



魂

巧手造就京戏 彩塑京剧脸谱与盔头制作技艺

小物件，大学问，说的也正是这般景致吧。

文 / 郝文玲 图 / 范超 海尽 全景



耳濡目染成就一代大家

说彩塑京剧脸谱与盔头制作技艺之前，一定要介绍一下一举包揽这两项非遗传承人称号的杨玉栋老师。因为没有他，也就没有我们今天看到的这些精致作品了。也正是由于工作室中由他亲手创作的盔头脸谱都是原创的缘故，也让我们能有幸与这些难得一见的作品亲密接触一番。

杨老师早在很小的时候便跟随父亲来到了北京，当时其父租下了西单地区奉天会馆的老戏院（原大光明影剧院），也得力于这样一个得天独厚的成长环境，儿时的杨玉栋就已经在戏班子、戏台间到处游走了。慢慢的，他喜欢上了戏剧，并开始自己绘画脸谱。后来，家庭条件日益不佳，一是为了兴趣，二是为了省钱，年少的他便来到了工艺美术学校就读。毕业后，本被分配到当时最火的花丝镶嵌厂工作的他，却如命中注定般地被盔头京剧生产合作社挖了过去，这也让他拾起了多年前的儿时回忆。

时值 20 世纪 70 年代末，杨玉栋为了维持家计，开始在西单周边展卖自己绘制的脸谱作品，这一买不要紧，受欢迎程度让一家人惊叹。到了 80 年代，杨老师独创的盔头脸谱作品更是通过多项展览被广大戏迷所熟知，大家级的“戏剧人生”也就是在如此不断的时间熏陶和磨练中悄然开启了。

顺势而生 慈禧作媒

深入了解后我们得知，虽然同为杨老师一人传承下来，且时隔不长时间就申报非遗成功的这两项绝活，在历史渊源上却不尽相同。“盔头”起源于春秋时期，主要由一些“优孟衣冠”，也就是当时古代表演乐舞、杂戏的艺人、演员们佩戴。因为在那个战火纷飞的年代，真正可以观赏到这样表演的人并不多，也只是在很少一部分帝王将相中流传。而随着日后的朝代更替，“盔头”也逐渐由宫廷传到了民间。虽然其中它们也经历了众多名称、技艺的演变，

却终于在明末清初后得到了人们的广泛认可，也就是在此时，“盔头”这个称呼才最终确定下来，并因其传统、精湛的制作技艺传承至今。



如果说盔头制作工艺是历史造就且应运而生的手工技艺的话，那与之相仿却有所区别的彩塑京剧脸谱，便有着那么一抹传奇色彩了。论岁数，其相较“盔头”就年轻许多了，直到晚清末年人们才认识并看出它的一点儿端倪。而这仅有的一点儿也是源自一个我们众所周知的女人——慈禧太后。相传，这个皇太后除了喜欢垂帘听政之外，另一个平生最大爱好就是听戏。因此在那时的北京城，无论宫里宫外，戏班子、戏园

子层出不穷，京剧更是被老佛爷捧得红透了半边天。京城王公贵族也竞相追捧，一位酷爱京戏的八旗

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本页图：飞翔在故宫角楼上空的特色脸谱风筝；颐和园著名戏园德和园大戏楼舞台。
左页图：颐和园内建筑恢弘华美，气派的皇家风格尽显，是京剧爱好者慈禧的御用戏园。

弟对彩塑京剧脸谱的日后发展功不可没。源于自己原有的贵族身份，这位公子哥也开始了变身手艺人、自谋新生路的艰苦生活，他把自己绘制的花脸塑像拿到当时东安市场一带去买，没想到不仅受到了众多百姓喜爱，还得到了一些制造工厂的青睐，纷纷造访游说其加工生产，扩大影响。究竟这位八旗子弟有没有答应这些人的要求已不得而知了，但这因为确实有典可查，也成为了彩塑京剧脸谱最有说服力的历史与起源了。

彩塑盔头脸谱 原创中展技艺

杨玉栋老师的彩塑盔头作品绝对是当之无愧的原创。因为它们不是分开的，而是巧妙地将这两项技艺融合到一体的创新之作。总体来说，想要制作一件成品彩塑盔头脸谱大致分为制作脸谱、制作盔头、上髯口（胡子）、剧装、靠背旗、把子（兵器）等配饰这几步骤，这么乍一看来挺简单，做起来却十分精细且困难。

制作脸谱：首先要用陶土塑出基本雏形。而这里为什么要用陶土，也是因为其相比泥土、石膏更坚固、不易开裂。此后再按照不同人物要求绘制脸谱。用杨玉栋老师告诉我们的话来讲，京剧是城市化的艺术，所以脸谱画法也是有谱可循的，那便是“红忠紫孝黑正粉老，黄狠灰残蓝勇绿爆，水白奸邪油白狂傲，神佛精怪金光普照”这四句了。

制作盔头：整个盔头完成大概需要二十七道工序。起初要使用高丽纸或元书纸将铁丝包裹住，然后就像制作褶裯一样，做出多层纸板（一般五层，大的八层），并雕刻成图案各异的盔头半成品。接着将第一步完成的铁丝顺纸



