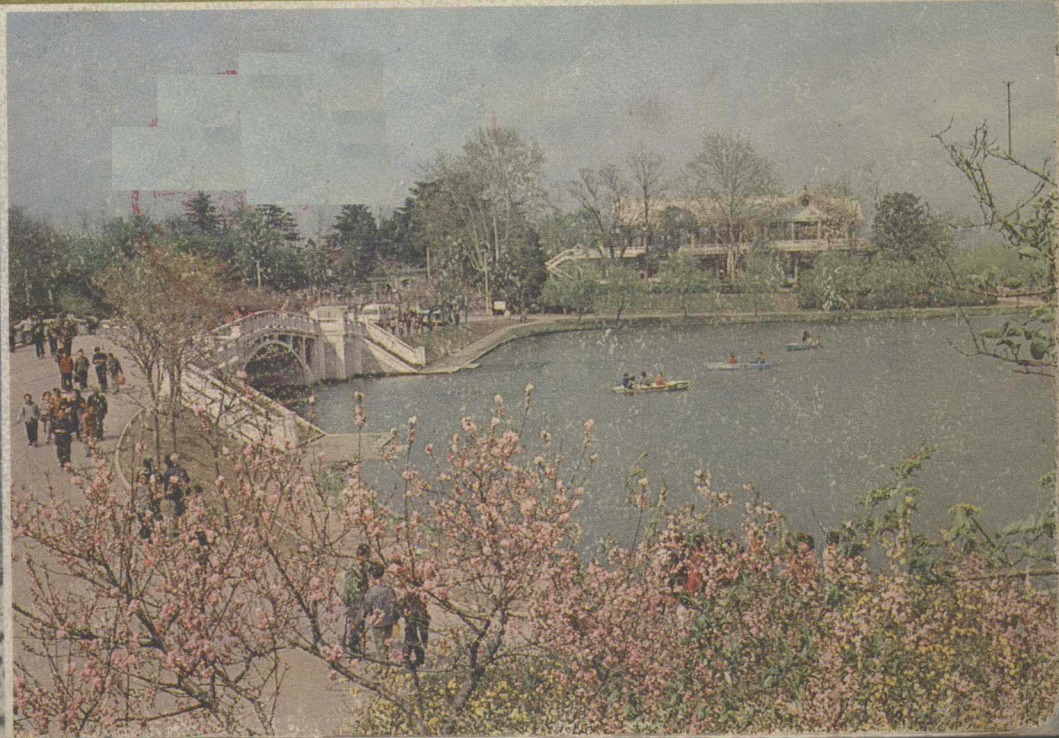
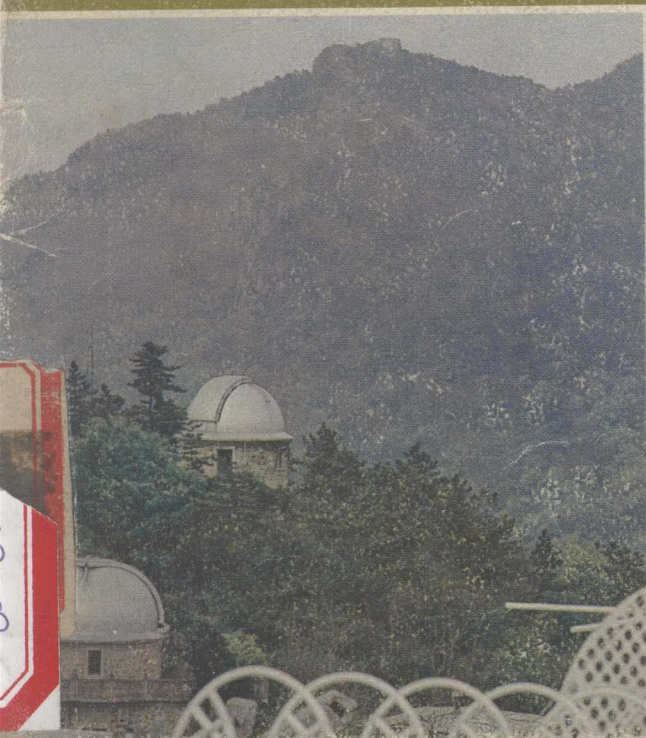




CHINA-A LAND
OF BEAUTY

南京

NANJING





城頭石煉子桑滄

南京是我国四大古都之一。有两千四百多年历史。她以古老文化的绚丽光彩和苍郁深秀的景色，迎接着来自世界各地的旅游者。

南京历史上最早的一座城，建于春秋战国时代。吴王夫差派人在朝天宫后山上，筑城冶炼青铜器，称为冶城。吴国铸造的青铜宝剑，工艺水平很高。虽然在地下长埋了两千多年，但拭去泥土，吴王剑仍是寒光闪闪，雪亮锋利。越灭吴后，在秦淮河边另筑一座土城，称为越城。越被楚灭后，楚成王又在清凉山上筑了一座新城，取名金陵邑。南京古称金陵，就是从这时开始的。

