

太原牡丹

T A I Y U A N P E O N I E S

主编：罗德涛



太原牡丹

李夫



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牡丹是中国固有特产名贵花卉，又名鹿韭、鼠姑、百两金、木芍药、花王等，有5000年以上的野外生长和2000余年的人工栽培历史。牡丹之名与芍药同时出现，最早见于神农所述《本草经》。相传，神农尝百草，一日而七十毒，发现了牡丹、芍药的药用价值。因为那时没有文字记录，只好师学相传，约在秦汉之际，方有人用汉字书写于竹（木）简之上，名曰《神农本草经》。

中国牡丹种植地域相当广泛，几遍中国。唐代长安、北宋洛阳、明清以来的山东菏泽，为中国牡丹的三大历史栽培中心。据史料记载，唐代长安的牡丹，有许多品种是从山西太原附近移植去的。武则天的原籍是山西文水县，唐代文水属太原府。“天后之乡，西河也，有众香精舍，下有牡丹，其花特异。天后叹上苑之有阙，因命移植焉。由此，京国牡丹日月浸盛。”（唐·舒元舆《牡丹赋》）西河，即指文水。现在，太原尚有牡丹种植。太原牡丹，以双塔寺牡丹最为著名。双塔寺，亦名永祚寺，因寺旁有明代万历年间所建双塔而有今名。寺内明代牡丹紫霞仙，原为野生品种，遁于深山，自幽而芳。后辗转移至双塔寺大雄宝殿前，历经400余年的风风雨雨，如今仍在暮春之日，喷芳吐艳，花团锦簇。山西牡丹数太原，太原牡丹紫霞仙。罗德涛先生编辑出版的《太原牡丹》画册，就是以紫霞仙牡丹为龙头，展示太原牡丹的熠熠风采，这无疑是对太原牡丹乃至对整个中国牡丹的一大贡献，值得祝贺！是以为序。

李保光

2005年2月于菏泽学院楼月斋

Preface

Peony (Mu Dan) is a famous popular plant peculiar to China. It has many different names in China such as Mu Shao Yao or Shao Yao. It has existed in China in a natural state for over 5000 years and the Chinese people started to cultivate it over 2000 years ago. Mu Dan and Shao Yao were first mentioned in "Ben Cao Jing" which is a legendary ancient book on medical herbs written by folk doctor Shen Nong. It is said that Shen Nong once tasted hundreds of herbs and discovered the medical value of Peony. The ancient people had to learn about usages of medical herbs from oral accounts given by their masters as no written records existed then. "Shen Nong Ben Cao Jing", a similar medical book, appeared during Qin or Han dynasties and was written on wooden or bamboo slips.

Peony was widely planted in most regions of China. The 3 major areas of planting are Chang An in Tang dynasty, Luo Yang in North Song dynasty and He Ze in Ming and Qing dynasties. According to historical records, many kinds of Peony planted in Chang An in Tang Dynasty were introduced from Taiyuan of Shanxi. The hometown of Empress Wu Zetian is in Wen Shui County which belonged to prefecture of Taiyuan during Tang dynasty. A prose written in Tang dynasty said: "Our Empress has her hometown at Xihe and many nice houses there are surrounded by lots of strikingly beautiful peonies. Our empress, seeing that the imperial capital has no such beautiful peonies, ordered people to plant peonies in the imperial court and Oh, from that day on, lots of peonies were planted every year in many places." (quoted from "Prose On Peony" by Shu Yuan Yu of Tang dynasty). Xihe is the old name of Wen Shui County. Much peonies are still planted around Taiyuan city now and the most famous peonies there are at Dual Tower Temple. The Temple another name was Yong Zuo Temple and got its present name because 2 towers were built beside it during the rule of

Emperor Wan Li of Ming dynasty. A kind of very nice purple peony originated in deep mountains was first planted in the temple during Ming dynasty and is now still showing its splendid and eye-catching beauty every late spring after over 400 years of history. The best peony in Shanxi is at Taiyuan and the best peony in Taiyuan is at the Dual Tower Temple. Mr. Luo De Pu has edited and published this nice picture album to show the beauty of Taiyuan peonies headed by the purple peony at Dual Tower Temple. His warm action is a big contribution to Taiyuan peonies and all peonies in China and I give him my most-sincere congratulations.

