

中國名城叢書

開封

KAI FENG



海 天 出 版 社

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中國·深圳

一九八七年六月

出版說明

INTRODUCTION

中國歷史悠久，幅員遼闊，文化燦爛，名城星羅棋布。無論是歷史文化名城，還是新興城市，均各有獨特風貌，並已成為一個地區、一個市、一個省或全國的政治、經濟、文化中心。它的保護、開發和建設已引起外國友人、華僑、港澳同胞的密切關注。

深圳特區海天出版社出版《中國名城叢書》的目的是向國內外讀者介紹中國名城的歷史沿革、基本情況、投資環境、文化風物、經濟和社會發展戰略等，以期幫助讀者對中國名城有個較為全面的了解。與此同時，既促進名城的文化積累和名城之間的橫向聯繫，又促進海外各界人士來華投資、貿易、旅遊和觀光，以至國際間的友好往來和文化交流。

《中國名城叢書》囊括全國名城，將分期分批陸續出版。《開封》一書，以它豐富的內容、多姿多彩的圖文、古城典雅的風情，同讀者見面。

值此《開封》出版之際，謹向大力支持此書出版工作的開封市人民政府、開封日報社表示衷心的感謝。

海天出版社

China is a country with a long history, vast territory, splendid national culture and famous cities spreading all over the country. The historical cultural cities, as well as the new cities are with their own special features, and have become the centers of politics, economy and culture of an area, a city, a province and the country. The protection, development and construction of these cities have attracted a great interest of the foreign people, overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots.

"Chinese Famous Cities Series" published by Haitian Publishing House of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone aims at introducing to the readers at home and abroad about the famous cities' historical evolution, basic situation, investment environment, culture characteristics, economic and social development strategies, so as to help readers to have a rather complete understanding of the famous cities. At the same time, it will not only promote the accumulations of the cities culture and the relationship of the cities, but also encourage people from all walks of life in the world to come to China to invest, doing trade, travel and have a sightseeing, and for the friendly contact and cultural exchanges between China and other countries.

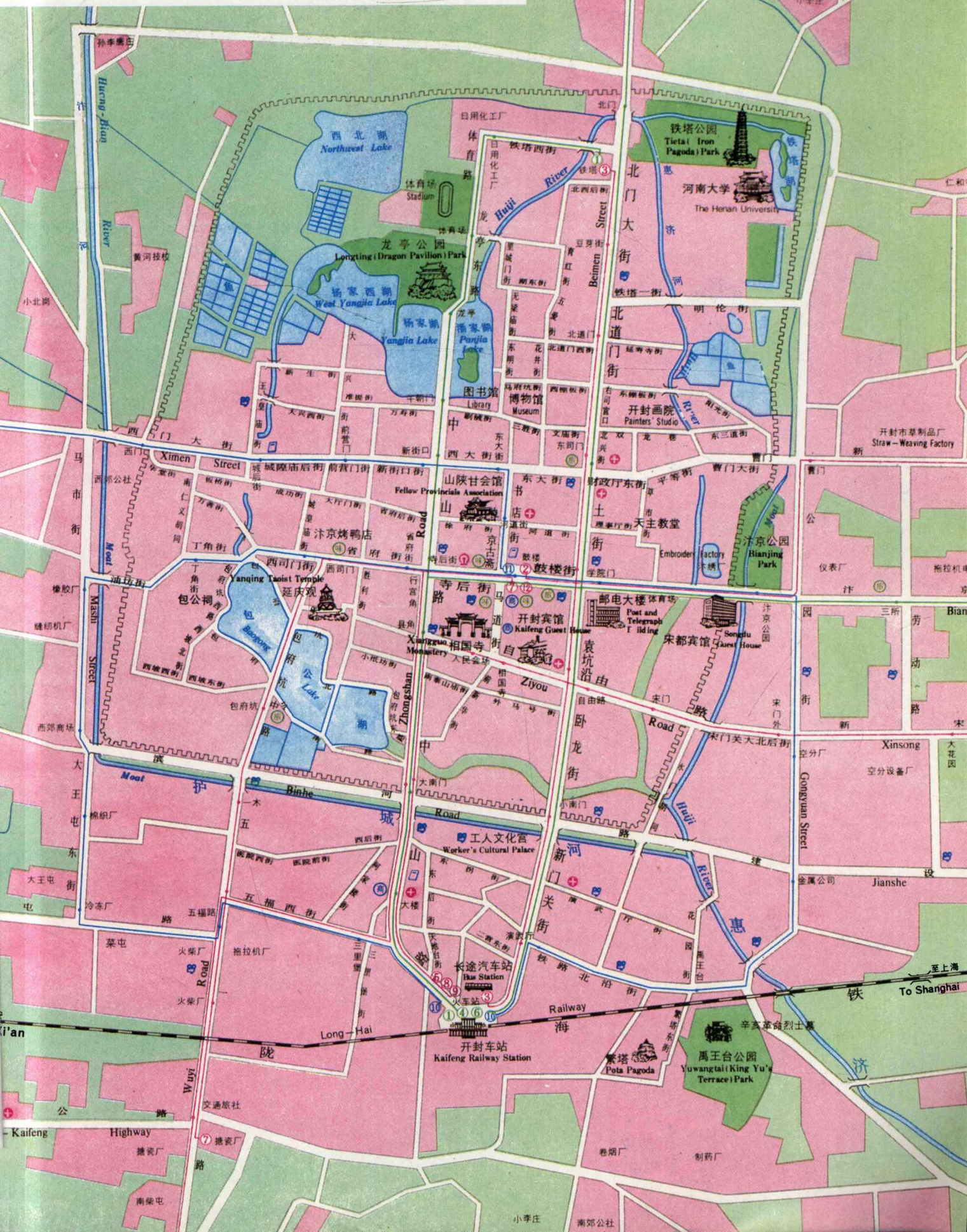
Chinese Famous Cities Book Series are to embrace all the famous cities of China, and shall be released one group after another. The publisher hereby offers to the readers *Kaifeng*, which is characteristically featured by the abundant content, beautiful description and charming pictures, imbued with refinedly elegant customs and habits of the local people.

