

Beihai

北海

中共中央宣传部赠书



北海景山公园管理处编
中国世界语出版社出版



Compiled by Beihai and Jingshan Park Administration
Published by China Esperanto Press, Beijing

First edition: 1994

ISBN 7-5052-0224-3

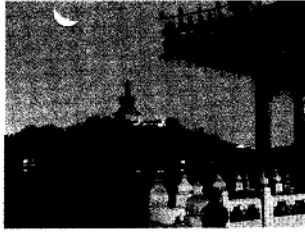
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Printed in China

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北海

Beihai



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团城

Circular City



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景山

Jingshan





北 海

北海公园位于北京市中心。它南接中南海，北连什刹海，东与景山公园为邻，东南与故宫相望。全园面积 68.2 公顷，其中水面 38.9 公顷。公园山清水秀，建筑华美，景色迷人，是北京著名的旅游胜地之一。

北海公园历史悠久，被誉为“世界上建园最早的皇城御园”，是中国古典皇家园林中集诸多艺术于一体的一颗璀璨的明珠。

早在公元十世纪上半叶，崛起于中国东北方的少数民族契丹族，在建立辽政权（公元 907—1125 年）以后，举兵南下，把当时称为“蓟”的北方重镇（今北京）建为辽的陪都，因为蓟位于它所辖区域的南部，所以称南京，又名燕京。那时北海一带为永定河故道，积水成湖，人们称之为金海。环湖绿柳成荫，湖面菱荷吐艳，凫鸥翻飞，宛如中国江南景色。辽代皇帝经常巡幸燕京，来此消遣赏景。为此，人们因地就势把金海辟为帝王的游乐场所，称湖中小岛为“瑶屿”。一个多世纪以后，中国东北方的另一个少数民族女真族起兵灭辽，建立了金（1115—1234 年），并于 1153 年迁都燕京，改称中都。金大定元年（1161 年），世宗完颜雍即位，他化干戈为玉帛，于 1164 年与南宋（1127—1279 年）签订了“隆兴和议”，变敌国为侄国，双方共处 30 年无战事。乘此机会，完颜雍诏令大兴土木，营建皇家御苑。金人在金海挖湖筑岛，用挖出的泥土堆积了三个大小不等的小岛，三岛成鼎足布局。这种“一池三山”的理水方式，是中国历代皇家园林的传统内容。远在公元前二、三世纪，就流行着东海有蓬莱、方丈、瀛洲三座仙岛的神话传说。帝王们大都迷信神仙，希望长生不老，因而在御园内开凿水池，堆筑三岛，作为东海三仙岛的象征。金人的所谓“三仙岛”，就是现在的琼

岛，团城和中南海的犀山台。人们在岛上建殿筑阁，栽花植树，还将北宋国都汴梁（今河南开封）艮岳园的太湖石移来，点缀到琼华岛上，建成了供帝、后游幸避暑的太宁离宫。它的区域包括今北海、中海及东西沿岸的大部分地区，在此区域内，“曲江两岸尽楼台”，琼华岛绝顶有广寒殿，苑内“乔松挺拔，异石嵌空”。据《日下旧闻考》载，其时燕京有八景，“太液秋风”、“琼岛春阴”为其中的两景。

金人在燕京的统治维持了一个世纪，因受到新兴蒙古族的进攻，被迫迁都汴京。蒙古族铁骑入占中都，建立了元朝（1206—1368年），改中都为大都。从1264年至1271年，在短短8年时间，元世祖忽必烈（1260—1294年在位）3次诏令扩建、修葺被战争破坏的琼华岛。施工中，人们保留并恢复了太宁宫建置，还增添了诸如仁智殿、延和殿以及玉虹亭、金露亭等一大批亭台楼榭。焕然一新的琼华岛改名万寿山，又名万岁山，绝顶置广寒殿，殿阔七间，高50尺，内置“溟山大玉海”、“五山珍玉榻”等多种珍宝玉器，殿后为人工水景。元皇室以万寿山为中心，建成了一座规模宏大，殿庭华丽的御园。

