

北京风光
BEIJING SCENES

故宫

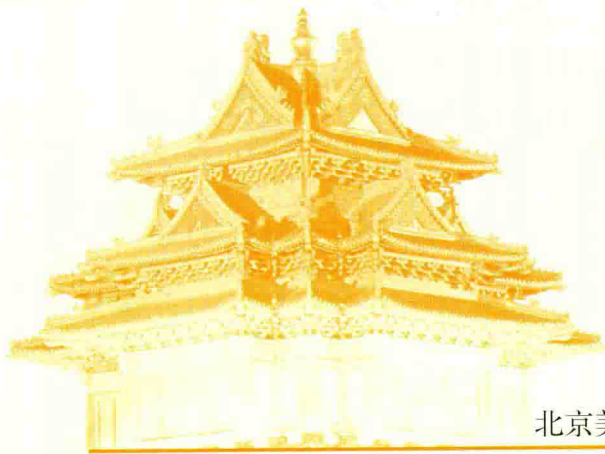
THE PALACE MUSEUM



● 北京美术摄影出版社

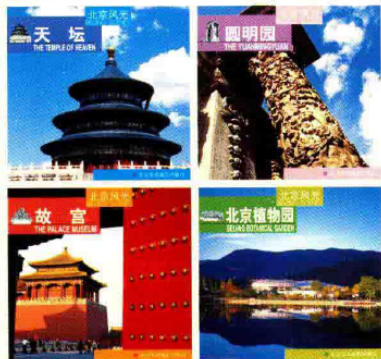
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(第二辑)



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故 宫

故宫，明清时称紫禁城，建成于明朝永乐十八年（1420），是中国现存规模最大、保存最完整的古建筑群。它是中国最后两个封建王朝，明代和清代的皇宫。从明至清共有 24 位皇帝曾在这里居住和生活。

紫禁城位于北京城的中心，平面呈矩形，南北长 960 米，东西宽 750 米，周长 3,420 米，占地 720,000 平方米。紫禁城分为外朝和内廷两大部分。外朝是明、清两代皇帝举行典礼和朝会的地方，以坐落在紫禁城轴线上的太和殿、中和殿和保和殿为主体，东西辅之以文华殿和武英殿。外朝的建筑气势宏伟、外形壮丽，充分显示出唯天子独尊的威武气魄。内廷以帝后居住的乾清宫、交泰殿、坤宁宫为主体，左右各形成一条以太上皇居住的宁寿宫和以太后、太妃居住的慈宁宫为中心的次要轴线。次要轴线和中轴线之间，是嫔妃居住的东西六宫，以及皇子居住的乾东西五所、养心殿和一些附属建筑。内廷的建筑典雅富丽，内檐装修纤巧精美，富有浓郁的生活气息。

