

中国风景名胜大全

A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF SCENIC SPOTS IN CHINA

遗产卷

Legacy Volume

中国大百科全书出版社

Encyclopedia of China Publishing House

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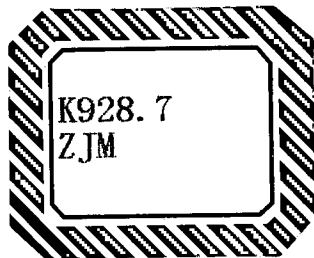
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CHINA'S WORLD HERITAGE PLAQUE



中国世界遗产标牌图案说明

A NOTE TO CHINA'S WORLD HERITAGE PLAQUE

中国世界遗产标牌图案中主体部分为世界遗产标志,由图形和文字构成。图形象征着文化遗产与自然遗产之间相互依存的关系。中央的正方形代表人类的创造,圆环代表大自然,两者密切相连。这个标志呈圆形,既象征全世界,也象征保护。环绕图形的文字分别为中文、英文、法文“世界遗产”一词。世界遗产标志以下为联合国教科文组织的徽志。

The world heritage emblem,formed by a coin-shaped design and an inscription,takes the main part of the plaque.The design symbolizes the interdependence of cultural and natural heritage the central square emblemizes human creativity and the circle represent nature,the two being intimately linked.The design is round and symbolic of the world as well as a symbol of protection. Around the design is a trilingual inscription of “world heritage” in Chinese,English and French.Below the emblem is the logo of the United Nations Educational,Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

前 言

风景是大自然的恩赐，名胜是民族文化的历史积淀。风景名胜区是一个国家重要标志，能给人留下最深刻的印象。中国地域广袤，历史悠久，名山大川众多，名胜古迹丰富，在世界上是十分罕见的。中国的每个省区都具有值得自己骄傲的风景名胜，也是全中国人民的珍贵财富。

中国是世界文明古国，有悠久的历史文化和丰富的文物古迹，文化和自然遗产非常丰富，如明清故宫、皇陵、敦煌石窟、龙门石窟、周口店北京人遗址等早已享誉世界，万里长城在几百年前就被誉为中古世界七大奇迹之一。

随着社会的进步，交通的发达，信息传递的快速发展和旅游事业的蒸蒸日上，人们对文化和自然财富的认识进一步提高。特别是近现代工业化的过程对文化和自然遗产所造成的破坏，以及其他人为和自然灾害所引起的损毁，引起了人们的高度重视。如果不加以保护，将是人类的重大损失，而且这种损失是无法挽回的。

多少年来，在中国，在世界，人们为了保护文化和自然遗产，曾做过不同程度的努力。古埃及的金字塔和世界其他许多国家的古建筑，也同样受到当局的保护。中国在公元前8~前11世纪的商王朝时期就有甲骨的收藏，出土量竟重达1500多斤，除了收藏保存珍贵文物外，历代王朝和官府对宫殿、陵寝、寺观、山川树木、古迹园池等也都明令加以保护。除此之外，我国民间以乡规民约的形式对公共建筑、祠庙会馆、水利工程、山川林木等加以保护，刻碑立石共同遵守。

本书向读者介绍了截至2004年被正式批准公布列入《世界遗产名录》的30处文化和自然遗产，从一个侧面向人们展示我国悠久的历史文化与独特的自然风光。几千年、几十万年来，中华民族的文化传统一直绵延不断，可以说是世界上任何一个文明古国都难以相比的。中国自古就是一个多民族国家，在悠久的历史发展过程中，这个大家庭的所有成员共同创造了璀璨的民族文化。

如何把我国的世界遗产保护好，这是我们作为一个遗产大国十分光荣的职责而又非常艰巨的任务，是上对祖先下对子孙负责的千秋伟业。提高对世界文化与自然遗产保护的重要意义的认识，始终是保护管理工作的重要前提。近年来不少宣传部门相继出版了不同内容的有关中国世界遗产的书籍，它们对我国世界文化与自然遗产的宣传与保护工作起了积极的作用。

本书作为《中国风景名胜大全》中的一卷，希望它对世界了解我国悠久的历史文化和独特的自然风景名胜、并且能对保护我国的世界遗产工作助一臂之力。

Preface

The landscapes are bestowed by the nature, and the historic spots formed by the national nature. The scenic spots are an important marks of a nation, which can give deep impression to the visitors. It is rare for China to have vast and expanse of land with long history there are a large number of famous mountains and great rivers, as well as abundant historical relics, and so on. There are landscapes and historic relics to be worth priding for the people in every province and autonomous region in China. All of them are also the valuable treasure of Chinese people.