Tips

所有的脸谱盔头作品都是杨老师自己在工作室制作完成的，并且极为耗时，很少对外出售。但也不是没有机会见到它们，因为杨老师也会亲自参与北京乃至世界各地的非遗展示和文化交流活动，朋友们可以按照自己喜欢的戏曲形象和唱段亲选定做。

板图案粘贴，再逐步上色、搭配各色绒球、珠子等装饰就可以了。这里要特别说一下，在上色步骤中，点翠是一种最为费时且考验工艺的技法，与此同时，点蓝、点绸（用丝绸点缀）等技法也是比较常用的。

上剧装和配饰：按照规矩，不同人物、戏码要绘制上不同的剧装，这和脸谱制作原则一致，而我们在工作室里看到的几个表情、衣裳均不相同的孙悟空便是其中代表。值得一提的是，在众多作品中，杨玉栋老师还为我们特别介绍了一个关公盔头脸谱的配饰——青龙偃月刀，这是其参照正宗戏具按比例独创制作的缩小版，精湛技艺水平令人惊叹。

目前，虽然彩塑京剧脸谱与盔头制作技艺在招徒、教徒方面还存在着人难留、钱难赚等难题与瓶颈，但为了更好地将它们传承发扬下去，杨老师也一直坚持通过将其带进校园，或为广大美术教师授课等方式，提高和培养人们的认知和兴趣。我们也希望借此机会，能有更多爱好者可以关注并投身其中，让这两项凝聚中华传统京剧文化底蕴的“京剧魂”真正得以永垂不朽下去。

Creating the Soul of Beijing Opera by Hand Beijing Opera Mask and Hat Making

Small objects often connote profound culture. Such is the case of Beijing Opera mask and hat.

Words / Hao Wenling Photos / Fan Chao, Hai Jin & Quanjing

The making of a master

Talking about the making techniques of opera mask and hat, we have to mention Yang Yudong for without him we couldn't have seen such exquisite and original opera mask and hat works in his studio today.

Yang came to Beijing with his father when he was quite young. The latter rented the old opera theater

of Fengtian Guild Hall at Xidan. Growing up in such an environment, Yang often wandered around Chinese opera theaters when he was a little boy and gradually he fell in love with Chinese opera and began to paint opera masks for himself. Later China was in turmoil and the situation of his family worsened as well. Yang went to study in a school of arts and crafts in his teens for on the one hand he was interested in arts and crafts and on the other hand it saved money for his family. After graduation, he was assigned to work in a popular filigree factory then. But it seemed that he was predestined to devote his life to opera mask and hat making and he was poached by a Beijing opera hat making studio later.

To support his family, Yang began to sell Beijing opera masks he made in the surrounding area of Xidan in late 1970s. To his surprise, the masks were quite popular. The original opera hat and mask works created by Yang became familiar to a number of opera fans through many exhibitions in 1980s. With long-time hard work and practices, Yang gradually grew into an opera mask and hat making master.

History of opera hat and mask

Though Yang is the inheritor of two intangible cultural heritages, the histories of the two are different. "Kuitou" (opera hat) originated in the Spring and Autumn Period and was mainly worn by dancers,



This page: The costume and hat formally worn by opera performers are exquisitely made. Left page: Opera masks are hung on the wall of Yang's studio, among which the one for Guan Yu stands out.





This page: The gate of Deheyuan Grand Theater; the opera hat made by Yang and the formal opera hat worn by performers look alike.



until today.

Compared with opera hat which was developed to meet the needs of performers, the colored Beijing opera mask was legendary, though it didn't appear until the end of the Qing Dynasty. The history of Beijing opera mask was related to a household name in China - Empress Dowager Cixi. It is known that Cixi was an avid opera fan and thus theaters, especially Beijing opera theaters, prospered in and out of the palace in Beijing at that time.



artists and performers then. In times of war, those who could watch their performances were limited to the emperors and officials. As time went by, dynasties rose and fell one after another and the country grew stronger, kuitou gradually spread from palace performances to folk performances and gained different names and its making technique also evolved in the process. The name of "kuitou" was fixed in the late Ming and early Qing dynasties and the consummate craft has been carried forward

Unfortunately, the boom days of opera theaters didn't last long. After the fall of the Qing Dynasty, a former bannerman who loved Beijing opera had to make a living by himself as he had lost his lordship. He turned into a craftsman and began to sell colored Beijing opera masks he painted around Dong'an Market and rose to fame for his masks. His masks were not only popular among the masses but also won favor from some manufacturers and they tried to persuade him to join them in producing masks in factories. No one knew whether the bannerman accepted their invitation or not, but this true story has become the most persuasive origin of colored Beijing opera mask making.

Craftsmanship shown in originality

The colored opera hat and mask works made by Yang are worthy of the name originality, for he cleverly combines the techniques of the two. Generally speaking, a colored opera hat and mask work contains such procedures as mask making, hat making, the addition of costumes and accessories, etc. They may sound simple but are actually delicate and demanding.

Opera mask making: First make a mask model with clay. Why clay? Because compared with mud and plaster, clay is stronger and not easy to crack. Then paint the model according to the character of the hero it represents. Yang told us that Beijing opera is an urbanized art and the painting of an opera mask follows some basic principles. For example, red symbolizes loyalty, purple dignity, black righteousness and pink old age.

