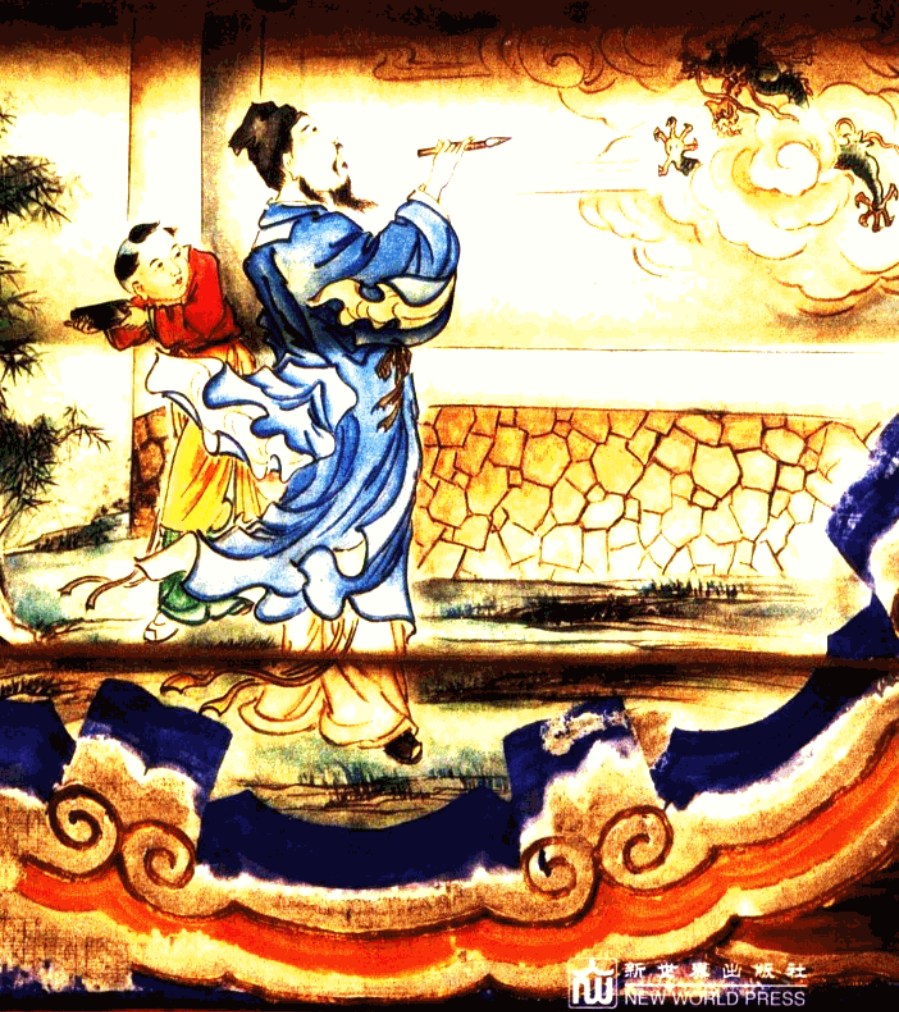


# 颐和园长廊彩画故事

THE STORIES BEHIND THE LONG CORRIDOR  
PAINTINGS AT THE SUMMER PALACE



新世界出版社  
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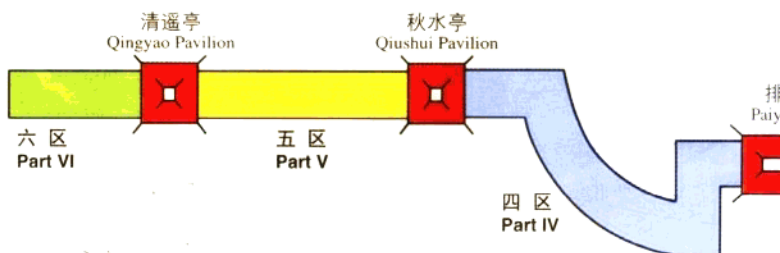
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# 长廊彩画位置示意图

