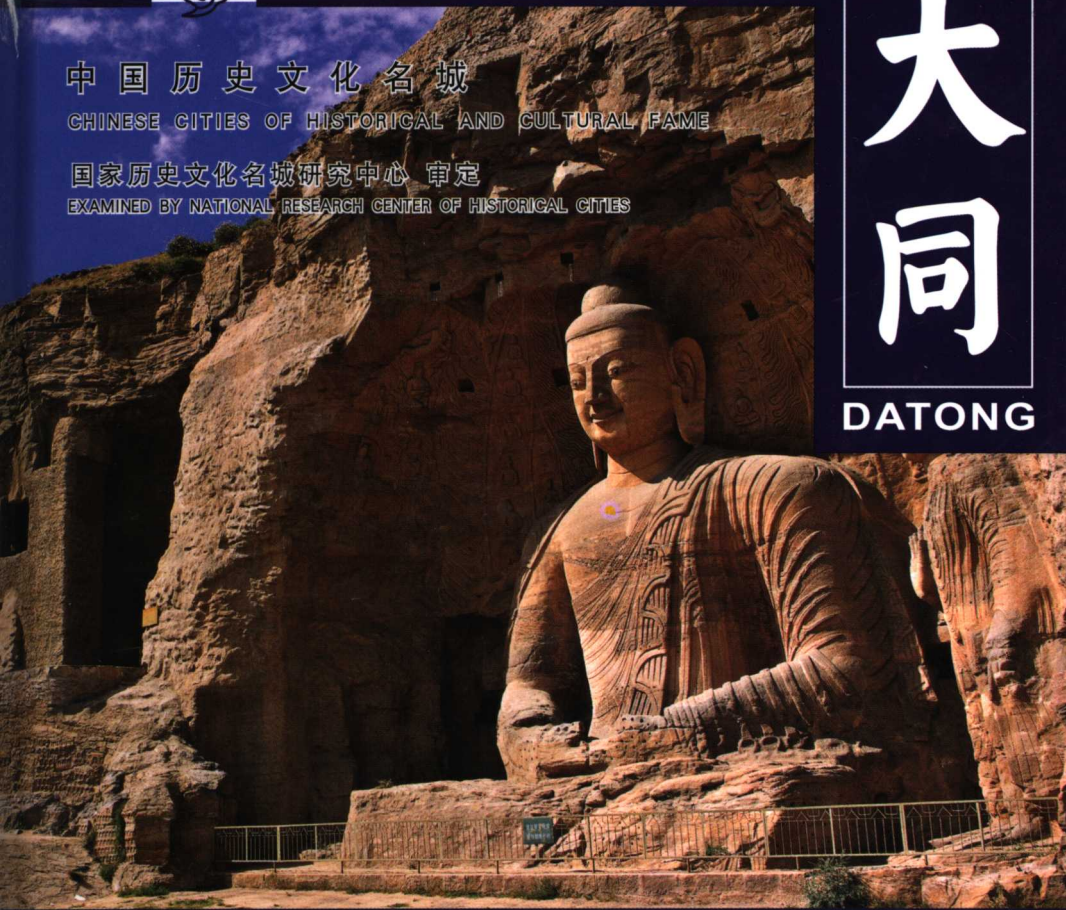
CHINESE CITIES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FAME

国家历史文化名城研究中心 审定

EXAMINED BY NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER OF HISTORICAL CITIES

大同

DATONG



中国铁道出版社

CHINA RAILWAY PUBLISHING HOUSE

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总 序

保护和发展城市的历史文化是当今全世界都在关心的重要问题。我国以其光辉独特的历史屹立于世界民族之林，历史文化名城更是中华民族的瑰宝。1982年以来，政府已陆续命名了数批重点保护的国家级历史文化名城。保护历史文化不仅仅是历史文化名城的问题，每一个城市都有自己的历史文化，一个没有自己文化和文明的城市，是算不上一个现代化城市的。所以，各个城市特别是历史文化名城都应在保护中努力发展符合本身特色的文化、经济、旅游等事业，以求继往开来，永葆青春。国家历史文化名城研究中心组织编辑的《中国历史文化名城》系列画册，无疑将会对更好地宣传、保护、发展名城起到有益的作用。

