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— An Eternal Monument



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Yuanmingyuan Park — An Eternal Monument

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圆明园遗址公园简介

圆明园坐落在北京西郊海淀区北部。它是清朝五代皇帝倾心营造的皇家宫苑，被世人冠以“万园之园”、“世界园林的典范”、“东方凡尔赛宫”等诸多美名。

圆明园由圆明园、长春园、绮春园三园组成，占地约350公顷，是人工创造的一处规模宏伟、景色秀丽的大型山水园林。平地叠山理水，精制园林建筑，广植树木花卉，以断续的山丘，曲折的水面及亭台、曲廊、洲岛、桥堤等，将广阔的空间分割成大小百余处山水环抱、意趣各不相同的风景群。园内水面占三园总面积十分之四，大中小水面由环流的溪水串联成一个完整的河湖水系。园内又缀叠大小土山、假石山250余座，与水系相结合，水随山转、山因水活，使整个园林比烟水迷离的江南更加迷人。真可谓：“虽由人做，宛自天开”。

圆明园不仅以园林著称，而且也是一座收藏相当丰富的皇家博物馆。法国大作家雨果曾说：“即使把我国所有圣母院的全部宝物加在一起，也不能同这个规模宏大而富丽堂皇的东方博物馆媲美”。园内各殿堂内装饰有难以计数的紫檀木家具，陈列有许多国内外稀世文物。园中文源阁是全国四大皇家藏书楼之一。园中各处藏有《四库全书》、《古今图书集成》、《四库全书荟要》等珍贵图书文物。

然而这座享誉世界的历史名园，于1860年10月被英法联军焚劫一空，之后又连遭八国联军和军阀、土匪的破坏。烟水迷离的美景已不复存在，留给后人的只是一片废墟，这片遗址成为清代统治者腐败无能的历史见证，同时它也像一座警钟，时刻警示着国人不能忘记这一耻辱。

全国解放后，中国政府十分重视圆明园遗址的整理和保护。市、区政府先后将其列为公园用地和重点文物保护单位。早在解放初就开始征地，进行大规模绿化。几十年来，整个遗址园林格局依然存在，近半数的土地成为绿化地带，十余万株树木蔚然成林，多数建筑基址尚可找到，数十处假山叠石仍然可见，西洋楼遗址的石雕残迹更是引人注目。

1976年11月，海淀区政府成立了圆明园管理处。从此之后，遗址保护、园林绿化有了明显发展。西洋楼一带得到局部清理和整理，整个遗址东半部的园林道路、园林设施从无到有逐年改善，来园凭吊的旅游者也逐年大幅度增加。1979年11月，圆明园史展览馆正式开放，受到国内外游人的好评。至1997年，参观人数已达980多万人次。

1980年10月18日，圆明园被毁120周年纪念会上，在宋庆龄、沈雁冰、习仲勋等一百多位党和国家领导人、

民主爱国人士的倡议下，保护、整修及利用圆明园遗址的社会活动在国内外全面展开，圆明园学会也同时成立。

国衰园毁，盛世兴园。1983年，经国务院批准的《北京市建设总体规划方案》把圆明园规划为遗址公园，并明确了圆明园遗址公园的发展方向。但是由于历史原因，圆明园遗址内尚有农耕地2000余亩，农民的出路问题颇为棘手。在当时海淀区张还吾、杜辉、史定潮等领导同志和圆明园学会以及各界人士的大力支持下，1984年9月，圆明园管理处和园内的农民实现联合，共同开发圆明园，从而使遗址公园的建设迈出关键的一步。

“以木为本、以水为纲，以遗址为特色”，这是建园的基本指导思想。整修建设的目的是要恢复圆明园的山形水系，部分复建原有的古建，保护遗址。

1988年6月底，圆明园遗址公园试开放。同年，圆明园遗址被国务院列为全国重点文物保护单位。为了突出遗址公园的特色，圆明园管理处有重点地整理了开放区内的遗址，力求遗址保持原有风貌，竖立说明牌。圆明园遗址公园也先后被国家教委、市政府和区等单位命名为爱国主义教育基地。

