

戰區文物保存委員會  
Chinese Commission for the Preservation of  
Cultural Objects In War Areas

文物目錄 List of Monuments

第一號 建築與摩崖

No. 1 - Architecture & Cave  
Temples

附木構物，磚石塔，  
其他磚建築鑑別  
總原則

With General Principles for  
Identifying and Dating of  
Wooden Structures, Pagodas  
and Masonry Structures other  
than Pagodas.

山東省 Shan-tung Province

民國三十四年五月編 May 1945

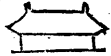
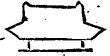

上海图书馆藏书



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# 木 建 築 鑑 別 總 原 則

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR IDENTIFYING AND DATING OF WOODEN STRUCTURES

1. 凡各地廟宇大多為百年以上物，宜一律保護。  
Most temples in towns and cities are over 100 years old and should be saved and protected whenever possible.
2. 凡用黃色或綠色琉璃瓦者，均為宮殿或重要廟宇。  
All buildings with yellow or green glazed tile roofs are either palaces or temples.
3. 各縣用黃琉璃瓦者大多為文廟。  
Temples with yellow glazed tile roofs in hsien cities are mostly Temples of Confucius.
4. 凡用四阿  或歇山  屋頂者，大多為宮殿或廟宇，民居用均挑山 。  
All buildings with hip-roof or gable-and-hip-roof are either palaces or temples; residences for the common people are allowed gable roofs only.
5. 主要建築物檐下多用斗拱，其斗拱大而疏者年代古，小而密者年代近。  
Important buildings usually have under the eaves: tou-kung or brackets when they are large in proportion to height of building and few in number, or distantly spaced, the building is usually old (13th century and earlier); when tou-kungs are small and numerous and closely spaced, the building is usually late (14th century and after).



(1)

6. 凡用月梁之建築年代多較古，但直梁亦為古代所通用。

The "moon-beam" or slightly arched beam is more commonly found in earlier buildings than in later ones; but the use of straight beam is also common in ancient times.

7. 凡梁上用叉手者多為十四世紀(明初)以前物；明以後多用侏儒柱，不用叉手。

The use of two ch'a-shous or "abutting-arms" are common in buildings earlier than 14th century; thereafter the ch'a-shous diminish in size and importance till they disappear altogether, giving place to the chin-chu or "king-post" which has become larger and taller in later periods.

8. 柱礎作覆盆刻蓮瓣或花紋者多十三世紀(元)以前物；其柱礎層數繁多，彫鏤繁縟者，多為明清以後物，但六朝以前有以坐獅為柱礎，背上立柱者。

Base of column in the form of an "inverted pan" and decorated with reliefs of "lotus-petals" (similar to "eggs-and-darts") are mostly earlier than the 13th century (Yüan dynasty). A base of many tiers with elaborate carvings are mostly of the Ming and Ch'ing periods (14th cent. and after). But during and before the Six dynasties, there are bases in the form of a seated lion with the column planted on its back.

9. 屋頂坡度緩和者古，陡峻者近。 A gentle roof-pitch generally indicates an early date while a steeper one is usually late.
10. 檐出遠者古短者近。 A far over-hanging eave generally indicates an early date while a narrow eave is usually late.
11. 一切彫飾結構簡潔者古，繁雜者近。 Simplicity and restraint in ornaments indicate early dates and complicatedness and exaggeration are usually found in later periods.
12. 角柱及正脊升起者，爲元以前物。 Increased height of corner-columns and up-turned ridge ends are usually characteristics of pre-Yuan (pre-14th-century) structures.
13. 平面柱位置有不規則者，多爲元以前物。 Irregular spacing of interior columns (in plan) is more common in pre-Yuan (pre-14th-century) than in later structures.