Opera hat making: It includes around twenty-eight procedures to make an opera hat. First wrap iron wire with Korean paper or bamboo paper. Then stick several (five or eight) layers of paper together to make a paper board and carve different designs out of it. Paste the paper-wrapped iron wire to the designs, color them and add pompons and beads of different colors to them. It's worth mentioning that in the procedure of coloring, "diancui" (decorating with



kingfisher feathers) is the most time-consuming and highly demanding technique, while "dianlan" (decorating with different colors) and "dianchou" (decorating with silk) are also common skills.

Addition of costumes and accessories: Similar to opera masks, different characters and operas require different costumes and accessories. The several Monkey Kings with different emotions and costumes in Yang's studio well illustrate this point. Among many of his works, Yang especially introduced us the accessory of the opera hat of Guan Yu - green dragon half-moon-shaped knife, which is a miniature of the authentic knife used in opera, and his consummate craftsmanship is awe-inspiring.

At present, though colored Beijing opera mask and hat making techniques are facing many difficulties in taking and teaching apprentices, Yang still insists on bringing them to schools and giving lectures on them to art teachers in the hope of making people know them and cultivating their interest in them. We hope more amateurs may pay attention to and involve themselves in the making techniques of Beijing opera mask and hat so that the "Soul of Beijing Opera" could be passed on from generation to generation.



Tips

All the opera mask and hat works of Master Yang are completed in his studio. As they are very time-consuming, few of them are sold. Master Yang brings them to attend intangible cultural heritage shows and cultural exchange activities in Beijing and the world, so you may have opportunities to see them and order one to your liking.

曼谷

私家美食地图

文、图/鸢尾

一个标准的吃货，是不会以价格来判断食物的。上得米其林三星，下得街边小摊，只要好吃，就一定要去尝尝。这两年数次到曼谷，虽然不如常驻当地的食客，但还是很淘到了一些好店。肚子是有限的，美食是无限的。在有限的肚量下，吃到最让人满意的美食，是件让人开心的事情。而有时分享给懂欣赏的朋友，更是加倍的快乐。

Thong Lo 夜市

虽然 Asiatique the Riverfront 很时尚热闹，但去年无意中发现 BTS 的 Thong Lo 站旁这条小小的不足一百米的美食街，更是让人念念不忘。那时住在附近的万豪酒店，晚上出来闲逛找宵夜，发现这里规模虽然不大，但每家各有擅长，味道都相当好。烤鱼、烤鸡串、各种糖水，虽然说这个夜市很少有美食攻略会提及，但很多人慕名而来是为了跨街的那家 Mae Varee 所谓曼谷最好吃的芒果饭。如果单为芒果饭我倒觉得没必要专门跑一次，加上夜市这边就确实太爽了。因为不在旅游区，所以这个夜市价格便宜，味道地道，能感受最平民的曼谷



夜生活。要感受最西式的曼谷夜生活，Bangkok Marriott Hotel Sukhumvit 顶层的 360 度露台酒吧是看日落、看夜景、看晚礼服美女的好去处。

唐人街

唐人街是我钟爱的另一个曼谷夜市。一直觉得在唐人街喝到的石榴汁是我喝过最好喝的石榴汁，不浓不淡恰恰好。这也是吃燕窝的好地方，泰国盛产燕窝，自然不能错过唐人街上这道物美价廉的甜品。配上新鲜烤制的大虾贝壳，味道好极了。就这样一家家碾压过路边摊，烧烤、粉面、凉茶、糖水、肉脯、果汁……相当过瘾。唐人街离地铁站和码头都有一段小距离，搭乘公共交通需要走一小段路，正好消化一下。

大城附近河虾集市

因为不是周末，所以没法带闺蜜们去安帕瓦水上集市吃海鲜烧烤。大城是另外一个曼谷有名的吃河虾的地方。我们从曼谷包车 2000 泰铢游览大城，中午司机把我们带到高速路旁一个集市里面。就像我们的海鲜大排档一样，各种鲜活的食材都放在餐厅门口的水箱里，标着价，直接指就行。一公斤大河虾，一公斤血蛤，一公斤螃蟹，一公斤花螺，一条鱿鱼做烧烤，饮料加炒空心菜，1600 泰铢，性价比超级高。只是如果叫不到车，这里交通就不是很方便。



本页图：让人欲罢不能的糖水，一大碗才 25 泰铢；街边卖烤鱼的小哥，“全副武装”在工作。
左页图：水果之王榴莲。

水门海南鸡饭

去年来曼谷住在 The Berkeley Hotel Pratunam，对面就是曼谷最有名的水门海南鸡饭。40 泰铢一份，有饭有肉有鸡汤，性价比超级合算的一家餐厅。有绿红两家海南鸡饭，据说要认准粉红色这家。其实我更喜欢清迈的那家海南鸡饭，对我来说曼谷这家的蘸碟口味太清淡了点。但既然这次没去清迈，当然要带闺蜜们尝尝这个海南没有，东南亚才有的“海南鸡饭”了。逛 Center World 和 Big C，不妨顺便拐个弯来吃一顿，饮料很多人点奶茶，我喜欢他家龙眼水。附近几家芒果饭摊其实也很好，胃口好的人如果鸡饭不够吃，正好可以买份芒果饭。



