

万里长城

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萬里長城

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA



中國長城學會編輯

中國・河北美術出版社出版

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前言

羅哲文

在古老中國的土地上，東西橫亘着一道歷史悠久，氣勢雄偉、舉世聞名的萬里長城。它跨羣山、越峻嶺、穿草原、橫大漠、經戈壁，宛如一條金色的巨龍，飛舞騰翔在中國的北方。有人曾作過這樣的估算，如果用修築長城的磚石、土方，來修築一道厚一米，高五米的大牆，這道牆能環繞地球一周而有餘。這僅是以明朝一個朝代修築的長城來計算的。如果把歷代所修築的長城加起來計算，那麼這道大牆要繞地球十幾周。長城工程之浩大，可以想見。無怪在幾百年前就被列為中古“世界七大奇蹟”之一而載入了人類文明的史冊。

長城，是偉大中華民族精神和力量的象征。它那雄偉、堅強、不屈的身影，好象屹立在東方的巨人。在它的身上雖然也曾蒙上過陰影，牆體上至今還殘存着入侵者的彈痕……但是，長城以它威武不屈的頑強精神，屹立山巔，橫卧戈壁，千百年來，默默地激勵着成千上萬的志士仁人。在中華民族生死存亡的抗日戰爭中，長城內外震蕩着：“把我們的血肉，築成我們新的長城”的雄壯歌聲，這不僅反映了當年抗敵救國的壯志豪情，而且也反映了今天中華兒女不怕困難，勇于攀登高峰的堅強意志。

長城，是中華各族人民血汗和智慧的結晶。萬里長城，蜿蜒萬里，然而它並非一道孤立的城牆，而是一個完整、複雜、龐大的防禦體系。它那堅固的工程，戰略的佈局，望不斷的連雲雉堞、雄關隘口、亭障墩墩、城牆上下林立的敵台，再加上傾刻千里傳遞軍情的烽火狼烟，是多麼嚴密的構思，多麼精心的設計。不知有多少雄才遠略的元戎將帥費盡了心機，不知有多少能工哲匠付出了聰明智慧，更不知有多少戍卒吏丞、百工黔首付出了辛勤的勞動和血汗的代價。當我們看到那危崖絕壁、浩瀚沙漠、茫茫戈壁的時候，那里幾乎是人迹罕至，鳥獸絕迹，可是長城却偏偏修到了那里。今天我們空手登上長城的時候，還覺得非常吃力，然而古時修築長城的人們還要把一塊就有幾十斤重的大城磚，數百斤、上千斤的巨石運上險峰峻嶺去修築，那是多麼艱辛的勞動，多麼堅強的毅力。長城是歷史的標尺，長城是歷史的證人，長城是歷史的豐碑，長城是中華民族的驕傲。

我們從長城綫上的佛寺石窟，殿閣陵寢的壁畫上便可以得知，長城是多民族修築的。從歷史上看，先後有二十多個諸侯國和王朝對長城進行過修築。在這眾多的朝代中，只有漢、隋、明三

代是漢族統治者主持修築的，其它都是各兄弟民族統治者修築的。在上下兩千多年中，舉凡諸侯國家和帝國王朝的政治、經濟、軍事、文化交流、互市貿易等等，莫不與長城的修築有着密切的關係。值得注意的是由于長城的修築，對於我國古代北方原來經濟、文化比較落後地區的經濟開發、文化藝術繁榮起了積極的促進作用。

在長城身上，銘刻下了歷代王朝政治、經濟、軍事、文化、民族關係等等活動的內容，銘刻下了無數守城戍邊將士們可歌可泣的故事，也銘刻下了被奴役和被壓迫的各族人民的辛酸血淚。長城不僅具有時間意義上的長久和空間意義上的遠大，實際上它是秦漢時代屯墾戍邊政策的產物，這一施政方針對早期古老中國的對外開放起到了重要作用。沒有漢唐烽燧的保護，古絲綢之路是難以暢通的，這在敦煌壁畫中有着許多例證。

