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BEIJING SCENES



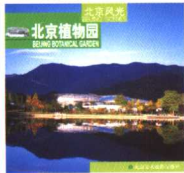
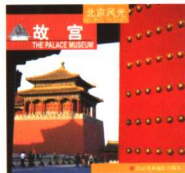
# 圆明园

THE YUANMINGYUAN



● 北京美术摄影出版社

(第二辑)



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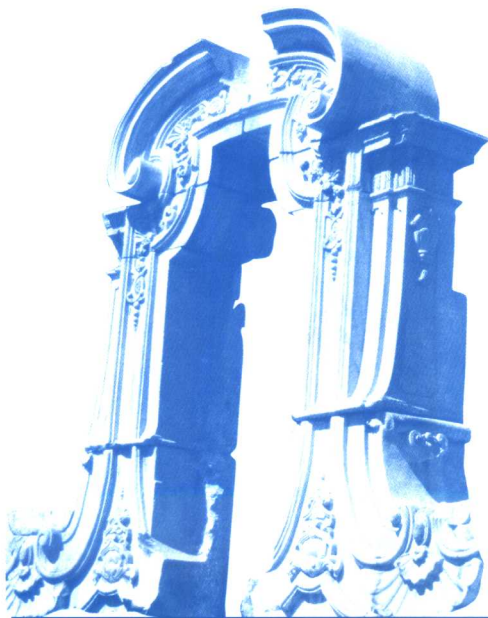
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# 圆明园

圆明园遗址公园位于北京西北郊,是在圆明园遗址上整修的一座以爱国主义教育为特色的主题公园。

历史上的圆明园由圆明园、长春园、绮春园(同治重修时改名万春园)组成,三园统称圆明园,占地5200余亩。它是清代封建帝王,历经150余年所建造和经营的一座大型皇家宫苑,与故宫共同构成当时的封建统治中心,被皇帝特称为“御园”。

康熙四十六年(1707),康熙皇帝将位于畅春园北部的一座小园林赐给皇四子胤禛(雍正)。雍正即位后,开始对圆明园进行大规模扩建。为便于听政和园居,特在圆明园设立了宫门前朝区和后湖九州寝宫区。乾隆即位后,继续营建圆明园,乾隆九年建成圆明园四十景,并有四十景图存留于世。乾隆十年(1745)开始营建圆明园东部的长春园。长春园及西洋楼景区,于乾隆二十四年(1759)基本建成。乾隆三十四年(1769)又将紧邻长春园的诸亲王花园并入圆明园,定名绮春园。绮春园经嘉庆朝大规模改建增建,方成为皇帝长年园居之所。道光初年将该园东路改建增饰,专供皇太后、皇太妃园居之用。

圆明园于1860年10月惨遭英法联军洗劫焚毁,并最终于1900年八国联军入侵北京的战乱中完全被毁。圆明园的毁灭是世界文化史上的重大损失,也是帝国主义贪婪残暴和清政府腐败无能的历史见证。

全国解放后,中国政府十分重视圆明园遗址的整理和保护。1988年5月,圆明园遗址被国务院列为全国重点文物保护单位。



# The Yuanmingyuan

Located at northwest suburb of Peking, the Yuanmingyuan Park, renovated on the basis of the ruined site, is a theme park characterized by the education in patriotism .

Yuanmingyuan was in history consisted of Yuanmingyuan, Changchunyuan and Qichunyuan (renamed Wanchunyuan when rebuilt during the reign of emperor Tong Zhi in Qing Dynasty). Three gardens, occupying an area of over 5200 mu, was as a whole called Yuanmingyuan. Yuanmingyuan, a large imperial palatial garden was built and maintained by feudal emperors in Qing Dynasty throughout more than 150 years, constituted the center of feudal reign together with the Forbidden City, and was called "imperial garden" by emperors.

