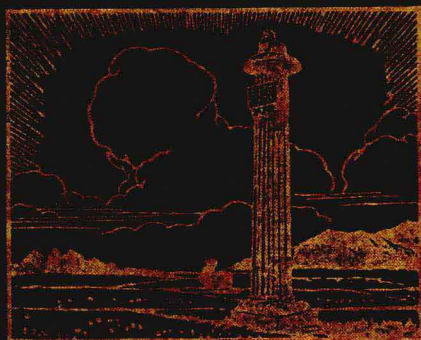


金陵古蹟名勝影集

朱 僂 編



NANKING

CHU SIEH

金 陵 古 蹟 名 勝 影 集

N A N K I N G

朱 俠 編

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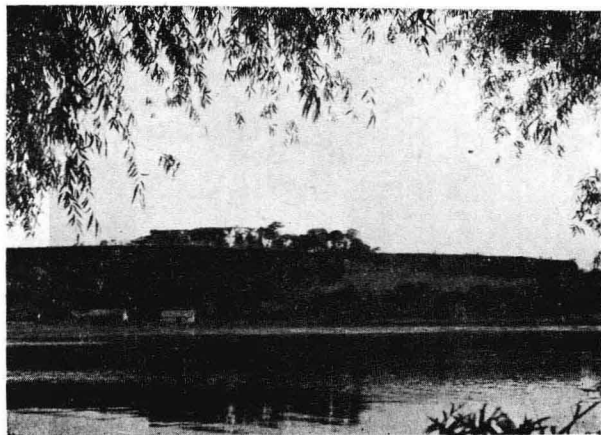
金陵古蹟名勝影集序

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，非若金陵建都之遠在南北朝以前也。他若汴京臨安，一開都於五代，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。而此四都之中，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，一笛聞吹出塞愁』，極言江左之人物也；許渾詩云：『楸梧遠近千官塚，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。獨怪關於南都，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。余深懼南都遺蹟，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僊序於青溪。

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』者，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. Metzener 供五十七圖，Dr. Strassl 供五十六圖，特於此誌謝。



一 臺城柳

江雨霏霏江草齊 六朝如夢鳥空啼
無情最是臺城柳 依舊煙籠十里隄

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

Tan-chen, the Imperial City, was erected in the years 330-332 by Chen-ti, emperor of the Chin Dynasty. It was destroyed in the year 589 when Cheng Ho-chu, the last emperor of the Cheng Dynasty, surrendered. As the metropolis of the Six Dynasties, it is well-known in Chinese history and poetry.

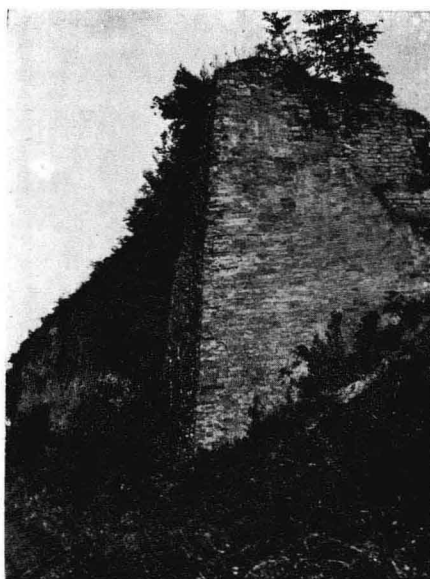


三 從景陽樓望臺城

近人於雞鳴寺西依山架屋曰景陽樓,推窗遠眺,青山映帶,湖光滄翠,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 Shüan-wu Lake.

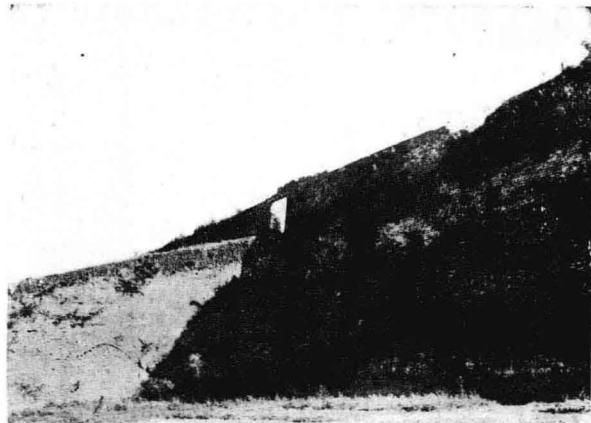


二 六朝故壘

故壘荒涼蹟未消 秣陵風雨自飄瀟
齊梁宮闕蕭條盡 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.



