

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

附木構物，磚石塔，
其他磚建築鑑別
總原則

No. 1 - Architecture & Cave
Temples

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

河 北 省 Ho-pei Province
北 平 市 Peiping

民國三十四年五月編 May 1945

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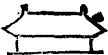
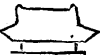

上海图书馆藏书



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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).

(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 (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（350）。

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 Ho-kuang Ssu, Wu-t'ai Shan, Shan-si, 6th century (350).

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 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, (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. 磚石斗拱任一斗三升兩架之間用人字形拱  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
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. 凡塔幾均為二三百
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。

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

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。

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.

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。

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(5)棲霞寺塔等附有照片；無括弧者無照片。

Numbers with parentheses, e.g., (6) Ch'i-hsia Ssu T'a, etc. are illustrated with photographs; plain numbers, e.g., 2. Dr. Sun's Tomb are without photographs.

河北省 HO-PEI PROVINCE

定 興 TING-HSING

- *** (142). 北齊石柱及佛像 Memorial Column and Buddhist Statue
北齊 7th century A.D.
城西七石柱村 at Shih-chu Ts'un, 7 miles W. of City.
- (143). 慈雲閣 Ch'ih-yun Ke
元代建 Buddhist Hall at crossing of 2 principal streets; 14th century center of city.
城中心

行 唐 HSING-T'ANG

- * (144). 崇封寺小石塔 Small Stone Pagoda of Ch'ung-feng Ssu,
隋建, 在寺內 In temple courtyard; early 7th century;
城內東北部 N.E. part of City.

趙 縣 CHAO HSIEN

- *** (145). 大石橋 Ta-shih Ch'iao
隋代空撞券石橋 The "Great Stone Bridge"
主券長一百二十呎 Early 7th century open-spandrel bridge; principal arch span
三呎我國最古之石橋 123 ft; longest single span and Oldest Stone bridge in China.
城南一哩半 1½ miles S. of city, over dried bed of Chiao River

- *(146). 小石橋 Hsiao-shih Ch'iao
The "Little Stone Bridge"
金代空擡券石橋 Open spandrel bridge of about
50 ft. span; 13th century.
西門之西小半哩 1/2 mile W. of West Gate.
- *(147) 趙縣縱幢 Chanari Column.
宋代多層大幢 Large multiple storied sutra
column; 11th or 12th century.
城內北街 on the North Street, inside City.
- (148). 柏林寺塔 Po-lin Ssu T'a
金代八角七層 7-storied, octagonal pagoda;
磚塔 13th century;
城內東部 E. part of city.

正 定 CHENG-TING

- 149.-155. 龍興寺 Lung-hsing Ssu;
宋代佛寺規模 Large Buddhist Temple; existing
甚大 buildings mostly from 10th
12th centuries;
在城內東部 Eastern Part of City.
寺內有： The Group Includes :
149. 山門 San-men, Temple Gate.
宋建清重修 10th century, with modern
additions.
- ** (150). 摩尼殿 Mo-ni Tien
宋初建 10th century Main Hall.

151. 慈氏閣
內供彌勒
明代重修
Ch'ih-shih Ke.
Hall of Maitrayi, repaired in
15th century.
- ** (152). 轉輪藏
宋建
Chuan-lun-tsang
Library with revolving Book
Stack; 12th century.
- *** (153). 觀音銅像
宋開寶間建高七
十三呎, 國內最大
銅像
Bronze Statue of Kuan-yin
73 ft. high, largest Bronze figure
in China; 971. A D.; original
Hall housing Statue now in
half ruins.
- *(154). 觀音閣塑壁
宋塑
Mural relief in Hall of Kuan-yin
12th century.
155. 龍藏寺碑
隋碑
Lung-tsang-ssu-pei
7th century stele now in temple.
- ** (156). 縣文廟大成殿
宋初或五代
城西北部
Main Hall of the Temple of
Confucius.
10th century;
N.W. part of City.
157. 開元寺鐘樓
部分唐代原構,
後代重修
城內西南部
Bell-Tower of K'ai-yuan Ssu.
partly of T'ang dynasty, circa
900 A.D., extensively repaired
later.
S.W. part of City.
158. 開元寺磚塔
唐代原建
清末重修
城內西南部
Pagoda of K'ai-yuan Ssu.
Originally T'ang dynasty, restor-
ed in 18th century.
S.W. part of City.

