

北京的世界文化遗产

# 颐和园

*The World  
Culture Heritage  
in Beijing*

*The Summer Palace*

翟小菊 编著

北京美术摄影出版社

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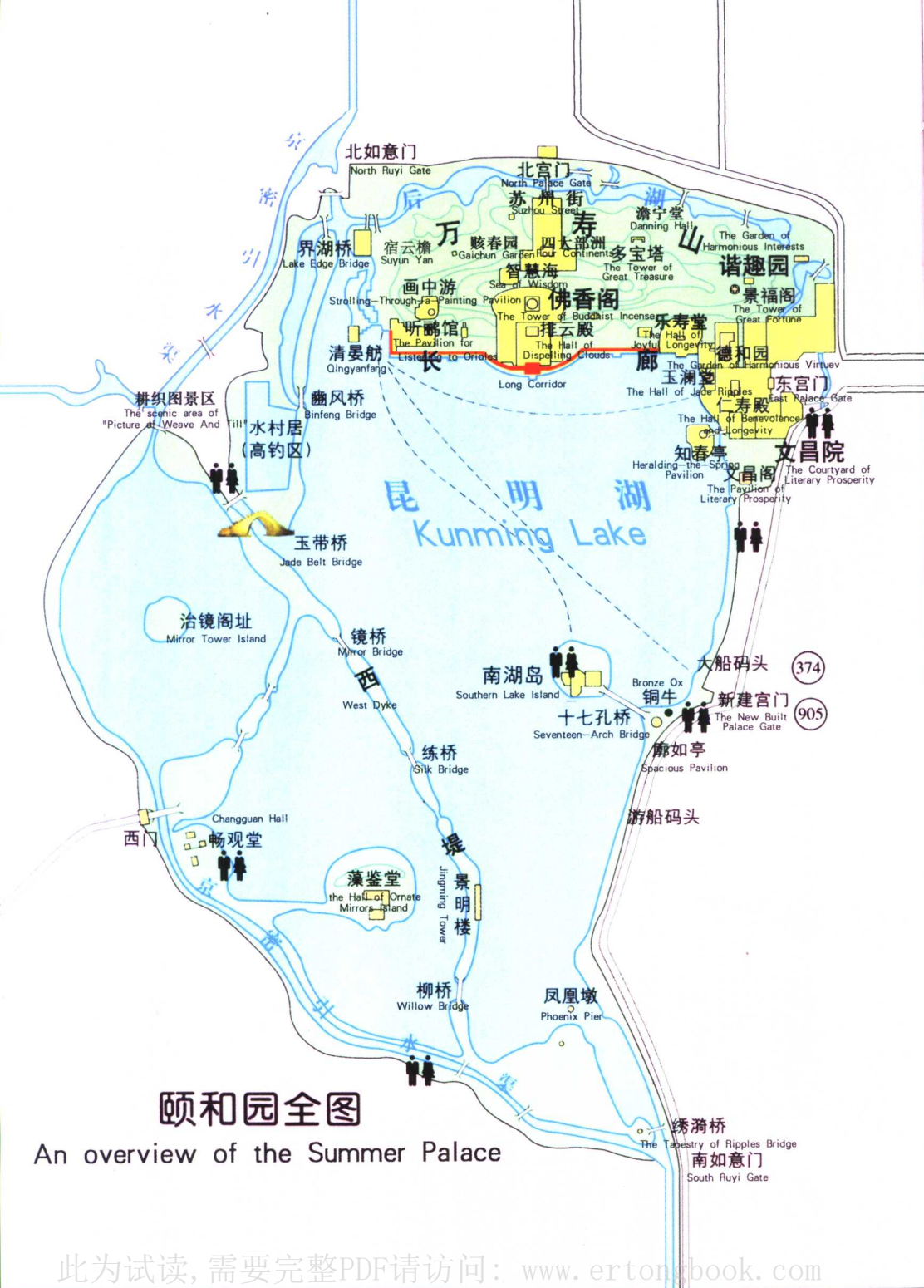
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- 长城  
*The Grate Wall*
- 故宫  
*The Palace Musum*
- 颐和园  
*The Summer Palace*
- 天坛  
*The Temple of Heaven*
- 周口店北京人遗址  
*Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian*
- 十三陵  
*The Ming Tombs*



