

故园画忆系列

Memory of the Old
Home in Sketches

葫芦岛印迹

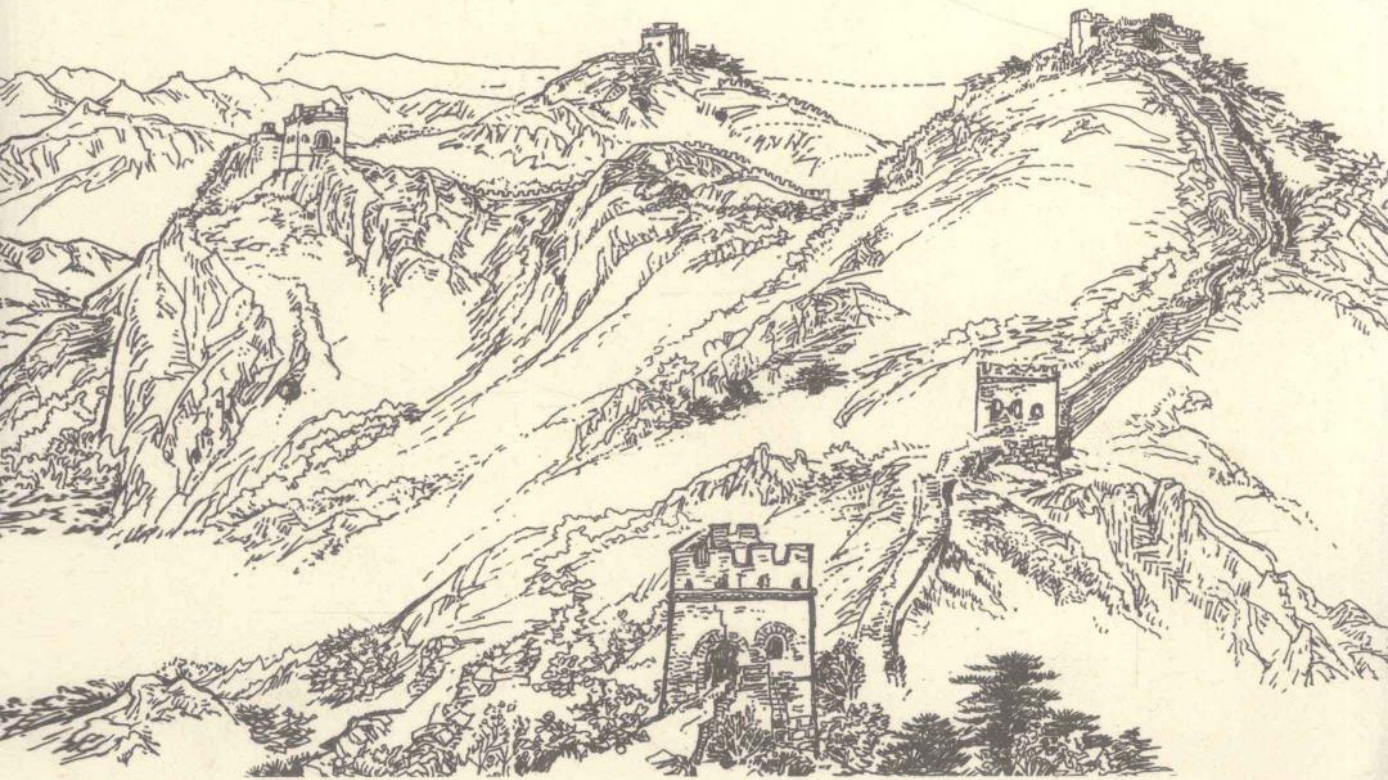
Traces of Huludao City

范贻光等 绘画

侯铁 王云刚 撰文

Sketches by Fan Yiguang and others

Notes by Hou Tie, Wang Yungang



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走廊四百里 文化六千年

一位年近古稀的老人，十几次奔波在人迹罕至的崇山峻岭，去探究辽宁境内明代长城的历史文化渊源；本该颐养天年，却不停地东奔西走，四处寻访，查阅资料，只求弄明白安特生如何发现了六千年前葫芦岛市南票区沙锅屯的红山文化遗址。这位执著的文化学者、画家，就是原《中华文化画报》的主编范贻光先生。我们这部书三分之二的作品，出自于范先生之手，余下之作，是应范先生之邀来葫芦岛创作的国内著名画家（几位画家均为范先生五十多年前中央美院附中的同窗学友）所绘。

