

龙城太原系列丛书

晋阳豪杰

太原历史名人

主编 杨瑞武 副主编 柯夫·柯否 倩青 撰



2.51

YANG HEROES

THE NAMES OF TAIYUAN HEROES

太原历史名人

晋 阳 豪 杰

——太原历史名人传

柯 否 倩 青

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宣付太原，建設太原，
充分發揮太原作為山西
能沈重化工基地中心城
市的作用。

王森浩

一九九一年二月

Publicize Taiyuan, bulib Taiyuan
and give full rein to Taiyuan's func-
tion as the centre city of Shanxi en-
ergy resources, heavy and chemical
industries base.

By Wang Senhao
Governor of Shauxi Province
June, 1991,

序

中共山西省委常委

孙英

太原市委书记

中共太原市委副书记

孟立正

太原市长

在广袤的黄土高原东畔，在富饶的晋中盆地北缘，有一座东西北三面环山，汾河纵贯其中的古城。它就是山西省省会，全省政治、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较早的地区之一，有着悠久的历史，璀璨的文化和发达的经济。文明的古交、李家村、河口、石千峰旧石器文化告诉人们：早在十余万年以前，太原的先哲们就劳动、生息、繁衍在这块古老的黄土地上，创造了太原的早期文明；璀璨的义井、阎家沟、大井峪、光社、东太堡以及山城郭等多处新石器文化，都生动地揭示出约在六千多年前，太原的汾河谷地，已经是一个人口较密，经济和文化都相当发达的部落区域。尤其值得一提的是，20世纪50年代在太原南郊许坦村一带发现的“许坦型文化”，为太原的发展史填补了空白。这个反映早商时期的文化遗址，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，也有着悠久的历史。问世于周季的梗阳邑（今清徐清源镇）、孟邑（今阳曲孟镇），崛起于春秋的晋阳古城（今太原南郊晋源镇一带），以及创建于北宋初太平兴国年间的太原古城（今太原城区），都曾是历代太原郡、太原国、并州、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“平谷独熟，人庶多资”，“经济富庶，人才辈出”，“擅带山河，踞天下之肩背”的美誉。南北朝时期的北齐，强盛的唐王朝以及割据的五代十国中的后唐、后晋、后汉、北汉，或以太原为陪都，或发祥于太原，或建都于此，以至素有“龙城”的别称。

在中国近代史上，太原是一个觉醒较早的城市，有着光荣的革命斗争史，1919年“五四”运动之后，中国共产党早期活动家、革命先驱高君宇，亲自创建了太原社会主义青年团和太原第一个共产党小组；周恩来、刘少奇、彭真、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，物华天宝，资源丰泽，煤炭开采，钢铁冶炼、陶瓷烧制，年代久远，闻名遐迩。近代以来，太原也是一个工业发展较早的城市，基础工业比较雄厚。但是由于地理和历史的因素，城市比较闭塞，经济发展十分缓慢。

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，太原迎着改革大潮的涛声，大步踏上振兴之路。政治上的安定团结，经济上的迅猛发展，使这座古老的城市青春焕发，日新月异，创造了历史上任何时期无可比拟的辉煌成就，成为以冶金、机

械、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、工业利税总额、建筑业总产值、运输邮电业总产值、社会商品零售总额、出口商品供货总值、地方财政收入、城乡居民人均购买力，城市建设投资等10个翻番。一个崭新的，更加光辉灿烂的新太原，正沿着邓小平同志提出的“建设有中国特色社会主义”的大道奔跑。

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，经济振兴增砖添瓦，瑞武、柯夫同志，利用工作之余组织和联系有志于此的一些同志，从太原的历史，太原的经济、太原的物产资源、太原的城市建设、太原的交通事业、太原的教育、太原的历史人物、太原的民俗风情、太原的街巷演变、太原的文物古迹、太原的名土特产等、太原诗文集粹12个方面，编辑和撰写了“龙城太原”系列丛书。值此付梓之际，我们祝贺这套丛书的问世，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 serving as the political, economic, communication, education, science, culture, technology and information centre of Shanxi Province. The city is called Taiyuan.