冶城、越城和金陵邑，早无踪迹。只有三国时代东吴的统治者孙权筑的石头城，仍巍然屹立。

石头城在城西，依状如伏虎的石头山而筑，前临大江，背倚重叠的山岭，地形险要，是一座防守的要塞。这就是诸葛亮所说的“石城虎踞”。宋代以前，扬子江的滚滚浪涛直拍石头城下。许多诗人曾在这儿泊舟或登城吟咏赞诵。唐代诗人李白在《金陵》一诗中写道：“地拥金陵势，城回江水流。当时百万户，夹道起朱楼。”现在大江已向后退下去十多里，但石头城上峥嵘石岩，古老墙堡，依旧昂首挺立。特别是石头城上那一块突出的红色岩石，经千年风雨，斑斑驳驳，很象一张有眼耳口鼻的鬼脸。因此，南京人又把石头城称为鬼脸城。

孙权称帝，以建业为都城。这是历史上在南京建都的开始。东吴、东晋、宋、齐、梁、陈、南唐、明，共八个王朝，先后在南京建都。近代的太平天国和孙中山，也以南京为首都。

东吴、东晋和南朝的宋、齐、梁、陈，史称“六朝”。三百多年间，许多著名的思想家、文学艺术家和科学家，都在南京活动过，留下了不朽的作品。

六朝帝王和贵族的陵墓前，都有造型生动的巨大石

人、石兽和气势雄伟、装饰华丽的石柱、石碑。尤其是南朝陵墓前的石刻群，堪称我国中古时代雕刻艺术中的精华。通常有石兽一对、石柱一对、石碑一至两对，以对称的形式排列在陵墓前的神道两侧。石兽都以长宽各约四米的整块巨石雕成，有天禄、麒麟、辟邪等古代传说中的神异猛兽。这些石兽有的肥壮健美，张口吐舌，阔步行进，气度轩昂。有的玲珑俊秀，情趣天然。多少无名艺术家把这些十几吨重的石头变成血肉丰满的肌体，注入了艺术生命，成为璀璨瑰丽的艺术珍宝，至今仍焕发夺目的光辉。

六朝佛教盛行，寺庙很多。唐代诗人杜牧曾描写过：“千里莺啼绿映红，水村山郭酒旗风。南朝四百八十寺，多少楼台烟雨中。”当时不少中外佛教徒云集南京，从事佛经的翻译和研究。佛教艺术也是六朝艺术中一个重要的方面。

南北朝以后，经隋唐三百多年的统一，又开始了五代十国的分裂局面。淮南及长江流域地区的十个小国中，南唐又建都南京。

南唐皇帝中李璟和他的儿子李煜都是有名的文学家，特别擅长作词，在我国文学史上有一定的地位。南唐的开国皇帝李昇和儿子李璟的陵墓，解放后在南郊发现，是目前长江下游发掘出来的较大的地下宫殿。

明代的南京城是当时全国最繁华的城市之一。开国皇帝朱元璋在南京修筑了一座周长三十三点四公里的大城，是十七世纪世界上最大的城。在那五层楼房高的城头上，可容两匹马并肩奔驰。修筑时，以巨石为城基，上砌规格统一的大城砖。砖缝间灌以石灰、桐油、糯米汁搅拌而成的粘合剂。城墙四周筑了十三座城门，其中以聚宝门（现名中华门）最为壮观。四道拱门楼，围成三道瓮城。城门上下共有二十七七个藏兵洞，可屯兵数千。城门东西

南朝石刻



石刻群

南京是我国的历史名城,世称“六朝古都”。东吴、东晋、南朝的宋、齐、梁、陈皆建都于此。至今,南京市周围还保存着丰富的六朝文物古迹,南朝陵墓南康简王肖绩墓前石刻群,就是其中之一。

A Group of Stone Carvings

Nanjing, known as the 'ancient capital of the Six dynasties', is a historic city in the Warring States period. It was made the capital of the Kingdoms of Wu and Eastern Jin as well as the Southern dynasties of Song, Qi, Liang and Chen. Even to-day plenty of cultural relics of the Six dynasties are still preserved around Nanjing. This group of stone carvings in front of a tomb of the Southern dynasties is one of them.

