



中国的世界遗产

(第二版)

WORLD HERITAGE OF CHINA

(Second Edition)

中华人民共和国建设部
中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会
中华人民共和国国家文物局
联合编写
曹南燕 主编

Compiled jointly by
MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE P.R.C.
CHINESE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO
STATE BUREAU OF CULTURAL RELICS OF
THE P.R.C.
Editor-in-chief Cao Nanyan

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CHINA ARCHITECTURE & BUILDING PRESS

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中国世界遗产标牌图案
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 from a coin-shaped design and an inscription, takes the major part of the plaque. The design symbolizes the interdependence of cultural and natural properties: the central square emblemizes human creativity and the circle represents nature, the two being intimately linked. The design is round and symbolic of the world, and at the same time it is 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).

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中国的世界遗产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》年表

CHRONOLOGY OF INCLUSION OF CHINA'S WORLD HERITAGE SITES ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

BY THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMISSION OF UNESCO

遗产名称 NAMES OF SITES	批准时间 DATE OF INCLUSION
万里长城(文化遗产) The Great Wall (cultural site)	1987年12月 December 1987
北京故宫(文化遗产) Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (cultural site)	1987年12月 December 1987
莫高窟(文化遗产) The Mogao Caves (cultural site)	1987年12月 December 1987
秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑(文化遗产) Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor and Terracotta Warriors (cultural site)	1987年12月 December 1987
周口店“北京人”遗址(文化遗产) Peking Man Site (cultural site)	1987年12月 December 1987
泰山(文化和自然双重遗产) Mount Taishan (mixed cultural and natural site)	1987年12月 December 1987
黄山(文化和自然双重遗产) Mount Huangshan (mixed cultural and natural site)	1990年12月 December 1990
九寨沟(自然遗产) Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area (natural site)	1992年12月 December 1992
黄龙(自然遗产) Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area (natural site)	1992年12月 December 1992
武陵源(自然遗产) Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area (natural site)	1992年12月 December 1992
承德避暑山庄及周围庙宇(文化遗产) The Mountain Resort at Chengde and Outlying Temples (cultural site)	1994年12月 December 1994
孔庙、孔林、孔府(文化遗产) Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion (cultural site)	1994年12月 December 1994
布达拉宫(文化遗产) The Potala Palace (cultural site)	1994年12月 December 1994
武当山古建筑群(文化遗产) Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains (cultural site)	1994年12月 December 1994
峨眉山—乐山大佛(文化和自然双重遗产) Mount Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha (mixed cultural and natural site)	1996年12月 December 1996
庐山(文化景观遗产) Lushan National Park (cultural landscape)	1996年12月 December 1996
丽江古城(文化遗产) The Old City of Lijiang (cultural site)	1997年12月 December 1997
平遥古城(文化遗产) The Old City of Pingyao (cultural site)	1997年12月 December 1997
苏州古典园林(文化遗产) Classical Gardens in Suzhou (cultural site)	1997年12月 December 1997
颐和园(文化遗产) The Summer Palace (cultural site)	1998年11月 November 1998
天坛(文化遗产) The Temple of Heaven (cultural site)	1998年11月 November 1998
大足石刻(文化遗产) Dazu Stone Carvings (cultural site)	1999年12月 December 1999
武夷山(文化和自然双重遗产) Wuyishan Mountains (mixed cultural and natural site)	1999年12月 December 1999
龙门石窟(文化遗产) Longmen Grottoes (cultural site)	2000年11月 November 2000
青城山—都江堰(文化遗产) Mount Qingcheng-Dujiangyan Irrigation Network (cultural site)	2000年11月 November 2000
明清皇家陵寝(文化遗产) Imperial Mausoleums and Memorial Buildings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (cultural site)	2000年11月 November 2000
皖南古村落(文化遗产) Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui Province (cultural site)	2000年11月 November 2000
云冈石窟(文化遗产) Yungang Grottoes (cultural site)	2001年11月 November 2001

序 言

2002年11月6日,是联合国教科文组织大会通过《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》(又称《世界遗产公约》)30周年纪念日。目前,《公约》已经得到175个缔约国的批准,从而成为国际上最通行的遗产保护法规。

制订这个《公约》的唯一前提是,有些自然和文化遗产地具有“突出的普遍价值”,是人类共同遗产的一部分。这些共同遗产的保护不仅与个别国家,而且与全体人类相关。《公约》还有另一个独特之处,即要求对文化和自然两种遗产都予以保护。鉴于文化与自然之间的诸多联系,这种统筹兼顾的态度为遗产保护确立了新的标准。

按照《公约》的规定,每两年召开一次《公约》缔约国大会,选举产生由21个成员国组成的政府间的世界遗产委员会。在世界遗产基金的资助下,建立了国际合作和援助制度。

《世界遗产公约》的执行工作由其秘书处联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心承担。作为咨询机构开展活动的则有国际古迹遗址理事会、国际自然及自然资源保护联盟和国际文物保护与修复研究中心。国际古迹遗址理事会是联合国教科文组织于1965年建立的非政府组织,它协助世界遗产委员会评价和选择文化遗产地供列入《世界遗产名录》。国际自然及自然资源保护联盟是联合国教科文组织于1948年成立的,负责向世界遗产委员会提出有关自然遗产地的选择和保护的建議。国际文物保护与修复研究中心是联合国教科文组织于1965年创建的,设在罗马,它负责提供有关文物保护和技术培训的专业建议。《公约》还把“自然与人类联合工程”列入《世界遗产名录》。1992年12月,世界遗产委员会通过了评选文化景观列入世界遗产地的标准。这类遗产地的提名须经国际古迹遗址理事会和国际自然及自然资源保护联盟这两个机构分别审议。

