

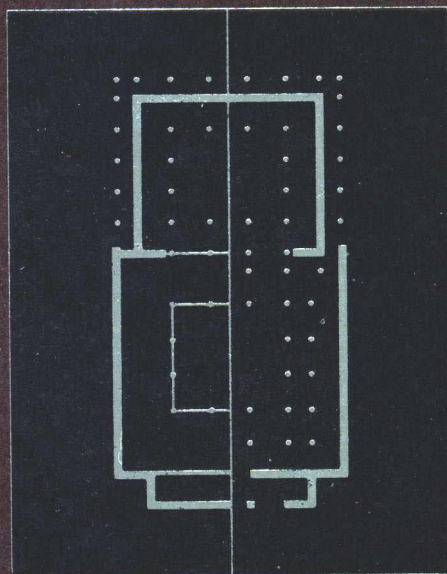
# 内蒙古 藏传佛教 建筑

INNER MONGOLIA TIBETAN  
BUDDHISM ARCHITECTURE

2

张鹏举 主编

Edited by ZHANG PENGJU



中国建筑工业出版社  
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比较及其探源研究 (51168032)

The Research on the Comparison and Origin of Tibetan Buddhism  
Temple Architecture in Monan Mongolia Region (51168032)

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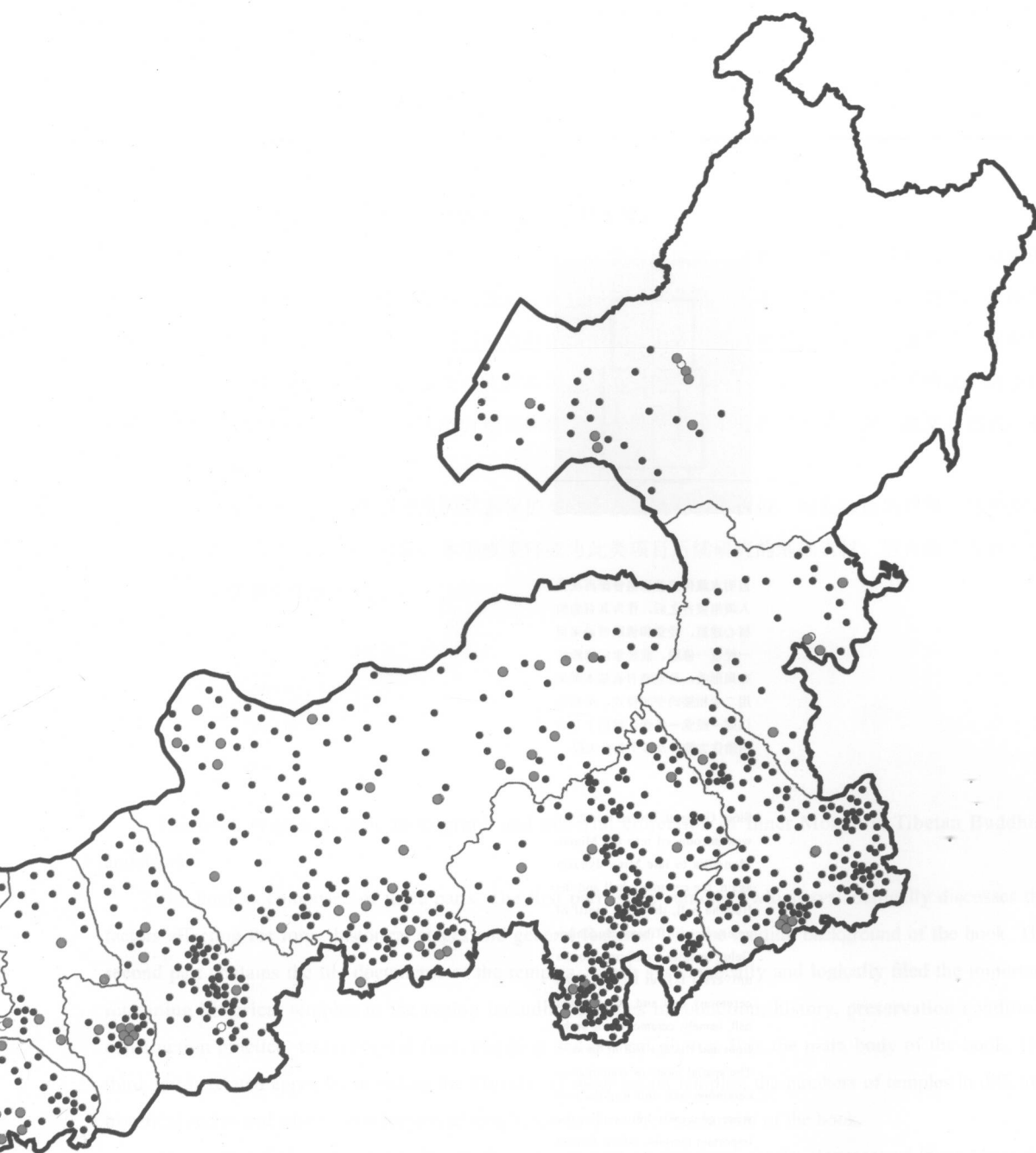
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# “内蒙古藏传佛教建筑”各卷地理位置图

