

北京

文物

览胜

A GLIMPSE OF BEIJING CULTURAL RELICS

主编 郭海云

编译 赵新 王建荣

(汉英对照本)

北京交通大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书从文物考古和文物收藏两大层面梳理北京的重要文物,科学系统地整理出中文简介,广泛搜集中英文对照资料,提供尽可能统一、规范的英语译文。本书所涉及的文物词汇及与文物有关的条目尽可能遵循常规译法,或在多种通用的译法中择优使用,加以统一,没有广泛接受标准的部分则遵循音译与意译相结合的策略,尽量突出北京文物的文化特点。

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前言

北京是元、明、清三代都城，这里浩若繁星的文物古迹，积淀丰厚的地下文物遗存，弥足珍贵的馆藏文物，不仅是北京作为全国文化中心和世界著名古都的物质和文化基础，也是北京旅游业、文化产业发展的重要依托，是发展首都经济、实现可持续发展的重要资源。为了弘扬文物所承载的中国古代和近现代文化，让世界通过了解北京文物更好地认识东方文明，我们编撰了这本中英文对照的文物概览。

本书从文物考古和文物收藏两大层面梳理北京的重要文物，科学系统地整理出中文简介，广泛搜集中英文对照资料，提供尽可能统一、规范的英语译文。本书所涉及的文物词汇及与文物有关的条目尽可能遵循常规译法，或在多种通用的译法中择优使用，加以统一，没有广泛接受标准的部分则遵循音译与意译相结合的策略，尽量突出北京文物的文化特点。

本书所收录的北京文物系统全面、重点突出，汉英对照、图文并茂，不仅是国内外文物爱好者、游客必备的参考资料，也是广大文物专家、旅游工作者、文化产业从业人员及语言学习者的案头阅读工具。

在本书编写过程中，我们得到了李建平、张晓永、舒晓峰等专家、学者的大力支持，特此表示感谢。本书的编译参阅了大量的中外典籍、报纸杂志，从中摘取了一些条目和相应的译文及相关图片，恕不一一列出，在此谨向有关著作者致以诚挚的谢意。

本书为北京市哲学社会科学“十一五”规划项目“北京历史文物资料英文翻译的规范化研究”项目成果之一（项目编号：07BeLS301）。

尽管我们在编写本书的过程中付出了很大努力，但毕竟学力有限，如有错误、不妥之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者
2011年3月



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第一篇 文物考古

Part I Archeological Relics

第一章 建筑

Chapter One Architecture

一、长城（北京段）

Great Wall (Beijing Section)

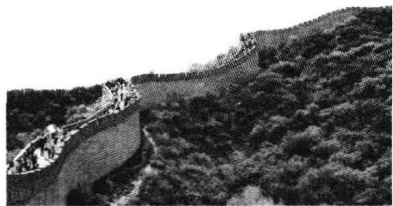
古北口—金山岭—司马台—慕田峪—居庸关—八达岭

Gubeikou Great Wall—Jinshanling Great Wall—Simatai Great Wall—Mutianyu Great Wall—Juyongguan Pass—Badaling Great Wall

北京段长城主要为明长城一部分，主体修筑于1540年，长约629公里。墙体保存完整。有城台827座，关口71座，营盘8座。明长城多以长条石为基础，以砖包砌墙体，白灰浆灌缝。



The section of the Great Wall in Beijing was primarily built in the *Ming* Dynasty (1368 – 1644) in 1540. The soundly-preserved wall is 628 kilometers long with 827 watch towers, 71 passes and eight barracks. It was constructed mainly with long rectangular stone cores and surfaced with bricks, with the interstices filled with mortar.



古北口

古北口长城位于密云县北部群山峻岭中，始建于公元555年，为万里长城重点设防关口。明在关门上加筑2道门关，其中一门为“水门关”，是万里长城上唯一水关奇景。



Gubeikou Great Wall

Gubeikou Great Wall, located in the high and precipitous mountains in the north of *Miyun County*, Beijing, is a key fortified pass of the Great Wall. Two gate passes were constructed in the original section of the Great Wall built in 555, one of which is the only strategic pass of the Great Wall.



