



CHINA-A LAND  
OF BEAUTY

# 河南

郑州市 · 中岳庙 · 嵩山 · 少林寺

# HENAN





# 中原名城——郑州

郑州，地处黄河中下游，面积一千九百多平方公里，城市人口九十多万人，是河南省省会所在地。它北临黄河，西依嵩山，京广、陇海两大铁路干线在此交汇，通往北京、上海、武汉、广州、西安的民航飞机在此起落，交通十分便利。郑州物产丰饶，气候宜人。

这座名城历史悠久，远在奴隶社会的商代中期，就在这里营造城池。西周时，称管国。公元五五九年，南北朝的北周时，定名郑州。

著名的商代城遗址就在郑州城内，它周长七公里，距今约三千五百多年，一九五〇年秋发现。后发掘出房基、地窖、水井、墓葬等遗物以及铜器、石器、骨器、蚌器、陶器、原始瓷器等遗物，展示了当时的冶铸青铜、烧制陶器和磨制骨器的工艺水平。在大面积的夯土台基上，柱础排列有序，建造技术，别具一格，可能是宫殿的遗址。郑州商代遗址的发现，为研究我国商代奴隶社会的历史和中国古代城市的形成和发展，提供了宝贵的实物资料。

位于北郊的大河村遗址，长六百米，宽五百米，文化层四至七米厚，距今五千零四十年左右，一九六四年秋发现。先后发掘十一次，发现大量的墓葬、房基、彩陶、纺轮、高粱和莲子等遗物和遗址，这是一处包括仰韶文化、龙山文化和商代文化的遗址。在出土的二十八座房基中，有的还有外间和内间的分别，这说明当时家庭已经出现。

省博物馆里，文物荟萃。中外游人将看到迄今发现的中国最早的瓷器——商代青瓷尊；世界铜器中罕见的铜鼎——司母戊大方鼎；红陶黑彩、独具风格的彩陶——双连壶以及在商代陶钵上绘制的我国最早的天文图象——月相图等等。品种繁多的艺术珍品，展示了中华民族发祥地——黄河流域的中原地区历史发展的概貌，闪烁着中国古代文化的灿烂光华。

古城郑州，素有“雄峙中枢，控制险要”之称，自古

为兵家必争之地，群雄角逐的战场。历史遗迹比比皆是。在郊区荥阳县的广武山上，残留着两座遥遥相对的古代军垒遗址——“汉霸二王城”。据史书记载，汉王刘邦和楚王项羽，曾在这里的一条涧两边，各筑城池，连番厮杀，终因项羽兵疲粮缺，被迫接受汉约，划鸿沟为界，中分天下。中国象棋盘上的所谓“楚河·汉界”，盖源于此。民间至今还流传着“要知天下兵法事，不如登上广武山”的民谣。

郑州，在近代史上也是一个富有革命传统的英雄城市。一九二三年，震撼中外的京汉铁路“二·七”大罢工就爆发在这里。如今，屹立在市中心的“二七”纪念塔，正是这座英雄城市的象征。纪念塔于一九七一年兴建，高六十三米，共十四层，塔身为并联的两个五角形，因称双塔。塔内有梯可盘旋而上，十二层设有平座，登塔眺望，市区全貌，一览无余。

古城郑州，历尽沧桑，目睹千古兴亡，饱尝战乱之苦，当今，容光焕发，瑰丽多姿。百里市区，商业繁荣，工厂林立，幢幢高楼，鳞次栉比。那宽敞的马路，道旁的花池，街心的花坛，苍翠的林木，一扫昔日“风沙之城”的陈迹，变成了花香四溢，优美舒适的绿色海洋。

近年来，随着旅游事业的发展，政府在北郊的黄河之滨，新辟了邙山黄河游览区。那里茂林秀竹，繁花似锦，亭台相映，景色迷人。登临岭峰，凭栏远眺，面对一望无际，波浪汹涌的黄河，游人将领略到唐代诗人李白描绘的“黄河之水天上来，奔流到海不复回”的壮阔景象。

在金水大道东端，新建的游客下榻处——国际饭店，设备齐全，服务周到。中外游客到这里，不仅有舒适的住宿，而且还可以尝到富有地方特色的佳肴。

中原名城郑州，以她的古貌新姿，吸引着千千万万中外游客。



鸟瞰郑州市区 城市街道  
浓荫覆盖，似绿带，象长廊。

A bird's eye view of  
streets like long belts  
of greenery in urban  
Zhengzhou.

