



江山多娇
CHINA-A LAND
OF BEAUTY

河南

开封 · 石窟寺 · 宋陵 · 豫北揽胜 · 鸡公山

HENAN



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七朝古都开封

开封，地处中原，北临黄河，有着悠久的历史 and 灿烂的文化，是我国六大文化古都之一。古时这里“北据燕赵，南通江淮，水陆都会，形势富饶”，为历代兵家必争之地。

早在春秋时代，郑庄公“开拓封疆”，曾筑开封城。战国时代，魏惠王在此筑大梁城，作为魏国国都，已有二千三百多年的历史了。到了公元十世纪，五代的后梁、后晋、后汉和后周皆建都于此，开封逐渐兴盛起来。公元九六〇年，赵匡胤建立北宋，仍定开封为国都，称为东京。此后的一百六十多年，是开封历史上的鼎盛时期。当时城垣规模宏大，人口达一百多万，成为“八荒争凑，万国咸通”的大都市，享有“汴京富丽天下无”的盛誉。这一时期，东京城的文化发达，人才辈出。著名史学家司马光、政治家王安石、文学家欧阳修、苏轼以及科学家沈括、书画家张择端等等，都在东京留下了千古传颂的名篇佳作。

随着北宋王朝的复灭，繁华的东京城也被洗劫一空。金代后期虽迁都于此，也未能使这里重新兴盛起来。十二世纪末期，黄河改道于开封城北，自此河患频繁，黄沙淤积，使这里变成了“无风三尺土，微雨一街泥”的沙城。明代年间，苦于黄河水患的开封人民在城北铸起一座六尺高的铁犀，把希望寄托于“神生治水”。然而，在风雨飘摇的旧中国，这尊“雄威赫赫”的铁犀在黄河岸边整整站立了五百零三年，也丝毫未能挡住横溢的河洪，开封依然城隅冷落，每况愈下，一副衰败萧瑟的景象。

新中国的诞生，才给日趋没落的开封城带来了无限

的生机。桀骜不驯的黄河在人民的治理下，驯服地流淌着古老的沙城。荒瘠的沙丘，变成了稻浪飘香的水田；荒凉的废墟，建起了整齐高大的楼房。今天，这座古老的城市又焕发了青春。

历史和文化给这里留下了丰富的遗产。建于北齐的中原名刹相国寺，座落在市中心，人们在此观赏雄伟建筑之余，亦能寻得曹魏深倒拔垂杨柳的地方；城东北隅的宋代铁塔，高耸入云，饱经千年风雨，以“铁塔行云”之称居开封八景之首。城西北部龙亭，建筑在北宋皇城故址之上，面临碧玉般的潘杨二湖，水光亭影，景色宜人。城南的禹王台，林木葱茏，具有三千多年历史的古吹台与西边造型奇特的宋代繁塔交相辉映，是著名的游览胜地。城内还有建筑雕刻俱佳的会馆，构造精巧的延庆观等等，真是美不胜收。

在古老的城垣之内，不少街衢两旁，林立着古色古香的砖木小楼。人们信步于街头巷口，可以尽情领略那迷人的古都情调。在古城民众之间，仍有一些淳朴的民俗：岁逢春日、元宵、端午、中秋、重阳等传统佳节，人们或张灯结彩，或扭秧歌舞狮，或湖边赏月，或登高望远，整个古城都洋溢着浓厚的节日气氛。开封的夜市，独具地方特色。每至万家灯火之时，鼓楼广场上的人们，已经接踵而来。这里有各式各样的风味小吃，此起彼伏的叫卖声和谈笑风生的话语……

