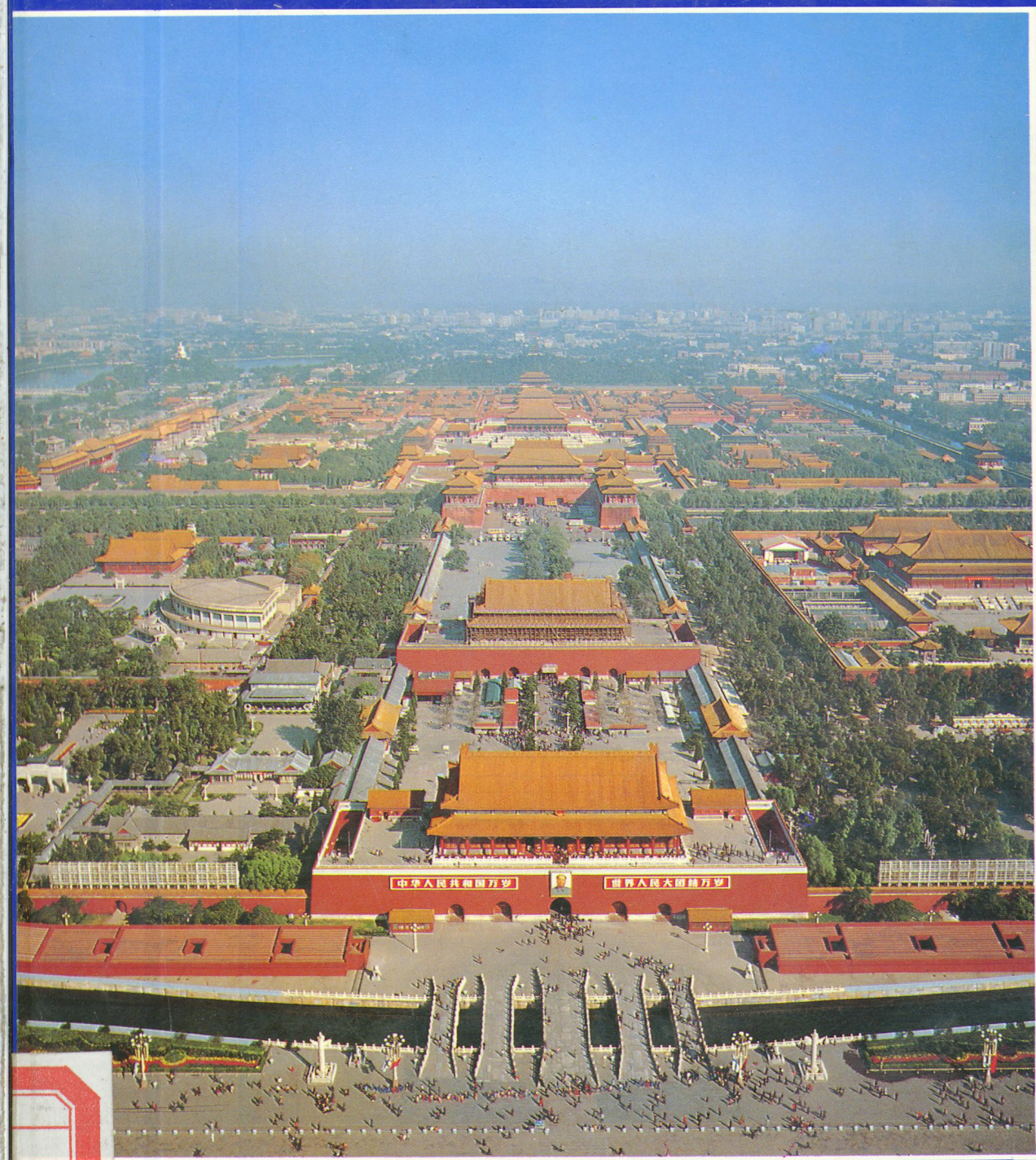


俯瞰 北京

BEIJING BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS

北京出版社

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前言

北京，是中國人民的首都，也是世界歷史名城。悠久燦爛的古代文化，蜚聲中外的史跡名勝，蓬勃壯麗的古都新貌，吸引着祖國億萬同胞和千千萬萬的外國朋友。

你也許曾漫步在雕欄玉砌、金碧輝煌的金鑾殿階下；你也許曾泛舟在澄碧如鏡、荷香襲人的昆明湖中；你也許游覽了風光旖旎的北海公園；你也許登上過雄踞群峯的八達嶺長城；巧奪天工的天壇，也許會使你驚嘆；如詩如畫的大觀園，也許會使你動情……

可是，你從空中看過北京嗎？

盡管你可能走遍頤和園的每個角落，可是你還是不能總覽整個頤和園絕代的秀美；盡管你遍瞻紫禁城的宮院殿閣，你還是不能感受整個紫禁城的雄偉、恢宏。“不識廬山真面目，只緣身在此山中”。

在這個有着三千年建城史、六代帝京經歷的古都，豐富的史跡名勝會使你感到目迷五色，美不暇接。從宏偉壯麗的天安門，到奇巧神秘的古觀象臺；從歷史悠久的盧溝橋，到馳譽海外的十三陵……如果你從空中俯瞰，你還會領略到另一番風情。

如果你認為，北京只是以滿目琳琅的史跡名勝取長，那就錯了。北京的園林和山水，也別具多彩眩目的風姿。從空中俯瞰翠竹長青的紫竹院，亭榭參差的陶然亭，龍飾滿

苑的龍潭湖，你會飽覽東方園林淡雅纖巧的秀色。從空中俯視陡峭的金山嶺，危聳的慕田峪，峭拔的司馬臺，你會領略塞上風光的雄健風骨；山水相映的龍慶峽，淋漓如畫的十渡，又會向你展示妍麗的灤江風姿。

北京風光，絢麗多姿，真可謂咸集衆美，鐘天下之靈秀。

中華在崛起，作為首都，北京也在起飛。翻開《俯瞰北京》，你還會于凌空處閱讀北京風光的現代新章：彩電中心高入雲端的發射塔，首都機場一望無垠的停機坪，恢宏壯觀的安慧立交橋，雄偉典雅的國際展覽中心……這些正是北京前進中的豪邁足跡，是北京風光樂章的時代旋律。

《俯瞰北京》，將帶你到青雲之上，讓你在廣袤的視野中，極目舒展，心曠神怡，飽覽這些瑰麗景色。當你神入其境時，你會感受到禦風飄舉、臨空榮旋的快意；你會感到八面習習來風蕩入胸中，心中鼓湧起“一覽衆山小”的豪情。

願這本精美的畫冊，成為溝通你的心與北京的橋梁。無論你走到哪裡，當你在思念中展開這冊畫卷，北京風景的華彩樂章就會榮回在你的身畔；當你的目光在畫頁上流連忘返時，你就又回到了她的身旁……

FOREWORD

Beijing, the capital of the People's Republic of China, is a famous historical and cultural city of the world. It attracts hundreds of millions of people at home and millions upon millions of friends from abroad by the brilliant ancient culture, highly reputed historical sites and magnificent new appearances.

You might have wandered in front of the resplendent Jinluan Hall with carved marble balusters and terraces; you might have rowed a boat on the mirror-like water of Kunming Lake among fragrant lotus flowers; you might have visited the charming Beihai Park; and you might have climbed up Badaling Great Wall which towers over mountain peaks. The Temple of Heaven, done by wonderful workmanship, might have won your admiration, and the picturesque Daguan Yuan might have excited you.

But, have you ever looked down at Beijing from the sky?

You would not be able to get hold of the integrated and peerless beauty of Summer Palace even if you go wandering through all corners of the garden. Neither would you really take in the magnificence of the Purple Forbidden City as a whole though you carefully visit all the palaces there. As the saying goes:

"I see not the true face of Lushan because I am in the mountains".

