

古都新韵



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

古都新韵/孙晶坤主编. —北京: 线装书局, 2002
ISBN 7-80106-145-4

I. 古... II. 孙... III. 名胜古迹—简介—北京市
IV. K928.701

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2002) 第072780号

定书印版印

价号数次刷

四八元
ISBN 7-80106-145-4/K·23
——二〇〇〇
二〇〇二年十月第一版第一次印刷

出版发行

线装书局
(北京市朝阳区春秀路太平庄十号)
邮编 100027 电话 六四一五三二六三

策 责 任 编 辑

北京龙顺成中式家具厂
北京龙顺茶文化有限公司

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古都新韵

K928.701/13

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古都新韵

海方题



徐州师大图书馆



22982430

线装书局

ISBN 7-80106-145-4



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把「景儿」拿在手上把玩

——《古都新韵》序

从今至今，听说过景儿赏景儿的，把「景儿」拿在手上把玩的还真少见，现在有位北京爷搞出了这个创意。

把京城的名胜古迹和新貌新景，画成画儿，配上中英文说明，再饶上一枚名家制的印谱，印制成精美的袖珍小书，可以随时随地从兜里掏出来欣赏把玩，这是多好的主意呀！咱不谈它的诗意和画情，单说它的实用性，有这么一本袖珍小书，您逛北京赏名胜，省得去翻地图了。

地道！我不能不佩服这部书的创意者孙爷和晶坤的眼力和想象力。

北京是六朝古都，建城史已有三千多年，这得说有多少历史文化积淀呀！有朋友问我，把北京的名胜古迹和自然景观都看一遍，一个月是够了吧？我说，您要是都转到了，得预备下一年的时间，这还得说是走马观花，下马的话，您两三年磨干别的了。要把难以计数的京城名胜古迹都「袖珍」起来，恐怕真有时也办不到，除非制成电脑光盘，但这一招却达不到随时掏兜把玩的目的。孙爷搞的这部《古都新韵》，并非以全取胜，而是追求一种韵味儿，一种文化感，一种情调。我之所以说他玩得地道，就在这儿。

十多年前，曾流行过北京风光的明信片 and 画片。那上边也有古都的名胜，但

明信片或画片往往是单个儿的，构不成一个系列，而且那玩意儿比较娇气，怕压怕折，怕磨，再说尺寸也不小，做不到随手拿出来观赏。孙爷的这部袖珍小书却是宣纸印刷，既袖珍，又有柔韧性，而且宣纸这东西至少可以存放几百年。景好有味儿，入品，又袖珍，拿它当逛北京的旅游纪念品或馈赠亲朋的小礼物，是非常体面的事儿。

孙晶坤先生自称北京的「文化虫儿」。别看他整天悠哉悠哉的一副神仙样儿，脑子却一刻不闲着。这些年，在弘扬北京传统文化上做了许多事儿。编印《古都新韵》是其中之一，这部袖珍小书不但有古迹，也有新景，体现了北京的全貌。配上印谱，使这部书的韵味儿更浓，也更显档次了。「袖珍」的主意很好，《古都新韵》不过是孙爷「袖珍」系列的其中一部。咱们希望还能欣赏到下一部。

看《古都新韵》得细咂摸其中的文化味儿，囫圇吞枣是不灵。当您从兜里「掏」出来，细细品味它的时候，您才能体会到「珍」的意义。这也许就叫把玩。

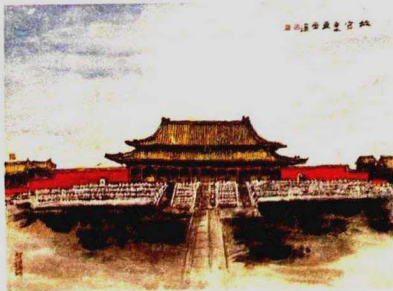
以上是为序。

刘一达

壬午年盛夏

京城回龙观如一斋

古都新韵



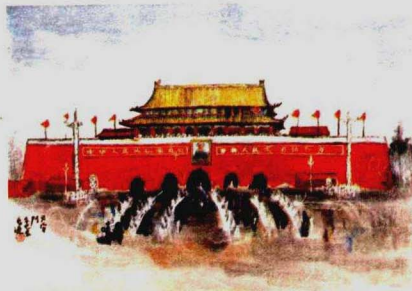
故宫

故宫博物院座落在北京城的中心，原是明清两代的皇宫，始建于明永乐四年（公元1406年），近五百年内共有24位皇帝在这里居住。1925年正式建立故宫博物院，它占地72万平方米，宫殿房屋9千多间，是中国保存至今最大、最完整的古建筑群，它收藏宫廷历史文物和历代艺术品近百万件，已被联合国列入“世界文化遗产”。