明代（1368—1644年）在元代建筑布局的基础上，改万寿山为西苑，并对苑区加以扩展。在明宣宗朱瞻基（1426—1435年在位）当政期间，人们在团城上修复了仪天殿，在团城南面的小岛上新建了犀山台圆殿。明天顺二年（1458年）又在北海北岸增添了太素殿，此殿以锡作建筑材料，所以又称“锡殿”；在东、西沿岸相继建成了诸如凝和殿、迎翠殿以及饲养天鹅的天鹅房等一大批建筑物。西苑的完善，成为明代帝、后游幸的主要场所，甚至达官显贵、文人学士也常被赏赐入苑游览。西苑的兴盛维持了100多年，至明穆宗朱载堉（1567—1582年在位）登上帝位，他想励精图治，决心废除醮祀宴游之风，在前任皇帝死后未期月，即撤苑内各殿所悬匾额，“以后渐次拆其木”，西苑宫殿悉毁。

到了十七世纪中叶，清世祖爱新觉罗·福临（1644—1661年在位）定鼎北京。他应西藏喇嘛的请求，降旨于琼华岛广寒殿旧址建白塔，塔南坡筑喇嘛教寺院。万寿山遂改为白塔山，西苑名称依旧，但已有南海、中海、北海之分。十八世纪中、下叶，清朝国势达到鼎盛，这里曾连续施工37年，先后在白塔山、团城及东、北沿岸新建各式殿宇、门座及坛庙126座，亭35座，桥25座，碑碣16座，改建旧有建筑12座；还疏浚了湖池，用清挖的淤泥点景三岛，沿湖增砌泊岸，添建码头，种草植树。营建北海工程耗资甚巨。经此番大兴土木，一座规模宏阔，建筑精美，设计巧妙的皇家园林终臻完美。

1900年八国联军攻入北京，西苑成了联军的兵营。驻军肆意破坏苑内殿宇，抢劫殿内木器、字画、金器玉皿。据有关资料介绍，联军驻苑期间，“三海物荡然无存矣”。现在我们看到的北海公园，是经过多次修缮而恢复的，仅就此，我们也能窥探到当年皇家御园的辉煌与气派。

当人们走进公园南大门的时候，首先看到的是琼岛及其白塔。在公园的总体布局上，建园匠师们运用突出重点、烘云托月的建筑手法，在琼岛南坡的中央部位建置了一组体量大、形象丰富的中央建筑群——永安寺。从寺的山门至善因殿，层层递高，环环紧扣，这种“正殿高大而重院深藏”，“宫门向阳而层层掩护”的建筑格局，颇有聚龙窝凤的庄严气象。它构成了南坡景区的中轴线，其他体量较小的建筑物则对称地向两翼展开，作为主体建筑的陪衬。由于白塔雄居于琼岛之巅，尤其显得气宇轩昂，从而成为北海公园的标志和整个景区的构图中心。如果说人们在琼岛南坡游览时尚有局促之感的话，当登上山顶的时候，眼前豁然开朗，整个景区的宏阔与壮丽尽在视野中。北岸的小西天、澄观堂、天王殿和静心斋这些成组建筑分别以严整的中轴对称的几何形布局，每组建筑都体现出主宾分明，脉络清晰，寓变化于严整，严整中又有变化的建筑特征；加之五龙亭沿湖点缀，与自然山水巧妙地融为一体，颇似一幅不露人工痕迹，宛若天成的山水画。东岸的蚕坛、画舫斋、濠濮间等建筑群体从北向南顺序排列，掩映在苍松翠柏之中，给人以幽深静谧之感。人们还巧妙运用中国造园技艺中的“障景”手法，在北海公园西岸广植花木，把西岸严严实实地遮挡起来，客观上造成一种林中有景、花下藏幽的气氛。

综观北海公园，主景琼岛通过渡船和石桥与其他不同特色的风景区连成一个整体，既体现了帝王苑囿雍容磅礴的气势和仙山琼阁的画境，又不失园林婉约清丽的风姿。北海公园是国家重点文物保护单位。几十年来，北京市政府多次拨专款对园中的建筑进行维修和油饰；1993年在有关专家论证的基础上，又对中轴线风景区进行了全面地、大规模地复原。今日的北海公园，以它丰富的文物古迹，优美隽秀的湖光山色，吸引着四面八方的游客。



Beihai

Beihai Park is located in the center of downtown Beijing. To its south is Zhongnanhai Lakes, to its north is Shishahai Lake, to its east is Jingshan Park and not far to its southeast is the Palace Museum. Of the 68.2 hectares of the park water surface takes up 38.9 hectares. Beihai Park is acclaimed as the "first imperial garden in the world". Its construction displays the highest level of gardening art in ancient China. Today the public park is a famous tourist attraction for its luxuriant hills, clear water and ancient buildings.

