

Beihai

北海



中国旅游出版社

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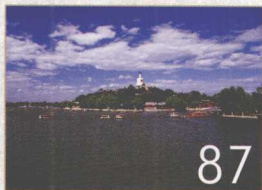
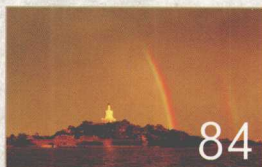
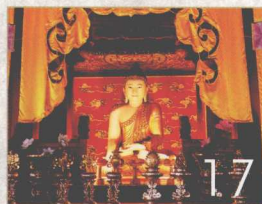
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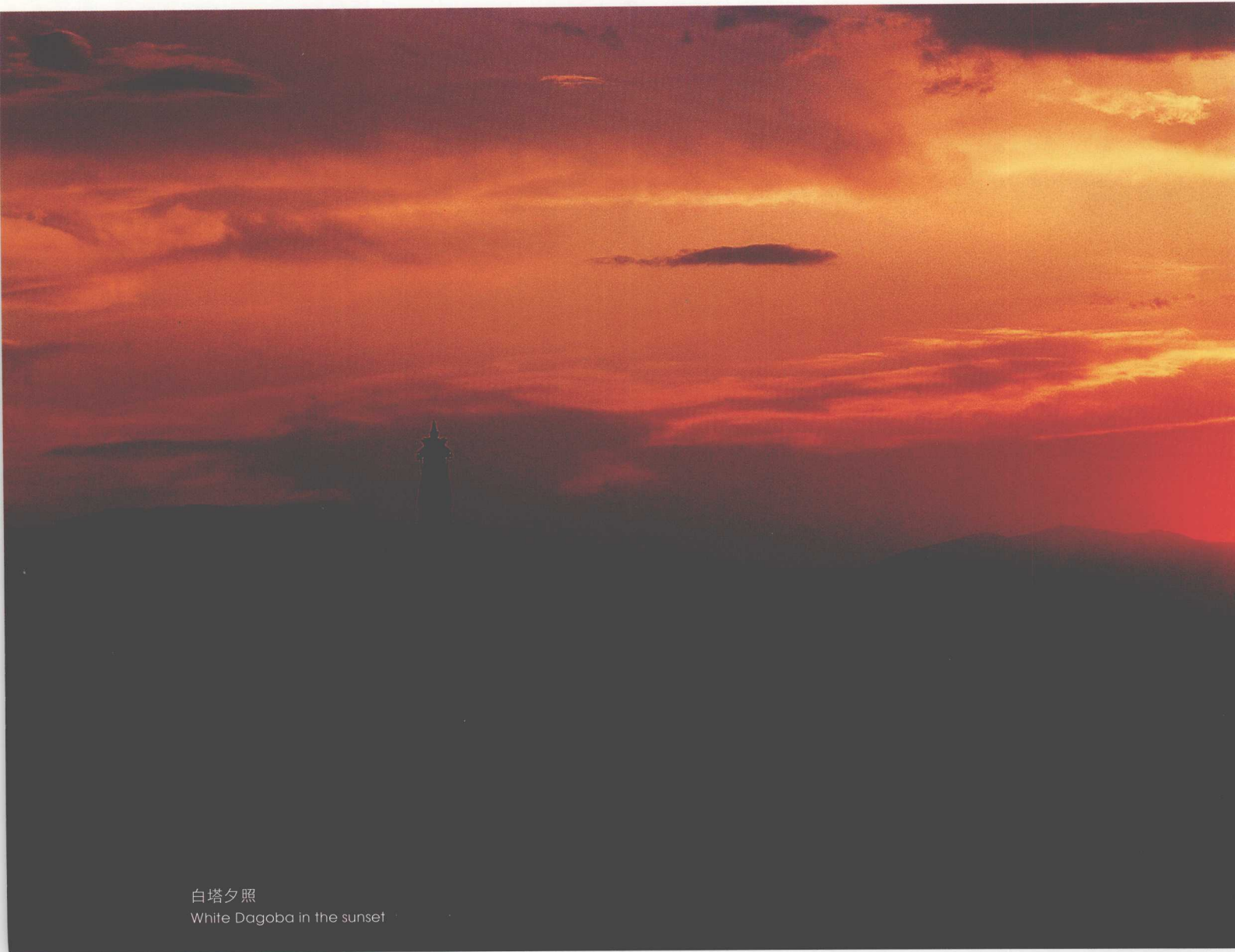
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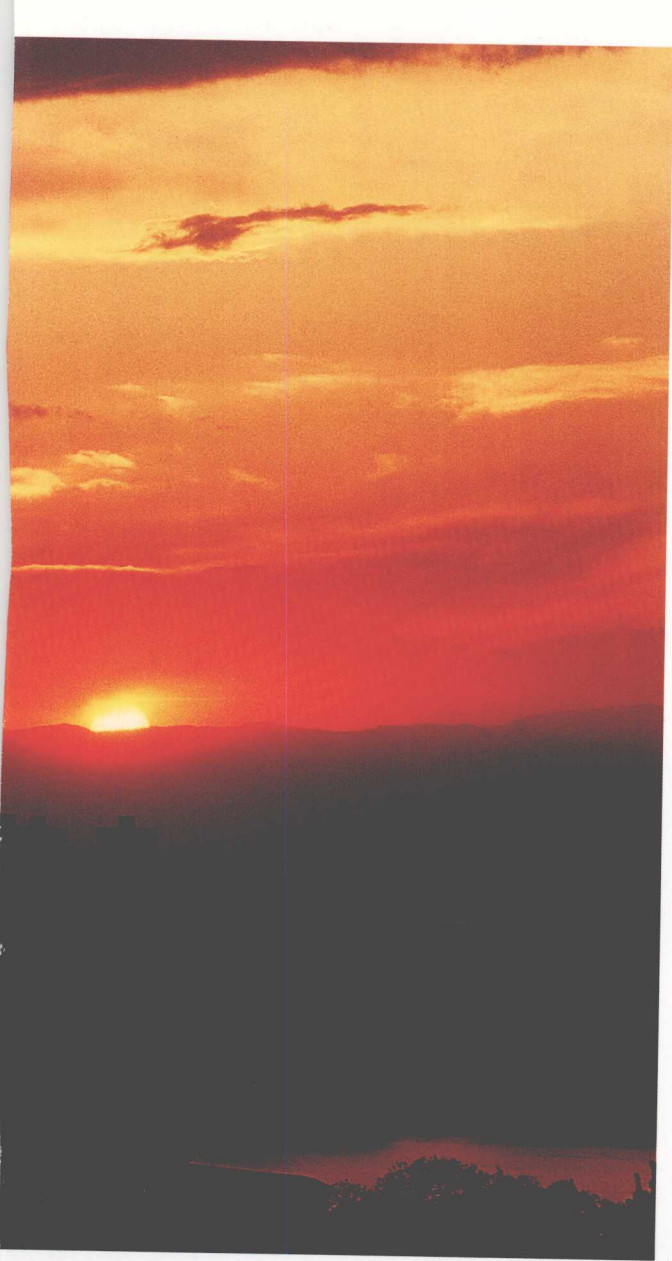


