

# 颐和园

SUMMER PALACE



中国古建筑测绘大系·园林建筑

天津大学建筑学院  
北京市颐和园管理处  
合作编写

王其亨 主编

张龙 张凤梧 编著

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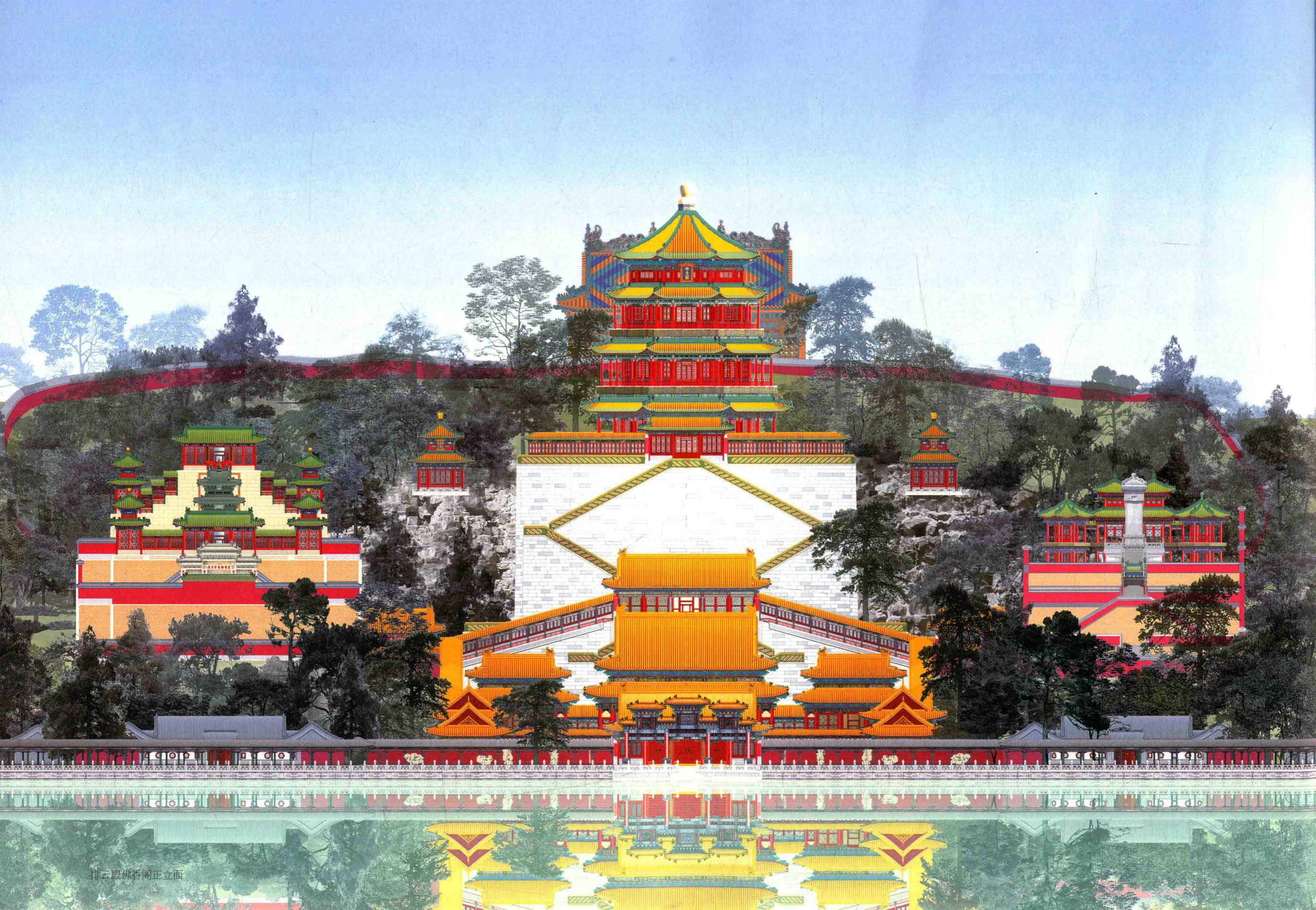
