

走向辉煌的承德

纪念避暑山庄肇建 300 周年



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前言

三百年前，清王朝在“名号不掌于职方”的塞外一个小村，奠下修建热河行宫的第一块基石。三百年来，生活在这块土地上的古人、今人们，始终如一地以他们的智慧和勤劳，在这块基石上不断地创造和镌刻着辉煌的历史。今天，这里终于矗立起一座闻名世界的现代城市——承德。

承德市，位于河北省东北部，周边分别与北京、天津、辽宁、内蒙古接壤，辖八县三区，全市总面积3.9万平方公里（市区面积约700平方公里）。人口约360万，满、蒙、回、壮、鲜等少数民族约占人口的40%。

初期的清朝政府出于“绥远习武”政策的需要，于康熙二十年（1681年）在塞外设立了皇家猎场——木兰围场（现属承德市所辖围场县）。后来，清政府又由于“合内外之心，成巩固之业”之政治目的，于康熙四十二年（1703年）起，历经康、乾两朝近百年的大规模修建，在塞外陆续建起了避暑山庄及山庄周围气势恢宏的外八庙。

自康熙四十二年（1703年）至咸丰十一年（1861年）150余年间，清代十帝中就有七位常驻蹕避暑山庄处理朝政（其中嘉庆、咸丰两帝死于避暑山庄）。这百余年中，清代的许多重大历史事件均在承德、围场发生。事实上，清朝已经把承德当做了“陪都”，成为清政府的第二个政治中心。从那时起，承德的政治地位在历史上发生了根本变化。而政治地位的变化，则必然给承德的全面发展带来契机和根本保障。事实上，也正是由避暑山庄的肇建为起点，历经三百年的风雨后，使承德沿着历史发展的轨迹，走向了今天的辉煌：全国首批24座历史文化名城之一；中国优秀旅游城市之一；全国首批44个重点风景名胜区之一；全国旅游胜地40佳和中国十大风景名胜之一；避暑山庄及周围外八庙被联合国教科文组织于1994年列入《世界文化遗产名录》。

在这一顶顶闪光的桂冠下，展现给世人的绝不仅仅是承德璀灿的历史古迹和秀美的自然风光，同时，改革开放以来承德市各条战线飞速发展的成果，同样是组成这些桂冠的一颗颗耀眼的明珠。

近年来，承德市人民在市委、市政府的正确领导下，高举邓小平理论旗帜，以“三个代表”重要思想为指导，坚定不移地沿着改革开放的道路前进，用自己的勤劳智慧为承德市的两个文明建设做出巨大贡献，使承德市的建设得到全面地飞速发展：农村经济日益繁荣，工业基础不断加强，投资环境进一步改善，利用外资和引进外资逐年增长。在旅游业迅速发展的同时，逐步形成食品饮料、建筑材料、冶金矿山、化工医药、机械电子五大支柱产业。“全国双拥模范城”、“全国卫生城”、“中国摄影家基地”等荣誉也表明承德市文化、体育、教育、卫生等领域的长足发展。城市风貌的喜人变化，住宅小区的飞速发展、生产生活物资的极大丰富，充分显示了承德市综合实力的提高。一个日新月异的承德已经走向世界。

今年，是避暑山庄肇建整整三百年。以1703年山庄肇建为起点，以山庄三百周年纪念为一个端点，承德已经攀上了历史发展的一个高峰。但是，这绝不是承德发展的顶峰，欢庆“避暑山庄肇建三百周年”的礼炮声、锣鼓声，必然激发起承德360万人民更大的干劲和建设激情，把三百周年做为新的起点，向承德发展建设的另一个高峰发起冲刺。

借避暑山庄肇建三百周年的东风，承德市必将引来全国、全世界更大地瞩目，必将引来国内外更多的人才、资金、技术、项目加入到承德市的开发建设中来，使承德市这颗塞外明珠发出更加绚丽的色彩。

时代，拥抱承德，承德，走向辉煌！

P r e f a c e

300 hundred years ago, at the north of the Great Wall in an unknown small village in the Qing Dynasty, the first cornerstone for the construction of Rehe River Palace was laid. For 300 years, people of the past and present have, continuously by their wisdom and diligent labor, created and written its brilliant history. Today, a world-famous modern city--Chengde has emerged here.

