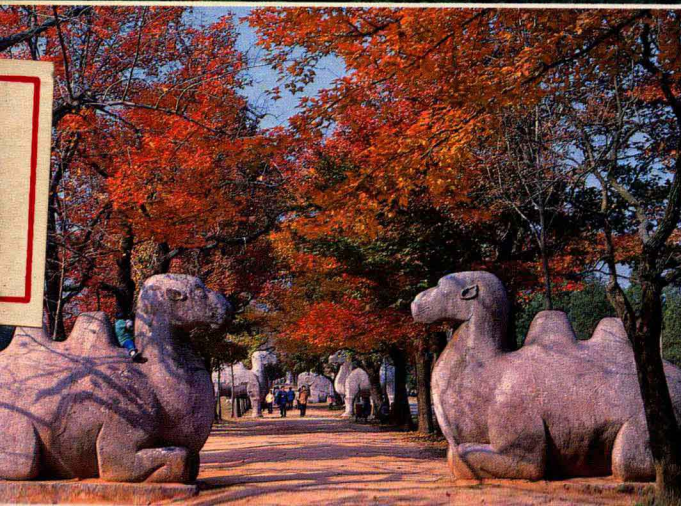
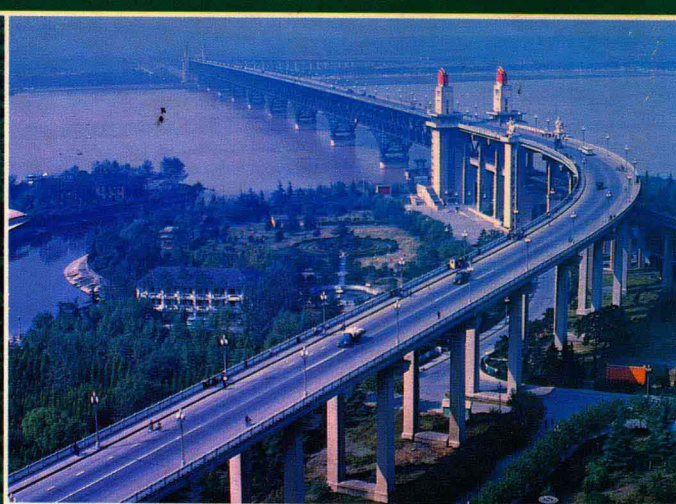


NANJING

● HUAYI PUBLISHING HOUSE



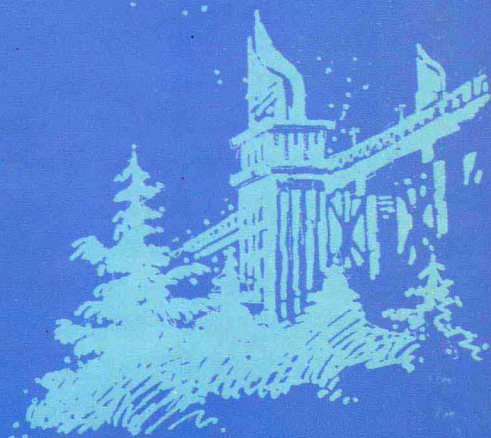
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序 言

“三山半落青天外，二水中分白鷺洲。”李白這膾炙人口的詩句，吸引過多少人來此探幽尋勝；“鐘山龍蟠，石頭虎踞，”諸葛亮這形象而生動的評說，又讓多少人爲之神往……

南京，是一座古老的城。兩千四百多年的風風雨雨，爲她寫下了金陵、石城、秣陵、揚州、建業、建康、白下、應天、天京等四十多個聲揚中外的名字。“江南佳麗地，金陵帝王州，”她雄偉、獨特的地理形勢，歷來爲羣雄爭踞。六朝勝地，十代古都，歷史，在這裏演出了多少或顯赫或悲涼、或繁華或衰落的活劇！那城牆、那陵園，那寶塔、那寺廟，亭台樓榭、古木奇石，都是一部部斑駁的歷史，任你去辨讀、去思索……

