

全 國 各 地 經 銷 處

大 陸 經 銷 處

NAKING

CHINA

金陵古蹟名勝影集序

嘗以爲中國古都，歷史悠久，古蹟衆多，文物制度，照耀千古者，長安洛陽而外，厥推金陵。北京雖爲遼金以來帝王之都，然史蹟不過千年，非若金陵建郡之遠在南北朝以前也。他若汴京臨安，一開郡於五代，繼於北宋；一肇建於吳越，偏安於南宋，其爲時較短，而歷史遺蹟，亦不若長安洛陽金陵北京之衆。而此四郡之中，文學之昌盛，人物之俊彥，山川之靈秀，氣象之宏偉，以及與民族患難相共，休戚相關之密切，尤以金陵爲最。太白詩云：『吳宮花草埋幽徑，晉代衣冠成古邱』，極言南朝之文物也；『三山半落青天外，二水中分白鷺洲』，極言金陵之靈秀也；牧之詩云：『大抵南朝皆曠達，可憐東晉最風流；月明更想桓伊在，一笛閒吹出塞愁』，極言江左之人物也；許渾詩云：『歌櫓遠近千官塚，禾黍高低六代宮；石燕拂雲晴亦雨，江豚吹浪夜還風』，極言史蹟之衆多也；夢得詩云：『千尋鐵鎖沉江底，一片降幡出石頭；人世幾回傷往事，山形依舊枕寒流』，極言盛衰興亡，至足引人流連憑弔也。獨怪關於南郡，獨少考察古蹟之著作（註一）；司保存文物之責者，且聽僅存之古物遺蹟，風吹雨打，日趨於散佚零亂，乃至於消滅無存，良可慨歎者也。何以言之？余來金陵，適值新都建始之秋，街道改築，房屋改建，地名改命，其間變化之繁，新舊遞嬗之劇，實其他都城所罕有。新都之氣象，固日新月異，然古蹟之淪亡，文物之漸滅者，乃不可勝計。余深懼南郡遺蹟，湮沒無聞，後世之考古者，無從研求，故就今之所見遺蹟之猶幸保存者，實地調查，攝爲圖版，輯爲圖考，以保留歷史遺蹟於萬一。綜計三年以來，所攝照片凡二千餘張，精選三百十七張；余尚有六朝陵墓攝影百張，因另有建康蘭陵六朝陵墓圖考一書出版（商務印書館印行），故此集中僅選十二張，聊備一格。至於史蹟之研究，余更有金陵古蹟圖考一書問世，都二十萬言，一圖一考，本與此集相輔而行。讀者於十餘年後，蒞臨首都，讀此書而閱此圖，我知其當有不勝今昔之感者矣。

二十四年十月十四日秀水朱僕序於青溪。

註一 近中央古物保管委員會有六朝陵墓調查報告出版，然不過因人成事諸，其中調查，半由於家大人及余私人工作；其中圖版，三分之二以上由余所攝；新加入之十三陵墓，無一非余預先發現而導往者。

註二 本集蒙 Dr. Metzner 供五十七圖，Dr. Strassl 供五十六圖，特於此誌謝。

(i)

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金陵古蹟名勝影集

NANKING

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本影集編者西文譯名應作“Chu Chi”，
封面誤印“Chu Sieh”；特此更正。

商務印書館印行

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一 臺城柳

江雨霏霏江草齊 六朝如夢鳥悲啼
無情最是臺城柳 依舊煙籠十里堤

1. Imperial City of the Time of the Six Dynasties.

Tai-ch'eng, the Imperial City, was created in the years 330-332 by Chen Qi, emperor of the Chin Dynasty. It was destroyed in the year 589 when Cheng Hsi-shai, the last emperor of the Cheng Dynasty, surrendered. As the metropolis of the Six Dynasties, it is well-known in Chinese history and poetry.



二 六朝故壘

故壘空深殿未消 柱礎風雨自飄搖
齊樓宮闕南條盡 何處蒼茫問六朝

2. Fortress of the Time of the Six Dynasties.

This is a part of the Imperial City, now situated behind the Chi-ming Temple. It shows how massive and stately the fortress was at that time.



三 從景陽樓望臺城

遠人於驪鳴寺西依山架屋曰景陽樓，樓觀臺城，片山映帶，錯光從翠，望臺城尤勝。

3. View of the Imperial City.

This picture is taken from the Chi-ming Temple in the direction of the Purple Mountain. In the background one sees a part of the Shuen-wu Lake.



四 臺城下已塞之城門

甘露台下東門，謂為萬春門。陳文帝時築，稱爲古北掖門，蓋係建康舊蹟。

4. Gate of the Imperial City.

This picture shows a gate of the city, enclosed with brick-work at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty. Some writers believe that it was the east gate, while others hold that it was *Pai-yen Men*, the north gate of the city.



九 陳文帝永寧陵麒麟

在樓設山甘家巷南獅子街,兩角雙翅,最為玲瓏。

9. A Fabled Animal of the Imperial Tomb of Cheng Wen-ti.

The Imperial Tomb of Cheng Wen-ti, the second emperor of the Cheng Dynasty, who reigned from 500 to 506, is situated in Shih-tze Cheng, southwest of Ch'ia-sha Shan. The style of the fabled animal is more developed and the art finer, as compared with that of the former.



一一 梁南康簡王蕭績墓辟邪

在句容石龍子,有二墓闕二辟邪,辟邪高可二丈

11. A Fabled Animal of the Tomb of Hsiao Chi.

The tomb of Hsiao Chi, son of Liang Wu-ti, is situated in Shih-sha Kao, district of Gō-yün. It has two columns and two animals. The huge stone animal is almost 3 m. high.



一〇 梁安成康王蕭秀墓辟邪

在甘家巷,有辟邪二,碑四(已毀其二),墓闕二(已毀其一),此係左辟邪,雕刻甚精。

10. A Fabled Animal of the Tomb of Hsiao Hsin.

Hsiao Hsin, brother of Liang Wu-ti, the first emperor of the Liang Dynasty (502-557), was governor of some important provinces. He died in the year 518. His tomb, one of the most perfect tombs from the time of the Six Dynasties, has two fabled animals, four script monuments (only two of which still exist) and two columns (one alone exists). This is the left one of the two animals, with fine sculpture and vivid tenderness.



一二 梁吳平忠侯蕭景墓闕

在變化門東北神巷村,存右闕及左辟邪,闕反刻「梁故侍中中撫將軍開府儀同三司吳平忠侯蕭公之神道」。

12. Monument of the Tomb of Hsiao Chin.

The tomb of Hsiao Chin, cousin of Liang Wu-ti and governor of the metropolitan district, (died 523), is situated in the neighborhood of Yao-lua Men. The column, with a little lion at the top and a plate with script, was perhaps influenced by the Greek styles.



一三 淳化鎮宋墅後村
失名之墓闕

墓不知爲何許人，僅餘墓闕一，觀其作風，必係六朝時物。

13. Monument of an Unknown Tomb
from the Time of the Six Dynasties.

This tomb is situated in the village Sung-sze, in the neighborhood of Chen-hua Cheng. The column, which is the only support of this tomb, has inscribed a tablet, but because of decomposition through many centuries it is impossible to determine the person, to whom the tomb belonged.



一五 梁南康簡王
蕭績墓全景

設見前，墓正對亦出，可見風塵之衝，已感於六朝。

15. Tomb of Hsiau Chi: General View

This picture shows us the general composition of tombs of that period: in the foreground two stone animals, then two columns with script-tablet facing fore. The two script monuments, which had to be placed in the same rank with the former, however, exist no more. One observes the mountain just in the middle, towards which the tomb is directed.



一四 梁南康簡王蕭績墓闕

此爲左闕，頗完整，上刻梁故侍中開府儀同三司南康簡王之神道。

14. Monument of the Tomb of Hsiau Chi.

This is the left one of the two columns of Hsiau Chi's tomb. It is one of the best preserved columns of that period.



一六 梁臨川靖惠王蕭宏墓碑

墓在臨川門與仙鶴門間之張庫，尚存二闕，一碑。一碑刻，碑額浮腫，極爲精緻，蓋係武帝弟，嘗任福州刺史，葬時假黃紙，故碑模特宏。

16. Monument of the Tomb of Hsiau Hong.

Hsiau Hong, brother of Liang Wu-ti, was field-marshal of the expedition to the Northern Dynasty and acted an important part in the history of Liang. He died in 529. His tomb is situated in the village Chang-ku Chung, between Chi-ling Men and Hsien-ho Men. This picture shows the huge script monument with fine relief on the side.



一七 梁安成康王蕭秀墓闕及碑
 碑見前。墓闕石壁，雕刻作二飛龍(有翼)狀，頗為精美。

17. Monument of the Tomb of Hsiao Hsiu.

Here one sees the interesting base of the column, which shows the sculpture of two winged dragons. Some writers hold that they are lizards, while still others believe them to be two frogs. As regards the history of Hsiao Hsiu, see *Index* (19).



一九 陳武帝萬安陵麒麟
 陵在高橋門外上方鑿石馬甬，存二麒麟，作風與宋陵頗有不同。

19. A Fabled Animal of the Imperial Tomb of Cheng Wu-ti.

Cheng Wu-ti, the founder of the Cheng Dynasty and conqueror of the southern power, reigned from 557 to 559. His tomb is situated in the region of Shih-ma Chong, near Yang-fang Cheng. The picture shows the right one of the two stone animals, the only remains of the tomb of the once mighty emperor.



一八 棲霞山西北張家庫
 失名之古墓
 墓不知為何許人，有二辟邪，高可丈餘。

18. An Unknown Tomb from the Time of the Six Dynasties.

This unknown tomb is situated in the village Chang-chia Ku, northwestern of Chi-hsin Shan. One observes the wide distance between the two animals, which are half sunk in the earth.



二〇 晉溫嶠墓
 墓在壽府山西，相傳為溫嶠墓，實則溫嶠葬於金陵，惟墓有古碑，係六朝時墓無疑。

20. Wen Chiao's Tomb.

Wen Chiao, one of the most famous generals of the Tung Chin Dynasty (317-420), led in the year 329 a punitive expedition against Soa Chiu, the great usurper of the dynasty, and suppressed him completely in Nanking. After the restoration of the Tung Chin Dynasty he died in Yü-chang, now Kiangsi Province. The alleged tomb of Wen Chiao, situated on the western slope of Mo-fu Shan, is not his tomb at all, for, according to the "History of Chin Dynasty," he was buried in Yü-chang, not in Nanking. But this tomb contains bricks from the time of the Six Dynasties, and is therefore, certainly, one of the ancient tombs.



二一 六朝松

在中央大學廢址,相傳係六朝時物,蓋幹虬枝,極繞古意。

21. A Pine from the Time of the Six Dynasties.

The traveler in Nanking pays traditionally a visit to the well-known "pine from the time of the Six Dynasties" in the National Central University, which, though it be exaggerated as "pine from the time of the Six Dynasties," is surely over six or seven centuries old.



二三 長樂渡

在今鎮淮橋東,信濟河與大油坊巷之間,古名長樂渡,遺址也。二年前尚有古長樂渡四字,今改建洋房,遺蹟已不可尋矣。

23. Chang-lo Ferry.

This ferry is situated northwest of Cheng-huai Bridge, the main bridge to the South Gate. Now lonely and abandoned, it was once the well-known Chu-chau Bridge of the Six Dynasties, and the main thoroughfare to the southern provinces.



二二 桃葉渡

桃葉渡 紅采桃枝 在我動興 無風自輕 春在映何 桃樹連桃 桃根相連 渡江不待 橋風波了 常

22. Tao-yeh's Ferry.

Tao-yeh, the mistress of Minister Wang Hsien-chih, crossed the Chün-huai River at this ferry, once broad and mighty, now narrow and compressed. Her arrival aroused much inspiration in Nanking. The story is much told and sung by poets.



二四 小虹橋

在唐宮北界也。隋金 陵中 紀今圖考,以武南宮之北,界之北,東沒如 在唐宮北界也。隋金 陵中 紀今圖考,以武南宮之北,界之北,東沒如 在唐宮北界也。隋金 陵中 紀今圖考,以武南宮之北,界之北,東沒如

24. Hsiau-hong Bridge.

Unimportant as the bridge looks, it was the North Bridge of the Southern Tang's (937-975) palace. But even the only rest of one dynasty will, however, disappear one day.



二五 宋故贈檢校少保
王公神道碑

即王德墓碑。德嘗為清遠軍節度使，封龍西郡開
國公，諡威定，卒顯興末年。

25. Monument of Wang Te's Tomb.

Wang Te, one of the notorious generals against the north barbarians, died at the end of the Shao-hsin period (1132-1162) of the Sung Dynasty. The script monument, which has a style different from that of the Six Dynasties, contains the history of the general.



二六 宋王德墓全景

墓在神策門(今和平門)外下廟，有碑一，石馬二(一已傾倒)，石虎二(僅存其一)，石馬雕刻極佳，有宋人墓意。

26. Wang Te's Tomb.

The tomb is situated in Hsu-min, outside of Ho-ping Men. It has one script monument, two stone horses (one of which is overthrown) and two stone tigers (one alone exists). This tomb is typical of the Sung period (960-1278).



二七 幕府山失名之古墓(一)

墓在幕府山陽碑塘，有石虎二，石羊二，翁仲二，龜
狀二，觀其作風，似為宋墓或南唐墓。

27. An Unknown Tomb at Mo-fu Shan (1).

The tomb is situated in Chuang-tang, on the southern slope of Mo-fu Shan. It has two stone figures, (for the first time figures appeared at tomb), two stone sheep and two stone tigers. Its style seems to be typical of the Southern Tang or the Sung period.



二八 幕府山失名
之古墓(二)

詳見前。

28. An Unknown Tomb at Mo-fu Shan (2).

See under (27).



二九 幕府山失名之古墓 (三)

翁仲之一,視其衣冠作風,頗類宋人墓。

29. An Unknown Tomb at Mo-fu Shan (3).

This is one of the two figures. Here we observe the high hat, which is peculiar of the Sung period.