今日的开封，虽无东京城的富丽繁华，却是劳动人民的乐园。这里的文物古迹，旖旎风光和淳朴民俗，吸引着千千万万的中外游客。

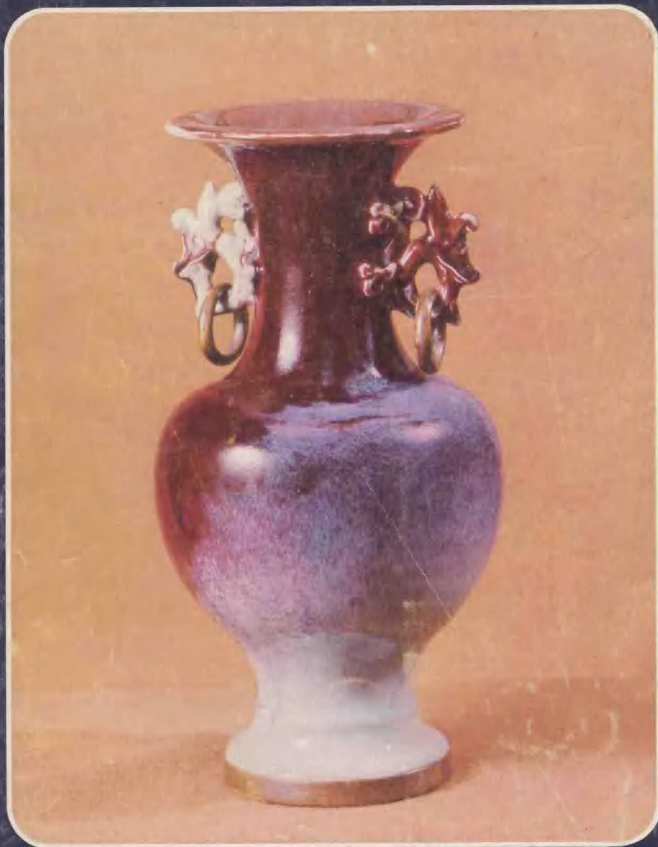
禹王像 明代，开封人民常遭水患所扰，为了表示对大禹治水的怀念，遂改古吹台为禹王台。台上禹王庙内的大禹像，神态自然，栩栩如生。

Statue of Emperor Yu, lifelike and unposed, in memory of his merits in taming the rivers, the Trumpeting Terrace afterwards renamed after him



封面：百泉 铁塔 宋陵 石窟寺

封底：钧瓷





古吹台外景

古吹台,位于开封市南郊,相传二千五百多年前晋国大音乐家师旷曾在此奏乐,因而得名。唐代诗人李白、杜甫、高适曾相偕登台赋诗,如今台上还有一座纪念他们的三贤祠。自汉唐以来,这里一直是游览胜地。

Trumpeting Terrace, where Shi Kuang, a famous musician, gave performances over 2500 years ago, thence its name.

The terrace has been a tourist attraction since the Han Dynasty. Famous Tang poets Li Bai, Du Fu and Gao Shi came here together to compose poems, for which a hall was built in honour of the three sages.



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铁塔(局部)

铁塔外部塔砖上，制有麒麟、坐佛、立僧、力士、宝相花等五十多种花纹图案，色彩瑰丽，造型生动，颇有脱壁而飞之势。



The decorative glazed bricks of the gracefully designed "Iron" Pagoda have exquisite patterns of unicorns of good omen and fantastic flowers as well as Buddhas, monks and warriors, 50 varieties or more in total, all colourful and true-to-nature, seemingly ready to come out at the sightseer's call.

繁塔

繁塔创建于北宋太平兴国二年（公元977年），是开封现存最早的古代建筑。因当年建在名叫繁台的高地之上，故名繁塔。塔原为九级，现存三级，上置七层小塔一座。这种奇特的造型，在中国佛塔中是罕见的。

Pota Pagoda, the oldest structure now existent in Kaifeng, was built in the Northern Song Dynasty (977 A.D.) on the Po Terrace, thus named. Only 3 tiers of the original 9 remain. Later, a small pagoda was erected on the top. The subtle construction is rarely seen in China.