作为身居北京的艺术家的范先生，对葫芦岛历史文化的热衷，几乎到了痴迷的程度，令我感动和敬佩。从某种意义上讲，范先生已经把葫芦岛视为第二故乡了。大半生从事历史文化研究的范先生，对全国很多地方的文化遗产如数家珍。退休之后，各地争相聘请他为该地编辑文化专辑，而范先生却对葫芦岛情有独钟，时常徜徉于葫芦岛的历史长河中而不能自拔，并最终与学苑出版社共同促成了这部作品的问世，成为承载中华民族传统文化的《故园画忆》系列图书之一。

据我所知，像范先生这样的一批学者与艺术家们，之所以对葫芦岛流连忘返，是因为其独特而险要的地理位置，多民族的交融与变迁，记载着太多的历代王朝的兴与衰，留下了太多的民族心灵的伤与痛。

葫芦岛六个县（市）区，大部分位于“扼山海之要冲，为京师之屏障”的辽西走廊，地处山海关至锦州的狭长沿海平原地带。这里背山面海，是沟通东三省与关内的咽喉，历来为兵家必争之地。四百里的走廊就是一部浩繁的史卷，承载着中华民族沉重的历史。从沙锅屯原始人类的刀耕火种，到春秋战国时期遍布的墓葬遗迹；从秦始皇东巡碣石宫虔诚地求仙，到曹操北征乌桓留下的“东临碣石，以观沧海”；从辽金元跌宕起伏的民族纷争，到明亡清兴六十年的风雨变幻；从民国初年的两次直奉大战，到塔山阻击战为新中国奠定

基业……葫芦岛的每一块土地，都留下了难以磨灭的文化印痕。

本书从明代古城、绥中长城、历史脉络、名胜探幽四部分入手，以古城、长城为点，以葫芦岛的历史沿革和名胜古迹的分布为线，两点两线地架构起本书的主框架。书中融入了画家们独特的审美与发现，形象细致地绘制了葫芦岛的历史文化风貌，给世间留下了一笔丰厚的精神财富。在此，我谨代表葫芦岛市人民，向各位画家、作者，向学苑出版社致以诚挚的谢意。

翻过厚重的历史，如今的葫芦岛如同一颗渤海明珠，镶嵌在蓝色的绕海玉带上。四百里的长廊，国道 102 线、京沈高速公路、京哈铁路、秦沈高速铁路，与沿海开放的滨海大道，构成了一道多彩的五线谱，等待着您拨出动听的音符。

东北的大门向您敞开，关外第一市葫芦岛，随时准备拥抱您。

孙兆林（葫芦岛市市委书记）

2011 年 11 月

Four Hundred *Li* Corridor Six Thousand Years of Culture

Mr. Fan Yiguang, former Chief Editor of *Chinese Culture Magazine*, visited the isolated mountainous area in Liaoning Province more than ten times to explore the history and cultural origin of the Ming Great Wall. In his late sixties, an age when most people expect to have a relaxed lifestyle, he traveled to many places and carried out numerous interviews in his endless research. He was on a quest to reveal the story of how Anderson discovered the site of Hongshan Culture in the vicinity of Shaguotun near the city of Huludao.

Two thirds of the art in this book is the work of Mr. Fan, with the remainder being works of famous artists who had been classmates of Fan 50 years ago at the High School Attached to Central Academy of Fine Arts and who had been invited by him to work in Huludao.