三〇 聚寶門 (今中華門) 鳥瞰

門因聚寶山得名,此影攝在東西二個門未開以前,門凡四重,前臨長干橋,後倚鎮淮橋,百城紆紆,黑戶綿比,可見商業之盛。

30. Bird's-eye View of the South Gate.

This picture shows the South Gate, officially called Chung-hua Men, in its original state. The gate was built in 914, rebuilt by Hong-wu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty, in 1367. Before the gate is the Chang-kan Bridge, and behind it, the Cheng-hua Bridge. One observes the dense population in that district.



民國二十一年攝

三一 聚寶門 (今中華門) 正面

此影攝於東西二側門開闢之時門後康衢直達內橋即南唐時之御街也。

31. The South Gate.

This picture was taken when the eastern and the western side gates were being built. The long street, once called the Imperial Street, leads directly to Ne Chiao, the "inner bridge."



三二 聚寶門之一角

詳見前。

32. The South Gate.

See under (30) and (31).



三三 朝陽門鳥瞰

朝陽門今名中山門，建於明初，舊有三重，今改築三門，已非舊觀。外即城壕也。

33. Bird's-eye View of Chao-yang Men (Chung-shan Men).

This is the eastern gate of Nanking and the main thoroughfare to the Imperial Tomb of Hong-wu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty and the tomb of President Sun Yat-sen.



航空測量隊攝

三四 通濟門鳥瞰

門凡四重,前爲懸樓,南京各城門,除神策太平二門外,規制大多如此,可作爲代表。

34. Bird's-eye View of Tung-chi Men.

Tung-chi Men, which was built by Hong-wu in 1367, is typical of citygates in Nanking. Out of the four mighty lofts one alone exists, and even that was rebuilt after the Taiping Revolution (1853-1864).



三五 金川門

金川北望日黃昏 關道燕師入此門
 不見古公傳季歷 祇知太甲是湯孫
 風雷豈爲鷓鴣變 豫子難酬國士恩
 南渡降旗何而日 西山耆恨舊乾坤

35. Ching-chuan Men.

This gate is of historical importance and interest in so far as that the army of Yung-lo, the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty, marched through it in 1402. Eighteen years later, in 1420, the capital was removed to Peking; and Nanking became vice-capital of the dynasty.



三七 石頭城 (一)

王濬樓船下益州 金陵王氣黯然收
 千尋鐵鎖沉江底 一片降帆出石頭
 人世幾回傷往事 山形依舊枕寒流
 從今四海爲家日 故壘蕭蕭蘆荻秋

37. The Stone City-wall (1).

The Stone City-wall, now a part of the city-wall of Nanking, was built as early as 272, when Sun Chuan, the founder of the Wu Dynasty (229-280) erected a fortress on the rock. Situated on the Yangtze River, it once commanded a good view of a wide district around Nanking, up and down the stream. It was, therefore, an important strategic point and well-known in Chinese history and poetry.



三六 神策門

今稱和平門門樓在內,外設重郭,於東北角闢一門,蓋神策門爲南京之東北門故也。

36. Ho-ping Men.

This gate is situated at the northeastern corner of the city. It has only two doors, (which builds an exception to other gates), the outer of which, according to its situation to the city as a whole, is situated at the extreme northeastern corner.



三八 石頭城 (二)

說見前。

38. The Stone City-wall (2).

See under (37).



此即南京城

三九 南京城東南角

此係聚寶門東城角，秦淮迴環，長江狹帶，形勢極雄。

39. The Southeast Corner of Nanking.

This view shows us the strategic construction of the city. Surrounded by river and erected on rocky hills, it was very difficult to capture the city.



四〇 午朝門

係明宮城正門，三關，上層重樓五（今亡），崇因莊麗，俗所謂五鳳樓也。兩殿間接門，東西相對，今雙閣已拆去，已非當年舊觀，然城基猶在，規制一如北京之午門。

40. Wu-chao Men, the Main Entrance to the Imperial Palace.

Wu-chao Men, the "noonday gate," was the main entrance to the Imperial City. The latter was built in 1367 by Emperor Hong-wu of the Ming Dynasty. The gate has five arched doors, three in the middle and two on the sides. On the massive wall there were once five mighty towers, called accordingly Wu-fung Lo (the "five phoenix lofts"). They were completely destroyed in the Taiping Revolution (1853-1864) and thus reduced to their ruined state of to-day.



Strassl

四一 午朝門雙闕之道址

午朝門本有雙闕，所謂兩觀是也。今僅餘正門，兩觀已亡。此遺址尚在此圖，可證明北京宮闕之跡全仿自南都，午門其一例也。

41. Ruins of the Side-building of Wu-chao Men.

See under (40).



南京博物院

四二 午朝門及內五龍橋鳥瞰

城上樓基，歷歷可觀，蓋係午朝門之正樓，及左右二角樓也。後為內五龍橋，相當於北京太和門外之金水河五橋。中山路北之殿基，則當年奉天殿址也。

42. Bird's-eye View of Wu-chao Men.

This view shows us clearly the ruins of the once mighty building, namely, the main hall in the middle with two adjoining side-towers. (The other two towers in the foreground were completely destroyed, even the foundation, i.e. the wall, exists no more. As regards its ruins, see 41). In the background, behind the gate, one sees the five bridges, called Wu-lung Chiao, on the Imperial Canal. Where now the european house (Historical Museum, Nanking) stands was once Feng-tien Men, the entrance to the Feng-tien Diën, the main palace of the Ming Dynasty, which was situated on the high ground beyond the street.



四三 西安門

西明宮城西門，一門三門，相當於北京之西華門。

43. Hsi-An Men.

This was the inner west gate of the Imperial City. The outer west gate, called by the Chinese, Hsi-hua Men, is situated some five hundred m. westwards. The former has three arched doors upon which once stood a mighty tower.



四五 西華門外之玄津橋 (一)

明皇城六門，正南曰洪武門，東南曰長安左門，西南曰長安右門，西為西華門，東為東華門，北為玄武門。六門中今僅存西華門(相當於北京之西安門)，前臨玄津橋，所跨即橋英城城也。

45. Shian-tsin Bridge (1).

This bridge is situated before Hsi-hua Men, the outer west gate of the Imperial City. The canal, over which this bridge is built, was dug in 914 when Nanking was rebuilt by Hsu Ch'iao, later emperor of South Tang Dynasty.



四四 外五龍橋

在正陽門(今光華門)內，據其規制，當在明洪武門內，承天門前，相當於北京天安門前之外金水橋。今橋上遍生蘆葦，農民搭茅棚於其上，令人不覺今古之變。

44. The Outer Five Dragons' Bridge.

These five bridges, in Chinese, Wai-wu-hung Chiao, are situated midway between Wu-chiao Men and Kwang-hua Men. The balustrades thereon exist no more; instead of these one sees clashing turtles and among them peasant houses.



四六 明故社稷壇全景

午華門之外偏西，為明之社稷壇，壇已無存，尚餘東西北三面石坊各一，不乘雕飾，令人不覺其在廢亡之感壇後刻一碑北京社稷壇。

46. The "Altar of the Dynasty" of Ming.

This altar is situated outside of Wu-chiao Men and served traditionally as the "Altar of the Dynasty." The altar itself exists no more; but one sees still the three gates around it.



四七 明故社稷壇北門

說見前。

47. A Gate of the "Altar of the Dynasty."

This is the northern gate of the altar, which shows a close similarity with that in Peking.



四八 明故宮玉陛

二十年前,明故宮遺物尚多揚子江飯店主人之妻,係中國人,曾在今飛機場一帶廉價購得玉陛石獅多具,運至飯店存放,不見其收歸民族文獻也。

48. The Marble-stairs of the Ming Palace.

Twenty years ago there were still more remains of the Ming palace. This picture shows us a marble-stair with sculpture of dragon and clouds, which, together with the stone lions shown below, was bought by the proprietor of the Yangtze Hotel and is preserved since then in the hotel.



四九 明故宮石獅(一)

說見前。

49. A Stone Lion of the Ming Palace (1).

See under (48).



五〇 明故宮石獅(二)

說見前。

50. A Stone Lion of the Ming Palace (2).

See under (48).



五一 明故宮石獅 (三)

見前。

51. A Stone Lion of the Ming Palace (3).

See under (48).



五三 西華門外之玄津橋 (二)

玄津橋明西華門外橋，規制魁宏石欄雕棧，然雖
其猶存，下即橋吳城濼水也。

53. Shüan-tsin Bridge (2).

See under (43).



五二 大中橋及通濟門

大中橋一名長春橋，明督師大學士黃公邁周
勳於此，故又名大忠，由河上南望，益州樓，終水
退退，為游船勝處。

52. Da-chung Bridge and Tung-chi Men

This bridge was once the main thoroughfare between the
Imperial City and the business quarter of Nanking. In the
background one sees the tower of Tung-chi Men, the bird's-
eye view of which we have already seen on page 11.



五四 明孝陵大金門

隱在鍾山之陽，故稱山寺寶公塔址也，前
為大金門，門黃屋垂簾，尖扉三道，係孝陵正門，今
存門闕。

54. Da-ching Men, the Main Entrance to the
Imperial Tomb of Hong-wu.

Hong-wu (1368-1398), the first emperor of the Ming
Dynasty, was the founder of the vast empire and a national
hero of Chinese history, since he overthrew the Mongolian
Dynasty and set China free from foreign control. His tomb
was built as early as 1381, and when he died in 1398 he was
immediately buried there. This picture shows the main
entrance to the Imperial Tomb.



Stroud

五五 大金門之雕刻

門座石料規制，一與午橋門。

55. Relief on the Basis of Da-ching Men.

See under (54).



Stroud

五六 從大金門望四方城

大金門內，爲神功聖德碑，四周圍城，形如堡壘，俗所謂四方城是也。

56. View of the Quadratic City-wall.

On the inside of Da-ching Men stands the Quadratic City-wall, which looks almost like a fortress. In the background we see the falling slope of Purple Mountain.



五七 四方城

中爲神功聖德碑，成祖所立，碑亭已廢，與昌平十三陵制之亭四角有擎天柱者，頗有不同。

57. The Quadratic City-wall.

In the middle stands the huge script monument containing the "great merit and sacred virtue" of the emperor. The monument was erected by Yung-lo, son of Hong-wu and the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty.



五八 神功聖德碑量屬

詳見前。

58. The Stone Tortoise of the Monument.
See under (57).

六〇 獅

奉陵有石獸六種，首爲獅子，次麒麟，次靈龜，次象，次麒麟，次馬，每種有四，皆兩立兩蹲，東西相向，森然若齒，石獸每列相距一十六丈二尺，每對相距八尺五寸。

60. The Stone Lions.

The Imperial Tomb has six sorts of stone animals: a lion, four, then, shih-szes (tabbed animals), camels, elephants, chi-lings (also tabbed animals) and horses. Every sort consists of four, two standing and two lying, so that there are together twenty-four stone animals. The art is indeed not very fine, but nevertheless valid and efficacious.



五九 大金門四方城間之殘蹟

大金門四方城間，石欄龍首，殘蹟猶多，想當年制度，當更爲嚴謹，未必盡如現存之建築也。

59. Ruins Beside the Quadratic City-wall.
See under (56).



六一 獅

詳見前。

61. The Stone
Shih-szes.

See under (60).



六二 臺駝

石獸之中,以象及臺駝,最為高大。

62. A Stone Camel.

See under (60).



六三 象

說見前。

63. A Stone Elephant.

See under (60).



六四 麒麟

說見前。

64. The Stone
Chi-lings.

See under (60).

六五 石獸全景

說見前。

65. A General View of the Avenue
of Animals.

See under (60).





六六 石望柱

石獸盡，神道折而北，有石望柱二，白如玉，雕鏤雲
龍文。

66. Columns.

These two marble columns, standing at the end of the
avenue of animals, are beautifully carved with clouds.



六八 文臣

詳見前。

68. Another of the Stone Figures.

See under (67).



六七 執金吾

石人凡八，四將軍，弁冑執金吾，高可丈三四文臣，
朝冠乘笏，高略次之，若祇肅而威靈格者。

67. One of the Stone Figures.

There are altogether eight such stone figures: four of them
are of generals, clad in armor-plats fully equipped for war;
the other four figures are of ministers in their official robes.
The former are almost 4.16 m. high each; the latter only
3.20 m.



六九 從享殿後門望寶城

殿北門木三道，竊以周垣，同治亂後修復，僅存一
門。

69. View of the Imperial Tomb.

Through the northern gate behind the hall, which was
destroyed in the Taiping Revolution and rebuilt in 1873,
one perceives the mighty tomb with the ming-*in* in the
foreground.



七〇 寶城前石梁

橋當寶城之下，離橋石梁，半沒橋下溝壑中。

70. Stone Bridge Before the Imperial Tomb.

This large bridge was built immediately under the ming-lo, on an artificial canal. Most of the marble-balustrades have broken down and fallen among the shrubs under the bridge.



七二 甬道

寶城正中有甬道，控轍而登，直達崇丘，梓宮所葬焉。

72. The Tunnel to the Imperial Tomb.

This tunnel under the ming-lo leads up to the tomb, within which the subterranean palace still exists.



七一 明樓

樓據寶城城闕上，如迎敵運之樓，今半已毀，僅餘四壁，南面三門，東西北各一門。

71. Ming-lo of the Imperial Tomb.

Before the Imperial Tomb is the traditional ming-lo, which was built on the massive tomb wall. It has three doors on the southern side, and one door each on the other three sides. The roof was destroyed in the Taiping Revolution; it looks almost like the ruins of an old fortress.



七三 陽山孝陵碑材全景

永樂三年秋，因建孝陵，斷石於陽山，其長四丈，高十尺，色澤如漆，堅固無比。人欲見之，不可得也。碑材之長，及於北極星，其重之甚，非人力所能運也。

73. General View of the Ming Quarry at Yang Shan.

In 1405, in the third year of the reign of Yung-lo, stone was quarried at Yang Shan for the monuments of the Imperial Tomb. A huge stone-block, with a length of 44.8 m., a height of 14.72 m. and a breadth of 3.84 m., was hewn. The work was almost complete before it was found impossible to carry the colossus to the tomb.



七四 陽山孝陵碑材

碑長十四丈有奇，與碑前所立之人相比，可見其偉大。

74. Stone for the Monument of the Imperial Tomb.

This remarkable contrast between the man in the foreground and the stone-block behind him cannot fail to give us a vivid realization of the colossal size of the stone-block.



