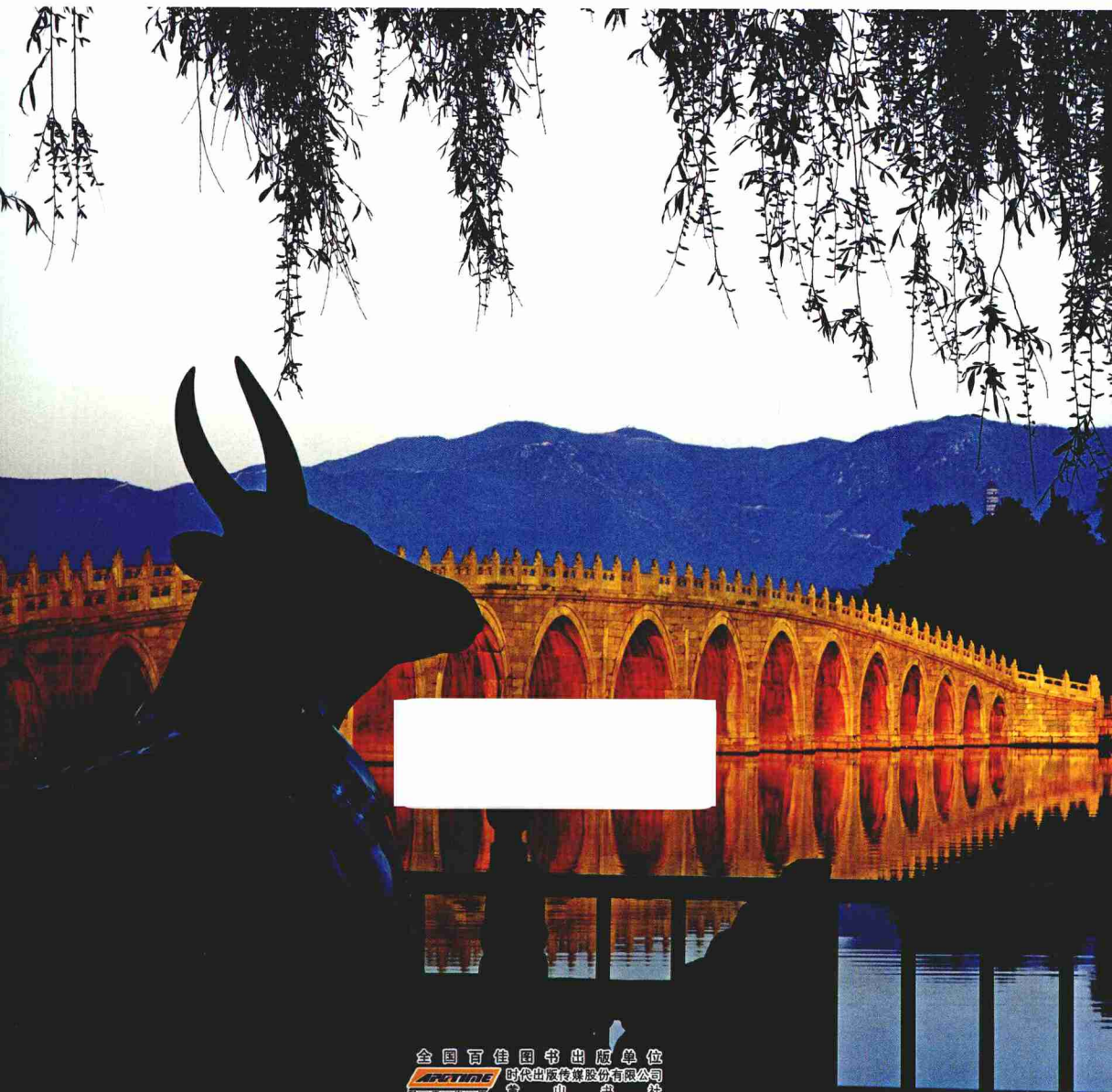




The Summer
Palace

颐和园

白薇◎编著



全国百佳图书出版单位
时代出版传媒股份有限公司
黄山书社



国家出版基金项目
NATIONAL PUBLICATION FOUNDATION

CHINESE RED
中国红

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

颐和园：汉英对照 / 白薇编著. ——合肥：黄山书社，
2012.8
(中国红)
ISBN 978-7-5461-3084-2

I. ①颐… II. ①白… III. ①颐和园—介绍 IV. ①
K928.73

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第198734号

颐和园

YI HE YUAN

白 薇 编 著

出 版 人：任耕耘
责任编辑：司 雯
责任印制：戚 帅 李 磊

特约编辑：朱昌爱
装帧设计：商子庄

出版发行：时代出版传媒股份有限公司 (<http://www.press-mart.com>)

