

故园画忆系列

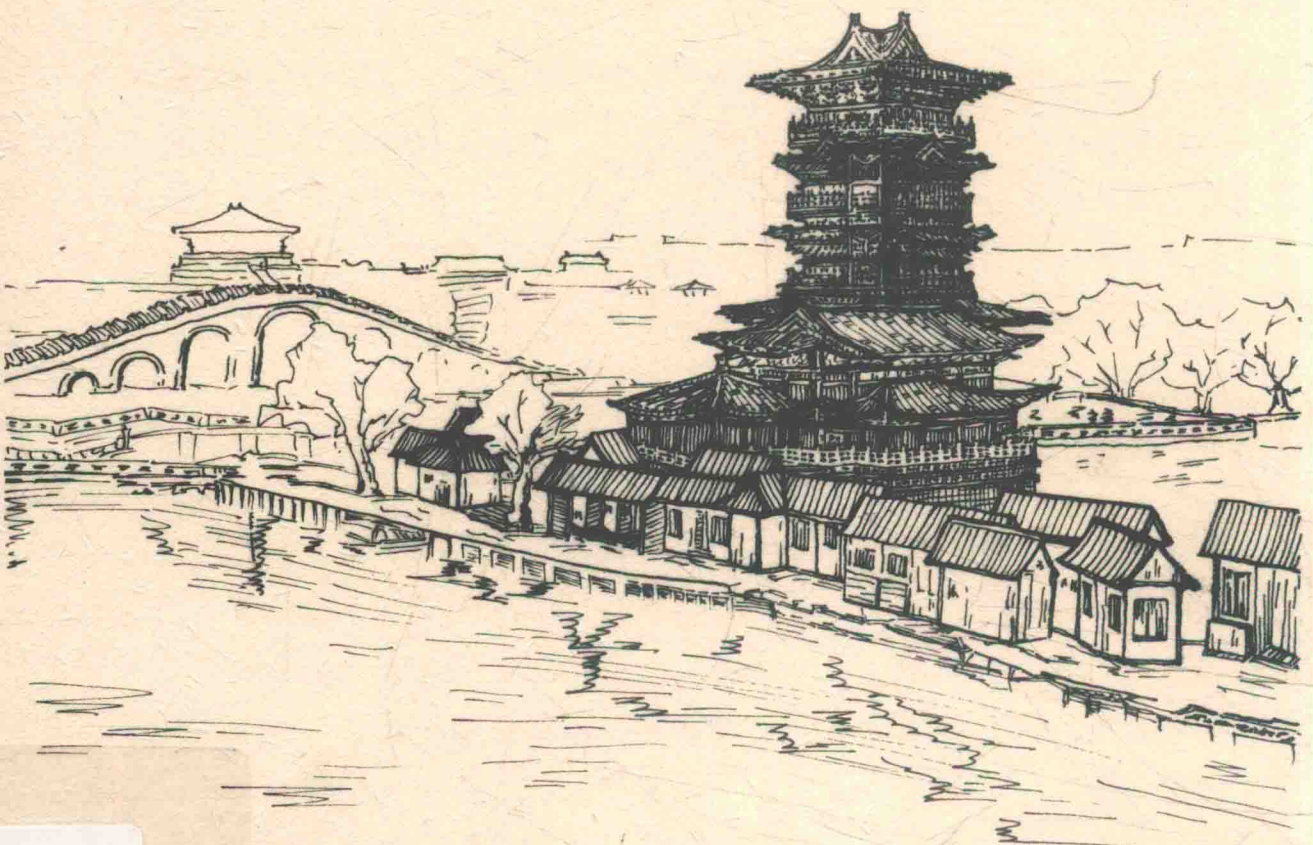
Memory of the Old
Home in Sketches

古都开封

Ancient Capital Kaifeng

方梦雪 刘娟 绘画 撰文

Sketches & Notes by Fang Mengxue and Liu Juan



學苑出版社
Academy Press

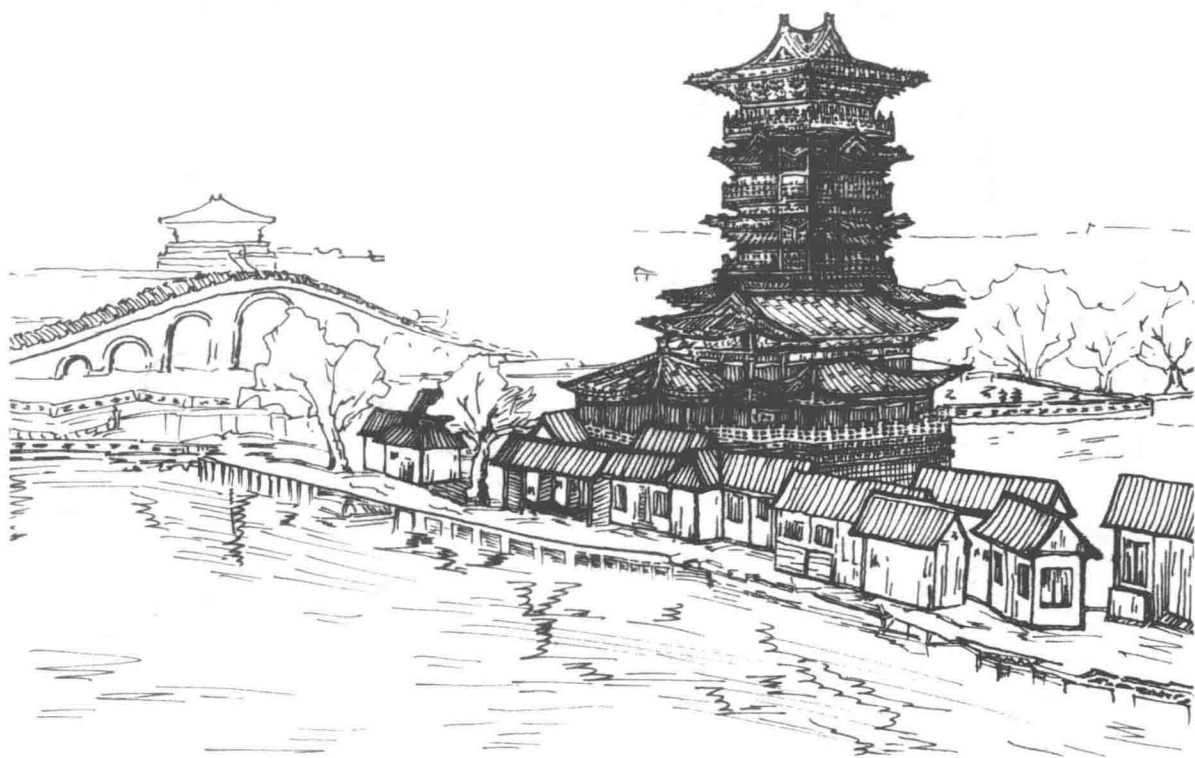
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自序

开封古称东京，为七朝古都（战国时期的魏；五代时期的后梁、后晋、后汉、后周、北宋和金）。位于黄河中下游平原东部，地处河南省中东部。东与商丘相连、西与郑州毗邻、南接许昌和周口、北与新乡隔黄河相望。

开封已有 2700 多年的历史，是首批中国历史文化名城，中国八大古都之一。历史上的开封有着“琪树明霞五凤楼，夷门自古帝王州”“汴京富丽天下无”的美誉，北宋时期的开封更是当时世界第一大城市。

开封是一座历史悠久、底蕴厚重的魅力之城。特别是北宋时期，开封孕育了上承汉唐、下启明清、影响深远的“宋文化”。我国古代“四大发明”中的活字印刷术、火药和指南针均出自北宋时期。开封还是著名的戏曲之乡、木版年画艺术之乡、盘鼓艺术之乡，宋词文化、饮食文化、黄河文化、府衙文化灿烂悠久。开封是清明上河图的原创地，有“东京梦华”之美誉。

《古都开封》是作者在开封地区经过长期调研、考察、走访、实测，将开封富有地域特色的古建筑、人文景观及民俗景象以钢笔速写的艺术形式赋予其生命力，试图重现昔日古都的风貌。无论是名扬中外的开封府、清明上河园等历史建筑，还是沉于历史长河的北宋东京城遗址、启封故城等，作者都对研究对象进行从整体到局部，再回归整体的深入分析，然后将历史、文化的感悟融入创作之中。希望尽最大努力，让更多人发现并珍视开封这座古城的诸多历史文化资源，去探索昔日的无尽光华。

本书的文字和绘画语言力求简练、精准，通过描绘不同时代的文化遗存，以及开封现存的风俗

文化，将独具特色的古都风貌展现给广大读者。全书以开封地区的历史文脉为主线，以凝练的艺术语言娓娓道来。为此，自创作之初，作者多次深入开封城区及周边数次，在考察、调研过程中，拍摄照片数百张，结合速写写生的方法，记录下古城整体的宏伟景象，以及众多巧夺天工的细节。但面对开封深厚的文化底蕴，难免遗漏，烦请各位读者多提宝贵意见以期完善。

方梦雪 刘 娟

2016年2月

Preface

Called Dongjing or Bianjing in ancient times, Kaifeng was one of the eight ancient national capitals in China. Located in the east of the plain at the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River and in middle-eastern Henan Province, it is adjacent to Shangqiu in the east, Zhengzhou in the west, as well as Xuchang and Zhoukou in the south. In the north, it is linked to Xinxiang with the Yellow River in between. With a history of over 2,700 years, Kaifeng was among the first batch of cities which were recognized as famous historical and cultural cities in China and one of eight ancient capitals in the country. In the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), with its old name Dongjing, it was the largest city in the whole world.

