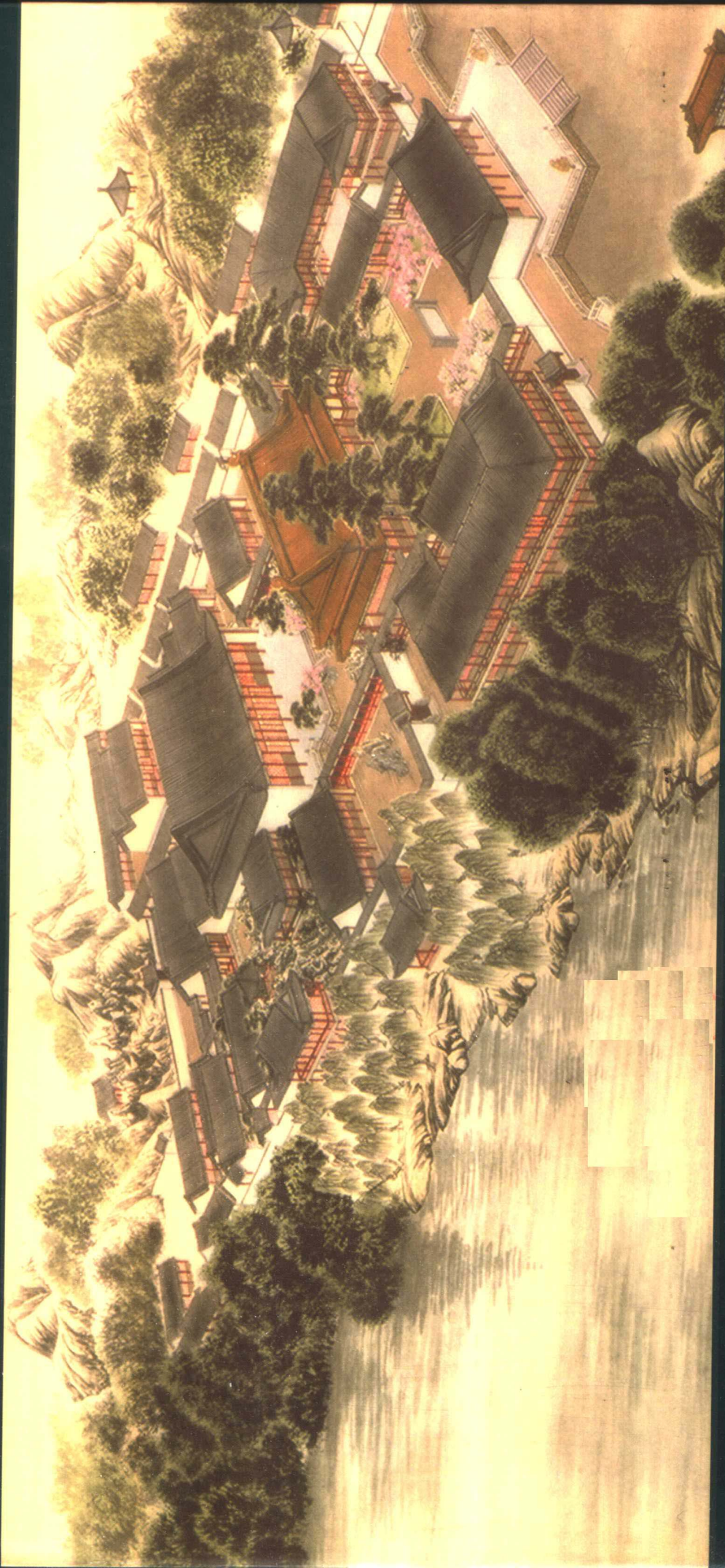


逝去的仙境——圆明园

张宝成 绘画

张恩荫 文字说明

钟明栋 译



蓝天出版社

逝去的仙境園明園

朱家潘題



THE PASSED FAIRYLAND—YUAN MING YUAN

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蓝天出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

逝去的仙境——圆明园/张宝成编. —北京:蓝天出版社,2002.5

ISBN 7-80158-118-0

I. 逝… II. 张… III. 圆明园 画册 IV. K928.73

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 004372 号

蓝天出版社出版发行

(北京市复兴路 14 号)

