

南京雕塑家建筑家协会编



ANCIENT &  
MODERN  
BUILDINGS  
IN NANJING

# 南京古今建築

民中育起

嶺南美術出版社

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南京雕塑家建築家协会編

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## 南京古今建筑

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承传金陵古建筑之精髓  
展现国际化大都市之风貌

一九九三年一月 顾浩



江苏省委副书记、南京市委书记顾浩题词：承传金陵古建筑之精髓 展现国际化大都市之风貌  
Carrying out the spirit of ancient Nanjing building and presenting the scene of the International City.

The inscription was promoted by Gu Hao, the vice-secretary of Jiangsu Provincial Committee of C. P. C. and the secretary of Nanjing Municipal Committee of C. P. C.

# 序

《南京古今建筑》画册与读者见面了，这是一件很有意义的事，它标志着南京建筑事业的新成就，值得庆贺。

“江南佳丽地，金陵帝王州”，南京人杰地灵，钟灵毓秀，是我国著名的六朝古都，也是国务院首批公布的二十四座历史文化名城之一，江苏省会。悠久的历史给南京留下了极其丰富的建筑文化。自公元前 472 年建越城始，至今已有 2400 余年历史，公元 229 年东吴孙权在此建都，算来也已有 1700 多年。古都南京素以其“龙蟠虎踞”享誉海内外，境内山环水绕，林木葱郁，物产丰富，景物宜人，自然风貌与人文景观融为一体，山、水、城、林相得益彰，辉煌壮丽的建筑群体，鳞次栉比，无处不流动着其自然神韵，闪烁着人类智慧的熠熠光辉。

《画册》分过去篇、当代篇和未来篇三部分，翔实地介绍了南京改革开放以来城市建设的新风貌，同时也展现了南京建筑史上的辉煌成就，这些建筑风格各异，形式多样，流光溢彩，琳琅满目，美不胜收，从古老的宫阙楼台、离宫别馆、府第苑囿，到当代星罗棋布的高楼大厦、桥、塔、场、馆，无一不是南京人民智慧和汗水的结晶。从而使我们更加深入地了解到勤劳、朴实、睿智的南京人民在漫长的历史长河中是如何创造性地继承和发扬了传统，从而创造出具有南京地方特色的建筑文化，使我们从比较中得到鉴别和启迪，增强为南京建筑事业再创辉煌的信心和决心。

《画册》图文并茂，构思新颖，寓意隽永，融汇了中西建筑文化特色，生动、形象地介绍了南京地区各个不同历史时期的不同建筑风格，全面展现南京建筑史同时弘扬了古都南京独领风骚的建筑艺术。全部画册上下连贯，一气呵成。读者在鉴赏中可领略到建筑的雄浑和灵秀，即便是断垣残壁的古建筑遗存也引人入胜，使人闻到民族文化的芬芳，感受到古代建筑的神韵，这也正是编者的匠心独到之处。《画册》用实物形象生动地介绍了南京建筑历史，同时还宣传了南京招商引资的投资环境，展示南京城市发展的未来，对推动爱国主义教育，继往开来，激励南京人民继承传统，励精图治，早日将南京建设成为具有古都风貌和现代化的国际化大都市都将起到积极作用，这也正是《画册》立意所在。

张培鑫  
1995年春



## FOREWORD

It should be congratulated that the picture album 《Ancient and Modern Buildings in Nanjing 》 was published . It is a very instructive thing and symbolize the new great achievements got in Nanjing Building Field .