四 臺城下已塞之城門

甘熙白下瑣言,謂爲萬春門;陳文述秣陵集,指爲古北掖門,蓋係建康舊蹟。

4. Gate of the Imperial City.

This picture shows a gate of the city, inclosed 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 Pei-yen Men, the north gate of the city.



法雲寺出土，今存午朝門古物保存所。

5. Bronze Buddha from the Time of the Six Dynasties.

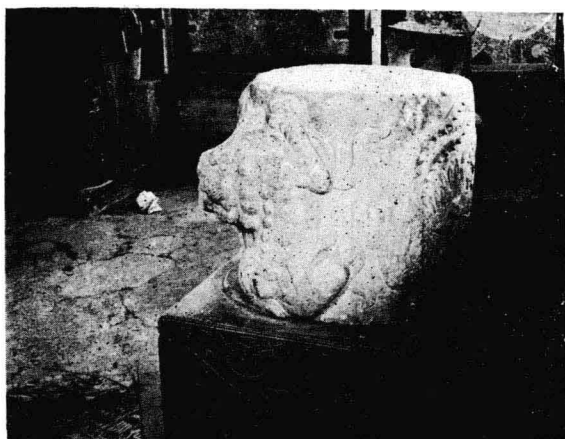
This bronze figure was found in the Fa-yun Temple, once situated quite close to the Chi-ming Temple. One observes the beautiful expression of the figure, which cannot be reproduced to-day.



說前見。

7. The Base of a Column from the Time of the Six Dynasties (2).

See under (6).



六 獅 鳳 柱 礎 (一)

寸，獅北云：乃物
九龍，城志門，古
尺玲寧續後存
一空江慶宮現
徑嵌之集行物
圓俱得光宋朝
下獅，礎咸謂六
上雙石元云，爲
長，礎此也，所當
而前寸物之之
鼓鳳，六禁師度
如雙五宮祖地
尺，礎面梁其以
二後石齊記門，
尺加出，乃猶前
初有高傍僧城
建園旨，寺，寺宮所
高四及鳴華陳在
礎中身雖法梁保

6. The Base of a Column from the Time of the Six Dynasties (1).

This magnificent work (over 80 cm. high) was found in the neighborhood of the Chi-ming Temple. It bears the relief of two lions playing with a ball, and a phoenix. As the palace of the Six Dynasties was situated where it was found, it is taken for granted that this base dates back to the time of the Six Dynasties.



八 宋武帝初寧陵麒麟

中風攻壙
照朝戰金
夕六苦舊
涼涼山首
蒼慘江回
獸駝部堪
石銅南不
叢雨亂滅
殘國喪泯
盡三悲俱
墓零朔京
陵疆河西
康碣州是
建斷神最

8. A Fabled Animal of the Imperial Tomb of Sung Wu-ti.

The Imperial Tomb of Sung Wu-ti, the first emperor of the Sung Dynasty (420-479), is situated in the village Chi-ling Pu, to the northeast of Chi-ling Men. The picture shows a winged fabled animal, known as chi-ling. This style, which was unknown in the old history of China, arose in Assyria, passed thence to Honan in the Late Han Dynasty, and was then adopted by the Six Dynasties. In Nanyang Fu, Honan, we still find a number of such monuments from the Late Han Dynasty.



九 陳文帝永寧陵麒麟

在棲霞山甘家巷南獅子衝,獨角雙翅,最爲玲瓏。

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 560 to 566, is situated in Shih-tze Chong, southwest of Chi-hsia 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

在句容石獅子,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-she Kan, district of Gū-yün. It has two columns and two animals. The huge stone animal is almost 3 m. high.

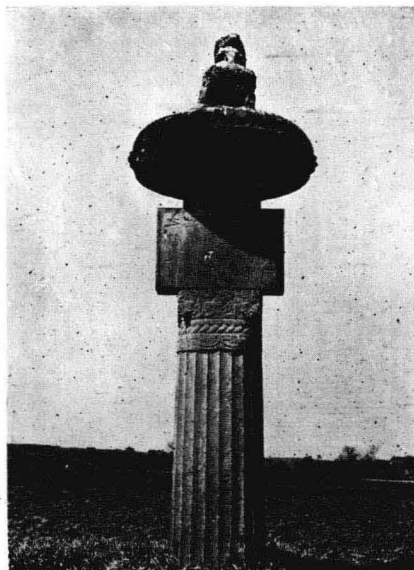


一〇 梁安成康王蕭秀墓辟邪

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 Hsiu.

Hsiao Hsiu, 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 tendence.



一二 梁吳平忠侯蕭景墓闕

在堯化門東北神巷村,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-hua Men. The column, with a little lion at the top and a plate with script, was perhaps influenced by the Greek styles.