In the ancient city which was first built 3,000 years ago and set as capital by 6 imperial dynasties, there are too many magnificent historical sites for the eye to take in. The towering Tian'anmen Gate, the elegant and mystic ancient Observatory, the historic Lugou Bridge, the world-famous Ming Tombs.....all look unique when viewed from high above.

Beijing is not only famous for innumerable historical sites. The gardens, mountains and rivers also present dazzling charms. It is very inviting to have a bird's-eye view from above: The elegant bearings of oriental gardens shown by the lush growing bamboo trees in the Purple Bamboo Garden, the dotting pavilions in the Taoranting Park and the scattering dragon scenes in the Longtanhu Lake; the forceful style of frontier sights presented by the precipitous Jinshanling Peak, the over-towering Mutianyu and the steep Sima Terrace, and the graceful scenes like those in Lijiang River in Guangxi seen in Longqing Gorge where mountains and rivers set off each other and in the picturesque Ten Ferries. You will feel that the magnificent scenery of Beijing is impregnated with the

fine spirits of the universe—resulting in producing concentrated beauties.

As the capital of China, Beijing is rising when the whole country is forging ahead. This picture album will also show you an overlook of the new appearances of the city: the projecting tower of the Colour Television Centre which reaches to the sky; the parking apron of the Capital Airport, which stretches into the horizon; the grand Anhui Overpass; the magnificent International Exhibition Centre..... All these are heroic footmarks of Beijing's advancement, and the epochal melodies of movements of Beijing scenery.

This picture album will bring you up to the sky where you can gaze into the distance, carefree and joyous, at all the beautiful scenes. When you come into the spell, you can feel a soaring satisfaction and a lofty sentiment of "belittling the mountains".

May this elegant picture album link your mind with Beijing. Wherever you may be, open the album and cadenzas of movements of Beijing scenes will linger in your memory, and bring you back to the beautiful city.



