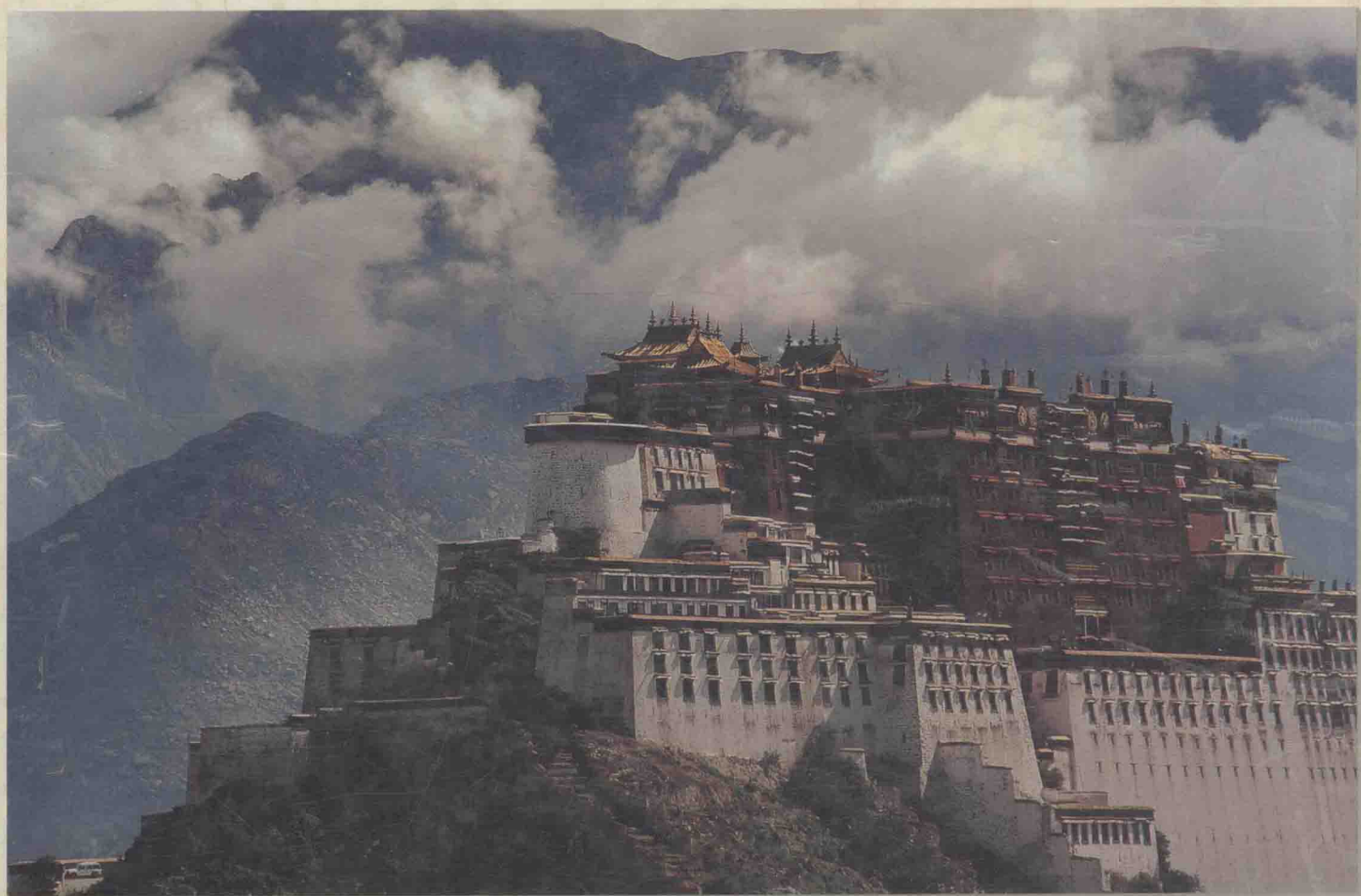


布达拉宫

THE POTALA PALACE



布达拉宫 (中、英文对照)
(中国旅游系列画册)
中国摄影出版社出版发行
红木林文化发展有限公司承制
深圳彩视电分有限公司制版
深圳利丰雅高印刷有限公司印刷
889×1194 1/24 4 印张
2001 年 6 月第一版第一次印刷
ISBN 7-80007-455-2/J · 455
印数: 2000 06600

