



TOURING CHINA



中 华 旅 游



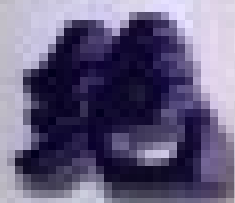
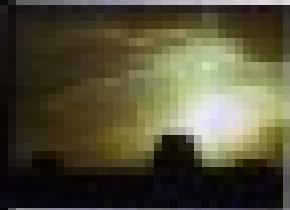
UNIQUE WONDERFUL BEAUTIFUL FAMOUS

绝
奇
美
胜

哈尔滨地图出版社

TECHNICAL SERIES

中華放學



UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, INTERNATIONAL, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106

中國人民大學圖書館

中华旅游
TOURING CHINA

绝奇美胜

UNIQUE WONDERFUL BEAUTIFUL FAMOUS



哈尔滨地图出版社

HARBIN CARTOGRAPHIC PUBLISHING HOUSE

GS(1999)148号

主要策划: 王 江 王玉明 徐 驰

责任编辑: 王 颖 王 玲 杨世兴

文字撰稿: 高 珊

封面设计: 孙恒宇

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中华旅游绝奇美胜 / 哈尔滨地图出版社主编. — 哈尔滨:
哈尔滨地图出版社, 2000.1

ISBN 7-80529-361-9

I. 中… II. 哈… III. 旅游图 — 中国 IV. K992.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(1999) 第64028号

哈尔滨地图出版社出版、印刷、发行

(地址: 哈尔滨市南岗区铁三街2号 邮编: 150086)

开本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/40 印张: 4 字数: 30千字

2000年1月第1版 2000年1月第1次印刷

印数: 0001-5000 定价: 18.00 元

Published, Printed and distributed by

Harbin Cartographic Publishing House

Address: No. 2 Tiesan Street Nangang District, Harbin, China














Postcode: 150086

787mm × 1092mm 40mo 4 Printed Sheets

1st Edition, 1st Impression, 2000.1.

Impression: 0001-5000 Price: ¥18.00

图例

	首都	Capital
	省级行政中心	Provincial Administrative Center
	市级行政中心	Municipal Administrative Center
	县级行政中心	County Administrative Center
	村镇	Village
	旅游景点	Tourist Attractions
	单位	Unit
	河流	River R.
	湖泊	Lake L.
	医院	Hospital
	学校	University
	宾馆、饭店	Hotel
	码头	Wharf
	山峰	Hill
	城关、寺庙	Temple
	古墓	Ancient Tomb
	塔	Pagoda
	亭	Pavilion

	铁路	Railway
	高速公路	High Way
	主要街道	Main Street
	次要街道	Second Road and Street
	国道	National Road
	其它道路	Other Road

Beautiful

The Silver Beach at Beihai
The Seaside City of Sanya
The Ends of the Earth
Yalong Gulf
Deer Turning Around
The Seaside City of Dalian
Sea Bathing Beach
Bangchui Island
The Tiger Beach Park
The Starry Sea Park
The Green Island of Qingdao
West Lake in Hangzhou
Spring Dawn at the Su Causeway
Autumn Moon on Calm Lake
Three Pools Mirroring the Moon
Listening to Orioles Singing in the Willows
Melting Snow at Broken Bridge

