

中国

Jinci Temple

An Architecture Group of Ancient
Chinese Memorial Temple

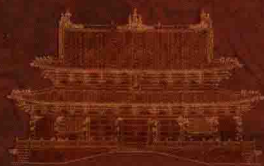
张元成 / 编著

山西出版传媒集团



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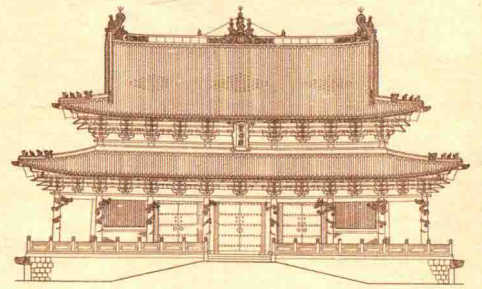
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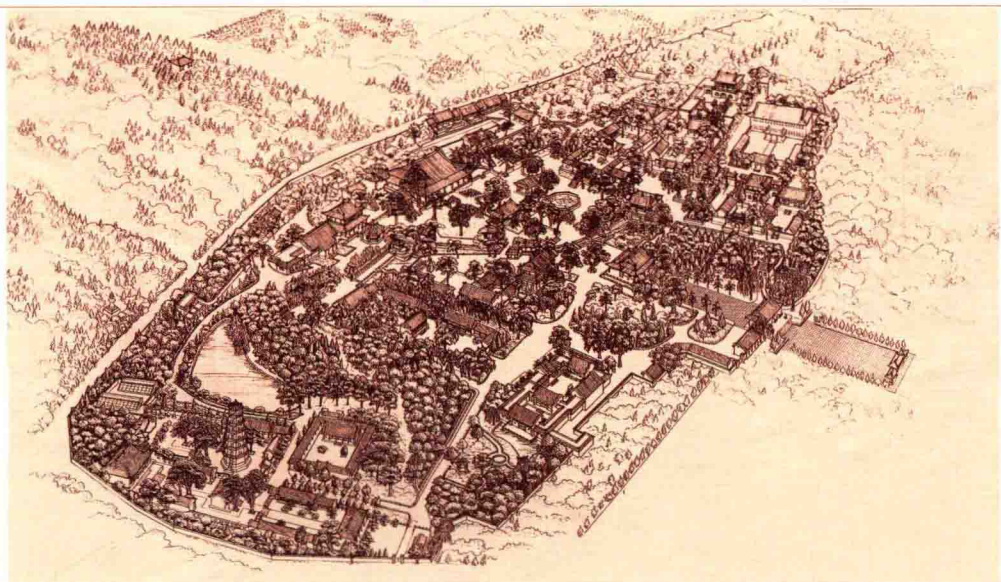
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Jinci Temple is well-known as a mixture of beautiful landscape, rich history and precious relics, which is composed of more than 100 palaces, halls, buildings, pavilions, bridges and terraces that stand among giant aged trees under Mt. Xuan Weng (Hanging Jar) over 20km south west away from downtown Taiyuan, Shanxi Province. Flourishing trees, magnificent buildings, fancy palaces and a splendid pagoda have shown its beauty for centuries.

◎ 从山西省太原市西南行20余公里，有一座悬瓮山。在山下的参天古木中，林立着100多座殿堂楼阁和亭台桥榭。远远望去，只见绿树葱茏，宝塔高耸，红楼掩映，殿角云飞。优美的自然风景同悠久的历史文物浑然融为一体，这就是著名的晋祠。