南京，是一座美麗的城。這裏無山不鋪錦繡，無水不流翡翠。看不夠的是秦淮風光，賞不完的是園苑秀色。金陵四十八景，景景皆引人入勝：

“玄武煙柳”會牽你情思，“白鷺芳洲”會贈你詩意，“燕磯臨流”會使你遐想，“怡然莫愁”會讓你忘憂……在梅花山那萬紫千紅的天地裏，詩情畫意俯首可拾；在夫子廟那五彩斑斕的世界中，奇趣雅興隨處可生……

南京，又是一座年輕的城。中山門內，太平

門外，一幢幢新樓拔地而起；大橋腳下，莫愁湖畔，一座座新村相繼建成。被稱作“天塹飛虹”的長江大橋上，車輪飛旋，汽笛長鳴；被譽爲

“江航明珠”的座座碼頭間，江輪如梭，帆檣似林……在挺立着梧桐、雪松、水杉的林蔭大道上和栽滿奇花異卉的廣場園圃旁，車流、人流在陽光下匯成彩色的河，奔向機關、廠礦、學校，奔向絢麗的未來……

這就是南京。

“The Three-hill Mountain falls beyond the sky, Egret Islet the two waters divide.” The popular poem by Li Bai has ever inspired so many people to set foot here, exploring scenic beauty, probing into deep serenity. “The Purple Mountain posturing like a curling dragon, the Stone Citadel appearing like a crouching tiger.” This vivid comparison by Zhuge Liang will surely take you away into a fascinating fairyland……

As an ancient city, Nanjing was bestowed, in its vicissitudes of over 2,400-year history, with more than 40 well-known names, such as Jinling, Shicheng, Moling,

FORWARD

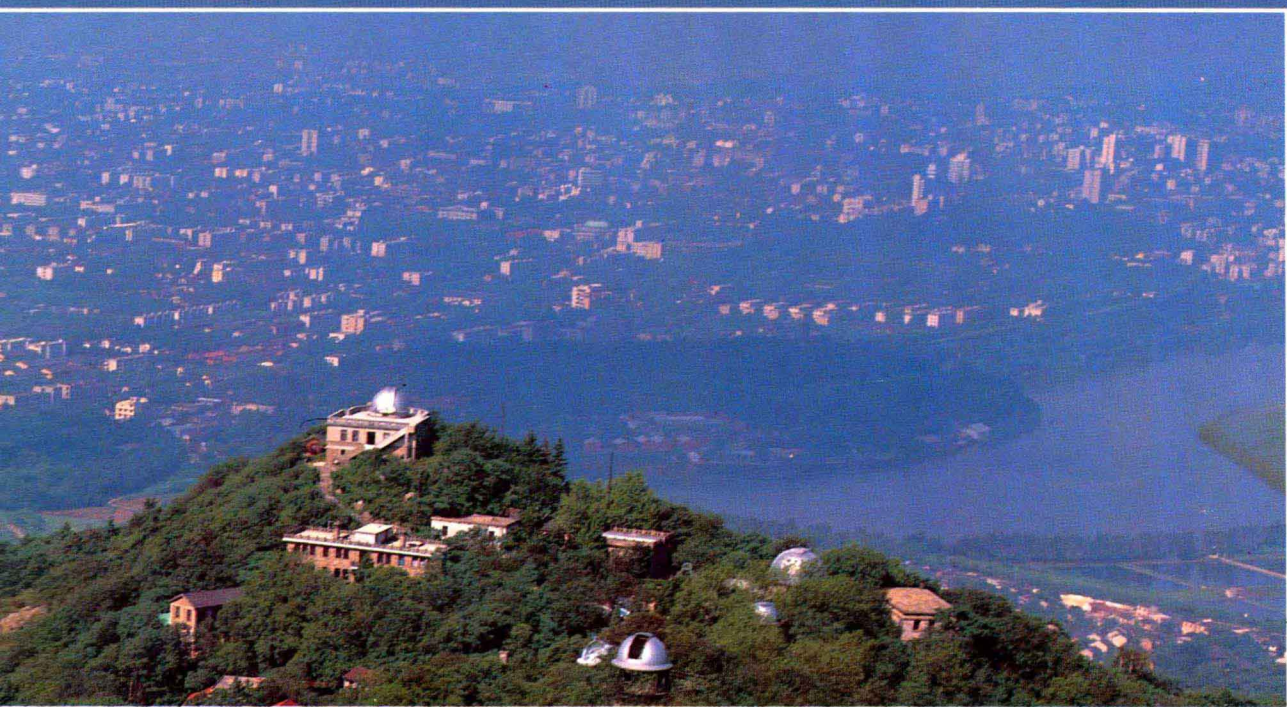
Yangzhou, Jianye, Jiankang, Baixia, Yingtian, tianjing, etc.. Known as a most beautiful land to the south of the Yangtze and an ideal capital site for emperors in history, Nanjing was frequently fought for by powers attempting its imposing and unique terrain. Once a sacred place of six dynasties and the capital for ten reigns, Nanjing has ever seen so many historic performances put on here during its unrestful changes, now illustrious, then tragical, now prosperous, then declining. Either city walls, mausoleums, pagodas, monasteries, or pavilions, buildings, trees, stones, can no doubt provide a complicated local history for you to read, to ponder