In the early 10th century Qidan, a nomadic tribe in the northeast, established the Liao Dynasty (907-1125), and began to encroach on the territory of the Song Dynasty in central China. It took the city of Ji (present-day Beijing) and made it its secondary capital. The area of today's Beihai Park was on the course of the Yongding River. There was a lake called Jinhai (Golden Sea). Willow trees lined the lake shore and in summer lotus flowers dotted the water. Water birds were many. The emperor of the Liao Dynasty liked to come here to relax. For this the court redecorated the place and turned it an amusement ground for the royal family.

A century later another nomadic people called Nuzhen had become powerful enough to found the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234) and moved its capital to Beijing in 1153 (known then as Zhongdu). In 1161 Wanyan Yong ascended the throne to become Emperor Shi Zong of the Jin Dynasty. In 1164 he signed the "Peace Agreement of Longxing" with the Southern Song Dynasty. For the next 30 years there was no fighting between the two states. Wanyan Yong began to renovate Jinhai Lake on a large scale, building three small islands with the earth dredged from the lake to represent the three islands of immortality — Penglai, Fangzhang and Yingzhou in the East Sea. As many other emperors, Wanyan believed in immortality too. The three islands were Qionghua and the Circular City in Beihai, and Xishantai in Zhongnanhai. Palatial structures were built and flowers and trees were planted on the islands. Rockeries in the Genyue Garden in Bianliang (present-day Kaifeng in Henan Province which used to be the national capital of the Northern Song Dynasty) were moved to the islands. A temporary palace named Taining was built for the royal family. It embraced today's Beihai, Zhonghai and most part of their western and eastern shores. Guanghai Hall rose majestically on top of Qionghua Islet. The "Notes on Old Anecdotes" records Eight

Grand Sights in Beijing. Two were in Beihai — “Autumn Wind over Taiye Lake” and “Spring Shade on Qionghua Islet”.

The Mongols drove the Jin rulers out of Beijing 100 years later and established the Yuan Dynasty (1206–1368). They renamed Beijing as Dadu. Emperor Shi Zu (Kublai Khan, 1260–1294) ordered three renovations on Qionghua Islet in the eight years between 1264 and 1271. The Taining Palace was restored and a number of structures were added, such as Renzhi Hall, Yanhe Hall, Yuhong Pavilion and Jinlu Pavilion. The name of the island was changed to the Hill of Longevity, also known as the Hill of 10,000 Years. A new structure — Guanghan Hall, on top of the island was seven bays wide and 17 meters high. There were many precious objects in the hall, including the “Jade Jar of Dushan” and “Precious Jade Couch of Five Hills”. A magnificent imperial garden took form during the Yuan Dynasty, with the Hill of Longevity as the center.

During the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644), the Hill of Longevity was renamed Xiyuan (Western Garden) and enlarged. During the reign of Emperor Xuan Zong (Zhu Zhanji, 1426–1435), the Yitian Hall was restored on the Circular City. A Circular Hall was built on Xishantai Islet to the south of the Circular City. In 1458 the Taisu Hall was built on the northern shore of Beihai Lake. It was also called “Tin Hall” because the main building material was tin. Later a great number of structures were built on the eastern and western shores of the lake, including Ninghe Hall, Yingcui Hall and a farm for swans. Beihai became a major entertainment ground for the imperial family of the Ming Dynasty. High court officials and famous scholars were often invited to enjoy the scenery.

Zhu Zaihou (Emperor Mu Zong, 1567–1572) resolved to abolish all the extravagances of the court. After a month of his father's death he ordered all the name plaques in Xiyuan be taken off. Gradually the grand halls and pavilions were torn down.

In the mid-17th century, Emperor Shi Zu of the Qing Dynasty (1644–1661) made Beijing the national capital. At the request of Tibetan lamas he built a white pagoda and a lamasery on Qionghua Islet. The Hill of Longevity became known as White Dagoba Hill. The stretch of water was divided into Nanhai (Southern Sea), Zhonghai (Central Sea) and Beihai (Northern Sea). The Qing Dynasty was very powerful in the middle and late 18th century. During 37 years during the reign of Emperor Qian Long 126

grand halls and gateways, 35 pavilions, 25 bridges and 16 stone tablets with inscriptions were built on White Dagoba Hill, Circular City and the eastern and northern lake shores. Twelve old structures were renovated. The lakes were dredged. The three islands were heightened with the earth dredged from the lakes. Docks and ferries were added. The total cost came to 2.3 million taels of silver. The imperial garden was made perfect.

