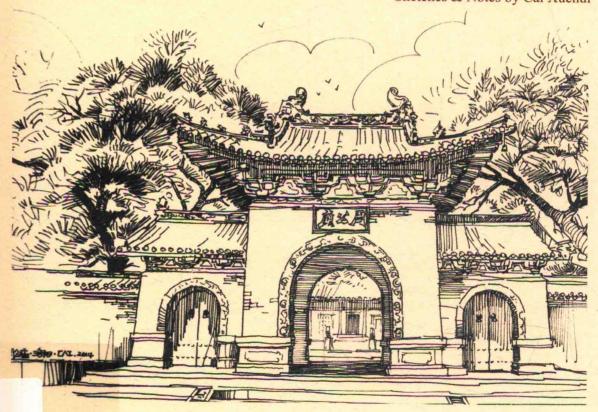
# 豫西古韵

Relics in West Henan

蔡雪辉 绘画 撰文 Sketches & Notes by Cai Xuehui



學苑出版社 Academy Press

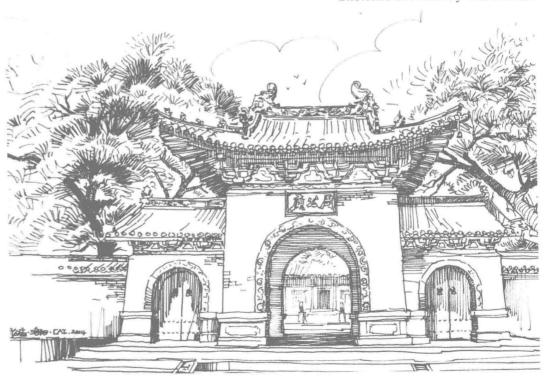
### 故园画忆系列

Memory of the Old Home in Sketches

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"风景"与"名胜",可说是我国自然环境和传统文化中最引人入胜的精粹,也是我们古人先辈尊重自然和弘扬历史的重要载体。"风景"在于自然化育的浑然天成,"名胜"仰赖人文成就的积淀续延,因此,存乎至今的风景与名胜,多与各地的自然、地理、历史、人文相联系,从而构成各地最为独特的自然与文化遗产。目前所谓生态美学和文化景观所倡导并保护的,正在于风景与名胜的这一基本价值和属性。

河南古称"豫",地处中原,号称"天地之中"。在太行山和大别山合围、沿黄河流域展开的古文化带,覆盖了这一区域的几乎所有范围和考古地层,形成了具有相对完整谱系的我国先祖聚落文化遗存(如仰韶文化),是我国文化中重要的源流,其中尤以邙山一脉的豫西为胜。

远自夏代,在嵩山以西广大的大河流域内,以偃师二里头等文化为重要的发现,代表了我国先民认识自然、崇尚自然、改造自然、利用自然的整体理念和早期实践,对周代两都制的宏观选址、都城建设和对此区域内大量的自然改造和文化架构均有重大影响,形成了以洛阳为中心、以河洛为纽带的自然文化遗存带,诞生了众多的自然风景、文化古迹。战国至秦,兵燹战祸连年不断,数百年纷争虽毁灭了此地文化多样性的发达文化景观,然而,却孕育了中原文化自然观的核心理想,从而使我们传统文化中的自然内核益发突显其意义。

周以降,此处有诸多封地立国者,如虢国,遗存了不少文物、墓葬、史迹。秦汉以来,洛阳向为陪都,以之为中心,城邑星罗,风景绝胜,吸引了诸多王贵公卿在此兴土木、营泉池以娱憩。虽无太多实证的遗址,然文献、传说、民谣兴盛,累积之丰,足令今人畅游流连于文字所描绘的美景之中。