As a beautiful city, Nanjing has its mountains present you with brocade beauty and waters with jadeite green. You will never have enough time to enjoy the wonderful sight along the Qinghuai River and the pretty scene in those gardens. There are 48 Jinling scenic spots, every one of which is enchanting. The "Misty Willow of Xuanwu" pulls your sentiments; the "Fragrance of Egret Islet" brings you its poetic quality; "River-

overlooking YanZiji" makes you lost in reveries; "Happy-go-lucky Mochou" takes you away from sadness Wherever in a riot of colour on the Plum Hill, you can enjoy the picturesque and poetic flavour and wherever in the kaleidoscope of Confucius Temple, you will indulge yourself in particular interest and aesthetic mood

Nanjing is also a young city. Either inside Zhongshan Gate or outside Peace Gate, new buildings spring up; either by the Yangtze River Bridge or by the Mochou Lake, new residential quarters are set up; on the bridge --"The Rainbow across the River", wheels running, hooters whistling; by the docks-- "The Pearls on the River", ships and boats shuttling back and forth, making a moving forest of masts.....On the boulevards sided with sycamores, cedars and metasequoias, along the traffic roundabouts planted with sorts of flowers, streams of vehicles and people converge into a colourful river under the sunshine, then flowing to institutions, factories, schools, to the bright future This, as much as you know, is our Nanjing.