Soldiers of the Eight-Power Allied Forces invaded and looted Beijing in 1900. Xiyuan Garden was wept out of its treasures of wooden furniture, calligraphical and painting works, and gold and precious stone objects. The structures were destroyed. What we see today in Beihai Park is the result of restoration projects carried out by Beijing city government in many years. We can still make out the magnitude of the original splendour.

One who enters Beihai from the southern gate sees first Qiong Islet and the White Dagoba on it. The Yong'an Temple is located on the southern side of Qiong Islet. Its halls and compounds are hidden in ancient trees. Smaller groups of structures spread out on either side of the temple to enhance the magnitude of the main sight, a traditional technique in the construction of ancient gardens in China. One may feel a bit squeezed in at the southern foot of Qiong Islet. But when one stands at the top of it he will have a panorama of openness and broadness. The structures on the northern shore — Minor Western Heaven, Chengguan Hall, Heavenly King Hall and Jingxinzhai — appear distinct in a strict geometrical pattern along a central axis. The Five-Dragon Pavilions on the lake present a scene as if from a traditional Chinese painting. The Silkworm Altar, Painted Boat Studio, Haopujian are arranged neatly on the eastern shore amidst pine and cypress trees. There are very few buildings on the eastern shore. The disadvantage is made up with trees and plants.

The main scenic spot of Qiong Islet is connected with other attractions by ferry boats and a marble bridge.

Beihai Park is an important cultural site under state protection. For the past four decades the Beijing municipal government has allocated special funds for the maintenance and redecoration of major structures. In recent years a comprehensive project has been going on to restore the scenic spots along the central axis. Beihai appears more splendid to the numerous visitors.

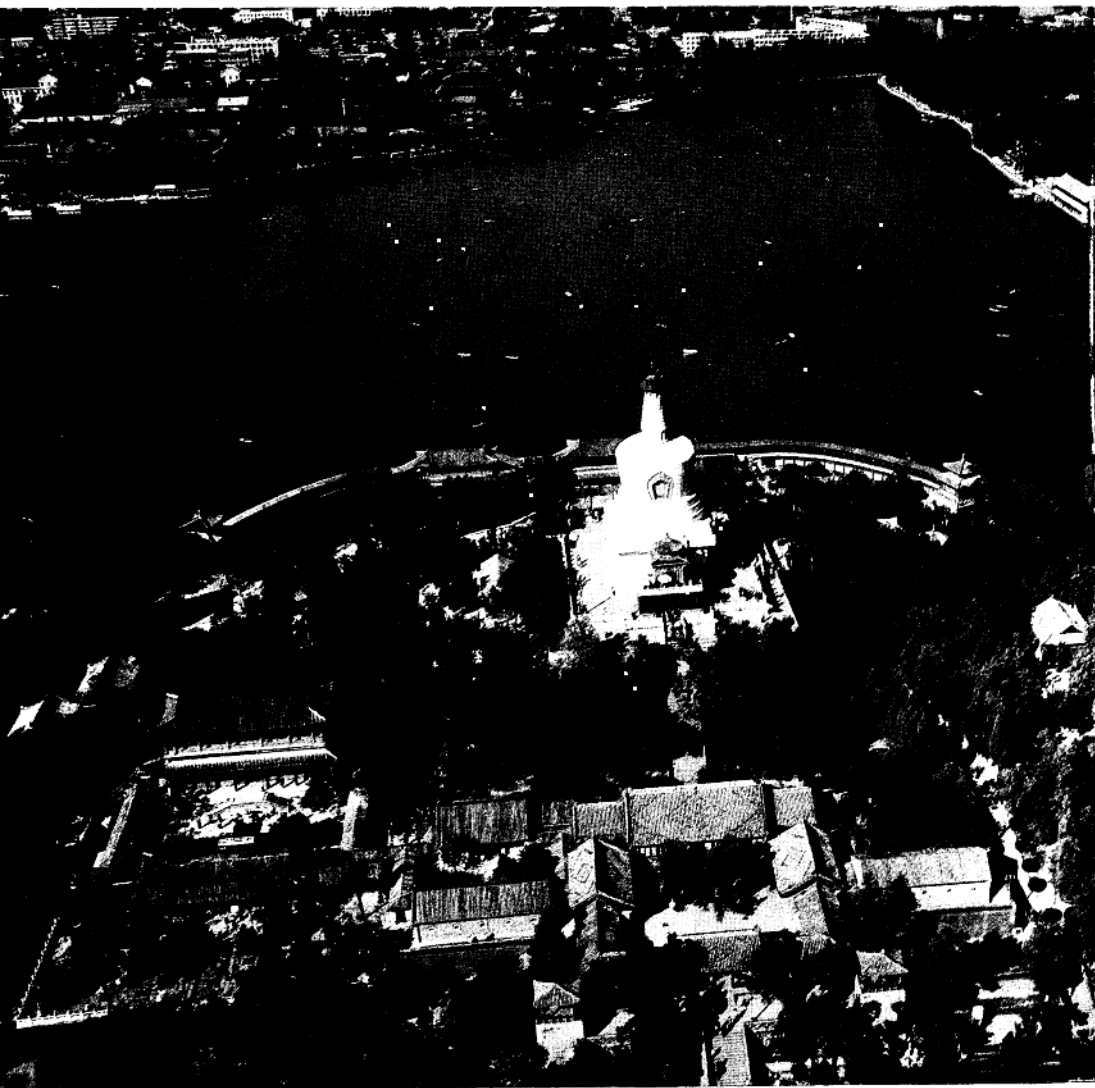
永安桥 建于十三世纪，是连接团城和琼岛的纽带，桥用汉白玉砌成。桥两端各立牌坊一座，北为“堆云”，南为“积翠”，故有“堆云积翠桥”的嘉名。

