



# 承德覽勝

CHENGDE ATTRACTIONS



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# 前言

承德,以其厚重的人文景观和奇丽的自然风光著称于世。是国家首批公布的24个历史文化名城、国家44个重点风景区和中国十大风景名胜之一,1994年避暑山庄及周围寺庙又被联合国教科文组织批准为世界文化遗产。

宛如一颗明珠般的承德,镶嵌在燕北山脉深处。这里楼榭俏丽,寺庙辉煌,林海无际,峰奇石异,草原无限。众多的人文古迹巧夺天工,变幻的自然风光相得益彰。

坐落在市区的避暑山庄,是我国现存最大的皇家园林,占地达564万平方米。它是清王朝皇帝的离宫别苑,历经康熙至乾隆长达90年的营造,园内具有各种风格的园林建筑130余处,建筑面积10万平方米。康熙帝以四字、乾隆帝以三字各题的“三十六景”散布其间,构成了一处处园中有园、景中有景、山水相依、野趣横生,具有鲜明的南秀北雄之特色的景观。烟雨楼、金山、沧浪屿等建筑,玲珑剔透,一派江南景象;正宫、东宫、松鹤斋组群,端庄古朴,再现北方浑厚。盘踞山庄北部山峦的宫墙,

随山势起伏蜿蜒,如万里长城的缩影,苍莽如毯的万树园,富有大草原的韵味。

环绕避暑山庄东北部,如众星捧月般布列了12座不同民族特色的寺庙群,气势磅礴,雄伟壮观,风格各异,气度不凡。这些寺庙,都是一些重大历史事件的见证,是清代民族团结、抵御外侮、维护祖国统一和主权的象征。

市区四周散布着大自然鬼斧神工的杰作,奇峰异石,百态千姿。高大的磬锤峰傲立苍穹,凌空飞跨的天桥山似挂在天边的彩虹,比肩而立的双塔山直刺云霄。这些自然美景与避暑山庄及周围寺庙交相辉映,使承德这颗“塞外明珠”更加绚丽多彩。

秀美的承德,春夏秋冬四季美景各具特色。现在,我们从不同角度把这些捕捉到的美好瞬间,尽收镜头之内,定格成永恒,奉献给朋友们赏阅。

# Foreword

Chengde has long been known in China for its rich endowment of cultural relics and its unusual beauty. It was one of the first 24 cities designated by the Chinese government as cities of great cultural and historical importance, and it ranks among the top ten of the 44 major scenic attractions in China. In 1994, UNESCO proclaimed the Mountain Resort in Chengde and its outlying temples as part of the cultural heritages of mankind.

Chengde is like a bright pearl set in the Yanshan Mountains in northeastern Hebei Province. It boasts a large number of exquisite palaces and magnificent temples, which blend well with the luxuriant forests, vast stretches of grassland, and spectacular peaks and rocks in the surrounding area.

The Mountain Resort was the summer residence of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) imperial family. Extending over 5.64 million square meters in the urban area of Chengde, it is the largest imperial park existing in China. Construction began during the reign of Emperor Kangxi (1662-1722) and was completed 90 years later during the reign of Emperor Qianlong (1736-1795). Scattered across the Mountain Resort are some 130 groups of structures built in different styles and totaling about 100,000 square meters in floor space. Each of the two emperors, Kangxi and Qianlong, chose 36 scenic spots in the Mountain Resort and wrote inscriptions for each. Kangxi's inscriptions have four characters; and Qianlong's have three.

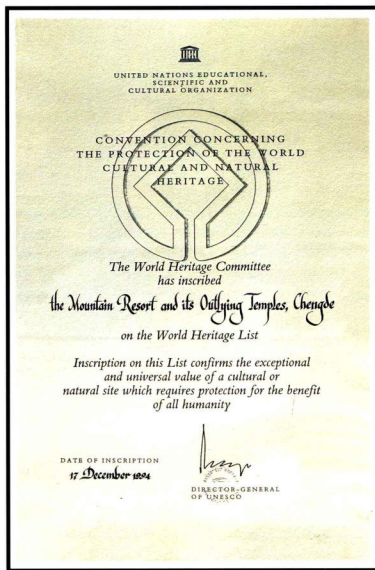
The palaces possess characteristics of both north and south China. Yanyulou (Tower of Mist and Rain), Jinshan (Golden Hill), and Cangliangyu (Isle of Bluish Waves) are exquisitely built to reflect

the charm and elegance of the garden architecture of the south. Zhenggong (Main Palace), Donggong (East Palace), and Songhezhai (Pine and Crane Study) reflect the magnificence and simplicity of the garden architecture of the north. The northern wall of the Mountain Resort rises and falls with the mountain ridges like a miniature Great Wall and the verdant Garden of Ten Thousand Trees looks like a vast stretch of grassland.

Located northeast of the Mountain Resort are 12 temples built in the styles of different ethnic groups of China. The temples are magnificent and spectacular, and they set off the Mountain Resort as stars set off the moon. They were witnesses to a number of historical events, and symbols of the national unity and China's efforts to resist foreign aggression and to safeguard its sovereignty and unity during the Qing Dynasty.

The outskirts of Chengde are dotted with many spectacular rock formations including the towering Qingchufeng (Club Peak); Tianqiaoshan (Heavenly Bridge Mountain), which resembles a rainbow across the sky when seen from afar; and Shuangtashan (Double-Pagoda Mountain), which looks like two colossal columns rising abruptly from the ground and towering into the sky. The unusual natural beauty and the magnificent Mountain Resort and temples have given Chengde a reputation as the Pearl North of the Great Wall.