世界遗产委员会每年都审批从世界遗产基金项下拨给世界遗产地的紧急援助。其中包括抢救遭受自然灾害或人为损害之严重破坏的遗产地、保护工作的技术培训以及确定并提出各种遗产供列入权威的联合国教科文组织《世界遗产名录》所需的经费。

迄今已有721处具有突出普遍价值的遗产地列入《名录》。其中文化遗产地554处,自然遗产地144处,文化和自然双重遗产地23处。它们位于125个缔约国的疆域内。许多遗产地如今受到威胁,需要作出巨大努力来保证它们继续得到保护。在这全球巨变和人口爆炸时期,各种挑战与日俱增。世界遗产委员会已将33处受到极大威胁、需要采取特殊保护行动的遗产地列入《处于危险的世界遗产目录》。

中国的文化在文化史上的杰出作品中,在变幻多端的自然面貌和雄伟壮丽的风景区域中有着深深的根基。丰富的名胜古迹是中华民族流传不朽的珍宝,其中一部分已被认定为世界自然和文化遗产。1985年中国政府批准了《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》,对这些财富的保护给予高度的重视。列入权威的《世界遗产名录》的28项中国遗产地,是人类智慧和人类杰作的突出样品。

文化和自然并蓄的观念是中国文明的基本观念。自然美景曾经启迪政教领袖、哲人、作家、诗人、艺术家和社会各界人士。这一点在这些遗产地的文化创造力上是每有体现的。中国广大地区的各族人民所信奉的祖先崇拜和万物有灵信仰,如今仍在贡献其力量,使崇尚自然和文化之风成为中国文明的精髓。

由于中华人民共和国建设部、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会、中华人民共和国国家文物局和中国建筑工业出版社的通力合作,本书得以成为纪念联合国教科文组织大会通过《世界遗产公约》30周年之作。中国在保护文化和自然遗产方面做了大量的工作。我们期望与中国继续进行卓有成效的合作,为保护人类共同遗产的崇高目标而努力。

联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心顾问

伯尔德·冯·德罗斯特

2002年11月于巴黎

FOREWORD

On 16 November 2002 we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (also called the World Heritage Convention) by UNESCO's General Conference. Today the Convention has been ratified by 175 States Parties, which makes it the most universal international legal instrument in the field of heritage conservation.

The Convention is uniquely founded on the premise that certain natural and cultural sites are of "outstanding universal value" and form part of the common heritage of humankind. The conservation of this common heritage is of concern not just for individual nations, but for all humanity. Another unique feature of the Convention is that it seeks to protect both cultural and natural heritage. In view of the many linkages between culture and nature, this holistic approach has set new standards for heritage protection.

Under the Convention, a 21-member intergovernmental World Heritage Committee is elected by the biennially held General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention. And a system of international cooperation and assistance has been established with support from the World Heritage Fund.

Under the World Heritage Convention, implementation work is carried out by the UNESCO World Heritage Centre as its Secretariat. The International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) act as Advisory Bodies. ICOMOS, a nongovernmental organization founded by UNESCO in 1965, assists the World Heritage Committee in the evaluation and selection of cultural sites for the World Heritage List, IUCN, set up by UNESCO in 1948, advises the Committee on the selection and conservation of natural heritage sites. ICCROM, created by UNESCO in 1965 and based in Rome, provides expert advice on restoration of cultural properties and training. The Convention also includes in the World Heritage List the "combined works of nature and man". In December 1992, the Committee adopted criteria for the acceptance of cultural landscapes as World Heritage sites. Nominations for such sites are reviewed by both ICOMOS and IUCN.

Every year the World Heritage Committee approves emergency assistance under the World Heritage Fund to World Heritage sites. These include funds for sites severely damaged by natural disaster or human related deterioration, for conservation training, and to identify and nominate properties for inclusion on the prestigious World Heritage List of UNESCO.

So far, 721 sites of outstanding universal value have been included on the List. Of these sites, 554 are cultural, 144 are natural, and 23 are mixed cultural and natural sites. They are located in 125 States Parties. Many of these sites are now threatened and considerable efforts are required to ensure their continued conservation. In a time of global change and population explosion, the challenges are increasing. The World Heritage Committee has included on the List of World Heritage in Danger 33 sites under extreme threat and in need of special conservation actions.

China's culture is deeply rooted in masterpieces of cultural history and its natural diversity and majestic scenic areas. The rich scenic and historical resources are the ever lasting precious treasures of the Chinese nation, part of which are already recognized as the world natural and cultural heritage. With the ratification of the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1985, the Chinese Government attached great importance to the conservation of these properties. The twenty-eight Chinese sites included on the prestigious World Heritage List are outstanding examples of human genius and master works of humanity.

The combined notion of culture and nature is fundamental in the Chinese civilization. Natural beauties inspired the political and religious leaders, philosophers, writers, poets, artists and people from all walks of life. This is embodied in the cultural creativities of the sites. Ancestor worship and animist religions, practised by the diverse people of the vast territory that makes up China today contribute to make the veneration of nature and culture the very essence of Chinese civilization.

Thanks to the concerted efforts by the Ministry of Construction of the PRC, the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, the State Bureau of Cultural Relics of the PRC and the China Architecture & Building Press, this publication marks the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the World Heritage Convention by UNESCO's General Conference. China has achieved great work in the preservation of cultural and natural heritage. We look forward to a continuing fruitful cooperation with China for the noble goal of safeguarding the common heritage of mankind.