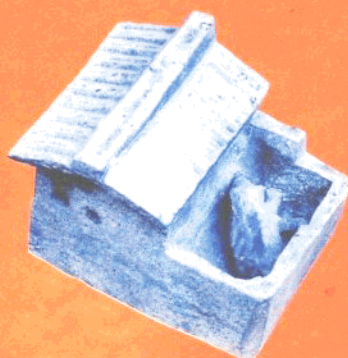
Being often called " a crouching tiger and a curling dragon " , Naning is a city both time — honoured and nice — looking , known as the capital of Jiangsu Province and one of the twenty — four historical and cultural cities , which is issued by the state council . The long history had left behind us the brilliant cultural relics . Since its birth at the beginning of 472 B. C. , and when the city walls of state of Yue were built , this city has existed for more than 2400 years , and since the third century , altogether ten dynasties or regimes had made it their respective capital one after another , which had left behind to us more brilliant , national cultural relics .

The picture album including three chapters , the ancient , modern and future made detailed introduction about the new scene of city construction since reform and opening and the brilliant achievements in the history of Nanjing Building Field . These various — style buildings including countless ancient palaces , mansions , pavilions and terrace and spread all over the place hotels , bridges , pagodas , places , halls are all the wisdom and sweat crystallization of Nanjing people . From these , we know deeply that how the diligent , plain and wisdom Nanjing people received and carry forward the tradition and created the building culture with Chinese characteristics . and improved the confidence & decision of us to develop Nanjing Building Field .

《 Ancient and Modern buildings in Nanjing 》 is a picture album with concise introduction to the photos . The picture book is both informative and aesthetically pleasing , and reading it will be a real pleasure . At the same time , the picture album gives publicity to the investment environment of Nanjing , showing the glorious future for the city of Nanjing . These methods will play an important role in promoting patriotism education , building Nanjing into a metropolis with ancient features .

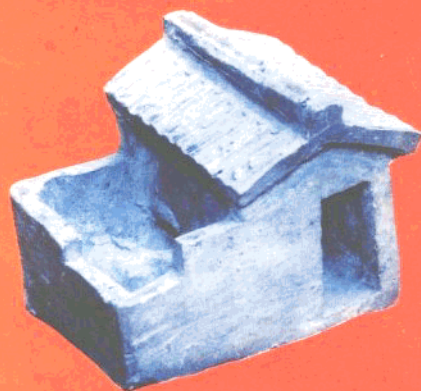
Han Peixin

In spring , 1995



西汉陶猪圈 (溧水县出土)

A pottery pigsty from the Western Han Dynasty, (unearthed in Lishui County)



西汉陶屋 (溧水县出土)

A pottery house from the Western Han Dynasty, (unearthed in Lishui County)





弘覺寺塔(始建于唐代)

Hongjue Temple pagoda (Built in Tang Dynasty)



舍利塔(始建于隋朝,重建于南唐)

Sheli Pagoda (Built in Sui Dynasty at the beginning and rebuilt in Southern Tang Dynasty)





保圣寺塔(始建于南宋)

Baosheng Temple Pagoda (Built in the Southern Song Dynasty)



上定林寺塔(建于南宋)

Shangdinglin Temple Pagoda (Built in the Southern Song Dynasty)



永寿寺塔(建于明代)

Yongshou Temple Pagoda (Built in Ming Dynasty)



午朝门(建于明代)

Wuchaomen Gate (Meridian Gate, Built in Ming Dynasty)

鼓楼(建于明代)

Drum Tower (Built in Ming Dynasty)







南京城垣(建于明代)

Nanjing City Wall (Built in Ming Dynasty)



“鬼脸城”

Ghost City





中华门城堡(建于明代)

