

故园画忆系列

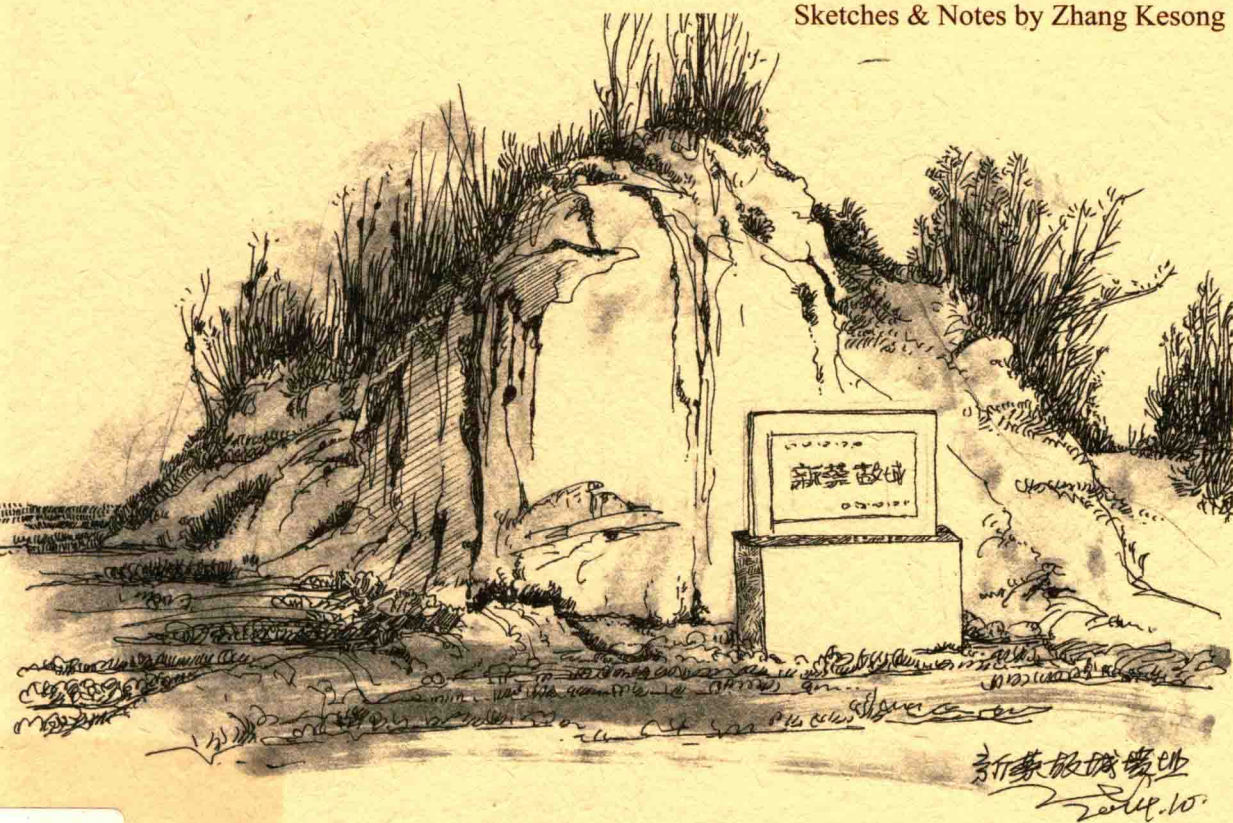
Memory of the Old
Home in Sketches

豫南印象

Impression of South Henan

张可松 绘画 撰文

Sketches & Notes by Zhang Kesong



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自序

河南省地处中原，简称豫，从夏代到北宋，先后有 20 个朝代建都或迁都于此，是中华民族最为重要的发祥地和发源地之一。“豫南”指河南的南部地区，包括南阳市、驻马店市、信阳市及其所辖区域。

南阳市位于河南省西南部，古称宛，与湖北省、陕西省接壤，因地处伏牛山以南，汉水之北而得名。历史上，南阳是古丝绸之路的源头之一，战国时期，南阳是著名的冶铁中心，后为秦朝三十六郡之一的南阳郡治所在地。东汉时期曾作为陪都，故又有“南都”“帝乡”之称。

驻马店市别称“天中”“驿城”“驿都”，地处淮河流域，因“旧为遂平至明港间驿马驻所”而得名。在古代为“豫州”“蔡州”“汝宁府”等州治府治，至今仍留有“蔡国故城”“汝南古城”“南海禅寺”等遗址。驻马店是中华民族姓氏文化发源地之一，周氏、蔡氏、金氏、江氏家族的发祥地；也是中国车舆文化之乡、中国冶铁铸剑文化之乡、中国嫫祖文化之乡。