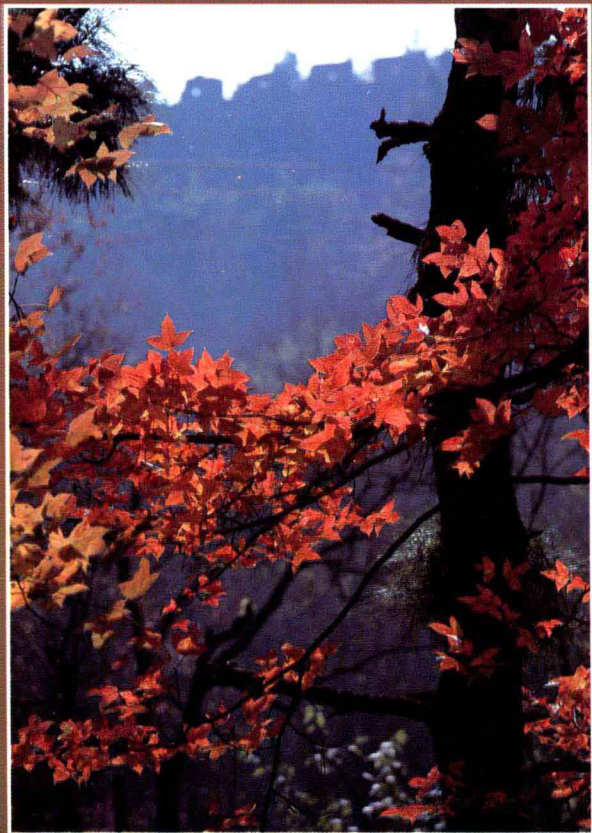


紫金山·南京城 Zijinshan (Purple Mountain) • A Full View of Nanjing

石頭城 STONE CITADEL

石頭城位於清涼山西麓，築於公元二一二年，為三國時期孫權所建。因城築在石頭山上，故名。當時，江水直逼城下，形勢險要，具有“虎踞”之勢。東吳一直把它作為水軍根據地和衛城。城內設有石頭庫、石頭倉，城牆高處築有烽火台。在東晉義熙年間，開始用磚壘砌城牆，並建造了一座高聳入雲的“入漢樓”，可眺望長江。宋朝以後，江水西移，石頭城下逐漸形成平地。明太祖朱元璋築南京城時，把石頭城圍在城內，保留至今。南京別稱“石城”，即由此而來。

Stone Citadel, lying on the western slope of Qingliang Hill, was built in 212 A.D. by Sun Quan in Three Kingdoms Period. It was so named because the city was built on a stone mound. With the Yangtze River rushing towards its foot at that time, the citadel assumed a posture bearing a resemblance to a crouching tiger overlooking. As the outer defence castle of Eastern Wu, it also served as a navy base. There used to be stone warehouses within it and a beacon tower at the top. In the Yixi Period of Eastern Jing, bricks began to be used in the con-



古城金秋

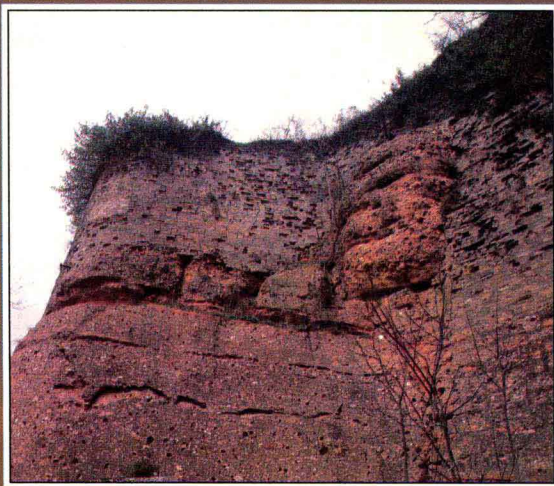
Golden Autumn of the Ancient City



梁肅景墓神道石柱

struction of the city wall and a tall "Sky Tower" was built, on which you could look far into the Yangtze River. After Song Dynasty the river fell westwards and the river bed adjacent to the Stone Citadel gradually changed into a piece of flat land. In 14th century, Zhu Yuanzhang, first emperor of Ming Dynasty, built Nanjing City Wall, and encircled into it the old Stone Citadel, which has remained up to now. Hence another name for Nanjing — Stone City.

石頭城遺址
Ruins of Shitoucheng (Stone Citadel)



六朝石刻 STONE ENGRAVINGS OF THE SIX DYNASTIES

南京市郊及句容、丹陽等縣，保存着六朝陵墓石刻三十餘處。石刻通常有石獸、石柱、石碑。帝王陵前的石獸，通常左爲天祿，右是麒麟，象徵着吉祥福祿和皇帝的權威與尊嚴。王公貴族墓前的石獸叫作辟邪，爲神化了的獅形動物，以體現他們的顯赫地位。置於神道兩旁的石柱，亦稱石闕、華表或墓表，作爲標誌與裝飾之用；石碑上鐫刻着碑文。六朝石刻是我國中古時代石刻藝術的珍品。

Preserved in Nanjing suburbs and adjoining Jurong and Danyang counties are the carved stone complexes of the Six Dynasties (222–589 A.D.), which are scattered at 31 different places. There used to be stone animals, stone pillars and stone tablets. Right in front of an emperor tomb, Tianlu (a mythical animal) regularly lined up on the left while unicorn on the right, symbolizing auspiciousness, happiness, dignity and authority of emperors. The animals in front of the nobles' tombs used to be called Bi Xie, (Avoiding Evil), a lion-shaped mythical animal to indicate nobles' powerful position. Erected on both sides of the "Sacred Path" were ornamental columns, tomb watchtowers and memorial tablets engraved with inscriptions as the tomb decorations or symbols. The stone carvings of the Six Dynasties are regarded as the art treasure in the medieval times of our country.