The Geographical Location Diagram in the Fascicule of  
“Inner Mongolia Tibetan Buddhism Architecture”





### 内蒙古自治区各盟市

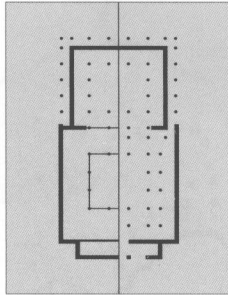
### 解放初期寺庙地理位置分布示意图

Prefectures and Cities of Inner Mongolia  
Diagram of Temple Location and Distribution in Early Liberation Period

#### 图例:

Legend :

- 内蒙古地区现存召庙  
The Existing Temples in Inner Mongolia Region
- 内蒙古地区曾有召庙  
The Temples Ever Existed in Inner Mongolia Region



自明末藏传佛教以格鲁派再次传入漠南蒙古之后，作为其召庙的核心建筑，经堂和佛殿普遍采用一经堂一佛殿、前经堂后佛殿的布局形式，且重要召庙基本都采用二者相接的空间模式，形制为门廊→经堂→佛殿。常用于召庙内措钦大殿以及各个扎仓大殿。

Since Gelug of Tibetan Buddhism was introduced into the Monan Mongolia to late Ming dynasty again, the ceremony hall and the Buddha hall, the main motif of architecture in Tibetan Buddhism Gelug temples, conformed to the universal layout mode of one ceremony hall and one Buddha hall, namely, ceremony hall in the front and Buddha hall in the rear. The spatial mode of combination ceremony hall and Buddha hall were generally adopted in the important temples, which formed with portico, ceremony hall and Buddha hall, and it was commonly applied in Buddha hall of Oratory Palace and different Gyuto Palaces.



## 本书摘要

本书是关于内蒙古藏传佛教建筑的学术专论和资料汇集。

内容分为三部分：第一部分是综述，系统论述了内蒙古地域藏传佛教建筑形态的影响因素、发展的历史分期以及一般的共性特征等，是本书的阅读背景；第二部分是召庙建筑的档案资料，对全区范围内重要历史遗存的召庙及其建筑进行了逻辑整理和系统归档，主要内容包括召庙简介、历史沿革、保存状况、建筑做法、技术档案、测绘图纸及现状照片等，是本书的主体内容；第三部分为相关附录，内容包括现存其它召庙的档案简表、不同历史时期召庙数量列表以及召庙不同名称的汉、蒙、藏文对照表，是本书的补充内容。

本书对内蒙古地域藏传佛教建筑的静态保护与动态发展具有参考价值，对发掘地域建筑文化和相关学术研究方面具有指导价值，同时，本书成果将成为此类项目后续研究的基础素材，适合相关专业科研人员、高校教师和学生使用。

## Abstract

The book is an academic monograph and material collection of Inner Mongolia Tibetan Buddhist architecture.