七五 陽山孝陵碑座側面

說見前。

75. The Monument in the Process of Being Hewn out of the Stone-block.

See under (73).



七六 陽山孝陵碑座

今已作為廚房，說見前。

76. The Monument in the Process of Being Hewn out of the Stone-block.

See under (73).

七七 明中山王徐達墓全景 (一)

墓在太平門外三里，道左豐碑高聳，白楊參天，碑後數十武，列石獸翁仲，計石馬、石羊、石虎、武將、文臣各二，西邊有土邱隆然，即中山王埋骨處也。

77. General View of Hsü Ta's Tomb (1).

Hsü Ta, the well-known marshal of the Ming Dynasty, directed the expedition against the Mongolians, recaptured Peking in 1370 and drove them back to Outer Mongolia. His tomb is situated 1.5 km. outside Tai-ping Men, on the left of the high road. Among the poplars one sees a huge monument, and behind it, some 80 m. away, begins the avenue of stone animals and figures (two horses, two sheep, two tigers, ten generals and two ministers). The tomb still exists and is well preserved.





七八 明中山王徐達墓全景 (二)

從墓上東望, 隨山及天保城左右對峙, 巖如雙闕, 青障似屏, 形勝極佳。

78. General View of Hsü Ta's Tomb (2).

See under (77).



七九 明中山王徐達神道碑

碑規制極宏, 洋洋萬餘言, 係高帝親製。

79. The Monument.

This huge monument contains the biography of the marshal, which was composed by Hong-wu himself, founder of the Ming Dynasty.



八〇 武將

說見前。

80. The Stone Figure of a Warrior.

See under (77).



八一 文臣

說見前。

81. The Stone Figure of a Minister.

See under (77).



八二 明岐陽王李文忠墓全景
 在太平門東北四里餘，有帝倫親神道碑，立於
 左。再進道旁，石一已具輪廓，左為石馬，右道旁者
 有石羊、石虎、石將、石吏，最後明墓在焉。

82. General View of Li Wen-chung's Tomb.

Li Wen-chung, one of the famous generals of the Ming Dynasty, led some expedition to Mongolia and captured the pogy seal and the crownprince of the Mongolian Dynasty. His tomb is situated more than 2 km. outside Tai-ping Men, a little further off than the tomb of Hsu Ta. It has one countenent, two horses (one of which was not completely carved and stands out of line from the others), two sheep, two tigers, two warriors and two ministers.



八三 武將

設見前。

83. The Stone Figure of a Warrior.

See under (82).



八四 明開平王常遇春墓
 在天保城之東，去太平門東北約一里，墓前有
 石羊、石馬、石將、石吏，最後明墓在焉。

84. Chang Yü-chun's Tomb.

Chang Yü-chun, the most valiant general of the Ming Dynasty, was vice-marshal of the expedition against the Mongolian Dynasty. His tomb is situated to the east of Tai-ping Men, outside the city-wall. The tomb itself exists no more; the stone horses are overthrown; the only remains being the stone figures and stone sheep.



八五 明海國公吳棖墓

出太平門一里，道右石獸錯落，翁仲羅陳，江漢公
 吳棖及海國公吳棖墓在焉。長壽征討諸蠻，歷則
 出征破賊，屢獲捷寇，並以武功，為齊陳山之陸。

85. Wus' Tombs.

The tombs of the Wu brothers are situated on the right side of the high road outside Tai-ping Men. They were generals of the Emperor Hung-wu; the elder (Wu Liang) was famous in the war against the barbarians in Yunnan, and the younger (Wu Cheng) led an expedition to the Laitan Islands.



八六 明海國公吳楨墓
石虎

說見前。

86. A Stone Tiger of Wus' Tombs.

See under (85).



八七 明江國公吳良墓石羊

說見前。

87. A Stone Sheep of Wus' Tombs.

See under (85).



八八 失名之明代功臣墓

墓在鍾山之陰，常遇春墓與吳楨吳良墓之間，石馬猶存，前曾僅餘武將，狀立若柱之申，按鍾山之陰，功臣墓凡十二，所可鑑定者僅五墓，則此亦必明初功臣墓無疑。

88. Tomb of an Unknown General of the Ming Dynasty.

There were altogether twelve tombs of the Ming generals on the western slope of the Purple Mountain, among which only five still exist.



八九 明新國公康茂材墓全景(一)

墓在神前門(今和平門)外二里康家墳，碑已毀，華表亦折，有石馬、石羊、石虎各一對，文臣、武將各一。

89. Kan Mo-tsai's Tomb (1).

This tomb is situated two li from Ho-ping Men. The monument exists no more; the columns are damaged. There are left only two stone horses, two sheep, two tigers, one stone figure of a civilian and one of a warrior.



九〇 明新國公康茂材墓全景(二)

登墓而望,長垣迢遞,神策門後湖,皆隱隱在望

90. Kan Mo-tsai's Tomb (2).

See under (89).



九一 石馬

詳見前。

91. A Stone Horse.

See under (89).



九二 明寧河王鄧愈墓全景

在大安門內郭府山,去中華門可五六里,墓碑高聳,矗立道左,由神道碑而東,可百餘步,松柏蒼翠,翁仲森列,皆東西相對,由北而南,初爲華表一對,繼爲石馬、石牛、石羊、石虎、文臣、武將各一對,其後高閣,即寧河王墓所在焉。

92. General View of Teng Yu's Tomb.

Teng Yu, one of the important generals of the Emperor Hong-wu, was buried in Teng-fu Shan, inside of Da-an-te Men (now on the Nanking-Widai Road). It is one of the greatest and most complete tombs of that period.



九三 神道碑

其鑿法及碑額雕刻,與徐達墓碑及孝陵神功聖德碑不同,已漸現宣德以後之作風矣。

93. The Monument.

See under (92).



九四 翁仲

設見前。

94. The Stone Figures.

See under (92).



九五 神道

設見前。

95. The Entrance to the Tomb.

See under (92).



九六 墓景

高岡上平列五墓,正中墓前有祭臺,寧河王埋骨處也。

96. View of the Tomb.

See under (92).



九七 明潭國公宋晨墓全景

墓在聚寶門(今中華門)外天界寺西,石人石馬已亡,有碑凡二,刻碑橫置,碑文多湮沒難讀。

97. Sung Cheng's Tomb (1).

This Ming tomb is situated outside the South Gate, on the Nanking-Wuhu Highroad. It has neither stone figures nor animals, only two monuments, which are different from those mentioned above.



九八 明潭國公宋晟墓碑

詳見前。

98. *Sung Cheng's Tomb (2).*

see under (97).



一〇〇 明鎮國將軍李傑墓

墓在繁寶門(今中華門)外雨花臺東道北,有雙碑一,題爲「宣武將軍兼廣武衛指揮使司事贈驃騎將軍金都督府李公神道碑銘」,洪武三十一年夏立,李女爲洪武妃,故規制頗宏,有石羊、石虎二尊已傾倒,石馬二、武將二。

100. *Li Chi's Tomb.*

Li Chi, father of a concubine of the Emperor Hong-wu, died in 1398, and was buried to the east of Yü-hua Tai. His tomb consists of a huge monument, two stone sheep, two tigers, two stone horses and two figures.



九九 明瑞安侯王源墓

墓在繁寶門(今中華門)外雨花臺西南,去郭應臺約一里,有碑一,文字漫漶難讀,竊仲石獸,皆傾臥地上。

99. *Wang Yüan's Tomb.*

This tomb is situated to the east of Teng Yü's tomb. It has a monument as this picture shows; the stone animals and figures are overthrown.



一〇一 明鎮國公俞通海墓

墓在繁寶門(今中華門)外雨花臺北,碑亡,有華表,石馬、石羊、石虎各一對,文臣、武將各一,墓尚存,府立石刻「明故中書平章政事贈光祿大夫諡鎮國公俞公通海字碧泉之墓」。

101. *Yü Tung-hai's Tomb.*

This Ming tomb is situated to the north of Yü-hua Tai. The monument exists no more; it has two columns, two horses, two sheep, two tigers and two figures (one civil and one military). The tomb still exists, with a stone tablet showing the name and the title of the dead.



一〇二 明守備掌南京中軍都督
府事鎮遠侯顧公神道碑

墓在中華門外京蘇公路小行，有碑一，文字湮沒難讀，石羊、石虎、石馬、翁仲，悉已傾倒，墓前年尚在，今因經濟委員會築屋適當其地，遂遭毀燬，今已無存。

102. Koo's Tomb.

This Ming tomb is situated in Hsian-ling, on the Nanking-Wuhu Railway. It consists of a monument, the stone animals and figures are all overthrown. Since 1934 the tomb has completely disappeared and a government building has been erected on the site.



一〇三 天隆寺東南失名之古墓

墓在中華門外天隆寺東南中里許，碑已毀，有石馬、石羊（石虎已亡），武將各一對。

103. An Unknown Tomb of the
Ming Dynasty.

This unknown Ming tomb is situated to the southeast of Ten-lung See, outside the South Gate. The monument was destroyed; all that remains are two stone horses, two stone sheep and two stone figures.



一〇四 明（正統）南京刑部尚書
贈太子少保周瑄墓

墓在中華門外徐家油坊，有碑二（一存一亡），石虎、石羊、石馬各一對，翁仲二，一立一傾，墓尚完好。

104. Chou Hsüen's Tomb.

Chou Hsüen was minister of Justice in the Cheng-tung period (1426-1449). His tomb is situated in Hsü-chia Yu-fang, outside the South Gate. It is typical of tombs during the fifteenth century.



一〇五 明景泰副都御史
宋公墓全景

在高橋門外上方園西邊北，有碑二，一存一亡。

105. Sung's Tomb.

This Ming tomb is situated in Shang-fang Cheng, outside Kao-chiao Men. It has two monuments, only one of which still remains.



一〇六 尚書張公墓

墓在牛首山北馬家店，張公不知何許人，觀其作風蓋為明代墓。

106. Minister Chang's Tomb.

This tomb is situated in Ma-chia Diën, to the north of Niu-tou Shan. The history of Minister Chang is unfortunately unknown. According to its style, however, the tomb seems to be one from the Ming period.



一〇七 明守備南京司禮太監鄭強墓

墓在牛首山北高家庫，一原御碑亭，有石坊一，華表一對，左為御碑亭，碑尚存；右另有一碑，今亡，僅餘龜趺。墓在碑亭後山坡上，築有圍牆，今存。

107. Chen Chiang's Tomb.

Chen Chiang, one of the well-known eunuchs in the Ming time, was the governor of Nanking. His tomb is situated in Kao-chia Kù, to the north of Niu-tou Shan. It has a pai-lo, two columns, an imperial monument with a pavilion, and another monument without pavilion. The tomb still exists behind the monuments.



一〇八 御碑亭

詳見前。

108. The Pavilion of the Monument.

See under (107).

一〇九 御碑

詳見前。

109. The Monument.

See under (107).





一一〇 明南寧侯毛元墓

在中華門外巖山靜明寺前，有碑一，在道左。墓南向，前爲石馬、石虎、石羊各一對，後爲石坊，再後爲石人，僅餘武將一。

110. Mau Yüan's Tomb.

This Ming tomb is situated in Yen Shan, to the east of the Ging-ming Temple (see 251). It has a monument, and a number of stone animals and figures in two rows.

一一一 明禮部侍郎倪謙墓

在巖山北麓，有華表石獅，其他翁仲石獸，多已傾倒，碎亡。按浙江書目，景泰元年，禮部侍郎倪謙奉使朝鮮，故亦稱倪天使墓。

111. Ni Chien's Tomb.

Ni Chien was minister of Ceremony and ambassador to Korea in 1450. His tomb is situated to the north of Yen Shan.



Metzener



一一二 明榮祿大夫少保吏部尚書倪岳墓

在巖山北麓，有石坊、石馬、翁仲，墓猶存。按明史七編年表，弘治十三年六月，倪岳爲吏部尚書，十四年十月卒。

112. Ni Yo's Tomb.

This Ming tomb is also situated to the north of Yen Shan. It has a pai-lo, two horses and two figures. (Ni Yo was minister of Interior in 1500 and died in 1501.)



一一三 明吏部尚書倪岳墓碑
說見前。

113. *The Monument of Ni Yo's Tomb.*

See above (112).

Melzner

一一四 明嘉靖總督陝西三邊軍務
太子太保兵部尚書兼都察院
右僉都御史王以旂墓

墓在顧堂山西南麓，有碑二，一立一傾，後有石獅
二，武將文臣各一對。墓邱尚在，惟已遺毀。

114. *Wang I-chi's Tomb.*

Wang I-chi was governor of Shensi Province during the Chia-chin period (1522-1566). His tomb is situated to the west of Chu-tang Shan; it has two monuments, two stone lions and four figures.



一一五 翁仲及墓

說見前。

115. *The Stone Figures.*

See above (114).





Metzner

一一六 龍潭明李閣老墓

李閣老不知何許人，石坊前列二獅，裝璜富麗，石馬一對，彎頸佇立，別有作風。

116. Minister Lee's Tomb at Lung-tan.

The history of this minister is unfortunately unknown. His tomb has two pai-lo with rich decorations and two stone horses, which present another style than the former.



Metzner

一一七 李閣老墓石馬

說見前。

117. The Stone Horses.

See under (116).



一一八 天隆寺西南失名之古墓

在天隆寺西南里餘，有石羊、石虎、石馬、文臣各一對，更有石坊，或謂爲顯貴祖墓。

118. An Unknown Tomb of the Ming Dynasty.

This unknown Ming tomb is situated to the southwest of Tien-lung Sze, outside the South Gate. It has two stone sheep, two tigers, two horses and two figures. Beside this it has a pai-ly, which is similar to the one from the later Ming period. (Compare 116.)



一一九 明宏治

行覺禪師塔

塔在紅麟塔東北三四里許，塔列凡三塔，北塔已圯，古樹成林，塔曲如飛，亦奇觀也。

119. A Monk's Tomb of the Ming Dynasty.

This tomb is situated to the northeast of Chi-ling Pa. There are altogether three pagodas, which all date back to the Hung-oh period (1488-1505).

