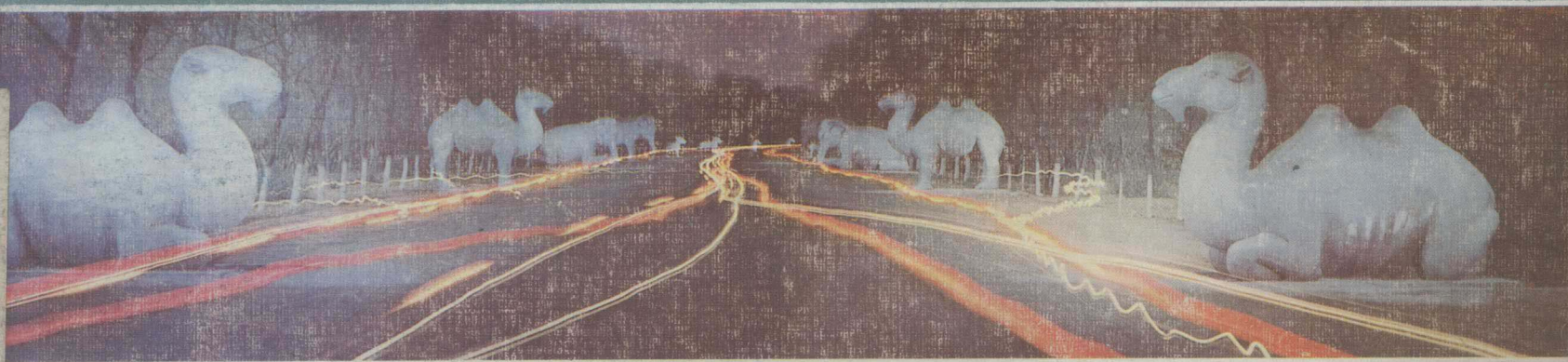
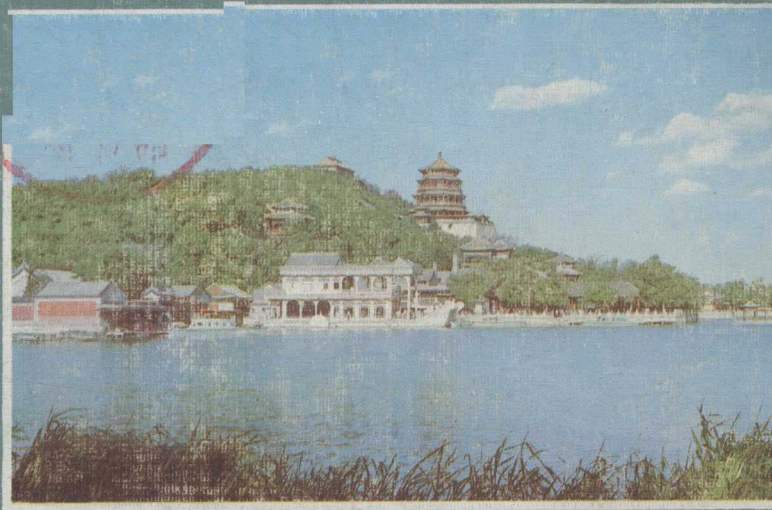




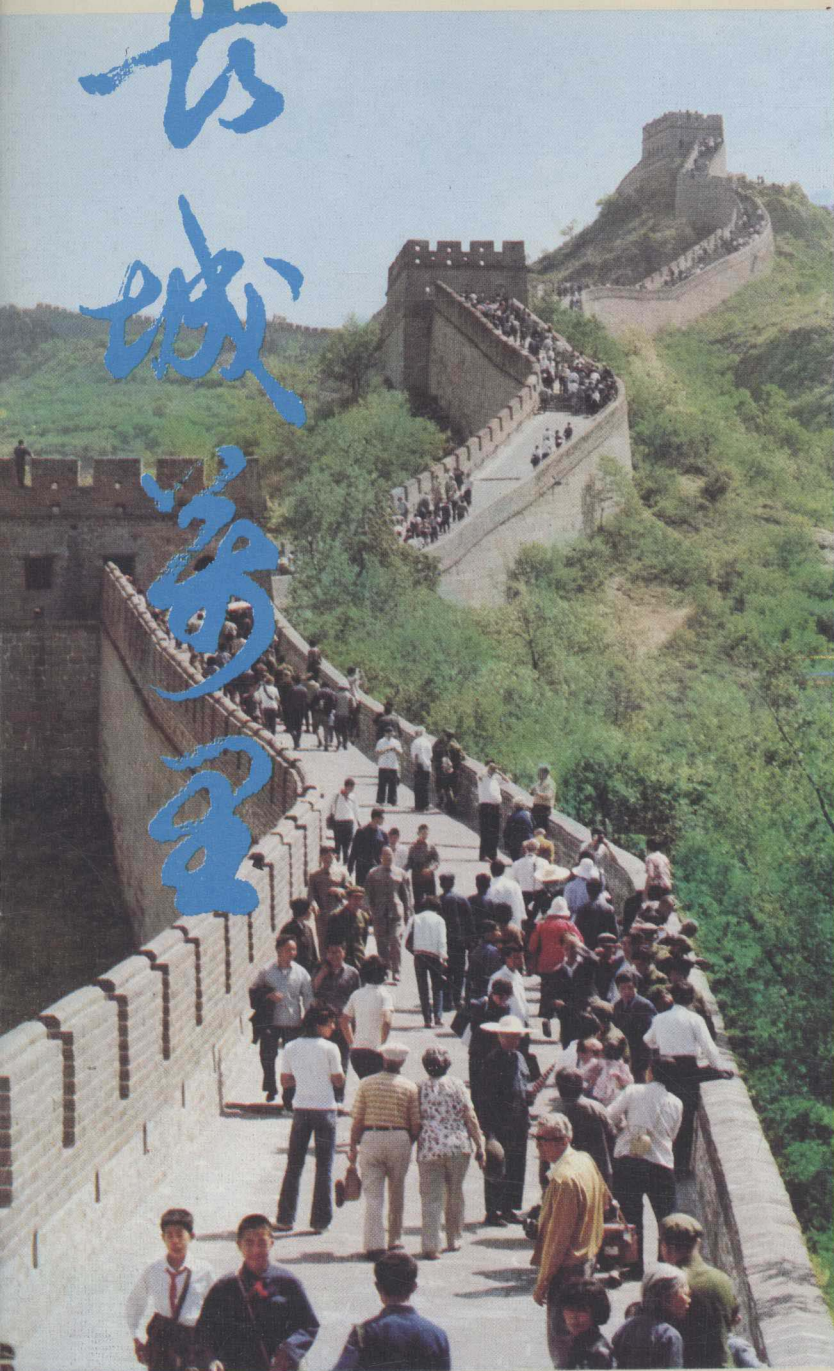
江山多娇  
CHINA-A LAND  
OF BEAUTY

# 北京

## BEIJING



# 长城万里



游览长城 举世闻名的万里长城，是地球上最长的古老建筑。这是一批旅游者在八达岭游览长城。

Sight-seeing on the Great Wall The world famous Great Wall is the longest ancient construction on the earth. Here shows a group of tourists admiring the majestic view on the Badalin section of the Great Wall.

举世闻名的万里长城，是古代中国人民一项伟大的创造，是公认的世界几大奇迹之一。据外国宇航员向记者们说：“从太空中看地球，唯一能看见的人工工程就是中国的长城。”难怪有些旅游者讲：游览中国的长城，是他们的毕生愿望。

一位九十二岁高龄的美国老太太，兴高采烈地来到北京八达岭，而且坚持登上长城最高敌楼，南瞻北望，饱览了长城的雄姿。她自豪地说：今天已实现了她平生的一大宿愿。

鲁迅先生在一篇文章中讲到长城时说：“凡是世界上稍有知识的人们，大概都知道的罢。”长城之所以名扬天下，一是它古老，二是工程浩大而艰巨。

二千七百年前，楚成王筑了五百公里长的防卫墙。以后各侯国都在各自的领地上修筑了防卫墙。公元前三世纪，秦朝统一中国，派太子扶苏和大将蒙恬，率军三十万，修筑新长城，“因地形，用险制塞，起临洮（今甘肃岷县）至辽东，延袤万余里。”对各侯国原来修筑的防卫墙，凡能利用的，就增修加固，和新筑的长城联结起来，成为万里长城。公元前二世纪，汉武帝刘彻，又向西增修一千公里到甘肃酒泉以西的敦煌附近，并在长城以外，又修了许多城塞、烽燧。以后历代都有修筑，有的还修了外长城。

