

ZHENG
ZHOU

郑州

典故

ALLUSIONS

名胜篇

PLACES OF INTEREST SECTION

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《郑州典故·名胜篇》编委会名录

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序

一座城市的魅力是由久远历史的沉淀和博大精深的民族文化凝结而成的。这个城市从她诞生之日起,就饱经风霜,历尽沧桑。她的每一点进步,她的每一点发展,她的每一步铸造,她的每一步成熟,都在历史长河的寻觅、认同、继承、延续之中。

她,就是中华民族文明的发祥地之一,雄踞中华九州之中,地处中原腹地、黄河之滨的郑州。这里不仅有距今 8000 年的裴李岗文化、5000 年的大河村文化、4000 年的二里头文化等文化遗址,还有传说中的中华民族的人文始祖黄帝的出生地——轩辕之丘。

这里不仅是中华民族建立起的第一个奴隶制王朝——夏的都邑,还是商汤盛世的都城。在郑州城区内高高矗立于地面的商代城墙,虽然经历了几千年的风霜雪雨,仍然风采依旧。

这里不仅有被炎黄子孙称为“母亲河”的黄河,还有被地质学家誉为“五世同堂”的“天然地质博物馆”的中岳嵩山。它巍峨挺拔、危峰突兀的奇观,令人赞叹不已。

这里荟萃了佛、道、儒三教,有“天下第一名刹”美誉的中国佛教“禅宗祖庭”少林寺,少林武功享誉天下;有历代帝王祭祀中岳、被称为道教“第六洞天”的中岳庙,它是五岳中现存规模最大的古庙宇建筑群,其中的亭、台、楼、阁幽深雅致、庄严古朴;而宋代四大书院之一的嵩阳书院,以其产生出来的“程朱理学”学说,被誉为中国古代的“清华”、“北大”。

这里有我国现存最早的天文台遗址——观星台,它是中国天文科学领域中的珍贵遗产;还有听不见钟声的石窟寺,其中产生于北魏时期的浮雕作品《帝后礼佛图》和飞天造像,以其栩栩如生的雕琢,被公认为中外现存石刻艺术中的珍品。

这里有规模庞大、建筑雄伟、埋葬着北宋时期七帝的皇





陵,其石刻造像群的石雕技术水平之高是其他陵寝无法比拟的,堪称中国历史上最大的露天石刻博物馆;还有人们熟悉的中国象棋棋盘上两军对垒的“楚河汉界”,古人挥舞利刃,在黄河岸边、邙山之颠,划出一道长长深深的沟壑,写出皇皇史册中的神来之笔——“楚汉相争,鸿沟为界”。

豫剧、曲剧、越调等剧种,以其婉转动听、优美抒情的旋律,演绎着中原历史张张画卷;民歌民谣、民风民情,抒绘着中原人纯朴、善良的豪情……

回望历史,传承文明,促进发展,是我们编辑出版《郑州典故》系列丛书的初衷。

《郑州典故》系列丛书包括地名篇、成语篇、风情篇、名胜篇四个部分。在内容和形式的结合上,本书围绕主题配以具体生动的插图,增加可读性、艺术性。整套丛书均采取中英文对照的语言,便于海外各类人士阅读。

在编辑出版《郑州典故》的过程中,我们得到了各有关部门的大力支持,得到了社会各界人士的鼎力相助,在此,表示衷心感谢。愿《郑州典故》的出版,为介绍郑州、促进交流、推动发展起到应有的作用。

