



國之瑰寶

山西长治浊漳河谷地古建筑群

NATIONAL TREASURES

The Zhuozhang Valley Ancient Architecture Complex
Changzhi City, Shanxi Province

北京清华同衡规划设计研究院
清华大学建筑学院国家遗产中心

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贺长治潞川谷地古建筑群

吴良镛 (中国科学院院士, 中国工程院院士, 清华大学教授)

Words of praise to The Zhuozhang Valley Ancient Architecture Complex

“AN EPICENTER OF ANCIENT TEMPLES AND VAST ART TREASURES”

By Professor Wu Liangyong, Academicians of Chinese
Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Engineering

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序言

山西省东南部上党地区是自南北朝、隋、唐、五代到宋、元时期我国佛教文化从西北向东南传播的通道枢纽，位于长治市平顺、潞城等县境内的浊漳河谷地，古称潞川，正是东穿太行通向河北邯郸、河南安阳华北平原的交通要道。而这片古邺都地带又曾是中国早期佛教最为活跃的地区之一。据古籍《高僧传》等记载，在以邺都为中心大规模弘传佛法的许多高僧，均曾入太行山兴建寺庙。因此，在浊漳河谷地这一曲婉之地，至今保存着自唐代起存续了一千多年的众多古庙宇建筑，是具有一定历史渊源的。现今公布为国家重点文物保护单位的天台庵、龙门寺、大云院、原起寺、佛头寺、淳化寺即为早期建造的佛教寺院，九天圣母庙、夏禹神祠也是宋、元早期道教庙观。除此之外，还散存有一些古老的乡土村落与祠堂。这不到百里的浊漳河谷地中，既有非常珍贵的唐、五代、宋、元各代古木构殿宇实物，也有稀世的壁画、彩塑、碑幢、宝塔，均具有极高的建筑文化艺术价值。在历经千年的历史沧桑之后，竟然奇迹般地珍藏了这样一大批古代传统建筑文化遗产，实在令人惊叹不已。

中国古代建筑的精华是“国之瑰宝”，现今已是世人皆明的共识。随着国家社会经济的迅速发展，文化复兴与古迹保护渐渐成为迫在眉睫之事。古建筑遗存极其丰富的晋东南地区，在古建筑研究与保护方面的任务比起其他地区也要大了许多。值得庆幸的是，这些年来，国家十分重视文物古建筑的保护问题，在文物建筑研究与保护维修方面投入了大量经费，山西省和长治市，以及平顺、潞城、黎城、襄垣县等各级政府，也将本地区古建筑的研究与保护，放在地区经济与文化发展的战略层面去思考，采取了许多有利于保护的政策与措施。这些都是极其令人欣慰的。

由清华大学建筑学院赵炳时教授等编撰的这部《国之瑰宝——山西长治浊漳河谷地古建筑群》，就是对这一串古代建筑遗珍的真实记录。书中不仅浸润着那些长期从事于古建筑文物保护维修的年长的与年轻的同志们的辛勤汗水。也包含有这些老“80后志愿者”辛苦实地寻访与学习研究的成果，他们利用自己点滴的业余时间，义务地投入到对于这些古代瑰宝的考察、拍摄、编辑等工作之中。在这本书中，不仅可以看到那些珍贵古代木构建筑的细部照片与图例，也能感受到许多辛勤劳作、孜孜以求的古建筑的守望者们，对于中国古代建筑研究与保护的热情与真诚。

图册中采用了我们建筑学院师生近年进行古建筑测绘实习的部分绘图，是对我们教学成果的应用，希望得到检验和批评指正。

王贵祥(清华大学建筑学院教授，博士生导师，学术委员会主任，建筑历史与文物建筑保护研究所所长)

