

意义

7年第一次

歷史地理卷

922

中國社會科學院近代史研究所民國時期又獻保護中心

編



《圖書館出版社

中國社會科學院近代史研究所 民 或 時 期 文 獻 保 護中心

編



理 * 922

民 國文 獻類編續 編

國家圖書館出版社

第九二二册目録

出版	廣東文物展覽會出品目録 中國文化協進會編 中國文化協進會,一九四〇年	戰區文物保存委員會,一九四五年出版	戰區文物保存委員會文物目録(第一號 建築與摩崖) 戰區文物保存委員會編
	庸		聞

戰區文物保存委員會 Chinese Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Objects In War Areas

文物目錄 List of Monuments

第一號 建築奥摩崖

附木構物,磚石塔, 其他磚建築鑑別 總原則 No. 1 - Architecture & Cave Temples

With General Principles for Identifying and Dating of Wooden Structures, Pagodas and Masonry Structures other than Pagodas.

红 蘇 省 Chiang-su Province

民國三十四年五月編 May 1945

公司 要 符 司 表 支 司 京

Chinese Commission for the Preservation of Chinese Commission for the Preservation of

distance of the state of the same of the

"An A Particular to Com-Penglish

the company of the control of the co

DARREST RATE

A Maria Charles

Of the Report of Contract

the large and desired that

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

木建築鑑別總原則

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR IDENTIFYING AND DATING OF WOODEN STRUCTURES

- 1. 凡各地廟宇大多篇 百年以上物,官一 律保護。
- 2. 凡用黄色或绿色琉璃足者,均爲宫殿或重要廊子。
- 3. 各縣用黃琉璃尾者 大多爲文廟。
- 4. 凡用四阿 或歌山 頂着,大多馬宮殿 或廟字,民居用均 挑山
- 5· 主要建築畅檐下多 用斗栱, 具斗拱大 而疏者年代古, 小 面密者年代近•

Most temp es in towns and cities are over 100 years old and should be saved and protected whenever possible.

All buildings with yellow or green glazed tile roofs are either pa'aces or temples.

Temples with yellow glazedtile roofs in hsien cities are mostly Temples of Confucius.

All buildings with hip-roof or gable and hip-roof are either ralaces or temples; residences for the common people are allowed gable roofs only.

Important buildings usually have under the eaves: tu-kung or brackets when they are targe in proportion to height of building and few in number. or distantly spaced, the building is usually old (13th century and earlier); when tou-kungs are small and numerous and closely spaced, the building is usually late (14th century and after).

(1)

- 6. 凡用月梁之建築年 代多較古,但產梁 亦為古代所通用。
- 7. 凡梁上用义事者多 為十四世紀(明初) 以前物;明以後多 用侏儒柱,不用义 乎。

8. 柱碳作覆盆對蓮瓣 或花紋者多十三世 紀(元)以動物;其 柱礎陽数繁多,彫 鏤繁縟者,多為明 濟以後物,但大朝 以前有以坐獅灣柱 礎,背上立柱者。 The "moon-beam" or slightly arched beam is more commonly found-in earlier buildings than in later ones; but the use of straight beam is also common in ancient times.

The use of two ch'a-shous or "abutting-arms" are common in buildings earlier than 14th century; thereafter the ch'a-shous diminish in size and im ortance till they disappear, altogether, giving place to the chin-chu or "king-post" which has become larger and taller in later periods.

Base of column in the form of an "inverted pan" and decorated with reliefs of "lotus-petals" (similar to "eggs-and-darts") are mostly earlier than the 13th century (Yuan dynasty). A base of many tiers with elaborate carvings are mostly of the Ming and Ch'ing periods (14th cent. and after). But during and before the Six dynasties, there are bases in the form of a seated lion with the column planted on its back.

(2)

- 9. 屋頂坡度緩和病亡 A gentle roof-pitch generally , 陡峻者近。 indicates an early date while a steeper one is usually late.
- 10. 檐出遠者書短者近。
- A far over-hanging eave generally indicates . an early date while a narrow eave is usually late.
- 11. 一切彫飾結構簡潔 者古,繁雜者近。
- Simplicity and restraint in ornaments indicate early dates and complicatedness and exaggeration are usually found in later periods.
- 12. 角柱及正脊升起者 ,為元以前物
- Increased height of cornercolumns and up-turned ridge ends are usually characteristics of pre-Yuan (pre-14th-century) structures.
- · 13. 本面柱位置有不規 則者, 多為元以前 助10.
- Irregular spacing of interrior columns (in plan) is more common in pre-Yuan (pre-14thcentury) than in later structures.