The Forbidden City

The Palace Museum of the Forbidden City is located in the center of Beijing and was originally the imperial palace of Ming and Qing dynasties. It constructed in the fourth year of the reign of Emperor YongLe during Ming dynasty (in 1406 Christian era) and 24 Emperors ruled here during nearly 500 years. In 1925 the Palace Museum of the Forbidden City was formally set up, which covers an area of 720 thousand square meters, contains more than 9000 rooms in the whole complex and is the largest, most intact ancient Chinese architectural complex still standing. It collects nearly millions of documents of historical cultural relics and handicraft articles of dynasties. It was list, by the UN, as one of the protected items of "Cultured Legacy of the World".

北京市区 Urban District of Beijing



天安门

天安门始建于1417年，原为明清两代皇城的正门，清顺治八年（1651年）重修，改名为天安门，含“受命于天，安邦治民”的意思。天安门造型庄重浑厚，宏伟典雅，是中国传统建筑艺术的典型代表作之一。天安门与门前清激的金水河，浑圆精美的雕龙华表，白玉雕栏金水桥，河两岸威武的大石狮融为一体，形成十分和谐、庄严、雄浑的气势。

Tian'anmen(Gate of Heavenly Peace)

Tian'anmen was built in 1417 and served as the entrance gate to the Imperial Palace during the Ming and Qing dynasties and in the eighth year of the reign of Emperor Shun-Zhi (in 1651) it was restored and was given as present name Tian'anmen, which means "Rule as the procurator of Heaven, Stabilize and Manage State Affairs". The shape of Tian'anmen is grave and simple, magnificent and elegant, and it is one of the typical representatives of Chinese traditional architectural art. Tian'anmen, limpid Golden water River in front of the gate, perfectly round and exquisitely Ornamental; pillars with carvings of dragons, the Golden Water Bridges surrounded by carved white marble balustrades and the powerful stone lions on the sides of the river become merged into one from very harmonious, solemn and forceful manner.



颐和园

颐和园位于北京西北部，原是清代的皇家花园和行宫，择园因地制宜，布局讲究，拥山抱水，绮丽多姿，是集我国南北园林建筑艺术之大成的杰作，也是世界上最著名的古典园林之一。颐和园由万寿山和昆明湖组成，占地 290 公顷，园内建筑以佛香阁为中心，拥有亭、台、楼、阁、廊、榭 3000 余间。

The Summer Palace

The Summer Palace is located in the north-west Suburban of Beijing, and was originally imperial garden and imperial palace for short stays away from the capital, which is suit measures to local conditions, is particular about distribution, is surrounded by hills and rivers, and it is masterpiece collecting the creams of gardens in the north and the south parts of our country, epitomizing the Chinese art of garden-building and it is also one of the most famous classical gardens in the world. The Summer Palace consists of Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake, the total area of it is 290 acres, Tower of Buddhist Incense situates on the central axis of the garden inner architectures, and the Palace owns more than 3000 rooms of kiosks, platforms, buildings, pavilions, porches and sheds.



天坛

天坛位于北京城东南，是明清两代皇帝祭天、祈谷的圣地，是皇帝对天称臣，顶礼膜拜的地方，也是我国及世界现有规模最大的的一处坛庙建筑群。天坛以五大奇妙建筑闻名中外：一为祈年殿，也称无梁殿；二为回音壁；三为三音石；四为对话石；五为圜丘坛，即祭天台。

The Temple of Heaven

The Temple of Heaven is located in the southern part of Beijing and it is the sacred place where emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties worshipped heaven and prayed for an abundant harvest, the place where emperors paid homage to heaven and knelt and bowed in worship, and it is also one of the largest preserved architecture structures of altars and temples in our country and in the world. The Temple of Heaven is well-known for five wonderful structures. The first one is, the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest also named the Beamless Hall; the second one is Echo Wall; the third one is Triple Sound Stone; the fourth one is Talk Stone; the fifth one is the Circular Mound Altar, namely Sacrificial Platform.



