



世界文化遗产

沈阳故宫

Shenyang Imperial Palace

[中英文对照]



佟悦 著

辽宁民族出版社



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P R E F A C E

前言

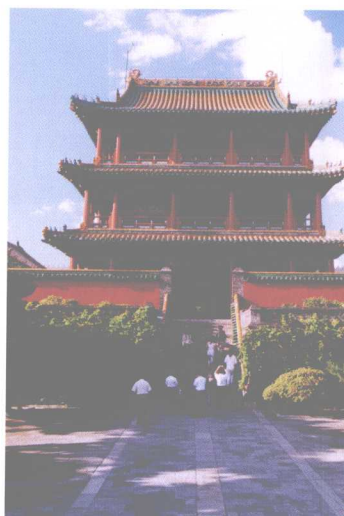
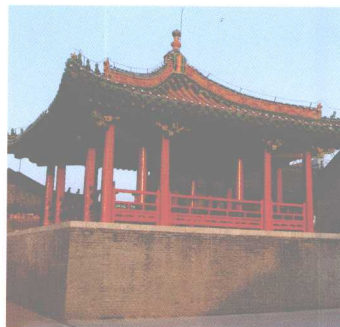
■ 许多人都知道，在中国首都北京辉煌的紫禁城里，有一座故宫，通常称之为“北京故宫”，它是明、清两个王朝的皇帝宫殿。而在中国东北辽宁省的省会沈阳还有另一座故宫——沈阳故宫，是清朝兴起时期在东北地区建立的地方政权宫殿。它以独特的满族建筑特色著称于世，与北京故宫共同构成世界遗产项目——明清故宫。

■ 沈阳故宫是我国保存完整的两大宫殿建筑群之一，历经近四百年的风雨洗礼，见证了努尔哈赤、皇太极时期的辉煌，荣膺了清帝东巡的优渥，饱尝了20世纪前半期的动荡，焕发了新中国成立后的生机。沈阳故宫是一座古代宫殿，也是一部厚重的教科书，中外游客徜徉其间，会领略到中国历史的又一幅精彩画卷。这本小书将会更多地留下您对它的美好记忆。

■ Many people know the imperial palace called Beijing Imperial Palace is located in the Forbidden City of our glorious capital Beijing. They are emperors' palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. However, there is another imperial palace in Shenyang, the capital city of Liaoning province in northeast of China. It was built in northeast area as the Qing regime grew up, and was famous around the world for its unique Manchu architectural features. These two imperial palaces constitute one of the world heritage project, Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

■ Shenyang Imperial Palace is one of the well-preserved imperial palaces in China, which experienced 400-year baptism, witnessed the glory of the periods of Nu'erhachi and Huangtaiji, received honored privileges during emperors' visits to the east, suffered the unrest in the early semi-century of the 20th centuryth and presented the vitality after the founding of the New China.

Shenyang Imperial Palace is a palace of the ancient time, but a wide-ranging textbook as well. Tourists from China or foreign countries who roam here will appreciate an excellent handscroll of painting of Chinese history. More wonderful memories will be left by this booklet.



目录

沈阳故宫的形成 001

Establishment of Shenyang
Imperial Palace



009 宫殿建筑介绍

Introduction to Palaces and Relative Architectures



武功坊、文德坊——进入皇宫的左右侧门 011
Wugong Gateway and Wende Gateway

东路 The Eastern Section 014

大政殿——沈阳故宫的标志 015
Dazheng Hall—Symbol of Shenyang Imperial Palace
十座亭子和一种独特的社会组织 020
Ten Pavilions and a Unique Social Organization
銮驾库和奏乐亭 024
Imperial Carriage Warehouse and Musical Stands

中路 The Central Section 026

一、处理政务的外朝区域 027
The section where emperors executed state affairs
大清门——皇宫正门 027
Daqing Gate—portal of imperial palace
崇政殿——处理政务的中心 029
Chongzheng Hall—The site where emperors executed state affairs
飞龙阁和翔凤阁 035
Feilong Pavilion and Xiangfeng Pavilion
两座“七间楼” 039
Two Qijian Towers
日华楼、霞绮楼和师善斋、协中斋 041
Rihua Tower, Xiaqi Tower and Shishan House, Xiezhong House
二、清太宗时期的寝宫区域 043
Residence area during the reign of Taizong
高台上的皇帝住宅 044
Residence of emperors on the high platform
凤凰楼——内宫区域的门户 046
Fenghuang Pavilion—Gate of the inner court