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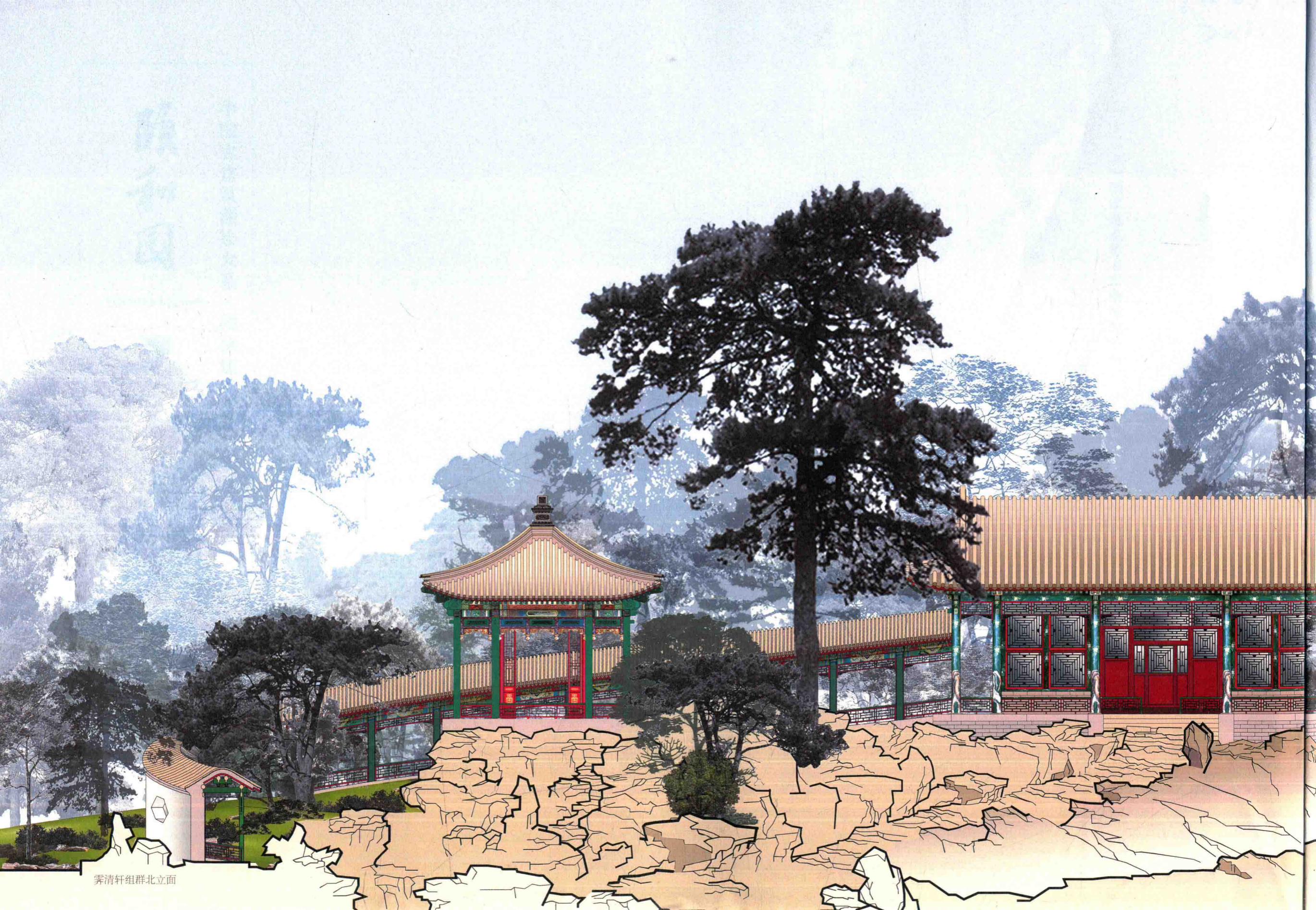
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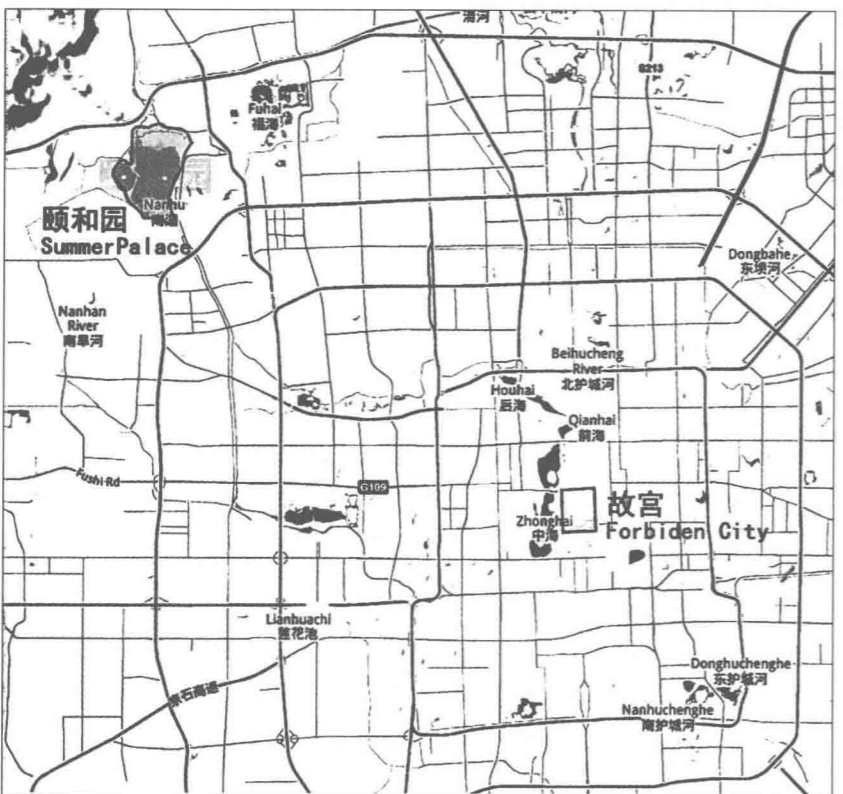
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# 导言