The publisher wishes to avail himself of the occasion of releasing *Kaifeng* to acknowledge his most sincere gratitude to The People's Government of Kaifeng Municipality and to *Kaifeng Daily* Agency for their unreserved support to the publishing of *Kaifeng*.

Haitian Publishing House

开封市区游览图

TOURIST MAP OF KAIFENG URBAN DISTRICTS



開封市區鳥瞰

A bird's-eye view of Kaifeng





開封市市長 朱振澄

古都開封在改革中騰飛

開封市市長 朱振澄

七朝故都開封是全國六大古都，國家頒佈的第一批二十四座歷史名城之一，又是一座與鄭州、洛陽鼎足中原的工業新城。她背靠黃河，面對隴海、東臨連雲港，西接鄭州，交通便利，氣候溫和，是豫東地區的物資集散地。市轄五區、五縣，三百七十萬人口，預計一九八六年工農業總產值可達三十四億元。古城在改革的主旋律中，正譜寫出篇篇新的樂章。全市的經濟發展，城市建設旅遊開發，對外交往等項事業，正以嶄新的面貌屹立在中州大地，產生着強烈的吸引力、輻射力。

古都開封，物華天寶，人傑地靈，素有“汴京富麗天下無”的稱譽。趙匡胤“陳橋兵變”，黃袍加身，建都開封，歷經九帝，一百六十七年，當時成為全國的政治、經濟、軍事、文化的中心。古書上既有“琪樹明霞五鳳樓，夷門自古帝王州”、“一蘇、二杭、三汴州”之說，又被外國朋友譽為“國際大都會”之稱。歷代勞動人民創造的“繁台春色”、“汴水秋聲”、“隋堤煙柳”、“相國霜鐘”、“鐵塔行雲”、“州橋明月”、“金池夜雨”、“梁園雪霽”等汴京八景，從不同的側面反映了古都的美麗風光。她不愧是中原大地上一顆燦爛的明珠！

舊中國，古城歷經兵火黃水之禍，屢遭水旱蝗湯之災。解放前已是千瘡百孔，經濟蕭條，民不聊生。全市百人以上工廠僅只四家，工業產值兩千來萬元，淪落為一座百廢待舉的消費城市。

解放後，在中國共產黨和政府的領導下，開封市人民經過三十多年的努力，舊貌換新顏。中國共產黨十一屆三中全會以後，改革、開放給古城注入了新的活力，全市在

搞活經濟、搞活企業、搞活流通的改革中，政通人和，一派生機；農林牧副漁全面發展；文教科技、體育等項事業突飛猛進，現已成為具有一定規模的新興工業新城。目前，全市擁有紡織、機械、天然氣化工、煙草、醫藥、玻璃、食品、皮革、製冷、儀表、太陽能等十四大工業部門，一千二百多個廠家、二十五萬名職工，門類齊全的工業體系。近年來，已有七十多個產品榮獲部、省優質產品；四十多個產品被評為部、省級“四新”產品，銀牌一批、金榜有名。一百多種產品暢銷歐、美、亞。在全方位開放中，引進國外技術項目近三十個，主要設備二百多台；國內發展各種形式的聯合體五百多個，引進多種技術人才兩千四百多名；與上海、北京、廣州、深圳、南通以及清華、南開、西北工大等建立了多種形式的經濟技術合作關係；與日本國戶田市、美國威奇塔市結為友好城市。開封的農業也頗具優勢。地勢平坦、氣溫適中，雨量充足，為發展農業生產提供了優越的自然條件，農產品以小麥、棉花、豆類、西瓜、花生為主，既為工業提供充足的原料，有的經精加工後既可獲得較高的經濟效益。土特產品如汴京西瓜、沙地花生、尉氏青豆、杞縣醬菜、蘭考腐乳、朱仙鎮豆腐乾等久負盛名，載譽全國。

古城旅遊資源豐富，古剎名寺、文物古蹟遍佈境內。如巍巍十三層的鐵塔、雄偉莊重的龍亭、佈局嚴謹的大相國寺、風景秀麗的禹王台、玲瓏透剔的延慶觀、古色古香的東大寺、獨具匠心的鎮河鐵犀等等，都使遊人目不暇接，留連忘返。為了開發旅遊資源，最近又修建了紀

念歷史清官包拯的包公祠，為恢復宋朝的風土人情，正在興建“宋都一條街”，還準備打通潘家湖、楊家湖、包公湖等水系。那時，一葉輕舟能使你飽覽古城的景色。

“集四海之珍奇，皆歸市易。會寰區之異味，悉在庖廚”。開封是正宗豫菜的發源地，風味佳餚，更是膾炙人口。諸如鯉魚焙面、白扒熊掌、套“四寶”等名菜真是色鮮、形美、味醇，頗得美食家的贊譽；至於名產小吃，品名繁多，難能可貴的是其製作工藝仍保持宋代的傳統精湛技藝，且有所創新提高。比如“第一樓”的小籠包子，掂起似燈籠，放下像菊花，鮮香利口；

“稻香居”的鍋貼，小巧玲瓏，似金流油；“長春軒”的兔肉，“萬芳春”的水晶包子等等舉不勝舉。

為了煥發古城青春，振興開封經濟，按照國家和省的指示，“七五”計劃的主攻方向是：把開封建成古今分明的工業城、旅遊城。一九九〇年實現工農業總產值五十二億元。工業發展的重點是化纖輕紡、食品飲料、機械電子、天然氣化工、冶金建材等五大工業支柱。在前進的道路上，我們在人才、資金、技術、設備等方面都還不富裕，我們向國內外敞開大門，積極改善投資環境，增加能源、交通、服務等設施，並提供更加優惠的條件，謁誠歡迎兄弟城市、國外友人、港澳同胞來古城開封投資，進行貿易往來，旅遊度假。我們確信您來古都觀光是會愉快的；投資是會得到惠利的。

