

湖北建筑集粹

COLLECTION OF ARCHITECTURE IN HUBEI

世界文化遗产

WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE

武当山古建筑群

ANCIENT BUILDING COMPLEXES ON WUDANG MOUNTAIN

湖北省建设厅 编著

Compiler:

Construction Department of Hubei Province

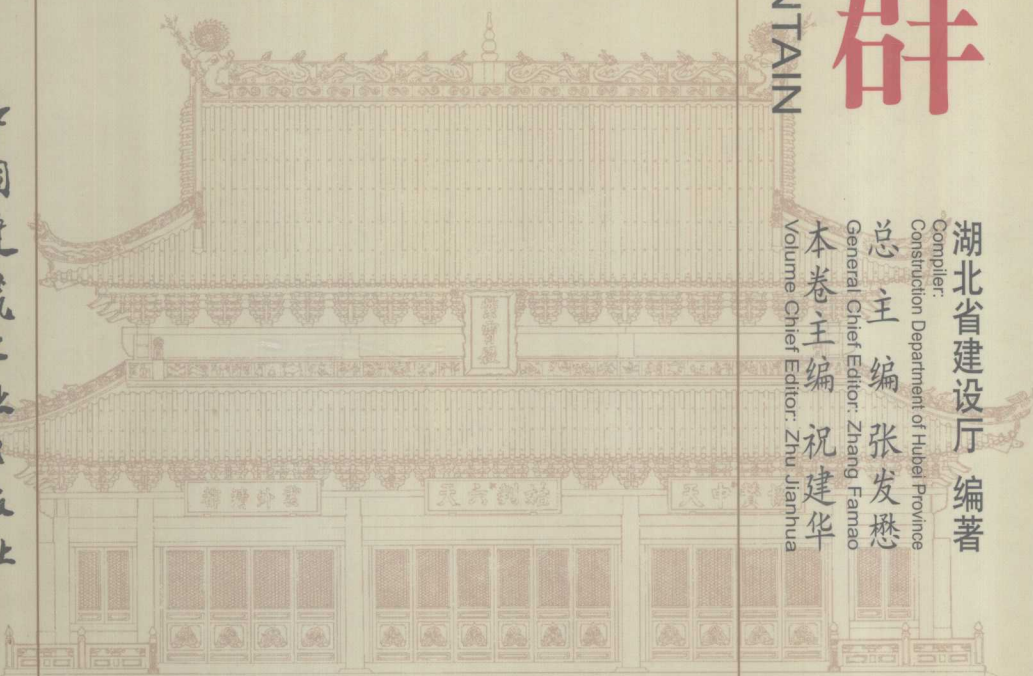
总主编 张发懋

General Chief Editor: Zhang Famao

本卷主编 祝建华

Volume Chief Editor: Zhu Jianhua

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内 容 提 要 SYNOPSIS

本书通过大量实录照片及线条图和实证分析研究向读者展示世界文化遗产——武当山古建筑群的精华，可供建筑专业人员、院校建筑专业师生及历史、文化、艺术工作者阅读。

With numbers of photos and drawings and a series of practical studies, the present book shows readers the cream of the ancient building complexes on Wudang Mountain, an item of world cultural heritage. It is a work worthy of reading especially for architectural professionals and the teachers and students of the architectural specialty at universities, as well as historical, literary and art workers.