梁蕭景臺前石辟邪

Stone Bi Xie (Avoiding Evil) in front of Liangxiaojing Tomb

Sacred Path Pillar of Liangxiaojing Tomb





陶牛車 POTTERY CART

陶牛車於一九五五年在南京中華門外砂石山的一座南朝墓出土，是由灰陶製成。車廂呈方形，有一小門設於後右側。牛車在東晉和南朝時期很盛行，上層階級往往以乘坐此種車為雅事。

This pottery cart was unearthed from a tomb of the Southern Dynasties in Shashi (Gravel) Hill outside Zhonghua Gate of Nanjing in 1955. Made of grey pottery, it has a square carriage with a small door at the right rear. This kind of ox-cart was popular during Eastern Jin and the Southern Dynasties. The upper class took it a great pleasure to ride on it.

南唐二陵

TWO TOMBS OF SOUTHERN TANG DYNASTY

人稱“地下宮殿”的南唐二陵，坐落在南郊祖堂山南麓，是南唐後主李煜的祖父（李昇）和父親（李璟）的陵墓，分稱欽陵、順陵。欽陵全長約二十一米，寬十米多，內有十三個墓室。墓室為磚石仿木結構，內有柱、枋、斗拱和彩繪穹窿墓頂。室頂飾有繪着日月星辰的“天象圖”，室底石板刻劃着一幅江河山嶽的“地理圖”，象徵着封建帝王所統治的天地。順陵仿欽陵規制，規模稍小。

這裏出土的文物有陶俑、陶獸、陶禽以及銅、漆、木器和玉哀冊等共六百餘件，其中，刻字填金的玉質“哀冊”尤為珍貴，它記錄了封建帝后的祭文，這種文物在過去很難見到。

陶男舞俑 Pottery Dancing Figure



Known as "the Underground Palace", the two tombs of Southern Tang Dynasty were located at the southern foot of Zhutang Mountain in the southern suburbs of Nanjing. They are the tombs of Li Bian and Li Jing, the grandfather and father of Li Yu, the emperor of late Southern Tang Dynasty. The tombs are called Qing and Shun respectively. The Qing Tomb is 21 metres long and 10 metres wide, with thirteen coffin chambers, which were constructed entirely of bricks while preserving the taste of wood. Each chamber has a colour-painted and arch-vaulted ceiling supported by stone pillars and beams. Look at the ceiling and you find a map of celestial

phenomena with the sun, the moon and the constellations on it, while on the ground is a terrain map with mountains and rivers, symbolizing the world dominated by the feudal emperors. Smaller in size, the Shun tomb was the imitation of the Qing.

Among over 600 pieces of unearthed cultural relics, there are pottery figures, animals, domestic fowls, and bronzewares, woodwares, laquerwares. The unearthed jade funeral volume, which is gold-inlaid, is especially precious among the all. It was used to record empress's funeral oration and seldom found in the past.

南唐李昇陵 Li Bian Tomb of Southern Tang Dynasty



明孝陵

MING TOMB

明孝陵位於紫金山南麓獨龍阜玩珠峯下，為明太祖朱元璋和馬皇后合葬的墓地，是我國現存最大的帝王陵墓之一。建陵時，動用十萬軍工，并遷走了這裏的蔣山寺（今靈谷寺），留下了前面的孫權墓。傳說當時也有人主張將孫權墓遷走，但朱元璋說：“孫權在三國時也算一個好漢，就留着給我看大門吧！”因此，明孝陵的神道是環繞着孫權墓地梅花山而