Bernd von Droste

Advisor, UNESCO World Heritage Center
Paris, November 2002

《中国的世界遗产》序

罗哲文

今年是联合国教科文组织通过《世界遗产公约》30周年，也是我国万里长城、北京故宫、莫高窟、秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑、周口店“北京人”遗址、泰山被批准列入《世界遗产名录》15周年。中国建筑工业出版社将补充再版由中华人民共和国建设部、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会和中华人民共和国国家文物局联合编写，由曹南燕任主编，马燕生、景峰、郭旃任副主编的大型学术画册《中国的世界遗产》。这是向国内外弘扬中华民族悠久的历史文化，展现我国锦绣河山、科研成果、发展旅游事业等等的一件盛举。编者盛情，嘱我为序。由于我半个多世纪以来常年奔走于这些遗产之间，和这些祖国瑰宝结下了深厚的感情，且很早就参加了世界遗产的工作，于是便欣然应命，谈谈个人的一点认识并介绍一些关于世界遗产的情况。至于书中关于我国世界遗产的文字介绍和精美的图片，还请读者方家、高明自己去欣赏与评说，在此不做多赘。

世界上所有的一切，概括起来不外乎自然与人为两个方面。举凡山川河岳、树木花草、鸟兽虫鱼等等皆为自然之存在，所谓天公之赐予。而琼楼玉宇、雕栏玉砌、大厦高楼等等皆为劳动之成果，所谓人工之创造也。有云：日月之精华、天地之灵气乃万物生长繁衍之根源；能工之技艺、哲匠之巧思乃文物典章、规矩准绳创立之所由来。然而自然之存在与人工之创造二者虽有不同之性质，但是二者之间又有其不可分割的联系。尤其是在风景名胜、古建园林方面，二者更是相互依存，密不可分。古人又有云：从来奥境名区，天公居其半，人巧亦居其半。我国古代造园名著《园冶》一书上说：“虽由人作，宛自天开”，说明自然的风景名胜需要人工的安排，而人工的创造也要符合自然的规律。我想这正是中国文化与自然遗产的一个重要的特色。

我们中国是世界著名的文明古国，有悠久的历史文化和丰富的文物古迹，同时又是一个疆域辽阔、河山锦绣的国家，因而文化和自然遗产非常丰富，如万里长城、北京故宫、敦煌石窟、北京人遗址等早已名闻世界，万里长城在几百年前就被列

入了中古世界七大奇迹之一。

自然和文化两个方面的财富是人类赖以生存和祖先世代劳动创造的成果，是人类的无价之宝。如何把它们保护好，传之子孙后代，成了全人类共同的责任，它的重要性越来越被人们所认识。多少年来，几百年来，上千年来，在中国在世界，人们为了保护文化和自然遗产，曾做出过不同程度的努力。公元前3世纪在今埃及境内的托勒米王朝，就在亚历山大城的宫殿内建立了一座专门存放文物珍品的缪斯庙(Mouseion)，英文博物馆(Museum)一词，即是源于希腊语的Mouseion。古埃及的金字塔和世界其他许多国家的古建筑，也都同样受到当局的保护。中国在公元前18~前11世纪的商王朝时期就有甲骨的收藏，周王朝则“多名器重宝”，设有专门的“守藏室”，并有《簿录》予以登记。官室、陵园、宗庙、府库等大都保存了珍贵的文物。3000多年来，除了收藏保存珍贵文物之外，历代王朝和官府对宫殿、陵寝、寺观、山川树木、古迹园池等等也都明令加以保护。除此之外，我国民间还有一个优良的传统，就是以乡规民约的形式对公共建筑、祠庙会馆、水利工程、山川林木等等加以保护，刻碑立石共同遵守。

随着社会的发展，交通的发达，交往的频繁，信息传递的方便和旅游事业的发展等等，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引起的破坏，以及其他人为和自然灾害等所造成的破坏，引起了人们高度的重视。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。为此，世界各国的一些专家学者、有识之士发起了联合起来保护人类共同财富的呼吁，先后通过了《雅典宪章》、《威尼斯宪章》、《华盛顿宪章》、《洛桑宪章》和保护考古及历史遗产的欧洲公约、美洲公约，以及联合国教科文组织《关于保护景观和遗址风貌与特性的建议》等等。为了更进一步加强保护与管理的力度，得到各个国家政府间的重视与支持，1972年11月，联合国教科文组织在巴黎总部举行的17届大会上专门通过了一项《保护世界文化和自然遗产公

FOREWORD TO WORLD HERITAGE OF CHINA

by Luo Zhewen

This year we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the World Heritage Convention and also the 15th anniversary of the inclusion of China's Great Wall, Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Mogao Caves, Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor and Terracotta Warriors, Peking Man Site and Mount Taishan in the World Heritage List. On this occasion, the China Architecture and Building Press will supplement and republish the *World Heritage of China*, a large album of academic research, compiled jointly by the Ministry of Construction of the PRC, the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and the State Bureau of Cultural Relics of the PRC, with Prof. Cao Nanyan as the editor-in-chief and Profs. Ma Yansheng, Jing Feng and Guo Zhan as the deputy editors-in-chief. This is a grand action for propagating among the people both at home and abroad the Chinese nation's age-long history and culture and demonstrating the charming landscapes, scientific research achievements and development of tourist industry in China. With a great kindness, the Editorial Board invited me to write a foreword to the book. I was pleased to accept the invitation as I have often resorted to heritage sites of our country for a half century and more, which has cultivated in my heart a profound feeling for these precious treasures, and, furthermore, as I have long participated in work on the world heritage. Here, I intend to write some ideas of my own and to make some introduction to the world heritage. As for the textual descriptions and exquisite illustrations of China's world heritage sites compiled in this volume, I will leave their appreciation to the reader and experts and say no words of verbosity.