# 磚石塔鑑別總原則

## GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR IDENTIFYING AND DATING OF BRICK OR STONE PAGODAS

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1. 塔爲佛教建築物，多建於佛寺內或寺附近。  
The Pagoda is a Buddhist monument, found usually in or near a Buddhist Temple.
2. 中國佛塔爲印度窣堵坡之變型，爲標誌佛蹟之紀念建築，故僧墓亦作各種塔形，稱爲墓塔。  
The Chinese t'a or pagoda is a permutation of the Indian stupa, a monument marking a Buddhist relic, hence tombs of monks in form of pagoda (tomb-stupas).
3. 在各縣城之東南或南方山岡上者多爲文風塔，爲科舉時代之風水塔，多明清兩朝建。  
Pagoda standing on hill-top to the south or southeast of a city is usually a wen-feng-t'a, a pagoda to bring good luck to the city's sons who take the civil examinations, therefore non-Buddhist; usually 15th-19th centuries.
4. 塔平面方形者多爲隋，唐，五代所建；但東北有少數金代方塔，西南有少數宋代方塔，清代亦有極少數方塔。  
Pagoda with square plan is usually of 7th-10th centuries; Exceptions: in North China, some square pagodas of 12th & 13th centuries (112, 381), in South-west, some of 11th-13th centuries; also some as late as 18th century in North China.


5. 平頂六角八角者多爲五代以後至清代間所建；但五代以前河南嵩山嵩嶽寺有北魏十二角塔（102）會善寺有唐天寶間八角墓塔（103），山西五台山佛光寺有魏齊間墓塔（250）。
- Hexagonal or octagonal pagodas are usually not earlier than 10th century; Exceptions: 12-sided pagoda of Sung-yueh Ssu, Sung Shan, Ho-nan, 6th century (102). Octagonal tomb-stupa of Hui-shang Ssu, Sung Shan, 9th century (103); Hexagonal tomb-stupa of Fo-kuang Ssu, Wu-t'ai Shan, Shan-si, 6th century (300).
6. 唐及唐以前塔多中空，如直立空筒，各層安木樓板木梯。
- T'ang and pre-T'ang (pre-10th century) pagodas are mostly hollow (resembling chimney) from bottom to top, floors and stairs are of timber.
7. 宋及宋以後塔多有『塔心』，各層留砌走廊迴繞塔心，梯道或螺旋而上，或由塔心穿過達次層。
- Sung & post-Sung (10th century and after) pagodas usually built with a core, with galleries around on each floor; stairs either are stepped galleries or separately-constructed 'tunnels', penetrating core to reach next floor.
8. 唐及唐以前密檐塔多『收殺』圓和，輪角略如砲彈形，遼宋以後密檐塔收殺較生硬。
- T'ang and pre-T'ang (pre-10th century) 'multi-eaved' pagodas usually have graceful 'entasis', with silhouette resembling an artillery shell; later 'multi-eaved' pagodas are more harsh in outline.

9. 華北及東北四省八角或四方密檐塔，有斗拱或僅蓋出檐，收殺不甚圓和，塔下有高而彫飾華麗之須彌座者，多爲遼金以後物。
10. 唐代多層塔各層塔身高，檐出遠而厚，如有斗拱多「一斗三升」不出跳。
11. 宋代多層塔，各層塔身較唐代略矮，如有斗拱多出跳。
12. 五代遼多層塔有模仿木構形者，甚爲忠實(60, 198, 388)
- Octagonal or square multi-eaved pagodas in North China and Manchuria, either with or without tou-kung under eaves, harsh in the deminution of upper storeys and with high, elaborately ornamented base under whole structure, are usually later than 11th century.
- Multi-storeyed pagodas with fairly high storeys & heavy overhanging eaves, and tou-kung, if used, of yi-tou-san-heng or 'one-arm-three-blocks' type, with no forward-stretching (cantilever) arms, are usually of the T'ang dynasty (7th-10th centuries).
- Multi-storeyed pagodas with storey-divisions slightly more squatty than T'ang, and tou-kung, if used, with forward-stretching (cantilever) arms, (27c), are usually of the Sung dynasty (11th-13th cents).
- Brick or stone pagoda in faithful imitation of wooden construction are usually of 10th century (6), 198, 388).



