华夏瑰宝

CHINA SPLENDORS

中国世界遗产大观

PANORAMA OF CHINA'S WORLD HERITAGE

宫殿类 Palaces

坛庙类 Altars and Temples

陵墓类 Mausoleums

军事防御工程类 Military Defenses

古典园林类 Classical gardens

英汉对照

A English-Chinese Bilingual

主编 罗哲文

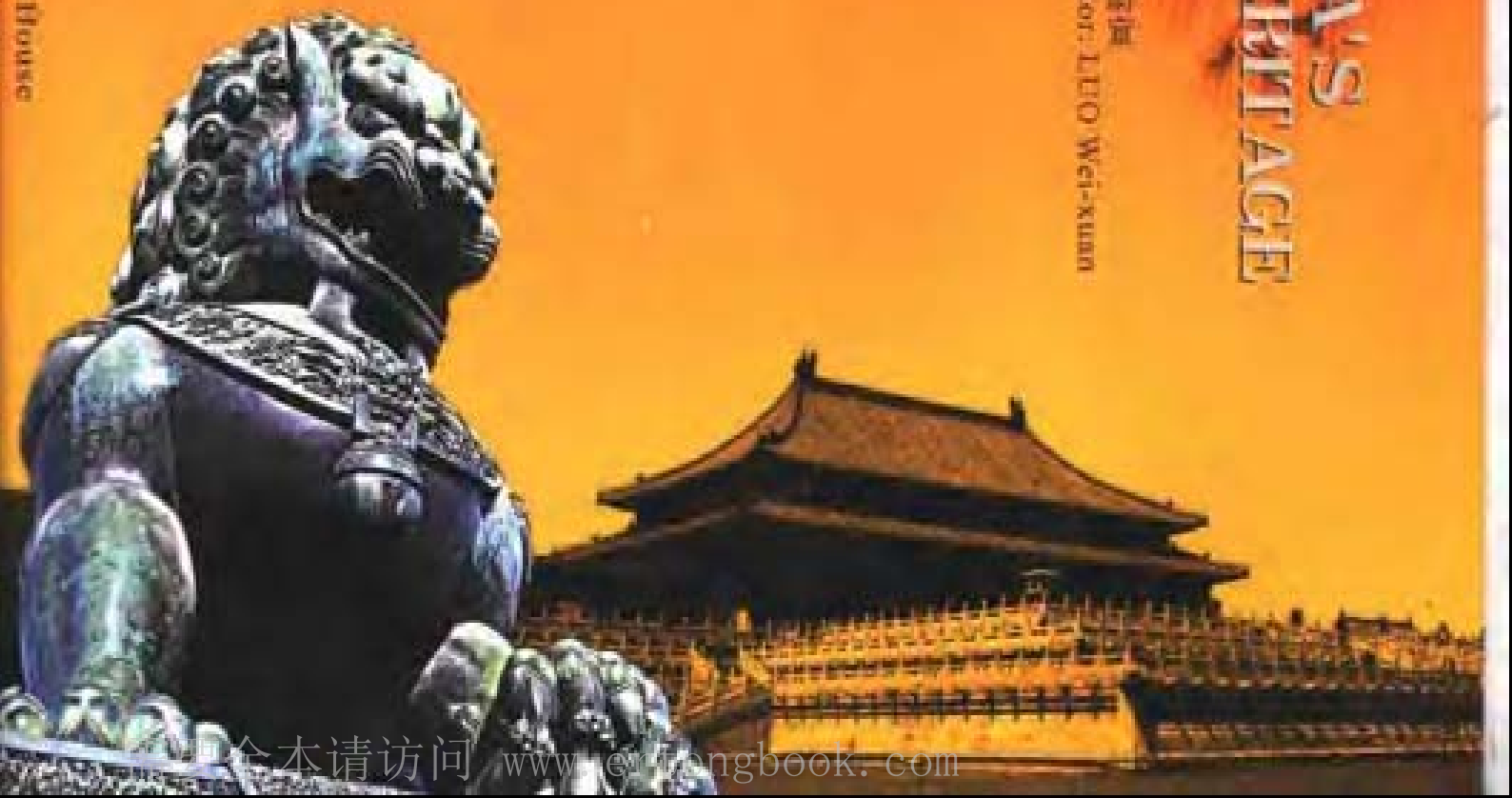
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中国世界遗产大观