曼谷大仓新颐酒店 Elements 餐厅

Gaggan，还是 Blue Elephant，纠结了半天最后选了 Blue Elephant。这个深受大家喜爱的米其林餐厅位于 BTS Surasak 站旁，最好提前预定。独栋欧式小别墅，精美的泰式装修，精致的餐具，细腻的服务，然而菜品却让人有些失望。相比当地人追捧的泰餐厅，这家口味并不出彩。高级餐厅里我更喜欢大仓新颐酒店的 Elements，创新西餐，每一道菜既有形式又有内容，每一口都是惊喜，只



是价格确实不菲。这家酒店泳池也超棒，都是无边际泳池，炫目至极。

Laem Cha-roen 海鲜

曼谷还有家很受追捧的餐厅是 Nara，年年获奖。不过这次曼谷的朋友推荐了另一家泰国人喜欢的海鲜餐厅，是 Central World 三楼的 Laem Cha-roen。以前都是吃的鲜虾沙拉，这里有鲜蟹沙拉，没酒味而是很浓的酸辣蒜味，无与伦比的好口感。他家的咖喱蟹也是我在泰国吃过最好吃的咖喱蟹。关键这家价格还不算贵，服务也很好。可以说他家每道菜我都很喜欢。

东方文华 Author's Lounge 下午茶

曼谷的东方文华酒店，应该是曼谷最有历史感的优雅酒店。而其中最具风情的应该是 Author's Wing。二楼

上四间赫赫有名的作家套房，其中有一位便是毛姆。从《月亮和六便士》开始，追了不少他的小说。虽然住不起他曾经栖息的套房，但来一楼 Author's lounge 喝个下午茶还是可行的。这里有着曼谷最好的英式传统下午茶。白色藤编家具，绿色植物，现场音乐。阳光洒落在中央大厅上，满墙的怀旧相片。喝着浓郁的红茶，吃着香甜的点心，很惬意而宁静的感觉。下午茶套餐分英式和泰式两种，各有千秋。要了三种红茶，以东方文华命名的“东方”，来自印度的“大吉岭”和“马可波罗”，最喜欢“马可波罗”茶的口感。

香格里拉酒店就在文华旁边，但如果走路要绕很远，好在酒店有免费船送到东方文华。BTS Saphan Tak Sin 站有东方文华的专属免费船。需要注意的是，在这里喝下午茶，有着装要求，不能 T 恤短裤，也不能人字拖。曼谷还有家酒店下午茶很不错，就是河畔的安纳塔拉酒店。他家的手工巧克力，可以进入我吃过的巧克力前 5 位。

After You 甜品咖啡店

这个曼谷人气爆棚的咖啡店，虽然有很多分店，但总是在排队中。这也是曼谷朋友强烈推荐给我的，对游客来说最方便的还是在 World 7 楼的这家店。我其实不太喜欢吃吐司类，但他家招牌 SHIBUYA HONEY TOAST 确实太好吃了，其他 must try 的甜品也都很棒。诱人的甜点，一口咬下去，满满的幸福滋味。



本页图：路边烧烤摊的食物看起来如此诱人；菜市场内有很多海鲜在售卖。

Gourmet Food in Bangkok

A standard foodie never judges food by price. He may go to a 3-star Michelin restaurant and would also eat at a street food stall. It's a must-go for him so long as the food there is tasty. Though not a local, I have discovered some good restaurants during my several visits to Bangkok in the past two years. The capacity of stomach is limited while delicacies are numerous. It's a great pleasure to have the most satisfactory food with a limited stomach. It's an even greater pleasure to share the discoveries with gourmet friends.

Words & Photos / Iris

Thong Lo Night Market

Though Asiatique the Riverfront is trendy and bustling, I found the food street next to Thong Lo Station of BTS is unforgettable. I lived in the nearby Marriott Hotel that time and strolled to this night market by chance to find the food on this less-than-one-hundred-meter street like roast fish, roast chicken skewer and various sweet soup quite luscious. Few food guides mention this night market and many people go across the street to try the so-called "best rice with mango in Bangkok" in Mae Varee. I don't think it's necessary to come to Mae Varee for rice with mango only, but it would be a great fun if you can also try the snacks at the night market. The price is low but the taste of the food is authentic here where you can feel what the real night life in Bangkok is like since the street is outside the tourist area. If you want to enjoy a western style night life in Bangkok, go to the balcony bar on the top floor of Bangkok Marriott Hotel Sukhumvit where you can see the sunset, the night scenery and beauties clad in evening dresses.

China Town

The night market in China Town is also one of my favorite night markets in Bangkok. The pomegranate juice there, neither strong nor insipid, was the most delicious pomegranate juice I have drunk. It is also a good place to eat bird's nest soup, a cheap delicacy in Thailand. Eaten with roast shrimp and shellfish, the soup tastes even better. BBQ, rice noodles, herbal tea, sweet soup, dried meat, and juice offer you a number of choices and you may try them one by one. As China Town is close neither to the subway station nor to the wharf, and you need to walk for a while to take the bus, you can take the walking time to digest.

