

名都旅游 经典画集

# 古都風韻



中国开封夫童速写

许海鹏 著

CHARM OF ANCIENT CAPITAL  
Sketch by Futong of Kaifeng in China

開封



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# 自序

速写、素描为一家，同是造型艺术训练的基本功，也是画家毕生修炼的功夫之本。

速写乃快速写生之意，其善于发挥画者的潜能，并且生动、快捷而真实地表现生活，感悟艺术在瞬间所萌发的灵气。一幅好的速写，并不逊于其他绘画艺术作品的感染力。

一直以来，我对风景速写情有独钟，概因景物的自然造化之真与速写的照本宣科之纯，有异曲同工之妙。开封在古代曾为国际大都市如今变成中等城市的历史轮回，使得古城具有与众不同的风格——集京都明华之贵气与玲珑碧玉之婉约于一体，令我欣然命笔。

出此画集，还缘于一封海外来信。远去美国的儿时伙伴，由于思家心切，想要我画的家乡风景速写，称线条勾勒的画面比照片真切，裹挟着故乡的气息。由此念及，开封人遍布海内外，他们虽然个个是勇闯天下之英雄，但都不乏思乡之情。如能集开封景观于一册，则便于他们梦回故里，诚然，故里对于离别长久的乡亲来说，会有似曾相识之感。借此，向世界推荐开封，愿人们以淳朴和清雅的目光，赏阅这座千年古城的美丽。

今天的开封和全国各地一样，变化日新月异，其景色美不胜收。我所描绘的仅是万千美景之一二，从数百幅作品中筛选出百余幅出版。读者若能从中窥见心香一瓣，我备感荣幸。

在这里，谨向支持、帮助画集出版的所有同道和朋友，画面所涉及的单位或个人，表示由衷的谢意！

2010年2月

# 家的温暖

——读许海鹏《古都风韵》速写集

曹增军

与海鹏相识多年，在开封绘画圈里他是一个速写好手。早听说海鹏在画以开封为题材的速写，但当真的面对他数百幅速写作品时，我还是被深深地感动和震撼了！在感动和震撼中品味着家的温暖……

古城开封，历史文化名城，它是我们生于斯长于斯的家园。爱家乡，是每个开封人心中永远的情结。而为表达对这座城市的热爱和尊重，古城艺术家们可谓用心用情，百花齐放。而海鹏在与家乡对话中找到了一种最质朴、最简洁，而又最得心应手的艺术表现手法——速写。其实，在当今科技时代，摄取图像的机器在寻常百姓家习以为常。而用原始的画笔在画纸上记录这座城市的形象和变迁并义无反顾坚持了十几年，真的是难能可贵！我想，这有一种精神在支撑。同时也是海鹏对家乡的一次精神再解读和艺术的牵挂。

画速写最本质的东西是线条。作品的风格、价值，作者的情感、思维在看似随意却体现深厚功力的线条中表现着。这里，说线条是作者的笔迹，不如说是作者的心路！

读海鹏的家乡速写，很爽快、很亲近。这里有承载着这座城市厚重历史的名胜古迹；有源远流长的人文景观；更有带着这座城市体温的大街、胡同、门楼。老豫剧还在古城上空萦绕；曾经的架子车、三轮车划过岁月的痕迹；朴实厚道的古城人跃然纸上……在海鹏速写里行走如同在家乡开封的岁月中穿过，我们不禁走进记忆与这座城市共呼吸，魂牵梦绕。在熟悉得近似陌生的感觉中思绪早已被扯得如此悠长……

都说一座城市是有灵魂的，这就是它的历史和文化！海鹏也正是在追寻这座城市灵魂的路上探索着，从这个意义上讲海鹏的家乡速写也是有灵魂的。海鹏说，他还要画下去，还要画中国的八大古都……我真诚祝贺《古都风韵》速写集的出版，真诚祝愿海鹏新的速写作品早日问世！

读海鹏的家乡速写，是在读一座我们共同热爱的城市；是在读热爱这座城市的作者；也是在读我们内心的情感……此刻，想起艾青老先生的诗句：“为什么我的眼里常含着泪水，因为我对这土地爱得深沉！”