All things in the world, to sum up, are nothing but creation by nature and man. Mountains and rivers, trees and flowers, birds and beasts, insects and fish, etc. are unexceptionally natural beings, i.e. the so-called God's bestowals, while towers and pavilions, balustrades and steps, edifices and palaces, and so forth are all fruits of labor created by man. That is why people say that the birth, growth and reproduction of all things are rooted in the sun and moon's essence and the universe's energy, while the formation of cultural properties and institutions and the establishment of various rules and criteria originate from masters' skills and sages' conceptions. Nevertheless, although natural beings and man-made products differ from each other in nature, they exist in inseparable linkage. This interrelatedness and interdependence is especially embodied in scenic spots and historical gardens. Ancient people said that the origin of all wonderful landscapes and famous sights was due half to God and half to man. The noted ancient Chinese work *Art of Gardening* goes that, although the garden "is made by man, it is shaped like a natural scene," which means that natural scenery needs man's work and man's creation should correspond with natural laws. I think this is just an essential feature of China's cultural and natural heritage.

China is famous in the world for her age-old civilization which has left behind abundant historical resources, and at the same time the coun-

try has a vast territory with beautiful landscapes. This made her extremely rich in cultural and natural properties, including the Great Wall, the Ming and Qing Imperial Palace, the Mogao Caves and the Peking Man Site, all having long been distinguished in the world, of which the Great Wall was rated as one of the seven medieval world wonders several hundred years ago.

Natural and cultural properties are fruits created by the labor of our ancestors generation after generation and constitute mankind's invaluable treasures, upon which human beings survive. To protect them well so as to hand down to posterity is a common duty of all mankind and the importance of this work has been recognised increasingly. For a good many decades, for several centuries and even over a thousand years, in China and in the world, people have made varying degrees of effort for conserving cultural and natural heritage. During the third century BC, the Ptolemaic Dynasty exercising dominion over the territory of present-day Egypt built Mouseion, a special storage exclusively for cultural treasures, in its palace at Alexandria, and this Greek word gave birth to the English word "museum." The pyramids of ancient Egypt and numerous ancient buildings of other countries were also given protection by relevant authorities. In China, there was the collection of oracle bones as early as the Shang period of the 18th~11th centuries BC; the Zhou court possessed "numbers of celebrated objects and important treasures," for which it established the Keeping Storage and kept an Accession Book for record. Royal palaces, tomb gardens, ancestral temples and governmental storehouses usually preserved valuable cultural relics. For more than three thousand years, apart from the collection and conservation of cultural treasures, the protection of palaces, tomb temples, religious buildings, scenic areas and historical monuments were also ensured by successive dynasties with specially-issued decrees. In addition, there was the excellent tradition among the Chinese people that public buildings, temples and guildhalls, irrigation works, and natural scenes were safeguarded by establishing local rules and folk conventions, of which inscribed stelae were erected to call for common observance.

With the development of society and the development of communications, information transmission and tourist industry, people have gained more and more understanding of the significance of cultural and natural properties; especially in recent and present times, great attention has been drawn to the damage of cultural and natural heritage caused by the process of industrialization and other human-related deterioration as well as by natural disaster. Without the conservation of cultural and natural sites, mankind will suffer severe, irretrievable losses. Therefore, experts, scholars and other people of insight from different countries have called for joint efforts to protect mankind's common properties, which has led to the successive adoptions of the Athens Charter, Venice Charter, Washington Charter and Lausanne Charter, the European and American conventions on the conservation of archeological and historical sites,

约》(即《世界遗产公约》),对世界文化和自然遗产的定义作了明确的规定,并随之确定了实施公约的指导方针。这一公约,是联合国教科文组织在全球范围内制定和实施的一项具有深远影响的国际准则性文件。目前已有144个国家成为这一公约的缔约国。公约的主要任务之一就是确定世界范围内具有突出意义和普遍价值的文物古迹和自然景观列入《世界遗产名录》,使之作为人类共同的遗产,得到国际社会的重视与共同的保护。《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》的宗旨在于促进世界各国各族人民之间的合作与相互支持,为保护人类共同的遗产作出积极的贡献。

为了更好地落实遗产公约中的各项规定,必须得到各国政府的支持与合作,于是一个政府间的国际合作机构“世界遗产委员会”在1976年宣告成立,其日常办公机构为联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心。该委员会由《保护世界文化与自然遗产公约》缔约国中的21个国家组成,具体执行遗产保护的经常性工作。世界遗产委员会每年举行一次会议,主要进行以下三项工作:一、根据缔约国的申报,审议确定列入《世界遗产名录》的项目,经缔约国代表会议通过后予以公布。二、管理“世界遗产基金”,审定各缔约国提出的财政和技术援助的申请项目。这笔基金的来源主要是缔约国常年向联合国教科文组织所交会费的1%的款项和缔约国政府以及其他机构与个人的自愿捐赠。这笔经费虽然为数不多,但它对于促进世界各国特别是对发展中国家和不发达地区某些重要文化与自然遗产项目的保护起到了积极作用。三、对已列入《世界遗产名录》的文化与自然遗产项目的保护和管理情况进行监测,以促进其保护与管理水平的改善与提高。