中山公园

中山公园位于天安门城楼西侧，是一座带有纪念性的古典坛庙园林，也是一座精美的具有浓厚民族风格的城市园林。中山公园的前身是明清两代皇帝祭祀社神(土神)和稷神(谷神)的地方。1925年孙中山先生逝世后灵柩曾停放于园内拜殿内正中，1928年改为中山公园。

Zhongshan Park

Zhongshan Park is located on the west side of the Tian'anmen gate tower. It is one classic commemorative garden with temples and altars and is one perfect citified garden with dense national styles. Before Zhongshan Park was the Place where the emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties prayed Land God and Grain God. In 1925 after Mr. Sunzhongshan passed away, his bier was placed in the center of the worship Hall of the Park. And in 1928 it was given the name "Zhongshan Park".

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北海公园

北海公园位于北京城的中心区，主要由北海湖和琼华岛组成。这里原是辽、金、元、明、清五个封建王朝的皇家“禁苑”，已有上千年历史。琼华岛临水而立，挺拔秀丽，为全园的主体。岛上白塔高耸，岛下碧波荡漾，沿湖岸上，绿柳垂丝，是我国及世界上现存最古老、最完整、最具综合性和代表性的古典园林之一。

Beihai Park

Beihai Park sits in the center of Beijing, and it mainly consists of Beihai Lake and Qionghua (Gem) Island. It used to be the royal forbidden garden of the Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing Emperors and already have thousands of years' history. Qionghua (Gem) Island stands facing the lake and it is tall, straight and beautiful, which is the main part of the whole park. The White Pagoda on Gem Island stands tall and erect, around the island limpid water of the lake undulates, green and drooped willow trees skirt the bank of the lake, and the park is one of the most ancient, most intact, the most synthetic and representative preserved traditional gardens in our country and in the world.



雍和宫

雍和宫位于北京市东城区，是北京最著名的喇嘛教黄教寺院，有藏传佛教博物馆之称。其占地66400平方米，中轴布局，左右对称，拥有殿宇僧舍上千间。整座寺庙规模宏大，建筑豪华，保存完美，珍藏文物极其丰富多彩，深为世人所重视。

Yonghe Lamasery

Yonghe Lamasery is located in the Dongcheng District of Beijing and it is the most famous Lama Temple in Beijing which is also named as museum collecting and passing Buddhist Scripture. It covers an area of 66400 square meters, is constructed with the axle layout, is symmetric and has thousands of halls. The whole temple is grandly luxurious, perfectly preserved and there are a lot of precious cultural relics. Lama Temple is made account of by common people all over the world.

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圆明园遗址公园

圆明园位于北京市西北部，始建于康熙46年(1707年)前后，是清朝鼎盛时期兴建的帝王御园，由圆明、长春、绮春三园组成，占地350公顷，它是我国建筑、园林的主作，被誉为“万国之国”。1860年10月该国遭英法联军洗劫和焚毁成为废墟。

Ruins of Yuanmingyuan

Ruins of Yuanmingyuan is located in the north-west suburban of Beijing and the construction began in the 45th year of the reign of Emperor Kangxi (1707), which has been imperial garden during the period of great prosperity of Qing Dynasty, consists of three parks: Yuanming, Changchun, Qichun parks, and occupies an area of 350 hectares. It is masterpiece of our structure and gardening, which is regarded as "the Park of All Parks". In the October of 1860, this park is stormed and burnt down into ruins by the British and French armies.



东岳庙

东岳庙座落在北京朝阳门外大街。始建于元代延祐年间，是道教正一派在华北地区最大的庙宇，主祀泰山神东岳大帝。现为全国重点文物保护单位。北京民俗博物馆展览区设在东岳庙后罩楼和东、西浴堂，展厅面积1700平方米，是研究和展示民俗文化的专业博物馆。

Dongyue Temple

Dongyue Temple is located in the Chaoyangmenwai street of Beijing and its contribution began during the reign of Yanyou of the Yuan dynasty. It is the largest temple of Taoism Zhengyi school in North China. It offers sacrifices to Dongyue gods. Now it is major historical and cultural sites under government protection throughout the country. Exhibition Hall of Folk Custom Museum is placed in the Houzhao buildings of Dongyue Temple and in the eastern and western bathrooms. The area of the exhibitive hall is 1700 square meters, and it has come to be a specialized museum that studies and shows the culture of the folk custom.

