

COLLECTION OF CULTURAL RELICS
IN JINCHENG

晋城文物精粹

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Erxian Palace in Zhongping

中坪二仙宫

保护级别: 国家级

Protection level: National protection

地理位置: 高平市北诗镇中坪村

Location: Zhongping Village, Beishi Town, Gaoping City

建筑时代: 金至清

Construction time: from Jin Period to Qing Dynasty

位于中坪村西北 1 公里翠屏山南麓, 创建于唐天祐年间 (公元 904 年-907 年), 历朝均有修葺。坐北朝南, 单进四合院落, 东西宽 80 米, 南北长 68 米, 占地面积 2,040 平方米。现存建筑有山门 (上建倒座戏楼)、正殿及东西翼楼、廊庑、配殿、角殿等。

The temple was initiated in Tang Dynasty Tianyou Period (904~907 DC), and repaired for times in the later dynasties. It's a courtyard occupying an area of 2,040 square meters, 80m wide from east to west and 68m from south to north.

山门立于石砌平台, 台正中设阶可登临。3 开间, 门廊式, 下层开门 1 道通院内, 翼楼高耸两侧。正立面单层单檐, 后立面 2 层, 上设倒座戏台。形制规整, 气势恢弘。

The entrance is based on a stone platform with steps. It's a portico one with 3 bays. The magnificent complex is strictly compliant with the layout standard at that time.



大殿脊刹

Ridge top of the Main Hall



山门 Entrance

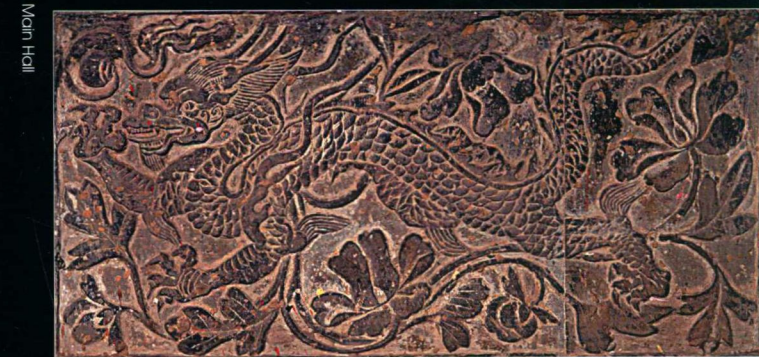




正殿角神 Corner Immortal of the Main Hall



正殿脊饰 Decoration of ridge of the Main Hall



正殿神台砖雕 Brick carving at the shrine of Main Hall



正殿檐角 Eaves corner of the Main Hall



正殿 Main Hall



正殿鸱吻 Ridge end of the Main Hall

正殿主体结构为金代遗存,石砌台基高 0.81 米,面阔 3 间 13.10 米,进深 3 间 13.40 米,单檐歇山顶,屋面筒板布瓦,琉璃脊饰,梁架结构 6 架椽,屋面 4 椽栿对前乳栿,通用 3 柱,前 1 间为廊,柱头施五铺作双昂斗拱,补间亦五铺作,前檐施抹角方形石柱,素面正方形柱础。殿内有砖雕须弥座式神台,束腰处有金大定十二年(公元 1172 年)题记。

The main structure of the main hall is the original one constructed in the Jin Period. The stone base is 0.81m high; the hall is 13.10m wide in 3 bays and 13.40m deep in 3 bays; one-layer saddle roof with round tile and colored glaze on ridge. The inscription on the girdling of shrine in the hall was carved in 1172 DC.