目录 catalog

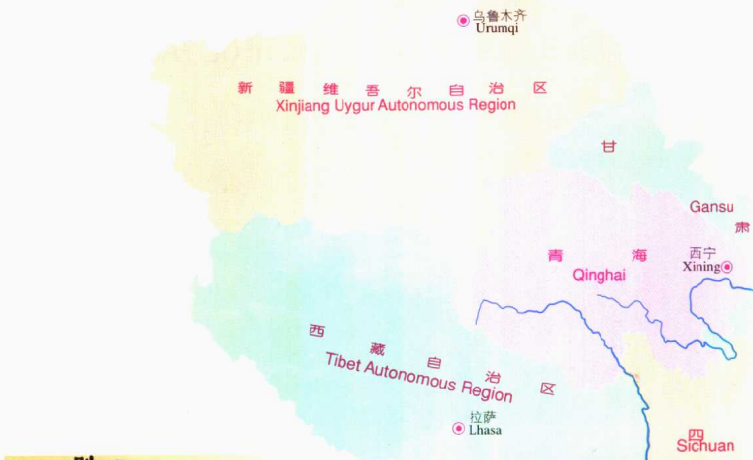


奇 Wonderful

- 28 黄山四景 Four Scenic Wonders in Mount Huangshan
- 28~30 奇松 Odd-Shaped Pines
- 30~32 怪石 Spectacular Rocky Peaks
- 32 云海 The Sea of Clouds
- 32~33 温泉 Hotsprings
- 34~38 武陵峰林 Wulingyuan Forest
- 39 九寨黄龙 Nine Stockaded Villages
- 40 树玉群海 Seas in Shuyu
- 41 九寨沟瀑布群 Waterfalls of Jiuzhaigou
- 42 五彩湖群 Multicolored Lakes
- 43 长江三峡 The Three Gorges on the Yangtse River
- 43~45 巫峡 Wu Gorge
- 46 瞿塘峡 Qutang Gorge
- 47~49 西陵峡 Xiling Gorge
- 50~52 长白山天池 The Heavenly Lake on the Changbai Mountains

美

- 54~55 北海银滩
- 56 三亚海滨
- 56~57 天涯海角
- 57 牙龙湾
- 58 鹿回头
- 59 海上大连
- 59~60 海滨浴场
- 60 棒棰岛
- 61 老虎滩公园
- 62 星海公园
- 63~66 绿色青岛
- 67 西子湖畔
- 68 苏堤春晓
- 68~69 平湖秋月
- 69 三潭印月
- 69 柳浪闻莺
- 69~70 断桥残雪

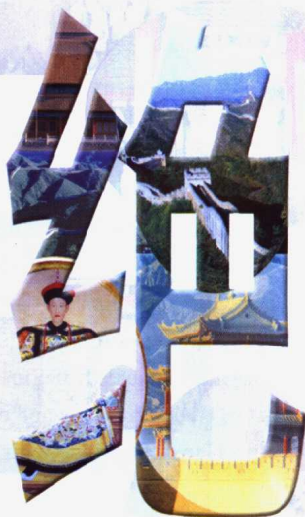


胜 Famous

- 72 珠江三角 the Pearl River Delta
- 73~74 广州 Guangzhou
- 75~76 深圳 Shenzhen
- 77~78 珠海 Zhuhai
- 78~79 香港特别行政区 Administrative Region
- 79 澳门特别行政区 Macao Special Administrative Region
- 80~84 上海黄浦 Shanghai and the Huangpu River
- 85 儒家曲阜 Memorial Edifice of Confucianism in Qufu
- 86 孔庙 The Temple of Confucius
- 87 孔府 The Family Mansion of the Kongs
- 88 孔林 The Confucian Woods
- 89~93 桂林山水 Scenic Guilin
- 94 苏锡江南 Suzhou and Wuxi in South China
- 94 苏州 Suzhou
- 94~95 拙政园 Zhuozhengyuan
- 96 留园 Liuyuan
- 97 虎丘 Huqiu
- 97~98 无锡 Wuxi
- 98 鼋头渚 Turtle Head Islet
- 98~99 锡惠公园 Xihui Park
- 100 扬州 Yangzhou
- 100~101 瘦西湖 The Slender West Lake
- 101 个园 Ge Garden
- 102~104 滇池风景 Dianchi Lake
- 105 承德庄庙 The Imperial Summer Resort in Chengde
- 105~107 避暑山庄 The Imperial Summer Resort in Chengde
- 107~108 外八庙 The Eight Outer Temples
- 110~112 海河清风 Tianjin
- 112 水上公园 Park on The Water
- 112 食品街 Food Street
- 112 古文化街 The Cultural Street
- 112~113 天津文庙 The Temple of Confucius
- 113 广东会馆 Guangdong Guild Hall
- 113~114 杨柳青年画 The New Year Pictures of Yang Liuqing
- 115 龙门少林 Longmen Grottoes and Shaolin Temple
- 115~117 龙门石窟 Longmen Grottoes
- 117~119 少林寺 Shaolin Temple
- 120~122 黄果瀑布 Huangguoshu Waterfalls
- 123~124 湄州妈祖 Goddess Mazu of Meizhou
- 125~128 厦门鼓浪 Drum Wave Island
- 129~131 瓷都景德镇 Jingdezhen -the Capital of Porcelain
- 132~133 呼伦贝尔草原 The Grasslands of Hulun Buir
- 134~136 天池戈壁 The Lake of Heaven
- 137~138 沙湖芦苇 Reed Marshes in Shahu Lake
- 139~140 天湖青海 Qinghai Lake -Water in the Heaven
- 141~143 佛家五台 Mounts Wutai
- 144~146 黄河瀑布 Hukou Waterfall on the Yellow River
- 147~151 冰雪哈尔滨 Harbin-City of Snow and ice