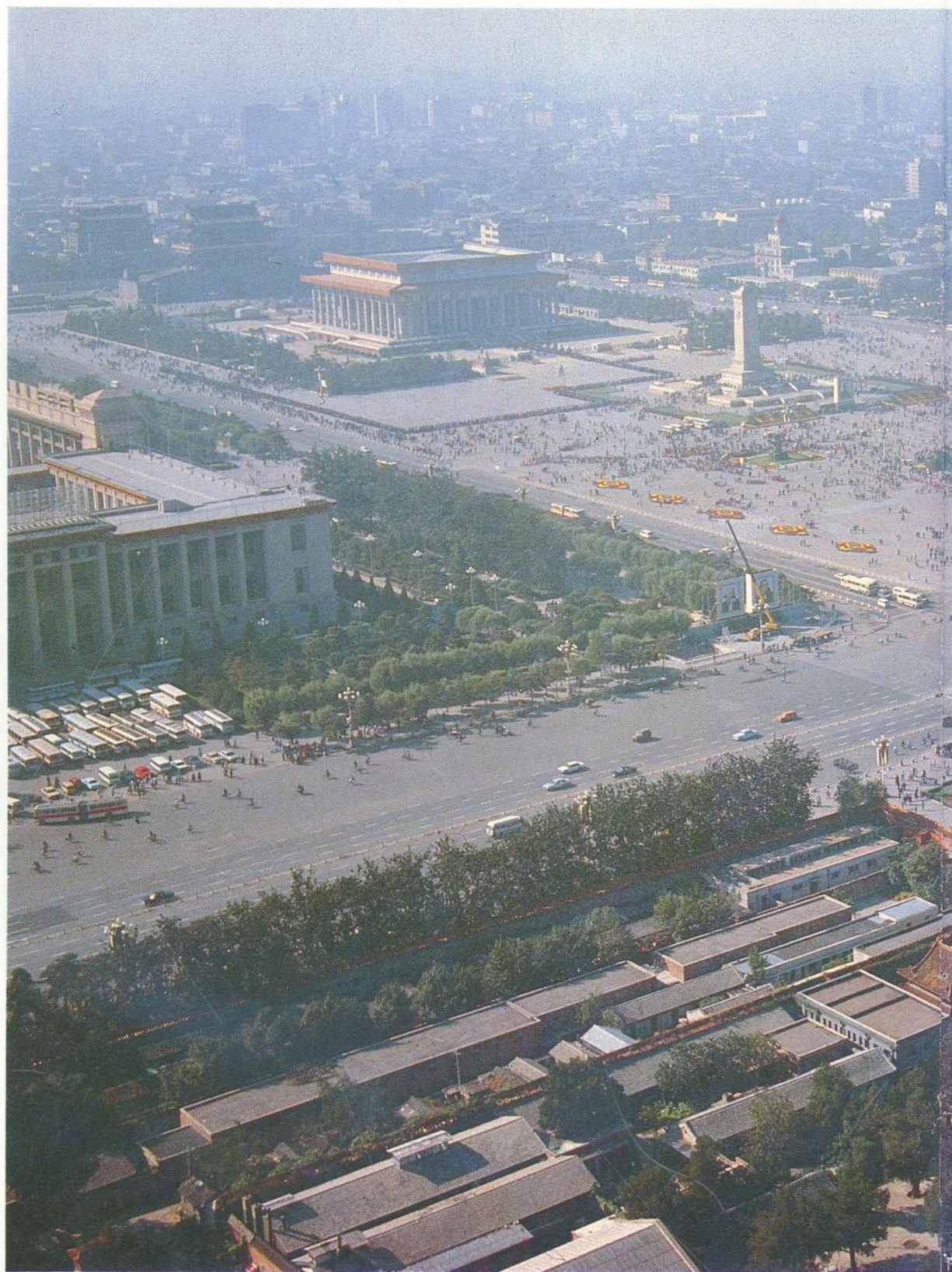


1 天安門 原是明、清兩代皇城的正門。城樓重檐飛翹，雕梁畫棟，黃瓦紅牆，莊嚴肅穆。長空鳥瞰，四周飛金點翠，恢宏壯美。過去，封建帝王每逢重大慶典，在此舉行“頒詔”儀式。1949年10月1日，毛澤東主席在這裡宣告中華人民共和國成立，天安門成為新中國的象徵。

2 天安門廣場 是當今世界名城中最大的廣場，面積為44萬平方米，開闊坦蕩，氣勢浩大。廣場中央，矗立着高37.94米的人民英雄紀念碑，是用1萬7千多塊花崗石和漢白玉砌成，雄偉壯觀。

1. Tian'anmen Gate This was the main entrance to the imperial palace in Ming and Qing Dynasties. With up-turning double eaves, carved beams and painted rafters, as well as yellow tiles and grey walls, the gate tower looks solemn, and the golden and green surroundings present a magnificent scene when looking down from high above. In the past, emperors held ceremonies here to promulgate edicts for important celebrations. In October 1, 1949, Chairman Mao Zedong proclaimed, from the rostrum of Tian'anmen, the founding of the People's Republic of China, and the Gate has since become the symbol of New China.

2. Tian'anmen Square It is the largest one of its kind in famous cities of the world at present. Covering a space of 440,000 square metres, it is spacious and gigantic. The 37.94-metre high Monument to the People's Heroes towers at the centre of the square. The imposing Monument, built with more than 17,000 pieces of granite and marble, will stand aloft forever in the minds of the Chinese people.