西藏在中国的地理位置 The position of Tibet in China



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中国西藏

布达拉宫

The Potala Palace

中国摄影出版社

布达拉宫

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编辑: 《中国旅游系列画册》编辑组

特约编辑: 尹春江

英文翻译: 何俊龙

装帧设计: 江 丽

绘图: 傅马利

责任编辑: 陈 瑾

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

布达拉宫 / 谷维恒等摄. — 北京: 中国摄影出版社,
2001.6

ISBN 7-80007-455-2

I. 布... II. 谷... III. 布达拉宫—摄影集
IV. K928.74-64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 032323 号

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前言

举世闻名的布达拉宫，是一组雄伟的宫堡式建筑群，耸立在中国西藏拉萨市内的玛布日山（即红山）上。布达拉，系梵语普陀罗之音译，原指观世音菩萨所居三岛，意为“佛教圣地”。

布达拉宫，海拔 3700 多米，占地总面积 36 万平方米，建筑总面积为 13 万余平方米。主楼高 117 米，东西长 360 余米。整座建筑殿宇重叠，金碧辉煌，气势雄伟。布达拉宫是藏式建筑的杰出代表，也是中华民族古建筑的精华之一。

公元 7 世纪，吐蕃赞普松赞干布与唐联姻，为迎娶文成公主，“乃为公主筑一城以夸后世。遂立宫室以居。”（《新唐书·吐蕃传》）。但早期的布达拉宫毁于雷击和兵燹，仅剩“曲吉卓布”和“帕巴拉康”两处佛堂。至 17 世纪中叶，五世达赖受清朝册封后，为巩固政教合一的甘丹颇章地方政权，委托第巴·索朗绕登主持修建了白宫，并把政权机构从哲蚌寺迁来。五世达赖去世后，又由总管第巴·桑结嘉措修建了红宫，前后历时近 50 年。此后，历代达赖又进行扩建，始具今日之规模。

布达拉宫的主体建筑为白宫和红宫，红宫居中，白宫横贯两翼。宫内，长廊交错，雕梁画栋林立；宫殿、灵塔殿、佛殿、经堂、僧舍、庭院等一应俱全。

白宫，是达赖喇嘛的冬宫，也曾是原西藏地方政府办事机构所在地，主要建筑有东有寂圆满大殿（东大殿）、东、西日光殿等。

红宫，主要是达赖喇嘛的灵塔殿和各类佛殿。主要有

8 座存放各世达赖喇嘛法体的灵塔，其中以五世达赖喇嘛灵塔殿为最大。西有寂圆满大殿（西大殿）是五世达赖灵塔殿的享堂，也是红宫内最大的殿堂，殿内五世达赖喇嘛去京觐见清顺治皇帝的壁画最为著名。法王禅定宫等部分建筑为吐蕃时期遗存的布达拉宫最早的建筑物，内有极珍贵的松赞干布、文成公主、尺尊公主和禄东赞等人的塑像。殊胜三界殿，是红宫内最高的殿堂。现供有清乾隆皇帝画像及一尊十一面观音像。此外，还有上师殿、普贤追随殿、坛城殿、合金殿、菩提道次第殿、持明殿等。

300 余年来，布达拉宫收藏和保存了大量的极为珍贵的历史文物。其中有 2500 余平方米的壁画、近千座佛塔、上万尊塑像、上万幅唐卡；还有贝叶经、甘珠尔经等珍贵的经文典籍；表明历史上西藏地方政府与中央政府关系的明清两代皇帝封赐达赖喇嘛的金册、金印、玉印，以及大量的金银物品、瓷器、玉器、锦缎及工艺珍品。

中共中央和国务院历来十分重视布达拉宫的维修和保护，除常年拨款给专门维修经费外，1988 年，国务院拨出巨款对布达拉宫进行大规模的维修，工程历时 5 年，于 1995 年竣工。