磚 石 塔 鑑 別 總 原 則

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR IDENTIFYING AND DATING OF BRICK OR STONE PAGODAS

- 1. 塔灣佛教建築物, 多建於佛寺內或寺 附近。
- 2. 中國佛客思印度率 培坡之變型,為關 誌佛蹟之紀念建築 ,故曾墓亦作各種 塔形,稱爲墓塔。
- 8. 在各縣城之東南或 南方山岡上奢多為 交風塔,為科舉時 代之風水塔,多閱 清開朝建。
- 4. 塔平面方形者多為 隋,唐,五代所建 ;但東北有少數金 代方塔,西南有少 數宋代方塔,清代 亦有極少数方塔。

- The Pagoda is a Buddhist monument, found usually in or near a Buddhist Temple.
- The Chinese t'a or pageda is a permutation of the Indian stupe, a monument marking a Buddhist relie, hence tombs of manks in form of pageda (tembstupes).
- Pagoda stanling on hill-top to the south or southeast of a city is usually a wen-feng-t'a, a pagoda to bring good luck to the city's sons who take the civil examinations, therefore non-Buddhist; usually 15th-19th centuries.
- Pagoda with square plan is usually of 7th-10th centuries; Exceptions: in North China, some square pagodas of 12th & 18th centuries (112, 381), in South-west, some of 11th-18th centuries; also some as late as 18th century in North China.

(4)

- 5. 平面六角八角者多 為元代以後至清代 間所建 : 但五代 以前河南嵩山高海 中有北魏十二,寺 有北魏十二,寺 有 (102)) 介 传 高 (100) , 山 古 山 佛光寺 石 鶴 屬 塔 (100) , 山 古 山 衛 高 (100) 。
- 6. 唐及唐以前落多中 空,如而立空筒, 各層要木樓飯木梯
- 7: 朱及朱以後等多有 「塔心」,各層體 砌走廊迴繞塔心, 梯道或螺旋而上, 或由塔心穿過差灰 層。
- 8. 唐及唐以前唐檐塔 多『收穀』圓和, 輸角略如砲彈形, 遼宋以後密檐塔收 殺設生硬。

- Hexagonal or octagonal pagodas are usually not earlier than 10th century; Exceptions: 12-siled pagoda of ung-yuch Ssu, Sung Shan, He-nan, 6th century (102) Octagonal tomb-stupa of Hui-shang Ssu, Bung Shan, 9th century (102); Hexagonal tomb-stupa of Po-kuang Ssu, Wu-t'ai Shan, Shan-si, 6th century (324).
- T'ang and pre-T'ang (pre-10th century) pagodas are mostly hollow (resembling chimney) from bottom to top, floors and stairs are of timber.
- Sung & post-Sung (10th century and after) pagodas usually built with a core, with galleries around on each floor; stairs either are stepped galleries or separately constructed 'tunels', penetrating core to reach next floor.
- T'ang and pre-T'ang (pre-10th century) 'multi-eaved' pagodas usually have graceful 'entasis', with silhouette resembling an artillery shell; later 'multi-eaved' pagodas are more harsh in outline.

(5)

- 9. 華北及東北四省八 角成四方塘檐港, 有斗供並僅產薪出 檐,收稅不甚圓和 。塔下有高而彫飾 華麗之須網座者, 多爲途兪以後物。
- 10. 唐代多哥洛各 序答 身高,檐出遠而厚 ,如有斗烘多「一 斗三八 J 不出跳。

- 11. 宋代多署答,各署答 身較唐代略緩, 如育斗洪多出跳。 (278)
- 12. 五代遼多層落有模 坊木構形者,甚爲 處實(60,198,388)

Octagonal or square multi-eaved pagodas in North China and Manchuria, either with or without tou-kung under eaves, harsh in the deminution of upper storeys and with high, elaborately ornamented base under whole atructure, are usually later than 11th century.

Multi-storeyed pagodus with fairly high storeys & heavy overhanging eaves, and tou-kung,
if used, of yi-tou-san-sheng
or 'one-arm-three-blocks' type,
with no forward-stretching
(cantilever) arms, are usually
of the T'ang dynasty (7th-10th
centuries).

Multi-storeyed pagodas with storey-divisions slightly more squatty than T'ang, and tou-kung, if used, with forward-stretching (cantilever) arms, (27c), are usually of the Sung dynasty (11th-18th cents).

