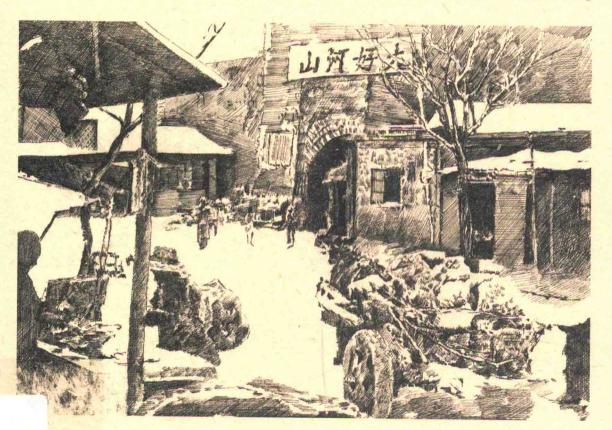
塞外古城张家口

Zhangjiakou: A Time-honored City

李芳 绘画撰文 Sketches & Notes by Li Fang



學苑出版社 Academy Press

故園画忆系列 Memory of the Old Home in Sketches

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自序

张家口,又称张垣、武城。位于河北省西北部,地处京、冀、晋、内蒙古四省市区交界处,是北京的北大门,也是历史上兵家必争之地。这里有壮美的山河、悠久的历史、古朴的民风和厚重的文化底蕴,这里是令人魂牵梦绕的故乡。我早就有用画笔勾勒出那些散落在这片土地上丰富的历史文化遗存的沧桑变迁的愿望,但一直没有实现。

2013 年盛夏我有幸结识了学苑出版社的周鼎老师,在闲谈之中我们谈起张家口的历史文化,中华文明在这里的孕育发祥的印迹:延绵起伏的长城、历尽沧桑的古堡和繁华一时的商业大道……,周老师建议我用钢笔绘画的形式将这些展现给大家。在周老师和朋友们的鼓励下,我尝试着拿起久已生疏的画笔,来实现自己多年来的愿望。

2013 年 8 月以来,为搜集整理素材我几乎走遍了张家口的五区十三县,并参考各种刊物、县志等资料,共绘制 130 图画。包括历史建筑、乡土建筑、古遗址战争遗址和现代建筑、民俗文化等内容。

历史建筑: 追溯了张家口建筑遗产中最豪华、最庄严、最古朴、最智慧的古村落、古城堡、古戏楼、古民居、古城墙、古寺庙、古塔等; 古遗址、战争遗址: 记录了 200 万年前, 东亚地区古人类聚居的地方泥河湾、5000 年前中华三祖文化以及历经烽火连天的古战场等; 现代建筑: 描绘了新时期张家口的建设; 民俗文化: 展现了张家口地区民间艺术、古老工艺等。

通过绘画和资料整理,我对张家口的历史古迹与民俗传统文化有了更深刻的认识。在这里首先要感谢曾经帮助过我的周鼎老师和朋友们。其次,更要感谢我的家人,是他们的鼓励和支持使我有信心完成此书。由于本人学识浅薄,错误在所难免,望各位专家学者及读者批评指正。

李芳 2015年3月

Preface

Zhangjiakou, also known as Zhangheng or Wucheng, is located in northwest Hebei Province. On the border of Beijing, Hebei Province, Shanxi Province and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, it is historically one of the most significant fortresses protecting Beijing from the north. Here there are simple folkways, excellent culture, a long history, green mountains and clean rivers. Many are attracted to this place. For a long time ago, I have wished to record with my own paintbrush the ever-changing and profound history and culture of this place. Unfortunately, that dream had not come true until recently.

In the midsummer of 2013, I had the privilege of meeting Zhou Ding of the Academy Press. During our chat, we talked of the history and culture of Zhangjiakou where Chinese civilization has left evidence of its development from its infancy. We also mentioned that Beijing and Zhangjiakou jointly applied for the 2022 Winter Olympic Games. He suggested that I paint the different parts of its history so that I, as a man born and raised here, could make a contribution to the application. With his encouragement and that of other friends, I began to realize that dream I had held but left untouched for many years.