“廣交互利通天下”。我們充滿信心地相信，開封的對外經濟技術合作，一定會出現更加繁榮興旺的局面。

KAIFENG, the Ancient Capital of China, is Taking Off in the Course of Reforming

by Zhu Zhencheng, Mayor of Kaifeng City

One of China's six famous ancient capitals, Kaifeng has been capital for seven dynasties in the history of China. For this reason, it has been listed on the first group of 29 Historical Famous Cities issued by the Central Government. Together with Zhengzhou and Luoyang, Kaifeng contributes a leg to the tripartite industrial-city matrix in Central China. Leaning against the Yellow River and facing the Gansu Lianyungang Railway, Kaifeng can be easily connected with Lianyungang in the east and Zhengzhou to the west. Thank to the convenient transportation and the warm temperature, the city is functioning as the material-goods distribution centre of the east part of Henan Province. Under the jurisdiction of Kaifeng Municipality there are five urban districts and five suburban counties with a total population of 3.7 millions. The total industrial and agricultural output value of 1986 is estimated at 3.4 billion yuan (RMB). Governed by the principal melody of reform, this ancient city is now composing new marches one after another. All the undertakings in the city including economic development, urban construction, exploration of tourism resources and the contacts with the outside are taking on an entirely new look. Kaifeng, both ancient and new, is emerging ever stronger and standing gigantically in the spacious expanse of the Central China, demonstrating a powerful attractive and radiant force.

Kaifeng as an ancient capital has always been famous for the abundant natural resources and for the outstanding personalities nurtured here. People praise Kaifeng with the verse: "The magnificence and riches of capital Bian (Kaifeng) is beyond rivalry all over the world". Since Zhao Kuangying launched the Coup d'etat at Chen Bridge to don himself with the golden imperial robe, Kaifeng was the capital for 167 years encompassing the reigns of nine emperors, and became the center of China's politics, economy, military affairs and culture. In China's classical writings, Kaifeng was lauded as: "Jade trees under brilliant rays of sunshine with five phoenixes singing its praise/Yimen (Kaifeng) has always been the throne of emperors;" and "In the whole world, Suzhou ranks the first, Hangzhou second, while the third place goes to Bianzhou (i.e. Kaifeng)". Foreign friends have eulogized Kaifeng as the "International metropolis". In the course of long history, the working people in Kaifeng have, with their great wisdom, created the "Eight Scenic Resorts of Capital Bian"; they are "the Spring Beauty on Po Altar", "Autumn Torrent on the Bian River", "Smoky Willows on Sul Dike", "Frost Bell in Xiangguo Temple", "Sailing Clouds over Iron Pagoda", "Bright Moon over Mid-City Bridge", "Night Raining on Golden Lake", "Snow Ceased in Liang Garden". All these reflect the beauty of this ancient capital from different aspects. Kaifeng deserves to be extolled as a brilliant diamond in the great Central China. Before liberation in 1949, this ancient city underwent inclement sufferings from wars and the flooding of the Yellow River, from droughts, plague of locusts, and the reactionary warlords. By the time Kaifeng was liberated, it was a pathetic scene riddled with gaping wounds with the economy on the verge of collapse and the people on the brink of death from dire poverty. At that time, in all Kaifeng, one could find only four factories which employed over 100 workers, and the total industrial output amounting to only 20 million yuan. Kaifeng was then reduced to a consumers' city with everything waiting to be restored.

After liberation, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the People's Government, more than 30 years'

arduous efforts devoted by the people of Kaifeng have rendered an entirely new thriving look to this old city. Especially after the convention of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, the policies of opening to the outside world and reforming have injected fresh vitality into this ancient city. In the course of systematic reforming centring round the invigoration of economy, enterprises and the circulation, Kaifeng has achieved great success. At present, the political administration is effective and the people are united. The entire city manifests an atmosphere of vigour and vitality. An all-round development is prevailing over every respect of the agriculture — farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline running and fishery. Culture and education, science and technology, and physical culture are forging ahead with leaps and bounds. As a result, Kaifeng is now a newly-emerging industrial city with quite a large scale. Its industrial range covers 14 major categories, i.e. textile, machinery, natural gas and chemicals, tobacco, medicine, glass, food processing, leather, refrigeration, instruments and meters, and solar energy, etc. An industrial system with full-fledged development has taken shape in Kaifeng, with over 1,200 factories employing a worker-staff population of 250,000. In recent years, more than 70 products have won the titles of High-quality Product on the ministerial or provincial level. More than 40 products are chosen as "Four-New" products of the Ministry or Province. A number of gold medals and silver medals have been reaped. Over 100 products have found their ready markets in Europe, America and Asia. In the course of all-round opening to the world, Kaifeng has introduced nearly 30 technical projects from abroad including more than 200 pieces of major equipment. Domestically, Kaifeng has set up various kinds of allied economic entities totalling over 500 with other places in China, and has employed more than 2,400 technical personnel from other places. Various types of economic cooperative relations have been set up with Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Nantong, as well as with Qinghua University, Nankai University and Northwest Industry University. Kaifeng has also associated with Tota City of Japan and Wichita in the U.S. as sister cities. The Agriculture of Kaifeng enjoys natural advantages, too. The plain topography, suitable temperature and sufficient rainfall constitute favorable conditions for the development of agricultural production. Chief farm products cover wheat, cotton, beans, water-melon and peanuts. These have supported the industry with raw material; and some of these products, after being finishing-processed, can gain fairly high economic efficiency. Local products with nationwide reputation include Kaifeng Watermelon, Shadi Peanuts, Weimin Green Beans, Preserved Vegetable of Qi County, Fermented Bean Curd in Lan Kao, and the Dried Bean Curd in Zhuxian Town.