两侧,各有一条斜行驰道。一旦遇警,部队可立即从藏兵洞跃出,跨马飞奔城头迎敌。整个中华门面积一万五千多平方米,是我国最大的一座城门。

由于建筑宫殿、衙署、陵墓和寺庙的需要,明代南京的建筑业很发达。民间传说有七十二座大窑,其中还有琉璃窑。朱元璋在鸡鸣山前设立了一所全国的最高学府,名叫国子监。最多时有九千多名学生,还有邻国的留学生。国子监编的《永乐大典》共两万多卷,是我国最早最大的一部百科全书。李时珍的《本草纲目》也是首先在南京出版的。

古城南京经历过多次战乱,全城被焚烧过好几次。许多古代的辉煌建筑大都化为灰烬。但在劫后余烬中,仍保存下了不少灿烂文化的遗迹。

MILLENNIUMS OF CHANGE OVER THE CITY OF STONE

Nanjing is one of the four ancient capitals of our country. It has a history of over two thousand and four hundred years. It extends its warm welcome to tourists from all over the world with its ancient brilliant culture and its elegant and meditative landscape of deep green.

One of the earliest cities in China's history, Nanjing was founded in the periods of the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States (770--221 B.C.). King Fuchai of the state of Wu dispatched a contingent of men up the mountain behind the Chaotian Palace (the Heaven-Facing Palace) to smelt copper for utensils and weapons, hence, the coming into being of Ye Cheng (the Smelting City). After the vanquishing of Wu by The state of Yue, another city of clay rose up by the side of the Qinhuaihe River, conveniently called Yue Cheng (the City of Yue). When Yue was conquered by the state of Chu, King Cheng of Chu had a new city built on top of Qingliang Shan Mountain (the Mountain



天禄、麒麟

帝王陵陈文帝陈蒨永宁陵前的石兽，位于陵左头生双角者，名天禄，陵右独角者，名麒麟，是古代传说中的灵异瑞兽，意思用以颂扬皇帝贵族至高无上的权威和尊严。



Tianlu and Qilin

Stone animals in front of the tomb of Emperor Wen of the Chen dynasty. The one to the left with two horns is called *tianlu* while the unicon to the right *qilin*. These legendary auspicious animals were meant to eulogize the absolute power and majesty of the emperors and the aristocracy.

of Clarity and Coolness), known as Jinlingyi (the city of the Golden Mausoleum). This is how Nanjing first acquired its former name of Jinling.

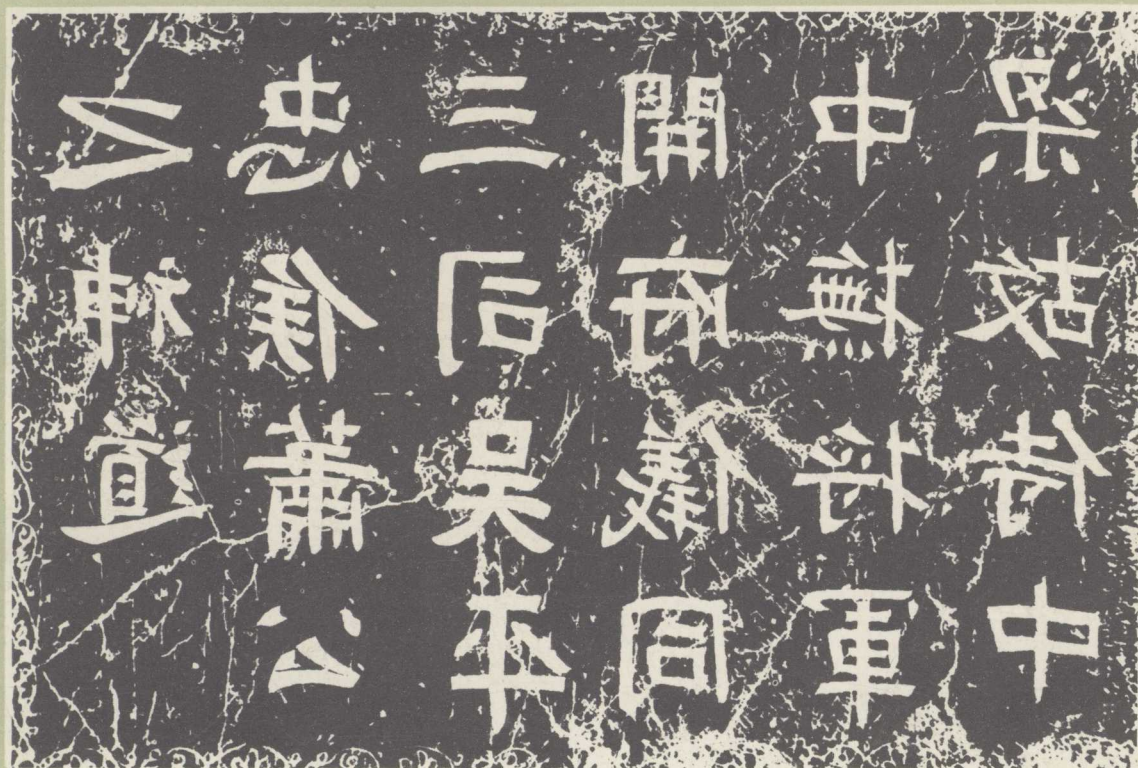
The western side of the Stone City borders on a rock hill shaped like a crouching tiger. It is a place of strategic importance with a big river flowing on one side and rolls upon rolls of mountains on the other. No wonder Zhu Gelang (a famous statesman and strategist in the period of the Three Kingdoms) called it "the tiger-guarded city of stone." When Sun Quan styled himself king (also in the period of the Three Kingdoms), he set up his capital in the city, and renamed it Jianye, thus starting the momentum that resulted in the place becoming intermittently the capital of the Kingdom of Wu, the Eastern Jin dynasty, the Southern Dynasties of Song, Qi, Liang, Chen, the Southern Tang and the Ming Dynasties.

