

晋 水 源 头

——太原名胜古迹 张 崇 颜

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一九九二年六月

市的作

净。

能沈重化工基地中心城充分发挥太压作为山西

宣付太反,延设太反,

Publicize Taiyuan, bulib Taiyuan and give full rein to Taiyuan's function as the centre city of Shanxi energy resources, heavy and chemical industries base.

By Wang Senhao Governor of Shanxi Province June, 1991. 中共山西省委常委 太原市委书记 中共太原市委副书记 太原 市 市 长 盃立正

在广袤的贵土高原东畔,在富饶的晋中盆地北缘,有一 崖东西北三面环山,汾河纹贯其中的古城。它就是山西省省 会,全有政治、经济、交通、文教、科技和信息的中心城市 ——太原。

太原,是我国发展史上开发粮平的地区之一,有着悠久的历史,璀璨的文化和发达的经济。文明的古文、李家社、河口、石千峰旧石器文化告诉人们:平在十余万年以前,北南的光智们近旁动、生息、攀舒在这块古老的黄土地上,创造了太原的早期文明,兴烂的义井、闽家沟、大井塚、光社、大大量以及山城郡等多处新石器文化,都生动地揭示出约在六十多年前,太原的沟河谷地,巴路是一个人口枝密,经济和文化新相当发达的部落区域。尤其值得一般的是、20世纪50年代在发展南部计控村一带发现的"许理型文化",为太原的发展交流补了公白。这个反映平商时期的文化遗址,与这

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今发现的黄河中、下游商代文化,相互印证,别树一帜。

太原的城市发展,也有着久远的历史。何世于周季的梗阳已(今清徐清溪镇)、孟邑(今阳由大孟德),嘱起于春秋的贵阳古城(今太原南雷雪溪镇一带),以及创建于北京 根斯 太原国 升州、太原府、山西行省乃至祖国北方政治、经济、文化、军事、交通的枢纽。有"年谷独熟,人 庶 多賞","经济富庶,人才架出","在帝山河,恶天下之府骨"的美誉。南北朝时期的北齐,强盛的唐王相以及割栖的东京、田山中的后唐、后晋、后汉、北汉,及以太原为恰邻。

在中国近代史上,太原是一个党配校早的城市,有着光荣 ,前本命斗争定,1919年"五四"运动之后,中国共产党早期活动 家、革命先駆高君字,亲自创建了末原社会主义青华因和太 原第一个共产党小妇, 周思来、刘少奇、彭兵、徐向前、薄 一波等老一辈无产阶级革命家都曾在这里战斗和生活,建立 了光辉的业绩。

太原, 物學天宝, 資源半澤, 煤炭开采, 铜板冶炼、陶 茂远朝, 年代久逸, 闻名迢遊。 遊代以来, 太原也是一个工 坐皮展較平的城市, 基础工业比較維厚。 但是由于地理和历 更的因素, 城市比较闭塞, 经济发展十分缝径。

公元1949年中华人民共和国建立以后,古城太原发生了 深刻的巨变,尤其是1979年以来的10多个年头中,太原迎着改 年文湖的海声,大步踏上振兴之路。政治上的安定团结,轻尽 上的迟缓发展,使这座古老的城市方着换发,日新月界,创 进了历史上任何时期无可比极的辉煌成报,成为以后金、执 職、能源、化工为支柱的工业门类比较齐全的能源重化工基地的中心城市。 国民经济实现了社会总产值、国民生产总值、工业利税总领、建筑业总产值、运输邮电业总产值、社会商品农售总额、出口商品供货总值、地方财政收入、城乡居民人均购买力,城市建设投货等10个翻番。一个崭新的,更加光辉 轉进的對大原, 正沿着邓小平同志提出的"建设有中国特色社会主义"的大道透验。