PANORAMA OF CHINA'S WORLD HERITAGE

【宫殿类】PALACES

北京故宫 Imperial Palace of Ming & Qing Dynasties

【坛庙类】ALTARS AND TEMPLES

天坛 Temple Of Heaven

曲阜孔庙·孔府·孔林

Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion

【陵墓类】MAUSOLEUMS

秦始皇陵 Mausoleum of The First Qin Emperor and Terracotta Warriors

明清皇陵 Imperial Tombs of Ming and Qing Dynasties

【军事防御工程类】MILITARY DEFENSES

万里长城 Great Wall

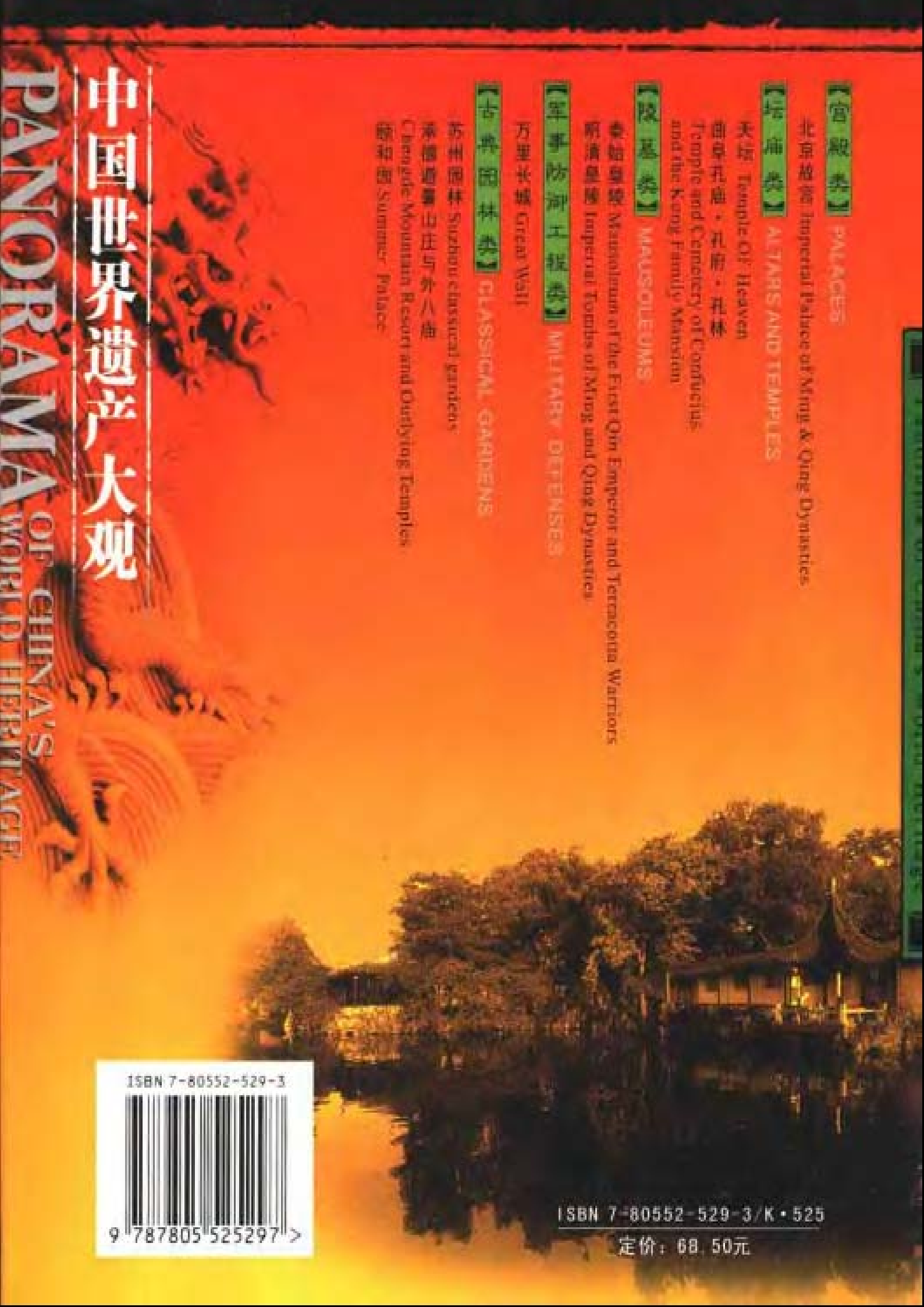
【古典园林类】CLASSICAL GARDENS

苏州园林 Suzhou classical gardens

承德避暑山庄与外八庙

Chengde Mountain Resort and Outlying Temples

颐和园 Summer Palace



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中国世界遗产大观

Palaces, Temples, Mausoleums,
Military Defences and Classical Gardens

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序



“世界遗产”是全人类共同继承和拥有的具有“突出普遍价值”的共同财富，它集中了地球上文化和自然遗产的丰富性和多样性。被列入《世界遗产名录》中的项目是自然和人类进化的有力证明。文化和自然遗产在过去与未来之间起着桥梁作用，它们对人类的重要性是超越时空概念的，既没有政治“界线”，同样也没有地理“界线”。这些财产不仅属于其所在地的国家和人民，也属于全球、全人类，可为地球上的每一个人所分享。

屹立于世界东方的文明古国中国，自然和文化遗产十分丰富，据近年来最新考古及研究表明，此前公认的中华文明五千年历史已被突破，可能还要再上溯几千年，因而，在中华大地上，多样性的自然奇观和悠久的历史所带来的丰富文化遗存极其众多，数不胜数。