Yong'an Bridge The bridge of white marble linking the Circular City and Qiong Islet was built in the 13th century. Two archways stand on either end of the bridge. One bears the inscription of "Piled Clouds" and the other bears the inscription of "Accumulated Emerald".



琼岛鸟瞰 琼岛是北海公园的主体，四面临水，南有永安桥连接团城，东有陟山桥接岸；湖中菱荷滴翠，碧水映天，岛上万木苍郁，殿阁栉比；巍巍白塔立于琼岛之巅，成为北海公园的标志。

Qiong Islet The small island is connected with the Circular City by Yong'an Bridge. A giant white dagoba rises on top of it. In summer lotus blossoms bloom in the lake surrounding the island.



永安寺山门 举凡中国佛寺，大多建于山间，故称山门；又因此门多为三洞门，象征“三解脱门”亦名三门。永安寺山门为红墙琉璃瓦顶，古朴庄重，门前置仙鹤、寿龟，喻示延年益寿，佛祖长存。

Front gate of Yong'an Temple The front gate of Yong'an Temple has three openings with crimson walls and a glazed tile roof. In front of the gate there are sculptures of divine cranes and turtles, symbols of longevity.



钟楼 建于永安寺山门内，东为钟楼，西为鼓楼。昔日皇帝礼佛均要鸣钟击鼓，焚香膜拜，一派庄严肃穆气氛。

Bell and Drum Towers The Bell Tower and Drum Tower stand inside the front gate of Yong'an Temple: the Bell Tower on the east and Drum Tower on the west. When the emperor came to worship the Buddha the bell and drum were struck and incense sticks were lit.





永安钟 铜质，悬于钟楼内藻井下。

Yong'an Bell The bronze bell hangs from the ceiling of the Bell Tower.

法轮殿 为永安寺内第一座殿堂。“法轮”意为佛法辗转流传不息，犹如车轮滚滚。此殿阔五楹，单檐庑殿顶，殿脊正中置琉璃宝塔，塔两边殿脊上嵌有琉璃彩龙戏珠浮图，造型独特，为一般寺庙所罕见。

Hall of the Wheel of Law The first hall in Yong'an Temple has five sections and a single layer of eaves. A small pagoda of glazed tiles rises atop the roof in the middle. Flanking the pagoda there are relief carvings of dragons playing with a pearl, also made of glazed tiles.



