

長城詩書畫

Poems, painting and calligraphy on Great Wall



謝 繪 出 版 社

长城诗书画

Poems, painting and calligraphy on Great Wall

湖南出版社

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编 辑：满元厚 朱贵章

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钟爱萍

测绘出版社出版

愛我中華
修我長城

柳小平
一九八四年九月

长 城 简 介

万里蜿蜒于中华大地的长城，以其无比宏伟的雄姿久闻于世。今天在“爱我中华，修我长城”的号召下，许多地方已修缮一新，更加气势磅礴，成为我国名胜之首。它吸引着国内外成千上万的游人，以一览长城为平生快事。凡到过长城的人，莫不叹为观止。

像巨龙般腾越在崇山峻岭、沙漠戈壁的长城，是由城关、城墙、敌台、烽火台等构成的，是我国古代各地和各民族统治集团间的军事防御工程体系。它是两三千年来，由各族人民反复多次修筑而成的，体现着中华民族的伟大力量和坚强意志，成为我国古代文明中的一项光辉灿烂的瑰宝。长城内外各族人民在无数次斗争和长期交往中，发生过许多可歌可泣的动人故事，吸引着历代文人墨客为它们赋诗作画，在我国文学艺术宝库中，增添了许多优美动人的篇章与画卷。这本《长城诗书画》，将通过我国的传统文化艺术，介绍一些长城的历史和风貌。相信会增添你的游兴，留下美好的回忆，并可作为良好的纪念品。

远在公元前十一世纪，我国西周就有“城彼朔方”的记载。公元前七到三世纪的春秋战国时期，各诸侯国互相吞并，形成群雄並立不断混战的局面，他们在自己的边境，先后筑起长城以自卫。如楚率先在南阳地区筑方城数百里；齐则在山东从平阴到东海边琅琊台筑长城，又沿黄河故道筑堤为城；中山、魏、韩、燕、赵、秦等国，各修筑长城数百里至数千里。当时长城总长已上万里，不过是分散各自独立而已。

公元前221年，秦始皇统一六国后，一方面拆毁诸国间的长城，另一方面为防北边匈奴，又调动军民上百万人，命大将蒙恬督筑长城，西起洮河沿黄河向东，再按原秦、赵、燕长城走向一直到辽东，绵亘万余里，成为我国最早的万里长城。

西汉时，北部的匈奴族更强盛，屡向南犯，汉朝除采取通好、和亲及出击等手段外，并着手大规模兴筑长城以固边陲。除修缮秦长城外，西面更增筑河西、玉门关、居延泽等长城。北出雁门，五原阴山，东循燕秦长城，从辽东到最西的玉门关，长达两万余里。并列亭西至楼兰，北至胘胸（乌兰巴托东北地区），规模远逾秦代。东汉初北防鲜卑、西防羌戎，又在西汉长城以内，大兴障塞墩坞，总长也达万里以上。两汉时期一北一南所筑长城，是历代规模最大的。





此后，北方各族逐渐进入华北、关中，直至中原，建立起北朝政权，形成南北朝对峙的局面。北朝的北魏、东魏、北齐、北周先后在黄河套以北东至辽西地区，修筑了多重的长城，纵横交错，总长也上万里。隋统一全国后，在黄河中上游由云中经五原、榆林、宁夏至陇西，筑长城四五千里，与北朝在东部的长城正好构成又一体系。

唐代国势强盛，长城以北以西的各部族都归附通好，因此未筑长城，仅在阴山内建“受降城”三座，东西互距四百里，并连以城障；在甘肃西部复筑瓜州故城。这时，东部的高丽为了防唐，在我国东北由扶余、开原、新宾至朝鲜大同江口筑长城二千余里。

宋、辽、金时期，华北的燕云十六州尽归契丹、河西已属西夏、北宋只修治了雁门险阻。以后辽金相继强盛，深入淮汉、以至江北，造成南宋偏安局面，再无力去修筑长城。北方辽金政权却因与蒙古和其他各族间的斗争与矛盾，在今东北内蒙等地兴筑濠堑长城，总长也上万里，称明昌长城，俗称成吉思汗边墙。

明朝建立后，为防范元朝复辟及达旦、瓦剌、女贞、吐蕃等族骚扰，在北方不断修筑长城，并且为抗击外国入侵，在东南沿海要地也零星筑了一些长城。明长城之多，是历代之最。主要长城从鸭绿江边的九连城到甘肃的嘉峪关，全长一万五千余里。在北京和山西偏关间，分成南北两道长城。在许多地段上长城除主城墙大边外，还有二边、三边、外边、内边、护边等等多道的城墙，如雁门关外有大石墙三道、小石墙二十三道。其中从山海关到嘉峪关间的一万二千七百里的主长城保存较完善，特别是山海关到北京周围，经戚继光重新督筑过的长城最为壮观。

清朝初，在辽宁、吉林间筑了有名的盛京边墙（柳条边），新旧边墙总长2600余里。对古长城也局部修缮了山海、居庸、雁门、嘉峪等关隘和长城的某些段落。中期以后就未再修缮了。

经历了长久的岁月和人为的破坏之后，许多古长城已到了十分零落的程度。就是明长城也遭到许多损毁。但是，总长十几万里的中华巨龙，仍然是人类古代最巨大壮观的工程。并且它在不同时代、不同地点、因险制塞、呈现着千姿百态、无一类同的奇丽景观，体现了建筑上的艺术才思。长城内外我国各族人民，经过长期交往，终于突破人为的分割阻碍，已凝结成统一团结和睦友爱的中华民族大家庭。长城作为我们中华伟大文明古国的象征，既使我们民族感到自豪、也为世界各地人民所向往，它将为增进各国人民的友谊作出重大的贡献。

Brief Introduction to the Great Wall

The Great Wall, which twists and turns for 10,000 *li* over China is known throughout the world for its unparalleled magnificence. Due to a "Love China and Renovate the Great Wall" drive, the Wall's ancient grandeur has been restored. The Wall is China's premier historic sight and every day it attracts thousands of Chinese and foreign visitors, who cannot but be awed by its magnificence.