1961 年布达拉宫成为第一批全国重点文物保护单位。1994 年，布达拉宫被联合国教科文组织列入《世界遗产名录》。

今天，布达拉宫这一中华民族文化的瑰宝，以其 1300 多年的历史 and 独具的魅力，吸引着国内外众多的游人前来观光和探索它的奥秘。



Preface

The world-famous Potala Palace, consisting of a cluster of magnificent buildings, is located on the Red Mountain in Lhasa City, capital of Tibet Autonomous Region. “Potala,” meaning “holly land of Buddhism,” was derived from Sanskrit Potalaka, referring to the island lived by Avalokitesvara.

The Potala Palace is located at an altitude of 3,700 meters above sea level and occupies 360,000 square meters of land, with a total floor space of 130,000 square meters. The main structure is 117 meters tall and 360 meters wide from east to west. The palace, resplendent and magnificent, is an outstanding representative of Tibetan architecture, and also one of the gems of ancient architecture of the Chinese nation.

In the seventh century, Tibetan king Songtsan Gambo formed an alliance with the Tang imperial court by marriage. To marry Princess Wencheng from the Tang Dynasty, the king built the palace for the princess. The palace was destroyed by lightning and war, leaving only two shrines of Buddhas called “Chogyal Dupup” and “Phakpa Lhakhang.” In the mid-17th century, the fifth Dalai Lama was conferred a title by the Qing government. To consolidate the Ganden Phodrang local regime, he entrusted Soinam Raddain to preside over the construction of the White Palace, and upon completion, moved the government headquarters from the Drepung Monastery to the White Palace. After the fifth Dalai Lama died, Sanggyai Gyatso presided over the construction of the Red Palace, and the project lasted 50 years. Later, the Dalai Lama of various generations also added new buildings, and finally formed the present scale.

The main structures of the Potala Palace are the White Palace and the Red Palace. The Red Palace is on the central axis and the White Palace is on the two sides. The richly ornamented buildings have carved beams and painted rafters and are linked by corridors. Among the buildings are main halls, stupa halls, Buddha halls, sutra halls, monks’ living quarters, and courtyards.

The White Palace is the winter palace of the Dalai Lama, and also the seat of the former local government of Tibet. The main buildings include East Audience Hall (East Main Hall), the East Sunlight Hall, and the West Sunlight Hall.

The Red Palace is consisted mainly of the stupa halls of the Dalai Lam-

as and Buddha halls of various sizes. The stupa halls contain eight stupas that store the remains of Dalai Lamas of various generations. The largest stupa hall is that houses the stupa of the fifth Dalai Lama. The West Main Hall, which is the sacrificial hall of the stupa hall of the fifth Dalai Lama, is the largest building of the Red Palace. A mural in the hall depicting the fifth Dalai Lama having an audience with Emperor Shunzhi of the Qing Dynasty in Beijing is the most famous. The Dharma King Meditation Palace is the earliest building of the Potala Palace, dating back to the Tubo Kingdom in the seventh century. It contains the statues of Songtsan Gambo, Princess Wencheng, Princess Bhrikuti, and Ludongtsan. The Trilokya Hall is the highest hall of the Red Palace, now housing a portrait of Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty and a statue of eleven-faced Avalokitesvara. The Red Palace also includes the Prominent Masters’ Hall, the Hall of the Example of Samantabhadra, the Mandala Hall, the Alloy Hall, the Hall of Great Gradual Path, and the Hall of Knowledge Holder.

For 300 years, the Potala Palace has collected and preserved a large quantity of precious cultural relics. Among them are 2,500 square meters of murals, nearly 1,000 Buddhist pagodas, 10,000 Buddhist statues, 10,000 thangkas, Buddhist scriptures written on palm leaves, and Gangyurs. The gold and silver-leaf ordinances and gold seals the Ming and Qing emperors granted to the successive Dalai Lamas are testimonies showing the relationships between local regime of Tibet and the central government. There are also a large amount of gold, silver and jade artifacts, porcelain vessels, brocade, enamel work and other handicraft articles.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council always pay great attention to the renovation and protection of the Potala Palace. In addition to annual allocation of fund for repair, in 1988 the State Council allocated a huge sum for the large-scale renovation of the Potala Palace. The project lasted five years and finished in 1995.

