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圆明园遗址风光

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圆明园位于北京西北郊,与颐和园相邻。它是在著名皇家园林遗址上整修的一座具有特殊意义的主题性公园。

历史上的圆明园是由圆明、长春、绮春三园组成,占地5200余亩(350公顷),有著名风景群成百处。自清代康熙四十六年(1707年)起,这座帝王御园由雍正、乾隆、嘉庆、道光、咸丰五帝在150余年间,役使无数能工巧匠建造经营而成。圆明园曾以其宏大的地域规模、杰出的造园艺术、精美的建筑和丰富的文化收藏闻名于世。其盛名传至欧洲,被誉为"万园之园"、"世界园林的典范"。然而不幸的是,这座名园于1860年(咸丰十年)10月被英法联军焚毁,在中国历史上留下惨痛的一页。

新中国成立后, 党和政府十分重视圆明园遗址的保护, 将遗址列为公园用地和全国重点 文物保护单位。经过多年整修, 遗址公园已初具规模。全园大部分山形水系得以恢复, 形成 了以西洋楼为代表的宏大的遗址群落, 给人以历史启示。



Yuanmingyuan Park -- An Eternal Monument

At the mention of Yuanmingyuan (Garden of Perfect Splendor), Chinese people always feel a sense of pride, but also a sense of duty to restore its past glory.

The western suburbs of ancient Beijing have rolling green hills such as the Western Hills, Yuquan (Jade Spring) Hill and Wanshou (Longevity) Hill and numerous lakes formed from underground water resources from Yuquan Hill and the Wanquan River. This network of water has been called "Sea of Lakes."

More than 300 years ago, the Qing emperors (from Emperor Kangxi to emperors of Yongzheng, Qianlong, Jiaqing, Daoguang and Xianfeng) ordered the constr 2 uction of Yuanmingyuan—an imperial summer resort in Beijing's western suburbs. During a period of more than 150 years, painstaking construction and repeated expansion turned Yuanmingyuan into a vast landscape garden covering an area of 350 hectares. It was famous for its natural beauty of vast expanses of lakes and rivers, thriving trees, winding streams, and dramatic waterfalls. A host of pavilions, terraces and halls with unique architectural features further enhanced the charm of the "Garden of Gardens." The bridges—more than 200 spanning a maze of streams, lakes and rivers—linked some 100 scenic spots throughout the whole garden into an integral and superb wonder.

As a matchless masterpiece of garden architecture in China's history, Yuanmingyuan embodied the traditional style of Chinese park and garden construction, and absorbed styles popular in northern China and south of the Yangtze River, reflecting both the charm of south China and the magnificence of Beijing. By borrowing European architectural styles,

Yuanmingyuan also blended the loftiness and spaciousness of European architecture into the picturesque scenery manifested in the oriental architectural complex. So poets at one time extolled Yuanmingyuan as a world with wonderful scenes of Heaven and Earth because of the clever combination of harmonious beauty found in ancient and contemporary China, south and north, and East and West.

In expressing his admiration for the unsurpassed miracle created by human kind, the French writer Victor Hugo said that the nation like a superman collected everything it had ever dreamed of into Yuanmingyuan.

Yuanmingyuan was the crystallization of wisdom of the Chinese people and the pride of the Chinese nation.

"A nation is bound to be beaten when it is backward."

During the 19th century, the industrial revolution stimulated capitalism into the fast lane of development. Meanwhile, the Oing court was indulging its illusion of being a great country, having no thought of making progress. In the end, it suffered disasters one after another inflicted by invaders.

In 1840 when the Opium War came to an end in defeat, the Qing court was forced to sign a series of humiliating treaties with the Western big powers. The Qing rulers' concession caused the unexpected effect of further aggression by the Western powers. In 1860, the Anglo-French Forces occupied Beijing. They sacked and looted the treasure that was Yuanmingyuan and burned it to the ground. The fire burned for three days and nights.