2012年11月1日

Foreword

Shangdang area in the southeast of Shanxi Province has been a pivot area in the spread of Buddhism from the northeast to southwest of China, since the Northern and Southern Dynasties, Sui, Tang, and the Five Dynasties, to Song and Yuan Dynasty. The Zhuozhang River Valley, which was named Luchuan historically, is located in Pingshun and Lucheng County, Changzhi City. It is an important passage way through Taihang Mountain to the North China Plain in Hebei and Henan Provinces. This area was one of the most active areas of Buddhism in China. According to Memoirs of Eminent Monks, many monks were spreading Buddhism in this area, and built temples in Taihang Mountain. Therefore, there are many historic temples preserved in Zhuozhang River Valley, which have been built since Tang Dynasty, almost one thousand years ago. The important heritage sites under state protection include historic Buddhist temples (Tiantai Temple, Longmen Temple, Dayun Temple, Yuanqi Temple, Fotou Temple and Chunhua Temple) and Taoist temples (Temple of Saintly Mother and Xiayu Memorial Temple). And there are also some historic villages and ancestral temples in this area. It is amazing to find so many precious treasures of historic architecture from thousands of years ago still preserved in Zhuozhang River Valley, which include wood structural halls built in Tang, Song, Yuan Dynasty and the Five Dynasties, and murals, statues, steles, pagodas of high artistic value.

The historic architecture in China is “National Treasure”. With the development of society and economy, the preservation of historic buildings have become extremely urgent, especially in the southeast of Shanxi Province, where many historic buildings are preserved. Fortunately, the central government has paid great attention and a lot of funding to the research and preservation of historic buildings in recent years. And the local governments of Shanxi Province, Changzhi City, Pingshun County, Lucheng County, Licheng County, Xianghuan County have also taken many powerful measures for the research and preservation of local historic buildings.

This book—National Treasure—The Zhuozhang Valley Ancient Architecture Complex, Changzhi, Shanxi Province, edited by Prof. Zhao Bingshi, School of Architecture, Tsinghua University—is an authentic record on those precious historic buildings. Too many people have made their contribution to the development of this book, including those who have worked for the preservation and renovation of historic buildings for a long time, and many young volunteers who spent their spare time on the survey, photo and editorial work. In this book, we could see photos and legends on those precious historic wood structure buildings, while also feel the enthusiasm and sincerity of those people working for the research and preservation of historic buildings.

Some technical drawings are published in this book, which were made by students from School of Architecture, Tsinghua University in their survey on historic buildings. Please notify me if you find any mistakes in the book.

Wang Guixiang

School of Architecture, Tsinghua University

2012-11-01

前言

浊漳河谷地位于山西东南部上党地区的长治市境内，是古称“潞川”的浊漳河流域东北一段景色秀美的河谷地带。由太行、太岳、王屋等群山环绕的上党地区，地高势险，自古为战略要地。是三晋南通洛阳、郑州，东连邯郸、安阳的枢纽，成为自唐宋至明清时代中原社会经济发展和宗教文化盛行的核心区域之一。因此现存有大量的庙宇、民居、村落等古建筑和珍贵的壁画、彩塑、碑幢，具有极高的历史、文化、艺术价值。其中，在约50平方公里范围的地区内，即有9处全国重点文物保护单位。这些处于青山秀谷自然环境中的一系列世上稀有的文化遗产，实可称为一条“绿色国宝项链”，的确也是一处名副其实的“中国古代建筑历史博物馆”。

潞川谷地古建筑群自西向东的起点，是我国仅存四座唐代木构古建筑之一的平顺天台庵。这座规模不大，平面方形，而有千年历史的淳朴殿堂，它的开间与柱网布置却为我国古代建筑的孤例。谷地中段由九龙山环抱的大云院，现保存着也有千年以前五代时期创建的大殿和46平方米的壁画。这是全国古代佛殿中唯一的五代大型彩色壁画，艺术价值非凡。位于凤凰台地上的原起寺，其九百年前宋代的青龙宝塔和正殿，面临潞川，随山筑台，建寺举塔，景色绝佳。与大云院等寺院的环境应是中国古代庙宇选址布局的典范。处于谷地西端的龙门寺，最有特殊价值的是在一座庙宇之中保存了自五代、宋、金、元、明、清六朝各代完整木构殿堂。附带众多的千年碑幢，实为全国绝无仅有的一寺。另外，九天圣母庙、淳化寺、佛头寺、回龙寺、夏禹神祠5处也均为“国保”单位，和谷地中的古村落、民居、史前遗址，从历史、文化艺术、建筑科技各方面角度来看，这一河谷的古建筑群的确具有突出的普遍价值。不愧誉为“国之瑰宝”画卷中的精彩篇章。

在再次实地学习、考察、拍照过程中，我们深受教育，一方面对于华夏各代先人的高超创造，给我们遗留下这么多的珍贵文化遗产，感到无比敬佩。另一方面也深感对于长期以来，在极其艰苦条件下，默默无闻地进行文物保护工作的同志们，的确应当表示衷心的感谢。