## A Sketch of the Long Corridor

西 West

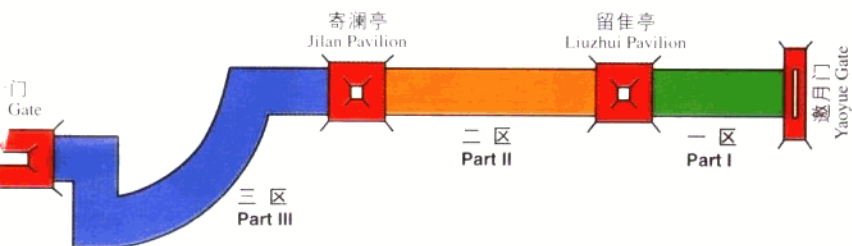


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东 East ⇨





颐和园长廊始建于清乾隆十五年(1750年), 1860年被英法联军烧毁, 光绪年间(1886年)重建。长廊建有273间画廊, 绘有8000余幅彩画, 全长728米, 1990年被《吉尼斯世界大全》评为当代世界上最长的画廊。

长廊的枋梁上绘有人物、山水、花鸟、风景彩画。其线条细腻, 形象逼真, 立体感强。其中约200幅人物故事彩画出自民间传说、神话故事、中国古典文学名著, 内容丰富多彩, 贯穿中国五千年历史, 引人注目。



乾隆皇帝  
Emperor Qianlong



光绪皇帝  
Emperor Guangxu

The Summer Palace was first built in 1750, the 15th year of the reign of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty. It was burned down by the British and French invasion forces in 1860, and was rebuilt in 1886, during the reign of Emperor Guangxu. The Long Corridor has 273 sections decorated with more than 8,000 colored paintings, with a total length of 728 meters. It was named the largest painted corridor in the world by The Guinness Book of Records in 1990.

The beams of the Long Corridor are painted with colored human figures, landscapes, and flowers and birds, all very delicate, vivid, and true to life. The most fascinating of them are the over 200 paintings depicting historical figures, folk tales, myths, legends, and stories from classical novels and historical records. These works are rich in content, covering the 5,000-year history of China.

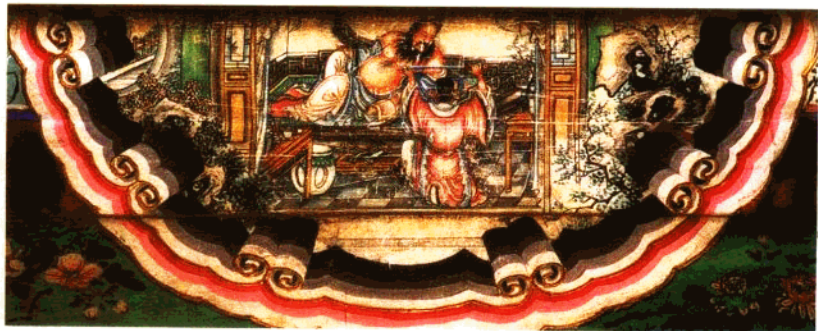






## 曹操献刀

《三国演义》中的故事。中国东汉年间，公元190年，西凉刺史董卓领兵二十万抢占京城洛阳，废少帝刘辩，立刘协为献帝，自封为相国，上压天子，下欺群臣。朝中许多大臣都想除掉他，曹操就是其中一个。一天，他身藏一把宝刀前去行刺，不料被董卓发现，他急中生智，跪倒向董卓献刀。