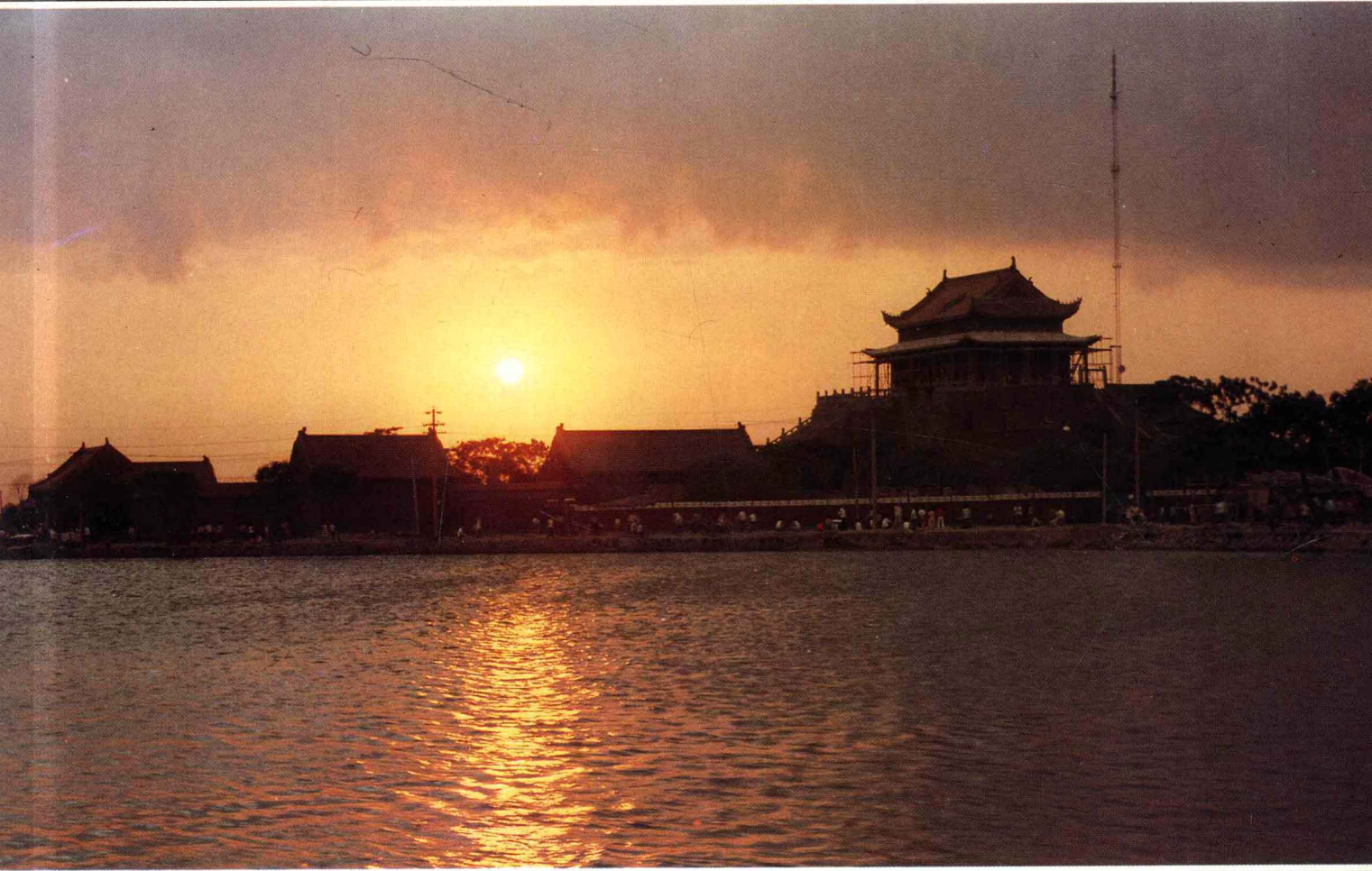
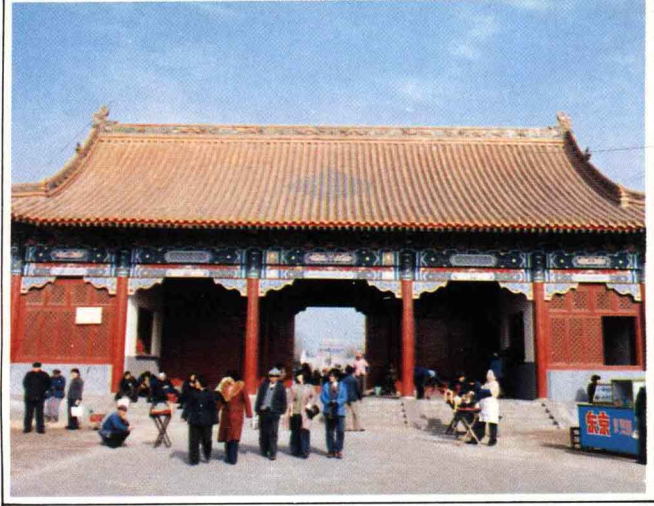
This ancient city abounds in tourism resources. Ancient temples and monasteries and historic relics can be found everywhere in Kaifeng City. The striking examples are seen in: 13-storey Iron Pagoda, the magnificent Dragon Pavilion, the Grand Xiangguo Temple with strict layout, the Altar of King Yu with charming scenery, the Yangqing Taoist Temple featured by transparent lustre exquisitely wrought, the East Grand Temple with an antique taste, the ingeniously original statue of the River-god Iron Rhinoceros. All these tourist spots will intoxicate the tourists very much. As an effort to further explore the resources of tourism, Kaifeng has recently rebuilt the Temple of Bao to commemorate Bao Zheng, an honest and upright official of the Song

Dynasty. In order to recover the customs and habits of the Song Dynasty, the project of "A Street of Song-Dynasty Capital" is now under way. It is also expected to dig some canals to link the water systems of the Pan Lake, Yang Lake and the Bao Lake. When this is done, one can sail a light boat to take a full view of the beautiful scenery of the ancient capital.

