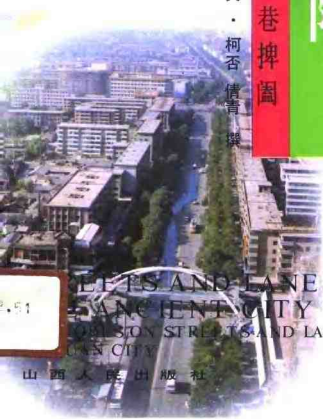


龙城太原系列丛书

古城衢陌

太原街巷裨圖

主编 杨瑞武 副主编 柯夫·柯否 傅青 撰



51

ALLEYS AND LANES OF
ANCIENT CITY
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ANCIENT CITY

山西人民出版社

古 城 衢 陌

太原街巷掉阔

柯否 倩青

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宣傳太原，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。

王森林 浩

一九九二年六月

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 Shanxi Province
June, 1991.

序

中共山西省委常委
太原市委书记
中共太原市委副书记
太原市长

孙英

孟立正

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、李家杜、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；灿烂的艾井、阎家沟、大井峪、光社、东太堡以及山城寨等多处新石器文化，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”，为太原的发展史添补了空白。这个反映早商时期的文化遗址，与这

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。问世于周季的魏阳邑（今清徐清源镇）、孟邑（今阳曲大孟镇），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”，“控带山河，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“建设有中国特色的社会主义”的大道迅跑。

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 an 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 Lijiadu, 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, Dongtaobao and Shan-

chengmac 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 (Daming 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

并州街巷话外说

一个城市的街巷，仿佛一个人体的脉络。人体没有各种粗粗细细，长长短短的脉络贯通全身各部，输运人生所需的各类营养，排泄出各种废物，人将不人，难以生存。同样，城市没有各条宽宽窄窄、直直曲曲的街巷，疏导贯通，运出去和运进来，城将不城，难以在地球上存在。

太原是一座古老而年轻的城市。说它古老，是因为它建城很早，从北宋初创建迄今已有一千多年的悠久历史。说它年轻，那是因为它在共和国建立之前的千余年来，多经战火，数次兴衰，降及二十世纪四十年代末，已呈凋蔽的苍颜。是建国后的四十年，使它焕发了新的青春，一改往日的颓势，进入它有史以来最美丽、最强盛的年代。而且，毋庸赘言，它将随着社会主义的兴盛、繁荣，迈向更加光辉灿烂的新境界。

太原的巨变，无论从政治上、经济上、文化上、科技上，都能一目了然。但是，如果从太原的街巷着眼，那将可以使每一个了解太原过去的人瞠目结舌。这些大大小小的、宽宽窄窄、新新旧旧、直直曲曲的街巷，会从各个方面揭示出太原的过去和现在，甚至表示太原的未来。正是基于这一目的，我们撰写了《古城陌陌——太原街巷俚闻》，选择出七

十多条新街古巷，大道小里，从它们的产生、演变、发展和现状，去纵横捭阖太原的历史变迁。个中不乏太原的历史古迹，名人传奇，佚闻轶事，故事传说，企业经济，园林文物。

需要提出的是，这个小册子所以能付梓，与太原晚报社的同志们的鼎力支持有着分不开的关系。记的，大约在三年多之前，晚报拟设“每周一街”栏目，承蒙晚报领导傅锦锐、史树堂，总编室领导孟福贵、邱斌以及宋玉等编辑的青睐，约我们两人为该栏特约撰稿。历经三个寒暑的努力，积少成多，共写出一百四、五十篇，二十余万言。在三年多的连载过程中，得到了意想不到的收获：太原群众喜闻乐见，并得到国家新闻出版署所办《新闻出版报》的称道：“《每周一街》丰富多采”。时至今日，该栏虽已停办半年有余，仍有不少读者询问打探。这些说起来微不足道的小稿，竟使我们得到如此的厚爱，于是萌发了出一个小本子的奢望，恰遇“龙城太原系列丛书”问世，遂作为其中的一集，来到这个世界。值此成书之际，作此话外说，致谢太原晚报和山西人民出版社的那些给过我们帮助同志，并请读者同仁不吝赐教。

柯否 倩青

1990年12月于并州

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