一二〇 明永樂天妃宮碑額

獅子山北麓城外，舊有天妃宮，建於明永樂十四年，爲紀念鄭和步使西洋兼謝天妃保祐而築者也。宮廟宏崇，今日僅餘一碑，碑文有顯和西洋定寶，頗爲重要，當亟思保存者也。

120. The Top of the Monument of Tien-fei Kung (1).

This monument was erected in 1416 by the Emperor Yang-ki when a temple was built for Tien-fei, the goddess of the sea, in remembrance of the voyage of Chen Ho to the Indian Ocean. It is the only remains of the once mighty temple, which was situated on the northern slope of Sho-tan Shan, outside Shin-chung Men.



— 二 — 明永樂天妃宮碑額側面
 現見前。

121. The Top of the Monument of Tien-fei Kuang (2).
 See under (120).



蘇世海攝

— 二二 — 朝天宮鳥瞰

宮在石城門(今漢西門)內治城山,晉爲治城寺,劉宋爲總明觀,楊吳爲紫極宮,宋立文宣王廟,後改爲天慶觀,大中祥符間,賜額爲祥符宮,元爲元妙觀,又升爲永壽宮,明爲朝天宮,有習儀亭,同治四年改建府學文廟,高棟飛甍,制度宏麗,宮西高阜上,即晉下邳墓也。

122. Bird's-eye View of Chao-tien Kung, the Confucius's Temple.

The palace is situated inside Han-hsi Men, built on the Yen-cheng Hill. Originally erected as a Buddhist temple (Yen-cheng Sze) in the Tung Chün period, it was changed to a Taoist temple (Chung-ming Kuan) in the period of Sung (420-479). During the late Sung Dynasty (960-1127) it was rebuilt first as a Confucius's temple, but soon converted into a Taoist monastery. After the Taiping Revolution, during which the old Confucius's temple was completely destroyed, a new was built on the ruins of Chao-tien Kung. This picture shows us a bird's-eye view of the temple, which was the best one of the buildings in Nanking.



一 二 三 朝天宮
全 景 (一)

說 見 前。

123. General View of
Chao-tien Kung (1).

See under (122).

一 二 四 朝天宮
樞 星 門

門 前 爲 泮 池，作 半 月 形。

124. The Main Entrance.

Before the gate there is a crescent-shaped pond, which belongs traditionally to a provincial Confucius's temple.



Mittler

一二五 朝天宮
大成門

在櫺星門內。

125. Da-cheng Men.

This gate is situated between the main entrance (Ling-hsin Men) and Da-cheng Palace, the "hall of perfection."



一二六 朝天宮
大成殿 (一)

殿重檐七楹,石欄凡二層,氣象崇宏。

126. Da-cheng Palace.

The Da-cheng Palace, "hall of perfection," has double roofs and seven rooms. Around the terrace, on which it is built, are two rows of marble balustrades. Visitors are always deeply impressed by the magnificence of this building.



一二七 朝天宮全景 (二)

改見前。

127. Chao-tien Kung (2).

See under (122).



Metzner

一二八 朝天宮崇聖殿

殿廣七楹，石欄凡二層。

128. Chon-shen Palace.

This hall, situated behind the Da-cheng Palace, also has seven rooms and two rows of balustrades in the foreground.



Metzner

一二九 朝天宮
從大成殿望崇聖殿

設見前。

129. View of Chon-shen Palace.

See under (128).



Metzener

一三〇 朝天宮
從崇聖殿望大成殿

詳見前。

130. View of Da-cheng Palace.

See under (126)

一三一 朝天宮大成門之鐘鼓

詳見前。

131. Drum and Bell.

They are placed just before Da-cheng Men; see under (125).



Metzener



Metzner

一三二 朝天宮大成殿 (二)

此係雪後所攝，殿東西兩廡，約略可見。

132. Da-cheng Palace After a Snowfall (2).

See under (126).



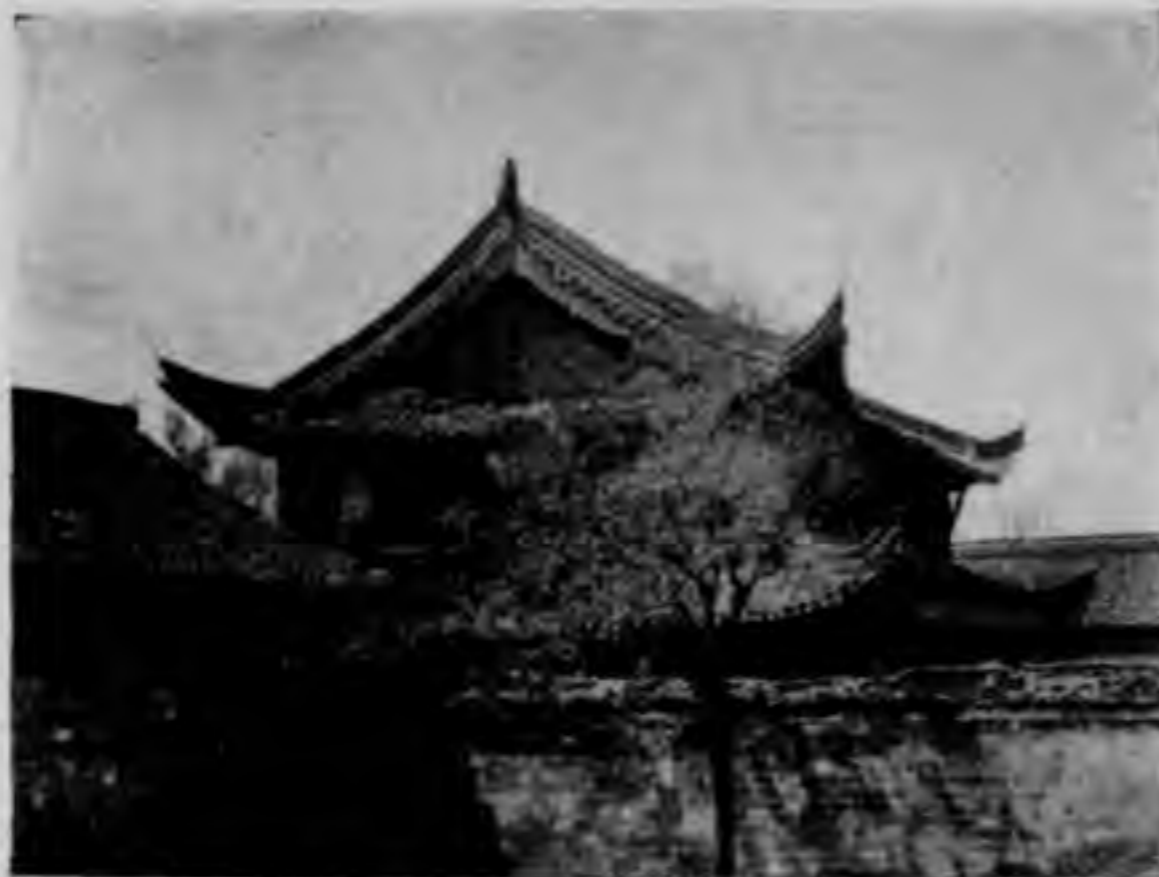
Metzner

一三三 朝天宮尊經閣 (一)

在大殿之左，閣高二層，廣五楹。

133. The Classics Library (1).

This library is situated to the left of Da-cheng Palace. It has two stories, each of which has five rooms.



Metzner

一三四 朝天宮
尊經閣 (二)

設見前。

134. The Classics Library (2).

See under (133).



Motzner

一三五 鼓樓

樓當全城正中，洪武十五年建，樓上大鼓二面，小鼓二十四面，雲板一面，點鐘一面，牙杖四根，壺房銅缸一座，三眼畫角二十四枝，爲接王選妃迎送詔書等用，鼓今亡登臨而望，全城形勢，盡收眼底。

135. The Drum Tower.

This tower was built in 1382 by Hong-wu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty. Situated as it is up on a hill right in the center of the whole city, it commands a fine panorama all round. Originally it served as time keeper for the city.

一三六 鼓樓鳥瞰

說見前。

136. Bird's-eye View of the Drum Tower.

See under (135).



圖 田 國 吳 編 繪



Stroud

一三七 大鐘亭

亭在鼓樓之東無量庵傍，高丈餘。按洪武十五年建鐘樓於魚子湖，上懸鳴鐘一口，洪武二十四年四月二十日毀，立鐘一口，在樓前，洪武二十五年十二月十四日造，臥鐘一口，在府軍後街西地方，洪武二十五年十一月二十四日造。樓今廢，鳴鐘立鐘並亡，惟臥鐘存，清江寧藩司許振聲，將臥鐘鑿起，懸於大鐘亭，今存。

137. Da-chung Ting.

Originally there was a drum as well as a bell tower in Nanking. The latter was destroyed at a later period and the bells got lost. After the Taiping Revolution one bell was dug out and is still being preserved in the Da-chung Ting.

一三八

北極閣舊景

治徒觀
同燒氣
頂市目
四城極
山望秋
龍登晴
建閣家
在年空
閣十倚
火高山
臺突

138. The Old Pe-chi K'eh.

The old Pe-chi K'eh (the "north pole tower") was built in 1871 on the top of Chi-lung Shan. Being the highest building in Nanking, it commands a fine panorama over the whole city. In 1928 it was demolished and rebuilt as the observatory of the Meteorological Institute.



Metzner

一三九 萬壽宮(一)

舊在柏川橋北明東廠地，同治十年，改建於中正街，十二年十二月工竣。黃屋重葺，有朝房三十間，廊四十六，寶座殿廡等百七十餘件。

139. Wan-shou Palace (1).

Wan-shou Palace, where the public officers assembled on the birthday of the emperor, was built in 1871-1873. It has double roofs and altogether over seventy rooms. After the revolution in 1911 it was abandoned and since then has become more and more dilapidated.



一四〇 萬壽宮(二)

見前。

140. Wan-shou Palace (2).

See under (139).



一四二 夫子廟魁星閣

夫子廟爲宋元舊學明稱曰國學，後建國子監，以是爲應天府學，并省上元江寧二縣學入之。其後再燬再建，其魁星閣則建於明成化十六年，而以秦淮爲泮池，有魁星閣聳臨水上，嵐光波影，風景最佳。

142. Kwei-hsing K'eh, Confucius's Temple.

This kind of tower is usually to be found before any Confucius's temple. This one is built directly on the river and is the center of Chinese singing and music.



Street

一四一 貢院明遠樓

貢院創於明永樂中，有明遠樓，高凡三層，登臨而望，秦淮兩岸，歷歷可觀。今爲市政府所在地。

141. Ming-yuan Lo, To-day the Municipal Government.

This tower, originally belonged to the examination-building, which was built in the Yung-lo period (1403-1424), has three stories and commands a fine view over the Ching-huai River. It is now the main entrance to the Municipal Government Offices of Nanking.



Street

一四三 二郎廟

漕口二郎祀於宋，今南京尚有二郎廟，與定湘王行宮合而爲一，已日漸頹廢矣。

143. Erh-lang Miao.

Erh-lang Miao, once a magnificent Taoist temple, is now converted into an elementary school. Due to neglect, it is now in a very dilapidated state.

一四四 定湘王行宮水亭

定湘王係湖南人行軍時崇奉之神，其詳莫考。行宮建於湘軍，在二郎廟，今漸頹廢。

144. Pavilion in Ting-shiang Wang Palace.

Ting-shiang Wang, god of war in Hunan Province, was worshipped by the Hunan soldiers after the Taiping Revolution. As in the case of Erh-lang Miao, this pavilion is also in a ruinous condition.



Strauss



Strauss

一四五 定湘王行宮

說見前。

145. Ting-shiang Wang Palace.

See above (144).

一四六 中華門外西南 南嶽行宮琉璃頂

頂係黃琉璃製，作二鷓形，頗為華美。

146. Porcelain Decorative Work of the Nan-yü Temple.

This magnificent work is made of yellow porcelain and bears the sculpture of two owls. The temple is situated outside the South Gate, about 1 km. westward.



Strauss



Metzner

一四七 文光閣

閣在中華門外，二層三楹，建於同治年間，極目四眺，雨花臺、牛首山，皆蒼翠在望。

147. Wen-kwang K'eh.

This tower, also situated outside the South Gate, has two stories and six rooms. It commands a fine view of the hills in the south.

一四八 從文光閣南望雨花臺
及見前。

148. View of the Yü-hua Tai.

See above (147).



Metzner



一四九 湖南會館

在中華門內釣魚臺，為金陵各省會館中之最大者，始建於同治年間，正體三進，殿宇石之寶，今皆長廢，已日漸頹廢矣。

149. Hunan Club.

This club is situated in Diaoyu Tai, inside the South Gate. It was built after the Taiping Revolution in the Tung-chi period (1862-1874) and is one of the largest clubs in Nanking.

Metzner

一五〇 江西會館

在水西門內，係由萬壽宮道院改建者。

150. Kiangsi Club.

This club was originally a Taoist temple, called Wan-shou Kung, and is situated inside Shui-hsi Men.



一五一 賽虹橋

一名三公橋，在中華門外城西南隅，始秦漢與江東橋來之，亦橋三孔，闊五六丈，為金陵僅有之巨橋。

151. San-hung Bridge.

This bridge, also called San-kung Bridge, is situated at the southwest corner of the city. It has three arched watergates and a breadth of 15 m. and is the largest bridge in Nanking.

Metzner



一五二 湖熟秦淮河上之橋

湖熟居秦淮上游，當京東南要道，在六朝為要隘。梁昭明太子讀書處，遺址猶存。

152. Chin-huai River at Hu-shu.

Hu-shu, a small town situated on the upper course of the Chin-huai River, was a strategic point at the time of the Six Dynasties. It still possesses the ruins of a terrace dating from the Liang Dynasty, where, it is told, the crownprince of Liang Wu-ti had studied.



一五三 宋聚村明代之浮雕 (一)

村處上方鐵與淳化鎮之間，有大廟三所，石門浮雕極佳，或作八仙過海之景，或作麒麟龍鳳之形，觀其作風，蓋係明代物。

153. Marble Reliefs of the Ming Dynasty (1).

Between the Sheng-hang Ching and the Chen-hua Ching is a small village, called Song-ssu Ching, which has three villas, each of which has gates with marble reliefs on them, either of chi-lings, the dragon, the phoenix, or else of scenes depicting Taoist life.



