

戰區文物保存委員會

Chinese Commission for the Preservation of
Cultural Objects In War Areas

文物目錄 List of Monuments

第一號 建築與摩崖

No. 1 - Architecture & Cave
Temples

附木構物，磚石塔，
其他磚建築鑑別
總原則

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

山 西 省

Shan-si Province

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木 建 築 鑑 別 總 原 則

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR IDENTIFYING AND DATING OF WOODEN STRUCTURES

1. 凡各地廟宇大多為百年以上物，宜一律保護。

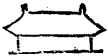


Most temples in towns and cities are over 100 years old and should be saved and protected whenever possible.

2. 凡用黃色或綠色琉璃瓦者，均為宮殿或重要廟宇。

All buildings with yellow or green glazed tile roofs are either palaces or temples.

3. 各縣用黃琉璃瓦者大多為文廟。

Temples with yellow glazed tile roofs in hsien cities are mostly Temples of Confucius.

4. 凡用四阿  或歇山  屋頂者，大多為宮殿或廟宇，民居用均挑山 

All buildings with hip-roof or gable-and-hip-roof are either palaces or temples; residences for the common people are allowed gable roofs only.

5. 主要建築物檐下多用斗拱，其斗拱大而疏者年代古，小而密者年代近。

Important buildings usually have under the eaves: 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，但直梁亦爲古代所通用。

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. 凡梁上用叉手者多爲十四世紀(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，多爲明清以後物，但六朝以前有以坐獅爲柱礎，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. 中國佛塔及印度塔塔坡之變型，爲標誌佛蹟之紀念建築，故墳墓亦作各種塔形，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 (UI2, 381), in South-west, some of 11th-13th centuries; also some as late as 18th century in North China.

5. 平斷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等有北魏十二角塔（120）晉壽寺有唐天寶間八角臺塔（125），山西五台山佛光寺有魏齊間臺塔（131）。
- 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 (120) Octagonal tomb-stupa of Hui-shang Ssu, Sung Shan, 9th century (125) Hexagonal tomb-stupa of Fo-kuang Ssu, Wu-t'ai Shan, Shan-si, 6th century (131).
6. 唐及唐以前塔多中空，如直立空筒，各層委木樓板木梯。
- T'ang and pre-T'ang (pre-10th century) pagodas are mostly hollow (resembling chimney) from bottom to top, floors and stairs are of timber.
7. 宋及宋以後塔多有『塔心』，各層留砌走廊迴繞塔心，梯道或螺旋而上，或由塔心穿過達次層。
- Sung & post-Sung (10th century and after) pagodas usually built with a core, with galleries around on each floor; stairs either are stepped galleries or separately constructed 'tunnels', penetrating core to reach next floor.
8. 唐及唐以前密檐塔多『收殺』圓和，輪角略如砲彈形，遼宋以後密檐塔收殺較生硬。
- T'ang and pre-T'ang (pre-10th century) 'multi-eaved' pagodas usually have graceful 'entasis', with silhouette resembling an artillery shell; later 'multi-eaved' pagodas are more harsh in outline.

9. 華北及東北四省八角或四方密檐塔，有斗拱或僅蓋出檐，收殺不甚圓和，塔下有高而彫飾華麗之須彌座者，多爲遼金以後物。 Octagonal or square multi-eaved pagodas in North China and Manchuria, either with or without tou-kung under eaves, harsh in the demination of upper storeys and with high, elaborately ornamented base under whole structure, are usually later than 11th century.
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。 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).
11. 宋代多層塔，各層塔身較唐代略矮，如有斗拱多出跳。(278) 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).
12. 五代遼多層塔有模仿木構形者，甚爲忠實(60, 198, 388) Brick or stone pagoda in faithful imitation of wooden construction are usually of 10th century (6), 198, 388).

13. 江浙宋代多層塔，塔身砌出柱額形者，柱多作扁方柱，檐多任斗之上出蓋澹 (38,39)

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

14. 磚石斗拱任一斗三升兩束之間用入字形拱  者至遲為唐物。

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

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

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

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

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

17. 鐵塔多宋代物。 Iron pagodas are mostly of Sung dynasty (10th-13th centuries).
18. 銅塔多明代物。 Bronze pagodas are mostly of Ming dynasty (14th-17th centuries).
19. 凡塔幾均為二三百
年乃至千數百年古
物，宜一律保護。 Almost all pagodas are more than 200 or 300 years, even 12 or 13 centuries, old; they should all be protected.

