

古都大同

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山西出版集团
山西人民出版社

大道之行也，天下爲公。選賢與能，講信修睦。
故人不獨親其親，不獨子其子，使老有所終，
壯有所用，幼有所長，矜寡孤獨廢疾者皆有所養，
男有分，女有歸。貨惡其弃于地也，不必藏于己，
力惡其不出于身也，不必爲己。是故謀閉而不興，
盜竊亂賊而不作，故外戶而不閉，是謂大同。



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

古都大同 / 孙辅智主编. —太原: 山西人民出版社,
2008.5
ISBN 978-7-203-06112-0

I. 古… II. 孙… III. 大同市—概况 IV. K922.53

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2008) 第075647号

古都大同

主 编: 孙辅智

责任编辑: 贾 娟

装帧设计: 梁明华

出 版 者: 山西出版集团·山西人民出版社

地 址: 太原市建设南路21号

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经 销 者: 山西出版集团·山西人民出版社

承 印 者: 山西臣功印刷包装有限公司

开 本: 889mm×1194mm 1/16

印 张: 16

字 数: 300千字

印 数: 1-6000 册

版 次: 2008年5月 第1版

印 次: 2008年5月 第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-203-06112-0

定 价: 108.00元

编者言

大同历史悠久，远在 10 万年前的旧石器时代，我们的祖先就在这块土地上繁衍生息。到了春秋时期，以狩猎、游牧为生的林胡、楼烦等部落即所谓的北狄活动在这里。战国初为代国，后并入赵地，秦始皇统一中国，大同境内为雁门郡、代郡之地。大同地处雁门关外，是古代农耕文明与游牧文明相互交汇的场所，各种文化在这里冲突、融合；大同又是兵家必争之地，英雄割据，纷纷扰扰，悠悠两千余年。期间，殿宇崔巍，庙窟森森，长城逶迤，山岳壮观；可歌可泣的伟人和各领风骚的名士如雨后春笋，层出不穷；稀世的珍宝、珍贵文物、盛名的特产、著称于世的物质与非物质文化遗产比比皆是。无与伦比的历史风貌，使大同成为 1982 年由国务院首批公布的全国 24 座历史文化名城之一。

古都大同创造了辉煌灿烂的文化艺术，留下了丰富多彩的历史文物。将古都大同的自然、历史、人文景观和奇珍异宝精心盘点、整理出来，用图文的形式献给广大读者，使之重放异彩，使之发扬光大，使之扬名于海内外，让更多的人了解大同、喜欢大同，向往大同，是《古都大同》出版者的初衷。在编辑出版本书的过程中，大同市委、市政府和社会各界朋友及山西人民出版社给予了大力支持，市政协、市总工会和市文化产业研究会的同仁们夜以继日，不懈努力，终使编者的数年心血得以付梓。

由于时间仓促，本书所采用之部分图片，未能及时与作者联系上，故未署名。请有关作者与本书编委会联系。

童力

2008 年 5 月 16 日

Editors' Preface

古部大同

The city of Datong, situated in the north of Shanxi Province, PR China, boasts its long history. As far as 100 thousand years ago, i.e. in the Paleolithic Age, our forefathers lived and multiplied on the land. In the Spring and Autumn Period (770—476 B.C.), tribes Linhu, Loufan and others of the northern minority nationality Beidi lived here on hunting or in nomadism. At the beginning of the Warring States Period (475—221 B.C.), there lied the State Dai, and then it was annexed into the State Zhao. After the First Emperor of Qin unified China in 221 B.C., the area of Datong belonged to Prefectures Yanmen and Dai. Located beyond the Yanmen (Goose Gate) Pass, Datong served as a place for ancient agricultural and nomadic civilizations to meet and mix, where various cultures conflicted and blended. As also an important place contested by all strategists, military heroes fought here for their own separatist regimes in the past two thousand years. Meanwhile, there, against surrounding mountains in all their majesty, were built up magnificent halls, buildings, temples, monasteries and the imposing Great Wall, and carved marvellous grottoes. In history, the legends of inspiring deeds of great men are handed down, celebrities with top excellency sprung up like bamboo shoots from generation to generation. In the area of Datong, rare treasures on earth, valuable historical relics, material and non-material cultural heritages famed worldwide and even well-reputed special products can be found everywhere. Datong's unparalleled historical style and features result it in one of China's 24 famous historical and cultural cities entitled and issued by the State Council for the first time in 1982.

In Datong, an ancient capital, there have been created brilliant and splendid culture and arts, left rich and colorful historical relics and sites. The original intention of the editors of *DATONG, AN ANCIENT CAPITAL* is, by making a meticulous inventory of Datong's nature, history, scenes and sights of cultural interest, and rare and unique treasures and sorting them out, to offer the pictorial book to you, dear readers, in order to make Datong's resplendent history and culture glorified and developed once more, make Datong famous throughout the country and the world, understood, loved and embraced by more people. In the process of the book's edition, Datong Municipality Committee of CPC, Datong Municipality People's Government, Shanxi People's Publishing House, and friends from all social circles support us vigorously. By working round the clock with unceasing efforts, the editors-colleagues from Datong Municipality Committee of CP-PCC, Datong Municipality Federation of Trade Unions with ACFTU and Datong Institute of Cultural Industry Studies make their fruits of painstaking labor for many years be printed and published at last.

Tong Li
May 16, 2008



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奇伟于世的云冈石窟

Marvellous Yungang Grottoes, Famed Worldwide

GU DU DA TONG



云冈石窟位于大同城西 16 公里的武周山南麓，东西绵延 1 公里，有洞窟 53 个，大小造像 5.1 万余尊。云冈石窟是我国规模最大的石窟群之一，是世界闻名的艺术宝库，2001 年被列入世界文化遗产名录。著名史学家邓拓曾写诗《春日偶题》赞道：

千载云冈紫塞边，我来飞雪正漫天。
危崖万佛迎风笑，艺术人间第一篇。

云冈石窟全景





第5窟主佛,高17米,是云冈石窟最大的雕像

石窟建造于北魏和平初年(460年),完成于北魏正光年间(520-525年),依地形分为东、中、西三个部分。

东部共有4窟,即第1至4窟。第1窟中央是两根方形柱石,窟东壁是佛本生故事浮雕,刀法精细入微。第2窟中央是三层方形塔柱,柱壁和窟壁浮雕着佛龛和小塔,这两处浮雕的珍贵之处在于塔柱浮雕是北魏楼阁式塔的缩影。

中部共有9窟,即第5至13窟。这些洞窟多呈长方形,并有后窟。洞窟中央雕造大尊佛像,四壁、拱门以及窟顶雕有佛像、佛龛、飞天和佛传故事以及其他建筑图案。第5、6两窟,既互相毗邻,又连成一组双窟,是云冈石窟的精华。双窟前面有清顺治八年(1651年)重建时造的四层木楼,从山门外远望,玲珑阁楼,飞檐凌空,金碧辉煌。第5窟后室北壁主像为三世佛,其中中央佛是云冈石窟最大的



第12窟天官伎乐雕刻十四名伎乐形成一个庞大的乐队