2011年年底，在我们编辑出版了《国之瑰宝——长子法兴寺崇庆寺》系列图集第一册后，得到各界不少肯定和鼓励。因此在长治市和平顺等县相关方面领导的大力支持下，我们再作努力，编辑出版这第二本《国之瑰宝——山西长治浊漳河谷地古建筑群》，希望能为保护这些历史文物，传承宣扬华夏文化遗产，再作一些力所能及的贡献。

赵炳时

2012年10月

Preface

Zhuozhang Valley is located in the Pingshun County, Changzhi City, in southeastern Shanxi province, which was called the Shangdang Area in ancient times. Along the northeast portion of the Zhuozhang River, the valley has stunning scenery. Surrounded by the Taihang, Taiyue and Wangwu mountains, with plateaus and severe topographic conditions, this area was an important control ground in ancient war times. It has been the traffic hub which connects Luoyang and Zhengzhou to the south, and Handan and Anyang to the East. It was the prosperous core for social, economic, religious and cultural development in the Tang, Song, Ming and Qing dynasties. Because of its rich heritage many ancient villages, temples and traditional residential houses can be found here. Within these structures are many precious murals, painted sculptures and ‘stele’ monuments. Because this valley is rich with history, culture and art, there are nine designated National Preservation Sites of Cultural Relics within the 50 square kilometers of the Zhuozhang Valley. Cast in the beautiful natural mountain environment, these priceless cultural heritage sites are a “Great Picture of National Treasure”. Indeed, the Valley is a true “Ancient Chinese Architecture History Museum.”

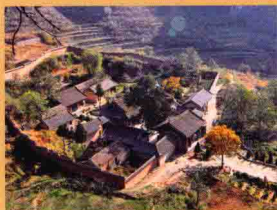
At the beginning of the Zhuozhang Valley, where ancient buildings spread from west to east, is the Pingshun Tiantai Temple. This temple is one of the only four known wooden structures from the Tang Dynasty. The temple is not big, it is square in plan and modest, but contains within its walls thousands of years of history. Its layout and column arrangement are the only original works from this ancient architectural period. Dayun Court, located in the middle of the valley, is surrounded by the Jiulong Mountains. Its Great Hall and 40 square meters of murals built in the Wudai (907-960) period have been preserved for over a thousand years. The mural is the only one of its grand scale found in a Buddha Hall painted in the Wudai period. It is truly priceless. The Yuanqi Temple, located on the Fonghuang plateau, contains a Black Dragon Pagoda along with a main hall. This temple, built 900 years ago in the Song Dynasty, faces the valley and is set on a platform against the mountains. It is truly breathtaking. The location and layout of the courtyards of these ancient temples are also excellent examples of the period. The Longmen Temple at the west end of the valley is significant for its remarkable, completely wooden structure halls which were built in six different dynasties—the Wudai, Song, Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties. It is a very unique temple with a large collection of ‘stele’ monuments that have survived for thousands of years. In addition, the Chunhua Temple, Fotou Temple, Huilong Temple, Xiayu Memorial Temple, along with ancient villages, residential houses and prehistoric sites within the valley together make this valley a region of outstanding historic value for culture, art, architectural crafts and technological achievements. We have no doubt that they deserve to be regarded and documented as “National Treasures”.

After our first book in the series, “National Treasure—The Changzhi Faxing Temple and the Chongqing Temple”, was published in late 2011, we have been overwhelmed by a strong showing of encouragement and support. Now, the second book of the series “National Treasure—The Zhuozhang Valley Ancient Architecture Complex” is finished. We sincerely hope that our efforts will contribute to the protection and preservation of these historic treasures. It is our pleasure to help others learn more about the Chinese cultural heritage.

Zhao Bingshi

2012.10.