- *(159). 天寧寺木塔
下部磚身上部木
構宋建
城內東南部
T'ien-ning Ssu T'a
"Wooden Pagoda" with lower
half in brick; 13th century.
S.E. part of City.
- *(160). 廣惠寺華塔
結構複雜
金建
城內西南部
Hua-t'a of Kuang-hui Ssu
Complicated cluster of 'arms'
in plan; unique; 13th century.
S.W. part of city.
- (161). 臨濟寺青塔
八角九層磚塔
金建
城內東南部
Ch'ing-t'a of Lin-chi Ssu
9-storied, octagonal, brick
pagoda; 13th century.
S.E. part of City.
- *(162). 陽和樓
元建
城內南街
Yang-ho Lou
Seven-bayed pavillion on high,
arched terrace over South
Street; 14th century.
on South Street.
- (163). 鐵獅
元代
在舊鎮署前
Pair of Iron Lions
14th century
In front of Old Military Gover-
nor's Yamen, inside City.

新 城 HSIN-CH'ENG

- *(164). 開善寺大殿
遼代建
在城內東北部
Main Hall of K'ai-shan Ssu
11th century wooden structure;
In Temple ground, N.E. part of
City.

易 縣 YI HSIEN

- *(165). 千佛塔
八角三層遼建
西門外
Ts'ien-fo T'a
3-storied, Octagonal Pagoda,
11th century.
Outside W. Gate of City.
- *(166). 開元寺毘盧殿
寺大殿遼建
城內東北部
Main Hall of K'ai-yuan Ssu
Principal Hall in Temple;
11th century.
N.E. part of City
- *(167). 開元寺觀音殿
遼建
城內東北部
開元寺
Kuan-yin Tien of K'ai-yuan Ssu
11th century
in Temple, N.E. part of City.
- *(168). 開元寺藥師殿
遼建
城內東北部
開元寺
Yao-shih Tien of K'ai-yuan Ssu
11th century
in Temple, in N.E. part of City.
- *(169). 泰寧寺塔
八角十三層磚塔
遼建
城西北十七哩
泰寧山南麓
T'ai-ning Ssu T'a
13-storied octagonal brick
pagoda; 12th century,
S. foot of T'ai-ning Shan Hill,
17 miles N.W. of City.
- 170.-179. 清西陵
共陵寢十處
梁格莊之西
The West Imperial Tombs of the
Ch'ing Dynasty.
1644-1911. Group of 10 tombs;
to W. of Liang-ke-chuang.

170. 崇妃陵
(光緒妃)
Ch'ung-fei Ling
Tomb of Emperor Kuang-hsu's
concubine. circa 1900.
171. 崇陵
(光緒)
Ch'ung Ling
Tomb of Emperor Kuang-hsu,
d. 1908
172. 泰妃陵
雍正妃
T'ai-fei Ling
Tomb of Emperor Yung-cheng's
Concubine
173. 泰東陵
雍正后
T'ai-tung Ling
Tomb of Empress Yung-cheng
174. 泰陵
雍正
T'ai Ling
Tomb of Emperor Yung-cheng
d. 1734.
175. 昌陵
嘉慶
Ch'ang Ling
Tomb of Emperor Chia-ch'ing
d. 1819.
176. 昌妃陵
嘉慶妃
Ch'ang-fei Ling
Tomb of Emperor Chia-ch'ing's
Concubine.
177. 昌西陵
嘉慶后
Ch'ang Hsi Ling
Tomb of Empress Chia-ch'ing
178. 慕東陵
道光后
Mu-tung Ling
Tomb of Empress Tao-kuang