(邮政编码: 100843)

联系电话: (010) 66983715

新华书店经销

北京前景文化印刷有限公司

889 × 1194 毫米 16 开本 7.75 印张 图 90 幅

2002 年 6 月第 1 版 2002 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1-3000 册

定价: 98.00 元 (精) 90.00 元 (平)

前言

我国历史上最著名的一代名园圆明园，毁于英法联军劫火已逾140年了。

圆明园是清王朝鼎盛时期营造的一座大型皇家宫苑，由紧相毗连的圆明、长春、绮春三园组成，统称圆明园。雍正、乾隆、嘉庆、道光、咸丰五位皇帝都先后长年居住在园内处理朝政，“莅官治事，一如内朝”，前后达138年之久，被特称为“御园”。

圆明园最初原是康熙皇帝赐给皇四子胤禛（即后来的雍正皇帝）的一处花园，1707年（康熙四十六年）时已初具规模，康熙帝并亲临游赏。1723年（雍正元年）升格为御园后，经雍正朝13年大规模拓建和乾隆初年增建，至1744年（乾隆九年）最终建成圆明园“四十景”。其后又在东邻新建长春园、东南邻并入绮春园，至1770年（乾隆三十五年）基本形成三园格局。再经嘉庆朝主要对绮春园修缮、改建和添建，1814年（嘉庆十九年）始达全盛规模。三园共占地350公顷，建有近百处山水环抱、意趣各异的园中园和园林风景群，建筑面积达20万平方米，其中由皇帝冠以佳名的殿阁亭榭即有800余座。园林造景取材广泛，仿建有我国各地尤其是江南的众多名园胜景，并再现前人诗画意趣，寄情神仙境界，还建造了祖祠、佛城、藏书楼、帖廊、宫市、习射厂、观稼处等各种特殊使用功能的园林景观。成为我国古典园林艺术之集大成者，被誉为“中华第一园”。此外还在长春园北界仿建了一区欧式园林，在东西方园林交流史上占有重要地位，其盛名传至欧洲，被誉为“万园之园”和“东方凡尔赛宫”。当年目睹了圆明园胜景的英国随军牧师麦卡吉惊呼：“我从来没见过一个景色合于理想的仙境，今日才算开阔了眼界”。

不幸的是，1860年（咸丰十年）英法联军入侵北京时，这座华夏园林明珠竟被付之一炬，化为一片焦土。其后，园内的劫余残构和砖石

遗存，又经1900年（光绪二十六年）八国联军战乱和军阀、官僚的长期盗窃破坏，终致沦为一片废墟。

如今，圆明园遗址公园虽已初具规模，山水景观正在逐渐恢复旧貌，但原有建筑景观则片瓦无存，永远逝去了。令人遗憾的是，圆明三园昔日近百处仙境般的古典园林景观，园毁前留下的形象史料实在太少。一是分景彩图仅有乾隆九年由宫廷画师唐岱、沈源绘制的“圆明园四十景图”，且只有一套，今存法国巴黎。二是乾隆朝虽分别绘有圆明园和长春园全景图各一幅，但均至今下落不明。三是圆明园盛期总平面图，也是迟至1989年才被发现的。因而长期以来，圆明园的形象在人们的脑海中总是若明若暗，模糊不清，甚至还有不少以讹传讹之处。

为了帮助人们更好地了解圆明园的辉煌过去，记住“仙境”逝去的痛楚，奋发图强，振兴中华，我们向读者郑重献上这本《逝去的仙境圆明园》画册。这是我们依据如今所能见到的清代各种史料及张恩荫的多年研究成果，由张宝成历时六载绘制而成，包括圆明三园盛时鸟瞰复原图及40余幅分景复原图，基本上涵盖了园毁之前的长春园、绮春园的各处古典园林景观及圆明园“四十景”之后新建成的几处园林。长春园的西洋园林，因已有1786年（乾隆五十一年）清宫绘制的20幅铜版图存世，今仅绘一幅全景图。

由于史料和我们的水平所限，在文字表述、建筑形制和图象色调等方面，难免存在一些不够准确之处，企各方专家批评指正。

作者

2001年5月于北京

Preface

Yuan Ming Yuan, the most famous garden in China's history was destroyed by the British and French Allied Forces 140 years ago.