琼华仙岛
Jade Flowery Islet





白塔夕照
White Dagoba in the sunset



序 Preface

“让我们荡起双桨，小船儿推开波浪，水面倒映着美丽的白塔，四周环绕着绿树红墙。小船儿轻轻，飘荡在水中，迎面吹来凉爽的风。”这首优美动听、在中国几乎家喻户晓的歌曲描绘的正是古都北京有着800余年历史的名胜——北海仙境般的景色。

北海，这座世界闻名的中国古典皇家园林，高贵而典雅；她是中国传统文化的载体，集纳了数百年来中国各民族向往与营造人间仙境的理念；她是中国造园历史的典范，记载着中国园林建设的轨迹。

北海最早的历史可追溯到辽，时称“瑶屿”。从1166年（金大定六年）开始正式建设，历经金、元、明、清五个封建朝代，是各个朝代皇帝的御苑。1925年北海开放为公园，成为公众的游览场所。

北海不仅有着优美的园林风光和精湛的建筑艺术，还具有其他中国古典园林所没有的独特的历史、文化和艺术价值。

北海是历史变迁的记录者。从辽代作为一座园林的雏形开始，到今天成为民众的公园，北海经历八百多年的悠久历史。一座园林能够记述如此之久的历史进程，这恐怕在全世界的园林中也是绝无仅有的！

北海是元、明、清三个朝代北京城的奠基石。从元代开始，元世祖忽必烈以北海这片天然的水域为中心兴建元大都。明代，明成祖朱棣在元大都的基础上建造新都城和新皇宫。清朝沿用并保持了明朝都城的规制。一处园林能够决定几个朝代都城建设的基础，这在中外建都史上可能也是独一无二的！

北海是世界上建园最早的皇城御苑。经过八百多年的不断扩建和改建，北海被完整地保存下来，并一直体现着其最初的功能——风景园林。经中国著名专家和学者们论证，与历史上中外所有封建君主的御苑相比，北海是现存世界上建园最早的皇城御苑。