颐和园位于北京西北郊（图一），距故宫紫禁城约15公里，占地面积300.8公顷，由万寿山、昆明湖、西堤及诸岛屿构成了山水环绕、堤岛映带的景观格局。颐和园前身清漪园，始建于乾隆十五年（1750年），咸丰十年（1860年）被毁，光绪十二年（1886年）重修，十四年（1888年）更名为颐和园，1961年颐和园被列为第一批全国重点文物保护单位，1998年入选世界文化遗产名录。全园现存古建筑3500余间，总建筑面积近70000平方米。



图一 颐和园区位图

## Introduction

Summer Palace occupies a site covering 300.8 hectares located in the northwest of the city of Beijing (Fig.1), 15 kilometers north west of the Forbidden City. The site includes Longevity Hill, Kunming Lake, West Dyke and other islands, forming picturesque scenery of 'hills encircled by water', 'dyke and islands reflected in lakes.' Summer Palace (formerly *Qingyiuan*) was constructed in 1750, the 15th year of the Qianlong Emperor's reign; ruined in 1860, the 10th year of the Xianfeng Emperor's reign; reconstructed in 1886, the 12th year of the Guangxu Emperor's reign, renamed Summer Palace in 1888, listed as a key national conservation site of cultural heritage in 1961, and inscribed in the World Heritage List in 1998. There are over 3500 architectural artefacts, covering almost 70,000 square meters, in Summer Palace.

## 清漪园的营建

### 一、地形地貌

颐和园万寿山原名瓮山，是北京西山余脉。昆明湖前身瓮山泊，又称「西湖」，是永定河冲积扇和南口山冲积扇之间的低洼地带，据考古研究发现，这一水体早在3500年前就已经形成，并逐渐趋于稳定<sup>①</sup>。随着金代（1115～1234年）定都北京，尤其是元代（1271～1368年），元大都的兴建，为保证皇城、漕运用水，郭守敬开凿白浮瓮山河，将沿途诸泉汇于瓮山泊，再经长河、太液池、护城河、通惠河补给运河漕运用水，使瓮山泊从天然水库成为人工水库（图二），湖水水位得到控制，极大推动了瓮山泊一带的人文开发。

「十里香风荷盖浪，一川云景柳丝烟。玉虹遥亘西湖上，翠阁双悬日月前。」<sup>②</sup>

「春湖落日水拖蓝，天影楼台上下涵。十里青山行画里，双飞白鸟似江南。」<sup>③</sup>

所描述的就是元明时期这一带人文与自然景观交织的水乡图画。

明末清初，社会动乱，战事频仍，西山一带也失去往日繁华，趋于破败。康熙平定三藩后，社会稳定，经济渐渐繁荣，开始在北京西郊历代行宫或私家园林的基础上建设皇家园林，自康熙十六年至乾隆九年（1677～1744年）先后修建了香山静宜园、畅春园、玉泉山静明园、圆明园四座皇