繁塔(局部)

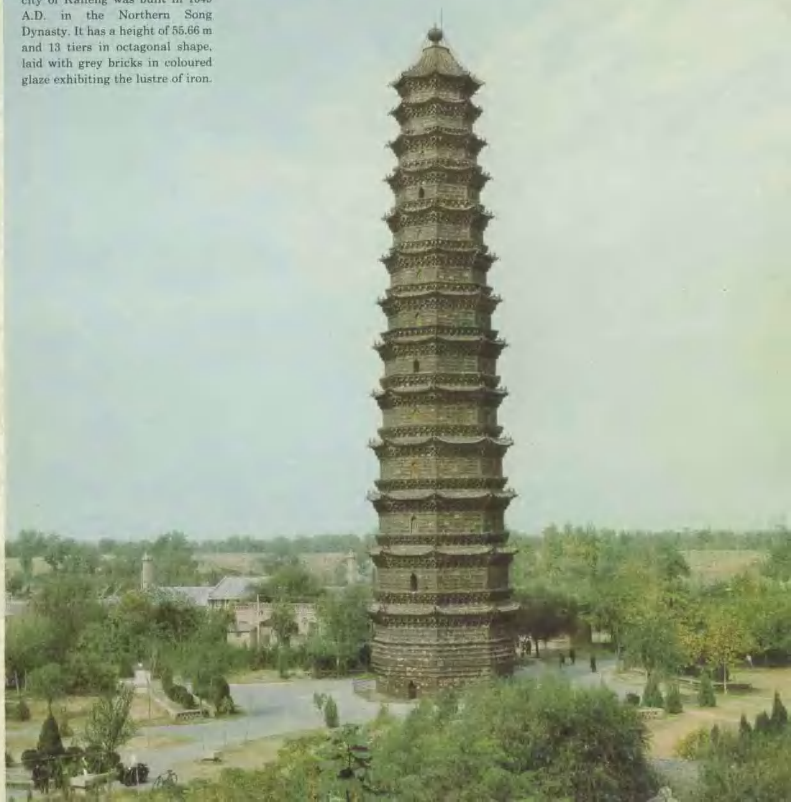
繁塔外部全用一尺见方的面砖砌成，均排制或圆形佛龛。龛中佛像姿态各异，雕镂精致，呼之欲出。

A portion of the exterior of Pota Pagoda with Buddhist carvings on every piece of 1-ft square facing brick, each in a different posture, finely and vividly portrayed

铁塔

铁塔位于开封城内，建于北宋皇祐元年（公元1049年），原名开宝寺塔。其建筑形式为八角十三层，高五十五点六六米，全部用铁褐色琉璃砖瓦砌造而成，俗称铁塔。

The "Iron" Pagoda in the city of Kaifeng was built in 1049 A.D. in the Northern Song Dynasty. It has a height of 55.66 m and 13 tiers in octagonal shape, laid with grey bricks in coloured glaze exhibiting the lustre of iron.





龙亭，原为清代万寿宫中的大殿，位于开封城西北部，北宋皇宫的故址。大殿黄瓦复顶，雄峙于高达十三米的台基之上，晨雾迷蒙之时，远望龙亭，犹如天上宫阙。

The Dragon Pavilion was originally the Main Hall of Longevity Palace of the Qing Dynasty seated on the ruins of imperial residence of Northern Song. The majestic orange-tiled building raised itself on a terrace 13 metres high above the ground surface, as if in heaven.

Ascending the Dragon Pavilion, one is afforded a bird's-eye view of the ancient city, with Panhu and Yanghu in the foreground, symbolizing the treacherous Pan and patriotic Yang, two high-ranking court officials of the Song Dynasty. The two lakes, one turbid and the other perfectly clear, are interconnected, but the distinctly contrasting waters have never got mixed up.

Kaifeng—a capital city of seven dynasties

Situated in Central Henan as one of the six ancient capitals of China, Kaifeng witnessed the ups and downs of different dynasties, thus enriched with a wealth of splendid culture.

Kaifeng enjoys the fame of being the seat of the Kingdom of Wei of the Period of Warring States, four of the Five Dynasties (Liang, Jin, Han and Zhou), the northern Song and the Later Kin Dynasty, seven in all. After the emperor of Northern Song established his court here, the city rapidly gained in size and prosperity, boasting a population of one million or more, thus renowned as one of the most flourishing metropolises.