世界遗产委员会评价

The Comments Made by World Heritage Committee

## 颐和园——北京的皇家园林

880 中国

列入日期:1998

符合准则:C (i)(ii)(iii)

(i) 北京的颐和园是对中国风景园林造园艺术的一种杰出的展现,将人造景观与大自然和谐地融为一体。

(ii) 颐和园是中国的造园思想和实践的集中体现,而这种思想和实践对整个东方园林艺术文化形式的发展起了关键性的作用。

(iii) 以颐和园为代表的中国皇家园林,是世界几大文明之一的有力象征。

## **The Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing**

880 China

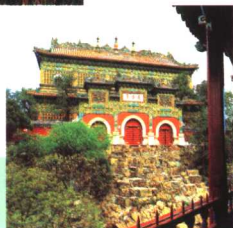
Date of Inscription: 1998

Criteria: C (i)(ii)(iii)

(i) The Summer Palace in Beijing is an outstanding expression of the creative art of Chinese landscape garden design, incorporating the works of humankind and nature in a harmonious whole.

(ii) The Summer Palace epitomizes the philosophy and practice of Chinese garden design, which played a key role in the development of this cultural form throughout the east.

(iii) The imperial Chinese garden, illustrated by the Summer Palace, is a potent symbol of one of the major world civilizations.



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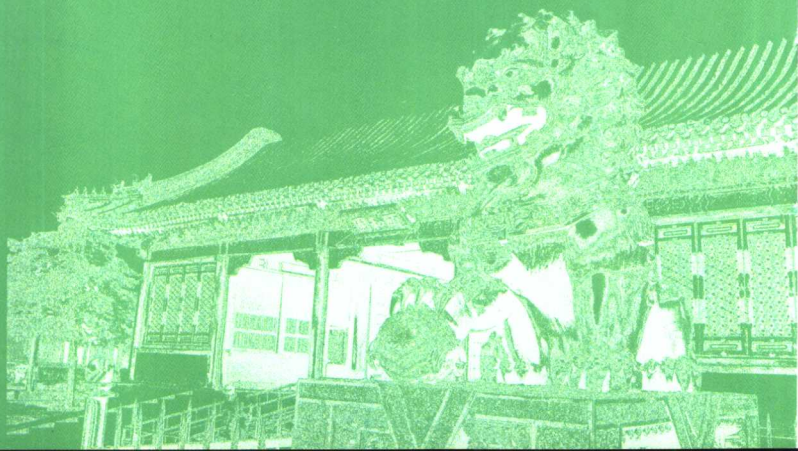
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# 最经典的皇家园林

A Paragon of  
Imperial Garden







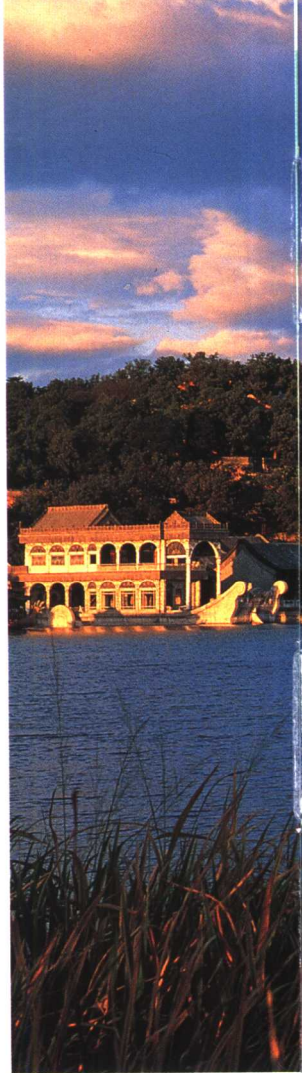
颐和园晨雾  
*Morning mist in the Summer Palace*