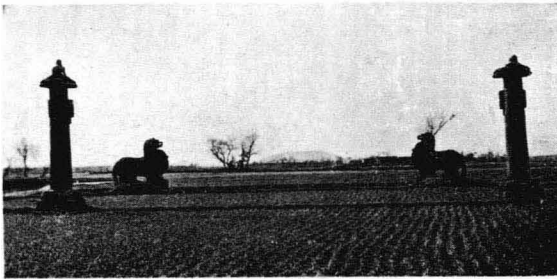


一三 淳化鎮宋墅後村
失名之墓闕

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 indeed 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

說見前。墓正對赤山，可見風鑑之術，已盛於六朝。

15. Tomb of Hsiao 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.



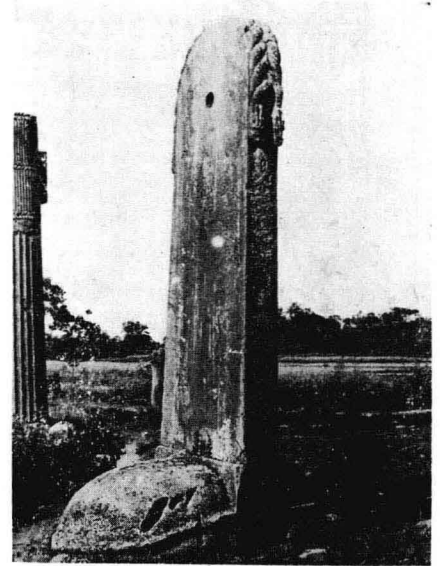
Strassl

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 Hsiao Chi.

This is the left one of the two columns of Hsiao 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

墓在麒麟門與仙鶴門間之張庫，尙存二闕、一碑。一碑在麒麟門側，碑側浮雕，極爲精細。宏係武帝介弟，嘗任揚州刺史，葬時假黃鉞，故規模特宏。

16. Monument of the Tomb of Hsiao Hong.

Hsiao Hong, brother of Liang Wu-ti, was field-marshal the expedition to the Northern Dynasty and acted an important part in the history of Liang. He died in 526. His tomb is situated in the village Chang-ku Chung, between Chi-l Men and Hsien-ho Men. This picture shows the huge ser monument with fine relief on the side.



一七 梁安成康王蕭秀墓闕及碑
說見前。墓闕石礎，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 under (10).



一九 陳武帝萬安陵麒麟

陵在高橋門外上方鎮石馬衝，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 defender of the southern power, reigned from 557 to 559. His tomb is situated in the region of Shih-ma Chong, near Shang-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-hsia Shan. One observes the wide distance between the two animals, which are half sunk in the earth.



二〇 晉溫嶠墓

墓在幕府山西，相傳為溫嶠墓，實則溫嶠始終未歸葬金陵，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 Soo Chin, 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.



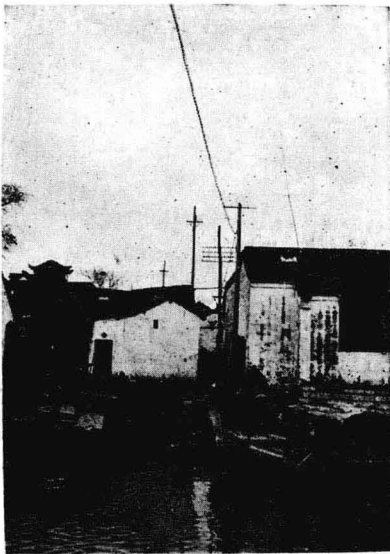
Strassl

二一 六朝松

在中央大學梅庵,相傳係六朝時物,霜幹虬枝,極饒古意。

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.

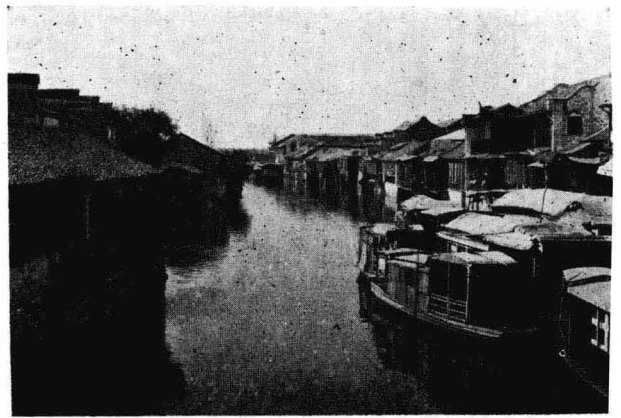


二三 長樂渡

在今鎮淮橋東,信府河與大油坊巷之間,古朱雀巷,遺址也。三年前有「古長樂渡」四字,今改建房,遺蹟已渺不可尋矣。

23. Chang-lo Ferry.

This ferry is situated northeast 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.