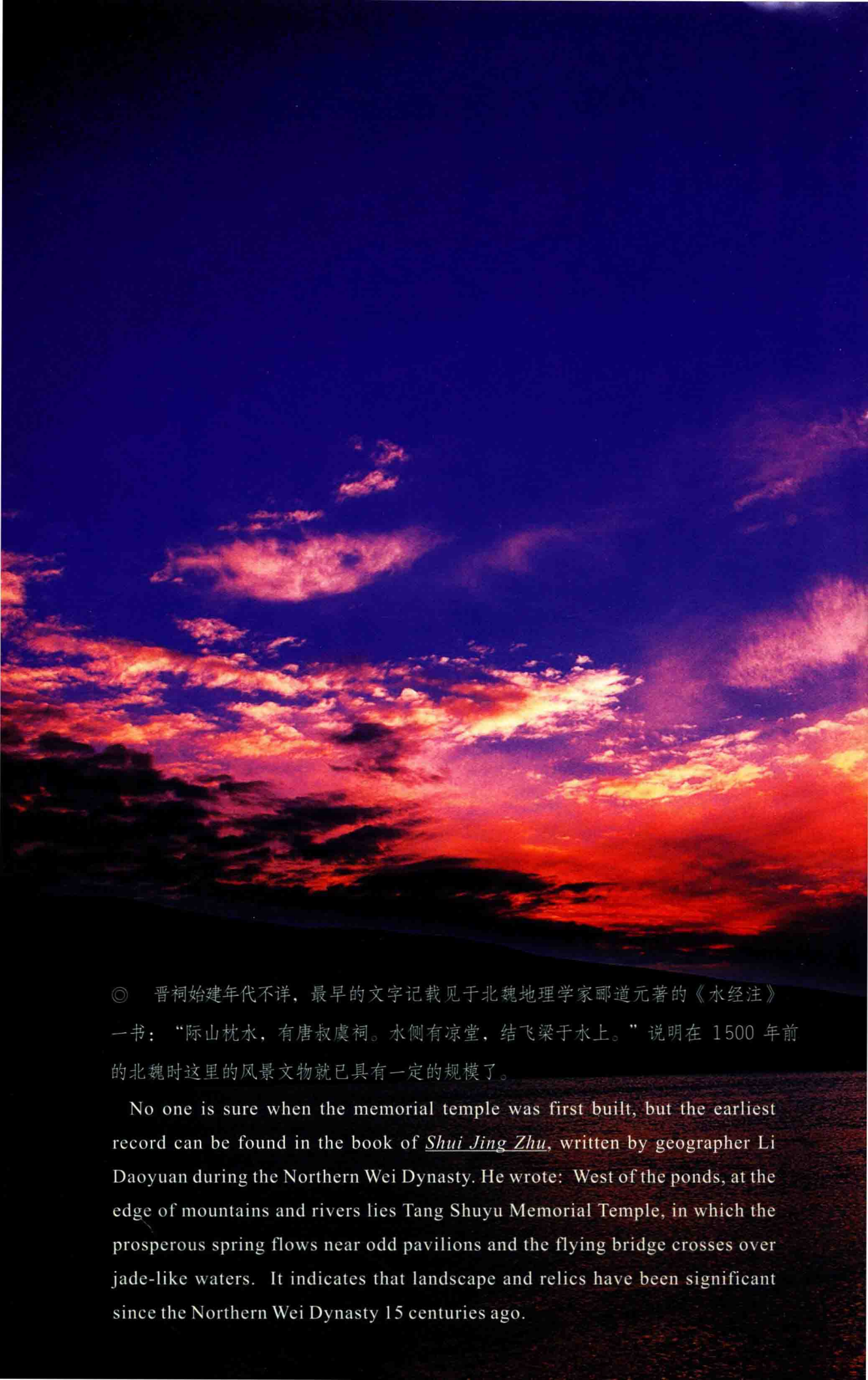
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Jinci Temple

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Jinci Temple was built to worship Duke Tang Shuyu in the Zhou Dynasty, the first governor of Jin State the land of Tang in ancient time. *Shi Ji* — a renowned historical book, records the following story. When King Cheng of the Zhou Dynasty took his crown, he was too young. While playing with Shuyu in a yard, the boy emperor presented Shuyu a tang tree leaf and imperiously declared that he would make him the duke of Tang State. His words were recorded by an official standing in attendance nearby. This official later reminded the emperor of his words and asked him to abide by it because emperors have no idle words. Thus, Shuyu became the Duke. Since then, he has been called Tang Shuyu. After Duke Tang Shuyu died, his son Xie came into power and renamed his state Jin since the land was the source of Jin River. A memorial temple built to worship Shuyu at the source of Jin River was given the name: Jin Memorial Temple (Jin Ci), then. It has been a national key relics protection unit, issued by the State Council in 1961.

◎ 晋祠是奉祀西周初晋国开国侯唐叔虞的祠堂。古为唐地。据《史记·晋世家》记载：西周初年，成王继位，因其年幼，曾和弟弟叔虞游戏，把一片桐叶剪成玉圭状，戏说封叔虞做诸侯。这话被掌管记事的史佚听到，对成王说：“天子无戏言。”成王只得封叔虞做了唐国诸侯，称唐叔虞。叔虞死后，其子燮因境内有晋水而改唐为晋，后人祀叔虞于晋水之源，故称晋祠。1961年晋祠被国务院公布为全国重点文物保护单位。



◎ 晋祠始建年代不详，最早的文字记载见于北魏地理学家酈道元著的《水经注》一书：“际山枕水，有唐叔虞祠。水侧有凉堂，结飞梁于水上。”说明在 1500 年前的北魏时这里的风景文物就已具有一定的规模了。

No one is sure when the memorial temple was first built, but the earliest record can be found in the book of *Shui Jing Zhu*, written by geographer Li Daoyuan during the Northern Wei Dynasty. He wrote: West of the ponds, at the edge of mountains and rivers lies Tang Shuyu Memorial Temple, in which the prosperous spring flows near odd pavilions and the flying bridge crosses over jade-like waters. It indicates that landscape and relics have been significant since the Northern Wei Dynasty 15 centuries ago.