一五四 宋聚村明代之浮雕 (二)

詳見前。

154. Marble Reliefs of the Ming Dynasty (2).

See under (153).



一五五 宋聚村明代之浮雕 (三)

詳見前。

155. Marble Reliefs of the Ming Dynasty (3).

See under (153).



一五六 鳳游寺石爐

官武定初其地
於大明初
建高僧院
時宋景
建白關
址謂元
故江昇
寺橫爲
官白關
瓦李寺
晉橋元
本車昇
山朝爲
臺南寺
鳳爲改
內尺唐
門百南
華三也
中雲是
在切關
寺閣官
閣官陵
寺地擊

156. The Stone Censer in Feng-yo Sze.

Feng-yo Sze, one of the oldest Buddhist temples in Nanking, was erected as early as 364, when the monk Hui-li got a piece of land on the southern bank of the Chin-huai River and built the well-known Wa-kuan Temple. At the time of the Liang Dynasty, a lofty tower, called Wa-kuan K'eh, was built. This tower, which was for some centuries the symbol of Nanking, was completely destroyed by fire in 975 when the troops of the kingdom of Wu-yo entered Nanking. It was rebuilt in 1591 and called Feng-yo Sze. To-day it is only a small temple; still one finds a marble censer as well as vases which are alleged to date from the Tung Chin Dynasty (317-420).



一五八 雞鳴寺遠景

寺在雞鳴山，東木梁同泰寺故址，宋爲法寶寺，明於洪武二十年重建，名曰雞鳴，遷據谷寶公兩塔，此寺遙對鍾山，下臨桑泊，而臺城障其後，陶湖山勝地也。

158. View of Chi-ming Sze.

This temple is situated on the western slope of Chi-lung Shan. Originally it was built in 527 by Liang Wu-ti and called Tung-tai Sze. It was often destroyed during war times in the later period and rebuilt in 1387, called now Chi-ming Sze. Erected on the hill before Tan-chen (see under 1), it has a fine view over the city before it and the lake behind it.

一五九 雞鳴寺

改見前。

159. Chi-ming Sze.

See above (158).



一五七 鳳游寺石瓶

改見前。

157. Marble Vase in Feng-yo Sze.

See above (156).





Stroud

一六〇 雞鳴寺內景

寺觀觀音，每逢舊曆六月十八日，進香者絡繹不絕。

160. The Interior of Chi-ming Sze.

In this temple Kuan-yin, the goddess of mercy, is traditionally worshipped. Pilgrims from all parts and the suburbs of Nanking gather usually on the 18th of the Sixth Moon every year, which, it is said, is the birthday of the goddess.



Stroud

一六一 報恩寺香水河橋

報恩寺之大石橋，係南都第一大道，今遠遺蹟。橋面一之，橋下河石，河中之香片，中妙，後有正之，大及後，正之，一及後，正之，一及後，正之。

161. An Historical Bridge of Bao-en Sze.

Bao-en Sze with its well-known "porcelain pagoda of Nanking" was erected in the years 1412-1431 by Yung-lo, the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty. It was destroyed, to the sorrow of every Nankinger, during the Taiping Revolution (1855-1864); the only remains of the once great temple being the bridge, the huge monument and the bronze top of the porcelain pagoda.



一六二 報恩寺碑 (一)

橋北數十步有巨碑，碑首文曰：「報恩寺碑」。碑高數丈，出諸浮屠，諸君如中，屋浮屠，諸君如中，屋浮屠，諸君如中。

162. The Monument of Bao-en Sze (1).

See under (161).



Messner

一六三 報恩寺碑 (二)

改見前。

163. The Monument of Bao-en Sze (2).

See under (161).



一六四 報恩寺琉璃塔頂

石塔，係一
文，係一
向，係一
入，係一
九，係一
凡，係一
也，係一
塔，係一
感，係一
聖，係一
宋，係一
塔，係一
講，係一
璣，係一
寺，係一
慧，係一
名，係一

164. The Bronze Top of the "Porcelain Pagoda of Nanking."

See under (161).



一六六 天界寺

大東，始
元，或
水，或
南，或
路，或
公，或
善，或
豆，或
外，或
門，或
華，或
申，或
在，或

166. Tien-chieh Sze.

This temple is situated inside the South Gate on the Nanking-Wahu Road. It was built at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty and destroyed in the Taiping Revolution. It is in so far interesting as the "Yuan History" (the Mongolian annals) was composed there.



一六五 三藏殿

在，或
報，或
慈，或
寺，或
僧，或
宮，或
廟，或
內，或
殿，或
後，或
有，或
石，或
塔，或
遺，或
址，或
身，或
存，或
寺，或
名，或

165. San-chuang Temple.

This temple was originally a part of Hsu-en Sze. After the destruction of the latter it became an independent temple. Behind the temple there was a stone pagoda, the base of which is still to be seen, where the nails and hair of Shiao-chuang, the well-known Buddhist traveler to India in the seventh century, were preserved.



一六七 普德寺

在，或
中，或
門，或
外，或
天，或
佛，或
寺，或
明，或
正，或
統，或
興，或
建，或
寺，或
門，或
有，或
大，或
殿，或
供，或
佛，或
像，或
二，或
尊，或
佛，或
已，或
傳，或
五，或
興，或

167. Pu-te Sze.

Situated in the neighborhood of the former, this temple was built in the Ching-tung period (1436-1449) of the Ming Dynasty. Before the gate of the temple stand two huge stone tortoises, the monuments of which exist no more. In the main hall there are five hundred iron Buddhas, and in the hall behind is one large iron Buddha, which is almost 4 m. high.



一六八 清涼山小九華寺

本廟宏麗異常，有德殿等建築，其遺舊有筆硯亭，即南齊清涼山故址，登之則望，百壑封迴，萬川環繞，城外江光一掃，帆檣隱隱可辨，江北諸山，拱若屏障，風光特絕。

168. Shian-chiu-hua Temple, Ching-liang Shan.

Located on the top of Ching-liang Shan, it was originally the Summer Palace of the Southern Tang Dynasty (937-975). Up to the Taiping time there was a pavilion on the summit, called T'ai-wei Ting, which was destroyed in the revolution. It commands a fine panorama over the Yangtze River, which is especially lovely at sunset.

一六九 靈谷寺舊殿

此殿在靈谷寺，乃舊殿，即唐武宗時所建，其址在靈谷寺之北，即今靈谷寺之舊址。此殿在靈谷寺之北，即今靈谷寺之舊址。此殿在靈谷寺之北，即今靈谷寺之舊址。



169. Old Temple of Lin-ku Sze.

This temple was originally situated in De-shang Hill, where the Imperial Tomb of Hong-wu now is. Built in 514, it was at first a little temple, called Kai-shan Ching-sho, belonging to the sect of the well-known Buddhist Dao-tzu. When Emperor Hong-wu began to build his tomb, the temple was removed to its place of to-day. Since that time it was called Lin-ku Sze and was one of the largest temples in Nan-king. This picture shows it in its old state, before it was rebuilt in 1932-1933.

Meuser



一七〇 靈谷寺全景

民國二十年，政府靈谷寺建塔區，及神亡烈士紀念塔，遂成今日之狀。

170. General View of Lin-ku Sze.

In the years 1931-1933 the National Government built in the neighborhood of Lin-ku Sze a pagoda for the fallen soldiers and the tomb of Tan Yen-kai, the late premier of China. The once well-known temple has become gradually smaller and more insignificant.



一七一 靈量殿

靈谷寺舊有靈量殿，即唐武宗時所建，其址在靈谷寺之北，即今靈谷寺之舊址。此殿在靈谷寺之北，即今靈谷寺之舊址。

171. The Stone Palace in Lin-ku Sze.

There was originally a stone palace in the temple, which was built completely with stone and brick. It was rebuilt in 1932-1933 and now turned into a memorial hall for the fallen soldiers.

Strodel



Stroud

一七二 靈谷寺陣亡將士
紀念塔

塔成於民國二十四年，九層八面，皆以三合土砌成。

172. The Memorial Pagoda for the
Fallen Soldiers.

The pagoda was completed in 1935. It has nine stories and is eight-cornered.



Stroud

一七三 古林寺全景

寺在城北定淮門內馬鞍山，明萬曆中葉，由古心律師化庵為寺，三年告成，賜額振古香林。清乾隆二十四年，改賜古林寺。其地岡壑環抱，樹木蒼鬱，晚來白鷺羣集，風吹雪羽，屏絕塵俗。

173. General View of Ku-lin Sze.

This temple is situated on the Ma-an Shan, inside Ting-huai Men. It was originally only a little temple, rebuilt in the Wan-li period (1573-1620) by Ku-hsin, the founder of the Law School of Buddhism, and called since 1759 Ku-lin Sze. Situated in the middle of a forest and away from the business center, it looks almost like a little village.



Stroud

一七四 古林寺門前甬道

長可半里許，兩旁古木成行，極爲幽邃。

174. Avenue of Trees Before
Ku-lin Sze.

See under (173).



Stroud

一七五 古林寺前山門

設見前。

175. Entrance to Ku-lin Sze.

See under (173).



Strassl

一七六 古林寺門石獅

據云,損於洪楊之亂。

176. A Stone Lion.

This stone lion was damaged in the time of the Taiping Revolution.



Strassl

一七七 古林寺大雄寶殿

寺今日建築,都爲光緒年間重修。

177. The Main Hall of Ku-lin Sze.

Most of the buildings of this temple were rebuilt after the Taiping Revolution.



Strassl

一七八 古林寺供白衣大士像

高可丈餘,像慈悲莊嚴,頗具風格。

178. A Portrait of the Goddess of Mercy.

This portray is now preserved by the Ku-lin Temple. It has a height of almost 3 m. and is one of the most beautiful portraits of the goddess.



Strassl

一七九 古林寺大雄寶殿西廡羅漢

古林寺十八羅漢,神氣逼氣,面目如生。

179. Lo-hans in Ku-lin Sze (1).

The main hall has traditionally figures of the eighteen saints, in Chinese, Lo-hans. This picture shows a series of them in the Ku-lin Temple.



Shorel

一八〇 古林寺大維寶殿
東廡羅漢

詳見前。

180. Lo-hans in Ku-lin Sze (2).

See above (179).

一八一 古林寺之藏經閣

高凡二層，雙階坡上。登此而望，江光一線，樓閣萬家，頗饒遠景。

181. The Library, Ku-lin Sze.

See above (177).



Shorel



McGraw

一八二 金陵寺

寺在定淮門內馬鞍山，亦係禪宗；其地即明太祖舊宮址，翠竹萬竿，掩映生趣。

182. Ging-ling Sze.

This temple is situated on Ma-an Shan, inside Ting-huai Men, and belongs also to the Buddhist Law School. This picture shows us the interior of a room where the Buddhist bible is studied.



一八三 封崇寺
戒壇

寺一名臥佛律院,在水西門
內月芽巷,有臥佛及戒壇,顯
赫極精,傳南山宗千華十四
世牙之於此。

183. Wooden Terrace,
Feng-chung Sze.

This temple, also called the "lying Buddha temple," is situated in *Yue Hsiang*, inside of *Shui-hsi Men*, and belongs to the Buddhist Law School, too. It has a lying Buddha and a wooden terrace, called *ch'ai-tan* ("terrace of prohibition") with fine sculpture.



一八四 封崇寺木塔

寺戒壇兩旁,有木塔二,九層八角,極
奇壯麗,塔之我體上遍塑佛像,盡係
精製。

184. Wooden Pagoda,
Feng-chung Sze.

Beside the terrace stand two wooden pagodas, each of which has nine stories and is eight-cornered. One observes in the background Buddha-sculptures, which are made of porcelain.



一八五 封崇寺照牆
「建康碑」

寺有碑云:「古寺碑存可乎石,而能與有建康碑,寺好觀也,精
鑿六朝時物。」

185. Reliefs from the Time of the Southern Sung
Dynasty, Feng-chung Sze.

Via-à-vis the gate of the temple stands a wall, on which is this Buddhist sign, which is alleged to be one from the time of the Southern Sung Dynasty.



Strass

一八六 永慶寺銅佛

寺在玉台山，梁天監中永慶公主所造也。寺有塔，又名白塔寺。寺左數十武，有謝公墩，梅聖隱之墓，咸豐兵火後，塔毀寺存。有銅佛，作風古樸，非近代物。

186. Bronze Buddha, Yung-chin Sze.

This temple was originally built in the Tien-chien period (502-549) by the Princess Yung-chin, daughter of Liang Wu-ti. It had a white pagoda which was destroyed in the Taiping Revolution. The only remains of the old temple is a bronze Buddha, which seems to be one from the time of the Six Dynasties.



Motson

一八七 石觀音庵石觀音像

庵在城東南隅，梁蕭舍寺地也。按定遠縣志：「齊舍寺舊名法光寺，即梁武帝寺也。在今城東南隅，有子隱堂，即處女臺遺蹟也。」有石觀音像，係整石鑿而成，像慈悲莊嚴，作風簡樸。

187. Marble Goddess, Shih-kuan-ling An.

This temple is situated at the southeast corner of the city. Originally built at the beginning of the Liang Dynasty (502-557) and known as Hsiao-ti Sze, it was rebuilt several times and is now called Shih-kuan-ling An. It possesses a marble goddess, which seems to be a work of old times.



Motson

一八八 佛教居士林千手觀音像

佛教居士林在石觀音庵側，有千手觀音像，係新鑿成，在全陵亦為僅見。

188. Goddess with a Thousand Arms.

Beside the temple mentioned above is a Buddhist Bible Society, which possesses a goddess with a thousand arms. The latter is formed according to the description of Buddhist books.



Motson

一八九 正覺寺之玉佛

寺在新關武定門內，建於清代。有玉佛，法相莊嚴，係緬甸物。

189. A Jade Buddha, Cheng-gü Sze.

This temple is situated inside Wu-ting Men, which is just opened in recent years. It possesses a jade Buddha, which is of Burmese origin.