The book is composed of three parts. The first part is the summary which systematically discusses the factors affecting the form, historical stages and general features. It is the reading background of the book. The second part contains the file documents of the temples, which systematically and logically filed the important remaining historical temples in the region including temples introduction, history, preservation condition, construction practice, technological files, mapping and current photos. It is the main body of the book. The third part is related appendix including the file table of other extant temples, the numbers of temples in different historical stages and table of comparison of temple names. It is the supplement of the book.

The book has the reference value on the static protection and dynamic development of Inner Mongolia Tibetan Buddhist architecture and has the instructive value on exploring the regional architectural culture and the related academic research at the same time. Meanwhile the result of this book will be the basic materials of the following study of such project, which is applicable to the relevant professional research staff, college teachers and students.

本书主编者张鹏举同志考入天津大学建筑学院攻读博士研究生学位论文时，我已不再单独招收研究生了，而是和比我年轻一些的导师合带。但论文的选题我还是要过问的，并且还要在论文选题报告上签字。得知他的选题涉及传统建筑研究方面的内容，心中不免有几分疑虑。他所在的内蒙古，在我印象中只不过“风吹草低见牛羊”的一片广袤的大草原，其祖先的习惯居住形态多为蒙古包，能有那么多的遗产供你研究吗？今天看来，我的印象和现实相距甚远。

2011年，有幸去呼和浩特市出席建筑学专业指导委员会会议，这是我第一次去内蒙古，忙里偷闲，参观了一下市容，出乎意料的是，竟然有一大片地道的清式寺院建筑霍然地呈现在眼前。据陪伴者说：像这类古建筑，不仅呼市有，其它地方也不少。至此，我的疑虑终于消除了。

那时，张鹏举院长告之，他们的研究工作很顺利，我自然为他们高兴不已。未曾料到的是，一年之后研究工作已告完成，并且展示了他们的成果——书稿三大本。眼下，中国建筑工业出版社正在为他们排印。在我看来，这套书至少有以下三个方面的意义：

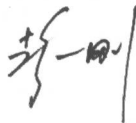
一、全书的内容不是简单的普查结果，而是基于文献和现状调研两个方面的资料归纳。全书把召庙建筑的相关资料信息按照一种逻辑进行了程式化的归档整理，为后人在这方面的继续研究提供了方便。

二、这个资料集成实际上是抢救了历史信息。在我国不少地区，尤其是少数民族地区，当地的人们一度缺乏对文物建筑的保护意识。近年，遇到经济大发展，建设性的破坏就自然十分严重，许多有价值的历史信息已经不可再生了，很让人痛心。从书中看到，内蒙古的情况也是如此，因而，建立这套召庙的建筑档案就相当于及时抢救了这些信息，这为日后的保护奠定了很好的基础。

三、近年来，地域性的建筑创作少见优秀作品，其中的一个主要原因是创作者缺少文化根基和历史视野。这使得类似的大多数作品仍处于语言和符号的形式表层，他们对于前人的建造智慧和哲学思想等没有去认真挖掘和总结，尤其是一些年轻的地方建筑师更是表现得有些浮躁，只顾生产，不去积淀。从这一点上看，这套书的努力也是很有现实意义的。

书的理论部分与他的博士论文有一定关联，而这套书更有价值的应是其中的第二部分：召庙资料的档案集成。为此，张鹏举和他的团队花了大量的时间，投入了大量的精力，吃了不少苦。内蒙古这么大，从东到西走一遍都很难，更何况一座庙一座庙地去调研、测绘，有些地方，如沙漠、山区和草原深处更是道路不通，人迹罕至，因此，把全区现存的召庙作一次详细的调研整理，这是一件难能可贵的事情，他们的工作做得很扎实。

