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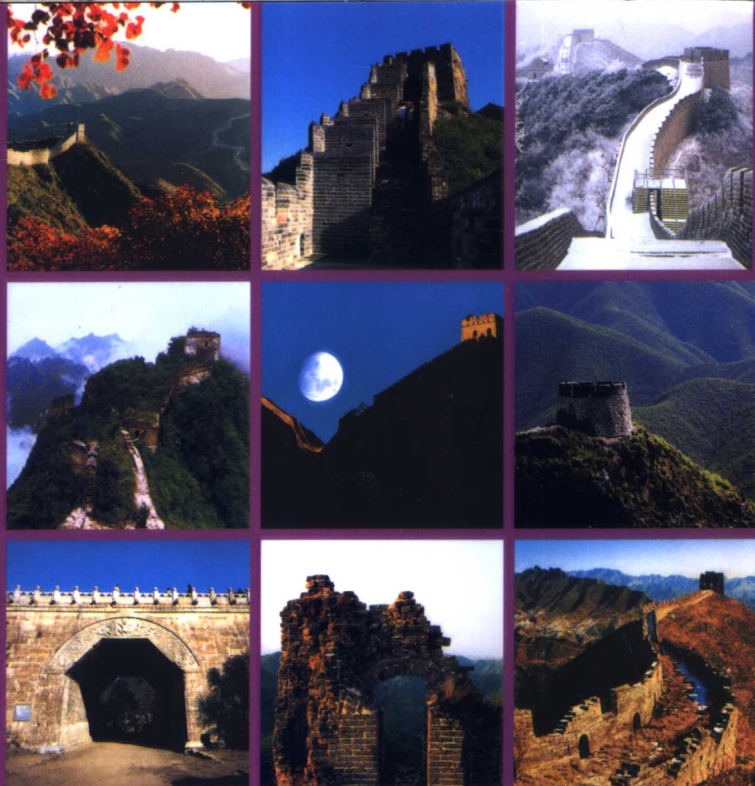
长城

The World
Cultural Heritage
in Beijing

The Great Wall

赵洛 编著

北京美术摄影出版社



最险峻绵长的防御工事

The Greatest and the Most Strategic Fortification

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北京地区长城分布图

The Distribution of the Great Wall in Beijing





世界遗产委员会评价

The Comments Made by World Heritage Committee

长 城

列入日期: 1987

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约公元前220年，一统天下的秦始皇，将修建于早些时候的一些断续的防御工事连接成一个完整的防御系统，用以抵抗来自北方的侵略。在明代（1368—1644），又继续加以修筑，使长城成为世界上最长的军事设施。它在文化艺术上的价值，足以与其在历史和战略上的重要性相媲美。

The Great Wall

Date of Inscription: 1987

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In c. 220 B.C., under Qin Shi Huang, sections of earlier fortifications were joined together to form a united defence system against invasions from the north. Construction continued up to the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), when the Great Wall became the world's largest military structure. Its historic and strategic importance is matched only by its architectural significance.



目录 CONTENTS

■ 引言 /8 Introduction

一、悠悠古长城 /16 The Long Standing Great Wall

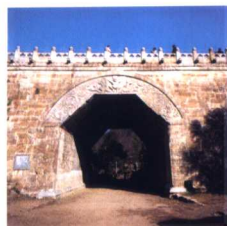
二、巍巍明关堡 /48 The Towering Defence Line from the Ming Dynasty