The dragonlike Great Wall straddles mountains and deserts, and is punctuated by gate-towers, watch-towers and beacon towers, as it served in ancient times as a military fortification. Rebuilt and renovated many times during its 2,000 to 3,000 year history, by people of all nationalities, this splendid treasure of China's ancient civilization, embodies the great strength and determination of the Chinese people. The many heroic and moving stories about the struggles and associations of people inside and outside the Great Wall, have inspired poets and painters throughout the ages. These poems and paintings form a rich part of Chinese literature and art, and have been collected in a picture album *Poems and Paintings About the Great Wall*. The book introduces readers to the history and scenery of the Great Wall through China's traditional arts. It will fascinate the reader who has never seen the Wall, and is an ideal souvenir for those who have visited it.

As early as the 11th century B.C., the Western Zhou Dynasty had city walls. During the Warring States period from the 7th century B.C. to the 3rd century B.C., the ducal states were constantly at war, each trying to annex the territory of the other. For self-protection, every state built its own defensive walls. The Chu constructed a wall of a few hundred *li* in the Nanyang region; then the Qi had a wall built starting in Pingyin in Shandong to Langyatai by the East Sea and also built a walled city along the old course of the Yellow River; and the states of Zhongshan, Wei, Han, Yan, Zhao and Qin each built walls that varied from several hundred to several thousand *li* in length. Together these separate sections of wall extended about 10,000 *li*.

After unification of the six separate kingdoms under Emperor Qin Shihuang in 221 B.C., the walls of the individual or duced states were pulled down, and his general Meng Tian was to mobilize one million people to build a wall to guard against incursions by nomadic people from the

north. The wall began at the Tao River in the west, went eastward along the Yellow River, followed the old walls of the Qin, Zhao and Yan states, and ended in Liaodong, a distance of over 10,000 *li*. Thus was born the earliest of China's 10,000-*li* walls.

During the Western Han Dynasty, the nomadic tribes in the north became stronger and frequently plundered the south. The Han rulers dealt with them variously, sometimes improving relations with the nomadic peoples by marrying their daughters to their chieftains, sometimes launching attacks against them and reconstructing the wall to defend its borders. The Han Dynasty renovated the walls in the west left to them by the Qin Dynasty, built new walls in the west of the Yellow River, Yumenguan and Juyanzhe, and joined the walls originally constructed by the Yan and Zhao in the east in Wuyuan, Yinshan Mountain and Yanmen. The wall now extended over 20,000 *li* from Liaodong to the Yumenguan Pass in the west. In addition, pavilions were set up along the wall in Loulan in the west and in Luqu in the north (in the northeastern section of Ulaan Baatar). In the early days of the Eastern Han Dynasty, barriers, walls, fortresses and towers were constructed inside the Western Han wall, totalling another 10,000 *li*. The combined work of the Western and Eastern Han dynasties produced the largest-scale wall in China's history.

Thenceforth, peoples from the north gradually entered North China, Shaanxi and Central China and founded the Northern Dynasties, in opposition to the indigenous Southern Dynasties. One after another, the Northern Wei, Eastern Wei, Northern Qi and Northern Zhou kingdoms of the Northern Dynasties built multi-levelled walls in the north of the Yellow River, which extended to the eastern Liaoxi region. The total length of the crisscrossing walls was over 10,000 *li*. After China was unified in the Sui Dynasty, it initiated 4,000 to 5,000 *li* of new wall construction. These sections traversed Yunzhong, Wuyuan, Yulin and Ningxia, ending at Longxi, where they were linked with the wall built in the Northern Dynasties.

China grew strong and powerful in the Tang Dynasty; all the tribes to the west and north of the Great Wall submitted to the Tang and sought good relations with it. The Tang built no walls, but founded three "Accepting Submission Cities" in the Yinshan Mountains, which were linked by

walls and covered a distance of four hundred *li* from east to west, and also restored the old city of Guazhou, located in western Gansu. To guard against the Tang, the Gaoli people in the east constructed a wall of some 2,000 *li* that stretched across Fuyu, Kaiyuan and Xinbing in the northeast, and ended at the mouth of the Datong River in Korea.

In the Song, Liao and Jin dynasties, the sixteen prefectures in North China fell to Qidan, while west of the Yellow River was occupied by the Western Xia Dynasty. The Northern Song Dynasty built only the Yanmen Strategic Pass. As the Liao and Jin became stronger and moved deeper in to the Huaihe and Hanshui River valleys and the areas north of the Yangtze River, the Southern Song found no time for building walls. Because of their conflicts with the Mongolians and other northern peoples, the Liao and Jin constructed a wall in northeastern China and Inner Mongolia that was more than 10,000 *li* in length, and called the Mingchang Wall, or Genghis Khan Border Wall.

To secure its northern territories from the remnant Mongol forces and to ward off incursions from the Tartar, Oirat, Nuzhen and Tufan, the Ming Dynasty constantly built walls in the north. In addition, it constructed walls here and there in the important coastal regions of the southeast so as to guard against foreign aggression.

The Ming ranked first in Chinese history for the number of walls it built. The main Ming wall stretched 15,000 *li* from Jiuliancheng by the Yalu River to Jiayuguan in Gansu. Between Beijing and Pianguan in Shanxi, the wall doubled was divided into Southern and northern Sections. Many sections were fortified with a series of walls forming a main wall, a second, third and outside walls, as well as an inside and protection wall. For example, outside the Yanmen Pass, were three successive large stone walls and twenty-three successive small stone walls. Of these the main wall from Shanhaiguan to Jiayuguan, 12,700 *li* in length, remains well preserved, and the section from Shanhaiguan to Beijing presents a most magnificent view thanks to renovations by Qi Jiguang.