It is a place with a long and profound history, with unparalleled charm. Particularly during the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), it was the center of a far-reaching Song culture which succeeded the culture of the Han (BC202-220AD) and Tang dynasties (618-907) and influenced that of the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing dynasties (1644-1911) after it. For example, among the four great inventions in ancient China, three were born then - namely, typography, gunpowder and compasses.

This book, Ancient Capital Kaifeng, derives its name from the longterm surveying, research and interviews by the authors who endow the featured antique buildings, human landscapes and folk customs here with vitality through their pen sketches. By doing so, they hope to replicate the scene of the city in former days, to help more people find and even value the historical and cultural assets in the city and share its past brilliance.

With simple but refined words and brush strokes, they have depicted for readers the surviving culture of different periods and the existing customs of this ancient capital. Following the historical development of Kaifeng, they have narrated its story in condensed artistic languages. However, opinions are welcomed for further and joint exploration of its profound culture, which is yet to be found in detail.

目 录

自序

方梦雪 刘 娟

历史建筑

启封故城	3	无梁庙	22
北宋东京城遗址	4	宝珠寺	23
开封城墙	5	观音寺	24
延福宫遗址	6	繁塔·全景	25
仓颉墓	7	繁塔·佛砖细部	26
龙亭·大殿	8	太平兴国寺塔	27
龙亭·潘杨二湖	9	山陕甘会馆·牌坊	28
龙亭·嵩呼	10	山陕甘会馆·大殿	29
龙亭·蟠螭石陛	11	山陕甘会馆·鼓楼	30
铁塔·全景	12	山陕甘会馆·镂空透雕	31
铁塔·琉璃砖	13	山陕甘会馆·照壁砖雕	32
铁塔公园·大门	14	山陕甘会馆·檐下木雕	33
铁塔公园·接引殿	15	延庆观·全景	34
铁塔公园·灵感院	16	延庆观·玉皇阁	35
相国寺·大门	17	延庆观·走兽琉璃件	36
相国寺·入口牌楼	18	延庆观·三清殿	37
相国寺·大雄宝殿	19	延庆观·大门雀替	38
相国寺·八角罗汉殿	20	城隍庙	39
相国寺·藏经楼	21	东岳庙	40
		朱仙镇岳飞庙·全景	41

朱仙镇岳飞庙·正殿	42	沈竹白烈士墓	69
朱仙镇关帝庙	43	辛亥革命十一烈士墓·大门	70
火神庙戏楼	44	辛亥革命十一烈士墓·墓冢	71
救苦庙	45	天主教河南总修道院	72
清真东大寺	46	开封市天主教堂	73
清真北大寺	47	红洋楼	74
王家胡同清真寺	48	书店街	75
朱仙镇清真寺	49	清明上河园·全景	76
开封府文庙	50	清明上河园·大宋官窑	77
祥符县文庙	51	清明上河园·大宋水运	78
禹王台·牌坊	52	清明上河园·拂云阁	79
禹王台·禹王像	53	清明上河园·古代战船	80
禹王台·乾隆御碑亭	54	清明上河园·鸿福寺	81
刘青霞故居	55	清明上河园·上善门	82
南关老井	56	清明上河园·水车园	83
汴河	57	清明上河园·张择端像	84
包公湖	58	开封府·大门	85
铁犀	59	开封府·拱奎楼	86
柳园口遗址	60	开封府·正门石壁	87
		天波杨府·大门	88
		天波杨府·兵器殿	89
近代建筑		天波杨府·天波门	90
河南大学·大礼堂	63	天波杨府·孝严祠	91
河南大学·博雅楼	64	天波杨府·杨家府衙	92
河南大学·博文楼	65	天波杨府·杨家花园	93
河南留学欧美预备学校旧址	66	天波杨府·演兵场	94
中共豫陕区委机关旧址	67	宋都御街	95
刘少奇在开封陈列馆	68		