信阳市位于河南省南部，在唐代时简称“申州”，故又称“申城”。它是江淮河汉间的战略要地，也是“鄂豫皖”区域性中心城市。自古以来人杰地灵、英雄辈出。早在 8000 多年前，境内淮河两岸就出现了相当规模的原始农业，从东到西分布有裴李岗文化、龙山文化和屈家岭文化遗址多处。历经春秋、战国之后，中原文化与楚文化在此交融共生，酿就了信阳独具特色的淮上文化风情。信阳地处江淮之间，是历代中原人南迁的始发地和集散地，享有“中原第一侨乡”之美称。

《豫南印象》是以以南阳市、驻马店市、信阳市及其所辖区域所构成的人文历史故事、遗址公园、风景名胜为素材，利用艺术的手法速写出 126 幅图画，并配以简短的文字叙述，旨在对豫南地区人文景观、文化传统进行记录，希望能在社会中引起读者的共鸣，进而传承发扬中原文化。

《豫南印象》的结集成书非吾一人之功劳，河南的厚重文化亦非本人能表述明了，能够用绘画之技记录下文化的影子，着实是我的福分，艺无止境，望大家指正。

张可松

2014 年 11 月

Preface

Henan Province is located in central China and often called "Yu" for short. From the Xia Dynasty (2070 BC-1600 BC) to the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), 20 dynasties have established or moved their capitals here successively. It is one of the most important birthplaces and cradles of the Chinese nation. South Henan refers to the cities of Nanyang, Zhumadian and Xinyang.

Historically, Nanyang was known for being one of the starting points of the ancient Silk Road. The historical origins of many ancient stories can be found here and numerous renowned persons were born in Yu. Over 2,000 years ago, this region became a famous center for iron smelting.

Zhumadian is one of the birthplaces of numerous Chinese family names, including the Zhou, Cai, Jin and Jiang families. It is also the birthplace of many Chinese festivals and legends, like Pan Gu creating the sky and the earth.

Since ancient times, Xinyang has been reputed as a fair place where outstanding people and heroes are produced. There are many scenic spots, like Jigong Mountain. As early as 8,000 years ago, large-scale primitive agriculture came to both banks of the Huaihe River. When emigrating to the south, people from central China first gathered here and then moved on together, so Xinyang was regarded as the "first hometown of emigrated Chinese people to central China."

This book will document the regional characteristics of Southern Henan. It presents relics, historical stories, landscapes and scenic spots in Nanyang, Zhumadian and Xinyang through 133 sketches with captions. The aim is to record the human landscapes and cultural traditions in Southern Henan. I hope that this book helps readers to resonate with the area so as to carry on and disseminate our splendid Chinese culture.