黄河游览区位于郑州北郊，  
邙山雄峙，风景秀丽。黄河南岸，  
山上苍松翠柳，亭台楼阁，相映  
成辉。登山远眺，滔滔河水，双  
桥飞架，巍巍壮观。

A tourist attraction round  
Mangshan in the northern  
suburb of Zhengzhou by the  
Yellow River, with its  
splendor and enlivened land-  
scape, pavilions shadowed by  
pines and willows contrasting  
with distant prospect of  
bridges spanning the surging  
river.







河南省博物馆 馆内陈列着全省各地出土的文物珍品,反映了中原地区历史发展的面貌。

In the Museum of Henan are displayed art treasures and relics unearthed in different parts of the province reflecting the historical development in the central plains.

**大河村遗址** 位于郑州市北郊,距今五千零四十年左右,总面积三十万平方米。文化层四至七米厚,包含着仰韶文化、龙山文化和商代文化等三个不同历史时期的内容,是一座丰富的古代文化宝库。

Remains of Dahe village, with relics of the Yangshao culture as well as the culture of Longshan Period and the Shang Dynasty.

The treasure of early civilization was found in the northern suburb of Zhengzhou. It extends over an area of something like 300,000 m<sup>2</sup>, with strata totalling 4 to 7 m in thickness rich in ruins of the three different historical ages.

**商代城遗址** 是一座周长七公里的商代城墙,距今约三千五百多年。城内有商代前期的宫殿遗址,其中有冶铸青铜、烧制陶器、制骨作房等,为研究奴隶社会提供了重要资料。

Ruins of an ancient Shang city built some 3500 years ago.

There are remains of a palace surrounded by walls 7 km in length, with cast bronze wares, pottery and workshop for bone articles etc. giving important information for the study of the slave society.







## Zhengzhou — A Famous City in Central China

Zhengzhou, the capital of Henan Province, is situated on the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River. Being embraced by the river in the north and sheltered by Mt Songshan in the west, it possesses a genial climate and is easily accessible.

Zhengzhou boasts a history going back to the slave society in the middle of Shang Dynasty, when the town took shape here. Among the rich relics left over are the well-known ruins of the ancient Shang city, remains of Dahe Village, and reminders of the fortified boroughs of Liu Bang, the Prince of Han, and his rival—Xiangyu, the self-proclaimed King of Chu.

Innumerable art treasures such as celadon wine vessel of Shang, huge quadripod and ancient painted pottery, are well preserved in the provincial museum, frequented by streams of sightseers.

All these sketch out the record of past events which took place round the cradle of the Chinese nation, brilliant with all its ancient culture.

In modern times, Zhengzhou has been a heroic city with a revolutionary tradition. In 1923, it witnessed the February 7th Strike of railmen of Beijing-Hankou Line, reverberating through the whole world. The twin February 7th Memorial Towers rising aloft in the center of the city are symbolic of its fighting spirit.

After liberation, Zhengzhou has developed into a new industrial city. The tourist attraction at Mangshan to the north of urban Zhengzhou affords a magnificent view of the Yellow River flowing by. The newly-built resplendent International Hotel provides comfortable accommodations as well as delicious cuisine with local flavour to visitors.

The ancient city has had a chequered history. The "abode of blown sand" has been turned into a sea of greenery, spreading its sweet fragrance far and wide. Now in its prime, Zhengzhou is welcoming guests from all corners of the globe with its new splendour.