TOURING CHINA

中华旅游_____



UNIQUE
WONDERFUL BEAUTIFUL FAMC

万里长城 长城是世界上最古老的七大建筑奇迹之一，自春秋战国以来，雄踞中国大地已有2 600多年的历史。其间历经秦、汉、明等几代修筑，使其长达55 000千米，分布于中国16个省、市、自治区。今天保存下来的长城是明代历经300年修筑而成，东起河北省山海关，西至甘肃省嘉峪关，全长6 350千米。

雄伟壮观的长城是中华民族创造的最宏伟的工程奇迹，她像一条巨龙，飞舞于广袤平原，绵亘于群山峻岭，显示着中华民族智慧和力量。凡到过长城的人无不惊叹她的磅礴气势、宏伟规模和艰巨工程。长城是中华民族攀登的缩影，也是中华民族文明的象征，现已被列为“世界文化遗产”。长城存在的久恒，影响的深远，是世界上任何其它文化遗产所无法比拟的。

The Great Wall is one of the seven most ancient architectural wonders in the world. Since the Spring and Autumn and Warring States periods, it has magnificently stood on the majestic land of China for more than 2,600 years, during which it underwent the constructions in the Qin, Han and Ming dynasties, and now it stretches 55,000 km, crossing 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of China. The Great Wall we see today underwent 300 years' construction during the Ming Dynasty. It begins at Shanhaiguan (Shanghai Pass) in the east in Hebei Province and ends at Jiayuguan (Jiayu Pass) in the west in Gansu Province, with a total length of approximately 6,350 km.

The grand and spectacular Great Wall is the most magnificent construction miracle created by the Chinese people. It winds its way



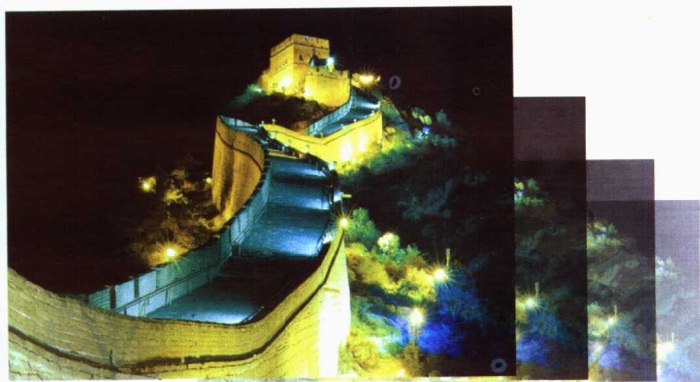


like a huge dragon through the vast plains and the undulating mountains, showing the wisdom and strength of the Chinese people. The imposing manner, grand scale and formidable work won the admiration of everybody who has been to the Great Wall.

The Great Wall is the miniature of the enterprising spirit of the Chinese people, and also the symbol of the Chinese civilization. It has been put down on the list of "World Cultural Heritages". Its eternal existence and far-reaching influence are incomparable with any other cultural heritages in the world.

八达岭长城 北京北郊的居庸关是万里长城的重要关隘，八达岭是居庸关的前哨，是明代长城具有代表性的一段，也是游览长城中最主要的游览点之一。

八达岭口的关城有东、西两关门，东关门额“居庸外镇”，西关门额“北门锁钥”。长城从“北门锁钥”城楼左右两侧起，各自向南北曲折延伸。八达岭海拔1 000多米，居高临下，山势险要，具“一夫当关，万夫莫开”之险。这一带的长城如长龙盘山，依山势起伏，高低宽窄各异。其平均墙高7.8米，底宽6.5米，顶宽5.8米，可容五马并驰，十人并行。八达岭至居庸关一段，四季景色各异，名胜古迹众多，“居庸叠翠”为旧燕京八景之一。



The Great Wall at Badaling Juyong Pass in the northern suburbs of Beijing is an important pass of the Great Wall. Badaling is the outpost of Juyong Pass, a representative section of the Great Wall of the Ming Dynasty, and one of the important scenic spots along the Great Wall.