为贯彻“以木为本、以水为纲”的建园思想，圆明园管理处十余年来修桥铺路、挖湖补山，修复古建十余处，投放游船300余只，新建许多服务设施。如今圆明园遗址公园已是山青水秀，林木葱茂，花草芬芳，景色诱人。现在每年都要举办“踏青节”、“荷花节”、“菊花节”等旅游活动。

圆明园遗址公园虽已开放十周年，但目前面临的困难还很多，诸如园内单位和住户的搬迁、建园资金严重短缺，圆明园西部亟待开发等问题。圆明园管理处正在努力克服困难，艰苦奋斗。力争在本世纪末，下个世纪初建成规模较为完整的圆明园遗址公园。

Yuanmingyuan Park — An Eternal Monument

Yuanmingyuan (Garden of Perfect Splendor) is renowned throughout the world for its fabled charms and association with Chinese modern history. Extolled as the “Garden of Gardens” and the “Versailles of the East” during its heyday, it was an imperial summer resort painstakingly built and repeatedly expanded under the personal supervision of five emperors of the Qing Dynasty.

Located in the northern part of Haidian District in Beijing, Yuanmingyuan is composed of three comparatively independent but interconnected gardens: Yuanmingyuan, Changchunyuan (Garden of Eternal Spring), and Qichunyuan (Garden of Blossoming Spring). Covering an area of about 350 hectares, Yuanmingyuan was a vast landscaped garden at once grand in scale and enchanting in scenery. Its green hills and exquisite architecture were laid out with picturesque appeal, and decorated with thriving trees and beautiful flowers. As to close sights, the rolling hills and maze of streams and lakes divided the whole garden into more than 100 scenes, their captivating beauty enhanced by a host of pavilions, corridors, islands, and bridges. About 40 percent of the garden was covered by rivers and lakes, connected into an integral system by winding streams and dotted with more than 250 hills and rock formations. The water's constant murmur rendered life and soul to the hills and rocks. And together they transformed the entire complex into a landscaping and horticultural miracle which stood comparison with the beauty of the natural scenery south of the Yangtze River.

Yuanmingyuan was not only famed for its beauty. It was also an imperial museum with a vast collection of cultural treasures. The French writer Victor Hugo once remarked, “With all its treasures, Notre Dame in Paris is no match for Yuanmingyuan, that enormous and magnificent museum in the East.” Furniture made of red sandalwood decorated the numerous halls in which countless rare cultural relics were on display. As one of the four most famous imperial libraries, the Wenxuan Hall (Hall of Literary Profundity) in the garden originally housed such precious ancient books as *The Complete Library of Four Branches of Books* (《四库全书》), *Gems of the Complete Library of Four Branches of Books* (《四库全书荟要》), and *The Completed Collection of*

Graphs and Writings of Ancient and Modern Times (《古今图书集成》).

Alas, the skill and sophistication of the builders of this historic “Garden of Gardens,” and the cultural treasures contained within it, failed to escape the destruction inflicted on China by the Western powers. In October 1860, the Anglo-French forces sacked and looted Yuanmingyuan and burned it to the ground. From then on, the garden suffered continual damage at the hands of the warlords, bandits, and the Eight-Power Allied Forces.* Its former beauty and glory no more, the entire garden lay in clusters of ruins and debris. In hushed silence it bore witness to the atrocities of the Western powers and the corruption and incompetence of the Qing rulers, and admonished the Chinese people never to forget the tragedy.

The wheels of history, however, move on inexorably. Yuanmingyuan has since undergone great changes, after the birth of the People's Republic. The Chinese government has attached great importance to the preservation of the ruins. The district and municipal governments have placed Yuanmingyuan on a list of key cultural sites under special protection. Residential land has been requisitioned, and massive reforestation efforts have been carried out. Decades of painstaking work has turned half of the garden into green groves teeming with hundreds of thousands of trees. Most of the building foundations have been unearthed, and the remains of over a dozen scenic rock formations duly preserved. The existing carved marble masonry of the European Palaces has been pieced together to become a tourist attraction in its own right.