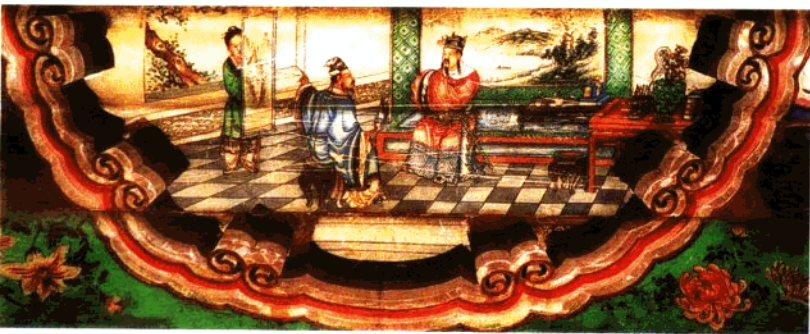


## CAO CAO PRESENTS A SWORD

This is a story from the classical novel *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. During the Eastern Han Dynasty, in 190, Dong Zhuo led 200,000 troops to capture Luoyang, the capital city. He dethroned Liu Bian and made Liu Xie the emperor, with the title Emperor Xian, and himself the prime minister. He had the emperor and all the ministers under his thumb. A conspiracy was hatched, led by Cao Cao, who one day was discovered to be carrying a concealed sword, as he intended to assassinate Dong Zhuo. The quick-witted Cao Cao however pretended to have brought the precious sword as a present for Dong Zhuo, and thus escaped execution.

## 定三分隆中决策

《三国演义》中的故事。公元196年，诸葛亮隐居南阳，自称“卧龙先生”，有经天纬地之才。刘备欲兴汉室，三顾茅庐请诸葛亮出山。第三次终于得见。诸葛亮建议刘备北让曹操，南让孙权，先取荆州，再取西川，然后图中原。后来，诸葛亮辅助刘备，按隆中决策形成了三足鼎立的天下。



## THE DECISION MADE IN LONGZHONG

This is another story from The Romance of the Three Kingdoms. In 196, Zhuge Liang was living in seclusion in Nanyang. General Liu Bei, who wanted to restore the rule of the Han Dynasty, paid three visits to Zhuge Liang's thatched cottage to ask for his help. Liu Bei was finally received by Zhuge Liang on his third visit. Zhuge Liang suggested that Liu Bei give way to Cao Cao in the north and Sun Quan in the south and first take Jingzhou, then Xichuan, and finally the Central Plains. Later Zhuge Liang assisted Liu Bei in carrying out their plan made in Longzhong and built the Shu Kingdom, determining the triangular balance of power of the three kingdoms.





## 周敦颐爱莲

周敦颐生于北宋年间，是中国道学创始人。他为官秉公办案，不畏权贵；办案不辞劳苦，积劳成疾；后辞官归故里，在庐山莲花峰下养病。他喜爱莲花，写下了至今还在中国广泛流传的名篇《爱莲说》：莲“出淤泥而不染，濯清涟而不妖”。他赞美莲花的同时，也表达了个人的心志和为人。



## ZHOU DUNYI LOVES LOTUS FLOWERS

Zhou Dunyi, of the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), was the founder of a school of Taoism. As an official, he was renowned for his integrity. Resigning his post because of illness, he returned home to live in seclusion at the foot of Lotus Flower Peak on Mount Lushan. He was particularly fond of lotus flowers, and wrote a famous essay, entitled, "Love for Lotus Flowers," part of which goes: "Born in mud, lotus flowers are not sullied; washed by clear ripples, they are not coquettish." He expressed his firm will and attitude towards life by singing the praises of lotus flowers.

## 徐庶走馬荐諸葛

《三国演义》中的故事。颍川徐庶为刘备军师，几番计谋大败曹军。曹操用计将徐母接到曹营，模仿徐母字迹写信给徐庶，让他速去救母命。徐庶为人至孝，见信泪如雨下，告别刘备辞行。刘备送徐庶一程又一程，依依不舍，别时泪如泉涌，久久目送徐庶远去身影。忽然，徐庶拨马而回，向刘备推荐一奇士，此人居住襄阳城外二十里的隆中，就是三国时大名鼎鼎的诸葛亮。



## XU SHU RECOMMENDS ZHUGE LIANG ON HORSEBACK

From The Romance of the Three Kingdoms, Xu Shu was Liu Bei's military advisor. Cao Cao, Liu Bei's arch-enemy, wrote a letter to Xu Shu in which he pretended to be the latter's mother, and begged Xu Shu to rescue her from Cao Cao's camp. When he left, Xu Shu recommended the master strategist Zhuge Liang to Liu Bei as his replacement.