Badaling has two gates: the East Gate and Western Gate. The board of the Eastern Gate is inscribed "Outer Town of Juyong," and that of the Western Gate is "Key of Northern Gate". The Great Wall, from left and right sides of the tower of "Key of Northern Gate", undulates southward and northward respectively. Badaling is more than 1,000 meters above sea level, occupying a commanding position with strategic location and difficulty of access. So a Chinese saying goes like that "If one man guards the pass, ten thousand cannot get through." Here, the Great Wall is like a huge dragon rising and falling in concert with the ridges of mountains at different height and width. The walls' average height is 7.8 metres, the width of the base is 6.5 metres, and the top is 5.8 metres wide. It is broad enough to accommodate five horses or ten people marching abreast. From Badaling to Juyong Pass there are many historical sites and relics, and the landscape changes with the seasons. "Folded Green of Juyong" is one of the eight sights of old Yanjing.

嘉峪关 位于甘肃省嘉峪关市,是万里长城西端的终点。因它雄峙于祁连山雪峰与马鬃山系的黑山之间,地势险要,自古称“天下雄关”,也是古代丝绸之路必经之地。

嘉峪关始建于1372年,后续建城楼。关城呈梯形,面积约3.35万平方米,三层飞檐,四角筑有角楼四座,箭楼、敌楼各两座。城内有宽阔马道可直上城顶,在城顶远眺,长城在戈壁沙漠上如苍龙起伏,若隐若现,风天观漫天黄沙,晴天可见海市蜃楼和塞外风光。



Jiayu Pass Situated in the Jiayu City in Gansu Province, Jiayu Pass is the ending point of the western part of the Great Wall. Located between the snowy peak of the Qilian Mountains and Mountain Heishan in the Mazong Mountains, it has an important position, thus named "Magnificent Pass Under Heaven". Moreover, it is the only way through the Silk Road.

Jiayu Pass was first built in 1372, and the tower was constructed later. The ladder-shaped tower with three-layer upturned eaves covers an area of 33,500 thousand square metres. At its corners there are four watchtowers. There are broad ways for horses up to the top, from which we can see yellow sands filling in the sky with wind. In sunny days, we can see wonderful mirage and landscape of north of the Great Wall.



山海关 位于河北省秦皇岛市东北15千米处。这是一座著称于世的关山要隘,是万里长城起点的第一道雄关,因“枕山襟海”而以“山海”命名,被誉为“天下第一关”。

山海关北依燕山,南临渤海,地势险要,是东北、华北间的咽喉要冲,是我国现存最完好的古老城池之一。山海关原设有四门,现存的“镇东门”即“天下第一关”。关口是高12米的长方形城台,城台上筑有两层重檐九脊布瓦顶的城楼,城楼题额“天下第一关”字样高达1.6米,朴实雄厚,苍劲有力,相传为明代书法家、进士肖显于明成化八年(1472年)所书。登上城楼,南望大海,烟波浩渺,长城起点老龙头依稀可见;北眺长城,蜿蜒山巅,燕山山脉深处峰峦层层叠叠,令人心旷神怡。

Shanhai Pass Situated 15 km northeast of the Qinhuangdao City in Hebei Province,Shanhai Pass is an important pass known all over the world,and the first guard pass at the beginning of the Great Wall.Situated at the foot of a mountain and overlooking the sea,it enjoys the reputation as "the First Pass Under Heaven".

Leaning against Mount Yanshan in the north and facing the Bohai Sea in the south,Shanhai Pass is of strategic position,and is a key junction that connects Northeast and the North China.It is one of the most perfect old cities of our country.Originally the pass had four gates. The "Zhendong Gate "is the very "First Pass Under Heaven".The rectangular battlement of the pass is 12 metres high,on which there are characters inscribed as "Tian Xia Di Yi Guan"(namely the First Pass Under Heaven).The plainly and

forcefully executed characters are as high as 1.6 metres.According to historical records,the five characters were inscribed by a calligrapher named Xiao Xian of the Ming Dynasty in 1472.Standing on the gate-tower and looking



万里长城 *The Great Wall*

southward at the sea,one can get a good view of a vast expanse of misty and rolling waters in the sea,and of vague Old Dragonhead,the starting point of the Great Wall.Looking into the Great Wall in the north,one feels enchanted with the undulating mountains and the peaks of Mount Yanshan rising one higher than another.