The destruction of Yuanmingyuan caused unimaginable loss. The world famous "Garden of Gardens" was left with none of its past glory or its former beauty, and the Chinese

圆明园的彻底衰败,不仅有外盗而且有家贼。

辛亥革命后,北洋军阀对圆明园又进一步劫掠, 大片树木被砍伐,大量石料被盗走,园内的山形水系 开始被破坏,毁园为耕,一片废颓景象。

新中国成立后,政府曾多次行文保护遗址,并取得了很大成效。但文化大革命一场浩劫,又使圆明园雪上加霜,圆明园又一次在痛苦中呻吟。

面对外国强盗的猖獗,面对内奸家贼的贪婪,谁不感到痛心的耻辱。有着地大物博、人品众多的中国,何以在远洋而来的强盗面前节节败退?有着五千年文明史的民族,何以有这么多不知羞耻的败类,在遗址上一次又一次地行凶作恶?

圆明园,这是每一个正直的中国人心上永远的 痛。

圆明园,这是我们永远的耻辱。

痛定思痛, 圆明园的价值何在?

在于令人心动,发人深思,促人图强的悲剧性。 如此宏伟而精美的园林被焚、被掠、被蹂躏,不 能不令人长歌当哭,扼腕长叹?

改革开放迎来了祖国的春天, 圆明园遗址终止了被继续破坏的历史。

圆明园向何处去?百姓在议论,专家在论证,众 说纷纭。 我以为,圆明园的价值既然在于它的悲剧性,那么,就应当让它作为"国耻园"长留人间,警告后人!让子孙万代在遗址废墟间沉吟"落后就要挨打"、"愚昧是文明的死敌"的历史教训。

摄影家刘继文生于斯,长于斯。自从他端起心爱的相机,便把镜头对准这片沉淀着太多的血泪与哀伤的遗址。摄影是纪实的,他用成千上万个镜头记录遗址的角角落落,方方面面,摄影是瞬间的,遗址上空的风云变幻,遗址的抢救与恢复,在他的镜头里却成为永恒的定格,摄影又是艺术的,他用自豪而悲怆的心情来拍摄面对的一切,把自己的感动用光影的造型表达出来,以期与中华儿女及国外友人产生共鸣,知古而识今。

刘继文的作品不同于一般的风光摄影作品与建筑摄影作品,阅读他的每一幅作品,都令人深思,作为中国人,会感到既骄傲又愧疚,细细阅读之后会有一个共同的声音在心中响起:告别国耻,振兴中华!

这是应当在圆明园升腾起的浩浩长风。 这是应当在圆明园回荡起的黄钟大律。 圆明园,这是我们永远的使命!



Yuanmingyuan (Garden of Perfect Splendor) is located in the northwestern suburbs of Beijing, next to the Summer Palace. On the ruins of this famous imperial garden a theme park has been built. Yuanmingyuan was composed of three independent gardens: Yuanmingyuan, Changchunyuan (Garden of Eternal Spring) and Qichunyuan (Garden of Blossoming Spring). It covered an area of about 350 hectares. In 1707 Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty built a garden on this site. In the next 150 years through the reigns of five emperors—Yongzheng, Qianlong, Jiaqing, Daoguang and Xianfeng—the gardenwas constantly expanded to become the then largest landscaped imperial garden in the world. The builders of Yuanmingyuan not only inherited and developed the traditional gardening art of China by reproducing many famous natural scenes and gardens south of the Yangtze River, but also introduced some European horticultural techniques. The garden's fascinating power was enhanced and hills became enlivened by streams and lakes. The man—made landscapes looked very natural. During its heyday Europeans extolled it as the "Garden of Gardens" and "Versailles of the East". Unfortunately this "wonder of human civilization" was sacked, looted and burned to the ground by the Anglo—French forces in October 1860.

After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, the Chinese government and the Communist Party of China paid great attention to the preservation of the ruins. A special administrative office was set up. 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. Many years of work has restored the greater part of the water system and built green groves of luxuriant trees. Some of its original splendor has reappeared. A number of important sites have been repaired. A complex of ruins represented by the European Palaces has taken shape.