## 风尘三侠

公元613年，隋朝危机四伏，处在风雨飘摇之中。有个叫李靖的人，心怀大志。一日，他来到大臣杨素府中，被手持红拂的歌女看中。此女投奔于他，遂结为夫妻，逃往太原。途中，他们结识一位长着满脸卷曲红胡子的人。到太原后，虬髯客请李靖夫妇到他家中，并拿出全部珠宝钱财，让李靖助李世民推翻隋炀帝。他到东南方向闯天下去了。后来，隋灭唐兴，李靖当上了唐朝宰相，东南方向数千里外也传来消息：一人拥有战舰千艘，甲兵十万，做了皇帝。李靖夫妇向东南方向洒酒祝贺。后来人称他们为“风尘三侠”。



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## THE THREE TRAVEL-STAINED CHIVALRIES

In 613 the Sui Dynasty was in danger of collapsing. One day a man called Li Jing, an ambitious man, came to the house of Governor Yang Su and was loved by a singing girl with a red horsetail whisk. They then got married and ran away to Taiyuan. On the way they met a man with a red curly moustache. After arriving at Taiyuan, the man invited Li Jing and his wife to his home. He gave all his jewelry and money to Li Jing and asked him to help Li Shimin overthrow the Sui Dynasty, while he himself went southeast to make a living. Later the Sui Dynasty fell and the Tang Dynasty rose. Li Jing became prime minister of the Tang court. News was also heard from the southeast that a man possessed of thousands of ships and a hundred thousand troops had proclaimed himself emperor. Li Jing congratulated him by pouring wine on the ground to the direction of southeast. Hence, people call them "the three travel-stained chivalries".

### 三打白骨精

《西游记》中故事。唐代和尚唐僧，去西天取经。途中，由观世音菩萨代他收了孙悟空、猪八戒和沙和尚三个徒弟，保护他前往西天。路途中，一堆千年白骨修炼成精的妖怪，要吃唐僧肉，以求长生不老。白骨精第一次变成年轻美女，第二次变成八旬老太婆，第三次变成白胡子老头，都被孙悟空识破打杀。妖怪留下障眼人尸体逃走，唐僧肉眼凡胎不识妖计，不仅念紧箍咒惩罚孙悟空，还赶走了悟空，被白骨精捉拿回洞。幸好猪八戒请回孙悟空，救出唐僧。



### THE MONKEY KING DEFEATS THE WHITE BONE DEMON THREE TIMES

This is a story from the classical novel Journey to the West. The Tang Dynasty Buddhist monk Xuanzang (618-907) made a journey to India to obtain Buddhist scriptures and bring them back to China, accompanied by the Monkey King, Pig, and Friar Sand. On the way, the White Bone Demon wanted to eat Xuanzang's flesh, believing that this would enable her to live forever. She made three attempts to do this, changing herself into a beautiful girl the first time, an old woman the second time, and an old man the third time. Each time, the Monkey King foiled her.



## 桃园三结义

《三国演义》中故事。东汉末年，公元184年，黄巾起义，威胁汉王朝安危。朝廷四处招兵买马，引出三个人来。一个名叫刘备，是汉景帝的玄孙，长得仪表堂堂，心怀大志，却以编席贩履为生；一个是本地屠户张飞，生得豹头环眼，乃涿县好汉；另一个是落难江湖的关羽，长得威风凛凛，如天神下凡。三人相遇，谈话投机。时值桃花盛开季节，三人在桃园中摆下酒席，祭告天地，结拜为异性兄弟，要同心协力干一番事业。后来刘、关、张共夺天下，青史留名，桃园结义也成为家喻户晓的美谈。



## THE PEACH GARDEN OATH

From The Romance of the Three Kingdoms. In 184, as the peasant rebellion shook the very foundations of the Eastern Han Dynasty, three heroes emerged to support the dynasty. One was Liu Bei, a descendent of the Han imperial house, who had made a living selling straw sandals; another was Zhang Fei, a local butcher; and the third was Guan Yu, a man of martial prowess who had become a fugitive. The three met and feasted in a garden where the peach blossoms were in bloom. There they swore a solemn oath to strive together as the brothers to save the country. Later, the three founded the State of Shu. The story of brotherhood sworn in the peach garden became well known among the Chinese people.