13. 江浙宋代多層塔，塔身砌出柱額形者，柱多作扁方柱，檐多在斗之上出疊澁 (38,39)

Multi - storeyed pagodas in Chiangsu & Chechiang, with suggestion of columns and lintels in relief, usually as pilasters for columns, and the eave above tou-kung in corbels, are usually of Sung dynasty (12th & 13th centuries).

14. 磚石斗拱在一斗三升兩朵之間用人字形拱  者至遲為唐物。

When an inverted V-shaped tou-kung is used between 2 sets of '1-arm-3 blocks' tou-kung, the building cannot be later than 9th century.

15. 多層八角塔，八隅作圓柱形，斗拱比例小而密或不用斗拱，檐短而小者，多為明清建築。

Octagonal, multi-storeyed pagodas, with engaged, round columns at 8 corners; tou-kung small & closely spaced, or without tou-kung; light, stringy eaves, are usually of 15th century or later.

16. 瓶形塔為喇嘛教所特有，為元明清所建，頸粗而尖近似圓錐形者古，頸瘦而近似筒形者近。

Bottle-shaped pagodas or stupas are characteristics of Lhamaism and are not earlier than Yuan (13th century). A large 'bottle-neck', conical in shape, indicates an early date; slender, cylindrical bottle-neck indicates a late date.

17. 鐵塔多宋代物。

Iron pagodas are mostly of Sung dynasty (10th-13th centuries).

18. 銅塔多明代物。

Bronze pagodas are mostly of Ming dynasty (14th-17th centuries).

19. 凡塔幾均爲二百年乃至千數百年古物，宜一律保護。

Almost all pagodas are more than 200 or 300 years, even 12 or 13 centuries, old; they should all be protected.

## 磚石建築(磚石塔以外)鑑定總原則

### GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR IDENTIFYING AND DATING OF BRICK OR STONE MASONRY STRUCTURES (other than pagodas)

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1. 石闕爲古宮殿廟宇陵墓前之標誌，現存者均爲漢物。  
The Ch'ueh, or Pair of Stone Piers, usually mark approach to a palace, temple or tomb; existing ch'uehs are all of East Han dynasty (1st & 2nd centuries A.D.).
2. 石「祠」多爲漢物  
Stone sepulchral shrines are usually of East Han dynasty (1st & 2nd centuries A.D.).
3. 北方石窟造像，多魏齊隋唐物。  
Cave and cliff Buddhist sculptures in North China are mostly of the 5th-8th centuries.
4. 杭州石窟造像多宋物。  
Cave and cliff Buddhist sculptures in Hangchow and neighbourhood are mostly of the 10th-13th centuries.
5. 經幢多爲初唐以後元末以前物。  
Dhanari columns are mostly from the 7th-13th centuries.
6. 多孔石橋多爲明清物。  
Arched bridges are mostly of the 14th-19th centuries. Exceptions: 2 bridges at Chao Hsien, Hopei, 7th-13th centuries (145 & 146).

7. 無梁殿多為明萬歷  
以後物。

Vaulted, brick-masonry halls are  
mostly of the 17th century and  
later.

# 本目錄凡例

## KEY TO USE OF CATALOGUE

1. 文物每單位皆編列號數，照片及地圖上皆用同一號標誌之。

2. 較重要之建築皆以照相參照，以便認識。但極顯著者，如總理陵墓(2)，北平故宮(226)昌平明十三陵(211至223)等等，皆無須照片已可認識，故不用。

3. 建築物之重要性，無論在歷史或藝術方面，皆以星數表示之。最重要者四星，最不重要者無星。但無星之建築仍為重要建築物，否則不列本錄之內。

Every monument is given a number which is also used on photographs and maps to designate the same monument.

Some monuments are given photographs for identification purpose, but some well known items, i.e., Dr. Sun Yat-sun's Tomb (2), the Imperial Palaces of Peking (226), The Ming Tombs of Ch'ang-p'ing (211-223), etc., etc., need no photographs and could not be mistaken. Hence no photographs are given.

