

中国风景名胜大全

A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF SCENIC SPOTS IN CHINA



综合卷
Synthesis volume

中国大百科全书出版社
Encyclopedia of China Publishing House

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前 言

中华之振兴为 21 世纪人类所关注。中华大地之壮丽更为世人所景慕。这是一片时时萌发着青春的古老热土，这是一个摆脱了贫穷落后正向着富强康乐奋进的伟大民族。当英雄的中华儿女站立在黄山之巅、西湖之畔抒发对改革开放后祖国日新月异大发展的情怀的时候，都会情不自禁地为祖国的特有的风景名胜而骄傲！

中国的风景名胜区事业，经过了 20 多年艰苦卓绝的创业历程，按照严格保护、统一管理、合理开发、永续利用的原则，保护和建设起了一大批风景名胜区，其中大部分已经不是旧中国的遗留，而是新中国的资源新发掘、新创业。正如遍地崛起的现代化的新兴城镇那样，大批风景名胜区以其秀丽的山水美景、珍稀的生物资源、拂去尘封的众多历史文化遗存，以及环绕着它们的优越的生态环境，像颗颗明珠镶嵌在神州大地上，这是迄今完成的一项对整个国家兼具多重效益的建设工程。

当前经各级政府审定命名和开放游览的风景区有 600 多处，这些兼有自然与人文历史遗产属性的特殊资源的面世受到社会各方面的关注，同时也引起了国际社会的浓厚兴趣。近年来，旅游业兴起，这些珍贵的风景名胜区已经成为支撑旅游业发展的资源基础，成为深受广大群众欢迎的旅游胜地。

为了实录全国风景名胜区阵容、向世人展示它们的丰姿，为了系统地形成一部以祖国壮丽河山为内容的大型爱国主义教材，为了给历史遗产科研人员、风景区管理工作者和风景学家们提供一部丰厚的形象资料，也为了给广大游人和旅行家们奉献一部较全面的全国风景旅游胜地的样本，中国风景名胜区协会决定陆续编辑出版这套《中国风景名胜大全》多卷图册，这是一件很有意义很有价值的工作。

愿这部书的出版能实现编者的愿望，为促进中国风景名胜事业的发展，为支持旅游业的兴旺发达，为迎接祖国的繁荣昌盛做一点实在的贡献。

Preface

The whole world is now paying great attention to China's rejuvenation in the 21st century. The magnificence of China's vast land is exceedingly admired by the people of the world. This is both an ancient and a youthful land full of vigor and vitality as well. Having got rid of poverty and backwardness, the great Chinese people are forging ahead courageously to build a prosperous and powerful country where people will enjoy a happy and peaceful life. While the heroic sons and daughters of China are standing on the summit of Mount Huang or by West Lake expressing their thoughts and feelings for the great day-by-day progress of their motherland after the reform, they can not help feeling proud of the numerous and unique scenic spots in all their majesty!

Through over 20 years' hard and outstanding pioneering work a large number of scenic spots have been preserved and constructed. Most of them are no longer leftovers from the old China, but new resource explorations and new creations by the new China. Just like the newly built modern cities and towns emerging everywhere, large numbers of scenic spots have scattered all over the Divine Land like bright stars in the sky. These scenic spots are rich in beautiful mountain-and-water landscapes, rare and valuable biological resources, numerous historic and cultural relics uncovered from the dust, and the excellent natural environment around those relics. This is one of the great construction projects completed so far which is multi-beneficial to the whole country.

Up till now there are over 600 scenic spots designated by governments at different levels and open to the public. The appearance of these specific resources with the attribute of natural, cultural and historic relics has not only drawn great attention of different local governmental departments and various fields of the society, but also aroused profound interests of people all over the world. In recent years the tourist industry has been developed greatly, and the valuable scenic spots have become the fundamental resources that help the tourist industry develop, and have become tourist attractions that are deeply loved by the broad masses of the people.

In order to record the true scale of the national scenic spots and to show their beauty to the world, to compile a full-length patriotism teaching materials with our motherland's magnificent rivers and mountains as their content, to provide the historic relic researchers, the scenic spots administrators, and the landscape aestheticians with rich and generous image materials, and moreover, to present the broad visitors and tourists a more complete sample of China's national scenic spots, the China Scenic Spots Association has decided to edit and publish in succession this multi-volume album of photos-the Complete Scenic Spots in China. It is definitely a significant and valuable work.

I do hope the editors' aspiration will come true with the publication of this book. They will certainly do their bit for the expansion of China's scenic spots, for the progress and flourish of the tourist industry and for our country's development and prosperity.