磚石建築(磚石塔以外)鑑定總原則

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

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

7. 無梁殿多為明萬歷
以後物。

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

本 目 錄 凡 例

KEY TO USE OF CATALOGUE

1. 文物每單位皆編列號數，照片及地圖上皆用同一號標誌之。

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

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

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

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

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

4. 文物地點以與縣城之關係標示之，距離以英里為單位，自最近之城牆計算。

5. 編號有括弧者，例如(3)棲霞寺塔等附有照片；無括弧者無照片。

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

山西省 SHANSI PROVINCE

太原 T'AI-YUAN

806. 童子寺摩崖
齊隋佛像
在城西南二十五
(?)哩龍山
童子寺故址
T'ung-tzu Ssu Caves
Buddhist cave and cliff sculpture;
6th century,
at ancient site of T'ung-tzu Ssu,
on Lung Shan Hills, 25 (?)
miles S.W. of City.
- *(307). 童子寺燃燈石塔
北齊建
在城西南二十五
(?)哩龍山
童子寺故址
Stone Lantern of T'ung-tzu Ssu
6th century A.D.;
at site of ancient T'ung-tzu Ssu
on Lung Shan, 25 (?) miles
S. W. of City.
808. 昊天觀摩崖造象
道教石窟像 元造
在城西南二十五
(?)哩龍山
Hao-tien Kuan caves
Taoist cave and cliff sculpture,
14th century;
on Lung Shan, 25 (?) miles
S.W. of City.
- *** (30.) 天龍山石窟
佛教窟像 窟刻斗
拱柱額 像全毀
隋唐造
在城西南 哩
T'ien-lung Shan caves
Buddhist cave and cliff sculpture;
caves with architectural treat-
ment; most statues missing;
6th and 7th centuries;
miles S.W. of City.

310. 永祚寺
寺正配殿均爲磚
券建築；
明代建。
城外東南一哩半
- (311). 永祚寺雙塔
雙塔八角十三層
明代建
城外東南二哩半
- 312.-315. 晉祠聖母廟
祀泉水之神
周作林園
城西南十二哩
- *** (312). 晉祠主殿
重檐大殿，宋天
聖間建。
在城西南十二哩
晉祠
- *** (313). 晉祠獻殿
四面無牆，宋建
在城西南十二哩
晉祠
- ** 314. 晉祠飛梁
池上石柱木橋，
宋建
在城西南十二哩
晉祠
- Yung-chao Ssu
Buddhist Temple with halls of
vaulted construction; 16th
century;
1½ miles S.E. of City.
- Yung-chao Ssu Shuang-t'a
Twin Pagodas, octagonal
13-storied; 16th century;
2½ miles S.E. of City.
- Sheng-mu Miao of Tsin Tz'u
Temple to Goddess of Sacred
Spring; group with park
surrounding;
12 miles S.W. of City.
- Main Hall of Tsin Tz'u
Double decked-roofed, wooden
structure of 12th century;
in Tsin Tz'u, 12 miles
S.W. of City.
- Front Hall of Tsin Tz'u
open pavillion; 12th century;
in Tsin Tz'u, 12 miles
S.W. of City.
- Tsin Tz'u Fei Liang
Bridge over pool;
12th century;
in Tsin Tz'u, 12 miles
S.W. of City.

315. 晉祠金人
鐵鑄四武士像
在城西南大二哩
晉祠
- Iron Statues of Tsin Tz'u
4 guardian warriors in iron, 11th
and 12th centuries;
in Tsin Tz'u, 12 miles
S.W. of City.

榆 次 YU-TZ'U

- *** (316) 永壽寺雨華宮
二間小殿宋大中
祥符元年建
城東二哩鐵道北
側三十碼
- Yu-hua Kung of Yung-shou Ssu;
Small Main Hall; wooden struc-
ture; 1008 A.D.;
2 miles E. of City, 30 yards
North of Railway.
817. 永壽寺後殿
元代建
城東二哩鐵道北
側五十碼
- Rear Hall of Yung-shou Ssu;
wooden structure;
13th century;
2 miles E. of City; 50 yards N. of
Railway.

太 谷 T'AI-KU

- (318). 萬安寺正殿
宋建
在城內北部
- Main Hall of Wan-an Ssu;
wooden structure; 11th century;
N. part of City.
- (319). 安禪寺正殿
宋初建
在城內西南部
- Main Hall of An-chan Ssu;
wooden structure; 11th century;
in S.W. part of City.