永远的圆明园

每每提到圆明园,便令我们中国人感到一种永远的骄傲,感到一种永远的耻辱,感到一种永远的使命。

古城北京的西郊,群峰起伏,列嶂拥翠。香山、玉泉山、万寿山耸立其间。玉泉山、万泉河水以及丰沛的地下水汇成大大小小的水淀,聚成河湖水网,人称"海淀"。

三百多年前,从清朝康熙大帝开始,直到雍正、乾隆、嘉庆、道光、咸丰皇帝便利用这里的天然的山势与水光,在一百五十年间,营造起一片占地350公顷的苑囿别墅。辽阔坦荡的湖面浩淼,开合放收的绿树烟云环抱,蜿蜒回旋的飞瀑有声,风韵各异的亭台楼阁林立,这一切都以一个个主体建筑为中心,形成一个个"园中之园",其间又有二百多座桥梁将这一百多个景点联为一个整体。

圆明园是我们园林建筑史上一个精美绝伦的杰作。它继承了我国苑囿建设几千年的优秀传统,吸取了江南、塞北园林之精华,"以北京雄健之美,舒写江南柔美之情"。它吸收了欧洲的许多优秀的园林建筑形式,融西方的挺拔明朗于东方的诗情画意之中。将古今、南北、中西之美和谐地集于一身的圆明园被诗人称赞为"人间天上诸景备,移天缩地入君怀"。

法国大文学家雨果看到圆明园的完美与辉煌,称赞这是人类创造的一大奇迹。他说:"近乎超人的民族所能幻想到的一切都荟集在圆明园。"

圆明园,这是我们中华民族聪明才智的结晶。 圆明园,这是我们中华民族永远的骄傲。

"落后就要挨打"。

十九世纪,近代工业革命使资本主义跨上了快行道。而"闭关锁国"的清王朝仍沉缅于"泱泱大国"的梦幻而不思进取。于是,一批批强盗、一场场浩劫接踵而来。

1840年,鸦片战争失败,清朝开始与西方列强签订一连串的丧权辱国条约。退让带来了更大的侵略,1860年,英法联军攻占北京,并火烧圆明园。倾刻间火光冲天,黑烟腾空,所有建筑及其中收藏的珍品宝物被掠夺后付之一炬,万万千千的火焰,掩蔽天目,三日不熄。

圆明园被焚掠,在人类历史上的损失无法估量。 不仅毁灭了世界上独一无二的"万园之园",而且损 失了中国历代珍藏下来的名贵文物。法国大文豪雨果 得知此罪行后,愤怒地写道:"在历史面前,对这些 强盗,我要提出抗议!" architectural treasures built in the park were completely destroyed. Victor Hugo condemned the crime and said, "In facing history, we must lodge a protest against these robbers."

Yuanmingyuan suffered continued damage at the hands of foreign invaders and Chinese warlords and bandits.

After the Revolution of 19II (led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen) in overthrowing the Qing Dynasty, the Northern Warlords (1912–1927) further plundered the garden, cutting down stretches of trees for growing crops and shipping off a great amount of valuable stone materials. Their unrestrained damage reduced the garden to clusters of ruins and debris.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese government issued documents to emphasize the importance of the preservation of the ruins. Great progress has since been made. However, during the disastrous Cultural Revolution (1965–75), the garden did not escape but suffered another historical catastrophe.

Knowledgeable Chinese people feel deeply saddened and aggrieved by their awareness of the crimes committed at Yuanmingyuan by foreign invaders and of Chinese looters. One may wonder why China, a big country with abundant natural resources and the largest population in the world, could be defeated by foreign invaders from afar, and why the Chinese nation with an ancient civilization of over 5,000 years could allow traitors at home to devastate the garden.

Yuanmingyuan is a scar on the Chinese nation, which should admonish the Chinese people never to forget the tragedy and humiliation inflicted on the Chinese nation.