China is an ancient country with civilization and long history in the world. There are rich historic relics, cultures and natural heritages, just like imperial palace, imperial mausoleum, Dunhuang Grottos, Longmen Grottos and Peking man site at Zhoukoudian, which are well known not only in China but whole world. the Great Wall was Listed as one of the seven wonders of the World several hundred years ago.

Along with progress of society, have well-developed communication and tourism, people have a better understanding the culture and natural treasures. Especially for the culture and natural heritages are destroyed by modern industry, man-made and natural calamities, people pay great attention to these phenomena. If not take effective steps to protect, it will be an immeasurable loss and an irrevocable to human being.

In order to protect the culture and natural heritage, people who are at home and abroad have taken great effort to do this work for many years. The Pyramids in ancient Egypt and some ancient architectures in many other countries have been protected by authorities concerned. In 8th to 11th century B.C. during the period of Shang Dynasty, there were tortoise shells and bones about over 1,500 kilograms which were collected. The local authorities of past Dynasties protected by formal degree that the palaces, mausoleums, temples, mountains and rivers as well as forests, gardens, ponds, etc, besides collected valuable historical relics. In addition to above mentioned, in the form of regulations to people to protect public architectures, temples and guild halls, irrigation projects and mountains, rivers, forests, etc. The regulations often were carved on the stone tablets, which have to be abided commonly.

There are more than 30 cultural and natural heritages that have been officially approved to inscribe in the "World Heritage List", which 2004 is the closing day. All of them are introduced to the readers in this book, to display the long history and unique scenery to people from one aspect. No any civilizing ancient countries in the world can match with the Chinese nation that the cultural tradition has been going on continually ever since the ancient times. China is a multi-nationality country. In its long developing process of history, all members in this family have created the culture of their own nationality's.

How can we protect the world heritages in our country? As a large country with many heritages, this is a glorious duty and an arduous task. It is a great cause that throughout the ages, which is responsible to ancestors and descendants. Once these culture and natural gems are damaged, that will be an irretrievable loss. Therefore deepen whole nation's understanding in world culture and the significance of preserve the natural heritages which is the important premise of preservation and management. In the past few years, a lot of propaganda departments have published some books concerned China's world heritages with the different contents in succession, which play a positive role to protect and disseminate in world culture and natural heritages.

This book is one volume of "A Complete Collection of Scenic Spots in China". We wish it can do some contributions to help the people all over the world to know historical culture and unique natural scenery in our country, as well as to do some useful works for protecting the world heritages in our country.

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北京故宫

Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties

——1987年被联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会评为文化遗产，列入《世界遗产名录》。

北京故宫，原名紫禁城，是明清两朝的皇宫，位于北京城中心。故宫始建于明永乐四年（公元1406年），建成于明永乐十八年（公元1420年）。自明代第三位皇帝朱棣迁都北京后，明、清两朝共有24位皇帝在此生活居住和对全国实行统治。1911年，辛亥革命推翻了我国最后一个封建王朝——清王朝，紫禁城作为封建皇宫的历史宣告结束。1925年10月10日，故宫博物院正式成立。故宫是我国乃至世界上规模最大、保存最完好的古代皇宫建筑群。