A short journey back in history is revealing. To facilitate such a journey, the local government of Haidian District set up an administrative office for Yuanmingyuan in November 1976, which has made remarkable progress in protecting the ruins and reforesting the area. The framework of the European Palaces has been partly restored. Roads and basic facilities for the eastern half

* The Eight-Power Allied Forces refers to the aggressive troops dispatched by Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Tsarist Russia, Japan, Italy, and Austria in 1900 to suppress the anti-imperialist Boxer Rebellion of the Chinese people.

of the garden have been built and gradually improved. As a result, the number of tourists attracted to the site is increasing annually.

In November 1979, the Yuanmingyuan History Exhibition Center was formally inaugurated, to the delight of visitors from at home and abroad. By 1997 the center had received more than 9.8 million visitors.

On October 18, 1980, at a conference marking the 120th anniversary of the destruction of the old imperial summer palace, Soong Ching Ling, Shen Yanbing, Xi Zhongxun and over 100 other state leaders and prominent personages initiated a proposal on the preservation, restoration, and utilization of Yuanmingyuan. The Institute for the Study of Yuanmingyuan was established on the same day, thereby kindling extensive public interest in the study and preservation of this "Garden of Gardens."

A garden destroyed during a nation's most traumatic years is bound to be revived in times of prosperity. In 1983 the State Council endorsed the General Plan for the Construction of Beijing. This document defined the ways and means for the development of Yuanmingyuan as a historic park. Yet, due to events in recent history, more than 2,000 *mu* (1 *mu* = 1/15 hectare) of land in the park had been converted into farmland. To find a way out for the farmers, therefore, became a difficult problem. In September 1984 this problem was solved. At the suggestion of Zhang Huanwu, Du Hui, Shi Dingchao and other leaders of the Haidian District, and with the support of the Institute for the Study of Yuanmingyuan and people from all walks of life, the Administrative Office launched a project to rally the efforts of the farmers to develop the park collectively. This marked another major step for the reconstruction of Yuanmingyuan.

The guiding principle for the park's development is to transform the lakes and streams and plant trees on a large scale, while accentuating the importance of the historical ruins as a prominent feature of Yuanmingyuan. Accordingly, park workers and staff members have spared no efforts to preserve the sights, reconstruct the buildings, and restore the water system, hills, and rock gardens. Their efforts made it possible for the Yuanmingyuan Park to be opened to the public on a trial basis in June 1988. In the same year, the park was

designated by the State Council as a key cultural site at the national level.

To highlight the characteristics of the ruins, the Administrative Office has put them under meticulous care during the course of restoration. They have cleared certain sites, and erected description boards for the benefit of visitors. Over the past decade, they have repaired bridges, paved roads, cleared lakes, and reforested the hills. Furthermore, they have built many service facilities and purchased more than 300 pleasure-boats to ply the serene waters of the garden. Thus visitors from all over the world can now capture some of the original beauty of this summer resort, and appreciate the glamour of more than a dozen replicas of ancient buildings, under the cooling shade of glorious trees. The district and municipal authorities and the former State Education Commission also designated Yuanmingyuan as a national education base.

The eastern half of the garden has gradually taken shape, where a number of scenic areas are open to tourists, such as the Fuhai Scenic Area, the eastern part of Qichunyuan, and the European Palaces of Changchunyuan, which have regained their past glory with green hills and blue water enhanced by luxuriant trees and fragrant flowers. The park has also become the venue for a series of annual festivals, including the Spring Outing Festival, the Lotus Flower Festival, and the Chrysanthemum Festival.

Having been open to the public for a decade, Yuanmingyuan still has a long way to go to become a full-fledged park of historic ruins. For example, its western part is crying for development, and more funds are needed for this, as well as for many other purposes. The Administrative Office is making every effort to tackle these difficulties so that they can complete the restoration of the park in the early 21st century.