Since August of 2013, to collect material, I have gone around almost all of the five counties and 13 districts of the city and consulted different various publications, county annals and so on. Then, I compiled the book Zhangjiakou, Ancient City North of the Great Wall. In this book, there are 130 drawings with descriptions, in five categories of buildings: historic, rural ancient & war relics, and modern, folk In "Historical Buildings", among the architectural heritage of Zhangjiakou, the focus is on solemn and archaic villages, ancient castles, opera houses, folk houses, temples, pagodas, etc. In "Ancient & War Relics", the places where human ancestors of East Asia lived two million years ago and ancient battlefi elds are introduced. The "Modern Architecture" chapter shows how the city is constructed in modern times. In "Folk Culture", folk arts and age-old craftworks are introduced.

The book combines creative drawings with written descriptions. In the process of drawing and compilation, I was more deeply impressed by the historic sites, folk-customs and splendid traditional culture. I would like to thank Mr. Zhou Ding and my friends who extended their helping hands when I was in need. Secondly, I want to express my appreciation to my family. It was their encouragement and support that filled me with the confidence so important for finishing this work.

Li Fang March,2015

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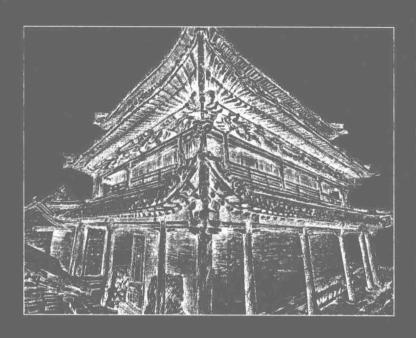
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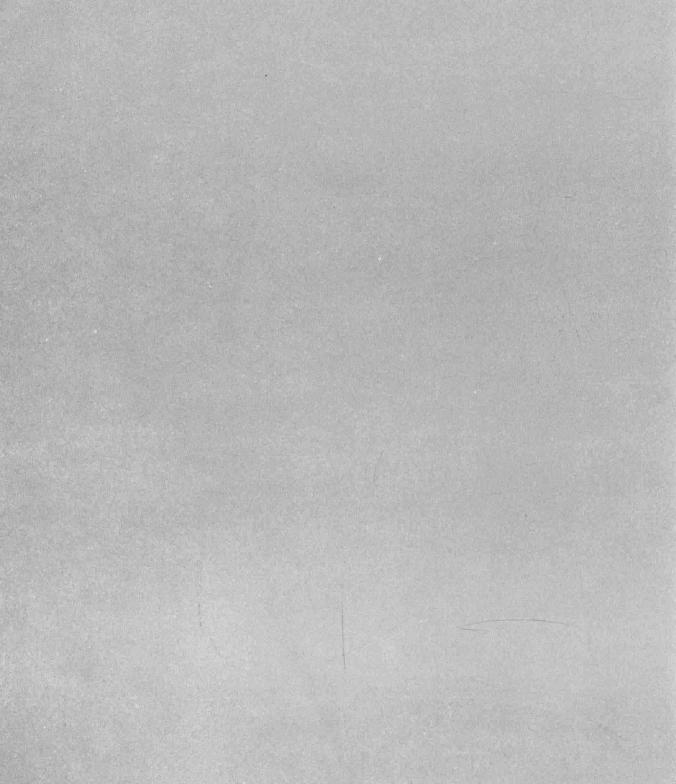
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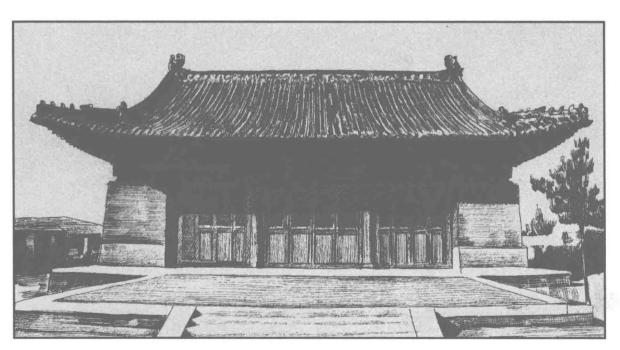


昭化寺(一)

位于怀安县城西大街路北,始建于明洪武二十五年(1392年),最初称"永庆禅寺",明正统十年(1445年)重建,明英宗赐名为"昭化寺"。寺院内有山门、天王殿、大雄宝殿、后殿、偏殿以及钟楼、鼓楼、牌楼等。寺内有保存完好的明代壁画 108 幅。

Zhaohua Temple (1)

Located north of Huai'an County's West Avenue, it was built in 1392 and initially named Yongqiong Buddhist Temple. Rebuilt in 1445, it has 108 wall paintings of the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644).