The historic tragedy has encouraged the Chinese people to go all out to achieve great success, and to ponder what is the real value of Yuanmingyuan.

China's reform and opening-up to the outside world starting from the late 1980s that has been hailed as the arrival of a

new spring in the country also has opened a new leaf in the history of Yuanmingyuan.

The ordinary Chinese people have showed their special concern for Yuanmingyuan and experts have been in discussion about what should happen to Yuanmingyuan.

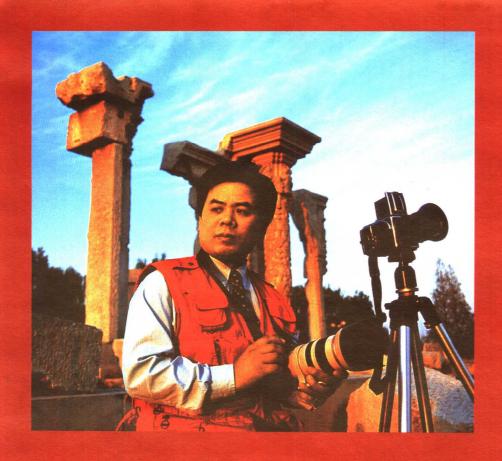
In my opinion, the value of Yuanmingyuan comes from its tragedy. It should be left as a memorial, a "Garden of the Chinese Nation's Humiliation." The ruins will remind later generations of Chinese people: "The root of defeat is backwardness, and ignorance is the enemy of civilization."

The photographer Liu Jiwen was born and raised in Beijing. Ever since he chose photography as his career, his shooting has focused on the ruins of Yuanmingyuan. His photographs cover every corner of the ruins from various angles and record efforts in salvaging cultural relics and reconstructing sites at different periods of times over the past century. His pride and sorrow are reflected in the pictures he has taken for years and further is his purpose of moving the Chinese people and gaining the sympathy of friends abroad as they acknowledge the China of today and yesterday.

Liu Jiwen's works on the natural scenery and the architectural remnants of the Yuanmingyuan complex are different from any others. His every piece evokes feelings for Chinese viewers of both pride and shame as voices echo in mind say: "Farewell to national humiliation; rejuvenate the Chinese nation."

Han Zishan

(Professor of the School of Fine Arts under Qinghua University)



刘继文,1966年出生于北京。1985年从事摄影,1992年毕业于中国人民大学新闻系摄影专业,现为圆明园管理处首席摄影师。摄影作品《残灰犹共晚霞飞》获北京名胜系列圆明园摄影比赛一等奖,作品《飞鸽迎归》、《昨天、今天、明天》分获"华夏-日"全国摄影大奖赛银奖、铜奖;作品《一方有难、八方支援》获全国"尼康杯"人与社会摄影大奖赛优秀奖,作品《桐乡晨曲》荣获全国"茅盾杯"摄影大奖赛铜奖;作品《古城心声》参加"祖国颂"大型全国摄影展、作品《昨日的日记》获首届全国农民艺术节金奖。1998年初,在中国北京剧院举办"抗震救灾"摄影展。香港、澳门回归祖国,其中部分摄影作品被收入《华夏-日》、《澳门回归日》纪念画册中,出版了《圆明园》、《圆明园遗址公园》两本精美画册。北京电视台《什刹海》"名人访"为其做了专题报道。1998年7月策划组建《百姓摄影》发起人之一,同年创办了《百姓摄影报》,现任《百姓摄影》副会长。

Liu Jiwen was born in 1966 in Beijing and grew up in the capital city. He graduated from the People's University of China in 1992 after finishing all the advanced courses of study the department of journalism required for photography. Actually, he began going in for photography in 1985.