2009年12月

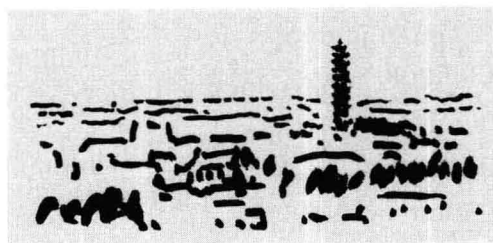


图 版

Paintings Plate

# 开封旅游景区简介

## 龙亭

始建于936年，为北宋皇宫；明代周王府，后被水淹没。清康熙三十一年（1692年）改建为万寿亭，设置皇位牌，官吏到此朝拜，吉庆大典。俗称皇帝为真龙天子，故名“龙亭”。

## 开宝寺塔

北宋仁宗皇祐元年（1049年）建于夷山之上，俗称“铁塔”，又称“灵感塔”，千百年来，历经水患、地震、炮击之难，至今巍然屹立。素有天下第一塔之称。

## 大相国寺

北齐天保六年（555年）建，原名“建国寺”，唐延和元年（712年）睿宗皇帝更名为“大相国寺”。八角殿有罕见的整棵银杏树木雕千手千眼观音像一尊，前后四大殿宇规模宏伟，乃东方最著名古刹之一。

## 禹王台

大禹治水到此得名，先秦是座土台。相传春秋晋国的盲人音乐家师旷曾在此奏乐，故名“古吹台”。牌坊建于清乾隆二十七年（1762年），横额上书“古吹台”三字，是巡抚何焯题写。

## 繁塔

北宋开宝七年（974年）建，是座六角形楼阁式仿木结构的砖塔。塔身内外遍嵌浮雕佛像砖，有菩萨、罗汉、乐伎等，共108种，近7000尊。姿态各异，形象逼真。

## 延庆观（重阳观）

始建于1112年，此处乃道教始祖王喆传道之地，现存“玉皇阁”元代称“朝元宫”。明洪武六年（1373年）更名为延庆观。内有王喆铜像及文物，世有“全国道教祖庭”之谓。

## 开封府

为北宋王都，驰誉海内外。包龙图扶正祛邪、刚直不阿，美名传于古今。重建的“开封府”，位于包公东湖北岸，与位于包公西湖的包公祠交相辉映，形成了“东府西祠”和秀水楼阁的壮丽美景。

## 包公祠

包拯乃宋朝名臣，以公正无私、清正廉明著称。明崇祯年间在此立祠，后毁。1987年重建，大殿内现有包公塑像、瓷砖历史壁画及有关珍贵文物。

## 开封博物馆

始建于1962年，旧址为河南省博物馆。新馆于1988年落成，为“山”字形仿古建筑，单檐歇山顶，黄琉璃瓦覆盖，典雅凝重，雄伟壮观。共有展厅13个，馆藏文物5万余件，专业图书近5万册，弥足珍贵。

## 开封市图书馆

创建于1956年8月，位于风景秀丽的龙亭湖畔。馆舍面积为6000平方米，藏书5000余万册（件）、各学科书刊文献、工具书和珍贵的革命历史文献等。丰富的开封地方史专著与较齐全的开封地方报刊形成了本馆的馆藏特色。1998年被国家文化部命名为“二级图书馆”。

## 清明上河园

取《清明上河图》之意境，再现原图所展示的东京汴梁城的繁荣景象，荟萃流传至今的宋代民间艺术、民俗风情等历史文化于世人面前。景区按照《清明上河图》的原始布局，采用“宋代营造法式”和现代建筑手段相结合的方法，以磅礴的气势和大胆的构思在北宋京都的故地一展画卷，令游人有梦

回千年之感。

### 中国翰园

坐落于古都开封城北域风景秀丽的龙亭湖景区，是由李公涛先生创建的中国首家民办碑林，也是融山水艺术景观和古典园林建筑艺术为一体，集中外诗词、书画、碑刻艺术之大成的文化园林。其规模之大、藏碑之多，为我国现代碑林之最。

