

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

文物目錄 List of Monuments

第一號 建築與摩崖

No. 1 - Architecture & Cave
Temples

附木構物，磚石塔，
其他磚建築鑑別
總原則

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

江 蘇 省

Chiang-su Province

民國三十四年五月編 May 1945

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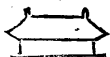


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木 建 築 鑑 別 總 原 則

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR IDENTIFYING AND DATING OF WOODEN STRUCTURES

1. 凡各地廟宇大多為百年以上物，宜一律保護。
Most temples in towns and cities are over 100 years old and should be saved and protected whenever possible.
2. 凡用黃色或綠色琉璃瓦者，均為宮殿或重要廟宇。
All buildings with yellow or green glazed tile roofs are either palaces or temples.
3. 各縣用黃琉璃瓦者大多為文廟。
Temples with yellow glazed tile roofs in hsien cities are mostly Temples of Confucius.
4. 凡用四阿或歇山頂者，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: tau-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 tau-kungs are small and numerous and closely spaced, the building is usually late (14th century and after).



6. 凡用月梁之建築年代多較古，但直梁亦為古代所通用。

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

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

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

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

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

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

磚石塔鑑別總原則

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR IDENTIFYING AND DATING OF BRICK OR STONE PAGODAS

1. 塔爲佛教建築物，多建於佛寺內或寺附近。
The Pagoda is a Buddhist monument, found usually in or near a Buddhist Temple.
2. 中國佛塔爲印度率堵坡之變型，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. 平面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（251）。
- 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 Po-kuang Ssu, Wu-t'ai Shan, Shan-si, 6th century (251).
6. 唐及唐以前塔多中空，如直立空筒，各層皆木樓板木梯。
- T'ang and pre-T'ang (pre-10th century) pagodas are mostly hollow (resembling chimney) from bottom to top, floors and stairs are of timber.
7. 宋及宋以後塔多有「塔心」，各層留砌走廊迴繞塔心，梯道或螺旋而上，或由塔心穿過達次層。
- Sung & post-Sung (10th century and after) pagodas usually built with a core, with galleries around on each floor; stairs either are-stepped galleries or separately constructed 'tunnels', penetrating core to reach next floor.
8. 唐及唐以前密檐塔多「收殺」圓和，輪角略如砲彈形，遼宋以後密檐塔收殺較生硬。
- T'ang and pre-T'ang (pre-10th century) 'multi-eaved' pagodas usually have graceful 'entasis', with silhouette resembling an artillery shell; later 'multi-eaved' pagodas are more harsh in outline.

9. 華北及東北四省八角或四方密檐塔，有斗拱或僅疊蓋出檐，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 (60, 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 (33, 39)

14. 磚石斗拱任一斗三升兩架之間用入字形拱者至遲為唐物。

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。

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。

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).

When an inverted V-shaped tou-kung is used between 2 sets of '4-arm 3-blocks' tou-kung, the building cannot be later than 9th century.

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.

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

17. 鐵塔多宋代物。

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

18. 銅塔多明代物。

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

19. 凡塔幾均為二百年乃至千數百年古物，宜一律保護。

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

磚石建築(磚石塔以外)鑑定總原則

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

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. 無梁殿多爲明萬歷
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。

5. 編號有括弧者，例如(6)棲霞寺塔等附有照片；無括弧者無照片。

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.

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.

江蘇省 CHIANG-SU PROVINCE

南京市及近郊 NANKING & NEIGHBOURHOOD

1. 明故宮 Ruins of the Ming Imperial Palaces
明洪武間建 14th Century
在城東部 Eastern part of City
2. 國父陵墓 Tomb of Dr. Sun Yet-sen
近代 Modern
城東紫金山 on Purple Mountain, East of City
3. 明太祖孝陵 Tomb of Emperor Ming T'ai-tsu
明初建 14th century
在國父陵附近 East of City, neighbourhood of Dr. Sun's Tomb
4. 靈谷寺無梁殿 "Beamless Hall", Buddhist Temple Ling-ku Ssu
明代磚券殿 16th century vaulted hall of brick
在國父陵東一哩 1 mile east of Dr. Sun's Tomb
5. 普壽寺塔 P'u-shou Ssu Pagoda
宋代八角七層磚塔 Octagonal, 7-storied;
13th century brick structure
在城南八哩牛首山 at Niu-shou Hill, 8 miles S. of city