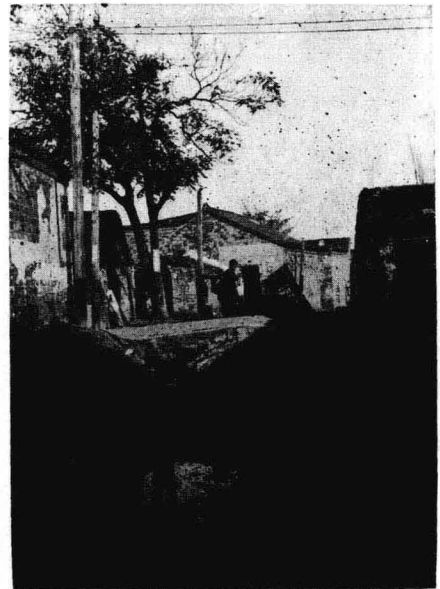


二二 桃葉渡

無風自婀娜 春花映何限
桃樹連桃根 相連兩樂事
渡江不待櫓 風波了無常

22. Tao-yeh's Ferry.

Tao-yeh, the mistress of Minister Wang Hsien-chih, crossed the Chin-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

在盧妃巷(今改洪武路),南唐宮之內,北界也。陳沂金
陵古圖考,以市橋,北至虹橋也。
平橋,西盡大垂門前之御橋也。
都神武門前之御橋也。

24. Hsiao-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。德嘗爲清遠軍節度使，封隴西郡開國公，謚威定，卒紹興末年。

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.

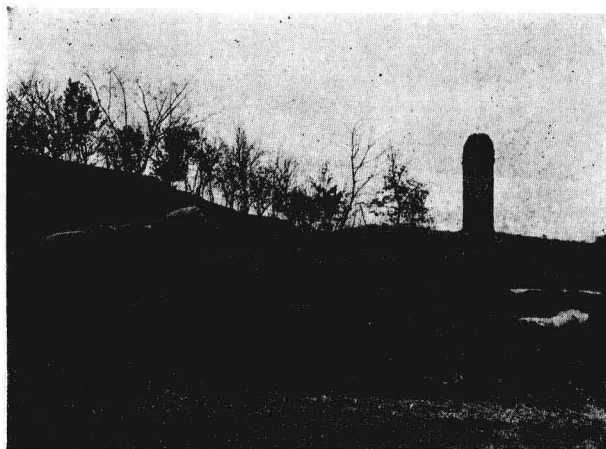


二七 幕府山失名之古墓(一)

墓在幕府山陽磚塘，有石虎二、石羊二、翁仲二、龜趺二，觀其作風，似爲宋墓或南唐墓。

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，有宋人畫意。

26. Wang Te's Tomb.

The tomb is situated in Hsia-miao, 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).



二八 幕府山失名
之古墓(二)

說見前。

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.



陸地測量總局航空測量隊製

三〇 聚寶門 (今中華門) 鳥瞰

門因聚寶山得名。此影攝在東西二側門未闢以前,門凡四重,前臨長干橋,後倚鎮淮橋,百雉紆迂,萬戶櫛比,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 huai Bridge. One observes the dense population in that district.



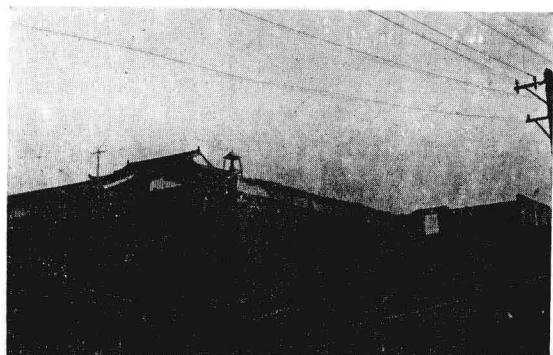
航空測量隊製

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

說見前。

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.