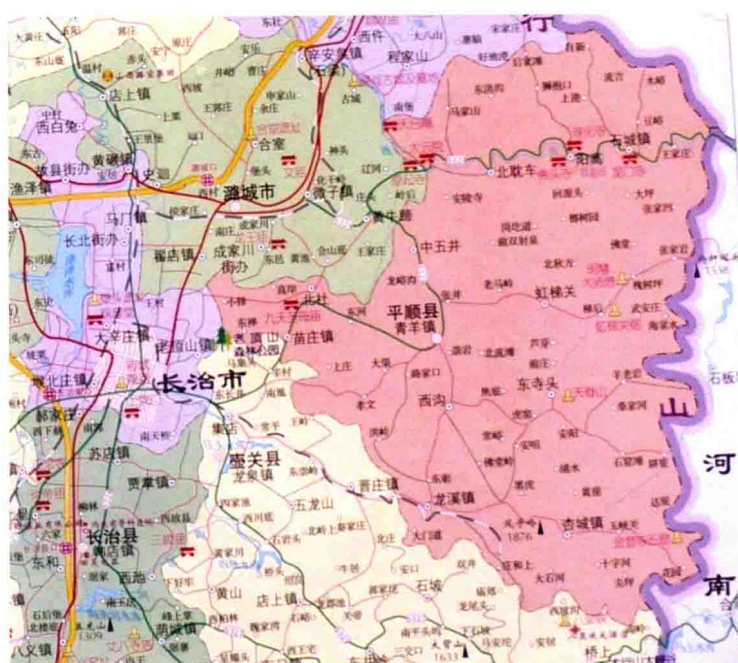
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山西省长治市浊漳河谷地

Zhuozhang River Valley, Changzhi City, Shanxi Province



浊漳河古称“潞川”，为海河之源，是自唐宋至明清时代中原社会经济发展和宗教文化盛行的核心区域之一。在平顺、潞城、黎城、襄垣30余公里河谷两岸，现存有大量的庙宇、民居、村落等古建筑和珍贵的壁画、彩塑、碑幢，具有极高的历史、文化、艺术及研究价值。

Zhuozhang River was called Luchuan historically, which is about 30km-long, and is the source of Hai River. The area along Zhuozhang River has been one of the pivot areas of social, economic and religious cultural developments since Tang and Song Dynasty to Ming and Qing Dynasty. In Pingshun, Lucheng, Licheng and Xiangyuan, there are many historic buildings (including temples, dwellings and villages) and precious mural paintings, statues and steles preserved, which have quite high historical, cultural, artistic and research value.