Brick or stone pagoda in faithful imitation of wooden construction are usually of 10th century (6), 198, 388)

(6)

- 13. 红渐宋代多層塔, 塔身砌出柱额形者 柱步作扁方柱,檐 多在斗 之上出叠 遊(38,89)
- 14. 磚石斗集任一斗三 介爾泉之門用人字 形拱 人 者至遲 為唐物
- 15. 多霉八角塔,八隅 作圖柱形,斗洪比 例小而擦或不用斗 栱,糖短而小者。 多寫明清建築。
- 16. 瓶形塔為喇嘛教所 特育, 總元明清所 建,頸机而尖近似 四维形者古,頸連 而近似筒形者近。

- Multi-storeyed pagodas in Chiangsu & Chechiang, with suggestion of columns and lintels in relief, usually as pilasters for columns, and the eave above tou-kung in corbels, are usually of Sung dynasty (12th & 13th centuries).
- When an inverted V-shaped toukung is used between 2 sets of d-arm 3-blocks' tou-kung, the building cannot be later than 9th century.
- Octagonal, multi-storeyed pagodas, with engaged, round columns at 8 corners; tou-kung small & closely spaced, or without tou-kung; light, stringy eaves, are usually of 15th century or later.
- Bottle-shaped pagodas or stupas are characteristics of Lhamaism and are not earlier than Yuan (13th century). A large 'bottle-neck', conical in shape, indicates an early date; slender, cylindrical bo tle-neck indicates a late date.

(7)

- .17. 鐵塔多宋代物。
- Iron pagolas to Sung dynasty (10th-13th centuries).
- 18. 銅塔多明代物。
- Bronze pagodas are mostly of Ming dynast; (14th-17th centuries).
- 19. 凡沿幾均為二三百 年乃至于漱百年古 物,官一律保護。
- Almost all pagodas are more than 200 or 300 years, even 12 or 13 centuries, old; they should all be protected.

磚石建築(磚石塔以外)鑑定總原則

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR IDENTIFYING AND DATING OF BRICK OR STONE MASONRY STRUCTURES (other than pagodas)

- 1. 石闕為古宮殿廟宇 陵墓前之傑誌,現 存者均爲漢物。
- 2. 石『祠』多篇读物
- 8. 北方石窟澄像,多 魏齊隋唐物。
- 4. 杭州石窟遺像多宋 物 •
- 5. 經緯多灣初唐以後 元末以前物。
- 6. 多孔石橋多屬明清

- The Ch'ueb, or Pair of Stone Piers, usually mark approach to a palace, temple or tomb; existing ch'uehs are all of East Han dynasty (1st & 2nd centuries A.D.).
- Stone sepulchral shrines are usually of East Han dynasty (1st & 2nd centuries A.D.).
- Cave and cliff Buddhist sculptures in North China are mostly of the 5th-8th centuries.
- Cave and cliff Buddhist sculptures in Hangchow and neighbourhood are mostly of the 10th-13th centuries.
- Dhanari columns are mostly from the 7th-13th centuries.
- Arched bridges are mostly of the 14th-19th centuries. Exceptions: 2 bridges at Chao Hsien, Hopei, 7th-13th centuries (145 & 146).

(9)

7. 無染酸多為明萬歷以發物。

Vaulted, brick-masonry halls are mostly of the 17th century and later.

本目錄凡例

KEY TO USE OF CATALOGUE

- 1· 文物每單位皆編列 號數·照片及地圖 上皆用同一號標誌 之。
- 2. 較重原之建築皆以 照相多照,以應認 識。但無顯著者, 如總理陵墓(2), 北不故官(226)昌 不明十三陵(211至 223)等等,皆無須 照片己可認識,故 不用。
- 3. 建築物之重要性, 無論在歷史或藝術 方面,皆以星數表 示之。最重要者無 星。但無星之建築 仍為重要建築物, 否則不列本錄之內

- Every monument is given a number which is also used on photographs and maps to designate the same monument.
- Some monuments are given photographs for identification purpose, but some we'l known items, i.e., Dr. Sun Yat-sun's Temb (2), the Imperial Palaces of Peiping (226), The Ming Tombs of Ch'ang-p'ing (211-223), etc., etc., need no photographs and could not be mistaken. Hence no photographs are given.
- The degree of importance of the monument, either historical or artistic, is designated by the number of stars given. The most important ones are given 4 stars, and the least important are given no star. But the absence of star does not mean that the monument is not important, in which case it would not have been included in this list.

(11)

- 4. 交物地點以與縣城 之關係標示之,距 離以英**理為單位**, 自最近之城牆計算
- 5. 編號有括弧者,例 如(6)棲霞寺心等 附有照片;無括弧 者無照片。
- Location of the monument is given in relation to the walledcity of the hsien; distance, in miles, is from nearest part of the city wall.
- Numbers with parentheses, e.g., (6) Ch'i-hsia Ssu T'a, etc. are illustrated with photographs; plain numbers, e.g., 2. Dr., Sun's Tomb are without photographs.