In 1961 the Potala Palace was designated as a key historical site under national protection, and in 1994 it was included on the list of World Heritage sites by the UNESCO.

Today, the Potala Palace is attracting numerous visitors from both China and abroad for its 1,300-year history and special charm.

一、雄伟的布达拉宫

I. The Magnificent Potala Palace

布达拉宫，海拔高度 3700 多米，是世界上海拔最高、规模最大的宫堡式建筑群，占地总面积 36 万余平方米，建筑总面积 13 万余平方米，主楼高 117 米，共 13 层。

布达拉宫为石木结构，依山垒砌，宫墙厚达 2—5 米，墙身全部采用花岗岩砌筑，并有明显的收分。屋顶、楼层和底面均用“阿嘎土”打平。整座建筑为分部合筑、层层套接的建筑形式。在

墙体的顶部筑有松茸平展的白玛草墙领，配以金碧辉煌的金顶、巨大鎏金宝瓶、幢和经幡，交相辉映，充分体现了藏族古建筑的迷人特色。

布达拉宫的主体建筑为白宫和红宫，其南面



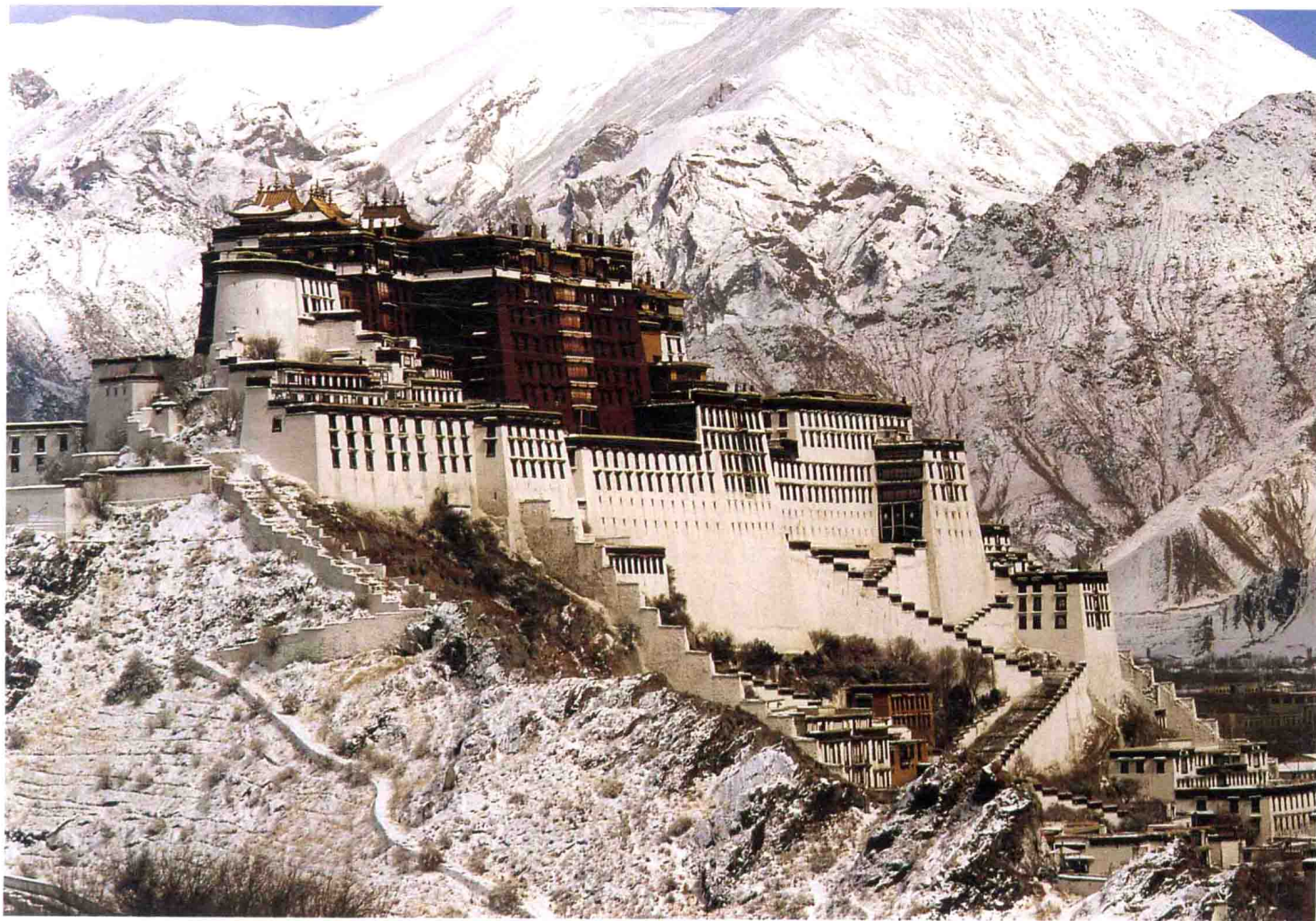
布达拉宫之晨 The Potala Palace in the morning.