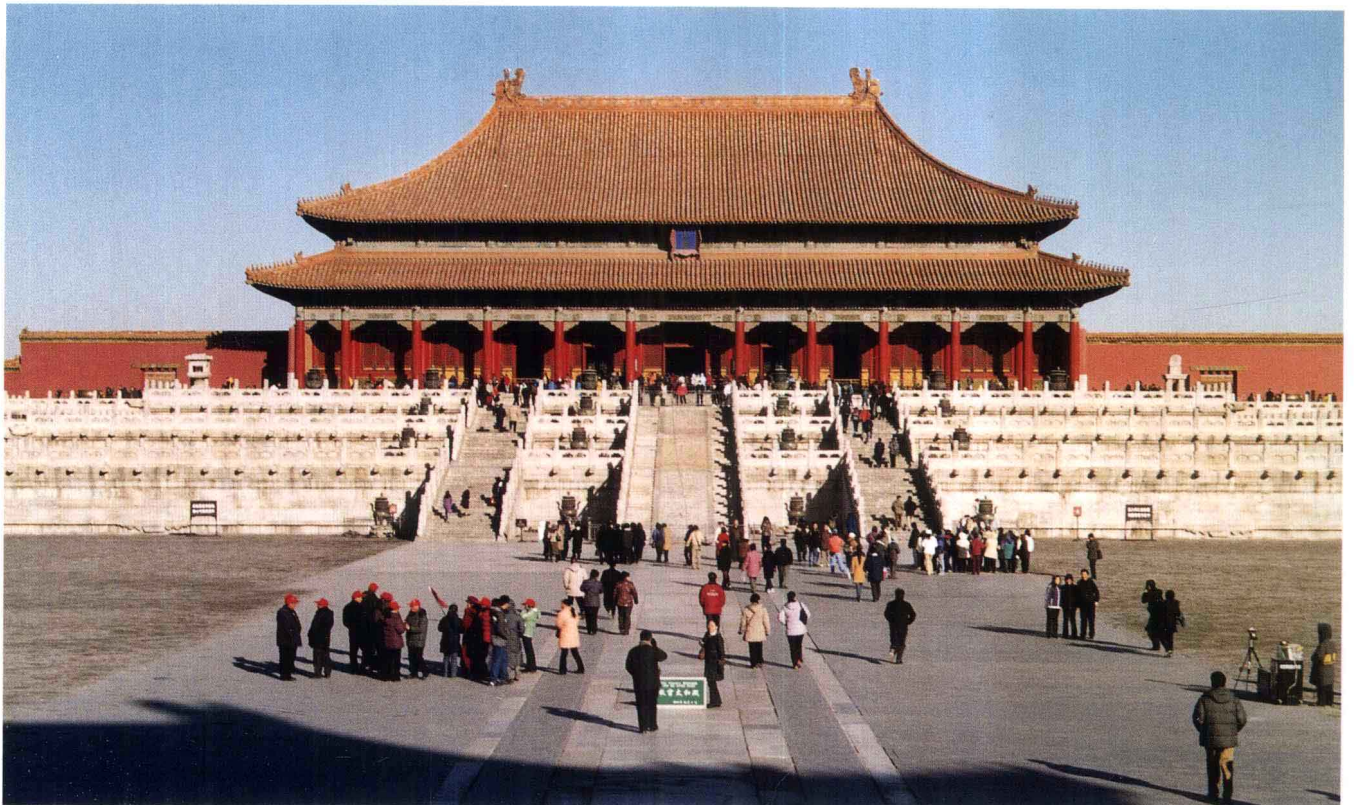
故宫的建筑气势恢弘，规模巨大，用建筑语言淋漓尽致地表现了中国古代皇权至高无上的理念。故宫南北长961米，东西宽753米，占地72万多平方米，现存建筑980余座，其中明代建筑90余座，有房8700余间，建筑总面积达16万多平方米。四周环绕高约10米的城墙和宽约52米的护城河。城墙四周各设城门一座：南为午门，是故宫的正门；北为神武门；东为东华门；西为西华门。城墙四角各矗立一座精巧别致的角楼。故宫宫殿建筑布局沿南北中轴线向东西两侧展开。红墙黄瓦，雕梁画栋，金碧辉煌。殿宇楼台，高低错落，壮观雄伟。如此大规模的建筑，古代工匠将其规划得井井有条，利用重重的墙门和庭院把它们有序地组合成壮丽的建筑群。故宫的建筑集中体现了中国古代建筑艺术的优秀传统和独特风格，是中国古代建筑的经典之作。

故宫总体分为南部的“前朝”和北部的“后寝”两部分。阴阳五行学说是中华文化的内核，包含了古代先民朴素的宇宙观和发展观，后为历代统治者所推崇。按阴阳五行学说，南方从火，属阳性，适合从政。“前朝”以太和殿、中和殿、保和殿三大殿为中心，两侧辅以文华、武英两殿，是皇帝上朝接受朝贺、召见群臣和举行大型典礼的地方。三大殿建在高8米呈“工”字形的须弥座式3层平台上，四周环以汉白玉石雕栏杆，气势磅礴，为故宫中最壮观的建筑群，表现出至高无上的地位。其中太和殿是故宫等级最高、体量最大的建筑，也是我国现存最大的古代木结构殿宇。北方从水属阴，为适合寝居之地。“后寝”则以乾清宫、交泰殿、坤宁宫后三宫及东、西六宫和御花园为中心，其外东侧有奉先殿、皇极殿等，西侧有养心殿、雨花阁、慈宁宫等，是皇帝和后妃、皇子和公主们居住、举行祭祀和宗教活动以及处理日常政务的地方。故宫的建筑布局严谨，秩序井然，寸砖片瓦皆遵循着封建社会的等级礼制，映现出帝王至高无上的权威。