 Li Bao Guang.

February, 2005

at He Ze Teachers College

前言

牡丹是中国的传统名花。她雍容华贵、富丽堂皇，色泽艳丽，芳香浓郁，自古以来就被中国人民视为和平、幸福、富贵、吉祥、繁荣、昌盛的象征。唐代，牡丹被俗称为“国色天香”；明代，正式称为国花，并在京城的极乐寺内建有“国花堂”；到了清代，慈禧太后以牡丹自喻，敕定牡丹为国花，在颐和园依山垒土为牡丹建造了“国花台”。牡丹在人们心目中，地位之显赫，声望之尊荣，已远远超过其自身的价值，被盛誉为富贵花、花王、国色、国花。

人们最早认识牡丹是从药用开始的，后来逐步由野生引为人工栽培，成为观赏植物。她是世界上园艺化最早的植株之一。

牡丹适应性强，我国地域辽阔，牡丹栽培很广。由于种源、生态环境的不同，品种特性也各不相同，所以在我国，牡丹品种之多，可谓数不胜数，但仍以中原牡丹为最。

据资料称：唐代长安牡丹起源于天后之时，来源于汾州众香寺（今山西文水）。武则天从西河将牡丹引进长安皇宫上苑时，是牡丹发展历史上最为繁盛的时期，重瓣品种就是在这个时期培育出来的。

专家论证：山西稷山很早以前就有原始野生牡丹。山西古县三合村就有一株老牡丹，相传植于唐代，至今仍在开放。

“太原牡丹”是中国牡丹的重要组成部分。太原市及周边地区栽培的牡丹虽多达数万，但仍以双塔永祚寺的牡丹园最大，品种也最多。位于太

安受忠

原市城东郝庄村的三晋名刹永祚寺，就在太原代表性建筑——双塔脚下，始建于明万历二十七年（公元1599年）。这里绿树红墙，堦阁玲珑，松柏凝翠，古色古香，以“寺观园林”称著于世。园内栽植的明代牡丹“紫霞仙”，已有四百多年的历史，是我国最古老的“寺院牡丹”之一。在经历了历史的沧桑巨变后，如今仍枝叶繁茂，着花繁多，色紫香浓，已成为太原市群芳中之瑰宝。

感谢罗德溥、林慕洁、梁采贵几位太原市的摄影家们，他们把照相机的镜头对准了太原牡丹，每当永祚寺牡丹绽放时节，他们总是守候在牡丹旁，他们把牡丹高雅不凡的风姿记录在自己的镜头里，他们用自己的镜头表达着对家乡牡丹热爱、欣赏、赞颂的浓浓情意。收集到这本《太原牡丹》摄影集里的近百幅作品，就是摄影家们近几年以拍摄太原永祚寺牡丹为主的摄影作品。我深深地为摄影家们热爱生活，热爱家乡的高尚情操所感动。作为太原市的企业家，我不仅对发展太原的经济责无旁贷，而且对太原的文化建设也应当仁不让。这本《太原牡丹》摄影集的出版，权当我支持太原文化建设的良好开端吧！

我衷心的祝愿：太原市在经济腾飞的同时，能用多种形式宣传自己，打造自己，让太原走向世界，让世界了解太原，让这座具有悠久历史的文化古城焕发出青春，跻身于全国文化强市的行列。

2005年1月

Preface

Peony is a traditional famous flower of China. She is elegant and poised, beautiful and imposing, bright and lustrous, heavily fragrant and sweet and, therefore, is regarded as the symbol of peace and tranquility, wealth and rank, luckiness and happiness, thriving and prosperous by Chinese people. In Tang Dynasty, peony was popularly called "ethereal color and celestial fragrance". In Ming Dynasty, it was formally called national flower and a "national flower hall" was built in Jile Temple (Very Happy Temple) of capital. In Qing Dynasty, empress dowager Cixi compared herself to a peony and gave an imperial order to appoint peony as national flower while building the "national flower platform" in Summer Palace by filling the foot of mountain with earth. Peony had so illustrious position and so respectable and honorable reputation in the hearts and eyes of people as for exceeding its own value and was praised as rich and powerful flower, flower king, ethereal color and national flower.