Ayutthaya

It was not a weekend, so I couldn't take my BFFs to eat seafood BBQ at Amphawa Floating Market. Then we took a taxi to Ayutthaya, a famous place to eat shrimp in Bangkok, which cost us 2,000 Thai baht. At noon, the driver brought us to a fair near the expressway. Various living sea creatures are kept in aquariums with marked prices. We ordered a kilo of shrimp, a kilo of blood clam, a kilo of crab, a kilo of whelk and a squid to roast, drinks and fried water spinach only for 1,600 Thai baht. The only problem to dine here is that it's not convenient to come unless you take a taxi.

This page: Tasty longdrink.



Midnight Kai Don

I stayed in The Berkeley Hotel Pratunam when I came to Bangkok last year. The famous Midnight Kai Don is just across the street. One portion of Pratunam Chicken and Rice including chicken soup cost me only 40 Thai baht. There are two chicken and rice restaurants, one is in pink decoration while the other in green, it is said that the pink one is authentic. I actually prefer the chicken rice in Chiang Mai, for the dip dish here tastes too light for me. But since we don't go to Chiang Mai, this time I'll of course take my ladybro to try this chicken and rice not found in Hainan but in Southeast Asia. After visiting Center World and Big C, why don't you come and try the chicken and rice at Midnight Kai Don. Many people like the milk tea in the restaurant but I prefer its longan soup. The nearby food stalls selling rice and mango are also worth trying.

Elements Restaurant of The Okura Prestige Bangkok

Gaggan or Blue Elephant? I hesitated for quite a while and finally chose Blue Elephant. You'd better reserve a table in advance to dine in this Michelin starred restaurant located by Surasak BTS Station. Within a European style villa, the restaurant features exquisite Thai decoration, fine tableware, and considerate service, but the dishes somewhat disappointed me. Compared with the Thai restaurants loved by the locals, this restaurant doesn't stand out for its dishes. Among the upmarket restaurants, I prefer Elements in The Okura Prestige Bangkok. The innovative western style cuisine served there will surprise you with both its look and taste. Of course, it's pricey. Besides, the swimming pool in the hotel is superb, too.



Laem Cha-roen

Nara is a popular Thai restaurant which has won awards year after year. But my local friend recommended me another seafood restaurant popular among the Thai people – Laem Cha-roen on the third floor of Central World. Fresh crab salad is offered here. With strong spicy and sour garlic taste, the salad is incomparably delectable. Its curried crab is also the most delicious among all those I have tasted in Thailand. What's more, the price is reasonable and the service is good. I like all the dishes served here.

Author's lounge of Mandarin Oriental Bangkok

Mandarin Oriental Bangkok is an elegant hotel with a long history. One of the highlights of the hotel is its Author's Wing. One of the four writer's suites on the second floor was lived by William Somerset Maugham, one of my favorite writers. Though I couldn't afford to live in the room he once lived, I could have an afternoon tea at Author's lounge on the first floor where the best traditional British afternoon tea in Bangkok is served. White rattan furniture, green plants, live music, sunshine in the lobby and nostalgic photos on the wall create a wonderful environment for you to drink strong black tea, eat scrumptious snacks and enjoy a moment of serenity. The afternoon tea contains British style and Thai style, each of which has its own features. I ordered three kinds of black tea – "oriental", Indian "Darjeeling", and "Marco Polo" to find "Marco Polo" was to my liking.

Shangri-La Hotel is not far from Mandarin Oriental but there is no shortcut between the two hotels, and



you need to make a long detour. Luckily, the Shangri-La offers free shuttle service by water between the two hotels. At Saphan Tak Sin BTS Station, you can also find the free shuttle service of Mandarin Oriental. It's worth mentioning that you cannot wear T-shirt, shorts or flip-flop to have an afternoon tea at Author's lounge. Besides, Anantara Sathorn Bangkok Hotel also offers good afternoon tea and its handmade chocolate is especially desirable.

After You Dessert Café

After You Dessert Café is one of the hottest cafés in Bangkok. Although it has opened many branches, you still need to wait in line. My local friend strongly recommended it to me. For tourists, the branch on the seventh floor of Central World is the most convenient one to visit. Its specialty Shibuya honey toast is so delicious that even I, who don't like toast, cannot help praising its good flavor. Some must-try desserts are all great!



This page: Banana crumble; Author's lounge is full of artistic and nostalgic ambience. Left page: Blue Elephant restaurant familiar to the Chinese.

开罗

穿越千年的历史记忆

作为世界上著名的古城，开罗早在10世纪就已经诞生于埃及及中东这片古老的虔诚圣地中了。正如它随漫长历史长河留存下来的悠久历史一般，这里就是一座名符其实的博物馆。无论在哪儿，到处可见历代王朝的建筑标志、艺术精品，以及独特的风韵。

文 / 海尽 图 / 张一夫 埃及使馆旅游处 全景



宗教无处不在

因为大多数开罗人都信仰伊斯兰教的缘故，在这里随处可见的标志性建筑就是大大小小的清真寺了。尽管它们的规模不尽相同，但在仔细观察每座寺院后不难发现，它们周围一定会建有宣礼塔，这也与清真寺一样，成为了开罗当地有名的特色建筑之一。所有信奉伊斯兰教的穆斯林都会把宣礼塔和清真寺当作是他们聚会、朝拜的重要场所。宣礼塔因通常都修建得比较高耸，也常常作为召唤穆斯林的礼拜圣地。