联合国教科文组织、世界遗产委员会为提高其保护、评审、监测、技术援助等工作的水平,特约请国际上有权威的专业机构国际古迹遗址理事会(ICOMOS)、国际自然及自然资源保护联盟(IUCN)和国际文物保护与修复研究中心(ICCROM)为其专业咨询机构。凡遗产的考察、评审、监测、技术培训、财政与技术援助等等,均由这几个机构派出专家予以帮助。ICOMOS主要负责文化遗产方面的工作,IUCN主要负责自然遗产方面的工作,ICCROM则主要负责文化遗产方面的技术

培训、研究、宣传和为专家服务的工作。

截至2002年初,列入《世界遗产名录》的项目共有721项,分布在124个缔约国的疆域内。其中文化遗产554项,自然遗产144项,文化与自然双重遗产23项(含文化景观)。近年来增加文化景观作为遗产评审内容的举措,说明了这一人类伟大事业的进一步发展。现将《世界遗产公约》及其他有关文件中关于遗产的主要内容和评审标准简要介绍如下:

文化遗产的定义

一、文物:从历史、艺术或科学的角度来看,具有突出的普遍价值的建筑物、雕刻和绘画,具有考古意义的部件和结构,铭文、洞穴、住区及各类文物的组合体。

二、建筑群:从历史、艺术或科学的角度来看,在建筑形式、统一性及其与环境景观结合方面,具有突出的普遍价值的单独或相互联系的建筑群体。

三、遗址:从历史、美学、人种学或人类学的角度来看,具有突出的普遍价值的人造工程或自然与人类结合工程以及考古遗址的地区。

文化遗产评审的标准

列入《名录》的文化遗产,应具有以下所列的任何一种特质:

一、代表一种创造性天才的杰作。

二、在一定时期内或在世界某一文化区域内,对建筑艺术、纪念物艺术、城镇规划或景观设计的发展产生过重大影响。

三、能为一种现存的或已经消失的文明的文化传统提供一种独特的或至少是特殊的见证。

四、可作为一种类型的建筑物、建筑群或景观的杰出范例,展示人类历史上一个(或几个)重要阶段。

五、可作为传统的人类居住地或使用地并代表一种(或几种)文化的杰出范例,尤其是处在不可逆转的变化之下,容易损毁的地点。

六、与某些事件或现行传统、思想、信仰或文学艺术作品有直接或明显关联,具有突出的普遍意义(委员会认为,此款理由只有在某些特殊情况下并将该项标准与其他标准共同考虑

and UNESCO's Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites. To further strengthen the conservation and management work, with the concern and support from numerous states, the 17th General Conference of UNESCO held at its headquarters in Paris adopted the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (i.e. World Heritage Convention), which provides precise definitions of the world cultural and natural heritage, and at the same time stipulates the guiding principle for implementing the Convention. It is an international standard instrument with far-reaching influence worked out and executed by UNESCO on a global scale. Today it has been ratified by 152 States Parties. One of its principal functions is to identify cultural sites and landscapes of outstanding significance and universal value all over the world to include them in the World Heritage List and to place them under the general concern and protection of the international community as the common heritage of mankind. The Convention aims to promote cooperation and mutual support among all peoples of the world for safeguarding mankind's common heritage and to urge them to make active contribution to the cause.

As the all-round implementation of the stipulations in the Convention needs support and cooperation from the governments of all countries, the World Heritage Committee, an intergovernmental organization, was founded in 1976, with the UNESCO World Heritage Center as its office in charge of everyday routine. The Committee consists of 21 member states elected from the States Parties to the Convention and carries on regular work on heritage protection. Every year it holds a meeting of its members to deal mainly with the following affairs: 1) To evaluate the properties nominated by States Parties for inclusion in the World Heritage List and select from them the sites to be included to submit to the States Parties Representative Assembly for review, acceptance and publication. 2) To manage the World Heritage Fund and to examine and approve the applications of States Parties for financial and technical assistance. The resources of the Fund consist chiefly of 1% of the States Parties' regular membership dues paid to UNESCO and the voluntary contributions offered by States Parties' governments, other bodies and individuals. This Fund, although not great in amount, plays an active role in promoting the protection of important cultural and natural sites in the world, particularly in developing countries and underdeveloped regions. 3) To monitor the state of conservation and management of the cultural and natural properties inscribed in the World Heritage List so as to promote the improvement of the work.

To heighten the professional level of their protection, evaluation, monitorship and technical assistance work, UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee have invited the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), all international prestigious professional organizations, to act as advisory bodies and to offer expert help in the investigation, evaluation and monitorship of heritage sites and in the work concerning tech-

nical training and financial and technical assistance. ICOMOS advises chiefly in the field of cultural heritage, IUCN in the field of natural heritage, and ICCROM in the work concerning technical training, research, publicity and expert service in the field of cultural heritage.

By the beginning of 2002, there had been included in the World Heritage List 721 sites, which are distributed in the territories of 124 States Parties. Of these, 554 are cultural, 144 are natural, and 23 are mixed cultural and natural sites (including cultural landscapes). The addition in recent years of cultural landscapes as objects of heritage evaluation indicates the further development of this great cause of mankind. The following is a brief introduction to the principal contents and evaluation criteria of the world heritage formulated in the Convention and concerned instruments.

Definitions of the cultural heritage:

1) Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

2) Groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

3) Sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological points of view.

Criteria for the inclusion of cultural properties in the World Heritage List:

Each site to be included in the List should:

1) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius; or

2) 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

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

4) 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

5) 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

6) 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).