到了魏晋时期,依托于豫西北风景与名胜,我国传统文化自然观的形成与确立,标志着重大的文化理念转型:除了重大的对自然景观的敬畏(如封禅大典)和实用理性的选择(如都城选址)之外,人们开始在其与风景的关系中寻找自我的文化价值,这种体认使得诸如诗歌、辞赋、绘画和园林等重要的传统文化表达,开始对人们日常生活情态的居处方式产生重要影响。这种人与自然的互动和相谐,延续至中唐而达于高峰。"衣冠南渡"使文化迁移的现实,使这种自然文化脉络的蓬勃生发,终成余响。隋唐洛阳的建设、里坊制的时空限制和闲适不得的种种困境,带来的却是人们对觞咏其间的风景思索,以及文化累积的名胜情结。通过踏山巡游的方式,人们摸索出传统文化独特的自然审美和历史意识。

隋唐两代,洛阳作为全国的文化中心之一,许多在历史上具重要作用的人物,如武则天、玄奘、白居易、杜甫等,均在这一地区留下了众多的历史、文化遗迹和文学作品。大量吟咏这一地区自然风光的诗、文,使人们逐渐将风景作为独立的审美对象,同时,也促进了风景和名胜的紧密联系,使自然和人文互相增益,形成了这一区域自然、人文在历史延续性上的一致。

五代至宋,中原文化历经晚唐的动荡而渐归于平静,文化的繁盛也使这片土地上人文具一时之胜,李格非《洛阳名园记》即为此时期洛阳林园胜境之记录。各种艺术为皇家所推动,发展迅速,以艮岳为其极,惜乎毁于靖康之变;而类型多样的建筑与园林,此时亦密集建设,存留至今的实例多以文化包容和形制丰富为其特质。同时,由于宋代皇室独特的自然环境观念("五音姓利"的风水观念),使得此一时期这地区内的建筑与园林设计,尤其在墓葬文化方面,表现出了有别于其他时代和风貌的特征。

靖康之后,中原遂成逐鹿之地,豫西虽地处文化偏隅,然一如自春秋战国以来,此区域多存通衢要隘,向来为兵家必争,战祸兵燹不绝,所存遗物几悉数被毁。唯防御迫切之需、因应地质地貌特征而建的堡寨聚落、地坑窑洞,一时蔚然,持续修造沿袭至明、清两代,多尚有存留至今者。今日寻踪探访,恍入桃源之境。

汉、唐以来外域文化,尤其是佛教的东传,白马寺作为第一所佛教寺庙,启西天中土之滥觞。自此,佛教建筑便逐渐化为汉地文化一个不可忽略的特质。豫西北诸岭形貌石质,恰适于修石窟、开造像,上承汉末北魏、中兴盛唐北宋、下绝于明清而至民国,近千年的虔敬穿凿、顶礼膜拜,在豫西北地区形成了以龙门石窟奉先寺、巩县石窟寺等为代表的佛教石窟造像,成为我国乃至世界范围内佛教美术的重要遗产之一。伴随佛教兴衰而建而废的佛教建筑,更是星罗棋布、不计其数。同时,道教、伊斯兰教等宗教建筑在此区域亦有存留。

由于自古以来的影响,豫西北民俗文化有其独特的遗存和表现,相应的民间艺术节庆习俗,亦保存较多。这一地区至今存留丰富的民俗文化,公众节庆活动如洛阳牡丹花会、三门峡百佛灯节、平顶山舞阳水灯节和民间花社节以及龙舟竞渡、宝丰马街书会、郏县堂街赛马会等;民间工艺如洛阳唐三彩、宫灯、澄泥砚、民间剪纸等;曲艺如河洛大鼓、绷口、说书、灵宝道情皮影戏以及赵氏高跷等。

蔡君雪辉,少习绘事,性好笃行。从艺十余载,好艺文历史,每有壮游,必遍历风景名胜,搜求今古文史,体察民风习俗不辍,所往来地,多人不常至之地,得人不常见之境。余尝因古建筑测绘、美术写生事与之同游诸地,深以蔡君为"读万卷书、行万里路"之践行者。近日君以书稿示余,命为序,翻阅一过,豫西北举凡风景、名胜、人文、民俗皆钢笔画出之,生动直观、跃然纸上,宛若卧游。余不揣浅陋,略以千言搪塞,实不足称蔡君大著,然此亦余之管见,难尽书风景名胜历史人文之大美乎?此中真味,蔡君当心有戚戚!