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八达岭长城

THE GREAT WALL - BADALING

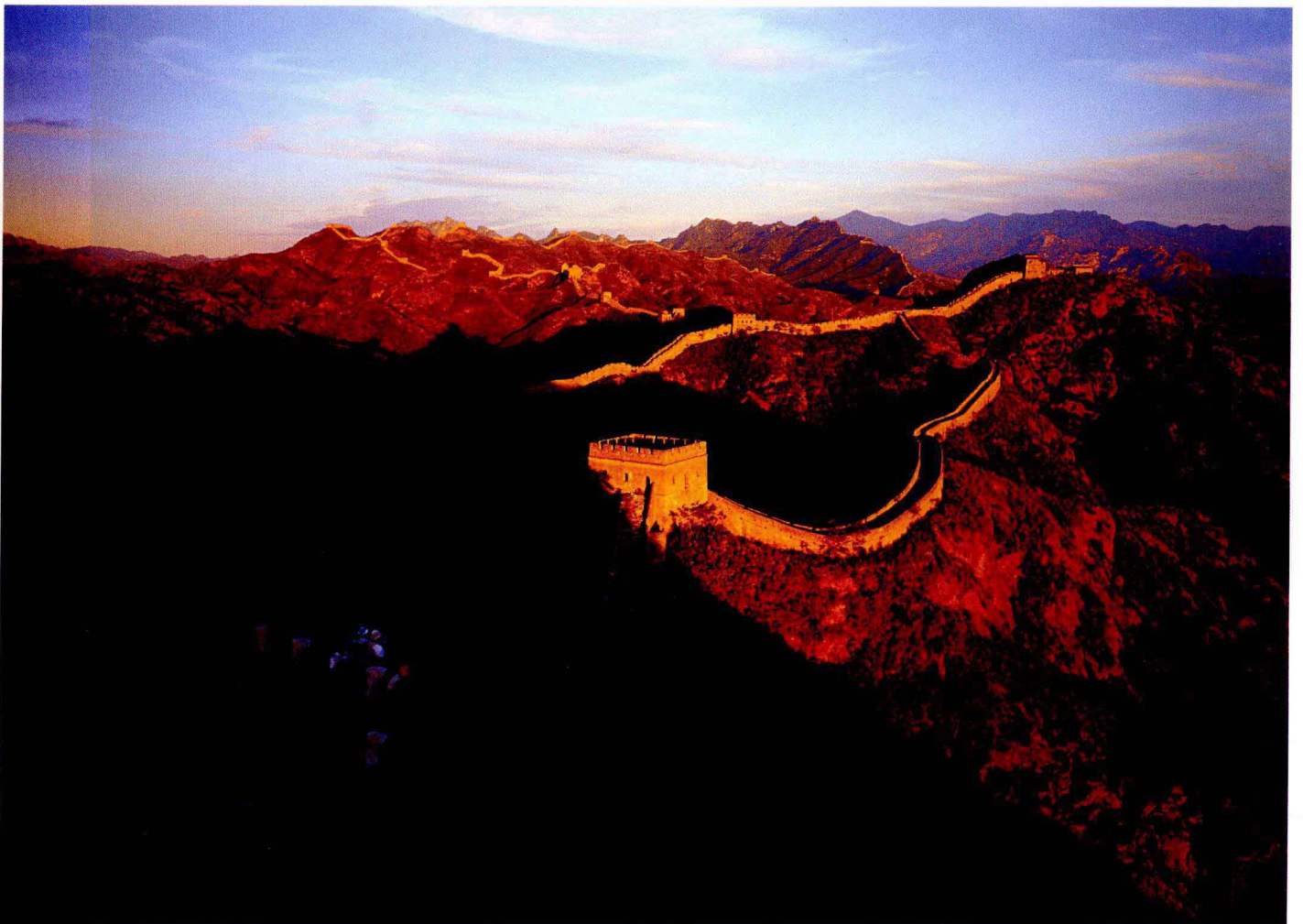
万里长城，人类历史上规模最为浩大的军事防御工程，人类文明史的奇迹。它是中国古代人类力量和智慧的结晶，是中华民族坚韧不拔、顽强不屈的精神象征。

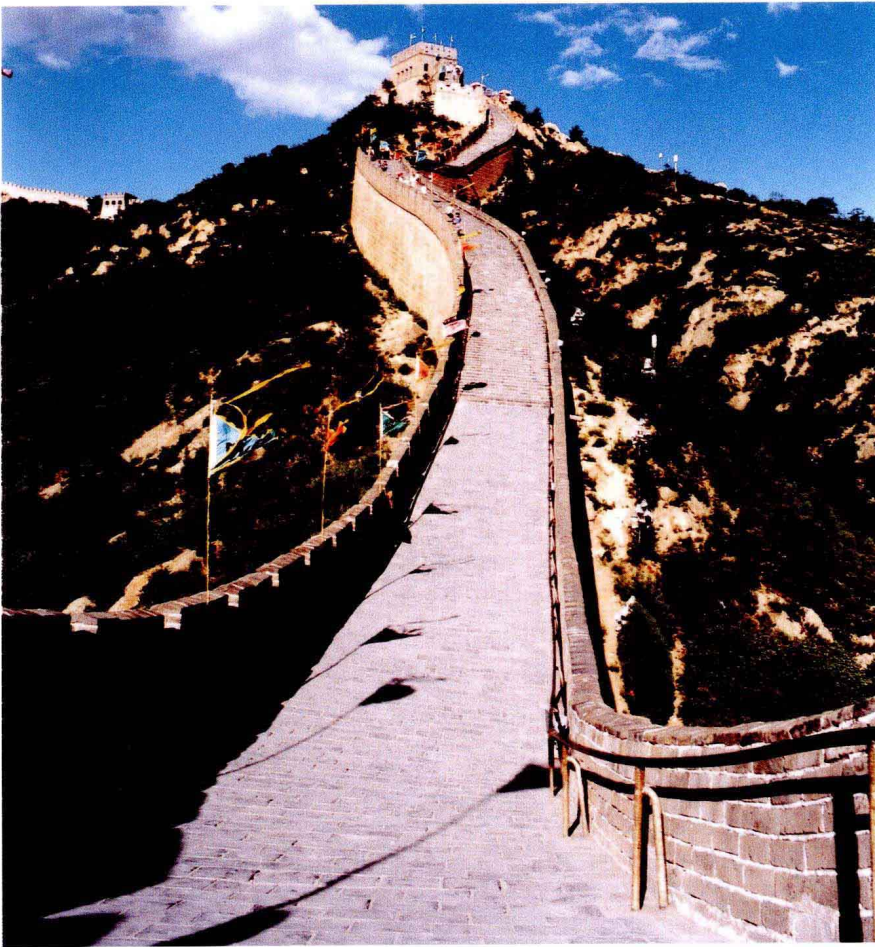
八达岭长城是万里长城的精华，明长城中最杰出的代表。1961年由国务院公布为第一批全国重点文物保护单位，1982年被批准为国家风景名胜区，1987年被联合国教科文组织列入世界遗产名录。

八达岭长城位于北京西北部70千米处延庆境内，是峰峦叠嶂的军都山中的一个山口。明代《长安客话》说：“路从此分，四通八达，故名八达岭，是关山最高者。”历史上，八达岭长城是护卫居庸关的门户。从八达岭至今今天的南口，中间是一条20千米长的峡谷，峡谷中建有关城“居庸关”。这条峡谷因此得名“关沟”，而真正扼住关口的是八达岭长城。八达岭长城高踞关沟北端最高处。这里两峰夹峙，一道中开，居高临下，形势极为险要。古人有“自八达岭下视居庸关，如建瓴，如窥井”、“居庸之险，不在关城，而在八达岭”之说。可见，当时居庸关只是一个关城，真正的长城是修建在八达岭。八达岭山口的特殊地形，成为历代兵家必争之地。因此，在这里修筑长城具有极其重要的战略意义。

八达岭长城建于明弘治十八年（1505），自古以来这里就是南北交通要道，地位十分重要。几千年的风雨沧桑更为八达岭留下了丰富的历史文化遗产，同时，它也是许多重大历史事件的见证。第一位帝王秦始皇东临碣石后，从八达岭取道大同，再驾返咸阳；而萧太后巡幸、元太祖入关、明朝帝王北伐、清代天子亲征……八达岭都是必经之地。

八达岭长城游览区以瓮城为中心，南到7楼，北至12楼，全长3741米，共有敌楼19座。瓮城有东西二门，东门上题“居庸外镇”，西门题“北门锁钥”。“居庸外镇”城外右侧有“望京石”，是一块白色巨石。据说，清晨日出，由此可以看见雾气朦胧中的北京城。“塞外关内两重天”，是古人对八达岭独特风光的描绘。八达岭四时都有佳景。