"The precious dainties coming from the four seas are sold in the market. All the delicacies in the world can be found in the kitchen." Kaifeng is the place where the authentic Henan Cuisine originated. Paramount delicious dishes with unique Henan style are eulogized on everybody's lips. Some outstanding courses like "Carp with Fried Noodles", "Stewed Bear's Paw" and "A Set of Four Delicacies" are highly recommended by the gourmets for their freshly bright colours, beautiful shape, and mellow taste. And so far as the famous local products and refreshments are concerned, they would involve a great number of varieties of a wide range. What is most precious is that the technique for the preparation of these dishes and refreshments still retain the exquisite skill of the Song Dynasty, meanwhile with some original new development. For example, the meat-filled tiny buns in small steamer made in "Championship Restaurant" is so beautiful that when one takes a bun up, it will resemble a lantern; and when one puts it down, it will take the shape of a flower in bloom; besides the delicious smell and paramount taste. The fried dumplings made in "Sweet Rice House" are exquisitely wrought as some artistic gems with lustrous oil. And the rabbit meat in "Ever Spring Restaurant", the "Crystal Bun" in "Fragrance Spring" Restaurant, . . . the list can be endless.

With a view to restoring the youthful look of this old city and to invigorating the economy of Kaifeng, the State and Provincial Government have decided that the principal task in the period of "Seventh Five-Year Plan" is to build Kaifeng into a city with clear demarcation between the ancient town for tourist purpose and the industrial area. In the year 1990, the total output value of industry and agriculture shall reach 5.2 billion yuan (RMB). The focus of industrial development shall be put on chemical fibre and light industry and textile industry, food processing and beverage, machinery and electronic products, natural gas and chemical industry, and metallurgy and building material. These shall constitute the five pillars of Kaifeng's industry. On the way to further progress, we are conscious of our shortage in the respects of professional personnel, funds, technology and equipment. Therefore we are opening broadly our door to both domestic and overseas investors and cooperators. We are to actively improve the investment climate and environment, reinforce the services in energy, communications and tertiary work, and shall provide more favourable conditions. Kaifeng extends sincere welcome to sister cities, to foreign friends, and to compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao to lodge their investment in this ancient city — Kaifeng, to establish trade relations, or to visit as tourists. We are sure that your tour to the ancient capital will be a pleasant one, and your investment shall be profitable.

"Making friends broadly on the basis of mutual benefit shall be an access to the world". We are full of confidence that a more prosperous and thriving situation shall prevail over the economic and technical cooperation conducted by Kaifeng with its partners both at home and abroad.



龍亭

位於城內西北隅，這一帶原為宋、金遺址。明代為周王府。清康熙三十一年（公元1692年），在周王府遺址的煤山上，修建一座萬壽亭，亭內陳設有皇帝萬歲牌，作為地方官吏節日朝賀之處，故名龍亭。1982年以來，又恢復了東西朝房、朝門、午門、玉帶橋及嵩呼牌坊，形成了古建築羣，氣勢雄偉壯觀。

Dragon Pavilion

Dragon Pavilion is located at the northwest corner of the city. Originally here was the site of some buildings of the Song and Jin Dynasties; and in Ming Dynasty was the palace of Prince Zhou. In the 31st year of the reign of Emperor Kangxi of Qing Dynasty (1692 AD), on the Coal Mount in the site of the palace of Prince Zhou was built a pavilion named Wanshou (longevity), in which was a plaque on which the words "Long Live

the Emperor" were inscribed, so that the local officials could pay their symbolic homage to the emperor on festivals. Therefore, the pavilion has also been called the Dragon Pavilion. In 1982 many old buildings attached to the Pavilion were restored, such as the East and West Resting Halls for the courtiers before attending the royal audience, the Gate to Royal Audience, the Wu Gate, the Jade-Belt Bridge and Songguo Archway, thus forming a magnificent and majestic ancient-building complex.



龍亭全景

Panorama of the Dragon Pavilion



龍亭雪景

The Dragon Pavilion in snow



宋代臘像館

“宋代臘像館”設在龍亭公園內，共九組六十餘個人物，均按真人的比例塑造而成。在這些人物中，有九代皇帝、宋代名臣武將楊業、寇准、包拯、司馬光、王安石等栩栩如生的形象。主要表現北宋皇朝一六八年的歷史，其中有：“宋朝開基”、“楊業歸宋”、“澶淵之盟”、“包拯赴任”、“王安石變法”、“徽宗作畫”、“李綱復職”等。

Museum of Song-Dynasty Wax Statues

The Museum of Song-Dynasty Wax Statues is located within the Dragon Pavilion Park. The Museum is composed of nine groups with over 60 statues moulded on true scale of the live persons. Among them are nine emperors of Song Dynasty, and the famous courtiers and generals of North Song Dynasty including Yang Ye, Kou Zhun, Bao Zheng, Sima Guang and Wang Anshi. All the statues

are true to life with a vivid appearance. There are also some historical scenes represented by the wax statues, chiefly about the 168-year history of North Song Dynasty, such as “Founding of Song Dynasty”, “Yang Ye Coming Over to Song Dynasty”, “Song-Jing Treaty Signed at Shanyuan”, “Bao Zheng Assuming his Office”, “Political Reform by Wang Anshi”, “Emperor Huizhong Painting a Picture”, “Li Gang Resuming his Office”, etc.



相國寺

相國寺是我國素負盛名的佛教寺院，創建於北齊天保六年（公元555年），初名建國寺，唐睿宗延和六年（公元712年）重修後改名相國寺，北宋時期是全國最大的佛教寺院，但在明末（公元1642年）一次黃河決口，寺內殿宇全部淹沒。現在的相國寺是清乾隆三十一年（公元1766年）重建，有天王殿，大雄寶殿、八角琉璃殿、藏經樓等精美建築。

Xiangguo Temple

Xiangguo Temple is a Buddhist Monastery in China with a long-standing reputation. The Temple was founded in 6th year of the reign of Emperor Tianbao of North Qi Dynasty (555AD). It was named "Jianguo Temple" when first established. In the 6th year of the reign of Emperor Ruizong of Tang Dynasty (712 AD), the Temple was rebuilt and was renamed as Xiangguo Temple. In the

North Song Dynasty, this was the largest Buddhist temple in China. Unfortunately, at the end of Ming Dynasty (1642 AD), a breach in the Dike of the Yellow River flooded all the palaces and buildings in the Temple. And the Xiangguo Temple we see today was rebuilt in the 31st year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong of Qing Dynasty (1766 AD), including the Heaven King Palace, Daxiong Palace, Octagonal Glazed Palace, Buddhist Sutra Storage Building, and other refined and magnificent buildings.