公元一三六八年，朱元璋建立了明朝以后，把东头的长城延至鸭绿江。明朝先后派大将徐达和戚继光，改建和加固山海关到居庸关之间的长城，在六百公里内，修敌台一〇一七座，先后施工二百多年。由山海关到嘉峪关，全长一万二千多华里，全部用砖石筑成。山海关以东，仍用夯土筑造，现在大都塌毁，仅存一些遗迹。

北京西北七十多公里的八达岭，是长城具有代表性的地段。这里山峦连绵，群峰险峻，自古以来视为天险，在山谷中建有关城，两侧有南、北两个高峰，长城奔腾而来，蜿蜒而去，山上敌楼屹立，排列整齐，气势雄伟壮阔。城的下部和部分墙身，都用一二千斤整齐的条石砌成，上部砌大型城砖，墙心以碎石、土块填满压实，上面铺砌砖面。城上两旁有矮墙，叫宇墙，外侧较高，为一点七米，叫做堞墙，上面有垛口，下有射击孔。每隔三、五百米，都有一处突出城墙的城堡式建筑，高出城墙的叫做敌楼，或称为战台，稍低一些的叫墙台，只供巡逻用，敌楼下可住人，并储有兵器和信号器材。这些建筑都在地势险要地方，互为犄角，可以组成交叉火力。

长城平均高为七点八米，可是八达岭一带是战略要地，城高为八点五米，下宽为六点五米，上宽为五点七米，可以五马并骑或十列并行。城的内外高处还建有一些烽火台，一旦发现敌情，白天燃烟，夜间举火，逐个相传，能较快的传到指挥机关，在古代这是一种最快的通讯方式。

在八达岭长城墙身上，有一块一五八二年的碑，上面记述了当时修长城的情况，有几千名军队，加上大量民工，才包修二百三十多米一段长城，今天我们徒手登上长城，还汗流浹背，气喘吁吁，而那时只有简单劳动工具，在如此陡峭的荒山上施工，其艰苦的程度，是难以想象的，当我们登上长城，内心充满对长城建筑者们的无限敬意。

长城沿线有许多关口，居庸关便是其中之一。离北京五十公里。关城建在两山之间，地方不大，关内原有街市已经废毁，但明代重建的两道券门，依然存在。

在关城中间，有一座元代所建的过街塔的石台基，叫做云台，台上的三座塔已被毁坏。这座过街塔建于元至正五年（公元一二四五年），从台基看，非常精致。台上有五十五根汉白玉雕栏，台下有半六角形券洞，券门上雕有金翅鸟王、象、龙等，券洞内雕有四大天王像；还刻有梵、藏、蒙、维吾尔、汉、西夏六体文字的陀罗尼经咒颂文，对研究石刻艺术和文字学，都很有价值。

新中国成立以后，人民政府对八达岭附近的长城进行了整修，现在，又加开了旅游列车和游览专线汽车，游人越来越多，成为国内外游人必到之地。

金光群

长城秋色 秋高气爽 长城两侧的树木，有黄有绿，有红有紫，绚丽多彩。

Autumnal Colours of the Great Wall With the dry, crisp air of autumn, the woods on either side of the Great Wall are of various colours—yellow, green, red and purple, displaying a bright and colourful view.



攀登 八达岭位于北京北郊，山势险峻，自古以来就是重要隘口，两侧有南、北高峰，长城飞驰而上。游人正在努力攀登。

Climbing The precipitous Mt. Badaling in the northern suburbs of Beijing has always been an important strategic pass ever since ancient times, with two steep peaks soaring up respectively in the north and south and the Great Wall surmounting across both. Here, the tourists are striving to make stiff climb.





长城红叶 深秋季节，长城附近的枫树、黄栌，叶色变红，如火如荼，秋意最浓。

The Red Autumnal Leaves around the Great Wall During the season of late autumn, the leaves of maple and smoke trees near the Great Wall all turn red as bright and splendid as flames and brocades, thus fully giving an impressive touch of autumnal atmosphere.

长城雪景 隆冬的北方，万里雪飘，长城昂首挺立，在银白的世界中，更显得浩气凛然。  
Snow Landscape of the Great Wall During deep winter in the north, while heavy snow falling everywhere, the Great Wall stands towering with imposing posture and forbidding appearance in a world of silvery white.

## The Great Wall

The Great Wall is the greatest construction among all the great projects accomplished in the ancient times of China. Covering a long stretch of more than 10000*li*, the Great Wall surmounts high mountains, crosses torrential rivers, and traverses vast deserts and prairies with imposing grandeur and majestic view. Astronauts on the moon found that the magnificent posture of the Great Wall is the only object on the earth which can be sighted merely by naked eyes. So it has always been the life long expectation of most foreign tourists to go sight-seeing on it.

As far as 2700 and some years ago, the feudal lords of Zhou dynasty built separately high walls on their respective manors for defensive purpose. In 221 B.C.,

the Qin monarch succeeded in unifying disintegrated China into one kingdom under its sovereignty, and then all the separated sectional walls were reconstructed and integrated into an extensive one of more than 10000*li*. Hereafter, the emperors of Han dynasty extended its length westward by building another 2000*li* of new walls.

It was not until the Ming dynasty that the Great Wall was given much more consideration about its consolidation. From the Shan Hai Guan Pass to Jia Yu Guan Pass on either end, throughout the whole distance of more than 12000*li*, the Chinese working people reinforced the Great Wall with thick stone slabs and wall bricks of enlarged size. Such large scale construction had been carried on for more than 200 years and the Great Wall was then unprecedentedly

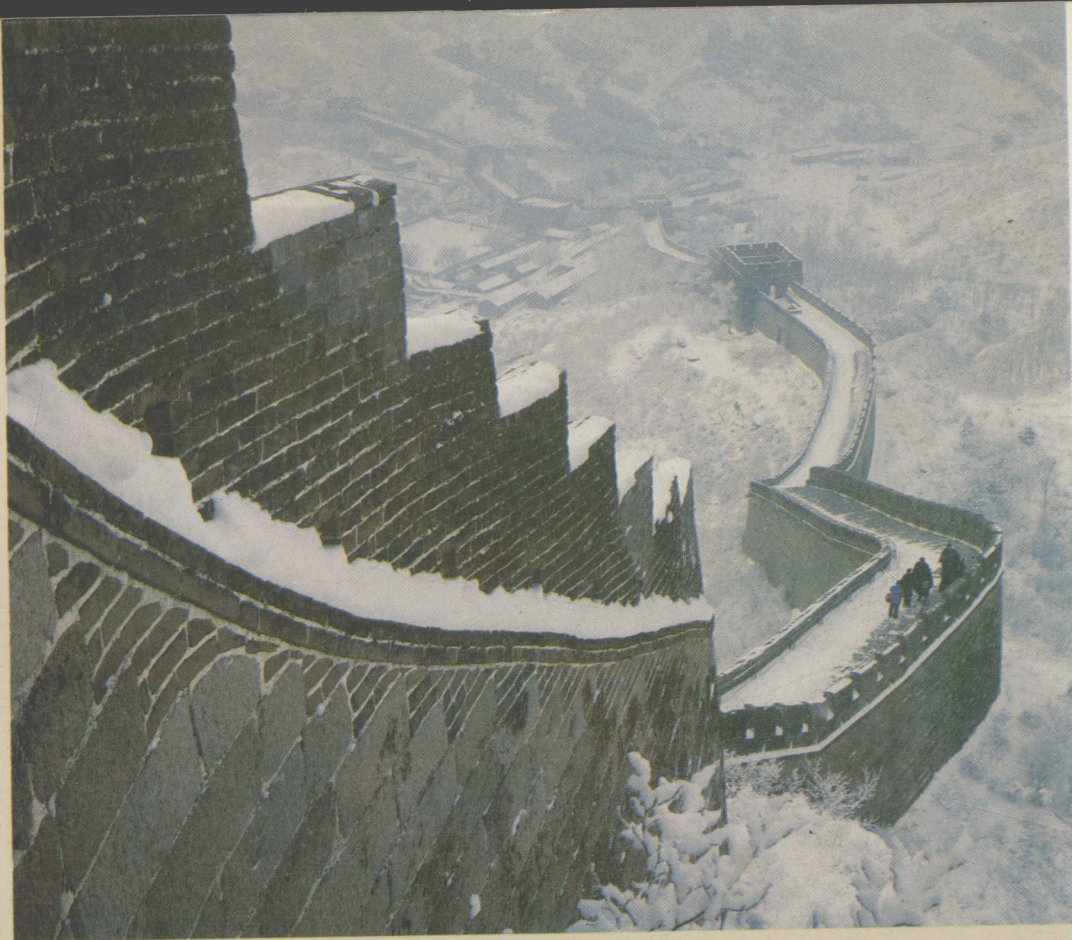


fortified to the utmost extent.

