



世界文化遺產 —— 避暑山莊及周圍寺廟

清帝与避暑山庄

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THE QING EMPERORS AND THE CHENGDE MOUNTAIN RESORT

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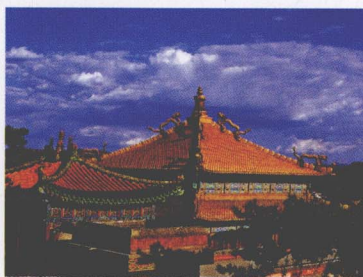
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前言 Foreword

承德位于河北省北部，与北京、辽宁、内蒙古毗邻。承德峰峦挺拔、树木葱郁、河流萦绕、雨量充沛、气候宜人，是难得的避暑胜地。

避暑山庄及周围寺庙以其博大精深的园林建筑艺术和积淀丰厚的文化底蕴，尤以皇宫、园囿、寺庙等组成的风光兼具造景之妙和别具风格的建筑引人入胜。她荟萃全国各地名园胜景，仿中有创，景色万千。山庄外围依山势起伏而建的外八庙，金碧辉煌、风格迥异，有汉式、藏式、汉藏结合式庙宇，每一座寺庙的建立都有一段感人肺腑的故事。徜徉其间，可以领略到我国南秀北雄的建筑之美和博采众长的多民族建筑艺术之精华，是多民族国家团结统一的象征。

山庄外围的自然景色奇峻多姿，有的拔地擎天，雄伟壮观；有的玲珑俊秀，婀娜多姿；有的造型生动，神韵感人。这些奇异景观与避暑山庄及周围寺庙交相辉映，形成独特的自然景观和人文景观，像珠玑般镶嵌在塞外的大地上，被誉为“紫塞明珠”。

避暑山庄，这座昔日的皇家别苑，以其精湛的造园技艺和丰富的景观内蕴，成为集中国古代文化艺术之大成者，尤以造园、古代建筑和政治历史等方面的价值著称于世，是世界文化遗产中的瑰宝。

Located in the north of Hebei Province, Chengde is adjacent to Beijing, Liaoning and Inner Mongolia. She boasts pleasant weather, spectacular peaks, luxuriant forests, crisscross rivers and plenty rainfalls. All these make the city an ideal summer resort.

The Mountain Resort and Eight Outer Temples feature comprehensive classic Chinese art of garden construction as well as rich and venerated culture. The construction of the resort embodied the fine traditions of Chinese gardening and the refined skills of Chinese art and architecture. Many of the China's famous scenic spots were imitated in the garden. Here, we could get some idea of the splendid sights both North and South of China. What's more, a group of splendid and magnificent temples were added around the Mountain Resort. By absorbing the essences of both the Han and Tibetan architectures, these imposing architectural complexes reached a summit of Chinese religious architectural art, each of them containing a moving story. The Eight Outer Temples form an entirety that represents a unified, multi-ethnic country and demonstrates the paramount power of the emperors, and the cream of ethnic-flavored structures.

The large number of exquisite palaces and magnificent temples blend well with the luxuriant forests, vast stretches of grassland, and spectacular peaks and rocks in the surrounding area, which bestows unique landscape of nature and humanities. The Resort and temples have given Chengde a reputation as the Pearl North of the Great Wall.

The Mountain Resort, a former imperial garden, is quintessential of the Chinese art of garden construction and horticulture. Its value in garden construction, architecture, politic and history, make it be worthy of the gem of world cultural heritages.