I much admire Mr. Fan's passion for the history and culture of Huludao. Although he lives in Beijing, he looks upon Huludao as his second home town. It is not surprising that Mr. Fan has a comprehensive knowledge of Chinese heritage for he has devoted most of his life to historical research and study. After retirement, he was invited by many regional organizations across the country to compile articles about their local culture. However, he cannot help indulging his fascination for the rich history of Huludao. The fruit of his passion is this book which is included in the book series *Memory of the Old Home in Sketches*, published by Academy Press.

With its distinguished geographical features and historically crucial location, Huludao has witnessed many changes and the intermingling of multiple ethnic groups and their cultures. Over thousands of years the people of this part of China have witnessed the rise and fall, the glory and decline of many dynasties, often resulting in tears and wounded hearts. This is probably the very reason that Huludao attracts Mr. Fan and other scholars and artists.

Most of Huludao City's six districts are located along the Western Liaoning Corridor where the meeting of the mountains and the sea serves as a natural barrier for protecting the capital. Huludao

is located on a flat strip of land between the sea front and the mountains. A corridor of land between Shanhaiguan City and Jinzhou City is the throat for entering into Shanhaiguan pass from the Northeast. Historically, this has made it a place of strategic importance and many battles have been fought in this area.

The 400 *li* Western Liaoning Corridor is like a great book of the long history of Chinese people. From the prehistoric human activities of Shaguotun to the tombs of the Spring and Autumn Period (722 B.C.-481 B.C.); from Qin Shihuang's visit to the Jieshi Palace to worship the Gods, to Cao Cao's famous poem written on his north-bound journey when he led a force march deep into Wuhuan territory; from ethnic strife in period of the Liao, Jin and Yuan dynasties, to the 60 years period of war that ended with the Qing Dynasty (1616-1911) replacing the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644); from the two Zhili-Fengtian Wars in the early republican period, to the Tashan Battle during the War of Liberation, which helped lay the foundations for the New China, all left indelible marks in this corridor.

This book has four sections: *Historic Towns of the Ming Dynasty*, *The Suizhong Great Wall*, *Veins of History*, and *Exploration of Historic Sites*. The framework of the book woven with two veins being the history of Huludao and the distribution of historic sites, while the historic towns and The Great Wall are incorporated like two knots to strengthen it. The artists' works reveal their personal aesthetic discovery of the area and portray the history and culture of Huludao, and will surely be a source of spiritual wealth for generations to come. I'd like to thank the artists, the writers and Academy Press on behalf of the Huludao people.

Having turned the heavy page of history, Huludao today is like a sparkling pearl on the blue ribbon of Bohai Bay. The 400 *li* Corridor, National Road No.102, Beijing-Shenyang Expressway, Beijing-Harbin Railway, Qinhuangdao-Shenyang High Speed Railway and the road along the Sea Front, are as blank music sheets awaiting your composition.

Known as the first city outside Shanhaiguan Pass, Huludao is an open doorway to the Northeast, with arms ready to give you a welcoming embrace.

Sun Zhaolin

(Secretary of the CPC Huludao Municipal Committee)

Nov. 2011

目 录

明代古城	1	绥中长城	23
兴城古城平面图	2	绥中长城各段落名称示意图	24
兴城古城城墙	3	九门口长城（一）	25
兴城春和门	4	九门口长城（二）	26
兴城延辉门	5	九门口闸门	27
俯视小月城	6	庙山口长城	28
兴城古城马道	7	夕阳口长城	29
兴城古城魁星楼	8	夕阳口长城残破的敌台	30
兴城古城钟鼓楼	9	黄土岭长城	31
文庙圆洞门上的砖雕图案	10	甘城子长城	32
从棂星门旁的门洞望第二进院	11	吾名口关关门	33
兴城文庙棂星门	12	蓟镇长城南线	34
文庙第二进院的状元桥	13	锥子山以南蓟镇长城	35
文庙的古松	14	金匣沟长城	36
卧桐成林	15	敌楼	37
大成殿	16	小河口长城第2段砖墙	38
祖大乐的石牌坊（从北望去）	17	小河口长城第6段砖石结构的墙体	39
祖大寿的石牌坊（从南望去）	18	西沟长城	40
祖大乐石牌坊下的石狮子	19	西沟长城敌楼	41
前所古城	20	大毛山长城	42
前所古城西门瓮城	21	大毛山长城残破的敌台	43
觉华岛囤粮城遗址	22	锥子山长城（一）	44