千手千眼觀音像

立於八角琉璃殿中心亭內，高六米，由一棵巨大的銀杏樹雕成。雕於清乾隆三十一年（公元1766年），四面相同，每面大手六隻，小手二百隻，每隻小手掌中畫眼一隻，排成扇面形，雕工精細，栩栩如生。

Statue of Thousand-Arm-and-Thousand-Eye Guanyin

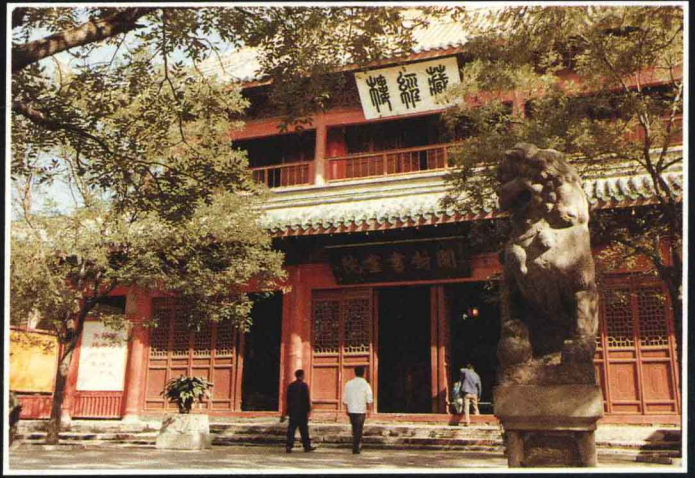
The statue is standing in the central pavilion of the Octagonal Glazed Palace. This 6-meter high statue was carved out of a huge ginkgo tree in the 31st year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong of Qing

Dynasty (1766 AD). The four sides of the statue are identical, each with 6 big arms and 200 small arms, and in each palm of the small arm is painted an eye. The arms and eyes are arranged in the form of the covering of a fan. The workmanship is paramount and the statue is vividly true to life.

大雄寶殿



藏經樓



八角羅漢殿

相國寺內的八角羅漢殿，是清乾隆三十一年（公元1766年）所建，分遊廊殿、天井院、中心亭三組。大殿玲瓏剔透，金壁輝煌。遊廊殿內設有《釋迦牟尼講經會》大形羣雕，假山閣閣之上，衆多佛、菩薩、羅漢造形慈祥瑞庄，雍容華貴，栩栩如生，體現了中國佛像藝術之美。

大雄寶殿

建於清乾隆三十一年至三十三年（公元1773-1776年），是相國寺內主殿。殿前爲月台，周圍有花崗石欄杆，上雕石獅，栩栩如生，殿高15米，雙重檐，復蓋琉璃瓦，雕樑畫棟，氣勢雄偉。

藏經樓爲相國寺後大殿，雙層古典式樓房，面積爲500平方，內有樓梯，拾級而上。沿樓上欄杆，可俯視市區街

景。樓上藏經書，樓下原有毘盧佛。該樓爲佛門弟子研習佛經、修身養性之殿。

Octagonal Arhat Palace

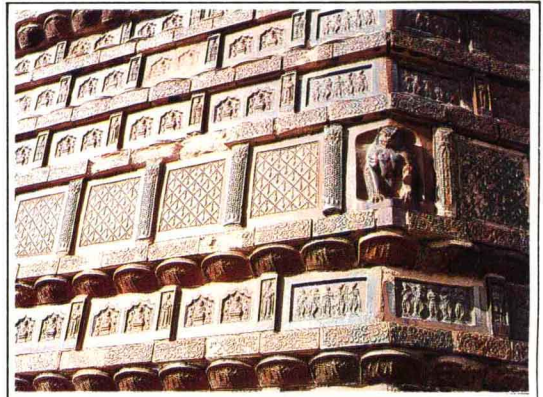
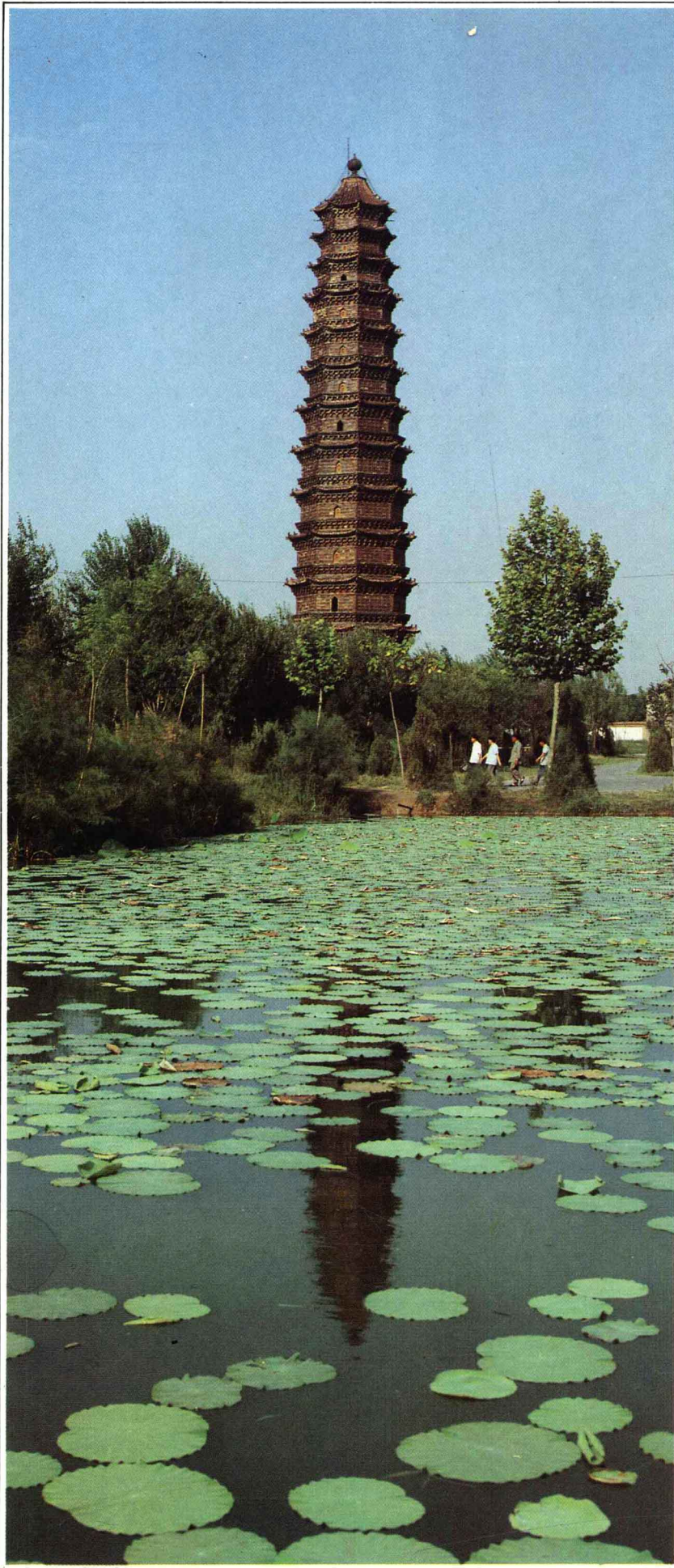
The Octagonal Arhat Palace in Xiangguo Temple was built in the 31st year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty (1766 AD). It was divided into three groups: Veranda Palace, Courtyard, and Central Pavilion. The main palace is beautifully wrought and exquisitely carved, and therefore imposingly magnificent. In the Veranda Palace there are the enormous group statues — "Sakyamuni Giving a Lecture on Buddhism". Above the rockery and jade platform, many buddhas, bodhisattvas, and arhats are in their kind, graceful and noble stances. These true-to-life statues manifest the beauty of the art of Buddhist statue-making in China.