In the northwestern suburbs of Beijing, the Badaling (Mt. Bada) section may well represent the splendours of the Great Wall by its average height of 7.8 meters and with width in 6.5 meters of its bottom part. It is 5.7 meters in width on the top, broad enough for five horses galloping abreast or for ten soldiers marching shoulder to shoulder. On either side of the top part, a row of low walls, 1.7 meters high, were erected; with battlements facing outwards and buttresses on its upper part and loopholes down below for archers to take aims. Furthermore, it had been strategically arranged that, at every interval of 300—500 meters, an observation tower or fortress was built on the top part of the high wall, used for patrolling, fighting and watching. Generally, such defensive

facilities were erected at strategic positions or winding passes. Besides, numerous beacon towers were built on much higher spots for raising border alarms once any invaders discovered. And, by sending up smoke at day or by setting beacon fire at night, warning signals could thus be displayed and transmitted in relay by the array of beacon towers lined up along the whole stretch of the Great Wall. It would be just as well to point out that, in ancient times, such arrangement had been the fastest means for effectively transmitting border alarms as well as military intelligence.

Nowadays, Mt. Badaling in the northwestern suburbs of Beijing and Shan Hai Guan Pass in Hobei province are being regarded as ideal spots for tourists to visit and appreciate with admiration.



坚不可摧 长城工程宏伟，施工艰巨，墙身用花岗岩条石筑成，中心填碎石夯土，墙上部砌大型城砖，墙顶以方砖漫地，异常坚固。

An indestructible defence line The Great Wall is a magnificent work of construction as well as of extremely arduous achievement of labouring. Throughout its whole length, its bottom part was built on both sides with granite slabs and rammed in between with stones and gravels. Its upper part was built with wall bricks of enlarged size and the top was paved with square bricks. All these made the Great Wall solid and durable.



敌楼·烽火台 长城原是古代的军事工程，城上有敌楼、战台。另有烽火台，作燃烟报警之用。

Buttress and Beacon Tower Originally an ancient military project, the Great Wall was built together with buttresses, fortresses and beacon towers on its top part. The later ones were used for sending up smoke as alarm signals.



**云台浮雕** 在八达岭以南的居庸关,有座元代的过街塔基,叫做云台。台下券洞内布满珍贵的雕刻和具有学术价值的经文。

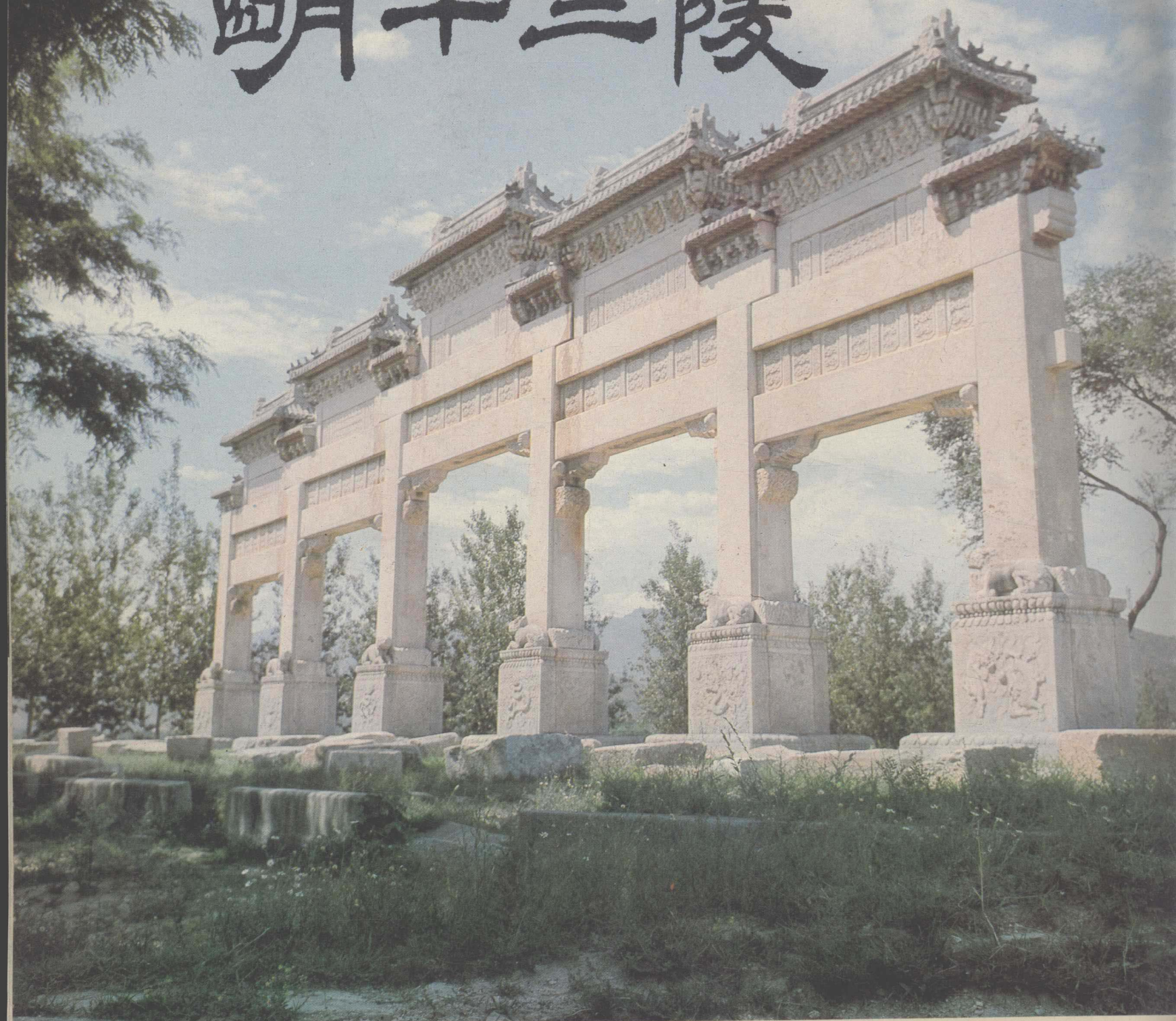
**Relief Sculpture of Yun Tai (The Terrace of Cloud)** Near the Ju Yong Guan Pass in the south of Mt. Badaling, there still remains the terrace of a pagoda group spanning a lane—Yun Tai (The Terrace of Cloud). The inner surface of the arches beneath the terrace was covered all over with rare sculptures and Buddhist sutra of academic value.

**詹天佑像** 詹天佑是我国早期铁路工程师,他在青龙桥附近利用“人”字轨方式,修通了京张线。现在青龙桥站旁,建有詹氏铜像和墓园。

**The Statue of Zhan Tien-you** Zhan Tien-you was a railway engineer in the early years of our country. By adopting the “A” type rails near Qing Long Qiao (The Black Dragon Bridge), he accomplished the over all construction of a railway line connecting Beijing and Zhang Jia Kou. Now his statue and cemetery were located beside the Qing Long Qiao station.



# 明十三陵



石牌坊 是十三陵陵区外的装饰性建筑，建于一五四〇年，全部用汉白玉建成，宽近二十九米，高十四米，上下布满精致的浮雕。

The Marble Archway Built solely with white marble in 1540, the archway, 29 meters wide and 14 meters high, was covered all over by skillfully carved sculptures.