樊 楼	96	锣 戏	113
宝津楼	97	开封盘鼓	114
七盛角·大门	98	开封节庆锣鼓	115
七盛角·集锦桥	99	抬花轿	116
包公祠·大门	100	舞 龙	117
包公祠·大殿	101	舞 狮	118
翰园·碑廊	102	祭 祀	119
翰园·碑坛	103	朱仙镇木版年画·雕版工艺	120
翰园·仰圣山	104	朱仙镇木版年画·水印工艺	121
		朱仙镇木版年画·长坂坡	122
		朱仙镇木版年画·岳飞、岳云	123
		朱仙镇木版年画·刘海戏金蟾	124
		朱仙镇木版年画·秦琼、敬德	125
民俗文化		汴 绣	126
开封风筝	107	炸马蹄	127
开封斗鸡	108	扯白糖	128
菊花花会	109		
鸟 市	110		
大相国寺梵乐	111		
河南坠子书	112		

Contents

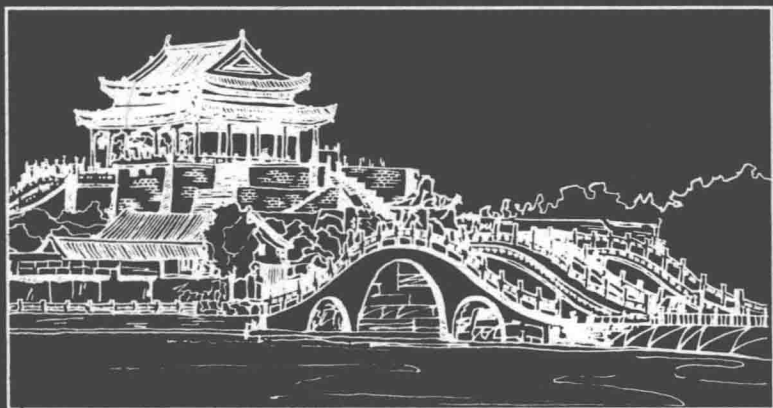
Preface

Fang Mengxue and Liu Juan

Historical Building		Fanta Pagoda • Full View	25
Ancient Qifeng Town	3	Fanta Pagoda • Details of Buddhist Bricks	26
Relics of Dongjing City	4	Pagoda in Taipingxingguo Temple	27
City Walls of Kaifeng	5	Guildhall of Shanxi, Shaanxi and Gansu •	
Relics of Yanfu Palace	6	Memorial Archway	28
Tomb of Cang Jie	7	Guildhall of Shanxi, Shaanxi and Gansu • Main Hall	29
Longting • Main Hall	8	Guildhall of Shanxi, Shaanxi and Gansu •	
Longting • Panyang Twin Lakes	9	Drum Tower	30
Longting • Hailing Place	10	Guildhall of Shanxi, Shaanxi and Gansu •	
Longting • Panli Stone Tablet	11	Openwork Carving	31
Iron Pagoda (Brown Glazed Pagoda) • Full View	12	Guildhall of Shanxi, Shaanxi and Gansu •	
Iron Pagoda • Glazed Bricks	13	Brick Carvings on the Screen Wall Facing the Gate	32
Tieta (Iron Pagoda) Park • Gate	14	Guildhall of Shanxi, Shaanxi and Gansu •	
Tieta Park • Jieyin Hall	15	Wood Carvings under Eaves	33
Tieta Park • Linggan Courtyard	16	Yanqing Temple • Full View	34
Xiangguo Temple • Full View	17	Yanqing Temple • Jade Emperor Building	35
Xiangguo Temple • Entrance Archway	18	Yanqing Temple • Colored Glazed Beast Pieces	36
Xiangguo Temple • Mahavira Hall	19	Yanqing Temple • Sanqing Hall	37
Xiangguo Temple • Octagonal Lohan Hall	20	Yanqing Temple • Que-ti Decorated Brackets	
Xiangguo Temple • Depository of Buddhist Sutras	21	at the Entrance Door	38
Wuliang Temple	22	Town God Temple	39
Baozhu Temple	23	Dongyue Temple	40
Kwan-yin Temple	24	Yuefei Temple in Zhuxian Town • Full View	41