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孔庙

北京孔庙，位于安定门内国子监街，是无、明、清三代皇帝祭祀孔子、举行国家祭典的主要场所，始建于元代大德六年(1302年)。院内雄伟壮观的古建筑群，反映中国科举制度的珍贵文物见证——进士题名碑，集儒家经典著作于一处的“十三经碑林”，都是重要的文化遗产。

Confucian Temple

Beijing Confucian Temple is located in the street Guozijian inside Andingmen. It is the place where the emperors of the Yuan, Ming, Qing dynasties offered sacrifices to Confucius and took sacrificial rites. Its contribution began in the 6th year of the reign of Dade in the Yuan Dynasty (in 1302). In the temple there are magnificent construction groups, the precious witness of cultural relics reflecting the Imperial Examination System in China---a successful candidate in the highest imperial, autography stone stele, "Thirteen Lectons Inscription", collecting the classical writings of Confucian School. All these are important cultural heritages.



恭王府

恭王府位于什刹海西侧，原为清代乾隆宠臣和坤的私宅，嘉庆四年，和坤因贪污罪被抄家，到咸丰朝时，咸丰赐给其弟恭亲王奕訢，始称恭王府。此府第是北京现存最宏大豪华的四合院式清代官邸，分府邸和花园两大部分，拥有各式建筑群组 30 多处。

Palace of Prince Gong

Palace of Prince Gong is located on the West side of Shichahai, which was the private residence of the favored official, Heshen of emperor Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty. In the fourth year of the reign of Jiaqing, Heshen was arrested and his property was confiscated because of crime of the corruption. In the reign of Xianfeng, it was granted to his younger brother Yixin and from then on it is called Palace of Prince Gong. The palace is the most luxurious official residence with quadrangles of the Qing dynasty and it contains mansions and gardens, having 30 various construction groups.



白塔寺

妙应寺白塔位于北京市阜成门内大街，始建于元朝（公元 1271 年），由元世祖忽必烈亲自勘察选址，由尼泊尔工艺家阿尼哥设计建造，又以塔为中心修建了规模宏大的寺院“大觉寿万安寺”，明朝重建后改为“妙应寺”，俗称白塔寺。寺内白塔是我国现存最早最大的藏式佛塔。

Temple of the White Pagoda

The White Pagoda of Miaoying Temple is located in the street of Fuchengmen nei. The contribution of it began in the Yuan dynasty (in 1271 Christian era). Its locations was chosen by the ancestral emperor of the Yuan dynasty HuBiLie himself and it was constructed by craftsman Anico from Nepal. Centralizing Pagoda, he built a large temple "Mahatma Longevity Eon Temple", which was rebuilt during the Ming dynasty and was given the name "Miaoying Temple", commonly called "Temple of the White Pagoda". In the temple the White Pagoda is the earliest and largest preserved temple with Tibetan style.



北京动物园

北京动物园位于西城区西直门外大街北侧，占地90公顷，拥有各种珍禽异兽600多种，是我国规模最大的动物园，也是世界著名动物园之一。德国始建于清代光绪五年(1906年)，新中国成立后，先后建有熊山、象房、狮虎山、熊猫馆、爬虫馆等，园内景色优美，处处吸引游人。

Beijing Zoo

Beijing Zoo is located on the northern side of the Xizhimenwai Street in the Xicheng district and covers an area of 90 hectares. Over 600 varieties of animals are kept in the Zoo, and is the largest zoo in China and one of the famous zoos in the world. The construction of the zoo began in the fifth year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu during Qing dynasty (in 1906). After the founding of New China, Bear Mountain, Elephant House, Lion and Tiger Mountain, Panda House and Reptile House were built one after another. In the zoo landscape is graceful and tourists are appealed everywhere.

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钟鼓楼



钟鼓楼是位于古都北京南北中轴线北终端的两个单体建筑物，作为元、明、清三代都城的报时中心，至今已有悠久的历史。钟鼓楼高47.9米，是一座无梁拱券式砖石结构的建筑，鼓楼楼高46.7米，是一座以木结构为主的古代建筑。

The Bell-and-Drum Tower

The Bell-and-Drum Tower is composed of two separate buildings which are situated at the northern terminal of the central axis from north to south in Beijing, an ancient capital of China. It was a time-keeping center for the capital of the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. The Bell Building has a height of 47.9 meters. It is an arched non-beam building constructed with bricks. The Drum Building has a height of 46.7 meters. It is an ancient building mainly structured with woods.