北京的皇家园林颐和园，是中国清朝皇帝处理政务的行宫和避暑游玩的御苑，也是世界上现存古建筑中规模最大，保存最完整的一座皇家园林。它继承了历代园林艺术的修造传统，博采各地造园手法的长处，兼有北方山川雄浑宏阔的气势和江南水乡婉约清丽的风韵，并蓄帝王宫室的富丽堂皇和民间宅居的精巧别致、宗教寺庙的庄严肃穆，气象万千而又和谐协调，浑然一体。

颐和园在北京市中心西北约15公里，主要由万寿山昆明湖组成，占地290公顷，水面约为3/4。园内有70 000平方米古建筑、

The Summer Palace in Beijing is an imperial garden where emperors of Qing dynasty once handled state affairs, retreated from the hot summer in Beijing and enjoyed tours. It is also the largest and best-preserved royal garden among the ancient architecture in the world. Observing the constructional tradition of previous gardens, the Summer Palace extensively adopts advanced garden-building techniques from various places. It combines the powerful, broad, imposing manner of mountains and rivers in North China with the fresh and charming style of water towns in South China. Containing magnificent royal palaces, exquisite and novel folk residence, as well as stately and grave religious temples, the spectacular and harmonious Summer Palace is formed into an integral whole.

Located some 15 kilometers northeast of downtown, the Summer Palace mainly consists of Longevity Hill (*Wanshoushan*) and Kunming Lake (*Kunminghu*). It covers an area of 290 hectares, in which three quarters are water. There are 70,000 square meters ancient buildings, 40,000 royal cultural relics, 1,600 ancient trees over 200 years old and 400,000 various plants in the garden. The abundant and unique scenery, together with the vast and profound historical, cultural artistic connotation, not only occupy an important position in the history of Chinese architecture, but also blaze its own path in the world garden art. The Summer Palace was proclaimed as one of the first national key cultural relics protection unit in March 1961. In December 1998, the Summer Palace was enlisted into the "World Culture Heritage List" as a Chinese royal garden.