It was the biggest imperial garden built in a period of great prosperity in Qing dynasty. It consisted of three gardens: Yuan Ming, Everlasting Spring, Beautiful Spring bordering on each other. The five emperors Yong Zheng, Qian Long, Jia Qing, Dao Guang and Xian Feng resided in turn in these gardens dealing with the government affairs. Such activities of holding conference and managing state affairs were just as an internal paying respect to the emperor, hence, the name of the imperial garden.

At first, Yuan Ming Yuan was an ordinary garden given to the fourth prince Yin Zhen (later Emperor Yong Zheng) by Emperor Kang Xi. It had a certain dimension in 1707(46th year of Emperor Kang Xi). The emperor Kang Xi went sight-seeing there himself. This garden was upgraded and named the imperial garden in 1723(the initial year of Emperor Yong Zheng), expanded on a large scale in 13th year of Emperor Yong Zheng, and added in the initial year of Emperor Qian Long, finished with forty landscapes in 1744(9th year of Emperor Qian Long). Then, the 'Garden of Everlasting Spring' was built for the first time in the east and a part of the south-east merged into the 'Garden of Beautiful Spring'.

Fundamentally, the garden's pattern was made in 1770 (35th year of Emperor Qian Long). The 'Garden of Beautiful Spring' was restored, innovated and added in a great period of full prime in 1814(19th year of Emperor Jia Qing). The three gardens covered an area of 350 hectares, holding more than 100 delightful scenic spots with green hills and clear rivers surrounded, having a group of landscapes including the garden of gardens in various charms and some picturesque landscapes.

The building took an area of 200,000 square meters. Among the buildings such as halls, pavilions, kiosks and water-side-pavilions, more than 800 buildings were named by the emperors. Having drawn materials for the building designing, they should be in imitation of all the famous gardens throughout the country, especially, in the south of the lower reaches of the Changjiang river. These buildings should reflect the interest of poems and paintings of the ancients, so as to lead visitors' feelings reaching the immortal's realm. A serious of buildings were built including the landscapes with various special useful functions, such as the ancestral temple, the Buddha city wall, the storeyed building for books in store, the corridor of calligraph models, the Marketstreet, the ground for practising archery and the area for inspecting and learning ploughing and sowing. Having epitomized the Chinese classic arts of garden, these gardens were eulogized and named the first garden in China. In addition, a group of buildings were built in imitation of European style in the northern border of the 'garden of Everlasting Spring'. They had a very important position in the exchange conference of garden arts between the east and the west. The great reputation was read with admiration by the people all over the Europe. They called the garden the best one in a thousand gardens or the Versailles of the east. A clergyman, a retinue in the Allied Forces cried out in alarm, 'I never see such a landscape as a fairyland in dream, now it is real eye-opened'. To our great sorrow, the British and French allied forces invading China in 1860(10th year of Emperor Xian Feng), the garden was committed to the flames. Everything in the garden lay in ruins. The remains, torn frames, scorched bricks and stone left from the flames underwent the chaos caused by a shooting war of the Allied Forces of Eight powers in 1900 (26th year of Emperor

Guang Xu) and followed an inexhaustible stealing and destruction by warlords and bureaucrats year in, year out. Finally it became a desert. Now, the garden ruins of Yuan Ming Yuan and The landscape of hills and rivers are gradually restored in a certain scale but the primary building landscapes have gone forever. It is much to be regret that within the three gardens, the data of more than 100 landscapes primarily reserved as beautiful as those in a fairyland in the Chinese classic gardens are really left too little. Firstly, there was a set of 40 Landscapes of Yuan Ming Yuan in coloured painting with separated scenery done by the imperial painter Tang Dai and Shen Yuan in the 9th year of Emperor Qian Long and the only set has been housed in Paris, France. Secondly, a panoramic view painting of Yuan Ming Yuan and the 'Garden of Everlasting Spring' were done in Qing dynasty respectively, but the present whereabouts of the two paintings is still unknown. Thirdly, the general plane figure of Yuan Ming Yuan in its period of full prime was found later in 1989. Therefore, the image of Yuan Ming Yuan in people's minds will be an indistinct figure without a clear picture. Furthermore, some people are about to spread an error.