截止到2004年5月，中国已有29个项目被联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会批准列入《世界遗产名录》。其中，世界文化遗产20项，它们是：万里长城、北京故宫、敦煌莫高窟、秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑、周口店“北京人”遗址、承德避暑山庄及周围庙宇、曲阜孔庙孔府与孔林、布达拉宫及其附属项目、武当山古建筑群、丽江古城、平遥古城、苏州古典园林、天坛、颐和园、大足石刻、龙门石窟、云冈石窟、明清皇家陵寝、皖南古村落和青城山——都江堰；世界文化景观遗产一项：庐山；世界自然遗产四项：九寨沟、黄龙、武陵源和三江并流；世界自然与文化双重遗产四项：泰山、黄山、峨眉山——乐山大佛和武夷山。

这29项世界遗产分布在中国的北京、天津、重庆、河北、河南、山西、陕西、甘肃、山东、安徽、四川、

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收录标准

凡列入《世界遗产名录》中的遗址，必须满足选择标准。该标准由世界遗产委员会定期审核，并随“世界遗产”概念自身的发展而演变。

文化标准

《世界遗产名录》收录文化遗产的诸条标准，应能显示出相互之间的关联，且均应符合《世界文化和自然遗产公约》第一条之规定。

当世界遗产委员会发现，列选的某一文物、建筑群或遗址能满足下列标准中的一条或多条，并通过真实性测评，这一文物即被视为具有《世界文化和自然遗产公约》所主张的“突出普遍价值”。由世界遗产委员会工作守则明文规定的文化标准，要求每一入选文化遗产必须：

一、代表一种独有的艺术成就，代表人类创造性天才的杰作；

二、在历史上某一时期，或世界某一文化区域内，对建筑艺术、文物艺术、城镇规划或景观设计的发展产生过重大影响；

三、能为一种仍在或已消逝的文明或文化传统提供一种独特、或至少是特殊的见证；

四、可作为某类建筑物或建筑风格或景观的突出范例，以说明人类历史上一个（或几个）重要阶段；

五、可作为传统的民居社会或土地使用的杰出范例，代表一种（或几种）文化，尤其是当其在不可逆转的变化冲击之下已趋脆弱；

六、与具特殊普遍意义的事件、现行传统，与思想、信仰或具突出普遍意义的文学艺术作品有直接或实质的联系。（但世界遗产委员会认为，只有在某些特殊情况下，且该项标准与其它文化或自然标准一起作用时，此一条款才能成为理由。）