山脚的一些建筑及后园龙王潭，是它的附属建筑物。

The Potala Palace, situated at an altitude of 3,700 meters above sea level, is the highest and largest castle-like architectural complex in the world. It covers an area of 360,000 square meters, with a floor

space of 130,000 square meters. The main structure is 117 meters high and in 13 stories.

The Potala Palace is of stone-and-wood structure, built along the mountain slope. The walls are



雪后的布达拉宫 The Potala Palace after snowfall.

two to five meters thick, built of granite. The top of the buildings, and floors are rammed earth. The palace is divided into several parts and the buildings are linked to one another. The upper part of the walls are girdled with bundles of the stalks of local plant dyed

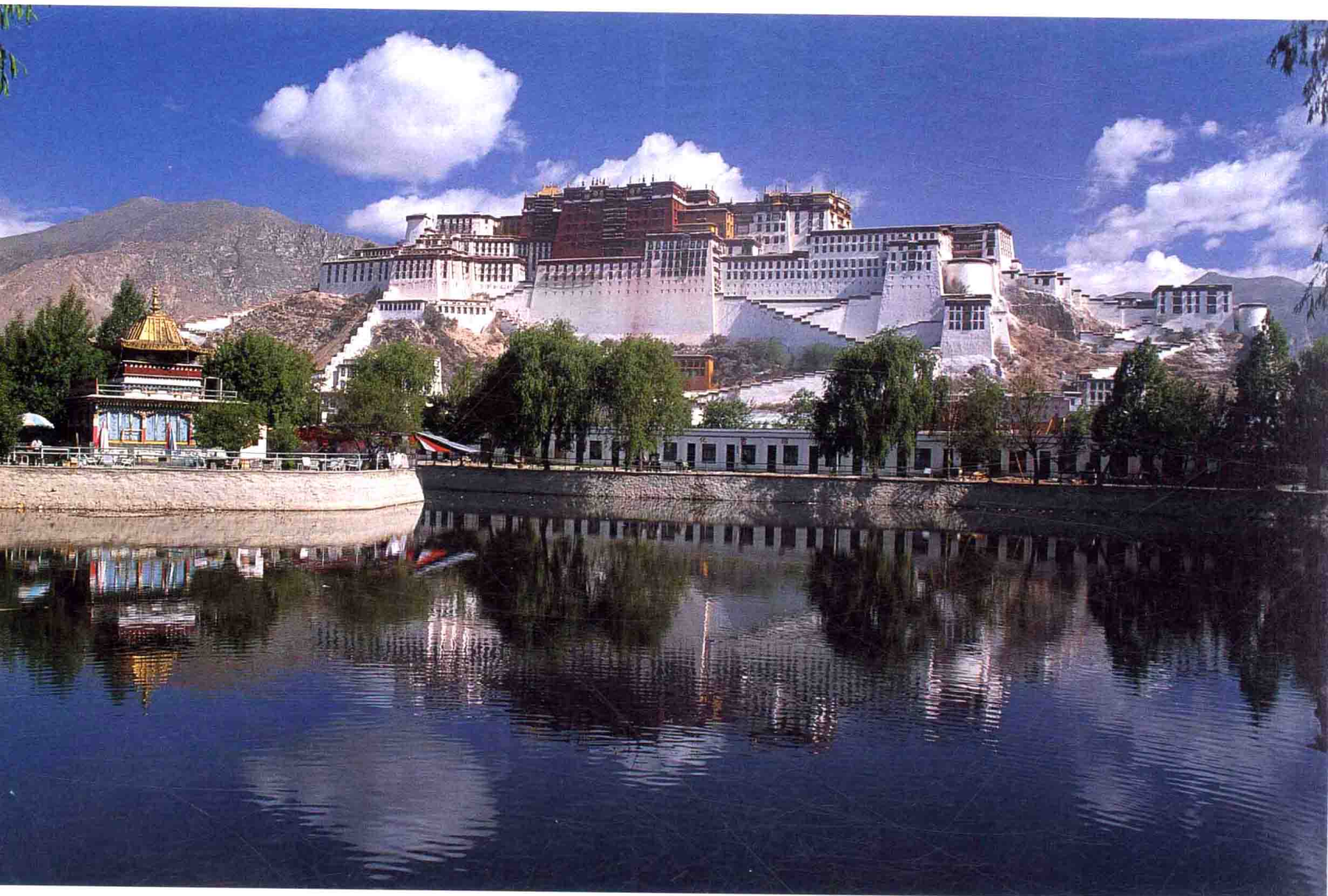
red, called "Baima grass wall," to create the effect of a colorful sash. On top of the Potala Palace are golden roofs, golden bell and prayer banners, fully reflecting the charm of ancient Tibetan architecture.