第一部分 木兰围场 The Mulan Hunting Ground

木兰围场地域辽阔、山峦起伏、森林茂密，属于蒙古高原东部边缘。特别是夏秋之季，水草丰美，禽兽肥硕，是纵马弯弓的天然猎场。木兰围场建立后，康熙帝几乎每年都在此举行盛大的木兰秋狝活动。通过“行围习武”的军事方式和“加之恩意”的怀柔手段来团结蒙古及其他少数民族，成为清政府安塞固疆的政治策略。

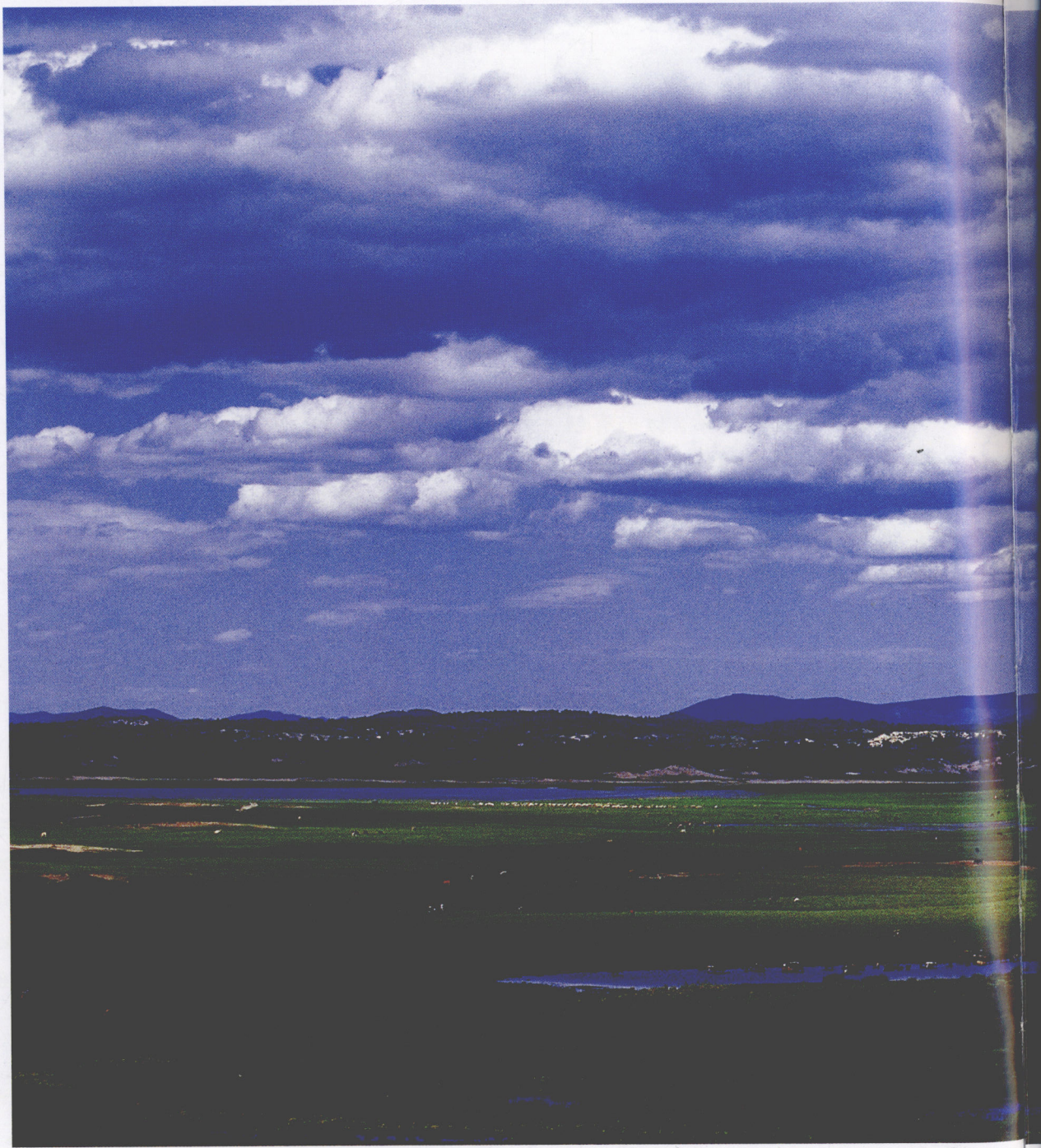
Autumn hunting at Mulan was a large-scale hunting activity and military maneu-



▲ 康熙戎装像
A portrait of Emperor Kangxi

ver aimed to enhance the military quality and fighting capacity of the imperial kinsmen and the Eight Banners soldiers. It also provided a palace for the emperor to exercise his consolidation policy to the minority

nationalities. The political, military and economic measures carried out during the inspection tour of the emperor to the Mongolian economy, consolidation of the national unity.