Definitions of the natural heritage:

1) Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding universal value from

时才能作为列入《世界遗产名录》的标准)。

自然遗产的定义

一、从美学或科学的角度看,具有突出的普遍价值的由自然和生物结构或这类结构群组成的自然面貌。

二、从科学或保护的角度看,具有突出的普遍价值的地质和自然地理结构以及明确划定的濒危动植物物种生境区。

三、从科学、保护或自然美的角度看,具有突出的普遍价值的天然名胜或明确划定的自然区域。

自然遗产评定的标准

列入《名录》的自然遗产,应系属于以下所列的任何一类:

一、代表地球演变史上重要阶段的突出例证。

二、代表不同生态系统和动植物群体之重大演变发展过程的重要例证。

三、具有绝妙的自然现象或含有罕见的自然美景,在美学上有重要意义的地带。

四、对就地保护生物多样性具有重大意义的自然栖息地,包括从科学和保护的角度看来具有突出普遍价值的濒危动植物生长地。

此外,凡是已列入《世界遗产名录》的文化与自然遗产一旦受到严重的威胁,世界遗产委员会在经过专家们的调查和审议之后,可以将其列入处于濒危之中的世界遗产名录,以便采取紧急措施加以抢救保护。

中华人民共和国政府一贯对文化和自然遗产的保护十分重视,并积极支持和参与联合国教科文组织和世界遗产委员会关于保护世界文化和自然遗产的活动。1985年11月,全国人大常委会批准了我国参加联合国教科文组织《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》,使我国成为《公约》的缔约国之一。1986年我国首批将万里长城、北京故宫、周口店“北京人”遗址、莫高窟、秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑、泰山等六处申报列入《世界遗产名录》。1987年经过认真的评审,即得到世界遗产委员会的批准,列入了《世界遗产名录》之中。在1991年10月第8届《世界遗产公约》缔约国大会上,我国当选为世界遗产委员会成员。在1992年、1993年第16、17届世界遗产委员会会议上,我国连续2届当选为委员会副主席,使我国对世界遗产委员会的工作做出了

更多的努力。截至2002年初,我国的文化与自然遗产项目已有万里长城,北京故宫,周口店“北京人”遗址,莫高窟,秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑,布达拉宫,承德避暑山庄及周围庙宇,孔庙、孔林、孔府,武当山古建筑群,泰山,庐山,峨眉山—乐山大佛,黄山,平遥古城,苏州古典园林,丽江古城,颐和园,天坛,大足石刻,武夷山,龙门石窟,青城山与都江堰,明清皇家陵寝:明显陵、清东陵、清西陵,皖南古村落:西递村、宏村,云冈石窟,武陵源,九寨沟,黄龙等共28处被批准公布列入《世界遗产名录》。其中文化遗产21项,自然遗产3项,文化与自然双重遗产4项,文化景观遗产1项。此外,还有约50处国家重点文物保护单位和国家风景名胜区,也已列入了世界遗产的候补名单,将逐年地分批分期予以申报列入。

本书所选,虽仅系截至2002年初已被正式批准公布列入《世界遗产名录》的28处文化和自然遗产,但从中已不难看出我国悠久的历史文化与独特的锦绣河山和自然风光。从历史文化来说,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北京明清故宫、承德避暑山庄,上下几十万年。还有代表中华民族传统文化的曲阜孔庙、孔林、孔府。这里着重提出的是几千年来、几十万年来,中华民族的文化传统一直绵延不断,可以说世界上任何一个文明古国都是难以相比的。不仅如此,中国自古是一个多民族国家,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光辉灿烂的多民族文化,在这16处遗产中就有布达拉宫、承德避暑山庄及周围庙宇等代表性的杰作。此外,如莫高窟的壁画彩塑、秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑等均是世界著名的文化珍宝。至于自然遗产中的黄龙、九寨沟、武陵源等独特的地质、地形、动植物和优美的自然景观都是世界少有。像泰山、黄山、峨眉山—乐山大佛、武夷山等文化与自然双重遗产,正反映了中国悠久的历史文化与自然环境相结合的特色,在世界其他国家中也是罕见的。而在近年即1993年才开始列入《名录》的文化景观方面,我国的以突出体现“自然与人类结合工程”的庐山胜景也被批准列入名录。至此,可以说我国仅这28个已列入《名录》的项目,便把世界遗产的所有类别即文化、自然、文化与自然双重、文化景观这几个方面都包括齐全了。这也是其他国家所罕见的。

the aesthetic or scientific point of view;

2) Geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation;

3) Natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

Criteria for the inclusion of natural properties in the World Heritage List:

Sites to be included in the List should:

1) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history; or

2) be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of various ecosystems and communities of plants and animals; or

3) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance; or

4) 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.

In addition, cultural and natural sites inscribed in the World Heritage List, when threatened by serious danger, would be included by the World Heritage Committee in the List of World Heritage in Danger on the basis of experts' investigation and deliberation so as to take emergency means for their rescue and conservation.