## The Construction of Qingyiyuan

### 1. Topography

Longevity Hill of Summer Palace, originally named *Weng Hill* or *Wengshan*, is one of the West Hills in Beijing. Kunming Lake (the former *Weng Hill Lake* or *Wengshanpo*), also named West Lake, is a low-lying area between the alluvial fan of the *Yongding* River and the alluvial fan at the base of *Nankou Hill*. According to archaeological research findings, this water area formed and stabilized 3500 years ago. The Jin Dynasty (1115-1234) established their capital in Beijing, then the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) further established there the *Yuandadu* (the greatest of all capitals). In order to provide the capital with an assured water supply and ensure access by water transport, Guo Shoujing built the *Baifu Wengshan River*; tapped springs on the river's way to join *Wengshanpo Lake*; supplied water transport through *Chang River (Changhe)*, *Taiye Lake* and *Tonghui River* and then changed *Weng Hill Lake* from a natural into an artificial reservoir (Fig.2). The water level of the reservoir was controlled and its construction greatly promoted cultural activities around *Weng Hill Lake*. "The fragrance floats like waves in the distance, the cloud is like fog, the rainbow strides over the west lake, the green pavilions hang in front of the sun and moon"; "The water is so blue when the sun sets in the lake in Spring; The pavilions and sky are reflected in the water; You seem to walk as if in a drawing when you are in the green mountains; Two flying white birds remind one of the scenery of *Jiangnan* [the Southern part of the *Yangzi delta*]". These poems, written during the Yuan and Ming Dynasties, describe the picturesque landscape of this area combining cultural and natural scenery as a water village.

During the late Ming and early Qing periods, Chinese society was in chaos and there was continuous war. So the West Hills lost their splendour and increasingly became ruins. After the Kangxi Emperor restored peace to the Sanfan area, Qing society and economy stabilized. Kangxi began to construct imperial gardens amidst the foundations of the palaces and private gardens of past dynasties in the west of Beijing. From the 16th year of the reign of Kangxi to the 9th year of the reign of Qianlong (1677-1744), *Jingyi Garden* in *Xiangshan* (Fragrance Mountain), *Changchun Garden*, *Jingming Garden* in *Yuquanshan* (Jade Spring Mountain), and *Yuanmingyuan* were all constructed consecutively. Meanwhile, the original dyke of *Weng Hill Lake* was further reinforced

- Fig.1 The Location of Summer Palace
- Fig.2 River System of the Western Outskirts of Beijing in Yuan Dynasty
- Fig.3 Relics of Foundations of Ancient Dyke Poles in Kunming Lake
- Fig.4 Weng Hill and West Lake in the Drawing of Beijing-Hangzhou Transport (courtesy of the Museum of Zhejiang Province)
- Fig.5 Diagram of the Weng hill Area before Qingyiuan

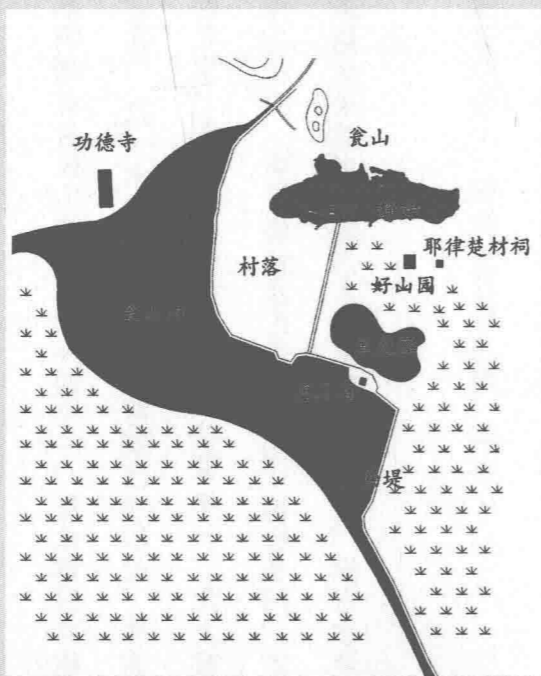
图三 昆明湖中古西堤桩基遗存



图二 元代北京西郊水系图



图五 清漪园建园前瓮山一带格局示意图



图四 京杭道里图中的瓮山西湖(浙江省博物馆藏)



to defend the low-lying *Changchun* Garden against flooding by the West Lake. The original dyke was then called the West Dyke because it was located on the west of *Changchun* Garden.

