





从空中看

北京



OVERLOOKING BEIJING

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前言

从空中看北京,历史名城、现代都市的古貌新姿,尽收眼底。北京,古老而又充满新的生机与活力,正在谱写历史辉煌的新篇章。

从空中看北京,纵贯全城的中轴线,从前门大街、正阳门、天安门、紫禁城、景山到钟楼、鼓楼,形成一条鲜明的主脉,两侧的皇家御苑、社稷坛庙,包括太庙、南、中、北三海,天、地、日、月、社稷五坛,像棋盘式座落各得其所,布局严谨,排列有序。蓝天白云下,宫阙巍峨,殿宇辉煌,红墙黄瓦,雕栏玉阶,青松翠柏,碧水山石,这世间罕有的帝都格局,凌空俯瞰,如九霄仙境,气宇轩昂,景象恢宏,蕴含着中华民族悠久历史的神韵,灿烂文化的结晶。北京,三千年建城和近千年五朝建都的历史,其独特的东方建筑艺术,前人高超的规划设计水平,令人心驰神往,叹服不已。

从空中看北京,当代首都人民的创造,气势磅礴,展现了空前壮阔的宏图。横亘全城的百里长街,从天安门向东西两侧笔直延伸;古城四周,33公里长的二环路如绿色项链、彩色花环;48公里长的三环路宽阔坦荡,流畅贯通;四环路正在加紧建设,宏伟的四元桥已显露雄姿;首都机场路、京石路、京津塘高速路通向四方,回响着现代节奏、时代旋律;124座壮丽多姿的立交桥星罗棋布,似花篮,似蜻蜓,似彩虹,如一幅幅立体画卷缀点

京城;一幢幢力求体现民族传统、地方特色与时代精神结合的新建筑拔地而起,与古建筑交相辉映;还有一片片葱绿的林木,一簇簇缤纷的花丛,一座座各具特色的园林景点,正在一步步地把北京打扮成花园城市,向现代化国际大都市迈进。

从空中看北京,西、北、东北三面群山环抱,燕山、太行山连绵起伏,形成京都天然屏障。永定河、潮白河、温榆河、拒马河蜿蜒曲折,平添几分山川景色。郊野田园织锦,青山碧水交汇,名胜古迹分布,一派大好河山。雄伟的八达岭、秀丽的慕田峪、险峻的司马台、肃穆的十三陵,还有昆明碧波、香山红叶、碧云罗汉、潭柘银杏、卢沟晓月、云居古刹……以及密云、官厅、怀柔、金海等八十多座水库和各类现代景观,交织成如诗如画、天然与人文各具风韵的美景,供人尽情领略,心旷神怡。

《从空中看北京》画册,精选摄影师们在北京上空航拍的一批珍贵照片,居高临下,其拍摄角度与人们地面所见不同,视野更加开阔,景象更为壮观。北京人爱祖国、爱北京,中国人爱祖国、爱北京,各国朋友爱中国、爱北京,从空中看北京,更使人爱中国首都北京。北京,正迈开大步,奔向更加美好的明天;北京,正张开双臂,向海内外朋友亲切致意,热情欢迎!

FOREWORD

Overlooking Beijing, people can take into the eye the old and new appearances of the historic famous city and modern metropolis. The splendid new chapters of Beijing, the ancient city full of new vitality, is being written.

Overlooked from the sky, the central axis, starting from Qianmen Dajie, Zhengyangmen Gate, Tian'anmen Gate, the Purple Forbidden City and Jingshan Hill and ending at the Bell Tower and Drum Tower, forms a distinct major vein. On either side of the axis, imperial gardens, shrines and temples (including the Imperial Ancestral Temple, the South Sea, Middle Sea, North Sea and the Altars of Heaven, the Earth, the Sun, the Moon, and the Lands and Grains) are laid out in good order like pieces on a checkerboard. Under the blue sky and white clouds, the magnificent palaces, red walls, yellow tiles, carved balustrades, marble steps, verdant pines and cypresses, and green waters and mountains form the pattern of the imperial capital, which is rarely seen in the world and looks like a fairyland on the heaven. The majestic scenes contain the charms of the Long-standing history of the Chinese nation and the crystallization of the splended cultures. With a 3000-year history of city constructions and a nearly-1000-year history of capital city constructions in the 5 Dynasties, the unique Oriental architectural arts and the superb planning/designing levels of the forerunners in Beijing command admirations.

