

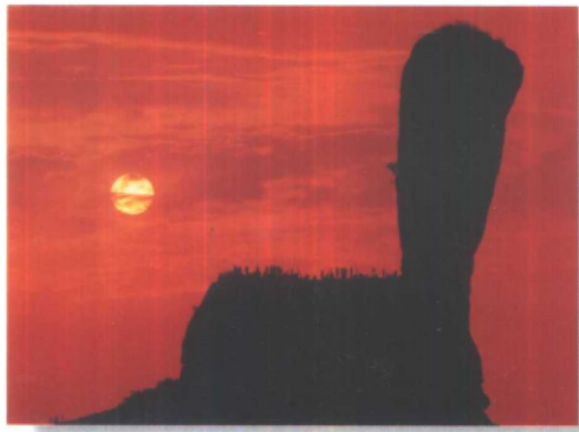


IMPERIAL RESORT AT CHENGDE

避暑山庄



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Located about 200 km. from Beijing, the Imperial Resort at Chengde is the mountain hamlet retreat for escaping the summer heat built by the emperors of the early Qing Dynasty. It also served as a second political center for the Qing imperial court. This picture album introduces the grand imperial gardens at the Mountain Resort and the magnificent imperial temples surrounding them.

距北京二百多公里处的承德避暑山庄，是清代前几个皇帝在此营造的一座离宫，它实际是清王朝的第二个政治中心。本画册通过精选的摄影作品，向读者介绍山庄内规模庞大的皇家园林和山庄外壮丽恢宏的皇家寺庙群。

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Imperial Resort at Chengde

The city of Chengde in northeastern Hebei Province is the site of the summer resort of the Qing emperors. It is about 200 kilometers from Beijing and is easily accessible by either train or long-distance bus.

The magnificent Mountain Resort and the 12 Buddhist temples at its periphery were built during the Qing Dynasty, the last feudal Chinese dynasty. It served as the second political center of the Qing imperial court and the emperors of the early Qing Dynasty often spent their summers there, conducting state affairs and engaging in important political activities. The Mountain Resort and its temples and palaces have made Chengde a famous historical and cultural city, and one of China's leading scenic spots. The Imperial Resort was listed in the *directory of the world's cultural heritages* in 1994.

The construction of the Mountain Resort took place over a period of 90 years—starting from the 42nd year of Emperor Kangxi's reign (1703), rebuilt and expanded during the reign of Emperor Qianlong, and completed in the 57th year of Emperor Qianlong's reign (1792). It is China's largest existing imperial garden, covering an area of 5.64 million sq. m., double that of the Summer Palace, and eight times that of Beihai Park in Beijing. The 10-km. wall around it winds its way through plains and high mountains like the Great Wall. There are more than 90 towers and pavilions scattered around the Mountain Resort as well as small bridges, inscriptions on precipices, rockeries of various sizes, many gates, horizontal inscribed boards, palaces, terraces and other buildings.

The Mountain Resort can be divided into two parts: the palace area and garden area. *In the southern part of the Mountain Resort are the palace buildings where the Qing emper-*

ors lived and conducted state affairs. The main buildings include Zhenggong (Front Palace), Songhezhai (Pine-Crane Hall), Donggong (Eastern Palace) and Wanhesongfeng (Whispering Pine Valley) and their annexes. The buildings on the axis of the Main Palace include the Danbo Jingcheng Hall (Hall of Frugality and Placidity), Sizhi Shuwu (Four Knowledge Study), Yanbo Zhishuang Hall (Hall of Refreshing Mists and Waves), and Yunshan Shengdi Tower (Viewing-Misty-Mountain Tower). Other buildings are arranged along the axis symmetrically, displaying the dignity of imperial power. The magnificent, simple and elegant Hall of Frugality and Placidity, the main hall of the Mountain Resort, is also known as Nanmu Hall because it was built of the fine-grained fragrant hardwood called *nanmu*. The Hall of Refreshing Mists and Waves, the emperors' bed chamber, is where emperors Jiaqing and Xianfeng died on their sickbeds. West of the Hall is a courtyard where Yi Gui Fei, the concubine of Emperor Xianfeng, later called Empress Dowager Cixi, lived. After Emperor Xianfeng died in 1861, she came to power and controlled China for more than 40 years during the late Qing Dynasty.

