

WORLD CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGES IN CHINA

中國世界自然文化遺產

CHINA SCIENCE&TECHNOLOGY PRESS



中国科学技术出版社



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中

國是有着五千年悠久歷史的文明古國。中華大地疆域遼闊，有許多地區自然風景優美，生態完好，地理結構獨特，還有些地區保存有世界瀕臨滅絕的野生動物與植物。另外，勤勞、勇敢、智慧的中國古代人民在這塊美麗、富饒的土地上，通過艱苦卓絕的奮爭，創造了光輝燦爛的古代文化，為當今世界留下了眾多的寶貴遺產。世界遺產包括文化遺產和自然遺產兩部分。文化遺產是指具有歷史、美學、考古、科學、文化、人類學或具有人類學價值的古迹、建築群和遺址；自然遺產是指突出的自然、生態和地理結構，瀕危動植物品種的生態環境以及具有科學、保存或美學價值的地區。

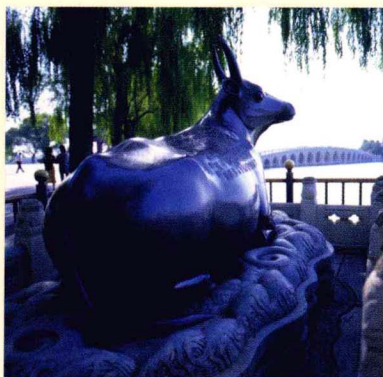
1972年11月16日，聯合國教科文

組織巴黎第十七屆大會通過《保護世界文化和自然遺產公約》，目前，全世界已有152個國家加入《保護世界文

化和自然遺產公約》，共有554項文化和自然遺產列入《世界遺產名錄》。中國目前已有21項列入《世界遺產名錄》，它們分別是：泰山、長城、明清故宮、莫高窟、秦始皇陵兵馬俑、周口店“北京人”遺址、黃山、九寨溝風景區、黃龍風景名勝區、武陵源風景名勝區、承德避暑山莊及外八廟、拉薩布達拉宮、曲阜孔林、孔府、

武當山古建築群、廬山風景名勝區、峨眉山—樂山大佛風景名勝區、平遙古城、蘇州古典園林、麗江古城、天壇、北京頤和園。本書對以上遺產加以概要介紹及圖片展示，旨在使廣大讀者對此有所了解。

序



C hina is a country that has a 5,000-year long history of civilization. In numerous regions on the vast expanse of its territory, the natural scenery is fine, ecosystem intact, and geological structure unique. Some wild plants and animals that are going to be extinct in the world are well preserved in some regions. Besides, the industrious, courageous and intelligent Chinese people of the ancient times had created, through their arduous and tough struggle on this beautiful and fertile land, our brilliant and glorious ancient civilization, and left to the world today a host of valuable cultural heritages. World Heritage is shown in two aspects: cultural and natural. The cultural heritage refers to historic sites, building complexes and relics which are of historical, esthetic, archeological and scientific and cultural or anthropological values. The natural heritage refers to outstanding natural, ecological and geographical structures; species on the brink of extinction; and geographic regions with scientific, preservation or esthetic significance.

On November 16th, 1972, the 17th General Conference of UNESCO in Paris adopted the International Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention). So far, 152 countries in the

world have adhered to it and a total of 554 Cultural and/or Natural Sites are listed in the World Heritage Index. By the end of 1998, 21 items of China are among the Index. They are: The Taishan Mountain or Mt. Tai; The Great Wall; The Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties; The Mogao Caves; The Terracotta Warriors and

Horses by the Mausoleum of the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty; Beijing Man Remains at Zhoukou Dian; The Yellow Mountain, or Mt. Huang, the Huangshan Mountain; The Nine Stockade Trenches Valley (Jiu Zhai Gou) Historic Scenic Area; The Yellow Dragon (Huang-Long) Historic Scenic Area; The Chengde Mountain Resort in and the Outlying Temples; The Potala Palace in Lasa; The Temple and cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion and the

Confucian Tombs; Ancient Building Complexes in the Wudang Mountains; The Mt. Lu Historic Scenic Area Historic Scenic Area; The Old City of Pingyao; The Suzhou Gardens; The Old City of Lijiang; The Mount Emei-Leshan Giant Buddha Historic Scenic Area; The Wulingyuan scenic area; The Temple of Heaven; The Summer Palace. With a concise introduction and illustration this book presents to the reading public a brief knowledge of China's World Heritage.