Overlooked from the sky, the magnificent cre-

ations of contemporary people of Beijing, the Capital, present the unprecedented grand project. The 100-li long street which runs crosswise through the city stretches straightly eastward and westward from Tian'anmen Gate; the 33-km-long Erhuan Lu surrounding the ancient city looks like a green necklace or a multi-coloured flower ring; the 48 km-long Sanhuan Lu is broad and even, and provides easy through traffic; the construction of Sihuan Lu is speeding up, and the magnificent Siyuan Overpass has come into shape; Shoudu Jichang Lu, Beijing-Shijiazhuang Highway and Beijing Tianjin-Tanggu Expressway lead to all directions, resounding modern tempo and rhythm of the epoch; 124 magnificent overpasses, looking like flower basket, or dragon-fly, or rainbow, spread decorating the Capital like 3-dimensional picture scrolls; new architectures intending to combine national traditions and local characteristics with epochal spirits in all possible ways are speedily developing, and set off each other with ancient architectures; together with stretches of verdant forests and gorgeous flowers, are making Beijing a garden city step by step, and Beijing is marching forward on the way leading to a modernized international metropolis.

Overlooked from the sky, Beijing is screened by mountains on the west, north and northeast sides. Rolling Yanshan Mountains and Taihang Mountains form the natural defence of the Capital. Winding Yongdinghe, Chaobaihe, Wenyuhe and Ju-

mahe Rivers add beauty to the landscapes. In the suburbs, the scenes look magnificent with fields, verdant mountains, green waters, scenic spots and historic sites. Towering Badaling, beautiful Mutiaynu, precipitous Sima Terrace, solemn Ming Tombs, plus green waves in Kunming Lake, red leaves in Xiangshan, arahats in Temple of Azure Clouds, ginkgo in Tanzhesi Temple, moon at the dawn in Lugou Bridge, the ancient Yunjusi Temple……, as well as over-80 reservoirs in Miyun, Guanting, Huairou, Jinhai and many other places, and diversified modern scenes make up poetic and picturesque sceneries with natural and humane charms, which people can appreciate to their hearts' content.

The album «Overlooking Beijing» contains a batch of precious photos taken over Beijing by photographers. Being taken in angles different from those adopted on the ground, they show wider view and more magnificent views. People of Beijing love the Motherland and love Beijing, people of China love the Motherland and love Beijing and friends from different countries love China and love Beijing. Overlooking Beijing from the sky, people will love Beijing, the Capital of China, more than ever.

Beijing is marching forward for a more glorious future. Beijing, with spreading arms, enthusiastically greets and welcomes friends from home and abroad.





1. 北京城的中轴线 从钟鼓楼开始向南纵贯全城。城内的中心建筑紫禁城，兴建在中轴线上，其他重要建筑群，太庙（今劳动人民文化宫）和社稷坛（今中山公园），外城的天坛和先农坛，以及日坛和月坛，都左右对称排列在中轴线两侧。屹立在中轴线上的景山，是内城平面布局的几何中心。古城以中轴线为基准的设计特点，在世界城市建筑史上获得了极高的评价。

1. The Axis of Beijing City Starting from the Bell Tower and Drum Tower, it stretches southward through the city. The Purple Forbidden City, as the central construction in the urban area, is on the axis. Other important architecture groups, including the Imperial Ancestral Shrine (present-day Cultural Palace for Working People), the Altar of the Gods of the Land and Grain (present-day Zhongshan Park), the Temple of Heaven and Altar for the God of Agriculture in the outer city, the Altar of the Sun, and the Altar of the Moon, are all arranged symmetrically on either side of the axis. Towering on the axis, Jingshan Hill is the geometric centre of the plane layout of the inner city. The characteristic design of the ancient city that it takes the axis as the datum has been highly evaluated in the history of city constructions in the world.



2. 紫禁城 是明、清两朝的皇宫,又名故宫,是世界上现存规模最大、保存最完整的宫殿建筑群。面积72万平方米,宫殿890座,屋宇9千多间。从空中看故宫,殿宇巍峨,宫阙重叠,金碧辉煌的“宫殿海洋”,蔚为壮观。自1406年初建,到1949年新中国成立,其间500多年中,历经24位皇帝。紫禁城是我国古代建筑艺术精华,也是存有大量珍贵文物的历史博物院。1987年联合国教科文组织将紫禁城列入“世界遗产清单”,成为世界全人类的文化遗

2. The Purple Forbidden City Being the imperial palace in Ming and Qing Dynasties and also called the Former Imperial Palace, it is the largest and the most completely preserved palatial architecture group in the world. It occupies an area of 720000 m² with 80 palaces containing over 9000 bays of rooms. Overlooking the Former Imperial Palace from the sky, a "Sea of Palaces" containing gorgeously overlapping magnificent palaces will come into the eye. From 1406 (when it was first completed) to 1949 (when New China was founded), 24 emperors ruled there for more than 500 years. The Purple