The degree of importance of the monument, either historical or artistic, is designated by the number of stars given. The most important ones are given 4 stars, and the least important are given no star. But the absence of star does not mean that the monument is not important, in which case it would not have been included in this list.

4. 文物地點以與縣城之關係標示之，距離以英里為單位，自最近之城牆計算。

Location of the monument is given in relation to the walled-city of the hsien; distance, in miles, is from nearest part of the city wall.

5. 編號有括弧者，例如(3)棲霞寺塔等附有照片；無括弧者無照片。

Numbers with parentheses, e.g., (3) Ch'i-hsia Ssu T'a, etc. are illustrated with photographs; plain numbers, e.g., 2. Dr. Sun's Tomb are without photographs.

# 山東省 SHANTUNG PROVINCE

## 濟南 CHI-NAN (歷城 LI-CH'ENG)

- \*263. 山東省立圖書館 The Shantung Provincial Library;  
藏圖書及古物 Collection of Books and Antiques;  
城西北部大明湖 On west shore of Ta-ming Hu, a lake in N.W. part of City.  
西岸
267. 千佛山摩崖造像 Ts'ien-fo Shan Caves  
齊隋佛像 Buddhist Cave and Cliff sculpture; 6th and 7th centuries;  
城南二哩 2 miles S of City.
268. 龍洞石窟摩崖造像 Lung-tung Caves.  
魏齊造像 Buddhist Caves and cliff sculpture; 6th and 7th centuries;  
城南三哩 3 miles S. of City.
269. 玉函山摩崖造像 Yu-han Shan Caves.  
魏齊隋佛像 Buddhist caves and cliff sculpture; 6th-8th centuries;  
城南六哩 6 miles South of City.
270. 佛峪摩崖造像 Fo Yu  
齊隋造像 Buddhist cave and cliff sculpture; 7th century;  
城南數哩 a few miles south of City.

271. 佛慧山大佛  
隋或唐  
The Great Buddha of Fo-hui Shan  
Colossal statue of Buddha on  
Cliff. 8th or 9th century.  
in Fo-hui Shan
272. 黃石巖石窟造像  
北魏  
Huang-shih Ya Caves.  
Buddhist cave and cliff sculpture;  
6th century;  
Huang-shih Ya.
- \*\*\* (273). 四門塔  
單層方石塔 北魏  
武定二年, 中國  
最古之石塔  
One - storied, square, stone  
pagoda, pyramidal roof, arched  
doorways on 4 sides; 544 A. D.,  
oldest stone pagoda in China;  
stone Statues of same date.  
Near Temple Shen-t'ung Ssu,  
about 25 miles S. of City. in  
the Mountains.
- (274). 龍虎塔及墓塔羣  
龍虎塔, 五代或宋  
初; 其他墓塔宋  
靈清初。  
Lung-hu T'a and group of tomb-  
stupas;  
Lung-hu T'a, elaborately carved,  
10th or 11th century; other  
stupas, 11th-17th centuries.  
Near Temple Shen-t'ung Ssu,  
about 25 miles S. of City, in  
the Mountains.
275. 九塔寺塔  
單層小窠塔上立  
九小塔, 唐建。  
Chiu-t'a Ssu T'a  
Small octagonal, one-storied  
pagoda with 9 smaller pagodas  
on top; 8th or 9th century;  
at Chiu-t'a Ssu



276. 九峇寺摩崖佛像  
唐代遺像
- Chiu-t'a Ssu Caves  
Buddhist cave and cliff sculpture  
of 8th or 9th century;  
at Chiu-t'a Ssu

