



北京長城

BEIJING
GREAT WALL

北京美術攝影出版社

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引言

長城，從東到西綿延萬里；卻又自古到今，修築延續二千多年。憑臨登攀，偏要到懸崖絕壁人跡罕至處，可見建造的艱辛奇特。它那雄偉的風姿——美學的價值和防禦的功能——軍事的謀略，都是世界文化遺留中少見的。它是世界的奇跡，深受各國人民的仰慕和贊嘆。

由于北方游牧騎兵不時南下騷擾，早在周宣王時就築城守衛，《詩經》有句“城彼朔方”。但這只是單個的城堡。而長城始建于春秋戰國。當時列國諸侯爭霸，築長城作為爭伐抗鬥的手段。最早興建的是楚長城。《左傳》記公元前656年，楚國建方城抵禦齊桓公的進攻，比孔子出生尚早百年。接着，齊、魏、秦、趙、中山、燕都在自己的範圍內築長城。秦始皇統一全國後，把北方的長城一一連接，成為萬里長城。以後十多個朝代也都修築過長城，其中以明代修築的最為浩大，達到長城發展的最高峯，使得這項空

前絕後的工程得以完成。

明代建都北京，為捍衛京師畿甸和皇帝祖宗陵寢，十分注重北京地區（約相當明代順天府）長城的修築，城堡敵臺密集，大多牆面用磚石包甃，十分堅固。而北京的北邊，恰值燕山山脉盤旋連綿，崇岡千迭，懸崖壁立。東邊的霧靈山高2116米，西邊的靈山高2303米，都比有名的泰山（高1524米）還高數百米。北京的長城即逶迤于這些山前。在險要的地方還建起雄關隘塞。戚繼光曾說“九邊地險莫薊鎮若”，所以北京的長城是萬里長城中最雄偉、最險奇、最堅固的一段。

無怪北京長城如今已成為觀賞長城的最佳處所，一年四季，游人如織。

站在長城上，不論是春花秋月，夏雲冬雪，還是看長城內外蒼茫的遠山，連天的衰草，都有一股濃重的思古之幽情，令人油然而生。也許，我們已經忘記當年這個古戰場上飛揚的胡笳羯

鼓，閃爍的刀光劍影，但我們不會忘記在歷時兩千多年間千千萬萬修築萬里長城的先人。他們驚人的智慧，驚人的堅毅以及驚人的創造力，不僅使我們受到巨大的震撼，也給予我們巨大的啓迪。

萬里長城是建築。

萬里長城也是精神。

游覽過長城的人，雖然都曾一飽眼福，但北京長城景點很多，很難一一光顧。況且，朝霞落照都景色萬千，各不相同。這些奇景還要靠機緣湊巧，方能一睹風華。沒有到過長城的人，更是心中長存渴念，卻無緣識荆。到過的，沒有到過的，都有遺憾。出于對廣大讀者的愛心，在北京市攝影家協會的大力支持下，為數眾多的專業和業餘攝影家們不辭辛勞，風餐夜宿，拍攝了大量有關北京長城的攝影佳作，現精心編選匯集成冊，如果能在一定程度上彌補人們的遺憾，實是值得稱道的一件好事。

INTRODUCTION

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. It is a miracle of the world, and is deeply 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 Great Wall began in the Spring and Autumn/Warring States Period. At that time, dukes or princes of various states had Great Walls built to carry on wars in contending for hegemony. The first Great Wall was built by the State of Chu. According to «the Annals by Zuo Qiuming», the State of Chu had a square city built, in 656 B.C., to defend the attacks of Duke Huangong of the State of Qi. It was a century before Confucius was born. Soon afterwards, the States of Qi, Wei, Qin, Zhao, Zhongshan and Yan all had Great Wall built in their boundaries. After unifying the whole country, Emperor Shihuang of the Qin Dynasty had all Great

Walls in the north linked up. Thus came the "10000-*Li* Great Wall". A dozen of succeeding dynasties had Great Wall built as well. The vastest 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 along the winding and rolling Yanshan Mountains. Both the 2116-metre Wuling Mountain in the east and the 2303-metre Lingshan Mountain in the west are several hundred metres higher than the famous Taishan Mountain in Shandong, which is 1524 metres high. Great Wall in Beijing Area meanders just 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 solid and most alarmingly dangerous.