People knew peony earliest when it began to be used as drug and, afterwards, gradually introduced it into artificially cultivating from wildly growing and made it an ornamental plant. She is one of the earliest plants in the world's horticulturalization.

Peony has strong suitability and there is very broad land region for its cultivation in the vast territory of our country. It has different characteristics between its different varieties due to the difference in species origins and ecologic environment. Therefore, the varieties of peony in our country are so many as maybe called innumerable. While the peonies of Central Plain are still regarded as being ranked in the top place.

As said in the material, the peonies of Chang'an in Tang Dynasty originated from the time of Tianhou period and came from Zhongxiang Temple of Fenzhou (now Wenshui of Shanxi). When Wu Zetian introduced peony to the imperial palace in Chang'an from West River, it was the most flourishing period in the development history of peony and it was just in the period that the coinciding-petal variety are cultivated.

As demonstrated by experts, there were the original wild-growing peonies in Jishan of Shanxi very early ago. There is an old peony tree in Sanhe Village, Guxian County, Shanxi, which was planted in Tang Dynasty as legend said and is still open to date.

"Taiyuan peony" is an important component part of Chinese peonies. The peonies cultivated in Taiyuan City and its peripheral region are as many as up to several ten peony thousand trees, but still with the peony garden of Double-pagoda Yongzuo Temple as the largest and its varieties most. Yongzuo Temple, the famous temple of Shanxi located in Haozhuang Village east of the urban district of Taiyuan City is just situated at the foot of Twin Pagoda, the representative building in Taiyuan, and was initially built in the twenty-seventh year of Wanli Period, Ming Dynasty (AD 1599),

where there are green trees and red walls, exquisite niche attics, dark-green pines and cypresses, and an air of great antiquity, all of which are famous in the world as "temple garden". The peony "purple-rosy cloud immortal" of Ming Dynasty planted in the garden has a history of more than 400 years and is one of the oldest "temple peonies" in our country, which has experienced the historical great changes brought by the time and now still grows with luxuriant foliage, various colorful flowers, beautiful scenes and heavy fragrance. Now, it has become a rarity among the beautiful and fragrant flowers of Taiyuan City.

I am grateful to the photographers Luo Depu, Lin Mujie and Liang Laigui of Taiyuan City. It is just they that aimed the camera lens at Taiyuan peonies. They always waited beside the peonies whenever the season for the peonies of Yongzuo Temple to burst into bloom came. They recorded the elegant and extraordinary charm of peonies in their own camera lens. They expounded their dense affection of love, appreciation and extolment for the peonies of hometown. The nearly one hundred pieces of works collected in the photograph album "Taiyuan Peonies" are just the works of these photographers in recent years which takes the peonies of Taiyuan Yongzuo Temple as main part. I am deeply moved by the lofty sentiment of the photographers to love life and love the hometown. As an entrepreneur of Taiyuan City, I not only should be duty-bound for the development of Taiyuan economy but also do not decline to shoulder a responsibility for the cultural construction of Taiyuan City. The publication of the photograph album "Taiyuan Peonies" acts temporarily as a good start for me to support the cultural construction of Taiyuan.

I wholeheartedly wish that, while making economic take-off, Taiyuan City can propagate itself by applying multi-kind forms and forge itself; let Taiyuan advance toward the world and let the world understand Taiyuan; and let the cultural ancient city having a long history shine youthfulness and ascend the rank of nationwide strong cities in culture.