为了让更多的人,更多的地区,更多的国家认识太原、了解太原,为了让太原的260万人民进一步热爱太原、建设太原,为太原的改革开放,经济报兴增游客瓦。瑞成、柯夫原的历史,太原的经济、大原的物产资源、太原的流、从太原的万史,太原的经济、大原的物产资源、太原的质之物、太原的民俗风情、太原的街巷演变、太原的文物古途、太原的名者,大原等不是,在原分原分,从北原的东西,城镇和撰写了"光城太原"系列丛书。位此行特之际,我们找贺这套丛书的问世,并希望它成为国内外朋友认识太原,了解太原的一个窗口,成为太原人民热爱太原。建设太原的一个动力。

(英译 王俊兰)

Foreword

On extensive loess plateau, at the edge of rich Jinzhong basin, there is a ancient city with unending hills on its east, west and north and Fenhe River running through from north to south, which is the capital of Shanxi Province, and svering as the political, economic, communication, education, science, culture, technology and information centre of Shanxi Province. The city is called Tajuyan.

Taiyuan is one of the districts which developed relatively earlier in Chinese development with long history, splendid culture and thriving economy. The culture in the Stone Age found from Gujiao Lijiadu, Hekcu, and Shiqianfeng ccunties tell people that over ten thousands years ago, Taiyuan ancestors already lived, worked and developed on this ancient loess plateau and created the earlier Taiyuan civilization as well. The culture of the Stone Age found in Yijing, Yanjiagou, Dajingyu, Guangshe, Dongtaibao and Shan-

chengmao districts all vividly reveal that some six thousands years ago, Fenhe valley already became a ribe with relatively large population, developed ce. nomy and thriving culture. It deserves to be mentioned that the culture remains in Shang Dynasty called "Xudan Type Culture" found in Xudan Village, South District of Taiyuan fills in the gaps of Taiyuan development history.

The development of Taiyuan City also has a very long history. Gengrangyi County (Qingyuan County of Qingxu District nowadays) and Mengyi County (Dameng County of Yangquan District nowadays) set up in the Zhou Dynasty, Jingyang City (Jingyuan County in South District nowadays) found in the Spring and Autumn Period, Taiyuan City established in Taipengxingguo Period of early Song Dynasty were orce the political, economic, cultural, military centre and communication hub for not only Taiyuan City, but also Shanxi Province and North China in various ages of the past, The city also had high reputation for its good grain harvest, thriving economy, rich resources and talented people emerging in succession.

From Northern Qi Period of Northern Dynasties, Tang Dynasty to Later Tang, Later Jin, Later Han, " Northern Han Period of Five Dynasties, some of them took Taiyuan as their capital or second capital,

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some started from Taiyuan, so the city got another:
name called "Dragon City", Taiyuan is a city with
glorious revolutionary tradition. After the May 4th
Movement in 1919, early protagonist and revolutionary
pioneer of the Communist Party of China Gao Junyu
personally founded Taiyuan Socialist Youth League
and First Taiyuan Communist Party Group. Proletarian revolutionist of the odler generation ZhouEnlai, Liu Shaoqi, Peng Zheng, Xu Xiangqian and
Bo Yibo once lived, worked and made great achievements here.

Taiyuan City is well known for its rich resources, coal mining, steel and copper making and ceramic industries. In Chinese modern history, Taiyuan also belongs to the earlier developed industrial citywith solid industrial foundation. But owing to historical factor and geographical location, the city was somewhat secluded and its economy developed slawly.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, a great changes have taken place in Taiyuan City. Especially in later over ten years since 1979, with the reform waves of our country, the city has set its foot on vitalizing road. Stability and unity politically, rapid economic development has made the city change with each passing day and win brilliant achievyments on all fronts. Taiyuan has grown int.

a centre city of energy resources, heavy and chemical industries base with coal, metallurgical, machinery and chemical industries as its pillars, National economy has increased ten times on total social output value, total national output value, total amount on industrial interest rate, total output value on construction, transportation, post and telecommunication fields, total amount on retail, total value on export surplay, local revenue, average purchasing power and investment on municipal construction. An entirely new and more brilliant Taiyuan is marching on rapidly along the road of "building the socialism with Chinese characteristics" put forward by Comrade Deng Xiapping.