浊漳河谷地文物分布示意图

The map of important heritage sites in Zhuozhang River Valley,
Changzhi Area



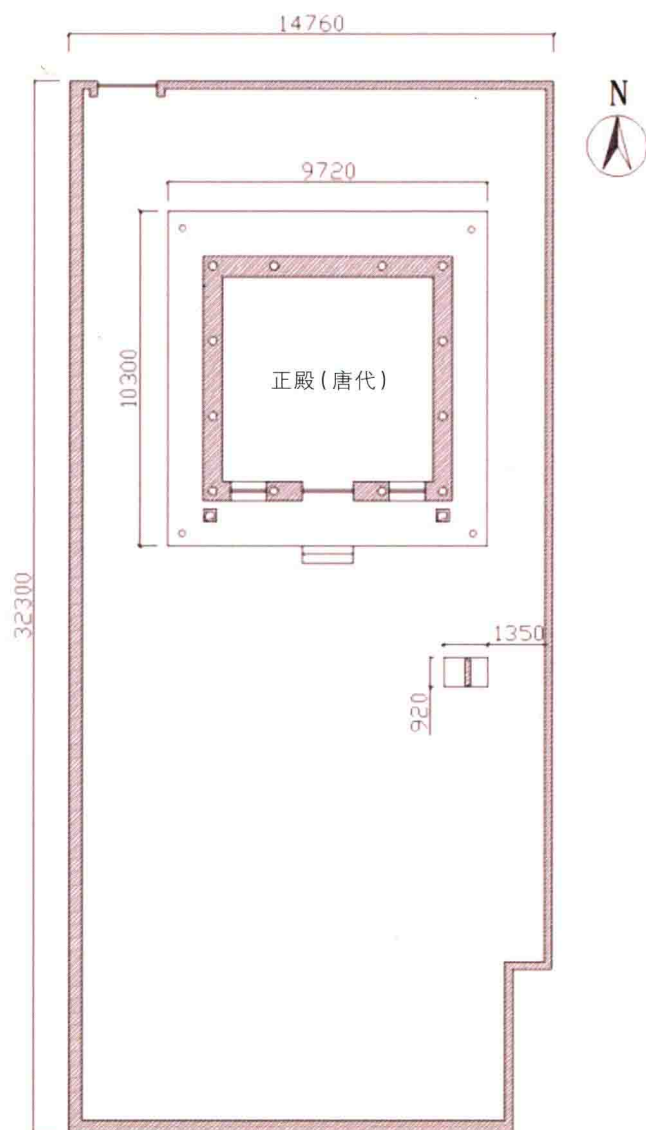
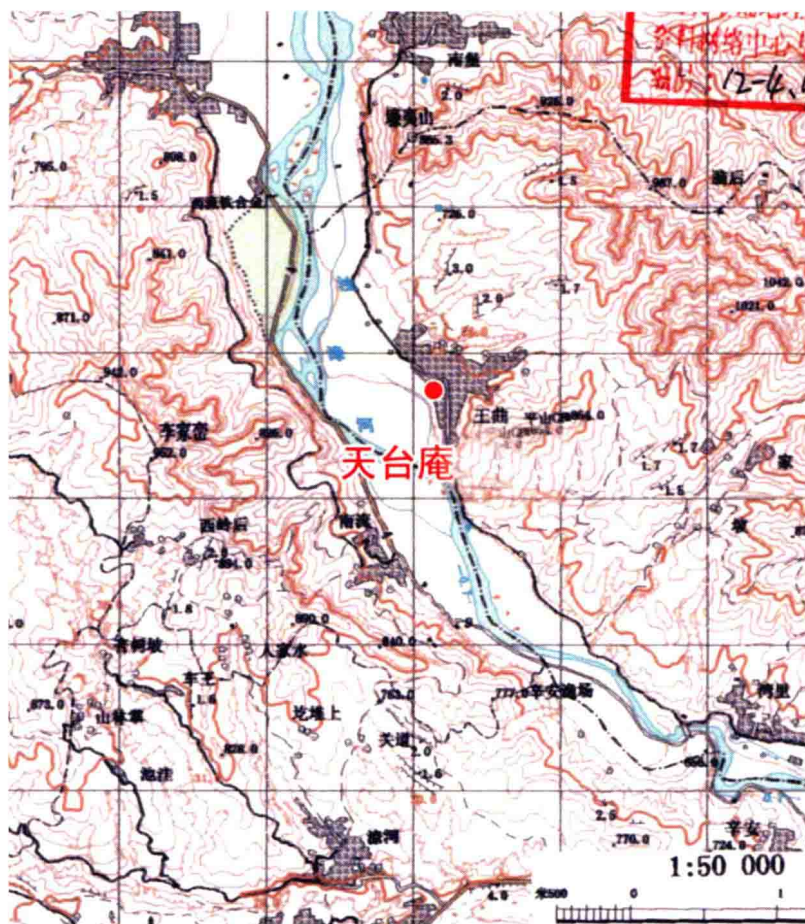
在浊漳河谷地，约50平方公里范围的地区内，现存有9处全国重点文物保护单位。这些处于青山秀谷自然环境中的一系列世上稀有的文化遗产，实可称为一幅“国之瑰宝”画卷，的确也是一处名副其实的“中国古代建筑历史博物馆”。

In Zhuozhang River Valley, an area of about 50km², there are nine important heritage sites under state protection. This series of precious cultural heritage in mountains constitute a picture of “National Treasures”, and is also a “museum of historic Chinese architecture”.

天台庵

Tiantai Temple





天台庵平面图 0 2 4m

天台庵，位于平顺县城北25公里的北耽车乡王曲村，这里环境优美，风景宜人。图为天台庵地理位置及总平面图

Tiantai Temple is located in Wangqu Village, 25km north to Pingshun County. It has a beautiful natural environment. The images show the location and site plan of Tiantai Temple.

天台庵建于村中孤坛山上，四周青石砌岸，距地平高出8余米。创建具体时间不详，现仅存正殿三间，规模虽小，却是我国现存木结构建筑中极其珍贵的实例，为全国仅存的四处唐代木构建筑之一。1988年被国务院公布为第三批全国重点文物保护单位。

由于地处偏僻，寺宇规模较小，也非县邑名刹，天台庵的创建具体时间及其沿革志书未有记述。殿前唐碑由于风化严重，字迹已漫漶不清。虽然如此，天台庵正殿因完整保留了唐代建筑的风格和特征，已被文物部门古建筑专家确定为唐代晚期建筑。从寺庵庙名看，寺院为佛教天台宗所创，应是我国现存最古老的天台宗殿堂。