春秋莲鹤方壶 通高一点二米，重六十四点二公斤，铜质，方形圆角，莲瓣中间立一白鹤。器身饰有蟠曲龙纹，壶脚有二兽横卧，造型生动。

This square wine vessel with designs of lotus and crane was made in the Spring and Autumn Period, with an overall height of 1.2 m and a weight of 64.2 kg. The white crane stands amidst lotus petals, and the vessel underlain by two animals in recumbent position is engraved with patterns of coiling dragon, vivid and lifelike.

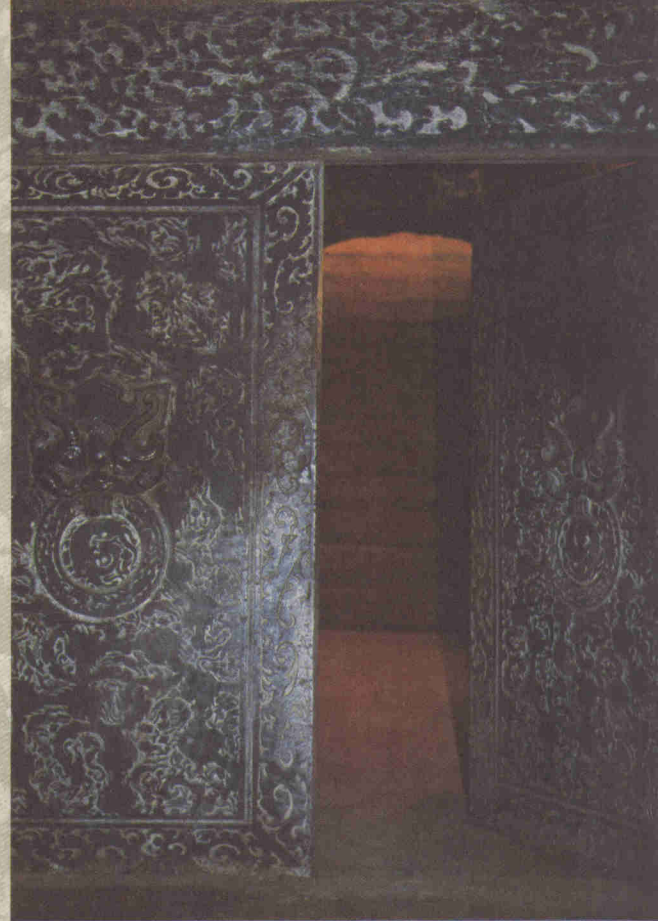






郑州二七纪念塔 是为纪念举世闻名的京汉铁路工人“二七”大罢工所建。塔高六十三米，十四层，式样新颖，雄伟壮观。

The February 7th Memorial Towers of 14 storeys, 63 m high, to commemorate the world-famous February 7th Strike by railway workers of the Beijing-Hankou line.



密县打虎亭汉墓石门 墓门有铺首衔环和云纹浮雕，四周阴刻着朱雀、玄武、青龙、白虎四种动物组成的花边图案，造型生动，栩栩如生。

The Stone gate of a Han tomb in Dahuting, Mixian County engraved in relief with animals and fowls simulating real lives.

马蹄金 是最近出土的西汉国币。

Horse-shoe coins of the Han Dynasty unearthed recently.





**庖厨图** 汉墓东耳室刻  
《庖厨图》，其中有杀猪宰羊，  
负薪烧火，汲水酿酒，煮肉  
烹鱼等画面，形象逼真，情  
趣盎然。

“Cuisine”—a picture  
made in the Han Dynasty  
for a tomb, with true-to-  
life images of butchering,  
firing, cooking, wine-  
making and other culinary  
practice.