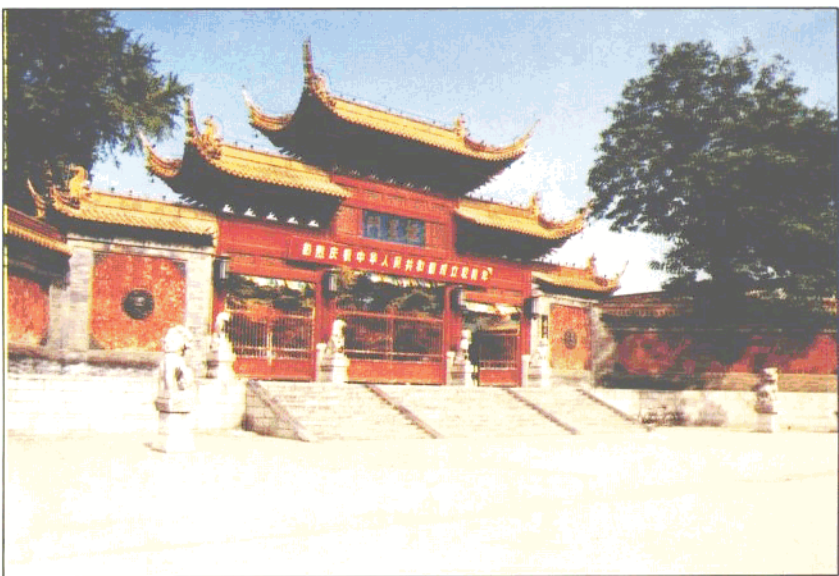
Zhonghuamen Castle(Built in Ming Dynasty)



明孝陵大金门(为明孝陵大门)

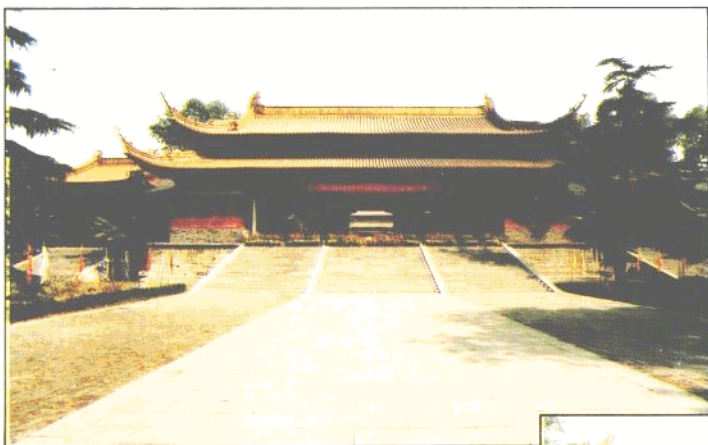
Dajin Gate of Ming Tomb(The gate  
of Ming Tomb)





朝天宮棧星門(建于明清)

The Lingxing Gate of Chaotiangong Palace  
(Built in Ming and Qing Dynasty)

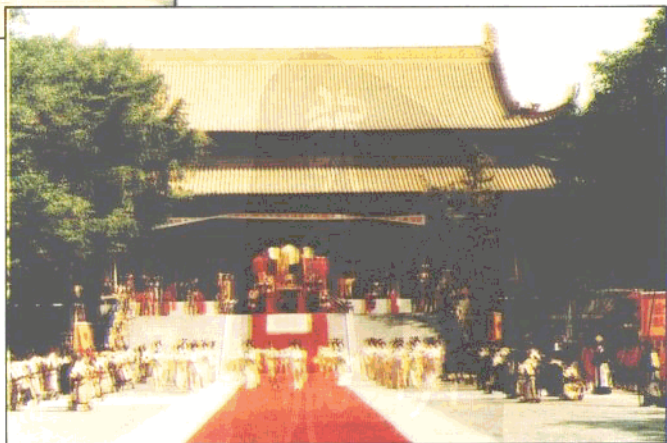


朝天宮大成門(建于明清)