天台庵正殿座北向南，面阔三间，进深四椽，平面为正方形，单檐歇山顶，歇山收分较大，屋顶坡度平缓，明间开间大，次间仅及明间之半，也是我国现存早期建筑平面柱网极为少见的例子。檐柱柱头卷刹较宋代规制和缓，柱头上有阑额相互联系，无普拍枋，至转角处阑额不出头，柱头斗拱简洁，为斗口跳，即栌斗口内出华栴一跳，跳头上设替木承撩檐栴，无令栱和耍头。为宋《营造法式》中记载的“斗口跳”实例。四椽栴两端伸至前后檐外做成华栱形制，将斗栱与梁架构为一体，简练有力。殿内无金柱，四椽栴通达前后檐外，栱上设驼峰承角梁后尾，梁尾置大斗负重平梁。平梁之上由驼峰、侏儒柱、大叉手和捧节令栱负脊栴和脊部荷载。天台庵结架手法与五台山南禅寺大殿相同，两翼角已翘起，因使用了仔角梁和飞椽，檐口也改直檐为曲檐，为我国唐代小型佛殿实例。明间施对开板门，两次间设直棂窗。院内东侧保存唐碑一通，已风化漫漶不清。

古建筑上的斗栱，是我国建筑发展演变进程中时代特征极为明显的标志。天台庵佛殿上的斗栱，结构简洁，手法古朴，栱枋用材断面颇不一致，用材比例与宋代《营造法式》中的规格略有差异，说明晚唐时古代建筑的模数制在偏僻山区还未统一。天台庵无疑是唐制至宋制的过渡实例。

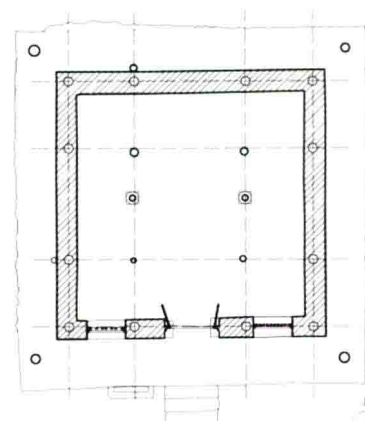
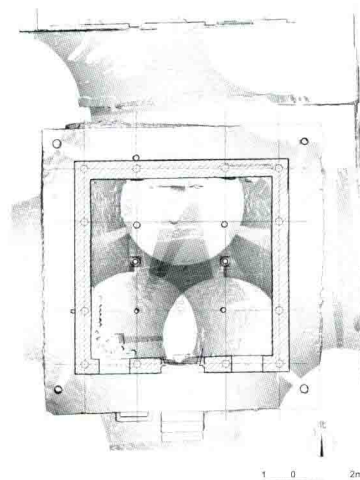
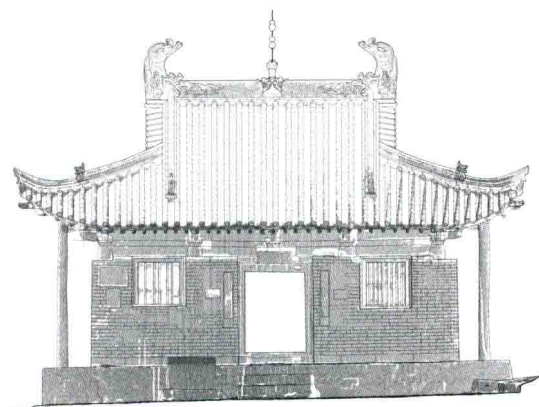
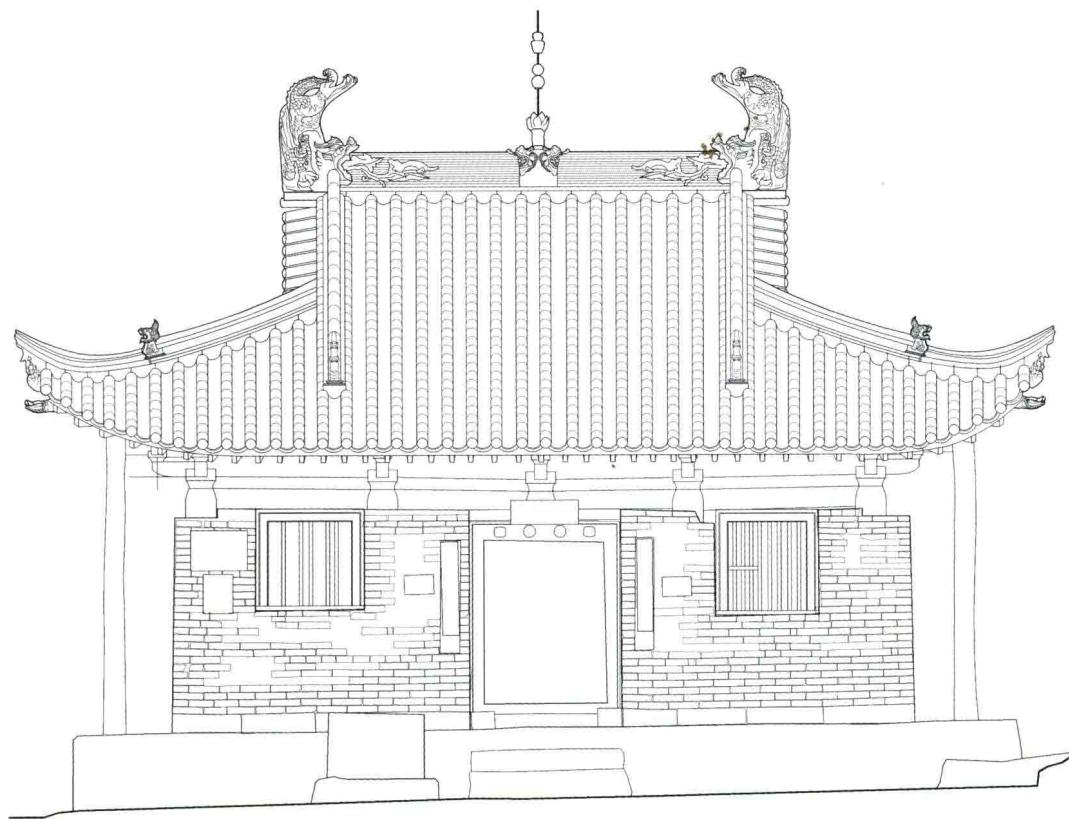
古代建筑造型的形式与结构模数的发展，经历了漫长历史时期，到唐代已逐渐标准化、科学化，但在一些偏僻山区，由于经济、文化、技术等方面的条件限制，进化略慢于文化发达地区，天台庵即属此例。日月变幻，斗转星移，历经千年风雨的天台庵安然挺立于这苍茫天地之中，给人们留下了无尽的深思和话题。