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Jinci Temple

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THE ORIGIN OF TANG AND JIN



Zhi Bo Canal 智伯渠

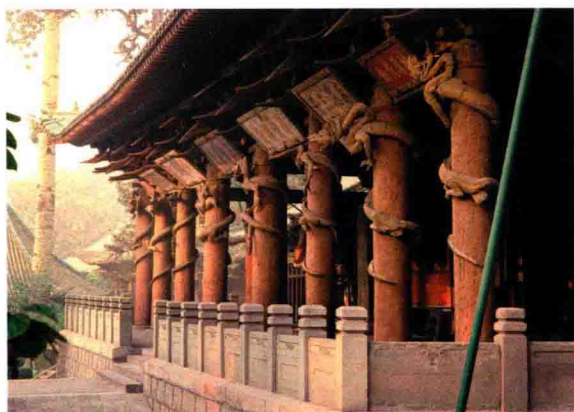


◎ 晋祠自创建以来，曾经过多次修葺和扩建，面貌不断改观。南北朝时期北齐文宣帝曾把晋阳定为别都，于天保年间“大起楼观，穿筑池塘”，扩建晋祠。隋开皇年间（581年~600年）在祠区西南增建舍利生生塔。唐时又进行扩建，贞观二十年（646年），太宗李世民游晋祠，亲撰《晋祠之铭并序》大碑一通，以“金阙九重”、“玉楼千仞”来形容当时的晋祠。

5 > 6

Since the very beginning, Jinci Temple has been renovated and enlarged constantly. Emperor Wenxuan of the Northern Qi Empire in the South and North Dynasties, set Jinyang—the city of Taiyuan, a municipality so that buildings were raised and ponds were formed. In the Sui Dynasty (AD 581 ~ 600), a Shengsheng Buddhist Relis Pagoda was built. In AD 646, Li Shimin—the second emperor of the Tang Dynasty visited Jinci Temple and wrote an inscription. In his article, he used the words of magnificence and splendor to describe Jinci Temple. After that, Jinci Temple was enlarged even further.

Before the Song Dynasty, the Shuyu Memorial Hall was the major hall. The layout was changed after it. The second emperor of the Song Dynasty had Jinci Temple enlarged and the fourth emperor



had the Saint Mother's Hall built in 984 and Flying Bridge reconstructed. From 1089 to 1098, four iron guards were made to sanctify the temple area. In 1168 (the Jin Dynasty), the Offerings Hall was constructed east of the Saint Mother's Hall. Thus, the Saint Mother's Hall became the major hall of Jinci Temple in the Song and Yuan Dynasties.

Wooden carving dragons of Saint Mother's Hall from the Northern Song Dynasty

圣母殿木雕盘龙 / 北宋

◎ 宋以前祠区的建筑布局是以唐叔虞祠为主体，宋以后这种情况有了改变。宋太平兴国年间，宋太宗在晋祠大兴土木，历时五年，工程竣工后，刻碑记事，仍名晋祠。

◎ 宋太平兴国九年（984年）修建了规模宏大的圣母殿，后重建了鱼沼飞梁。此后祠区布局大为改观。宋元祐、绍圣年间（1089年~1098年）铸铁人而“壮神仪”。金大定八年（1168年），更在飞梁之东，增建献殿，专为圣母贡献祭品。所以宋元时期晋祠已经是以东向的圣母殿为主体了。

In the Ming Dynasty (1573 ~ 1620), a memorial archway was built in front of the Offerings Hall and the Drum and Bell Buildings were constructed on both sides of the hall as wings. Then, the Mirror Terrace was built east of the Fairy Meeting Bridge to play operas. In the Qing Dynasty, during the reign of Emperor Qian Long, the Buddhist Pagoda was reconstructed and the Wen Chang Temple was enlarged.

Based upon various requirements of those running the temple during those periods, the memorial temple was constantly enlarged and renovated. As a result, it has become a mixture of Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism, as well as a treasure trove of well preserved ancient architecture. Although these landmarks were built in different periods, they seem to follow an ingenious design and array themselves elegantly. Furthermore, its axis, from the west to the east, was constructed to knit together the surrounding scenery with the overall design of the temple grounds.

◎ 明万历时（1573年~1620年）在献殿前增建了对越坊和钟鼓二楼，接着又在会仙桥的东面重修了华丽的水镜台供演戏之用。清乾隆时，重建舍利生生塔，扩建文昌宫。历代不同时期出于不同的需要，相继在晋祠进行了维修增建，于是晋祠形成以祖先、山川崇拜为主，儒、释、道及民间诸神为辅的完善的祭祀场所，并逐渐形成了一处规模宏大的建筑群。这些建筑虽建于不同时期，却好像都服从于一个精巧的总体设计，布局紧凑，规模宏伟，闻名遐迩，并且自东向西，形成一条左右捭阖的中轴线，贯穿着全祠区的景物。



Mirror Terrace from the Ming Dynasty 水鏡台 / 明代



三名泉

水秀山明無盡無窮園

Close-up View of Water Mirror
Terrace

水镜台特写 / 明代







Iron Statue from the Song Dynasty (AD 1097) 铁人 / 北宋绍圣四年 (1097年)

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