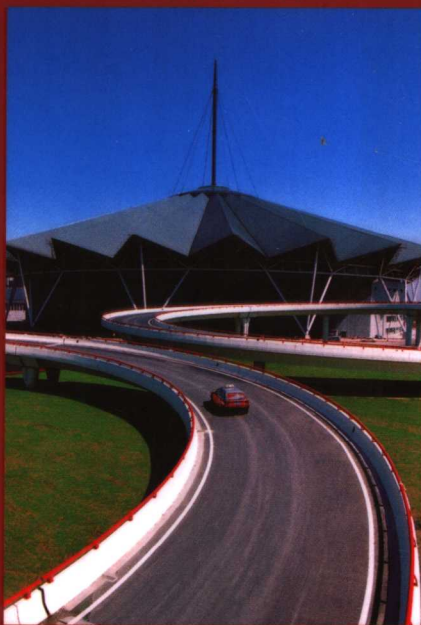


◎ 婴父 著

JIETOUDEZHENGZHOU
WOCHENG



我城·街头的郑州

中国旅游出版社

英文翻译: 高京燕

责任编辑: 吕大千 (bjldq@sina.com)

责任印刷: 冯冬青

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

我城·街头的郑州/婴父著. —北京: 中国旅游出版社, 2006.5

ISBN 7-5032-2901-2

I. 我… II. 婴… III. ①散文—作品集—中国—当代②摄影集—中国—现代③郑州市—概况—摄影集

IV. ① I267 ② J421

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 047428 号

书 名: 我城·街头的郑州

作 者: 婴父

出版发行: 中国旅游出版社

(北京建国门内大街甲9号 邮编: 100005)

<http://www.cttp.net.cn>

E-mail: cttp@cmta.gov.cn

发行部电话: 010-85166507 85166517

制 版: 北京中文天地文化艺术有限公司

经 销: 全国各地新华书店

印 刷: 北京翔利印刷有限公司

版 次: 2006年5月第1版 2006年5月第1次印刷

开 本: 889毫米×1194毫米 1/24

印 张: 5

印 数: 2000册

字 数: 60千

定 价: 48.00元

I S B N: 7-5032-2901-2/K · 1051

版权所有 翻印必究

我城·街头的郑州

WOCHENG

JIETOUDEZHENGZHOU

◎ 婴父 著

中国旅游出版社

题 记

晓 天

何谓“我城”？

我城就是我的城，我们的城，第一人称的城，第一关注的城，第一钟情的城！

我有我的我城，你有你的我城，他有他的我城。每个人，每个人群，都会有自己的我城。中国的城市就有600多座，世界上的城市更是成千上万，各有身世，各有面貌，各有性情，各具魅力，风情无限，难以言表。但绝大多数城市不过是你匆匆人生旅程中的客栈，一夜情缘，半日纠缠，之后，你继续赶路，把这些地方甩在渐去渐远愈久愈淡的记忆之中。有些城市明眸皓齿，姿容妙曼，有着曲折的故事、动人的表情和精雅的细节，但很可能你只视其为自己的邂逅；有些城市历史悠久，环境优美，有着丰富的自然和人文景观，但充其量你只把它当做休闲游憩的景点。只有少数甚至于个别城市才会给你家的感觉，让你惦念不已，让你放心不下，让你魂牵梦萦，让你永难释怀。看见它，你会眼睛一亮，眉毛一扬；想起它，你会心中一热，鼻子一酸……不用说，这就是你的我城了！

一座城市何以成为你的我城？

也许，你出生在这里，你的脐带剪断在这里，胎盘剥落在这里；也许你的老人去世在这里，安葬在这里；也许你的童年在这里度过，街巷之中，有你永不消弭的嗓音如号、足音如鼓；你在这里完成了心智、情感和身体的发育，你的初物，你的初恋，也许就发生在这里，桃色的故事和玫瑰色的晕眩至今还暗藏在你拒绝他人窥视的心灵深处；或者，你在这里娶妻生子，构筑起你的爱巢；或者，你在这里建功立业，赢得了你最珍惜的荣誉，淘得了你创业史上的第一桶金；或者你耽于日常，安于平淡，蓦然回首，发现无数个春夏秋冬循环往复之后，你的华年已经不知不觉地一片一片地随着行道树叶的更换轮替飘然而逝，你的生命无痕无迹消融消解也永远保存和附丽于这座城市的街头巷尾……不需要面面俱到，全部对应，这些假设中的任何一项，都足以让这座城市成为你的我城！