The City of Chengde is located in the northern part of Hebei Province and is surrounded by Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning and Inner Mongolia, there are 8 counties and 3 districts under its jurisdiction, with a total area of 39,000 square kilometers (an urban area of about 700 square kilometers), and a population of about 3.6 million, ethnic minorities of the Man, Moggot, Hui, Zhuang and Korea nationalities account for 40 percent of the total population.

For the needs of "pacifying the distant land ", in its early period, the Qing government established the imperial hunting ground-Mulan Weichang (now the Weichang County of Chengde City) in the 20th years of Kangxi(1681) at the north of the Great Wall. Later, for the political purpose of "unity and consolidation", from the 42nd year of Kangxi(1703), and after about 200 years of large scale construction in Kangxi and Qianlong periods Summer Resorts and magnificent and grand Waiba Temple around it have been built.

In the more than 150 years since the 42nd year of Kangxi(1703) to the 11th year of Xianfeng(1861), seven out of the ten emperors of the Qing Dynasty permanently lived in the Summer Resort to handle state affairs(of which Emperor Jiaqing and Xianfeng died here). During the period of more than 100 years, many important historical events of the Qing Dynasty took place in Chengde and Weichang. In fact, the Qing government had actually regarded Chengde as its "second capital, the second political center " of Qing government. From then on, the political position of Chengde in history had undergone fundamental changes. The change of its political position inevitably brought it opportunities and guarantee for development. As a matter of fact, taking the establishment of Summer Resort as a starting point, and through 300 years of winds and storms, and treading the path of historical development, Chengde has progressed to the present day glory: it is one of the first batch of the 24 historic cultural famous cities of the state; one of China's excellent tourist cities; one of the first batch of 44 major scenic spots of the state; one of the national top 40 tourist destinations and China's top 10 famous scenic spots; the Summer Resort and Waiba Temple have been placed on the UN list of World Cultural Heritage Sites by the World Heritage Commission Under United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO).

The numerous glittering honors show the world the historical relies, sites and beautiful natural scenery, but also the achievements of rapid development in all fields of the Chengde City since its reform and opening up that are also like bright pearls on the laurels.

In recent years, the people of Chengde, under the leadership of the Municipal Party Committee and Government, holding high the great banner of Deng Xiaoping's theory, under the guidance of the important thinking of "Three Represents", are firmly marching on the road of reform and opening up, making great contributions for the construction of material and spiritual civilization of Chengde City with their hard work and wisdom. And its economy grows rapidly owing to the support of all parts of the country, its rural economy is prosperous, its industrial base is increasingly enhanced, investment environment is further improved, foreign capital utilization and introduction is on the increase yearly. With the rapid development of tourist industry, the 5 pillar industries of food and drink, building materials, metallurgy and mining, chemical and medical, machinery and electronics are growing fast. The honors of "State Model City for Two Supports", "State Hygienic City", "and China Photographer's Base" and so on also reflect the great development of the city in fields of culture, physical training, education and hygiene. The satisfactory changes manifested in the outlook of the city, and the fast growth of the residential areas, abundant supply of production and living materials fully display the comprehensive strength of Chengde City. A rapidly changing Chengde City is stepping briskly to the world.

2003 is the 300 anniversary of the establishment of the Summer Resort. Viewing 1703 when the Summer Resort was built as a starting point, and its 300 anniversary as the terminal point, Chengde City has climbed to the peak of its historic development. The gun salute and the beating of gongs and drums will greatly stimulate the enthusiasm of 3.6 million people of Chengde to prepare for another peak of development and construction.

With the opportunity of the 300 anniversary of the establishment of the Summer Resort, Chengde City will attract greater attention of the nation and that of the world, and more talents, capital, technology and projects will be introduced to participate in its development construction.