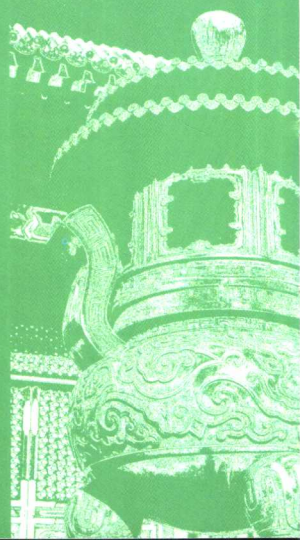
万寿山晚霞

*The sunset clouds of Longevity Hill*

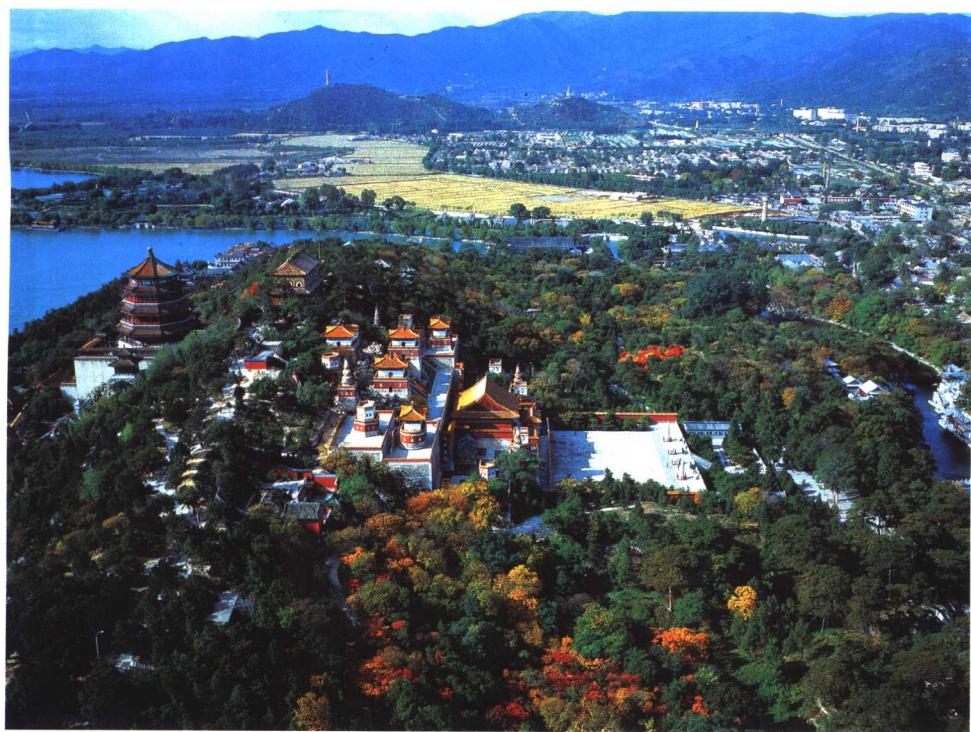
4万件皇家文物、1 600余株200年以上年轮的古树和40万株各类植物。它丰富独具的园林景观风貌，博大深厚的历史文化艺术内涵，不仅在中国建筑史上占有重要位置，在世界园林艺术中也独树一帜。1961年3月，颐和园被国家颁布为第一批全国重点文物保护单位。1998年12月，颐和园作为中国的皇家园林，被列入《世界文化遗产名录》。