**宴饮百戏图** 是一副长  
三点三米，高零点七米的彩  
色汉代壁画。图中绘有墓主  
人及其贵族宴饮作乐的情  
景，还有跳丸、盘舞等献技  
的百戏图象。

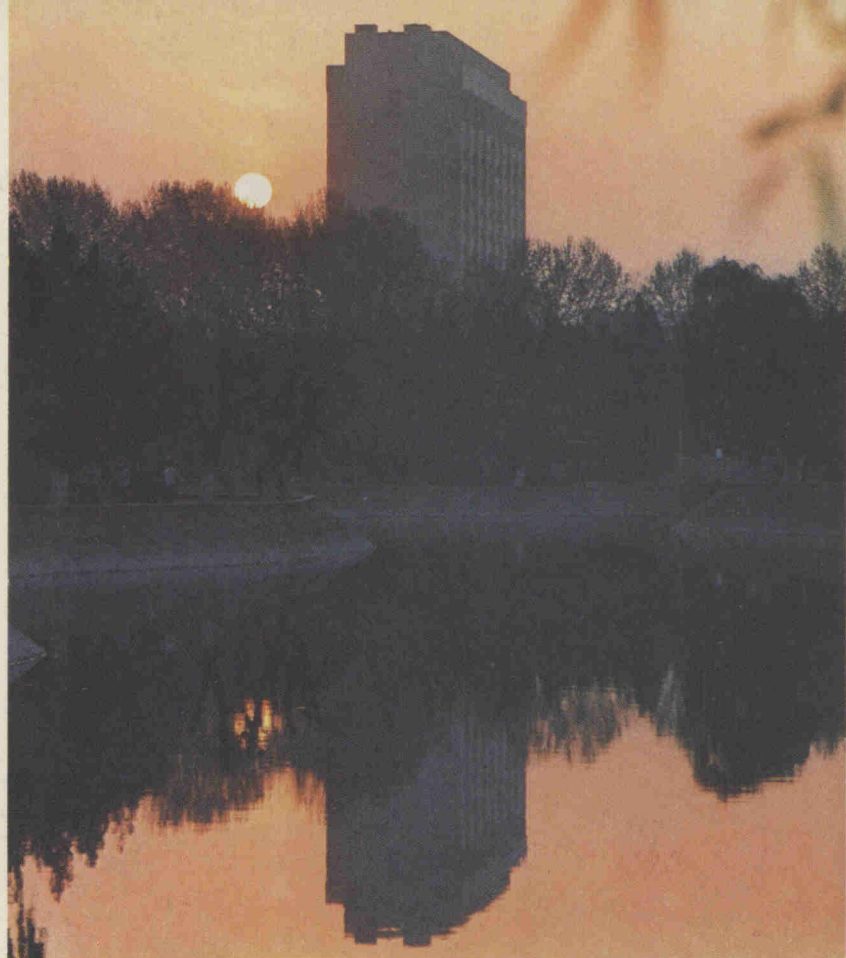
“A Hundred Skills  
and Artistries Played at  
a Feast” is a coloured  
mural painting, 3.3 m  
long and 0.7 m high,  
depicting amusing aris-  
tocrats and their host  
amid fun and games.





新建的河南省国际饭店。

The newly-built Henan International Hotel.



外国朋友在国际饭店专  
柜前挑选工艺品。

Foreign guests making their best choice  
of articles of memento and handicraft.





幽静舒适、设备齐全的卧室。  
A comfortable, spacious and  
well-provided bedroom.



宽敞雅致的餐厅。  
The dining-hall, castefully  
furnished.



咖啡室。  
The cafe .