- 049 清宁宫——皇帝的寝室和客厅
The Qingning Palace—harem and drawing room of emperors
- 060 配宫——皇妃们的居室
Accompanied Palaces—imperial concubines' sitting room
- 064 三、18世纪增建的行宫宫殿
Auxiliary palaces constructed in the 18th century
- 065 东所——皇太后的临时宫殿
Dongsuo—temporary palace of emperor's mother
- 069 西所——皇帝后妃们的临时宫殿
Xisuo—temporary palaces of emperor's concubines
- 076 两座藏书楼
Two Pavilions where books were kept
- 081 盛京太庙——供奉皇帝祖先的地方
Shengjing Temple of Imperial Ancestors—a palace where the ancestors of the Qing emperors were enshrined and worshipped
- 086 **西路 The Western Section**
- 088 嘉荫堂和戏台
Jiayin Hall and performing stage
- 093 文溯阁——清宫最著名的藏书楼
Wenshuo Pavilion—the most famous pavilion of the Qing court

相关历史人物 103

Historical Characters Related

- 104 努尔哈赤 (1559 ~ 1626) Nu'erhachi
- 105 皇太极 (1592 ~ 1643) Huangtaiji
- 106 福临 (1638 ~ 1661) Fulin
- 107 玄烨 (1654 ~ 1722) Xuanye
- 108 弘历 (1710 ~ 1798) Hongli
- 109 布木布泰 (1614 ~ 1688) Bumubutai

宫廷文物选介 111

Introductions to Some Relics Preserved by Shenyang Imperial Palace

- 112 皇帝御用刀、剑 Imperial Knives and Sword
- 113 大金汗国云版 Great Jin's Tablet with "Clouds" Pattern
- 114 鹿角椅 Imperial Chair with Buckhorn Seat Back
- 115 传令木牌 Wooden Message Tablet
- 117 清宫门神画 Drawing of the Door God
- 119 清宫乐器 Musical Instruments of Imperial Court in the Qing Dynasty

沈阳故宫的形成



Establishment of Shenyang Imperial Palace

■ 在中国东北地区旷野山林之间，早在两千多年前就生活着一个以善于骑射著称的狩猎民族，从远古到17世纪初，他们先后以肃慎、挹娄、勿吉、靺鞨、女真为本民族的名称。建立沈阳故宫的满族就是由明代末年女真人为主体发展而成的。

■ In the northeast part of China, a hunting race lived in this wild forest since more than 2000 years earlier. They were good at riding and hunting, with the race names in sequence of Sushen, Yilou, Wuji, Mohe and Nuzhen. Shenyang Imperial Palace was built by the Manchu people, whom were evolved from Nuzhen.

■ 16世纪末至17世纪初，是中国明王朝统治的后期。原本处于分散割据、互相争斗状态的女真人，在本民族杰出首领爱新觉罗·努尔哈赤领导下，经过近30年的兼并与整合，在今辽宁地区东部及以北的山区，逐渐形成统一而强盛的民族势力。公元1616年，他们以现在的辽宁新宾满族自治县赫图阿拉为都城，建立“大金国”，努尔哈赤被部众拥戴为汗王，于是便出现了以辽东山区为中心的女真族地方政权。这个新建的“大金汗国”也就是大清帝国的前身。因为公元12~13世纪中国北方曾存在过女真族创立的“大金”政权，所以历史上称努尔哈赤创立的政权为“后金”。



努尔哈赤像 Portrait of Nu'erhachi



赫图阿拉城
Hetu'ala City

■ The Ming dynasty reached the end during the period of the late 16th century and the early 17th century. Under Nurhachi's lead, Nuzhen people consolidated and integrated the race for nearly 30 years. A unified and puissant nation power formed in eastern part of Liaoning and its northern mountain area. In 1616, Great Jin was established. Its capital was located in Hetu'ala in Xinbin Manchu autonomous country of Liaoning Province, and Nu'erhachi was elected Khan. The local authority of Nuzhen race, which centered on mountain area of east of Liaoning grew up. This new Great Jin Khan Nation was the precursor of Great Qing Empire. Between 12th century and 13th century, Great Jin authority established by Nuzhen, ever existed in north of China. So in history, the authority established by Nu'erhachi was called "Late Jin".