内蒙古有着广阔的空间，我去内蒙古工业大学时，曾初步领略到了张鹏举和其团队的精神面貌，祝愿他们在民族建筑研究和地域性建筑创作方面走出一条路来，取得好成绩。



中国科学院院士  
天津大学教授

When Comrade Zhang Pengju, the author of this book entered the School of Architecture of Tianjin University to study his doctor's degree and prepared his doctoral dissertation, I no longer recruited graduate students alone but with younger tutors. And I still took an interest in the dissertation topics, and was also responsible to sign in topic reports. Knowing his topic relates to the research on traditional architecture, I felt a little doubtful because I thought Inner Mongolia, the place he lives in is a vast grassland only with flocks and herds, and the habitual living form of the ancestors was Mongolian yurts. Are there enough relics available for your study? Today, I realized my impression was far away from the reality.

In 2011, I had the honor to attend the meeting of Professional Architecture Guidance Committee held in Huhhot. That was my first time to Inner Mongolia, and I visited the city in my spare time. Unexpectedly, a lot of temple buildings in Qing style suddenly appeared in the front. According to the accompanying person, the ancient buildings like this not only existed in Huhhot but also in other places. So far, my doubts were finally eliminated.

At that time, Zhang Pengju, as the Dean told us they worked very well and I felt happy for them. What is out of my expectation is the research work has been completed a year later, and the outcome is displayed in three volumes of the manuscripts which are currently under typography by China Architecture & Building Press. In my opinion, the books are significant at least in the following three aspects:

First, the content of the book is not a simple survey result, but the material summary based on the two aspects of documents and the survey of current status. The books file the relevant information of the temples in logical stylization, which provides convenience for later research of future generations.

Second, these integrated materials actually save historical information. In some areas of China, especially the ethnic minority regions, the local people once were lack of the protection consciousness of the cultural architecture relics. In recent years, it is quite distressing that constructive destructions are suffered seriously by the economic development, and many valuable historical relics have not been reproduced. According to the books' introduction, the similar situation is also happened in Inner Mongolia. Therefore, establishing a set of files of the temple buildings is equivalent timely to rescue these information, which has laid a good foundation for future protection work of the architectural relics.

Third, in recent years, the outstanding works in regional architectural creation are produced rarely. One of the main reasons is the creators are lack of cultural accumulation and historical perspective, which the most of similar works are still in the form surface of the architectural languages and symbols. They do not study and summarize carefully about the predecessors' constructive wisdom and philosophic methods. Especially some young local architects are somewhat impetuous, and they would rather produce than accumulate. From this point of view, the efforts of creating the set of books are also practically significant.

The theoretical part of the books has some association with his doctoral thesis, and the second part named the file integrations of temples in the set of books is more valuable. For accomplishing this, Zhang Pengju and his team have spent a lot of time, put a great deal of effort, and even overcome many difficulties. Inner Mongolia is vast in territory, and some places such as deserts, mountains and prairies are impassable and uninhabited. Actually, it is uneasy to go from the east to the west. But they have dedicated their efforts to investigating and mapping temple by temple. Therefore, it is very commendable to do exhaustive survey and systematical list about the existing temples in the whole region. Obviously, their achievements are hard-won.

Inner Mongolia has broad space, when I went to the Inner Mongolia University of Technology, I had initially appreciated the spiritual outlook of Zhang Pengju and his team, and I wish them making their own way and achieving good grades in the national architecture research and the regional architecture creation.