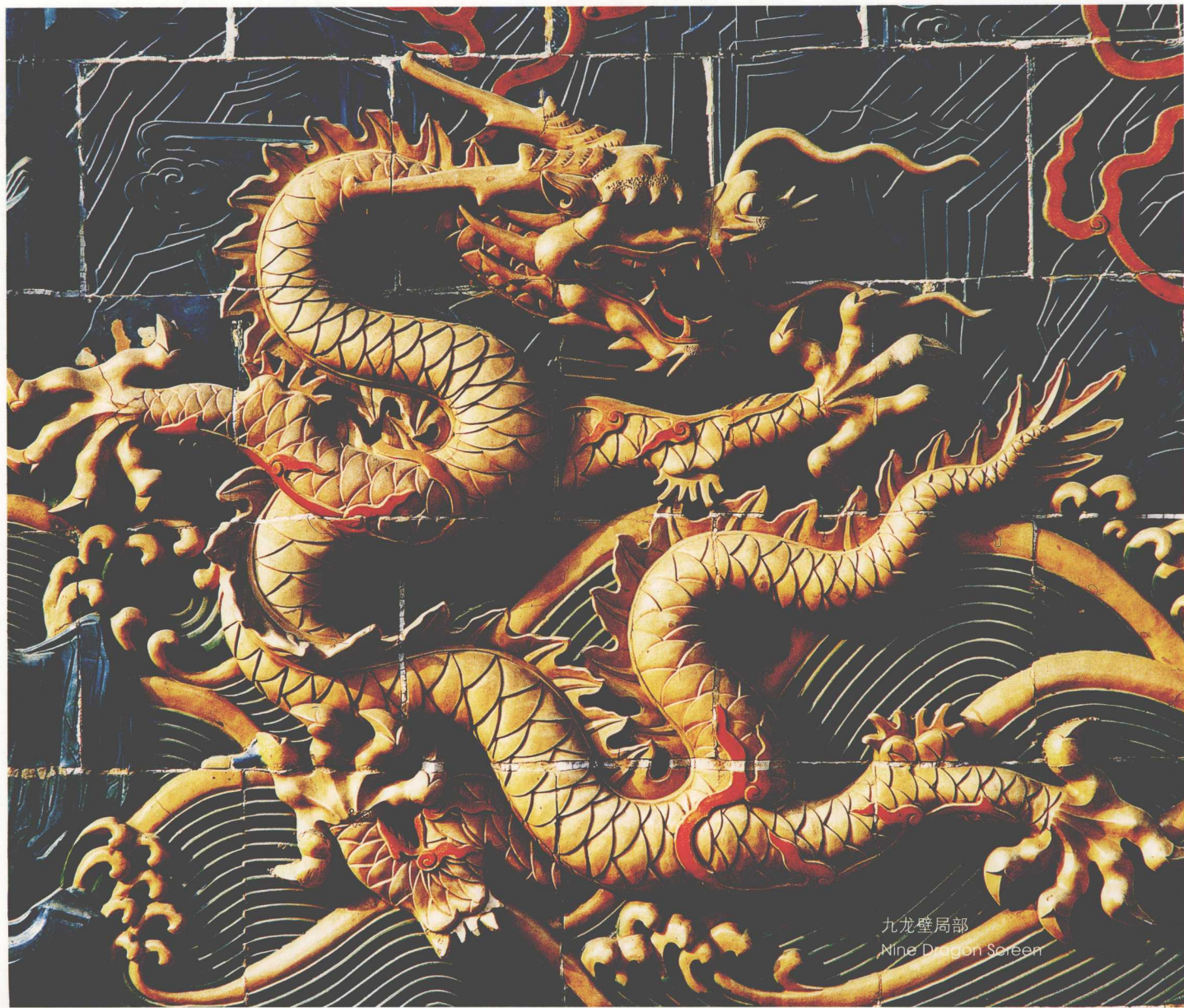
北海是中国皇家园林和人文园林建设的典范。北海的造园艺术和园林意境都达到了中国园林修造的最高水平，表现出了中国古代园林的独特风格和艺术水准，体现了能工巧匠们高超的技艺水平，成为中国园林建设史上具有代表性的标志和皇家园林与人文园林的建设典范。

北海是多元文化的集合。作为北京城的重要组成部分，北海既贯穿了华夏五千年的文明历史，又表现了各民族的优秀文化和思想意识，同时还融合了道教、佛教、儒家的文化精髓。各民族优秀文化和各种思想、宗教的交汇，使北海成为了多元文化的集合之地。

在2005年北海历经839年和开放为公园80年之际，游览北海的优美风光、回顾北海的悠久历史，体会北海的灿烂文化，无疑会让更多的人欣赏北海、了解北海、认识北海、热爱北海，让北海这座古老的园林焕发出新的活力。

北海公园园长

吴康新



九龙壁局部
Nine Dragon Screen

Preface

"Let us paddle with oars, the boat sweeps over the ripples. Mirrored in water is the beautiful White Pagoda, surrounded by green trees and red walls. Gently the boat drifting, after the cool breeze across the lake." Whenever this popular melody is played, many Chinese would sing along. What the song describes is the charming scenery of Beihai, a place of interest of more than 800 years old in the capital city of Beijing.

Beihai, one of the oldest imperial gardens in China, embodies the essential elements of traditional Chinese culture, and reflects the dreams of ancient Chinese who had for centuries tried to create a fairyland on earth. As a representative of Chinese gardens, Beihai could tell many stories about the development of Chinese landscape art.