179. 慕陵
道光
Mu Ling
Tomb of Emperor Tao-kuang
d. 1850

興隆 HSING-LUNG

- 180.-188. 清東陵
共九處
縣城南三哩
East Imperial Tombs of Ch'ing
Dynasty
Group of 9 Tombs,
3 miles S of City.
180. 昭西陵
太宗后
Chao-si Ling
Tomb of Empress of T'ai-tsung.
181. 惠陵
同治
Hui Ling
Tomb of Emperor T'ung-chih
d. 1874.
182. 景陵
康熙
Ching Ling
Tomb of Emperor K'ang-hsi
d. 1722
183. 孝東陵
順治后
Hsiao-tung Ling
Tomb of Empress Shun-chih
184. 孝陵
順治
Hsiao Ling
Tomb of Emperor Shun-chih,
d. 1661
185. 裕陵
乾隆
Yu Ling
Tomb of Emperor Ch'ien-lung
d. 1799

- | | | |
|------|----------------|--|
| 186. | 定東陵
咸豐后 (a) | Ting-tung Ling (a)
Tomb of Empress Hsien-feng |
| 187. | 定東陵
咸豐后 (b) | Ting-tung Ling (b)
Tomb of 2nd. Empress Hsien-feng. |
| 188. | 定東陵
咸豐 | Ting Ling
Tomb of Emperor Hsien-feng
d. 1861. |

滄 縣 TS'ANG HSIEN

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|--|
| 189. | 鐵獅子
五代
城外鐵路旁 | Iron Lion
10th century
Outside of City, near Railway |
|------|--------------------|--|

景 縣 CHING HSIEN

- | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|---|
| *(190). | 開福寺塔
八角十二層宋建
城內西北部 | K'ai-fu Ssu T'a
12-storied, octagonal pagoda,
11th or 12th century.
N.W. part of City. |
| *(191). | 開福寺大殿
明建
城內西北部 | K'ai-fu Ssu Ta-tien
Main Hall of Temple;
15th century.
N.W. part of City. |

定 縣 TING HSIEN

- ** (192). 料敵塔 Liac-ti T'a
開元寺八角十一 11-storied, octagonal pagoda at
層磚塔, 宋建 K'ai-yuan Ssu; 1055 A.D.
城南部 S. part of City.

薊 縣 CHI HSIEN

- *** (193). 獨樂寺觀音閣 Kuan-yin Ke of Tu-le Ssu
遼統和二年建二 2-storied wooden structure; 984
層閣, 國內第二 A.D., 2nd. oldest wooden
古木構 structure in China.
城西門內 In temple Tu-le Ssu, inside West
Gate of City.
- *** (194). 獨樂寺山門 Shan Men of Tu-le Ssu
遼統和二年 Main Gate of temple, 984 A.D.
城西門內 In temple Tu-le Ssu, inside West
Gate of City.
- (195). 觀音寺塔 Kuan-yin Ssu T'a.
遼建, 三層, 以瓶 3-storied, octagonal pagoda with
形塔作頂 bottle shaped 'pinacle'; 10th or
11th century.
城內西南部 S.W. part of City.

實 坻 PAC-TI

- *** (196). 廣濟寺三大士殿 San-ta-shih-tien of Kuang-chi Ssu;
殿及殿內三大士 Main Hall of temple, 1025, A.D.;
像均遼代原物 with superb clay statues of
the 3 Bodhissatvas.
城內西北部 N.W. part of City.