The government of the People's Republic of China has consistently paid great attention to the conservation of cultural and natural heritage and has actively supported and participated in the activities organized by UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee for protecting the world cultural and natural heritage. In November 1985, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress approved China's accession to the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted by UNESCO, thus China became a State Party to the Convention. In 1986, China made its application for the first time for the inclusion of the Great Wall, Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Peking Man Site, Mogao Caves, Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor and Terracotta Warriors, and Mount Taishan in the World Heritage List, which was approved by the World Heritage Committee through careful evaluation in 1987. In October 1991, China was elected a member state of the World Heritage Committee at the 8th General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention. In 1992 and 1993, China was successively elected Vice-Chairman of the World Heritage Committee at the 16th and 17th sessions of the Committee, since then it has exerted more efforts to the work of the Committee. By the beginning of 2002, 28 cultural and natural sites of China had been included on the World Heritage List: the Great Wall, Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Peking Man Site, Mogao Caves, Mausoleum of the First

Qin Emperor and Terracotta Warriors, Potala Palace, the Mountain Resort at Chengde and Outlying Temples, Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion, Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains, Mount Taishan, Lushan National Park, Mount Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha, Mount Huangshan, The Ancient city of Pingyao, Classical Gardens in Suzhou, The Ancient city of Lijiang, The Summer Palace, The Temple of Heaven, Dazu Stone Carvings, Wuyi Mountain, Longmen Grottoes, Mount Qingcheng and Dujiangyan Irrigation Network, Imperial Mausoleums and Memorial Buildings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties: Xidi Village and Houguncun Village, Yuangang Grottoes, Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area, Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area, and Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area. Of these 21 are cultural, 3 natural and 4 mixed cultural and natural sites, and 1 is a cultural landscape. In addition, approximately 50 state-protected ancient monuments and national scenic areas have been inscribed in the candidate list of world heritage and will be entered in annual batches in application for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

Although selected into the present book are only the 28 cultural and natural sites officially recognized and publicized as included in the World Heritage List, they exemplify visually China's age-long history and culture and unique landscapes of charm and beauty. To speak of history and culture, China is proud of its properties from the Peking Man Site going back to 500,000 years ago and the Great Wall first built in the Spring-Autumn and Warring States period to the Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties and the Mountain Resort at Chengde, which cover several hundred millennia; and the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion are among the representatives of the Chinese nation's traditional culture. It should be emphasized that the Chinese nation's cultural tradition has lasted without break for several thousand and even several hundred thousand years, which is unmatched by any one of the other ancient civilizations. Furthermore, since remote antiquity China has been a multi-ethnic country with its member ethnic groups jointly creating, in a long historical course, a splendid multi-ethnic culture, which is prominently represented by the Potala Palace and the Chengde Mountain Resort and Outlying Temples and other sites. Besides, the murals and colored sculptures of the Mogao Caves, the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor and Terracotta Warriors and so forth are all celebrated cultural treasures in the world. As regards natural heritage, Huanglong, Jiuzhaigou and Wulingyuan are all unique in the world for their distinctive geographic and topographic features, rare animal and plant species, and beautiful landscapes. Taishan, Huangshan, Wuyi and Emei mountains and the Leshan Giant Buddha, all mixed cultural and natural sites, reflect the peculiar combination of China's long history and culture with natural environments, which is also rare in other countries. Moreover, China's Lushan National Park as an extremely wonderful example of the "combined works of nature and man" was entered in the World Heritage List, which had begun to include cultural landscapes just shortly before, in 1993. Thereby, China's 28 List-included sites alone have already covered all categories of world

此外,还有近年来被列入口述和非物质文化遗产名录的昆曲。我国的世界遗产已有29项了。总之,我国作为一个世界遗产大国是当之无愧的。

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。我们把它称为上对祖先、下对子孙负责的千秋伟业。这些文化与自然的瑰宝,一旦被破坏,将是不可再造、不可复得、不可再生、不可挽回的损失。因此,党中央国务院在文化遗产方面提出了“保护为主、抢救第一”的方针和“有效保护、合理利用、加强管理”的指导原则。在自然遗产方面提出了“严格保护、统一管理、合理开发、永续利用”的方针。这是完全必要的,十分正确的,也是与《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》以及世界遗产委员会制定的规章、办法相一致的。首先在于保护,这是保护遗产的性质所规定的。另一方面,保护的目的在于发挥遗产的作用,这也是不言而喻的,但是如果利用得不好,利用得不合理反而会影响保护,甚至造成破坏,所以又提出了“合理利用,加强管理”的指导原则。总结《公约》签订30年来的经验,在《世界遗产名录》逐年扩大的情况下,我们越来越感到,单是公布了名单,列入了《名录》,不加强保护与管理,也是达不到目的的。因此,近年来,世界遗产委员会开拓了深入化工作的范畴,即是加强对遗产保护的监测工作,不断派出专家分别到列入名录的各国遗产地去进行考察监测。1994年得到我国政府同意,联合国教科文组织首次派专家小组来华,对我国1987年被批准列入《世界遗产名录》的万里长城、北京故宫、周口店“北京人”遗址、秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑、泰山、莫高窟等6项世界遗产进行了实地监测考察,以后又不断派专家来华对我国的世界文化与自然遗产进行监测考察,专家们对我国世界遗产的保护管理工作给予了充分的肯定,同时也坦率地提出了存在的问题和改进的建议。他们的建议得到了我国主管部门的积极采纳,有力地推动了我国文化与自然遗产的保护管理工作。

培训人才,是联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会为促进和提高世界遗产保护管理水平的一项重要工作。在他们的支持下,先后在我国举办了古建筑保护理论、木结构保护技术、壁画保护、自然资源保护与管理、世界遗产保护与管理等国际培训班。联合国教科文组织除在经费上给予支持之外,还聘请国际专家及中国专家到培训班授课,使来自全国各省、市、自治区从事文化与自然遗产保护管理的工作人员业务水平得到了提高。