# 一、天人合一的 园林艺术杰作

A Masterpiece of  
Garden Art That Represents  
Harmony of  
Man with Nature





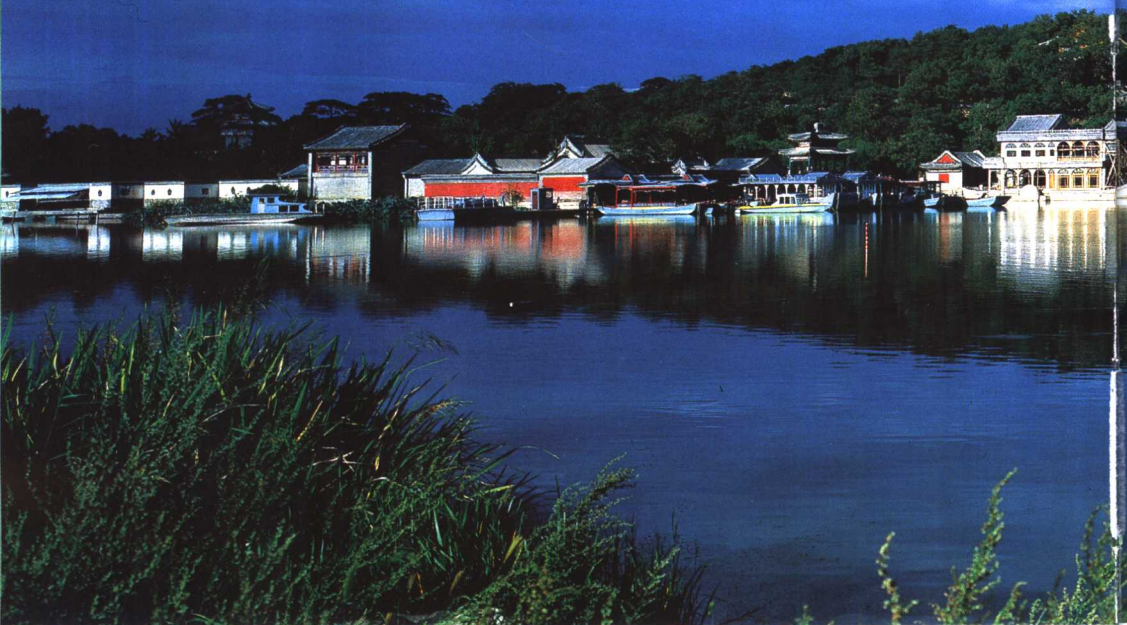


从空中俯瞰，万寿山辉煌的建筑与大自然和谐地融为一体。

Being overlooked from the air, the resplendent constructions on the Longevity Hill and the surroundings form into an integrated whole.



颐和园的前身万寿山清漪园，是清乾隆、嘉庆、道光、咸丰四朝皇帝的御苑，它始建于清乾隆十五年（1750），在清代分布于北京西北郊皇家“三山五园”中是最后兴建的一座。1860年，这座仅完整地存在了109年的皇家园林同京郊的三山五园全部毁于英法联军的侵略战火。清光绪十二年至二十一年（1886—1895），掌握清朝实际政权的慈禧皇太后，挪用大量海军经费和其他款项，对万寿山清漪园进行全面修复，作为她颐养天年的夏宫。光绪十四年（1888），皇帝颁布诏谕将清漪园更名为颐和园。在中国末代封建皇朝的历史上，从1750年起至清宣统三年（1911）止近200年内，颐和园是中国清代最高统治阶层政治活动、宫廷生活和许多重大历史事件的舞台，它从一个侧面反映了中国社会、政治、经济、文化的发展进程，是中国近代历史的缩影。



The Garden of Clear Ripples (*Qingyi Yuan*) of Longevity Hill, the predecessor of Summer Palace, was an imperial garden of Emperor Qianlong, Jiaqing, Daoguang, Xianfeng in Qing dynasty. The initial construction began in 1750, the 15th year of Emperor Qianlong's reign. It is built the last among the "Three Mountains and Five Gardens" that were located in northeastern suburbs of Beijing in Qing dynasty. This magnificent and splendid royal garden only remained intact for 109 years. It was destroyed in the aggressive war launched by the Anglo-French Allied Forces together with the rest of "Three Mountains and Five Gardens". From the 12th year to the 21st year of Emperor Guangxu's reign (1886 — 1895), Empress Dowager Cixi, who was actually in power, embezzled the fund of the Imperial Navy and other funds to restore the Garden of Clear Ripples in full scale as her summer palace for old age. In the 14th year of Emperor Guangxu's reign (1888), the emperor proclaimed to rename "Garden of Clear Ripples" as "Summer Palace". In the history of Chinese last reign of feudal dynasty, during the 200 years from 1750 to the third year of Emperor Xuantong's reign (1911), the Summer Palace has served as the stage for the political and court activities of the highest ruling class of Qing dynasty and for many





从西堤眺万寿山昆明湖  
Kunming Lake overlooked from the West Dyke

颐和园以万寿山和昆明湖为主体框架，是一座集自然景观和人文景观为一体，以湖光山色著称的大型山水园林。

万寿山源于西山一支余脉，它处于北京西北部连绵峰峦的腹心地带，附近泉水丰沛，湖泊罗布，形成远山近水，彼此烘托的优美自然风景。园林撷取了湖山得天独厚的地理条件，根据造园的总体要求，用挖湖的泥土填补了山体的不足，显露出山的造景优势。山的南坡平缓舒展，面对浩淼的昆明湖面；山的北坡峰峦起伏，道路宛转，山脚下是一道曲折多姿的后溪河。原始的山态，经过人的意识加工，将分散的自然，组织成为一个和谐的整体。

昆明湖是颐和园的主要特色，潋滟的湖光映衬山色，构成了中国园林中的绝妙美景。碧波清漪的昆明湖由西山一带的清泉汇聚而成，从辽金开