在北京西北郊五十公里的军都山南麓,山峦环立,林木繁茂,明朝迁都北京后的十三个皇帝的陵墓,就分布在这一带,俗称十三陵。

公元一四〇九年,明朝第三个皇帝朱棣,决定在北京兴工建陵,经过十八年,全部建成,这就是今天的长陵,以后二百多年,又建了十二座陵。各陵的规制,大体相同,但都小于长陵。那时陵区周围,有四十公里长的围墙,禁止人民进入陵区。

解放前,十三陵经过几次破坏,除长陵较为完整以外,其他诸陵多数只存明楼,崇祯的思陵,连明楼也被军阀拆掉了。解放以后,人民政府进行了重点修缮:一九五七年,发掘了定陵地下宫殿;一九五八年,又在陵园的东南建成十三陵水库,并修筑了公路,增植了大量果树花木,使这一带成为有山有水的新风景区。

长陵建于天寿山下,是明成祖朱棣的陵墓。陵前有一条七公里长的陵道,又称神道。陵道上布置了一系列建筑和石雕。

在陵道南面一公里,就可看到一座汉白玉石牌坊,高十四米,宽二十八点八米,为六柱十一楼形式,建于明嘉靖十九年(公元一五四〇年)。

前行一公里有一座大红门,又叫大宫门,这是进入陵区的正门,门三洞。门前原有“官员人等到此下马”碑,那时无无论什么人,到此必须步行入内。往前不到一公里,又有一座双檐大碑亭,里面有一块六米半高的大石碑,上面刻着歌颂朱棣功德的三千五百字碑文。绕过碑亭,眼前出现很不寻常的场面,陵道两侧,整齐地排列两行大型石雕,威武庄严,以两根石幢作为前导,依次有石狮、獬豸、骆驼、大象、麒麟、马各四只,都是两卧两立,接着还有文臣、武臣和勋臣各四座,这三十八座石雕,都用整块坚石雕成,其中最大的,体积达三十立方米,重达数十吨,而且造型豪放,雕工精致,这些石雕是明宣德十年(公元一四三五年)雕成的。象这样体型大、数量多的石雕群,在我国还不多见。

往北不远还有棂星门,又名龙凤门,构造也很别致。再过两座石桥,前面万绿丛中的长陵在望。

进长陵的陵门,院内有碑亭,迎面是高大的棱恩门,宽五大间,门三洞,朱柱黄瓦,白石雕栏,相当壮观。门内外原有东、西配殿、神厨库,早已废毁。这一道院内还有焚帛炉,松、柏、花木,但引人注目的是雄伟的棱恩殿,殿宽九楹,面积近二千平方米,建在三重白石雕

栏台基上。殿内有三十二根整棵金丝楠木巨柱,都是从西南边疆采运来的,中央四根稍大,高十四点三米,直径一点一七米,两个人都合抱不了。这里原是举行祭礼的地方,至今已五百五十多年,是明朝留下来的最大的一座木结构大殿。

出殿后门,过内红门,是第三道大院。院里还有二柱门、五供台和高高的明楼。

明楼是建在方城上的双檐城楼,它是陵墓的标帜,楼中央立一座大石碑,刻有“大明成祖文皇帝之陵”字样。宝城在明楼后面,周围有一公里围墙,上面是圆形坟头,下面是地宫。长陵的规模,大体如此。

定陵是朱翊钧的陵墓,建于一五八四年,用六年时间才基本建成。用工最多的时候,有三万人参加施工。陵址选在岩石山坡上,地宫和明楼都非常坚固,其他建筑除围墙以外,都已被毁。

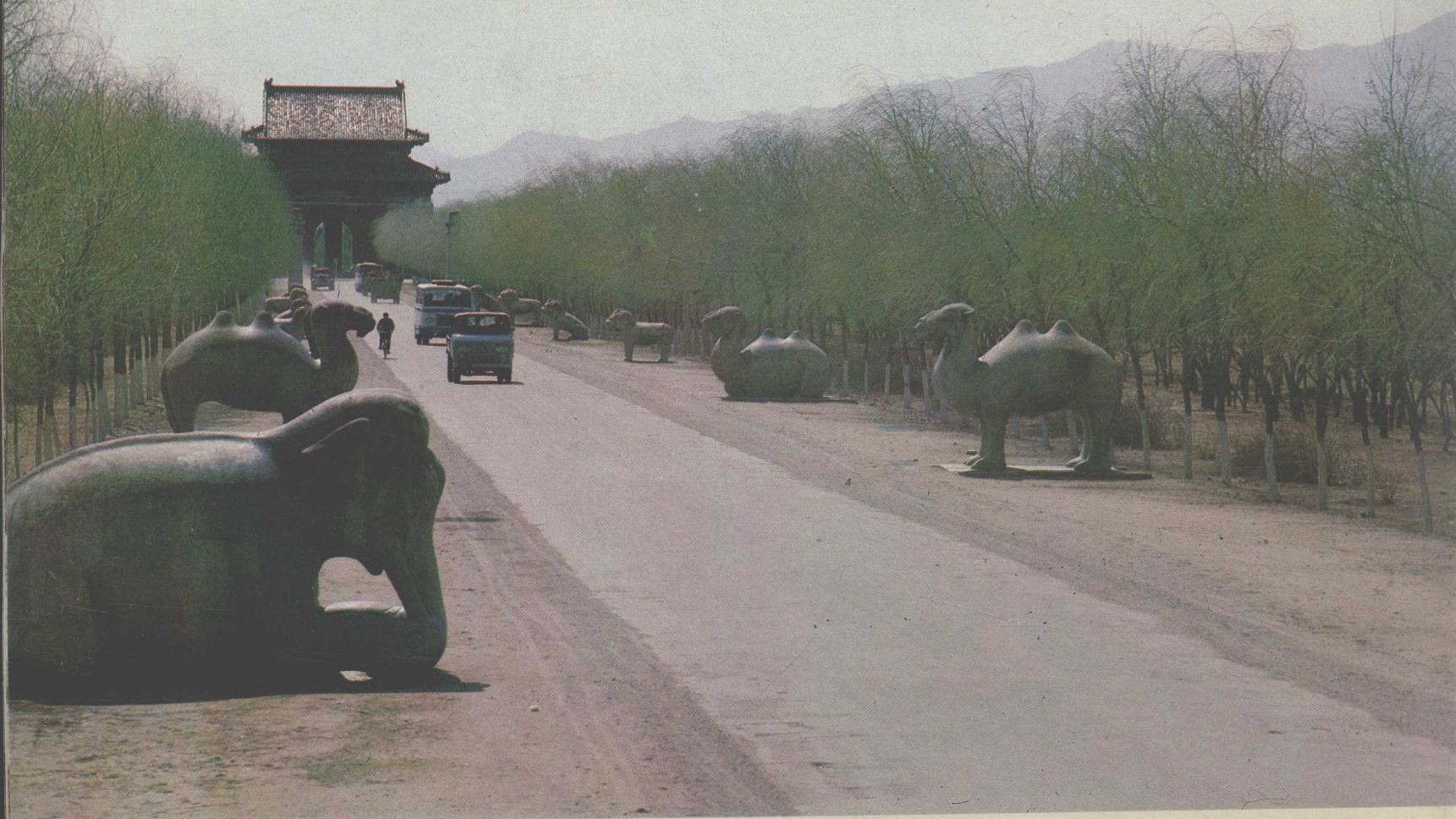
一九五六年开始对地宫进行发掘,次年打开了地宫。现在成为一座实物博物馆。

地宫总面积为一千一百九十五平方米,在地面下二十七米,有五个殿,分为前、中、后殿和东、西配殿,全部用坚固的条石筑成,干燥平整。后殿较大,在汉白玉棺床上,放有朱翊钧和他的两个皇后的棺槨,旁边还堆放二十六只装殉葬品的红木箱,共清理出金、银、玉、瓷、漆器和织锦、龙袍等三千多件。中殿有三张汉白玉石雕制的宝座,座前有石供台和瓷缸。地宫内共有七副双扇石门,每副重达八吨,但靠里侧较厚,重心靠里,开关还很灵便,每副门头上,有一根青铜铸造的管扇,重十吨,使门固定不倒。门后面有一处凸起的地方,关上门后,有一块顶门石,正好顶住,如不设法移开这块顶门石,从外面是推不开的。

地宫建成后,至今近四百年,内部仍光洁平整,接缝严密,有良好排水系统,可见建陵工艺高超。

其他各陵地宫都未发掘,地面建筑很少,朱厚熜的永陵,明楼全部用石料筑成,连椽、枋、斗拱也用石料雕成,至今四百多年,仍棱角锋利如新。陵区内外,原来还有不少附属建筑,如沙河行宫巩华城,陵区的陵监、卫所等大部荡然无存,有的还存痕迹。

现在到十三陵来游览的人,一般只参观长陵、定陵和十三陵水库,如果有兴趣,当然还可选择一些地方去访古探幽。



陵道 从陵区正门(大红门)起 一直到长陵门前, 是一条七公里长的陵道, 又叫神道, 陵道上有各式建筑。

The Long Path to Mausoleum In the mausoleum region, from the main gate Da Hong Men (The Great Red Gate) to the gate in front of Chang Lin mausoleum, is a long stretch of paved path, 7 km. long, called mausoleum path or celestial path with various buildings along each side.