1. 戚继光大建敌台 /53

Mass Construction of Watchtowers under Qi Jiguang's Guidance

2. 错综纵深的防线 /71

The Intricate Defence Line



三、百二雄关 /84 Magnificent Passes

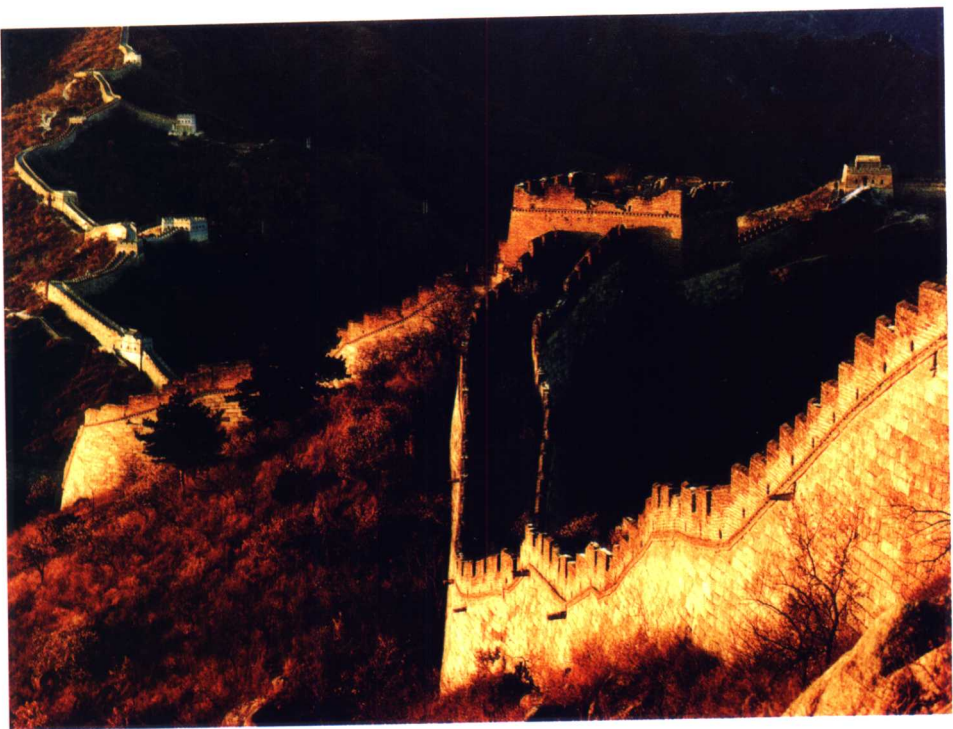
1. 居庸关 八达岭 Juyongguan and Badaling /85
2. 慕田峪 Mutianyu /108
3. 金山岭 古北口 Jinshanling and Gubeikou /116
4. 黄花城 Huanghuacheng /126
5. 沿河城 Yanhecheng /128

■ 附录 Appendix /130

引言

Introduction





慕田峪长城金辉

The Golden View of Mutianyu Section

长城，从东到西绵延万里，却又自古到今，修筑延续两千多年。凭临登攀，偏要到悬崖绝壁人迹罕至处，可见建造的艰辛奇特。它那雄伟的风姿——美学的价值和防御的功能——军事的谋略，都是世界文化遗留中少见的。它是世界的奇迹，深受各国人民的仰慕和赞叹。

由于北方游牧骑兵不时南下骚扰，早在周宣王时就筑城守卫，《诗经》有句“城彼朔方”，但这只是单个城堡。而长城始建于春秋战国。当时列国诸侯争霸，筑长城作为争伐抗争的手段。最早兴建的是楚长城。《左传》记公元前656年，楚国建方城抵御齐桓公的进攻，比孔子出生尚早百年。接着，齐、魏、秦、赵、中山、燕都在自己的范围内筑长城。秦始皇统一全国后，把北方的长城一一连接，成为万里长城。以后十多个朝代也都修筑过长城，其中以明代修筑的最为浩大，达到长城发展的最高峰，使得这项空前绝后的工程得以完成。



The Great Wall stretches from the east to the west for 10000 *Li*, and the construction project has gone on for over 2000 years. To get some idea of the splendid sights, tourists climb up precipitous cliffs where ordinary passers-by rarely set foot in. People can imagine the hardships the ancient builders had experienced. The imposing graceful bearing, the aesthetic value, and the defensive functions which show the military strategies are all rarely seen in cultural legacies of the world. Being a miracle of the world, it is highly admired and praised by peoples of all countries.