The garden area includes the lake, plains and mountain areas where most of the 72 scenic wonders named by emperors Kangxi and Qianlong are scattered. The scenic spots, situated in the foothills, and beside streams or pines, are arranged naturally and harmoniously with not a trace of artificiality. Various skills have been applied to achieve this wonderful artistic effect, a change of view with each footstep. These skills include dividing, separating, framing and taking advantages of the natural surroundings to serve as a framework, as well as the use of images, hiding or exposing scenes, and building scenes of uneven density. Wanshu Garden (Garden of Ten Thousand Trees) is full of fragrant trees and natural beauty, with an open grassland next to it. The emperors of the Qing Dynasty often hosted banquets in honor of ethnic minority nobles in the garden, and held wrestling matches and other activities, showing the strength and beauty of the warriors against the simple natural landscape. Visitors may appreciate the beautiful southern scenery of the lake area. Yanyu House (House of Mists and Rains) on the Qinglian Islet (Green Lotus Islet), a two-storey building standing against the river, is a copy of a tower on Nanhu Lake at Jiaying City, Zhejiang Province. The faraway mountains and nearby water, and the lake reflecting the house are rich in the poetic and artistic conceptions of gardens of southern China.

With the establishment of a united and multiethnic country by the Qing government, the Puning Temple (Temple of Universal Peace) and other eleven magnificent imperial temples were built in the north and east periphery of the Mountain Resort. They were built in the Han and Tibetan styles, and a combination of two, which drew from and integrated with each other, symbolizing the final peak of the art of ancient Chinese religious architecture. Of the twelve temples, ten face the Mountain Resort like myriad stars around the bright moon, showing the political ideology of the supreme imperial power or authority, and the strong force of the religious and political policies. In addition, these temples were built under specific historic conditions and they show a wide historic background. They bear witness to the unity of our multiethnic state and symbolize national unity. The Putuo Zongsheng Temple (Temple of the Potarak Doctrine) was erected by Emperor Qianlong in 1771 to host officials of the minority peoples from Mongolia, Qinghai and Xinjiang who came to join in the celebration of his 60th and his mother's 80th birthdays. Because most of them believed in Lamaism, Emperor Qianlong had this temple, the largest of the twelve temples, built in the style of the Potala Palace in Tibet, to show friendliness. The Xumi Fushou Temple (Temple of Sumeru Happiness and Longevity), copied from the Tashilunpo Monastery, the palace residence of the Panchen Lama in Tibet, was built as a temporary residence and study for the Sixth Panchen Lama when he came to Chengde for an audience with Emperor Qianlong.

Northwest of the Mountain Resort, about 240 km. away, is a vast grassland covered with luxuriant grass and trees, a wonderful place to spend summers, and hunt in autumn. This is a world-famous imperial hunting ground, covering an area of 150 km. both from east to west and from south to north, and 600 km. around. It is here that emperors Kangxi, Qianlong and Jiaqing hunted, trained their troops, and had contact with the Mongolians and other neighboring minority peoples in order to improve their confidence in the Qing government.

Besides being a summer resort, the Qing government built up the resort to achieve some profound and lasting political and military objectives. Visitors will surely admire these northern sceneries, beautiful gardens, temples, palaces and their surroundings.

避暑山庄

承德，是中国塞外的一座名城，位于河北省东北部，距首都北京二百多公里。从北京乘火车或长途旅行车可以直达。

中国最后一个封建王朝清朝在承德营建了规模宏大的离宫——避暑山庄，在山庄外围又修建了12座佛教寺庙（现存八座，习惯称外八庙）。清王朝前期的几个皇帝经常在这里消夏避暑，处理国家大事，进行一些重大的政治活动，因此，它实际上是清王朝的第二政治中心。承德，正因为拥有避暑山庄和外八庙而成为中国首批公布的24个历史文化名城之一，全国最佳十大风景名胜之一。1994年避暑山庄被列入世界文化遗产名录。

避暑山庄始建于康熙四十二年（1703年），乾隆时期又进行了大规模改造和扩建，乾隆五十七年（1792年）竣工，历时90载。山庄占地564万平方米，相当于两个北京的颐和园、八个北京的北海公园，是中国现存占地面积最大的皇家园林。环绕山庄的宫墙全长10公里，形似长城，蜿蜒起伏于平川峻岭之间。山庄内共有亭榭90余座，堤桥29座，碑刻摩崖25处，大小叠石假山170余组，宫门9座，匾额388块，殿台楼阁斋庙等建筑120余组，建筑面积10万平方米。透过这些数字足可窥见它的恢宏气势。

整个山庄，大体可区分为宫殿区和苑景区两大部分。宫殿区在山庄的南部，是清代皇帝处理政务和居住的地方，由正宫、松鹤斋、东宫、万壑松风四组建筑构成。正宫中轴线上纵向排列的主要建筑有澹泊敬诚殿、四知书屋、烟波致爽殿和云山胜地。其余建筑在中轴线两旁对称安排，显示皇权的尊严。澹泊敬诚殿是山庄的主殿，全为楠木结构，庄严淡雅，俗称楠木殿。一些重大活动都在此殿举行。烟波致爽殿是皇帝的寝宫。嘉庆、咸丰两个皇帝就死在这里。咸丰的妃子懿贵妃，后来称慈禧太后，当年住在殿西的一个院落里。咸丰皇帝1861年死