全国历史文化名城保护专家委员会主任
中国科学院院士、中国工程院院士



PREFACE TO THE ALBUM SERIES

It is a matter of worldwide concern to protect and promote the history and culture of the cities. Chinese is recognized by the entire world for her brilliant history and culture, and the cities of historical and cultural fame are a treasure of the Chinese nation. Since 1982, the State has nominated several groups of cities of historical and cultural fame to be protected at the national level. The preservation of history and culture does not only concern the cities of historical and cultural fame. Every city, without exception, has its own history and culture. A city without history and culture cannot be considered a modern city. In the course of the protection, every city, especially those of historical and cultural fame, should therefore endeavor to promote its culture, economy, and tourism, etc. in the light of its own characteristics so as to blaze new trails and maintain its vitality. The series of album, "the Chinese Cities of Historical and Cultural Fame", edited by National Research Center of Historical Cities, will undoubtedly play a significant part in the promotion, protection, and development of the cities of fame.

Zhou Ganzhi

Chairman of National Experts' Committee for the Protection of Cities of Historical and Culture Fame
Member of China Academy of Science
Member of China Academy of Engineering

新长途汽车站

雁同西路

雁同东路

大名城大同导游图

Tourist Diagram of the Famous City of Datong

★市委

宋庄南路

新开北路

新建北路

新北路

十大字街

北路

御河北路

新建西路

大西街

大东街

御南路

同泉路

育才北路

新建南路

迎泽街

新建南路

教场街

南关北街

御南路

新开西一路

育才南路

新建南路

新胜西街

新胜东街

南关西街

南关东街

小东门街

新开西二路

育才南路

新建南路

新南路

迎南街

迎宾西路

金盾路

府南街

工农路

迎南街

迎宾东路

友谊南街

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医卫街

振兴街

高阳西街

向阳东街



华严寺

善化寺

九龙壁

关帝庙

文庙

市政府

迎宾馆

府南街

高阳西街

工农路

工农路

友谊南街

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大同名胜导游图
Tourist Diagram of Datong



名城大同



乳钉规矩纹铜镜（汉代）
Nipple Normative Texture Bronze
Mirror(Han Dynasty)

大同，古称平城、云中，位于山西省北部，介于内外长城之间，扼晋冀蒙通衢之咽喉，自古为兵家必争之地，被誉为“北方锁钥”。大同市下辖4区7县，总面积14176平方公里，人口309万。

大同历史悠久，远在10万年前就有人类在此繁衍生息。战国时赵武灵王置雁门、代郡，其地即为赵之边陲要地；汉代设平城县；北魏拓跋珪在此建都达97年；辽金时，大同作为西京陪都长达244年；明清两代是九边重镇之首，有“大同土马甲天下”之称。千百年来，这里留下无数的自然和人文景观。现在全市有全国重点文物保护单位13处，省重点文物保护单位28处，其他文物保护单位226处。1982年首批被国务院命名为国家历史文化名城。

世界文化遗产云冈石窟，于1550年前建于大同以西16公里的武州山上，石窟规模宏伟，雕刻艺术精湛，造像内容丰富，被誉为世界古代雕刻艺术宝库。此外，北魏平城遗址和皇陵永固陵，风格奇特的唐代石佛冢，辽金元时代的华严寺、善化寺、永安寺、大云寺等各具特色，使大同堪称“塞上明珠”。距大同60公里处北岳恒山，是国家重点风景名胜之一，以地险、山雄、寺奇、泉绝而著名。建于北魏的悬空寺令人叫绝，当年刘邦被围的白登山和山下的文瀛湖已成为休闲旅游的好去处。



青黄釉红陶罐（汉代）
Red Pottery Jar of Greenish Yellow
Glaze(Han Dynasty)