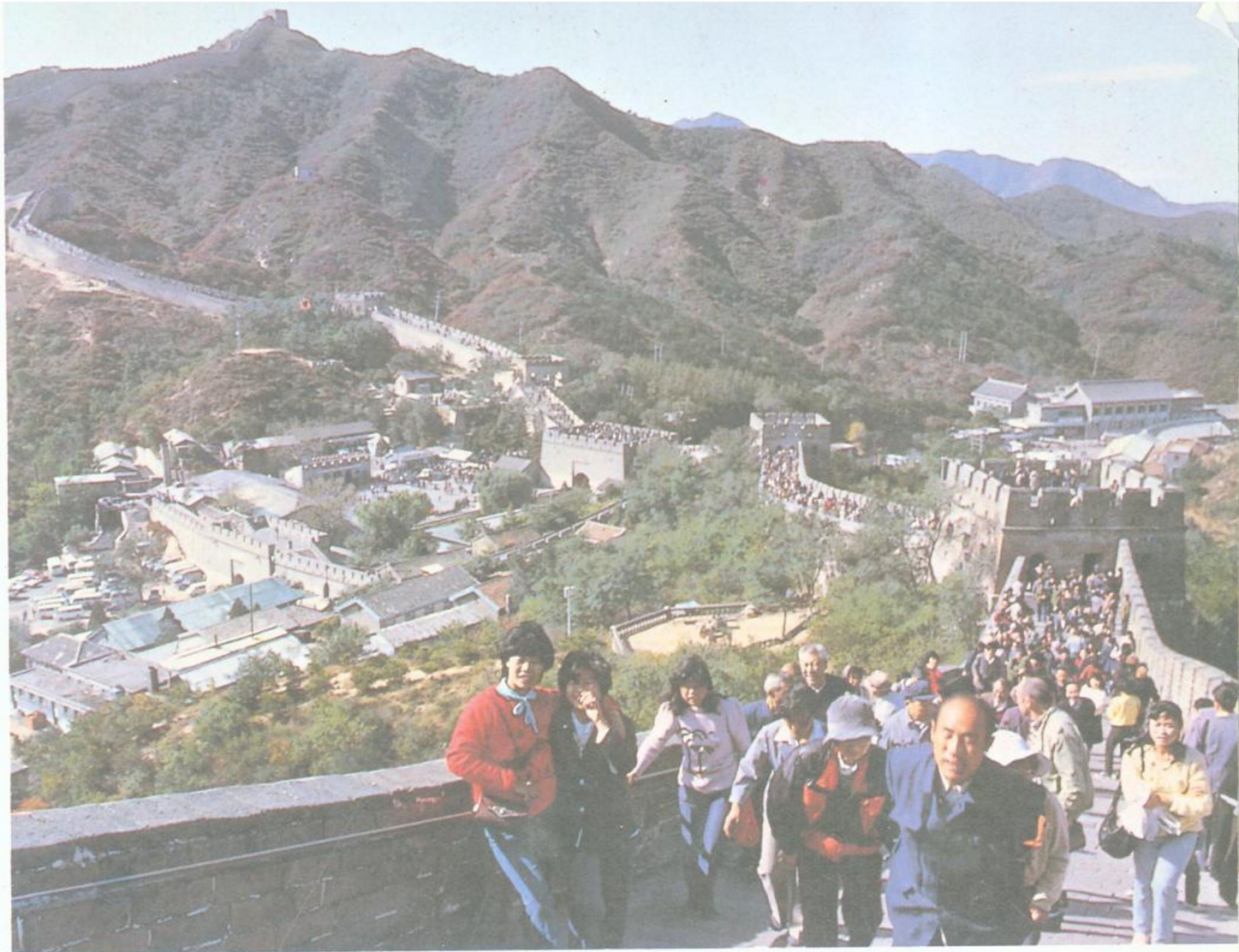
In the early days of the Qing Dynasty, the 2,600 *li* Shengjing Border Wall between Liaoning and Jilin was completed, and the old border wall, with its strategic passes, such as Shanhaiguan, Juyongguan, Yanmen and Jiayuguan, were renovated. But from the middle of the Qing, no more

efforts were devoted to the construction of the Wall.

As time passed, many old walls were ruined by weather and the wear and tear of its users. Even the Ming walls suffered great damage. Nevertheless the 10,000-*li* wall, like a huge dragon, remains a magnificent relic of ancient times. Because of its piecemeal and wideranging construction, the wall with its passes and fortresses built in many styles, is a record of the achievements of architectural history. The various nationalities in China have long since put aside their differences to found a single united family, the Chinese nation. As a symbol of a great and civilized country, the Great Wall is the pride of our nation and it draws visitors from around the world. No longer needed for defence, the Wall can only contribute to the strengthening of friendship among peoples of all countries.

