

Chapter 1 : Ruby Road Revisited – Road Back To Ruby

The Great Wall Revisited "As a 'rephotographer', I looked not only for vantage points, but advantage points, places from which I could see the Great Wall in the past and the present -- side by side."

If you recall, I was so disappointed at how crowded and touristy it was that I thought I would weep. I made a reservation to travel with a small group to a remote area of the Great Wall called Jiankou , where few people go and certainly no tourists! This past Saturday morning, I woke up at 5 am to get ready for my 6: Two hours after pickup, our tiny group arrived at the Jiankou section of the Great Wall and were greeted with these signs: What an invitation, huh? Jiankou was closed in to allow restoration of the Wall so that it could become a greater tourist attraction. The restorers gave up about a year later because Jiankou is too remote and access is too difficult. Better for me, I say. For those of you who are interested in visiting this section of the Wall, be aware that the hike is long and strenuous. Other sections were built with sandstone, which erodes much faster. Many centuries ago. They used another substance in abundant supply. Can you guess what it is? The Chinese used rice mixed with other substances to create a mortar for the Great Wall. This stuff is strong – it feels just like rock and has obviously lasted for centuries. These nameless flowers bloom only in mid-June and fill the air with a wonderful lilac-type scent. Last hand pic, I promise. Yes, we really did climb up here! Pictures speak louder than words. The owners literally caught the trout right before cooking. Feast your eyes on this meal: Boiled peanuts and soybeans: Spicy tofu with just the right amount of spice! Veggie-egg omelet, courtesy of the hens outside: Potatoes and niu rou beef: Every single dish was superb beyond words. The lovely woman who cooks for the restaurant really knows how to cook. Keep in mind that all these dishes were for four people. Until next time, gan bei and zai jian!

Chapter 2 : Great Wall of China - Wikipedia

Remember when I went to the Great Wall of China a few weeks ago? If you recall, I was so disappointed at how crowded and touristy it was that I thought I would weep. Well, last week I decided that I couldn't live with myself if I passed up my only chance to see the Great Wall in all of its rustic beauty.

Built to withstand the attack of small arms such as swords and spears, these walls were made mostly by stamping earth and gravel between board frames. Intending to impose centralized rule and prevent the resurgence of feudal lords, he ordered the destruction of the sections of the walls that divided his empire among the former states. Stones from the mountains were used over mountain ranges, while rammed earth was used for construction in the plains. There are no surviving historical records indicating the exact length and course of the Qin walls. Most of the ancient walls have eroded away over the centuries, and very few sections remain today. The human cost of the construction is unknown, but it has been estimated by some authors that hundreds of thousands, [24] if not up to a million, workers died building the Qin wall. The Ming had failed to gain a clear upper hand over the Mongolian tribes after successive battles, and the long-drawn conflict was taking a toll on the empire. The Ming adopted a new strategy to keep the nomadic tribes out by constructing walls along the northern border of China. Unlike the earlier fortifications, the Ming construction was stronger and more elaborate due to the use of bricks and stone instead of rammed earth. Up to 25, watchtowers are estimated to have been constructed on the wall. Sections near the Ming capital of Beijing were especially strong. Similar in function to the Great Wall whose extension, in a sense, it was , but more basic in construction, the Liaodong Wall enclosed the agricultural heartland of the Liaodong province, protecting it against potential incursions by Jurchen-Mongol Oriyangan from the northwest and the Jianzhou Jurchens from the north. While stones and tiles were used in some parts of the Liaodong Wall, most of it was in fact simply an earth dike with moats on both sides. Even after the loss of all of Liaodong , the Ming army held the heavily fortified Shanhai Pass , preventing the Manchus from conquering the Chinese heartland. Before this time, the Manchus had crossed the Great Wall multiple times to raid, but this time it was for conquest. The gates at Shanhai Pass were opened on May 25 by the commanding Ming general, Wu Sangui , who formed an alliance with the Manchus, hoping to use the Manchus to expel the rebels from Beijing. On the other hand, the so-called Willow Palisade , following a line similar to that of the Ming Liaodong Wall, was constructed by the Qing rulers in Manchuria. Its purpose, however, was not defense but rather migration control. Possibly one of the earliest European descriptions of the wall and of its significance for the defense of the country against the " Tartars " i. The travelogues of the later 19th century further enhanced the reputation and the mythology of the Great Wall, [48] such that in the 20th century, a persistent misconception exists about the Great Wall of China being visible from the Moon or even Mars. Although Han fortifications such as Yumen Pass and the Yang Pass exist further west, the extant walls leading to those passes are difficult to trace. From Jiayu Pass the wall travels discontinuously down the Hexi Corridor and into the deserts of Ningxia , where it enters the western edge of the Yellow River loop at Yinchuan. Here the first major walls erected during the Ming dynasty cuts through the Ordos Desert to the eastern edge of the Yellow River loop. There at Piantou Pass.