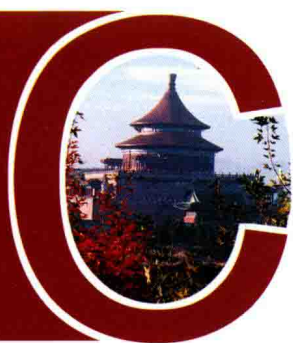
Time embraces Chengde and Chengde goes glorious.

纪念避暑山庄肇建





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领导关怀

Leader' Concern

走向辉煌的承德
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江泽民同志在承德
Jiang Zemin in Chengde





胡锦涛同志在承德农广校
Hu Jintao in Chengde Agricultural Broadcasting School



温家宝同志在丰宁
Wen Jiabao at Fengning



吴邦国同志在露露集团
Wu Bangguo in Lulu Group Company



白克明同志在四海集团
Bai Keming in Sihai Group Company



赵文鹤书记与康提市长杜纽维拉先生同贺友好
Party secretary Zhao Wenhe and mayor of Connecticut, Mr. Doniuvila congratulates each other on friendship



景春华市长指挥抗击非典
Mayor Jing Chunhua directs anti-SARS

承德市文物局 管辖着避暑山庄及除普宁寺之外的寺庙群。避暑山庄及其周围寺庙，是镶嵌在塞外的一颗璀璨的明珠。

避暑山庄始建于1703年(康熙42年)，1792年(乾隆57年)竣工，历经90年，是现存最大的皇家园林，占地564万平方米，相当于北京颐和园的一倍，北海的八倍。避暑山庄是人文和自然景观的巧妙结合，分为宫殿区和苑景区两部分。西部山区山势雄伟、峰峦叠翠，峡谷飞泉，东南平原区古树参天，绿草如茵，麋鹿漫游，一派草原风光，湖区波光粼粼，洲岛错落，殿阁楼台，桥亭轩榭点缀其间，融汇了江南水乡和北方草原的牧色，成为中国皇家园林艺术的典范。

避暑山庄的周围寺庙从1713年(康熙五十二年)开始修建到1780年(乾隆四十五年)竣工，历经60余年，先后修建12座皇家寺庙，其中有8座寺庙归清代理藩院管辖，俗称外八庙。外八庙占地54万平方米，建筑面积6万平方米，一座座高大雄伟、金碧辉煌的皇家寺庙众星捧月般的围绕着避暑山庄。外八庙是民族团结的象征，清王朝在全国确立统治地位后，为维护国家统一、政权的巩固，康熙、乾隆二位皇帝针对蒙藏地区信仰藏传佛教的特点，把藏传佛教——喇嘛教奉为国教，除在北京修建了许多喇嘛寺庙外，还在清朝第二个政治中心承德相继修建了12座寺庙，有着“修建一座庙，胜养十万兵”之说。

避暑山庄及周围寺庙目睹了康乾盛世、清末颓败，经历了军阀混战、日本的铁蹄、国民党的统治，最终迎来了新生，1961年，国务院公布避暑山庄、普宁寺、普陀宗乘之庙、普乐寺、须弥福寿之庙为国家级重点文物保护单位。1982年，国务院公布金山岭长城、殊像寺、安远庙为国家级重点文物保护单位。1982年国务院公布承德为国家44个重点风景名胜区之一。1985年，国家旅游局、中国旅游报公布承德为中国十大风景名胜之一。1992年，国家旅游局、中国旅游报公布承德为中心旅游胜地四十佳之一。1994年12月，联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心将避暑山庄及周围寺庙列入世界文化遗产名录。1998年6月30日，避暑山庄被中央文明委、国家建设部、国家旅游局联合评为全国首批文明旅游景区示范点之一。1999年，避暑山庄及普陀宗乘之庙被评为4A景区。