编者

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目 录

- 裴李岗遗址 / 001
大河村遗址 / 005
西山遗址 / 007
古城寨古城址 / 012
王城岗及阳城遗址 / 015
郑州商代遗址 / 018
郑韩故城 / 021
太室阙 / 023
少室阙 / 025
启母阙 / 027
打虎亭汉墓 / 029
古荥冶铁遗址 / 031
石窟寺 / 033
嵩岳寺塔 / 035
法王寺塔群 / 039
永泰寺塔 / 042
净藏禅师塔 / 045
会善寺 / 047
大唐嵩阳观纪圣德感应
之颂碑 / 050
初祖庵 / 053
少林寺塔林 / 058
观星台 / 062
中岳庙 / 065
黄冶唐三彩窑址 / 068
后周皇陵 / 070
北宋皇陵 / 074
康百万庄园 / 077
黄河风景名胜区 / 079
二七广场 / 082
河南博物院 / 085
嵩山风景区 / 087
三皇寨 / 091
启母石 / 093
少林寺 / 096
达摩洞 / 098
嵩阳书院 / 101
许由与洗耳泉 / 104
登封三坛 / 107
黄帝故里 / 110
轩辕黄帝宫 / 112
中华古枣园 / 116
子产墓 / 118
杜甫故里 / 120
浮戏山——雪花洞 / 123
环翠峪 / 126
汉霸二王城 / 128
官渡古战场 / 134
虎牢关 / 137
郑州文庙 / 140
李商隐墓 / 145
欧阳修陵园 / 148
郑州城隍庙 / 152
碧沙岗公园 / 158
花园口风景区 / 161



Contents



002

Peiligang Ruins /	002
Dahe Village Remains /	006
West Hill Ruins /	008
Ancient Stockaded Village and Ancient Townsite /	013
Wangchenggang Ruins and Yangcheng Ruins /	016
Zhengzhou Remains of the City of the Shang Dynasty /	019
The Old City of Kingdom Zheng and Kingdom Han /	022
Taishi Symbolic Gate /	023
Shaoshi Symbolic Gate /	025
Qi's Mother Symbolic Gate /	028
Tiger-beating Pavilion Han Tomb /	030
Guxing Iron Smelting Remains /	032
Grotto Temple /	034
Songyue Temple Pagoda /	036
Fawang Temple Pagodas /	040
Yongtai Temple Pagoda /	043
Pagoda of Buddhist Monk Jingzang /	046
Huishan Temple /	048
Songyang Temple Stele of the Great Tang Dynasty Eulogizing Emperor's Virtue /	051
The First Ancestor's Temple /	054
Pagoda Forest of Shaolin Temple /	059
Astronomical Observatory /	063
Zhongyue Temple /	066
Huangye Kiln Site of Tri-colored Glazed	



Pottery of the Tang Dynasty /	069
Mausoleums of the Later Zhou Dynasty /	071
Imperial Mausoleums of the Northern Song Dynasty /	075
Millionaire Kang's Manor /	078
The Yellow River Scenic Spot /	080
Erqi Plaza /	083
Henan Museum /	086
Songshan Mountains Scenic Spot /	088
Sanhuang Stockade Village /	092
Stone of Qi's Mother /	094
Shaolin Temple /	097
Dharma Cave /	099
Songyang Academy of Classical Learning /	102
Xu You and Ear Bath Spring /	105
Three Altars in Dengfeng /	108
Native Place of Yellow Emperor /	111
Palace of Yellow Emperor Xuanyuan /	113
China Ancient Date Garden /	117
Tomb of Zichan /	119
Former Residence of Du Fu /	121
Snowflake Cave in Fuxi Mountain /	124
Huancui Valley /	127
Towns of King Han and King Ba /	130
Ancient Guandu Battlefield /	135
Hulao Pass /	138
Zhengzhou Confucian Temple /	141
Tomb of Li Shang-yin /	146
Tomb of Ouyang Xiu /	149
Zhengzhou Town God Temple /	154
Bishagang Park /	159
Huayunkou Scenic Spot /	162



裴李岗遗址

裴李岗遗址位于郑州新郑市西北 8 公里的双洎河(古清水)北岸裴李岗村西台地上,面积约 2 万平方米,该遗址距今约为 8000 年,绝对年代早于仰韶文化 1000 年,是中原地区新石器时期文化遗存最早的一处遗址。2001 年被公布为中国 20 世纪百项考古重大发现之一,同年被国务院公布为全国重点文物保护单位。