▼ 乌兰布通古战场
Ulanbuh Tungrahua Battlefield

蒙语“红色瓮形山”，康熙于一六九〇年（康熙二十九年）亲自率师出征，在此与噶尔丹数万叛军决战，这就是著名的“乌兰布通之战”。

The place, which called “The Red Mountain” region, was the scene for a war between the Kangxi’s army and Gerdan’s in the 1690(29th year of the reign of Qing Emperor Kangxi).





▲ 乾隆御用马鞍
The Crown of Emperor Qianlong

◀ 乾隆戎装像
A portrait of Emperor Qianlong

爱新觉罗·弘历 (1711—1799)，年号乾隆，庙号高宗，是清朝入关后的第四代皇帝，他是中国历史上首次实行秘密建储制度时第一个被立为皇太子的人。

Emperor Qianlong, his original name is Aisin Gioro Hong Li, who was the forth Emperor of Qing Dynasty, was unrivaled in bravery.



飛騎藍旗谷響
宣彌縫兩翼拱
中權待瞻以出
笑茲日視地而
馳慙昔年時六
擇肥能命中安
非示衆弗忘前
細思頗合為君
道不息自強曰
體乾
御製
乾隆
御製
物故書

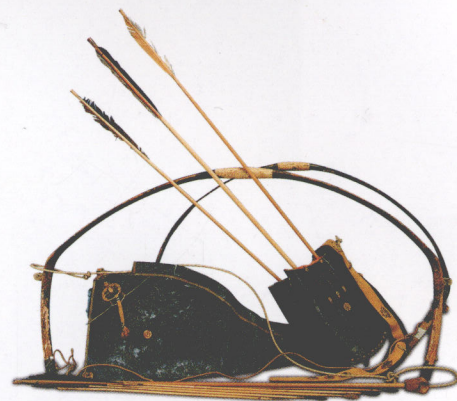


► 清高宗围猎图

The Painting of Emperor Qianlong Hunting

清帝围猎，先由卫士诱猎物出林，再由皇帝射杀。此图表现的是乾隆皇帝射杀猎物时的情景。

This painting represents a hunting scene of Emperor Qianlong, that at first the royal guards search the animal, then the Emperor Qianlong killed it.