涿 縣 CHO HSIEN

197. 普壽寺 P'u-shou Ssu
寺在高台上。 Group of Temple Halls on High
塔在前，遼建 terrace with pagoda in front;
城東北一哩， pagoda 11th or 12th century.
鐵路西 1 miles N. of City, on W. side of
Railway.
- (198.-199). 涿縣雙塔 The Twin Pagodas
- *198. 雲居寺塔 Yun-chu Ssu T'a
八角六層塔遼建， 6-storied, octagonal pagoda. 1090
(北塔) A.D.; N. of the two;
城內東北部 N.E. part of City.
- *199. 智度寺塔 Chin-tu Ssu T'a
八角五層塔遼建 5-storied, octagonal pagoda; circa
(南塔) 1100 A.D.; S of the two;
城內東北部 N.E. part of the City.

涿 水 LAI-SHUI

- (200). 西岡塔 Si-kang T'a
八角十三層, 遼建 13-storied, octagonal pagoda;
元建 12th century;
城西北一哩半 1½ mile N.W. of City.

安 平 AN-P'ING

- (201). 聖姑廟 Sheng-ku Miao
在高台上 Temple group on high masonry
元建 terrace, 1309 A.D.
城北門外 Outside of North Gate.

曲 陽 CHU-YANG

- (202). 北獄廟大殿 Pei-yueh Miao Ta-tien.
元建 Main Hall of the Temple of the
God of the Heng Mountains,
1270 A.D.
城內西南部 S.W. part of City.

邢 台 HSING-T'AI

203. 開元寺塔 K'ai-yuan Ssu T'a
元建 14th century pagoda.
城內東北部 N.E. corner of City.
204. 開元寺墓塔羣 Group of Tomb Stupas of K'ai-
yuan Ssu
元建 Mostly 14th century
城南門外一哩 1 mile outside of S. Gate.

元 氏 YUAN-SHIH

- (105). 開元寺塔及幢 Pagoda and Dhanari column of
K'ai-yuan Ssu
元建 13th or 14th century.
城內 Inside city.

磁 縣 TZ'U HSIEN

206. 南響堂山石窟 Nan-hsiang-t'ang Shan Caves;
北齊佛教造像 Buddhist cave and cliff sculpture;
6th and 7th centuries.
城西十三哩 E. of P'eng-ch'eng Chen, 13 miles
彭城鎮之東 W. of City.

房 山 FANG-SHAN

207. 雲居寺寺及塔 Yun-chu Ssu and pagodas
南北兩塔遼建 Large temple group with 2 large
小石塔唐建 pagodas of 11th century and
smaller stone pagodas of 9th
century;
城西北約十哩 (?) about 10 miles N.W. of City,
石經山 in Shih-ching Shan Hills.

蠡 縣 LI HSIEN

208. 石軸柱橋 Shih-chou-chü Ch'iao
清建 Bridge with drum-pier supports;
18th century,
城外東南 S.E. of City

通 縣 T'UNG HSIEN

209. 通州塔 T'ung-chou T'a
 八角十三層 13-storied, octagonal pagoda;
 遼建明末重修 restored 1610 A.D.
 城內西北部 N.W. part of City.

宛 平 WAN-P'ING

210. 蘆溝橋 Lu-kou Ch'iao
 清乾隆間重建 the Marco Polo Bridge; recon-
 城西門外 Outside West Gate.
 structured 18th century.

昌 平 CH'ANG-P'ING

- 211-223. 明陵 The Ming Tombs
 明代帝后陵 Tombs of 13 emperors and their
 共十三處神道 empresses of the Ming dynasty;
 有石人石獸及 long avenue of approach flank-
 石牌坊 ed by colossal statues of
 guardian animals and officials;
 preceded by impressive p'ai-
 lou.
 Ming Dynasty, 1376-1644.
 在城北天壽山麓 North of City, at foot of T'ien-
 shou Shan.
 由東至西 : from East to West, they are:
211. 熹宗德陵 Tomb of Emperor T'ien-ch'i
 天啓 d. 1627.