**Peng Yigang**

Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

Professor of Tianjin University

# 前言

内蒙古藏传佛教建筑自16世纪以来伴随着藏传佛教在内蒙古地域的传播与发展逐渐形成了鲜明的地域特色，积淀为一种独有的历史文化遗产，成为内蒙古地域深层文化结构的重要组成部分。它的广泛创立与发展曾促进了草原游牧建筑文化向定居方向的转化。

纵观这段历史，学者们对于内蒙古地域藏传佛教文化的研究十分丰富，且语种繁多，但对此类建筑文化方面的探究却寥寥可数，且多集中于近现代，并以个体研究或图片展示为主要特点，如（清）葛尔丹旺楚克多尔济著、巴·孟和校注的《梅日更召创建史》；张驭寰，林北钟著的《内蒙古古建筑》；金峰整理注释的《呼和浩特召庙》；乔吉编著的《内蒙古寺庙》；（日本）长尾雅人著、白音朝鲁译的《蒙古学问寺》等。这些著作及文献均对本书的成稿具有重要的参考意义。

本书是国家自然科学基金资助项目《内蒙古藏传佛教建筑形态演变研究》（项目编号：50768007）和《漠南蒙古地域藏传佛教召庙建筑的比较及其探源研究》（项目编号：51168032）的研究成果之一。

上述两个项目是在内蒙古藏传佛教建筑面临数量递减、历史信息缺失和建设性破坏等全面危机的情况下展开的。课题首先对内蒙古自治区现行区划范围内的研究对象进行了全面的调研和测绘，并对内蒙古周边地区的同类召庙进行了初步调研，在此基础上，完成了资料的系统归档，同时进行了建筑形态方面的相关研究。这项工作历时6年，在内蒙古自治区境内，调研了全部具有一定规模及研究价值的遗存召庙110座，并测绘了其中极具历史价值的召庙24座。

本书即是在上述成果的基础上编著而成。为便于阅读，全书按地理区域分为1、2、3三卷：第1卷由内蒙古西部地区（阿拉善盟、巴彦淖尔市、鄂尔多斯市、包头市）的17座重点召庙和27座其它召庙构成；第2卷由内蒙古中部地区（呼和浩特市、锡林郭勒盟、乌兰察布市）的19座重点召庙和18座其它召庙构成；第3卷由内蒙古东部地区（赤峰市、通辽市、呼伦贝尔市、兴安盟）的20座重点召庙和9座其它召庙构成。概论是每册共有的部分，保证了各分册均具有阅读的完整性和独立性。

由于内蒙古地域辽阔，召庙的数量大、分布广、路线长，加之重要文献多为蒙文、藏文版本，增加了调查研究的难度。在课题历时的6年多时间里，虽竭尽全力，但仍感力不从心，且越深入越认识到其具有广阔的研究空间，因而本书只是阶段性的成果，谬绘之处，一定不少，权当引玉之砖，更望同仁共同参与。

本书由内蒙古工业大学张鹏举教授主编并统编，由课题组全体成员共同完成，具体编撰分工如下：

◆ 张鹏举：

书稿的策划、大纲及综述第五章的编写、全文的统编和审定。

◆ 乔吉：

综述第一章的编写；文稿的审核。



Since 16 century, Inner Mongolia Tibetan Buddhist architecture gradually formed a distinct regional characteristics with the spread and development of Tibetan Buddhism in Inner Mongolia area , and accumulated as a unique historical and cultural heritage, which became an important part of Inner Mongolia cultural structure . The creation and development had promoted the transformation of grassland construction from nomadic style to settlement.

Throughout this period of history, scholars dedicated greatly to the research on Tibetan Buddhist Culture in Inner Mongolia Region in a wide variety of languages. Their products focused on the main characteristics of the individual studies and the picture shows in modern times with little exploration to architectural cultures, such as *"The Foundation History of Meirigeng Temple"* wrote by Gehr Dan Wangchuck Doll (from Qing Dynasty) and collated and annotated by Ba Menghe; *"Inner Mongolia Ancient Architecture"* wrote by Zhang Yuhuan and Ling Beizhong; *"Huhhot Temples"* collated and annotated by Jing Feng; *"Inner Mongolia Temples"* edited by Qiao Ji; *"Mongolia Study on Temples"* wrote by Nagao Masahito (from Japan) and translated by Baiyinchalu etc. These works and documents are of great reference significance for this book.