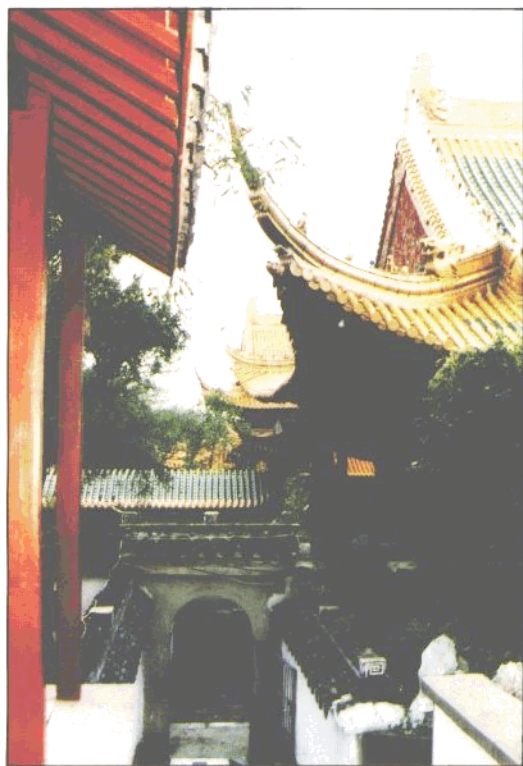
The Dacheng Gate of Chaotiangong Palace  
(Built in Ming and Qing Dynasty)

朝天宮大成殿(建于明清)

Dacheng Hall of Chaotiangong Palace  
(Built in Ming and Qing Dynasty)







朝天宮建筑群一角

A corner of architectural complex at  
Chaotiangong Palace.



先賢殿(朝天宮內)

Xianxian Hall (in Chaotiangong Palace)



飛雲閣(朝天宮4號)

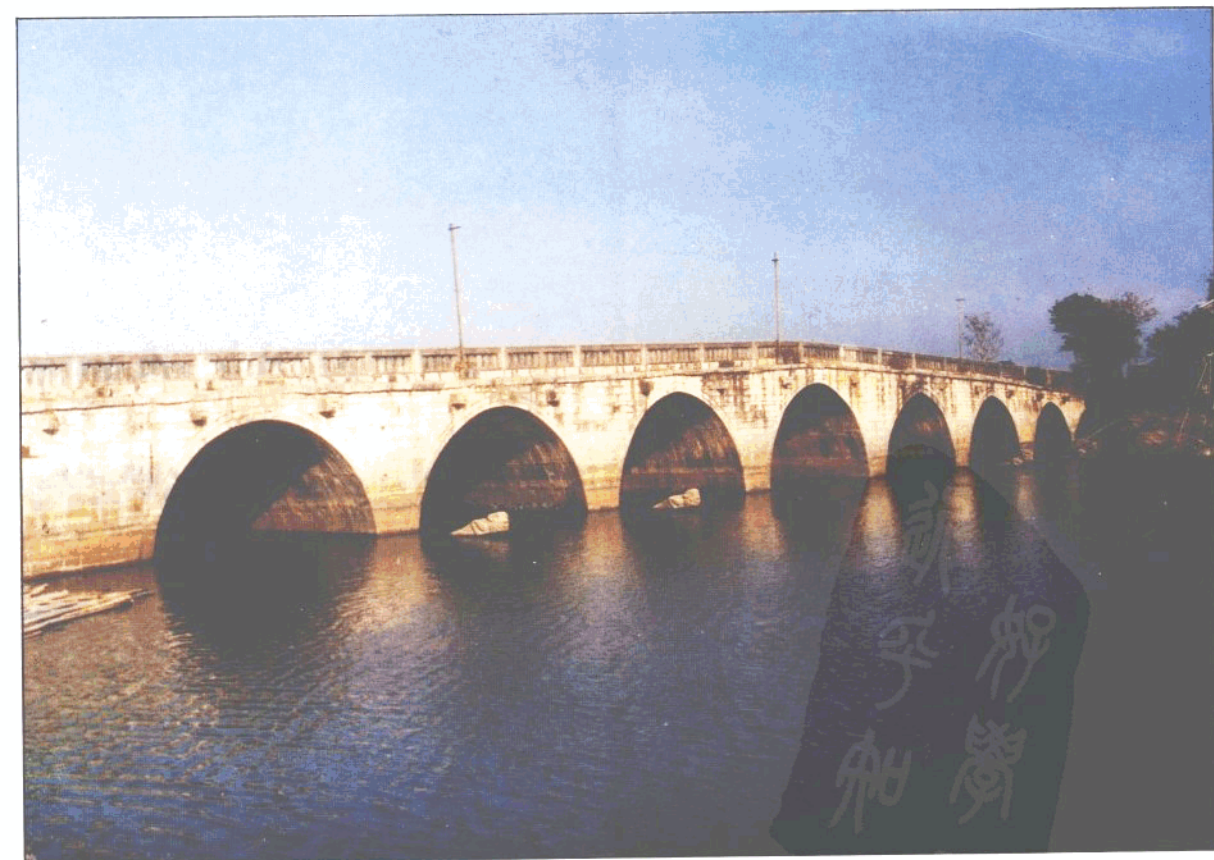
Feiyun Pavilion (4 Chaotiangong Palace)