▲ 康熙用过的弓和箭
Bow and arrow of Emperor Kangxi

◀ 弘历一发双鹿图
The Painting of Emperor Qianlong Hunting

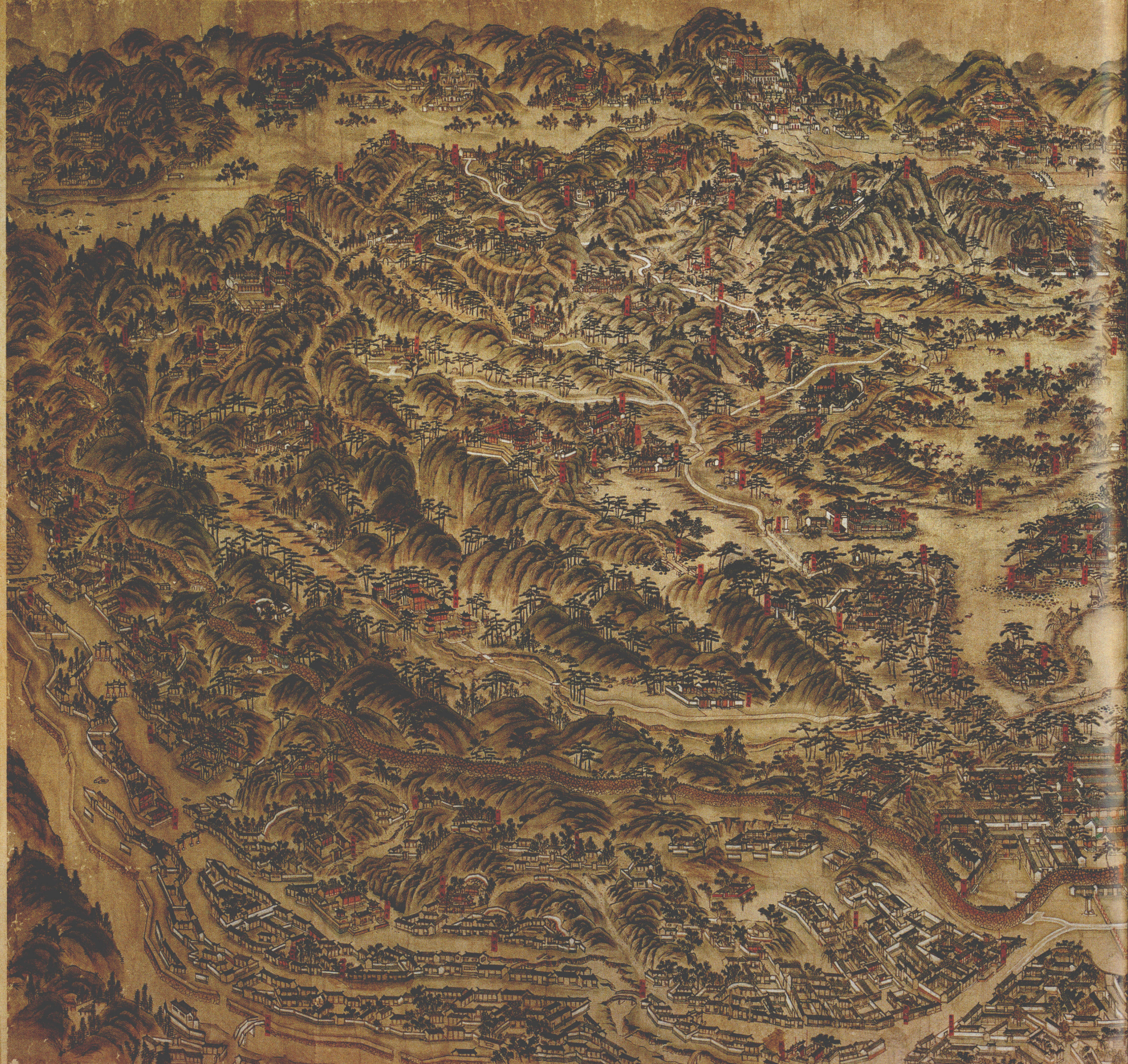
清帝射鹿，先由头戴鹿角的捕鹿卫士吹哨诱鹿出林，再由皇帝射杀。此图表现的是乾隆皇帝七十一岁时（乾隆四十六年）跨马驰骋，一发双鹿的精湛箭术。

This painting represents a hunting scene of Emperor Qianlong, he shot two deer with an arrow.



▲ 哨鹿图
The Painting of Hunting Deers

哨鹿是满族传统的狩猎形式，为小猎，参与者很少，在于诱捕，智取。皇帝哨鹿，携带侍从扈卫之臣“仅十余骑而已”。
This is one of Manchu long-standing traditions, only a few people participate, showing the wisdom of men.





◀ 清朝鼎盛时期的避暑山庄全图
Painting of Whole Mountain Resort in the Qing Dynasty

图中展示了避暑山庄鼎盛时期，包括七十二景在内的120余组建筑及山庄外围呈众星捧月之势的外八庙。

The painting shows more than 120 architectural complexes in the Mountain Resort, including 72 sights during its heydays, as well as the magnificent Eight Outer Temples. They set off the Mountain Resort as stars set off the moon.