Beihai was called Yaoyu in the Liao Dynasty (916-1125). Landscape construction of the compound began in 1166 during the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234), and renovations and expansions were made during the following dynasties of Yuan (1271-1368), Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) to perfect this imperial garden for the supreme rulers. In 1925 and for the first time in history, Beihai was opened to the public as a place where the masses could relax and entertain themselves.

Besides charming gardens and exquisite architectural buildings, Beihai's unique historical, cultural and artistic values have no comparison among ancient Chinese gardens.

Beihai is a witness of tremendous historical changes. From a garden first built in the Liao Dynasty to a public place of entertainment today, Beihai has seen and experienced great changes in more than 800 years. It might be the only garden with such a long history in the world.

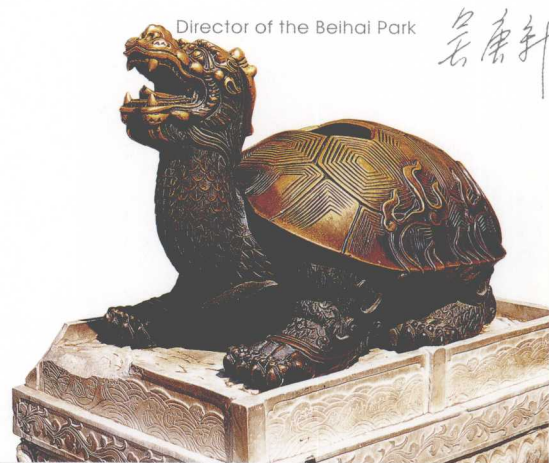
Beihai could also be said the cornerstone of the city of Beijing in the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. It was around the natural water area of Beihai that Kublai Khan, the first emperor of the Yuan Dynasty, had Dadu (Great Capital) built. When the Ming took over, Emperor Chengzu ordered a new capital together with new imperial palaces erected on the former location of Dadu. The layout of the Ming capital was followed and reserved by the rulers of the Qing court. How could one garden determine the location of the capitals of several dynasties? But it is true with Beihai, the only example in the history of capitals in China and the world.

With countless renovations and expansions, Beihai has been reserved intact, and has played the role of a landscape garden, from the very beginning till today. After conducting a great deal of research on the many feudal imperial gardens in the world, Chinese scholars have reached the conclusion that Beihai is the earliest and still existing one.

Beihai is a mirror of Chinese imperial gardens. It represents the highest level of ancient Chinese landscape art and construction technique. Its unique architectural design and style fully demonstrate the superb workmanship of ancient Chinese craftsmen.

Beihai is a complex that combines multi-cultures. As an important component of the city of Beijing, it not only reflects China's 5,000 years of cultural history, but also embodies the excellent cultures and thoughts of different nationalities across China, as well as the essences of Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism.

In 2005, the 839-year-old imperial garden will celebrate its 80th anniversary of opening to the ordinary public. It will continue as always to greet visitors from far and near, with its fascinating scenery, long history and splendid culture.



历史最悠久的皇城御苑

北海位于北京市区的中心，占地面积68.2万平方米，其中水面38.9万平方米，绿化面积18.3万平方米，现有古树名木580多株。北海从规划理念上遵循的是中国传统的“一池三山”的神话传说；整体布局上奉行的是自然山水和人文园林的有机融合；园林意境上反映的是佛教、道教、儒家文化思想和借景喻意的精神追求；设计手法上表现的是师从自然、出神入化和虽由人作、宛自天成的艺术效果；造园规模上追求的是高大雄伟和富丽堂皇的皇家气派；建筑规制上执行的是皇家营造法式和精湛的施工工艺；植物配置上采取的是姿、色、香和景、意、情的巧妙结合。北海这座湖光山色的中国古典皇家园林有着世界上面积最小的城池——团城、被誉为“海上蓬莱”的琼华岛和美丽的白塔、碧波荡漾的太液池、五彩斑斓的琉璃影壁——九龙壁，还有被称为“园中之园”的静心斋、寓意犹深的濠濮间和画舫斋等景区，宛若喧闹市井之中的一片净土，令人流连忘返。