Chapter 3 : WildWall | The Great Wall Revisited

The Great Wall Revisited: From the Jade Gate to Old Dragon's Head [William Lindesay] on calendrierdelascience.com
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Fig 3 below left. The result was that Hui Autonomous vulnerable areas were given special Regiott. High mountain areas we. These were the Qin Great Fig I below. With dynastic built in antiquity. As the altered to fit new borders as well as new and time- its full length. Part of this difficulty is latter is the best preserved it is also the consunufLS threats. At various times older sections its long period of construction. Many easiest to measure. The Great Wall whole, which encompasses many struc- construction. In fact it never formed a gives an impression was, like other structures of antiquity, a tures. If the various sections of the wall solid barrier across the northern fron- ofthe original reflection of society. It also served more rvere added together the total iength tier. The wall not only needed to be construction, with than one function: Watchtowers were used Portions of this structure r,vere built China had difficulty in supporting the pinritive tools for surveying the landscape as well as betr,r,een BC and AD A particular fea- Sinarum. Thefirst ture was the vast distance it spanned publisheil Western and the methods and materials of man- map of Chinato ufacture changed to suit local natural clearly show the Groat Wall. Hanil resources as well as reflect new military coloured copper- organisation. This section protected the iade The map is trade route. Jade was mined in Hetian, oientedwith south of the Taklamakan desert, and Occidens, west at passed into the heartland from a small top to fit the atlas fortress west of Dunhuang, known as fonnat of the Theatrum. Although the Han Dynasty wall was one of the longest in history - stretching from west of Yumenguan to the Yalu River on the border with Korea - little remains of it today. The Han period wall in most ul areas has been rebuilt, and it is only in so the desert that sections of the wall dat- sl ing to this period survives. Instead ta Entry Through the Famous Chinese it was composed of alternate layers of AI Wall, depicting a reeds and sand-gravei that were satu- Cr Russian trade rated with alkaline water. He noted odd structures, engravingwith 2. Unlike the wall, it Bt colouring, is unclear if the sand and pebbles lc 39 x 20cm. At first nl Stein thought the neatly laid bundles were used for the urgent repair of the wall: The most plausible explanation Wall atNdnkow did not suggest itself until M. Copper- frequent are the references to fire sig- plate engraving, nals in the records from such watch Rammed earthen walls were also in use along the wall at various times and places. A solid wall made of stone was only possible following the widespread use of iron tools in China from about BC, but this was only the case where stone was plentiful and there was the will to expend considerable resources in large construction projects. The reeds have been carefully cut and bundled arrd rcnnin well presented bt the aid desert. Maquanwon, west of Yumenguan. This was not simply a south of Laiyuan county, has been a detailed attention, particularly the pass Fig 11 below left. The stones here are of tras- Tou er IX near- tains, but a series of walls, watchtowers, the name suggests, this section of w-all Yumenguan, sive granite, some more than two and fortifications. Towers in this area are also Beijing. Typically, fieldstone or roughly diers. In the than m apart. This is a the heaviest fighting took place and replaced by a multi-storey structure Fig 12 below happy state of affairs when compared between Japanese forces pushing south with flyng eaves. Some of the towers, ical basis for this new structure. Sections of the Wang lin , Ming nese or advancingJapanese troops. Dytlusty wall were destroyed when they stood in Sadly, some reconstructions of the The Creat Wall in the Beiijing area ir 1 6, Durlng the Fig 17 s Deng Xiaoping ushered in a new below right. With renewed interest from both Scrn, from Meili Studio, ing threat to the natr. In , Fig The moin eostent division of tlre Great Wall in the vicinity of Beiiiily, krrewn ss Beiiiitty lie, or the Y, viewed from tlrc north itr Huairott County, Mirtg Dytsosl-1 As an example, part of the Nfing dynasty rammed earth wall that crosses the Gobi desert in Shandan County is notv located in an Fig 19 above left. Nolv Ming Dynasty lr. At the same time rodents have been attracted to the area by an increase in food and water, and have burror,ved extensively into the rammed earth wall. These fac- tors pose a significant threat to a part of the lwall that, r,r,hile not as picturesque as the section constructed from stone, is nonetheless highly important. Hope- fully, with increased arvareness, some semblance of the

magnitude of the wall Fig 20 elt. The task ahead is at Baclaling, vast, but an essential first step is docu- Ming Dynasty mentation. The International Friends Photog-aphed by of the Great Wall IFGW are to be William Lindsq commended for thejr efforts at pho- years later tographing and re-photographing sec- than the tions of the wail known from old Ponting photo images. It is an important process that Fis le. This article is based on Tlte Great Woll Revisited. Deng Xiaoping viewing the Great Imagc, - t, 11-t7, The Hayes Fttmily Estate; 78 x 17cm, c.

Chapter 4 : Royal Geographical Society (Hong Kong) RGS HK - Great Wall Revisited

A journey along the Great Wall in the past and present, this landmark volume offers an extraordinary portrait of perhaps the world's most famous structure. The Great Wall Revisited presents 72 of the most elucidating then-and-now comparisons accompanied by concise histories of the sites that.

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The explorer William Geil was the first man to travel along the whole length of the Ming Great Wall in and the first to show the world the Wall's architectural diversity from east to west.

Chapter 6 : The Great Wall Revisited: From the Jade Gate to Old Dragon's Head by William Lindsay

The Great Wall of China is much more than a place - it is a series of structures that are stretched out across a subcontinent. Today it is possible to visit many locations along these lengthy remains.

Chapter 7 : calendrierdelascience.com | The Great Wall Revisited, William Lindsay | | Boeken

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The Great Wall revisited: from the Jade Gate to Old Dragon's Head. [William Lindsay] -- "William Lindsey has spent three years travelling 35, km across North China, reconstructing vintage photographs - the earliest dating from - by retaking new images from the same.

Chapter 9 : The Great Wall Revisited | The Happiness in Health

WildWall, a term coined by your host, Great Wall expert and conservationist William Lindsay. Wild Great Wall hikes, private tours available in Beijing.