- | | | |
|------|------------|--|
| 212. | 世宗永陵
嘉靖 | Tomb of Emperor Chia-ching
d. 1566. |
| 213. | 宣宗景陵
宣德 | Tomb of Emperor Hsuan-te
d. 1435. |
| 214. | 成祖長陵
永樂 | Tomb of Emperor Yung-le
d. 1424. |
| 215. | 仁宗獻陵
洪熙 | Tomb of Emperor Hung-hsi
d. 1425. |
| 216. | 光宗慶陵
泰昌 | Tomb of Emperor T'ai-chang
d. 1620. |
| 217. | 英宗裕陵
正統 | Tomb of Emperor Cheng-t'ung
d. 1464. |
| 218. | 憲宗茂陵
成化 | Tomb of Emperor Ch'eng-hua
d. 1486. |
| 219. | 孝宗泰陵
弘治 | Tomb of Emperor Hung-chih
d. 1505. |
| 220. | 武宗康陵
正德 | Tomb of Emperor Cheng-te
d. 1521. |
| 221. | 穆宗昭陵
隆慶 | Tomb of Emperor Lung-ch'ing
d. 1572. |
| 222. | 神宗定陵
萬曆 | Tomb of Emperor Wan-li
d. 1619. |
| 223. | 懷宗思陵
崇禎 | Tomb of Emperor Ch'ung-tseng
d. 1643. |

*(224). 居庸關雲台
彫飾華麗 元至正
五年建

城西北八哩
平綏路居庸關站
附近

Chu-yung Kuan
Arch way with elaborate sculp-
tural decoration over ancient
pass; 1345 A.D.

8 miles N.W. of City; near Chu-
yung Kuan Station, Peping-
Shuiyuan Railway.

225. 白馬寺
金代建
有金代壁畫
城西二十四哩
鎮邊城

Hai-ma Ssu
12th or 13th century Buddhist
Temple with Mural Painting;
at Town Chen-pien-ch'eng,
24 miles West of City.

北平及近郊 PEIPING & NEIGHBOURHOOD

***226. 清故宮
紫禁城內全部，
明末以後，
城中心部分

The Imperial Palaces
Numerous Halls, Gates and court-
yards enclosed in Forbidden
City; 16th-19th centuries.
Center of City.

**227. 太廟
明萬曆間建
紫禁城前之東

T'ai Miao
Imperial Ancestral Temple.
17th Cent.
In front of Forbidden City to the
East.

228. 社稷壇
正殿明成化間建
紫禁城前之西

She-chi T'an
Temple of the God of National
Domain. with 15th century
Main Hall.
In front of Forbidden City to the
west.

- 229. 三海
清代建
- 紫禁城之西
- The Imperial Park
The so called "Winter Palace" built around three lakes. Existing buildings mostly of 17th to 19th centuries.
West of Forbidden City.
- 230. 大高玄殿
明嘉靖間建
- 紫禁城之西北，
北海之東。
- Ta-kao-hsuan Tien
The Imperial Taoist Temple, Ming Dynasty, 15th to 16th centuries.
N.W. of Forbidden City and East of North Lake.
231. 北平城垣及城門
城垣明建，城門
明清二代建
- The Walls and Gates of the City
Walls 16th century; Gates 16th - 19th centuries.
Around inner and outer cities.
- 232. 天壇
- The Temple of Heaven
Group includes:
- a. 祈年殿，
清末重建，
祈年門及皇
乾殿，明建
- a. Ch'i-nien Tien, triple-roofed pavillion on marble terrace, reconstructed 19th century, with front gate and Rear Hall, 16th century.
- b. 皇穹宇及配
殿，清建
- b. Huang-kung Yu, smaller round hall with flanking halls, 18th century, group enclosed in round wall.
- c. 圓丘，清建
- c. Yuan-ch'iu, triple-tiered marble terrace, 18th century.
- 在外城東南部
- S.E. Part of outer city.