As early as the reign of Emperor Xuanwang of the Zhou dynasty, cities were built to ward off the frequent harassing activities of the cavalries of the northern nomad tribes. In *The Book of Poems* is the sentence “City is built in the north”, referring to individual fortresses. Construction projects of the Great Wall began in the Spring and Autumn/Warring States Period. At that time, dukes and princes of various states had sections built to carry on wars in contending for hegemony. The first section was built by the State of Chu. According to *The Annals by Zuo Qiuming*, in 656 B.C., the State of Chu had a square city built to defend the attacks of Duke Huangong of the State of Qi. It



盛夏时节的八达岭，群山叠翠，赏心悦目，微风习来，顿消暑气
In High Summer, Badaling is Covered with Greenness, with Gentle Breeze
Cooling off the Air

明代建都北京，为捍卫京师畿甸和皇帝祖宗陵寝，十分注重北京地区（约相当于明代顺天府）长城的修筑，城堡敌台密集，大多墙面用砖石包甃，十分坚固。而北京的北边，恰值燕山山脉盘旋连绵，崇冈千迭，悬崖壁立。东边的雾灵山高二千一百一十六米，西边的灵山高二千三百零三米，都比有名的泰山（高一千五百二十四米）还高数百米。北京的长城即逶迤于这些山前。在险要的地方还建起雄关隘塞。戚继光曾说“九边地险莫蓟镇若”，所以北京的长城是万里长城中最雄伟、最险奇、最坚固的一段。无怪北京长城如今已成为观赏长城的最佳处所，一年四季，游人如织。

站在长城上，任春花秋月、夏云冬雪，看长城内外苍茫的远山，连天的衰草，令人油然而生一股厚重的思古之幽情。也许，我们已经忘记当年这个古战场上飞扬的胡笳羯鼓，闪烁的刀光剑影，但我们不会忘记在历时两千多年间，千千万万修筑万里长城的先人。他们惊人的智慧、惊人的坚毅以及惊人的创造力，不仅使我们受到巨大的震撼，也给予我们巨大的启迪。

万里长城是建筑。

万里长城也是精神。

was a century before Confucius was born. Soon afterwards, the States of Qi, Wei, Qin, Zhao, Zhongshan and Yan all had sections of walls built in their boundaries. After unifying the whole country, Emperor Shihuang of the Qin dynasty had all the sections in the north linked up. Thus came the "10,000 *Li* Great Wall". A dozen of succeeding dynasties had Great Wall built as well. The largest project carried out in the Ming dynasty brought about the climax of the development of the Great Wall, and the unique construction was completed.

The Ming dynasty had its capital set in Beijing. To protect the Capital and the imperial ancestral mausoleums, the regime attached importance to the construction of Great Wall in Beijing Area (referring to the Prefecture of Shuntian in the Ming dynasty). In the said district, forts and watching towers were densely and solidly built with brick-and-stone covered surfaces. To the north of Beijing, precipitous peaks and cliffs tower all around the winding and rolling Yan Mountains. Both the 2,116-meter Wuling Mountain in the east and the 2,303-meter Ling Mountain in the west are several hundred meters higher than the famous Tai Mountain, which is 1,524 meters high. Great Wall in Beijing Area meanders in front of these mountains. In strategically located places, towering passes and forts were built. Qi Jiguang, the famous general, had said that of all the frontiers, Ji (ancient name of Beijing) was the most difficult of access. Thus, along the whole length of Great Wall, the section in Beijing is the most magnificent, most alarmingly dangerous and most solid one. It is no wonder that tourists throng toward Great Wall in Beijing all the year round. They are sure to get the best view of the ancient construction there.