人们会在这里虔诚传颂《古兰经》，以让这种饱含信仰和纯洁的声音可以让更多人听到。每个到访开罗的人都应该去这些拥有独特伊斯兰教建筑风格和气质的寺庙、塔楼上看看，尤其是在日出或者夕阳西下的时候，伴着橘色发光的天际以及其中时不时变换身影的云朵，让神圣的宣礼声穿过耳膜，洗礼心扉。美景与心灵的双重震撼，使人顿生崇敬之心。

法老文明是灵魂

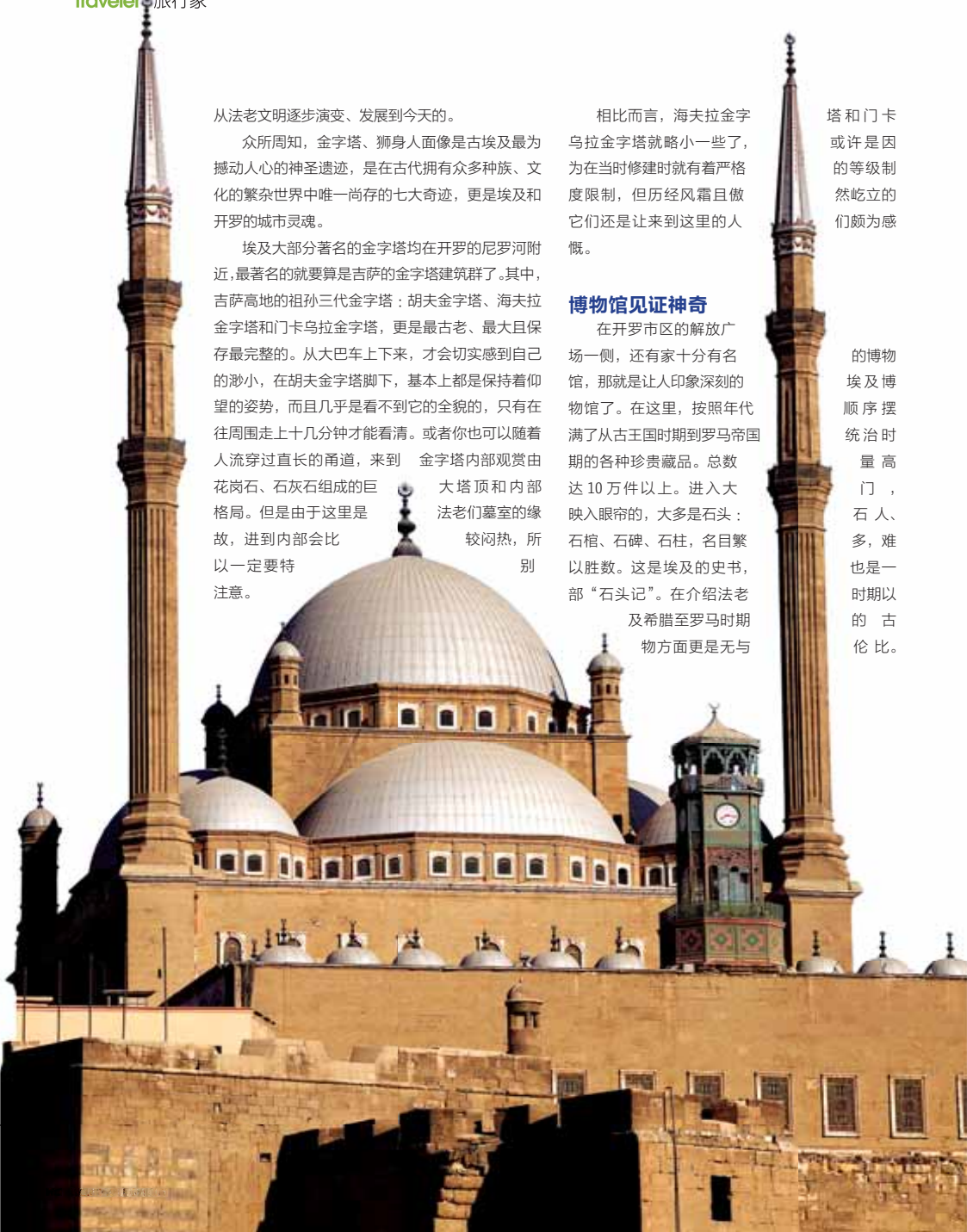
在古阿拉伯人击退罗马部队来到埃及之前，早期的开罗是十分崇尚法老的。他们就是整个埃及之神之象征，享有着至高无上的荣耀与权力。那时的古埃及人在罗马帝国的统治下，大部分都基督教化



本页图：从开罗某处清真寺宣礼塔上俯瞰城市壮美景致；拥有世界最古老阶梯金字塔的塞加拉法老墓地区。
左页图：汗·哈利里市场、Al Aqmar清真寺、狮身人面像等当地特色建筑和名胜古迹。