苏子河畔的满族故乡
Manchu homeland by
the riverside of Suzi river

萨尔浒之战 Sa'erhu Campaign



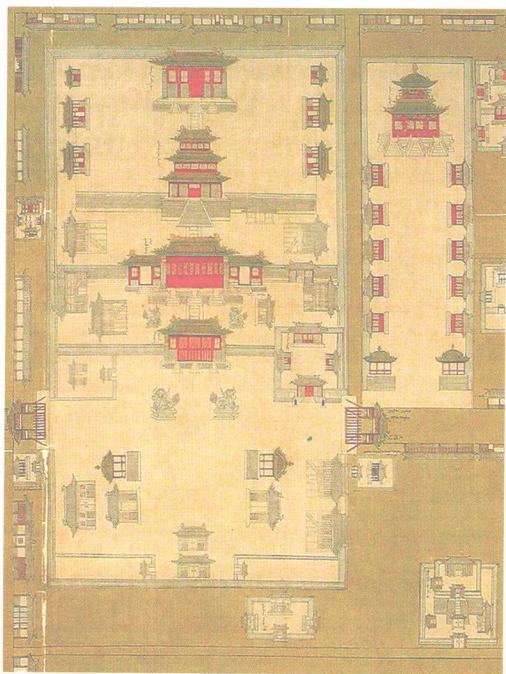
■ 三年后，即1619年，努尔哈赤指挥后金军队以少胜多，在著名的“萨尔浒战役”中打败明朝20多万大军的进攻。接着，又在1621年攻占辽东汉族居住区，并把国都迁到辽阳城。1625年农历三月初三日，为有利于这个政权的进一步发展，努尔哈赤决定把汗国的都城迁到沈阳，并在城内营建新的汗王宫殿。这就是沈阳故宫历史的开端。

■ Three years later (1619), Nu'erhachi leading his army defeated the foes, no matter the odds in the famous "Sa'erhu Campaign". Then in 1621, they occupied Han inhabited area in east of Liaoning and moved the capital to Liaoyang. On the third day of lunar March, 1625, in order to get advanced development, Nu'erhachi decided to move the capital to Shenyang, and built new palaces. This is the beginning of the history of Shenyang Imperial Palace.

沈阳故宫

■ 1626年九月，努尔哈赤去世后，由他的第八个儿子皇太极继承汗位，继续修建尚未完成的宫殿。大约到1632年，沈阳宫殿的主体部分陆续建成，1636年皇太极改国号为“大清”，并对各主要宫殿建筑正式命名。从那时起，人们开始对这座宫殿的面貌有了具体的了解。在此之前，根据皇太极的谕旨，女真族已于1635年正式改名为“满洲”，他们的都城沈阳也改名为“盛京”，所以，人们也称皇太极时期的宫殿为“满族人的盛京皇宫”。

■ In 1626, Nu'erhachi passed away. His eighth son, Huangtaiji was elected Khan, and continued to accomplish construction of the palace. In about 1632, main part of the palaces was gradually finished. In 1636, Huangtaiji changed the nation title into Great Qing and named each main palace formally. From then on, people had concrete understanding on this palace. Erenow, according to Huangtaiji's imperial decree, Nuzhen had changed race title into Muchuria in 1635, and its capital Shenyang was changed into Shengjing as well. Therefore, people called the palaces in the period of Huangtaiji's reign "Manchurian Shengjing Palaces".