## 刘玄德携民渡江

《三国演义》中的故事。刘备领兵驻扎樊城。曹操亲率大军杀来。刘备兵微将寡，自料难敌，只好弃樊城渡汉水，退往襄阳。樊城百姓扶老携幼相随。一时间，汉水两岸哭声不绝。刘备见此情景，哭道：“为我一人而使百姓遭此大难，我还有什么脸面活在世上！”说罢，就要投江自尽。左右急忙抱住。众人见状，痛哭一片。刘备急令关羽催船速去渡百姓过江。直到百姓全部渡江，刘备才上马离去。刘备携民渡江一事深得民心，所到之处，受民爱戴。



## LIU BEI LEADS HIS PEOPLE ACROSS THE HAN RIVER

From The Romance of the Three Kingdoms, Hard pressed by Cao Cao, Liu Bei evacuated Fancheng City, and led its inhabitants, young and old, across the Han River to Xiangyang. Overcome by the sight of the sufferings of the refugees, Liu Bei wanted to throw himself in the river, but was restrained by his men. Finally, he made sure that there were enough boats to ferry all the people across, and he himself was the last to cross to safety.



## 文姬谒墓

蔡文姬，东汉末年人。东汉文学家、书法家蔡邕的女儿。她自幼聪慧异常，精通音律，又擅长诗歌。但命运不济：其父得罪当朝权臣王允惨遭杀害，她出嫁后次年丧夫，匈奴入侵中原时被掳走，迫使做了12年匈奴左贤王的妻子。曹操为汉丞相时，派人带着大量金银财宝把蔡文姬赎了回来，要她整理其父的文稿。这就是流传至今的文姬归汉。图中描绘蔡文姬归来拜谒父亲坟墓，操琴吟唱《胡笳十八拍》，抒发心中的凄苦和哀思。



## WENJI PAYS HOMAGE AT HER FATHER'S GRAVE

Cai Wenji, born towards the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220), was the daughter of Cai Yong, a renowned calligrapher and writer. She was an accomplished musician and poet, but led a tragic life. Her father fell foul of a high court official, and was persecuted to death. Her husband died the year following their marriage, and Cai Wenji was carried off by the invading Huns to be a concubine of their khan. When Cao Cao was the prime minister of the Han Dynasty, he ransomed Cai Wenji, and asked her to collate her father's works. The painting shows Wenji paying homage at her father's grave after her return, and lamenting her miserable life.

## 文人三才

指宋代大文豪苏东坡、秦少游和谢端乡三位才子。传说，神宗年间，一年久旱无雨。皇帝设坛祈雨，命苏东坡作祭文，带官主斋。好友谢端乡想看皇帝，苏东坡让他披上袈裟，在坛前添香；神宗驾到，又让他奉茶。皇帝一看此人相貌清奇，便问他几句。谢端乡对答如流。神宗龙颜大喜，当即封他为了原和尚，号佛印。就在御前剃度为僧。苏东坡后悔莫及。一天，他唤来美女，约好秦少游，想灌醉佛印，使他酒后破身还俗。不料，佛印已看破红尘，不动俗念，一心向佛。



## THREE TALENTED LITERARY MEN

The "three talented literary men" were Su Dongpo, Qin Shaoyou and Xie Duanxiang of the Song Dynasty (960-984). It is said that during one year of the reign of Emperor Shenzong there was a severe drought. The emperor ordered a ceremony to be held to pray for rain, and had Su Dongpo write the incantation. Su Dongpo's friend Xie Duanxiang wanted to see the emperor in person, so Su Dongpo got him to dress as a priest and serve at the altar. The pious emperor was so impressed by Xie Duanxiang's charming appearance and eloquence that he immediately gave him a Buddhist name and inducted him into the monastic life. Su Dongpo regretted the loss of his friend, and one day he and Qin Shaoyou invited Xie Duanxiang to a feast, with the intention of making him break his vows and return to worldly pleasures. Xie, however, was adamant about rejecting secular life.