今日的故宫博物院不仅拥有宏伟壮丽的古建筑群，而且还珍藏着近百万件文物瑰宝，种类包括青铜器、玉器、金银器、陶瓷器、漆器、珐琅器、牙竹木雕、丝织刺绣、文房四宝、绘画书法以及大量的帝后嫔妃的服装、衣料和家具等。此外，还有大量图书典籍、文献档案，其中国宝级珍品数以万计，代表着中国历代文化艺术的最高水平。故宫开设了专门的馆室对其中的精品分类展出，供游人浏览鉴赏。



三大殿鸟瞰 A bird's eye view of the Three Front Halls



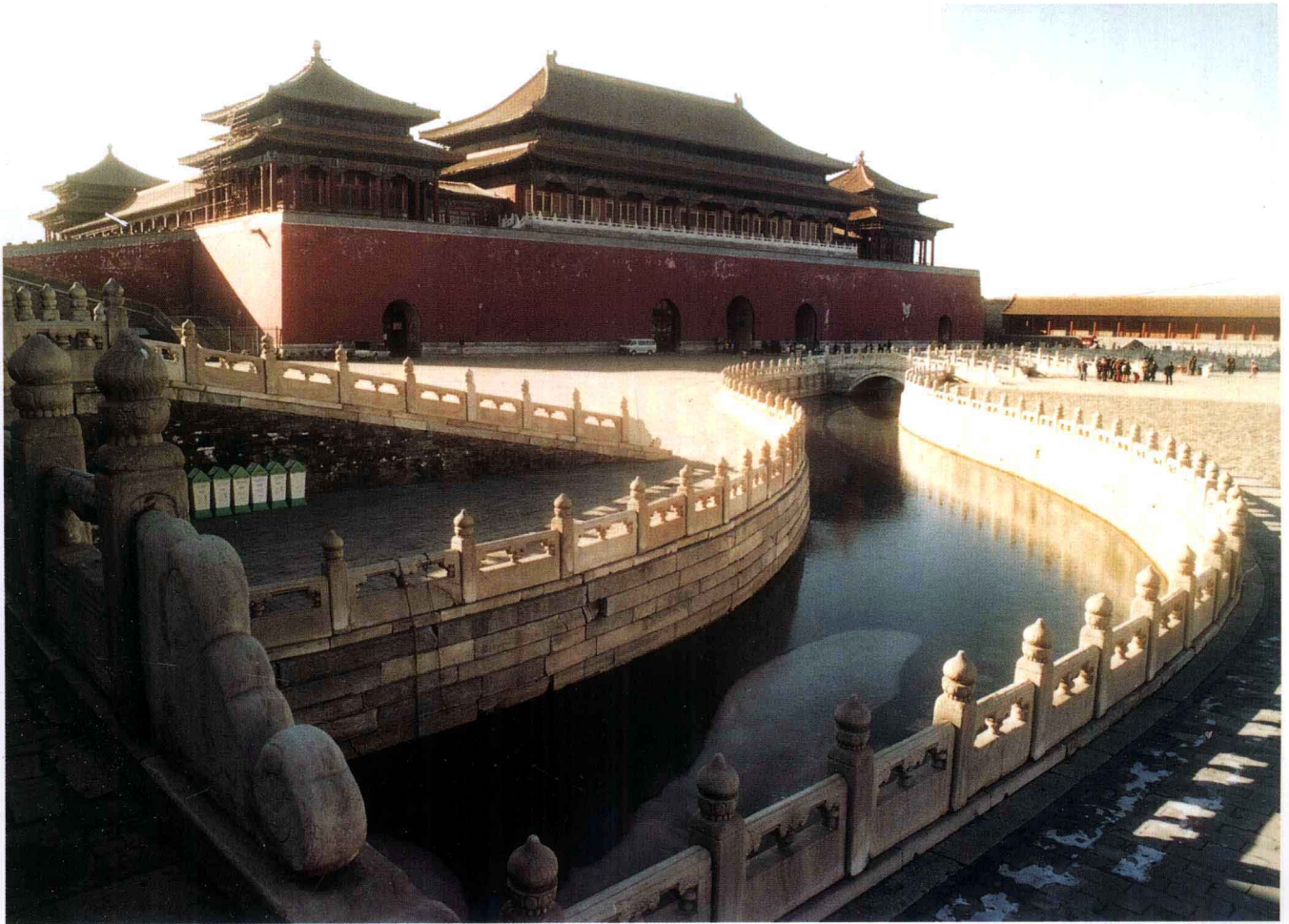
太和殿 Hall of Supreme Harmony

王东白 摄影 Photo by Wang Dongbai



汉白玉石阶 White Marble Steps

谭克 摄影 Photo by Tan Ke



午门与内金水河 Meridian Gate and Inner Golden Water River

王东白 摄影 Photo by Wang Dongbai

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee inscribed it on the World Heritage List in 1987 as a World Cultural Heritage.

The Imperial Palace is located in the center of Beijing City, originally called the Forbidden City. It is the largest and best preserved palace ensemble, not only in China but also in the world. During the Ming Dynasty, in 1406, the palace began to build and was completed in 1420. There were altogether 24 emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties lived and ruled the whole country here.

The Qing Dynasty (1644 – 1911 A.D) was overthrown in 1911, the last feudal dynasty in Chinese history. The XinHai Revolution put an end to the feudal dynasty's domination. In 1924, the last emperor Puyi was driven out from the Forbidden City. In October 10, 1925, the Palace Museum was officially established.

The architectures in Imperial Palace has imposing manner and in a large scale. It displays the concept of the emperors reigned supreme in ancient times of China in architectural language in great detail. The palace complex covers an area of 720,000 square meters and the building area is 160,000 square meters. It is 961 meters long from north to south and 753 meters wide from east to west. At present, there are 8,700 rooms in the palace complex, where is enclosed by a wall about 10 meters high and a moat as wide as 52 meters. There is a gate on the wall each side, Wu Men (Meridian Gate), the front gate of the palace complex, in the south, Shenwumen