In front of the mausoleums of the emperors and nobles of

the Six Dynasties (from Wu to Chen, 222--589), there are larger-than-life stone sculptures of both man and animal as well as imposing and richly-decorated stone columns and steles. The stone-engraving clusters in front the mausoleums of the Southern Dynasties are especially noteworthy because they exhibit the quintessence of the engraving art of the middle ancient times (from the 3rd to the 9th century) of our country.

After the Northern and Southern Dynasties, there were three hundred years of unified rule under the Sui and Tang Dynasties; then came the historical period of the Five Dynasties and Ten States, of which the Southern Tang Dynasty had its capital in Nanjing.

During the Ming Dynasty, the city of Nanjing enjoyed the fame of being one of the most prosperous cities of the whole country. The dynasty's first emperor Zhu Yuanzhang had a wall built around the city proper with a circumference of 33.4



梁吴平忠侯肖景墓上的反文石额拓片
Rubbing from the stone tablet on the
tomb of Xiao Jin of the Liang dynasty
(reverse calligraphy).

神道石柱

梁吴平忠侯肖景墓前的
神道石柱。柱身作圆柱形，表
面饰瓦楞纹，柱上端有石额
一方，柱顶置仰莲状的圆盖，
盖上伫立一小兽。整个造型
浑然一体，挺拔悦目。

Stone Column

Stone column on the

approach to the tomb of
Xiao Jin of the Liang
dynasty. It has a corru-
gated surface with a stone
tablet at the top and over
that sits a small animal
on a round piece of stone
analogous to an up-turned
lotus. It is spectacular in
shape, and yet constitutes
a pleasing entity.

kilometres, the biggest city ever of the world as of the 17th century. The top of the wall is wide enough for two horses running abreast. The foundation consists of big rocks, upon which are laid standard-size wall bricks cemented by a binding agent that has lime, tung oil and glutinous cereal as its basic ingredients. Around the wall are installed thirteen city gates, of which the most magnificent is the Jubao Men (Treasure-Gathering Gate), the present day zhonghua Men, which occupies an area of 1,5000 square metres, easily the grandest city gate of our country.



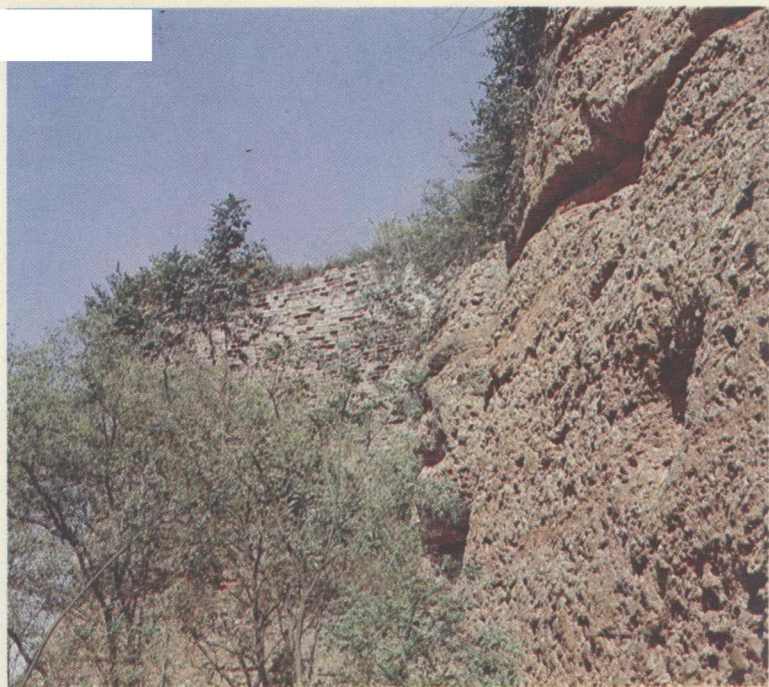
古城墙

石头城

三国时代(公元二二〇年——二八〇年)东吴的统治中心由镇江迁到南京,并筑石头城,石头城是利用江边的自然石壁筑成,周围有二十多里。

Shitou City (The City of Stone)