金山岭

金山岭长城东起望京楼，西止龙峪口，全长 10.5 公里。设关隘 5 处，各式敌楼 100 余座，有方形楼、圆形楼，有平顶、穹隆顶、船篷顶、四角攒尖顶和八角藻井顶，敌楼之密集实为万里长城所罕见。

Jinshanling Great Wall

Jinshanling Great Wall spans 10.5 kilometers from *Wangjinglou* in the east to *Longyukou* in the west. Along this section of the Great Wall are five passes and 100 watchtowers of various types—square-shaped, circular-shaped as well as flat-roofed, arch-roofed, boat-roofed, quadrangular pyramid-roofed and octagonal caisson-roofed. *Jinshanling* is a rare case with the Great Wall in terms of the denseness of the watchtowers.

司马台

司马台长城位于北京东北 120 公里，是古北口东重要隘口。长 3 余公里，此段长城有空心楼台 18 座。每座楼设有不同数量的窗口。墙体高矮宽窄不一，上面密布射击孔、瞭望孔、通风孔、流水孔和施放滚石榴木的孔道。



Simatai Great Wall

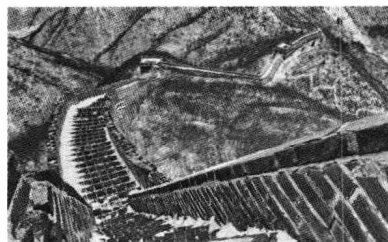
Simatai Great Wall, located 120 kilometers northeast of Beijing, is a strategic pass in the eastern part of *Gubeikou* section of the Great Wall. This section is over three kilometers long and has eighteen hollow watchtowers with different numbers of windows. The walls vary in height and size and are densely covered with lookout holes and embrasures, vents, water passage holes and passages for rolling battle logs



and rocks.

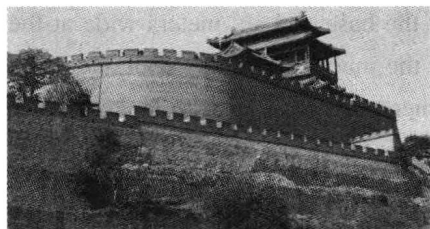
慕田峪

慕田峪长城位于怀柔区，明加固扩建。城墙、敌楼多修筑于崖边陡壁，疏密有致，大小不一。三道长城汇合于 603.3 米山顶。



Mutianyu Great Wall

Mutianyu Great Wall, located in *Huairou District*, was reinforced and expanded in the *Ming Dynasty* (1368 – 1644). Ramparts and watchtowers of different sizes but with regular spacing were mostly built along cliffs and crags. There are three walls converging at a 603.3-meter high mountain top.



居庸关

居庸关长城位于北京城西北 50 公里，是万里长城三个重要关口之一，古代北京重要屏障。现存居庸关长城为明初修筑，长 70 余公里，有 20 座隘口。关城中心是 1345 年建成白色长方形大理石台，原为三座白色佛塔的台座，石台顶部四周为元朝遗存望眼和石栏。云台券门内石壁雕四大天王像和用梵文、藏文、蒙文、维吾尔文、西夏文、汉文六种文字刻成的佛经。

Juyongguan Pass

The *Juyongguan Pass* of the Great wall is located 50 kilometers northwest of Beijing City. This pass is one of the three greatest passes of the Great wall. It was a very important strategic pass, defending the ancient Beijing City. The present pass, over seventeen kilometers long, was initially built in the early *Ming Dynasty* (1368 – 1644). There are twenty narrow mountain passes along the *Juyongguan* section. In the middle of the Pass is a rectangle-shaped white marble platform completed in 1345, which was originally a base of three white stupas. Around the top of the platform are lookout holes and stone railings of the *Yuan Dynasty* (1271 – 1368). On the stone wall inside its arched gates were the Four Heavenly Guardians and sutra engraved in Sanskrit, Tibetan, Mongolian, Uigur, *Xixia* and Chinese languages.