- 320.-325. 資福寺
 元代佛寺，
 規模甚大
 在城內
 Tzu-fu Ssu;
 Large group of Buddhist Temple;
 Yuan dynasty;
 Inside City.
- (320). 資福寺大殿
 元代建
 在城內
 Main Hall of Tzu-fu Ssu;
 wooden structure;
 13th or 14th century;
 In Temple Tzu-fu Ssu,
 Inside City.
321. 資福寺後殿
 元代建
 在城內
 Rear Hall of Tzu-fu Ssu;
 wooden structure;
 13th or 14th century;
 In Temple Tzu-fu Ssu;
 inside City.
- * (322). 資福寺藏經樓
 元代建
 在城內
 Library of Tzu-fu Ssu;
 wooden structure;
 2-storied building;
 14th century;
 In Temple Tzu-fu Ssu,
 inside City.
- 323.-324. 資福寺鐘樓及
 鼓樓
 在藏經樓兩側
 元代建
 在城內
 Bell Tower and Drum Tower of
 Tzu-fu Ssu;
 wooden structure; flanking both
 sides of library; 14th century;
 in Temple Tzu-fu Ssu, inside City.

325. 寶福寺山門 Main Gate of Tzu-fu Ssu;
 元代建 14th century;
 在城內 inside City.

文 水 WEN-SHUI

- (326). 聖母廟 Sheng-mu Miao
 平面作丁字形， Temple of the "Sacred Mother";
 元建 T-shaped plan; 14th century;
 在城東北六哩半 in town of K'ai-cha-chen,
 開柵鎮 6½ miles N.E. of City.

交 城 CHIAO-CH'ENG

- *(327) 玄中寺鐵佛 Iron Buddhas of Hsuan-chung Ssu;
 唐代鑄造 Iron statues in Hall of Thousand
 Euddhas; 9th or 10th century;
 在城西北石壁山 in Temple Hsuan-chung Ssu, in
 玄中寺 Shih-pi Shan, N.W. of City.
328. 玄中寺墓塔羣 Tomb-stupas of Hsuan-chung Ssu
 自唐至清 Group dating from 9th to 18th
 centuries;
 在城西北石壁山 in Temple Hsuan-chung Ssu, in
 玄中寺 Shih-pi Shan, N.W. of City.
- (329). 天寧寺經塔 T'ien-ning Ssu Ching-t'a
 唐代建 Small stone pagoda, with inscrip-
 tion of sutra; 8th or 9th
 century;
 在萬卦山天寧寺 in Temple T'ien-ning Ssu; in Wan-
 kua Shan Hills.

880. 天寧寺墓塔羣
自唐至元
在萬卦山天寧寺
- To mb-stupas of T'ien-ning Ssu
from 9th to 14th centuries
In Temple T'ien-ning Ssu,
in Wan-kua Shan Hills.

汾 陽 FEN-YANG

881. 崇勝寺
原初建
規模尙大
- Ch'ung-sheng Ssu
Large temple group.
Main Hall, 1340 A.D.;
Hall of Guardian Kings, 1475;
Rear Hall, 1593;
- 在城東北六哩
大相村
- In village Ta-hsiang Ts'un,
6 miles N.E. of City.
- (332). 北魏造象碑
- North Wei Dynasty Stele
6th cent. Buddhist Stele;
- 在城東北六哩
大相村崇勝寺
- In temple Ch'ung-sheng Ssu,
in village Ta-hsiang-ts'un,
6 miles N.E. of City.
888. 靈巖寺鐵佛像
- Iron Buddhas of Ling-yen Ssu
Temple dilapidated; statues now
in open air; 16th century;
- 明代鑄造，寺殘
破像露天立；
- 城東北六哩半
小相村
- in village Hsiao-hsiang Ts'un,
6½ miles N.E. of City.

霍 縣 HUO HSIEN

- (334). 東福昌寺正殿
- Main Hall of Fu-chang Ssu.
Peculiar roof in two sections,
antiquated method of con-
struction; 14th century;
- 屋頂截爲上下二
半，古制；
- 元代建
- 在城內
- inside City.

趙 · 城 CHAO-CH'ENG

- (335). 媧皇殿 Wo-huang Tien
 女媧廟正殿 Main Hall of Temple of Nu-Wo;
 元代建 14th century;
 城東二哩候村 in village Hou-ts'un, 2 miles E.
 of City.
336. 女媧廟經幢 Dhanari Column in Temple of
 Nu-Wo
 宋建 10th century;
 城東二哩候村 in village Hou-ts'un, 2 miles E.
 of City.
- 337.-340. 廣勝上寺 Kuang-sheng Shang-Ssu
 寺規模頗大 Upper Temple of Kuang-sheng
 在霍山南端 Ssu; Large group on top of
 Huo Shan;
 在城東南十三哩 13 miles S.E. of City.
- ** (397). 廣勝上寺前殿 Front Hall of Kuang-sheng
 Shang-Ssu
 結構奇特; Most unusual timber construc-
 元代建 tion; 14th century;
 城東南十三哩 on Huo Shan, 13 miles
 霍山 S.E. of City.
338. 廣勝上寺中殿 Central Hall of Kuang-sheng
 Shang-Ssu
 元代建 14th century;
 在城東南十三哩 on Huo Shan, 13 miles
 霍山 S.E. of City.