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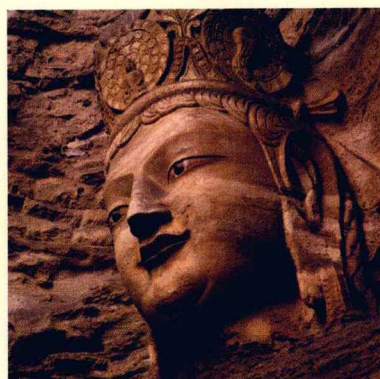
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泰山

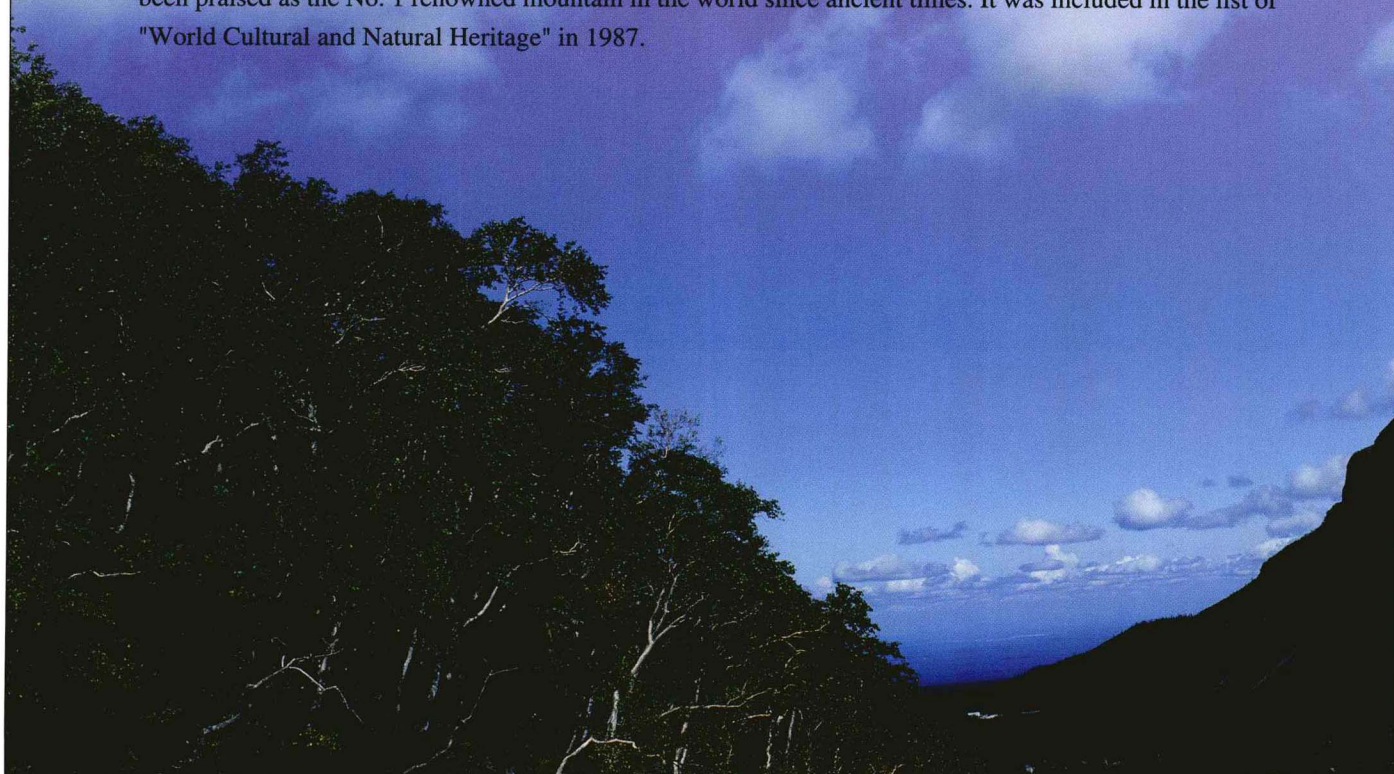
泰 山古稱岱山、岱宗，號稱東嶽，為我國五嶽之首。它位于山東省中部泰安縣境內，主峰海拔1545米。山勢磅礴，雄偉壯麗。從山腳下的岱廟沿着整齊如一的古道攀登到山頂的碧霞祠，逶迤四十里，一步一層天，一步一幅畫，沿途名勝古蹟、古今文人墨迹，比比皆是。登上泰山玉皇頂，極目四望，石級千層的十八盤，宛如懸在空中的天梯；雲霧翻騰于崇山峻嶺之間，忽隱忽現，仿佛置身天外。在極頂賞月、觀日出或欣賞天街夜景更是令人心曠神怡。