In order to let more people, more regions, and more countries know Tajuan and understand Tajuan in order to make 2.6million Tajuan citizens love Tajuan more, build Tajuan further and do his best for Tajuan economic development, reform and opening, Comrade Ruiwu, Kefu and other comrades edit and write this series about Tajuan on its history, economy, products and resources, construction, communication, cwlture education, historical figure, folk custom, streets evolution, historical relics and local products, in all twelve respects. Taking this opportunity, we would like to extend our congratulation on this

publication. We sincerely hope it can be used as a window for our friends both inside and outside the country to understand Taiyuan, and become a motive force for Taiyuan citizens to love and build up Taiyuan.

By Sun Ying

Standing Member of Shanxi Provincial Committee and Secretary of Taiyuan Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China Meng Lizheng Mayor of Taiyuan City and Deputy Secretary of Taiyuan Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China

前言

费河索有"中国文化磁蓝"之垛,位于黄河中 游 的 太 原,历史悠久,文明发选振平,地上地下遗留有无数的概秀 文化遗产。在这些丰富的遗产中,许多早已蜚声游内外,放 射着灿烂夺目的光彩。

太原分市权广的四石器和新石器时代遗址,说明了先民 们很早就在这方土地上劳动、生息、繁衍, 毕育下后来的文 明。在历代的社会发展中,太原又是我国北方的重要城市, 有"北方领钥"、"中原北门"之称,在中国古代史上有着 重要信置。

山西被祭为中国古代建筑的家乡,太原的古建筑不论是 数查还是美型,在山西古建中又占有权其重要的位置。这些 古建筑,以它们各自独特的风格,为人们研究建筑结构。 发美学,以及宗教艺术,提供了重委的资料。太原的古代雕 塑和壁画,也有许多惊人的作品。天龙山的石窟造像,晋祠 的宋代彩塑,北齐壁画等,这些作品都具体生动地反映了当 时人民的宗教和社会生活。特别在艺术创造上,显示了古代 劳动人民非凡的智慧和杰出的艺术成就。这不仅是我们今天 艺术创作的良好储备。也是据承发扬传统文化的源泉。本书 还就碎帖、出土文物等其它方面加以介绍, 以便使阅者能对 太原文物有一个大概的了解。

把本原文物全面深入地介绍是很不容易的,需要很多专门知识。由于作者水平有限,这本小册于也只是一般性的介绍而已,有兴趣者,自可实地浏览,考察。太原,攻迎德。 在本市编写过程中,曾得到各方面同志的关怀,谨在此 级以衷心思谢。

> 张崇蔚 1990年岁末于汾滨

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太原的旧石器文化

古交市位于太原市以西约38公里的汾河南岸。整个市区 处于吕梁山东坡,是太原西之屏障。古交因汾河至西向东穿 过,又有大川河、原平河、屯兰河在市区汇集后注入汾河, 构成了较开阔的河谷。

1959年,在该市发现有旧石器文化遗存。之后几年,又进行了数次考古调查和发掘,相继发现了凤凰崖、李家社、河口等多处旧石器遗址,其中众河之交汇处的古交,是一较大的石器制造场,南北约5公里,东西约8公里。

石器大都分布在河流两岸,中更新世离石黄土 较 为 发 育,山顶厚度较小,一般10—30米,低凹处可达50米左右,含有 3 — 7 层古土壤,底部多含有砾石层。王家沟一带砾石层厚度约 6 米左右,未结胶,成分以沙岩为主,角页岩、火成岩次之。官道泻后梁剖面厚24米,含三层古土壤,在剖面底部稀疏的砾石中,含有丰富的旧石器。晚更新世黄土发育较好,主要分布于河流两岸,厚度可达30米左右。在长峪沟一带,黄土中可见两层古土壤,下部一层厚约 2 米,其性质与丁村一带"丁村组"之上的棕红色条带相似。底部砾石层厚 3 — 5 米,发现有角页岩打制石片。散布于地表的石制

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