处。登上古方山放眼远眺，内外长城宛如两条巨龙腾飞在崇山峻岭之间，配以内堡外墩，烽墩相望，虎踞龙盘，好一派边塞风光，令人发思古之幽情，叹造化之神功。

大同不仅古迹众多，且人文荟萃。古老的桑干河哺育了无数英雄儿女，北魏孝文帝元宏，隋代文献皇后独孤伽罗，宋代爱国的“杨家将”、宰相毕士安及史学家刘祁、刘郁，元代的戏曲家吴昌龄，书画家高克恭、李溥光，制甲专家孙威、孙拱以及帝王师李贻林，社会活动家杜士化，大儒厉时中等都是大同人，他们勋业昭彰、彪炳青史。历代名将李牧、蒙恬、李广、魏尚、卫青、霍去病、李靖、薛仁贵、郭子仪、杨业、常遇春、徐达、郭登、翁万达、王崇古、方逢时等也都曾在这里保边守疆，抗击外患。

大同有光荣的历史传统，现大同煤矿遇害矿工“万人坑”展览馆、灵丘县平型关战役遗址已被列入全国红色旅游精品线和经典景区名录。

大同以其特殊的地理环境，形成自己独特的土特产品和风味食品，皮毛、黄花、黄芪远近驰名；铜器、剪纸、煤雕技艺精湛；地方小吃羊杂、凉粉、刀削面、油糕、莜面、烧麦别具风味。

进入21世纪，大同加快了“中国煤都、北方商埠、制造业基地、电力基地、北方旅游胜地”建

设,努力实现经济社会全面协调可持续发展。他们依托名城资源、区位优势,充分挖掘和整合历史、

人文、商贸资源,尽快让古城展开翅膀飞向明天、飞向世界。

THE FAMOUS CITY OF DATONG

Datong, called Pingcheng or Yunzhong in ancient times, is located in the northern part of Shanxi Province between the Inner and Outer Great Walls, and having since the ancient times been called a place to be struggled for by military commanders and reputed as the "strategic gateway of North China". With 5 districts and 7 counties under its jurisdiction, the City of Datong has a total area of 14,176 square km and a population of 3.09 millions.

Datong has a time-honored history, there were human beings living and multiplying here as early as 100,000 years ago. In the Warring States Period, King Wuling of the Zhao State established Yanmen and Daijun here, which place was the strategically important frontier of the Zhao State; in the Han Dynasty the Pingcheng County was set up; Tuoba Gui of the Northern Wei Dynasty established his capital here for 97 years; during the Liao and Jin dynasties, Datong the Western Capital as a second capital lasted for 244 years; in the two dynasties of Ming and Qing, it headed the key military positions of the nine frontiers, having the repute of "the troops and battle steeds of Datong ranking first under the heaven". Over hundreds upon hundreds of years, numerous natural and humanistic landscapes have been left behind here. Now the whole city has 13 key cultural relic units under national-level protection,



鎏金刻花银碗 (北魏)
Silver Bowl of Gilded Carved Design(Northern Wei Dynasty)



釉陶骆驼 (北魏)
Glazed Pottery Camel
(Northern Wei Dynasty)

28 key cultural relic units under provincial-level protection and over 226 cultural relic units under other-kind protection. In 1982, the city was named the historical and cultural city of the State in the first batch by the State Council.