Zhang Kesong
November, 2014

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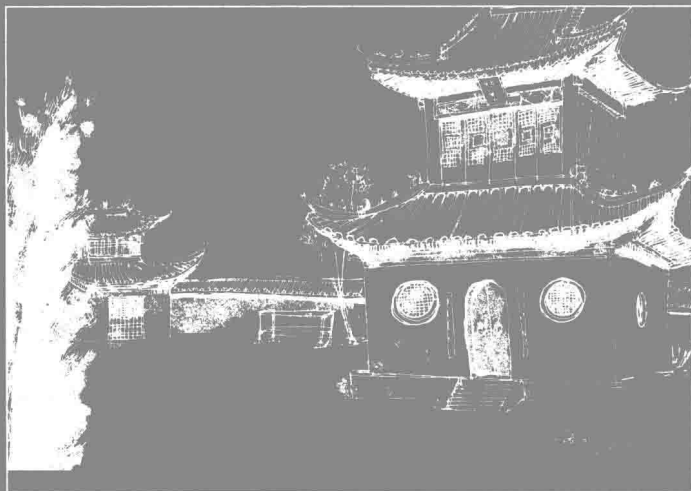
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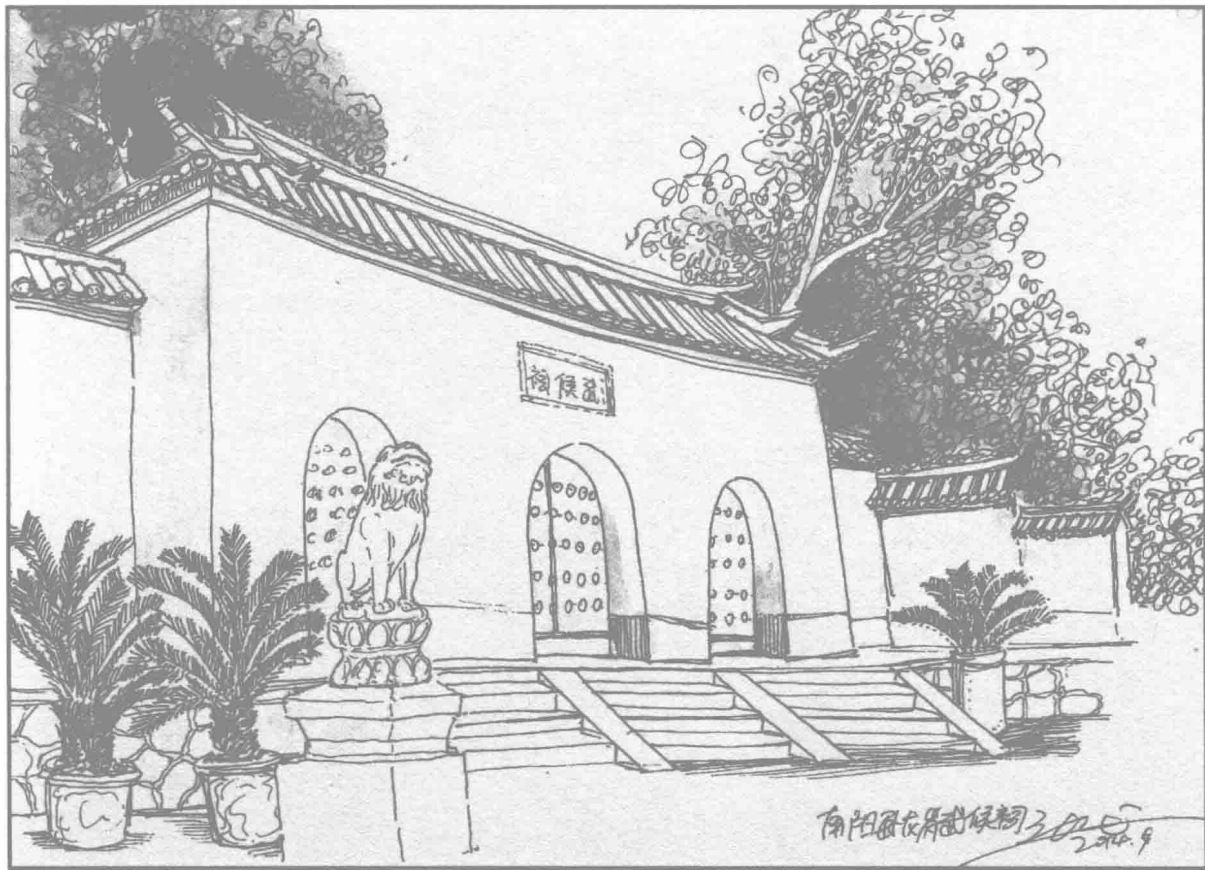
南阳市
Nanyang City

卧龙岗

位于南阳市城西卧龙区，初建于魏晋，盛于唐宋。是三国时期杰出的政治家、军事家诸葛亮躬耕隐居地，汉昭烈皇帝（刘备）三顾茅庐处，“三分天下”的策源地，也是历代祭祀诸葛亮的地方。久负盛名，被誉为“天下第一岗”。

Wolong Hill

Located in the Wolong District in the west of Nanyang city, Wolong Hill is the place where Zhuge Liang, an outstanding politician and strategist in the Three Kingdoms Period (220-280), lived on a farm as a recluse. Since then it has become a place where people offer sacrifices to him.



水帘洞

位于桐柏县城西。水帘洞距地高约 20 余米，一弘山泉自崖巅倾泻下来，像一条水晶挂帘悬在空中，将峭崖上部的一座天然石窟遮掩在幕后。沿石壁有阶梯和铁链可攀援而上，进入洞中，洞内有泥塑猕猴一尊。水帘洞的水，清纯甘冽。夏季凉爽，为避暑胜地。

Shuilian Cave (Water Curtain Cave)

Located to the west of Tongbai County, Water Curtain Cave is about 20 meters above ground. Next to a stone wall, there are stairs and iron chains for tourists to climb up into the cave, in which there is a clay sculpture of a macaque.



水帘寺

位于桐柏县城西，因紧挨水帘洞而得名。始建于宋元佑三年（1088年）以前，明清都进行过修建，原有山门一间，中殿、后殿各三间，另有陪房十间。寺内墙上嵌有历代文人游客书写的诗文和题记。水帘洞先被道家定为“天下第四十一福地”。清乾隆四十九年（1784年）以后，桐柏山佛教昌盛，自成白云山系。

Shuilian Temple (Water Curtain Temple)

Located to the west of Tongbai County, Water Curtain Temple was built before 1088 and became a holy site for Buddhism in 1784. Going through the gate, there are middle halls, back halls, and surrounding rooms within the yard. Poems and the calligraphy of ancient scholars and tourists inscribed on the walls inside the temple are still discernible.