長城，文化的寶藏 古往今來不知有多少文學家、詩人、美術家、音樂家、旅行家等以他們生動豪放的筆墨，精湛的工藝技巧，描繪和塑造了萬里長城的英姿。詩詞歌賦、水墨丹青、匾對楹聯、民間傳說、碑刻摩崖，形式多樣，內容豐富。各種形式的作品，以他們獨特的風格寫下了有關長城本身的雄關險隘、戍守征戰以及關山行旅、懷念遠人、兵民疾苦、悲歡離合等方面的內容。文辭有悲壯豪放，有哀怨纏綿，格調清新高雅。被稱作邊塞詩詞的作品，成了中國古代文學史上輝煌的篇章。當我們吟誦起李白的“長風幾萬里，吹渡玉門關”，王昌齡的“秦時明月漢時關、萬里長征人未還”、“琵琶起舞換新聲……高高秋月照長城”，祖咏的“萬里寒光生積雪，三邊曙色動危旌”，王之渙的“黃河遠上白雲間，一片孤城萬仞山”等等名句的時候，心潮不禁隨之起伏。傳說為文天祥所撰寫的一付對聯：“秦皇安在哉，萬里長城築怨；姜女未亡也，千秋片石銘貞。”又從另一個側面寫出了勞動人民對封建統治階級沉重勞役的控訴。

雄關勝迹壯山河。昔日烽烟彌漫戰馬嘶鳴的景象，已經成了歷史的陳迹。化干戈為玉帛，變昔日的戰場為錦綉河山。在新中國成立之後，國家已經把長城作為重點文物加以保護，許多重要的長城地段、雄關隘口，已由國務院公佈為國家級重點文物保護單位。萬里長城作為中國名勝之首，吸引着成千上萬的中外游人。

由中國長城學會編輯，中國·河北美術出版社出版的這本《萬里長城》畫冊，以新的編輯方法，在總體構思上，採用了橫斷面放射性集中的藝術手法，從一個全新的角度反映了長城風貌和萬里長城沿線的人文景觀、自然景觀諸多方面的內容。畫冊精選了幾十位老中青攝影藝術家的上乘之作，可以說是長城藝術攝影之集成，長城藝術風貌之薈萃，如此豐富精彩之內容，囑我為序，愧不能當。恕我作為一個長城保護和考察研究戰線上的老卒，寫了幾點意見，請教于讀者。

1988年5月15日

PREFACE

Luo Zhewen

On the vast land of China there is an age-old magnificent Great Wall known to all the world. It is like a golden dragon that flies over mountains and across grasslands and the Gobi desert of the northern part of China.

Calculations have been made: if you make a wall measuring one meter thick and five meters high by using the bricks, stones and earth for the length of the Great Wall built during the Ming Dynasty, it will encircle the earth more than one time. Using the same composition and dimensions for the total length built by all the dynasties, the encirclement of the earth would be more than ten times. The construction of the Great Wall is so unique that it was acknowledged to be one of the seven wonders of the world and a significant contributor to the history of the development of mankind centuries ago.

The Great Wall is historically a symbol of the Chinese people's power and spirit. Its staunch and strong frame is like a giant standing firm in the East. Despite the ravages of the elements, traces of ammunition holes, evidence of many invasions, the Wall stands firm on the mountains and deserts for so many years. The Wall's ability to survive has served to inspire many thousands of China's patriots to stand firm. During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression when China's future was at stake, heroic songs like "Let's build our new Great Wall with our blood and flesh" resounded inside and outside the Great Wall. This not only reflects the patriotic spirit so needed to save the country, but it also expresses the strong determination of the Chinese people to defy difficulties and dare the highest peaks.

Also, the Great Wall is the fruit of the people's hard work and wisdom. Although it winds ten thousand *li*, it is not an isolated structure. It is a complete, complicated great defence system. All the structures are very strong and well designed. The uninterrupted passages, passes, beacon towers and castles were so well organized that needed information for the armies could be immediately passed on a thousand *li* away by means of fire and smoke. Building the Great Wall over the centuries required the work, the scheming, the intelligence, the talents, the thinking of so many: the officials, generals, skilled craftsmen, workers, exiles, soldiers and many more who gave of their labour, blood, and sweat, sometimes their lives.

Among the steep cliffs and wide deserts of those barren regions sections of the Great Wall were built. Today we climb the Great Wall with empty hands, unhampered, yet we can get quite out of breath. The people in ancient times, the builders, had to shoulder big bricks, each weighing more than a dozen kilograms, or giant stones weighing hundreds of kilograms that had to be hoisted up the precipitous cliffs and steep mountain ranges. What hardships they endured, how strong their determination must have been! The Great Wall is a monument to history of which the Chinese people are rightfully very proud.