你若为市民，你有我城。你并非市民，久居乡野，以农为业，你照样有你的我城，你有离你空间距离和心理距离最近的城市，有你的向往之城；你和你的乡亲最终会走向城市，随着城市化的洪流，投奔你的我城，开始你更具挑战性的新生活。你若是一个自我放逐的流浪者，以浮游漂泊为快，你也会有你的我城——你会记得，你在哪座城市遭遇激情，哪座城市真正给你带来过精神上的高潮体验？

你无法与你的我城疏离、淡远，你和它有着情和意的联系，灵和肉的联系，生和死的联系。你与它因缘前定，它是你人生路径无可规避的宿命。它一旦成为你的我城，你就难以摆脱它对你的影响，在别人看来，它是你的一种身份，你的身上浸透了

它的气质，缠裹了它的标识，因而你会获得一种他者的评价。陌生人或大众传媒偶然提起你的我城之名，你会格外关切，你会觉得褒扬与贬抑处处与你有关，它的兴和衰、荣和辱、誉和毁，都不可能不引起你的悲和欢、哀和乐。

不用说你爱着你的我城。它也许是江南小镇，也许是北国都会，无论它平平淡淡、朴实无华，还是仪态丰美，雄伟壮丽，都是真实的、生动的，既有标志景观、精品建筑，又有旧屋残墙、偏街陋巷；既有亮点亮色，又有暗影灰区。有时候你疾恶如仇，眼里揉不得沙子，对你的我城爱之愈深，责之愈切。一旦面对探寻者来访者，你的主人心态则会自动到位，言谈话语之间，你就会有意无意地美化它，装扮它，包装它，推销它，直到你的受众接受它，认同它。这时候，你并没有一星一点的商业动机，事后，也不会得到一分一文的酬劳。面对我城，你绝不像一位记者一位新闻评论员——他们的嗅觉过于敏锐，头脑过于理智，言辞过于犀利，监督者曝光者的形象过于咄咄逼人；你对我城更像一位导游，总是用优美的词语描述它、介绍它，回避它的弱点和缺点，用放大镜甚至是显微镜向外人展示它的精彩，小题大做，借题发挥；当你用照相机为我城拍摄“写真集”的时候，你的镜头只对准它的动人之处，你掀动快门的食指只听命于你对我城的爱心！

对我城的爱，缘于我们的自爱！

我城是介于“我国”、“我家”之间的一个平台，一个概念，一个期许，一个回味，一个情结，一个故事，一个憧憬……

是的，我的“我城”是郑州。

我在这座中原城市已经生活了40多年。

我不说郑州在中国是一座非常重要的城市，魅力十足的城市，我只说它是一座无法回避的城市。对于河南人，它是省会，它的影响是全面的、深刻的，这就不用说了。对于外省人，它也照样若明若暗地毫不经意地与你保持着密切的联系。它看起来很远，实际上很近，一不小心，它就会闯进你的生活；稍加留意，你与它已经有了一言难尽的关联和纠缠。