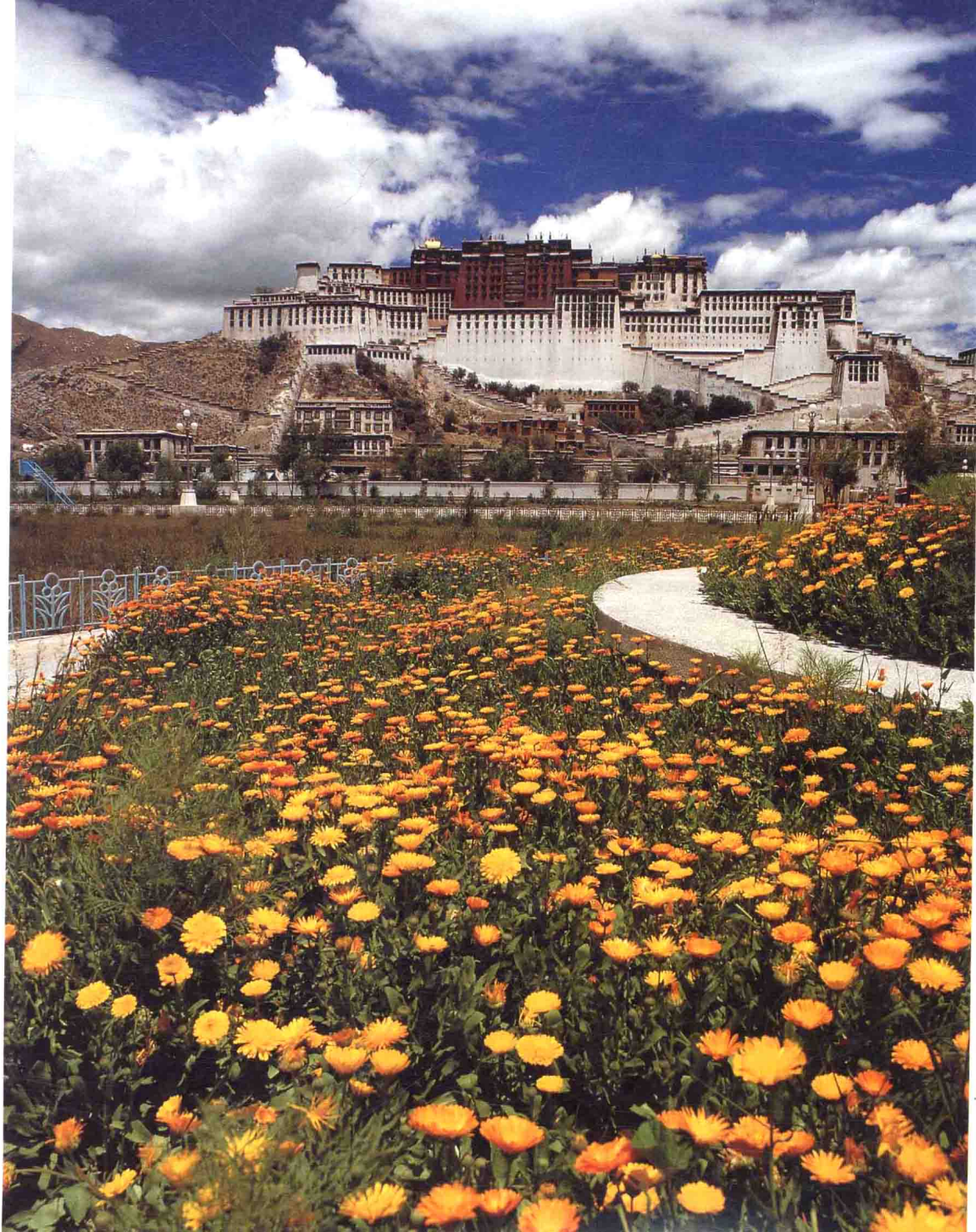
The main structures of the Potala Palace are the