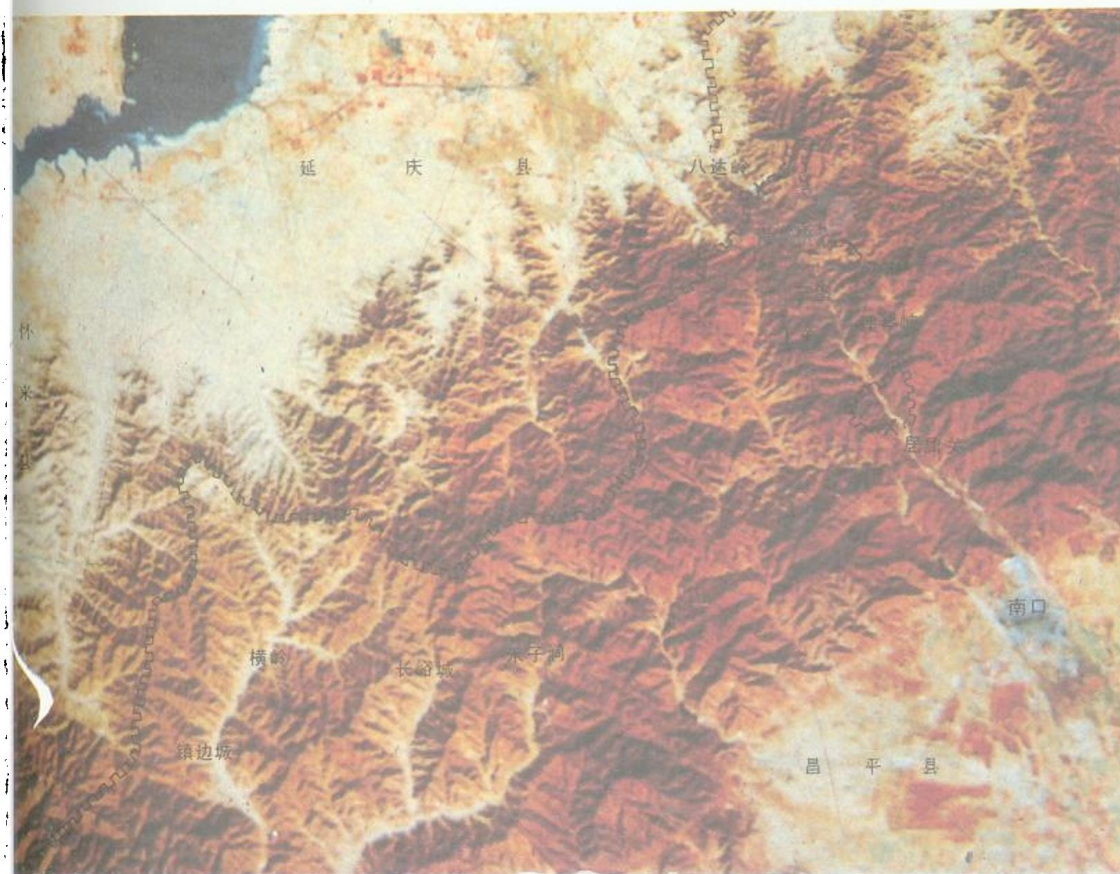
八达岭：

八达岭是居庸关的外镇，是古塞居庸上最险要的地方，故有“天险”“北门锁钥”之称。从北京出八达岭即可向东、向北、向西通往塞上诸口，因此名八达岭。历史上许多次重大事件都是通过这里。关城雄踞在岭上，岭外有护盆道城，岭内在十五公里长的关沟中，有上关、居庸关、南口等多重关隘，这里向东向西都有几重长城盘卧在崇山峻岭之上，十分雄险坚固，明长城在此修筑的也最壮观，为游览长城的主要胜地。