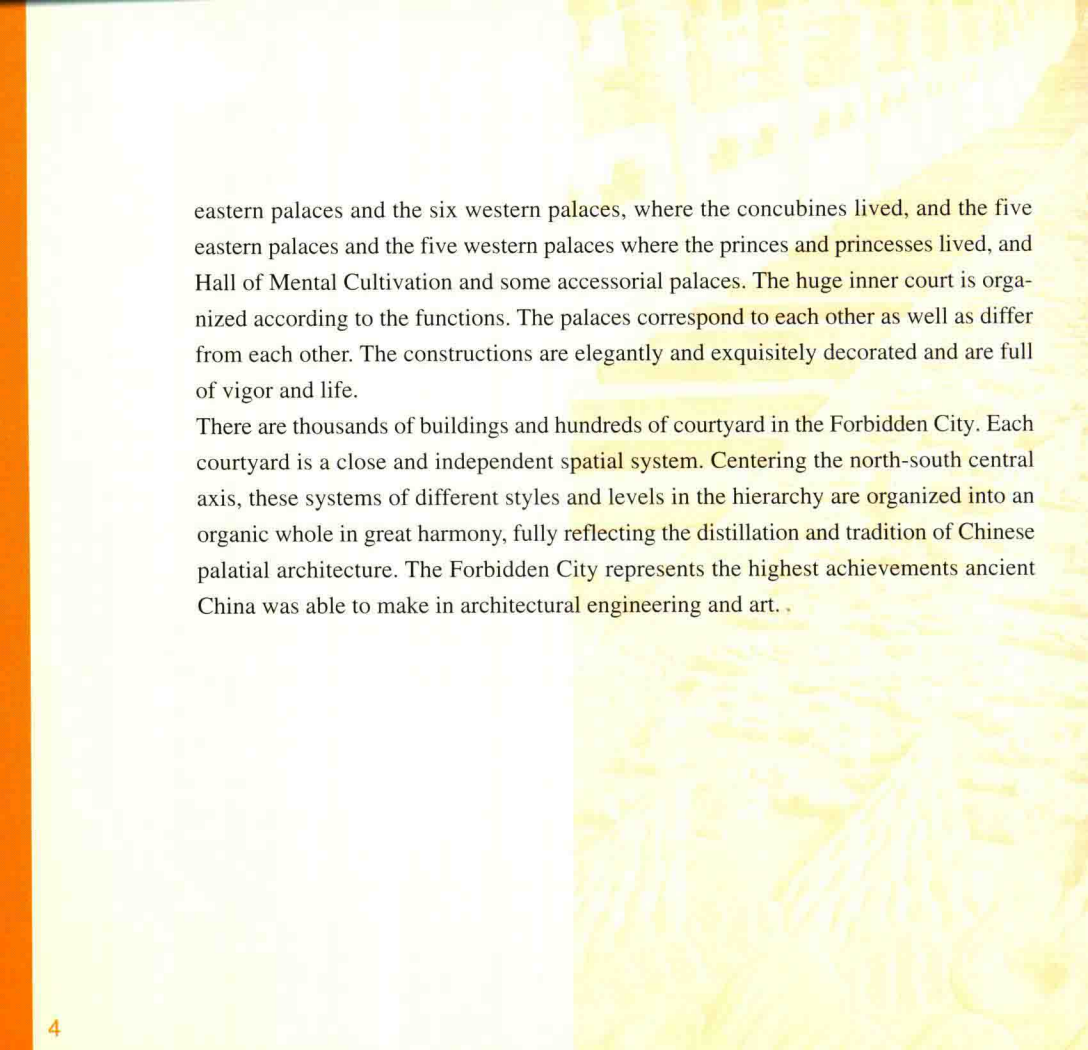
此外秀丽多姿的角楼耸立在禁城的四隅，优美玲珑，充满了诗情画意。

在紫禁城内，有近千座建筑，100 多座院落。每个院落都是封闭的内向空间，自成体系。它们以南北中轴线为中心，以多层次、多方位和一系列富于韵律变化的空间，井然有序地组合成一个有机的整体。最集中、最完整地体现了中国宫殿建筑的传统和精髓，是中国宫殿建筑艺术的最高成就和总结。

The Palace Museum

The Place Museum, also known as the Forbidden City in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, is the largest and the best-preserved palace complex extant in China. Completed in the year eighteen during the reign of Emperor Yongle (AD 1420), it has been the power center of China's last two feudal dynasties, the Ming and the Qing, and altogether 24 emperors have lived and ruled from this palace during the 500-year span.

Located in the center of the city of Beijing, the Forbidden City is rectangular in shape, 960 meters from north to south and 750 meters from east to west, with a girth of 3,420 meters and a land coverage of 720,000 square meters. The Forbidden City mainly consists of two parts, the Outer Court and the Inner Court. The Outer Court is where the emperors of the Ming and Qing Dynasties administered their duties and held audiences with ministers. The broad composition of the Outer Court contains the three front halls lying on a central north-south axis, namely, the Hall of Supreme Harmony, the Hall of Perfect Harmony, and the Hall of Preservation of Harmony, flanked by the Hall of Literary Glory and the Hall of Military Eminence. These imposing and magnificent architectures in the outer court has vividly indicate the supreme power of the emperor as “the son of the heaven”. The Inner Court centers on the three halls where the emperors and empresses resided, namely the Hall of Heavenly Purity, Hall of Union and Peace and Hall of Earthly Tranquility. On the two sides are two sub-axis centering respectively on Hall of Peaceful Longevity where the sovereign father resided and Hall of Peaceful Tranquility where the sovereign mother resided. In between the three axes are the six



eastern palaces and the six western palaces, where the concubines lived, and the five eastern palaces and the five western palaces where the princes and princesses lived, and Hall of Mental Cultivation and some accessorial palaces. The huge inner court is organized according to the functions. The palaces correspond to each other as well as differ from each other. The constructions are elegantly and exquisitely decorated and are full of vigor and life.

