

Zhao Mei

Top 100 Museums in China

中国博物馆100(上)

赵梅 著
唐思雯 译
谢昊伊 绘



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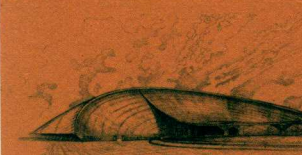
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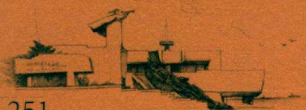
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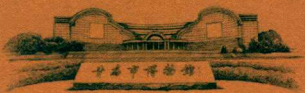
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The Forbidden City of Six Hundred Years Old
Palace Museum
故宫博物院



The Forbidden City of Six Hundred Years Old

Palace Museum 故宫博物院

<http://dpm.org.cn/>



Take You to the Museum

Palace Museum which was established in 1925 is located in the imperial palace in the center of Beijing with the magnificent architectural complex which is known as the Forbidden City, one of the five big palaces all over the world which include the French Versailles Palace, British Buckingham Palace, the White House, the Russian Kremlin and itself.

Palace Museum covers an area of 720,000sqm and the vast holdings of paintings, calligraphy, ceramics, and antiquities of imperial collections make it one of the most prestigious museums in China and the world. In 1961, the State Council designated the former imperial residence as one of China's foremost-protected cultural heritage sites, and it was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1987.

中和殿 Zhonghe Dian

保和殿 Baohe Dian



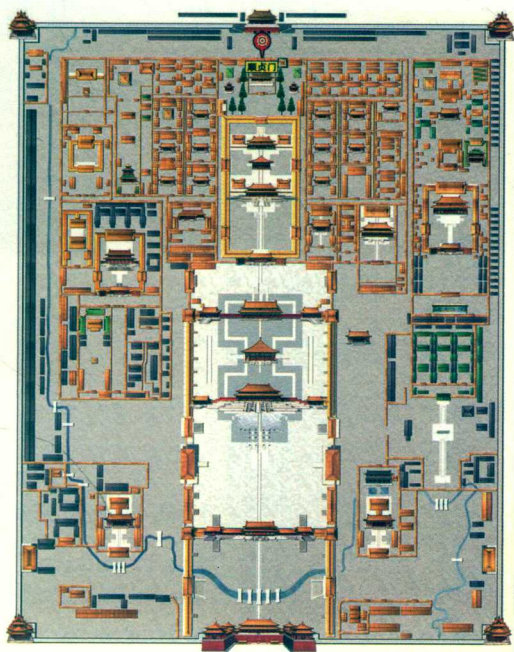


带你走进故宫

故宫博物院成立于1925年，是在明、清两代的皇宫及其珍藏的基础上建立的。

它占地面积72万平方

米，藏有大量绘画、书法、陶瓷和古代文物，是中国和最负盛名的博物馆之一。这座皇宫，也称故宫，旧称紫禁城，是汉族宫殿建筑之精华，是世界现存最大、最完整的木质结构的古建筑群，是无与伦比的古代建筑杰作，是世界五大宫殿（包括法国凡尔赛宫、英国白金汉宫、美国白宫、俄罗斯克里姆林宫和北京故宫）之一。1961年，故宫被公布为第一批“全国重点文物保护单位”。1987年故宫被联合国教科文组织列入世界文化遗产名录。





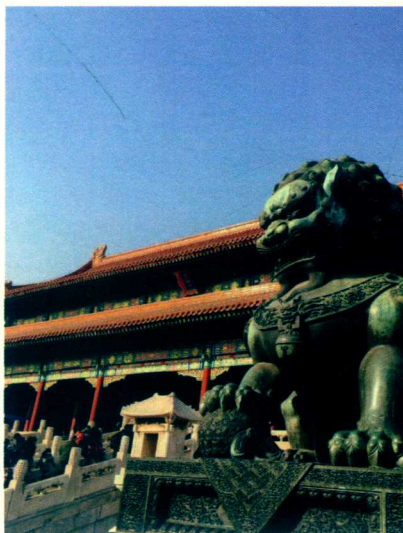
Look back in History

The Forbidden City was built by Emperor Yongle from 1406 to 1420, the third emperor of Ming dynasty who determined to move his capital northward from Nanjing to Beijing. Over 200 years later, the Ming dynasty was destroyed by the Manchu in 1644. Then, the Qing dynasty was subsequently overthrown by republican revolutionaries in 1911.

In 1924, Puyi was expelled from the Forbidden City and the management of the palace fell to the charge of a committee set up to deal with the concerns of the deposed imperial family. The committee began a sorting and counting of the imperial treasures. After a year of intense preparations, its members arranged a grand ceremony on October 10th, 1925 in front of the Palace of Heavenly Purity to mark the inception of Palace Museum.