- ** (6). 棲霞寺舍利塔 Small Stone Pagoda
 五代八角五層石塔 Octagonal, 5-storeyed; elaborate carving; 10th century;
 在城東十一哩 棲霞山 (在京滬路 棲霞山車站南) At Buddhist Temple Ch'i-hsia Ssu, 11 miles E. of City, 1 mile S. of Ch'i-hsia Shan station on Nanking-Shanghai Railway.
7. 棲霞石窟造象 Buddhist Cave Sculpture
 南朝造近代重裝 6th century, badly deformed by modern restorations;
 在棲霞山棲霞寺 Ch'i-hsia Ssu, Ch'i-hsia Shan.
- ** 3.-23. 六朝陵墓十六處 16 Tombs of the Six Dynasties, 5th & 6th Centuries A.D., most tombs marked by chimeras, stelès & pillars.
8. 宋文帝陵 Tomb of Emperor Sung Wen-ti, d. 422 A.D.
- (9). 梁蕭秀墓 Tomb of Hsiao Hsiu, Prince of Liang Dynasty.
10. 梁蕭恢墓 Tomb of Hsiao Hui, Prince of Liang Dynasty.
11. 梁蕭憺墓 Tomb of Hsiao Chan, Prince of Liang Dynasty.
12. 梁蕭景墓 Tomb of Hsiao Ching, Prince of Liang Dynasty.
13. 梁蕭映墓 Tomb of Hsiao Yang, Prince of Liang Dynasty.

14. 失名墓 Unidentified tomb.
15. 失名墓 Unidentified tomb.
- 以上八墓在南京東
北棲霞山與笆簍山
之間任鐵路兩側
- The above 8 tombs are located
N. E. of the City of Nanking,
between 2 hills; Chi-hsia Shan
& Pa-t'u Shan, on both sides
of Railway.
16. 宋武帝陵 Tomb of Emperor Sung Wu-ti,
d. 464 A.D.
17. 梁蕭宏墓 Tomb of Prince Hsiao Hung,
Liang Dynasty.
- 以上二墓在城東
九或十哩處湯山
與紫金山間
- The above 2 Tombs midway
between T'ang Shan and
Chin-chin Shan, 2 hills; 9 or 10
miles E. of City
18. 梁蕭正立墓 Tomb of Prince Hsiao Cheng-li,
Liang Dynasty.
19. 失名墓 Unidentified Tomb.
20. 失名墓 Unidentified Tomb.
21. 失名墓 Unidentified Tomb.
- 以上四墓在淳化
鎮，上方鎮，方山
間，在城東南九
或十哩
- The above 4 Tombs in triangular
area marked by Ch'un-hua
Chen, Shang-fang Chen and
Fang Shan, 9 or 10 miles
S.E. of City.

22. 陳武帝陵 Tomb of Emperor Ch'en Wu-ti,
d. 559 A.D.

在城東南五哩上方 5 miles S.E. of City, midway
鎮興高橋門間 between Shang-fang Chen and
Kao-ch'iao-men.

23. 梁蕭禧墓 Tomb of Prince Hsiao Chi
在城西三哩半 3½ miles W. of city.

句 容 CHU-YUNG

24. 慧居寺 Hui-chu Ssu.
明代佛寺 15th century Buddhist temple.
在城東南二十二哩 on Pao Hua Shan Hill, 22 miles
寶華山 S.E. of City.

397. 崇明寺塔 Ch'ung-ming Ssu T'a
宋建 Pagoda of 12th century;
在城內東北 N.E. part of City.

丹 陽 TAN-YANG

**25-84 六朝陵墓十處 Group of 10 Tombs of the Six
Dynasties

25. 齊宣帝陵 Tomb of Emperor Ch'i Hsuan-ti,
d. c. 475

26. 齊高帝陵 Tomb of Emperor Ch'i Kao-ti,
d. 482 A.D.
- 以上二陵在城東北
七哩半趙家灣 The above two tombs at Chao-
chia-wan, 7½ mile N.E. of
City.
27. 齊鬱林王墓 Tomb of dethroned Emperor Ch'i
Yu-lin Wang.
28. 齊海陵王墓 Tomb of dethroned Emperor Ch'i
Hai-ling Wang.
- 以上二墓在城東北
九哩石經山東北麓 The above 2 tombs at N.E. foot
of Shih-ching Shan Hill, 9
miles N.E. of City.
29. 齊景帝陵 Tomb of Emperor Ch'i Ching-ti,
5th century A.D.
- 在城東北八哩
石經山南麓 at South foot of Shih-ching Shan
Hill 8 miles N.E. of City.
30. 梁武帝陵 Tomb of Emperor Liang Wu-ti,
d. 549 A.D.
31. 梁文帝陵 Tomb of Liang Wen-ti, circa 500
A.D.
32. 齊明帝陵 Tomb of Emperor Ch'i Ming-ti,
d. 498. A.D.
- 以上三陵在城東
五哩三城巷之北 The above 3 tombs, 5 miles E. of
City, N. of village San-ch'eng-
hsiang.

88. 齊武帝陵 Tomb of Emperor Ch'i Wu-ti,
d. 498 A.D.