We severely offer the picture album 《A passed Fairyland—Yuan Ming Yuan》 to our readers for the purpose of better understanding the glorious history of Yuan Ming Yuan, remembering the distress of losing our fairyland, going all out to make our country strong and rigorously

develop our China. This book is based on various historic materials in hand in Qing dynasty and the result of the research made by Mr. Zhang En Yin for many years. The paintings in the book were done by Mr. Zhang Bao Cheng for six years including the restored painting on a bird's eye view of the three gardens of Yuan Ming Yuan in its period of full prime and the restored 40 paintings in separated scenery. Basically, it involves the landscapes of the classic gardens everywhere in the 'Garden of Everlasting Spring' and the 'Garden of Beautiful Spring' before the destruction and several new buildings built after the 40 landscapes in Yuan Ming Yuan. It was a set of panoramic view of the European garden in the 'Garden of Everlasting' Spring and we have possessed 20 copperplate etching paintings done by the imperial artist in 1784 in Qing dynasty (51st year of Emperor Qian Long).

Owing to our limited ideological level and less materials for the book, some mistakes in literal expressions, constructing shape and painting tone may be inevitable. Some points in comments may be incorrect. We are always very glad to receive criticisms or suggestions from the personalities of various circles.

The Author
in BEIJING
May, 2001.