自然标准

当世界遗产委员会发现，某一已列选的自然遗产既能符合《世界文化与自然遗产公约》第二条之规定，又能如实满足世界遗产委员会工作守则所设标准之一条或多条，这一自然遗产即被视为具有《世界文化和自然遗产公约》所主张的“突出普遍价值”。每一入选自然遗产必须：

一、构成代表地球演化史中重要阶段的突出例证，或地形发展中意义重大而持续的地质进程，或意义特别重要的地貌学或自然地理学特征；

二、代表进行中的重要地质过程，是陆地、淡水水域、沿海及海洋生态学及动植物演化过程以及人类与自然环境相互关系的突出例证；

三、独特、稀有或绝妙的自然现象、地貌或具有罕见自然美的地带；

四、意义特别重要的保存有生物多样性的地区，尤其是从科学和生物资源保护角度看具有突出普遍价值，尚存的珍稀或濒危动植物种的栖息地。

The locations of these heritages covers 3 special municipalities, 14 provinces and 3 autonomous regions, yet they are only a few representatives of China's many wonders of nature and culture.

So far the UNESCO has approved 754 world heritages in 175 countries of the convention altogether , of which China alone has 29 on its land, next only to Spain and Italy in number , holding place among all other nations.

These 29 in China have also covered up all categories of world heritages, which is rare as in other countries. What is more, the time span is of hundreds of thousands of years, from the Peking Man site of 500,000 years ago, the Great Wall of the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, to the Imperial Palaces of Ming and Qing Dynasties, such continuance and consistence is hardly comparable as well.

Specifically, the 29 heritages can be grouped into 10 categories: palaces, altars and temples, mausoleums, military defenses, old cities, ancient villages, classical gardens, religious buildings, primitive sites, mountains, rivers and ancient engineering projects.

The integrity of culture and nature is the primary feature of Chinese civilization, which is perfectly reflected in China's world heritages. Its resources of nature and humanities, be it a mountain or a river or a historical site, are indispensable and united, a unique glamour from a perfect combination of nature and humanities.

And the aim of this book is to give a comprehensive and detailed introduction to the 29 heritages. Scientifically cataloged and rationally arranged, it is reliable in data, rich in knowledge, catchy in essence, visual with illustration, and attractive to all, as well as some useful tips to tourists, in the hope of bring about some intimacy to those who love the land of China and cherish China's world heritages.

湖南、湖北、江西、云南、江苏、福建、宁夏、内蒙古、西藏等三个直辖市、14个省和三个自治区，它们只是我国众多珍贵的自然与文化景观中的极少数。

目前，全世界共有世界遗产754处，分布在175个缔约国中，中国拥有其中的29处。中国拥有的世界遗产，总数仅次于西班牙和意大利，占世界第三位。

中国的29项世界遗产，把世界遗产的所有类别都包括进去了，这在其他国家是罕见的。同时，在时间跨度上，自50万年前的北京猿人遗址、春秋战国时期开始修筑的万里长城到明清北京故宫、天坛，上下几十万年，反映了中华民族文化传统的延续性与持久性，可以说这也是其他国家所难以比拟的。

中国的29项世界遗产按照遗产类型可分为10类，分别是：宫殿、坛庙、陵墓、军事防御工程、古城、古村落、古典园林、宗教建筑、原始遗址、山川和古代工程类。

文化与自然的兼容并蓄是中国古老文明的基本特点。中国众多的世界遗产正是这一观念的极佳反映。无论是名山大川，还是历史古迹，自然资源和人文资源都相互依存，完美地统一于一体，这种自然与人文完美的组合已成为我国世界遗产独特的魅力。

本书将截至2004年5月止，中国申报并获得通过的29项遗产项目进行科学的分类和合理的安排，精心编辑而成。全书内容翔实、知识丰厚；重点突出、主次分明；图文并茂，雅俗共赏。全面深入地展现了中国世界遗产的自然之美、文化之美和自然与文化结合之美，每处遗产的正文之后，配有实用的旅游指南，以便海内外每一位热爱中国大好河山、珍视华夏世界遗产的读者走近她、亲近她。

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Prologue



"World Heritages" are the common wealth passed down to and shared by all human beings of the world as the essence of richness and variety of the culture and nature heritages of this planet. The heritages included in the "List of World Heritages" are evidences of evolution of nature and human beings, a kind of bridge linking the past to the future. Their importance is beyond time and space, without any ideological or geological "border". They belong to not only the country and people where they are, but also all the people of the whole world.

