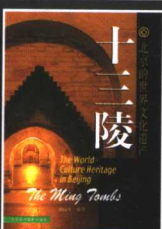
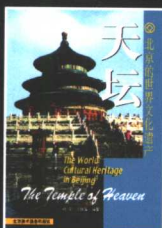
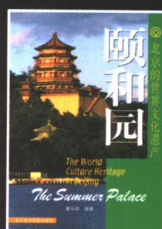
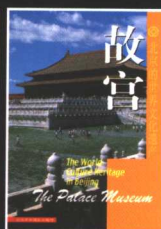


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The Great Wall
- 故宫
The Palace Museum
- 颐和园
The Summer Palace
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Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian
- 十三陵
The Ming Tombs



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*The World
Cultural Heritage
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胡汉生 编著

北京美术摄影出版社



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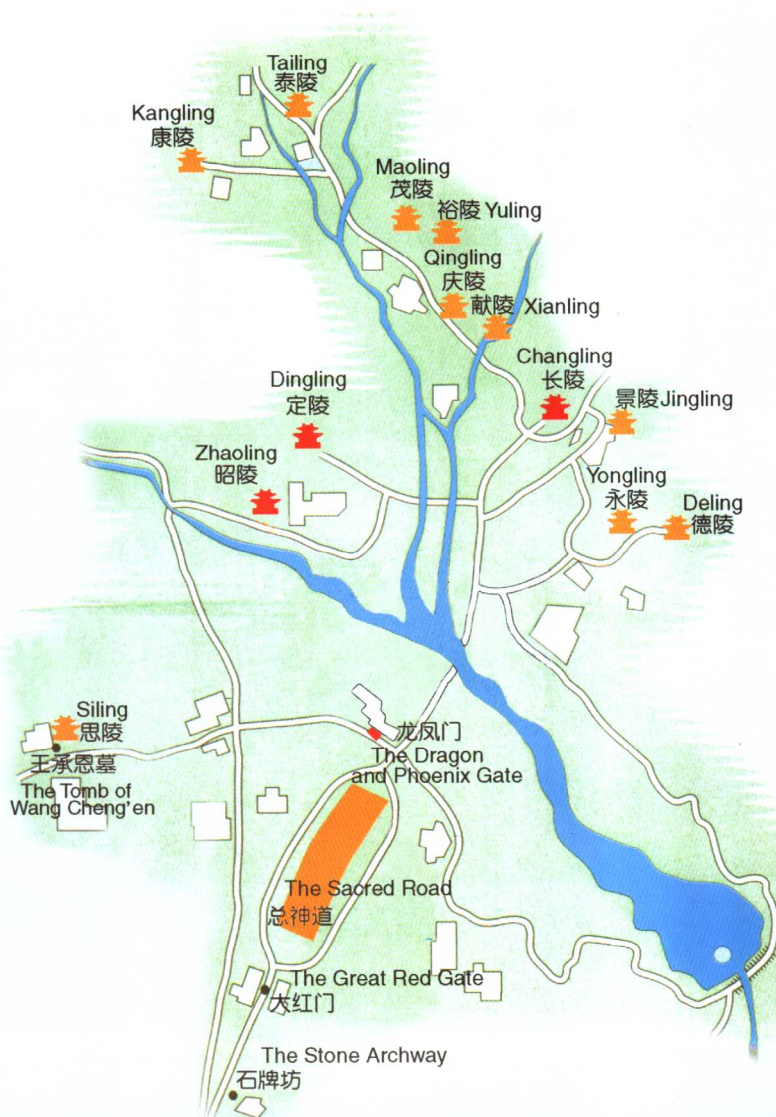
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十三陵全景图

An Overview of the Ming Tombs





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The Comments Made by World Heritage Committee

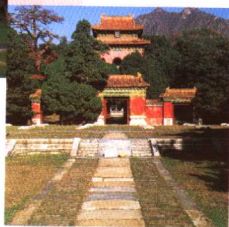
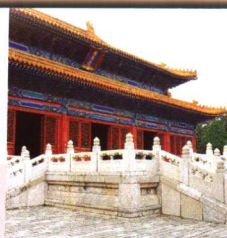
明清皇家陵寝

2000年明显陵根据文化遗产遴选标准C(I)(III)(VI)被列入《世界遗产目录》；清东陵根据文化遗产遴选标准C(I)(III)(IV)(V)(VI)被列入《世界遗产目录》；清西陵根据文化遗产遴选标准C(I)(III)(IV)(V)(VI)被列入《世界遗产目录》。2003年明孝陵和明十三陵被列入《世界遗产目录》。

明清皇家陵寝依照风水理论，精心选址，将数量众多的建筑物巧妙地安置于地下。它是人类改变自然的产物，体现了传统的建筑和装饰思想，阐释了封建中国持续500余年的世界观与权力观。

Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties

The Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties are four groups of tombs in four provinces of eastern China. The tombs, designed in keeping with the Chinese principles of geomancy (*fengshui*), provide outstanding evidence of Chinese beliefs and traditions from the 14th century onwards and are significant examples of architecture and applied arts from that period.