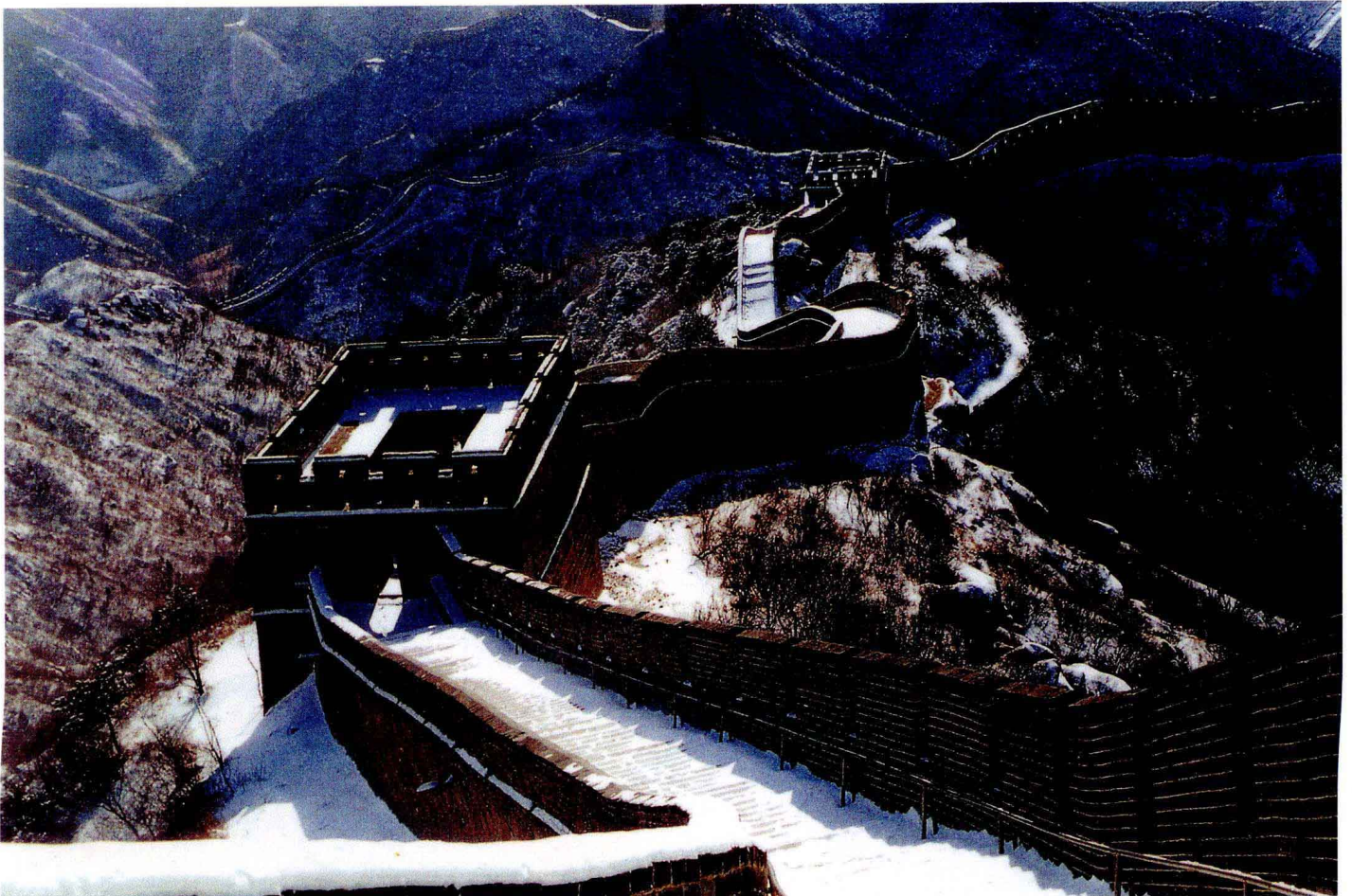
雄关 Gateway

The great Wall, the fruit of strength and wisdom of the ancient Chinese people and a symbol of the persistent and unyielding spirit of the Chinese people, is the hugest military defence project in human history and one of the wonders in human civilization.

The Great Wall at Badaling section is the essence of the whole Great Wall and the outstanding masterpiece of the Great Wall of Ming Dynasty.

The Great Wall was approved as one of the national scenic spots in 1982 and put into the world heritage list by the UNESCO in 1987.

The Great Wall at Badaling section is located in the area of Yanqing, 70km northwest of Beijing City. It is a mountain pass in Jundu Mountain where ridges and peaks rise one after another. The Chang'an Travels of the Ming Dynasty says, "Roads which are divided here extend in all directions, therefore it gets the name Badaling. It is the highest of the frontier passes and mountains." In history the Great Wall at Badaling section is the gateway protecting Juyong Pass. Between Badaling and Nankou there is a 20 km valley in which the pass city Juyong Pass was built, so it gains the name Pass Valley. In fact it is the Great Wall at Badaling that guards the pass. The Great Wall at Badaling is situated high up the utmost top of the north end of the Pass Valley. The peaks on both sides stand high with one road winding through. It occupies a commanding height, so high that the terrain of it is so strategically important. The ancients