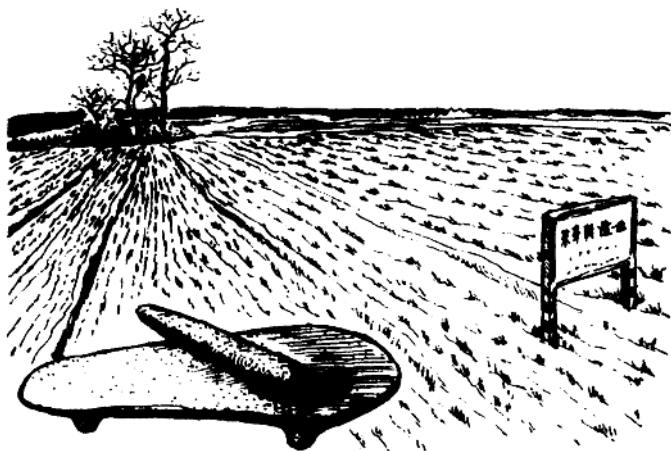
该遗址于 20 世纪 70 年代进行大规模发掘。发掘面积 3000 多平方米,发掘墓葬 114 座、陶窑 1 座、灰坑 10 多个,还有穴居房基。在房基附近出土有炭化后腐朽的粟粒、酸枣核、核桃壳。

遗址东半部是村落遗址,文化层 1~2 米。出土器物 400 多件,有石铲、石磨盘、石磨棒;陶壶、陶碗、陶纺轮;骨针、骨锥以及猪、羊的骨骼等。遗址西半部是墓地。在进行考古发



名胜

001



掘时共清理墓葬 114 座。墓地分为三个墓区,其中东部两个较小,西部一个较大。均为长方形竖穴土坑墓,方向头南足北,单人葬,仰身直肢,骨架多保留完好。未发现葬具,多数墓有随葬品,以陶器为主,常见的器形有泥质红陶小口多耳壶、敞口三足钵、夹砂褐陶侈沿深腹罐、圈足壶、三足壶、鼎、碗等,另有石铲、石磨盘、石磨棒、锯齿形石镰、石斧、绿松石饰品等石器及少量骨器。值得注意的是,凡随葬石磨盘、磨棒墓内,均不见石斧、石铲、石镰等,反之亦然。两类生产工具不共存。经对人骨鉴定,可以看出随葬石磨盘、石磨棒的主人是女性;随葬石铲、石镰、石斧的墓主人是男性。可见当时男、女分工比较明确,男的已成为农业生产的主要劳动者,女的则是以加工粮食和操持家务为主。

从裴李岗遗址出土的文物可看出:一是裴李岗文化时期的先民们主要依靠农业生活;二是他们已开始过定居生活;三是当时已有原始手工生产,而且制作技术有相当水平;四是氏族内部出现了家畜饲养;五是有公共墓地,形成了葬俗;六是人们创造了纺织技术。

裴李岗文化的发现,填补了我国仰韶文化前新石器时代早期的一段历史空白,证明早在 8000 年前以新郑为中心的地区,已进入以原始农业、畜禽饲养业和手工业生产为主,以渔猎业为辅的原始社会,具有重要的学术价值。无论是它的生产力还是文化艺术,与同时期的河北磁山文化、陕西的大地湾文化相比,无不处于领先地位。它的发现被考古界誉为“亚洲东方的文明曙光”。

Peiligang Ruins

Located at west tableland of Peiligang Village, at the north bank of the Shuangji River (the Weishui River called in ancient times), 8 kilometers northwest of the proper of Xinzheng City, Zhengzhou. Peiligang Ruins have an area of 20000 square meters and a history of 8000 years with an absolute chronology 1000 years earlier than the Yangshao Culture. It is the earliest

historical remains of the New Stone Age in the Central Plains. In 2001, it was promulgated as one of the 100 important archaeological discoveries of China in the 20th century, and as key historical and cultural sites under government protection.

