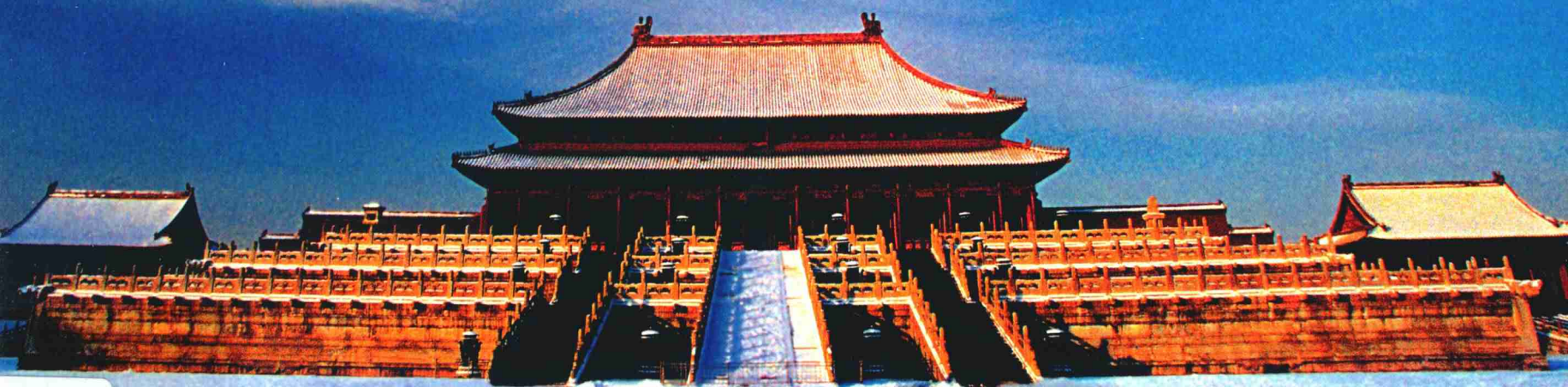


CHINA

WORLD NATURAL & CULTURAL HERITAGES

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中国的文化与自然遗产



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PREFACE

On the great land of China lie numerous wonders, artificial or natural, which have formed an organized system chronologically and geographically according to the Chinese people's own thinking pattern during these thousands of years. After China joined in the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972, many wonders, confirmed as world heritage by international experts, have become properties shared by the globe. However, for many years, the description of world heritage in China has been in time sequence, making it very likely to cause confusions for academic study.

And this book, thus, reclassifies world heritage in China according to their cultural properties and substance attributes, filing them into four sections and with images, expresses Chinese people's viewpoints of world heritage in a poetic ambience:

Section One: Royal Architecture—palaces, mausoleum, gardens and military constructions;

Section Two: Folk Architecture—ancient cities, dwellings and historic remains;

Section Three: Holy Arts—religious buildings, grottoes and niches curving;

Section Four: Grand Landscape—topographical features, famous mountains and rivers.

Oral and intangible heritage is not included in this book.

Image serves as a universal language, not only applying to experts and specialties, but also to the populace from children to the elderly. This book, from academic field of photography, is to search for possibilities to establish the system of "Imaging for World Heritage" and to elaborate and study on world heritage in China through imaging within the romanticism of arts and the preciseness of science.

Some people enjoy visiting museums, while some do having odyssey. These photos, taken during my travels these decades, are only a few signs of world heritage in China. If only a few of them are to be remembered, it would be my great honor and my travels are worth the toils.

Meisheng

April 6th, 2011(Qingming)

序

中国大地上，有许多奇迹，人为建造的和自然形成的，中国人按照自己的思维方式把这些奇迹定位在时间和空间形成的坐标系上，几千年已形成根深蒂固的体系。在中国加入联合国教科文组织《世界遗产公约》后，一些奇迹经国际专家们考证认定为世界遗产，成为全人类的共同财富。但多年来对中国的世界遗产的叙述都以认定时间先后为序，容易造成学术上的误解。因此，本书以文化属性和物质特征重新梳理这些在中国的世界遗产，将其分为四类，用影像语言进行表述，在诗意的氛围之中表达中国人的世界遗产观点。