无梁殿(建于明代)  
Beamless Hall (Built in Ming Dynasty)

七桥瓮(建于明代)  
Seven - bridge Urns (Built in Ming Dy-  
nasty)





蒲塘桥(建于明代,位于溧水县)

Putang Bridge (Built in Ming Dynasty, in Lishui County)



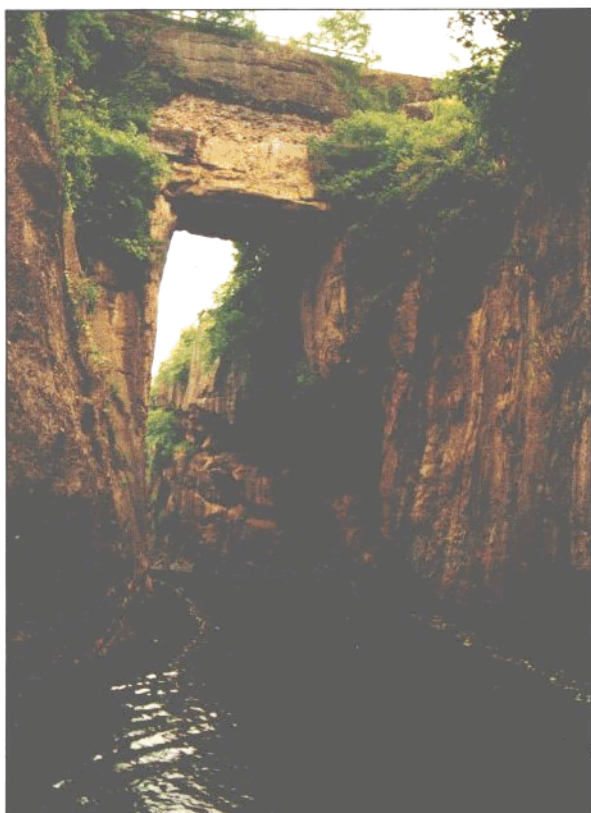
外五龙桥(建于明代,位于御道街)

Outside Five-dragon Bridge (Built in Ming Dynasty, located at the Yuda Road)



玄津桥(建于明代,位于逸仙桥南)

Xuanjin Bridge (Built in Ming Dynasty, at the south of Yixian Bridge)



天生桥(建于明代,位于溧水县)

Tiansheng Bridge (Built in Ming Dynasty, in Lishui County)





武庙遗址(建于明代,位于北京东路  
41号大院内)

The ruins of Ancient Warrior Temple  
(Built in Ming Dynasty, at 41 East  
Beijing Road)



贡院明远楼(建于明代)Mingyuan Pavilion  
in Gong yuan Garden (Built in Ming Dy-  
nasty)



净觉寺大门(建于明清)

Gate of Jingjue Temple (Built in Ming Dy-  
nasty and Qing Dynasty)



静海寺(原寺建于明朝永乐年间)

Jinghai Temple (The Temple was originally  
built in Ming Dynasty)