中國歷代有七十二位帝王曾登臨泰山朝拜，古今文人學者亦都以游覽泰山為快。泰山自古以來被譽為天下第一名山。1987年，泰山被聯合國教科文組織列入“世界文化和自然遺產”保護項目。

The Taishan Mountain or Mt. Tai

Mt. Tai was known variously as Mt. Dai and Daizong in ancient times and was claimed to be the Sacred Mountain of the East, as the first of the Five Sacred Mountains. It is situated in the County of Tai-an, in the middle of Shandong Province. The altitude of its main peak is 1,545 m above sea level. Extending for 20 km, it is majestic and sublime. Along the neatly-paved ancient paths from the Temple of Dai at the bottom to the Azure Morning Glow Shrine on the peak, fresh scenarios are seen one after another. Everywhere along the path there are popular spots and historic relics, calligraphic inscriptions of ancient and modern artists. On the main peak, the Jade Emperor's Crown, looking as far as the eye can see, the 18 windings of the six-thousand stone steps looks like a heavenly ladder hanging in the sky. Clouds rolling among the lofty crests, now appearing, now vanishing, make you feel as if you are from the outerspace. Watching the moon - or sunrise on the crown peak or watching the starry sky at night there you feel relaxed and happy.

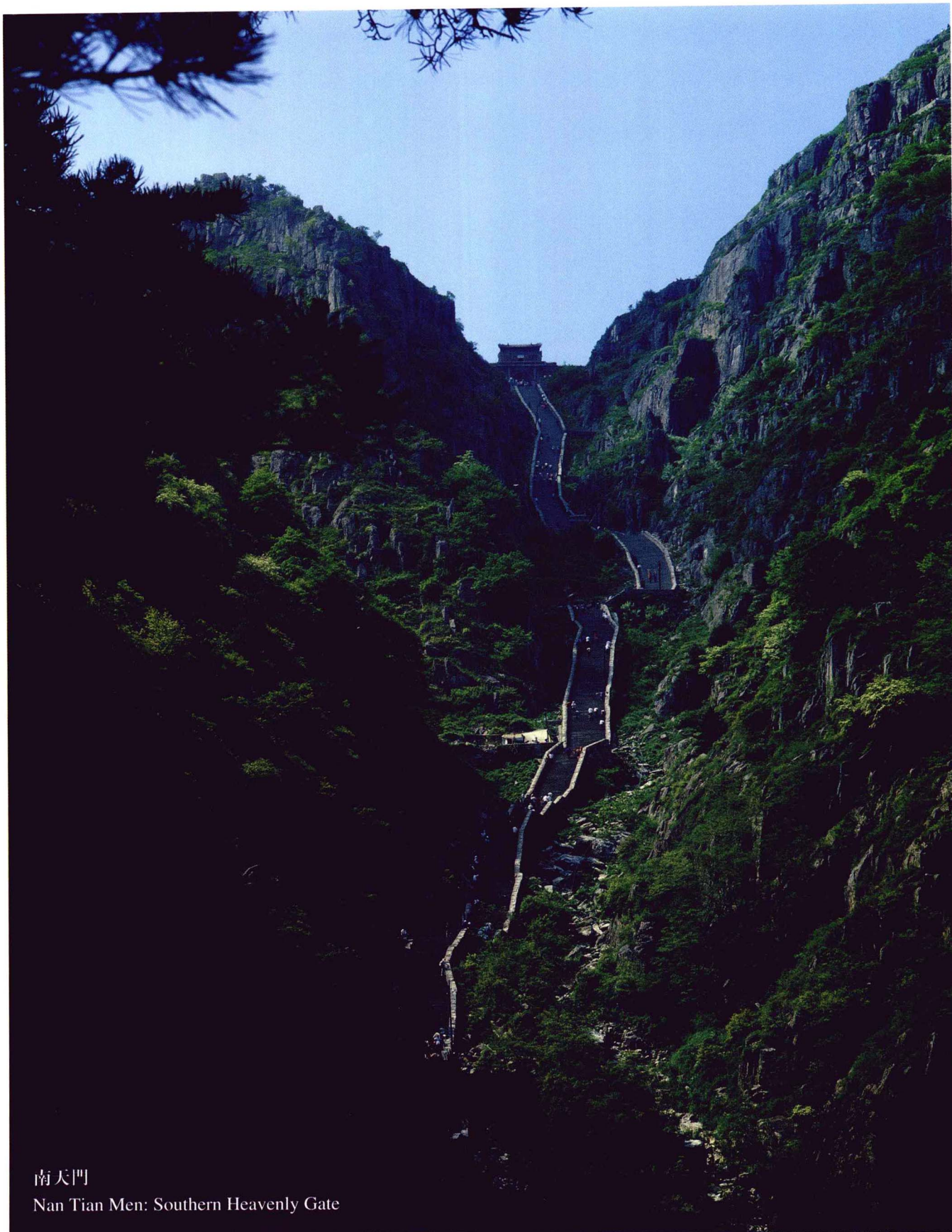
72 emperors of the past dynasties mounted Mount Tai to pay religious homage to the Heaven; the literary and the learned in China, ancient or modern, also feel joyous to tour and visit there. In China, it has been praised as the No. 1 renowned mountain in the world since ancient times. It was included in the list of "World Cultural and Natural Heritage" in 1987.





泰山日出

Sunrise at Mt. Tai



南天門

Nan Tian Men: Southern Heavenly Gate

山東泰山摩崖石刻