An abundance of historical heritage was handed down to us. Chinese painting, calligraphy and vernacular operas and



登临龙亭，可以俯瞰古城街市景色，前面潘杨二湖，风景秀丽。传说二湖分别为北宋大奸潘美和杨业的故宅。

潘美奸佞，杨业忠烈，故两湖之水清浊分明，相通而互不相混。

plays typical of cultural activities of the olden city have long been well accepted as the hearts' delight of murmuring myriads. There abound also among the folks tremendous lots of unsophisticated legends and unrivalled antique traditions.

The towering and imposing "Iron" Pagoda, the resplendent and majestic Dragon Pavilion, the splendid and magnificent Xiangguo (Prime Minister) Temple, the secluded yet charmingly beautiful Emperor Yu's Terrace and Pota Pagoda vie with each other in grace and magnificence by day and by night, whereas the evening bazaar and appetizing snacks of local flavour add still more to the fascinations of the appealing and prosperous city as in the days of old.



相国寺外景

相国寺，位于开封市中心，始建于北齐天保六年（公元555年）。唐宋之际，达到鼎盛时期，曾有“大相国寺天下雄”之说。古典小说《西游记》、《水浒传》对这里都有较详细的描写。现存寺院的轮廓为清代修建。

Xiangguo Temple situated at the centre of the city was first built in 555 A.D., attaining the height of splendour and prosperity later in the Tang and Song Dynasty and becoming the "Number One Monastery under Heaven" depicted in romances by famous writers.



八角殿

八角琉璃殿，是相国寺内一座建筑，八面游廊，围绕着中间庭院，庭院中心耸起一座八角高亭，整个建筑檐角竞飞，风格独秀。

The architectural complex now in existence keeps the outline of structures restored in the Qing Dynasty with the unparalleled Glazed Octagonal Hall standing in the middle of a courtyard flanked by verandas on all sides.



千手千眼佛

相国寺八角琉璃殿内的“千手千眼观音菩萨”，身高三丈，全身贴金，四面千手，每手一臂，雕工精细，姿态生动。据说这尊佛像是用一整块银杏木雕成，乃清乾隆年间（公元1736—1795年）遗物。

The sightly 30-ft Multiple-handed and Multiple-eyed Buddhs within the Octagonal Hall is gilded with gold foils and has a thousand hands each with an eye on it. The subtlety and vividness of the statue said to be carved out of a single piece of ginkgo have been long and deeply admired as a heritage of the craftsmanship of the 18th century under the reign of Emperor Qianlong.





大雄宝殿

大雄宝殿是相国寺内的主要建筑，重檐歇山，斗拱层层相迭，大殿月台周围绕以白石栏杆，黄绿琉璃瓦复顶，显得宏伟庄严。

The gabled, double-eaved Daxiong Baodian, the main hall in Xiangguo Temple, looks sublime and resplendent with its unique system of multiple brackets, jade railings and yellowish green glazed tiles.



铁钟

相国寺香火鼎盛之时，钟鼓鸣响不绝。寺内这口清代铁钟，传说霜天传声最远，声震全城，故而“相国霜钟”是汴梁八景之一。

The richly-toned Iron Bell, sometimes called the Frost Bell, one of the eight principal sights of Kaifeng, peals out far and near, over especially wide extent when frost sets in, the whole city sinking deep into dreams as centuries seem to roll back to the period of great prosperity of the Xiangguo Temple.



延庆观

延庆观位于开封城内西隅，元初所建，明洪武六年（公元1373年）改为延庆观。现仅存玉皇阁，高十三米，用砖砌成，构造精巧，不见梁柱。

The Yanqing Taoist Temple built at the southeastern corner of Kaifeng in the early Yuan Dynasty left us with a legacy, the 13-m high Jade Ruler Tower, unsurpassed in its stylish construction of brickwork alone.

藏经楼

藏经楼是相国寺内最后一座建筑，飞檐耸背，雄伟壮丽。殿内雕梁画栋，彩绘龙凤舞。登楼凭栏，可以俯瞰相国寺全景。

Splendidly upturned eaves and finely engraved beams and columns with colourful paintings of dragons and phoenixes adorn the Stacks for Buddhist Scriptures at the rear, commanding a panoramic view of the whole temple.