黄山书社 (<http://www.hsbook.cn>)

(合肥市蜀山区翡翠路1118号出版传媒广场7层 邮编：230071)

经 销：新华书店

营销电话：0551-3533762 3533768

印 刷：合肥精艺印刷有限公司

电 话：0551-4859368

开 本：710×875 1/16

印张：11.25 字数：144千字

版 次：2012年8月第1版

2012年8月第1次印刷

书 号：ISBN 978-7-5461-3084-2

定价：59.00元

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颐和园是中国现存规模最大、保存最为完整的一座皇家园林。其园内景观体现了中国古代园林艺术“虽由人作，宛自天开”的传统手法，宫殿、庙宇、亭台、楼阁、长廊、桥等各种建筑与自然景观融为一体。颐和园的景观建设，继承和再现了自秦汉以来中国皇家园林的规制和内容，融合了中国绘画、诗歌和文学的审美意境，成功构建了气势宏大的皇家园林

The Summer Palace is the largest and the most intact imperial garden in China. The park landscape reflects the traditional practices of ancient Chinese garden art—“Though it is man-made, it seems as a natural one.” There are natural landscape and all buildings as the palaces, temples, pavilions, bridges and corridors. The Summer Palace landscape construction inherited and reproduced since the Qin and Han Chinese royal garden regulation and content, mixed together aesthetic



与青山绿水的协调关系，堪称中国园林建筑艺术的集大成之作。1998年，颐和园被世界遗产委员会列入《世界遗产名录》。

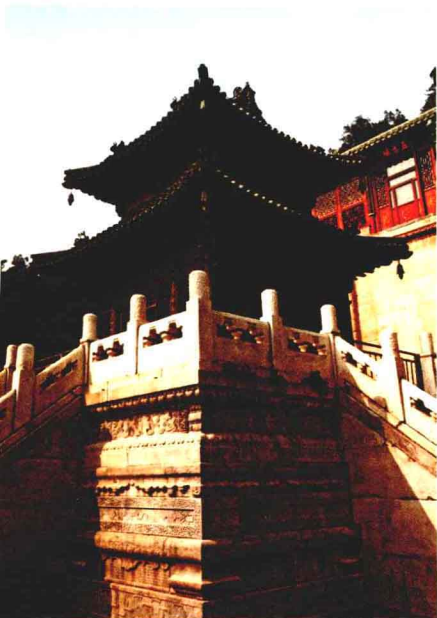
本书运用大量实景图片和手绘示意图，详细介绍了颐和园的建筑形制和人文风貌，希望读者可以从中领略颐和园的独特之美。

conception with the Chinese painting, poetry and literary, and constructed the coordinated relationship between majestic royal gardens and green mountains and rivers, called the epitomized work of the Chinses garden structure art. In 1998, The Palace was inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee.

The book uses a large number of pictures and hand-drawn schematic, introduces in detail the construction and the humanistic style of the Summer Palace, hoping the readers can get some ideas of the unique beauty of the Palace.



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一座皇家园林的诞生

A Royal Garden Coming into Being

颐和园是清朝修建的最后一座皇家园林。它不仅是一座杰出的园林，更是清政府近两百年来政治生活、宫廷生活和众多重大历史事件的舞台。颐和园的历史，从一个侧面反映了中国社会政治、经济、文化的发展进程，是中国近代史的缩影。

The Summer Palace is the last royal garden created during the Qing Dynasty. It is not only a distinguished royal garden, but also the arena of the Qing government's court life, political life and many major historical events during nearly two hundred years. The history of the Summer Palace is an epitome of the Chinese modern history, reflecting from one aspect the development process of Chinese society politics, economy and culture.