Cliff inscriptions and engravings on Mount Tai, Shandong Province



長 城

雄

偉壯麗的萬里長城是人類建築史上罕見的古代軍事防禦工程，是中華民族的象征，它凝聚着我們祖先的血汗和智慧。長城始建于公元前七、八世紀的春秋戰國時期。公元前 221 年秦朝建立後，秦始皇便大規模地修築長城，開始形成了一條西起甘肅臨洮、東至遼東，全長五千多公里的宏大建築。現在保存較好的長城主要是明代修築的，它西起嘉峪關，東至鴨綠江，長達 6 350 公里。中國長城，它以悠久的歷史、浩大的工程、雄偉的氣魄著稱于世。它與埃及的金字塔、印度的泰姬陵、伊斯坦布爾的聖·索非亞教堂等一起譽為世界的奇蹟。

位于北京地區的八達嶺長城段、慕田峪長城段和司馬臺長城段均為明代長城，其起伏奔騰、雄偉壯觀，充分體現了萬里長城建築風格和特點，是萬里長城的代表和象征。所有到北京來的人都以瀏覽萬里長城為快，“不到長城非好漢”已成為中外游人的豪言壯語。

The Great Wall

T

he Great Wall, majestic and sublime, was an ancient defense project rarely seen in the history of architecture of the human race. It is an emblem of the Chinese people, and the crystallization of the labor and intelligence of our ancestors. Its construction was started in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. in the Spring and Autumn Period and the Period of the Warring States. When the Qin Dynasty was founded in 221 B.C. the First Emperor of Qin began building the Great Wall on a large scale, and a gigantic structure with a length of over 5,000 km was formed, lasting, from Lin Tao of the Gansu Province in the west, to the eastern Liaoning Province in the east. The Great Wall as that is well preserved today was repaired and rebuilt in the Ming Dynasty, it lasts from the Jiayu Pass in the west to the Yalu-jiang (Amnok-gang) River in the east, with a total length of 6,350 km. The Great Wall, renowned for its remote historical origin, monumental scale of engineering, and majestic impressiveness is praised as one of the Wonders of the world, as are the pyramids of Egypt, the Taj Mahal Mausoleum of India, and the Hagia. Sophia Cathedral of Istanbul and other historic sites.