书法

开封书法有悠久的历史，历代书法家层出不穷。现在，书法活动仍深受开封人民的喜爱，书法家和爱好者经常在相国寺画院聚会，即兴挥毫，切磋技艺。

Penmanship in Kaifeng comes down to us from the Northern Song Dynasty when artistry reached the height of its splendour at the birthplace of many a famous calligraphist of bygone centuries. Today, handwriting is still one of the most cherished favourites of the local inhabitants frequently gathering in the studio here for exchange of experience and rendering of fine scripts impromptu.



铁犀

铁犀位于开封市北门外。犀高二米许，明正统十一年（公元1446年）巡抚于谦所铸。因当时屡遭河患，铸此镇物，希冀降服水害。

The Iron Rhinoceros outside the northern gate of Kaifeng, with a height of 2 meters or so, was cast in the Ming Dynasty in an attempt to "suppress" the frequent floods of the Yellow River.



清明上河图

《清明上河图》为宋代张择端所绘，生动地反映了北宋东京的繁华景象，是千古不朽的佳作。汴绣《清明上河图》，工艺精细，色彩真实，反映了汴绣的高超工艺。

"Riverside Scene at Pure Brightness," a most celebrated Song painting, brings into vivid expression the bustling city life in the Eastern Capital then. The subtlety and true-to-life colour rendition of the embroidery reproduction leave a very deep impression of the unrivalled skill of the brushes.



开封杂技

开封杂技，有悠久的历史。开封市杂技团继承前人传统，不断创新优秀节目，演员们的风姿绝技，誉满中州。

Acrobatics of Kaifeng handed down from generation to generation enjoys a nation-wide fame for its proudly cherished tradition and regularly renewed programmes.

巩县石窟寺



中国佛教石窟甚多,可谓古代艺术花朵中的奇葩。你也许曾被大同云冈石窟的瑰丽造型而陶醉,为洛阳龙门石窟的磅礴气势所倾倒,然而,巩县石窟寺那玲珑小巧,维妙维肖的石刻艺术珍品也一定会使你赞叹不已。

这座石窟寺座落在郑州市巩县东北九公里的大力山下,背山面水,风景秀丽,曾被誉为“溪雾若云的幽栖胜地”。据碑文记载,寺院为北魏孝文帝把国都从平城(今山西省大同市)迁到洛阳之后兴建的,到宣武帝景明年间

(公元500—503年),开始在这里形似刀切的石壁上“凿石为窟,刻佛千万像”。此后东魏、西魏、北齐、隋、唐以及北宋,相继在此凿佛造像,时称“海内名区,巩地佳境”。各地的善男信女,文人游客蜂拥而至,盛极一时。现存洞窟五座,千佛龛一个,小型佛龛二百五十五个,摩岩造像三尊,共雕佛像七千七百四十三尊。碑刻题记二百余块。其雕刻刀法细腻,功力深厚。工匠手下的力士挺胸鼓目,威武有力;罗汉神态虔诚,端庄和善;菩萨

第一窟窟门东边的
礼佛图是以皇帝为首，
以比丘为前导的男供养
人行列。

Stone-cave Temple
Pictures of
processions headed by the
emperor (eastern side) and
the empress (western side)
at the entrance of Grotto
No. 1

第一窟窟门西边的
是以皇后为首，以比丘
尼为前导的女供养人行
列。



慈善安详，表情自然；怪兽形象森严，狰狞可畏。各窟雕刻的伎乐人，有吹横笛、弹箜篌的，有击鼓瑟、弹琵琶的。造型精美，栩栩如生。这里现存的十五幅帝后礼佛图，构图严谨，技法娴熟，人物性格鲜明，可谓佛教艺术苑中的珍品了。

巩县石窟寺是继洛阳龙门石窟之后开凿的，它把佛教艺术的外来影响同中原汉族艺术相结合，摆脱了北魏

早期深目高鼻，秀骨清瘦的特点，代之以面貌方圆，神态安详，多呈静态造像风格。早期造像中常见的那种迎风而立，衣袂翻飞，飘然流动的姿态不见了，代之而行的是图案化的平雕手法，衣纹简单精练，高度概括。因此，这里的雕刻既保留着北魏浓重的艺术特点，又孕育着北齐、隋代的雕刻艺术萌芽，形成由北朝向唐朝过渡的一种艺术风格，从而，在雕刻艺术史上占有重要地位。