氣勢雄偉的中岳廟





中岳庙位于河南省登封县城东四公里的黄盖峰下，起初称为太室祠，始建于秦（公元前二二一——二〇七年），汉武帝游嵩山时，令祠官加以扩建，约在北魏时改今名。庙址屡有变迁，唐代中叶始定于现址。宋太祖按照开封皇宫再进行建造。到了清乾隆年间，高宗弘历依照北京故宫形式又设计重修。庙宇依山势倾斜坡度，由南向北，由低至高，是逐层对称的民族形式建筑。

从天中阁起，经崇圣门、化三门、峻极门、中岳大殿、寝殿到御书楼共七进，全长六百余米，现存楼、阁、宫、殿、台、厢、碑楼等建筑四百余间，总面积十一万平方米，特别是中岳大殿，计四十五间，红墙黄瓦，气势雄伟。内有汉宋古柏三百余株，翠盖蔽日，阴森幽深。有些古柏形象奇特，似卧羊，象猕猴，如荷花，造型逼真，逗人观赏。

中华门是中岳庙的第一道门。门前两侧分列两座四角亭，亭内有东汉石人翁仲，平头大脸，造型醇厚，古朴大方，高约一米，象征守卫。位于中华门和天中阁之间的是遥参亭，重檐八角，金色琉璃瓦覆顶，建造精巧。这里是人们拜谒岳神的地方，故名“遥参亭”。

穿过遥参亭，迎面就是天中阁，建于明嘉靖四十一年（公元一五六二年），清代又重建。此阁雄伟壮丽，与北京的天安门相仿，为天安门的九分之一。阁高二十余米，面阔五间，重檐绿瓦，朱柱画栋，飞檐凌空，风格独秀。阁下辟三券圆门，门上虎头大钉紧扣。门两侧蹲立着一对高大的石狮，门前有宽大的月台衬托，显得巍峨壮观。进了天中阁，有一条四米宽的石铺甬道，直至配天作镇坊。这个牌坊原名“宇宙坊”，清初重修时改为此名。再向前为松柏掩映的崇圣门，门东面有古神库一座，在库房的四角上分立着宋代铁铸的四尊“镇库将军”，每尊高十一尺余，武士风姿，握拳振臂，怒目挺胸，姿势雄伟。崇圣门后面甬道两边还有宋、金的四座“状元碑”，西边两座立于北宋初期，东边两座立于宋金年间。

在四岳殿院内，还有一通别具一格的八棱碑，此碑刻于宋真宗天禧三年（公元一〇一九年），内容是宋仁宗赵祯为祭祀中岳时而自撰。此外还有金代中岳庙全图碑，明代五岳真形碑。最为珍贵的是北魏古碑，为著名的嵩山道士寇谦之书写，字迹结构严整，笔力朴实刚健，虽

翁仲 系东汉刻制的石人，立于中华门两侧小亭内，是守门卫士的象征。

A statue carved in stone in the Han Dynasty. Housed in bowers to either side of Zhonghua Gate, the stone figures symbolize guards placed at the entrance.



经风雨剥蚀，仍不失昆山片玉的书法艺术价值。庙内的各种石刻碑碣，以及旅游题记等，都是研究历史的珍贵文物。

化三门后边是中岳大殿，中心院的大门为峻极门。门的两侧有两尊泥塑武士像，高四米多，手执金爪钺斧，威武庄严。院中心是中岳大殿，红砖黄瓦，九间重檐，宏伟壮观，与北京故宫的太和殿颇为相似。殿内供奉着中岳大帝，有两名道士不断焚香烧纸，诵经礼拜，时而有前来烧香的人们进行参拜。

御书楼后黄盖峰上，建有八角重檐黄色琉璃亭，三重石栏环抱亭脚，几株古柏配衬其旁，是人们夏日登临避暑，短途爬山的极好地方。伫立亭中，鸟瞰中岳庙全景，犹如登上北京景山眺望故宫一样。黄盖峰的由来，据说是汉武帝刘彻游嵩山时登临此峰，上打黄罗伞，身着黄袍，飘然其上，故而得名。

综观中岳庙，古柏苍翠参天，和亭台楼阁相映成趣，显得规模宏大，气势雄伟，是我国劳动人民在建筑设计和建造艺术上高度智慧的结晶。

中岳庙是我国最早的道教庙宇之一，始建于秦，面积十一万平方米，建筑四百余间，布局严谨，雄伟壮丽。院内古柏参天，四季常青。

Zhongyue Temple, first built in the Qin Dynasty, is one of the earliest Taoist monasteries in China. It looks resplendent with evergreen cypresses towering over the yard.