The Ba-da-ling, Mu-tian-yu and Si-ma-tai segments of the Great Wall which lie within the Beijing District were all built during the Ming Dynasty. Their rising and falling on the peaks and valleys form a picture of power and grandeur. With fully embodiment of its style and features, they are model samples and emblems of the Great Wall. All those who come to Beijing feel happy to have a look at these sights. "He who has not been on the Great Wall is not a true man" has become the brave and inspiring words of travelers both domestic and abroad.





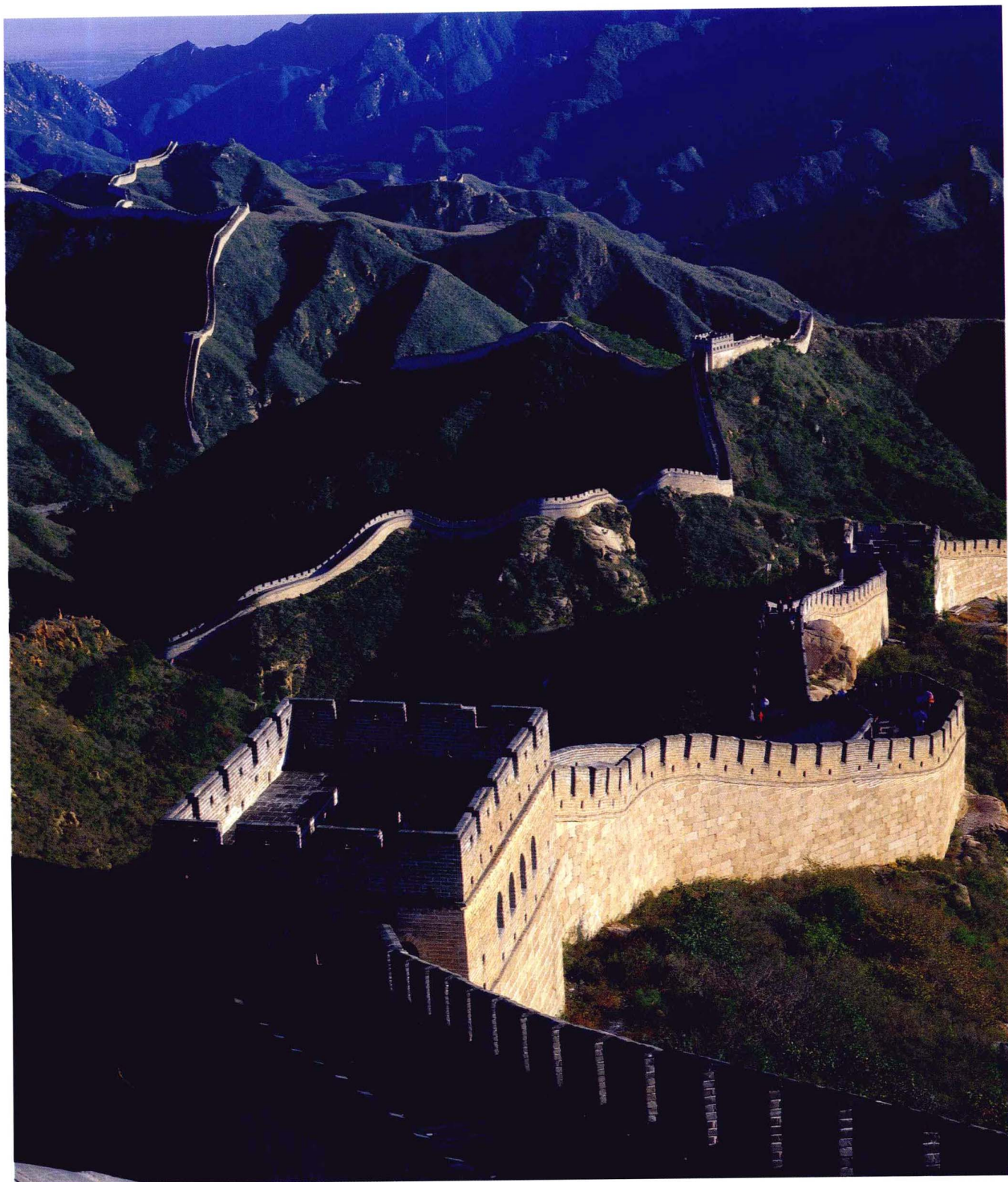
老龍頭

Lao Long Tou: the Old Dragon Head

司馬臺長城

Sima Tai (the Terrace of Sima) Great Wall





八達嶺長城

Ba-da-ling Great Wall, "Peak reaching in 8 directions".

明、清故宫

故 宮（紫禁城）是明、清兩代的皇宮。始建於明永樂四年（公元1406年），建成於永樂十八年（公元1420年）。故宮占地面積72.425萬平方米，建築面積現存15.5萬平方米，共有各式宮殿建築890多座、8700餘間。宮殿建築佈局嚴謹、主次有序，充分體現了中國封建統治階級的傳統思想。宮殿分為前後兩組，前為外朝，後為內廷。外朝以太和、中和、保和三大殿為中心，文華、武英兩殿為兩翼，是皇帝主持朝政、召見群臣和舉行大典的主要場所。內廷有乾清宮、交泰殿、坤寧宮、禦花園以及東西六宮等，在清代，這裏是皇帝處理日常政務和后妃們起居的地方。故宮是世界現存規模最大、保存最完整的宮殿建築群。1987年聯合國教科文組織列入“世界文化遺產”名錄。

The Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties

T he Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties is also known as(Forbidden City^[Note]). Its construction began in 1406 A.D. (the fourth year of the Yong Le reign) and finished by 1420 A.D. (the eighteenth year of the Yong Le reign). The Palace occupies an area of 724,250 square meters, while the buildings as exist today cover 155,000 square meters. There are altogether over 890 palace buildings of various types, consist of 8,700 rooms. The palace building complex has a strictly planned layout, showing a clear order of hierarchy. It fully embodies the