### 天波杨府

北宋抗辽民族英雄杨业的府邸，位于东京城内西北隅天波门的金水河旁，故名天波杨府。新建的景区在杨家湖北岸，1992年按仿宋建筑风格复建，占地面积2.6公顷，内有亭、台、楼、榭、廊、桥等，一派江南园林风光。

### 刘少奇在开封陈列馆

原中共中央副主席、国家主席刘少奇同志于1969年10月17日在重病中被秘密押解到这里，直到当年的11月12日含冤逝世。在开封度过了他生命中最后的27天。享年71岁。

### 宋都御街

沿用北宋东京原名，重建于1986年，全长400多米，宽30多米，大小店铺53家。气势恢弘、古色古香，形象地再现了宋代街景风貌。牌坊正书“宋都御街”由原国家副主席杨尚昆题名，背书“国泰民安”是当代中国书法宗师沙孟海先生亲书。

### 饕 楼

宋真宗大中祥符元年（1008年）建，原北宋京都最著名的酒楼，为东京72家酒楼之冠。宣和元年（1119年）风流皇帝宋徽宗幽会京师名妓李师师的艳史就在此。现建筑群仿建于1986年。

### 山陕甘会馆

清乾隆四十一年（1776年）建。原为山

西、陕西、甘肃三省商人聚会的客栈。是座设计精美、布局严谨的古建筑群。牌楼高11米，为六柱五楼三牌坊，气势雄伟，别具风格。实乃古代民间艺师的绝伦创造，在力学、美学及建筑学等方面都具有重要的学术价值。

### 天主教堂

相传明万历至天启年间由意、法籍神父来此传教。首任正权主教谭维新由美国募捐组建总教会堂于此，1919年落成。是中原地区天主教堂中规模最大、造型最佳，至今保护最完好的一座。

### 东清真寺

俗称东大寺，中原地区最大的伊斯兰教建筑之一。回族先民们从宋、元开始来此礼拜聚会，1407年皇帝诏令重修东大寺。二门右廊坊内立有明代阿拉伯文《古兰经》石碑、清康熙年间重修清真寺碑。

### 人民会场

原为国民大戏院。冯玉祥将军于1928年7月督建，后来更名为人民会场，是开封城区最大的人民会堂和影剧院之一。

### 河南大学

原是“留学欧美预备学校”，创建于1912年9月。1923年改为中州大学（中山大学），至1949年4月命名为河南大学。

### 古城墙

始建于战国魏都大梁。唐、宋、金、明、清历代修筑加固。清道光二十一年（1841年）黄河决口，洪水围城数月，部分塌陷。今日城墙周长14.4公里，较完好的弧顶炮台只此一座。

### 黄河柳园口

位于城北约9公里处。1952年10月毛泽东主席曾亲临堤岸，视察黄河。并号召：“要把黄河的事情办好！”

### 镇河铁犀

明正统十一年（1446年）河南巡抚于谦督铸。神犀背城面河，容貌端庄，呈永镇波涛之势。先人们以此镇服河患，沿河百姓为之供奉。现为开封黄河游览景区之一，位于城东北2公里处的铁牛村。

### 红 洋 楼

由英国人建于1924年，楼顶呈红色，故名红洋楼。1946年7月17日周恩来总理同国民党谈判时曾下榻这里，1952年10月毛泽东主席视察黄河时也曾在此楼东侧休憩。

### 白 衣 阁

又称“古观音寺”，因阁内供白衣观音而得名。始建于魏晋，盛于北宋，衰废于民国中期。1994年重建，主要佛教建筑有天王殿、三圣殿、禅堂、大雄宝殿以及重要历史文物四面千手观音像一尊、僧墓塔一座。此地是河南省佛学社社址。

### 碧霞元君祠

建于明成化十八年（1482年）。又名泰山老母，据传她是在泰山上修炼成仙的道门女神，被天神封为天仙玉女碧霞护世弦济真人。开封邻近黄河，在古代常有水患天灾，人们建祠供奉泰山老母，以求神灵保佑风调雨顺、五谷丰登，生男育女、人丁兴旺。