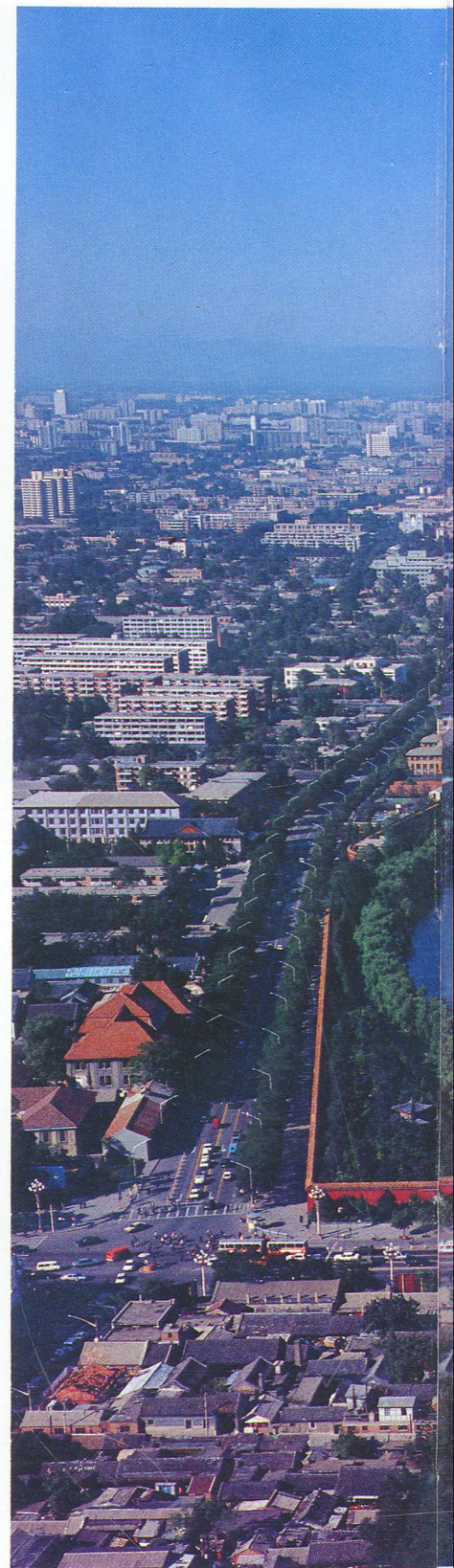
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3 長安街之夜

4 中南海 是中海和南海的合稱。這裡林茂水濶，秀美宜人，殿閣樓臺，建築奇異，前人贊美曰：“翡翠層樓浮樹梢，芙蓉小殿出波心。”1949年新中國成立後，為中共中央、國務院所在地。目前已部分開放，供遊人參觀。

3.A Night View of Chang'an Boulevard

4.Zhongnanhai This is the combined name for Zhonghai (the Middle Sea) and Nanhai (the South Sea). Here, lush growing trees, spacious water surfaces and miraculous buildings compose a charming scene. Praiseful depictions by certain old-timer goes like this:“Jadeite buildings can be faintly seen among tree tops, and a petit palace surrounded by lotus stands over the surface at the centre of the lake.” After the founding of New China in 1949, it has been the seats of the Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council. Now, part of the site is opened to the public.