traditional principles of China's feudal ruling class. The palace is divided into two major parts, the outer palace that stands in front, and the inner courts that lie behind. The outer palace has, along the central axis of the whole palace, the Three Great Halls, namely, the Hall of Supreme Harmony, the Hall of Central Harmony, and the Hall of Preserved Harmony. On the east and west sides are, respectively, the Halls of Culture and War. This is the place where the emperor used to meet his chief ministers to discuss national affairs, and to hold national celebrations and ceremonies. The inner courts include three larger halls, the Qianqing (Masculine/Heavenly Clarity) Palace, the Jiaotai (Mutual Security Hall, and the Kunming (Feminine/Earthly Peace) Palace, and the imperial gardens, as well as the Eastern and Western Six Palaces. During the Qing Dynasty, the Inner Courts were the places where the emperor handled routine affairs and where the emperor, the empress, the empress dowager and the emperor's concubines led their daily lives. The Imperial Palace is the largest existing and perfectly preserved palace architectural complex in the world. It was included in the list of "World Cultural Heritage" by UNESCO in 1987.

[Note] Literally, the *Purple Forbidden City*. Purple is the color of highest prestige, for the celestial imperial city is called Purple Micro Walls.





故宫神武門

Shen-Wu Men, the Godly Military Gate, the grand exit of the Forbidden City on the north, on the midline of the symmetrical layout.
[Note]"Gu-gong Bo-wu-yuan", the five chinese characters inscribed above the gade and below the gate tower read, from left to right (contrary to the direction of classical writing).