圆明园

圆明园原是康熙皇帝(1662--1723在位)赐给皇四子胤禛(即后来的雍正皇帝)的一处花园,据考始于1707年(康熙四十六年),当时规模较小。到1720年(康熙五十九年)园主首题“园景十二咏”时,主要景观除在后湖四岸外,北至耕织轩,东达福海西岸深柳读书堂。后经雍正朝(1723年--1735年)大规模拓建及乾隆初年增建,至1744年(乾隆九年)乾隆帝分景题诗成“圆明园四十景”。此后二三十年间,园内又相继有过多处增建和改建。共有园林风景群近50处、挂匾的殿堂亭阁约600座。其中不少景观仿自我国各地尤其是江南的名园胜景,诸如杭州西湖十景、海宁安澜园、无锡寄畅园等等。

圆明园是清帝“以恒莅政”之处,园林建筑兼备理政、园居双重功能。大宫门外分列部院旗营值房,门内即是举行朝会的正衙、日常理政的殿堂,再内方为帝后寝宫区,以及祖祠、佛楼和众多的游憩景观。

本园占地210公顷,水域约4/10。东部为园内最大水面福海,外围环列10个小岛,构成一处大型园林景区,共有10座园中园和建筑风景群。福海略呈方形,东西皆宽五六百米,水面开阔。盛时每逢阴历五月五日端午节和七月十五中元节,先后在此举行龙舟竞渡和放河灯等民俗活动。

圆明园1860年罹劫又经百年风雨,福海已成为稻田和苇塘。开发建设圆明园遗址公园的首期工程就是整修福海景区。挖湖补山,修桥铺路,清整遗址,绿化环境,历时7个月,于1985年6月29日蓄水放船,向游人开放。

Yuanmingyuan (Garden of Perfect Splendor)

Yuanmingyuan originated as a garden presented by Emperor Kangxi (reigning 1662-1723) to his fourth son, the future Emperor Yongzheng (reigning 1723-1735). Research reveals that a small-scale construction started in 1707, the 46th year of Emperor Kangxi's reign. By 1720, in addition to the attractions around the Houhu (Back Lake), the garden had expanded to include Gengzhixuan (Tilling and Weaving Hall) in the north and Shenliu Dushutang (Willow Grove Study) on the west bank of the Fuhai (Sea of Happiness) Lake in

the east. Twelve scenic spots were granted names by its owner. Large-scale expansion and construction followed during the reign of Emperors Yongzheng and Qianlong.

In 1744, Emperor Qianlong picked out 40 sights in the garden and composed poems in praise of them. Small expansions and renovations continued in the next three decades, and ten more sights were added to the landscape. Altogether, more than 600 halls, pavilions and towers were built. Many of them were imitations of famous gardens in China, especially those south of the Yangtze River, such as the ten sights in the West Lake scenic area in Hangzhou, the Anlan (Tranquil Waves) Garden in Haining, Zhejiang Province, and the Jichang Garden in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province.

Yuanmingyuan functioned as both an office and a residence for the emperor, a place that best symbolized the principle of “emperors administrating state affairs with perseverance and continuity.” On the flanks of the main Palace Gate were the offices of the ministries; inside was the major hall for the emperor to meet his ministers and administrate daily affairs. The back part held living quarters, ancestral temples, Buddhist towers and many other intriguing sights.

Covering an area of 210 hectares with 40 percent water surfaces, the garden was comprised of ten small gardens, the Fuhai in the east as the largest lake in the garden, and its surrounding isles. Almost square-shaped with each side around 500 to 600 meters long, the lake was the venue of the Dragon Boat Festival (the fifth day of the fifth lunar month), the Lamp Sailing Festival (the fifteenth day of the seventh lunar month) and other folk activities in the garden's days of glory.

Yet plundering and burning by the Anglo-French Joint Forces in 1860 and the continual destruction within the next century reduced the Fuhai Lake to rice paddies and reed marshes. The first phase of developing the ruins of Yuanmingyuan Park was focused on re-establishing the Fuhai Lake scenic area. It took about seven months to dig up the lake, build bridges and roads, clean up the ruins and plant grass and trees. On June 29, 1985, the lake and its surrounding attractions were open for the first time to visitors.



1744 年写景图 A landscape painting done in 1744.