早期盛京宫殿图 Picture of early palace of Shengjing

■ 1644年，大清帝国从山海关进入长城，并把都城迁到北京，开始取代明朝成为全国范围的统一政权。但皇帝们并没有忘记旧都城盛京，把它确定为国家的“陪都”，那里的宫殿也得到妥善保护。从1671年到1829年的150年间，先后有康熙、乾隆、嘉庆、道光4位皇帝，共10次回东北祭祀祖先陵寝，都曾短期居住在盛京故宫，并且增添了一些适合他们使用的新建筑，又从北京运送大量的皇宫文物收藏和陈设在这里。



· 顺治皇帝像
Portrait of Emperor Shunzhi

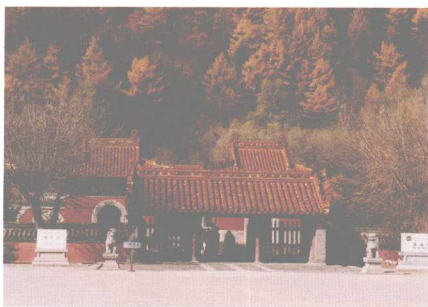
清代沈阳城墙 City wall of Shenyang in the Qing Dynasty



■ Great Qing Empire entered into the Great Wall through Shanhaiguan Pass, and moved the capital to Beijing. It became the national unified authority, replacing the Ming Dynasty. But old capital Shengjing was never been forgotten, and it became auxiliary capital: The palaces there were also preserved well. During the 150 years from 1671 to 1829, Emperor Kangxi, Qianlong, Jiaqing and Daoguang came back to offer sacrifices to their ancestors' tombs for totally ten times. They all lived in Shengjing Palace for short time, and increased some new buildings. A large number of court relics transported from Beijing were also collected and displayed here.



清帝东巡御路
Imperial road for the emperor
when he visited the east



清永陵 Yongling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty



清福陵 Fuling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty



清昭陵 Zhaoling Tomb of the Qing Dynasty

■ 尽管在19世纪末20世纪初的动乱年代中，由于外国的人侵和中国政权的更替，使沈阳故宫的建筑和宫廷文物受到一定的损失，但直至1926年，这里的主要建筑仍然基本保存完好。受到当时社会思潮的影响，也受到北京故宫建立博物院的启发，当地政府在在这一年作出决定，利用沈阳故宫的旧有建筑和残存文物设立一座博物馆。从那时起到现在，这里的博物馆先后称为东三省博物馆、奉天故宫博物馆、国立沈阳博物院、沈阳故宫博物馆、沈阳故宫博物院，至今已是有80多年的历史了。沈阳故宫建筑群也于1961年被中华人民共和国国务院公布为第一批全国重点文物保护单位。2004年7月1日，又经联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会第28次会议通过，正式列入《世界遗产名录》，成为全人类共同拥有和保护的优秀文化财富。

■ From the late 19th century to the early 20th century, because of the foreign invasion and exchange of authorities, architectures and court relics in Shenyang Imperial Palace suffered some loses. But until 1926, main architectures here were still preserved well. Because of the effect of ethos in that time and the establishment of Beijing Imperial Palace, local government decided to convert the ancient architectures of Shenyang Imperial Palace into a museum. Until now, this museum has a history of 80 years, and it was ever called "Museum of Three Provinces in Northeast China", "Fengtian Imperial Palace Museum", "National Shenyang Museum", and "Shenyang Imperial Palace Museum". In 1961, Shenyang Imperial Palace Museum was included in the list of the first batch of key units protected as national cultural relics by the State Council. On July 1st, 2004, it was inscribed on the list of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and became an excellent cultural treasure owned and protected by all human beings.