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 come 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 ancient battle field, but we can never forget our innumerable ancestors who had engaged in the construction project of Great Wall through a long period of more than 2000 years. Their astonishing wisdom, their unswerving determination and their creativity not only shock us greatly, but provide us with much inspirations as well.

The Great Wall is an architecture.

The Great Wall is also the spirit.

Those who visited the Great Wall have feasted their eyes on the scenes there. But as the scenic spots are innumerable, it is difficult to visit all and each of them. Furthermore, the views differ at various times. Some of the scenes can be seen only by lucky coincidences. Those who have never visited the Great Wall are always looking forward to paying a visit to the ancient wall, yet they have never got the chance. People of the 2 categories may both feel regretful.

Out of love for the mass of readers, and under the energetic supports provided by Beijing Photographists' Association, numerous professional and amateur photographers have worked hard night and day and taken a great amount of excellent photographs relative to Great Wall in Beijing. Now, the photos are collected into an album after being meticulously selected and edited. If, to some extent, they can remedy people's regrets, it is highly worthy of commending.

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悠悠古長城

THE LONG STANDING GREAT WALL



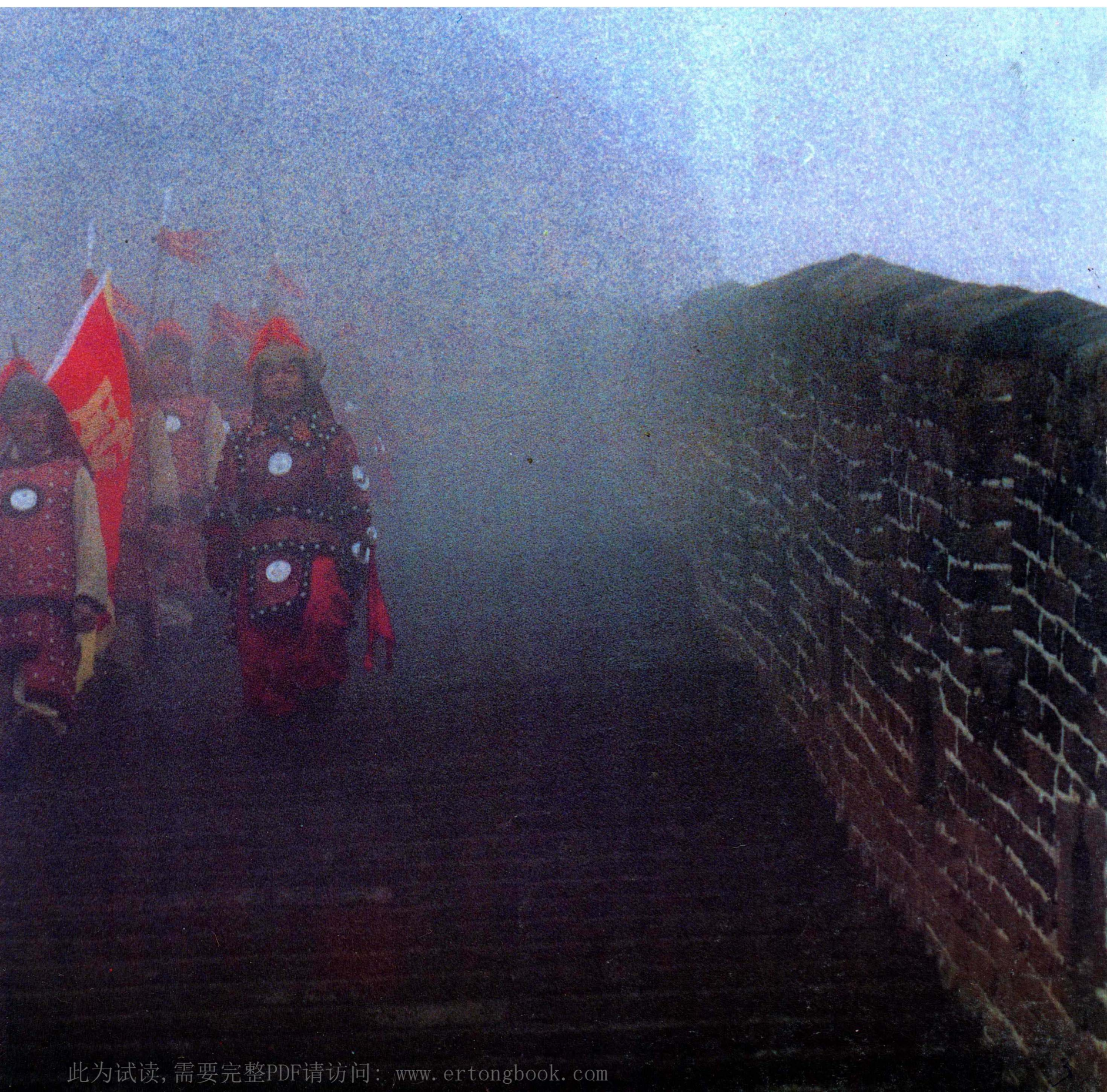


建 都于薊(今北京)的燕,是戰國七雄之一,到燕昭王築黃金臺,卑身招納賢士,成為北方強國。《史記·匈奴傳》寫燕築長城,自造陽至襄平以拒胡。即從河北張家口東北行經多倫、獨石又東經圍場、赤峯東到遼寧的遼陽。現在這些地區還有遺跡。這部分長城後來成了秦始皇萬里長城的一部分。

北魏為了護衛京都平城(今大同)于公元446年,築“畿上塞圍”,起于昌平的居庸關直到山西河曲縣。

到了北齊,高洋于公元555年築夏口(居庸關南口)到山西大同的長城。十年以後,北齊的高緯又命大將斛律羨修從山西靜樂經居庸關經順義、通縣、郭縣、武清入海的長城。現在的天竺機場那時還築有長城呢。





The State of Yan, with its capital in Ji (present-day Beijing), was one of the Seven Powerful States in the Warring States Period. It became a power in the north when Emperor Zhaowang built Huangjintai (Golden Terrace) and modestly engaged talents in carrying out construction projects. According to 《The History of the Hun•Shi Ji (The Chronological History of China)》, to resist non-Han nationalities in the north and west, the State of Yan carried out the construction project of the Great Wall, which started in Zhangjiakou of Hebei, went northeast through

Duolun and Dushi, then turned east through Weichang and Chifeng, reached Liaoyang of Liaoning at the end. This section later became a part of the 10000-Li Great Wall built during the reign of Emperor Shihuang of the Qin Dynasty, and remains can be found in the above mentioned areas nowadays.

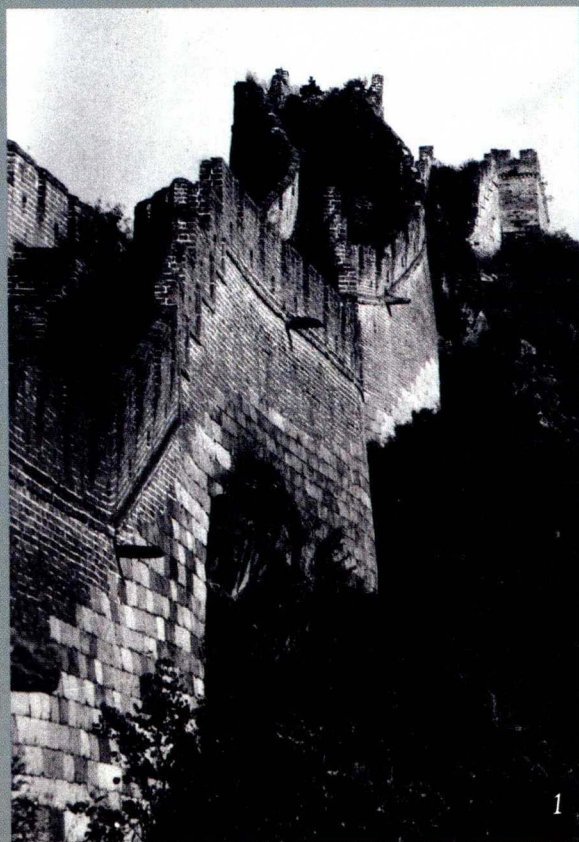
In Northern Wei, for the defence of Pingcheng (its capital city, present-day Datong), “Defending Great Wall around the Capital” was built in 446 A.D. which ran between Juyong Pass in Changping and Hequ County in Shanxi.