The construction of the hall was finished in 1725, (3rd year of Emperor Yongzheng's reign). It once housed the birthday gifts from the British King to Emperor Qianlong via British envoy George Macartney (1737-1806) who visited China in 1793. During the looting of Yuanmingyuan by the Anglo-French Joint Forces in October 1860, the invaders used the hall as temporary headquarters before burning it to the ground.

正大光明殿后之寿山，今仍残存。

圆明园盛期写景图，1744 年（乾隆九年）宫廷画师沈源、唐岱绘“圆明园四十景图”之一。原图仅一套，今藏法国巴黎国家图书馆。

圆明园大宫门内七间大殿题额“正大光明”，是皇帝在园内举行朝会、接见外使的正衙。功能类似故宫太和殿、保和殿。建成于1725 年（雍正三年）。1793 年（乾隆五十八年），英使马戈尔尼(George Macartney, 1737-1806)访华，所带英王向乾隆帝祝寿的礼品陈列于此殿。1860 年10 月英法联军蹂躏圆明园时，此殿是侵华头目的临时指挥部，随后被纵火烧毁。

One of the 40 landscape paintings of Yuanmingyuan done by painters Shen Yuan and Tang Dai in 1744 (9th year of Emperor Qianlong's reign). The original scroll is now housed in the National Library of Paris, France.

The seven-bay hall inside the Dagongmen (Main Palace Gate) had the same function as the Taihe Hall (Hall of Supreme Harmony) and Baohe Hall (Hall of Protecting Harmony) in the Forbidden City, where the emperor gave audience to his ministers and foreign envoys. A horizontal board bearing the characters “Zhengda Guangming” was hung high at the entrance.

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Shoushan (Longevity Hill) behind Zhengda Guangming Hall. Part of it still remains.





位于圆明园中心景区后湖的西北侧。建成于1727年（雍正五年），俗称万字房。主建筑位于湖中，外观为卍字形，共33间殿宇。造型独特，四时皆宜居住。雍正帝特喜居此，乾隆帝端午节在此侍奉皇太后进宴。

Located to the northwest of the Houhu Lake, this sight was built in 1727 (5th year of Emperor Yongzheng's reign), and commonly known as Wanzi (swastika) Villa. The major swastika-shaped construction, situated in the middle of the lake, was comprised of 33 rooms. A pleasant place for living all the year round, it was a favorite of Emperor Yongzheng, and where Emperor Qianlong used to hold banquets in honor of the empress dowager at Mid-autumn Festival each year.