银装素裹 The Great Wall in Winter

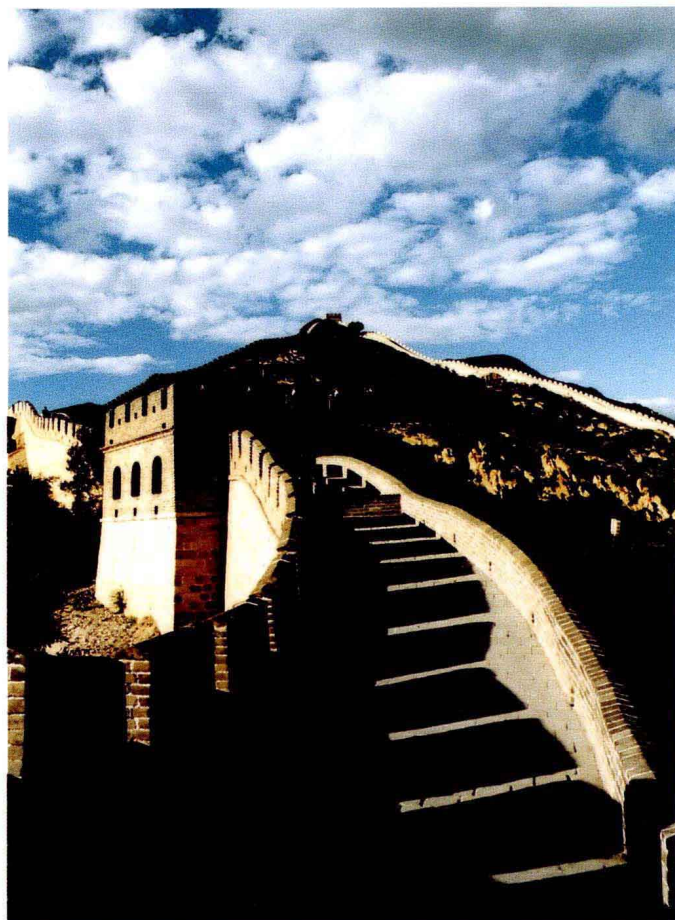


雪 Snow

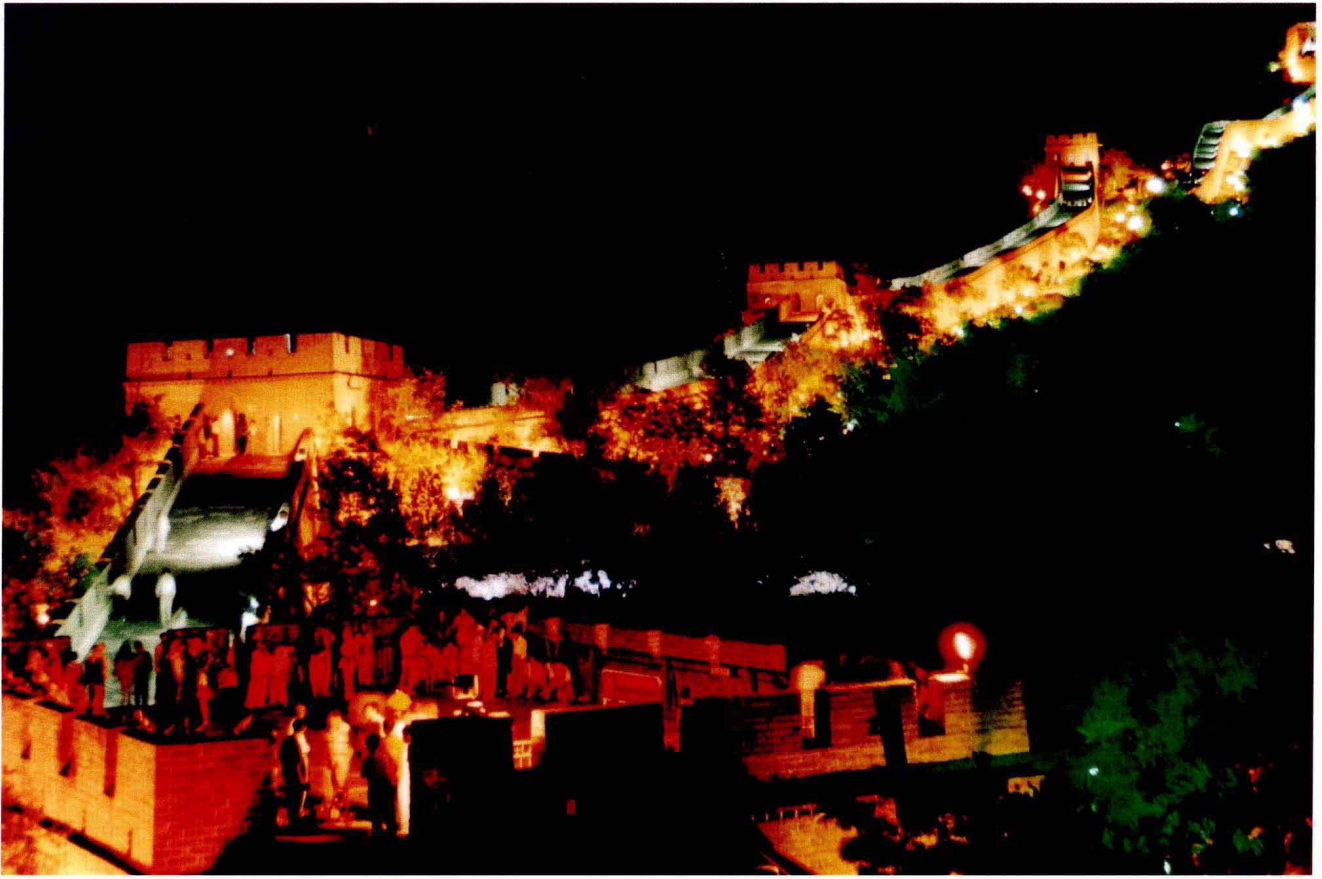
said, "Looking down at Juyong Pass from Badaling is like sweeping down irresistibly from a commanding height and is like peeping down at the well, and the precipitousness of Juyong Pass does not lie in the Pass City but in Badaling." It is thus clear that Juyong Pass was only a pass city, and the real Great Wall was built on Badaling. The unique topography of the mountain pass of Badaling made it a place contested by all strategists. Therefore it had extreme strategic importance to build a Great Wall here.

The Great Wall at Badaling section built in the 18th year of Hongzhi in Ming Dynasty (1502) is located in a critical place so it has been one of the south-north arteries since ancient times. Several thousand years of vicissitudes have left abundant historical and cultural heritages. It also bears witness to many major historical events. When the first emperor of Qin Dynasty got to Jieshi in the east, he returned to the capital-Xianyang from Badaling by way of Datong. It was the only way that had to be taken when Empress Dowager Xiao in Song Dynasty went out for sightseeing, when the first founder of Yuan Dynasty entered the Pass, when the emperors of Ming Dynasty performed northern expedition and the emperors of Qing Dynasty personally led military expeditions.