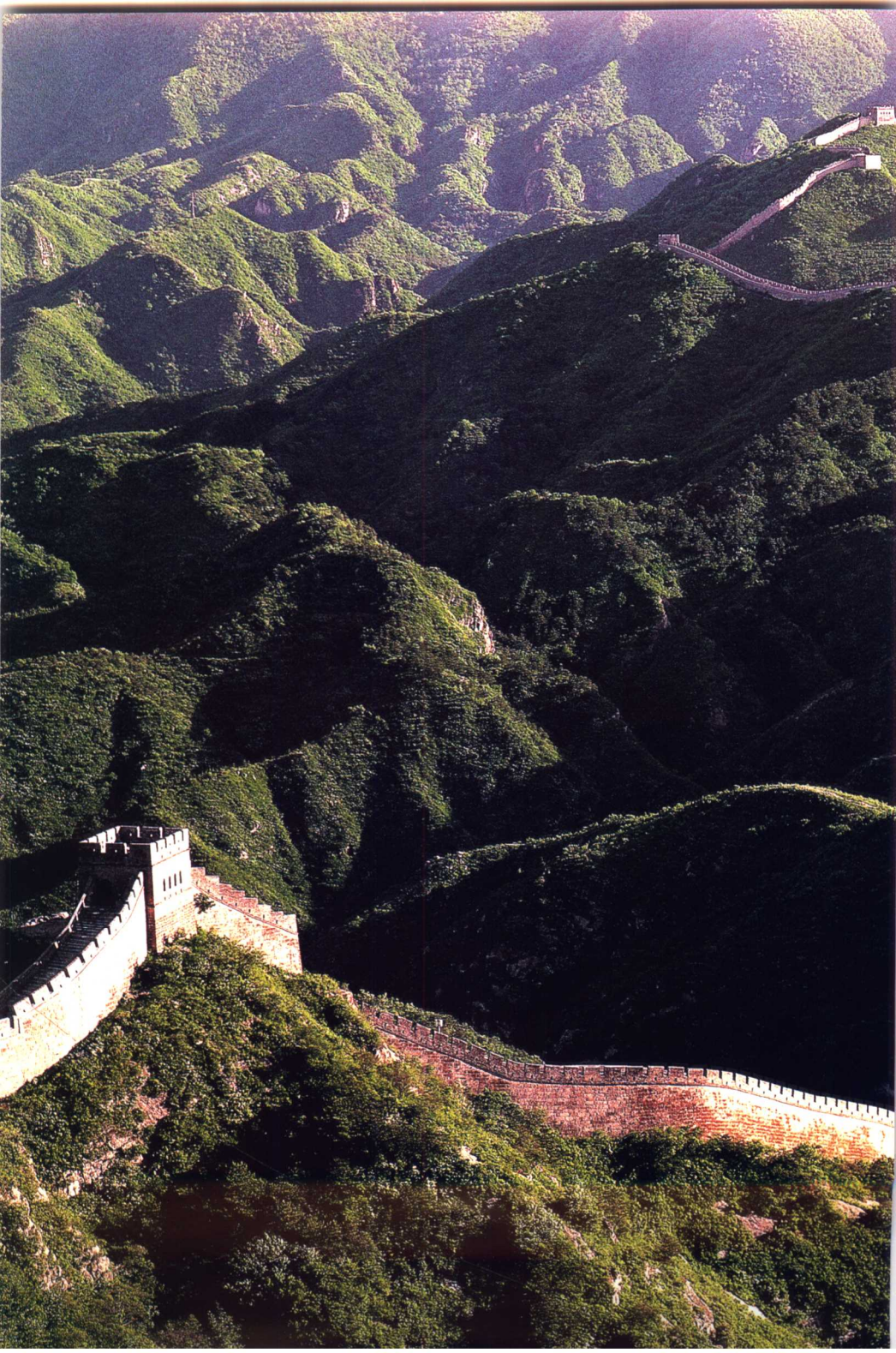
Standing on the Great Wall, people can see spring flowers, autumn moon, summer clouds, winter snow, the boundless mountains inside and outside of the Great Wall, and the incessant withering grasses. Whatever comes into the eyes will make people spontaneously muse over things of the remote past. We might forget the sounds of flutes and drums and the flashes of swords over the innumerable ancestors who had engaged in the construction project of Great Wall through a long period of more than 2,000 years. Their astonishing wisdom, their unswerving determination and their creativity not only amaze us greatly, but provide us with much inspirations as well.

The Great Wall is an architecture.

The Great Wall is also the spirit.



红叶漫染八达岭
Badaling Which Is Abaze with Red Leaves





从八达岭向北将烽火台而上，气势磅礴
Ascending Steeply Towards the North Peaks
from the Fort, the Magnificent Badaling Section Looks Like a
Rolling Dragon

一、悠悠古长城

The Long Standing Great Wall