### 岳 飞 庙

位于中国四大名镇之一的朱仙镇。距城22.5公里，建于明成化十四年（1478年），庙宇殿堂雄伟，碑亭林立，有岳王夫妇铜像及珍贵文物。史载，朱仙镇岳飞庙为明代四大岳庙之一。

### 朱仙镇年画社

年画是我国民间欢度春节的装饰工艺品，早在北宋时期，黄河中下游就开始刻木版印刷年画，其发源地为开封。“朱仙镇年画社”于1981年经国家出版局批准成立，艺术方面在继承传统的基础上使图案更加丰富，有山水花鸟、飞禽走兽、历史人物等。

### 辛亥革命纪念馆

1981年，为纪念辛亥革命70周年，开封市人民政府决定，将原河南辛亥革命十一烈士墓及孙中山铜像迁移至禹王台公园内。

### 大相国寺市场

早在北宋时，此地乃最大之商贸市场。千百年来，历经兴衰。现仿宋建筑群是1988年落成，为全国十大小商品市场之一，也是中原地区商品交易中心。

### 金 明 池

为北宋皇家园林，位于东京汴梁城外。全是水上建筑，池中可行大船，也是水军演练场。现金明池是从二十一世纪初开始筹划并重建于开封古城外西隅。主要建筑有宝津楼、仙桥和水心殿等，又称“水景公园”。

## 开封历代王朝建都年表

朝代	起止时间	都城名称	建都时间
魏（战国）	公元前361—公元225年	大梁	137年
后梁	公元907—923年	东都	17年
后晋	公元937—946年	东京	11年
后汉	公元947—950年	东京	4年
后周	公元951—960年	东京	11年
北宋	公元960—1127年	东京	168年
金	公元1214—1234年	汴京	21年



# Introduction of Tourism Sight of Kaifeng

## Dragon Palace

Built in the year of (A.D.936) , it is the imperial palace of Song and Jin dynasties, the residence of Zhou's of ming dynasty, and it was once submerged by the flood. It was rebuilt as the name of Longlife Palace' where the memorial tablets of emperors located and where the ceremony been held every year. The Emperor popularly called as the meaning of son of dragon, thus, the palace also named as "Dragon Palace" .

## Kaibao Pagoda

Popularly called as the Iron Tower' which was built in the year of HuangYou during Song dynasty(A.D.1049), and also known as the 'Inspiration Tower'. It is still standing tall and stable after been through all the disaster like flood, earthquake and wars in the past thousand of years, thne , thsalso known as the 'No.1 Tower in the world' .

## Daxiangguo Temple

Built during the 6th year of Tianbaos in Northern Qi. Inside the Octagonal palace, you can see the Buddha of Thousand Hands and Thousand Eyes Sculpted by a cohole piece of Whitefruit tree, There ane if marvelous building stvucture of the frout and baclc, and this is also one of the most famous aged temple in Eastevn countries.

## Pavilion of Yu

Pavilion of Yu was built to commemorate his contrihution on flood controlled. A famous blind musician names Shikuang once has played here, so it was also given another name called 'Ancient Playing Pavilion' .

## Pota Pagoda

Built in the 7th year of the Kaibaos(A.D.974). It's a hexagonal pagoda which is sculpted with Buddhas and Arphats all over the inteval and extewal surface. there are 108 different kind of features, with an amount of nearly 7000 sets of statue.

## YanQing Taoist Temple(ChongYang Taoist Temple)

Built in( A.D.1112.) The place where Wangzhe preached the philosophy of Dao. It has been given this name in (A.D.1373.) This temple is also the origin of Quanzhen Sect of Taoist.

## Kaifeng Fu

It's a famous courthouse where Judge Bao did his work in North Song dynasty. He is a righteous and honest Judge in North Song dynasty. Kaifeng Fu was rebuilt and grandly located at the north bank of Baogeng East Lake.

## Judge Bao Memorial Hal

Baozheng was an honest and upright officer of Song dynasty, this hall was built during the

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year of Chongzhen of Ming. Rebuilt in 1987. There is a statue of Judge Bao and some historical relic in the main hall.

## Kaifeng Museum

Built in 1962 and once was named Henan Province Museum. Rebuilt in 1988 which looks majestic and elegance. There are 13 display rooms, 50000 culture relics and nearly 50000 professional books inside. It is very precious.