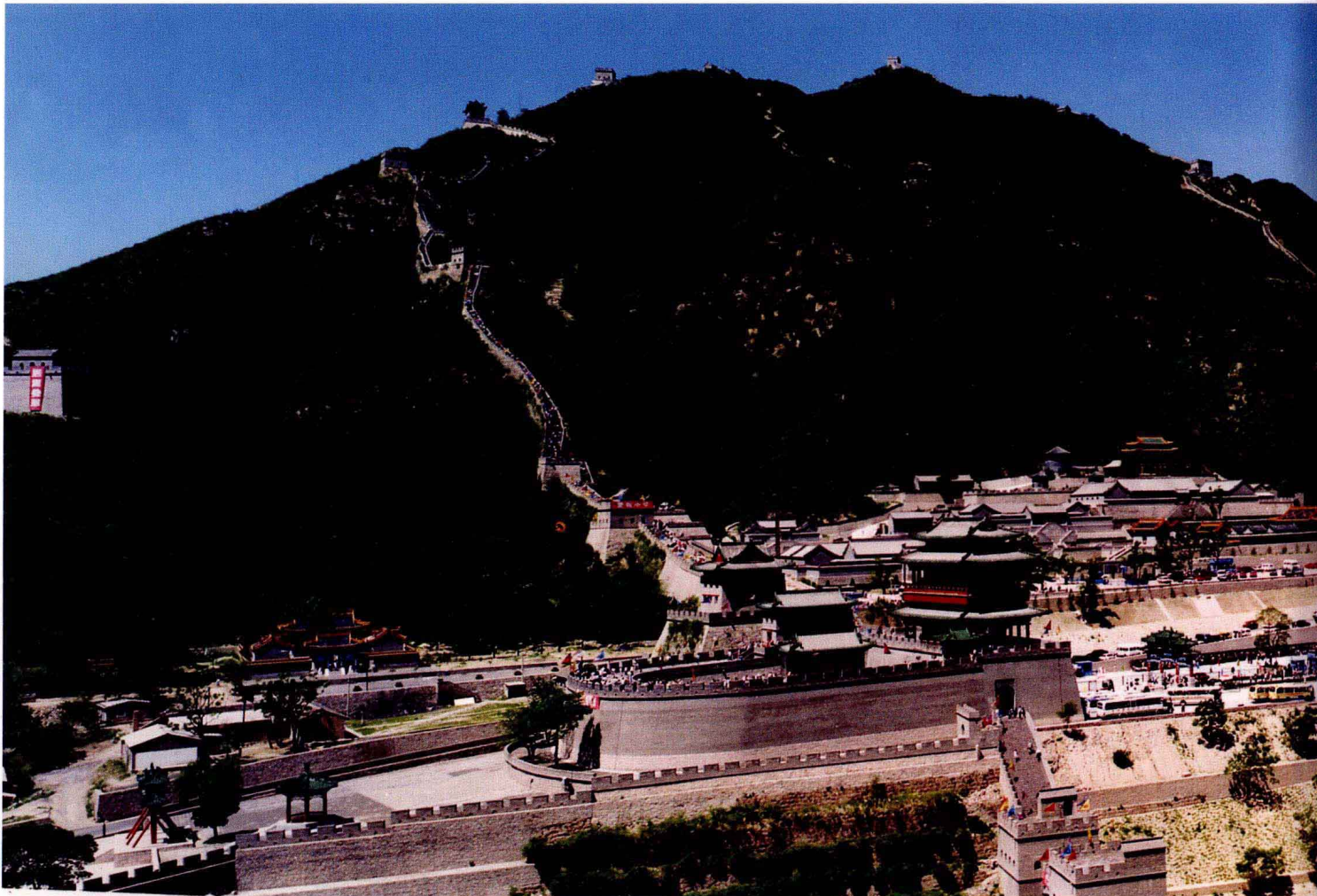
Badaling tourist area with Wengcheng City as its centre is 3741 meters in length starting from No.7 Tower in the south to No.12 Tower in the north. There are 19 towers in all. Wengcheng City has two gates, with inscriptions the Outer Town of Juyong Pass on the East Gate and the Key to the North Gate of Beijing on the West Gate. On the right outside of the Outer Town of Juyong Pass there is a huge rock bearing the name "Looking toward Beijing Rock". It is said that when the sun rises in the east in early morning, standing on the rock one can see Beijing City covered in hazy mist. The ancients described the unique scenery of Badaling as the north and the south of the Great Wall are two different worlds. There are beautiful sceneries all year round at Badaling. ■



钢琴协奏曲 Piano and Wall



八达岭之夜 Badaling at Night



居庸关 Juyong Pass

居庸关

JUYONG PASS

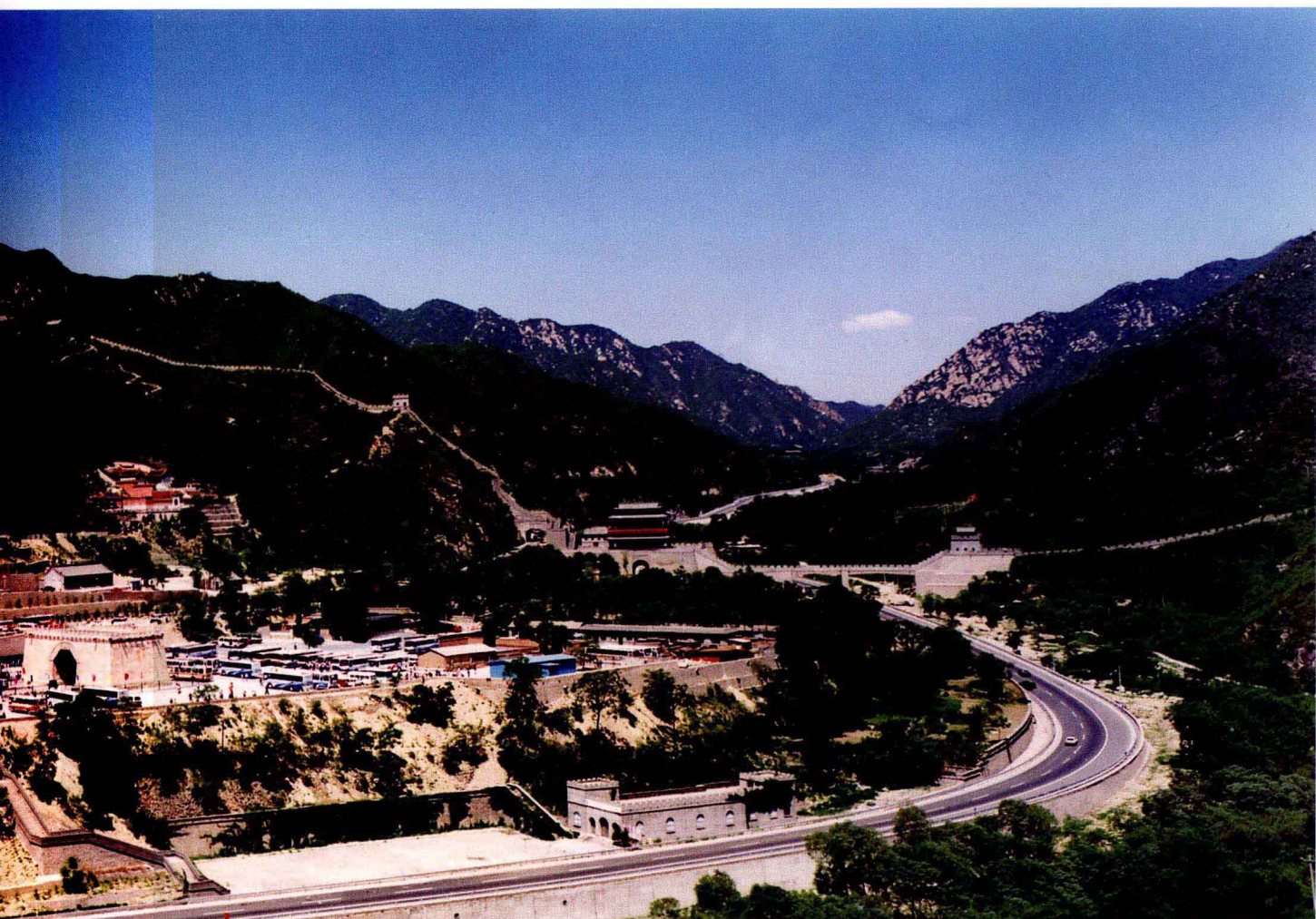
居庸关位于北京西北约 50 千米处，是万里长城久负盛名的关隘。古时被称为“天下第一雄关”。关城所在的峡谷纵深约 20 千米，俗称“关沟”。居庸关关城即设于关沟的中部。居庸关云台，于 1961 年由国务院公布为第一批全国重点文物保护单位。