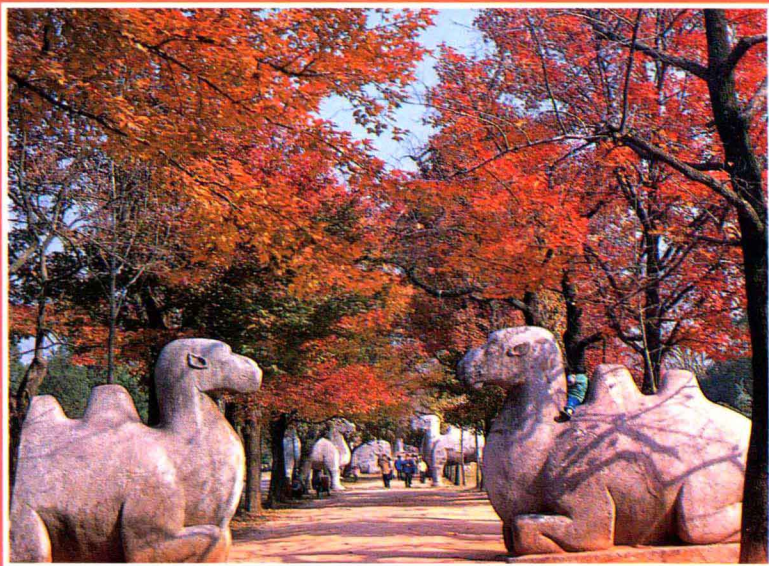
呈曲折形的。

歷史上的明孝陵規模十分宏大，東起孝陵衛，西到中山門，北至獨龍阜半山腰，環繞築起的“皇牆”長達四十五里。主體建築有正門、碑亭、享殿、大石橋、方城、寶城等，氣勢雄偉。清咸豐年間，遭到巨大破壞，現存有神功聖德碑、孝陵石刻、寶城、碑亭以及後來修建的享殿等。

明孝陵 Ming Tomb

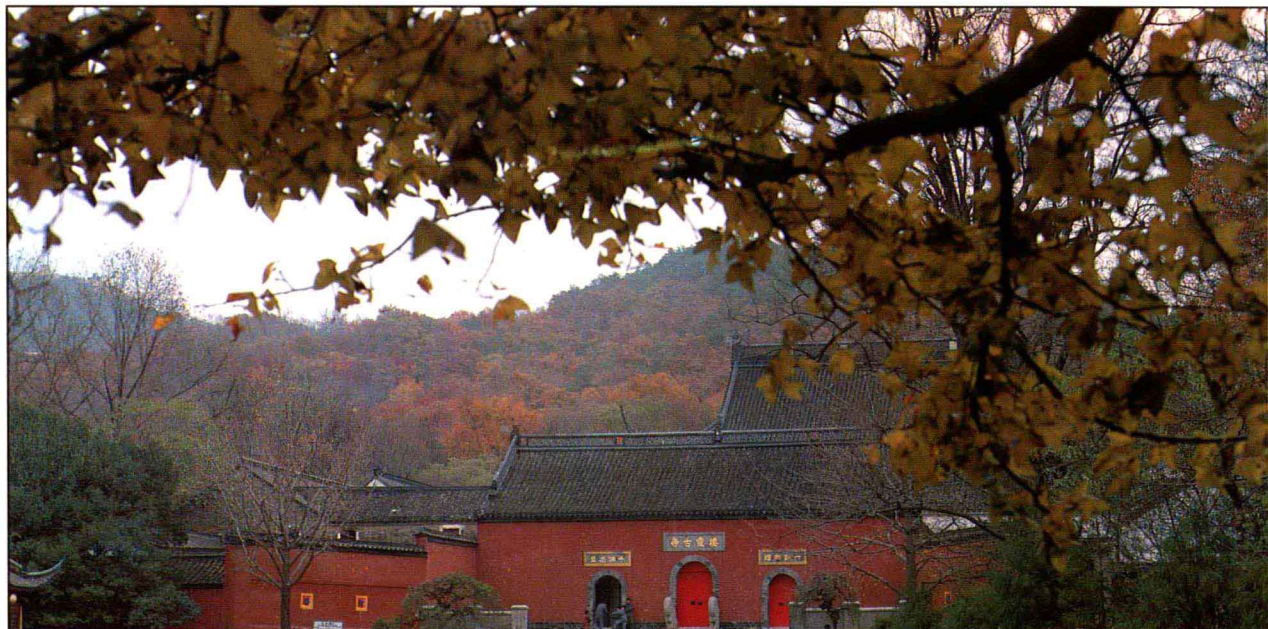


明孝陵石象路
Shixiang Lu (Sacred Path) of Ming Tomb



Situated at the foot of Wanzhu Hill of Single Dragon Mound at the southern slope of the Purple Mountain, Ming Tomb of the first Ming Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang and his empress Ma was one of the biggest existing tombs in China today. Ten thousand soldiers were involved in the construction, moving away Jiangshan Temple (today's Linggu Temple) from the site of today's Ming Tomb while leaving Sun Quan's tomb in the front. It was said that someone once suggested that Sun Quan's tomb be moved away but Zhu Yuanzhang gave a word, "Sun Quan could be counted as a hero in Three Kingdoms Period, leave him here as my guard." Therefore, the sacred path to Ming Tomb is winding around Sun Quan's tomb, which is today's Plum Hill.