在距今千余年前的唐代，北京被称为幽州。北海是地处幽州城北部平原的一片天然湖泊。辽代，幽州城成为陪都，辽帝将今北海一带辟为游幸之地，并称为“瑶屿”。

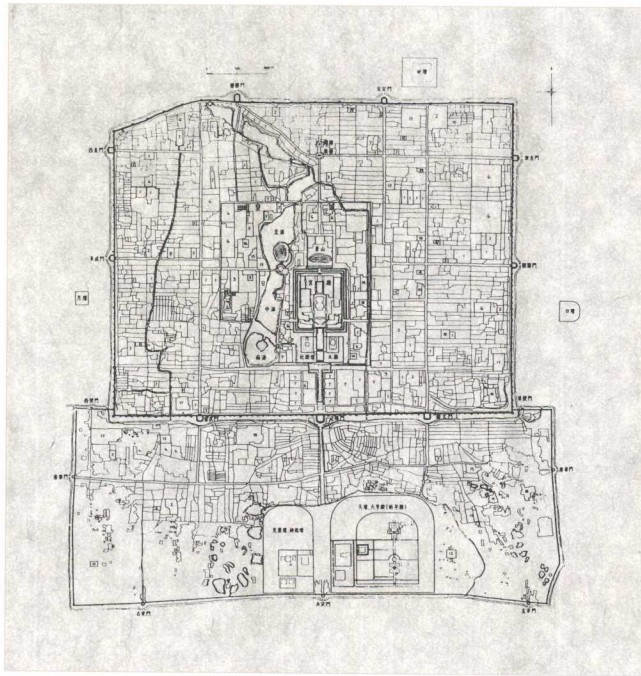
金朝定都北京后，从公元1166年（金大定六年）开始，效仿北宋国都汴梁（今河南开封）的“艮岳”御园，在金中都城（今北京宣武区一带）东北郊外的“瑶屿”基础上，依照古老的昆仑神话传说和中国古典园林“一池三山”的传统造园规制，对这片自然水域进行疏理、扩充和深挖后，取名“太液池”；用挖出的泥土堆山造岛，意喻“蓬莱、瀛洲、方丈”三座仙山。将“蓬莱”

取名为琼华岛，“瀛洲”定为圆坻（今团城），现中南海的犀山台喻为“方丈”，并在琼华岛上建造广寒殿等建筑，同时大兴土木，广植花木，营造园林离宫。经过十几年的不断建造，1179年（金大定十九年），北海基本形成了皇家宫苑的规模。此处离宫建成后定名为太子宫，后更名为寿宁，1181年（金大定二十一年）改名为寿安宫，1191年（金明昌二年）更名为万宁宫。期间，金代帝王在此游幸避暑和处理朝政，并将“琼岛春阴”定为燕京八景之一。

13世纪初，蒙古军队攻克金中都。万宁宫因地处城郊而躲避了战火，较为完整地保存下来。元朝建立后，以太液池为中心建造元大都城。自1262年（元中统三年）至1266年（元至元三年），元朝对琼华岛进行了大规模的扩建和修缮，保留金代的广寒殿和“艮岳”御园中太湖石，还新建了仁智殿、延和殿和金露亭、玉虹亭等一大批建筑。1271年（元至元八年）琼华岛改称“万寿山”又名“万岁山”。元世祖常在此接受诸王百官朝贺和办理朝政，将琼华岛当成了大都城内重要的处理朝政、举办佛事和游览休憩的地方。

明代，明燕王朱棣称帝后定都北京，随即开始了大规模的新国都和新皇宫建设。建造皇宫时（今故宫），将今北海及中南海合称为西苑，成为皇城御苑。从明永乐年间开始修葺万岁山，之后明朝几代皇帝又不断修缮和扩建，开拓了北海的东、北、西沿湖地区。先后在东岸新建了凝和殿、拥翠亭、黄船厂等，在

北岸新建了太素殿、大西天经厂、五龙亭等，在西岸新建了迎翠亭、澄波亭、天鹅房等。大规模营建后的万寿山，天宇澄明、云气浮空、宫室殿宇、金碧交辉，亭台隐现，水波荡漾，是明朝皇帝游览休憩的主要场所，一些祭祀活动也常在此举行。



清代北京城平面图（乾隆时期）

The Plan of Beijing in the Qing Dynasty (in Emperor Qianlong's reign)

清朝定都北京后，沿用明朝皇宫，继续将万寿山作为御苑，并将明西苑分为南海、中海、北海，改称万寿山为“白塔山”。顺治年间新建了藏式白塔，并设置了报警的“信炮”和“五虎杆”，还建了白塔寺和悦心殿及庆霄楼。乾隆年间，乾隆皇帝对北海进行了历史上少有的大规模改建和扩建：白塔寺修葺后改称永安寺，在白塔山建造了琳光殿、蟠青室、阅古楼、亩鉴室、盘岚精舍、漪澜堂、长廊、环碧楼、智珠殿等一大批错落有致、诗情画意、步移景换的亭台楼阁，树立了乾隆皇帝御书的“琼岛春阴”石碑。在东岸新建了先蚕坛、画舫斋、濠濮间。在北岸新建了静心斋、九龙壁、快雪堂、阐福寺、极乐世界、万佛楼。还在苑内栽植树木、种植花卉、铺种草皮，疏浚湖池、整修泊岸、挖土推山、堆叠山石、点缀小品，从而奠定了北海现今的规模和格局。

据史籍记载，从1742年(清乾隆七年)至1779年(清乾隆四十四年)，乾隆皇帝按照自己的意愿规划并大规模改建和扩建北海，先后新建殿宇和坛庙等126座、亭子35座、桥25座、碑碣16座，重修和改建各类建筑12座。据不完全统计，共耗费国库白银220余万两。乾隆皇帝之后，清朝各位皇帝对北海均没有较大改动，一直延续至今。