居庸之名，始于春秋战国时期。《吕氏春秋》中已将居庸塞列为“天下九塞”之一。居庸关在汉代时已颇具规模，南北朝时成为长城的重要关口。元代，居庸关是大都（今北京）通往上都（今内蒙古自治区多伦）的交通要道。关内还设有寺院、花园等建筑。

居庸关是国家重点风景名胜区八达岭——十三陵风景区的一部分。经南口北入关沟，山峦重叠，溪水长流，植被繁茂，郁郁葱葱，金代的“燕山八景”、明代的“北京八景”、清代的“燕京八景”中“居庸叠翠”的誉称，流传至今。清乾隆皇帝曾御题“居庸叠翠”景名，并立碑于此。关沟内还有仙枕石、弹琴峡等众多景观。人文景观、自然景观交相辉映。

Juyong Pass is situated about 50 km to the Northwest of Beijing, and a well-known pass of the Great Wall. In ancient times, it was called "The first impregnable pass in the world". The length of the gorge where the pass wall is about 20 kilometers, and commonly called as the "Pass Channel". The pass wall of Juyong Pass was set at the middle of Pass Channel. Juyong Pass and Yuntai were proclaimed as the State key relic protection units by the State Council in 1961.

The name of Juyong Pass began in the period from 770 B. C. to 221 B. C. An old book listed Juyong Pass as one of the nine places of strategic importance in the world. Juyong Pass had in Han Dynasty (206 B. C. ~ 220 A. D.) roughly its scale. In 420 ~ 589, it became an important pass of the Great Wall. In Yuan Dynasty (1271 ~ 1368), Juyong Pass was an important path leading from Dadu (now Beijing) to Shangdu (now Duolun, Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region). Inside the wall there were buildings such as temples, gardens, etc. ■



明十三陵

THE MING TOMBS

明十三陵是明朝 13 个皇帝的陵墓所总称，距今已 500 多年。1961 年国务院公布为全国重点文物保护单位，1982 年被评为国家级风景名胜区。神路是明十三陵的门户，由石碑坊、大红门、碑楼、石生、龙凤门等组成。

现开放的明十三陵以长陵、定陵为重点景区，此外还有塔林、昭陵等。

明长陵为十三陵之首，为永乐皇帝和皇后徐氏的合葬墓，是永乐皇帝建北京皇宫（故宫）的第三年（公元 1409 年）自建的“寿宫”。陵园规模宏大，用料严格考究，施工精细，工程浩繁，营造旷日持久，仅地下宫殿就历时 4 年。

定陵建于明万历十二年至万历十八年（1584 ~ 1590），占地面积 18 万平方米，为明代万历皇帝朱翊钧和孝端、孝靖两皇后的合葬墓。主体建筑由地上、地下两部分构成。1956 年开始发掘；1957 年打开地下宫殿，出土文物近 3000 件；1959 年 9 月在定陵原址建立博物馆。

The Ming tombs are the places where the tombs of thirteen emperors in the Ming Dynasty were located, and have a history of more than 500 years. It belongs to the protected unit of key cultural relics of national level, and was evaluated as a scenic area of the State level. Shenlu (the Sacred Path) is the gate of access to the Ming Tombs, and is composed of Marble Archway, Great Palace Gate, Tablet Tower, Stone Statues, the Dragon and Phoenix Gate, etc.