第二部分 避暑山庄 Mountain Resort

康熙四十年(公元1701年)冬,清康熙皇帝出巡行围,一路踏勘寻找建立新行宫的理想之地。当他来到热河上营,环视四周发现这里“群山迴合,清流萦绕,形势融结,蔚然深秀”。这里北控蒙古、南拱卫京师,而且人烟稀少,辟为行宫无侵民庐之害,在此处理朝政,奏章朝发夕至,与在京中无异,遂决定在此修建行宫。

避暑山庄,又名“热河行宫”。是清帝北巡途中二十余座行宫中规模最大的一座,总面积约为564万平方米,是清康、乾二帝集全国的人力、物力、财力精心竭力营造而成的。始建于康熙四十二年(公元1703年),竣工于乾隆五十七年(公元1792年)。从康熙初创热河行宫,到避暑山庄全部建成的89年中,这里从“良田不过万顷”的小村落而一跃成为清王朝皇帝“省方驻蹕”的夏宫和陪都,发展成“生理农商事,居民至万家”的城镇,呈现出“万家灯火较前增,井邑纷增有卖蒸”的繁荣景象。承德不仅是清帝的避暑之地,更是京师之外又一个处理国家政治、军事和民族事务的重要场所。清帝在避暑山庄和外八庙通过封赏、召觐、狩猎和宗教等活动,加强了同少数民族王公贵族间的联盟,促进了清王朝国家统一和民族团结及社会历史进程的发展。

避暑山庄的建筑布局和风格不同于一般的山水园林,她有庄严肃穆、古朴淡雅的宫殿,也有江南水乡的秀美风光;她有广袤苍茫的塞外草原,又有叠翠起伏的山峦丘壑;她有杭州西湖的湖光山色,又有苏州园林的曲径通幽,并结合其西北高,东南低的地势,运用我国多种传统技艺巧妙地将祖国各地的风景名胜融于一园,造就“南秀北雄”的胜境,体现了清帝“移天缩地在君怀”的营造思想。

In winter of 1701, when Kangxi went north on a hunting tour, he searched along the way and finally arrived at Shangying in Rehe (presentday Chengde). The landscape here was typical of north China, yet it contained elements of scenery in the lower Yangtze valley. The magnificent mountains, crystalline streams, and a vast expanse of field made him believe that he had found an ideal place for constructing a summer palace away from Beijing. The place was close to both Beijing and the hunting ground, and the memorial to the throne from the court could be delivered within one day. In addition, it was a convenient geographic location for controlling the Mongolian in the north and guarding Beijing in the south. All these became emperor's justifications to build a temporary dwelling place in Rehe, named Mountain Resort.

Chengde Mountain Resort was the largest among the 20-odd temporary dwelling places on the way from Beijing to the hunting ground. Manpower, financial and material resources throughout the country were used to build the resort. After 89 years of painstaking efforts through the Kangxi, Yongzheng and Qianlong reigns, the area leaped from just fertile farmlands to the summer resort of Qing emperors and secondary capital of the nation. By the end of Kangxi's reign, Chengde became a quite flourishing town. Not only is the Chengde a summer resort for Qing emperors, but also an important station for handling court and ethnic affair. By means of interviewing, feasting, and awarding them, as well as hunting and religious activities, Qing

rulers strengthened the ties with the princes and dukes of minority nationalities in the Mountain Resort and Eight Outer Temples, which promoted the national unification, ethnic unity and the development of China as a multi-ethnic country.

Exquisitely laid out, the Mountain Resort was sumptuously built with unique architectural style. It boasts dignified and magnificent palaces, the water-bound scenes south of the Yangtze, as well as boundless grassland and rising and falling mountains. Combining the magnificence of the North and the elegance of the South, the garden is a gathering place of nationwide beauties, and many famous scenic spots including the West Lake in Hangzhou and secluded classical gardens of Suzhou have all found their replicas in the Mountain Resort, which demonstrating the paramount imperial power and the Qing rulers' building thinking to make the resort a splendid miniature of the entire country.