今日山庄

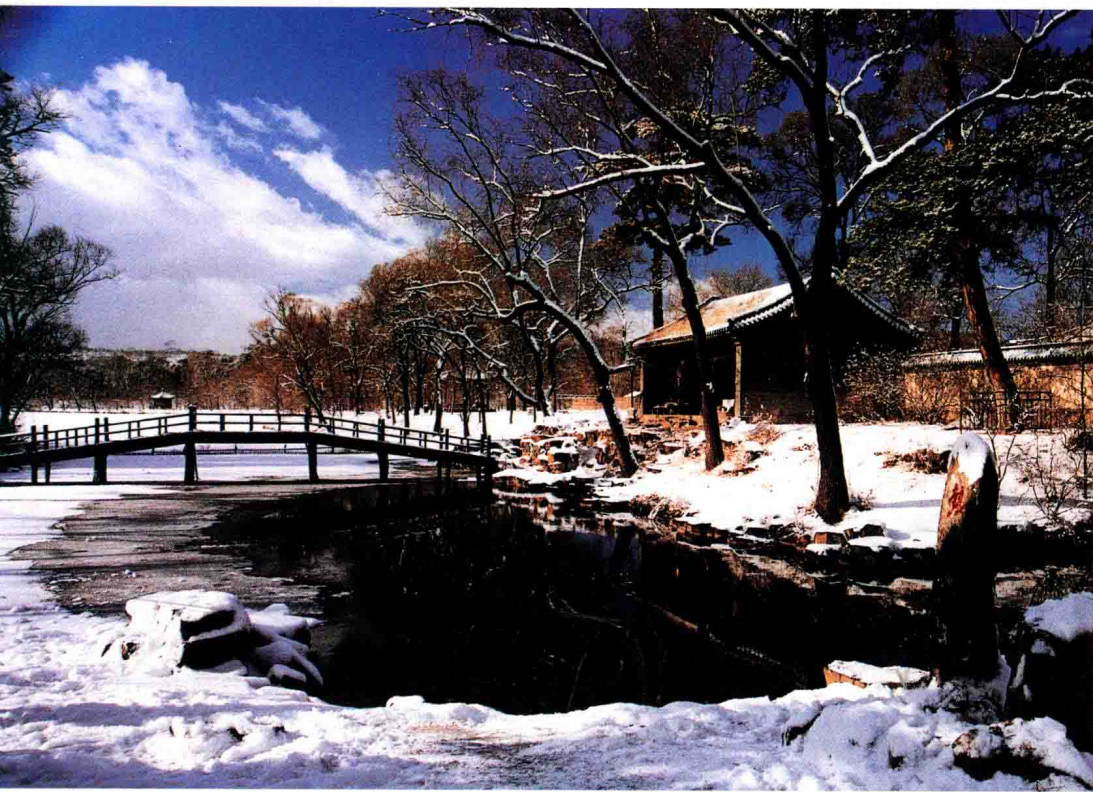
Welcome to Chengde Mountain Resort



烟雨楼
Misty Rain Building



水心榭
Pavilion in water



热河泉
Rehe Spring



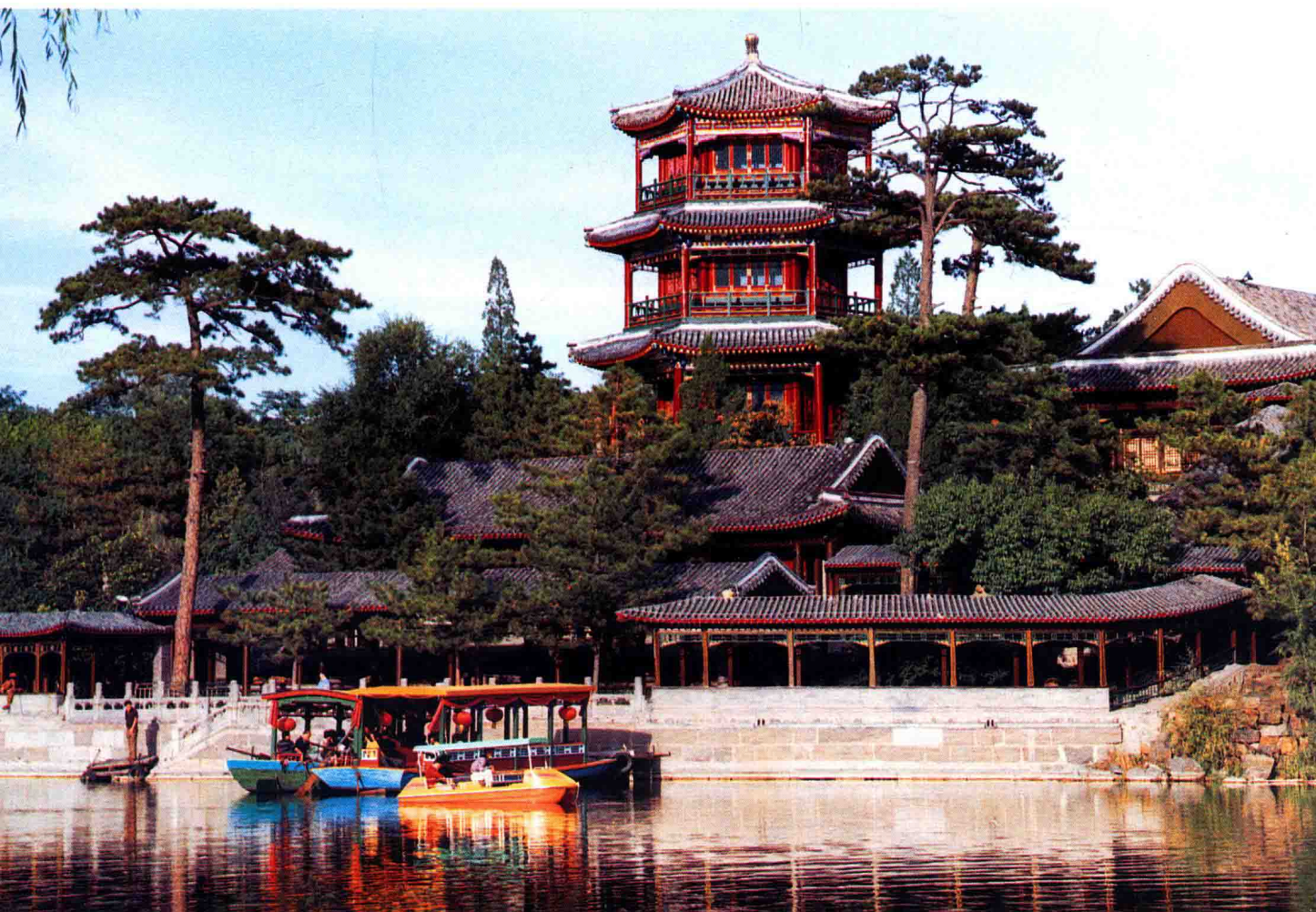
南山积雪
Snow of the Southern Mountain



走向辉煌的承德