Ming Tomb used to be of a large scale, extending to Xiao Lingwei in the east, Zhongshan Gate in the west and the half way of Single Dragon Mound in the north, with a surrounding "Imperial Wall" as long as 22 km. The main parts of the tomb aboveground consist of a front gate, a tablet-housing pavilion, a main sacrificial house, stone bridges, the Square Fortress and the Treasure Fortress. However, the tomb suffered a serious damage in Xian Feng Period in Qing Dynasty, with only Merits and Virtues Tablet, Sacred Path carvings, the Treasure Fortress, the tablet-housing pavilion and the reconstructed sacrificial house remaining up to now.



栖霞寺 Qixia Temple



舍利塔 Pagoda

栖霞寺坐落在栖霞山麓，有一千五百餘年的歷史，在唐朝，為我國四大寺院之一。寺內有彌勒殿、毗盧寶殿、法堂、念佛堂、藏經樓、過海大師鑒真紀念堂等。

在寺的東北，有一座建於隋朝的石塔，稱舍利塔，塔高約十八米，依覆鉢形狀建造。各層週圍鑄雕有釋迦牟尼八相圖、四天王像和六十四尊小佛像等精湛的浮雕，是我國佛教藝術的傑作。

Sitting at the foot of Qixia Mountain, Qixia Temple has a long history of more than 1,500 years. In Tang Dynasty it was one of the four biggest Buddhist monasteries in China. The temple is mainly composed of Maitreya Hall, Pulu Hall (the main hall), Dharma Hall, Chanting Hall, Scripture Study and the Memorial Hall in honour of Great Master Jianzhen.

To the northeast of the temple stands a stone dagoba erected in 601 A.D. in Sui Dynasty. 18 metres in height, it was built in the shape of an upside-down earthen bowl. Perfectly carved in bass-relief on the phases of different sections are eight anecdotes of Sakyamuni's reincarnation, four heavenly guardians and 64 Apsaras in graceful flight. These exquisite carvings make the dagoba a representative gem of Buddhist art in the area south of the Yangtze River.



中華門古堡 Ancient Fortresses of Zhonghua City Gate

中華門 ZHONGHUA CITY GATE

中華門建於明初，原稱聚寶門，一九三一年改稱中華門，是古南京通往南郊的要隘。

中華門規模宏大，氣勢雄偉。門高二十四點五米，東西寬約一百二十八米，南北長達一百二十九米，共有三道甕城，四道拱門。城牆均用巨形條石和特製的大城磚砌成。甕城內外共築有二十七個藏兵洞，最大的洞可以容納千人。原各門均有可以上下啓動的千斤閘和雙扇大門，若敵軍進入，放下千斤閘，切斷其後路，可謂“甕中捉鱉”。如此能攻易守的城堡，在世界築城史上是罕見的。古老的中華門不僅是研究我國城垣建築和地堡工事的極其重要的實物資料，也是人們遊覽參觀必去的地方。

Built in early Ming Dynasty, Zhonghua City Gate used to be called Treasure Bowl Gate and got its present name in 1931. In ancient times, it was a key pass of the city leading to its southern suburbs.