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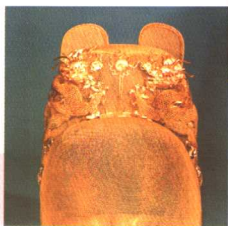
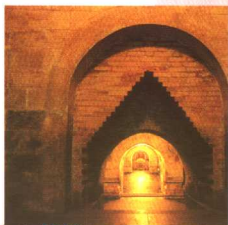
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概述

Brief Introduction





神道全景

A Panorama of the Sacred Road



十三陵南距北京约50公里，是明朝迁都北京后13位皇帝的陵墓。依营建时间的先后依次为：长陵(成祖朱棣陵)、献陵(仁宗朱高炽陵)、景陵(宣宗朱瞻基陵)、裕陵(英宗朱祁镇陵)、茂陵(宪宗朱见深陵)、泰陵(孝宗朱祐樞陵)、康陵(武宗朱厚照陵)、永陵(世宗朱厚熜陵)、昭陵(穆宗朱载垕陵)、定陵(神宗朱翊钧陵)、庆陵(光宗朱常洛陵)、德陵(熹宗朱由校陵)、思陵(崇祯帝朱由检陵)。陵内除葬有13位皇帝外，还葬有皇后23人，皇贵妃1人，以及数十名殉葬官人。此外，陵区内还建有7座妃子墓和1座太监墓，以及为帝后谒陵服务的行宫、园囿等各式建筑。陵域周围则因山设险，在10个天然山口修建了城垣、拦马墙等军事防御工事。

The Ming Tombs, which are 50 kilometers to the north of Beijing, comprised of the mausolea of the thirteen emperors of the Ming Dynasty after it moved its capital to Beijing. According to the chronological order, the thirteen tombs are Changling (the mausoleum of Chengzu Zhu Di), Xianling (the mausoleum of Renzong Zhu Gaozhi), Jingling (the mausoleum of Xuanzong Zhu Zhanji), Yuling (the mausoleum of Muzong Zhu Qizhen), Maoling (the mausoleum of Xianzong Zhu Jiansheng), Tailing (the mausoleum of Xiaozong Zhu Youtang), Kangling (the mausoleum of Wuzong Zhu Houzao), Yongling (the mausoleum of Shizong Zhu Houcong), Zhaoling (the mausoleum of Muzong Zhu Zaigou), Dingling (the mausoleum of Shenjong Zhu Yijun), Qingling (the mausoleum of Guangzong Zhu Changluo), Deling (the mausoleum of Xizong Zhu Youxiao), Siling (the mausoleum of Chongzhen Zhu Youjian). Besides the 13 emperors, there buried 23 empresses, a high-ranked imperial concubine and tens of palace maids. In addition, there are seven graves for imperial concubines, one palace eunuch and many other architectures for the succeeding emperor and empress paying homage at their ancestor mausolea, like the imperial palaces for their short stays and gardens. Several defiles were made around the tombs and the military defense works like city walls and walls for blocking the warring horses were built at ten natural mountain passes.

The Ming Tombs cover an area of more than 80 square kilometers. The lofty Yan mountain chains meander from the Northwest and surround the tombs, forming a natural protective screen. Inside is the alluvium basin, on the middle part of which the brooklets originating from the mountains meet and wind to the east. Quite a few splendid architectures with red walls, yellow bricks and high eaves, hidden in the dense woods, are located at the piedmonts of the north, east, and west sides. The mausoleum of Chengzu (the posthumous title for Emperor Zhu Di), Changling, is situated in the middle at the north, with the rest mausolea standing at its two sides. Making clear differentiations between the host and guest, the whole arrangement is solemn and harmonious. Its solemnity and serenity are even more clearly delivered when set off by the green hills and clear brooklets.

Grandiose in architecture, well integrated and preserved, they are of great historic, scientific and cultural values. In 1957, the Beijing municipal government announced the Ming Tombs as one of the first key ancient cultural relics under protection in Beijing. In 1961, the State Council announced it as one of