## Kaifeng Library

Built in August of 1956, and located beside Longting Lake. It's about 6000 square meters large and there is more than 50000000 books in it, including documents, literatures and tool books.

## Millennium City Park

Intercepting the artistic conception of the painting "Qingming Festival by the Riverside". Describing traditional prosperity scenes which makes you feel like dreaming back to the thousands years ago.

## Hanyuan of China

This park was established by Gongtao Li. It gathered extensive such as poetry, painting and calligraphy, landscapes and classic garden arts. It is remarkable enough to attract people's eyeball.

## Tianbo Yang's Residence

The residence of national hero Yangye who fight for his country in North Song Dynasty.

Rebuilt works was followed traditional style and it's a very wonderful building.

## Liu Shaoqi Memorial Hall

Vice President of People's Republic of China Liu Shaoqi died with injustice on 12th November 1969. He spent his last 27 days of his life here in Kaifeng.

## The royal street of Song dynasty

The royal street of North Song dynasty was rebuilt in 1986. In this 400 meters long, 30 meters width royal street, consist of 53 shops that to bring out the ancient street market in reality. "Royal street" on the gateway was wrote by Yang shangkun. "Country flourishes and people live in peace" was wrote by calligrapher Master Sha Menghai.

## Fanlou Mansion

Built in the year of Xiangfu (A.D.1008) during Song dynasty. it was the most famous restaurant among the 72 restaurants during that period. This is also the place where the Emperor Huizong (A.D.1119) met with Li Shishia well-known prostitute.

## Shanshan gan Memorial Hall

Built in the early period of the Qing dynasty. Merchants from the three provinces of Shanxi, Shaanxi and Gansu met and stayed here. It was a magnificent hall with every meter decorated archway, 6 pillars, 5 bell tower and 3 drum tower. It is the unsurpassed artistic design made

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by ancient handicraftsman and has tremendous value on the three aspects of mechanics, aesthetics and architecture.

## The Catholic Church

France and Italy priests brought Catholic here during (A.D.1613 1625). It is the most beautiful and largest completed protected church in this area till now.

## The East Mosque

The biggest Islamic buildings in this area. There is some about Al-Quran described in Arabic in the gallery.

## The People's Theatre

Its former name was National Theatre that was built by General Feng Yuxiang in July 1928. It is the largest conference hall and theatre in Kaifeng city.

## Henan University

Established in Sep. 1912. Originally was named 'the prebationary school for students who want to go oveasea'. It was changed name as "Zhongshan University" in 1949.

## Ancient City Wall

Built in the year of Warring States period. It was repaired during the Tang, Song, Jin, Ming and Qing Dynasty. Due to the flood in (A.D.1841), part of was destroyed, and the cemaing wall how is 14 km long .

## Liuyuan ferry of Yellow River

It is 9 kilometers north away from Kaifeng. Chairman Mao Zedong came here and inspected the Yellow River in Oct. 1952. He said: 'We should deal with Yellow River well'. After that a big ferry' has been constructed by people who lived nearby. And there are beautiful scenery and ancient cultural resources nearby the river banks.

## The Protected Iron Bull

It was made by Yuqian who was a officer of Henan in the 11th year of Ming. The ironbull facing to the yellow river, meaning fo keep away the flood. People living along the river believe that it can bring good luck to them.

## Red Western-Style House

Built by British in 1924. red roof, it was called Red Western-Style house because of its. On July 7th 1946 , Premier Zhou Enlai was staying here when he was negotiating with GuoMin Party. Mao Zedong also stayed here when he was inspecting the Yellow River.

## Baiyi Temple

Another name is 'Ancient Bodhisattva Temple'. Built in the year of Wei Jin Dynasty, prospered in North Song dynasty, abolished from the middle period of the Republic of China, and was rebuilt in 1994. the main Buddhist building including God

# Introduction of Tourism Sight of Kaifeng

Palace, Three Saint Palace, Zen Hall and sculpture of Buddha with thousands hands.

## Bixia Yuanjun Memorial Hall

Built in 1482, another name is 'mother of Taishan (mountain)'. People believe that she is immortal fairy who can protect them from the flood and live safely and healthy.