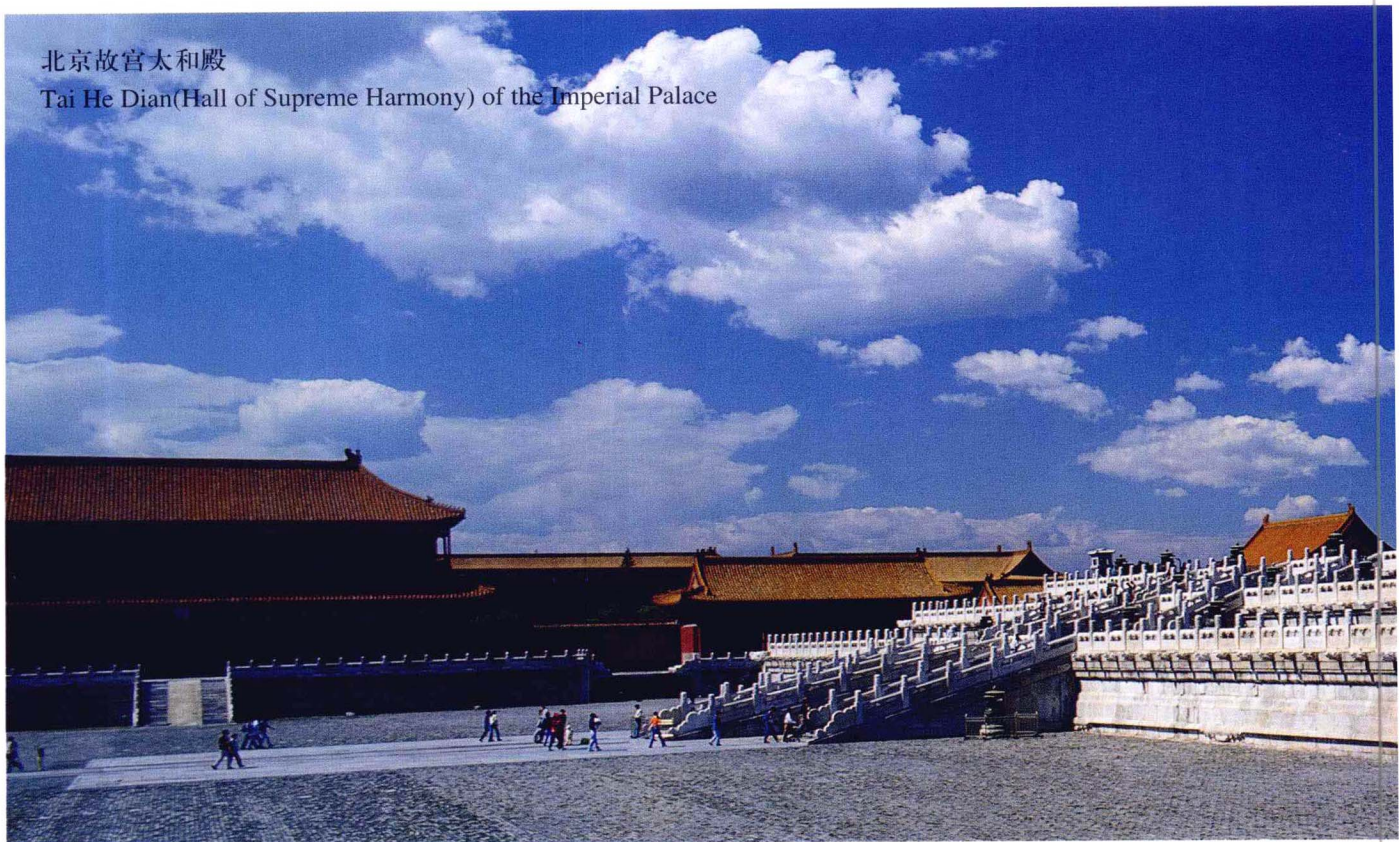
故宫皇帝寶座

The emperor's throne of the Imperial Palace

[Note] Zheng-da-guang-ming, the inscription above the throne reads, from right to left (in the direction of classical writing).

北京故宫太和殿

Tai He Dian(Hall of Supreme Harmony) of the Imperial Palace



鎏金銅獅

Gilded bronze lioness, cub under a paw



銅仙鶴

Bronze Crane