锥子山长城（二）	45	妙峰寺双塔	66
椴木冲长城	46	水下考古发现的元代瓷器	67
蔓枝草长城	47	朱梅墓园	68
金牛洞长城	48	文化的交融	69
锥子山长城东段	49	葫芦岛大遣返	70
三台子烽火台	50	塔山阻击战	71
夕阳口长城1号烽火台	51	葫芦岛和平宣言	72
敌台的墙体	52		
小河口长城4号敌台	53	名胜探幽	73
墙体（一）	54	觉华岛俯瞰	74
墙体（二）	55	觉华岛的海岸	75
锥子山长城的山险及石墙	56	觉华岛海边的渔船	76
小河口一段山险	57	大龙宫寺遗址	77
鼓山长城山险墙	58	觉华岛的菩提树	78
		唐王洞	79
历史脉络	59	遥望觉华岛唐王洞	80
沙锅屯洞穴遗址	60	莲花山圣水寺	81
绥中碣石宫（秦汉）遗址	61	圣水寺天元宫	82
寻觅碣石宫	62	圣水寺后山坡的一座院落	83
前卫斜塔	63	圣水寺碧云宫	84
沙锅屯石塔	64	灵山寺	85
兴城白塔峪塔	65	天然寺	86

Contents

Historic Towns of the Ming Dynasty	1	Wengcheng (Barbican) of	
Schematic Plan of Xingcheng Town	2	the West Gate of Qiangsuo	21
Walls of Xingcheng	3	The Ruins of Army Supply Town on	
The Chunhe Gate Tower of Xingcheng	4	Juehua Island	22
The Yanhui Gate Tower of Xingcheng	5		
A Bird's-eye View of the Xiaoyue Town	6	The Suizhong Great Wall	23
A Ramp of the City Wall in Xingcheng	7	The Plan of the Suizhong Great Wall	24
The Kuixing Pavilion in Xingcheng	8	The Jiumenkou Great Wall (1)	25
The Bell Tower in Xingcheng	9	The Jiumenkou Great Wall (2)	26
Brick Carvings on the Arch of		The Jiumenkou Lock Gate	27
the Confucius Temple	10	The Miaoshankou Great Wall	28
View of the Second Courtyard from		The Xiyangkou Great Wall	29
the Arch Beside the Lingxing Arch	11	Ruined Watchtower of	
The Lingxing Arch of		the Xiyangkou Great Wall	30
the Confucius Temple in Xingcheng	12	The Huangtuling Great Wall	31
The Zhuangyuan Bridge in the Second		The Ganchengzi Great Wall	32
Courtyard of the Confucius Temple	13	The Wumingkou Pass	33
Old Pine Tree in the Temple	14	South Stretch of the Jizhen Great Wall	34
A Forest from One Plane Tree	15	The Jizhen Great Wall to the South of	
The Dacheng Hall	16	Zhuizi Mountain	35
View of the Zu Dale Memorial Arch		The Jinxiagou Great Wall	36
from the North	17	A Watchtower of the Great Wall	37
View of the Zu Dashou		The Second Segment of	
Memorial Arches from the South	18	the Xiaohekou Great Wall	38
Stone Lions under the Zu Dale Arch	19	The Sixth Segment of the Xiaohekou Great Wall	
The Historic Town of Qiansuo	20	Features Brick and Stone Masonry Structure	39