## Yuefei's Temple

Located in ZhuXian Town which is 22.5 kilometres away from Kaifeng, one of the four most famous towns in Chinese history. During Ming dynasty(A.D.1478), this temple was built in memory of Yuefei who devoted his life to the nation. There are bronze statues of Yuefei and his wife, also other precious cultural relics.

## New Year Picture Office of Zhuxian Town

New Year Pictures are handiwork decorations where Chinese spending their time in Spring Festival. It started originally in North Song dynasty from this Ancient Capital Kaifeng. Their art works of inclusive birds, flowers, landscapes, poultrys, animals and historical people.

## The Revolution of 1911 Memorial Garden

In 1981, in order to commemorate the 70th anniversary of The Revolution of 1911, Kaifeng's government has moved the tombs

of 11 martyrs and the statue of Sun Yat-sen inside of Yuwang Park.

## Daxiangguo Temple Market

Early back to Northern Song Dynasty, this spot was the biggest trading market. After thousands years, after the rise and fall, this market stands still. Today it is one of the Top 10 smallware markets in China and the merchandise trading centre in Central Plains area.

## Jinming Pool

As the royal garden of Northern Song Dynasty, located outside Bianliang city. The water constructions mainly are: Baojin Tower, Xian Bridge and Shuixin Hall. There can go through with big boats in the pool and also marine's drilling ground. Today's Jinming Pool was planned and rebuilt outside the west suburbs of the city from the beginning of the 21st century.

## A Chronology of Dynasties Which Made Kaifeng Their Capital

Dynasty	Duration	Name of the Capital	Length of Time as the Capital
Wei (Warring States Period)	361 B.C. —225 B.C.	Daliang	137 years
Later Liang	A.D. 907—923	Dongdu	17 years
Later Jin	A.D. 937—946	Dongjing	11 years
Later Han	A.D. 947—950	Dongjing	4 years
Later Zhou	A.D. 951—960	Dongjing	11 years
Northern Song	A.D. 960—1127	Dongjing	168 years
Kin	A.D. 1214—1234	Bianjing	21 years