There are thousands of buildings and hundreds of courtyard in the Forbidden City. Each courtyard is a close and independent spatial system. Centering the north-south central axis, these systems of different styles and levels in the hierarchy are organized into an organic whole in great harmony, fully reflecting the distillation and tradition of Chinese palatial architecture. The Forbidden City represents the highest achievements ancient China was able to make in architectural engineering and art. ,



故宫 The Place Museum

故宫，明清时称紫禁城。紫禁城筹建于明朝永乐四年(1406)，各种木料、石料、砖瓦料的备料工作一直持续了10年，现场施工才大规模的开始，全国各地的10万能工巧匠和100多万夫役参与了此项营建工程。永乐十八年(1420)紫禁城宫殿正式落成。

The construction on the Forbidden City began in the forth year during the reign of the third Emperor of the Ming Dynasty, Emperor Yongle (AD 1406), with approximately 1,000,000 laborers and 100,000 skilled artisans drafted from all parts of the country to take part in the construction. In the year eighteen during the reign of Emperor Yongle (AD 1420), the City was completed.



午门 The Meridian Gate (Wu Men)

午门是紫禁城的正门，居中向阳，位当子午，故称午门，平面呈“凹”字形，秉承了古代宫门双阙的遗意。

The Meridian Gate is the main entrance of the Forbidden City, with a layout shaped like the letter U carrying ancient morals.



太和门 The Gate of Supreme Harmony (Taihe Men)

太和门为外朝三大殿的正门，明初称奉天门，也是紫禁城最宏伟、高大的宫门。

Access to the three halls in the Outer Court is gained through the Gate of Supreme Harmony, which was originally named the Gate of Serving Heaven (Feng Tian Men) in the Ming Dynasty. It is the grandest of all the ceremonial gateways in the City.

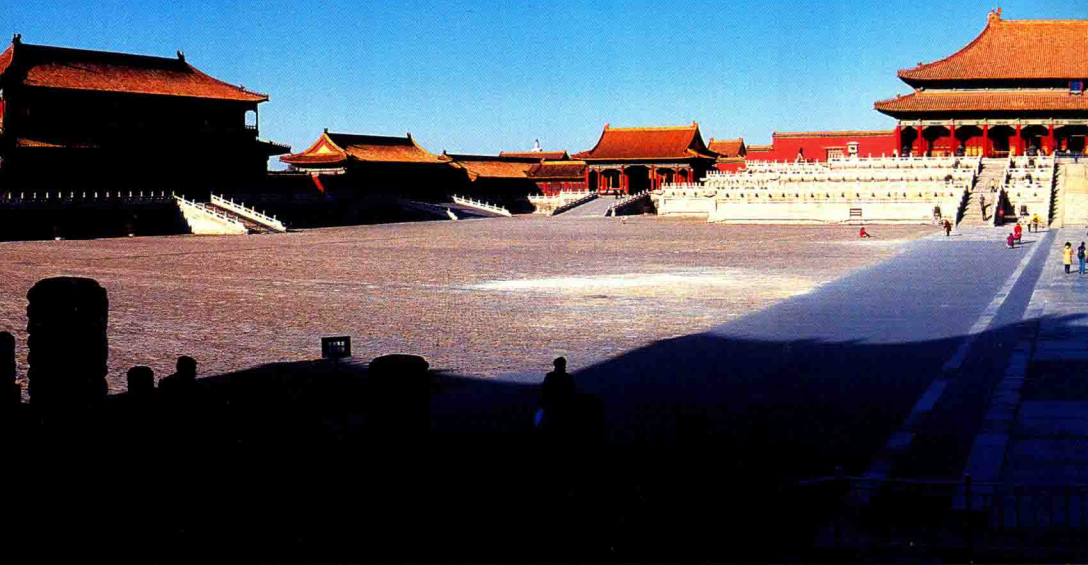


三大殿 Three Great Halls

太和、中和、保和三大殿坐落在高8.13米的“土”字形三台之上，占地面积85,000平方米，它们组成了紫禁城里最大的庭院。

The three halls stand on three-tiered terraces 8.13 metres high. Occupying an area of 85,000 square meters, the three main halls constitute the largest court in the Forbidden City.