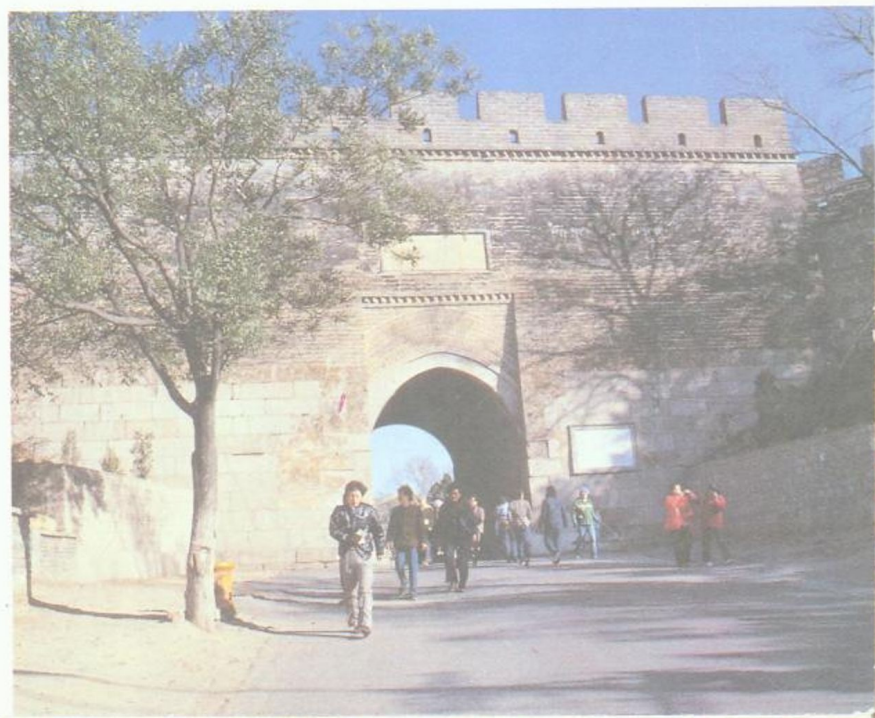


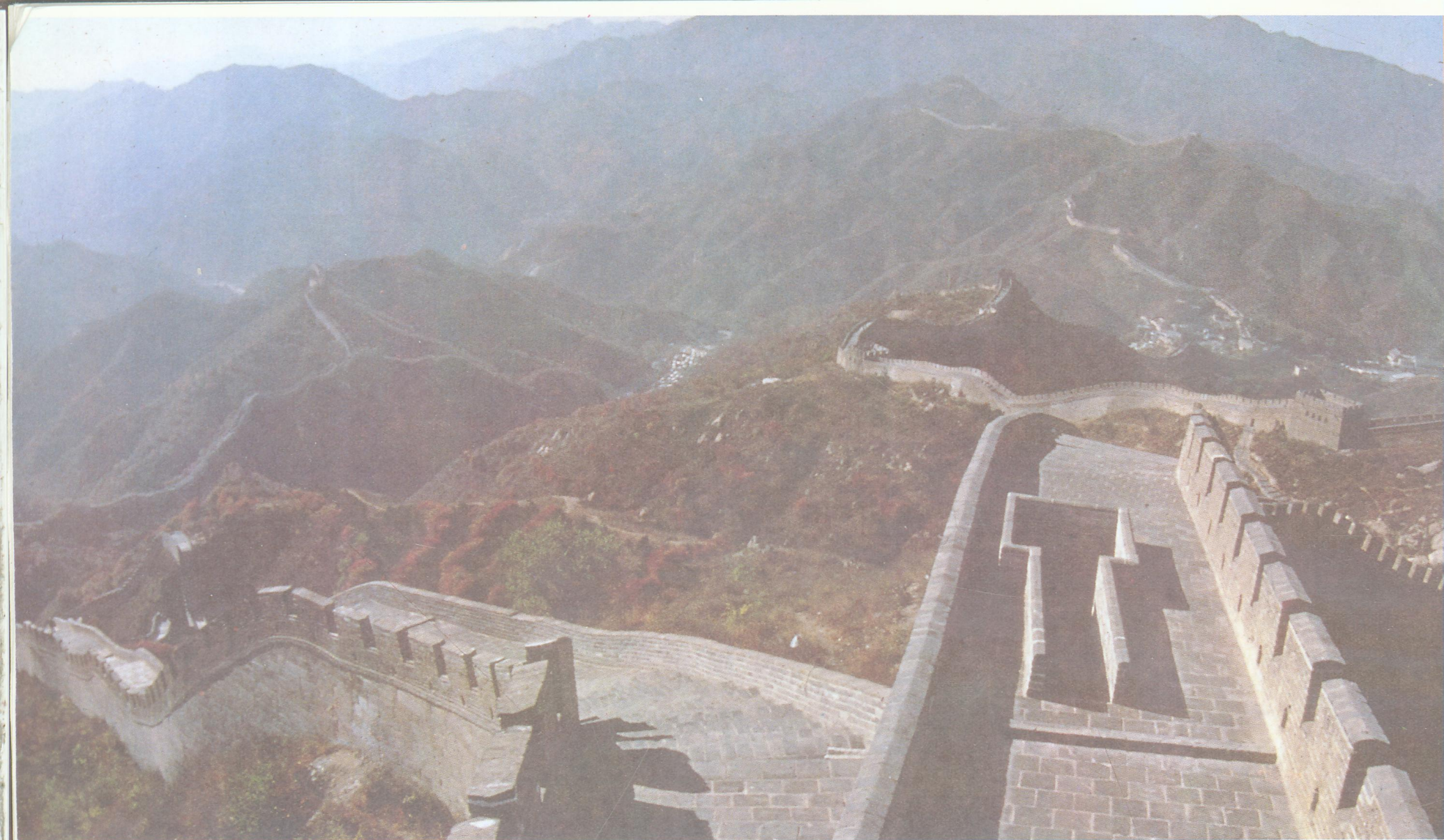
八达岭、居庸关及镇边城一带地形

雄踞在岭上的八达岭关城 李 恩摄



八达岭上“居庸外镇”关门 李 恩摄





关沟风光

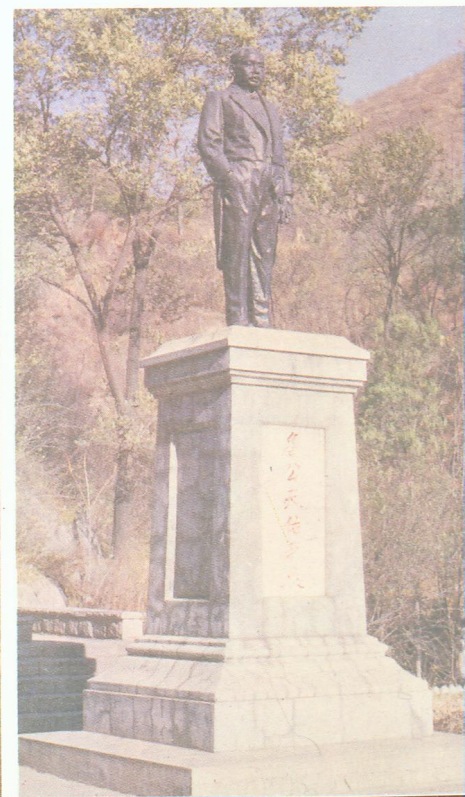
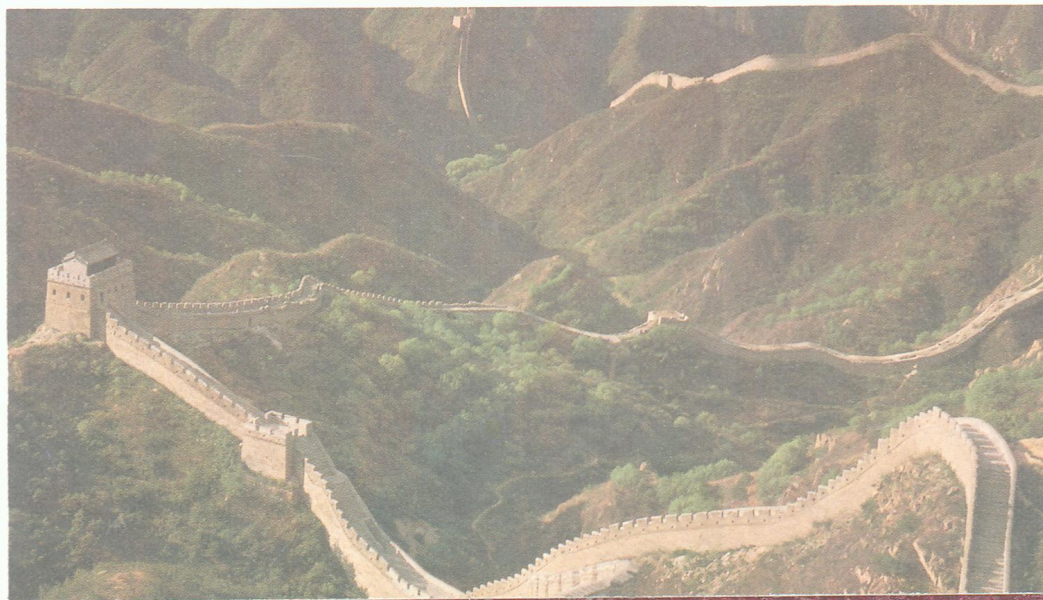
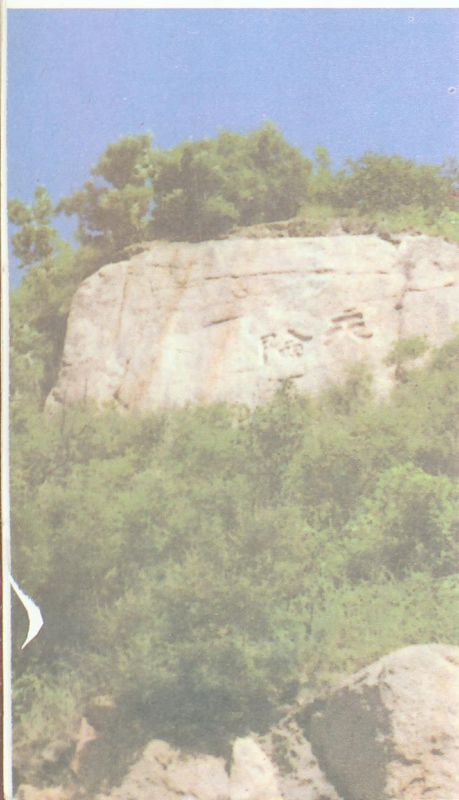
胡维标摄