According to literary records:

The field on the east dyke of the West Lake covers thousands of hectares. Yuanjing Temple is built on the rocks at the foot of *Wengshan* hill. On the left side of the temple are green fields below and to the right side is a lake. This is where the most beautiful scenery around *Weng* hill begins. The West Lake is like a half moon when watched from Watching Lake Pavilion which is above the temple.

By combining archaeological findings (Fig.3) and in the description of *Weng* Hill in the Drawing of Beijing-Hangzhou Transport from the Kangxi Dynasty (Fig.4), the site before the construction of Qingyiyuan can be roughly understood (Fig.5).

## 2. The regulation of Mountains and Lakes

At the beginning of the Qing Dynasty, the construction of gardens to the west of Beijing meant that the demand for water was rising. Thus in Beijing itself access to water supplies became increasingly difficult — “The water in the moat was not even one *chi* deep (12.058 inches or 30.62 cm)”. In order to solve the water deficits in the capital and to the west of the capital, The Qianlong Emperor personally carried out investigations and found that “Biyun Temple on the West Hill and the temples of *Xiangshan* all have dozens of famous springs with copious water. However, these springs mainly flow within these temples and monasteries and they disappear after flowing out of the hill area. Thus the area surrounding *Yuquan* Hill is flat and open, so ground water wells up from underground and forms a lake.” The extension and desiltation of West Lake were begun in the 14th year of the reign of Qianlong (1749). At the same time, the waters from West Hills which emerge as the West Lake, were extended and then renamed, *Kunming* Lake the next year.

The extension of West Lake can be divided into two periods. One was the extension of the lake and desiltation to expand the lake's capacity during the winter of the 14th year of the reign of Qianlong (1749). The other period covers the extension of the West Lake to design gardens in the 15th year of Qianlong's reign (1750). The good orientation of *Weng* Hill and West Lake, the open relationship between hills and rivers,

家园林。在这些园林建设的同时，为使地势低洼的畅春园不受西湖泛滥的威胁，瓮山泊原有堤岸得到进一步加固，因其位于畅春园迤西，被称为西堤。根据文献记载：

西湖堤东稻畦千顷，接瓮山之麓，有寺曰圆静，因岩而构。<sup>四</sup>

瓮山圆静寺，左俯绿畴，右临碧浸，近山之胜于是乎始。<sup>五</sup>

其上为望湖亭，望西湖如半月。<sup>六</sup>

结合考古发现（图三），以及康熙朝《京杭道里图》中对瓮山一带的描绘（图四），可大致勾勒出清漪园建园之前的格局（图五）。

## 二、湖山整治

清初，随着北京西郊园林建设用水的不断增加，京城经常出现『城河水不盈尺』<sup>七</sup>的窘境。为解决京师水荒与西郊水患，乾隆皇帝亲赴西郊考察，发现：『西山碧云、香山诸寺皆有名泉，其源甚壮，以数十计，然惟曲注于招提精蓝之内，一出山则伏流而不见矣，玉泉地就夷旷，乃腾迸而出，潴为一湖。』<sup>八</sup>遂于乾隆十四年（1749年）冬启动西湖的拓展、清淤工程，同时铺设石槽将西山泉水汇于拓展后的西湖，并于转年更名为『昆明湖』。

西湖的拓展可分为两个阶段，一是乾隆十四年（1749年）冬以扩容为主要目的的拓湖、清淤；二是乾隆十五年（1750年）以造园为主要目的的拓湖。瓮山、西湖良好的朝向，开阔的山水关系及其在西郊诸园中的纽带位置（图六），都深深地打动了这位『山水之乐，不能忘怀』的乾隆皇帝，



图六 三山五园图(国家图书馆藏)

Fig.6 Drawing of the *Sanshanwuyuan*(Courtesy of the National Library)

Fig.7 *Picture of West Lake*, by Dong Bangda in 1750—the 15th year of the Emperor Qianlong's reign