In the three Kingdoms period (220—280) the central government of the Kingdom of Wu was transferred from Zhanjiang to Nanjing and a city was built, making use of the natural cliffs along the river as the wall of the city, which is more than 20 li in circumference.



石头城中段的红色水成岩上有几块垒石,看起来似丑恶的鬼脸,故又名“鬼脸城”。

In the middle section of Shitou City there are a few stones piled on the red aqueous rocks, looking like ugly grimaces. So it is also called 'Grimace City'.

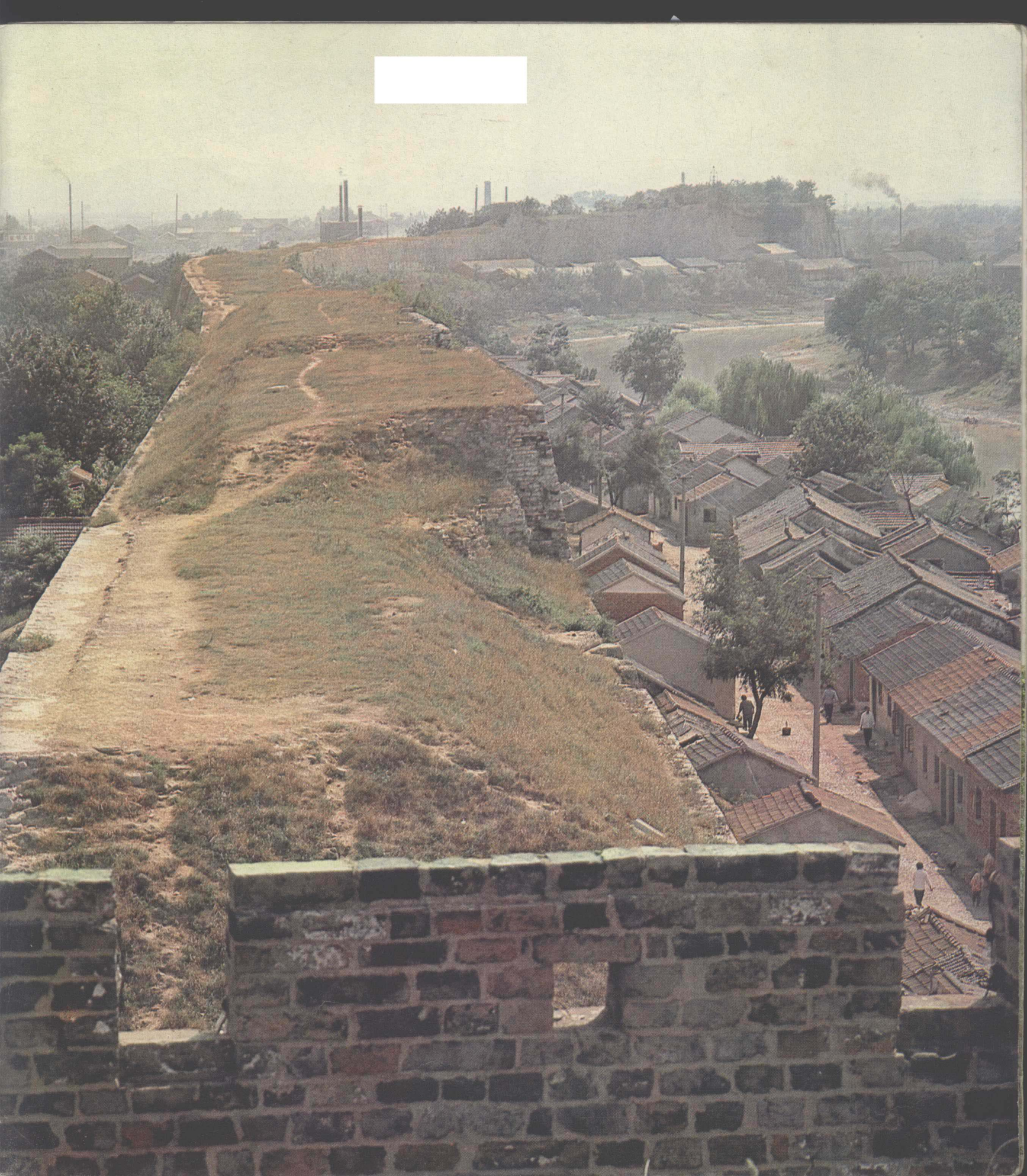


城墙

南京城墙周长达三十三·四公里,南北长十公里,东西长五·六公里。城墙平均高十二米以上,厚七·六二米。图为古城墙一段。

City Wall

The city wall of Nanjing has a perimeter 33.4 km. in length; from north to south it is 10 km. and from east to west 5.6 km. On the average the wall is 12m. high and 7.62m. thick. This is a section of the old city wall.





瓮城

今中华门，有四道城门，大门上下两层，有二十七条隧道，古时藏兵数千。

Yong City

Now it is Zhonghua Men with four city gates. The big gate has two tiers with 27 tunnels, in which several thousand soldiers could be hidden in olden times.

中华门瓮城一角。

A corner of Yong City at Zhonghua Men.



風雨百年紫金山



太平天国遗迹

天王府西花园

太平天国天王府遗址。这座石舫经历了一百多年沧桑，太平天国天王洪秀全曾在这里游憩。

West garden of the Imperial Residence of the Heavenly King