The Xigou Great Wall	40	The Legend of Jieshi Palace	62
Watchtower at the Xigou Great Wall	41	The Qianwei Leaning Pagoda	63
The Damaoshan Great Wall	42	The Shaguotun Stone Pagoda	64
Ruined Watchtower at the Damaoshan Great Wall	43	The Xingcheng Baitayu Pagoda	65
The Zhuizishan Great Wall (1)	44	The Twin Pagodas in Miaofeng Mountain	66
The Zhuizishan Great Wall (2)	45	Underwater Archeological Discovery: Yuan Dynasty (1206-1368) Porcelain	67
The Duanmuchong Great Wall	46	Zhu Mei's Tomb	68
The Manzhicao Great Wall	47	The Intermingling of Cultures	69
The Jinniudong Great Wall	48	The Huludao Repatriation of the Japanese	70
The East Section of the Zhuizishan Great Wall	49	The Tashan Battle	71
Santaizi Beacon Tower	50	The Huludao Peace Declaration	72
No. 1 Beacon Tower of the Xiyangkou Great Wall	51	Exploration of Historic Sites	73
The Walls of a Watchtower	52	Bird's-eye View of Juehua Islands	74
No. 4 Watchtower of the Xiaohekou Great Wall	53	Coast of Juehua Island	75
The Wall (1)	54	Fishing Boats in the Sea Off Juehua Island	76
The Wall (2)	55	The Dalonggong Temple	77
The Stone Walls and the Natural Barrier of Zhuizishan Great Wall	56	The Bodhi Trees of Juehua Island	78
The "Mountain Wall" along the Xiaohekou Great Wall	57	Tangwang Cave	79
The "Mountain Wall" of Gushan	58	View of Tangwang Cave, Juehua Island from Afar	80
Veins of History	59	The Shengshui Temple on Lianhua Mountain	81
The Shaguotun Cave Site	60	Tianyuan Hall of the Shengshui Temple	82
The Suizhong Site of the Jieshi Palace (Qin and Han Dynasty)	61	A Courtyard on the Hillside Behind the Shengshui Temple	83
		Biyun Hall of the Shengshui Temple	84
		The Lingshan Temple	85
		The Tianran Temple	86

明代古城



Historic Towns of the Ming Dynasty

葫芦岛市的明代古城包括兴城古城、绥中的前所古城和觉华岛的明代古城。

兴城古城是目前我国保存较完整的一座明代古城。创建于明宣德三年（1428年），明代称宁远卫城，是当时的军事重镇。明清之战中的两次著名战役“宁远大捷”和“宁锦大捷”都发生在这里。

前所古城在绥中县前所镇。建于明宣德三年（1428年），是辽东镇127座明代所城目前保存最好的一座，也是山海关外的第一座所城。

觉华岛明代古城，毁于清军多尔衮进岛屠城的行动中，现在只有古城的遗址。

Historic towns of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) in Huludao City include Xingcheng, Qiansuo of Suizhong, and the one of Juehua Island.

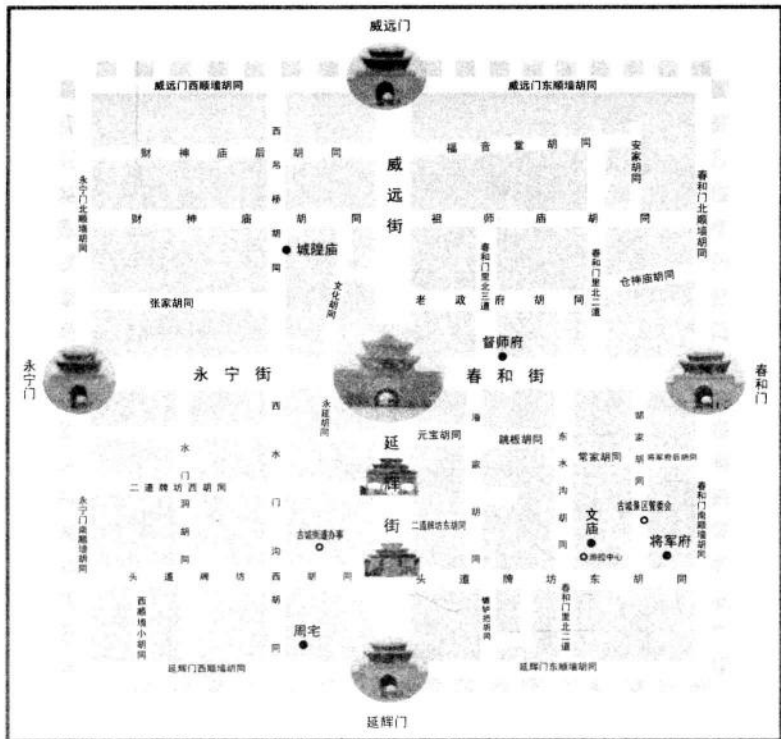
The historic town of Xingcheng is the best preserved. Founded in 1428, it was known as Ningyuan Weicheng and was of great military importance. "Ningyuan" and "Ningjin" are two well known battles that took place here during the Ming-Qing Wars.