In Northern Qi, the section of Great Wall between Xiakou (the southern fort of Juyong Pass) and Datong of Shanxi was built by the order of Gao Yang in 555 A.D. Ten years later, Hu Lü Xian (a general of Northern Qi) was appointed, by Gao Wei, to take charge in building the section of Great Wall which started in Jingle of Shanxi and ended by the seaside after running through Juyong Pass, Shunyi, Tongxian, Guoxian and Wuqing. The site of present-day Tianzhu Airport had seen the magnificent Wall in ancient days.



巍巍明邊牆

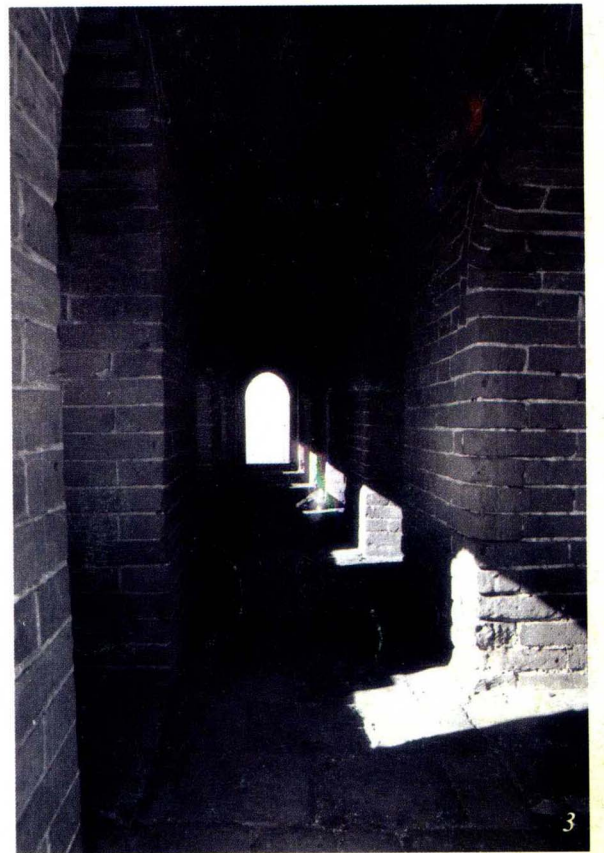
THE TOWERING DEFENCE
LINE FROM THE MING DYNASTY







戚继光像



明 王朝是在推翻元王朝之後建立的。元順帝退到塞北仍不時南下騷擾，以後韃靼、瓦剌強大，不斷入侵。因而在明朝統治的二百余年間，修建長城幾乎從未停止過，大規模動土即有十八次之多，不只工程浩大，技術也大有改進，為前人所不能比擬。

明代將長城分為九個防區——九鎮，又叫九邊。即遼東、薊州、宣府、大同、太原、榆林、寧夏、甘肅、固原鎮，後又加昌鎮和真保鎮。北京地區屬薊州鎮，總兵駐三屯營，管轄東起山海關西到慕田峪；昌鎮總兵駐昌平，管轄東起慕田峪西到紫荆關。