It is evident from the different styles of the frescoes from the temples, stone caves, palace tombs that the Great Wall was built by our various nationalities. More than twenty dukes and emperors of different dynasties had taken part in building the Great Wall. Among them only Han, Sui and Ming dynasties were ruled by the emperors of the Han nationality. During the 2,000 years of dynastic rule the political, economic, military, cultural exchange and barter were closely related to the Great Wall. The Wall generated the means for economic, cultural and artistic development in the northern regions of Old China.

The Great Wall chronicled the prevailing dynasties, their political, economic, military, cultural and social relationships among the nationalities. It recorded the dramatic events, anecdotes, folklore of the military, commanders and soldiers as well as tales of the sufferings of the oppressed people. As a matter of fact, it is an outcome of the policy of stationing troops to open up wasteland and guard the frontier put into effect by the Qin and Han dynasties, which provided protection, thereby safeguarding the "open policy" of ancient China. For example, the beacon towers in the Han and Tang dynasties safeguarded passage on the open ancient Silk Road. Without this Great Wall protection, there may never have been a Silk Road. The Dunhuang Frescoes and other pictorial works bear witness.

The Great Wall is the great treasure of ancient China. The majesty of the Wall inspires many, many writers, poets, artists, musicians, tourists to use their creative skills. So many poems, songs, paintings, inscriptions and folklore of rich content are products of Great Wall experiences and inspiration.

There are descriptions of soldiers on guard, their battles, their travel to the Wall, their hardships and sorrows as well as their joys. The poetry can be soft, moving, also tragic. This renowned frontier fortress has produced brilliant works of Chinese literary history.

We often recite those lines of the famous poets of ancient China: "Several dozen thousand *li* of wind blow past the Yumenguan Pass," (Li Bai); "The moon shines upon the passes in Qin and Han (after the Long March), my beloved one never comes back," (Wang Changling); "Dancing to the pipa's new music... the autumn moon high up shines on the Great Wall," (Wang Changling); "The snow on

the ten thousand *li* Great Wall reflects the cold light, flags are swinging in Dingbian, Anbian and Jingbian at dawn" (Zu Yong).

Such lines would certainly create surges of emotion. It is said that a couplet has been written for the famous Prime Minister Wen Tianxiang during the ancient Song Dynasty (960-1279), it reads: "Where is the Emperor Qin now? The building of the Great Wall arouses resentment, Lady Meng Jiangnu is not dead, and her deeds will be recorded on stone forever." This couplet reflects another side of the labouring people's denouncement of the feudal ruling class as the cause of their wretched lives.

At present the Great Wall and its passes remain as beautiful as before. The war-ridden years are gone forever, the people have turned hostility into friendship, and the former battlefields have become lands of charm and beauty. After the establishment of the new China the People's Government announced that the Great Wall, its many towers, passes, passages, and great cultural relics, would be protected by the state. The Great Wall has attracted many thousands of Chinese and foreign visitors.

It's been our privilege to compile this fine photo album of the Great Wall, edited by China Great Wall Society and published by Hebei Fine Arts Publishing House. It is possible for us to present here fresh ideas and new compositions because the Great Wall inspires a new way of looking for people as well as enhancing so many natural landscapes.

Our photographers, ranging in age from young to old, have submitted dozens of fine photos from which we had to choose so carefully the best ones. This galaxy of photos of and from the Great Wall we now present to you.

We hope we shall hear from you, our readers. Your comments will be highly appreciated.

We must keep in mind that the Great Wall belongs to the world. It is China's great privilege to share the Great Wall with the people of the world.

May 1988

一 中華瑰寶 世界奇觀

一提到中國，人們就會聯想起萬里長城；一提到萬里長城，人們必然會想到文明古老的中國。萬里長城已經成爲中華民族歷史的象征，它閃爍着中華民族歷史文化的燦爛光輝。

舉世聞名的萬里長城，象一條巨龍，從鴨綠江畔起身，一路上騰挪跌宕，翻越巍巍羣山，茫茫草原，浩瀚大漠，跨皚皚祁連，沿天山一直奔向世界屋脊帕米爾高原。萬里長城望不斷的城樓雉堞、雄關隘口、亭障墩臺，把北國風光點綴得更加絢麗多姿。

長城並非修築在科技昌明的時代，從它那綿亘萬里的軀體上，便可遙想出當年構築的艱辛。長城上留下了人類智慧的印迹，城體里凝聚着中華兒女血汗的結晶。可以說，萬里長城是人類智慧刻在地球上的巨型浮雕。