The Main Hall of Tiantai Temple was built on an 8-meter-high bluestone platform, on the Gutan hill in the village, which is the only building preserved in the Temple. It has three bays in width. Although its size is quite small, Tiantai Temple is one of the four preserved wood-structure temples of Tang Dynasty in China. In 1988, it was included in the third group of important heritage sites under state protection by the State Council.

The Main Hall of Tiantai Temple faces south. It has three bays in width and six rafters in depth, a square plan, and a gable-and-hip roof with slight pitch. It is the only preserved example of its kind before Song Dynasty in China. The size of its side bay is only half of that of central bay, which is rare in the plan of preserved historic buildings in China. The entasis treatment of peripheral columns is slightly comparing to the regulation of Song Dynasty. There are lintels connecting the top of columns, without any pu-pai-fang (plate supporting the bracket sets and resting on the lintel). The column brackets are simple, which is an example of dou-kou-tiao (Block-mouth tier, the connection between a column and a beam) recorded in Ying-zao-fa-shi

(Building Standards) of Song Dynasty. There is no gilded column in the hall, four-rafter-beams connect the front and rear eaves. And there are camel humps placed above beams to receive the end of a higher-level beam. The structural framing is just the same to that of the Main Hall in Nanchan Temple, Mount Wutai. The roof edges are raised. And because of the use of junior corner beam and flying rafter, it has a curve eave instead of straight eave, which is a typical example of small temples of Tang Dynasty in China. Double door is fixed in the central bay, with windows of vertical bars in the side bays. The bracket in historic buildings is an obvious mark of its time in the evolution of architecture in China. The brackets in the Main Hall of Tiantai Temple have a simple structure. The timbers' section are not regulated, and do not follow the regulation in Ying-zao-fa-shi (Building Standards) of Song Dynasty, which indicates that the modules of buildings in late Tang Dynasty was not unified in remote areas. Tiantai Temple is a transitional example from Tang regulation to Song regulation.





天台庵主殿南立面图、平面图及三维激光扫描测绘影像图。

South façade, plan and 3d laser scan survey image of The Main Hall.