

北京风光
BEIJING SCENES



雍和宫

LAMA TEMPLE



● 北京美术摄影出版社

(第一辑)



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雍和宫

雍和宫位于北京东城区安定门内，是北京现存最大的藏传佛教寺庙，也是北京最具特色的重要旅游胜地。

雍和宫始建于清康熙三十三年（1694），原为雍正皇帝的潜邸，乾隆九年（1744）正式改为藏传佛教寺庙，为清宫直辖的皇家寺院。改庙至今，其宗教地位一直十分显赫，其中以清朝，尤其是清乾隆时期的影响尤为突出，当时不仅是内地最大的藏传佛教传播中心，而且是清朝治理蒙、藏的政治中心，为清中央政府与蒙、藏地方的联系发挥了重要纽带的作用，堪称雍和宫历史上的辉煌时期。

该寺坐北朝南，占地面积66000平方米，共有殿堂1134间。中轴线上由南向北依次有牌楼院、宝坊、雍和门殿、雍和宫殿、永佑殿、法轮殿、万佛阁，以及药师殿、数学殿、班禅楼、戒台楼等众多配殿与配楼，规模宏大，建筑雄伟，布局严整，显示了昔日皇家寺院的恢宏气势。

雍和宫最为突出的特点是文物资源丰富。在寺中各个殿堂可见琳琅满目的各种供奉和陈设，数以万计，有佛像、唐卡、经书、法器等不同类别。其中法轮殿五百罗汉山、照佛楼旃檀佛及金丝楠木佛龕、万佛阁白檀木弥勒大佛最值得注意，被誉为“雍和宫三绝”。

另外，雍和宫还继承了历史上各种传统的宗教活动，其中以每年农历正月二十三日至二月初一日举行金刚驱魔舞（俗称打鬼）最为著名，深受中外人士喜爱。

Lama Temple(Yonghe Gong)

The Lama Temple(Yonghe Gong) is situated on the Yonghegong Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing. It is the biggest Tibetan Buddhism Temple and also the most unique and famous scenic spot in Beijing.

The Lama Temple was built in the 33rd year during the reign of Emperor Kangxi (1694), as the residence of Prince Yongzheng. After the prince mounted to the throne, it became his temporary dwelling place and was given the present name in the 3rd year of his reign. In the 9th year during the reign of Emperor Qianlong (1744), it was turned into a Buddhism monastery administrated by imperial court. Up to now, its role on religion is very important, especially in Qianlong period, Qing Dynasty, its influence was significant. At that time, it was not only the biggest Tibetan Buddhism extension center in interior land, but also the political center of Qing government administered Mongolia and Tibetan. It played a very important link between Qing center government and Mongolia and Tibetan, which was the glorious period on the history of Palace of Harmony.

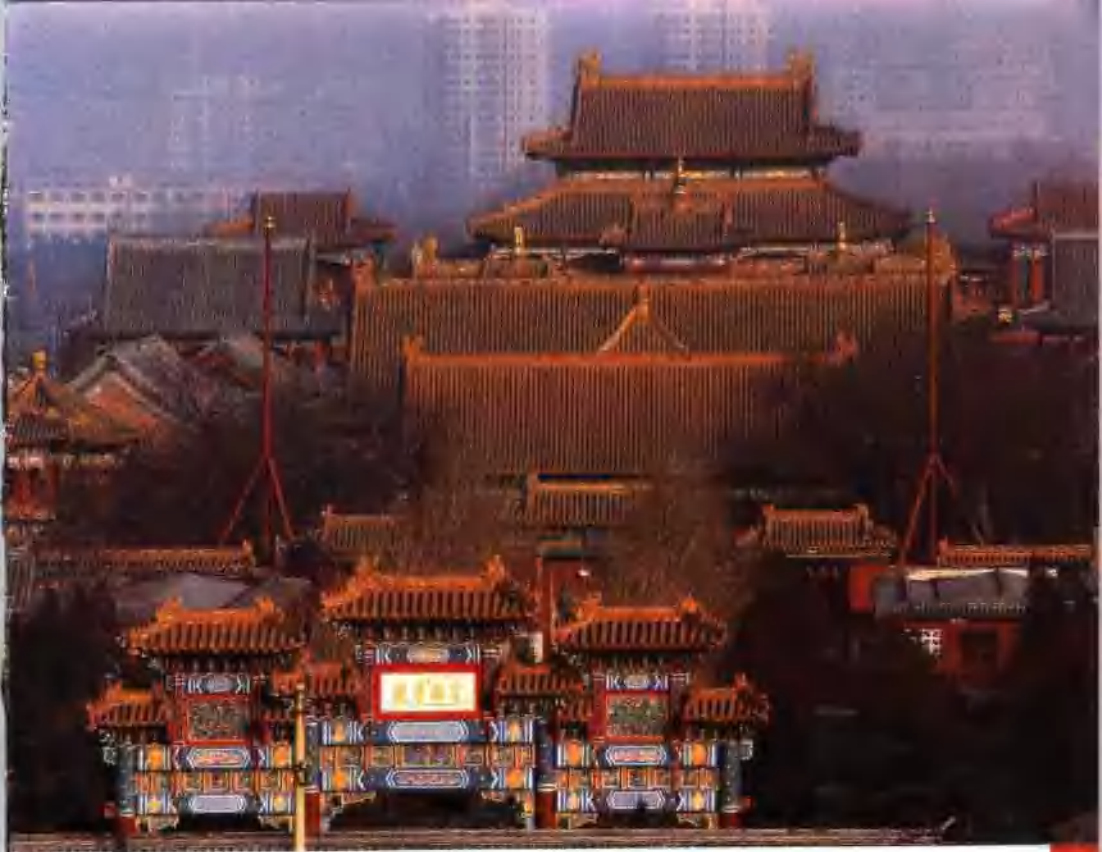
The Lama Temple is located in North and faced South with area of 66000 m² and 1134 temple buildings. On the center axis and from South to North, there are buildings as Courtyard of Decorated Arches, Yonghe Gate Hall, Yonghe Gong hall, Yong You Hall, Falun Hall, Pavilion of Ten Thousand Happiness. In addition, there are many side halls and side buildings such as Hall of Medicine Masters, Hall for Mathematics, BanChan Hall, Jietai Hall. These buildings are in large scale, magnificent, and neat formation in over arrangement, they show broad-minded of imperial temple in old days.