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总 序
General Preface

总序

张发懋

湖北别称鄂，古亦泛称荆楚，位于长江流域中段，洞庭湖以北，为中国内陆省份，东邻安徽，南界江西、湖南，西连重庆，西北接陕西，北枕河南，省域面积 18.59 万平方公里。湖北山川秀丽，土地肥沃，气候湿润，交通便捷，自古物华天宝，人杰地灵。湖北历史源远流长，数十万年前就有古猿人栖息于此，是远古人类活动的主要地区之一；中华文明的两大源头长江文化和中原文化在此交汇；悠久的历史文化和独特的地理环境，造就了境内丰富多彩的自然、人文景观。新石器时代，著名的大溪文化、屈家岭文化和龙山文化，记录了史前先民在这片土地上繁衍生息的印迹；殷商时代的盘龙古城，春秋战国时期楚都纪南城，其街巷市井虽早已从地面消失，但城廓遗址尚在；屈原离骚、伯牙抚琴、昭君出塞、三国群雄纷争，直至明末清初李自成九宫山鏖战……在荆楚大地留下了众多历史文化的印痕。道教圣地武当山古建筑群，佛教禅寺宝通寺、归元寺，香火之盛远及东南亚与日本，而武当山古建筑群和明显陵以其宏大的建筑规模、深远的历史及宗教影响，共同成为列入世界文化遗产名录的两大景观。19 世纪中后期，列强炮舰下建立的租界领地，张之洞创办的近代工业，到 20 世纪初终结中国封建王朝统治的武昌首义红楼，仍是我们今天城市的亮点。新中国成立后，湖北成为国家重点建设地区，“一五”时期的 156 项重点工程项目中，武钢、武重、武船、武锅、冶钢等众多项目落户湖北，有力地推动了湖北这一时期的城市建设和发展；万里长江第一桥的建成，使天堑变通途；20 世纪六七十年代的“三线”建设以及其后以丹江口、葛洲坝、三峡等大型水利枢纽为代表的一系列基础设施和工程设施建设，使宜昌成为了国际知名的水电、旅游城市，并成就了沙市、襄樊等全国著名的明星城市，还平地建起了我国第二座汽车城——十堰。这些辉煌的

建设成就，使湖北成为中华大地建设百花园中的一朵璀璨奇葩。传承优秀历史文化的湖北建筑，受地理、气候、环境、人文等多种因素的影响，尽管在国内未能构成明确的建筑流派，但它汇集了江南建筑文化的秀丽典雅，中原建筑文化的古朴雄浑，融合了西部少数民族风情和东部海、徽派建筑的特点，再加之较早地开埠通商，接受西方文化的影响，形成了兼收并蓄的自身特色，并在国内建筑领域具有一定的地位。

和国内早期建筑一样，湖北境内 19 世纪以前的建筑均以土木结构为主体，其材料性能、使用寿命远不如现代的钢筋混凝土及钢材，故难以承受岁月的沧桑和风雨的侵蚀，再加上封建社会朝代更迭，战乱频繁，许多著名历史建筑毁于战火或是外强入侵后的劫难；还有那场史无前例的“文化大革命”的摧残，以致曾经辉煌一时的荆楚文化，今天我们只能从部分历史文化名城、历史街区所保留的部分地段或是地下出土文物中去领略其风采。即便是明清时代的建、构筑物有幸留存至今，大多也是风雨飘摇，岌岌可危。时至今日，大规模现代化城市建设和旧城改造不可避免地使一些城市和建筑的文化特色正在逐步被吞噬，荆楚文化的灵魂和神韵正在被淡化，“千城一面”和趋同化的危机正在蔓延。为了更好地继承和弘扬湖北建筑文化，发掘湖北建筑地域特色与传统建筑风格，启发、开拓设计思路，繁荣建筑创作艺术，全面提高湖北建筑设计整体水平，同时，也为抓住时机，在一些历史建筑尚存并可利用的条件下，全面、客观、真实地展示湖北地方建筑的悠久历史与辉煌成就，我们以科学发展观作为指导各项建设和文化发展的依据，按照“三个代表”重要思想，以建设先进的中国新文化为根本，组织编纂了这套大型建筑科学技术文献《湖北建筑集粹》，奉献给建筑行业的各级领导、专家、从业工作者及建筑院校师生、相关领域的研究

及考古人员。我们热切期望通过这套文献丛书对巴山楚水间湖北地域建筑文化的浅析以及近、现代建设成就的略窥,能帮助读者增加一些对荆楚文化及湖北建筑发展的了解与兴趣,并对湖北新时期建筑文化的开创与发展有所启迪。本书也可供各类图书馆作为史料收藏。