233. 鼓樓
三檐重層樓
清乾隆間建
城北部中線上
Ku Lou
Drum Tower, triple-roofed two-storied building resembling city gates; 18th century.
North part of City, on central axis
234. 鐘樓
重檐磚構立高
台上清建
城北部, 鼓樓之北
Chung Lou
Bell Tower, double-deck-roofed masonry building on high masonry base; 18th century.
North part of city, on central axis, north of Drum Tower.
235. 景山
山上有五亭, 山後
有皇殿, 爲停靈之
所清建
紫禁城之北
Ching Shan
The "Coal Hill", with 5 pavillions on top; to rear is Mortuary of deceased Emperors before burial; 17th or 18th century.
North of Forbidden City.
236. 孔廟
清初重建,
藏周代"石鼓"
城北部
Temple of Confucius.
Large group of Halls and Courtyards; 18th cent. Most important relic, "Stone Drums", boulders with inscription, Chou Dynasty, 1184-247 B.C.
Northern part of City.
237. 國子監
清建, 近代重修
城北部, 孔廟之西
Kuo-tzu-chien
The Imperial University; 18th century, recently restored;
Northern part of City, West of Temple of Confucius.

238. 雍和宮
喇嘛寺，
清建
城東北部，
孔廟之東
Yung-ho Kung
The Lhama Temple; 17th and
18th centuries;
East of Confucius Temple, N.E.
part of City.
- *239. 歷代帝王廟
明嘉靖十年建
城西部，
西四牌樓西
Li-tai-ti-wang Miao
Temple of All Emperors and
Kings of the Past;
16th century.
West of Si-ssu-p'ai-lou, W. part
of City.
240. 先農壇
清建
在外城西南那
Sien-nung-t'an
Temple of Agriculture.
Halls and terraces in large
park,
17th and 18th centuries;
S.W. part of Outer City.
241. 恭王府
清建
城西北部，
什刹海之西
Kung-wang Fu
Palace of Prince Kung,
18th and 19th centuries
N.W. part of City, West of
Shih-ch'a-hai Lake.
- *242. 智化寺
明正統間建
城東祿米倉
Chih-hua Ssu
Buddhist temple group;
1444 A.D.
On Lu-mi-ts'ang Street; East
part of City.

243. 隆福寺
清代重建
東城東四牌樓
之西
Lung-fu Ssu
• Large Buddhist Temple; 18th century;
West of Tung-Ssu-p'ai-lou, East part of City.
244. 西什庫教堂
西城北海之西
Si-shih-k'u Mission
Catholic Mission;
West of Pei-hai, North Lake of the Winter Garden.
- *245. 妙應寺塔
瓶形大喇嗎塔
元代建
西城西四牌樓
之西
Miao-ying Ssu T'a
Lhama pagoda, large, bottle-shaped; 14th century.
West of Si-ssu-p'ai-lou, western part of City.
- *(246) 鐵影壁
鐵鏽色石影壁
浮彫獅麟
元代建
德勝門內
鉄影壁胡同
T'ieh-ying-pi
The "Iron Spirit Screen";
Monolithic, rusted-iron coloured; with relief of lion and chimera; 14th century;
In T'ieh-ying-pi Hutung, inside Te-sheng Men, Northern part of City.
247. 北平圖書館
宮殿式新建築
藏書甚豐
北海之西
Peiping T'u-shu Kuan
National Library of Peiping;
modern structure in Chinese style; valuable collections;
West of North Lake, Pei-hai of the "Winter Palace".

248. 地壇
清建
安定門北半哩
Ti 1'an
Temple of Earth; 18th century;
mile outside of North Wall.
249. 東黃寺
清順治間建
安定門外 哩半
Tung-huang Ssu
The East Yellow Temple, Lhama
Temple of 17th century.
1½ mile outside of North Wall.
250. 西黃寺
清初建
有白玉石塔
安定門外一哩半
東黃寺之西
Si-huang Ssu
The West Yellow Temple, Group
with numerous halls and gates,
marble stupa,
17th and 18th centuries.
1½ mile outside of North Wall,
West of East Yellow Temple
251. 大鐘寺
鐘初鑄
寺清建
城西北角之西北
二哩半
Ta-chung Ssu
The Temple of the Big Bell.
Bell, 14th century;
Temple, 18th century.
2½ miles N.W. of N.W. corner of
City.
252. 東嶽廟
清初及中葉建
朝陽門(齊化門)
外半哩
Tung-yueh Miao
Temple of the God of the Eastern
Sacred Mountain; 17th and 18th
centuries.
½ mile outside of Ch'i-hua Men,
of the East Wall.