The site of the imperial residence of the Heavenly King of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. This stone boat, where the Heavenly King Hong Xiuquan had come for a rest, has witnessed more than a hundred years of the vicissitudes of fortune.





鸳鸯亭

西花园内有六角亭，它的两个屋顶巧妙地连在一起，故称为“鸳鸯亭”。

Mandarin Ducks Pavilion

In the west garden there is a sexangular pavilion. Its two roofs are ingeniously joined together; so it is called 'Mandarin Ducks pavilion'.

(In China, Mandarin Ducks are the symbol of an affectionate couple.)

南京的名胜古迹遍布全城。一山一水，一园一塔，都有一段引人入胜的故事和动人的传说，吸引着多少访古寻胜的中外旅游者。

出中山门，一条宽敞的林荫大道将人们带到东郊的栖霞山，每到深秋，满山红叶，胜似春光。栖霞寺有隋代建造的七级舍利石塔，雕刻精美，是佛教艺术在江南的代表作。

栖霞山千佛岩，有从公元 484 年开始建造的石刻佛像，依山凿岩。大者仰面远观，小者俯身细察，动态各异，风格纯朴，龛三百九十四个，佛像五百余尊。这些石刻艺术，曾经受两次毁灭性的破坏，虽然不能完全看到原貌，但艺术造型和独特风格依然有迹可寻。

紫金山东麓，有一座 1381 年建造的灵谷寺无量殿，不用寸木只钉，无梁无柱，全部用砖石垒砌的五联拱大殿。外观模仿木结构形式。无量殿的建筑形式之大，在我国首屈一指。工程艰巨，技术复杂，充分展现了古代建筑工匠的卓越智慧。它历经六百年的风雨、战火，至今仍旧结构完好。

紫金山南麓独龙阜玩珠峰下，有明代开国皇帝朱元璋的陵墓。在他的墓前，有一座梅花山挡道，传为孙权

陵墓。古代皇陵墓道，向例是平坦笔直，以显示帝王庄严肃穆的威仪。但朱元璋的墓道是弯曲的，回绕梅花山而行。据说设计朱元璋陵墓的官员，原计划凿梅花山铺为直道。朱元璋看了地形后说：孙权也是一条好汉，就留着他替朕看看大门吧。朱元璋当时是否发此豪语，姑置勿论，但他陵前墓道确与别处皇陵不同，可见明代的建筑思想比较活泼，因地制宜，不拘成法。

在墓道上，有一座朱棣歌颂其父朱元璋的“神功圣德碑”。这是一块近五米高的巨石大碑。在竖立这块大碑之前，朱棣曾下令为其父造一块高四十五米，重达八千吨的大石碑。另造一块十二米高的碑座。当时凿制已初具轮廓，巍巍耸立，气势磅礴，蔚为壮观，但这么大的石碑怎么运到墓前？运来了又如何竖立到十二米高的碑座上？朱棣无论怎样使用大明帝国皇帝的无限权威，也无法使此巨碑移动一步，只好让这块空前高大的歌德碑仍旧躺在汤山镇附近的阳山上。

紫金山第二峰下有孙中山先生的陵墓。一组中西结合，且独具中国传统风格的建筑。进入山麓的白石牌坊，走完四百八十米长的宽阔墓道，便到了陵墓的正门。门楣上刻着孙中山亲笔手书“天下为公”四个金字。