長 清 CH'ANG-CH'ING

- 277-280. 靈巖寺  
佛寺規模甚大  
在城東南約二十五哩靈巖山津浦鐵路萬德車站之東約三哩
- Ling-yen Ssu  
Large Buddhist Temple with  
Pagodā and numerous Halls;  
In Ling-yen Shan Mountain, about  
25 miles S.E. of City, 3 miles  
E. of Wan-teh Station on Tien-  
tsin-Pukow Railway.
- (277). 靈巖寺大殿  
大殿用石柱。宋初建。並有宋塑羅漢像  
在津浦鐵路萬德車站東約三哩靈巖山中
- Main Hall of Ling-yen Ssu  
Hall with stone columns, 12th  
century, later restorations;  
clay statues of Lohans, 12th or  
13th century.  
3 miles E. of Wan-teh Station on  
Tientsin-Pukow Railway.
- (278). 辟支塔  
宋代八角九層磚塔  
在津浦鐵路萬德車站東三哩靈巖寺
- P'i-chih T a  
9-storied, octagonal brick pagoda,  
11th or 12th century;  
in Temple Ling-yen Ssu, 3 miles  
E. of Wan-teh Station on Tien-  
tsin-Pukow Railway.

- (279). 慧崇塔  
單層方形石墓塔  
唐建  
在津浦鐵路萬德  
站東三哩靈巖寺  
之後  
Hui-ch'ung T'a  
1-storied, square, stone tomb-  
pagoda of the Master Hui-  
ch'ung, 8th century;  
Near Temple Ling-yen Ssu, 3  
miles E. of Wan-teh Station  
on Tientsin-Pukow Railway.
280. 靈巖寺墓塔羣  
唐至明  
津浦鐵路萬德站  
東三哩靈巖寺  
之後  
Group of Tomb-stupas of Ling-  
yen Ssu.  
8th-15th centuries;  
Near temple Ling-yen Ssu,  
3 miles E. of Wan-teh Station  
on Tientsin-Pukow Railway.
281. 蓮花洞造像  
唐代摩崖造像  
在城東南十哩  
五峯山  
Lien-hua-tung Caves  
Buddhist cave and cliff sculpture  
of the 8th century;  
on Wu-feng Shan, 10 miles  
S.E. of City.

泰 安 T'AI-AN

- 282.-284. 岱廟  
泰山之神廟  
在城內  
• Tai Miao  
Temple of the God of T'ai Shan,  
the Eastern Sacred Mountain.  
• Inside City.
- 282. 岱廟繚垣及正門  
元代建  
Wall and Main Gate of Tai Miao,  
13th or 14th century.

283. 岱廟經幢  
宋建  
在廟內  
Dhanari Column,  
12th or 13th century.  
In temple ground.
284. 岱廟牌坊  
明建  
在廟內  
P'ai-lou  
16th century.  
In temple ground.
285. 石經峪石刻  
六朝刻經文  
在泰山石經峪  
Shih-ching-yu Inscriptions.  
Inscriptions of Classics on rock,  
colossal characters; 6th or 7th  
century.  
in valley on T'ai Shan, known as  
Shih-ching-yu.
286. 徂徠山石刻  
六朝經文  
在城東南七哩半  
徂徠山映佛巖  
Chu-lai Shan Inscription  
Inscription of Buddhist Scripture  
on cliff; 6th or 7th century;  
on cliff Yang-fó Yen, on Chu-lai  
Shan, 7½ miles S.E. of City.

臨 淄 LIN-TZU

- \*(287). 北魏石佛像  
在城北華嚴寺址  
露天立  
在城北  
Colossal Stone statue of Buddha  
Standing in open air on site of  
ruined temple; 6th century:  
North of City

章 邱 CHANG-CH'IU

- (288). 常道觀  
元代建  
在城內  
Ch'ang-tao Kuan  
Small Taoist Temple,  
14th century;  
Inside City.
289. 文廟  
元代(?)建  
在城內  
Temple of Confucius  
14th century (?);  
Inside city.