China, an oriental nation of long civilization, is rich of such cultural and natural heritages. The latest study and discovery have extended its history of civilization beyond the recognized 5,000 years, probably thousands of years longer. Naturally, China has countless cultural heritages from its various nature wonders and very long history.

By May of 2004, World Heritage Committee of UNESCO has recognized and registered 29 Chinese heritages into "World Heritages List". The 20 World Cultural Heritages include Great Wall, Imperial Palace of Ming & Qing Dynasties, Mogao Grottoes, Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor and Terracotta Warriors, Peking Man Site, Chengde Mountain Resort and Outlying Temples, Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion, Potala Palace, Ancient Building Complex in Wudang Mountains, Old City of Lijiang, Old City of Pingyao, Classical Gardens in Suzhou, Heaven Temple, Summer Palace, Dazu Rock Carvings, Longmen Grottoes, Yungang Grottoes, Imperial Tombs of Ming and Qing Dynasties, Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui—Xidi and Hongcun, and Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System. As for the cultural scene, it is no other but the well known Lushan National Park. The 4 world nature heritages are Jiuzhaigou Gully Scenic and Historic Interest Area, Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area, Wulingyuan,and Three Parallel Rivers Scenic and Historic Interest Area. More over, there are also 4 as both nature and culture heritages: Mt Taishan, Mt Huangshan, Mt Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha, and Mt. Wuyi.

Criteria for Inclusion

To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must satisfy the selection criteria. Revised regularly by the World Heritage Committee, the criteria have evolved to match the evolution of the World Heritage concept itself.

Cultural criteria

The criteria for inclusion of cultural properties on the World Heritage List should always be seen in relation to one another and should be considered in the context of the definition set out in Article 1 of the Convention.

A monument, group of buildings or site which is nominated for inclusion on the World Heritage List will be considered to be of outstanding universal value for the purpose of the Convention when the Committee finds that it meets one or more of the following criteria and the test of authenticity. These criteria are defined by the Committee in its Operational Guidelines. Each property nominated should:

i. represent a masterpiece of human creative genius; or

ii. exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design; or

iii. bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared; or

iv. be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history; or

v. be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement or land-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change; or

vi. be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should justify inclusion in the List only in exceptional circumstances and in conjunction with other criteria cultural or natural).

Natural criteria

A natural heritage property - as defined in Article 2 of the Convention - which is submitted for inclusion in the World Heritage List will be considered to be of outstanding universal value for the purposes of the Convention when the Committee finds that it meets one or more of the following criteria specified by Operational Guidelines and fulfilling the conditions of integrity set out below. Sites nominated should:

i. be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant ongoing geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features; or

ii. be outstanding examples representing significant ongoing ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals; or

iii. contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance; or

iv. contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

中国世界遗产分布示意图
Map of China's World Heritage



承德避暑山庄与外八庙
Chengde Mountain Resort and Outlying Temples



长 城 Great Wall



秦始皇陵
Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor and Terracotta Warriors



明十三陵
Thirteen Imperial Mausoleums of Ming Dynasty



清东陵 East Cemetery



清西陵 West Cemetery



明显陵
Xian Mausoleum of Ming Dynasty



明孝陵
Xiao Mausoleum of Ming Dynasty



颐和园
Summer Palace

天 坛
Temple of Heaven

北京故宫
Imperial Palace of Ming
& Qing Dynasties

曲阜孔庙・孔府・孔林
Temple and Cemetery of Confucius
and the Kong Family Mansion

苏州园林
Suzhou classical gardens

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宫殿类

Palaces

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