Daxiong Palace

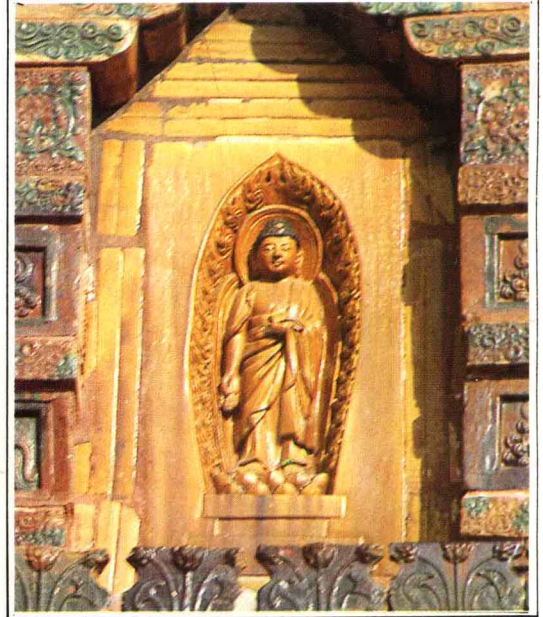
Daxiong Palace was built during the 31st to 33rd years of the reign of Emperor Qianlong

of Qing Dynasty (1773-76 AD) as the main palace in Xiangguo Temple. In front of the Palace is a platform surrounded with granite railings on which were carved stone lions as vivid as alive. The Palace is 15 meters high and its double eaves are covered with glazed tiles. Decorated with carved beams and painted pillars, the Palace looks imposingly magnificent.

Buddhist Sutra Storage Building is the major rear palace of the Xiangguo Temple. Its classic-style two-storey building gives a total floor-space of 500 square meters. Within the palace, there are stairways along which the tourists can ascend. Leaning against the railings on top of the building, one may take a bird's-eye view of the urban area. The upper floor is stored with the Buddhist sutras. On the ground floor, there was originally a statue of the Buddha Pilu. The Buddhist Sutra Storage Building is the place for the disciples of Buddhism to study the Buddhist sutra so as to cultivate self-accomplishment.



◆鐵塔細部



鐵 塔

鐵塔原名“開寶寺塔”，始建於宋太平興國七年（公元 982 年），重建於宋皇祐元年（公元 1049 年）。塔高五十五點八八米，八角十三層。因塔的外表全部以褐色琉璃磚瓦鑲嵌，遠看近似鐵色，故名“鐵塔”。塔身上嵌有坐佛、飛天、麒麟、花卉等五十多種花紋圖案，釉彩晶瑩，形象生動。

Iron Pagoda

Iron Pagoda was originally called the "Pagoda of Kaibao Temple", first built in the 7th year of the reign of Taiping Xingguo of Song Dynasty (982 AD), and rebuilt in the first year of the reign of Huangyou of Song Dynasty (1049 AD). The Pagoda is 55.881 meters high, a 13-storied octagonal building. As the exterior of the pagoda is totally covered with brown glazed tiles, the pagoda looks of the colour of iron from afar; hence the name of Iron Pagoda. On the pagoda are carved the sitting Buddhas, flying Apsaras, Chinese unicorns and flowers, constituting over 50 kinds of patterns. Set off by the coloured glaze, these figures look all the more vivid.