洪武元年，徐達打下大都，即于居庸關建關塞，并自山海關修築到慕田峪的長城關隘，如平谷水峪關、密雲司馬臺關都是洪武年建的。

為了加強當時京城北京的防備，在北京的北邊又增建了多重城牆，多的達二十多重，以防敵人突破。在長城南北，又同時修建城堡和烽火臺，了望敵情，傳遞消息，使長城的防衛機能越發健全。

使北京長城發生重大進展，形成今天看到的規模，大部分用磚石包葺和建有跨牆的敵臺，要歸功于戚繼光。

戚繼光是抗倭名將，從南方調來。于隆慶、萬曆年間，在張居正、譚綸的支持下，大治塞垣，

Ming Dynasty was founded after the Yuan Dynasty was overthrown. Emperor Shundi of the Yuan Dynasty launched frequent southward harasses even after being driven to the northern wilderness. Later on, the Tartar and Wala Tribes became powerful invaders. Thus the construction project of Great Wall had almost not been interrupted all through the over-200-year ruling of the Ming Dynasty. For 18 times, unprecedented grand scale construction works supported by highly improved techniques had been carried out.

In the Ming Dynasty, Great Wall was divided into 9 defence areas which were called "9 Divisions" or "9 Frontiers", including Liaodong, Jizhou, Xuanfu, Datong, Taiyuan, Yulin, Ningxia,

Gansu and Guyuanzhen. Later on, Changzhen and Zhenbaozhen were added. Beijing Area belonged to Jizhou Division. The Zongbing (Commander), stationing at Santunying, had under his jurisdiction the area between Shanhai Pass in the east and Mutianyu in the west, while the Zongbing of Changzhen Division, stationing at Changping, controlled the area between Mutianyu in the east and Zijing Pass in the west.

In the first year of the reign of Hongwu, Xu Da captured Dadu, built a pass at Juyongguan, and took charge in constructing passes along the Great Wall between Shanhai Pass and Mutianyu. Many passes, such as Shuiyu Pass in Pinggu, Sima Terrace Pass in Miyun and some others, were built during the reign of Hongwu.

To reinforce the defence of Beijing, layers of walls were constructed to the north of Beijing to guard against the breakthrough of the enemies. The largest number of layers of the walls amounted to more than twenty. Simultaneously, forts and beacon towers were built to the south and north of Great Wall to watch at the enemy's activities and to transmit informations. Thus the defending functions of Great Wall were further strengthened.

在緊要的地方，修築騎牆的空心敵臺。戚繼光不僅是令敵膽寒的將領，也是一位卓越的建築工程師。他設計施工的敵臺，好像老百姓的看家樓，不僅士卒有屋駐守，且可貯備軍械糧草。四面箭窗，環以垛口，形成守備、了望屯聚的堡壘。

近年空中拍攝和遙感調查，發現北京地區有更多的長城遺跡。長度達628公里，比原先知道的300多公里，增加一倍。

resisting against the invasions of Wo Kou (Japanese pirates operating in Chinese coastal waters between the 14/16th centuries). In the beginning years of the reign of Wanli, Ming Dynasty, and energetically supported by Zhang Juzheng and Tan Lun, Qi made all possible efforts to strengthen the defence line, including building hollow watching towers which spanned over two forts. Qi Was not only a general of whom enemies were terrified, but also an eminent architectural engineer. Those watching towers he designed and built were like watch houses in common residential quarters. There

Credits should be given to Qi Jiguang who developed Great Wall by covering most of the constructions with brick and stone, and building spanning watching towers, thus bringing the Great Wall to the scale which we can see nowadays.

Qi Jiguang was a famous general tranferred from the south, who did meritorious works in

were rooms both for the soldiers and arms and cereals. Shooting windows were open on walls facing 4 directions, and protected by crenels. Thus, they were forts for defending, looking out and storage.

Through aerial photography and distant sense in recent years, more remains of Great Wall have been discovered in Beijing Area. The length of these totals 628 km, doubling the previously known 300 km.