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 Liliadu, Hekou, and Shiqianfeng counties 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 tribe with relatively large population, developed economy 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. Gengyangyi 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 once 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,

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 older generation Zhou Enlai, 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 city with solid industrial foundation. But owing to historical factor and geographical location, the city was somewhat secluded and its economy developed slowly.

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 achievements on all fronts. Taiyuan has grown into

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 surplus, 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 Xiaoping.

In order to let more people, more regions, and more countries know Taiyuan and understand Taiyuan, in order to make 2.6million Taiyuan citizens love Taiyuan more, build Taiyuan further and do his best for Taiyuan economic development, reform and opening, Comrade Ruiwu, Kefu and other comrades edit and write this series about Taiyuan on its history, economy, products and resources, construction, communication, culture 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

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晋阳名人赞

晋阳地灵，雄宏壮丽。太行、吕梁，群峰突兀，绵亘屏峙其两翼；晋水、汾河，清浊分明，逶迤萦流于腹里。物矿地产繁富，蕴藏于下；良田沃野广袤，展布其表。

晋阳“人杰”，青史垂名。千百年来，太原的先哲们，就根植在这块古老的土地上，与它同呼吸、共命运，创造了璀璨的文化，挥写下宏恢的历史，沿演出一幕幕有声有色，可歌可泣的悲壮史剧。使这块神秘的黄土地，更加光彩夺目，富有魅力。

请看：叱咤于政治舞台，能顺应历史潮流的风云人物——春秋末季，赵国的奠基人赵鞅；战国之初，赵国的第一代国君赵毋恤；北魏末东魏初的强梁丞相高欢；中国古代著名的宰相狄仁杰；华夏历史上唯一的女皇帝武则天；后汉的创建者刘知远；北汉开国皇帝刘崇；……

请看：称著于中国史界文坛的巨匠文豪——东晋著名史学家孙盛；东晋志人小说家郭澄之；隋代史学大家王劼；唐代“边塞派”诗人先驱王翰；著名的边塞诗人王之涣；“七绝圣手”王昌龄；著名的“田园派”诗人、“文人画”之祖王维；伟大的现实主义诗人白居易；“花间词派”鼻祖温庭

筠；金元文豪元好问；元末著名散曲杂剧家乔吉；杰出的古典小说大家罗贯中；清代的著名考据学家、汉学家阎若璩；

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请看：活跃在中国历史上诸朝各代的文臣——太原的第一位名宦尹铎；西汉中期的外交家常惠；计诛董卓的功臣王允；西晋司徒王浑；东晋肱股之臣温峤；元魏“三哲”之一王尊业；北齐“能臣”唐邕；创建唐祚的功臣武士彠；初唐外交家温彦博；连任四朝宰相的王博；明中叶朝廷重臣王琼；.....

请看：驰骋于中国古代战场上的名将——三国魏名将郭淮；三国魏儒将王昶；保卫晋阳的千古英雄刘琨；横戈五代疆场的骁将王全斌；号称“无敌将军”的北宋名将杨业；跃马北陲的抗辽英雄杨延昭；.....

请看：名垂青史，饮誉后世的仁人志士——春秋战国之际的义侠豫让；东汉末太学生领袖郭泰；明中叶“刚直不阿尚仁敦仁”的傅霖；明末清初的志士傅山；.....

以及著名的建筑家、书法家、画家——晋阳城的创建者董安于；宋代著名绘画史论家郭若虚；北宋著名画家王诜；宋代四大书法家之一米芾；康雍盛世的画家和小说家刘璋；

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这些晋阳大地上的历史名人——政治家、思想家、军事家、史学家、文学家、艺术家、建筑家以及学者仁人，在自己当时当地的历史条件下，以自己的聪明、才智，奋力拼搏，为太原、为山西，乃至整个国家、整个民族，贡献了自己的毕生，留下了宝贵的遗产以及可供后人借鉴的教训和经验。尽管“往事越千年”，“东流永不返”，但是，太原的