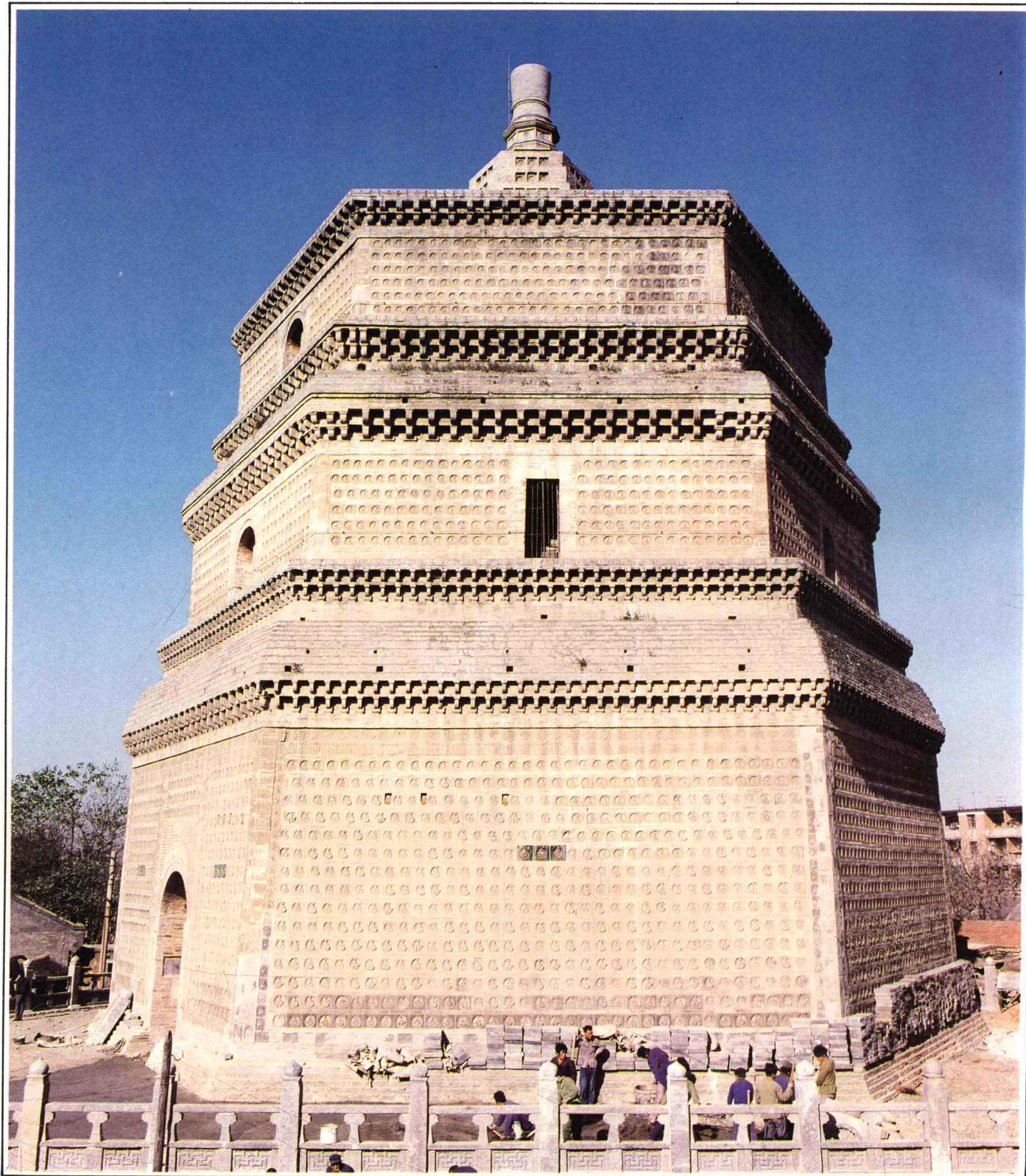


接引佛

佛體銅質，高五點一四米，重約十二噸。神情庄重，袈裟上鑄有山水雲朵各種花卉，奇偉華麗，是宋金時代鑄造工藝中的精品。

Ushering Buddha

The statue of the Ushering Buddha is made of brass, 5.14 meters high and about 12 tons in weight. The Buddha is of a solemn contenance, and on his kasaya are cast the patterns in imitation of mountains, waters, clouds and flowers. This uniquely magnificent statue is a paramount product of the metal casting in Song and Yuan Dynasties.



繁塔佛雕

繁塔為六角形樓閣式青磚建築。塔身內外，遍嵌佛磚，一磚一佛，有釋迦、彌勒、阿彌陀佛，還有菩薩、羅漢、樂伎等七千多塊，一百餘種，千姿百態、形象生動，顯示了宋代藝術家雕刻模製的超人技藝。

繁塔

創建於宋太平興國二年（公元 977 年），因建於繁（音婆）台上，故俗稱繁塔。塔體為六角形，原高九層，明初將殘破的幾層拆去，現存三層，頂部又

建實心小塔一座。塔的外壁遍鑲一尺見方的佛像磚。每磚一龕，每龕一佛，各具姿態。此塔造型獨特，國內罕見。

Statues of Buddhas on Po Pagoda

Po Pagoda is a hexagonal storied building made of blue bricks. On both the internal and external walls of the pagoda are covered all over with bricks decorated with the figure of buddhas. On each brick was carved a buddha, such as Sakyamuni, Maitreya, Amitabha, as well as Budhisatvas, arhats and singing girls. There are over 7,000 bricks with more than 100 varieties of carved figures with vivid expressions, demonstrating the superb workmanship of the artists of Song Dynasty in carving and moulding.

Po Pagoda

This pagoda was first built in the 2nd year of the reign of Taiping Xingguo of Song Dynasty (977 AD). As it was set up on the Altar of Po, the pagoda has been popularly called the Po Pagoda. The pagoda is a hexagonal one. Originally it was of 9 storeys. At the beginning of Ming Dynasty, the six already damaged floors were removed. Therefore, we now see a three-storied pagoda, on top of which a small solid pagoda has been set up. On the external wall of the pagoda are decorated all over with bricks of buddha carving. Each brick has a recess; while each recess carries a buddha carved therein, demonstrating a multifarious stances. The unique pattern of this pagoda is rarely seen in China.