穿越历史时空

明朝的第三位皇帝永乐决定将首都从南京迁到北京，并在1406年至1420年用15年时间修造这座宫殿。二百多年后，明朝在1644年为满清所灭。1911年，清朝又被辛亥革命推翻。1924年，末代皇帝溥仪被从故宫赶出，故宫的管理权归于清室善后委员会。清室善后委员会负责处理皇室善后，开始对皇家宝藏进行分类和统计。经过一年的紧张筹备，1925年10月10日，北京故宫博物院在乾清官前举行隆重的开院典礼。

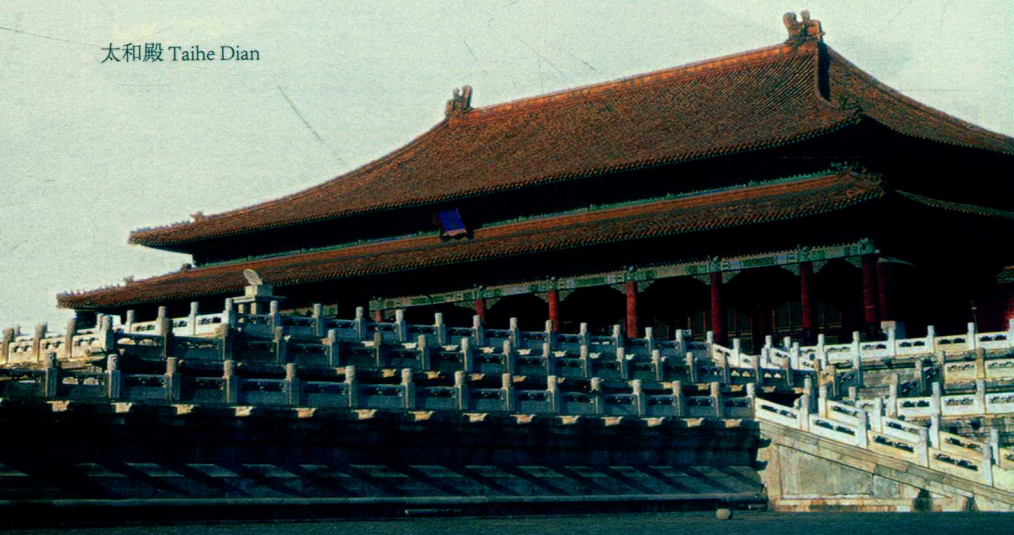


The Original Appearance

The complex covers an area of 1,110,000sqm of 8707 rooms. Known as the Outer Court, the southern portion of the Forbidden City features three main halls – the Taihe Dian (Hall of Supreme Harmony), the Zhonghe Dian (Hall of Central Harmony), and the Baohe Dian (Hall of Preserving Harmony). These three halls are flanked by the Tiren Ge (Belvedere of Embodying Benevolence) and the Hongyi Ge (Belvedere of Spreading Righteousness). The Outer Court was the venue for the emperor's court and grand audiences. Mirroring this arrangement is the Inner Court, which is the northern portion of the Forbidden City. The Qianqing Gong (Palace of Heavenly Purity), the Jiaotai Dian (Hall of Union), and the Kuning Gong (Palace of Earthly Tranquility) lie upon the central axis. The Six Eastern Palaces and the Six Western Palaces are private imperial residences founded on their respective sides of the main axis.



太和殿 Taihe Dian



再现历史原貌

紫禁城南北长 961 米，东西宽 753 米，建筑群占地面积 111 万平方米，传说建有九千九百九十九间半，现存 8707 间。紫禁城内的建筑分为外朝和内廷两部分。外朝的中心为太和殿、中和殿、保和殿，统称三大殿，是国家举行大典礼的地方。三大殿左右两翼辅以文华殿、武英殿两组建筑。内廷的中心是乾清宫、交泰殿、坤宁宫，统称后三官，是皇帝和皇后居住的正宫。其后为御花园。后三官两侧排列着东、西六官，是后妃们居住休息的地方。东六官东侧是天穹宝殿等佛堂建筑，西六官西侧是中正殿等佛堂建筑。



太和门 Taihe Gate





Treasure Hunt in the Museum

The collections of Palace Museum originate from the Qing imperial collection and include ceramics, paintings, calligraphy, bronzes, timepieces, jades, palace paraphernalia, ancient books, and historical documents. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, national allocations, requisitions, and private donations brought more than 220,000 additional pieces of cultural significance to the museum. These acquisitions made up for the lack of certain aspects of ancient Chinese history in the original Qing collections and included colored earthenware from prehistoric times, bronzes and jades from the Shang and Zhou dynasties, pottery tomb figurines from the Han dynasty, stone sculptures from the

乾隆皇帝特展



Northern and Southern dynasties, and tri-color potteries from the Tang dynasty. The ancient paintings, scrolls, and calligraphy added to the collections were particularly spectacular. These exquisite additions included Lu Ji's Consoling Letter (Pingfu tie) in cursive script, Wang Xun's Letter to Boyuan (Boyuan tie), and Gu Kaizhi's Nymph of the Luo River (Luoshenfu tu) from the Jin dynasty; Zhan Ziqian's landscape handscroll Spring Excursion (Youchun tu) from the Sui dynasty; Han Huang's Five Oxen (Wuniu tu) and Du Mu's running-cursive script handscroll Courtesan Zhang Haohao (Zhang haohao shi) from the Tang dynasty; Gu Hongzhong's The Night Revels of Han Xizai (Han Xizai yeyan tu) from the Five Dynasties; Li Gonglin's Imperial Horses at Pasture after Wei Yan (Lin Wei Yan mufang tu), Guo Xi's Dry Tree and Rock, Level Distance Landscape (Keshi pingyuan tu), and Zhang Zeduan's Life along the Bian River at the Pure Brightness Festival (Qingming shanghe tu) from the Song dynasty. These pieces are all unrivaled masterpieces throughout the history of Chinese art. Currently, the total number of works of art in the museum's collection exceeds 1.8 million. But authorities believe the museum will add 0.5 million pieces in the near future.