in the north, Donhuamen in the east, and Xihuamen in the west. There are four delicate watchtowers at four corners of the palace wall respectively. The layout of the palace structure is unfolded to the east and west separately along the central line of Beijing. All buildings are comprised of the red walls, the roofs are covered with yellow-glazed tiles, the gaily-painted halls and pavilions etc, all of them show awe-inspiring splendor and magnificence.

The architectures of Imperial Palace focus the fine tradition and unique style of architectural art in ancient times of China, which are the classics works of China's ancient architecture.

The palace complex consists of two parts. The south section is the court area, and the north section is the residence area. Along the central axis line of the south section are located the Tai He Dian (Hall of Supreme Harmony), Zhong He Dian (Hall of Central Harmony) and Bao He Dian (Hall of Preserving Harmony), which are flanked by the Wen Hua Dian (Hall of Literary Glory) and Wu Ying Dian (Hall of Military Prowess). Here, the emperor held court and grand ceremonies. The three halls at the center were built on an 8 meters high platforms separately, surrounded with white marble balustrades, which are the grandest buildings in the palace complex. The Tai He Dian is the largest building and the highest rank in the palace complex, and it is the largest ancient timber structure hall preserved in China. The north section, there are Qian Qing Gong (Palace of Heavenly Purity),



紫禁城御花园 The Imperial Garden in the Forbidden City

蔡美斌 摄影 Photo by Cai Meixiao



储秀宫 Palace of Gathering Excellence

王东白 摄影 Photo by Wang Dongbai

Jiao Tai Dian (Palace of Union) Kun Ning Gong (Palace of Earthly Tranquility) and Yu Hua Yuan (Imperial Garden). They are situated along the central axis line and six palaces are in the east and other six in the west, where the emperors conducted daily routine work and lived with their empresses, concubines, or princes and princesses, as well as held sacrificial and religious activities.