“天险”刻石
朱贵章摄

青龙桥上詹天佑铜像
李恩摄

八达岭、青龙桥长城

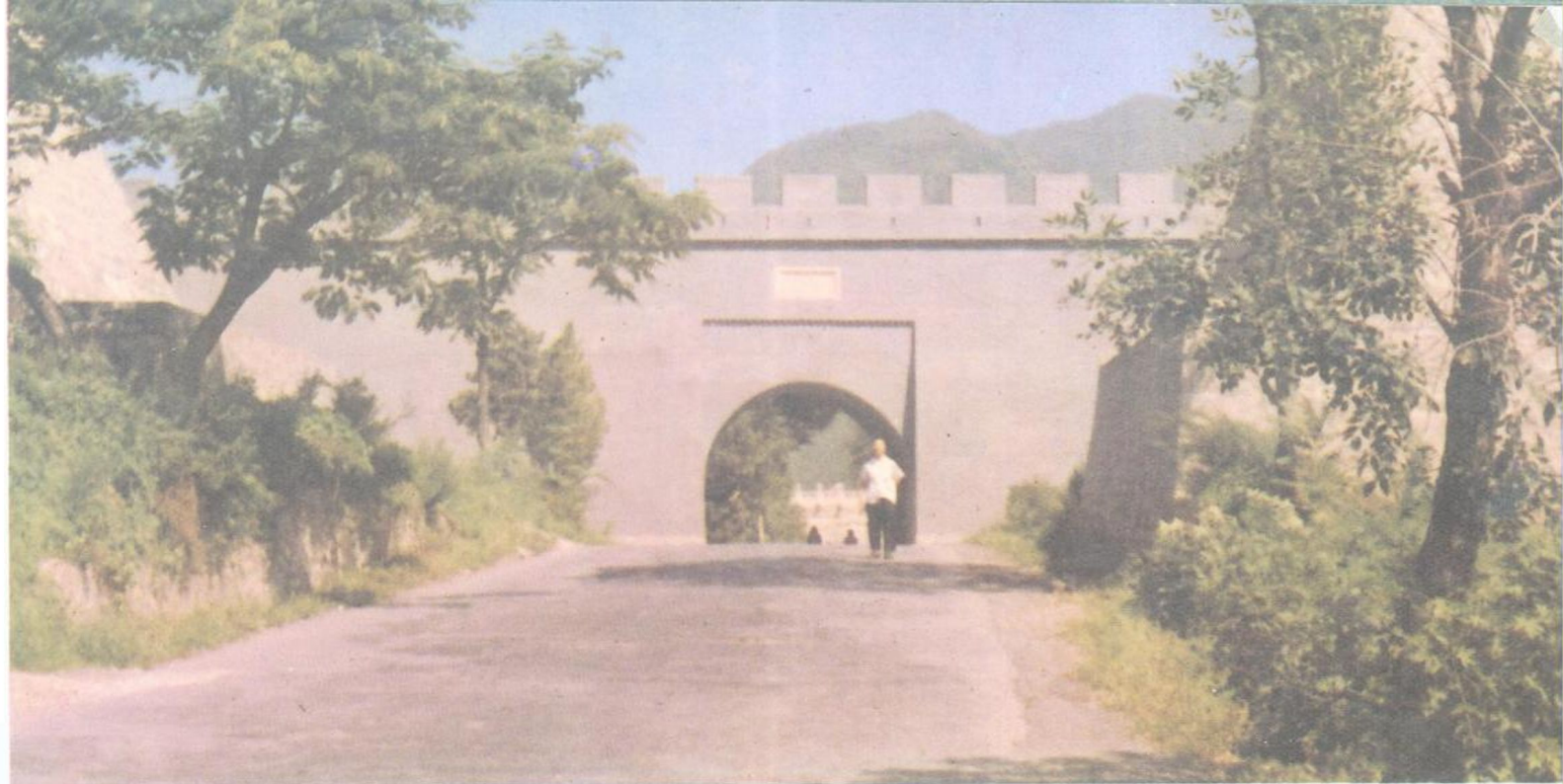
姜景余摄



居庸关：

古称居庸塞，是天下九塞之一。早在西周建燕国时就出现，汉时已经设关，北魏时沿关塞筑长城。现关城深藏在关沟峡谷中，跨在两边陡削的峻山上。这一带层峦重叠、为燕京八景之一的“居庸叠翠”。