Large-scale excavation of the ruins began in the 1970s. Within an area of over 3000 square meters, 114 tombs, 1 pottery kiln, over 10 ash-pits and troglodyte foundations have been excavated. Close to the foundations charred doty millet, wild jujube kernels and walnut shells have been unearthed.

The eastern part of the ruins is remains of a village with a dwelling place of 1 to 2 meters and over 400 pieces of unearthed objects including stone shovels, stone millstones, stone burnishing sticks, pottery pots, pottery bowls, pottery spinning wheels, bone needles, bone awls, bones of pigs and goats. The western part of the ruins is tombs. In archaeological excavation, 114 tombs have been liquidated. The tombs are divided into 3 tombs areas. 2 areas in the eastern part are smaller while 1 in the western part is bigger. The tombs are all quadrate upright cave earth pits, with decedent's head towards the south and feet towards the north, one tomb for one decedent of extended supine position. Most of skeletons are well preserved. No tomb furniture has been found. Most of the tombs have funerary objects with pottery wares as main. Common wares include earth red pottery ewers with two ears, exposure tripod earthen bowls, sand inclusion brown pottery wide edge deep belly jars, circular leg kettles, tripod kettles, cooking vessels and bowls, and stone wares such as stone shovels, stone millstones, stone burnishing sticks, zigzag stone sickles, stone axes, turquoise stone adornments and a small amount of bone wares. It is noteworthy that there will be no stone axe, stone shovel or stone sickle in tombs with funerary objects of stone millstones and stone burnishing stick, and vice versa. Tools of production of the 2 kinds do not coexist. Appraisal of human bones shows that the owners of the tombs with funerary objects such as stone millstones and stone



burnishing sticks were female while owners of the tombs with funerary objects such as stone shovels, sickles and axes were male which indicates the division of labor between male and female then was relatively clear, and males became main agricultural laborers while females were mainly engaged in grain processing and housework.

Cultural relics unearthed in Peiligang ruins show, firstly, ancient people in the period of Peiligang Culture mainly relied on agriculture; secondly, they already began to settle down; thirdly, there were already primitive hand production and mastered considerable making skills; fourthly, the clan had cattle breeding; fifthly, there were already public cemetery; and sixthly they already created textile technique.

Discovery of Peiligang Culture has filled the gap of the early New Stone Age before the Yangshao Culture of our country, proofed that as early as 8000 years ago the area with Xinzheng as center entered the primitive society with primitive agriculture, cattle breeding and hand production as main, fishing and hunting as auxiliary, which is of great academic value. Compared with Cishan Culture in Hebei, Dadiwan Culture in Shaanxi of the same period, it takes lead in both productivity and cultural art. The discovery has been praised by archaeological circles as "dawn of oriental civilization in Asia".



大河村遗址

大河村遗址,位于郑州市区东北部,107国道和郑汴洛高速公路交汇处东南隅,面积40万平方米。大河村原始村落遗址是包含有仰韶、龙山和夏、商四种不同时期考古学文化的大型古代聚落遗址。多年来,对这处遗址进行过21次考古发掘,揭露面积5000平方米,共出土各类房基47座,窖穴297座,墓葬354座,出土完整或可复原的陶、石、骨、蚌、牙、角、玉等不同质地的各类遗物3500余件。1~4号仰韶文化房基为目前我国发现的同时期房屋建筑保存最好的一处,距今5000多年。大河村遗址出土的彩陶双连壶不仅造型独特,制作精巧,而且据民族学资料考证,它还是象征联合、和平、友谊、爱情的吉祥物。