在历史空间中你无法回避郑州。你身为炎黄子孙，或许不知，人文始祖轩辕黄帝就诞生在中原大地，诞生于郑州（新郑）一隅，所以，天下华人，根在郑州，你的血脉之中流淌着郑州，你的文化基因延续着郑州；你若姓许，那你的姓氏发祥于郑州；你若姓郑，那你的祖居之地在郑州——郑州是许多家族、宗亲血缘之河的源头。你若研究中国国家史、城市史，开卷之后会立即与郑州相遇：禹都阳城，中国第一个奴隶制国家就建立在郑州（登封）；成汤灭夏，商朝在郑州又营造了第一座伟大都城。因此，古都学界与历史学界、考古学界的专家学者一致同意，郑州与西安、北京、南京、杭州、洛阳、开封、安阳一起，并称为中国八大古都。你若学习中国城市规划史，在最初的篇章又会和郑州撞个满怀：距今3600年以前，郑州商城就首创内城外郭形制，规划严整，设施完备，规模宏大；你阅读中国建筑史，会见到北宋郑州人李诫，他的《营造法式》是中国第一部国家建筑规范；你阅读中国法制史，会见到战国时代郑州人子产，这位郑国名相不但是政治家、外交家，还是依法治国的先驱，中国第一部成文法的制定者；你阅读中国文学史，会见到唐代大诗人杜甫和白居易，这两位老人家也是郑州老乡，前者出生在郑州巩义市，后者出生在郑州新郑市；你若书法爱好者，你一定临摹过郑州人郑道昭所书的《郑文公碑》，那可是最经典的魏体法书；你若象棋爱好者，一定常常于棋盘之上调兵遣将，和人家马呀炮呀地兵戎相见，你可知道，棋盘中间的“楚河汉界”就是郑州北边荥阳界内黄河岸上的鸿沟，想当年，刘邦项羽曾在这里隔岸对峙，中分天下；八九百年之后，诗仙李白到这里凭吊，大发感慨，写下了“君不见黄河之水天上来，奔流到海不复回”的千古绝唱；你若武术爱好者，不知道少林寺那就闹笑话了。中国功夫冠天下，天下功夫出少林，中岳嵩山脚下的少林寺是海内外武术界的圣地。少林寺位于郑州行政区域之内，但它的名气远播天下，盖过了郑州。你若信佛之人，一心向善，少林寺又是首选的参禅拜佛之处——这里是禅宗祖庭，是佛教禅宗的发源地！

在现实空间中你一样难以回避郑州。郑州位于中原之中，虽然不是中国版图的几何中心，却是中国经济地理的中心腹地，是横贯东西、纵连南北的交通枢纽。你到中原旅游，去开封、去洛阳、去南阳、去安阳，无论到哪个城市去，你都避不开郑州。因为若是坐飞机来，你一定会降落在郑州机场；若是乘大巴来，很有可能你乘坐的恰好是郑州出产的“宇通”客车——宇通公司现在可是全亚洲最大的客车生产基地哟！若是采用中国人最常规的出行方式乘坐火车，那你就更避不开郑州啦——郑州本身就是一座靠火车发家的城市，铁路交通的优势使它后来居上，得以成功地从别人那里夺来省会宝座，实现了城市扩张，形成了今天的基础。不但如此，火车头还预言了郑州现代物流业、现代会展业、现代旅游业发展的光明前景！在郑州交会的京广、陇海两大铁路动脉连接、覆盖了大面积的国土，让成千上万的人群向郑州流动。你坐上火车，就算不以郑州为目的，不以郑州为终点站，那也难免不路过郑州！就算你没有来到过郑州，也没有路过过郑州，你难道没有托运过货物，没有邮寄过包裹？那它们一定有机会出入郑州，因为，郑州北站是亚洲最大的铁路货运编组站，郑州东站是中国最大的零担货物中转站，郑州邮政枢纽是全国业务量最大的邮包转运中心，来自全国各地数以万计的货运列车在这里集结、解编、整合、定向，重新出发，走向四面八方，走向国内境外。人身未到而心随物至，郑州市早已留下属于你的物质的和精神的行迹……