10

1744年写景图

A landscape painting done in 1744

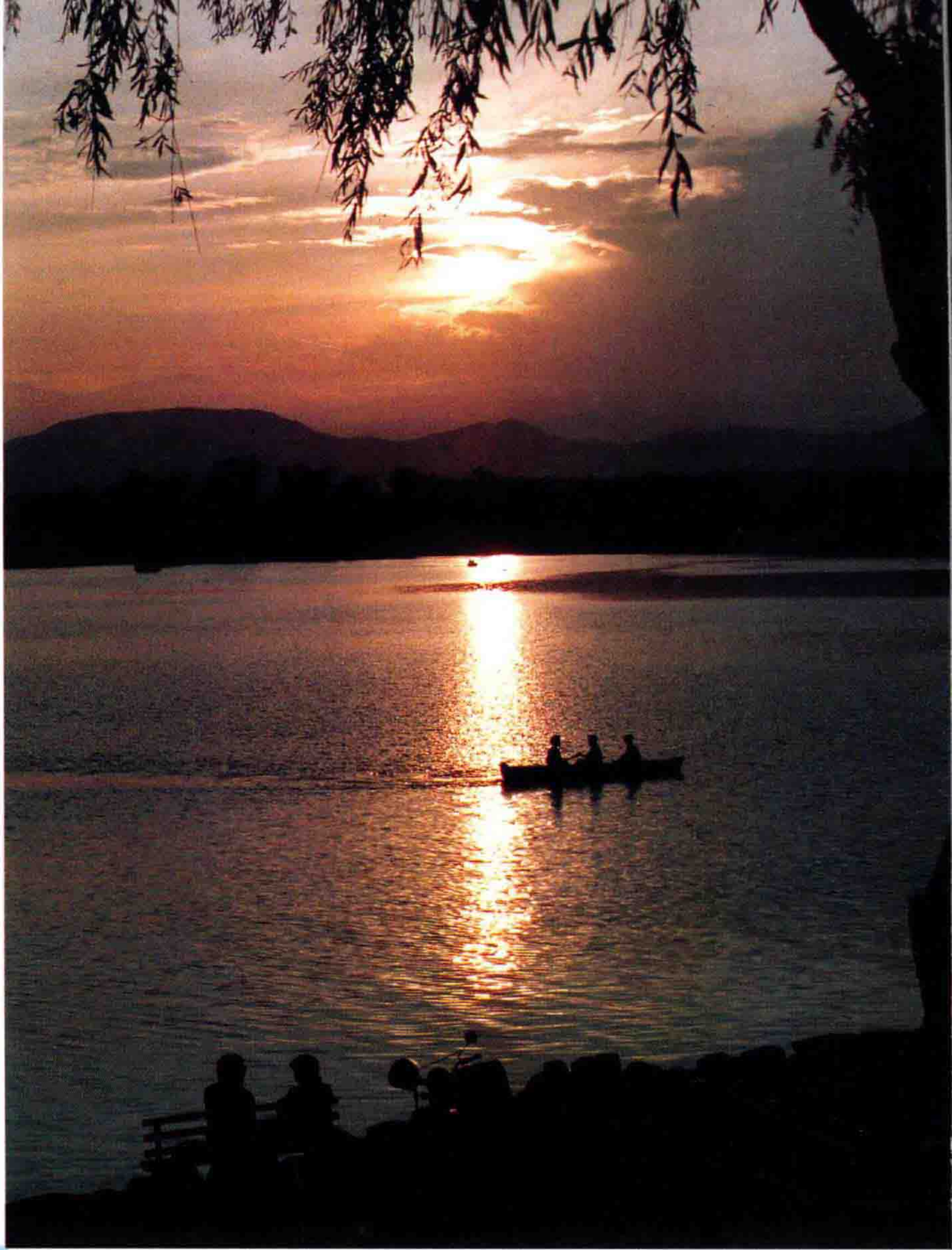


万方安和轩，今残存卍字形基址

The remaining swastika-shaped foundation of Wanfang Anhe Hall



福海夕照 Sunset at Fuhai Lake



福海之春 Spring at Fuhai Lake



福海三島 Three Islets in Fuhai Lake



武陵春色

Wuling Chunse (Spring Beauty of Wuling)

位于万方安和之北，是一处摹写陶渊明(365-427年)《桃花源记》艺术意境的园中园。建于1720年(康熙五十九年)前，初名桃花坞。乾隆帝为皇子时，曾在此地居住读书。盛时此地山桃万株，东南部叠石成洞，可乘舟沿溪而上，穿越桃花洞，进入“世外桃源”。

A garden within a garden and located to the north of Wanfang Anhe Hall, this spot was built in 1720 (58th year of Emperor Kangxi's reign), artistically conceived of a well-known Chinese utopia from the story "Peach Blossom Garden" by the Jin-dynasty writer Tao Yuanming (365-427 AD). Hence its original name, Peach Blossom Dock. It served as a residence and study for Emperor Qianlong when he was crown prince. During the garden's heyday, thousands of peach trees bloomed, a dazzling scene enhanced by an interesting cave built of bizarre-shaped stones to the southeast. Visitors could take a boat up the stream, cross the Peach Blossom Cave and enter the paradise-like Peach Blossom Garden.