1913年，清朝逊位王室将北海这座皇家御苑移交给了当时的中华民国政府。1925年8月1日，北海公园正式对公众开放，1938年10月1日，团城也正式对游人开放。至此，北海和团城结束了长达700多年封建王朝皇家



阐福寺大佛殿

An old photo of the Chanfu Temple



北海琼岛旧影

An old photo of the Jade Flowerly Islet

御苑的历史，由过去只供皇室少数人休闲享乐的场所变成成为社会百姓服务的公园。

1949年北平和平解放后，人民政府接管了北海公园，并对公园内的古建筑进行了大规模的修缮，还进行了栽植花木、清理河湖等园容园貌的恢复工作，使这座古老的园林焕发了新的生机。

1957年，北京市人民委员会公布北海和团城为北京市第一批古建文物保护单位。

1961年，北海和团城成为国务院颁布的全国第一批重点文物保护单位。

1992年，北京人民政府评定北海为“世界上建园最早的皇城御苑”。

2001年，国家旅游局授予北海为全国首批AAAA级景点。

Oldest Imperial Garden in the World

Beihai, or North Sea, is located in the heart of Beijing. It occupies a total area of 682,000 square meters, 389,000 square meters of which being water area and 183,000 square meters covered by grass and trees. On the compound grow 580-odd ancient trees.

The layout of Beihai is based on an ancient Chinese legend about "one pond and three islands". The entire arrangement is a harmonious combination of natural landscape and artificial gardens. The artistic conception integrates the essences of Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism. The design is of great originality, for it takes advantage of existing natural scenes to express the longing of Chinese ancestors for good things. The buildings in Beihai were constructed masterly in line with the rules governing imperial structures. Even the plants inside the former imperial lodge are also carefully selected and arranged. Set off by the hills, the lake and the swaying willows by the lakeside, the buildings look even grand.

The main attractions of Beihai include: Tuancheng (Round City), the smallest castle in the world; Qionghuadao (Jade Flowery Islet), known as the "Penglai Island on the land"; Baita (White Dagoba); Taiyeche (Beihai Lake); Jiulongbi (Nine Dragon Screen), a wall covered with colorful glazed tiles; Jingxinzhai (Heart Ease Studio), or the "miniature garden inside the Beihai garden"; Haopujian (As Between the Hao and the Pu Streams) and Huafangzhai (Studio of Painted Boat). It's like a Pure Land in the bustling metropolis, where the urbanites could find ease and relaxation.

Beijing was called Youzhou in the Tang Dynasty (618-907), and the place where today's Beihai is located was a natural lake on the plain north of the city of Youzhou. When the Liao Dynasty (916-1125) was founded, the ruler made Youzhou an alternate capital and the area around today's Beihai a rest place outside the imperial residence, and named it Yaoyu (Jade Islet).

After the rulers of the Jin Dynasty chose Beijing as their capital, they had an

imperial garden built. The garden was sited around Yaoyu, then in the northeast suburb of Zhongdu (Central Capital), capital of the Jin Dynasty which was located in Xuanwu District of today's Beijing. The construction of the garden began in 1166 (the 6th year under the reign of Emperor Shizong), and the design copied the imperial Genyue Garden in Bianliang (Kaifeng, Henan Province today), capital of the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127).

To follow the legend about "one pond and three islands", the lake was dredged, deepened and expanded, and renamed Taiyeche, and three islets, imitating Penglai, Yingzhou and Fangzhang, the three fabled island abode of immortals on the Bohai Sea, were piled with the earth dug out from the lake. The imitation of Penglai was named Qionghuadao, that of Yingzhou was named Yuandi (later nicknamed Tuancheng), and that of Fangzhang was named Xishantai, which is in today's Central and South Sea to the south of Beihai. New structures such as Guanghandian (Palace

in the Moon) were built on the Jade Flowery Islet, in addition to a lot other structures in the nearby area, and decorative exotic plants were also grown.

By 1179, the place took the shape of a temporary residence of the imperial court and was named Taininggong (Palace of Supreme Tranquility), which was changed to Wanninggong (Palace of Ten-Thousand Tranquility) in 1191. It became a place where the Jin emperors came for sightseeing, to escape from summer heat and attend to state affairs. They also listed the picturesque scene of "Jade Islet in Spring Shade" one of the eight famous views in Yanjing, then name of Beijing.

In early the 13th century, Zhongdu was conquered by the Mongolian troops. Fortunately, Wanninggong survived the flames of war for its location in the suburb and was thus reserved intact. After the Yuan Dynasty was founded, the Mongolian rulers had their Dadu built centering on Taiyeche.

During 1262 and 1266, large-scale renovations and expansions were conducted on the Jade Flowery Islet. The Palace in the Moon and the rocks brought from the Genyue Garden were kept, and many new structures were built, such as the Renzhi Hall, Yanhe Hall, Jinlu Pavilion and Yuhong Pavilion. In 1271, the Jade Flowery Islet was renamed Wanshoushan (Longevity Hill), also called Wanshuishan (Long Live Hill). Kublai Khan, founder of the Yuan Dynasty, often received ministers, princes and dukes and conducted state affairs here. The islet also became a place of pleasure and a place to hold Buddhist ceremonies.