The Yungang Grottoes, a world cultural heritage, was built before 1550 on Hill Wuzhou 16 km west of Datong; of a magnificent scale and superb sculpture art, the statues, rich in their content, are reputed as a treasury of world ancient sculpture art. Moreover, the Remains of Pingcheng and Mausoleum Yonggu the imperial

mausoleum, the peculiar-styled Stone Buddha Tomb of the Tang Dynasty, the respectively featured Huayan Monastery, Shanhua Monastery, Yong'an Monastery, Dayun Monastery, etc. dating back to the Liao, Jin and Yuan period, all of them taken together, enable Datong to be good enough to be called "a pearl on the North of China". Mount Hengshan, known as China's North

Sacred Mountain and standing 60 km away from Datong, is one of the areas of scenic and historic attractions of the State, which is noted for its being of precipitous topography, magnificent peaks, queer temples and matchless springs. The Suspended Temple built in the Northern Wei Dynasty is well-applauded by people, with the Baideng Hill where Liu Bang was pinned down once at his time and the Wenying Lake at the foot of the hill having

become good places for relaxing oneself. Ascending Mount Gufangshan and having a distant view, one feels that the Inner and Outer Great Walls look like two giant dragons flying over lofty mountains and high ranges; matched with inner fortresses and outer lookout towers as well as fire beacons facing and responding to each other, a sight of border frontier like tiger crouching and dragon curling makes people muse over things of the remote past and praise the divine workmanship of Mother Nature.

Datong has not only numerous historic sites, but also a gathering of talents. The time-honored Sanggan River cultivated countless heroic personages, such as Yuanhong the Emperor Xiaowen of the Northern Wei Dynasty; Dugu Jialuo the Wenxian Queen of the Sui Dynasty; the patriotic “generals of Family Zhe”, Prime Minister Bi Shi'an as well as father and son writers of Liu Qi and Liu Yu of the Song Dynasty; the yuanqu writer Wu Changling, calligraphers and painters Gao Kegong and Li Puguang, armor making specialists Sun Wei and Sun Gong as well as emperor's teacher Li Dianlin, social activist Du Shanghua and learned man Li Shizhong of the Yuan Dynasty were all from Datong, and they scored remarkable achievements and are shining in the historical record. Li Mu, Meng Tian, Li Guang, Wei Shang, Wei Qing, Huo Qubing, Li Jing, Xue Rengui, Guo Ziyi, Yang Ye, Chang Yuchun, Xu Da, Guo Deng, Wang Wanda, Wang Chonggu, Fang Fengshi and other famous generals of successive dynasties all resisted foreign invasions to defend



绿釉花瓶 (辽代)
Flower Vase of Green Glaze
(Liao Dynasty)

motherland's borders here.

Datong also has a glorious historical tradition, now the “Pit of Ten Thousand Corpses” Exhibition Hall of Datong Coal Miners who died in accidents and the remains of the Pingxingguan Pass Battle have been included in the National Red Tourism Refined Itinerary and Classical Scenic Area Lists.

Thanks to its special geographical environment, Datong has formed its own unique local special products and typical flavor foods, with its furs, day

lily and astragalus membranaceus being well-known far and near; its copper ware, paper cut and coal carving are of superb craftsmanship; and its local snacks of cooked chopped entrails of sheep, bean jelly, shaved noodles, noodles made of Arena nuda L. flour and steamed dumplings have a special flavor of their own.

Having ushered in the 21st century, Datong has sped up the construction of its “China's coal capital, North China commercial metropolis, manufacture industry base, electric power base and North China place of tourist attraction”, to make efforts to realize the economic and social all-round coordinated sustainable development. They, backed up by the advantages in its city fame, resources and geographical location, fully taps and concedes its historical, humanistic and commercial-trade resources, to enable the ancient city to spread its wings as soon as possible to fly toward the future and fly toward the world.