84. 梁簡文帝陵 Tomb of Emperor Liang Chien-
wen-ti,

在城東七哩大虞里之東北 The above 2 tombs 7 miles E. of
City, N.E. of village Ta yu-li.

蘇州 SOOCHOW (吳縣 WU HSIEN)

*(35). 玄妙觀 清殿 San-ch'ing Tien, Main Hall of
Taoist Temple Hsuan-miao
Kuan,

南宋木構 12th or 13th century wooden
structure,

在城中心 in Center of City.

(36). 報恩寺塔 (北寺塔) Pa-en Ssu Pagoda, (North Tem-
ple Pagoda)

八角九層磚塔宋建外木檐清建 Octagonal, 9-storied, 12th or 13th
cent. brick core with wooden
exterior.

在城北部 in N. part of City.

(37). 瑞光寺塔 Jui-kuang Ssu Pagoda

八角七層木檐磚塔宋建 Octagonal, 7 storied, brick
pagoda with wooden eaves; 12th
century.

在城內西南部植園 S.W. part of City

- * (33). 羅漢院雙塔 Twin Pagodas at Lo-han Yuan,
八角七層木檐磚塔 Octagonal, 7-storied pagodas,
宋紹興間建 brick core, wooden eaves; 1138
A.D.
在城內東部定慧寺 In Buddhist Temple (now school)
街寺現為學校 in Eastern part of City.
- (35). 虎丘塔 Tiger Hill Pagoda
八角七層磚塔宋建 Octagonal, 7-storied, brick
pagoda; 12th century.
在城北一哩半虎丘 on Tiger Hill, 1-½ mile North of
City.
40. 獅子林 Shih tzu Lin
元代庭園 14th century private garden
城內東北部 N.E. part of city.
41. 拙政園 Cho-cheng Yuan
明代庭園 16th century private garden
城內東北部 N.E. part of city
42. 頤園 (環秀山莊) Yi Yuan. (Huan-hsiu-shan-
chuang)
清代庭園 18th century private garden,
城內景德街 on Ching-teh Street in City.
43. 怡園 Yi Yuan
清代庭園 19th century private garden
城內護龍街 on Hu-lung Chieh.

44. 惠蔭園
乾隆十六年重修
在玄妙觀東
Hui-yin Yuan
Private garden, re-built 1751
East of Taoist Temple Huang-miao Kuan, centre of city.
45. 留園
明代庭園
城西北角外
Liu Yuan
16th century private garden
Outside N.W. corner of City.
46. 西園
明代庭園
城外西北角
Si Yuan
16th century Private garden
Outside N.W. corner of City
47. 羨園
清末庭園
城西南七哩木瀆鎮
Hsien Yuan
19th century private garden
In town of Mu-tu, 7 miles S.W. of City.
48. 羅漢塑像
原在保聖寺, 宋塑
在城東十五哩
角直鎮
Clay statues of Arhats
originally of Pao-sheng Ssu, 12th century,
at Small Museum at temple site,
15 miles E. of City.
49. 寶帶橋
長五十餘孔, 清建
在城南數哩
Pao-tai Ch'iao
Long bridge of more than 50 arches; 18th century
a few miles S. of City.

常熟 CH'ANG-SHU

50. 燕園 Yen Yuan
明末清初庭園 17th century private garden
城北門內靈官殿 Near Taoist Temple Ling-kuan
附近 Tien, inside N. Gate of City.

無錫 WU-SHI

51. 寄暢園 Chi-ch'ang Yuan
明代庭園 Early 16th century garden
在城西三哩惠山 on Hui Shan Hill, 3 miles W. of
City.

太倉 T'AI-TS'ANG

52. 亦園 Yi Yuan
今作醫院 Private garden now used as
hospital,
在城內 Inside city.

上海 SHANGHAI

53. 龍華寺塔 Lung-hua Ssu Pagoda
宋建八角磚塔 Octagonal Pagoda at Lung-hua
Ssu, 12th century, modern
restoration
在龍華 at Lung-hua.

54. 內園 Nei Yuan
 城隍廟廟園清建 18th century Garden attached to
 Temple of Ch'eng-huang.
 在城內 Inside old city.
55. 也曷園 Yeh-shih Yuan
 明代庭園 Private garden originally built in
 16th century
 城內凝和路 on Ying-ho Lu, inside old City.
56. 猗園 Yi Yuan
 明末庭園 16th century private garden
 南翔鎮廣福寺西 W. of Buddhist Temple Kuang-fu
 (城西十哩) Ssu, in town of Nan-hsiang,
 10 miles W. of City.
898. 徐家匯天主堂 Zikawei Observatory and
 及天文台 Catholic Mission

青 浦 CH'ING-PU

- (57). 頤浩寺 Yi-hao Ssu
 元代佛寺 14th century Buddhist temple
 方位未詳 exact location uncertain

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