明长陵全景
A Panorama of Changling

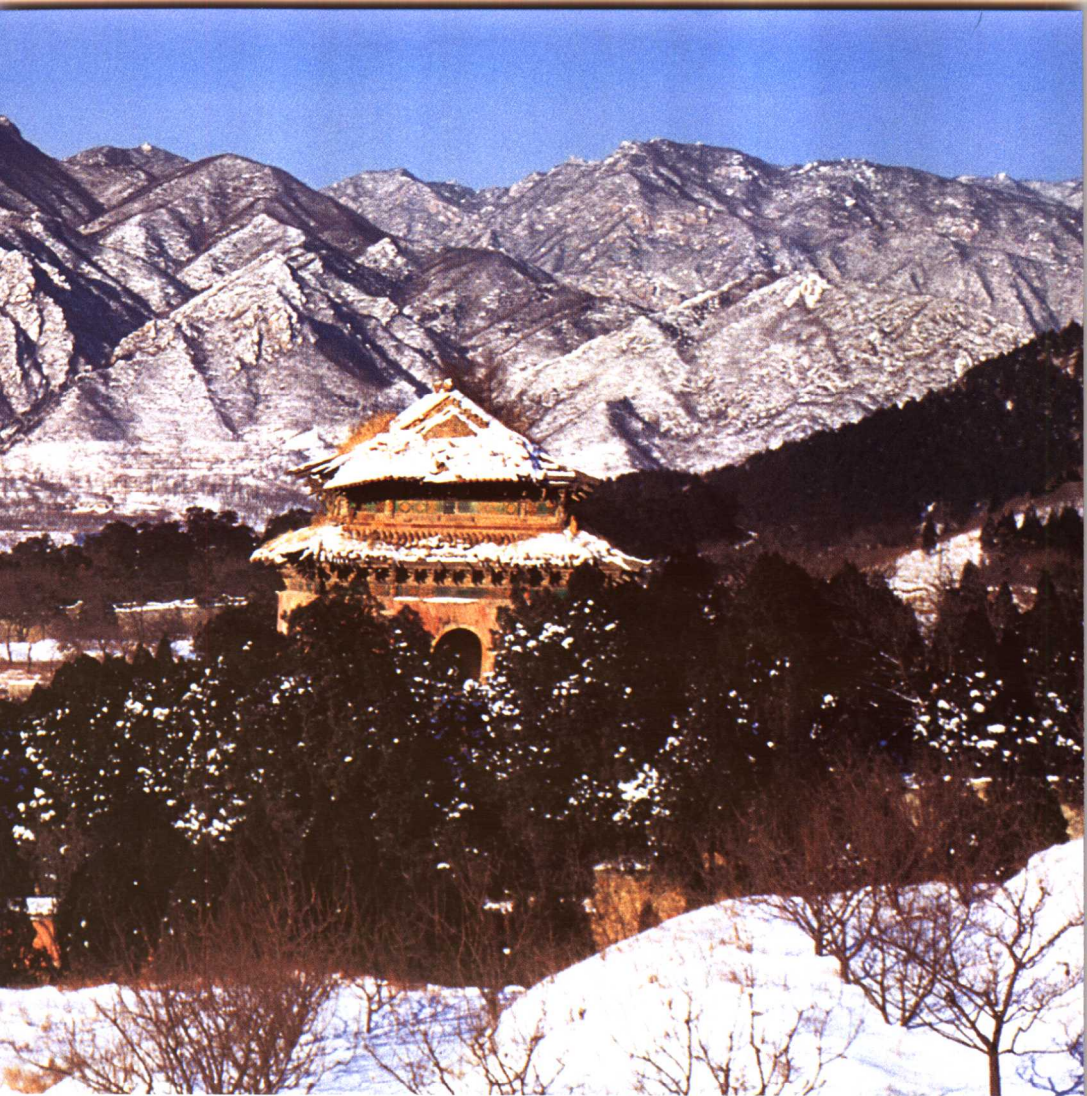
明十三陵的陵域面积达80余平方公里。巍巍燕山山脉自西北逶迤而来，在陵域周围形成天然屏障。环山之内，是洪水冲刷而成的小盆地，山壑中的水流在平原中部交汇后曲折东去。绿树浓阴之中，一座座红墙黄瓦的陵园建筑檐牙高啄、金碧辉煌，坐落在东、西、北三面的山麓上。其中，长陵位于北面正中位置，余陵分列左右。整体布局庄严和谐，宾主分明，在青山碧水的掩映下，显得格外肃穆幽雅。

鉴于明十三陵建筑宏伟，具有非常高的历史、科学和艺术价值，并且具有较强的完整性和真实性。1957年，北京市人民政府将它公布为北京市第一批重点古建文物保护单位。1961年，国务院公布其为第一批全国重点



裕茂二陵
A Far Sight of Yuling and Maoling

the first national cultural relic under special protection. In July 2003, as an extension program of the “Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties”, it was listed into World Cultural Heritage Catalogue through the 27th Session of the UN World Heritage Organization. The Ming Tombs, as part of the antique Chinese culture, is like a bright pearl inlaid to the north of the capital, Beijing, and the former holy forbidden areas for imperial mausolea now have become the world-famous key place of historic interest.



文物保护单位。2003年7月，经联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会第27次大会审定通过，明十三陵又作为“明清皇家陵寝”的扩展项目，成为世界文化遗产的组成部分。明十三陵作为中华民族古老文化的一部分，就像一颗璀璨的明珠镶嵌在首都北京的北面，昔日神圣不可侵犯的皇陵禁区，今日已成为驰名中外，具有世界意义的名胜古迹。

一、陵寝建筑的最高等级

Mausolea Architectures of
the Supreme Rank

