

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.

浙 江 省

Che-chiang Province

民國三十四年五月編 May 1945

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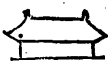


上海图书馆藏书

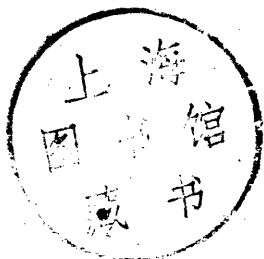


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木 建 築 鑑 別 總 原 則

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR IDENTIFYING AND DATING OF WOODEN STRUCTURES

1. 凡各地廟宇大多為百年以上物，官一律保護。
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).



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 (Yuan 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

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. 中國佛塔爲印度率塔坡之變型，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. 平而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（35）。

Hexagonal or octagonal pagodas are usually not earlier than 10th century; Exceptions: 12-sided pagoda of Sung-yueh Ssu, Sung Shan, He-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, Sian-si, 6th century (35).

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 'tunels', 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。(278)

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-sheng or 'one-arm-three-blocks' type, with no forward stretching (cantilever) arms, are usually of the Tang dynasty (7th-10th centuries).

Multi-storeyed pagodas with storey-divisions slightly more squatty than Tang, and tou-kung, if used, with forward-stretching (cantilever) arms, (278), 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 '4-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
Sung dynasty (10th-13th cent-
uries).

18. 銅塔多明代物。

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

19. 凡塔幾均爲二三百
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)

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 Peiping (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. 文物地點以與隸城之關係標示之，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.

浙江省 CHE-CHIANG PROVINCE

杭州 HANG-CHOW

- (58). 靈隱寺雙石塔 Small Twin Stone Pagodas
八角九層五代建 Octagonal, 9-storied; 10th century.
西湖西岸靈隱寺大殿前 In front of Main Hall of Buddhist Temple Ling-yin Ssu, W. shore of West Lake.
- (59). 開口白塔 Cha-k'ou Pagoda.
八角九層五代石塔 similar pagoda as 58, octagonal, 9-storied; 10th century
在錢塘江橋西端開口車站鐵路內 In railway yard at Cha-k'ou Station, near Ch'ien-t'ang River Bridge.
- (60). 六和塔 Liu-ho T'a
宋代八角塔現有十三層木檐清末加建 Octagonal Pagoda, 10th or 11th century, now enclosed in 13-storied wooden external structure.
在錢塘江橋附近開化寺 at K'ai-hua Ssu, near W. end of Ch'ien-T'ang River Bridge.
61. 保俶塔 Pao-shu T'a
五代或宋初 Slender, octagonal pagoda, 10th or 11th century
西湖北岸寶石山 on hill top N.E. shore of West Lake.

67. 塔山塔 T'a-shan T'a
八角七層宋建 Octagonal, 7-storied pagoda
13th century
在塔山 at T'a Shan Hill

寧波 NING-PO (鄞縣 CHIN HSIEN)

- (68). 天封寺塔 T'ien-feng Ssu Pagoda .
八角七層磚塔 Octagonal, 7-storied, brick core,
宋建 eaves destroyed; 12th or 13th
century.
在城內公園東南 Inside City, S.E. of Park.
- (69). 阿育王塔 Pagoda of King Asoka
八角七層元重建 Octagonal, 7-storied, 14th
century;
城東毛山阿育王寺 At Ah-yu-wang Ssu (Temple of
King Asoka), on Mao Shan
Hill East of City.
70. 天一閣 T'ien-yi Ke
明代藏書樓 16th century library building;
在城內 Inside City.

餘杭 YU-HANG

71. 苕溪橋 Bridge over Shao Hsi River

定海 TING-HAI

- (72). 太子塔 T'ai-tzu T'a
三層四角石塔 3-storied, square pagoda in stone;
宋或元建 13th or 14th century;
在普陀山 on Island of P'u-t'o.
- (73). 法雨寺玉佛殿 Main Hall of Fa-yu Ssu and
及石佛 Statue of Buddhist Trinity
殿明代建 Hall, 16th century;
佛像南北朝造 Trinity, 6th or 7th century;
在普陀山法雨寺 in Buddhist temple Fa-yu Ssu on
Island of P'u-t'o.

天臺 TIEN-T'AI

- (74). 國清寺塔 Kuo-ch'ing Ssu Pagoda
大磚塔、宋建 Large, brick pagoda in Kuo-
城北二哩天台山 in T'ien-t'ai Shan, 2 miles N. of
City.

臨海 LIN-HAI (台州 T'AI-CHOU)

75. 千佛塔 Ts'ien-fo T'a
宋建六角七層塔 7-storied, hexagonal pagoda;
13th century

76. 中峯塔 Chung-feng T'a
 明建八角五層塔 5-storied, octagonal pagoda;
 16th century

宣 平 HSUAN-P'ING

- *(77) 延福寺大殿 Main Hall of Yen-fu Ssu
 元泰定間木構 original wooden structure of
 1322 A.D.
 在縣城北六哩陶村 In Buddhist Temple Yen-fu' Ssu,
 in village of T'ao Ts'un,
 6 miles N. of City.

吳 興 WU-HSING

78. 官園 Yi Yuan
 Private garden
 在營東二十四哩 In Town of Nan-hsun. 24 miles E.
 南潯鎮 of City

嘉 興 CHIA-HSING

79. a. 煙雨樓 Yen-yu Lou
 五代庭園清末重建 private garden, first built 10th
 在南湖 century, rebuilt, 19th century.
 on the South Lake.

79. b. 三塔寺 San-t'a Ssu
清建 18th century.
在城西一哩 1 mile W. of City.

金 華 CHIN-HUA

396. 南門橋 South Gate Bridge
清建 18th century

上海图书馆藏书



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