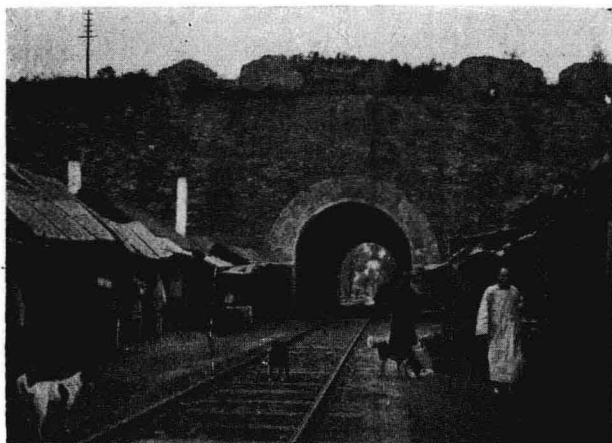
航空測量製

三四 通濟門鳥瞰

門凡四重,前爲譙樓,南京各城門,除神策太平二三門外,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 or alone exists, and even that was rebuilt after the Taiping Revolution (1853-1864).

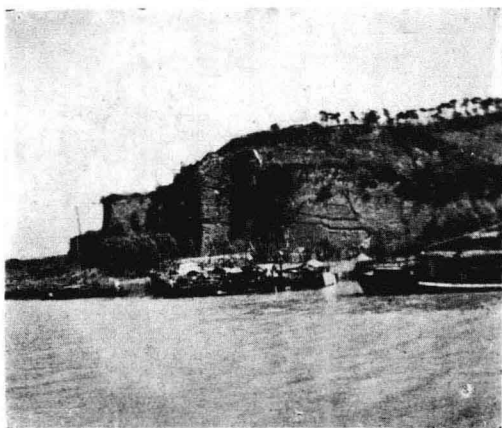


三五 金川門

金川北望日黃昏 聞道燕師入此門
不見古公傳季歷 祇知太甲是湯孫
風雷豈爲鷗梟變 豫子難酬國士恩
南渡降旗何面目 西山省恨舊乾坤

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.

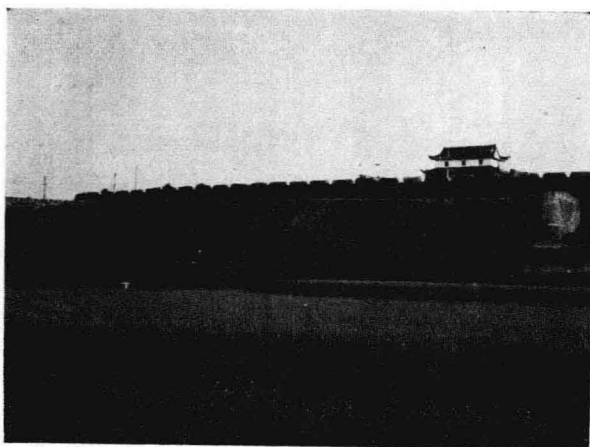


三七 石頭城 (一)

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.

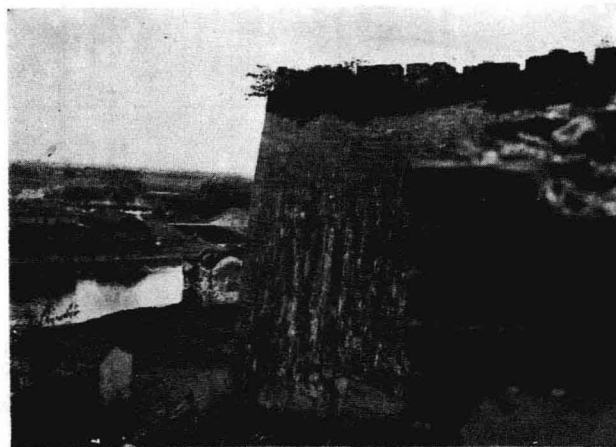


三六 神策門

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).



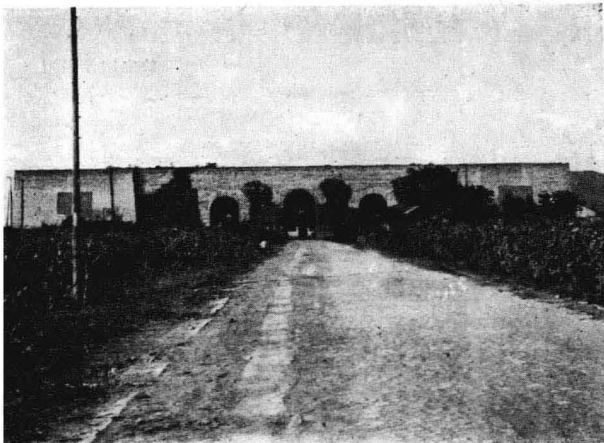
航空測量製

三九 南京城東南角

此係聚寶門東城角,秦淮迴環,長江映帶,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,三闕,上覆重樓五(今亡),崇閣莊麗,俗所謂五鳳樓也。兩觀間掖門,東西相對。今雙闕已拆去,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.