> 颐和园兴建始末

颐和园以万寿山和昆明湖为主要景区，以佛香阁为中心，山环水抱；在西山群峰的背景下，又有玉泉山与万寿山上的建筑群体遥相呼应，水天之间形成了极具中国山水园林特色的美妙景观。这完美的园林布局，得益于清代乾隆皇帝亲自设计的清漪园。清漪园是清代乾隆年间修建的一座大型皇家园林，它位于北京西郊，由万寿山和昆明湖两大部分组成。

万寿山最早被称为“瓮山”，传说曾经有一位农夫在此山中掘出一个石瓮，于是便以此作了山名。瓮山的南面地势较为低洼，汇集了周围的流水，形成了一个湖泊，人们称之为“瓮山泊”。因为湖泊位于北京的西部，所以又被称为“西

> The Whole Story of the Summer Palace Construction

The Summer Palace takes the Kunming Lake and the Longevity Hill as the main scenic spot and the Tower of the Fragrance of the Buddha (Foxiangge) as the center, surrounded by water and hills. It has the West Hills in the background, forming the beautiful scenery of the lake with buildings on Yuquan Hill and the Longevity Hill echoing each other at a distance. The perfect garden layout thanks to Qingyi Garden (Garden of Clear Ripples) personally designed by Qing Emperor Qianlong. Qingyi Garden is a large royal garden built in the Reign Year of Qianlong Emperor, which is located in the western suburbs of Beijing, composed of two parts—the Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake.

The Longevity Hill was called Wengshan (Jar Hill) before. It was said

湖”。瓮山一带原本是杂草丛生的荒野，但是经过数代人的不断开垦，这里逐渐变成了类似江南水乡的一处美景。元、明两代的皇室看中了这里的风景，在此兴建过一些建筑。到了清代乾隆十五年（1750），乾隆皇帝为了给自己的

that there was once a farmer who dug out a stone jar, thus came the name of the mountain. The south slope of the Jar Hill is quite low, brought together the water around, forming a lake known as *Wengshanpo* (the Jar Hill Lake). Because the lake is located in western Beijing, it is also known as West Lake. The Jar



• 颐和园俯瞰图

Vertical View of the Summer Palace





母亲庆祝六十大寿，决定在瓮山上修建大报恩延寿寺，并改瓮山为“万寿山”，将西湖改名为“昆明湖”，由此拉开了清漪园修建的大幕。在设计者独到的眼光和清政府雄厚的财力的支持下，到了乾隆二十九年（1764），历经15个春秋、花费448万两白银的清漪园正式宣告建成。

Hill area was originally the overgrown wilderness, but after several generations' continuous development, it gradually became a scene similar to the south region of rivers and lakes. The royal of two generations of Yuan and Ming Dynasties took a fancy to the scenery here, and made some buildings. In 1750 (the 15th Reign Year of Qianlong Emperor), Emperor Qianlong decided to build the Temple of

颐和园里的“福山寿海”之说

由于清漪园最初是乾隆皇帝以为母亲祝寿的名义而修建的，所以自园林建成以后，一直留有“福山寿海”这样的说法，即昆明湖呈现出桃子的形状，而万寿山则呈现出蝙蝠的形状。因为在中国古人的眼里，桃子代表着长寿，而“蝙蝠”的“蝠”因为与“福禄”的“福”同音，便有了幸福的含义。

据说当时乾隆皇帝特意命令园林设计师一定要在园林中体现出“福”、“寿”的含义来。于是，设计者便将昆明湖挖成了一个寿桃的形状，寿桃的顶端偏向东南方向，寿桃的梗蒂朝向西北角。更为巧妙的是斜贯湖面的西堤，构成了桃体上的沟痕。当人站在万寿山上向下俯瞰昆明湖时，就能发现这一秘密。

为了体现出“福”的含义，设计者将万寿山下濒临昆明湖北岸的轮廓线刻画成一只振翅欲飞的蝙蝠形象。昆明湖北岸的轮廓线，呈弓形，弓形探入湖面的部分形成蝙蝠的头部，弧顶正中凸出的部分形成蝙蝠的嘴；左右伸展的长廊恰似蝙蝠张开的双翼，而万寿山及山后的后湖，则共同构成了蝙蝠的身躯。

The Saying “*Fushan* (Blessing Hill) and *Shouhai* (Longevity Lake)” of the Summer Palace

As Qingyi Garden was originally built by Emperor Qianlong in the name of his mother's birthday, since the garden was built, there has been the saying *Fushan* (blessing hill) and *Shouhai* (longevity lake), namely the Kunming Lake showing the shape of a peach and the Longevity Hill showing the



shape of a bat. In ancient Chinese eyes, peach represents longevity, and *Fu* of *Bianfu* (bat) represents happiness because in Chinese *Fu* of *Bianfu* (bat) has the same pronunciation with *Fu* of *Fulu* (happiness and emolument).