图七 乾隆十五年董邦达绘制的西湖图

促使他甘冒自食其言<sup>九</sup>的非议，本着以工代赈，散财于民的原则再兴园工。因此，他在第一阶段就为后续园林建设埋下了伏笔。

首先，他将湖面向北拓展到瓮山脚下，向东拓展到好山园，改变了原来山湖偏离的关系，拓湖、清淤的泥土就近堆培瓮山，改造山形，改善绿化条件。

其次，保留原西堤上的龙王庙<sup>十</sup>，成就南湖岛。此举不仅延续了历史文脉，丰富了园林景观，填补了山水空间的空白，也透露乾隆皇帝要在此打造湖、山、堤、岛相结合的大型山水园的意向。

在昆明湖完成初步拓展后，乾隆皇帝命宫廷画师董邦达绘制《西湖图》（图七），并亲笔题诗：

昔传西湖比西子，但闻其名知其美……岁惟二月巡燕晋，留京结撰亲承旨。归来长卷已构成，  
 俨置余杭在棗几。十景东西斗奇列，两峰南北争雄峙……淀池（圆明园）水富惜无山，田盘（盘山  
 静寄山庄）山好拙于水。喜其便近每命游，具美明湖辄遐企。<sup>十一</sup>

诗中不仅点出了圆明园、静寄山庄山水不能兼备的遗憾，还透露了乾隆皇帝要在近郊写仿杭州西湖的想法。第二阶段的拓湖工程也随之展开。

与杭州西湖相比，第一阶段工程完成后，还缺少两水之间的长堤。于是乾隆皇帝在原有西堤西北段的基础上，根据景观需要向南延展，成为昆明湖的西堤，同时在其西侧挖湖、置岛。正如其在御制诗中所述：

面水背山地，明湖仿浙西。琳琅三竺宇，花柳六桥堤。<sup>十二</sup>

and their reciprocal relations with different gardens in the west (Fig.6), all made a deep impression on the Qianlong Emperor who thought "The enjoyment provided by the Mountains and Rivers must not be forgotten." So he took the risk of being criticized and went back on his own words. He reconstructed *Qingyiyuan* according to the principle of providing work opportunities rather than relief funds as a means of distributing money to people. Thus, the Qianlong Emperor set the scene for a succession of garden constructions during the first period.

First, he extended West Lake northwards to the foot of *Weng Hill*, and eastward to *Haoshan Garden*. These extensions changed the original situation in which there was no reciprocal relationship between the mountains and lakes. The mud from both the extension and desiltation of the lakes was used to increase the size of *Weng Hill*, to alter its overall shape and to improve the soil conditions for growing trees.

Secondly, Qianlong kept the Dragon King Temple in the original dyke by making it into *Nanhu Island*. This practice is not only a continuation of the historic context of the site, an enrichment of the garden scenery, and filling in of the space between the mountains and rivers, but also signalled the emperor's conception of constructing large scale gardens combining lakes, mountains, dykes and islands.

After the initial extension of Kunming Lake, the Qianlong Emperor ordered the court painter, Dong Bangda, to paint *Picture of West Lake* (Fig.7), and the emperor wrote a poem personally:

In the past, it was said that the West Lake was like a beauty. When her name was heard, her beauty would be known.....I investigated Yan and Jin provinces in February and ordered painters to stay in Beijing and paint the Hangzhou landscape. When I came back, the drawing had been finished. It seemed that the landscape of Hangzhou was displayed on my desk. Ten scenes were laid out from the east to the west. Two mountains stood in the south and the north as if vying with each other for dominance... Yuanmingyuan has rich sources of water, but no mountains. Jingji Shanzhuang in Pan Mountain has great mountains, but no water. I should like to visit it (Qingyiyuan) because it is close by and I always long for its bright and beautiful lake scenery.

The poem not only highlights the emperor's regret that neither *Yuanmingyuan* nor *Jingji*



图八 西湖全景（周兔英摄，引自：西湖申遗文本）



图九 颐和园全景（颐和园管理处提供）

Fig.8 The whole scenery of West Lake in Hangzhou [photo by Zhou Tuying, from: The Documents for the Application for West Lake to be Included in the World Heritage List]

Fig.9 The scenery of Summer Palace (Supplied by the Administrative office of Summer Palace)



*Shanzhuang* has both mountains and water, but also reflects Qianlong's wish to make a copy of the West Lake of Hangzhou in the nearby suburbs. The second period of extension of the West Lake was launched after Qianlong wrote the poem.