戏台 Stage

Erlang Temple

二郎庙

保护级别: 国家级

地理位置: 高平市寺庄镇王报村

建筑时代: 金

Protection level: National protection

Location: Wangbao Village, Sizhuang Town, Gaoping City

Construction time: Jin period

戏台居庙之中轴线最南端倒座位置,其东则为山门。戏台台基采用石条砌成的须弥座式,高1米,宽7.5米,深7米,略呈长方形。台基前束腰部分饰有4只兽头,中间2只为狮头,两角雕力士。束腰上下部分均用砂岩刻成莲瓣,束腰内嵌有栏板,栏板上线刻化生童子、莲花、缠枝花卉等图案。岁历800,线条图案已风化漫漶,西面1块栏板上“时大定二十三年岁次癸卯仲秋十有五石匠赵显赵志刊”的金代题记仍赫然在目。考台基的砌造方式和戏台形制,建造年代当为金大定二十三年,即1183年,比旧说山西现存最早元代戏台尚早110年,应为我国目前已发现的最早木结构戏剧舞台,堪称戏苑奇珍,戏台化石。

台身平面正方形,面宽、进深均为5.7米,4角立柱为粗硕的圆木柱,下施圆柱形砂石柱础,础柱同径,约有0.5米,础柱通高3.13米(柱高2.65米,础露明部分高0.48米)。木柱收分、侧脚甚为明显,具宋金建筑雄浑大气。

檐下大额枋宽厚,不用阑额,柱头上横穿1替木用以承重。大额枋和替木都伸出柱外,断面垂直截去,不假雕饰。撩檐枋下施3段对接木平枋,枋下每面各斗拱4攒,空当2攒正上方为枋之对接口。斗拱五铺作,单下真昂,昂身较短,昂嘴略近扁平。拱面不抹斜,所用皆真华头子,耍头也作昂形。4转角斗拱皆3缝,出45度,由昂、斜昂、侧面耍头为蚂蚱头。该戏台木构件多自然直材,结构方式简洁。举凡种种,其构造形式和细部当为宋金舞亭建筑规制。

戏台屋顶歇山式,上覆以灰瓦,山花向前,结构简练,用材规范,真实体现出金代晋东南地区建筑技术。

The stage is at the south end of the complex axle. The stone base is 1m high, 7.5m wide and 7m deep, carved with 4 animal heads – 2 lions in the middle and 2 viras at corners. The patterns on the girdling has been airslaked after 800 years. Analysis on the base masonry and the shaping of the stage shows that the stage must be built in 1183 DC, which is 110 years earlier than the other one used to be deemed the earliest wood stage found in China. It is a valuable fossil for research of stage evolution in China.

The stage is square in size of 5.7m. The columns at the four corners are made of cylinder wood with sandrock base at the same diameter of 0.5m. The total height of the column and its base is 3.13m. The entasises and batters of the wood columns are very obvious, presenting the typical vigorous and firm style in Song Dynasty.

Most wood components of the stage adopt the natural straight timber and are integrated into a simple structure, presenting the typical style in Song Dynasty and Jin Period.

The stage has a one-layer saddle roof with grey tiles; straight forward pediment, simple structure, and materials compliant with the standard: it vividly reflects the building technology in the southeast Shanxi area in the Jin Period.





全貌 Overview



位于王报村北土岗上,创建年代不详。庙坐北朝南,1进院落,中轴线上建有戏台、献殿、正殿,东西2侧分别建有廊庑、耳殿,庙院东西宽31.6米,南北长42.3米,占地面积约1,400平方米。庙内建筑除戏台为金代所建外,其余殿堂均为明清重建。

It's not clear when the temple was initiated. The buildings are laid in symmetry, totally occupying an area of 1,400 square meters. All buildings were reconstructed in Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty except the stage was built in the Jin Period.



戏台内顶 Inner ceiling of the stage

柱与础
Column and base

Exian Temple in Xilimen

西李门二仙庙

保护级别: 国家级

地理位置: 高平市河西镇西李门村

建筑时代: 金至清

Protection level: National protection

Location: Xilimen Village, Hexi Town, Gaoping City

Construction time: from Jin Period to Qing Dynasty

西李门二仙庙创建于金代，明清均有重修。庙为1进3院，现存有山门、舞楼、中殿、后殿、东西配殿、厢房等。

Initiated in Jin Period and reconstructed in Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty. The complex consists of the entrance, stage, mid hall, rear hall, side halls and bedrooms.

雨中中殿檐角
Eaves corner of the Mid Hall





高台上的二仙庙 Exian Monastery on a platform