

TK 南 Dai







Bai Temple

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庄严恢宏的建筑、诉说着山的历史、山的文化、山的神圣; 五彩斑斓的光影,展现着庙的雄伟、庙的多姿、庙的传说。

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言

在远古时空的诉说中,总是有一座庙宇,承载着大山的故事。所以,山和庙似乎有着不解之缘。 泰山,又称岱宗,大山之首也。所谓岱庙,即因此而得名。泰山和岱庙,则堪称名山与名庙的绝配。 溯源而上,岱庙的创建,据传始于汉代。北魏郦道元的《水经注》中已有泰山有庙的记载。至宋代、 已是"岿然如清都紫极,望之者知其为神灵所宅"。嗣后,历代拓修,增旧创新、建制恢宏。因此,在千 千万万遍布中国的东岳庙群中,岱庙成为它们的祖庭。

当我们怀着虔诚的心情,翻开岱庙的画页、泰山的故事就以光线和色彩、定格在山下的岱庙里。而 岱庙的晨钟暮鼓、则以它穿透时空的天籁之音、娓娓向人们讲述着泰山的永恒…… **\*\*\***  From the ancient times, there is always a temple telling the story of a mountain. And that is why mountains and temples are closely and harmoniously related.

Dai Zong in Chinese is another name of mountain Taishan, meaning the first of all the mountains. As a result, the temple here is named Dai Temple. The typical example of Mountain Taishan and Dai Temple is a perfect match of a holy mountain and a famous temple.

According to history, the construction of Dai Temple is from the Western Han Dynasty. Till up to the Song Dynasty, it was as towering as the most splendid palace admired as the God's Palace". Later on, it was rebuilt and amended to be the most marvelous construction so as to be the ancestry originator of all the Dai temples all over the country.

As we open the panoramic pictures of Dai Temple with a tender heart, the stories of Mountain Taishan will be shown before us with the colorful lights and hues. At the same time, the overwhelming sounds of morning clocks and the twilight drums express the eternity of Mountain Taishan.





## 岱庙建筑

岱庙,位于泰安城通天街至泰山南天门的中轴线上。它与岱顶的碧霞祠遥相呼应着登天的过程。就在这条长十几公里,充分体现着传统建筑理念的中轴线上,以岱庙为起点,人们矢志不移地经营了数千年。

岱庙呈长方形,南北长 406 米,东西宽 237 米,总面积 9.6 万平方米。布局规整,主次分明,法度谨严,庄重沉稳。穿遥参亭,过岱庙坊,从巍峨的正阳门进入岱庙,层层递进,依次经配天门、仁安门、天贶殿、后寝宫,至

厚载门出而登山。中轴线的两 西有唐槐院、雨花道院等。更 使整个建筑群错落有致,浑然

宋天贶殿,明清时期称峻 予也。天赐的神殿,开间为九, 代建筑中最高规格的标准形 栋,金碧辉煌。可与北京故宫 千年的建造历史,却使其他两

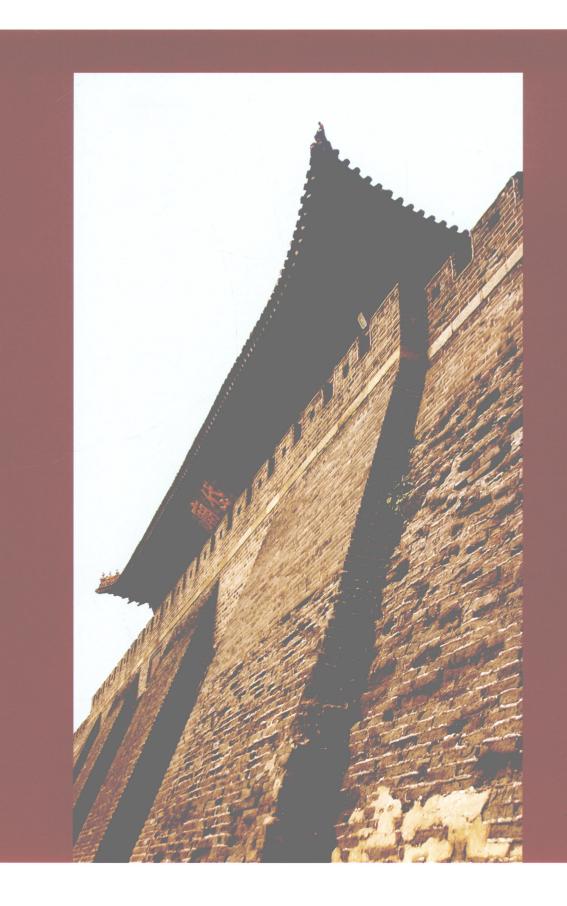


侧,东有汉柏院、东御座、后花园; 有四角城楼,铜亭、铁塔点缀其间, 一体,相得益彰。

极殿,是岱庙的主体建筑。贶者,赐 进深为五,重檐庑殿顶,是中国古 制。飞檐斗拱,赫奕峻极,雕梁画 太和殿、曲阜孔庙大成殿媲美。而其 大宫殿望尘莫及。

如果说太和殿象征的是至高无上的皇权,大成殿象征的是经世安邦的儒学,那么,天贶殿象征的则是上苍对国泰民安的赐予和佑护。

青砖琉璃瓦凝固成金色的旋律,无声的旋律回响着历史的黄钟大吕。岱庙庄严的气象,凸显中国古代庙堂建筑和皇家园林典雅的风格。因此说,它实质上是一座皇宫化了的神庙。在这座皇宫化的神庙里,泰山的神圣被彰显得无以复加。 **₩** 



## The Buildings in Dai Temple

Located in the central axis of Tai'an City up to the Southern Gate of Mountain Taishan (Nantianmen), Dai Temple is looking up at the Bixia Temple on the peak of the mountain. And it is in this mountain-climbing path that is full of traditional buildings which have been existing for thousands of years.

Dai Temple is 406 meters long, 237meters wide, and 96 thousand square meters in total, with a neat distribution, clear arrangement, serious moral standard, and solemn solitude. From the entrance of the Dai temple at the Zhengyang Gate, then after Peitian Gate, Renan Gate, Tiankuang Hall, Houqin Hall, and Houzai Gate, the way is leading up to the mountain climbing axis. On both sides of the axis, there are Han Dynasty Cypress Garden, Dongyu Hall, Backyard Garden on the east, and Tang Dynasty Pagodatree Garden, Yuhua Yard, Tablet Corridor etc. on the west. And there are Four-corner Building, Copper Pavilion, and Iron Tower among the buildings.

Tiankuang Hall, also named Cliff Hall, is the main building in Dai Temple. As the Chinese word "  $\mathbb R$ " means the God's Gift, the Hall is a holy gift from the God. The whole hall was built according to the highest standard of the ancient buildings which have nine rooms outside, five rooms inside, and beams touching the roof. Tiankuang Hall together with Taihe Hall in Beijing and Dacheng Hall in Qufu are three representative Palace-like Halls in China, however it is more famous for its thousands of years of history.

When Taihe Hall representing the supremacy of Emperors, Dacheng Hall representing the ideas of Confucius, Tiankuang Hall is the God's blessing to the safety of the country and harmony of the people.

The blue bricks and glazed tile, being a solemn and serious style in Dai Temple have been a rhyme echoing the ancient Chinese history. These are why it is a holy palace, and it is here that Mountain Taishan has been outstandingly underlined.





城墙马道 The Bridle Way