紫禁皇宫 明、清两朝的皇宫，现辟为故宫博物院。故宫位于北京市中心，建于1406～1420年，历经明、清两个朝代24个皇帝，迄今已有570多年的历史。宫内陈列我国各个朝代的艺术珍品，是我国丰富的文化和艺术宝库。故宫主体建筑金碧辉煌，庄严绚丽，是我国现存最大、最完整的宫殿建筑群和古代建筑艺术的精华，亦是世界最大的皇家宫殿，与世界著名的凡尔赛宫、白金汉宫、白宫、克里姆林宫齐名，被联合国教科文组织列为“世界文化遗产”。

故宫内有殿宇庙堂9 000多间，多砖木结构。为了显示受命于天的天子的威严，故宫建在了当时北京城的中心位置，建筑群以主体建筑为中轴对称分布，且贯穿故宫南北的中轴线和北京城的中轴线重合。在建筑布局及宫殿命名上也采用了一套象征性手法，太和殿建在8米高的台基上，象征天的崇高伟大；乾清宫和坤宁宫象征天地乾坤；乾清宫东面的日精门和西面的月华门，象征日月；东西六宫象征十二星辰；东西六宫之后的数组建筑，象征众星。日、月、星、辰的对称建筑群，烘托着象征天地的乾清、坤宁两宫，突出了天子至高无上的权威，体现了皇权至尊的思想。

故宫规模宏大，总面积720 000平方米以上，分“外朝”、“内廷”两大部分。外朝以太和殿、中和殿、保和殿等三大殿为中心，两翼有文华殿、武英殿等。其中太和殿俗称“金銮殿”，是故宫中最富丽堂皇的建筑，建于汉白玉基石之上，四周成排云龙云凤望柱，中间“御路”刻海浪、流云、蟠龙，殿面阔11间，进深5间，高35.05米，内有沥粉金漆木柱与精致蟠龙藻井。明、清两代皇帝即位、诞辰及春节、冬至等节日庆典或出兵征讨等活动均在此举行。中和殿、保和殿是皇帝举行大典前，在这里稍事休息或演礼仪以及赐宴外藩王公的地方。乾清门为外朝和内廷的分界线。过乾清门是内廷三殿——乾清宫、交泰殿、



坤宁宫。乾清宫,皇帝的寝宫,顺治、康熙年间也兼作听政、召见大臣之处。每逢元旦、中秋、万寿等重大节日,皇帝在此举行朝礼和赐宴。交泰殿,清代是皇后在元旦、千秋(皇后生日)等节日接受大臣朝贺的地方。坤宁宫,明皇后居住的宫殿,清朝时改为祭神的场所,把东暖阁作为皇帝大婚的洞房。这三座宫殿的两边是东六宫和西六宫,是嫔妃居住的地方,即人们所说的“三宫六院”。现在东六宫大都改为古代艺术品陈列馆。其后过坤宁门便是供帝、后们游赏的御花园。御花园结构精巧雅致,主体建筑是钦安殿(明为祭祀玄武大帝之处,清改为寺庙);园东北部有帝、后、嫔妃“重阳登高”的堆秀山,具皇家苑囿特色。

The Forbidden City The Forbidden City, the imperial palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, is now the Palace Museum. Located at the heart of Beijing, the Forbidden City was built between 1406 and 1420, and ever housed 24 emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties, in total. By now, it has a history of over 570 years. Objects of artistic value of different dynasties are exhibited in the Museum, which is an abundant cultural and artistic treasure house of our country. Magnificent and imposing, the Museum is the biggest and most complete existing palace construction group, and the essence of the ancient architectural arts in China. It is also the biggest imperial palace in the world, winning the same reputation as the Versailles Palace, the Buckingham Palace, the White House and the Kremlin Palace, and was put down on the list of "the World Cultural Heritages" by the UNESCO.

The Museum contains over 9,000 halls and rooms, mostly of which are brick and wooden structures. In order to display the majesty of the "Son of the Heaven," the Museum was constructed in the centre of Beijing. The construction group is located symmetrically on the main part, and the axis across the Museum from south to north coincides the axis of the city. The constructional organization and the name of the halls are also of symbolic significance. The Hall of Supreme Harmony (Taihedian) stands on a base of 8 metres high, which symbolizes the lofty of the heaven; the Palace of Celestial Purity