八达岭

八达岭长城位于居庸关以北，为居庸关北部门户，是保存较完整的一座明代长城。有隘口 7 处，空心敌台 24 座，2 座关门，建于 1505 年，均为砖石结构。城墙平均高度 7.8 米，墙基宽约 6.5 米，顶宽约 6 米。墙内侧设券洞，中有石梯通城上。垛墙有望眼、射孔。

Badaling Great Wall

Badaling Great Wall, an important passageway to the north of the *Juyongguan* Pass, is a well-preserved section of the Great Wall built in the *Ming* Dynasty (1368 – 1644). Along this section of the winding Great Wall are seven narrow mountain passes, twenty-four hollow watch towers and two brick-stone pass gates built in 1505. The Wall is 7.8 meters high, 6.5 meters wide at the base and six meters wide at the top. At regular intervals there are arched doors in the inner side of the Wall and stone ladders leading to the tops of the wall. The battlements are covered with lookout holes and embrasures.

二、北京中轴线建筑

Buildings on the Central Axis

正阳门—天安门—端门—故宫—景山—寿皇殿—万宁桥—鼓楼—钟楼

Zhengyangmen Gate—Tiananmen Gate—Duanmen Gate (Righteous Gate)—Forbidden City—Jingshan Hill—Shouhuang Hall (Hall of Imperial Longevity)—Wanning Bridge (Bridge of Universal Tranquility)—Drum Tower—Bell Tower

北京中轴线是北京旧城的核心，南起永定门，北止钟鼓楼，长 7.8 公里，构成北京城的脊梁。中轴线上主要建筑前后起伏、左右对称、虚实相间、节律有序，其气势和规模在世界城市建设史中实属罕见。



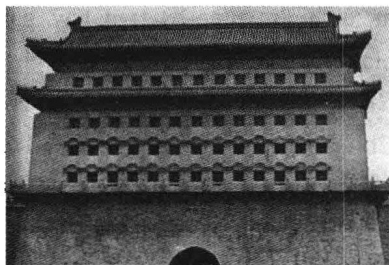
Buildings on the north to south axis,



stretching 7.8 kilometers long from *Yongdingmen* Gate to the Bell and the Drum Towers, constitute the heart of the ancient City of Beijing. The main architectures were systematically arranged in relation to this central axis, with the lesser buildings and courts symmetrically built on both sides of the line. Its size and grandeur are a rare case in world urban architectural history.

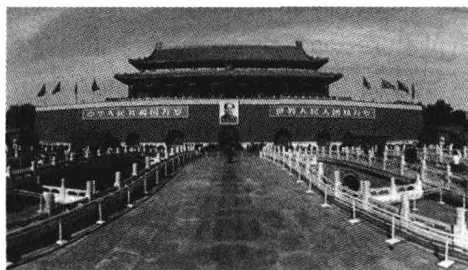
正阳门

正阳门俗称前门，建于1419年，位于北京内城南正中，是北京内城正门。正阳门由箭楼、城楼等组成。箭楼通高38米，重檐歇山顶，铺灰色筒瓦，饰绿琉璃瓦脊兽。箭楼城台开门洞1个，为皇帝出行专用。城楼为三重檐歇山顶，面阔7间，进深3间。铺灰色筒瓦，饰绿琉璃瓦脊兽，朱红梁柱绘金花彩绘。



Zhengyangmen Gate

Zhengyangmen Gate, commonly known as *Qianmen* (Front Gate), was built in 1419. Located at the center of the south of Imperial City of Beijing, *Zhengyangmen Gate*, the main entrance to the Inner City, consists of a battlement and a gate tower. The 38-meter high double-eaved battlement has a gabled, hipped roof, covered with gray rounded roof tiles and embellished with green-glazed decorative animal figures along the ridges. The platform of the gate tower has a tunnel gate for the emperor only. The seven-by-three bay gate tower has three-tiered eaves and a gabled, hipped roof, covered with gray rounded roof tiles and embellished with green-glazed decorative animal figures along the ridges. The vermillion girders and columns were painted with colored patterns.