不必心接上古，神游八极，也不必远走高飞，舟车劳顿，你就是足不出户，居家过日子，照样还是避不开郑州。头疼脑热，用清凉之药，其中必有金银二花。金银二花之上品则出产于郑州新密。温中益气，进食疗之补，首选必为大枣。大枣小枣金丝枣，吃枣还是新郑好！你别说大蒜好吃，口气难闻。你吃的大蒜也许出产于郑州中牟，那可是从诞生过中国第一美男子潘安的土地上长出来的。“好吃不过饺子”，这是北中国的共识。你想吃又怕耽误工夫，那就到超市去买速冻食品。这样一来，你多半又会咬到“郑州”了——那是郑州姑娘的手工。郑州的速冻食品行业从弱到强，异军突起，现在已经统领全国半壁江山，不，已经是三分天下有其二啦。郑州的饺子和汤圆冒出的腾腾热气已经弥漫了所有的省市，制造了可以与影响世界粮食期货交易的“郑州价格”相媲美的影响全国餐桌的“郑州口味”……

是的，郑州已经成为你的生活元素。既然无可回避，何不亲临其境？郑州的自然与人文景观，物质与非物质的文化遗产，会给你带来崭新的视觉体验、听觉体验和口感体验……

怎么样，赶快出发吧！

本文是作者2004年为培训郑州导游撰写的一篇演讲词，
2006年1月改定于郑东新区

My City : Zhengzhou Seen on the Streets

Preface

By Yingfu

What is “my city”?

It can mean our city, the city that receives most attention, or the most-beloved city.

Everybody has his or her “my city”; every social group has its “my city.” China has as many as hundreds of cities with different origins, appearances, temperaments, and ineffable charm and attraction. But most of them are merely stopovers in the journey of your busy life — you spend one night or two, *and then move on, leaving them in fading memory.* Some cities are gorgeous, featuring interesting anecdotes, charming looks and graceful details. But you may only consider them an affair. Some cities boast long history, pleasant environment, attractive landscape and abundant cultural sites. Yet you may regard them as merely recreational spots. Only a few are like home to you — you think about them, dream about them, which brightens your eyes, lifts your brows, fills your heart with joy, and even gives your nose a twinge and makes you cry. Needless to say, they are your “my cities.”

How can a city be qualified as “my city”?

Maybe you were born there and your umbilical cord was cut there. Maybe your parents passed away and were buried there. Maybe you spent your childhood there, your voices and footsteps still lingering in the streets. Maybe you grew up there physically, mentally and emotionally. You had your first kiss and first love there, which are tenderly preserved in the bottom of your heart. Maybe you got married and started your family there. Maybe you achieved your success and earned your most prized honor there. Or, maybe you just had your eventless life and grew old there. When you look back, you *find that all the years have gone by like sidewalk tree leaves as seasons change and cycle, and your life has become inseparably attached to the city.* Any one of the above possibilities suffices to make a city your “my city.”

If you are a city-dweller, you have your “my city.” If you live in the rural area, you also have your “my city” — it is the city spatially or psychologically closest to you, or the city you yearn for most. With the rising tide of urbanization, you and your folks will relocate into the cities and finally get to your “my city” and start a challenging new life there. If you are a vagrant, you have your “my city” as well — you surely remember which city has given you inspiration or peak experience.

You cannot be alienated or detached from your “my city.” You are emotionally and physically related to it. This is almost a life-death connection, a pre-destined, karmic inevitability. Once a city becomes your “my city,” it exerts ever-lasting influence on you. To other people, it has come to be part of your identity. When its name appears in the media or is mentioned by strangers, you pay special attention, feeling that every piece of compliment or

disapproval concerns you. Its prosperity and glory is a perennial source of happiness to you, whereas its decline and humiliation unavoidably makes you upset.

You are surely in love with your “my city.” It may be a southern town or a northern metropolis. Whether simple and unadorned or resplendent and exciting, it is so real and so vivid to you with both landmark buildings and dilapidated backstreets. Sometimes, you are critical of its problems with no forbearance at all. Yet criticism comes out of deep love. When facing visitors, however, you automatically become a host. Intentionally or not, you beautify it, praise it and promote it until it is accepted and loved. You do not have a bit of material incentive when doing so and you get no reward either afterwards. When it pertains to your “my city,” you are no news commentator — they are too sharp, too rational and too incisive. Instead, you are more of a tour guide, using nice language to describe it and present it. You avoid its weaknesses and amplify its strengths with whatever means. When compiling a photo album of your “my city,” you only shoot pleasant things, following the voice of your loving heart.