爱为序。

段建强 甲午六月廿九日初于香港

(河南工业大学建筑学系副主任,博士)

#### **Preface**

Yu is short for Henan province. It is located in the central plains of China, surrounded by Mt. Taihang and Mt. Dabie with the Yellow River flowing through it (which historically has nurtured the ancient cultural belt of the area and endowed it with many relics and impressive genealogies (like Yangchao culture, one of the most important influencers of Chinese culture). The most conspicuous area is West Yu, along the Mt. Mang mountain range.

Cultural relics from ancient Xia Dynasty were discovered along the vast river basin west of Mt. Xun in Er'litou, Yanshi. During the Zhou Dynasty (1046 BC-256 BC), many governors built their own states here, leaving behind rich reserves of cultural relics, tombs and historic sites. Ever since the Qin (221 BC-206 BC) and Han (202 BC-220 AD) Dynastydynasties, Luoyang has been the alternate capital. From the Wei (220-265) and Jin (265-420) periods to the mid-Tang Dynasty (766-835), Luoyang gradually developed into the cultural center of the country. From the Five Dynasties (907-960) to the Song Dynasty (960-1279), landscape design and architecture were reaching their peaks. After the Song Dynasty, it became a battleground for military forces due to its secure position and strategic location. As a result, a lot of barricaded villages and underground tunnels were constructed here until the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) Dynastydynasties, and they are still well-preserved today.

Another important influence on this area is the spreading of Buddhism from the east during the Han (202 BC-220 AD) and Tang (618-907) dynasties, which has Dynasty left lasting marks on this area. In the north-west of Yu, for example, the Buddha grottoes featured in the Longmen Grottoes and Grotto Temple have become a most important cultural legacy for Buddhist aestheticism and art throughout China and the world. Meanwhile, other religious buildings for Taoism and Islam can also be found here.

The cultures and customs in the northwest of Yu have left their unique relics and signs, and their corresponding folk arts and festivals are also well preserved. Most well-known among them are the Peony Fair in Luoyang, the folk art of "three-colored porcelain" in Luoyang, and the opera in Heluo.

Cai Xuehui, the author of this book, has loved drawing and studying ever since childhood. He likes art and history. He often travels to beautiful, scenic places and observes the customs and cultures native to the places he travels. I made my acquaintance with him when I was surveying ancient buildings and drawing landscapes. When he asked me to write the preface, I felt honored and was delighted to find that the scenes and historic sites, customs and folk tales in the book are so impressive. I hope the readers can discover the beauty of his sketches by themselves.

Duan Jianqiang Associate Dean of Architecture Departmen, Henan Technological University June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2014