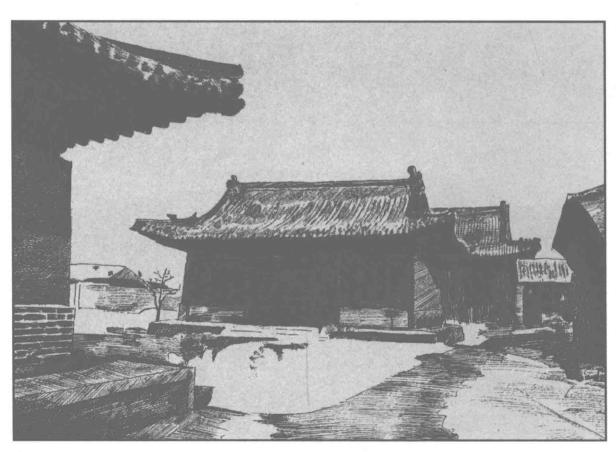


昭化寺(二)

昭化寺全部建筑均为石条基础,砖木结构,大雄宝殿、天王殿均为 歇山顶木结构建筑,四面斗拱,玻璃瓦盖顶,玉龙卧脊,兽头出飞檐。 殿内金像悬山,雕梁画栋,金碧辉煌。

Zhaohua Temple (2)

Against a mountain background, the stone, timber and brick temple has golden statues and engraved beams and ridges with pictures on them.

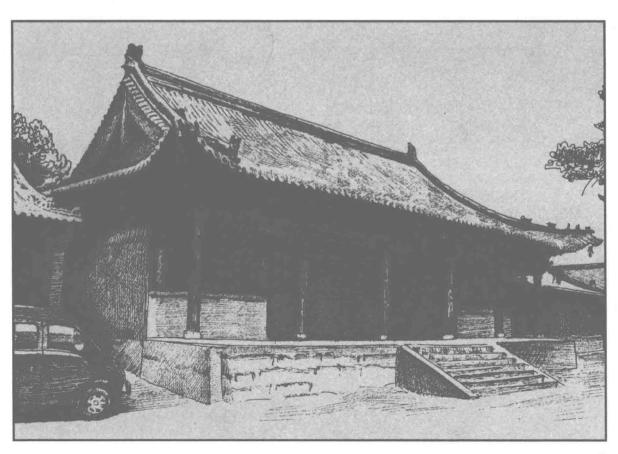


(虎窩寺)

位于怀安县西南阴山支脉虎窝山上。面山背川,有正佛殿和净业殿各三间,前后左右分别有伽蓝禅室和钟鼓楼台,建筑总面积 2000 多平方米。明成化十二年(1476 年)有一个名叫德玉的和尚被这里的美景所倾倒,在此修行。图为虎窝寺大雄宝殿。

Huwo Temple

Built on Huwo Mountain of the Yinshan Range in Huai'an County at the riverside in 1476, it is composed of Buddha Hall, Sangharama Meditation Hall, bell and drum towers and other buildings with a total floor space of over 2,000 $\rm m^2$.

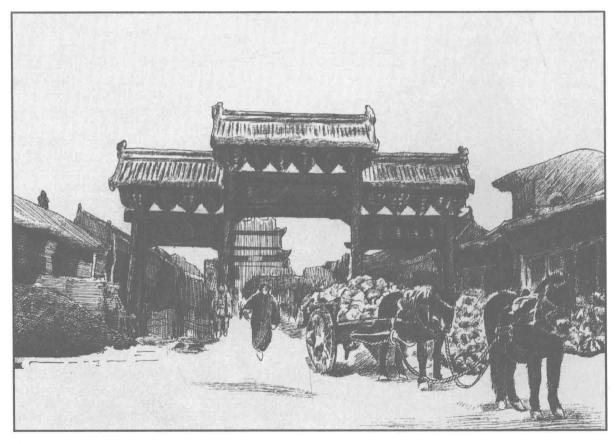


怀安城牌楼

建于明洪武二十五年(1392年)。怀安城处于晋、冀、内蒙古三省(区)交界处,素有"鸡鸣听三省"之称。

Huai'an Archway

Built in 1392, it is at the conjunction of Shanxi, Shandong and Inner Mongolia, where, as a saying goes, the cockcrow in Huai'an can be heard in the three provinces.



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