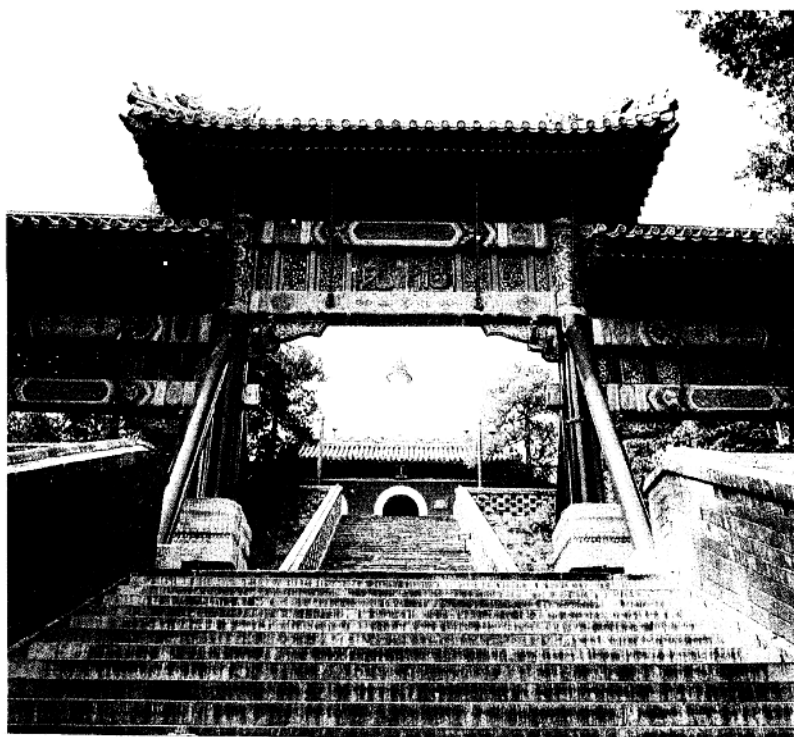
法轮殿内景 中为释迦牟尼坐像，其两侧为八大菩萨，另在大殿内两边山墙下塑有十八罗汉坐像。

Inside the Hall of the Wheel of Law Sakyamuni is seated in the middle. The Eight Great Bodhisattvas and 18 Arhats stand on either side of him.



龙光紫照牌楼 穿过法轮殿，拾级而上，即为牌楼。它建于清乾隆十六年（1751年），为四柱三楼，黄琉璃瓦覆顶，如意斗拱，建筑形式精巧别致。

Archway of Purple Dragon Light The archway behind the Hall of the Wheel of Law was built in 1751 during the Qing Dynasty. It has four pillars, three tiers with eaves of yellow glazed tiles.





引胜亭 实为碑亭，共两座，东为“引胜”，西为“涤寰”。引胜亭内碑刻为“白塔山总记”，由汉、满、蒙、藏4种文字分刻在碑的四面；“涤寰”亭的碑刻是“塔山四面记”。两碑刻均为乾隆皇帝（1736—1795年在位）御笔，内容总述了北海历史变迁和塔山的四周景物。

Yinsheng Pavilion Another pavilion named Di'ai stands to its west. Yinsheng Pavilion houses a square stone tablet inscribed with the "Note on White Dagoba Hill" in four languages of Han, Manchu, Mongol and Tibetan. Di'ai Pavilion keeps a stone tablet inscribed with the "Note on the Surroundings of Dagoba Hill". Both inscriptions were made during the reign of Emperor Qian Long (1736-1795) of the Qing Dynasty.



楞伽窟壁画 楞伽窟由太湖石叠砌而成，上下两层，石头来自河南开封。窟内拱壁上绘有大型壁画，内容为宗教题材。

Wall Drawings in the Lankavatara Cave The cave of two tiers was built with Taihu stones from Kaifeng of Henan Province. Pictures on the walls depict Buddhist stories.



昆仑石 又称艮岳石，因为此石连同“岳云”石均来自河南开封“艮岳园”，两石奇特峻峭。昆仑石正面刻“昆仑”二字，背刻律诗，均为乾隆皇帝御题。

Kunlun Stone Also known as “Genyue” because this and the “Yucyun Stone” came from the Genyue Garden in Kaifeng, Henan Province. The inscriptions of the two stones’ names were carved in the handwriting of Emperor Qian Long of the Qing Dynasty.