后，她在这里策划了政变，夺取了政权，在晚清政坛上活跃了四十多年。

山庄的苑景区又可分为湖区、平原区和山区三部分。康熙、乾隆题名的 72 胜景大部分散布在这广阔空间里。这些景点有的依山就势，有的临溪建阁，有的靠松为斋，安排得自然和谐，不露人工雕琢的痕迹。各景点之间，巧妙地运用了分景、隔景、衬景、障景、借景、框景以及倒影、虚实、藏露、俯仰、起伏、疏密等造景手法，因而收到了一步一景、人动景移、意蕴无穷的艺术效果。万树园这个景点充满了自然野趣，园中佳木馥郁，旁衬开阔的草地。当年清帝常在万树园一带设野宴款待少数民族王公贵族，宴会后还要组织摔跤等活动。在粗犷、朴野的自然景观中显示武士的力和美。走进湖区，见到的却是南国的秀丽景色。座落在青莲岛上的烟雨楼，是仿嘉兴南湖烟雨楼而建的。楼为二层，紧贴湖面，远山近水，湖光楼影，富有江南园林的诗情画意。

伴随着清王朝建立统一的多民族国家的历史进程，在山庄之东、北外围先后造了普宁寺等 12 座喇嘛庙，形成规模宏伟的皇家寺庙群。它们的构建，标志着中国古代宗教建筑艺术的最后高峰。其形制不但囊括中国佛教汉式、藏式、汉藏结合式三大类型，而且又充分体现了三者之间相互借鉴与融通。在 12 座寺庙中有 10 座都以众星拱月之势朝向避暑山庄，以体现天子居中，皇权至上的政治思想及其宗教、民族政策的巨大力量。加之每一座寺庙的建造都与广阔的历史背景及其特定的历史条件联系在一起，因此它们是中国多民族统一国家最后形成的历史见证和民族团结的象征。其中的普陀宗乘之庙建于 1771 年。时值乾隆 60 岁生日和他母亲 80 岁生日之际，蒙古、青海、新疆等地的少数民族上层人士齐集承德祝贺。因为他们大多数信奉喇嘛教，乾隆为表示团结友好，下令仿照西藏拉萨布达拉宫修建了 12 座寺庙中规模最大的一座。须弥福寿之庙，是六世班禅来承德朝见时，乾隆下令仿照班禅驻锡地札什伦布寺修建的，供六世班禅讲经和居住。

在避暑山庄西北 240 公里处有一片水草丰茂的大草原，这就是木兰围场。这里夏季适于避暑，秋季适于狩猎。其地东西、南北均为 150 公里，周长 600 公里，是闻名世界的皇家猎苑。康熙、乾隆、嘉庆共举行木兰行围 98 次，他们不但以此整军练武，而且便于就近联络蒙古等少数民族，增强他们对清王朝的向心力。

清王朝在承德的这种苦心经营，除了供避暑享乐外，当然还有其深远的政治、军事目的。这些是史学家研究的课题。作为旅游者来说，当您来到这里，领略了塞外风光，欣赏了园林秀色，参观了寺庙建筑后，定会由衷地发出赞叹，感到不虚此行。



承德市旅游略图

SKETCH TOURIST MAP OF CHENGDE

The Zhenggong (Front Palace) Gate with a horizontal board inscribed with the characters "Mountain Resort" in the calligraphy of Emperor Kangxi. The picture on the right shows a corner of the elegant, simple and unsophisticated palace style.

避暑山庄正宫大门，匾额“避暑山庄”为康熙皇帝手书。右图为古朴、典雅的宫殿群一角。





澹泊敬誠





Danbo Jingcheng Hall (Hall of Frugality and Placidity)

This is the main hall of the Front Palace where the Qing emperors held important ceremonies. On the right is the Sizhi Shuwu (Four Knowledge Study), which served as a place of rest for the Qing emperors, where they also called in officials and conducted state affairs.

澹泊敬诚殿

正宫主殿。清代，这里是举行重大庆典和重要活动的场所。上图为四知书屋。是清帝举行大典前后休息更衣的地方。有时也在这里召见臣僚、处理政务。

蘭芽桂蕊生香不斷樹交花

萬年枝茂露香

奕波烟

福

三秀草呈雲彩煥

燕賀萬運樂意相開禽軒

寰宇欣來
佳賓到
殿石銘名
栗小遊軒
榮登佳社
老府社
世主到親





13

Yanbo Zhishuang Hall (Hall of Refreshing Mists and Waves)

This hall was the emperors' bed chamber and stands with its back against the river on high ground. Visitors will feel pleasantly cool and comfortable when wafted gently by refreshing breezes. Above is the Dongnuange (East Chamber of Warmth) where the empresses watched performances or rested.

烟波致爽殿

是清帝的寝宫。其地高旷，背靠湖泊，清风徐来，凉爽舒适。上图为该殿的东暖阁，是帝后观戏和休息之地。