《湖北建筑集粹》为五卷本大型丛书,五册分卷分别为《湖北古代建筑》、《湖北近代建筑》、《湖北现代建筑》、《湖北传统民居》和《世界文化遗产——武当山古建筑群》。全套丛书按不同的历史阶段,收录了各个时期较有代表性及有研究价值,且实物、资料保存相对完好的各类建(构)筑物实体,以照片、图形、文字相结合为主要表现形式,力求在照片、图形处理上做到构图新颖、表达准确、艺术性强,文字撰写简明、精炼、可读性强,结构编排合理有序,构思创意清晰明确,使整套丛书出版达到高品位、高质量、高水平的要求,并具备较高的欣赏价值、艺术价值、收藏价值和教学、科研的学术研究价值。

《湖北建筑集粹》也是一套综合性的大型建筑史料类丛书,所包含的内容多、时间跨度大、涉及面广。为此,在本书的编纂过程中,我们一是充分注重了全书各分卷内容组成及结构体例上的完整、统一,并以能反映出湖北建筑水平、建筑艺术和地方特色为基础,集中展示湖北各个不同时期的建筑成就及精华。其中,古建筑以1840年鸦片战争以前的建筑为收录范围,1840~1949年为近代建筑,1949年以后为现代建筑。为避免各分卷在项目内容收录上重复交叉,除传统民居、现代建筑外,各时代建筑均以类型划分为主,在此基础上按年代次序编排。本书中所收录的古建筑一般都为省级以

上重点文物保护单位,现代建筑则要求是获奖设计作品。各分卷所收录的项目内容除建筑物外,还包括组成城市重要景观的构筑物及工程设施。二是全书所包括的各组成部分均有反映湖北建筑特色的文字介绍;建(构)筑物实体以照片资料为主,适当辅以建筑平、立面图及环境分布图;对一些有较高研究价值但现在已消失的古建筑则根据资料复制成墨线图或效果图;每帧照片(或图形)都附有简明的文字简介,重点反映该建筑的建成年代、历史沿革、文化背景、建筑特点及艺术价值。三是鉴于全书所涉及各类建(构)筑物除实物主体外,其他各种建筑细部、表现不可能全部单列登录,因此,对于那些有时代特征并有一定代表性的细部处理(形式、做法),如石雕、围廊、梁柱、斗拱、窗花、门楣等及建筑装饰、色彩运用等,穿插在所选录的项目内容中,不单独选编。四是全书各分卷统一了编写规则及体例,装帧设计风格一致。

《湖北建筑集粹》大型文献丛书由湖北省建设厅负责编纂。全书编纂工作历时两年。在这套丛书正式出版、发行之际,谨向参与这项工作的所有专家、学者、院校师生及为此提供资料、素材的有关单位、部门或个人表示诚挚的谢意!

本套丛书的编纂经省内众多知名专家学者及院校师生长期深入调研,广泛采集素材,反复分析、分类、筛选,精心构思编排,直至运用现代科技手段,完成成果汇总,实现精美装帧,不失为一部有价值的教科史料力作。但由于全书涉及内容年代跨度上下贯通古今,地域遍及荆楚南北西东,内容类型包罗万象,搜罗采撷之艰辛非一般言辞所能表达,故成书难免挂一漏万,不足之处恳请海内外专家批评指正。