一、寻觅王朝——皇家文化体系，包括皇家宫殿、皇家陵寝、皇家园林、皇家军事工程等。

二、游走乡间——民间文化体系，包括古代城池、地域性民居、历史建筑遗址等。

三、大地圣境——宗教文化体系，涵盖各种宗教古建筑群、洞窟、石刻等艺术形式。

四、江山揽胜——自然遗产体系，以地貌奇观、名山大川、记录地球生命史的地质特征为主要内容。

非物质及口头流传世界遗产不在本书表现之列。

影像是世界通用语言，专家学者、村老稚童皆可以一图而知天下。本书以摄影学术理念探讨建立“世界遗产影像学”体系的可能性，在艺术的浪漫与学术的严谨之中，对中国的世界遗产进行影像的解释与研究。

有人喜欢博物馆，有人喜欢双脚踏在大地上寻求真实的感受。这些照片是我十几年间从大地上拾回的记忆，只是一些中国世界遗产的身份证明，倘若有几帧被人记住，则幸甚至哉，不负十几年山水跋涉的辛苦了。

是为序。



2011年4月6日清明







I ROYAL ARCHITECTURE

寻觅王朝——皇家文化系列

中国皇家建筑，是皇权至上的象征，源于礼仪规制，是人类文明从事政治、军事、经济、文化活动的重要遗存，跨越时间五千年，纵横地域960万平方公里，规模宏大，制作精良，是以建筑形式保存下来的中国人最重要的思想传述，亦是列入《世界遗产名录》最重要的项目。

中国皇家建筑依据功能分为五类，即：

皇家宫殿 故宫，皇家文献称之为紫禁城，是明清帝王治理国家，主持朝政，生活起居的地方。

皇家陵寝 秦始皇陵兵马俑，明清皇家陵寝，高句丽王陵及贵族墓葬群。中国古代帝王的墓葬，以先古、封建王朝晚期、少数民族王国为代表。

皇家园林 颐和园，避暑山庄，清代帝王进行休息、狩猎、外交活动的场所。

皇家祭祀坛庙 天坛，中国帝王自认为是天子，祭天是最重要的祭祀活动，天坛是世界上最大的祭祀建筑群。

皇家军事建筑 长城，自公元前221年至公元1644年，1800多年间历代帝王接递修葺，成为世界上最伟大的军事建筑。

ROYAL ARCHITECTURE

The Chinese royal architecture, deriving from royal rituals and conventions, is symbol of royalty, as well as important remains that mark the human activities in the aspects of politics, military, economy and culture. These buildings, lying on the Chinese land that have lasted over 5000 years and cover the area of over 9.6 million square kilometers, are the most important heritage containing the thoughts of the ancient Chinese people, also the most important item included in the World Heritage List.

Chinese royal buildings can be sorted into 5 types according to their functions:

ROYAL PALACE Imperial Palace, also the Forbidden City in royal literature, is where emperors of the Ming and Qing Dynasties governed the state, dealt with political affairs and lived.

ROYAL MAUSOLEUM Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, and Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom. What represent the tombs of ancient Chinese emperors most are those built during the very beginning of Chinese history and the late period of Ming and Qing Dynasties and those from minor nationalities.

ROYAL GARDENS Summer Palace and Chengde Imperial Summer Resort and Its Outlying Temples are gardens meant for emperors in Qing Dynasty for diversions, hunting and political activities.

ROYAL SACRIFICIAL ALTAR The Temple of Heaven. The ancient Chinese emperors deemed themselves as sons of the Heaven, making sacrifices to Heaven the most significant sacrificial events. The Temple of Heaven is the largest existing complex of ancient sacrificial buildings in the world.

ROYAL MILITARY CONSTRUCTIONS The Great Wall has the greatest military construction in the world. From 221 BC to 1644 AD, repairs to the Great Wall were conducted by emperors from dynasty to dynasty.