*(339). 廣勝上寺後殿 Rear Hall of Kuang-sheng Sheng-Ssu
 元代建，有明代壁畫 14th century; with 16th century mural painting;
 在城東南十三哩霍山 on Huo Shan, 13 miles S.E. of City.

*(340). 飛虹塔 Fei-hung T'a
 八角十三層琉璃塔 13-storied, octagonal, glazed-terracotta pagoda, early 16th century;
 明正德間建
 在城東南十三哩霍山 on central axis, in front of Upper temple, on Huo Shan, 13 miles S.E. of City.
 廣勝上寺

341.-343. 廣勝下寺 Kuang-sheng Hsia-ssu
 規模尚大 Lower Temple of Kuang-sheng Ssu, large group at foot of Huo Shan;
 在霍山之麓
 城東南十二哩半 12½ miles S.E. of City.

*(341). 廣勝下寺山門 Front Gate of Kuang-sheng Ssu
 前後加檐甚奇特; peculiar eaves in front and rear;
 元代建 14th century;
 城東南十二哩半 12½ miles S.E. of City, at foot of
 霍山麓 Huo Shan.

** (342). 廣勝下寺前殿 Front Hall of Kuang-sheng Hsia-ssu
 構架奇特, Unusual timber construction;
 元代建 14th century;
 城東南十二哩半 12½ miles S.E. of City.
 霍山麓

- (343). 廣勝下寺正殿 Main Hall of Kuang-sheng
Hs-a-szu
元代建 14th century;
城東南十二哩半 12½ miles S.E. of City, at foot of
霍山麓 Huo Shan.
- *** (344). 明應王殿 Ming-ying-wang Tien
祀山麓泉水龍王 Temple of the Dragon King of
壁畫元泰定 the Sacred Spring (at foot of
元年繪 Huo Shan); 14th cent., frescoes
dated 1324.
在城東南十二 12½ miles S.E. of City, W. of
哩半霍山麓, Lower Temple. at foot of Huo
廣勝寺之西 Shan.

代 縣 TAI HSIEN

- (84). 圓果寺塔 Yuan-kuo Ssu T'a
瓶形喇嘛塔 Bottle-shaped Lhama pagoda;
明代建 15th century;
在城內 inside City.

五 台 WU-T'AI

- (346). 塔院寺塔 T'a-yuan-ssu T'a
瓶形喇嘛塔 Large bottle-shaped Lhama
明萬曆間建 pagoda; 16th century,
在五台山台懷鎮, in town T'ai-huai Chen, in Wu-
城東北二十七哩 t'ai Basin; 27 miles N.E. of
City.

(347). 顯通寺大殿

磚券無梁殿，
明建殿前列明
代小銅塔

在城東北二十七
哩五台山
台懷鎮

Main Hall of Hsien-t'ung Ssu

Vaulted brick masonry construction; 16th century; small bronze pagodas in front of Hall, same period;

in town T'ai-huai Chen, in Wu-t'ai basin, 27 miles N.E. of City.

***348.-352 佛光寺

在城東北十三哩
豆村鎮之東北二
哩半

Fo-kuang Ssu

large temple group;

about 13 miles N.E. of City, 2½ miles N.E. of small town Tou-ts'un.

****(348). 佛光寺大殿

七間立高臺上，唐
大中十一年建 國
內現存最古木構，
殿內更有唐代塑
像，壁畫及題名，
為我國古建築中
第一瑰寶

在縣城東北十三
哩豆村鎮東北
二哩半

Main Hall of Fo-kuang Ssu

7-bayed building on high terrace; 877 A.D., oldest wooden structure in China; in same building also mural painting, statues and calligraphy of same date and of later periods; is the MOST IMPORTANT architectural monument in China.

about 13 miles N.E. of City, 2½ miles N.E. of small town Tou-ts'un.

**349. 佛光寺文殊殿

七間配殿在大殿
臺上；梁架特構
奇特；北宋初建。

在城東北十三哩，
豆村鎮東北二
哩半

Wen-shu Tien of Fo-kuang Ssu

7-bayed side Hall, at foot of terrace of Main Hall; unusual timber construction; 11th century;

about 13 miles N.E. of City, 2½ miles N.E. of small town Tou-ts'un.