Yuefei Temple in Zhuxian Town • Main Hall	42	Henan University • Bowen Building	65
Guanyu Temple in Zhuxian Town	43	Abandoned Site of Henan Preparatory School	
Theater at Temple for the God of Fire	44	for Students to Study in Europe and America	66
Jiuku Temple	45	Abandoned Site of the CPC Committee in Henan	
Eastern Grand Mosque	46	and Shaanxi	67
Northern Grand Mosque	47	Museum of Liu Shaoqi in Kaifeng	68
Mosque in Wangjia Lane	48	Tomb of Martyr Shen Zhubai	69
Mosque in Zhuxian Town	49	Tombs of Eleven Martyrs of the Revolution of	
Confucian Temple in Kaifeng	50	1911 • Gate	70
Confucian Temple in Xiangfu County	51	Tombs of Eleven Martyrs of the Revolution of	
Yuwang Terrace • Memorial Archway	52	1911 • Burial Mound	71
Yuwang Terrace • Yu's Statue	53	General Monastery of Roman Catholicism in Henan	72
Yuwang Terrace • Pavilion with A Stone-Tablet		Roman Catholic Church in Kaifeng	73
by Emperor Qianlong	54	Red Foreign Building	74
Former Residence of Liu Qingxia	55	Book Store Street	75
Old Well in Nanguan	56	Millennium City Park • Full View	76
Bianhe River	57	Millennium City Park • Royal Kiln of the	
Bao's Lake	58	Song Dynasty	77
Iron Ox	59	Millennium City Park • Water Transportation	
Liuyankou Relics	60	in the Song Dynasty	78
Modern Architecture		Millennium City Park • Fuyun Building	79
Henan University • Auditorium	63	Millennium City Park • Ancient Warships	80
Henan University • Boya Building	64	Millennium City Park • Hongfu Temple	81
		Millennium City Park • Shangshan Gate	82

Millennium City Park • Waterwheel Park	83	Fair of Chrysanthemum	109
Millennium City Park • Zhang Zeduan Statue	84	Bird Fair	110
Kaifeng Government Office • Gate	85	Buddhist Music in Daxiangguo Temple	111
Kaifeng Government Office • Gonggui Building	86	Zhuizishu Singing of Henan	112
Kaifeng Government Office • Stonewall at the Front Entrance	87	Gong Show	113
Yang's Residence • Gate	88	Pangu (Plate Drum) of Kaifeng	114
Yang's Residence • Weapon Hall	89	Festive Gong and Drum Performance in Kaifeng	115
Yang's Residence • Tianbo Gate	90	Carrying a Bridal Sedan Chair	116
Yang's Residence • Xiaoyan Ancestral Temple	91	Dragon Dancing	117
Yang's Residence • Office	92	Lion Dancing	118
Yang's Residence • Garden	93	Sacrifice	119
Yang's Residence • Drill Ground	94	Woodblock New Year picture in Zhuxian Town • Engraving Process	120
Imperial Street in the Capital of the Song Dynasty (960-1279)	95	Woodblock New Year Paintings in Zhuxian Town • Water Printing Techniques	121
Fanlou Building	96	Woodblock New Year Paintings in Zhuxian Town • A Battle At Changbanpo (Works in the Qing Dynasty, 1644-1911)	122
Baojin Building	97	Woodblock New Year Paintings in Zhuxian Town • Yue Fei and Yue Yun	123
Qishengjiao Corner • Gate	98	Woodblock New Year Paintings in Zhuxian Town • Liu Hai Playing with a Golden Toad	124
Qishengjiao Corner • Jijin Bridge	99	Woodblock New Year Paintings in Zhuxian Town • Qiang Qiong and Jing De	125
Ancestral Temple of Bao Zheng • Gate	100	Embroidery in Kaifeng	126
Ancestral Temple of Bao Zheng • Main Hall	101	Deeply Fried Chufa	127
Hanyuan Park • Tablet Corridor	102	Pulling Melting White Sugar	128
Hanyuan Park • Tablet Terrace	103		
Hanyuan Park • Yangshang Mountain	104		
 Folklore Culture			
Kites of Kaifeng	107		
Cockfighting of Kaifeng	108		



历史建筑

Historical Building



启封故城

位于祥符区朱仙镇。春秋时期郑国大将郑邲在此屯兵筑城，取“启拓封疆”之意命名“启封”。至西汉景帝刘启时，因避讳，改“启封”为“开封”。由于京杭大运河的通航，使得汴州（今开封市）一跃成为繁华鼎盛的大都会，相距数十里的启封城则失去了往日的光彩。唐延和元年（712年）启封县治所移至汴州。启封城则逐渐废弃，如今只存西墙一段高7米、宽30余米的残墙。

Ancient Qifeng Town

Located in Zhuxianzhen Town of Xiangfu District, it was established by Zheng Bing, a senior general of the Zheng State during the Spring and Autumn Period (770-221BC), for stationing his troops. However, this city was gradually abandoned due to the change of seat in the local government to Bianzhou in 712. Now, only a part of the 7-meter- tall and over-30-meter- wide wall in the west is left.