昔日北海九龙壁

An old photo of the Nine Dragon Screen

After Zhu Di, the second emperor of the Ming Dynasty, ascended the throne, he ordered the capital moved from Nanjing to Beijing, and large-scale construction of the new capital and new imperial palace begun. When the new imperial palace (Palace Museum today) was built, the area where today's Beihai (North Sea) and Zhongnanhai (Central and South Sea) lie was referred to as the imperial Xiyuan (West Garden) because of its location to the north and west of the imperial palace.

Starting with the renovation projects on the Long Live Hill, Beihai saw more renovations and expansions during the reign of other Ming emperors, especially on the east, north and west banks. For instance, the Ninghe Hall, Yongcui Pavilion and a dockyard were built on the east bank, the Taisu Hall, Daxitian Jingchang (Greater Western Heaven Sutra Ground) and Wulongting (Five Dragon Pavilions) were erected on the north bank, and the Yingcui Pavilion, Chengbo Pavilion and Swan Chamber on the west. The Longevity Hill, which looked grand after large-scale structure renovations, became a main place where the Ming emperors came to have fun and rest and hold sacrificial ceremonies.

After the Qing rulers took over the reign of China, they also made Beijing the national capital. The imperial palace of the Ming court was preserved, the West Garden was divided into three parts: South Sea, Central Sea and North Sea, and the Longevity Hill also continued its role as an imperial place, but was renamed White Dagoba Hill after the Tibetan Buddhist shrine built on it during the reign of Emperor Shunzhi, the first emperor of Qing. Other new structures included the Baitasi (White Dagoba Temple), Yuexin Hall and Qingxiao Tower. Alarming systems such as the Signal Cannons and the Five Tiger Poles were also placed on the hill.

During the reign of Emperor Qianlong, unprecedentedly large scale of renovations and expansions were conducted in Beihai.

The White Dagoba Temple was renamed Yongansi (Temple of Eternal Peace) after repairs. A lot well-arranged new halls, towers and chambers appeared on the Jade Islet: Linguang Palace, Panqing Study, Yuegulou (Chamber for Reading the Classics), Mujian Study, Panlan Sutra Chamber, Yilan Hall, Long Corridor, Huanbi Tower and Zhizhu Hall, and the stone stele with the inscription of "Jade Islet in Spring Shade" by Emperor Qianlong was also erected. On the east bank were built Xiancantan (Silkworm Altar), the Studio of Painted Boat and Haopujian, and on the north bank the Heart Ease Studio, the Nine Dragon Screen, Kuixue Hall, Chanfu

Temple, Jile Shijie (Land of Extreme Happiness) and Wanfolou (Tower of Ten-Thousand Buddhas). Exotic flowers and rare plants were grown in the garden, the lake was dredged, the banks were reinforced, and the earth was dug to pile hills decorated with grotesque rocks. It was during that time that the basic layout and scale of today's Beihai took shape.

According to historical records, during 1742 and 1779 when Qing Emperor Qianlong was in reign, a total of 126 halls and temples, 35 pavilions, 25 bridges and 16 stone tablets were built, and 12 structures were renovated and repaired, costing 2.2 million taels of silver from the state treasury. The construction plan and design also represented some artistic suggestions of the emperor, who was known for his

rich talent and governance ability. After that, not much change was made by his successors, so the layout of the garden has been reserved till today.

In 1913, the abdicated Qing royal court transferred the imperial garden of Beihai to the then government of the Republic of China. On August 1, 1925, the Beihai Park was opened to the public. On October 1, 1938, the Round City started to receive ordinary visitors. Till that time, the more than 700 years' history of Beihai and the Round City as an imperial ground came to an end, and the place that used to serve the imperial families only opened its door to common people.

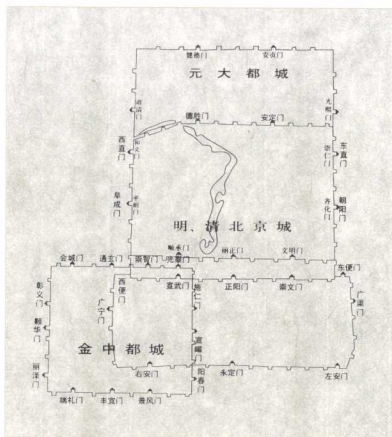
Beihai Park was taken over by the people's government after Beiping (former name of Beijing) was liberated in 1949. Afterwards, large-scale repairs and renovations of the ancient structures in Beihai were conducted, trees and flowers were planted, and Taiyechi was dredged, making the old garden take on a new look.

In 1957, the Beihai Park and the Round City were announced by the Beijing Municipal People's Committee to be among the city's first batch of ancient cultural relics under protection.

In 1961, the Beihai Park and the Round City were announced by the State Council to be among the first batch of ancient cultural relics under key state protection.