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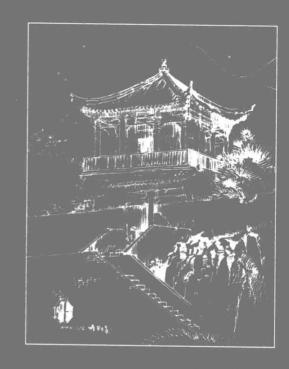
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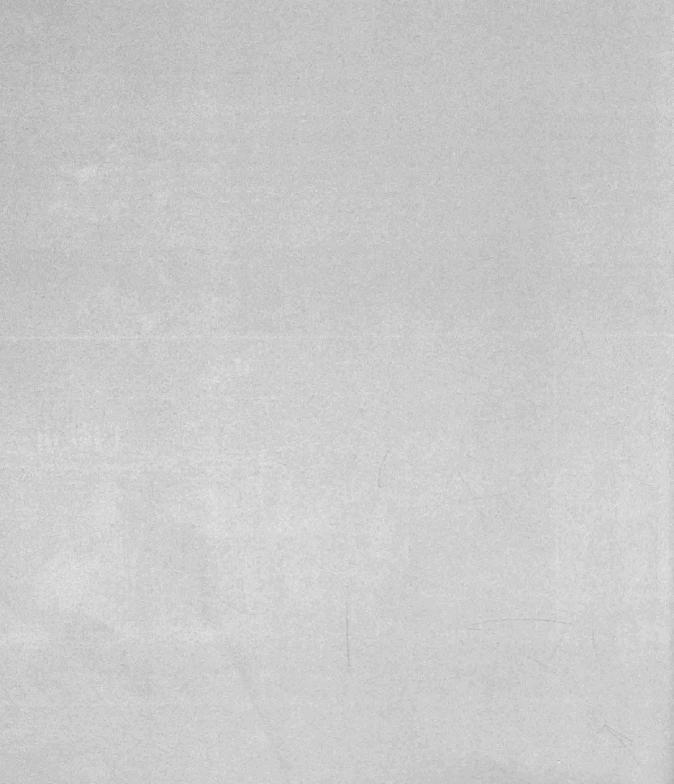
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三门峡市 Sanmenxia City

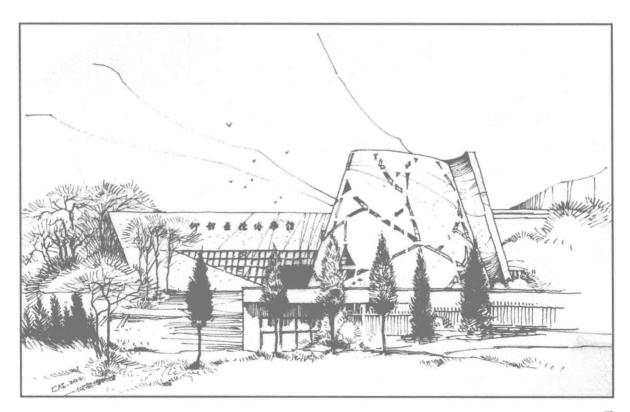


#### 仰船文化博物館

位于渑池县仰韶村遗址保护区,始建于2009年,由清华大学关 肇邺教授设计。占地28万余平方米,设三个专题展厅,博物馆集文 物保护、陈列展示和科学研究功能于一体,为国内首家仰韶文化专 题博物馆。

#### Yangshao Cultural Museum

Located within the protected region of ancient Yangshao of Shengchi county, the museum was first built in 2009, with an area of 280,000m2. As the first Shaoyang cultural museum in the country, it blends the purposes of displaying and protecting artifacts and scientific research.



#### 灵符遗址

位于三门峡灵宝函谷关景区,占地一万平方米相传为春秋时期关令尹喜寓所。符,是道法中的基本工具,代表灵界的公文,传达天神旨意,注入天、地、人、神信息的载体。唐玄宗天宝元年,玄宗遣使于函谷关尹喜台求得灵符,以为吉祥,遂改开元年号为"天宝"。

#### The Lucky Talisman Relics

Located at Hanguguan, Lingbao, Sanmenxia, with an area of 100,000m2, it is said to be the former residence of Yinxi, the border official during the Spring and Autumn Period, who got the lucky talisman from the heaven and presented to the emperor of Tang Dynasty in 742. Ever since that then, the DynastyTang Dynasty changed its title to "Tianbo," which means "heavenly given treasure."



### 此阳平遗址

位于灵宝市阳平镇,遗址南北长近 5000 米,东西宽 300 ~ 500 米。在方圆 300 多平方千米范围之内分布 30 多处新石器时代遗址,面积最大的是北阳平、西坡遗址,其中以庙底沟类型为主,具有仰韶文化中晚期特点。

#### North Yangping Relics

Located in Yangping town, Lingbao county, the relics covers an area of 5000m from south to north, and 300m to 500m from east to west. In this area, there are more than 30 relics from the Neolithic Age.