北京古观象台

北京古观象台位于建国门，是世界上古老的天文台之一。建于明正统七年（公元1442年）。台上安放有大型天文观测仪器，台下紫微殿院内还要放新复制的明代浑仪、简仪及正方案，影堂前设立了铜圭表，台下还有“中国古代天文学成就”大型展览。

Beijing Ancient Observatory

Beijing Ancient Observatory is located in Jianguomen and is one of the most ancient astronomical observatories in the world, which is built in the seventh year of the reign of Emperor Zhengtong during Ming dynasty (in 1442 Christian era). On the observatory there are large astronomical devices. In the Ziwei Hall under the observatory armillary sphere, simple armillary and square armillary of Ming dynasty that are newly duplicated are placed and copper gnomon set up in front of the Guiying Hall. Under the observatory there is also a large-size exhibition "the achievement of the Chinese ancient astronomy".

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北京大观园

北京大观园位于市区西南隅的南菜园护城河畔，是依据曹雪芹的古典文学名著《红楼梦》中对大观园的描述而设计建造的古典文化园林，是拍摄电视剧《红楼梦》的实景场地。园内亭台楼阁、绿柳红花、碧波绿水、曲廊相抱，体现了中国古建筑技术、传统造园艺术的精华，成为新建的人文景观佼佼者。

Beijing Grand View Garden

Beijing Grand View Garden is located in the south-west corner of urban district on the bank of Nancaiyan City moat. It is a classical cultural garden built according to the description of the famous ancient novel "A Dream of the Red Mansion" written by Caoxueqin and it is the practical ground where the TV play "A Dream of the Red Mansion" was taken. In the garden there are kiosks and towers, green willow trees and red flowers, limpid water and glittering waves. They reflect the cream of the ancient architecture skill and typical art of gardening and the garden have come to be the outstanding garden of the new humanistic scenes.



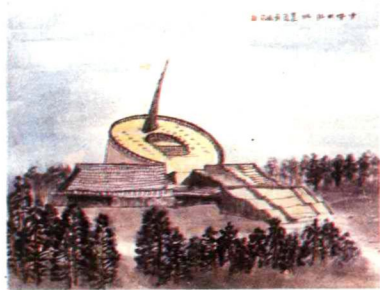
北京胡同游

胡同是北京特有的古老城市小巷，是老北京的重要组成部分。胡同中的四合院，老百姓的生活和胡同周围的文化古迹为南来北往的游客提供了了解老北京文化和普通百姓生活的途径，较为突出的西城胡同游可让您真正地体味一回胡同文化的韵味。

Beijing Alleys Tour

Beijing Alleys are the unique ancient city lanes of Beijing, and it is the important part of ancient Beijing. The quadrangles in the Alleys, the life of common people and the culture around Alleys provide a channel that tourists from various parts of our country can learn of the culture of ancient Beijing and the life of common people. Our standing Beijing's Alleys Tour of Xicheng district can have you really experience the glamour of Beijing's Alleys Tour.

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中华世纪坛

中华世纪坛坐北朝南，座落于中国人民革命军事博物馆旁，北倚风景秀丽的玉渊潭公园，南与西客站相望，占地4.5公顷，总面积约4.2万平方米。中华世纪坛是传统文化精神与现代设计艺术的巧妙结合，是集建筑、园林、雕塑、壁画等多种艺术形式于一体的大型人文景观。

China Millennium Monument

China Millennium Monument stands in the north facing to the south, and is located beside Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution. It is against Yuyuantan Park and faces Beijing west Railway station covers an area of 4.5 hectares and the whole surface area of it is 42 thousand square meters. China Millennium Monument combines the spirit of traditional Chinese culture with modern architectural art and it is large landscape epitomizing many kinds of art forms, such as construction, gardening, sculpture, mural and so on.



香山公园



香山公园是北京西北部一座著名的具有皇家园林特色的大型山林公园。最高峰香炉峰海拔557米。香山公园始建于金(1186年)。公园内文物古迹丰富珍贵，景色十分秀美，春日桃杏竞开，繁花似锦；夏日满目青翠，凉爽宜人；秋日满山红叶，如火如荼，层林尽染；冬日银装素裹，蓝白云。

fragrant Hill Park

fragrant Hill Park is one famous scenic spot with the feature of the imperial gardens in the north-west suburb of Beijing. The elevation of the highest peak ianglu peak is 557 meters. The construction of fragrant Hill Park began In the n dynasty. In the garden there are a lot of cultural relics and the scene of it is ery beautiful. In spring, peach and apricot trees grow one after another and here are a large amount of flowers on the hill; in summer, there are green trees everywhere and we can feel pleasantly cool; in autumn, red leaves spread all ver the mountains; in winter; there is a silver attire. Everywhere are blue sky and white clouds.