太和殿 The Hall of Supreme Harmony (Taihe Dian)

太和殿明初称奉天殿，清康熙三十四年（1695）重建。面积2,377平方米，通高35.05米。太和殿是明、清两代皇帝举行朝政大典的地方。

The Hall of Supreme Harmony was named the Hall of Serving Heaven (Fengtian Dian). Rebuilt in the year thirty-four during the reign of Emperor Kang Xi in the Qing Dynasty (AD 1695), it covers a floor area of 2,377 square metres



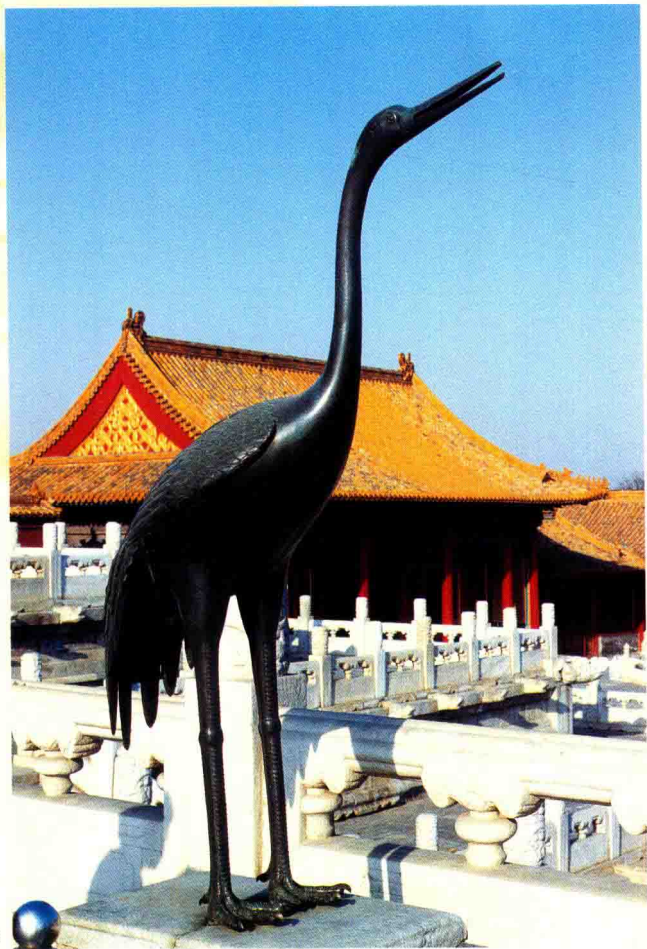
and stands 35.05 metres high. During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the Hall of Supreme Harmony was the centre of court activities. All of the important court ceremonies such as enthronements, imperial birthday celebrations, royal weddings and the crowning of the empress were conducted here. Every year, New Year's Day, Winter Solstice and Longevity Festival were also celebrated here.



铜龟 Bronze Tortoise

太和殿丹陛上的铜龟和铜鹤，龟鹤是长寿吉祥的动物，象征万寿无疆，江山永固。

The tortoise and the crane were traditionally considered auspicious animals, symbols of the glory and peace of the empire and the longevity of the emperor.



铜鹤 Bronze Crane



太和殿藻井 The Coffered Ceiling in the Hall of Supreme Harmony

太和殿内景 Interior of the Hall of Supreme Harmony

太和殿内雕镂金漆的宝座坐落在正中的须弥座式楠木平台上，宝座周围是6根沥粉蟠龙金柱，气势磅礴。宝座上方的天花中央，是巨大的蟠龙藻井。

In the centre of the hall, on a platform with seven stairs, there stands the carved gilt lacquer throne. Overhead is a large sunken three-tiered panel of a curling dragon holding a pearl in its mouth surrounded by designs of golden dragons covering the panels of the coffered ceiling.