General Preface

Zhang Famao

Hubei is also named of Eh, and also called Jingchu in the past. It is located in the middle region of the Yangtze River and the north of Dongting Lake. Being an inland province of China, it neighbors Anhui in the east, Jiangxi and Hunan in the south, Chongqing in the west, Shaanxi in the northwest, and Henan in the north. Its provincial coverage is 185,900 square kilometers. Hubei has beautiful mountains and rivers, with rich soil, wet climate and convenient transportation. It has always had rich land and brilliant people. Hubei has a long history. For tens of thousands of years ago, the ancient ape people were living there. It was one of the major places of activities for the primitive people. The 2 origins of Chinese civilization, Yangtze Culture and Zhongyuan Culture, meet and merge here. The long history and particular geological environment has created rich and colorful natural and humanistic sights. In the Neo Stone Age, the well-known Daxi Culture, Qujialing Culture and Longshan Culture have recorded the traces of pre-historical people living on this land. The antique Panlong City in Yin and Shang Dynasty, the Jinan City in the Period of Spring and Autumn and the Warring States, which was the capital of Chu, although their streets and lanes have long disappeared from the land, the site of the cities still remained. Lisao by Qu Yuan, Boya playing his musical instrument, Zhaojun leaving the mainland for the northern land, the war among the three kingdoms, and the Jiugong Mountain Battle of Li Zicheng in the end of Ming Dynasty and beginning of Qing Dynasty all left their historical traces on the land of Jingchu. The antique Taoist architecture groups of Wudang Mountain, Baotong Buddhist Temple and Guiyuan Temple have attracted pilgrims far from Southeast Asia and Japan. The antique architecture groups of Wudang Mountain and the Xian Tomb of Ming Dynasty, with their profound historical and religious significance, have become 2 sights among the list of world cultural heritage. In mid and late 19th

century, the architecture in the foreign-settlement, built by the great powers with force, the modern industry established by Zhang Zhidong, and the red tower, the first station in Wuchang Rise that terminated the feudalist reign in China are still the bright spots of our city today. When new China was founded, Hubei became a major construction area of the country. 156 major projects in the first 5-year Plan were in Hubei, and many projects such as Wuhan Steel Works, Wuhan Heavy Industry, Wuhan Vessel, Wuhan Boiler and Steel Smelting were located in Hubei, which greatly boosted the city construction and development of Hubei in that period. The construction of the Yangtze Bridge makes the natural moat of Yangtze River a smooth path. The construction of infrastructure and projects, including the "3-line" in the 1960's and 70's and the series of large water control projects, such as Danjiangkou, Gezhouba and the Three Gorges make Yichang the famous city on electricity saving and tourism, and create such star cities as Shashi and Xiangfan. The second vehicle city of our country—Shiyan was established on plain ground. These magnificent construction achievements make Hubei a brilliant blossom in the garden of construction of China. The architecture of Hubei Province, which have inherited outstanding history and culture, under the influence of geology, climate, environment and human factors, have assembled the beauty of the architecture culture of the south, the simplicity and unsophisticated character of the architecture culture in the middle land, and the architecture features of the western minorities, and Shanghai and Anhui style. Also because it opened earlier for international business, it has been influenced by western culture. It formed its own inclusive feature and has its own position in the architecture field of China.

Like other earlier architecture in China, the architecture in Hubei Province before the 19th century were mostly of wooden structure,

and the functions and duration of the materials can't compare to the modern architecture made of steel and concrete, and hence couldn't stand the erosion of time, wind and rain. Moreover, with the change of dynasties and the chaos of wars, many famous historical architecture were destroyed either in war or in turbulences of invasion. Even worse was the turmoil in the Cultural Revolution, which led to the fact that we could only feel the once magnificent Jingchu Culture from the preserved part of the historical cities and historical streets, and unearthed cultural relics. The architecture from Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty, although some of them managed to remain till today, are in poor condition too, likely to collapse anytime. Today, the large-scale modern city construction and the reconstruction of old regions inevitably erased the cultural features of the city and the architecture. The soul and spirit of Jingchu Culture is fading. Based on the concept of scientific development that guide various construction and cultural development, in accordance with the major guidelines of the "three represents", with the construction of advanced new culture of China as the basis, we organized and compiled this large set of books on architectural technology—"Collection of Architecture in Hubei". The purpose of this set is to better inherit and promote the architecture of Hubei, explore the regional features and traditional style of its architecture, get inspiration and design ideas, promote architecture creation art, and comprehensively improve the architecture design level in Hubei. By publishing this set of books, we also aim at completely, objectively and truly presenting the history and glorious achievement of the local architecture of Hubei, when some historical architecture still exist and are available to us. This set of books is dedicated to leaders of various levels, experts and colleagues in the architecture industry, teachers and students in architecture institutes, and researchers and archeologists in

relevant fields. We earnestly wish this set of books have succeeded in some measure in analyzing the architecture culture in Hubei and the conclusion of modern and contemporary architecture, and could help readers get a better understanding and interest in Jingchu Culture and the development of Hubei architecture culture, hence give an insight into the creation and development of architecture culture in Hubei in the new age. This book could also be collected by various libraries as historical materials.