The book is one of the research result of NSFC project "The Research on the Evolution of Inner Mongolia Tibetan Buddhist Architecture Form" (project number: 50768007) and "The Comparison of Tibetan Buddhism Temple Architecture in Monan Mongolia and the Research on Its Origin" (project number: 51168032).

The above two projects were conducted under the situation of overall crisis such as decreasing numbers, historical information deficiency , constructive destruction in Tibetan Buddhism buildings in Inner Mongolia . The project firstly conducted a comprehensive survey and mapping on the research objects and the temples in surrounding areas in current Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and completed the file system of the materials on this basis , meanwhile , undertook the relevant research in architecture form . This work lasted for 6 years, and surveyed the extant 110 temples with certain scale and research value in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and mapped 24 temples of them with historical value.

The book is edited on the basis of above results and it is divided into three volumes according to the geographical areas: the first volume contains 17 key temples and 27 other temples in western Inner Mongolia area (Alxa Prefecture, Bayannaoer City, Erdos City, Baotou City); the second volume contains 19 key temples and 18 other temples in central Inner Mongolia region (Hohhot City, Xilingol Prefecture, Ulanqab City). The last volume contains 20 key temples and 9 other temples in Eastern Inner Mongolia area (Chifeng City, Tongliao City, Hulunbeir City, Hinggan Prefecture) .There is an introduction in each volume, ensuring the integrity and independence of them.

Because Inner Mongolia has vast territory, large number of temples with wide distribution and long route, and the important documents are mostly written in Mongolian and Tibetan, it is very difficult to conduct the survey and the research. In 6 years, although we try our best, but still feel unsatisfied, and aware of the wide research space of this field. So the book is only a phased achievement, hoping colPrefectures to participate in the further study.

This Book is edited and compiled by professor Zhang Pengju of Inner Mongolia University of Technology and completed by

◆ 白丽燕:

第2卷呼和浩特市地区的召庙与第3卷中赤峰市地区的东瓦房庙、格里布尔召、查干布热庙、罕庙(第2卷P89—P300,第3卷P90—P192,共315页)的编写。

◆ 李国保:

第3卷赤峰市地区的巴拉奇如德庙、根坏庙、福会寺、马日图庙、灵悦寺(第3卷P193—P342,共150页)的编写;图表的制作、审核。

◆ 宝山:

第3卷通辽市地区的兴源寺、象教寺、福缘寺,兴安盟地区的召庙,呼伦贝尔市地区的召庙(第3卷P343—P416、P467—P529共137页)的编写。

◆ 韩瑛:

第1卷巴彦淖尔市地区的召庙,包头市地区的昆都仑召、百灵庙、希拉木仁庙与第2卷乌兰察布市地区的召庙(第1卷P160—P214、P454—P507,第2卷P301—P331,共140页)的编写。

◆ 额尔德木图:

综述的第二章、召庙部分的编写说明以及附录中名称对照表的编写;第2卷锡林郭勒盟地区的毕鲁图庙、查干敖包庙、巴音乌素诵经会、杨都庙、贝子庙、新庙、王盖庙、浩奇特庙、汇宗寺、善因寺(第2卷P332—P488,共157页)的编写。

◆ 白雪:

第1卷包头市地区的美岱召、五当召、梅日更召与第2卷锡林郭勒盟地区的宝日陶勒盖庙、布日都庙(第1卷P332—P453,第2卷P489—P510,共144页)的编写。

◆ 高旭:

数据库的制作;第1卷阿拉善盟地区的全部召庙与第3卷通辽市地区的吉祥天女庙、迈达日葛根庙、希拉木仁庙(第1卷P89—P159,第3卷P417—P466,共121页)的编写。

◆ 杜娟:

综述第三、四、六章与第1卷中鄂尔多斯市地区的全部召庙(第1卷P215—P331,共117页)的编写。

◆ 张宇:

附录部分(第1卷P521—P547、第2卷P512—P529、第3卷P531—P539,共54页)的编写;第3卷的图表的制作及排版工作。

◆ 韩秀华:

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all the members of the research group . Specific divisions of compilation are as follows:

◆ Zhang Pengju:

The planning, outline, Summary and Chapter Five, compiling and validation of the whole book.