White Palace and the Red Palace. It also has some annex buildings at the foot of the mountain to its south and the Dragon King Pool, a park at its back.

从文化宫望布达拉宫

The Potala Palace seen from the Cultural Palace.





夏日的布达拉宫

The Potala Palace in summer.

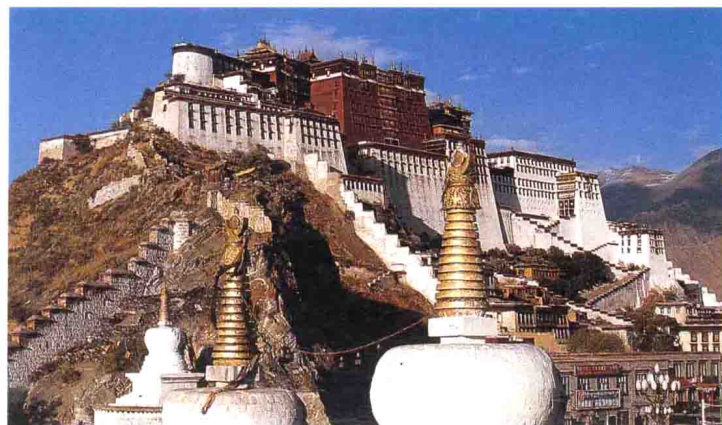


远望布达拉宫

The Potala Palace seen from afar.



布达拉宫节日之夜
The Potala Palace at night.



布达拉宫与白塔
The Potala Palace and a white pagoda.