1744年写景图 A landscape painting done in 1744



武陵春色遗址 Ruins of Wuling Chunse

武陵春色遗址，今仍残存桃花洞。

Remnants of Peach Blossom Cave





1744 年写景图

A landscape painting done in 1744

Lanting was once a three-bay pavilion with a double-eaved roof, fashioned after the ancient Orchid Pavilion in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province. Set up early in Emperor Yongzheng's reign, it was commonly known as Liubei (Floating Cups) Pavilion. The inscription, "Rocks by a Winding Stream," on the horizontal board, was written by Emperor Qianlong. The pavilion was reconstructed into an octagonal pavilion in 1779 (44th year of Emperor Qianlong's reign), supported with eight stone pillars. Each pillar was inscribed with the famous "Preface to Lanting" done in different calligraphic styles, known as the famous "eight-pillar calligraphy of Lanting." The pavilion was destroyed in 1860 and the eight pillars are kept now in the Zhongshan Park in Beijing.

位于后湖东北。本景建于1727年（雍正五年）前后，可分为西北部兰亭、西南部抱朴草堂、东北部舍卫城、东南部三层戏楼同乐园和中部皇家宫市买卖街五部分。

Located to the northwest of the Houhu Lake, this sight was built in 1727 (5th year of Emperor Yongzheng's reign), and commonly of five parts: the Lanting Pavilion (Orchid Pavilion) in the northwest, the Baopu (Embracing Simplicity) Thatched Cottage in the southwest, Sravati, a Buddhist structure, in the northeast, the three-story Tongle (Shared Joy) Theater in the southeast, and an imperial court market in the center.

兰亭，原是一座重檐三开间敞亭，仿自浙江绍兴古兰亭“曲水流觞”意境，建于雍正初年，时称流杯亭，乾隆初年题额“坐石临流”。此亭后于1779年（乾隆四十四年）改建为八方形，并换成巨型石柱，每柱各刻一册历代著名书法《兰亭帖》，是为兰亭八柱帖。该亭被英法联军烧毁后，八根兰亭帖柱今存北京城里中山公园。