Struss

一九一 大乘庵之供棹

寺在中華門內東城根，係一尼寺，頗為清淨，供棹甚為精美。

191. Holy Altar in Da-shen An.

This is a Buddhist nunnery and is situated to the east of the South Gate, inside the city-wall. One observes the fine sculpture of the holy altar, which represents a style different from that of the former.



Struss

一九〇 淨界寺之供棹

寺在城北三輔兩橋，供棹雕製頗佳。

190. Holy Altar in Jing-chieh Sze.

This picture shows us one style of the holy altars in Buddhist temples.



Struss

一九二 毘盧寺之供棹

寺在大慈巷，舊為尼庵，光緒中遭南賊擄掠，軍臺圍軍諸將資項修之，有大雄殿，藏經樓，萬佛樓，現樓閣宏，遂改庵為寺，此為新棹之又一體。

192. Holy Altar in Pi-lu Sze.

This altar represents the third style, which is a variation of the first one. (See 190).



一九三 昆盧寺大雄寶殿

說見前。

193. The Main Hall, Pi-lu Sze.

This temple, now the largest temple in Nanking, is situated in Da-be Shiang. It was originally only a little temple, and was enlarged by the Hunan generals in the Kuang-shū period (1875-1908). Beside the main hall it possesses a library, a Ten-thousand Buddhas Loft and other buildings.



Stroud

一九四 香爐

說見前。

194. The Censer.

See above (193).



Stroud

一九五 大殿之頂

作鹿盧之形,金碧輝煌,極爲富麗。

195. The Shelter of the Main Hall.

See above (193).



Stroud

一九六 三世佛

供大雄寶殿。

196. The Buddhas.

See above (193).



Strand

一九七 伏虎尊者

見前。

197. A Lo-han.

See above (193).



一九八 三聖殿之接引佛

見前。

198. Chie-ying Buddhas (1).

See under (193).



Strand

一九九 萬佛塔之接引佛

見前。

199. Chie-ying Buddhas (2).

See under (193).

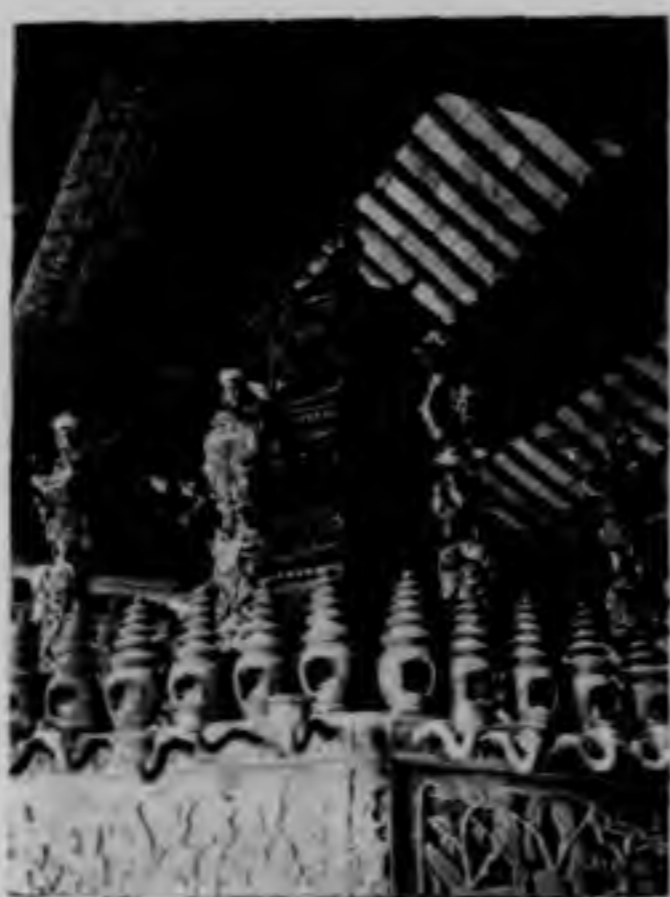


二〇〇 萬佛塔全景

昆虛寺萬佛塔，有萬佛塔，塔高五層，塔以八角圍屏，上列二十四諸天，雕鏤精絕，為南都所僅有。

200. General View of the 10,000 Buddhas Pagoda.

This pagoda has five stories and is eight-cornered. Around the pagoda stands an eight-cornered wooden wall with fine sculptures. On the wall are a number of little pagodas and twenty-four saints.



Stroud

二〇一 萬佛塔頂

說見前。

201. The Top of the Pagoda.

See under (200).

二〇二 萬佛塔正面

說見前。

202. The Front View of the Pagoda.

See under (200).



二〇三 萬佛塔側面

說見前。

203. The Side View of the Pagoda.

See under (200).





二〇四 水上鍾山 (一)

鍾山一名蔣山,又名紫金山,爲金陵鉅鎮,高達四六八.八公尺,左近諸山,除寶華山差可與之比肩外,無有及者。東連青龍山,西接青溪,南有鍾浦,下入秦淮;北接雞亭山,諸葛武侯所謂鍾山龍蟠者也。圖爲從玄武湖所攝,青山映碧,湖光滌滌,風光淨絕。

204. The Purple Mountain (1).

The Purple Mountain, in Chinese, Tse-ching Shan, originally called Ching Shan, is 468.8 m. high. It is the highest mountain in the district of Nanking. This picture was taken from the Hsuan-wu Lake and shows us a fine reflection of the mountain.



二〇五 水上鍾山 (二)

山色陰晴晦爽,朝夕百變此係奇景,雲濛濛從山中出。

205. The Purple Mountain (2).

See above (204).



二〇六 鍾山絕頂

登高望四海,天地何漫漫?
霜被羣物秋,風颯大荒寒。

206. The Summit of the Purple Mountain.

See above (204).



二〇七 長江一線

登鍾山絕頂,西望江光一線,百雉軒迥,雲霞沃蕩,風光偉觀。

207. View of the Yangtze Kiang.

The Purple Mountain commands a fine panorama over Nanking and the Yangtze River.



二〇八 從朝陽洞望鍾山

洞在神策門外，舊有寺今廢，由洞口望鍾山，龍骨磷磷，天塹似屏。

208. View of the Purple Mountain.

This picture is taken from the Chao-yang Grotto, which had been a temple and was destroyed in a later period. The latter is situated outside the Ho-ping Men.

二〇九 鍾山及覆舟山形勝

覆舟山在太平門內，東際青溪，北臨玄武湖，狀如覆舟，因名。六朝爲軍事要塞，宋武帝破桓元，陳武帝覆齊師，皆在此。

209. Bird's-eye View of the Purple Mountain and Fu-chou Shan.

See above (204).

Metzner



航空測量局製



南京風景攝影

二一〇 玄武湖鳥瞰

明本桑泊，一名後湖，宋元嘉中黑龍見，又曰玄武。中有洲五，西北曰舊洲，西南曰新洲，又有蓮萼、龍引、麟趾諸洲，明時貯天下圖書於此。梅村詩所謂六代樓船供士女，百年版籍重山河是也。

210. Bird's-eye View of the Hsuan-wu Lake.

The Hsuan-wu Lake, also called "the rear lake" (Ho Hui), was known already in the Wu period (222-280). It has five isles, which are called by the names of the five continents of the world respectively.



二一一 衡陽寺全景

寺在城東走清風那新闢山，舊傳謂法師在此設法，有衡陽神女忽來聽講，遂主此山，因名衡陽焉。亦金陵古寺之一。

211. General View of Heng-yang Sze.

This temple is situated in Heng-yang Shan, to the northeast of the city and in the neighborhood of Chi-hsia Shan. It is one of the old temples around Nanking.



Stroud

二一二 衡陽寺石獅
別具作風,攝之以備一格。

212. A Stone Lion, Heng-yang Sze.
See above (211).



Stroud

二一三 衡陽寺石刻
或曰六朝時物。

213. Reliefs in Heng-yang Sze.
It is told that all these reliefs are from the time of the Six
Dynasties.



Stroud

二一四 衡陽寺石造像
說見前。

214. Marble Reliefs in Heng-yang Sze.
See above (213).



Stroud

二一五 衡陽寺和尚墳
說見前。

215. A Monk's Tomb, Heng-yang Sze.
See above (213).



二一六 棲霞寺鳥瞰 (一)

歐西兩漢川會平改前，
 曹於魏王應選太甲名
 明令文安樓寺宋新佛
 士新三始像於寺元子
 遍加高王石帝同寺寺
 年，每仲宣造文藝院院
 七，功，文，家，前，後，樓，樓，到
 明，仲，其，陵，等，顯，其，為，飛，相
 永，子，二，竟，後，佛，南，乃，今，北
 齊，之，并，王，田，千，寺，向，寺，南
 山，福，佛，顯，有，成，應，諸，穴，窟，前
 滿，野，宮，文，姬，汪，功，故，使，石
 名，建，景，章，帝，師，尊，寺，鐘，鐘，廟
 一，種，無，像，王，榮，改，聖，文，雲
 山，茂，道，子，鳳，加，祖，善，寺，與
 區，建，魏，太，江，復，高，麗，羅，疏，與
 樓，為，聖，泰，宋，王，濟，中，崇，善
 在，宅，石，文，及，金，塔，國，因，轉
 寺，寺，寺，寺，寺，寺，寺，寺，寺，寺，寺

216. Bird's-eye View of the Chi-hsia Temple (1).

This well-known temple is situated in Chi-hsia Shan, which was originally called Shih Shan. As early as 489, in the seventh year of the reign of Chi Wu-ti, the hermit Ming Shiao-shao converted his house into a temple, which was called since that time Chi-hsia Sze. During the Chi and the Liang Dynasty (479-557) there were many figures carved in the rocks, consequently it is now called the "mount of 1,000 Buddhas." In 601 the Emperor Wen-ti, the founder of the Sui Dynasty (581-618) caused a marble pagoda to be built in the temple. Rich in antiquity and famous in the history of Buddhism, it is one of the most interesting temples around Nanking.



二一八 棲霞寺思虛寶殿

詳見前。

218. The Main Hall of the Chi-hsia Temple.

See under (216).



二一七 棲霞寺鳥瞰 (二)

詳見前。

217. Bird's-eye View of the Chi-hsia Temple (2).

See under (216).



二一九 棲霞寺傳戒之一景

每年舉行傳戒，此為其盛節之一。

219. Consecration of the Chi-hsia Temple.

According to tradition a consecration takes place here every year, when the would-be Buddhists, men and women, gather together to devote themselves to the cause of Buddhism.



二二〇 棲霞寺飛簷之一

改見前。

220. The Turned-up Roof of the Chi-hsia Temple.

See above (218).



二二一 棲霞寺後廢基石雕

棲霞寺後碑誌頗多，墳墓約址，觸目皆是。此圖所攝，或係白雲庵故址，宋碑讀曰明讀書，明歸衣也。恰隱於，並在此處。

221. Stone Reliefs, the Chi-hsia Temple.

There are many ruins behind the Chi-hsia Temple, which were the result of the Taiping Revolution. This picture shows us stone reliefs on the corperations of a building, apparently belonging to the Ming period.



二二二 棲霞寺大佛閣(三聖殿)

加明、隋、昭、子、仲、瑋、所、造、無、量、壽、佛、像、坐、身、三、丈、二、尺、五、寸、通、座、四、丈、二、苦、痛、佛、高、三、丈、三、寸、惜、壽、寺、殿、以、水、泥、修、補、全、失、精、神。

222. The Hall of the Three Great Buddhas, the Chi-hsia Temple.

Within this hall are the three great Buddhas carved in the Chi period (479-502). The greatest one has a height of almost 10 m. without the pedestal which in itself is 2.8 m. high. The two figures guarding the gate are not to be compared to them in size. As they were damaged in the later period, the monks repaired them, but unfortunately with cement.



二二三 棲霞山三聖殿左右佛

在大佛閣前，高可丈許，係明、隋、昭、子、仲、瑋、所、造。與、洛、陽、龍、門、石、佛、同、時，吾、國、藝、術、之、黃、金、時、代、也。

223. A Buddha from the Time of the Six Dynasties.

This Buddha stands, together with the other one shown on the following page, at the entrance to the Great Buddha Hall. They were carved in the Chi period (479-502) and show a close similarity with the huge stone Buddhas in Yün-kuang, the well-known Buddha caves from the time of the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534).



二二四 棲霞山三聖殿
右石佛

詳見前。

224. Another Buddha,
the Chi-hsia Temple.

See above (223).



二二五 棲霞寺
舍利塔全景

此塔係隋文帝仁壽五年(595)所建，唐高祖武德元年(618)重修，唐高宗永徽元年(650)再修，唐高宗永徽元年(650)再修，唐高宗永徽元年(650)再修。

225. The Marble
Pagoda, the Chi-
hsia Temple.

This famous pagoda was erected in 601 by the Emperor Wen-ti, the founder of the Sui Dynasty, and repaired in the Southern Tang period (937-975). It has five stories and is eight-cornered.



二二六 舍利塔上層

詳見前。

226. The Top of the
Marble Pagoda.

See above (225).

二二七 棲霞寺
舍利塔基浮雕
釋迦八相圖之一

塔基釋迦八相圖，與後代之塔基次序略異。西北為出胎，東為胎，北為誕生，東北為出胎，東南為成道，西南為降魔，東南為成道，南為說法，西為入滅。此係詳寫，舉一以例其餘。

227. Reliefs of the Eight
Legends of Buddha,
the Marble Pagoda.

The base of this pagoda bears the sculpture of the four celestial kings and eight legends of Buddha. This picture shows one view of the eight sculptures.





二二八 四天王 (一)

正南。

228. One of the Four Celestial Kings (1).
See above (227).



二二九 四天王 (二)

正東。

229. One of the Four Celestial Kings (2).
See above (227).



二三〇 四天王 (三)

正西。

230. One of the Four Celestial Kings (3).
See above (227).



二三一 四天王 (四)

正北。

231. One of the Four Celestial Kings (4).
See above (227).



二三二 千佛巖

設見前。

232. The Mount of 1,000 Buddhas.

See above (216).



二三三 天開巖

在樓霞寺西，兩巖削立，其直如截，中通一捷，形勢天成。

233. Tien-kai Cliff.

This cliff is situated to the west of the Chi-hsia Temple, and is composed of two rugged, perpendicular rocks.