Compared with the West Lake of Hangzhou, after the first period of constructing the second lake, there was no long dyke between the two lakes. Thus, to improve the scenery and make it like Hangzhou, the Qianlong Emperor extended the dyke on the northwest of the original lake southwards so that it became the west dyke of *Kunming* Lake. Meanwhile, he deepened the lake and formed the island on the west side. As described in his poem:

This place faces the lake and backs on to the mountain. The Kunming Lake imitates the West Lake in Zhejiang. The Buddhist temples are like beautiful jade. The willows and flowers decorate the dykes of the bridges.

Qianlong also constructed Little *Xiling* Island on the west side of Longevity Hill by copying the relationship between *Gu* Hill and North Hill around the West Lake in Hangzhou. He kept *Zhichun* Pavilion Island to blend with the scenery from *Yuquan* Hill and *Yufeng* Pagoda. He extended *Weng* Hill lake around the western end of the former *Wen* Hill to the back making a series of rivers and lakes so as to form a backdrop reflecting Longevity Hill from all sides. Through a succession of major landscape changes, scenery was formed of "Open hills encircled by elegant rivers; scenes more beautiful than *Penglai* [Realm of the immortals]". (Fig. 8, Fig.9).

### 3. The Construction of Architecture

《After the formation of hills and lakes, how can there be no pavilions and terraces?》  
To celebrate the 60th birthday of his mother, Empress Dowager Chongqing, the Qianlong Emperor constructed the Buddhist temple complex called the Great Temple of Gratitude and Longevity (*Da bao'en yanshou si*) on the original site of *Yuanjing* Temple in *Weng* Hill. "Weng Hill" was renamed "Longevity Hill." Through these activities, the hill was transformed into an ideal Buddhist site, conveying the emperor's wish to pray for his mother to live longer and having good fortune. These temples included: *Cifu* Hall, *Luohan* Hall, *Zhuanlunzang*, *Xumilingjing*, *Yunhui* Temple, *Shanxian* Temple, the Hall of the Five Sages, *Huacheng* Pavilion, *Tanhua* Pavilion, and others. Other architecture serving to aesthetically enhance the beautiful landscape of lakes and hills was also initiated according to the detailed requirements and orders of the Emperor

另外，乾隆皇帝又通过对西湖孤山与北山关系的写仿，在万寿山西侧堆出小西泠岛<sup>十三</sup>，为借景玉泉山玉峰塔特意预留知春亭小岛；为了加强湖山的整体联系，又将湖水沿瓮山西麓向山后延伸，形成了后河后湖，与万寿山呈迂回合抱之势。经过不断的深化改造，逐步构成了「秀水明山抱复回，风流文采胜蓬莱」的山水胜景。（图八、图九）

### 三、建筑营造

山水既成，岂能无亭台之点缀<sup>十四</sup>。为庆祝其生母崇庆太后的六十万寿，乾隆皇帝在瓮山圆静寺旧址兴建大报恩延寿寺，并将「瓮山」定名为「万寿山」，旨在通过庙宇的创建，营造浓厚的宗教山林气氛，为母亲祈福延寿。这些庙宇还有慈福楼、罗汉堂、宝云阁、转轮藏、须弥灵境、二云会寺、善现寺、五圣祠、花承阁、昙花阁等。其他功能性以及点缀湖山的建筑，也在乾隆皇帝具体而微的设计要求与指导下陆续展开。如乾隆十六年（1751年），精简后的织染局被搬迁到万寿山西侧，与已有的水田景观共同构成「耕织图」景观，但织染机房和相关职员的住房怎么营建？怎么与园林创作相结合？当年的一份相关《奏销档》记录了乾隆皇帝的具体批示：

织染局移到万寿山附近……实难早晚应候官差，仰懋圣恩，每人各赏给官房一间……共盖造小房八十余间，每人赏房一间。但此项房间若盖连房，似觉未宜，请交该工于局作附近地方，合其形势，或二三间、三四间不等，布成村落，以标幽致，即于该匠役房间空间之地，种植桑株以养丝蚕，如此则匠役等既得棲止之地，而村居蚕桑点缀于山水之间，益着园亭之盛也。<sup>十五</sup>