- (253). 五塔寺塔
 金剛寶座塔
 明成化間建
 西直門外一哩半
 Wu-t'a Ssu T'a
 5 pagodas on high base, elaborate
 sculptural ornament, 1478 A.D.
 1½ mile west of Si-chih Men of
 the West Wall.
- (254). 慈壽寺塔
 八角十三層
 明萬曆間建
 阜成門西三哩
 Tz'u-shou Ssu T'a
 Octagonal, 13-storied pagoda,
 16th century;
 3 miles outside of W. Wall,
255. 天寧寺塔
 八角十三層, 遼建
 西便門外半哩
 T'ien-ning Ssu T'a
 Octagonal, 13-storied pagoda;
 11th century;
 ½ mile west of Si-pien Men.
256. 白雲觀
 清中葉以後
 西便門外半哩
 Pai-yun Kuan
 Large Taoist Temple; 18th and
 19th centuries;
 ½ mile outside of Si-pien Men
257. 頤和園
 環昆明湖及萬壽
 山建築。殿閣廊
 廡台榭甚多,
 清末建。
 頤和園
 Yi-ho Yuan
 The Summer Palace;
 Numerous Hall, pavillions,
 courtyards and galleries, built
 around a lake and a hill,
 which is topped by a squatty,
 3-storied, octagonal pavillion.
 Mostly modern additions to
 18th century original.
 城西北六哩半
 6½ miles N.W. of City.

258. 玉泉山 Yu-ch'uan Shan
 泉湧爲湖，湖上山巔建塔，清建
 城西北八哩半，頤和園之西二哩
 The "Jade Fountain".
 Park with lake at foot of hill topped by pagoda. Good spring in lake. 18th century.
 8½ miles N.W. of City; 2 miles W. of Summer Palace.
- (259). 碧雲寺 Pi-yun Ssu
 兩山大伽藍，有金剛寶座塔
 城西北十五哩
 Large Buddhist Temple at foot of Western Hills, 5 pagodas on 1 high base; 18th century;
 15 miles N.W. of City.
260. 臥佛寺 Wo-fo Ssu
 清建
 城西北十五哩
 Temple of the Sleeping Buddha; 17th and 18th centuries.
 15 miles N.W. of City.
- **261. 法海寺 Fa-hai Ssu
 明正統間建，壁畫精絕
 在城西十五哩半西山磨石口
 Buddhist Temple with superb fresco, 15th century;
 In Western Hills near town of Mo-shih K'ou, 15½ miles West of City.
262. 黑龍潭 Hei-lung T'an
 環潭建廟，清建
 城西北十二哩半
 The Black Dragons Pool, a little temple around a spring; 18th century;
 12½ miles N.W. of City.

263. 大覺寺 Ta-chueh Ssu
 清代重建 Large Buddhist Temple with numerous Halls and courtyards; 18th and 19th centuries.
 城西北十八哩半 18½ miles N.W. of City

河 北 省 HO-PEI PROVINCE

宛 平 WAN-P'ING (蘆溝橋 Lu-Kou-chiao)

264. 戒台寺 Chieh-t'ai Ssu
 清代重建 Large Buddhist Temple in Western Hills, Numerous Halls and courtyards; 18th century.
 城西十哩 10 miles West of City.
265. 潭柘寺 T'an-chieh Ssu.
 清代佛寺規模宏大 Large Buddhist Temple in Western Hills, numerous halls and courtyards; 17th and 18th centuries.
 城西十四哩 14 miles West of City.
 西山中

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