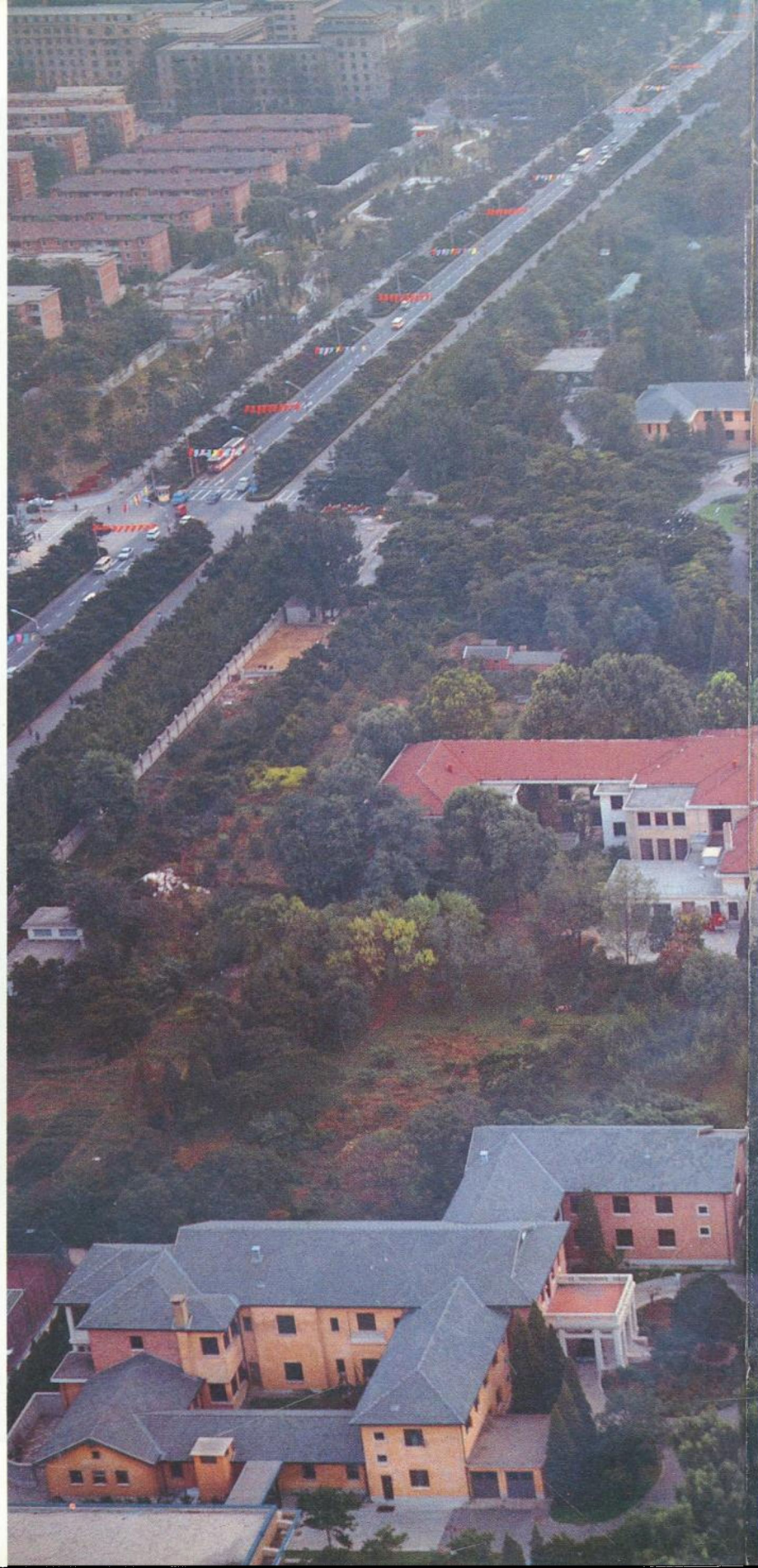
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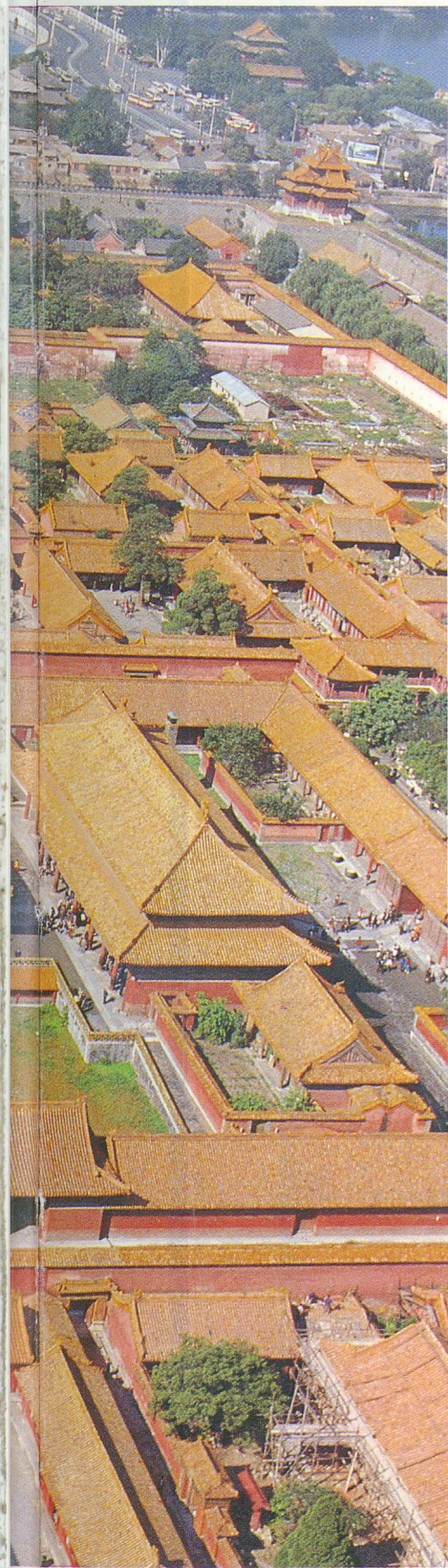
5 釣魚臺 釣魚臺相傳為金章宗完顏璟釣魚的地方，風光秀麗宜人。元時稱此泉水匯集之處為玉淵潭，是大都西郊盛極一時的游覽勝地。清乾隆二十八年(1763年)和四十五年除將潭疏浚成湖外，還修建了行宮。園內玲瓏假山，曲折小徑，綠樹碧波，妙趣天成。建國後新建有國賓館。