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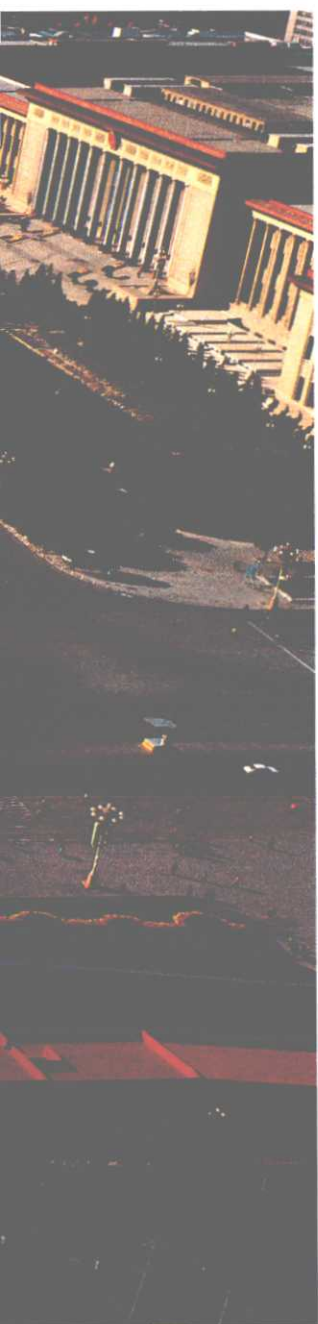
Forbidden City is the cream of Chinese ancient architectural art, and a historical museum housing an enormous amount of precious cultural relics. In 1987, UNESCO listed the Purple Forbidden City into the "Detailed List of International Legacies", and the City has become the cultural legacy of the whole human being of the world.



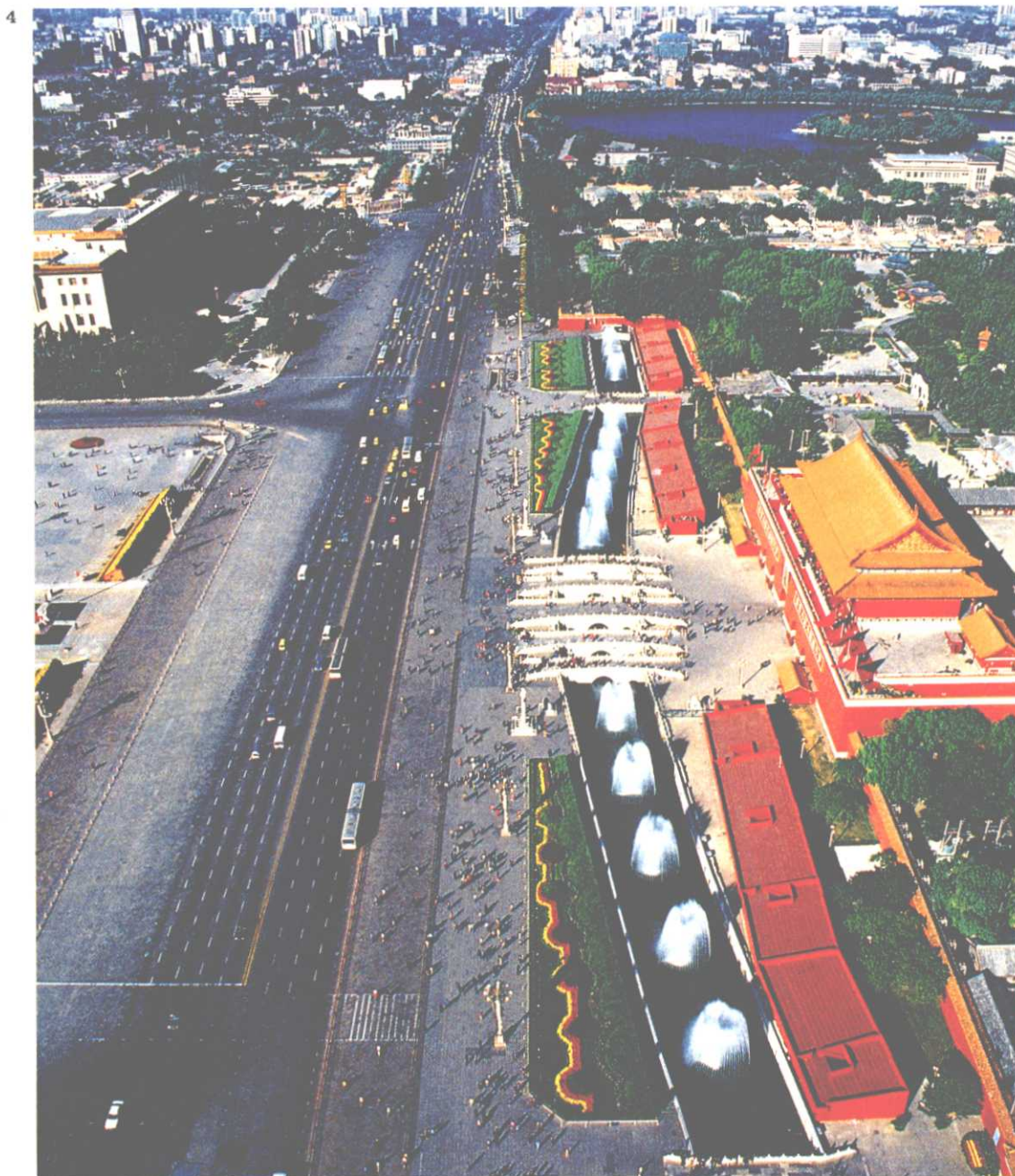
3. 天安门广场 是国家举行重大庆典、隆重集会的场所,面积44万平方米,是世界最大的城市中心广场。广场中央,矗立着雄伟壮观的人民英雄纪念碑,高37.94米,是用1万7千多块汉白玉和花岗石砌成。广场北部中央国旗台上,立有银白色旗杆,每天举行隆重的早升旗、晚降旗仪式。每逢五一、十一,广场总以五彩盛装,缤纷彩旗迎接伟大的节日。入夜,天安门城楼飞檐、屋脊和四周树梢、高楼满缀彩灯,金水河喷出五彩水柱,广场成了晶莹、绚丽、变幻的五彩世界。