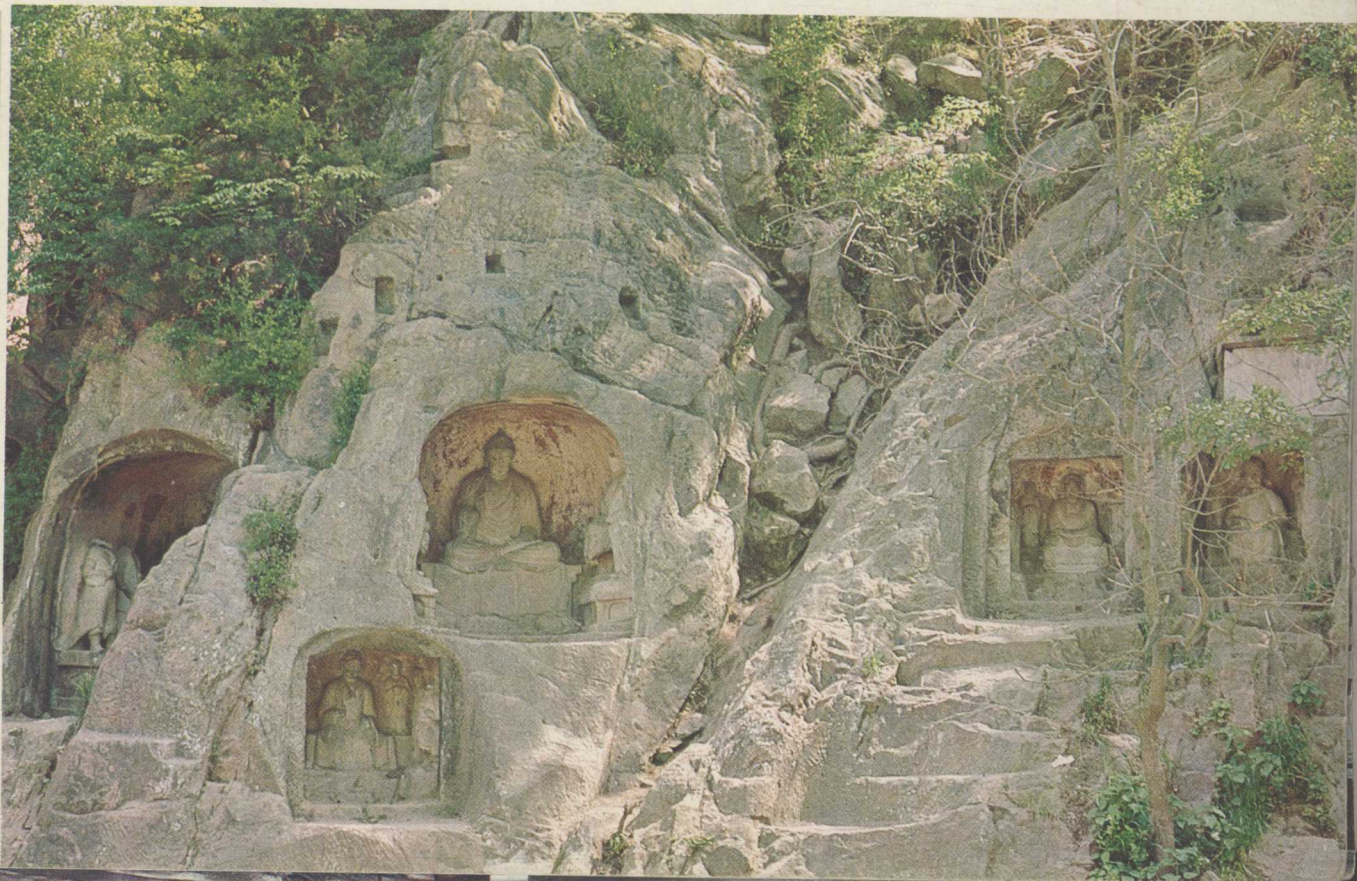
千佛岩

有大小佛像 515 尊

造像精致、美观。

The 1000-Buddha Cliff

There are 394 big and small niches with over 515 statues of Buddhas, all exquisite and magnificent.



雨花台

雨花台

相传南朝梁武帝时，一位道行高深的云光法师，在山顶讲经，感动天神，天上降花如雨，由此人们称为“雨花台”。

Yuhuatai

It is said that in the reign of Emperor Wu of the Liang dynasty there was a Buddhist priest of high moral integrity, Master Yunguang, who preached sermons at the top of the hill and the deity was moved to rain flowers from heaven. So the place is called **Yuhuatai**, meaning in Chinese 'the terrace of raining flowers'.