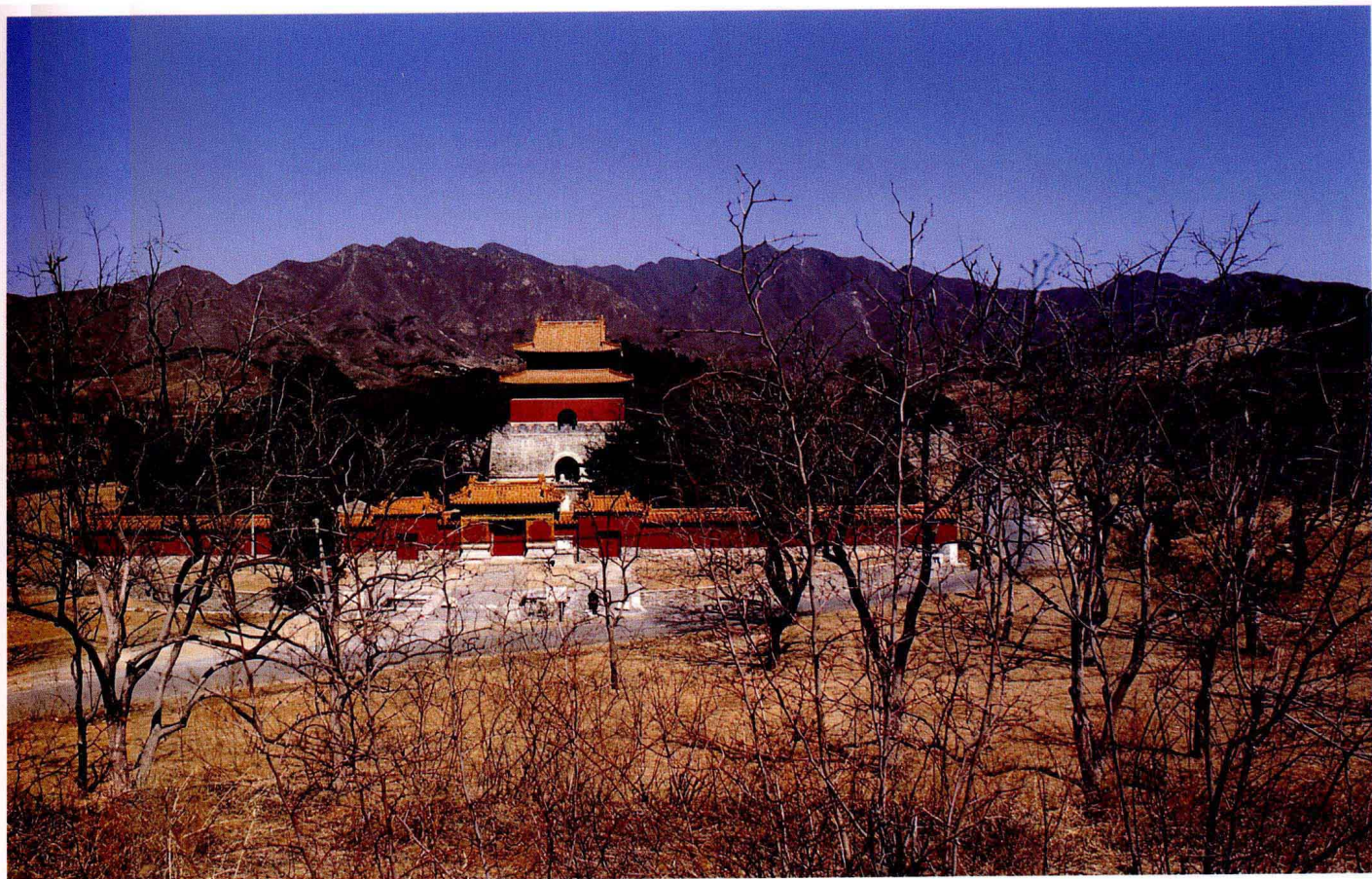
In the area of Ming tombs, Changling and Dingling are now open to the public as the key scenic spots. Besides, there are a group of towers, Zhaoling, etc.

The Changling is the first of the thirteen tombs. It is the tomb of bi-burial of Yongle emperor and his empress Xu. It is the 'shougong' (palace after death) built by Yongle Emperor in the third year (1409 A. D.) after he had built the Beijing Palace (the ancient palace). The tomb is very large in scale, materials used were very strictly chosen. Construction was very elaborate, and the work was very complicated, so the time consumed in building was very long, construction of the underground palace only took as long as four years.

Dingling was built from 1584 - 1590 and occupied an area of 180,000 m². It is the multiburial tomb of Emperor Wanli and his two empresses. The main building is composed of two parts, ground and underground. Dingling began to be excavated in 1956. The underground palace was opened in 1957. Nearly 3000 relics were unearthed. In Sept. 1959, the museum established at the original site of Dingling was opened to the public. ■