It is said that Emperor Qianlong specially ordered garden designer to embody the meaning "blessing" and "longevity" in the garden. So the designer dug Kunming Lake into the shape of a longevity peach, the top of which goes towards southeast and the base of which goes towards northwest corner. More skillfully, the West Dyke obliquely stretching across Kunming Lake forms the groove mark on the peach. When a person standing on the Longevity Hill overlooks the Kunming Lake, the secret can be found.

In order to embody the meaning blessing (*Fu*), the designer depicted the outline bordering on the north shore of Kunming Lake down the Longevity Hill as a bat wishing to shake wings and fly. The outline bordering on the north shore of Kunming Lake appears as an arch, whose part stretching into the lake forms the head of a bat, and the peak of the arch forms the mouth of a bat. The Long Corridor stretching to both sides is similar to opening wings of a bat, and the Longevity Hill and the rear lake at the back of the hill forms the body of the bat.



• 颐和园俯瞰图 (图片提供: 全景正片)

Vertical View of the Summer Palace



清漪园以万寿山、昆明湖和远在数十里外的西山群峰为山水骨架，以佛香阁为主景，配以长廊、长桥、长堤等大尺度的建筑，充分表现出皇家园林恢弘的气魄和至高无上的权威。此外，借由昆明湖浩渺的水面，将楼、阁、塔、台在空间上进行接续呼应与点缀，使清漪园与香山的静明园、玉泉山的静宜园、万寿山，连同东面的畅春园和

Paying Great Gratitude for Longevity for his mother's 60th birthday, renamed Jar Hill the Longevity Hill and the West Lake the Kunming Lake, and thus began the construction of Qingyi Garden (Garden of Clear Ripples). By virtue of the unique foresight and abundant financial resources, after 15 years in 1764 (the 29th Reign Year of Qianlong Emperor), Qingyi Garden was built, costing 224 tons of silver.

After Qingyi Garden was completed,

• 清漪园内的昆明湖

“漪”是指水波纹，“清漪”便是清澈的水波纹。乾隆皇帝之所以用“清漪”命名该园，可见昆明湖在园中的地位。

Kunming Lake in Qingyi Garden

Yi refers to water ripples and *Qingyi* is clear water ripples. Emperor Qianlong used *Qingyi* as the name of the park, showing the position of Kunming Lake in the garden.





• 北京西郊的群山
Hills in the Western Suburbs of Beijing

北边的圆明园一起，在北京的西北郊连成了一片庞大的园林区，成为中国造园史上最宏伟壮丽的皇家园林，史称“三山五园”，而清漪园则是这“三山五园”的中心。

但是随着1860年第二次鸦片战争的爆发，英法联军进入了北京城，并放火焚毁了这著名的三山五园。清漪园也没有躲过这一场劫难，园内众多的珍宝被抢劫一空。除了不怕焚烧的铜亭和石砌建筑之外，所有的木构建筑全部被焚毁，成为一片废墟。

时隔二十多年，当战争的伤痛渐渐退却之后，修复清漪园的建议

it takes the Longevity Hill, Kunming Lake and the Western Hills several miles away from them as the basic framework of hills and waters, and Foxiangge (Tower of the Fragrance of the Buddha) as the main scenery, adding large scale buildings of the Long Corridor, long bridge and long dyke, fully demonstrated the royal garden grand verve and supreme authority. In addition, by water of the Kunming Lake extending to the distance, buildings, pavilions and towers follow, echo and embellish in the space, so that Qingyi Garden, Jingmingyuan in the Fragrance Hill, Jingyiyuan of Yuquanshan, the Longevity Hill, Changchunyuan to the east and Yuanmingyuan fit together into a

就被清廷提上了议事日程。清光绪十二年（1886），慈禧太后总揽朝政。她以训练水师为名，暗中挪用海军经费，开始秘密修复清漪园。至光绪十三年（1887），园内已完工的建筑达二十四处，所用去的建筑工程费用高达六百万两白银。光绪二十一年（1895）由于政府海军经费不足，修复工程才被迫停止。



• 《三山五园图》【局部】佚名（清）

Drawing of Three Hills and Five Gardens
[Part] Anon (Qing Dynasty)

修复后的清漪园更名为“颐和园”，将万寿山大报恩延寿寺的大雄宝殿以下改建成专为慈禧太后举办庆典的排云殿建筑群；并且在东宫门内仁寿殿北侧的怡春堂遗址上

giant garden area to the northwest suburbs in Beijing, becoming the most magnificent royal garden in Chinese gardening history. Historically it is called “three Hills and Five Gardens”, and Qingyi Garden is the center of it.