An Aizhong
January, 2005

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凌霄双塔
双塔永祚牡丹园一角

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Towering Twin Pagodas
A Corner of twin_pagoda Yongzuo Peony Garden

第一篇 识花最惬意

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Part one Monst Pleasant to Know Flowers



第二篇 花品更风流

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Part two How Amorous the Varieties of Flower are



第三篇 传说亦浪漫

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Part three Also Romantic the Legends are

[附]太原市双塔永祚牡丹园交通示意图

Schematic Map of Communications of Taiyuan City Twin_pagoda Yongzuo
PeonyGarden



牡丹花品冠群芳，况是其间更有王。
四色变而成百色，百般颜色百般香。

宋·邵雍



太

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序

牡丹是中国固有特产名贵花卉，又名鹿韭、鼠姑、百两金、木芍药、花王等，有5000年以上的野外生长和2000余年的人工栽培历史。牡丹之名与芍药同时出现，最早见于神农所述《本草经》。相传，神农尝百草，一日而七十毒，发现了牡丹、芍药的药用价值。因为那时没有文字记录，只好师学相传，约在秦汉之际，方有人用汉字书写于竹（木）简之上，名曰《神农本草经》。

中国牡丹种植地域相当广泛，几遍中国。唐代长安、北宋洛阳、明清以来的山东菏泽，为中国牡丹的三大历史栽培中心。据史料记载，唐代长安的牡丹，有许多品种是从山西太原附近移植去的。武则天的原籍是山西文水县，唐代文水属太原府。“天后之乡，西河也，有众香精舍，下有牡丹，其花特异。天后叹上苑之有阙，因命移植焉。由此，京国牡丹日月浸盛。”（唐·舒元舆《牡丹赋》）西河，即指文水。现在，太原尚有牡丹种植。太原牡丹，以双塔寺牡丹最为著名。双塔寺，亦名永祚寺，因寺旁有明代万历年间所建双塔而有今名。寺内明代牡丹紫霞仙，原为野生品种，遁于深山，自幽而芳。后辗转移至双塔寺大雄宝殿前，历经400余年的风风雨雨，如今仍在暮春之日，喷芳吐艳，花团锦簇。山西牡丹数太原，太原牡丹紫霞仙。罗德涛先生编辑出版的《太原牡丹》画册，就是以紫霞仙牡丹为龙头，展示太原牡丹的熠熠风采，这无疑是对太原牡丹乃至对整个中国牡丹的一大贡献，值得祝贺！是以为序。

李保光

2005年2月于菏泽学院楼月斋

Preface

Peony (Mu Dan) is a famous popular plant peculiar to China. It has many different names in China such as Mu Shao Yao or Shao Yao. It has existed in China in a natural state for over 5000 years and the Chinese people started to cultivate it over 2000 years ago. Mu Dan and Shao Yao were first mentioned in "Ben Cao Jing" which is a legendary ancient book on medical herbs written by folk doctor Shen Nong. It is said that Shen Nong once tasted hundreds of herbs and discovered the medical value of Peony. The ancient people had to learn about usages of medical herbs from oral accounts given by their masters as no written records existed then. "Shen Nong Ben Cao Jing", a similar medical book, appeared during Qin or Han dynasties and was written on wooden or bamboo slips.

Peony was widely planted in most regions of China. The 3 major areas of planting are Chang An in Tang dynasty, Luo Yang in North Song dynasty and He Ze in Ming and Qing dynasties. According to historical records, many kinds of Peony planted in Chang An in Tang Dynasty were introduced from Taiyuan of Shanxi. The hometown of Empress Wu Zetian is in Wen Shui County which belonged to prefecture of Taiyuan during Tang dynasty. A prose written in Tang dynasty said:" Our Empress has her hometown at Xihe and many nice houses there are surrounded by lots of strikingly beautiful peonies. Our empress, seeing that the imperial capital has no such beautiful peonies, ordered people to plant peonies in the imperial court and Oh, from that day on, lots of peonies were planted every year in many places." (quoted from "Prose On Peony" by Shu Yuan Yu of Tang dynasty). Xihe is the old name of Wen Shui County. Much peonies are still planted around Taiyuan city now and the most famous peonies there are at Dual Tower Temple. The Temple another name was Yong Zuo Temple and got its present name because 2 towers were built beside it during the rule of

Emperor Wan Li of Ming dynasty. A kind of very nice purple peony originated in deep mountains was first planted in the temple during Ming dynasty and is now still showing its splendid and eye-catching beauty every late spring after over 400 years of history. The best peony in Shanxi is at Taiyuan and the best peony in Taiyuan is at the Dual Tower Temple. Mr. Luo De Pu has edited and published this nice picture album to show the beauty of Taiyuan peonies headed by the purple peony at Dual Tower Temple. His warm action is a big contribution to Taiyuan peonies and all peonies in China and I give him my most-sincere congratulations.