长陵楼恩门 长陵是明成祖朱棣的陵墓, 为十三陵中建得最早、规模最大、保存最好的一座。楼恩门为五开间三门穿堂大殿。

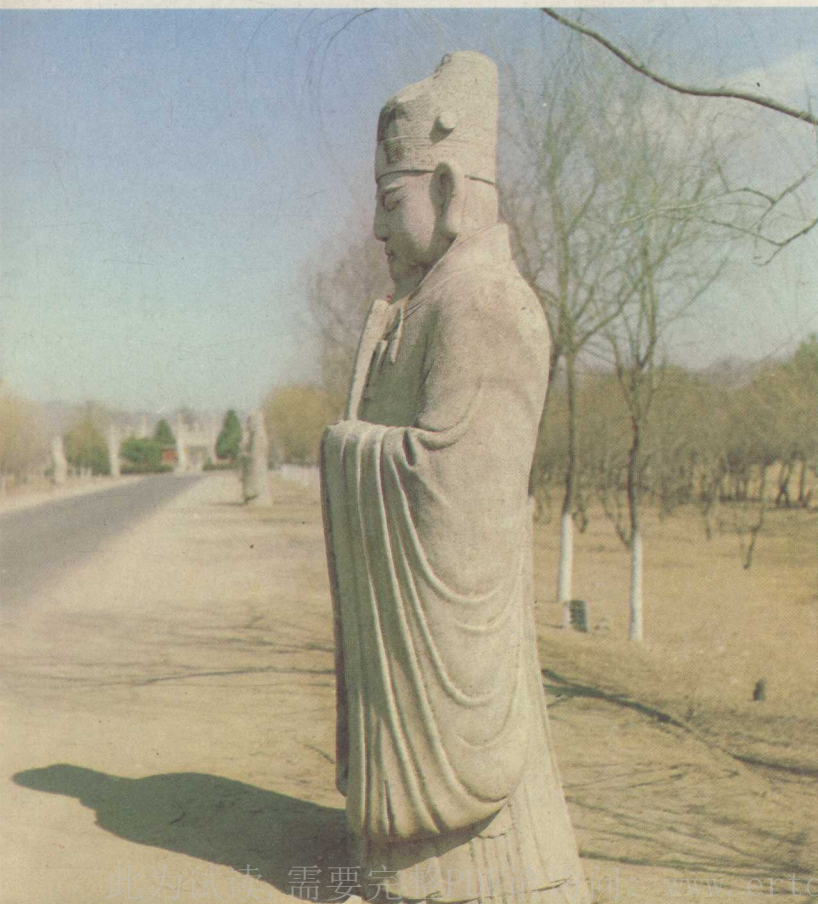
The Ling En Men Gate of Chang Ling Mausoleum Chang Ling is the mausoleum of Emperor Zhu Di (The Third Emperor of Ming dynasty). Of the thirteen Ming Tombs, it is the earliest in construction, largest in scale and best in preservation. The so-called gate is actually a large hall five purlins in width with three hallways serving as passages.

## The Ming Tombs

The Ming Tombs are the imperial mausoleums of thirteen emperors of Ming dynasty. Situated at the south foot of Jundu hills, 50 km. northwestern from Beijing, the premise is encircled on three sides by hills with flourishing woods and beautiful landscapes.

In the year of 1409, Chu Di, the second emperor of Ming dynasty, ordered to construct his own planned imperial mausoleum and was entirely completed in 1427. This is known as the Chang Lin mausoleum which is the largest and the best preserved now in existence among all the 13 Ming tombs built successively through the 200 years of Ming dynasty.

The whole mausoleum region was located on a basin with a circumference of forty km. About one km away, beyond the region's southern border, stands a skilfully carved archway. From Dahongmen (the Great Red Gate) to Chang Lin mausoleum is a long stretch of path covering seven km. with a series of buildings set up alongside. But the most attractive ones are the thirty six stone sculptures on either side of the path. The largest, one with a stone bed, is of thirty cubic meters in volume.



Within the premise of Chang Lin mausoleum, buildings in an array are the mausoleum gate, Lingenmen gate, Lingendian, Minglou (a storied building somewhat like a pavilion) and Baocheng (surrounding walls above the underground palace). The Lingendian, a hall used in that time for holding sacrificial rites, is as wide as the space of nine big rooms in a line supported by a white stone terrace of three tiers, all lined up with carved stone railings, resembling the structural style of Taihe Dian (the Hall of Supreme Harmony) of the "Forbidden City" in Beijing. Inside this palatial hall, thirty two huge pillars stand upright like giants and each was made with the whole trunk of a nanmu tree, so big that even two men linking their extending arms still can not get around it. Such precious wood is indeed a rarity of building materials.

The storied building, Ming Lou, is the symbol of the mausoleum and up there the tomb stone of Zhu Di was erected. In the rear of Ming Lou is Bao Cheng, the surrounding walls with a diameter of one km, built above the underground palace.

Ding Ling is the mausoleum of Emperor Zhu Yujun, accomplished in 1589. At present, of the buildings above ground, only the mausoleum gate and Ming Lou were preserved. The underground palace beneath Bao Cheng was excavated in 1958. It consisted of five palatial halls occupying an area of 1195 square meters, all sturdily built with hard stones. The unearthed relics amounted to more than three thousand pieces, of which a large portion is now being displayed in two exhibition halls on either side of the courtyard.

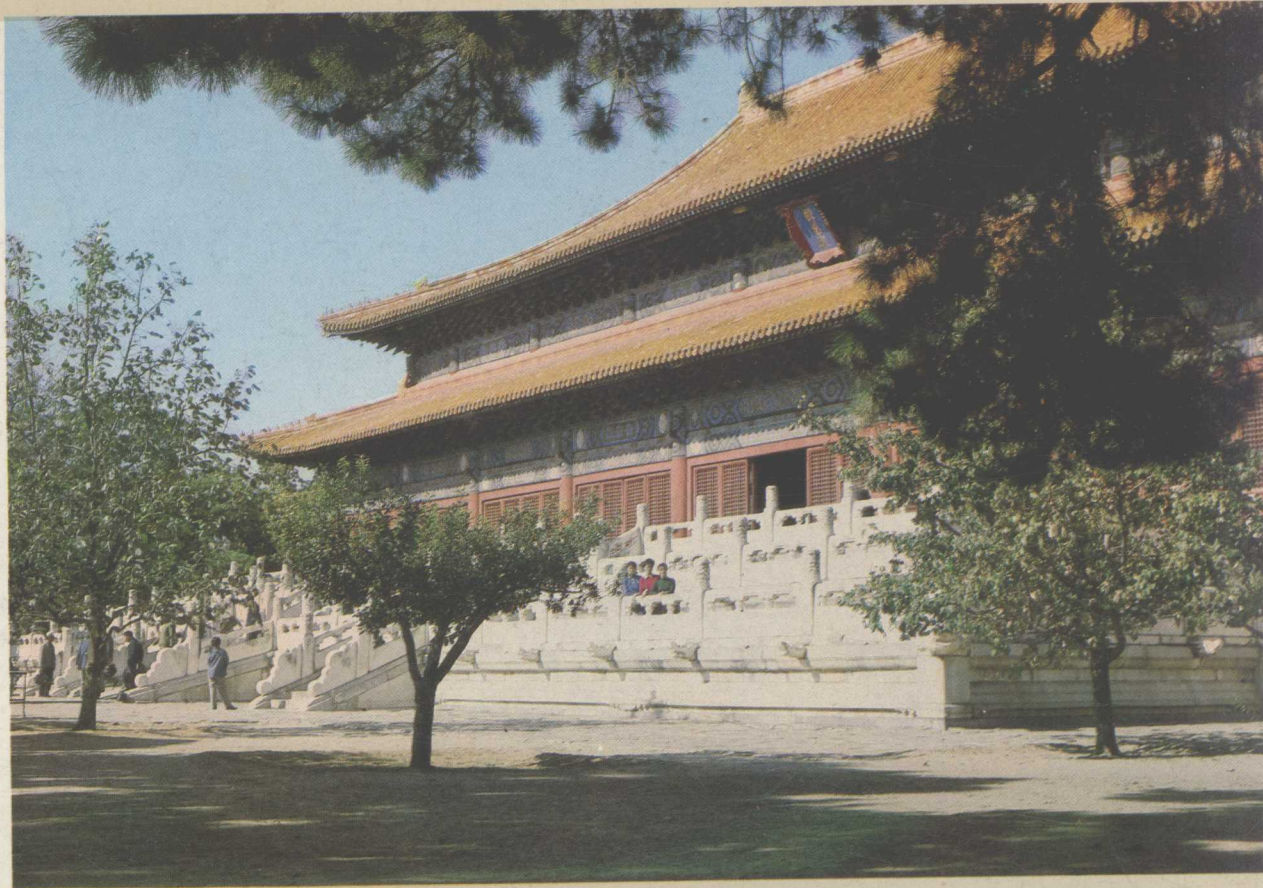
During the year of 1958, a reservoir with a storage capacity of over eighty million m<sup>3</sup>, the Shi San Ling reservoir, had been built in the southeast of the mausoleum region. With fruit trees planted all around, the scenery there has become much more beautiful ever since.