天中阁 原名“黄中楼”，明嘉靖四十一年（公元 1562 年）重修定现名，气势雄伟，与北京天安门相似。

The pavilion in Heaven, originally called “Huangzhong Lou”, was rebuilt in A.D. 1562 during the Ming Dynasty. Similar to Tian-anmen in Beijing, its imposing aspect is full of grandeur.

遥参亭 是历代人们朝拜中岳神的地方。

The Remote Homage Pavilion where people of all times have prostrated themselves before the Zhongyue God.

### The Majesty on the Central Mountain — Zhongyue Temple

Zhongyue Temple is situated beneath Huanggai Peak, 4 km to the east of Dengfeng county seat, in Henan Province. It was first built in the Qin Dynasty (221–207 B.C.) and has undergone repeated extensions and rebuilding. At first, it was called the Taishi Ancestral Temple. Later, in the Northern Wei Dynasty, it was renamed Zhongyue. During the reign of Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty, an edict was issued to have the temple rebuilt in the form of the Imperial Palace in Beijing in its full resplendence against the hillside along which the symmetrically laid architectural complex stretches.

Entering the temple by the main gate Zhonghua Men, one will catch sight of the Remote Homage Pavilion leading to seven halls in a line, totalling 600 meters or more measured along the bisection. They are, namely, the Pavilion in Heaven, Worshipping-the-Saint Gate, Huasan Gate, Junji Gate, the Grand Altar, the Qin Hall and the Imperial Stacks. The 400 odd rooms and buildings occupy an area of over 100,000 m<sup>2</sup>, of which the

Pavilion in Heaven rivals with Tian'anmen in Beijing for its majesty, and the Grand Altar with its compartments enclosed in red walls under roofs of apricot colour looks really magnificent.

Beside highly-treasured historic and cultural relics such as ancient stelae of the Northern Wei Dynasty and iron casts of the Song Dynasty, there are more than 300 ancient cypresses towering over the temple garden and shading it with deep foliage. Many of them have peculiar shapes, some resemble reclining sheep, some have the shape of monkeys, or even lotus, attracting keen attention of sightseers.

Ascending to the summit of Huanggai Peak behind the Imperial Stacks, one would obtain a splendid bird's eye view of the temple, similar to the prospect of the Forbidden City from atop Jingshan Hill in the city of Beijing.

The tremendously large building complex of the olden days represents the high intelligence of the Chinese labouring people in the art of architecture.





宋代铁人 为宋代铸造，是守卫“古神库”  
的武士，高十一尺余，怒目挺胸，气度威严。

Iron statues cast in the Song Dynasty, keeping  
guard over the approach to the "Housing for Ancient  
Gods", 11-ft tall, and look militant and awe-inspiring.







铁狮子 分立峻极门外  
两侧，为金代所铸。

Iron lion on either  
side of Junji Gate cast in  
the Jin Dynasty.

汉柏 庙院内现存汉——  
宋古柏三百余株，翠盖蔽日。

More than 300 Han  
cypresses shade the temple  
garden with their foliage.