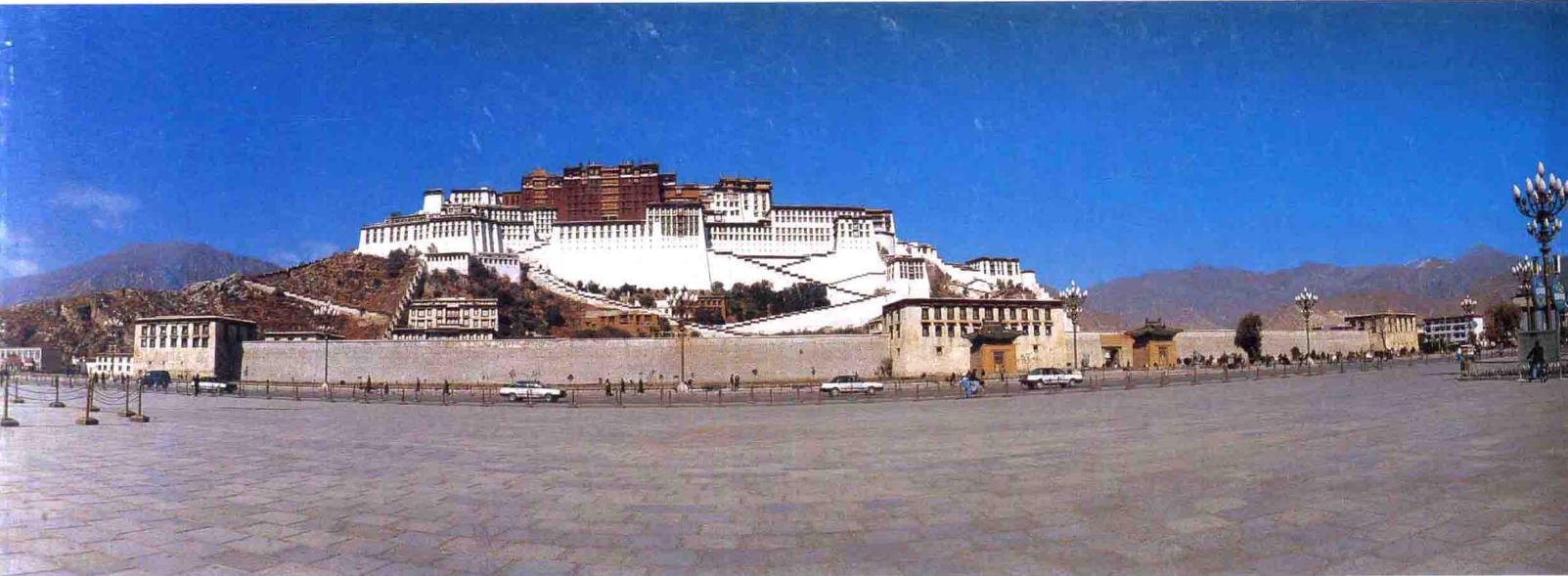


◁ 布达拉宫与经幡

The Potala Palace and prayer banners.

布达拉宫全景（正面）

The Potala Palace (front).



僧舍

布达拉宫西侧地母殿和殊胜僧院的僧舍。

Monks' living quarters.

The Hall of the Mother of Earth and monks' living quarters.

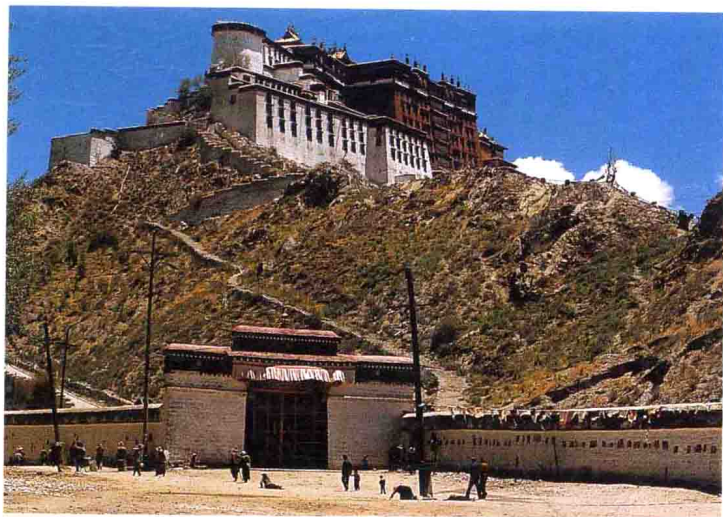


东南角楼

The watchtower at the southeastern corner.

在围绕布达拉宫的转经道上磕长头的信徒们

Pilgrims prostrating themselves on the ground on the circumambulating path around the Potala Palace.



布达拉宫大门外的两座御碑亭（清代）

Two pavilions housing the imperial stone tablets.



布达拉宫墙外的转经道上的转经轮

The Wheel of Law on the circumambulating path around the Potala Palace.

龙王潭 ▷

又称宗角禄康，位于布达拉宫北面，现在是一座风景秀丽的公园。

Dragon King Pool.

Also called Zongjiao Lukhang, it is located to the north of the Potala Palace. Now it is a beautiful park.