北京故宫 IMPERIAL PALACE (BEIJING)

故宫全景图 北京故宫，坐落于古老的北京城中央，为明清两代皇宫，原称紫禁城。始建于明永乐四年（公元1406年），14年后建成。故宫南北长961米，东西宽753米，占地面积72万平方米，建筑面积15万平方米，宫殿楼阁9000多间。故宫整体布局采用中轴线对称结构，突出主体宫殿，体现了中国古代封建王朝皇权至上、等级分明的伦理观念。北京故宫是现在世界上规模最大、保存最完整的古代皇家宫殿建筑群，1987年被联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会列入《世界遗产名录》。(P8-9)

王朝背影 太和门前置铜狮一对，为乾隆年间用铜铸造，庄严威武，气势雄伟，它负责镇守皇宫，辟邪驱恶，是故宫皇权至高无上的象征。(左图)

角楼晨曦 紫禁城外城墙四角各有一座三层角楼，称为“故宫四维”，与四座城门的“四正”相对应。角楼十字脊为子午酉卯正方位的垂直交叉，对称轴线为城墙转角的分角线，结构复杂，造型奇特，是中国古代建筑史上的孤例。霞光瑞象之中，角楼高耸，辉煌雄博，玉宇澄清，直达天境。(P12-13)

PANORAMA The Imperial Palace of the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) Dynasties in Beijing, also Forbidden City, is located in the center of the Old Beijing. Its construction started in 1406, and was completed 14 years afterwards. The palace covers an area of some 720,000 sq. km, construction area of 150,000 sq.km, with 961 m in length (north-south) and 753 m in width (east-west). It has a total of over 9,000 room spaces (an area enclosed by four poles). It is laid out symmetrically along a north-south axial line, highlighting the main body of the palace and thus displaying the ethics of honoring the supremacy of imperial power and definition of feudal classification. The Forbidden City is China's largest and most intact ancient building complex. It was included in the World Heritage List by UNESCO in 1987. (P8-9)

COPPER LIONS At the front of Taihemen (the Gate of Supreme Harmony) lies a pair of bronze lions, regal and magnificent, made in the reign of Emperor Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty. It symbolizes the supremacy of sovereign power of the Imperial Palace and a protector to keep evil spirits at bay. (Left)

TURRETS AGAINST SUNLIGHT At each of the four corners of the outer wall stand a three-story turret. It's called "Four Corners of Imperial Palace", compared to the four gates of the Forbidden City. The turrets have unique designs as their ridges form vertical lines to the four due directions and diagonal lines as angular bisectors of the wall bricks. The sophisticated structure and special frame have made this design unique in the Chinese history of architecture. Against sunlight, the turrets stand splendid and striking, as if connected to the ether. (P12-13)







城墙与护城河 紫禁城城墙为矩形，南北长961米，东西宽753米，城墙高9.90米，墙体底部为8.6米，顶部为6.66米，呈下宽上窄的梯形，以特制青砖筑成。护城河宽52米，深6米，全长3800米，围城环绕，是皇宫外围的防御设施。（上图）

午门 午门是紫禁城正门，位于紫禁城南北中轴线，通高37.95米，平面呈凹型，墩台上建城楼，形成“阙”和“观”的形式。午门正中贯穿北京城和全中国乃至全球的中央子午线，是中国封建时代举行重要国家典礼的场所。（P15）

太和殿 太和殿是紫禁城内象征中国帝制权力的建筑，“太和”二字体现了“天人合一”的观念，强调君臣之间，人与自然之间的关系，称之为“大内之正衙”，是紫禁城乃至全中国级别最高，体量最大的古代宫殿，礼仪规制堪称全国之首。（P16-17）

RAMPART AND MOAT The rampart encompassing the Forbidden City is in the shape of rectangle, 961 m long (north-south) and 753 m wide (east-west), 8.6 m long for the bottom and 6.66 m for the top, making it a trapezoid cross section. The rampart is made of special flashed brick. The moat is 52 m in width and 6 m in depth, surrounding the Forbidden City with a length of 3,800 m, serving as the defensive device on the outside. (Above)

THE MERIDIAN GATE (WUMEN) The Meridian Gate (Wumen) is the main gate of the Forbidden City, located right on the central axis from north to south of Beijing and even the whole China. Back in the times of feudalism, significant national ceremonies were held there. (P15)

THE HALL OF SUPREME HARMONY (TAIHEDIAN) Taihedian, the Hall of Supreme Harmony, symbolizes the emperor power of China. The word “taihe”, namely supreme harmony, presents “the harmony of heaven and human” and emphasizes the relations between the emperor and officials, between man and nature. And it is called the “the orthodox palace inside” for it is the largest and most-honored palace in ancient China, with the most rituals taking place. (P16-17)