翁仲 石雕中有石人(又名翁仲)十二座,其中文臣、武臣、功臣各四人,都是皇帝生前近身侍卫。这里是文臣之一,为明代石雕精品。

Wong Zhong (Stone Figure) Among the marble sculptures, there are twelve stone figures (Wong Zhong) divided into three respective groups of four for civilian officials, military officers and ministers with meritorious records, all having worked as close retainues of the emperor while living. Here shows the figure of a civilian official — a master piece of stone sculpture in Ming dynasty.

长陵棂恩殿 棂恩殿是祭祀用的大殿，又名享殿，是陵园中的主要建筑。此殿于一四二七年建成，殿内三十二根巨柱，都是来自西南边疆深山的整棵楠木，其中四棵直径为一点一七米，两个人都合抱不了。

The Ling En Dian Hall of Chang Ling Mausoleum Ling En Dian or Shiang Dian (The Hall for Presenting sacrificial dinner) is a large hall for holding sacrificial dinner and also the principal building in the mausoleum region accomplished in 1427. Each of the 32 giant pillars inside was made with a whole trunk of nanmu tree transported from deep mountains in southwestern frontier. Four of them are so big that two men linking their arms still cannot get around even one of them.



长陵明楼 明楼是陵墓的标帜，上下两层，下面是城台，上面为方形双檐城楼，里面有明成祖朱棣的大墓碑。明楼前有五供桌和二柱石碑楼。

Ming Lou of Chang Ling Mausoleum Ming Lou, a two storeyed pavilion, is the symbol of the mausoleum. Its ground floor is utilized as terrace and on the upstairs is a square shaped pavilion with double layered eaves, inside which erected the huge tombstone of Emperor Zhu Di. In front of Ming Lou is a sacrificial altar behind a stone archway with two supporting columns.

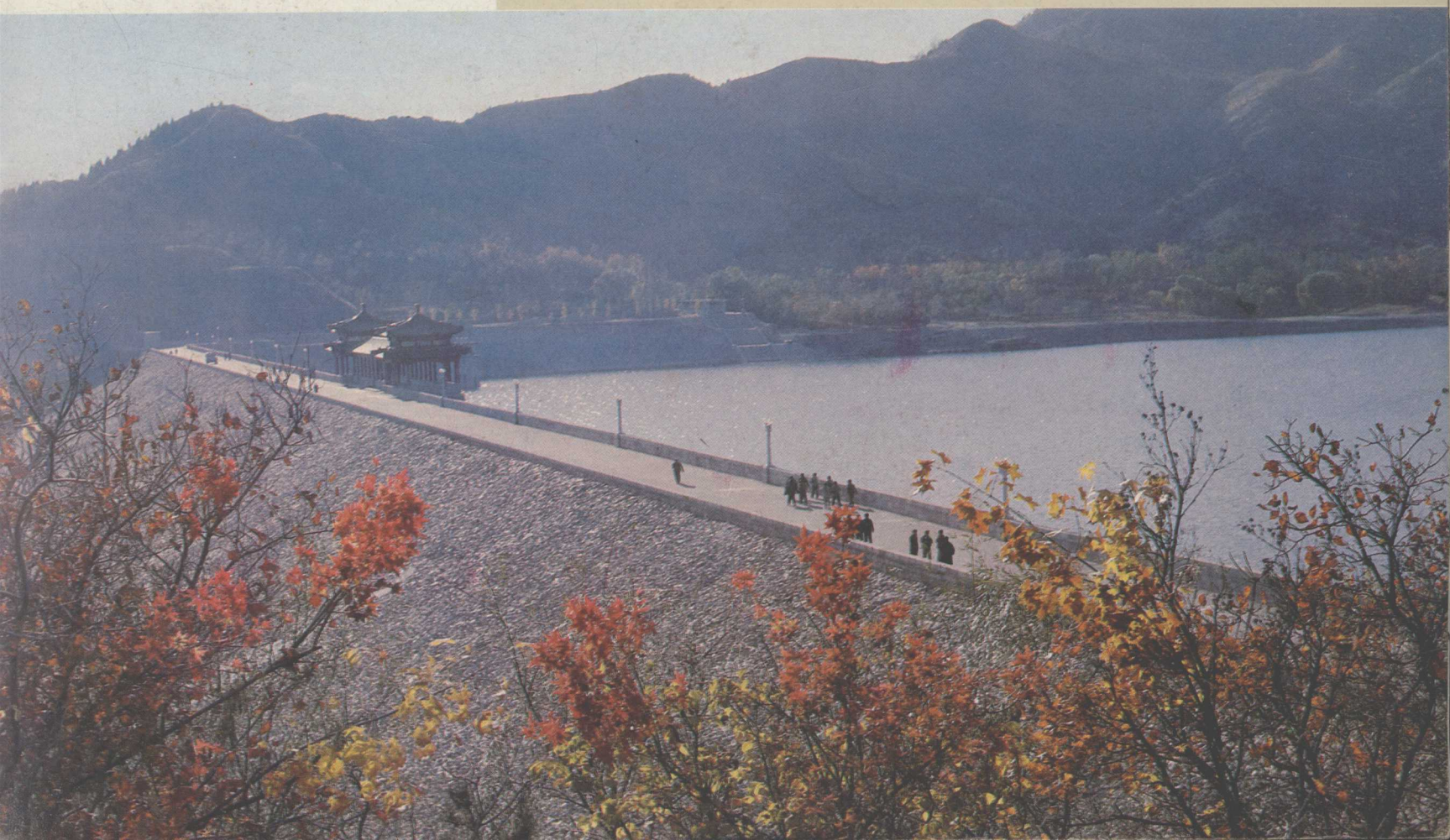
十三陵水库 过去这一带山洪泛滥成灾，一九五八年，在党中央关怀下，北京市人民组织义务劳动大军，半年内建成可蓄水八千一百万立方米的水库，大坝上人车往返，成为一处新的风景区。

Shi San Ling (Thirteen Ridge) Reservoir (The Reservoir near the Ming Tombs region)  
Before liberation, vast area of this district had often been flooded by swollen mountain streams. In 1958, thanks to the profound concern of the Party Central Committee, the people in Beijing were organized into an army of volunteer labourers accomplished within half a year the construction of this reservoir with a storage capacity of 81,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>. With heavy traffics on top of its big dam, the reservoir has become a new scenic spot.