At present, Li Jiwen is the chief photographer of Yuanmingvuan Administrative Office. His photographic work entitled "Ruins of Yuanmingyuan Shines Brightly as the Sunset has won the first award of Yuanmingyuan Photographic Competition on series of Beijing historical sites. His other works "Flying Pigeons Welcome the Return of Hong Kong to its Motherland "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow were the silver and bronze-prize winners of the national photographic competition in 1998. He has been crowned an outstanding award of the National Nikon Cup Photographic Competition on Human and Society for his photograph "When one Place Is in Trouble, Assistance Comes from All Quarters". In addition, he has won the bronze awards of Maodun Cup Photographic Competition for his "Tongxiang City Today as the Rising Morning Sun" in 1997 and a golden award of the First National Peasant Festival for his "Reminiscences of Yesterday" in 1999. His "Aspiration of the Ancient City of Pingyao" was chosen to be on display during the national photographic exhibition on Praise of Our Motherland in 1997. Many of his works on the return of Hong Kong and Macao to their motherland have been collected in the "On the Same Day in China" and "On the Day of Macao's Return to Its Mother" albums. He was also the initiator of organizing the Photographic Exhibition on Earthquake Relief Work held in China Beijing Opera Theater in early 1998.

He has published two picture albums. The Beijing TV Station has produced a special program about his deeds in the Interview of Celebrities. Liu Jiwen is the vice present of the Photography on the Populace he initiated in 1998.

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130 浩 然 亭 Haoranting



圆明园,在圆明三园中建置最早,面积占五分之三,又是清帝在园内"以恒莅政"的前朝后寝所在。它原是康熙帝赐给皇四子胤 禛(即雍正帝)的一处花园,康熙四十六年(1707年)时已略具规模。雍正元年(1723年)升格为御园后,经雍正朝13年的大施拓建及乾隆初年增建,至乾隆九年(1744年)相继建成40处著名风景群。于同年由宫廷画师唐岱、沈源绘成分景彩图,乾隆帝各题对景诗一首,成"圆明园四十景"图咏。该图现藏法国巴黎国家图书馆。

该园园林景观取大分散小集中形式,题材广泛,有仿建名园胜景、再现诗画意趣、寄情神仙境界者,还有众多特殊使用功能的景观,如朝署、寝宫、祖祠、佛城、藏书楼、观稼处、演武场、戏园、宫市等。

Yuanmingyuan, the oldest of the three gardens, covered one third of the total area of the larger Yuanmingyuan. Its ground was divided into the Court Area in front and the Residential Area in the rear, a place that best symbolized the principle of "the emperor administrating state affairs with perseverance and continuity." It originated as a garden bestowed by Emperor Kangxi on his fourth son, the future Emperor Yongzheng. Smallscale construction of the park began in 1707, the 46th year of Emperor Kangxi's reign. On his ascension to the throne in 1723 Emperor Yongzheng promoted it to an imperial garden, and in the 13 years of his rule expansion continued. By 1744, the ninth year of Emperor Qianlong's reign, forty landscaped views had been completed. In that year court painters Tang Dai and Shen Yuan drew separate color paintings for the sites and Emperor Qianlong wrote a poem for each. The paintings are today kept in the French National Library of Paris.

The landscaped views were concentrated in small groups that were spread on a large scale. Its broad range of themes included replicas of famous gardens in other places, scenes inspired by poems and paintings, depiction in fairy tales and many structures with special functions such as court offices, residential palaces, ancestral temples, Buddhist sites, book depositories, theaters and a palace market.

4 070 00
1照壁
2 转角朝房
3 圆明园大宫门
4 出入贤良门
5 翻书房茶膳房
6 正大光明殿
7 勤政亲贤殿
8 保合太和殿
9 吉祥所
10 前垂天贶
11 洞天深处
12 福园门
13 如意馆
14 南船坞
15 镂月开云
16 九洲清晏殿
17 慎德堂
18 茹古涵今
19 长春仙馆
20 十三所
21 藻 园
22 山高水长
23 坦坦荡荡
24 西船坞
25 万方安和
26 杏花春馆
27 上下天光
28 慈云普护
29 碧桐书院
30 天然图画
31 九孔桥
32 澡身浴德

33 延真院

35 同乐园

34 曲院风荷

36 坐石临流

37 澹泊宁静

38 多稼轩

39 天神坛