古都新韵



京城水上游

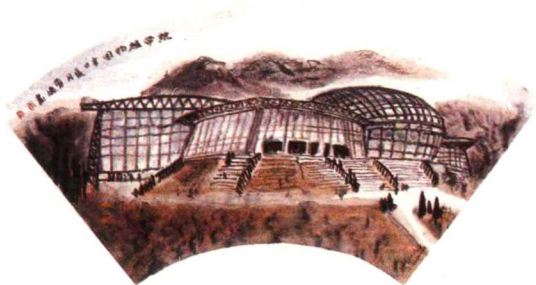


京城水上游是在京城水系治理后开辟的旅游项目。主要有：日常观光、水上观夜景、船上联谊会、水上婚礼等水上活动。已通航河道有：昆明湖至玉渊潭、玉渊潭至龙潭湖、昆明湖至北京展览馆后湖。原是封建皇族去京西名胜避暑游览的水路通道，现可领略两岸京城新景色。

Beijing Boating Tour

Beijing Boating Tour is a traveling item that is opened after the river system of Beijing was governed. Its main items are boating activities such as day- to-day tour, the view of the night scene on rivers, the friendship association on boats, weddings on rivers and so on. The navigational river courses are: from Kunming Lake to Yuyuan Pool, from Yuyuan Pool to Longtan Lake, from Kunming Lake to back lake of Beijing Exhibition. They have been the river part by which royal family traveled to the west part of Beijing to preventing sunstroke and touring, and now we can enjoy the new scenes of Beijing on the two sides of t he river.





北京植物园

北京植物园位于西山卧佛寺附近。面积400公顷，收集、展示和保存植物资源，集科学研究、科学普及和游览功能为一体。植物园由植物展览区、名胜古迹人文景观、自然保护区和科研区组成。植物展览区包括观赏植物区、树木园、盆景园、温室花卉区。1999年底建成亚洲最大展览温室。

Beijing Botanical Garden

Beijing Botanical Garden is located near the sleeping Buddha Temple of Xishan, and it covers a space of 400 hectares. It collects, shows and stores plant resources, epitomizing scientific studying, scientific popularity and visiting function. Beijing Botanical Garden consists of districts of plant showing, places of historic interests and humanistic scenes, natural protective districts of studying. Districts of plant showing contain districts of decorative plants, gardens full of trees, gardens full of miniature trees and gardens full of greenhouses' flowers. At the end of 1999 it was built into the largest showing greenhouse in Asia.

古都新韵



八大处

八大处公园位于北京西山风景区南麓，是一座历史悠久、风水宜人的佛教寺庙园林，素以“三山、八刹、十二景”著称。佛祖灵牙舍利迄今仍供奉于八大处佛牙舍利塔中，更使公园名播宇内，成为举世僧信膜拜的圣地。青山碧水、古木奇石、名庵巨刹……自然之美、人文之妙，无不赏心悦目。

Badachu

Badachu Park is located in the south of Xishan scenic spot of Beijing and it is beautiful temple park of Buddhism having a long history, which is famous for "three hills, eight temples, twelve scenes". The Buddhist relics of Buddha is still enshrined and worshiped in Badachu, the Buddhist relics of Buddha tower, which makes the park well-known in the world, and it has come to be a sacred place where Buddhist monks prostrate self in worship. Green hills and rivers, ancient trees and strange stones, famous Buddhist convents ... the beauty of the nature, the wonderfulness of humanities, all these are pleasant.



世界公园

世界公园位于北京丰台区，平面布局按五大洲版图设计，将世界近50个国家110处人文自然景观和不同的风土人情巧妙融合在一起，让游客在赏心悦目的游览中又得到世界文化知识。公园还有丰富多彩的文艺表演和参与性活动。

World Park

World Park is located in the Fengtai district of Beijing and its distribution is designed according to the domain of the five continents, epitomizing 110 humanistic natural scenes of nearly fifty countries in the world and different local conditions and customs, which gives cultural knowledge of the world to tourists during the pleasant visiting. There are a lot of interesting literary performances and participational activities.