Nowadays, there are nearly one million pieces of the historical relics in the Palace Museum, including bronzes wares, jade wares, golden and silver vessels, pottery, porcelain, lacquer and enamel items, ivory and bamboo objects, wood carvings, silk fabrics and embroideries, the "four treasures of the study" (writing brush, ink stick, ink slab and paper), and works of painting and calligraphy, as well as numerous costumes, ornaments, dress materials and furniture. All of them belong to the



丹陛石 Carved stone "Dragon Pavement"

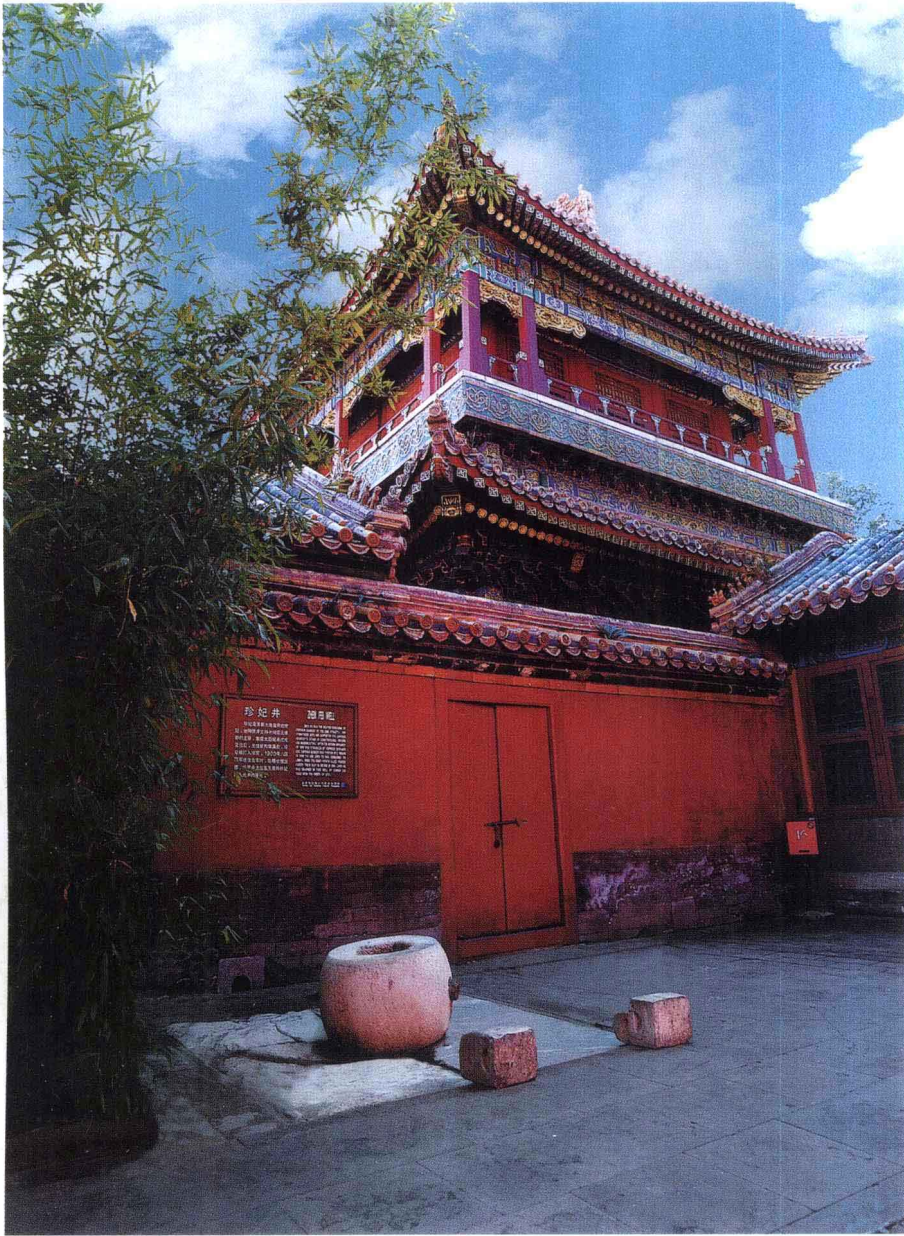
王东白 摄影 Photo by Wang Dongbai

imperial family down the ages. In addition, in the collection of the Palace Museum are great number of ancient books, documents and archives. Among them, tens of thousands are ranked as national treasures, and they represent the highest level of the culture and the art in Chinese history.