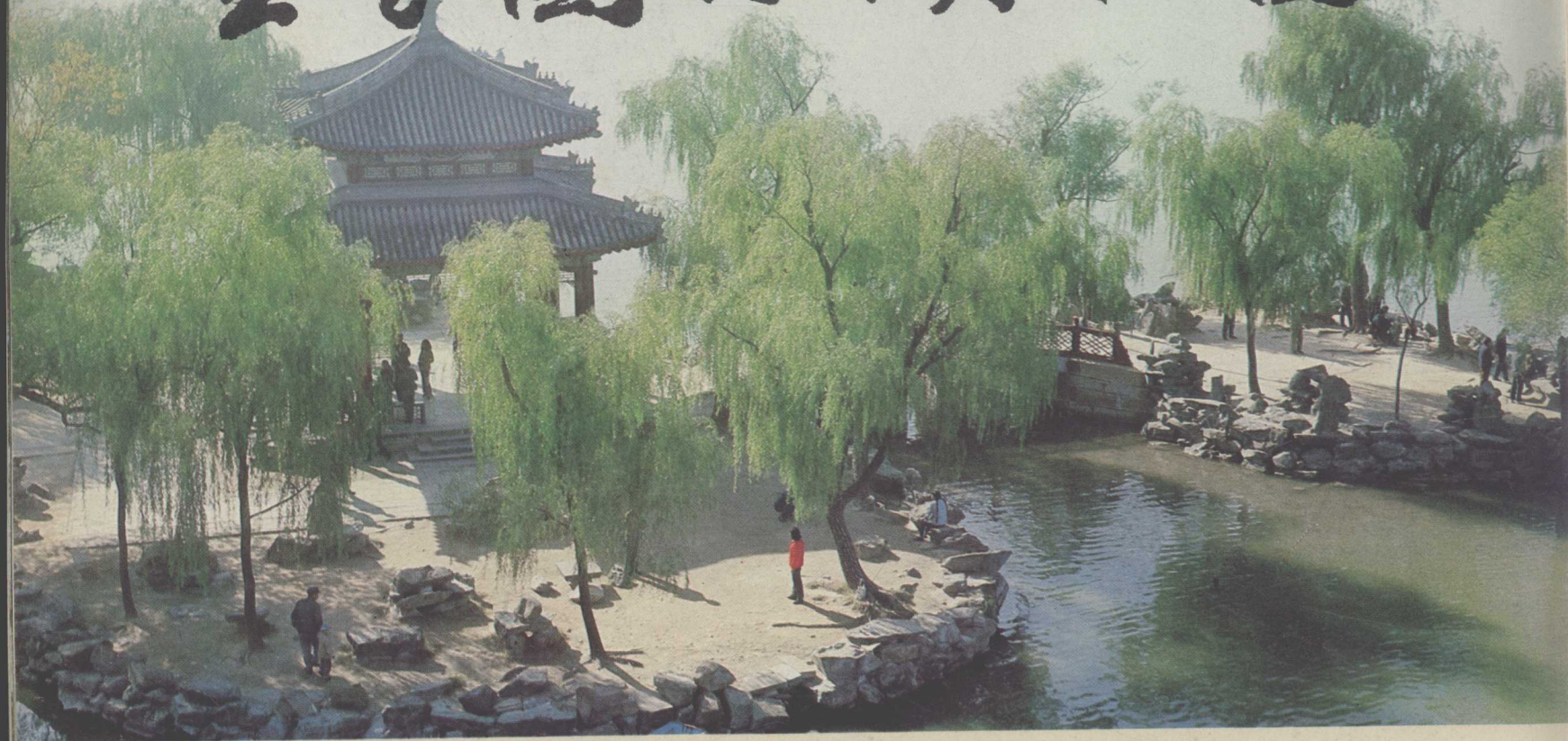


定陵地下宫殿 定陵地宫全部用坚石筑成，内分五个殿。地宫打开后，内部完整无损，墙面平洁，干燥如新，筑造工艺高超。

The Underground Palace of Ding Ling Mausoleum (The mausoleum of Emperor Zhu Yu-jun) This underground palace was built wholly with hard stone, consisting of five halls. While being excavated, everything inside is in good condition without any damages. Even the surfaces of walls are smooth and dry enough just like being newly built, displaying high grade architectural technology.



# 皇家園林頤和園



长廊 全长七百二十八米，为全国长廊之冠。梁枋上绘彩画八千多幅。漫步廊中，既能观景，又可赏画。

The Long corridor With a total length of 728 meters, the Long Corridor has become the climax of all the long corridors in the country. Furthermore, on its countless beams were coloured paintings of more than 8,000 pieces. Tourists walking along may enjoy the scenic views as well as appreciate the arts.

颐和园之晨 富丽多姿的颐和园，在霞光中，更加绮丽动人。

Morning of Yi Ho Yuan (The Summer Palace) Under the morning glow and rosy cloud, the sumptuous and magnificent Summer Palace looks more elegant and brilliant.

仁寿殿 是行宫区的主要大殿，清朝皇帝在此朝会大臣。殿内陈设华丽，珍宝颇多，现仍按原状布置。

Ren Shou Dian (The Hall of Benevolence and Longevity) This is the principal hall in the palace district used for the Emperor to hold court. Inside its luxurious interior, a rich collection of treasures were laid out and have been kept in their original positions for exhibition.



出北京西直门向西北行驶十二公里半，就到了山湖秀丽的颐和园。这里是我国现存规模最大、保存较完整的皇家园林，过去是清朝皇室的避暑行宫，所以又称夏宫。

这一带有山有水，几百年前就是一个风景区，十二世纪以来，在这里先后建过行宫和寺院。清乾隆十五年（公元一七五〇年），进行大规模施工，建成“清漪园”。乾隆好“山水之乐”，曾叫人把各地名园画成图样，带回北京。兴建清漪园时，吸收了江南园林的造园艺术，依山湖形势，精心设计，因此布局巧妙，成为我国古典园林中杰出的典型。可惜在公元一八六〇年和一九〇〇年，两度遭到英法联军和八国联军的破坏和抢劫，以后两次进行修复，改名颐和园，但后山有些建筑，始终未能恢复原状，仅留下一些遗址。

全园包括万寿山和昆明湖两部分，总面积为二百九十万平方米，水面占四分之三。走进园内，景物象画卷一样，层层展开，楼、台、亭阁，数以千计，各组建筑既自成体系，又互相呼应，湖的东、西堤上成排的桃柳，挡住了西围墙，西山群峦，成为天然屏障，玉泉山上秀丽的宝塔，似乎就在园内，使园内外浑然一体，显得变化无穷，气象万千。

全园景物，大体可以分成东宫门、前山、后山和南湖四个部分：

东宫门一带，原是清朝的行宫区。有大殿、配殿、寝宫和戏楼。皇帝上朝的地方叫仁寿殿，原名勤政殿，陈设奢华。在仁寿门内外两侧，有配殿和九卿值班房，是大臣们临时处理政务的地方。西边的玉澜堂，原是光绪的寝宫，但比慈禧的寝宫乐寿堂小得多，戊戌变法失败以后，光绪曾被囚禁在里边，两旁和后面加筑了厚墙，防止他同外界接触，现在还可以看出这道厚墙。

在乐寿堂东侧是德和园，这里有一座二十一米高的大戏楼，分上、中、下三层，翘角重檐，红栏绿柱，仅这座戏台的建筑费用，就耗费了一百六十万两白银。

前山一带，建筑物较多，而且很华丽，是全园的精

华所在，从滨湖的牌坊起，经排云门、排云殿、德晖殿、佛香阁到达山顶智慧海，层层上升，是一条纵轴；由排云门向两翼伸展的二百七十三间长廊，是一条横轴，它象一条彩练，联结了前山各组建筑。

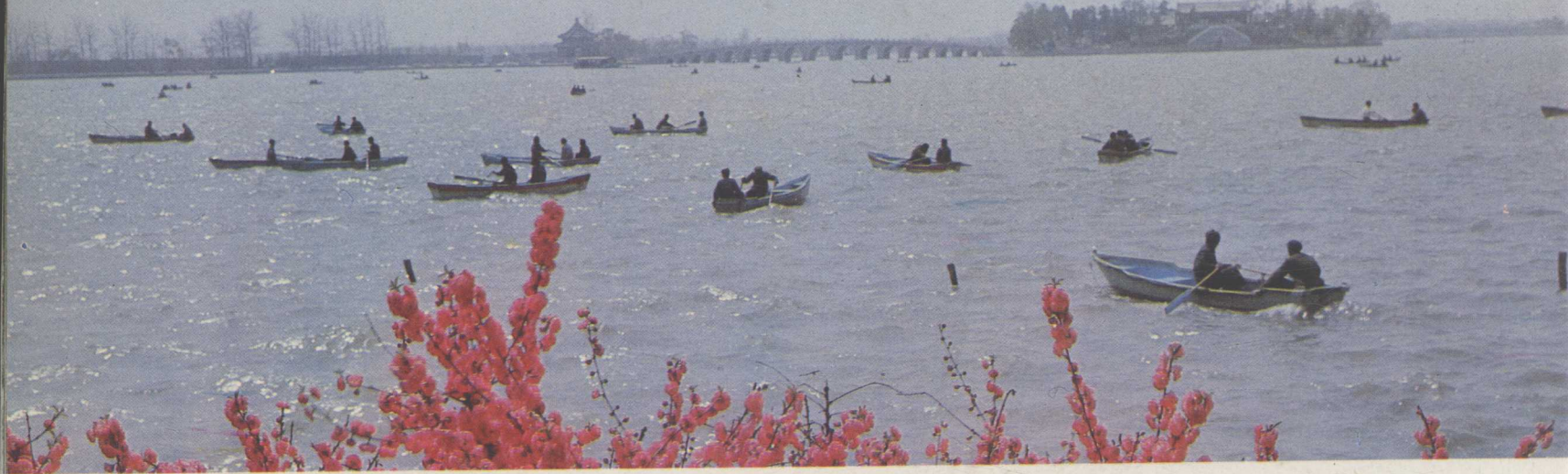
佛香阁是一座八角四层的木结构高阁，体型粗壮，高四十一米，矗立在二十米高的条石台基上，雄劲稳重，高耸入云，许多建筑前扶后拥，左右护卫，如同众星捧月，形成全园的中心。它的东面有转轮藏、写秋轩、意迟云在等；西面有五方阁、画中游、湖山真意、听鹧馆等建筑，都各有妙趣。五方阁中央是宝云阁，俗称铜亭，全部用铜铸成，通高七点五五米，重二百零七吨，外表看去和木建筑一样，铸造精美。