Your love of “my city” stems from the love of yourself!

Between “my country” and “my home”, “my city” is a platform, a conception, a hope, an aftertaste, a complex, a story, a desire, and many more.

Yes. My “my city” is Zhengzhou.

I have been living here for more than 40 years.

I do not intend to assert that Zhengzhou is an extraordinarily significant and charming city in China. Rather, I want to emphasize that it is an unavoidable city. To Henanese, Zhengzhou is the provincial capital, wielding comprehensive and profound influence. To non-Henanese, Zhengzhou is also closely related in a seemingly accidental way. It gives you the false impression of being remote and distant. Yet it affects almost every aspect of your life. With a little reflection, it is easy to find some examples.

Zhengzhou is unavoidable as long as history is concerned. Chinese as you are, you may be unaware of the fact that the ancestor of the Chinese nation - the Yellow Emperor was born in Zhengzhou. All Chinese people have their roots in Zhengzhou. Zhengzhou flows in your blood and is passed down your genes. If you are surnamed Xu, your family name originated from Zhengzhou. If you are surnamed Zheng, Zhengzhou is your ancestral home. In fact, Zhengzhou is the birthplace of many clans and families. If you study Chinese history or Chinese urban history, you are bound to bump into Zhengzhou — the legendary Emperor Yu founded the first city-state in Zhengzhou. After overthrowing the Xia Dynasty (2205 -1806 B.C.), the Shang Dynasty (1766-1050 B.C.) built a grand capital here as well. These facts are among the reasons why historians, archaeologists and experts in ancient capital study reached the consensus that Zhengzhou should be considered *one of the greatest ancient capitals of China (the other seven are Xi'an, Beijing, Nanjing, Hangzhou, Luoyang, Kaifeng and Anyang)*. If you study the history of urban planning, you will come across Zhengzhou in the opening chapters — as long as 3,600 years ago. Zhengzhou pioneered the model of inner and outer city with reasonable layout, comprehensive facilities and grand scale. If you read history of architecture, you are bound to see Li Jie, a Zhengzhou native in the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), whose *Li Mingzhong: Manual on Architecture* was believed to contain the first set of national architecture standards. If you study Chinese legal history, you will see Zichan, also a Zhengzhou native in the Warring States Period (476-206 B.C.), who was not only a prominent politician and diplomat, but also a vanguard in establishing the rule of law — he formulated the first written law in China. If you read Chinese history of literature, you will see great poets Du Fu and Bai Juyi, both Zhengzhou natives in the Tang Dynasty (618-907). If you are a calligraphy enthusiast, you must have tried to imitate Zhengzhou native Zheng Daozhao's handwriting inscribed in Zheng Wengong Stele, which was considered a “Wei Style” classic. If you love playing Chinese chess and make all kinds of maneuvers on the chessboard, you have to know that the diving line on the board (Chuhe Hanjie) gets its name from the chasm on the bank of the Yellow River, which is located in Zhengzhou. This chasm used to separate the turfs of Liu Bang and Xiang Yu. Almost one thousand years

later, poet-immortal Li Bai paid his homage here and expressed his sentiments with the famous line “Have you never seen the Yellow River’s waters — how they surge from heaven to the sea, never turning back?” If you are a marshal arts fan, you must have heard of Shaolin Temple at the foot of the Songshan Mountain, which is the origin of marshal arts. Also situated in Zhengzhou, Shaolin Temple’s international fame has outshined that of the city. If you are a Buddhist and incline to goodness, Shaolin Temple means even more to you — it is the birthplace of Zen Buddhism.