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。因此,联合国教科文组织和世界遗产委员会十分重视运用各种手段进行宣传,如举办展览、拍摄影视、出版书刊等等。我国曾经在联合国教科文组织的支持下,在巴黎教科文组织总部举办了我国世界遗产的展览,现在正在放映由中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会、建设部、国家文物局、北京电视台等合作拍摄的介绍我国和其他一些国家的世界文化与自然遗产影视片。1994年,北京新星出版社以8种文字在世界上发行了《中国的十大世界遗产》。1996年4月,联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心和中国国家旅游局等部门联合出版了英文本《CHINA'S WORLD HERITAGE》(《中国的世界遗产》)小册子。1997年,旅游教育出版社出版了《世界遗产在中国》(《WORLD HERITAGE IN CHINA》)中型画册。近几年来又有不少宣传出版部门,相继出版了不同内容的有关中国世界遗产书刊,它们对我国世界文化与自然遗产的宣传与保护工作起到了积极的作用。

本书是迄今为止全面宣传介绍我国的世界文化与自然遗产内容最为丰富、图片最为动人的大型学术画册,希望它能对我国世界遗产的保护管理工作有所裨益,也希望它对世界了解我国悠久的历史文化和独具特色的自然遗产有所帮助。

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heritage, i.e. all of the fields of cultural, natural and mixed cultural and natural sites and cultural landscapes, which is also uncommon in the world. Moreover, as the Kunqu opera has recently been included in the list of oral and non-material cultural heritage, China's cultural and natural properties recognized to be world heritage have already amounted to 29 items. In short, China fully deserves to be rated one of the major countries with world heritage.

To keep China's world heritage in fine condition is a very glorious duty and a very arduous task of our country as a large owner nation of heritage, which we call ever-influential great cause responsible to our ancestors and descendants, for these cultural and natural treasures, if once destroyed, will be lost irrecreatably, irreproducibly, irretrievably and irrecoverably. Therefore, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council of the People's Republic of China have put forward, in the field of cultural heritage, the policy "give priority to protection and the first place to rescue" and the guiding principle "carry out effective preservation, maintain rational utilization and strengthen administrative management"; in the field of natural heritage, the policy "insist on strict protection, unitary administration, rational exploitation and ever-durable utilization." These are absolutely necessary, perfectly right and consistent with the World Heritage Convention and the rules and measures worked out by the World Heritage Committee. The first concern is protection, which is determined by the nature of the heritage protected. On the other hand, the protection should aim to give play to the role of the heritage, which is also self-evident, but ill or irrational utilization will inevitably affect the protection and even lead to destruction, so it is necessary to stipulate the guiding principle "maintain rational utilization and strengthen administrative management." Summing up the experience gained in the 30 years since the adoption of the Convention and from the year-by-year enlargement of the World Heritage List, we realize much further that without intensive protection and administration, sole inclusion in and publication of the List will not attain the purpose. Therefore, the World Heritage Committee has in recent years called for in-depth work, i.e. strengthening the monitorship of heritage preservation by constantly sending off experts to different countries for investigation and inspection of their heritage sites accessioned in the List. In 1994, with the consent of the Chinese government, UNESCO dispatched for the first time a group of specialists to China for inspecting and investigating in situ the Great Wall, the Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the Peking Man Site, the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor and Terracotta Warriors, Mount Taishan and the Mogao Caves included in the World Heritage List in 1987. From then on, experts from UNESCO have come to China group after group for the same work at China's world cultural and natural heritage sites. While carrying out the mission, they expressed their high appreciation of China's efforts on the conservation and management of world heritage,

at the same time frankly pointing out the existing problems and cordially offering suggestions for their solution, which were actively adopted by relevant Chinese authorities and effectively promoted the protection and administration of the cultural and natural heritage in China.

Staff training is one of the important tasks of UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee for raising the level of world heritage conservation and management. With their support, international training courses were successively organized in China in theories of ancient building preservation, techniques of timber structure protection, the conservation of murals, the safeguarding and management of natural resources and the preservation and management of world heritage. Apart from financial assistance, foreign and Chinese specialists invited by UNESCO gave their lectures in the courses, which heightened the professional level of the preservers and administrators of cultural and natural heritage coming from provinces, cities and autonomous regions in China.

To sharpen the understanding of the importance of world heritage protection is always an essential prerequisite for the improvement of preservation and management work. In view of this, UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee have paid great attention to the application of various publicity means, such as the organization of exhibitions, the production of cinema and television films, and the issue of publications. With the support from UNESCO, China held an exhibition of its world heritage at UNESCO's headquarters in Paris; and now, there are being on show across the country the movies and telefilms on world cultural and natural heritage of China and other nations made jointly by the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, the PRC Ministry of Construction and State Bureau of Cultural Relics, and the Beijing Television Station. In 1994, The New Star Publishers in Beijing issued worldwide the *Ten Sites in China Officially Recognized as Part of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* in eight languages. In April 1996, the UNESCO World Heritage Center and the State Tourism Administration of PRC published jointly the booklet *China's World Heritage* in English. In 1997, the Tourism Education Press published the medium-sized album *World Heritage in China*. In recent years, a number of organs in charge of publicity and information and publishing houses have issued various publications on the world heritage of China. These works have played an active role in the publicity and protection of China's world cultural and natural heritage.

The present book is a large academic album propagating and introducing comprehensively China's world cultural and natural heritage, so far the richest in content and the greatest in the number of photos. We hope it will be beneficial to the protection and management of China's world heritage and helpful to furthering the world's understanding of China's long history and culture and unique natural heritage.

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