天安门

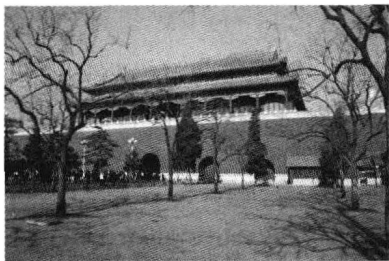
天安门为明清皇城正门，建成于1420。城楼面阔9间，进深5间。天安门由城楼和城台两部分组成，通高34.7米。城台高10余米，开有五座洞门。城楼为黄色琉璃瓦重檐歇山顶，是中国等级最高的歇山式重檐建筑。天安门前后



各有华表一对。明清两代，天安门是皇帝祭祀、出征、出巡等活动的必经之门。凡皇帝登极、册立皇后等盛大庆典，要在天安门举行“颁诏”仪式。

Tiananmen Gate

Tiananmen Gate, built in 1420, is the main entrance to the imperial city of Beijing in the *Ming* and *Qing* Dynasties (1368 – 1911). The structure itself is a 34.7-meter high, nine-by-five bay gate consisting of a gate tower and a platform. The platform is over ten meters high, with five gateways. The double-eaved gate tower has a gabled, hipped roof, covered with yellow glazed tiles, the highest level of the Chinese multi-eaved, gable and hip-roofed architecture. A pair of ornamental pillars stands in front as well as in back of *Tiananmen Gate*. It is by way of this Gate that the Emperor went to offer sacrifices or went out for a battle or a tour of inspection. The ceremony of issuing imperial orders was held here on the grand occasions of en thronements and imperial weddings.



端门

端门位于天安门与午门之间，建于1420年，分为台基、城台、大殿三个部分。台基为汉白玉须弥座，高出地面1.59米，四周是刻有荷花宝瓶图案的汉白玉栏板。实心城台用大城砖垒砌，城台中间对称开5个券形门洞，中间门洞最大，在北京中轴线上。城台的大殿为黄色琉璃瓦重檐歇山顶，正脊和垂脊共有10个龙吻。龙吻高3米，宽2米。大殿面阔9间，进深5间，36根红漆楠木大柱，36扇门窗。檐下彩色斗拱，斗拱下是金龙和玺彩绘的额枋。

Duanmen Gate (Righteous Gate)

Duanmen Gate (Righteous Gate), built in 1420, located between *Tiananmen* and the Meridian Gate, consists of a base, a platform and an audience hall. The narrow-waisted, square-shaped base is a white marble “*sumeru*” (originated from Mount Sumeru, the Buddhist center of the world, metaphorically implying solidity and dignity) base, 1.59 meters high, and is surrounded by white marble parapets carved with lotus and vase patterns. Built with big city wall bricks, the solid platform has five symmetrical arched gateways, the middle of which is the biggest in size and



built on the central axis. The double-eaved audience hall has a gabled, hipped roof with yellow glazed tiles. On the main ridge and the sloping ridges stand ten dragon-designed ornamental pieces, three meters high, two meters wide. The hall is a nine-by-five bay (an area specially allocated or marked off) structure with 36 red-lacquered *Nanmu* (a large, slow growing tree of the evergreen laurel family that develops with a long straight trunk) wood columns and 36 gateways and windows. Beneath the eaves are colored corbel brackets, below which are the horizontal tablets and purlines decorated with colored drawings with a golden dragon motif.