大河村遗址已被国务院公布为全国重点文物保护单位。



Dahe Village Remains

Dahe Village Remains are located in the northeast part of the proper of Zhengzhou City, southeast of the intersection of No. 107 National Highway and Zhengzhou-Kaifeng-Luoyang Expressway, with an area of 400000 square meters. Remains of Dahe primitive village include a large collection of ancient relics of the Yangshao, Longshan, Xia and Shang archaeological cultures. 21 archaeological excavations were made from 1972 to 1987 with an exposed area of 5000 square meters. Excavated are 47 different foundations, 297 cellars, 354 tombs, 3500 intact or restorable relics in different texture of pottery, stone, bone, clam, tooth, horn and jade. The No. 1 to No. 4 house foundations of the Yangshao Culture are the best kept among the housing construction in the same period in our country with a history of over 5000 years. Color pottery double-linked-pot (Double Pot) unearthed in Dahe Village Remains is not only peculiar in design, delicate in making, but also the ensemble of unity, peace, friendship and love according to textural research materials of ethnology.

Dahe Village Remains have been promulgated by the State Council as historical and cultural relics under state protection.



西山遗址

西山古城遗址,系仰韶城址,它是中国最早、建筑技术很先进的古城。它位于郑州市北郊 23 公里枯河北岸的二级阶地上,西北与豫西丘陵相连,东南为黄淮大平原。后经过多次发掘,揭露面积 4700 平方米,共清理房基 120 余座,窖穴、灰坑 1600 余座,灰沟 20 多条,墓葬 200 余座,瓮棺葬 130 多座,出土大批陶、石、骨、蚌器等人工制品以及兽骨、种子等动植物遗骸。

西山古城址的平面略近于圆形,西墙残存约 60 米,北墙西段自西北角向东北方向延伸,长约 60 米,中段向东圆缓折转,略向外弧凸,长约 120 米,东段再折东南,与西北角形状略同,残长约 50 米,城墙现存高度保存最好的约 3 米,宽约 5~6 米,城墙转角处加宽至 8 米左右。

城墙的建筑程序是:在拟建城墙区段,先挖墙基槽,然后





在经过修整的基底平面上夯筑城墙。城墙达到一定高度时，城墙内外两侧挖沟，就地取土，而以外侧挖沟取土为主，沟宽5~7.5米，深约4米，似并未完全具备后代城墙外壕的性质。内侧的沟多不连续，宽窄、深浅不等，均在城墙筑成后予以封填，以保护墙基。

城墙建筑采用先进的方块板筑法，即在经过修整的生土基槽内分段逐层逐块夯筑。城墙基底较宽，向上逐级内收，形成一级级台阶，内收幅度底部较大，越往上越小。城墙建造过程中，局部地段可能采用中间立柱固定夹板、四面同时逐块夯筑的方法，因此在板块之间，往往保存埋设立柱的宽约30厘米、深约40~50厘米不等的基槽。基槽内分布有柱洞。柱洞间距一般约20厘米，直径多在12厘米左右，深约30~70厘米。另一些区段，则依序逐块夯起，板块间不见基槽。板块的大小并不一致，一般长1.5~2米、宽2米。现存城墙平面一般横两板，西北城角因加宽而横排五板。

西山古城城墙的建造顺序是西城墙先于北墙，北墙系倚压在西墙北端基底内收阶面上，直接夯筑起建。北墙中段的夯窝为圆形，底部倾斜不平，直径约3厘米左右，本身深约0.3~0.5厘米，从一组较为清晰的夯窝痕迹分析，有可能是数根一组的集束棍夯。西山遗址的文化层堆积按顺序可分为三期：第一期遗存约相当于后岗一期文化，但多为零星分布，遗迹、遗物较少；第二期遗存最为丰富，文化性质属仰韶文化庙底沟类型；第三期则为仰韶文化晚期的秦王寨类型。西山古城即始建于此期早段，废弃于此期晚段，绝对年代为距今5300~4800年。西山古城的发现是我国新石器时期考古的重大收获，对研究我国古代文明的起源、城市的发展等具有十分重要的意义。