The most protruding characteristic in Lama Temple is rich resources of culture relics. There is a superb collection of beautiful things in every hall in this temple, totally more

ten thousand things, which include Buddha, Tangka, sutra, ritual implement, and other different types. Among them, there are three most precious things worth to pay attention, first is Five Hundred Arhat Mountain in Hall of Dharma Wheel, second is Buddha Zhantan and the niche made of Nanmu with a golden thread coating in Building of Clear Buddha Image, third is the Figure of Bodhisattva Maitreya made of white sandal tree in Pavilion of Ten Thousand Happiness.

In addition, the Lama Temple carry on different traditional religion activities, among them the activity of Beating Ghost held on January 23 to February 1st every lunar year is the most welcomed by home and abroad peoples.





雍和宫 Lama Temple (Yonghe Gong)

雍和宫的历史最早可以追溯到清康熙三十三年（1694），当时是为贝勒身份的雍正皇帝兴建的府邸。雍正升为雍亲王后，改为“雍亲王府”。雍正登基后于雍正三年（1725）又改为行宫，雍正赐名“雍和宫”。到乾隆九年（1744）正式改为藏传佛教寺庙。



雍和宫鸟瞰 A panoramic look of the Temple

清乾隆九年(1744)

乾隆皇帝在三世章嘉国师的协助下,按照藏传佛教寺院的建制与要求对雍和宫进行全面改建,建成了一座具有皇家规格的宏大寺院。其主体建筑有昭泰门、宝坊、碑亭、钟鼓楼、雍和门殿、雍和宫殿、永佑殿、法轮殿、讲经殿、药师殿等殿堂。乾隆皇帝亲赐藏语寺名“噶丹敬恰林”,意为“兜率壮丽洲”。其后在乾隆十五年(1750)、四十五年(1780)和五十七年(1792)又先后增建了万佛阁、班禅楼与戒台楼、御碑亭等建筑。今天的雍和宫基本保持了清乾隆时的建筑格局与风貌。



雍和宫牌楼 The arches of the Temple

雍和宫最南端的院落称牌楼院。内有三座高大的牌楼：东西两座，北面一座。牌楼为三间四柱九顶式，均以青石为座，黄瓦覆顶。主体以名贵金丝楠木建造，上有透雕“龙凤呈祥”图案。北面牌楼有乾隆御题“震海尊亲”匾额。整体气势宏伟，雕刻精美，显示出皇家寺院的奢华气派。



雍和宫牌楼
The arches of
the Temple



雍和宫钟楼 The tower of Bell



雍和门殿 Yonghe Gate Hall

雍和门殿是雍和宫第一进大殿。为五间两进殿。殿的一座大门上饰有金色门钉。每扇门的门钉纵横各九，共计八十一颗，标显出皇家寺院至高无上的地位。殿内供奉与汉传佛教寺庙天王殿相同：中央供大肚弥勒佛，两边供四大天王，弥勒佛后供护法韦驮尊天菩萨。



雍和门殿前铜狮 Bronze lion in front of Yonghe Gate Hall

雍和门殿前有一对铜狮，是乾隆年间奉旨铸造的。图中为其中的一只雄狮，狮子跏趺而坐，右脚踏一绣球，左腿撑于座上，头部高昂，形体硕壮，形象威猛，显示了清朝乾隆盛世的恢宏气势。



御碑亭

Pavilion for Imperial Tablet

御碑亭位于雍和门殿后、雍和宫殿前，乾隆五十七年（1792）兴建。为重檐四角攒顶式。亭内立有著名的《喇嘛说》石碑。



《喇嘛说》石碑

Stone tablet about article on Lamaism

《喇嘛说》石碑立于乾隆五十七年（1792）。高六米，方柱形。碑身四面刻字，分别为满、汉、蒙、藏四体文字。其中北面为汉文，是乾隆皇帝御笔。碑文阐述了藏传佛教历史，乾隆扶持“黄教”的目的，以及乾隆制定金瓶掣签制度的原因与意义等三方面内容，对研究清朝治理蒙、藏的宗教和民族政策具有极为重要的意义。



雍和宮殿 Yonghe Gong Hall

青銅須彌山 Bronze sculpture of Mount Xumi

須彌山位於雍和宮殿前，又稱“妙高山”、“金剛山”，是佛教關於宇宙世界的基本看法。這座青銅須彌山由明萬曆時太監馮保施鑄，其造型及山上各處景物布置完全依照佛典記載而來，堪稱一個濃縮的立體空間世界。山之上重檐樓閣式宮殿名“善見城”，是三十三天統率——帝釋天的居所。