古都新韵



卢沟桥

卢沟桥位于北京西南永定河上，建于金大定二十九年(1189年)，初名“广利桥”，后改称“卢沟桥”。桥长266.5米，宽9.3米，雕刻大小石狮501个。它是北京现存的一座多孔联拱大石桥。1937年7月7日，卢沟桥畔又打响了抗日战争第一枪，使之要闻名天下。

Lugou Bridge

Lugou Bridge is located in the south-west part of Beijing across the Yongding River, and is built in the 29th year of the reign of Dading of the Jin dynasty. Its former name was "Guangli Bridge", which was changed into "Lugou Bridge" later. The length of the bridge is 266.5 meters, the width of the bridge is 9.6 meters, and the quantity of the carved stone lions is 501. In July 7, 1937 it is on the bank of Lugou Bridge that the gun first started shouting against Japanese aggressors, which made it well known in the world.



中国紫檀博物馆

中国紫檀博物馆是香港富华国际集团董事长陈丽华女士投资兴建的中国目前最大的专题类博物馆。它位于北京东部，交通便利。博物馆主体建筑面积9569平方米，设有中央大厅、陈列大厅、会议厅、贵宾室等，展出精品千余件，全方位、高水平地向世人展示紫檀艺术特有的魅力和风采。

China Red Sandalwood Museum

China Red Sandalwood Museum is the largest special subject museum that was built using the investment of Mrs. ChenLihua, the board chair of Hongkong Fuhua International Company. It is located in the eastern part of Beijing and the transport of it is very convenient. The main area of the buildings of the museum is 9596 square meters. In the museum there are central halls, exhibitive halls, conference rooms, honored guest rooms and so on, exhibiting millions of top quality which omnibearingly and exactly reveals the glamor and the graceful bearing of the red sandalwood art.

古都新韵



中华民族园

中华民族园(中华民族博物馆)位于北京朝阳区北辰路，是中国首都独具特色的旅游胜地。它集中国56个民族之传统建筑、文物展示、风土人情、歌舞表演、工艺制作及民族美食于一身，成为当今中国最大的人类学民族博物馆和民族文化基地。

China Ethnic Culture Park

China Ethnic Culture Park (China Ethnic Culture Museum) is located in the Beichen street in the Chaoyang district of Beijing, and is a particular famous scenic spot in the capital of China. It epitomizes traditional construction, cultural relics exhibition, local conditions and customs, performances of songs and dances, making of handicraft articles and national delicious food of 56 nations in China. It has come to be the largest anthropologic ethnic museum and the base of the ethnic culture.



大钟寺古钟博物馆

大钟寺位于北京市北三环路，始建于清雍正十一年（公元1733年），曾是皇家祈雨举行佛事活动的重要场所，寺内珍藏一口明永乐年间所铸巨大佛钟，它是目前国内唯一的一座以收藏、研究、展览、

开发利用古钟和古钟资料、传播古钟文化知识为宗旨的博物馆。

Big Bell Temple Ancient Bell Museum

Big Bell Temple is located on north third ring road. Its contribution began in the 11th year of the reign of emperor Yongzheng in the Qing dynasty (in 1733 Christian era) and it used to be the place where imperial family prayed for rain and celebrated Buddhist ceremonies. In the temple there is a big bell made in the reign of Yongle in the Ming dynasty. Now it is the unique museum for the purpose of storing, studying, showing, using ancient bells and materials of ancient bells and spreading the knowledge of ancient bell culture.



中国现代文学馆

位于北京朝阳区的中国现代文学馆是中国现代文学的资料中心，集文学博物馆、文学图书馆、文学档案馆和文学资料研究及交流中心的功能为一体。文学馆收集、保管、整理、研究中国现当代作家的著作、手稿、译本、书信、日记、录音、录像、照片、文物等文学档案和有关著作评论及文学期刊、报纸等。

China Modern Literature Museum

China Modern Literature Museum, located in Chaoyang district of Beijing, is the material center of the Chinese Modern Literature. It epitomizes a lot of functions such as literature museum, literature library, literature archives and alternating center. The literature files such as the writings, manuscripts, translating texts, letters, diaries, magnetic tapes photographs, cultural relics of the Chinese contemporary writers, related writing commentaries and literature periodicals and newspapers are kept; stored; arranged and studied in the literature museum.