"Collection of Architecture in Hubei" is a large set of books of 5 Volumes, which are "Antique Architecture in Hubei", "Modern Architecture in Hubei", "Traditional Residential Buildings in Hubei", and "World Cultural Heritage—the Antique Architecture Groups of Wudang Mountain". The whole set included typical architecture of various period with research value, which are actually well preserved and have relatively well-preserved materials, with pictures, charts and word illustration as the major expression forms. We tried to present clear, accurate and artistic pictures and charts, and simple, concise and worth reading writing. The structure and compiling order is appropriate and the ideas and conception is clear and well expressed. While making this whole set of books one of high taste, high quality and high level, it is also our goal to make it one of high value in appreciation, art, collection, teaching, and academic research.

"Collection of Architecture in Hubei" is also a large comprehensive set of books on architecture history, which includes large amount of contents, has a great time span and concerns a wide range of issues. Therefore, during the compiling process, first, we tried to make the whole book integrated and unified in terms of the content combination and the structure proportion of the different volumes; on the basis of reflecting the architecture level, architecture art and local features of Hubei Province, we focused on the display of the archi-

ture achievement and the best of the architecture works during different periods. Those before the Opium War in 1840 were included as antique architecture, those between 1840-1949 were included as modern architecture, and those after 1949 were included as contemporary architecture.

In order to prevent repetition of items included in various volumes, besides residential buildings and contemporary architecture, the architecture in various ages were classified by the type and placed in chronological order on this basis. The antique architecture included in this book are all major cultural relic preservation units of provincial level or above, and contemporary architecture are all prize-winning designs. Apart from architecture, the volumes have also included the major objects of city sights and project facilities. Secondly, the consisting parts of the whole set all come with language illustration that reflects the features of the architecture in Hubei Province. The architecture were introduced mainly with pictures, supplemented with 3-dimensional chart, plane chart and environment layout chart. Some lost antique architecture of high research value were depicted with ink chart or effect chart according to the materials, and each picture (chart) would go with simple introduction, which focuses on the age, origin and history, cultural background, architecture features and the artistic value. Thirdly, because the details of various architecture could not be all covered and listed, the typical details (forms and treatments) of strong time feature, such as the stone carving, rails, cor-

bel-bracket sets (arch), window panels, door eaves, and architecture decoration and color application were included in the item class, and not listed individually. Fourthly, there has been an unified compiling rule and style for the volumes of the set and the mounting and design style is consistent.

The compiling of the large set of books—"Collection of Architecture in Hubei" was completed under the direct planning and leadership of Hubei Construction Department. The whole compiling process lasted 2 years. In time of the publishing of this set of books, we wish to extend our sincere gratitude to every expert, scholar, university teacher and student and concerning unit, department and individual who have been involved in the work and provided materials to this set of books.

This set of books is the result of the long-time investigation, wide collection of materials, analysis, classification, selection and exquisite design of many reputable scholars, experts and university teachers and students. Modern technical means were applied to assemble all the facts and materials, and the book shows an exquisite design and mounting, which makes it a valuable book for teaching and historical material recording. However, because the book has covered a wide time span, and the region throughout Jingchu (Hubei), and an all-inclusive content, the hardship of the work is beyond words. Therefore, there might be mistakes in it, which are humbly awaiting the rectification of experts from domestic and overseas.