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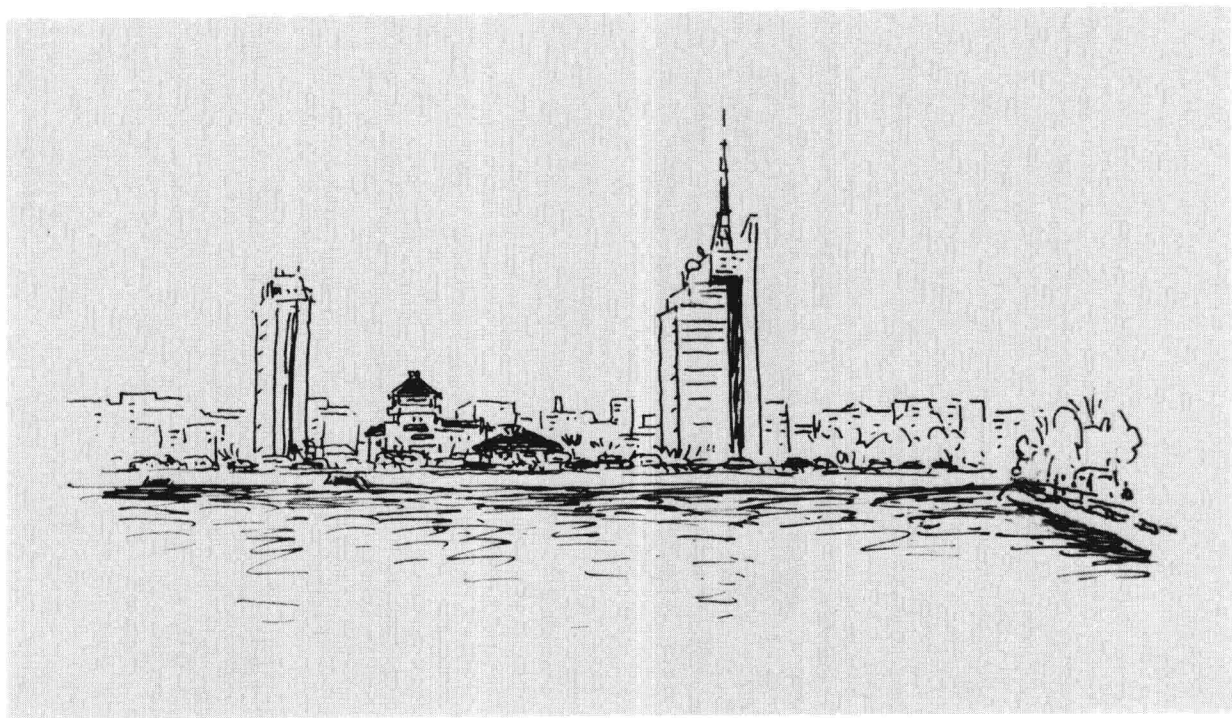
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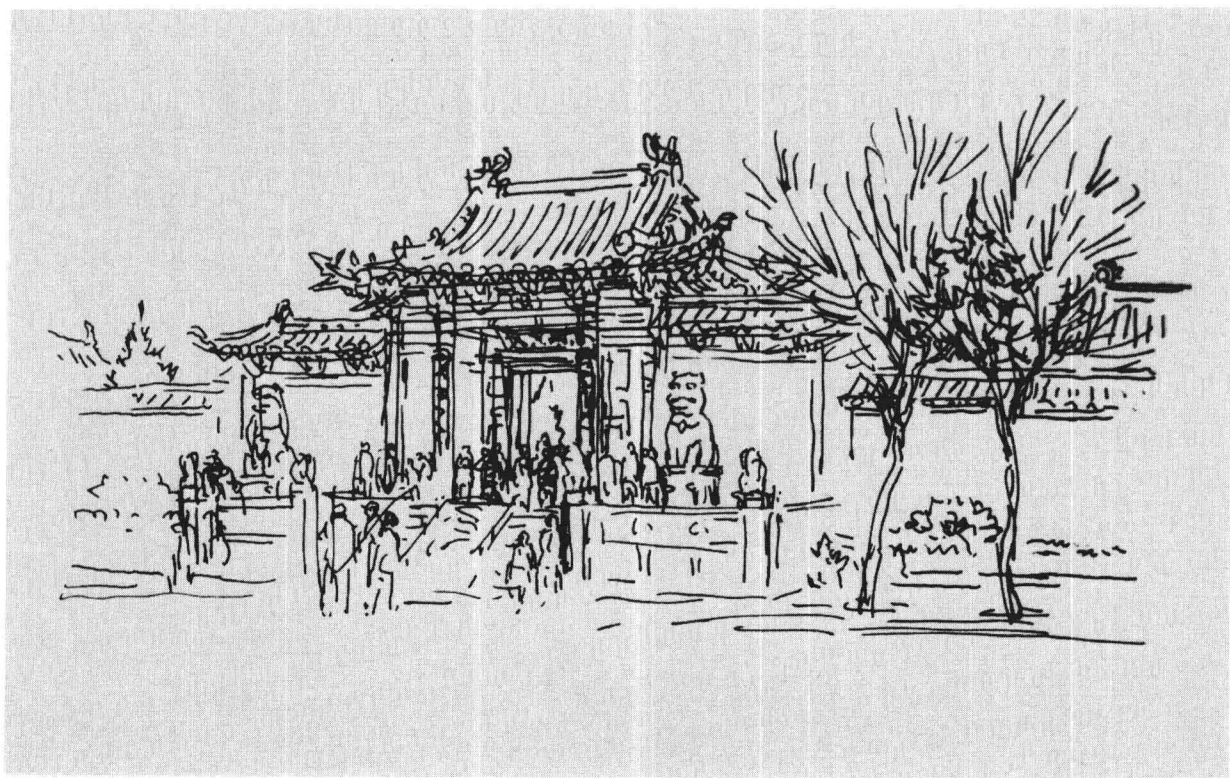


金地大厦 Jindi Building



包公西湖 Baogong West Lake





包公祠 Baogong Memorial Hall