伎乐人，手操乐器在演奏乐曲。 Musicians giving performance

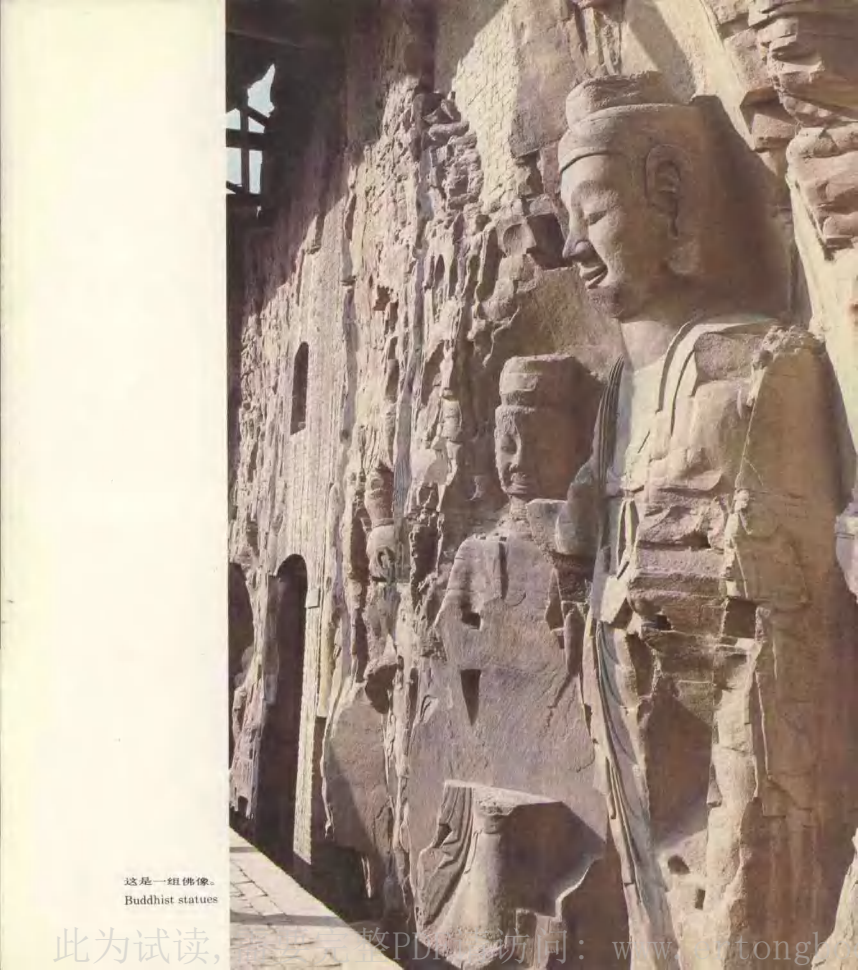
Stone-cave Temple in Gongxian

The Buddhist art of making grottoes in China is the very flower in our garden of antiquity. The fine piece of craftsmanship found near Gongxian is gasped in admiration for the vividness of its stone engravings.

The temple lies at the foot of Dali Mountain, 9 km to the northeast of Gongxian, Zhengzhou, amidst beautiful surroundings and superb landscape. Sculpturing continued over six dynasties beginning from the 6th century, and five caverns now in existence enshrine statues of a thousand

Buddhas, together with those in 255 smaller caves, totalling 7743 figures, three of which carved on the cliffs. There are also 200 odd pieces of stone tablets and inscriptions. The engraving was done delicately, yet plump and vigorous. "Paying Courtesy to Buddha", 15 frames of which still remaining, is a pearl of the artistry best preserved in China.

Carvings in the Stone-cave Temple embody the talents and skills of Buddhist artists of the western region and vernacular craftsmen, representative of the centuries from Northern Wei through Sui Dynasty, thus playing an important role in the history of stone engraving.



这是一组佛像。
Buddhist statues

此为试读, 完整PDF访问: www.45tong.com