二三四 燕子磯 (一)

在觀音門外巖山，一石吐江，三面懸絕，勢欲飛去。舊有水雲、大觀、俯江諸亭。白雲掃空，晴波漾碧，西眺荆楚，東望海門，勢極雄偉。

234. The Swallow Rock (1).

This rock is situated outside Kuan-ing Men (now abandoned) immediately on the Yangtze River. Because of its resemblance to a swallow rushing to the river, it has been called the Swallow Rock. In 1842, during the Opium War, the British marines landed here and marched thence on to Nanking.



二三五 燕子磯 (二)

設見前。

235. The Swallow Rock (2).

See above (234).



二三六 燕子磯 (三)

設見前。

236. The Swallow Rock (3).

See above (234).



二三七 燕子磯 (四)

設見前。

237. The Swallow Rock (4).

See above (234).



二三八 一石橫江勢欲飛去

登此下望，驚濤駭浪，走於足底。

238. Cliff of the Swallow Rock.

See above (234).



二三九 觀音閣

明洪武初，即山建觀音閣；正德初，就閣建寺。位石半空，勢若甍壁，絕壁有練，相傳鐵練繫孤舟處。

239. The Kuan-ying K'eh.

This tower was originally built during the Hong-wu period (1368-1398) and enlarged and turned into a temple at the beginning of Cheng-teh period (1506-1521). On the rock is still a chain to be seen, which, it is told, had served the purpose for ships to cast anchor.



二四〇 二台洞

係巖山十二洞之一，依巖窟局，中有一洞，今供佛像。

240. Erh-tai Tung, The Second Cave.

There are altogether twelve caves on the northern side of Yen Shan, which were caused by the inundation of the Yangtze River. Most of them are occupied by Buddhist monks.



二四一 三台洞

巖山十二洞，以三台洞最為曲折，層巒而上，別有洞天。洞內有觀音聖像，又有石龕，刻道子畫觀音像，蓋齊郡也。

241. San-tai Tung, The Third Cave.

This is the best and deepest of the twelve caves. In the cave there stands a Kuan-tig figure and a painting of her, which, it is alleged, was the work of Wu Tao-tze.



二四二 三台洞之巖穴

仰窺洞口，苔蘚被巖，昏然深廣，洵為奇觀。

242. The Grotto in San-tai Tung.

This view is taken from the cave upwards. The cave is almost over 10 m. high.



二四三 幕府山北望大江

此山北望大江，南接襄陽，西連漢水，東通滬寧，實為形勝。昔宋王僧虔、齊王僧虔、梁武帝、陳文帝、隋文帝、唐高祖、宋太祖、元世宗、明高宗、清聖祖、宣統帝，皆曾登此山，故有幕府山之名。

243. View of the Yangtze River from Mo-fu Shan.

This mountain, situated directly on the Yangtze River, is because of its position of strategic importance. During the time of the Six Dynasties war was waged frequently around it.



二四四 幕府山巖巖

改見前。

244. Cliff in Mo-fu Shan.

See above (243).

二四五 幕府山磚塘 (一)

塘在山陽,青林垂影,綠水映碧,一自然園林也。有失名古墓(見二十七,二十八,二十九圖)疑爲宋墓。

245. A Natural Park at Mo-fu Shan (1).

This natural park, called Chuang-tang, is situated on the southern slope of the Mo-fu Shan. In its neighborhood there is an ancient tomb, which we have already seen on pages 7 and 8.



二四六 幕府山磚塘 (二)

改見前。

246. A Natural Park at Mo-fu Shan (2).

See above (245).

二四七 嘉善寺蒼雲崖石佛

寺在幕府山東南,有蒼雲崖,亂石撐空,詭譎欲墜。兩崖間舊有屋,石上鑿觀音及善財童子,有碑,載「萬曆丁未秋歲明年二月成」。

247. Buddha Sculpture, Kia-shan Sze.

This temple is situated to the southwest of Mo-fu Shan. On the rocks there are figures of Buddha, which were produced in 1607, in the thirty-fifth year of the Wan-li period.





二四八 石佛庵石佛 (一)

在院中有千六山呼
石佛年有石
山佛庵按石佛
之洞有建佛
北就碑康十子
二山二志餘廟
十里一引驛或
古佛水邊傳此
爲像樂古唐然
括數一蹟武
花十爲編后
禪略天武造

248. Shih-fu An (1).

This temple, originally called Chuang-hua Shen-yuan, was built in the Yung-lo period (1403-1424). It possesses over ten Buddha caves, which look almost like those in Chi-hsia Shan.



二四九
石佛庵石佛 (二)

見前。

249. Shih-fu An (2).

See above (248).



Motomoto

二五〇 巖山龍泉寺

山在牛首之東，靈宇認謂其山巖險，故曰巖山，明神宗王葬此，又謂之韓府山，龍泉寺建於明，有斷臂崖之奇。

250. Lung-chien Sze, Yen Shan.

Yen Shan is a group of rocky hills, situated to the east of Niu-tou Shan. In its southern valley is the lonely Lung-chien Sze, which was built at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty.



二五一 巖山靜明寺故址
寺在山西坡上，頗多古林，景至幽邃，固有明兩
家侯毛元墓(圖一一〇)。

251. Ging-ming Sze, Yen Shan.

In the western valley of Yen Shan is an old temple, called Ging-ming Sze. It was also built in the time of the Ming Dynasty. In its neighborhood is the well preserved tomb of Mau Yüan, which we have already shown on page 32.



二五二 廣惠寺碑

寺在土山至方山道土壩村,係明代大刹,今僅餘正統十三年廣惠寺碑,款頌款詞。

252. Monument of Kwang-hui Sze.

This temple is situated midway between Tu Shan and Fang Shan. It was built in the time of the Ming Dynasty and was one of the large temples in Nanking. The only remains of it is, however, a crooked monument, which was erected in 1448.

二五三 牛頭山全景 〔江表牛頭〕

牛頭山對天西... 名表正此... 本江等曰... 里稱雙榜... 十所有導... 三善山王... 南佛也門... 城山是陶... 在首頭宜...



253. General View of Niu-tou Shan.

Niu-tou Shan, the "bull's head mountain," is situated 17 km. southwards from the South Gate and is well-known in Buddhist history. It has two peaks and looks like a bull's head. Among its temples, some date back as early as the Sung period (420-478).



二五四 牛頭山普覺寺

聖宋景德... 年開後... 二佛宮... 聖之佛... 天慶名... 址初仍... 寺實武... 名洪不... 佛窟教... 即以此... 大因中... 普寺興... 牛造興... 爲度平... 寺法大...

254. Pu-chiao Sze.

This is the largest temple of Niu-tou Shan. It was built in 503 by the Minister Hsu Tou of the Liang Dynasty and was at first called Fu-chiao Sze, the "temple of Buddha caves." Since that time it has been built and destroyed several times, finally rebuilt in the Hong-wu period (1368-1398) and again destroyed in the Taiping Revolution.



二五五 牛頭山漢羅泉

泉在清道人... 泉在清道人... 泉在清道人... 泉在清道人...

255. The Han-lo Spring, Niu-tou Shan.

The spring is situated behind the memorial temple of Ching-Tou-jen, a poet of the late Manchu Dynasty. On the rock there are some Buddha-sculptures and inscription in Sanskrit, dating back to the time of the Ming Dynasty.



二六〇 牛頭山辟支洞

按明四遠古俗大滯但最絕宋人有山窟窟餘所首幽佛百無千映支從忽盡掩時導之洞樹有者同支古下事者辟成山執事則天頭峯執然龜牛東坐已石佛之與而洞舊於一窟支志於一窟窟建如窟香燭後定移石杖遠塔景中峯隅之

260. The Pi-tze Grotto, Niu-tou Shan.

This grotto was already known in the Da-ming period (457-404) of the Sung Dynasty. According to Buddhist legends it was the cave of the Pi-tze Buddha, therefore called the Pi-tze Grotto.



二六二 牛頭山兜率巖

巖一名法音巖，懸崖千仞，獨立其巔，風飄欲墜。

262. The Do-sze Cliff, Niu-tou Shan.

This cliff is almost 30 m. high and is also called, in Buddhist language, the cliff to devote oneself (meaning to sacrifice himself for the Buddhist cause).



二六一 牛頭山昭明太子飲馬池

池在東西二峯之間，三吳舊蹟，多托之昭明，蓋開池會之射也。

261. The Chao-ming Crownprince's Lake.

Between the two peaks there is a little lake, at which, it is told, the Chao-ming Crownprince had let his horse drink.



二六三 牛頭山白雲梯

梯起山巔，石級百餘，杉檜夾道，甃有甃二：一書寫德年號，尚稱佛窟寺；一書正統，碑亭已圯，上部皆實境寺矣。

263. "The Ladder to White Clouds," Niu-tou Shan.

"The ladder to white clouds" has almost over a hundred steps and leads up directly to Pu-chiao Sze. (See under 234).



二六四 白自雲梯上
遙望獻花巖

說見前

264. View of Chu-tang Shan
from Pu-chiao Sze.

See above (254).

二六五 牛首山
獻花巖全景

牛首之南，峯巒前如芙蓉，曰祖堂山，蓋字詔法誦禪師入定於此，有百鳥獻花之異，故名獻花巖。

265. General View of Niu-tou Shan and Chu-tang Shan.

Chu-tang Shan, the "mountain of the ancestral hall," is of historical importance, since the Southern School of Buddhism was first established there.



二六六 祖堂山幽棲寺

景定建康志曰宋大明三年，於山南建幽棲寺，四名
幽棲山，乃改寫延壽，太平之際，悉付一炬，今
年重葺，四百餘間，太平之際，悉付一炬，今
年重葺，四百餘間，太平之際，悉付一炬，今

266. Yo-chi Sze, Chu-tang Shan.

This temple was built as early as 459, and was called at first Yo-chi Sze. Later, in the Chong-huan period (627-649), the well-known Buddhist Yün came here and founded the Southern School of Buddhism. Before the Taiping Revolution there were altogether over 400 rooms and it was one of the largest monasteries in Nanking. It was burnt up during the revolution and rebuilt in a later period. Being situated alone on the mountain and away from the city, it is one of the most desirable points of excursions from Nanking.



二六七 幽棲寺大維殿屋宇

寺背依天洞，面轟雲臺，亂松崩草，古勁蒼潤，王後邪訪，路迥掖雲入，松高帶雪看，即指此也。

267. The Main Hall, Yo-Chi Sze.

See above (266).



二六九 祖堂山古拜經臺

在幽棲寺上，中供指引佛三尊，四壁峭然，寂無人語，境皆幽絕。

269. The Old Temple, Chu-tang Shan.

This temple is situated some 1.5 km. from the other, almost on the top of the mountain. The path leads through a thick bamboo grove; one can go on for several hours without meeting anybody.



二六八 從天王殿望
無量殿

寺依山巒成，層巒而上，無崖數百尋。

268. View of the Stone Hall,
Yo-chi Sze.

See above (266).



二七〇 方山全景

方山在金陵東南四十五里，高二二五·六公尺，丹陽記云：「形如方印，故曰方山，亦名天印山。」秦始皇用望氣者言，謂方山斷長龍以洩王氣，今方山石礎是其所斷處，淮水之流經也。六朝時為交通要道，由此通運河以通吳會。

270. General View of Fang Shan.

Fang Shan, the "quadrate mountain," is 225.6 m. high. In the early history of Nanking it was recorded as an active volcano.



二七一 方山上定林寺 (一)

宋乾道間,春高僧善鑑,始來是山,結廬行道,因號山定林,既而,遂請上定林之名,而名焉,有七級浮圖,傾款欲倒,詢之寺僧,發曰宋時所造云。

271. Shang-ting-lin Sze, Fang Shan (1).

"Shang-ting-lin Sze, the 'upper Tung-lin temple,' was originally built in 439 on the Purple Mountain. After its destruction the monk Shan-chien built another temple not on the Purple Mountain, but on Fang Shan and called it by the same name. It has a leaning pagoda of seven stories, which was built in the later Sung period.



二七三 方山洞玄觀

觀在方山之陽,侯大皇帝為洞玄者,葛元立也,有飛龍池,鐘丹井,並元舊蹟。觀觀觀元,後為三清殿,東為小園,觀奇卉異草。

273. A Taoist Temple in Fang Shan.

This is one of the oldest Taoist temples in Nanking. It was built as early as 247 by Da-ti, the founder of the Wu Dynasty (222-279). It has a garden full of rare plants.



二七二 方山上定林寺 (二)

詳見前。

272. Shang-ting-lin Sze, Fang Shan (2)

See above (271).



二七四 方山大廟

廟在山之東,侯大皇帝為洞玄者,葛元立也,有飛龍池,鐘丹井,並元舊蹟。觀觀觀元,後為三清殿,東為小園,觀奇卉異草。

274. Da Miao, Fang Shan.

Da Miao, the "great temple," is situated on the eastern slope of Fang Shan. Its origin is unknown; according to the chronicle and the monuments it was removed from the peak to the slope in 1178 and rebuilt in the Chien-lung period (1736-1795). Being a Taoist temple, it is the center of rural life in that district.



Metzner

二七五 方山大廟祠山大帝殿

說見前。

275. The Main Hall of Da Miao, Fang Shan.

See above (274).

二七六 采石磯太白樓(一)

采石磯在安徽當塗，三面臨江，舟楫衝鋒。金主亮入寇至采石濟師，明常遇春破陳友諒，即此。有太白樓，今觀瀛仙樓，譚廷闈署，樓高三層，遠望大江前橫，羣山羅列，風光勝絕。

276. Li Tai-po's Hall, Tsai-shih Chi (1)

Tsai-shih Chi, a cliff on the curve of the Yangtze River, is a well-known strategic point between the provinces Kiang-su and Anhwei. According to legend, Li Tai-po, the well-known poet, in a drunken fit, while stretching his hand for the moon in the water, fell in and was drowned in the river. A lofty temple, called Tai-po Lo, was erected in his memory, on a site from which one could obtain a fine view of the river.



Metzner



二七七 采石磯太白樓 (二)

說見前。

277. Li Tai-po's Hall (2).

See above (276).



二七八 采石磯太白樓 (三)

說見前。

278. Li Tai-po's Hall (3).

See above (276).