- **(350). 佛光寺禪師塔 Tsu-shih T'a of Fo-kuang Ssu
 六角二層小塔，
 北魏建，
 在正殿旁 Small 2-storied, hexagonal
 pagoda near Main Hall; probab-
 ly 6th century;
 城東十三哩，
 豆村鎮東北
 二哩半。 about 13 miles N.E. of City, 2½
 miles N.E. of small town Tou-
 ts'un.

- 351.-352. 佛光寺二唐幢 2 Dhanari columns of Fo-kuang
 Ssu
 a. - 大中十一年幢，
 在大殿前 a.--857 A.D., in front of Main
 Hall;
 b. - 乾符四年幢，
 在院庭 b.--877 A.D., in lower court-
 yard;
 城東北十三哩，
 豆村東北二哩半。 about 13 miles N.E. of City, 2½
 miles N.E. of Tou-ts'un.

應 縣 YING HSIEN

- *** (353). 佛宮寺塔 Fo-kung Ssu T'a;
 八角五層木塔，達
 清寧二年建，國
 內最古之木塔。 5-storied, octagonal, wooden
 pagoda; 1056 A.D., oldest
 wooden pagoda in China.
 城內西北部 in N.W. part of City.
- (354). 淨土寺大雄寶殿 Main Hall of Ching-t'u Ssu
 金代建 wooden structure; 13th century;
 城內東北部 N.E. part of City.

大同 TA-T'UNG

- 355.-357. 華嚴寺
遼代建。
在西門內
Hua-yen Ssu
Remains of large temple of Liao
dynasty;
inside West Gate.
- *** (355). 華嚴寺大雄寶殿
在高臺上，遼建
城內西門內。
Ta-hsiung-pao-tien of Hua-yen Ssu
Main Hall; wooded structure on
high terrace; 12th century;
inside West Gate.
- *** (356). 華嚴寺薄伽教藏
經藏，遼重熙七年建；殿內有重
塑像及經櫥
在城內西門內。
Po-chia-chiao-tsang of Hua-yen
Ssu
Library of Temple, on high
terrace; 1038 A.D.; in same
building also statues and book
cabinet of same date;
inside West Gate.
- ** (357). 華嚴寺海會殿
薄伽教藏之配殿，
遼建。
在西門內。
Hai-hui Tien of Hua-yen Ssu
Side Hall to Library building,
11th century;
inside West Gate.
- ** (358.-361). 善化寺
規模宏大，
遼金建；
在南門內。
Shan-hua Ssu
Large Temple of Liao and Chin
Dynasties;
inside South Gate.

- ** (358). 善化寺山門
 金建，有四大天王像
 在南門內。 Shan-men of Shan-hua Ssu
 Main Entrance Gate; wooden structure; 12th century;
 outermost building of temple, inside S. Gate.
- ** (359). 善化寺三聖殿
 金建，有三聖像。
 在南門內。 San-sheng Tien of Shan-hua Ssu
 Front Hall of temple; wooden structure; 12th century; with statues of same period.
 Inside South Gate.
- ** (360). 善化寺大雄寶殿
 大殿立高基上遼建
 在南門內。 Main hall of Shan-hua Ssu
 Large Hall; wooden structure on high terrace; 11th century;
 Inside South Gate.
- * (361). 善化寺普賢閣
 正殿前西側小閣，遼建。
 在南門內。 P'u-hsien Ke of Shan-hua Ssu
 small 2-storied pavillion flanking front of Main Hall; 11th century;
 inside South Gate.
- (362). 大同南門城樓
 明初建
 在城南面 South Gate of City of Ta-t'ung
 wooden structure; 14th century;
 on South Wall of City.
363. 大同西門城樓
 明初建
 在城西南 West Gate of Ta-t'ung
 wooden structure; 14th century;
 on West Wall of City.

- *(364). 大同鼓樓
明初建
在西門內大街
- Ku Lou
Drum Tower; wooden structure;
14th century;
on Main Street inside West Gate.
- ***365. 雲岡石窟
沿武州川鑄崖造像，北魏造，爲我國最古佛教遺跡。
城西九哩雲岡堡附近。
- Yun-kang Caves
Buddhist cave sculpture on cliff along Wu-chou River; group covering half mile of cliff; 5th and 6th centuries; earliest Buddhist monument in China;
Near village Yun-kang Pao, 9 miles W. of City.

朔 縣 SHO HSIEN

- **366. 崇福寺大殿
遼建；廟內有北魏小石塔
在城內。
- Main Hall of Chung-fu Ssu
wooden structure; 11th century; in hall is 5th century stone pagoda;
inside City.

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