13

现存中山公园内的兰亭八柱

Present-day Eight-Pillar Lanting Pavilion in Zhongshan Park



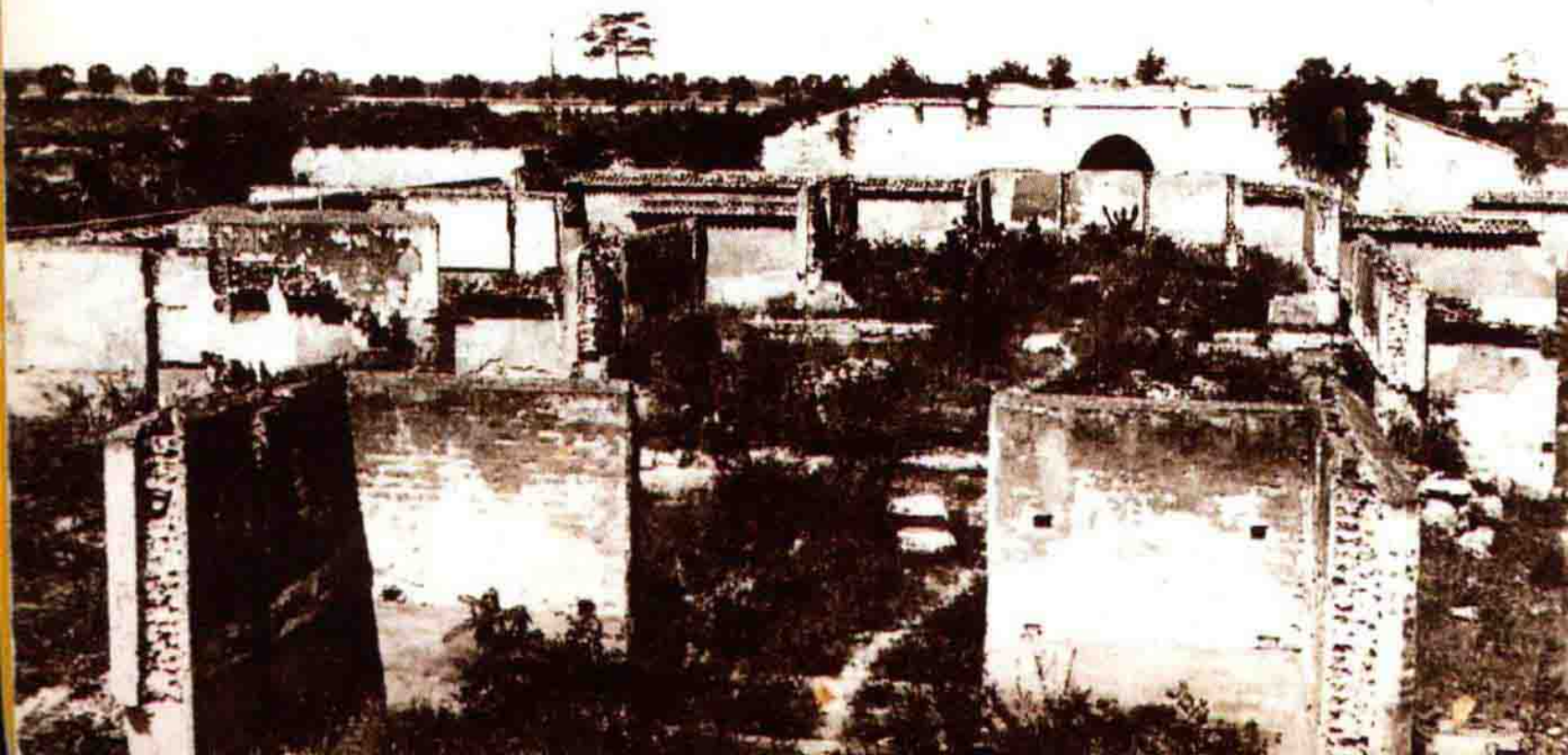


舍卫城遗址今貌

Current looks of the ruins of Sravati

1922 年舍卫城南门城墙残迹

Remains of the southern gate wall of Sravati
(1922)



1922 年城内断垣残壁

Dilapidated walls in Sravati (1922)

舍卫城,是座典型的佛教建筑,俗称佛城。供奉城隍爷、关帝君、三世佛、弥勒佛等。每月初一、十五,或逢佳节时令,皇帝至此拈香拜佛,并有首领太监充当僧人上殿念经。据说此城布局仿建古代印度乔萨罗国都城。逢皇帝、皇太后寿诞,王公大臣进奉的各种精美佛像也存放于此,年复一年竟达数万尊。

舍卫城城墙遗迹现状

Extant walls in Sravati



Sravati

Sravati, a typical Buddhist complex, was commonly known as Buddhist Town. Enshrined here are the Town God, General Guan Yu (of the Three Kingdoms Period), the Trikala Buddhas and the Maitreya. On the first and fifteenth day of each month and during festivals, the emperor would come and worship the gods, and chief eunuchs would serve as monks to chant Buddhist sutras. It is said that the layout was designed after an ancient capital of India. Elaborate Buddhist figures, presented by imperial members and ministers to emperors and empress dowagers on their birthdays, were once housed here, and tens of thousands were accumulated through the centuries.

柳浪闻莺

Liulang Wenying

(Waving Willows and Singing Orioles)



乾隆御笔柳浪闻莺坊额

Board with the inscription in Emperor Qianlong's handwriting: "Waving Willows and Singing Orioles."

柳浪闻莺在文源阁西北，1763年（乾隆二十八年）建。在溪滨柳荫间，竖立一座汉白玉石坊，坊楣题额“柳浪闻莺”，略仿杭州西湖同名景意境。

此坊额曾流散于北京大学朗润园，1977年运回圆明园，今展陈于西洋楼海晏堂遗址北侧。

Located in the northwest of Wenyuan (Literary Profundity) Hall, this sight was built in 1763 (28th year of Emperor Qianlong's reign), after a scenic spot of the same name at the West Lake in Hangzhou. Among the lakeside willow groves stood a marble tablet with the inscription, " Waving Willows and Singing Orioles."

The stone tablet was once lost and later found in the Langrun Garden of Peking University. It was transported back to Yuanmingyuan in 1977 and is now on display to the north of the ruins of Haiyan (Tranquil Sea) Hall in the European Palaces area.

乾隆御笔“柳浪闻莺”诗刻

The text of the poem " Waving Willows and Singing Orioles" written by Emperor Qianlong