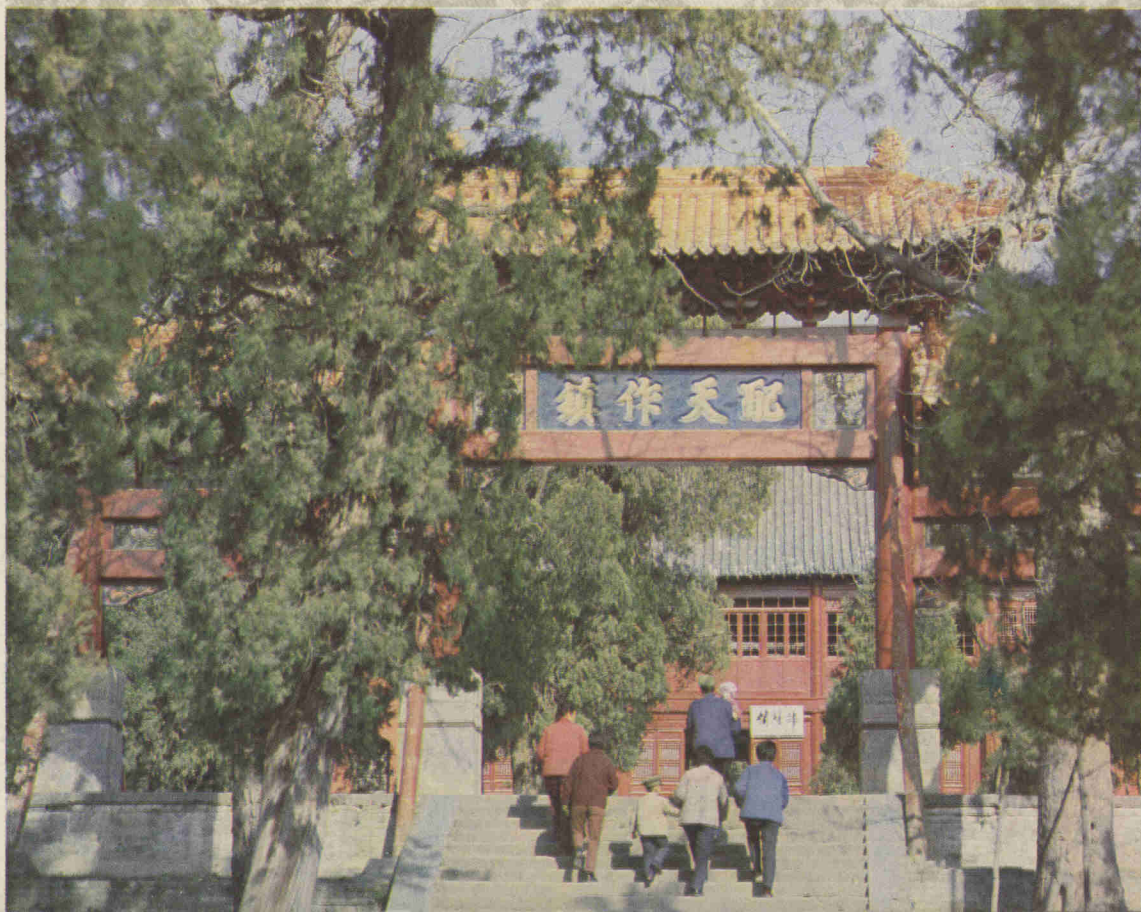
峻极门 又名“将军门”，两侧的武士塑像高五点四米，形象威严。

Junji Gate, also called the “General's Gate”, is flanked by statues of warriors 5.4 m high, vividly depicting stately dignity.