The huge and imposing Zhonghua Gate, with 24.5 metres in height, 128 metres in width and 129 metres in length, was made up of three jar fortresses linked by archways, creating three trapping sections. It was built with huge rectangular slabs of stone and special wall bricks and there are altogether 27 casemates with a capacity of housing 3000 soldiers. On each of the fortresses, apart from double-panel wooden gates, there used to be a huge stone block gate sliding vertically with the help of grooves. By giving enemy the way into the city gate and then dropping the block gate to trap the enemy into three parts, defenders on the top of the fortresses would be thus provided with such a favourable situation as what people call “to catch a turtle trapped in a jar”. The city fortress characteristic of both offensive and defensive superiorities has been seldom found in the wall gate building history of the world. Today, the old Zhonghua Gate serves not only as an important material object for studying the architecture of city wall and fortress, but also a must for tourists.

靈谷塔 LINGGU PAGODA

靈谷塔位於靈谷寺內，築於一九三一年至一九三五年間，是為紀念國民革命軍北伐陣亡將士而建，原名陣亡烈士紀念塔。塔為九層八面，高達六十六米，塔頂覆蓋琉璃碧瓦，塔內各層面壁嵌有題詞碑刻。塔中心建有螺旋式扶梯，直至塔頂。登塔遠眺，岡巒城闕盡收眼底。

靈谷塔前，為仿走馬樓式的松風閣，外設圍廊，彩繪各式圖案。凭欄靜坐，可聽陣陣松濤聲。

Within the circumference of Linggu Temple Park, Linggu Pagoda was built between 1931 and 1935 in honor of the officers and men who fell in the Northern Expedition by the National Revolutionary Army, thus originally named as Memorial Pagoda to Martyrs. This nine-storied octagonal pagoda is 66 metres high covered with glazed blue tiles. On the walls of every story inscriptions are inlaid. In the middle of the pagoda there is a spiral staircase winding up to the top, where one can enjoy a panoramic view of the area.

In front of the pagoda stands Songfeng (Pine Wind) Pavilion with around a horse-walking-track gallery drawn with various kinds of colourfully painted patterns. Sitting there still, you could hear blasts of pine wind blowing.





無樑殿 Wuliang (Beamless) Hall

無樑殿，原名無量殿，位於靈谷寺內，建於公元一三八一年。殿分作五楹，不用寸木，無樑無柱，全部用大型長方磚砌造，故稱之無樑殿。

一九二九年，這裏設為國民革命軍陣亡將士的祭堂，鑲嵌於牆壁的石碑上，鐫刻着北伐陣亡將士人名錄，中壁嵌有鐫刻着“國民革命軍陣亡將士之靈位”的石碑。

Standing straight in face of Linggu Pagoda, Wuliang Hall was built in 1381 with its original name of "Hall of Limitless Brilliance". It consists of five parts constructed entirely with huge rectangular bricks without any pillar, beam or a single inch of wood. Hence the present name Wuliang Hall (Beamless Hall). In 1929 it began to serve as a sacrificial hall in honor of the dead officers and men of the National Revolutionary Army. Inscribed on the huge stone tablets inlaid on walls are the names of those who devoted their lives in the Northern Expedition. Inlaid on the wall of the main hall is a huge stone tablet inscribed with solemn Chinese characters, "Spirit Shrine for the Martyrs of the National Revolutionary Army."

中華民國臨時大總統府遺址

FORMER PROVISIONAL
PRESIDENTIAL HOUSE OF
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

長江路二九二號，原為太平天國天王府遺址。一九一二年一月一日，孫中山先生在此舉行了臨時大總統就職大典，這裏就成為中華民國臨時大總統府。當時，孫中山先生就在西花園西側小院內的一幢西式平房裏辦公。在園後面的跨園內，有一座中式三開間二層小樓，是孫中山先生的起居室。園中還有一仿木船式石舫，孫中山先生經常在這裏接待外賓和客人，閑時也常在此散步和休息。

No. 292 of Changjiang Road, which used to be the site of Heavenly King Palace of Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, was the place where Dr. Sun Yat-sen was inaugurated as the Provisional President on Jan. 1, 1912. So it since became the presidential house of the provisional government of ROC. At that time Dr. Sun Yat-sen worked in a western styled one-storey building in a small courtyard in the western part of West Garden, beyond which is a Chinese styled two-storey apartment where he lived. In the small lake of the garden there is a marble boat, where Dr. Sun used to meet his firends and foreign guests, or spend his leisure time.



孫中山臨時大總統辦公原址

Office Building of Provisional Pres