故宫

北京故宫旧称紫禁城，为明、清两朝的皇宫，是世界上现存规模最大、保存最完整古建筑群。故宫建成于1420年，南北长960米，东西宽760米，院落90多座，房屋980座，共计8704间，占地面积72万余平方米，建筑面积16



万平方米。城垣四隅建重檐多脊角楼，楼高27.05米，宫城四面环有高10米、长3400米的城墙和宽52米、深4.1米、长3300米的护城河。故宫宫殿建筑均为木质结构，红墙黄瓦，画栋雕梁，金碧辉煌。城内宫殿建筑严格沿中轴线对称排列，寸砖片瓦皆遵循着封建等级礼制，彰显帝王的威严。

明清故宫建于北京城的中央，以南北为中轴线，坐北朝南。中轴线上建筑高大华丽，轴线两侧建筑低小简单。布局规划遵循《周礼》的都城设计礼制：前朝后寝，左祖右社。故宫建筑依据其布局与功用分为“外朝”与“内廷”两部分。“外朝”与“内廷”以乾清门为界，乾清门以南为外朝，以北为内廷。外朝以太和、中和、保和三大殿为中心，是皇帝举行朝会及盛典之所，也称“前朝”。其两翼东文华殿、文渊阁，武英殿等建筑。内廷以乾清宫、交泰殿、坤宁宫后三宫为中心，两翼有养心殿、东、西六宫、宁寿宫，慈宁宫和御花园等，为皇家起居之所。

Beijing Imperial Palaces

The Imperial Palaces, also known as the Forbidden City (now the Palace Museum), were the Imperial Palaces of the *Ming* and *Qing* Dynasties (1368 – 1911) in Beijing. The Palaces are the world's largest and well-preserved ancient timber-structured palace complex. Completed in 1420, the Imperial Palaces occupy a total



area of 72 hectares. The Imperial Compound embraces 960 meters from north to south and 760 meters from east to west. Sixteen hectares were used to construct over nineteen courtyards, 980 buildings, and 8,704 bays. The Imperial Palaces are surrounded by a ten-meter high, 3,400-meter long wall, and a 52-metre wide, 4.1-metre deep, 3,300-metre long moat. At each corner of the palatial wall stands a 27.05-metre high multi-ridged tower. The charm of the complex lies in the grouping of halls and pavilions, courtyards, galleries and their relation to the enclosed galleries, as well as the richness of the painted decorations, and the sweeping expanse of tiled roof, which imposes a restful serenity over the most intricate and colorful detail. The Imperial Palaces, with their golden roofs, white marble balustrades, and red pillars stand in the heart of Beijing and are surrounded by a moat and walls with a tower on each of the four corners. The complex is in strict symmetrical arrangement along the central axis in conformity with the traditional rituals manifesting imperial dignity and authority.

Facing the south, the Forbidden City was built at the centre of the ancient walled city of Beijing on the central north-south axis of the old city. The symmetrical layout of the city of the central north-south axis is quite striking. The principal halls are arranged on the axis with their courtyards behind one another, building up to a ceremonial climax and dying away to lesser courts and buildings beyond it. In front of the palaces, the Temple of the Imperial Ancestors on the east side of the axis is balanced by the Altar of Earth and Harvests on the west. The layout of the Imperial Palaces follows the principles of capital-planning prescribed in *Zhouli* [one of four extant collections of ritual matters of the *Zhou* Dynasty (C1100BC – 221BC)]: the outer court in the front of the Palace, the inner court in the back, the imperial ancestral temple on the left, the state altar on the right. The Imperial Palaces consist of outer throne halls and an inner court, separated into two parts by the Heavenly Purity Gate; the Front Court (Outer Court) in the south and the Back Court (Inner Court) in the north. At the centre of the Outer Court are three main halls for imperial audiences and grand ceremonies: the Hall of Supreme Harmony, the Hall of Complete Harmony and the Hall of Preserving Harmony, and on the sides of these halls are such comparatively minor buildings as the Hall of Literary Glory, the Pavilion of Literary Profundity and the Hall of Military Eminence. The Inner Court, the residence for the emperors and their families, centers on another set of three halls: the Palace of Heavenly Purity, the Hall of Union and the Palace of Earthly Tranquility. On either