But along with the Second Opium War in 1860, the joint Anglo-French forces entered Beijing city, and burned the “Three Hills and Five Gardens” to the ground. Qingyi Garden also did not survive this disaster: the numerous treasures were robbed, all wooden buildings were burned down except the Cooper Pavilion (the Pavilion of Precious Clouds) and stone buildings, all in ruins.

After more than 20 years, when the pain of war faded away, the proposal to repair, Qingyi Garden was offered by the Qing Dynasty. In 1886 (the 12th Reign Year of Guangxu Emperor), the Empress Dowager Cixi assumed overall responsibility. She secretly embezzled the Navy funds to repair Qingyi Garden in the name of training the Navy. By 1887 (the 13th Reign Year of Guangxu Emperor), 24 projects had been completed, costing 300 tons of silver. In 1895 (the 21th Reign Year of Guangxu Emperor), because the government Navy funds was inadequate,

慈禧太后简介

慈禧 (1835 – 1908), 满族, 姓叶赫那拉氏, 小名兰儿。她16岁入宫, 成为咸丰皇帝的妃子, 后来生下皇长子载淳, 即后来的同治皇帝。

咸丰皇帝去世后, 同治皇帝继位, 而慈禧却联合其他几位朝中大臣发动宫廷政变, 从此掌握了皇权, 开始了长达近半个世纪的垂帘听政。颐和园就是在她的授意下进行修复的。

Brief Introduction of the Empress Dowager Cixi



Cixi (1835-1908), Manchu, surname Yehenalashi, nickname Laner (orchid). She entered the palace at 16, then became Emperor Xianfeng's concubine, later gave birth to the eldest son of the emperor named Zaichun, i.e. Emperor Tongzhi.

After Emperor Xianfeng passed away, Emperor Tongzhi succeeded to the throne, and Cixi started a palace coup allied with several other ministers, mastered the imperial power from then on, and started for nearly half a century of her political career. The Summer Palace was repaired at her behest.

- 颐和园庆善堂内摆放的慈禧像
Cixi's Portrait Put in Qingshantang
in the Summer Palace

修建了德和园大戏楼。此外, 其他各处的修建基本上保存了清漪园造园的精华部分。

光绪二十六年(1900), 八国联军攻入北京, 颐和园又一次遭到破

the restoration project was forced to stop.

After the restoration, Qingyi Garden was renamed the Summer Palace. The part under the Mahavira Hall of the Temple of Paying Great Gratitude for Longevity of the Longevity Hill was





坏。光绪二十八年(1902)，清政府又一次对颐和园进行了修复。后来清政府灭亡，在军阀混战、国民党统治时期，颐和园再遭破坏。直到1949年，中华人民共和国成立，颐和园的修缮和保护工作才得以真正开展，遭损毁的建筑被逐渐地重新修建起来。1998年11月，颐和园被世界遗产委员会列入《世界遗产名录》。



- 颐和园万寿山西部风光
Western Landscape of the Longevity Hill
in the Summer Palace

rebuilt to a building group named the Hall of Dispelling Clouds (Paiyundian), specially for Empress Dowager Cixi to hold celebrations; the Garden of Virtue and Harmony (Deheyuan) was built on Yichuntang ruins on the north side of the Hall of Benevolence and Longevity (Renshoudian) within the East gate. In addition, other scattered construction basically preserved landscape gardening essential part of Qingyi Garden.

In 1900 (the 26th Reign Year of Guangxu Emperor), the Eight-Power Allied forces entered Beijing, the Summer Palace was again destroyed. In 1902 (the 28th Reign Year of Guangxu Emperor), the Qing government again repaired the Summer Palace. Later Qing government perished, during the Kuomintang ruling period of tangled warfare between the warlords, the Summer Palace was destroyed once more. Until 1949, the people's Republic of China was founded, the repair and protection work of the Summer Palace could be really carried out, and damaged buildings were gradually built up again. In 1998, the Summer Palace was inscribed on the World Heritage List by the World Heritage Committee.