建在山腰上的居庸关城门
朱贵章摄



筑在山上的居庸城墙 胡维标摄



明长城所筑的战台 孙树明摄



八达岭上著名烽火台之一 胡维标摄



元时建在居庸关内的精美云台 朱贵章摄

云台券门一侧的浮雕

云台上的券门浮雕 朱贵章摄





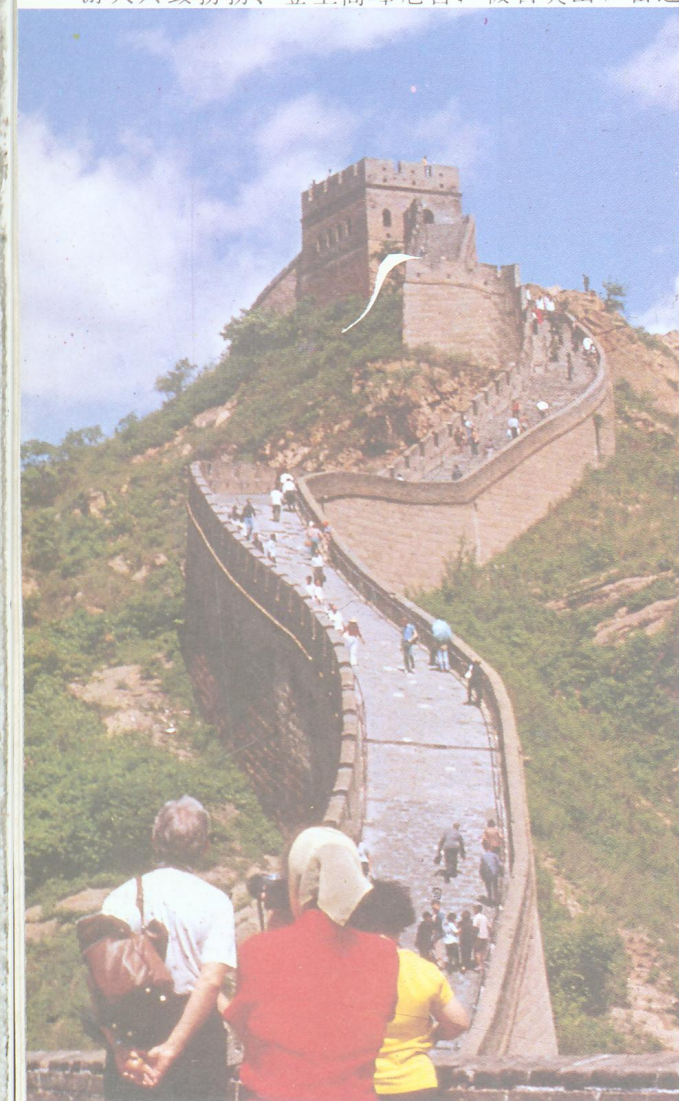
长城的红叶 李 恩 摄

游人兴致勃勃、登上高峰危台，极目关山，留连忘返。鄂 毅 摄



长城的春花 李 恩 摄

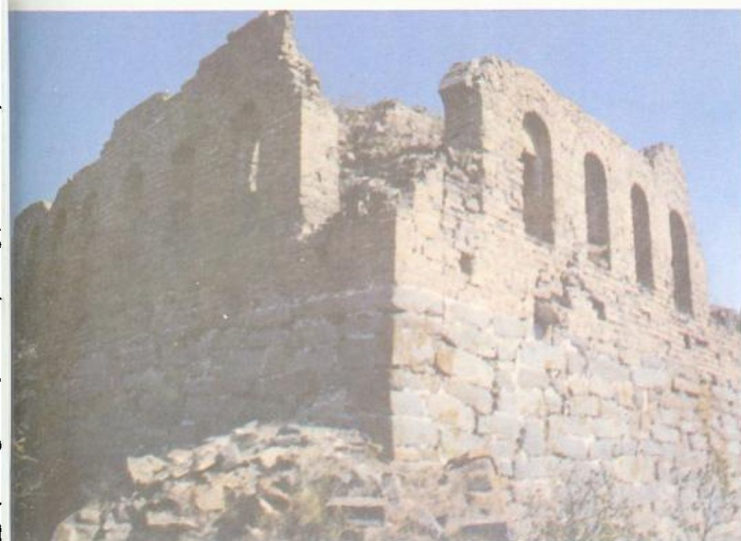
长城上景色



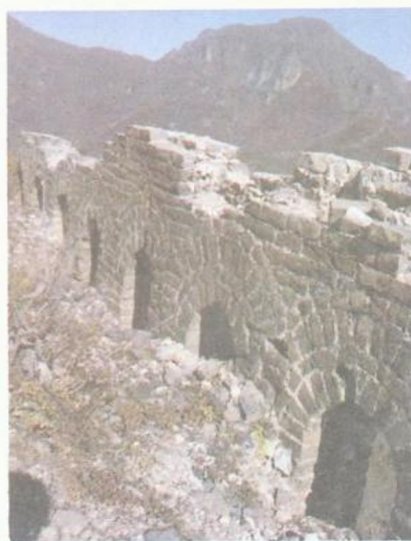
冬天长城雄装素裹、分外壮丽

胡维标 摄





形制独特壮大的九边楼 杨永利摄

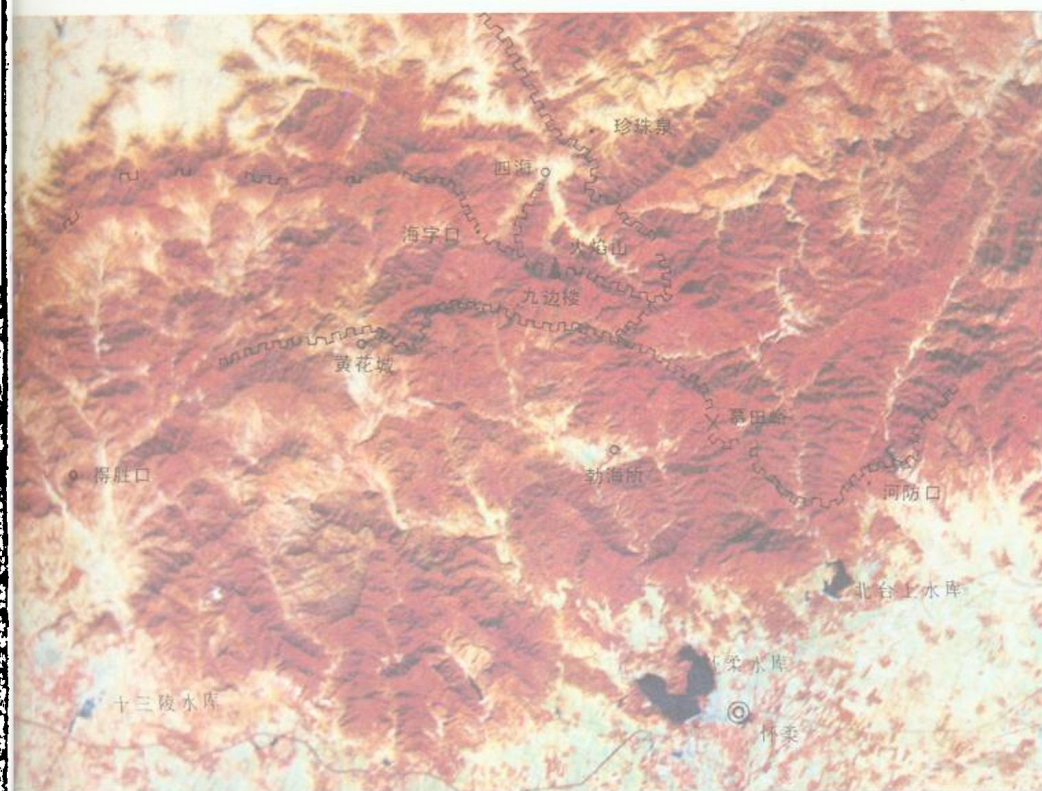


在九边楼的二层楼上 杨永利摄

北京长城结点：

在延庆四海、怀柔渤海之间，曾是古长城的起始点。明长城在火焰山上筑九边楼，它北达独石；西经八达岭到洋河、大同、飞狐；南联渤海后，西去黄花城、至居庸、南口接内外三关及太行山长城；东经慕田峪、河防口伸向山海关。在这一带的长城，如群龙相会。