神道 The Way to Tomb



裕陵 Yu Ling



献陵 Xian Ling

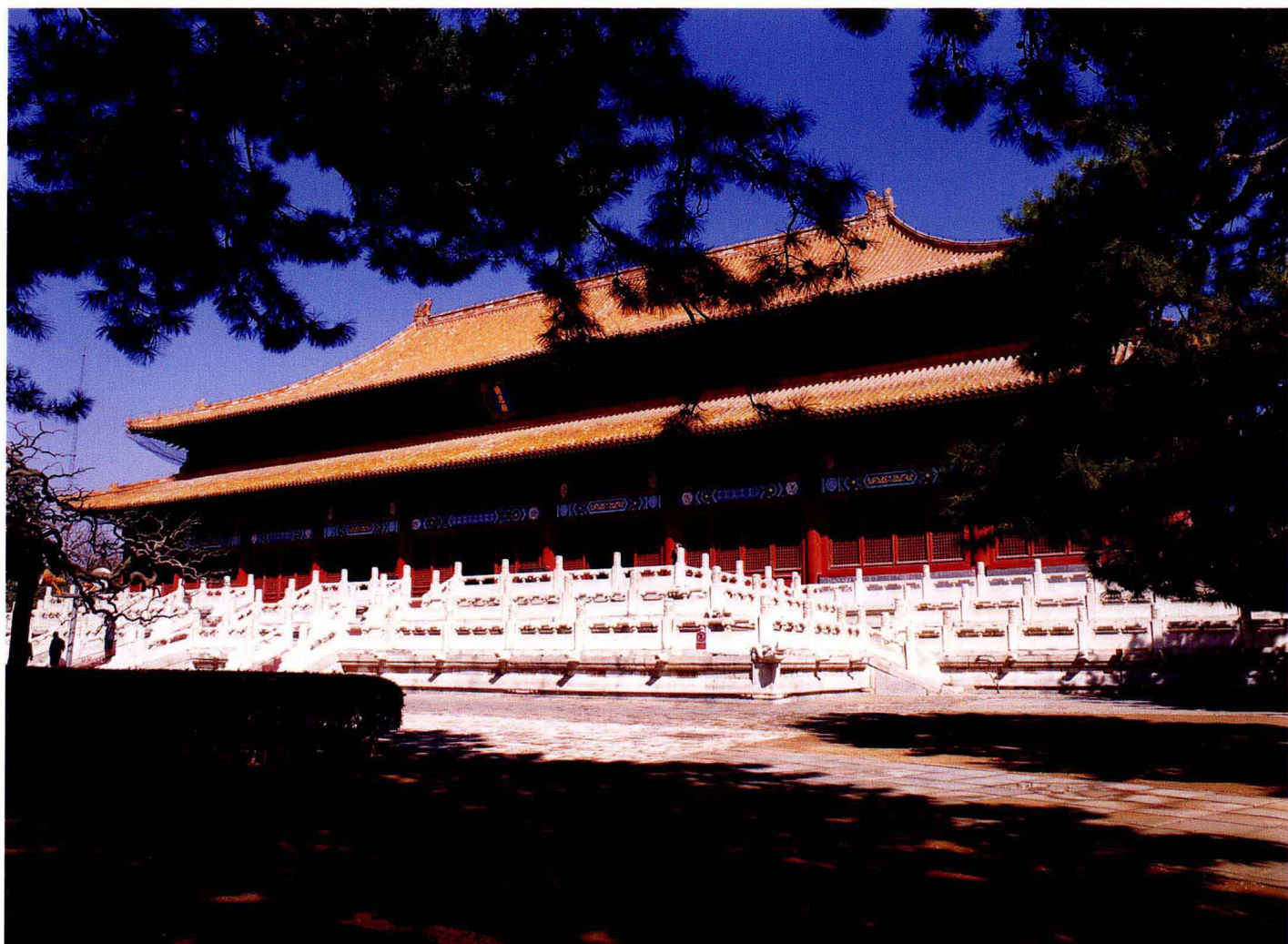


地下宫殿
The Underground
Palace

张振光 摄影
Photo by
Zhang Zhenguang



定陵 Ding Ling



长陵祔恩殿 Ling'en Hall of Changling

张克明 摄影 Photo by Zhang Keming

镜泊湖

JINGPO LAKE

文 / 赵洪印

Written by Zhao Hongyin

镜泊湖风景名胜区地处黑龙江省，距牡丹江市98千米，距哈尔滨市390千米。镜泊湖主源发于吉林省长白山牡丹峰。湖面海拔350米。湖面90平方千米，全长45千米，最宽处约6000米，最深处达70米，平均水深40米，最大蓄水量16亿立方米。镜泊湖坐落在牡丹江河床的上中段，像一条银带飘绕在张广才岭下的群山之中，是中国最大的火山熔岩堰塞湖。

镜泊湖，始称阿卜湖、呼尔金海；唐代称忽汗海；明代起称镜泊湖；满语叫“毕尔腾海”，意为水平如镜。民间传说是天宫里的仙女梳妆时不慎将王母娘娘的宝镜掉进天河，流落人间化为此湖，所以人们称它镜泊湖。其实，镜泊湖是在距今4100~8400年间，历经多次火山喷发，熔岩阻塞了牡丹江古河床，在高山上形成的火山熔岩堰塞湖，其规模仅次于瑞士的日内瓦湖，名列世界第二。以镜泊湖为中心，景区总面积达1214平方千米。

纯朴自然的的镜泊湖，岛湾错落，峰峦叠翠。著名的湖上八景点缀百里长湖：雄浑壮阔的吊水楼瀑布，如刀削斧劈的白石砬子；恋情依依的大小孤山；巨岩挺拔的城墙砬子；奇巧似雕的珍珠门；钟声欲响的道士山；如鸟浮游的老鸱砬子等奇景，令人惊叹神往。其中列众景之首的吊水楼瀑布，在丰水期，四周溢

流，瀑布展幅百余注，落差17米，雷鸣数里，气势非常壮观。与湖中八景交相辉映的还有山清水秀的镜泊湖山庄、毛公山、药师古刹、佛像砬子、火山口原始森林、熔岩隧洞、熔岩苔地、玄武谷，渤海古国遗迹，风情浓烈的地方民族村落，等等。与镜泊湖相依为伴的还有小北湖、钻心湖、珍禽嬉戏的鸳鸯池等。

景区内鲜见人工雕琢，充满原始情趣。山水相连的古木老林，显露残垣古迹。景区森林面积为850平方千米，其中原始森林为100平方公里，森林覆盖率为58.6%，由于气候适宜，雨量充沛，土质肥沃，成为森林植被和野生动物优越的繁衍生地，资源极为丰富。景区特产的湖鲫和响水大米是古代各朝贡品，久享盛名。

镜泊湖区据可查的人文历史可追溯到3000多年前。从那时起满族的祖先就在这一带留下了不朽的文化，鼎盛时期的唐代渤海国建都于此，传国15世，历经229年，史称“海东盛国”。现存文化古迹有莺歌岭原始文化遗址，唐代渤海国上京龙泉府遗址，石灯、石佛、24块石，湖州城遗址，东夏国城子厚山城、重唇河山城遗址，清代兴隆寺、三清观遗址，以及抗日联军活动遗址等。



吊水楼瀑布 Diao Shui Lou Waterfall

于德惠 摄影 Photo by Yu Dehui



冬雪 The Winter of Jingpo Lake

艾德民 摄影 Photo by Ai Demin



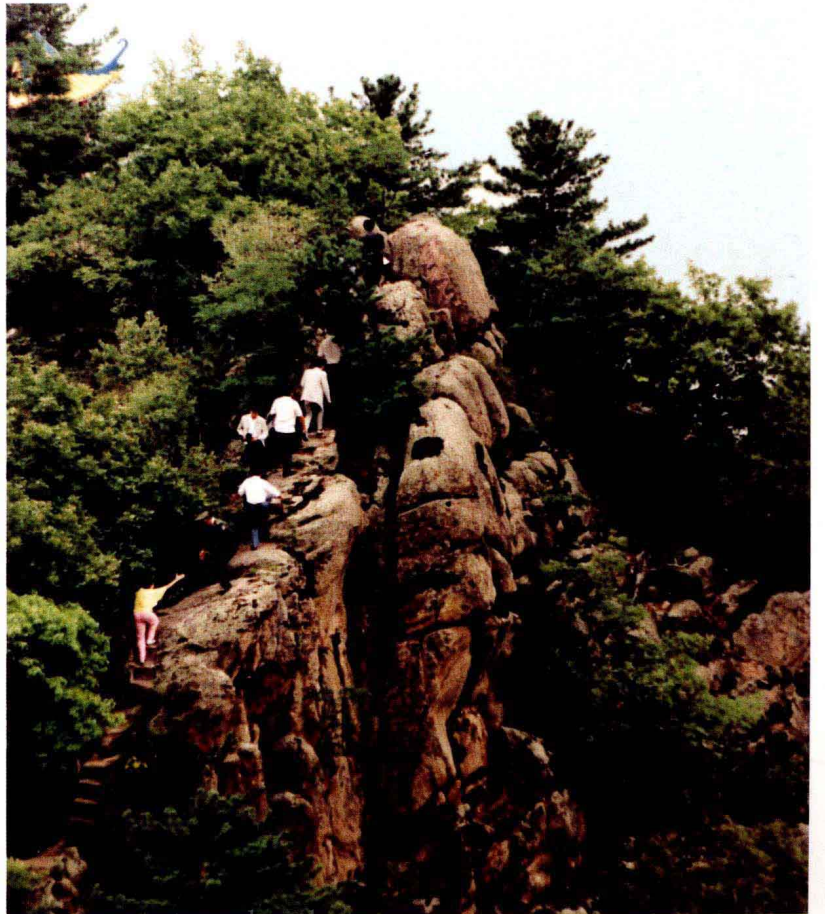
小孤山 Mount Xiaogu

赵洪印 摄影 Photo by Zhao Hongyin



寒松 Pine Trees and Snow

赵洪印 摄影 Photo by Zhao Hongyin



湖州古城 The Ancient City of Huzhou
赵洪印 摄影 Photo by Zhao Hongyin