In 1992, the Beihai Park was announced to be "the earliest imperial garden in the world" by the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

In 2001, the Beihai Park was announced by the National Tourism Administration to be among the first batch of AAAA scenic spots nationwide.



金、元、明、清北京城址变迁示意图
Changes of the site of Beijing in the Jin,
Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties

团城 Round City

帝王的空中花园

团城位于北海的南端，城高4.6米，周长276米，既与北海相连，又相对独立，以设计精巧、富丽堂皇为特色。从金代至清代，团城是帝后们游玩享乐、登高观灯及供奉佛像的御苑。

金代以前，团城是北海这片天然湖泊中的一个小土丘，金代以北海为中心建造太宁宫时，用扩充湖泊和清淤掘出的河泥堆土成岛，意喻古代三座仙山之一的“瀛洲”，并在岛上围筑城墙，建造殿宇，取名“圆坻”。元代时，在金代殿宇上修建仪天殿，后人俗称为“团城”。

明代时重修仪天殿，并更名为“承光殿”。清康熙年间地震造成承光殿坍塌，之后进行了重建。乾隆时期对团城进行了大规模的扩建，重新修葺了城墙，堆叠了太湖石，添建了敬跻堂、古籟堂、余清斋、玉瓮亭、沁香亭、镜澜亭、朵云亭、昭景门、衍祥门等建筑。

团城虽然面积狭小，但格局紧凑中见疏朗、建筑精美中见宏大。城堡式的园林风格、承光殿独特的建筑形式及室外便于排水透气的楔状地砖，是团城建筑艺术的独到之处。团城还汇集了众多国宝级文物：用一整块墨玉雕成的元代玉瓮“渎山大玉海”和清光绪年间僧人从海外进贡而来的白玉佛堪称世间雕琢艺术的杰作；枝繁叶茂数百年、被乾隆皇帝御封为“遮荫侯”的古油松和“白袍将军”的白皮松是中国著名的古树名木。团城的设计和建设充分体现了中国造园传统中“移地缩天”的高超技艺，是古典园林中不可多得的经典之作。

An Imperial Garden in the Air

The Round City sits by the south entrance of Beihai. The city is 4.6 meters above the ground and surrounded by a 276-meter-long circular wall, which gives it name of Tuancheng. It is part of Beihai, but looks seemingly an independent castle. It is known for its exquisite arrangement within a small space. From the Jin through to the Qing dynasties, the Round City was a pleasant place where the emperors and their concubines came to have fun, watch water lanterns on festivals and enshrine Buddha images.

Before the Jin Dynasty, there was a hillock in the natural lake where today's Round City stands. When the Palace of Supreme Tranquility was constructed around Beihai during the Jin Dynasty, islets

were piled with the earth dug out of the lake to represent the three legendary islands on the Bohai Sea. The imitation islet of Yingzhou was called Yuandi, on which halls were built and surrounded by a wall. During the Yuan Dynasty, the Yitian Hall was erected on the basis of the Jin structures.

In the Ming Dynasty, the Yitian Hall was renovated and renamed Chengguangdian (Hall to Receive the Light). The structure collapsed in an earthquake during the reign of Qing Emperor Kangxi and a new hall was erected later. At the decree of Emperor Qianlong, large-scale expansions were made to the Round City. The surrounding wall was repaired, porous Taihu rocks were piled in different shapes, and new buildings such as the Jingji Hall, Gulai Hall, Yuqing Studio, Yuwengting (Jade Urn Pavilion), Qinxiang Pavilion, Jinglan Pavilion, Duoyun Pavilion, Zhaojing Gate and Yanxiang Gate were constructed.

The design of the Round City best demonstrates the superb technique of traditional Chinese landscape art of imitating the heaven and the earth within a miniature. Despite its small area, the Round City bears the grand manner of an imperial compound, and the buildings in the city are not huddled with compact arrangement. The castle design, the unique architectural format of the Hall to Receive the Light, and the wedge-like pavement bricks that facilitate the drainage of rain all make the Round City different from other ancient compounds. It is really a classic hard to come by.

Inside the Round City are many state treasures. For example, the huge urn carved out of a whole piece of jade left from the Yuan Dynasty and the white jade statue of Buddha brought from overseas in the Qing Dynasty are indeed masterpieces of the carving art. In the courtyard also grow luxuriant pines, two of which were granted the titles of "Sunshade Marquis" and "General in White Robe" by Emperor Qianlong.

俯视团城

An overlook of the Round City





清代重建的承光殿建筑形式独树一帜，方形重檐，歇山屋面，平面呈“回”形，殿内外梁枋采用大点金旋子彩画，这种建筑形式在中国古建中非常罕见。

The hall to Receive the Light rebuilt in the Qing Dynasty, has a unique architectural format of a cross. It has two layers of eaves and a saddle roof. The beams and the square wood between the columns inside and outside the hall are decorated with gilded tangent circle patterns, which were usually adopted for secondary imperial structures and temples.