

<<北京颐和园>>

图书基本信息

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### 内容概要

《中国古代建筑知识普及与传承系列丛书·北京古建筑五书：北京颐和园（英文版）》分为上下两篇，上篇为前身清漪园的建造过程与历史背景、整体山水构架、建筑布局与庭园的风光，以及造园的意境手法。

其中乾隆年间的盛世风华，洋溢在字里行间，甚至于乾隆对于西湖胜景的偏爱，对海外仙山的向往，以及对造园的出尔反尔，都被亦庄亦谐地笔调，细致地摹写下来，兴致盎然。然而笔锋陡转，历史兴衰，清漪园的奢华胜景，顷刻间在兵焚战火中化为齑粉，令人心生民族的慨叹。

下篇包括颐和园重建过程与历史背景，以及颐和园的帝后生活空间，及至现今的名胜景区。自从家国危难之际，慈禧挪用海军军费重建了颐和园以后，颐和园便背负了过于沉重的意义，湖光山色、亭台楼阁，再不复单纯的自然与艺术之美，砖石土木亦散发着历史的人文味道。

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作者简介

贾珺，1970年出生于江苏淮阴，2001年获得清华大学建筑学院历史与理论专业博士并留校任教。2006-2007年任罗马大学建筑学院访问学者。现为清华大学建筑学院教授、国家一级注册建筑师、清华大学图书馆建筑分馆馆长、《建筑史》丛刊主编。主要从事中国古典园林史和中外建筑文化交流领域的教学和研究工作，主持国家自然科学基金项目3项和清华大学基础研究基金各1项，在核心期刊和国家学术会议上发表论文70篇，出版学术著作4部，翻译学术著作2部。

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## 章节摘录

版权页：插图： in the capital city in north China. Apart from those imitations of the West Lake, there are quite a few buildings and sceneries created by imitating famous attractions across the country. The Clear Ripple Garden is really a selected collection of picturesque views with profound symbolic purposes (Fig. 5-01). Close to the bank on the southeast of Kunming Lake there is a small islet called the Phoenix Mound. There stands a Phoenix Tower. Emperor Qianlong has a poem, which reads, "These rocks are imitations of the Yellow Mound/on which stands Phoenix Tower./ Alternating seasons have been replaced by long long autumn./ Reflecting the landscape the lake is a mirror". This poem proves that the islet is an imitation of the Yellow Mound. The Yellow Mound (Fig. 5-02) is also an islet. It is small and round, located in the Grand Canal at the foot of Huishan Hill of Wuxi in Jiangsu Province. There stand temple buildings on the islet from which visitors could see Huishan Hill, Xisfian Hill and Longguang Pagoda on the top. The Phoenix Mound of the Clear Ripple Garden is small and round in shape and has a pavilion on it. Looking westward across the water visitors could see the Jade Spring Hill, West Hill and the Jade Peak Pagoda on its top. The Phoenix Mound is highly similar to the Yellow Mound of Wuxi in terms of shape, location and environment. It is clear that the south section of the West Causeway has been widened as if a rectangular island joined the long causeway here. There used to stand the Tower of Clear View. According to Emperor Qianlong's poem this tower is a copy of the Yueyang Tower at the Dongting Lake of Hunan Province (Fig. 5-03). The name "Clear View" comes directly from a famous article titled On The Yueyang Tower by Fan Zhongyan of Song Dynasty.

## 媒体关注与评论

There are causes and effects behind the trends of all ages , which seem to contain unavoidable factors. Fortunately , in our times , an awareness of national culture has grown in China as well. And it is in the modern spirit of pursuing scholarly studies to collect material objects and do research about the past Efforts should be made today to seek new development in the bloodstream of tradition. As Chinese buildings represent a kind of engineering technology that lasted for over two thousand years , they form an independent art system. The Chinese culture finds its expression in many buildings , which constitute a large portion of the Chinese art legacy. We must respect the brilliant ancient Chinese culture , we cannot afford to neglect researching the history of these Chinese buildings if we are determined to rejuvenate our nation and carefully sort out and protect the cultural relics of our past generations. If we attempt to awaken society by providing objective academic research , we can contribute to protecting cultural relics and can gradually reduce the damage to them. Even if such a work is a force against the trend of times , there must be no delay , as it is similar to rescuing valuable articles and precious paintings from a raging fire. It is a sacred duty to cherish and protect these valuable Chinese cultural relics. —  
—Liang Sicheng

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