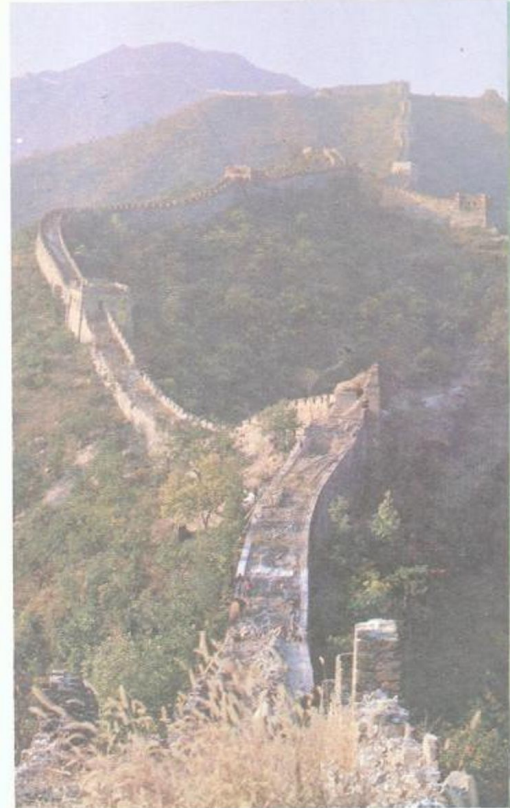
北京长城结点及其附近的地形



慕田峪：

慕田峪也就是慕田关。筑在山岭上，形势峻险，长城在有的地方沿山直泻而下如倒链，十分壮观。

慕田峪上倒悬的长城
王春树摄

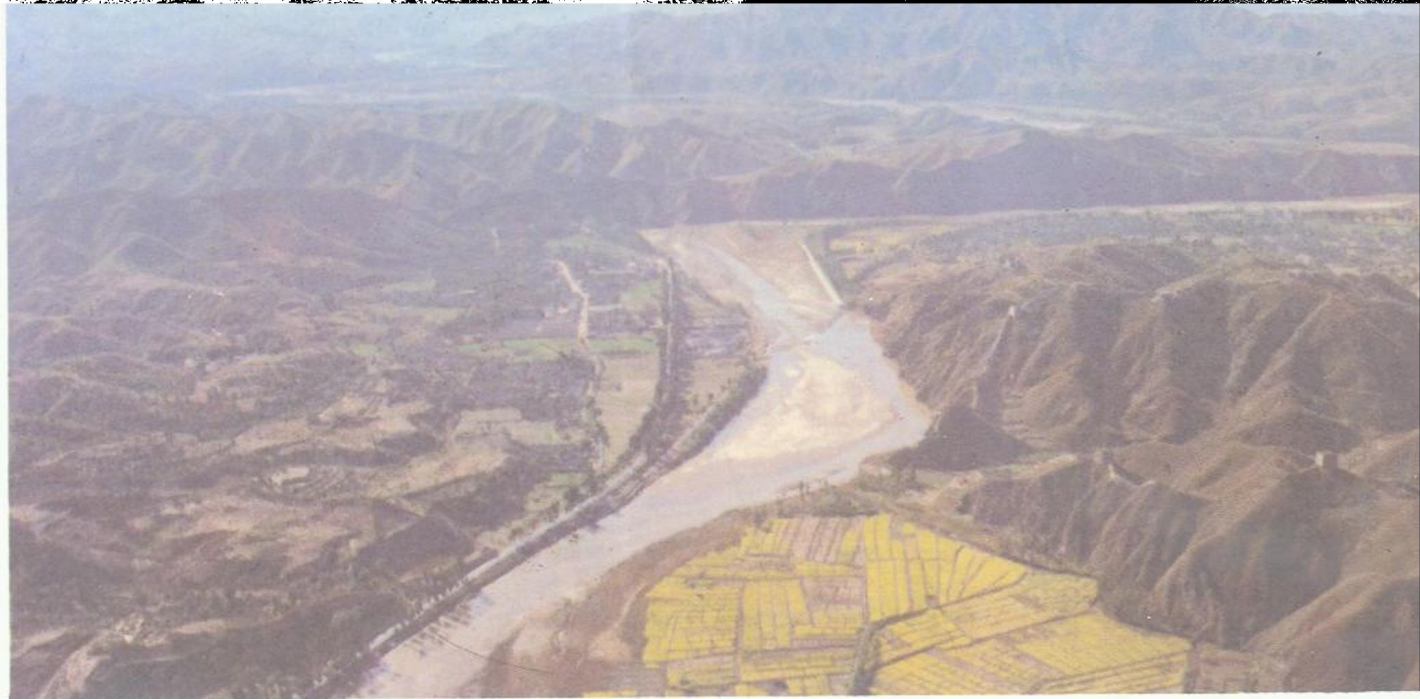


盘踞在慕田峪上的长城
胡敦志摄



河防口一瞥





密云水库与白河口一带地形。

古北口与金山岭

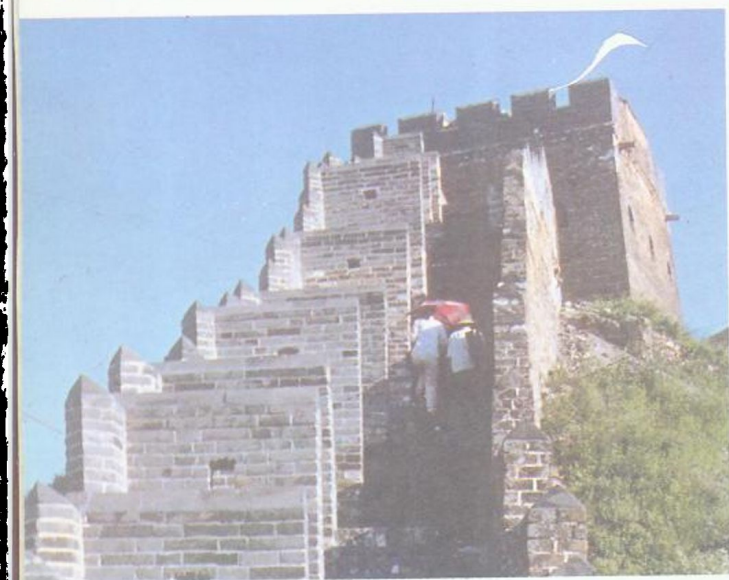
赵建州摄

密云水库和古北口周围：

密云是塞上白河和潮河的汇合处，古称檀州，是京东北边防重地，明将戚继光就在这一带屯兵训练。

在密云水库周围长城环绕，关堡林立。今天，在水库边上新建了一些园林，国际游乐场、度假村等，古迹新园，更是国内外游人向往的胜地。

古北口就是雄踞在潮河上，峡口在两面削壁中只容数骑而过。它西接白马关、白河口；东联金山岭，到雾灵山下黑峪关，互为呼应。在口上半山间设营盘，山上还有杨无敌祠，都是游人向往之地。



金山岭上危台
张肇基摄

金山岭雄姿

张肇基摄

令平谷、蓟县北面的将军关、黄崖关一带是古蓟州镇近卫。山峦陡削、奇峰林立，长城在峰岭上盘绕，十分雄险壮观。它与南面的盘山，东边的清陵，联接成一片游览胜地。

盘山、将军关、黄崖关、游览区地形 王宜礼供