萬里長城早在數百年前，就已被列爲世界建築奇迹之一，載入了世界文明史冊。一九八八年一月，萬里長城又被聯合國教科文組織確定爲世界文化遺產。

長城萬里——“長城地勢險，萬里與雲平”，“嶺斷雲飛回，關長鳥度遲”，“風自長城落，天連大漠寬”，“東窮碧海羣山立，西帶黃河落日明”，氣勢雄渾，巍然屹立，堪稱中華瑰寶，世界奇觀。

在外國人眼里，長城是奇偉的，神秘的，不可思議的。

“我認爲，你一定會得出這樣一個結論，只有一個偉大的民族，才能造得出這樣一座偉大的長城。”

——美國前總統尼克松

“中國的過去與它的將來一樣具有魅力……抵達長城時，我覺得它比我以往從照片、刺繡和繪畫上見到的更爲壯觀。”

——英國前首相希思

“在太空和月球上，只能辨認地球上兩項特大工程，一項是中國的長城，另一項是荷蘭的圍海大堤。”

——美國第一個登上月球的宇航員阿姆斯特朗

古老神秘的長城，象一部巨著，它不僅記載着中國兩千多年來歷代王朝的興衰；也記錄了長城沿綫各民族的金戈鐵馬、通婚媾合和民族間的交流與融合；囊括了古老中國的政治、經濟、軍事、文化、文學、藝術、天文、地質、生物、環境、建築、考古等許多學科的奧秘。多少年來，長城誘發着人們無窮的幻想，並引起世界性的關注，歷史學家、考古學家、人類學家、探險家、外交使者接踵而至。如果誰能深入探索這潛蘊豐富的寶藏，或許能揭示中國古老而珍貴的神秘。

I CHINA'S TREASURE, A WONDER OF THE WORLD

When mentioning the country, China, immediately the Great Wall comes to mind. Civilized old China and the Great Wall are synonymous. The Great Wall covers many aspects of the history of China; it is a composite of great richness, cultural elegance and historical involvement.

Like a giant dragon this famous wonder of the world starts at the Yalujiang River, winds through many mountains, pasturelands, large desert areas, overpasses Qilian and Tianshan Mountains and finally rushes to the roof of the world, the Pamirs. There are many towers, passages, passes, beacon towers, pagodas which dot the north country scene and enhance the beauty of the landscape.

The Great Wall is a grand sculpture, covering 10,000 *li*, carved over the centuries by the people's brains and brawn. Its structures visibly communicate the "blood, sweat and tears" of the Chinese people as well as the lessons wrought from history, especially the history of the innumerable invasions of Chinese soil.

Many, many years ago the Great Wall was acknowledged to be one of the Seven Wonders of the world along with the Egyptian Pyramids, India's Taj Mahal, ancient Rome's Coliseum, and others. In January, 1988, UNESCO described the Great Wall to be the "Cultural legacy of the world". Chinese poets wax lyrical about the Great Wall, writing: "The terrain is strategically situated and of difficult access. The Wall is as high as the clouds."; "The wind starts blowing from the Great Wall, the sky connects the wide desert."; "To the East you see the seas and mountains, to the West you see the sun setting on the Yellow River."

In trying to understand the Great Wall it may seem difficult for the people to fathom its mystery and marvelousness. Former U.S. President Richard Nixon said, *I believe that you have to draw the conclusion that only a great nation would be able to build such a great wall.* Mr. Heath, former British Prime Minister, once said, *China is fascinating both in the past and in the future. On arriving at the Great Wall I feel that it is even more magnificent than what I have seen from the photos, embroideries and paintings.*

Neil Armstrong, an American Astronaut, who was the first to step on the moon's terrain, told the news reporters that only two great earth projects were discernable from space, China's Great Wall and Holland's great dikes.

The Great Wall is like an Encyclopedia covering so much of China's mysteries and its dynastic rule of more than 2,000 years. It provides information on mutual

exchanges of nationalities, battles and customs. The research is endless and we've just touched the "tip of the iceberg."

We have much to learn from these findings in so many spheres: culture, literature, folklore, the military, politics, the economy, art, astronomy, geology, biology, commerce, the environment, architecture, archaeology, and more. The Great Wall stimulates the imagination of the individual as well as the world. Everyone touring China anticipates visiting the Great Wall.

The Wall is such a rich resource, worthy of most careful study and exploration which our research people in the many areas of scholarship are diligently pursuing. We are eager for the help of investigators and research people from outside China.



1 東方巨龍 The giant dragon of the east