二七九 采石磯三官洞

由懸崖亭而下，羊腸曲徑，至三官洞，繞閣江壁，澎湃不絕。其形勢之最奇者，則閣下有洞臨江，拾級而上，即登高閣，此采石形勝之所以稱重鎮也。

279. San-kuan Tung, Tsai-shih Chi.

The ever torrential flood of the Yangtze River rushing in the rocks of Tsai-shih Chi formed a cave, which is called San-kuan Tung. This cave, around which so many wars were waged, is the only path which leads up from the river to the plain behind the rocks.



二八〇 三山

在江寧板橋浦，吳時津戍處也。大江西來，洶湧砥柱，勢如建瓴；而此三峯南北相接，突出江濱，誠為奇險。「三山半落青天外，二水中分白鷺洲」，即詠此也。

280. The San Shan on the Yangtze River.

San Shan, the "three hills," is situated in Han-chiao Pu, directly on the Yangtze River. It was already a fortress in the time of the Wu Dynasty (222-279), and is now still an important strategic point on the border of Kiangsu Province.



二八三 隆昌寺銅殿 (一)

由大雄殿右上爲銅殿，明萬曆三十三年釋妙淨
矣請創建，梁棟楹枋，悉鑄銅爲之。今毀，僅觀音像
後壁猶嵌銅一方，存放殿耳。

283. Bronze Hall, Lung-chan Sze (1).

This hall was originally built throughout of bronze in 1605. It was destroyed later on, only a small bronze tablet behind the goddess on the wall remains to show it once existed.

二八四 隆昌寺
銅殿 (二)

改見前。

284. Bronze Hall, Lung-
chan Sze (2).

See above (283).



二八一 寶華山全景

寶華山在句容北六十里，距棲霞三十里，而
山在十里之遙，其勢如蓮花，故曰寶華山。
山南有寶華寺，寺前有寶華山古佛所居山
下，取西夏語，爲東南取。

281. General View of Pau-hua Shan.

According to Richthofen, this mountain is even higher than the Purple Mountain. Looking like a lotus flower, it is called accordingly Pau-hua Shan, the "lotus mountain." It is situated to the east of Chi-hsia Shan, and is 37 km. from Gū yün.



二八二 隆昌寺大雄寶殿

寺據山巔，明萬曆所開教區，通國聖化隆昌寺觀；清
康熙十三年，輝見月重建；四十二年，賜慧居寺額，
今仍名隆昌寺爲律宗千華支之發祥地。

282. The Main Hall of Lung-chan Sze.

This temple was first built in the Wan-li period (1573-1620) and rebuilt in 1674. It is typical of the large monasteries on the mountains of China. Situated on the top of Pau-hua Shan, it commands a fine panorama over a wide district between Chinkiang and Nanking.



二八五 隆昌寺文殊無量殿

銅殿左爲文殊無量殿，右爲普賢無量殿，皆萬曆三十三年釋妙峯建。作風古樸，頗類北京北海無梁殿也。

285. The Wen-chu Hall, Lung-chañ Sze.

To the left of the bronze hall is the Wen-chu Hall, and to the right the Pu-chieñ Hall. They were all erected in 1605. The latter two halls were built throughout with bricks, thus representing a peculiar style for itself.



二八六 隆昌寺石雕戒壇

壇始以木爲之，見月易以石，週以層欄，承以蓮座，上下花紋繡錯，極其工麗，皆見月手繪。見月嘗從雙牛手學畫，此戒壇雕刻之足珍貴也。

286. The Marble Terrace, Lung-chañ Sze.

We have already seen a wooden terrace, called in Buddhist language *chai-tan* ("terrace of prohibition"), on page 57. This picture shows a marble terrace with fine sculpture of the same nature.



Museum

二八七 一葉庵南山宗千華
第九世淨儀和尚塑像
庵在寶華山麓，康熙四年釋見月建庵於津門南山
宗千華第四、五、六、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四各世
高僧，塑銜頓錫上華。

287. I-yeh An, Pau-hua Shan.

This little temple is situated on the southern slope of Pau-hua Shan. It belongs to the main temple Lung-shan Sun and has a series of finely carved figures. Each of which possesses an individuality of its own.



Museum

二八八 茅山一警
山在陶讀是陶宰
山士持下華中
甸弘永第陶相
容景明八隱之
之隱十洞居日
東居年宮梁山
兩處脫名武為
係也朝金早道
金齊胤陸與教
陸高掛華之聖
各帝神陽遊地
山作武之即靖
來相門天乃後
屈引止中恩統
古祠於山禮風
曰弘旬山禮風
甸景曲立愈光
曲為云龍萬赤
雙語此自山佳
翠王山雙山

288. A View of Mau Shan.

This mountain is situated to the southeast of Gū-yün and is the origin of the ridge of mountain in Nanking. It was already known in the time of the Chi and the Liang Dynasty and is one of the holy mountains of Taoists in China.



Museum

二八九 小九華山寺中塑像之一
像為普賢侍者，持蓮作驅象之狀，吾國藝術家多運
以無聞，此塑像神氣活現，必出於良工之手。

289. A Figure in Hsiao-chiu-hua Shan.

This picture shows us a vivid figure produced by an unknown artist. It is supposed to be an elephant-driver of the Buddha Pu-tsuen. Unlike the European virtuoso, the Chinese artists very often remain unknown.



二九〇 淨覺寺大門

南京回教寺宇數十所，此其大者。寺在三山門大街，院落四進，建築別有風格。

290. Entrance to a Mohammedan Mosque.

This is one of the largest Mohammedan mosques in Nanking. It is situated inside Shui-hsi Men, and consists of four rows of houses, one after the other, which show a special style of architecture.



二九一 淨覺寺正殿

改見前。

291. The Main Hall of a Mohammedan Mosque.

See above (290).



二九二 掃葉樓全景

掃葉樓在清涼山南麓，即中鼓園也。上元雙牛千隱房處，嘗繪一僧持帚作掃葉狀，因以名樓。懸壘靜坐，城外帆檣過石頭城下，影掠窗前；而莫愁湖，雨花臺，皆迢迢在望。今屬善慶寺，品茗之勝地也。

292. Sao-yeh Tower.

This tower is situated on the southern slope of Ching-liang Shan. At the end of the Ming Dynasty the well-known painter Kong Pao-chien retired there to be a hermit. He had painted a monk sweeping the fallen leaves with a broom; as a result the tower was called Sao-yeh Lo. It commands a fine view from the city-wall as far as to Yu-hua Tai.

McCluer



Strassl

二九三 掃葉樓門

設見前。

293. Entrance to Sao-yeh Lo.

See above (292).

二九四 烏龍潭宛在亭

烏龍潭在小倉山麓，舊說晉時有烏龍見，故名。唐顏魯公置放生池，潭上舊有放生庵，乃觀公處。後郭陽魏源吳金陵，悉為別墅，曰小卷園，有宛在亭，風景波光，風景勝絕。

294. A Pavilion on the Woo-lung Lake.

This lake is situated below the Shian-chau Shan, inside Hao-hai Men. The pavilion was built in the last century by Wei Yuan and called Wung-tsai Ting (the "pavilion in the midst of the lake"). Enclosed by hills and weeping willows, the landscape is of a very romantic character.



Melrose



二九五 聚寶門外劉園

一日又來園，上元對好亭所築，有對公廟，高潭等，遺明室，榮青閣，博華堂諸勝，今諸景盡廢，園牆已圯，惟疏柳數株，掩映小橋之上，猶有昔日風光，自京蕪鐵路成，地經徵收，園已無存矣。

295. Liu's Garden.

This garden is situated outside the South Gate, on the Nanking-Wuhu Road. It was once a beautiful garden with fine views, but now that it has been purchased by the Nanking-Wuhu Railway for building purposes, the garden will probably soon disappear.



二九六 半畝園

在金沙井江寧楊竹村(巧)園,建山石之詩,有合歡花二株,與石筍高出層簷。

296. Pan-mow Garden.

This garden is situated in Ging-sha Chin, inside the South Gate. As the name implies, it is very small in size (½ mow = 2.0722 acres). Just as Nanking as the garden-city is gone forever, so has this little garden also disappeared.



二九七 莫愁湖曾公閣

閣樓湖上,清興同享,近瞻石城,江令講學,皆遊歷人輩,而荷花十里,競沁人脾,登臨之勝地也。

297. Cheng's Pavilion, "Sans-souci" Lake.

Cheng Ko-fan, the suppressor of the Taiping Revolution, built a pavilion on the Lake "Sans-souci" and often visited it. From this pavilion one can obtain a very fine view of the lake and the Yangtze River.



二九八 莫愁湖

莫愁家任石城西力摩星沉客到迷
一院無人春寂寂九原何處草差
香魂未散曉風雨急千猶休離柳
閣樓一移風急急急急急急急急急

298. The Lake "Sans-souci."

This lake is named after a well-known girl, called Mo-tzu ("sans-souci"). This legendary person lived in the time of the Chi Dynasty, to the west of the stone-city (Nanking). Her beauty compelled love and admiration from all in spite of which she was true to her sweetheart, spending her youth, *as after years, by waiting, while he was fighting at the front* against the northern barbarians. The story is often told and sung by poets.



二九九 柳外樓高欲斷魂

莫愁湖曾公閣有角樓,登臨湖上,登樓極佳。
299. A Pavilion on the "Sans-souci" Lake.
See above (298).



Motzen 7

三〇〇 盧莫愁畫像

盧家少婦鬱金香	滿燕雙樓玳瑁梁
九月寒站籠木葉	十年征戍憶遼陽
白狼河北音書斷	丹鳳城南秋夜長
誰爲含愁獨不見	空教明月照流黃

300. A Portrait of Miss "Sans-souci."

See above (298).

三〇一 莫愁湖
勝棋樓

相傳明太祖與徐中山賭棋所
置,至今湖相,猶爲徐氏世業。樓
下即觀金堂,莫愁故居也。

301. The Shen-chi Villa,
"Sans-souci" Lake.

According to legend the Emperor
Hong-wu had played chess with Hsu
Ta, his marshal, in this villa. As the
emperor lost the game, he gave Hsu
Ta the villa with the lake. The house
in its present state was rebuilt in 1781.



Motzen 7



三〇四 秦淮畫舫

余懷板橋雜記，盛稱秦淮燈火，十里珠簾。客得既醉，主曰未歸。薄暮，光自喧然。燈船畢集，大龍輓波心，擊鼓，踞門水關，至通濟門，形勢頓改。禁娼以後，當年也。

304. Boats of the Chin-huai River.

Before the revolution the Chin-huai River was the center of amusement in Nanking. Boats adorned with lamps and Chinese lanterns, containing singing-girls and prostitutes, were lined up in row from the South Gate to Tung-chi Men. Since the prohibition of 1928 this kind of gaiety is gone forever, but the boats and the music still show the tradition of the vanished Grand Canal of the Orient.

三〇五 西園 (一)

在國府西參謀本部，舊為總督府西園，有廣湖園，夕佳樓諸勝。

305. The West Garden (1).

The West Garden, now situated to the west of the National Government, belongs to the Ministry of the General Staff. Once it was the West Garden of the governor of Nanking.



三〇六 西園 (二)

說見前。

306. The West Garden (2).

See above (305).





三〇七 太平天國石舫 (一)

舫在西園,法悉全毀,係太平天國時代僅存之遺蹟。

307. The Marble-ship from the Taiping Period (1).

This is the only remains of the Taiping Dynasty. The palace occupied the present site of the National Government, but because of the great fire in 1864 it was completely destroyed. According to the Taiping History the Emperor Hung Shushan often visited this marble-ship.

三〇八 太平天國石舫 (二)

詳見前。

308. The Marble-ship from the Taiping Period (2).

See above (307).



三〇九 愚園春暉堂

胡氏愚園,熙朝太守所築,新地通園街,後倚在龜
湖,明崇禎中,園中古松及石皆宋時
物,後為吳中多園,其築與樂,其地極
其神蹟,後而有之,後有假山,仿倪高士
林,極風到之致。

309. Hu's Garden (1).

This garden was originally the garden of the Emperor Yen-ching (1023-1067) before his accession in 1023. There are still old pines and artificial rocks which date back to the Sung time. In the Ming period it was the West Garden of Shih; being destroyed in the war during the later period, it became Hu's garden in the eye of the Taiping Revolution. Though it is going now to ruins, it is still the best garden in the old style of Nanking.



三一〇 愚園山亭

詳見前。

310. Hu's Garden (2).

See under (309).





三一一 愚園水榭

詳見前。

311. Hu's Garden (3).

See under (309).



三一二 由「柳岸波光」望
清遠堂及水石居

愚園有塘大可數畝北爲清遠堂軒窗洞敞爲一園之勝。

312. View of the Ching-yüan Hall,
Hu's Garden.

See under (309).



三一三 蔡園 (一)

在城南碧霞街,佔地不多,繞山石林泉之勝。

313. Tsai's Garden (1).

This garden is situated in the neighborhood of the former. It presents still other type of the Chinese garden-art.

Watanabe



Metzger

三 - 四 蔡園 (二)

設見前。

314. Tsai's Garden (2).

See above (313).

三 - 五 鍾山孫中山先生墓

墓居鍾山之陽，西望孝陵，東接靈谷寺，氣象雄偉，規模宏大。

315. President Sun Yat-sen's Tomb.

The tomb of the world-known leader of the Chinese national revolution is situated on the southern slope of the Purple Mountain. To its east is the historical temple Lin-ku Sze, and to its west the Imperial Tomb of Hong-wu. It will last forever with the Purple Mountain and with the name of Nanking!



航空攝影



三一六 由鍾山絕頂下瞰
中山先生墓

說見前。

316. Bird's-eye View of Sun Yat-sen's Tomb.

See above (315).



此圖為李景濤攝

三一七 下關鳥瞰

金陵舊有上關下關，而下關而浦口，尤為重鎮。自津浦滬寧鐵路成，為交通孔道，舟楫往來，軸輻相望。此圖係二十年大水所攝，強半在汪洋中。

317. Hsia-kwan, Bird's-eye View.

Situated at the junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and the Nanking-Shanghai Railway and being the important port of the Yangtze River, Hsia-kwan is the virtual gate of Nanking. This picture shows a bird's-eye view of it during the inundation in 1931.



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