 Li Bao Guang,

February, 2005

at He Ze Teachers College

前言

牡丹是中国的传统名花。她雍容华贵、富丽堂皇，色泽艳丽，芳香浓郁，自古以来就被中国人民视为和平、幸福、富贵、吉祥、繁荣、昌盛的象征。唐代，牡丹被俗称为“国色天香”；明代，正式称为国花，并在京城的极乐寺内建有“国花堂”；到了清代，慈禧太后以牡丹自喻，敕定牡丹为国花，在颐和园依山垒土为牡丹建造了“国花台”。牡丹在人们心目中，地位之显赫，声望之尊荣，已远远超过其自身的价值，被盛誉为富贵花、花王、国色、国花。

人们最早认识牡丹是从药用开始的，后来逐步由野生引为人工栽培，成为观赏植物。她是世界上园艺化最早的植株之一。

牡丹适应性强，我国地域辽阔，牡丹栽培很广。由于种源、生态环境的不同，品种特性也各不相同，所以在我国，牡丹品种之多，可谓数不胜数，但仍以中原牡丹为最。

据资料称：唐代长安牡丹起源于天后之时，来源于汾州众香寺（今山西文水）。武则天从西河将牡丹引进长安皇宫上苑时，是牡丹发展历史上最为繁盛的时期，重瓣品种就是在这个时期培育出来的。

专家论证：山西稷山很早以前就有原始野生牡丹。山西古县三合村就有一株老牡丹，相传植于唐代，至今仍在开放。

“太原牡丹”是中国牡丹的重要组成部分。太原市及周边地区栽培的牡丹虽多达数万，但仍以双塔永祚寺的牡丹园最大，品种也最多。位于太

安受忠

原市城东郝庄村的三晋名刹永祚寺，就在太原代表性建筑——双塔脚下，始建于明万历二十七年（公元1599年）。这里绿树红墙，龛阁玲珑，松柏凝翠，古色古香，以“寺观园林”称著于世。园内栽植的明代牡丹“紫霞仙”，已有四百多年的历史，是我国最古老的“寺院牡丹”之一。在经历了历史的沧桑巨变后，如今仍枝叶繁茂，着花繁多，色紫香浓，已成为太原市群芳中之瑰宝。

感谢罗德溥、林慕洁、梁来贵几位太原市的摄影家们，他们把照相机的镜头对准了太原牡丹，每当永祚寺牡丹绽放时节，他们总是守候在牡丹旁，他们把牡丹高雅不凡的风姿记录在自己的镜头里，他们用自己的镜头表达着对家乡牡丹热爱、欣赏、赞颂的浓浓情意。收集到这本《太原牡丹》摄影集里的近百幅作品，就是摄影家们近几年以拍摄太原永祚寺牡丹为主的摄影作品。我深深地为摄影家们热爱生活，热爱家乡的高尚情操所感动。作为太原市的企业家，我不仅对发展太原的经济责无旁贷，而且对太原的文化建设也应当仁不让。这本《太原牡丹》摄影集的出版，权当我支持太原文化建设的良好开端吧！

我衷心的祝愿：太原市在经济腾飞的同时，能用多种形式宣传自己，打造自己，让太原走向世界，让世界了解太原，让这座具有悠久历史的文化古城焕发出青春，跻身于全国文化强市的行列。