4. 西长安街 自天安门向西到复兴门,街道宽120米至80米,两侧有人民大会堂、中南海、国家机关、商业区,高楼林立,是北京最宽阔的街道。现在向西延伸,直到20公里外的石景山区。

3. Tian'anmen Square It is the site where important national celebrating ceremonies and grand gatherings are held. Occupying an area of 440000 m², it is the largest square in the centre of cities. Towering at the centre of the Square is the magnificent Monument to the People's Heroes which is 37.94 m in



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height and is built with over 17000 pieces of marble and granite. On the national flag terrace at the centre of the northern part of the Square stands a silver-white flag pole, and solemn ceremonies are held there everyday, hoisting the national flag in the morning and lowering it in the evening. In May 1 and October 1, the Square is always gorgeously decorated by flowers and flags. At night of these festivals, the up-turning eaves and ridges of the gate tower of Tian'anmen and trees and high buildings around are decorated by coloured lamps. Multi-coloured water-columns fly up from the Golden Water River. Thus,

the Square becomes a sparkling, wonderful, beautiful and changing coloured world.

4. Xi Chang'an Jie From Tian'anmen to Fuxingmen Gate, the boulevard stretches in a width of 80-120 metres, and is the widest road in Beijing. Spreading on either side are the Great Hall of the People, Zhongnanhai, state organs and commercial areas. High buildings stand closely along. Now, it has been extended westward and reaches Shijingshan District 20 km away.

5. 东长安街 自天安门向东到东单。目前实际上包括了东单以东的建国门内大街，建国门外大街，建国路，直至通州区的八里桥。

5. Dong Chang'an Jie (East Chang'an Avenue) From Tian'anmen to Dongdan, now it has been extended eastward (including Jianguomennei Avenue, Jianguomenwai Avenue and Jianguo Road) and reaches Baliqiao in Tongzhou District.