了，直到阿拉伯人开始来到这片土地，一部分人才随之信仰起了伊斯兰教。因此，从根本上说，包括现在整个埃及以及首都开罗在内的许多地区，都是





从法老文明逐步演变、发展到今天的。

众所周知，金字塔、狮身人面像是古埃及最为撼动人心的神圣遗迹，是在古代拥有众多种族、文化的繁杂世界中唯一尚存的七大奇迹，更是埃及和开罗的城市灵魂。

埃及大部分著名的金字塔均在开罗的尼罗河附近，最著名的就要算是吉萨的金字塔建筑群了。其中，吉萨高地的祖孙三代金字塔：胡夫金字塔、海夫拉金字塔和门卡乌拉金字塔，更是最古老、最大且保存最完整的。从大巴车上下下来，才会切实感到自己的渺小，在胡夫金字塔脚下，基本上都是保持着仰望的姿势，而且几乎是看不到它的全貌的，只有在往周围走上十几分钟才能看清。或者你也可以随着人流穿过直长的甬道，来到金字塔内部观赏由花岗岩、石灰石组成的巨大塔顶和内部格局。但是由于这里是法老们墓室的缘故，进到内部会比较闷热，所以一定要特别注意。

相比而言，海夫拉金字塔和门卡乌拉金字塔就略小一些了，为在当时修建时就有着严格程度限制，但历经风霜且做它们还是让来到这里的人们颇为感慨。

博物馆见证神奇

在开罗市区的解放广场一侧，还有家十分有名馆，那就是让人印象深刻的博物馆了。在这里，按照年代满了从古王国时期到罗马帝国时期的各种珍贵藏品。总数达 10 万件以上。进入大映入眼帘的，大多是石头：石棺、石碑、石柱，名目难以胜数。这是埃及的史书，部“石头记”。在介绍法老及希腊至罗马时期物方面更是无与

塔和门卡或许是因为等级制虽然屹立的们颇为感

的博物馆埃及博顺序摆统治时量高门，石人、多，难也是一时期以的古伦比。

皇家木乃伊特别展室需要另行收费 100 埃镑，虽然价格不菲，却也的确都是难得亲眼一见的稀世珍品。不大的展厅紧凑地排列着包括拉美西斯二世，图特摩斯三世，哈特谢普斯特女王等个个如雷贯耳的 12 位法老的木乃伊真品，也难怪不少信徒千里迢迢而来，只为瞻仰以完成毕生的长久夙愿了。

与这个博物馆相距不远，还有座位于尼罗河中岛屿上的开罗塔，登上这座现代化建筑，可将全城绝妙景色尽收眼底；街道上川流不息的车辆，大大小小清真寺的拱顶，鳞次栉比的高大建筑，纵横交错，气势非凡的高架高速公路，还有那白帆点点，飘若玉带的大河，荡漾入海，不舍昼夜。在此情此景的映衬下，真的感觉自己仿佛穿越了千年，即便时光多么荏苒辗转，也始终还是那么的朴素壮美，古老且神奇。

汗·哈利里市场

汗·哈利里市场位于开罗市中心地带，是当地一个伊斯兰风格浓郁的古市场。其由分布在几十条小街巷里的几千家个体小店组成，许多店铺的历史甚至可以追溯到公元 14 世纪下半叶。当时，这里原为法蒂玛王朝



的王室家族墓地，而逊尼派出身的马穆鲁克王朝大将哈利里，出于对什叶派法蒂玛王朝的反感，摧毁了这个墓地，并在此处建起了客栈，货物的洽谈和交易活动就是从那时起开始在周围各条街道上进行的。历经数百年的演变，这里已成为埃及乃至阿拉伯世界最著名的工艺品市场之一了。

市场道路狭窄，街道两旁挤满了小店铺，素以古朴风情、货物齐全而深受各地游客喜爱。或许也



是源于悠久历史的不断熏陶，这里兜售的金银首饰、铜盘、石雕、皮货及其他埃及传统手工艺品，均有着当地独到的伊斯兰情调，设计独特且价格合理。此外，为了方便游客，市场中还有很多专卖旅游纪念品的摊位，涉及品类更是囊括石膏或铁制金字塔、神像、莎草纸画、水烟壶、香精、沙画瓶，以及衣服围巾首饰等。在穿梭其中的间隙，偶尔还会有时常挂着纯真笑脸的本地小孩儿在此嬉戏，如果你愿意也可以邀请他们或附近居民合影留念，千万不要拘谨，因为几千年传承下来的质朴和热情，绝对不会扫你兴的。



本页图：无论是繁复精致的璀璨吊灯，富有民族特色的旋转舞，还是古朴庄重的苏丹哈桑清真寺，均独具神圣、曼妙的伊斯兰风情。
左页图：萨拉丁城堡内的阿里清真寺顶尖塔高耸入天，仿佛在展示和宣扬着神与王朝的无限威严。

Tips

1. 开罗的海鲜、羊肉、鸽子肉都很美味，有机会一定要尝尝。此外，各色水果也是当地人离不开的食物。鲜榨果汁摊位更是街头的一大特色。每杯只要 50 个皮亚斯—2 埃镑，有胡萝卜、香蕉、桔子等众多口味，可满足人们的不同需求。
2. 参观清真寺时，一定要注意穿着打扮和行为举止，否则将被误会不敬。不要穿短裤、短裙及裸露的衣物。进门之前一定要脱去鞋子，穿上寺门口鞋架上的拖鞋。

Cairo: An City of a Thousand Years

As a world-renowned city Cairo was born in the ancient and holy land of Egypt as early as the 10th century. With a long history, Cairo is really a museum. Wherever you go in the city, you can see the architectural designs and art works of different dynasties and feel its unique flavor.