嘉 祥 CHIA-HSIANG

- \*\*\*290. 武氏祠畫像石  
東漢  
城南八哩  
Reliefs of Wu-shih-tz'u  
Stone slabs with reliefs,  
originally of the sacrificial  
shrine: 1st century A.D.;  
8 miles S. of City.
- \*\*\*291. 武氏祠石闕石獅  
東漢  
城西南十二哩  
The Ch'ueh and Lions of  
Wu-shih-t'zu  
Pair of piers and pair of lions;  
1st century A.D.;  
12 miles S.W. of City.
292. 文廟  
現作圖書館  
藏漢畫像石  
在城內東部  
Temple of Confucius  
as local Library and Museum;  
Collection of Han Reliefs;  
E. part of City

肥 城 FEI-CH'ENG

- \*\*\*293. “郭巨祠” The “Kuo Chu Tz'u”  
東漢小石祠 Small Stone Sacrificial Shrine;  
1st century;  
在城西北二十五哩 On small mound Hsiao-tang Shan,  
黃河南一哩半 S. of Hsiao-yi Chen, 25 miles  
孝義鎮南 N.W. of City, 1½ mile S. of  
小岡孝堂山上 Yellow River.

金 鄉 CHIN-HSIANG

- \*\*\*294. 朱雋祠 Chu Wei's Shrine  
東漢小石祠 Small stone Sacrificial shrine;  
1st Century, A.D.  
Location to be ascertained.

鄒 縣 CHOU HSIEN

- (295). 法興寺塔 Fa-hsing Ssu t'a  
八角九層磚塔， 9-storied, octagonal, brick  
宋建 pagoda; 12th century;  
在城內 Inside City.  
399. 孟子廟 Temple of Mencius  
清建 18th century;  
在城內 inside City.

滕 縣 T'ENG-HSIEN

- (296). 龍泉寺塔      • Lung-ch'uan Ssu T'a  
八角九層，宋建      9-storied, octagonal, brick  
                                 pagoda, 12th century;  
城內      Inside City.

滋 陽 TZU-YANG (兗 州 YEN-CHOU)

- (297). 興隆寺塔      Hsing-lung Ssu T'a  
八角十三層，      13-storied, octagonal, brick  
宋建      pagoda, 11th century;  
在城內北部      North part of City.

曲阜 CH'U-FOU

- \*\*298. 孔廟      Temple of Confucius  
規模宏大，現存      Large group of Halls, Library,  
建築自金明昌至      galleries, gates and courtyards,  
民國歷代修建。      1195 to modern time.  
在城之正中      In centre of city.
- \*299. 孔林      Kung Lin  
孔子陵墓      Tomb of Confucius, mostly  
                                 modern restoration;  
城之北垣外      Outside of North Gate.

300. 魯靈光殿址 Site of Lu Ling-kuan Tien;  
漢景帝時 Site of a palace of the Han  
dynasty; circa 150 B.C.  
城東垣外 Outside of East Wall.

濟 寧 . TSI-NING

301. 文廟 Temple of Confucius  
現爲圖書博物館 as local library and Museum;  
在城內 inside City.
- (302). 鐵塔 The Iron Pagoda  
宋建 12th century;  
在城內東南部 in T'ieh-t'a Ssu, S.E. part of City  
鐵塔寺

益 都 YI-TU (青州 CH'ING-CHOU).

- \*\* (303). 雲門山摩崖造像 Yun-men Shan Caves  
隋代佛像 Buddhist cave and cliff sculpture;  
6th and 7th centuries;  
在城南二哩 on Hill Yun-men Shan, 2 miles  
雲門山 South of City.
- \*\* (304). 駝山摩崖造像 To Shan Caves  
隋代佛像 Buddhist cave and cliff sculpture;  
6th and 7th centuries;  
在城南駝山 on To Shan Hill, South of City,

聊城 LIAO-CH'ENG

305. a. 東嶽樓  
明初建  
在城中心  
Tung-yueh Lou  
Drum Tower; 14th century;  
Center of City.
- b. 玉皇閣  
明建  
在城西南部  
Yu-huang Ke  
15th century;  
S.W. part of city.

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