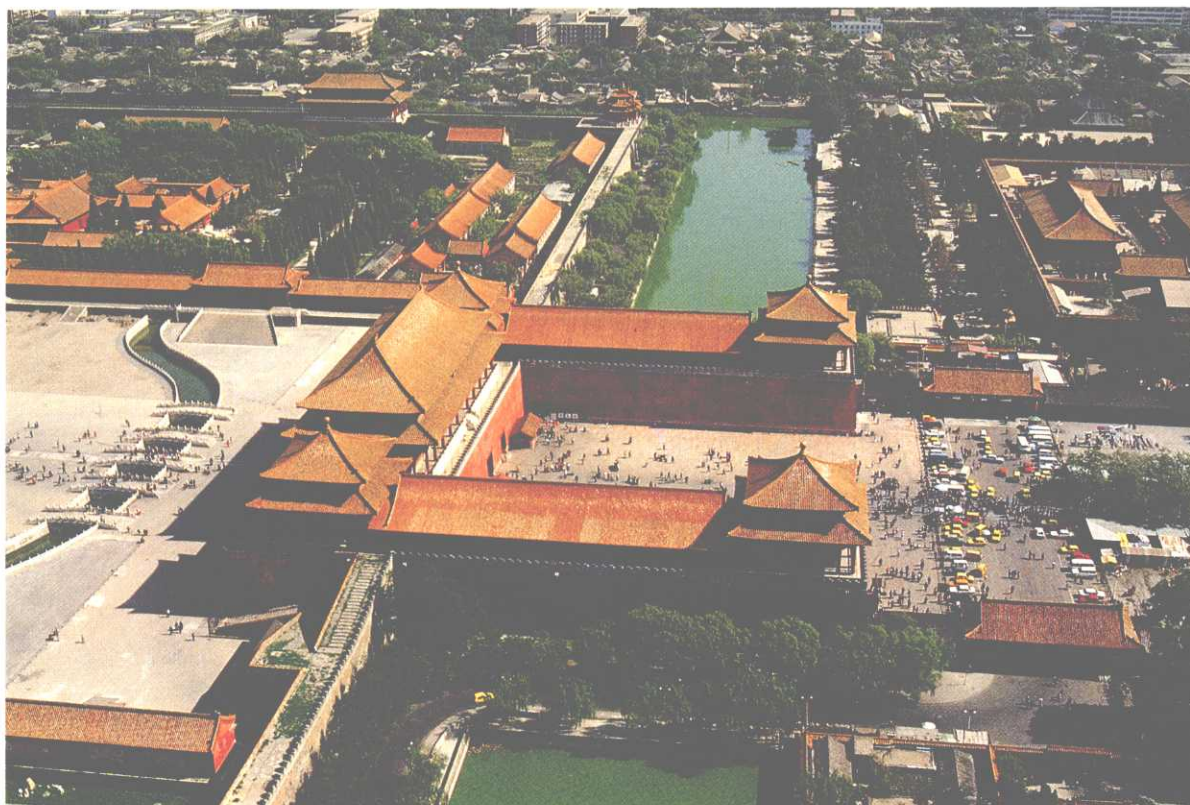


6. 钓鱼台 相传金代章宗皇帝曾在此钓鱼,而以“筑台垂钓”闻名。元代是盛极一时的游览胜地。清代在此建行宫,新建钓鱼台、濂碧轩、澄漪亭等台阁,流水潺潺,玲珑石假山矗立,以曲折的幽雅小径相连接,组成一幅天然的园林画卷。1949年以来,新建为国宾馆。

6. Diaoyutai According to a legend, Emperor Zhangzong of Jin Dynasty had angled here, thus the site was known for "building a terrace and angling there". In Yuan Dynasty, the site was the most flourishing tourist site for a period. In Qing Dynasty, a temporary palace was built, and an angling terrace, Xiaobi Studio, Chengyi Pavilion, etc, were successively built. Tinkling flowing water,

exquisite rockeries and winding quiet paths between them make up a natural picture scroll of a garden. Since 1949, it has been renovated as the State Guesthouse.





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7. 午门 是紫禁城的正门,高8米的砖石墩台,平面呈门形,正中开3门,墩台上建楼5座,俗称五凤楼。主楼面宽9间,是举行颁发年历等仪式之处,两侧亭式楼是钟鼓楼,逢皇家大典,钟鼓齐鸣,以示威严。

8. 三大殿 是故宫太和殿、中和殿、保和殿的总称,建筑在三重汉白玉栏杆的高台上,气势磅礴,豪华壮丽,为紫禁城最壮观的建筑群。明、清两朝的盛大典礼,如皇帝即位、大婚、生日、册立皇后、大将出征等都在这里举行。

7. Wumen Gate It is the major entrance to Purple Forbidden City. The 8-metre-high blocking walls, built with brick and stone and presenting the shape of "门", has 3 gates on the facade and 5 storeyed buildings (called Five-Phoenix Building) over the gates. The major building, 9 bays across, was the site where ceremonies of issuing calendars and those for other important purposes were held. The pavilion-shaped buildings on either side were Bell Tower and Drum Tower. When important imperial ceremonies were held, bells and drums were sounded to show dignity.

8. 3 Great Halls Including Taihe Hall, Zhonghe Hall and Baohe Hall, the group is built on triple-tiered terraces with marble balustrades. Looking luxurious and magnificent, it is the grandest architecture group in the Purple Forbidden City. In Ming and Qing Dynasties, grand ceremonies, such as enthronement of an emperor, wedding ceremony of an emperor, birthday celebration of an emperor, crowning of an empress, seeing a general off to an expedition, and so on, were all held here.