Qiansuo, in Suizhong County, was founded in 1428, one of 127 historic towns built in the Ming Dynasty. It is the best preserved and also the first one outside the Shanhaiguan Pass.

The historical town of Juehua Island was destroyed by the Qing army in a slaughter and all that remains are the ruins.

兴城古城

兴城古城平面图



兴城古城，位于辽宁省兴城市，是我国目前保存最完整的四座明代古城之一，是唯一一座方形卫城。在42平方公里的区域内，集“城、泉、山、海、岛”五大景观于一体，珠联璧合，形成了北方沿海风景旅游区独特的风姿。

兴城古城背倚辽西丘陵，南临渤海，雄踞辽西走廊中部咽喉之地。是辽东地区通往中原的交通要道。辽圣宗统和八年（990年）始称兴城。明宣德三年（1428年），明政府在此设卫建城，赐名“宁远”。明代兴城古城称宁远卫城，清代称宁远州城，民国三年（1914年）重新启用兴城之名，沿用至今。

城墙高10米，周长3274米，城墙外壁用大型灰青色长方砖砌筑，内壁用不规则块石垒砌，俗称“虎皮墙”。兴城古城为全国重点文物保护单位。城内正中有钟鼓楼一座，并有明代祖氏石坊和文庙等古迹。

明代，宁远古城为边防重地，明将袁崇焕驻兵于此，屡败清兵。天启六年（1626年）1月，清太祖努尔哈赤率兵13万围攻宁远城，身负重伤而败退。天启七年5月，清太祖统军再攻宁远城，再败于城下。

兴城古城以前分外城和内城，外城现已无存，内城经历代维修，基本保持原貌。城的四面正中皆有城门。城门外有半圆形瓮城。瓮城即城门外的小月城。

城墙设有东南西北四门：东曰春和；南曰延辉；西曰永宁；北曰威远。城门上各有两层楼阁，围廊式箭楼、坡形砌登道。城门外筑有半圆形瓮城，城墙四角筑有炮台，用来架设红夷大炮。城墙基础青色条石，外砌大块青砖，内垒巨型块石，中间夹夯黄土。

Schematic Plan of Xingcheng Town

Located in Liaoning Province, the Historic Town of Xingcheng is one of four from the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and the only square-shaped town. Standing against the Liaoxi Mountains, with the Bohai Sea to the south, its vital location in the West-Liaoning Corridor makes it the gateway between East Liaoning and the Central Plains of China.

兴城古城城墙

Walls of Xingcheng

一段城墙就是一段战争史、一段发展史，像是壁立的长形丰碑，记录着朝代更叠的曲折与残酷，像是兵士的相拥队伍，上面排列着激烈战斗的血腥与惨烈——



兴城春和门

The Chunhe Gate Tower of Xingcheng

把历史画个圆，换个角度审视城垣。春和门饱经风霜的剥蚀、战火的洗礼——岿然如故。



兴城延辉门

The Yanhui Gate Tower of Xingcheng

城门，腥风血雨的见证者。目睹六百年的世事沧桑，目睹几个朝代的历史沿革，目睹数不清的悲欢离合，感慨万千。



俯視小月城

A Bird's-eye View of the Xiaoyue Town

瓮城是宁远古城的臂膀，也是护卫城池的一道防线。看到它，人们自然联想起“瓮中捉鳖”的故事。这里有过多少次厮杀没有人能计数；这里有过多少个可歌可泣的故事已不见史册。可是，它的威严尚在，气势尚存。