Words / Hai Jin
Photos / Zhang Yifu, Tourism Department of Embassy of Egypt & Quanjing



Religion is omnipresent

Most people in Cairo believe in Islam, and thus mosques, big and small, are seen everywhere all over the city. Despite differences in scale, each mosque must have at least one minaret, which has

become a famous featured local building of Cairo. Mosques are important places of worship and gathering for Muslims, and minarets, the place the call to prayer is performed, are often built very high so that the call may spread far and wide.



Every traveler to Cairo should take a look at the mosques and minarets especially at sunrise or sunset when the sky is dyed orange and clouds float. When the prayers meet the ear, a sense of holiness touches your heart. The beautiful scenery and spiritual shock would awe everyone.

Soul of Egyptian civilization

In the early history of Egypt, Pharaohs enjoyed supreme glory and power and symbolized God and thus they were worshiped by

This page: Extremely luxurious and true to life Golden lion statue exhibited in Egyptian Museum; natural white rock weathering landscape.
Left page: Various ancient and precious exhibits in the local characteristic museums; distinctive Cairo architecture.





This page: Azure blue coastline blends beautifully with and echoes several roads and architecture in the city. Right page: Two totally different day versus night and land versus sea landscapes though in the same region.

people. Then the Roman troops conquered Egypt and most of the country was Christianized. Later the Arabs came and some people became followers of Islam. Therefore, it can be said that the whole Egypt including Cairo is evolved from the ancient civilization of the days of the Pharaohs.

It is known that pyramids and the Great Sphinx of Giza are the most awe-inspiring cultural relics of ancient Egypt, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, and the soul of Cairo and even Egypt.

Most of the famous Egyptian pyramids are located by the bank of the Nile. The most famous pyramids are those found at Giza, among which the Great Pyramid of Khufu, the Pyramid of Khafre, and the Pyramid of Menkaure, are the oldest, largest and best



preserved. Standing at the foot of the Pyramid of Khufu, all you can do is to look up to its top and sigh the smallness of yourself. You can barely get a full view of the pyramid unless you walk for over a dozen of minutes around it. You may also walk past the long corridor to visit the interior of the pyramid made of granites and limestones. But being the tomb of Pharaoh, the interior of the pyramid is quite sultry.

Perhaps because they were built according to strict hierarchy, the Pyramid of Khafre and the Pyramid of Menkaure are comparatively smaller, but they still stand firmly after being weathered for thousands of years and compel people's admiration.



Museum witnesses magical history

The famous Egyptian Museum is located by the side of Liberation Square. It is home to over 100,000 pieces of precious antiquities from the Old Kingdom period to the Roman Empire period. After entering into the museum, you are immediately faced with many stones like stone figure, stone coffin, stone tablet, stone pillar and so on. These stones are the history books of Egypt. The museum is incomparable in antiquities from the era of Pharaohs to the rule of the Greeks and Romans. The special showroom containing a number of mummies of kings and other royal family members charges an additional fee of 100 Egyptian pounds, but it is worth the price as the exhibits are quite rare. In the exhibition hall 12 authentic mummies of pharaohs including Ramesses II, Thutmose III and Hatshepsut are shown. No wonder many people travel a long way to visit them.

Not far away from the museum stands the famous Cairo Tower. Mounting this modern architecture, you can get a stunning bird's-eye view of the whole city: ceaseless traffic stream, pinnacles of mosques, numerous highrises, magnificent elevated expressways, and white sails dotting the belt-like river. Seeing this scenery you will feel as if you have traveled a thousand years to find that everything is still simple, magnificent, ancient and magical.

Khan el-Khalili

Khan el-Khalili is an ancient market in the heart of Cairo. Its dozens of lanes are home to thousands of shops, many of which can be traced back to the later part of the 14th century. At that time, the place was



the royal burial ground of Sulalah Fatimiyya. Later Jaharkas al-Khalili, a general of Sulala Mamalik, destroyed the Fatimid cemetery to erect a large caravanserai and commerce started here. After hundreds of years' development, it has become the most famous handicraft market in Egypt and even in the whole Arab world.

The narrow alleyways are crammed with small shops on two sides. These shops are quite popular with travelers for their antique flavor and diversified goods. The gold and silver jewelry, bronze plates, stone sculptures, leather products and other traditional Egyptian handicrafts sold here are full of Islamic chic, and have unique designs and reasonable prices. There are stands specializing in souvenirs including pyramids made of plaster and steel, statues of gods, papyrus paintings, hookahs, essences, scarves, clothes, etc. Strolling through the market, you may find local children playing heartily. If you want to take photos with the local people, don't hesitate to ask them for the simple and hospitable local people are willing to accept your invitation.



Tips

- 1.The seafood, mutton and pigeon in Cairo are delicious so you may have a try of them. Besides, various fruits are indispensable for local people and thus fresh juice of a variety of flavors including carrot, banana and orange is sold everywhere in the street and it costs only two Egyptian pounds for per cup.
- 2.When visiting a mosque, you must dress formally and behave yourself. Don't wear shorts, skirts or short-sleeves. Change your shoes for the slippers provided by the mosque.