铜鹤凤 Bronze Crane and Phoenix used as incense Burners

谭克 摄影 Photo by TanKe



景棋阁和珍妃井 The Jingqi Pavilion and Zhenfei well



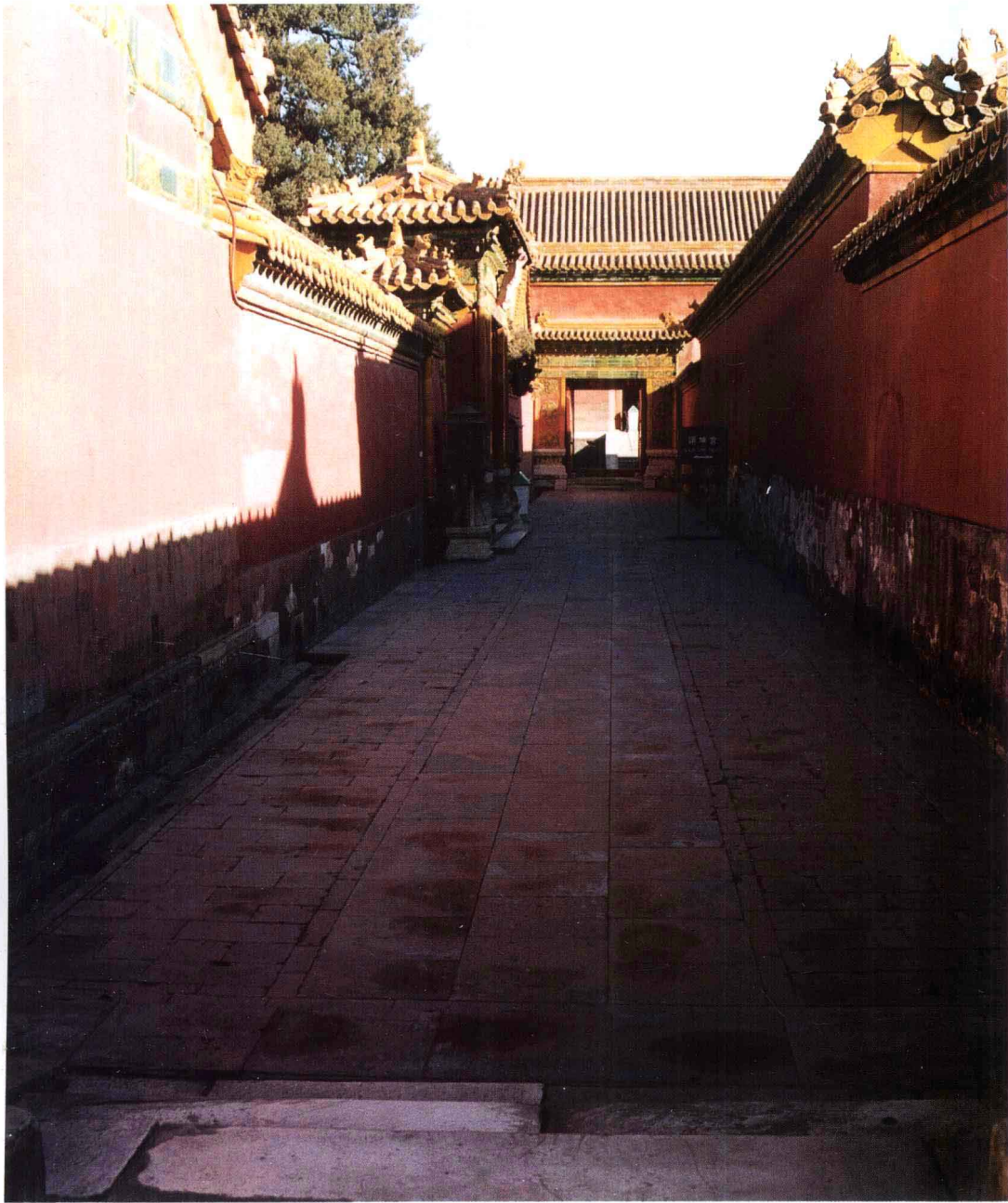
紫禁城全景 Panorama of the Forbidden City



雨花阁 Yuhua Ge (Pavilion of the Raining Flowers)



乾清宫内景 Interior of Qianqing Gong (Palace of Heavenly Purity)



西路 Western Road

王东白 摄影 Photo by Wang Dongbai



护城河城墙角楼 City Moat, City wall and Watchtower