图例 Legend

世界文化遗产
World Cultural Heritage

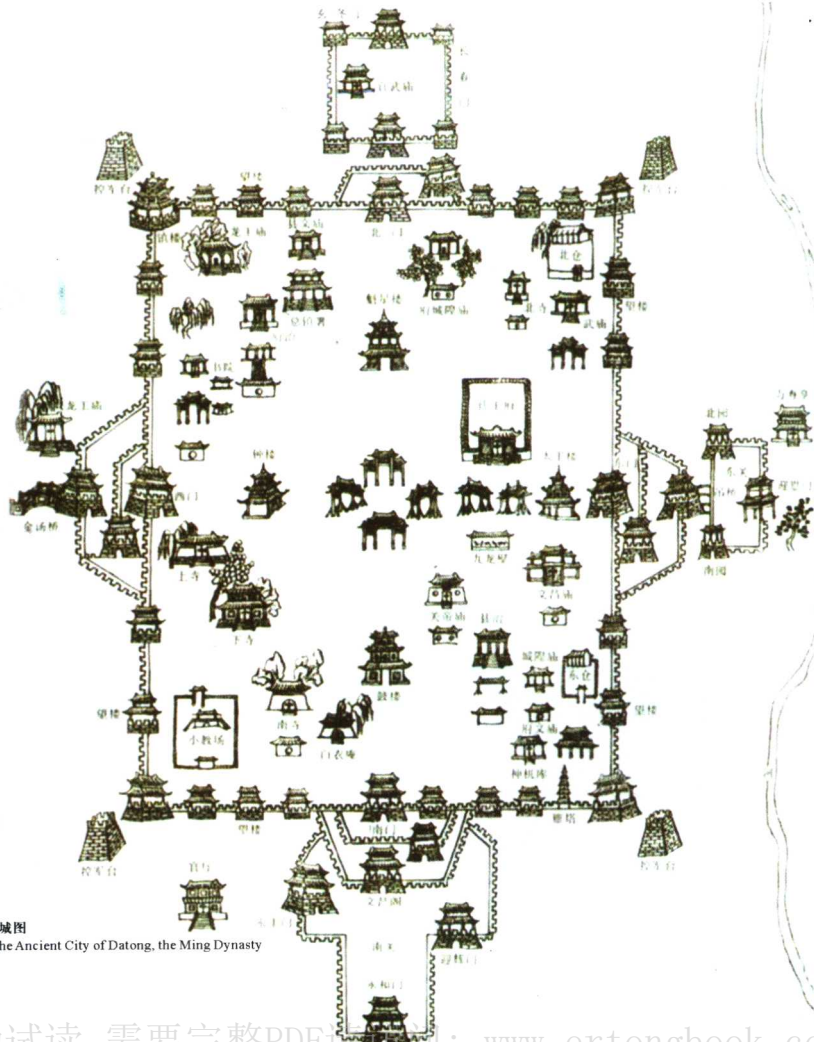
● 已列入 Officially Listed

文物保护单位
Unit of Cultural Relic

- ● ● 国家级 At the National Level
- ● 省级 At the Provincial Level
- 市(县)级 At the Municipal (County) Level

O 名城大同 THE FAMOUS CITY OF DATONG

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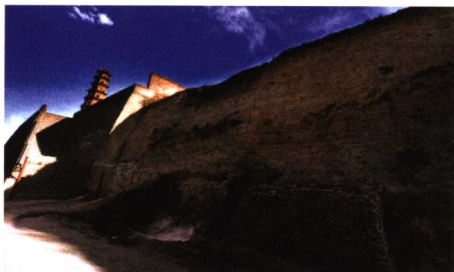