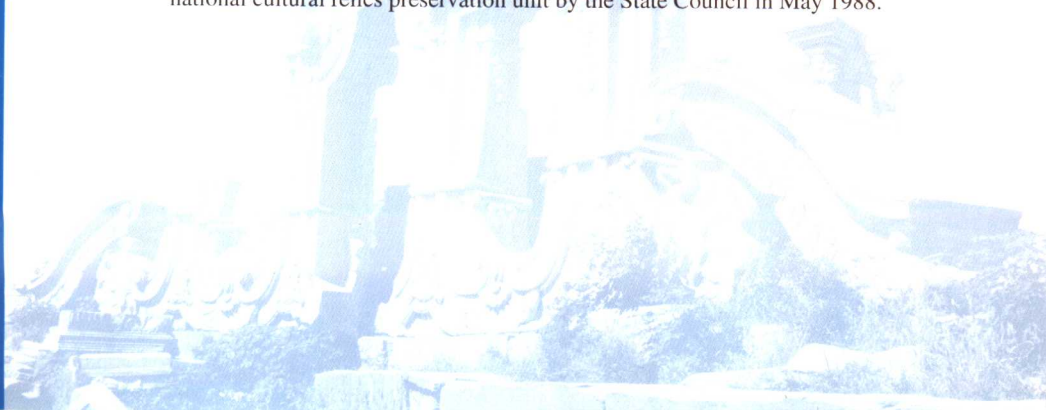
In the 46th year (1707) during the reign of emperor Kong Xi , the emperor Kong Xi granted the small garden in the northern Changchunyuan to his fourth son Yinzhen (emperor Yong Zheng). After his succession, the emperor Yong Zheng undertook large-scale expansion of Yuanmingyuan, front court quarters in the palace gate and residential quarters in Houhujiuzhou were specially set up so as to facilitate administration of state affairs and residence. After his succession, the emperor Qian Long continued to expand Yuanmingyuan, and 40 scenes of Yuanmingyuan were completed in the 9th year during the reign of emperor Qian Long and the 40 scenes map still exists. In the 10th year (1745) during the reign of emperor Qian Long, Changchunyuan in the east of Yuanmingyuan was undertook to be constructed. Changchunyuan and western chatean scene quarters were basically completed in the 24th year (1759) during the reign of emperor Qian Long, and in the 34th year(1769) during the reign of emperor Qian Long, several princes' gardens close to Changchunyuan were incorporated into Yuanmingyuan

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and was named Qichunyuan. Qichunyuan became the living quarters of the emperors after large-scale renovation and expansion during the reign of emperor Jia Qing. In the initial years during the reign of emperor Dao Guang, the east road of the Yuanmingyuan was rebuilt and decorations were added for the empress dowager and concubine's residence in the garden.

Yuanmingyuan was robbed and burnt down by the Anglo-French Allied Forces in October 1860, and was completely destroyed during the invasion of the Eight-Power Allied Forces finally in 1900, its destruction is a heavy loss in the world cultural history and bears historical witness to the avarice and savagery of imperialism and to the corruption and incapability of the Qing Dynasty government.

After the liberation, the Chinese government pays great attention to the sorting out and preservation of the Yuanmingyuan ruined site, Yuanmingyuan Park was listed as a key national cultural relics preservation unit by the State Council in May 1988.





绮春园宫门 The Gate of Qichunyuan

绮春园正宫门，建成于1809年（嘉庆十四年），时称新宫门。1986年整修绮春园山形水系时，拆迁此地民居，在原址复建两道宫门及宫墙、角门。现为圆明园遗址公园大门。





圆明园遗址公园鸟瞰 Bird View of the Yuanmingyuan Site

圆明园遗址公园位于清华大学之西、北京大学以北，占地 350 余公顷。2000 年 9 月，《圆明园遗址公园规划》得到国家文物局批准并付诸实施，长春园宫门、圆明园大宫门等处遗址的考古发掘和复建正逐步展开，圆明园的大规模遗址保护建设已经开始，圆明园遗址公园将向社会全面开放。