The scenery of Chengde varies with the season. The photos in this album record the city and its attractions from different angles and in different seasons of the year. We hope our readers will like them.



联合国教育、科学及文化组织世界文化遗产保护公约。

世界遗产委员会题承德避暑山庄和外八庙列入世界遗产名录。

列入世界文化遗产名录确认其在人文和自然方面所具有的特殊的全球价值。它要求为了全人类的利益而保护它。

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联合国教科文组织全体理事



热河行宫图 康熙皇帝于1703年开始兴建避暑山庄。1711年初具规模，这是当时的宫廷画师冷枚绘制的三十六景图。

A painting of the imperial residence in Rehe Construction of the Mountain Resort started in 1703 during the reign of Emperor Kangxi. This painting of 36 beautiful sites in the Mountain Resort was done by court artist Leng Mei in 1711 when it began to take shape.





避暑山庄全图 避暑山庄始建于康熙四十二年（1703年），乾隆五十七年（1792年）竣工，占地564万平方米

A full view of the Mountain Resort Construction of the Mountain Resort began in 1703 and was completed in 1792





国现存最大的皇家宫苑，更是我国古典园林中的精华荟萃之地。

ort covers an area of 5.64 million square meters and is the best and largest imperial landscaped garden in China.









**澹泊敬誠殿** 澹泊敬誠殿为正宫的主殿，始建于康熙四十九年（1710年），乾隆十九年（1754年），用楠木改建。楠木质地坚实，色泽古朴，散发着淡淡的清香。清代，这里是举行重大庆典和接待王公大臣及外国使臣的地方。

**Danpojingchengdian (Hall of Simplicity and Sincerity)** This is the main hall of the palace in the Mountain Resort. It was built in 1710 and rebuilt with an aromatic hardwood called *nanmu* in 1754. During the Qing Dynasty, it was the site of grand celebrations and also a place where Qing emperors received foreign envoys, princes, dukes, and ministers.



**四知书屋** 四知书屋是清帝举行大典前后，休息更衣的地方，也是清帝平日召见大臣商讨国家政务、军机大事和读书之所。

**Sishizhuwu (Study of Four Understandings)** The study served as a resting place for the emperor before and after grand ceremonies. It was also where the emperor called in his ministers to discuss state affairs.





**烟波致爽** 烟波致爽殿是清帝的寝宫，为康熙三十六景的第一景。这里环境清幽，是避暑休息的好地方。殿内正中设有宝座，是皇帝接受后妃朝拜的地方。

**Yanbozhihuang (Hall of Refreshing Mists and Waves)** The hall was the living quarters of the emperor in the Mountain Resort. It is quiet and cool and was the first of the 36 scenic spots delineated by Emperor Kangxi. In the center of the photograph is the throne where the emperor sat when receiving respects from his empress and concubines.



“戒急用忍”匾 “戒急用忍”匾为咸丰所题，悬挂于烟波致爽殿东间。“戒急用忍”原为康熙帝告诫雍正帝用语。咸丰在位期间，内忧外患日增，咸丰书此以自勉。

A board inscribed with the words “Guard against impetuosity and exercise patience” in the handwriting of Emperor Xianfeng

Originally, these words were used by Emperor Kangxi to warn his son, Emperor Yongzheng, against impetuosity. China was beset with increased domestic troubles and foreign aggression under the rule of Emperor Xianfeng (1851-1861), so the emperor wrote this phrase for himself as a rule of conduct. The board hangs in the eastern room of the Hall of Yanbozhishuang.



西暖阁御床 烟波致爽殿西梢间是清帝的寝宫，俗称西暖阁。阁上正中悬乾隆御笔“抑斋”匾一面。嘉庆、咸丰二帝均殁于该寝室御床上。

The imperial bed in Xinuan Pavilion (West Warm Chamber) On the wall of the chamber hangs a board inscribed with the characters “yi zhai” (Studio of Restraint) in the handwriting of Emperor Qianlong. Both Emperor Jiaqing (reigned 1796-1820) and Emperor Xianfeng died in the bed.





绮望楼 绮望楼位于丽正门西南山坡上。这组建筑紧倚宫墙，为乾隆三十六景的第六景。这里地势高敞，山岭起伏，丛林茂密，环境优美。

Qiwanglou (Tower with an Enchanting View) Qiwanglou, actually a group of palace buildings, is on a mountain slope southeast of the Lzheng Gate and stands close to the wall that encircles the Mountain Resort. It is the sixth of the 36 scenic spots chosen by Emperor Qianlong. The area is beautiful, featuring rolling mountains with thick forests.



湖区鸟瞰 山庄以山得名，而胜趣实在水。山庄有大小不同、形状各异的八个湖泊。辽阔的水面采取了相互分割又相互连通，分而合、合而分的格局，形成了一个完美的艺术空间。

An aerial view of the lake area in the Mountain Resort Although the Qing Dynasty summer resort in Chengde is called the Mountain Resort, it owes much of its charm to its beautiful lakes. There are eight lakes of different shapes and sizes, divided by islets and sandbars and artistically linked by causeways and bridges.



水心榭 水心榭位于下湖与银湖之间。四周烟雾缭绕，碧波荡漾，风景如画。

Shuixin Xie (Mid-Lake Pavilions) The pavilions stand on a flat stone bridge spanning the picturesque Silver and Lower Lakes with their vast expanse of blue water always wrapped in mist.