明代大同古城图

The Map of the Ancient City of Datong, the Ming Dynasty



大同城墙 ● The Datong City Wall



大同城墙 The Datong City Wall



◎ 明清大同城

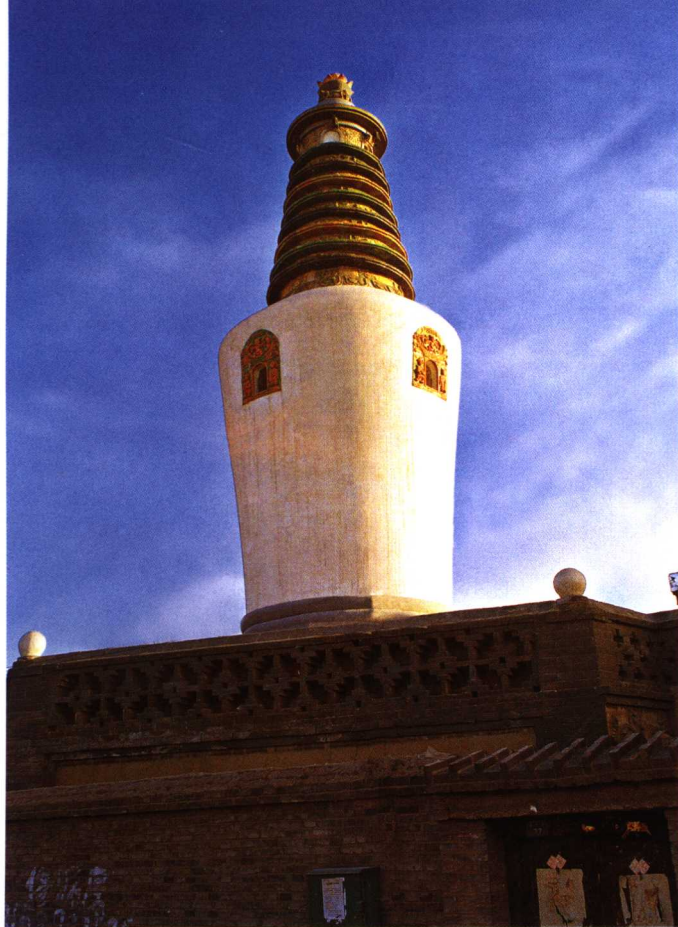
明洪武五年(1372年),大将军徐达“增筑”大同城。时东西长1.8公里,南北长1.82公里,面积3.28平方公里,墙高14米,设四门,外有瓮城。城墙四角建有角楼,城外东、南、北各设小城(关城)。其时,为我国颇具特色的重镇名城。

DATONG CITY IN THE MING AND QING DYNASTIES

In the fifth year of the Hongwu Period of the Ming Dynasty (1372), Grand General Xu Da “expanded” the city wall of Datong. At that time it is 1.8 km wide from east to west and 1.82 km long from north to south with an area of 3.28 square km; 14 m high, it has four gates set in it, with walled jar enclosures outside them. There are corner watchtowers set on the four corners of the city wall, and there are also small city walls (pass walls) set outside the eastern, southern and northern gates. At its time it was a fame city wall of a strategic important town with its own features of our country.



大同城 The Datong City



◎ 法华塔 ·

位于城区塔寺街南侧，建立于清代，是圆形喇嘛式砖石塔，通高18米。原在法华寺内，寺毁塔存。

THE FAHUA PAGODA

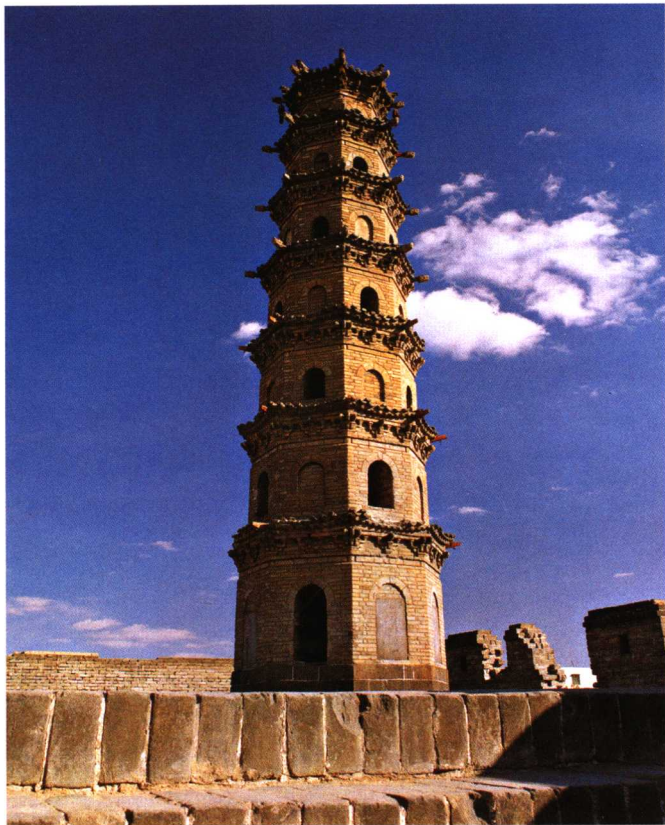
Erected on the southern side of the Tasi Street in the city proper, it was built in the Qing Dynasty, and is a round Lama-type brick-stone pagoda with a gross height of 18 m. Originally it was inside the Fahua Monastery, and the pagoda continues to exist while the monastery was destroyed.