2005年1月

Preface

Peony is a traditional famous flower of China. She is elegant and poised, beautiful and imposing, bright and lustrous, heavily fragrant and sweet and, therefore, is regarded as the symbol of peace and tranquility, wealth and rank, luckiness and happiness, thriving and prosperous by Chinese people. In Tang Dynasty, peony was popularly called "ethereal color and celestial fragrance". In Ming Dynasty, it was formally called national flower and a "national flower hall" was built in Jile Temple (Very Happy Temple) of capital. In Qing Dynasty, empress dowager Cixi compared herself to a peony and gave an imperial order to appoint peony as national flower while building the "national flower platform" in Summer Palace by filling the foot of mountain with earth. Peony had so illustrious position and so respectable and honorable reputation in the hearts and eyes of people as for exceeding its own value and was praised as rich and powerful flower, flower king, ethereal color and national flower.

People knew peony earliest when it began to be used as drug and, afterwards, gradually introduced it into artificially cultivating from wildly growing and made it an ornamental plant. She is one of the earliest plants in the world's horticulturalization.

Peony has strong suitability and there is very broad land region for its cultivation in the vast territory of our country. It has different characteristics between its different varieties due to the difference in species origins and ecologic environment. Therefore, the varieties of peony in our country are so many as maybe called innumerable. While the peonies of Central Plain are still regarded as being ranked in the top place.

As said in the material, the peonies of Chang'an in Tang Dynasty originated from the time of Tianhou period and came from Zhongxiang Temple of Fenzhou (now Wenshui of Shanxi). When Wu Zetian introduced peony to the imperial palace in Chang'an from West River, it was the most flourishing period in the development history of peony and it was just in the period that the coinciding-petal variety are cultivated.

As demonstrated by experts, there were the original wild-growing peonies in Jishan of Shanxi very early ago. There is an old peony tree in Sanhe Village, Guxian County, Shanxi, which was planted in Tang Dynasty as legend said and is still open to date.

"Taiyuan peony" is an important component part of Chinese peonies. The peonies cultivated in Taiyuan City and its peripheral region are as many as up to several ten peony thousand trees, but still with the peony garden of Double-pagoda Yongzuo Temple as the largest and its varieties most. Yongzuo Temple, the famous temple of Shanxi located in Haozhuang Village east of the urban district of Taiyuan City is just situated at the foot of Twin Pagoda, the representative building in Taiyuan, and was initially built in the twenty-seventh year of Wanli Period, Ming Dynasty (AD 1599),

where there are green trees and red walls, exquisite niche attics, dark-green pines and cypresses, and an air of great antiquity, all of which are famous in the world as "temple garden". The peony "purple-rosy cloud immortal" of Ming Dynasty planted in the garden has a history of more than 400 years and is one of the oldest "temple peonies" in our country, which has experienced the historical great changes brought by the time and now still grows with luxuriant foliage, various colorful flowers, beautiful scenes and heavy fragrance. Now, it has become a rarity among the beautiful and fragrant flowers of Taiyuan City.

I am grateful to the photographers Luo Depu, Lin Mujie and Liang Laigui of Taiyuan City. It is just they that aimed the camera lens at Taiyuan peonies. They always waited beside the peonies whenever the season for the peonies of Yongzuo Temple to burst into bloom came. They recorded the elegant and extraordinary charm of peonies in their own camera lens. They expounded their dense affection of love, appreciation and extolment for the peonies of hometown. The nearly one hundred pieces of works collected in the photograph album "Taiyuan Peonies" are just the works of these photographers in recent years which takes the peonies of Taiyuan Yongzuo Temple as main part. I am deeply moved by the lofty sentiment of the photographers to love life and love the hometown. As an entrepreneur of Taiyuan City, I not only should be duty-bound for the development of Taiyuan economy but also do not decline to shoulder a responsibility for the cultural construction of Taiyuan City. The publication of the photograph album "Taiyuan Peonies" acts temporarily as a good start for me to support the cultural construction of Taiyuan.

I wholeheartedly wish that, while making economic take-off, Taiyuan City can propagate itself by applying multi-kind forms and forge itself; let Taiyuan advance toward the world and let the world understand Taiyuan; and let the cultural ancient city having a long history shine youthfulness and ascend the rank of nationwide strong cities in culture.

An Aizhong
January, 2005