◆ Qiao Ji:

Chapter One in the Summary; draft checking.

◆ Bai Liyan:

Temples in Hohhot City in Volume, East Huhger Temple, Geliver Temple, Chaganbure Temple, Han Temple in Chifeng City in Volume 3 (Volume 2: P89—P300, Volume 3: P90—P192, 315 pages in total).

◆ Li Guobao:

Balaqirude Temple, Genpi Temple, Fuhui Temple, Maritu Temple, Lingyue Temple in Chifeng City in Volume 3 (Volume 3: P193—P342, 150 pages in total), Drawing diagrams and reviewing.

◆ Bao Shan:

Xingyuan Temple, Xiangjiao Temple, Fuyuan Temple in Tongliao City, the temples in Hinggan Prefecture, the temples in Hunlunbeir City in Volume 3 (Volume 3: P343—P416, P467—P529, 137 pages in total).

◆ Han Ying:

The temples in Bayannaoer City Hundele Temple, Batahalaga Temple, Xiaramuren Temple in Baotou City in Volume 1, the temples in Ulanqab City in Volume 2 (Volume 1: P160—P214, P454—P507, Volume 2: P301—P331, 140 pages in total).

◆ Erdmutu:

Chapter Two in the Summary and the table of comparison in the appendix; Bilut Temple, Chaganobao Temple, Bayinwusu Chanting Temple, Yangdu Temple, Beis temple, Xin Temple, Wanggai Temple, Hoqit Temple, Hoh Temple, Xiara Temple in Xilingol Prefecture in Volume 2 (Volume 2: P332—P488, 157 pages in total).

◆ Bai Xue:

Maidarzhao Temple, Badgar Temple, Merigen Temple in Baotou City in Volume 1, Boritologai Temple, Burid Temple in Xilingol Prefecture in Volume 2 (Volume 1: P332—P453, Volume 2: P489—P510, 144 pages in total).

◆ Gao Xu:

The database, the temples in Alxa Prefecture in Volume 1, Auhengri Ohinengri Temple in Tongliao City, Maidari-gegen Temple, Xiaramuren Temple in Volume 3 (Volume 1: P89—P159, Volume 3: P417—P466, 121 pages in total).

◆ Du Juan:

Chapter 3, 4, 6 in the Summary, the temples in Erdos City in Volume 1 (Volume 1: P215—P331, 117 pages in total).

◆ Zhang Yu:

◆ 刘卓媛、杨丹宇:

文稿的英文翻译。

此外,在课题组成员中,内蒙古社科院的乔吉先生在文献研究方面给予了具体的指导;内蒙古文物局的王大方先生调动资源为课题的研究提供了保障;呼和浩特市文物所的张晓东先生提供了大量的资料并指导了研究工作。以天津大学王其亨教授为首的国家精品课程《古建筑测绘》教研组带领学生参与了相关的测绘调研;日本东京大学的包慕萍研究员给予了关键性的启发和指导,同时,本项目主要成员曾参与其2006-2007年间立项的“内蒙古自治区、青海藏传佛教文化遗产调查”课题所完成的部分测绘图纸也丰富了本项目的成果;乌云参与了文稿的审核。

本书地图全部引自2007年版《内蒙古自治区地图集》。

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Appendix ( Volume 1: P521—P547, Volume 2: P512—P529, Volume 3: P531—P539, 54 pages in total), Charting and typesetting of volume 3.

◆ Han Xiuhua:

Modification and verification of the Mapping Chart.

◆ Liu Zhuoyuan and Yang Danyu:

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All maps in this book are cited the 2007 edition of “*Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Atlas*”.

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