◎ 文峰塔 ·

又称雁塔，位于大同市东南城墙之上，始建于明天启四年（1624年），是一座八角七层空心砖塔，高约14米，第一层碑碣上刻历代举子姓名。

THE WENFENG PAGODA

By the alternative name of Yanta, it stands on the southeastern city wall of the Datong City, and was built in the fourth year of the Tianqi Period of the Ming Dynasty (1624); an octagonal hollow-core brick pagoda with seven stories, it is approx. 14 m high, with the names of the successful candidates in the imperial examination of successive dynasties carved on the stone tablet on the first floor.





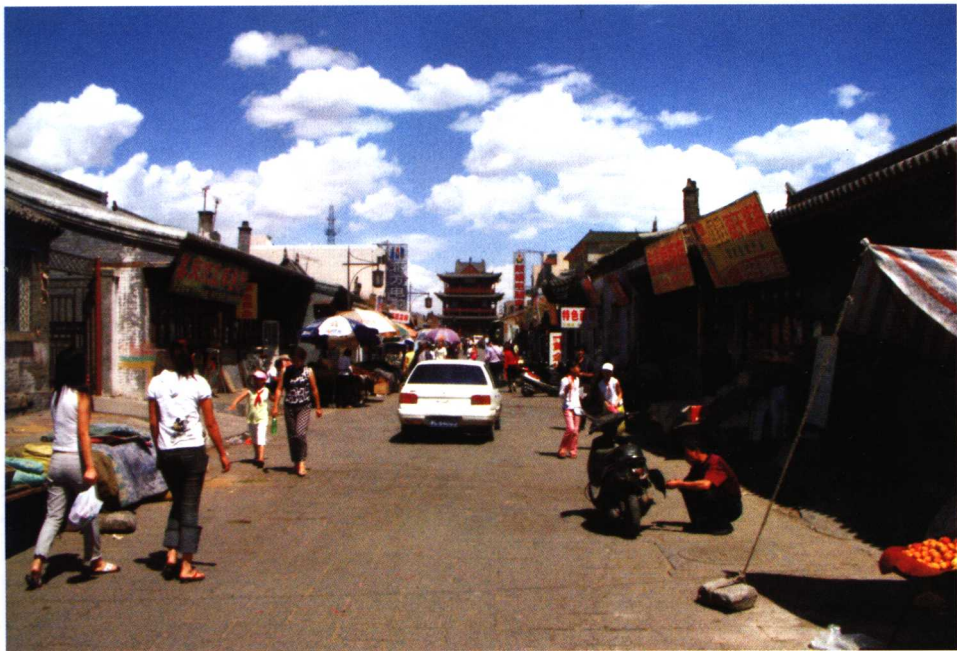
鼓楼 The Drum Tower

◎ 鼓楼 ●●

始建于明代，清代重修，为十字歇山顶三层楼阁式建筑，高20米。平面近似方形，每层四面辟门，周置回廊，外设凭栏，可登临远眺。其建筑结构独特，造型优美。

DRUM TOWER

First built in the Ming Dynasty and was renovated in later Qing Dynasty. It is 20m high and of cross Chinese hip-and-gable roof Pavilion with three layers. The surface is approximately squareness. Four sides of each floor all open up doors with corridor around and fence outside, which you can take a distant view through. It has unique architecture and grace moulding.



鼓楼老街 The Drum Tower Old Street