1996年西山遗址被评为“全国十大考古发现”。现已被国务院公布为重点文物保护单位。

West Hill Ruins

West Hill Ancient City Ruins belong to Yangshao Culture

period. It is the earliest and architecturally advanced ancient city in China. It is located at a second-class terrace, north bank of the Kuhe River, 23 kilometers north of Zhengzhou downtown, borders West Henan highland in the northwest and the great Huanghuai Plains in the southeast. Through repeated excavations, within the exposed area of 4700 square meters are over 120 foundations, over 1600 ash-pits, over 20 ash ditches, over 200 tombs, over 130 urn-fields and a large group of man-made pottery, stone, bone and mussel wares, and remains of animal bones and plant seeds.

West Hill Ancient City Ruins have a plane slightly similar to rotundity and about 60-meter remains of the west wall. The western section of the north wall extends northeastward from the northwestern corner with a length of about 60 meters, its middle section gently turning eastward and slightly protruding outwards with a length of about 120 meters, and its eastern section turning southeastwards of the same form as the northwestern corner with a remaining length of about 50 meters. The best-preserved part of city wall has a height of about 3 meters, a width of 5 to 6 meters. The corner has a widened width of about 8 meters. Construction procedure of city wall was: excavated a slot of foundations within the section of the city wall, constructed and tamped city wall on the trimmed floor plane. When the city wall had a certain height, dug 5-meter-wide to 7.5-meter-wide, about 4-meter-deep ditches and got earth inside and outside the city wall with digging ditches and getting earth outside the city wall as main. The ditch was not exactly of the nature of outer moat of city wall yet. Most of the inboard ditches were discontinuous with different widths and depths, and were refilled with the completion of the city wall so as to protect the wall base.

City walls adopted advanced square block construction method, namely, ramming blocks one by one, layer after layer, section by section within the trimmed immature soil slot. The city wall has a relative wide floor, becomes contractive gradually



when rises. The higher the city wall is, the more contractive it becomes, thus forming multiple stairs. In construction of the city wall, partial sections might adopt the method of middle column with fixed plywood and the 4 sides rammed block by block. Therefore about 30cm-wide, about 40cm-deep to 50cm-deep base slots to bury columns are preserved between blocks. Column holes with a clearance of about 20 centimeters, a diameter of about 12 centimeters, a depth of 30 centimeters to 70 centimeters, are distributed in base slots. Other sections were rammed block by block in good order without base slot between blocks. Different in size, blocks are regularly 1.5 meters to 2 meters long, 2 meters wide. The plane of current preserved city wall has 2 horizontal blocks commonly while that of the north-western corner was widened and has 5 horizontal blocks.

West city wall of West Hill Ancient City was constructed earlier than the north city wall. The north wall leaned and pressed on contractive step surface of the north end of the west wall was directly rammed and constructed. Rammed hole of the middle section of the north wall is circular with a diameter of about 3 centimeters, a depth of 0.3 centimeter to 0.5 centimeter and a declining and uneven bottom. According to analysis of a group of relatively clear traces of rammed holes, they created by a cluster of ramming sticks. Cultural development accumulations of West Hill Ancient City Ruins can be divided into 3 stages orderly; historical remains of the first stage is about equivalent to Hougang First Stage Culture, scattered and with a small amount of historical remains and things left behind by the deceased in most cases; the second stage historical remains is most sufficient with the culture of Miaodigou type of the Yangshao Culture; and the third stage is of Qinwangzhai type of late Yangshao Culture. West Hill Ancient City was first built in early third stage, and discarded in late third stage with an absolute time of 5300 to 4800 years ago. Discovery of West Hill Ancient City is an extremely important archaeological gain of the New Stone Age of