When reality is concerned, you cannot get around Zhengzhou either. Being in the heartland of the central plain, Zhengzhou occupies a central place in the Chinese economy and is a transportation hub connecting the east with the west and the north with the south. If you take a trip to places like Kaifeng, Luoyang, Nanyang or Anyang, you cannot avoid Zhengzhou — if you take the plane, you will land at Zhengzhou Airport; if you take the bus, the coach may happen to be “Yutong” brand, produced in Zhengzhou (Yutong Co. is now the largest coach manufacturer in Asia); if you take the train, the most conventional way of travel in China, Zhengzhou is even more inescapable. Advantageous railway transportation played an essential role in Zhengzhou’s rise. Later, Zhengzhou surpassed other cities, expanded considerably and became the provincial capital. Furthermore, railway indicates promising future of the development of modern logistics industry, modern convention and exhibition industry, and modern tourist industry in Zhengzhou! Two railway arteries, Beijing-Guangzhou and Lanzhou-Lianyungang, have their junction in Zhengzhou, carrying hundreds of thousands of passengers to the city every day. Even if you have not been to or passed through Zhengzhou, you must have checked baggage or mailed a parcel. In either case, they may have the opportunity to make a stop at Zhengzhou because Zhengzhou possesses the largest railway marshalling yard in Asia, the largest bulk cargo transit station in China, and the largest postal transit center in terms of processing capacity in China. Tens of thousands of cargo trains from all over the country are assembled and disposed here, then going on with their journey. Even without being in Zhengzhou in person, your belongings take your heart there, leaving material and spiritual marks on the city.

Having your spirit wander to ancient times or getting travel-worn may not be necessary — even if you stay at home and live your daily life, you cannot avoid Zhengzhou either. When you have a minor illness, the medication you take may contain honeysuckle, the best of which is grown in Zhengzhou. In food therapy, Chinese date is a premium ingredient, and Zhengzhou yields the best dates. Zhengzhou is also famous for its garlic — its Zhongmu County is a garlic production base and also the birthplace of Pan An, who has the reputation of being the best-looking men in ancient China. As the saying goes in North China, “The most delicious are dumplings!” If you want to enjoy them without the trouble of making them yourself, you may buy quick-frozen ones from supermarkets. Then you may encounter Zhengzhou again because the dumplings are most probably made here! Zhengzhou’s quick-frozen food industry has ascended to the status of occupying two-thirds of the Chinese market. Zhengzhou’s dumplings and tangyuan (stuffed dumplings made of glutinous rice flour served in soup) are relished in all provinces, creating the “Zhengzhou flavor” that affects dinner tables throughout China, an equivalent of “Zhengzhou price” that affects the world grain futures market!

Yes, Zhengzhou has become an indispensable element of your life. Now that you cannot avoid the city, why not pay a visit yourself? Its natural landscape and cultural sites as well as material and non-material cultural heritage will definitely bring you brand new visual and acoustic experience and great taste!

Get to go now!

This article was written in 2004 based on a lecture to Zhengzhou tour guides and was edited in Zhengdong New District in January 2006.



东风路，绿茵广场，2003年6月

恍若隔世，又历历在目——童年是我们的前世？还是我们的今生？童年是我们个人历史的史前期，是我们自己的原始社会，纯洁、真实，寻求快乐，对环境充满友善。我们艰苦奋斗，终生辛劳，从某种意义上说，都是为了忠于童年的情感，实现童年的梦幻，弥补童年的缺憾。

一座城市若能承载一个人的完整童年，为他提供一个温馨的家园背景，这个人对这座城市将终生眷恋，哪怕远在天涯海角，哪怕老到鸡皮鹤发，他都会在朝思暮想中，实现他的回归与回馈……