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圆明园平面图

A Plane Figure of Yuan Ming Yuan



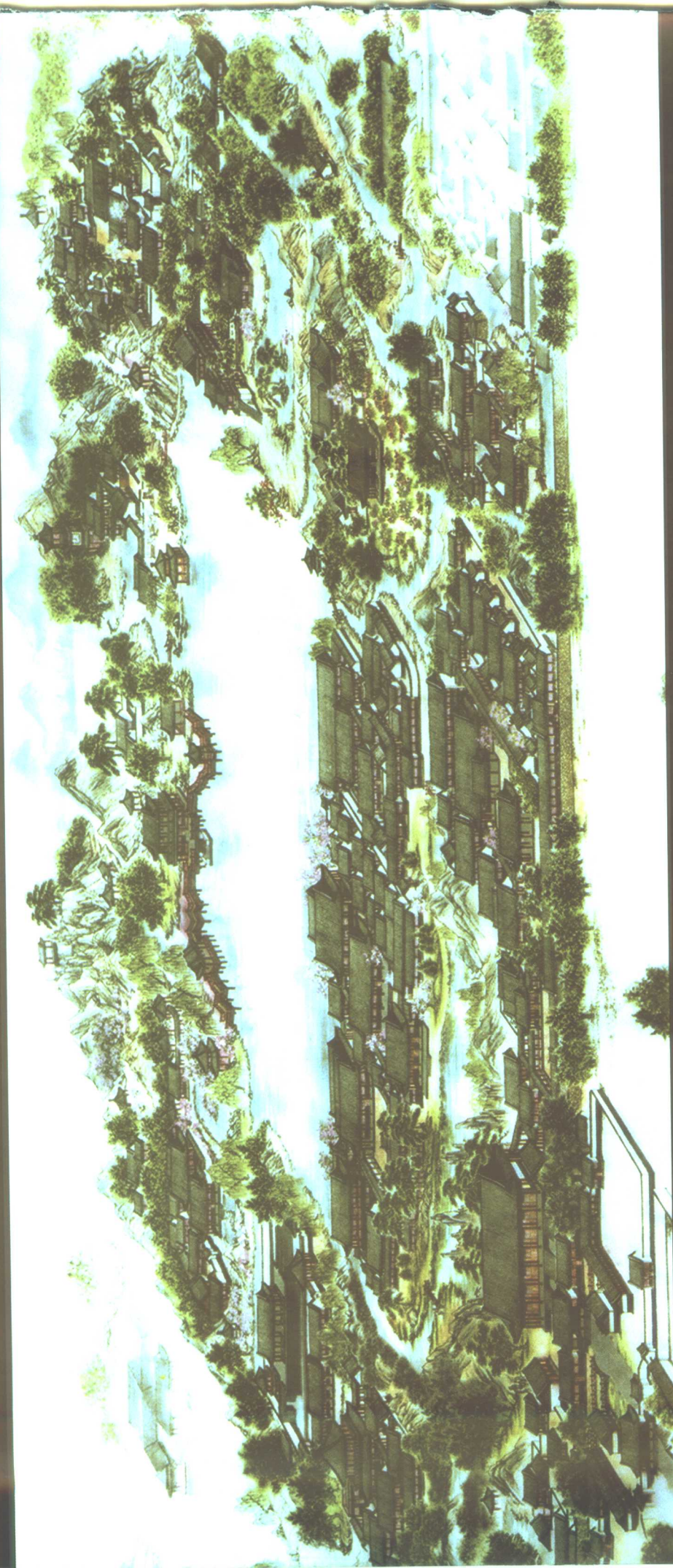


圆明园

Yuan Ming Yuan

圆明园在1707年前后初建时，规模较小，到1719年(康熙五十八年)园主胤禛首题“园景二十四咏”时，主要景观除分布于后湖四岸外，并北至耕织轩，东达福海西岸深柳读书堂。雍正时期拓至200公顷，并基本建成30余处园林风景群。乾隆初年绘制“圆明园四十景”图之后，又陆续新建了几处园林。全盛时期共有园中园和建筑风景群近50处。

At first, Yuan Ming Yuan built round about 1707 in a small scale. Yin Zhen, the master of the garden composed 20 chants on the sight for the first time in 1719(58th year of Emperor Kang Xi). The main sight in the north, except some distributed area around the shore of the Rear lake, reached to the 'Poughing and weaving loft' and the eastern area reached to the western shore of the 'Sea of Happiness' and the 'Dense Willow Study' covering an area of 200 hectares in the period of Emperor Yong Zheng. It boasted more than 30 groups of the gardening views. After the 40 sights were done in the initial time of Emperor of Qian Long, came out several new buildings one after another. There were about 50 groups of building views with the garden of gardens in the period of its full prime.



后湖景区

后湖景区，具有寝宫与后花园的双重功能。在后湖四岸环列九岛，寓意全国疆域禹贡九州，亦称九洲景区。每岛分建一座小园或建筑风景群，各具特色，又彼此相借成景，各具风韵。九景分别为九洲清晏、镂月开云、天然图画、碧桐书院、慈云普护、上下天光、杏花春馆、坦坦荡荡和茹古涵今。除最末一景外皆建自康熙后叶。

The facade of the 'Openness and Brightness' to the north was the center of the gardening view. The area of the Rear lake view boasted double functions of sleeping palace and the rear garden. The nine islets along the shore of the Rear lake symbolized the nine prefectures ruled by Yu, the unification of the country. Each islet held a little garden or a group of sights which boasted various peculiar characters respectively, and the mutual relations of the distributions in landscapes. The nine views were as follows: 'Clear Heavens over All Prefectures', 'Moon Engraved in the Opening Clouds', 'Natural Picture', 'Study in Green Phoenix Tree', 'Clouds over All living Creatures', 'Heavens Light High and Low', 'House of Apricot Blossoms in Spring', 'Magnanimity Mind', 'The Past in Harmony with the Present'. These buildings above, except the last one, were built in the last year of Emperor Kang Xi.