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导 言
Introduction

导 言

武当山，又名太和山，仙室山，明朝皇帝封为“大岳”“玄岳”。位于湖北省西北部丹江口市境内，方圆400km，有72峰36岩24洞，主峰天柱峰海拔1612m，是中国国家重点风景名胜区，道教名山，世界文化遗产武当古建筑群所在地。

武当山古建筑群始建于唐贞观年间（627~649年），经历代扩建，形成一定规模，明朝初年永乐皇帝派遣20万军民工匠，经13年兴建，在原有建筑基础上形成7宫9观36庵堂72岩庙等33组建筑群的巨大规模。永乐年后，武当山成为明皇家庙观，由皇室委派太监提督管理，驻军守护。新皇帝登基都要派遣钦差上山祭祀神灵，扩建和维修建筑，许以各种优惠和特权，庙观规模日益扩大，武当山成为“天下第一仙山”。

武当山古建筑群是以明初兴建的皇家宫观为主体的古建筑群，是中国古代皇帝动用国家力量一次性规划，一次性投资，一次性建成的最大规模的古建筑群。总体规划严密，主次分明，大小有序，布局合理，建筑注重环境选择，讲究山形地脉，聚气藏风，与自然高度和谐，是具有天才创造力的规划与建筑杰作。武当山古建筑群类型多样，几乎概括了明代各种建筑形式，且工艺精良，用材讲究，达到了很高的技术和艺术境界，在中国皇家庙观中是绝无仅有的例证，在世界上也是独特的、稀有的。武当山古建筑群所形成时期，是中国古代木结构建筑发生变革的时期。由于明初皇帝及其重臣都是江浙人，并视南宋以来所形成的江南文化为中国文化正宗，这种思想对建筑形成了较大的影响，反映在建筑法式上，它既不同于北宋《营造法式》，也与清《工部工程做法》有所区别，形成了独特的匠作制度，起到了承上启下的作用。武当山古建筑群的兴建，是明成祖朱棣用武力夺取政权后，大修文治的例证，是“靖难之役”“壬戌殉难”等重大政治事件的产物，从而使武当山古建筑群具有深刻的历史背景和思想信仰等社会意义。

武当山地处鄂西山区，20世纪70年代前，由于交通不便，史学界对武当山关注不够，此前出版的《中国建筑史》很少提到武当山古建筑群。1994年武当山古建筑群被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产后，武当山古建筑群的价值受到世界的关注。

《世界文化遗产——武当山古建筑群》是第一本专门介绍武当山古建筑的专著，本书对于从事文物、考古、中国古代建筑、中国科技史等方面的工作者和研究者具有一定参考价值。

Introduction

Wudang Mountain, also by the name of Taihe Mountain and Xianshi Mountain, was conferred by a Ming emperor as "Dayue" and "Xuanyue". It is located in Danjiangkou City, which is in the northwest of Hubei Province. It covers 800 Li, with 72 peaks, 36 rock formations and 24 creeks. The major peak Tianzhu Peak is 1612 meters above sea level. It is one of the major places of interest of China, a famous Taoist mountain, and the location of the antique architecture group of Wudang Mountain, the world cultural heritage.

The antique architecture group of Wudang Mountain was first built during Zhenguan Reign of Tang Dynasty (627-649). With expansion through the various dynasties, the architecture has achieved a certain volume. In early Ming Dynasty, Emperor Yongle assigned 200,000 soldiers, workers and craftsmen, who completed the construction of 7 palaces, 9 temples, 36 ancestral temples and 72 rock temples in 13 years, on the basis of the original architecture. The architecture form 33 groups, which is of an enormous volume. After Yongle Reign, Wudang Mountain has become the site of royal temples of Ming Dynasty. The royalty assigned eunuch Tidu for man-

agement and troops were stationed there for protection. The newly enthroned emperors would send off specific officials to the mountain to honor immortals, also for expansion and repair of the architecture. Various preferences and privileges were granted to the mountain and the architecture volume was on the rise. Wudang Mountain became the "first immortal mountain".

The antique architecture groups of Wudang Mountain mainly consist of the royal temples and palaces built in early Ming Dynasty. They are the largest antique architecture groups that ancient Chinese emperors built with single investment, in a single construction period, and with single planning. The general planning is precise, with clear distinction between the major and minor parts, and proper order of larger and smaller parts. The layout of the architecture comes in proper shape. The environment of the architecture is out of exquisite selection. They are the outstanding architecture masterpieces of genius and creative planning. The antique architecture groups of Wudang Mountain show variety in types, almost covering all the architecture forms of Ming Dynasty. The architecture show good