舍卫城遗址 The Site of Sravasti (Sheweicheng)

舍卫城位于同乐园之北，是一处城池式的寺庙建筑群，东西西北三面墙外有护城河。清帝在圆明园园居期间，每月初一、十五要到舍卫城拜佛；四月初八，舍卫城举行浴佛会，皇帝拜佛看会。目前城内建筑已不复存在，东西城墙灰土基仍在，城内古建基址尚残存灰土基础。

九州清晏遗址 The Site of the Peaceful China (Jiuzhou Qingyan)

位于圆明园前、后湖之间，为帝后的寝宫。该景中轴线上自南而北，分别是圆明园殿、奉三无私殿和九州清晏殿，统称“圆明园三殿”。九州清晏西部有清晖阁，阁为上下各7间，乾隆皇帝弘历非常喜欢在这里看书、赏景。





濂溪乐处遗址 The Site of "Lianxi Lechu"

雍正年间已初具规模，乾隆四年命名濂溪乐处，是按照宋代著名理学家周敦颐“濂溪堂”的意境而建的。其主建筑“慎修思永”是一组优美建筑群，四周环以荷池，外围又障以叠山，形成山环水绕，非常幽静的园林环境。历史上这里荷花茂盛，每到月凉暑夕，凤爽秋初，四周净绿粉红，清香扑鼻。

日天琳宇遗址 The Stone Remnant of  
“Ritian Linyu”

日天琳宇是一处寺庙园林，俗称佛楼，建于雍正初年。现日天琳宇遗址只存山门两块青石门柱，东面瑞应宫前残留一青石夹杆石，东面临水山体保留完好。







廓然大公遗址（双鹤斋） The Site of "Open-minded and Enlightened" (Kuoran Dagong)

廓然大公是一处园中园，建自康熙朝后期，初名深柳读书堂。乾隆年间改建，境仿无锡惠山寄畅园景致，叠石亦摹仿盘山静寄山庄云林石室之山石。

1860年圆明园罹劫时，双鹤斋一景部分景观幸免于难。1900年八国联军入侵北京，残存的少量园林建筑，也全部毁于战乱之中。现本景遗址残存叠石是园内诸景中最一处。



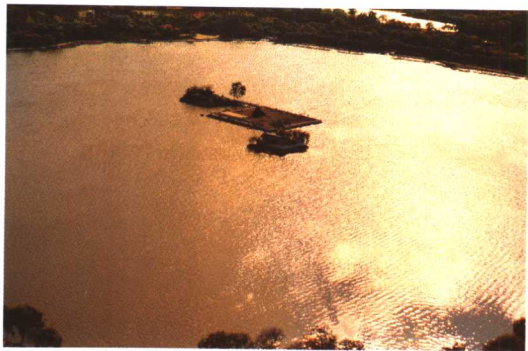


紫碧山房遗址 Cottage of Purple and Green (Zibi Shanfang) and Rockeries

紫碧山房位于圆明园西北隅。1860年圆明园罹难后，本景幸存乐在人和殿、内宫门、五间南更房及顺木天亭等。1900年所存建筑皆毁于八国联军入侵北京战乱。现紫碧山房遗址山岗石峰基本保存完好，石洞及大量青石尚存。







蓬岛瑶台遗址 The Site of Pengdao Yaotai

位于福海之中，用嶙峋巨石堆砌成大小三岛，象征传说中的蓬莱、瀛州、方丈“三仙山”。福海为圆明园最大水域，四岸建有十余处园林佳境。当年，这里水面开阔，景色秀丽。每年端午佳节，大型龙舟竞渡活动，即在此举行。1985年恢复福海景区山形水系时，蓬岛瑶台东岛的六方亭，西岛的七八间园林建筑先后得到修复。

福海全貌 A Panorama of Fuhai Lake