▶ 澹泊敬诚殿 Danbojingchengdian

澹泊敬诚殿为正宫区的主殿。是清代皇帝驻蹕山庄时,处理朝政和举行重大的庆典活动及接见朝臣、少数民族王公大臣、外国使节之地。

The Danbojingchengdian (Hall of Simplicity and Sincerity) is the main hall of the Palace Zone in the Mountain Resort. During the Qing Dynasty, it was the site of grand received ministers, princes, dukes and foreign envoys here.





宫殿区 Palace Zone

宫殿区为清帝处理朝政、举行庆典和帝后居住、休息的地方，是山庄中最大的建筑群。宫殿区位于避暑山庄的南端，南邻市区，东北为平原区和湖泊区，西北为山峦区，控制着山庄的全局，地势平坦，建筑自成格局，山庄的宫殿区由“正宫”、“松鹤斋”和“东宫”三组建筑组成。

The Palace Zone, the largest architectural complex in the resort, was where Qing emperors handled court affairs, held celebrating ceremonies, and resided with their family members. The Palace Zone having a flat terrain faces Chengde proper in the south, and is bordered by Plain and

Lake Zones in the northeast while Mountain Zone in the northwest, making it the very center of the whole garden. This zone comprises of three clusters of buildings: Zhenggong (Main Palaces), Songhezhai (House of Pine and Crane) and Donggong (Eastern Palaces).

► 四知书屋 Sizhishuwu

建于康熙五十年（公元1711年）。乾隆皇帝依古训“知微、知彰、知柔、知刚”重题此殿为“四知书屋”。乾隆皇帝曾在此接见过喀尔喀蒙古哲布尊丹巴活佛、章嘉活佛、土尔扈特首领渥巴锡、六世班禅等少数民族政教首领。

This hall was first built in 1711, the 50th year of Kangxi's reign. Later Qianlong renamed it Sizhishuwu (Study of Four Understanding) according to four ancient standards of an emperor-to understand the tiny, the commendation, the gentleness (placation) and the firmness (force).

▲ 澹泊敬诚殿外景 Exterior of Danbojingchengdian

澹泊敬诚殿初建于康熙四十九年（公元1710年），乾隆十九年（公元1754年），用楠木改建，俗称“楠木殿”。古色古香的楠木每当阴雨连绵之际，散发出淡淡的清香，令人心旷神怡。

First built in 1710, the 49th year during Kangxi's reign, the Danbojingchengdian was rebuilt with an aromatic hardwood called nanmu by Emperor Qianlong in 1754, his 19th reign year. During the rain days, nanmu sent forth a delicate fragrance.





▲ 烟波致爽殿 Yanbozhishuangdian

建于康熙四十九年（公元1710年），是康熙、乾隆、嘉庆、咸丰驻跸时的寝宫。康熙曾说这里“四围秀岭、十里澄湖、致有爽气”，给人以旷然爽朗的感觉，因此题名“烟波致爽”。
Built in 1710, the 49th of Kangxi's reign, the Yanbozhishuangdian (Hall of Refreshing Mists and Waves) was the living quarters of the emperors of Kangxi, Qianlong, Jiaqing and Xianfeng in the Mountain Resort. Kangxi once said that the surrounding beautiful ridges and vast Chenghu (Limpid Lake) brought it clear and crisp air which enabled people to feel refreshing, hence the name.



► 戒急用忍匾

A board inscribed with the words "Guard against impetuosity and exercise patience"

此匾原为康熙帝题给四皇子胤禛的警示名言。咸丰十年（公元1860年）英法联军入侵北京，咸丰皇帝仓皇逃到承德，书此横幅，聊以解悲。

Originally, these words were used by Emperor Kangxi to warn his fourth son Yinzhen, the later Emperor Yongzheng, against impetuosity. In 1860, when the Anglo-French troops invaded Beijing, Emperor Xianfeng fled to Chengde. He wrote this phrase for himself as a rule of conduct.