绚丽多彩的雨花石。

Bright and colorful Yuhua
(Rain Flower) stones.



游客在选购喜爱的雨花石。

Tourists choosing and buying lovely Yuhua (Rain Flower) stones.

A CENTURY OF STORM OVER ZIJIN MOUNTAIN

The majestic Zhong Shan Mountain (the Bell Mountain) in the eastern suburb of Nanjing used to be covered by bare rocks, which gave a golden violet light under the sun, hence its former name: Zijin Shan Mountain (literally, the Violet Golden Mountain). Today the mountain is covered up by the mauve green of luxuriant woods, which block the rocks from view, so no more reflected golden violet light that occasioned its name.

The foot of Zijin Shan Mountain was the site of many tragic-heroic revolutionary incidents, where precious blood was spilled and lives given that our motherland might be a better place to live in.

It is here in Nanjing that the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom set up its capital and renamed it Tianjing (Heavenly Capital) after the Taiping Army, under the outstanding peasant leader, Hong Xiuquan, battled its way from Jintian Village of Guangxi, the stamping ground of the uprising, to this ancient capital, and founded a revolutionary regime in direct opposition to the feudal rule of the Qing Dynasty. The imperial residence of the Heavenly King, Hong Xiuquan, was set up in the office compound of the Liangjiang Governor General (who had jurisdiction of the vast regions of Jiangsu, Anhui and Jiangxi provinces)— what today is Changjiang Road in the centre of the city. The magnificent buildings in the Heavenly King's imperial residence compound were later burnt down by the Hunan army under the Zeng brothers,

Guofan and Guoquan, after they sacked the heavenly capital. The West Garden and the Stone Boat in the Pond are the only architectural remains from the ruins.

In the modern history of our country, another revolutionary high tide came with the Revolution of 1911, which was also closely connected with the city of Nanjing. When Wuchang Uprising scored victory on Nov. 11, 1911, the revolutionary armies of Jiangsu and Zhejiang joined forces in a march on Nanjing. Hundreds died in the battle to take Tien Bao (the Heavenly Fortress), on the wall of which was later erected a monument in memory of the soldiers killed in action.

On the 23rd of April, 1949, the Liberation army liberated Nanjing, marking the beginning of an entirely new epoch in the history of China.

On the east side of Changjiang Road, there is an alley that leads to a place called Meiyuan Terrace, which was the assigned place of residence for the Chinese Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade Zhou Enlai during the peace talk between the Chinese Communist Party and Guomindang (the Kuomintang).

Nanjing used to be the nerve-centre of Guomindang's rule. Hundreds of thousands of revolutionary fighters were executed in the valleys that surround the main peak of Yuhuatai (the Rain Flower Terrace). The place was later marked off as a cemetery for revolutionary martyrs after liberation and has since been drawing endless tribute-payers the year round from all parts of the country. On the monument is the inscription "Long live the martyrs" written by chairman mao

周恩来同志在梅园新村

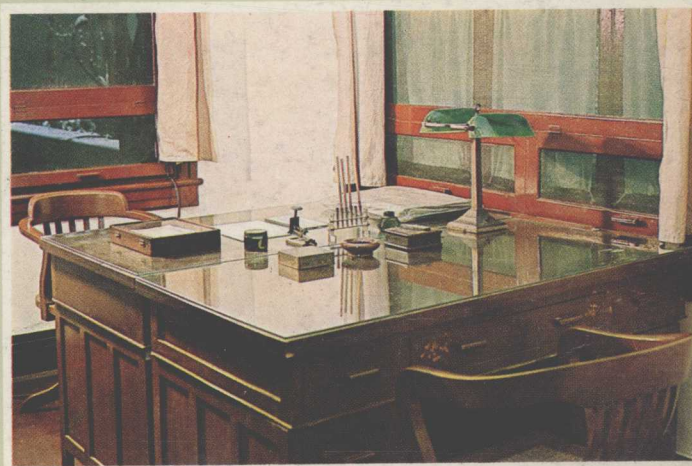


周恩来同志步出梅园新村。

Comrade Zhou Enlai walking out of Meiyuan Terrace.

梅园新村 30 号外景

The outside view of No.30, Meiyuan Terrace



一九四六年五月至一九四七年三月 以周恩来、董必武同志为首的中共代表团，在南京和国民党政府进行和平谈判。图为周恩来同志的办公室。

From May 1946 to March 1947 a delegation of the Chinese Communist Party led by comrades Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu carried on negotiations with the Kuomintang government. Picture shows comrade Zhou Enlai's office.

金陵話勝形南東

中山陵