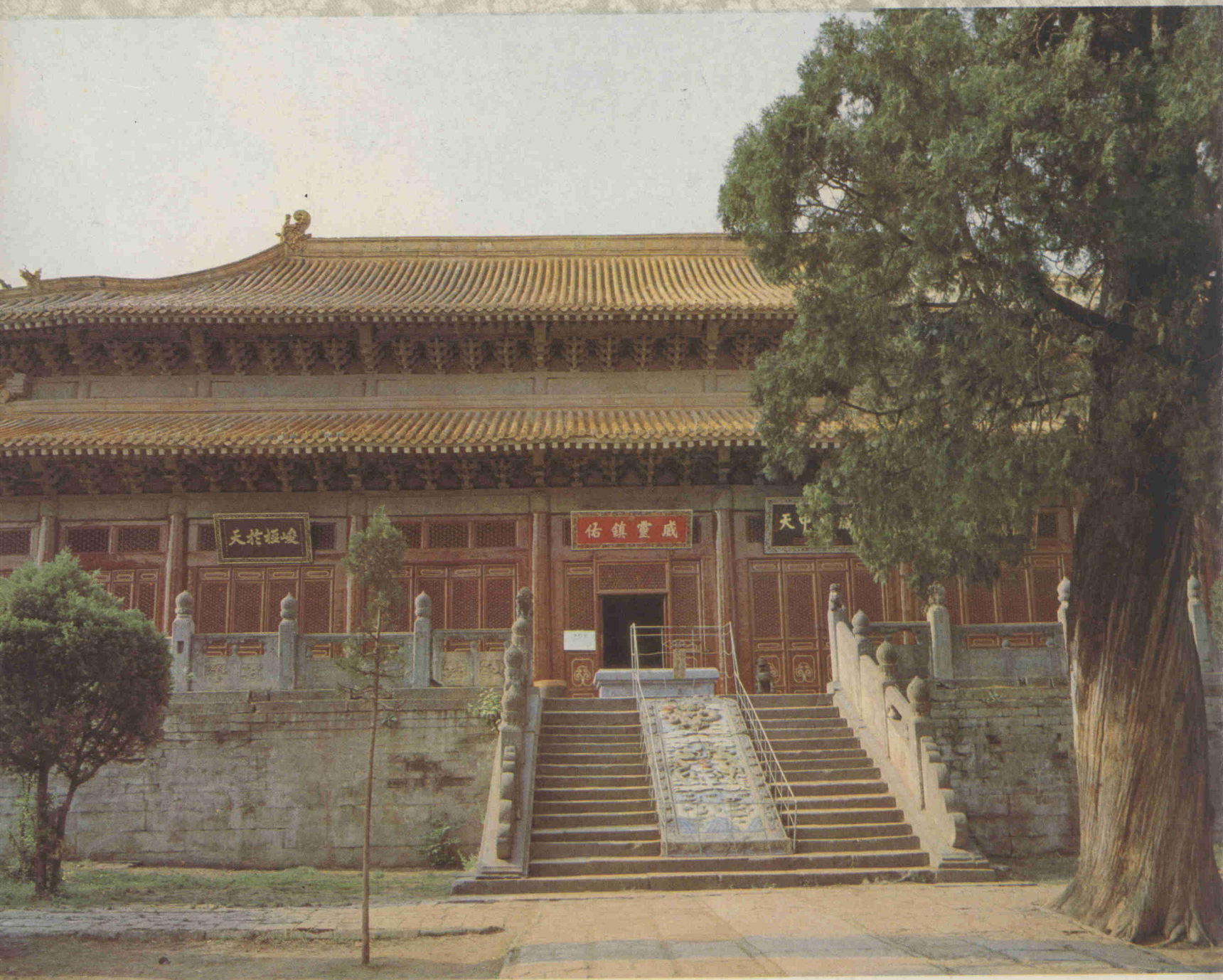
配天作镇坊 原名“宇宙坊”，清初易名“配天作镇”。东西各有一个六角重檐亭，是过去朝房遗址。

The Heavenly Guard Gateway, originally called the “Cosmos Gate”.

Two hexagonal bowers with stacked eaves were built on both sides of the gate.







中岳大殿 又名峻极殿，面积近一千平方米，为中岳庙的主体建筑物，与北京故宫太和殿相仿。

The grand Altar of the temple, or the "Junji Hall", the principal building in the temple, resembling Taihe (Exalted Peace) Hall in the Forbidden City in Beijing, covers an area of approximately 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

嵩高峻极坊 又名“迎神门”，坊起三架，如同北京故宫的承光门。

The Gateway of Extreme Loftiness, or the "Gateway to Welcome the Gods", like Chengguang Gate of the Forbidden City in Beijing.





这是中天王和  
天灵妃的寝殿。

Qin Hall of the  
Middle Heavenly King  
and his concubine, the  
back hall where articles  
and clothes used by Their  
Majesties were kept.