1. 正大光明

居圆明园大宫门内，为御园正衙，歇山七间大殿，悬雍正御书“正大光明”匾。1725年(雍正三年)建成，是清帝举行大典，寿诞朝贺，会见并延宴贵胄权臣、各族首领和外国使节之处。朝考亦在此殿，功能类似故宫太和殿、保和殿。1860年10月英法联军洗劫焚毁圆明园时，本殿是侵华头目的临时指挥部，最后亦被付之一炬。

1. Hall of Openness and Brightness

Through the big gate of the great palace, it was the main street of the imperial garden. A row of 7 big halls came into being. In front of the middle hall there was an inscribed board in the hand of Emperor Yong Zheng. These buildings built in 1725(3rd year of Emperor Yong Zheng) were the places for holding a grand ceremony, a birthday banquet and an audience with Emperor Yong Zheng meeting and giving a banquet to the courtiers and chiefs of various clans as well as foreign envoys. The final imperial examination was also held here. It boasted the same functions as the 'Hall of Supreme Harmony' and Hall of Mean Harmony' When the garden suffered the destruction by the British and French Allied Forces in October 1860, it was occupied as a temporary headquarters by the invading army. At last all the buildings were committed to the flames.



2 勤政亲贤

居御园正衙之东，为皇帝御门听政之处。包括勤政殿、怀清苑、芳碧丛等殿宇，是召见大臣、会见来使，及平日批阅奏章、引见官员，处理日常政务的地方，兼有故宫乾清宫与养心殿的功能。西院洞明堂，是每年秋末处决人犯时，皇帝最后核准“勾到”的地方，功能类似宫内懋勤殿。

2 Zeal in Government Affairs and Affection for the virtuous

Located in the east of the main hall, the buildings were the imperial offices for the emperor including the 'Hall of zeal in Government Affairs', the 'Yearning for Clearness and Fragrance', and the 'Fragrant Green Clump'. Those buildings were for the emperor dealing with the government affairs, calling in the ministers and meeting the diplomatic envoys, reading over official papers, introducing officers and managing with the day-to-day government affairs. Those buildings boasted the same functions as the 'Hall of Heavenly Purity' and the 'Hall of the Culture of the Mind' in the imperial palace.

The building in the western courtyard was the 'Hall of Clear Brightness', where the emperor gave the final sanction to the criminals who were sentenced to death and it was similar to the 'Hall of Profuse Diligence' in the palace.



3 九洲清晏

居正街直北前后湖之间岛上，建自康熙后叶，雍正初年增建为帝后寝宫区。中路前殿悬康熙御书“圆明园”三字匾，中殿“奉三无私”是皇帝新正家宴宗亲之处，后殿挂雍正御书“九洲清晏”匾，为皇帝寝宫。东路是后妃寝院“天地一家春”。本景西路道光中叶改建成三卷大寝殿慎德堂，再西原为清晖阁，内悬乾隆初年绘制的巨幅圆明园全景图，俗称“大观图”。道光时期该阁改建成皇后寝宫澹静斋，后又易名基福堂。

雍正、道光二帝皆病逝于本岛，嘉庆、咸丰二帝则出生于此。

3 Clear Heavens over All Prefectures

Located in the islet between the Front lake and the Rear lake skirted the main street to the north, the sight was used as a sleeping palace for the Queen in the initial period of Emperor Yong Zheng. An inscribed board with three Characters reading 'Yuan Ming Yuan' in the hand of Emperor Kang Xi was hung on the front Palace in the middle area. The middle palace boasted an inscribed board reading 'Obeying Three Regulations and Selflessness' was for Emperor Yong Zheng giving advices and a family banquet to the imperial clansmen. The rear palace, known as the 'Clear Heavens over All prefectures' with the inscribed board in the hand of Emperor of Yong Zheng was a sleeping palace for the emperor. There was a sleeping courtyard in the eastern area for the Queen and the imperial concubines called the 'Harmony in the Universe and Family'. In the middle period of Emperor Dao Guang, the building in the western area was changed into a big sleeping palace with three - ridge roof called the 'Hall of Cautious Virtue'. In the initial stage, toward the west, it was the 'pavilion of Clear Sunlight in Spring' with a big painting in full view of Yuan Ming Yuan done in the initial year of Emperor Qian Long, known as the 'Garden of Magnificent Spectacle', a popular name. The building Changed into a sleeping palace for the Queen was called the 'peace and Tranquility', Later renamed as the 'Hall of Happiness' in the period of Emperor Dao Guang, Both Emperors Yong Zheng and Dao Guang died in this islet and Emperors Jia Qing and Xian Feng were born here.