1900年沙俄军队在大政殿前 Czarist Russian forces were in front of the Dazheng Hall





20世纪30年代沈阳故宫博物馆门前

Photo taken in front of the Shenyang Imperial Palace Museum in 1930s

第28届世界遗产大会

The 28th Session of the World Heritage Committee



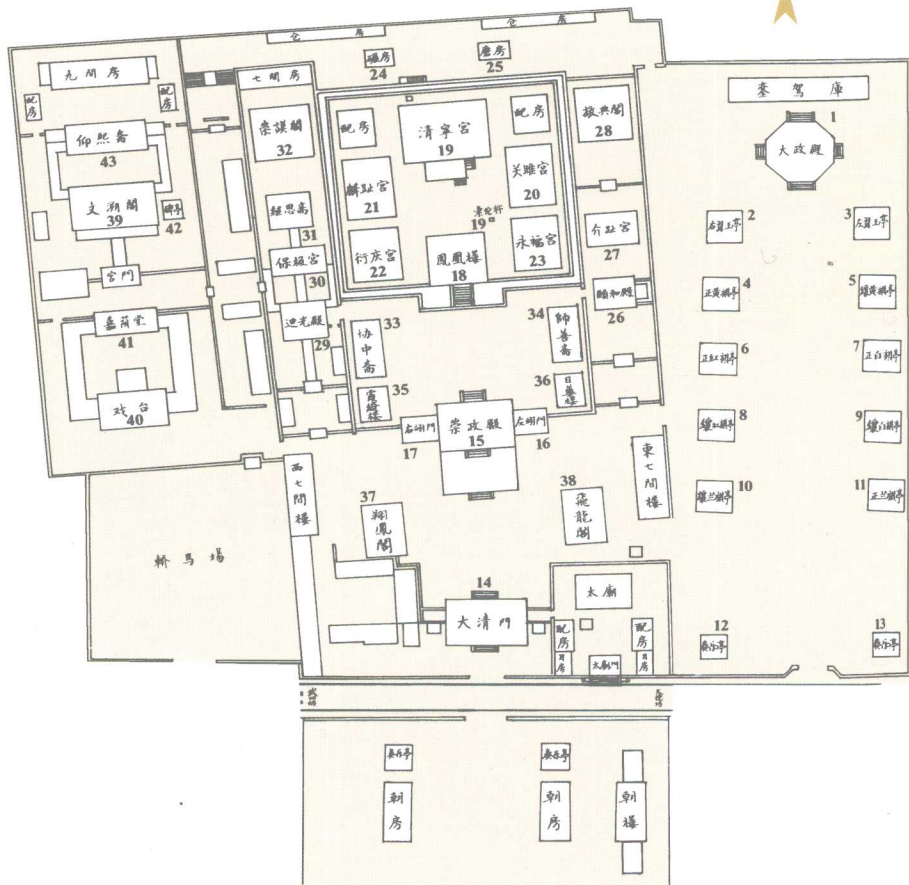
宫殿建筑介绍



Introduction to Palaces and Relative Architectures

沈阳故宫平面图

Plan of Shenyang Imperial Palace



- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Dazheng Hall | 17. Youyi Gate | 31. Jisi House |
| 2. Left Wing Prince Pavilion | 18. Fenghuang Pavilion | 32. Chongmo Pavilion |
| 3. Right Wing Prince Pavilion | 19. Qingning Palace | 33. Xiezhong House |
| 4. Zhenghuang Banner Pavilion | 19 ^p Shuttle-shaped column | 34. Shishan House |
| 5. Xianghuang Banner Pavilion | 20. Guanju Palace | 35. Xiaqi Tower |
| 6. Zhenghong Banner Pavilion | 21. Linzhi Palace | 36. Rihua Tower |
| 7. Zhengbai Banner Pavilion | 22. Yanqing Palace | 37. Xiangfeng Pavilion |
| 8. Xianghuang Banner Pavilion | 23. Yongfu Palace | 38. Feilong Pavilion |
| 9. Xiangbai Banner Pavilion | 24. Grinding Mill | 39. Wenshuo Pavilion |
| 10. Xianglan Banner Pavilion | 25. Rolling House | 40. Performing Stage |
| 11. Zhenglan Banner Pavilion | 26. Yihe Hall | 41. Jiayin Hall |
| 12-13. Musical Stands | 27. Jiezhai Palace | 42. Stone Tablet Pavilion |
| 14. Daqing Gate | 28. Jingdian Pavilion | 43. Yangxi House |
| 15. Chongzheng Hall | 29. Diguang Hall | |
| 16. Zuoyi Gate | 30. Baoji Palace | |