后山部分，后山后湖一带，清新幽静，和前山地区大不相同。这里林木葱郁，山路曲折，湖水忽宽忽窄，有江南水乡的情趣。后山大部分建筑被毁以后都未能修复。一些宗教建筑，还残存高大的台基。沿长桥两岸，原来还有苏州街，是仿苏州街市建造的，并设了许多模拟商店，现已荡然无存，山上还有五彩琉璃多宝塔，巍然矗立。景福阁建在山顶东侧，地势高敞，原是慈禧在这里观雨、赏月或宴请外国使节的地方，在此可以纵览园内风景。

在后山东头，有谐趣园，是仿无锡惠山寄畅园兴建的，园里有荷池、曲廊、厅榭，优美精致，又是另一番景色。

南湖部分，在宽阔湖面上，仿杭州西湖的苏堤，建了一道西堤，堤上遍植桃柳，并建了六座形式不同的桥，在湖上点缀三个小岛，象征神话传说中的海上三仙山，使湖面并不显得空洞单调。三岛中最大的叫南湖岛，横架一座造型秀丽的十七孔桥，与东堤相连，远看、近观都很美。

近些年来，颐和园内大部分建筑都整修一新，古老的园林以焕发的容光，迎接国内外游人。平均每天有一万多人来游园，到处呈现一片欢乐的景象。



游湖 昆明湖面积为二千多亩，湖面开阔，青山倒映，置身湖中，如入画境。

**Boating in the Lake** The Kun Ming lake covers a vast area of more than 2,000 mu, with the green mountains reflecting splendour by its side, tourists boating in the lake seem to be themselves in a picture.

## Yi Ho Yuan (The Summer Palace) — An Imperial Park

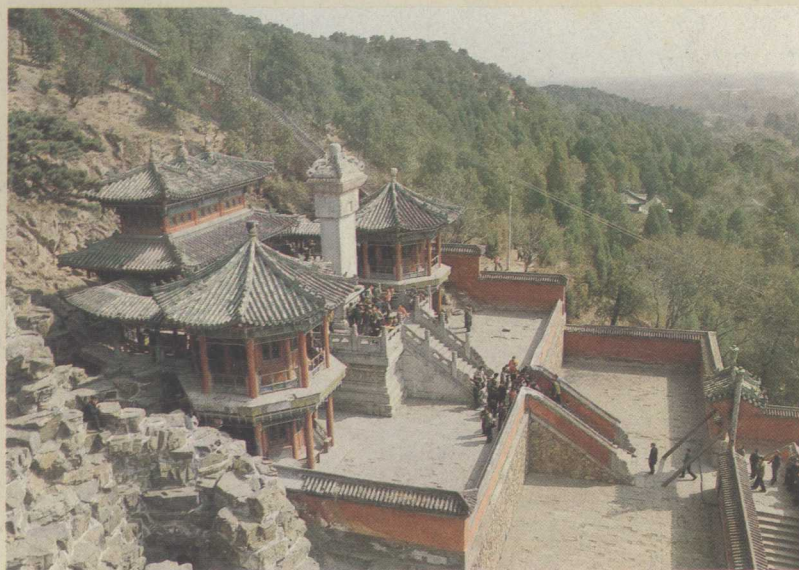
Located in the western suburbs of Beijing, the Summer Palace—Yi Ho Yuan (The Park of Recuperation and Harmony) is the largest classically styled park now in existence in our country. Covering an area of 290 hectares, it encircles Wan Shou Shan (The Hill of Longevity) and Kun Ming Lake, with the latter occupying almost three quarters of its whole area.

By assimilating the art of park-planning for those renowned parks in the southern provinces, the overall layout of this imperial park was artistically arranged in accordance with the natural situations of both lake and hill, wherever the buildings were designed of various styles. Furthermore, by using the scenery of two distant mountains—Xi Shan (The West Mountains) and Yu Quan Shan (The Jade Spring Mountains) as picturesque background, the views every where in the park always look variable at any walking pace yet harmonious with one another. Such ingenious skill of planning made the park a typical master-piece among all those of classic styles.

Generally the whole park can be divided into three regions—the region of palace and hall, the region of front lake and hill and the region of the rear ones. The palace and hall region on the eastern side of

the park consists of halls, chambers, theatrical stage etc. Inside the gate of Dong Gong (The Eastern Palace) is Ren Shou Dian (The Hall of Benevolence and Longevity), the main hall for holding court. Another palace of historic value is Yu Lan Tang (The Hall of Jade Billows). It was originally the bed room of Emperor Guang Shu. After the failure of his Reform Movement in 1898, the Emperor had once been confined here and thick walls were built to block up all the possible passages that could be used for communicating with outside parties. As compared with Yue Shou Tang (The Hall of Enjoying Longevity) where Dowager Ci Xi had lived, the latter is much more luxurious and magnificent than Yu Lan Tang. This shows that the status of Guang Shu at that time was practically far lower than the dowager's in all respects. Now all the inside and outside layouts of these halls are kept just the same as their original set-up.

The region of front lake and hill consists of the essential scenic spots of the whole park, with most of the most magnificent buildings constructed within its area, such as the famous Long Corridor, stretching at a length equivalent to that of 270 rooms in a line and connecting several groups of buildings, is always a rare sight of grace and magnificence. From Pai Yuen Men (The Gate of Clearing Cloud), rows of halls and



昆明湖碑 在前山佛香阁东侧，有“万寿山昆明湖”石碑，高近十米，碑上刻有清乾隆题写的“万寿山昆明湖记”。

**The Kun Ming Hu Monument** In the east of Fo Shiang Ge (The Tower of Buddha's Scent) on the front hill, there erected a "Wan Shou San Kun Ming Hu" (Longevity Hill & Kun Ming Lake) Monument about ten meters high. The inscription carved on it is a written account of both hill and lake by Emperor Chian Long.

storied buildings make up a longitudinal axis leading upward to Fo Xiang Ge (The Tower spreading Buddha's scent) which, with the imposing posture of its huge towering bulk, seems to be soaring up to the sky. Such a marvelous view naturally makes it the center of admiration in the whole park. On both the east and west sides are Tong Ting (The Bronze Pavilion), Hua Zong Yiu (The Lounge of Picturesque Tour), Zhuan Ren Zang (The Mythical Hall of Berth in Next Incarnation) etc., all displaying their particular characteristics.

Kung Ming Lake is of vast area, with a dyke imitating Su Di (The Dyke of Su Dong Po) in Hangzhou spanning across as well as three islets spreading within. But the most attractive and beautiful sight on the lake is the seventeen arch bridge which links up the Nan Hu Dao (The Islet in South Lake). On the east end of the dyke, there erected the bronze ox, Wen Chang Ge (The Tower of Prospering Culture), Zhi Chun Ting (The Pavilion of Acknowledging the Coming Spring) etc., all being appreciated with admiration by tourists.

The region consisting of the rear views of both

lake and hill is of different characteristics, which fascinates people with its serene and peaceful atmosphere and secluded circumstance as well as the verdant woods on the hill and the rippling waves in the lake.

By the east end is Xie Qu Yuan (The Park of Harmonious Interest), a small park imitating the style of Ji Chang Yuan (The Park of Expressing Delightful Feelings) in Wu Xi, consisting of a lotus pond, a winding corridor, pavilions and terrace halls by the lake. This "park inside a park" is so full of grace and charm that it is regarded as the jewel of the rear region.

**画中游** 是一组依山构筑的精巧建筑，中心是一座两层的阁楼，下层的柱子有长有短，别具一格。阁楼上八个大空窗，一窗一景，妙趣无穷。  
**Hua Zhong You (Touring in a Picture)** This is a group of buildings skilfully constructed along the hillside. Located in the center is a two storeyed pavilion with columns of different heights on the ground floor, displaying new ideas in design. Another attractive structure is on the first floor; eight openings on the walls provide different scenic views from each one of them, very interesting to tourists.



石舫 又名清宴舫，全部用大石块筑成。上建两层舱楼，原是作为观景和饮宴的场所。

**Shi Fang or Qing Yan Fang (The Marble Pleasure Boat)** It was originally intended for viewing sceneries and holding banquets, the marble boat was built wholly with huge blocks of stone. A two storeyed rectangular pavilion was erected on its deck.