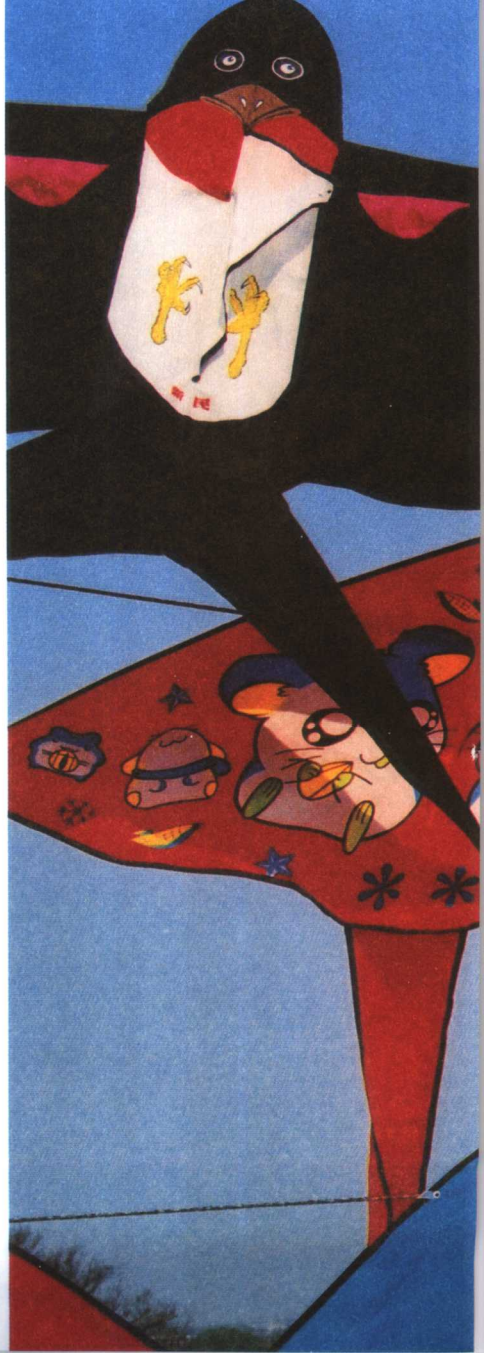
金水路，紫荆山公园，2003年10月

郑州有座“紫荆山”，紫荆山路、紫荆山公园、紫荆广场因而得名。与其说“紫荆山”是郑州市的一个地理现象，不如说它是郑州人的一个情结：“紫荆山”不是山，它是3600年前郑州商代都城（亳）城墙的一截残肢，是一个被细雨闲花覆盖、被水光潋滟衬映的很老很老的故事，是一段缄默无言任凭解读的历史信息……

城市规划师的彩笔可以画出红、绿、蓝、紫各种线条——红线控制道路，绿线围护绿地，蓝线界定水面，紫线守卫文物。城市地图上红绿蓝紫四色彩线高度密集相互纠缠的地方，一定非常美丽！

紫荆山就是这样的一个地方。

中原西路，贾鲁河畔，2004年3月



心比天高，命比纸薄。

宁可一去不还，也要献身云天。

风筝既脆弱，又坚毅，它们最容易在城乡接合部集结，在那里建立空间新秩序——天上的飞禽，地上的走兽，水中的鱼虫，嫦娥八戒，英雄美人儿，一时跃然而起，布满远离楼群和高压线的空域，在童心的牵引下，轻盈着，飘逸着，周旋着，激动着，游移中稳定，和谐中共存。

它是我们心灵史的一页，它会超越城市天际线，永远飘扬在我们的上空……





瑞达路，高新技术产业开发区管理中心，2003年，春天

建筑设计：彭一刚 中科院院士，天津大学教授

优秀的“行政建筑”实例现身说法，用形体和空间展示和描述同类们应该具备的可贵品质：谦和、朴实、清新、亲民，而不是倨傲、奢华、呆板、威严；有个性、有特色，而不是造险弄奇、哗众取宠；宽松、开放，“近者悦，远者来”，是公田、公器，为市民提供有亲和力的游憩环境，而不是心机重重、封闭自守，拒人于千里之外。

嵩山路，绿城广场，2003年，夏天

俗话说“水往低处流，人往高处走”，讲的虽是人生经验，却又像是江南园林的白描：以土为山，叠石成岩，游人攀缘其间，这是往高处走的道理；水流因重力顺势而行，随物赋形，每遇落差，为跌水，为瀑布，这是往低处流的风景。

城市广场的水景却反其道而行之，“水往高处流”——水流因压力奔涌而上，喷薄而出，看上去，像是宣泄都市激情，又像是缓释生活的张力。