ZOUXIANGHUIHUANGDECHENGDE



德汇门迎宾仪式
Guest-receiving ceremony at Dehui Gate



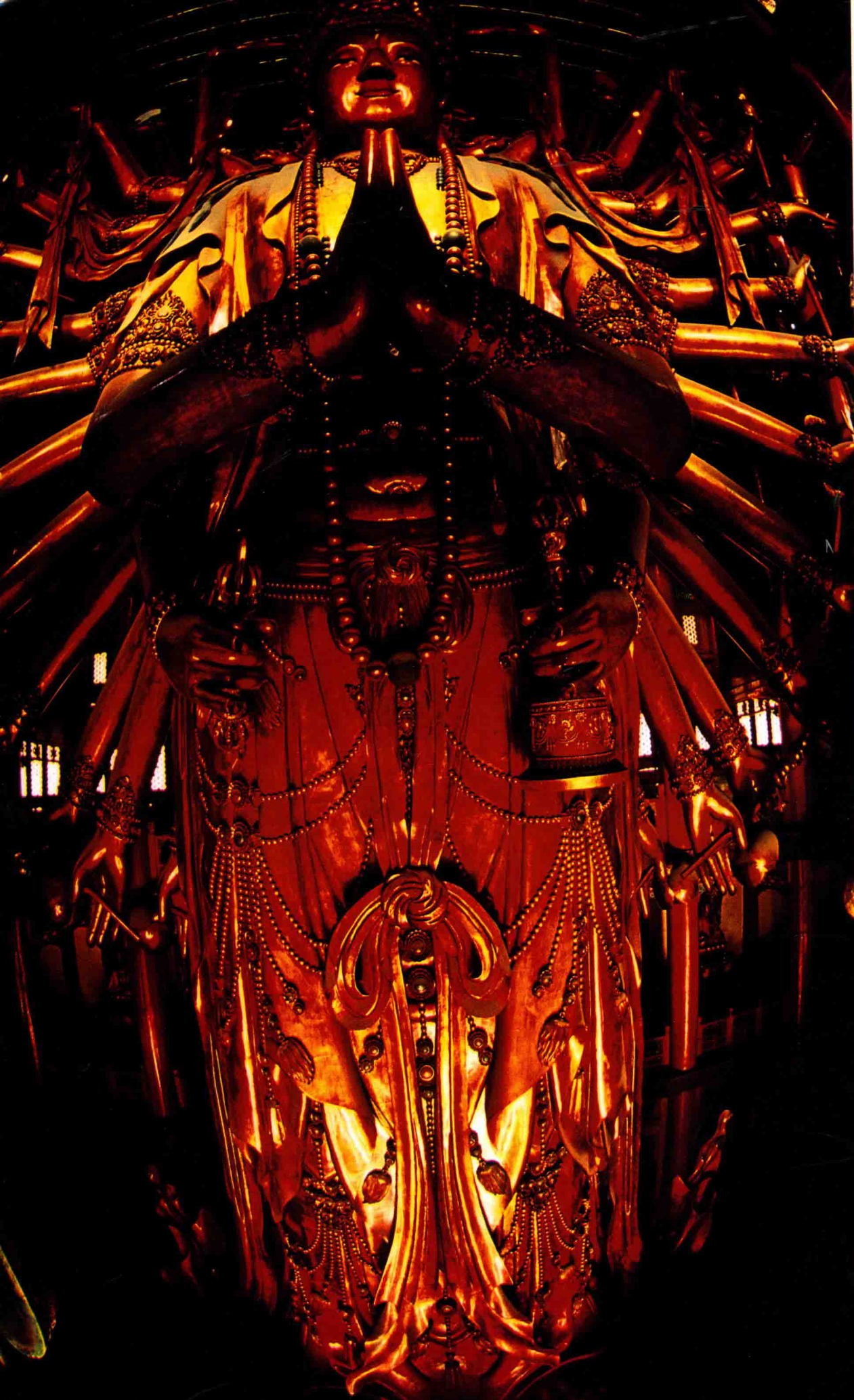
金山亭
Jinshan Pavillion



须弥福寿之庙
Weal and longlife XuMi Temple



普陀宗乘之庙
Temple of Pu'tuo ZongCheng



李鹏同志视察普宁寺
Lipeng inspects Pu'ning Temple



普宁寺全景
A view of Pu'ning Temple



爱国爱教
Love State and buddhism

紫塞八庙，普宁独秀

皇家寺庙普宁寺位于承德市郊五公里处，当地人称其为“大佛寺”，因寺内大乘之阁内供一尊迄今世界上最大的木刻金漆佛造像一千手千眼观世音，而享誉中外被收录于吉尼斯名录。同时，该寺还是第一批公布的全国重点文物保护单位，世界文化遗产之一，全国AA级旅游景点，北方最大的佛教活动场所。

千手千眼观世音
Thousand of hands and eyes Kwan-yin