5. Diaoyutai Diaoyutai (Angling Terrace) is said to be where Wanyan Jing (Emperor Zhangzong of the Jin Dynasty) angled. In Yuan Dynasty, the place, with the charming scenes and gathering spring waters, was named Yuyuantan Pool and had been the most appreciated tourist site. In the 28th year (1763) and the 35th year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong, the Pool was dredged into a lake and temporary palace was built. In the garden, exquisite rockeries, winding paths, green trees and blue water present a natural scene. After the founding of New China, a State Guesthouse has been built there.









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6 乾清宮 建于明永樂十八年(1420年), 清嘉慶三年(1798年)重修。宮內飛金流彩, 絢麗華美, 為明末清初皇帝的寢宮和日常處理政務之處。

7 內金水河 在太和門前廣場, 是條彎曲的人工河。河床石砌, 潔白如線, 托一帶碧水, 飄流而過。河上跨有5座單孔漢白玉雕欄石橋, 造型秀美, 同雄偉壯觀的午門城樓和金碧輝煌的太和殿相襯映, 與天安門前的外金水橋遙相呼應。

6. Qianqing Palace Built 1420 (the 18th year of the reign of Yongle, Ming Dynasty) and renovated 1798 (the 3rd year of the reign of Jiaqing, Qing Dynasty), it was the bedroom of emperors at the turn of Ming and Qing Dynasties, and also where emperors handled routine state affairs. The interior of the Palace is gorgeously and beautifully decorated.

7. Inner Gold Water River Flowing through the square in front of Taihemen Gate, it is a constructed river. The white stone-laid river bed set off the blue water. 5 beautiful single-arch marble bridges with carved balusters span the river. Situated between the magnificent Wumen Gate Tower and resplendent Taihe Hall, it coordinates with the outer Gold Water Bridge which is in front of Tian'anmen Gate.



8 紫禁城 亦稱故宮，是明、清兩代的皇宮，為我國現存規模最大、最完整的古建築群。占地72萬多平方米，屋宇9千多間。俯瞰故宮，殿宇巍峨，宮闕重疊，金碧輝煌的“宮殿之海”，蔚為壯觀。自1406年始建，到1949年解放，其間500多年中，歷經24個皇帝。故宮不但是我國古代建築的藝術精華，而且還是存有大量的珍貴文物的歷史博物館。

9 造型奇特，精美絕倫的故宮角樓。

10 三大殿 是故宮太和殿、中和殿和保和殿的總稱。氣勢磅礴，豪華壯麗，為故宮中最壯觀的建築群。