

貴州美術出版社

貴州古建築

ANCIENT GUIZHOU ARCHITECTURE
• GUIZHOU ART
PUBLISHING HOUSE

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貴州省文物管理委員會 編
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前言

貴州簡稱黔或貴，位於雲貴高原東部。北鄰四川，東界湖南，西連雲南，南接廣西。面積十七萬多平方公里。這裡氣候溫和、雨量充沛、資源豐富、山川秀麗，風景名勝眾多，尤以黃果樹大瀑布聞名中外，是祖國西南大地上的一顆燦爛明珠。

貴州不僅有優越的自然條件，而且還有悠久的歷史和光輝燦爛的文化。遠在兩千多年前的春秋戰國時期，這裡已經有了文字記載的歷史。當時曾分屬於楚、黔、獯、巴、蜀、牂牁等國之地。戰國時期的夜郎國，名標史冊。秦統一中國之後，歷漢、晉、南北朝、隋、唐、宋、元迄於明、清、民國，歷史綿延不斷。尤其是一九三五年一月，黨中央在遵義召開了擴大的政治局會議，在中國人民革命史上寫下了光輝的一頁。

貴州是一個多民族的省份，除漢族之外，尚有苗、布依、侗、彝、水、回、仡佬、壯、瑤、土家等兄弟民族七百多萬人，佔全省人口的四分之一。在漫長的歲月裡，貴州各族人民以勤勞的雙手和無比的智慧創造了高度的歷史文明，留下了許多珍貴的文物史迹，成為我國古代文明中極其重要的組成部份。

解放以後，貴州的經濟建設突飛猛進，文化建設和文物保護也不斷發展。特別是黨的十一屆三中全會以來，文物保護工作在各級領導的重視和全體文物工作者的努力之下，取得了顯著的成果，文物普查工作在全國處於領先地位。科學研究，展覽宣傳，發揮文物在社會主義四化和兩個文明建設中的作用等方面又開創了新的局面，可喜可慶。

這本《貴州古建築》畫冊的出版，正是貴州省文物工作所取得的眾多成果之一。它以精美的圖片，簡要的說明，向全省、全國、全世界人民獻出貴州豐富的古建築藝術之寶，為進行愛國主義教育、科學研究、創作借鑑和旅遊參觀等提供了重要的資料。

作為一個多年從事文物古建築保護的科技工作者，我和貴州寶地有着深厚的感情，並和貴州文物戰線的同志有着密切的交往，應邀在畫冊前面寫幾句話，實在愧不敢當，也不敢推辭。

羅哲文
一九八六年八月

FOREWORD

The Guizhou Province is called "Qian" or "Gui" for short, it is located in the eastern Yun-Gui Plateau. It has a close neighbour province of Sichuan in the north, near to Hunan Province in the east, also borders on Yunnan Province in the west and adjoins Guangxi Zhuang Nationality Autonomous Region in the south. With an area of more than 170,000 square kilometers and with its mild climates, abundant rainfall, rich resources, magnificent landscape and the world-renowned Huanggushu Waterfall, the Guizhou Province is a splendid and bright pearl in our southwestern motherland.

The Guizhou Province, not only has the favourable natural conditions, but has a long history and brilliant culture also. As far back as two-thousand years, during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, have had recorded history in the province already and had been belonged under the Chu, Bie, Xi, Ba, Shu and Zangke different countries. Especially, the province had gone down in history during the Yelang State of the Warring States Period. After the First Emperor of Qin unified China, the successive dynasties of Han, Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties, Sui, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming up to Qing and the Republic of China, it has been continuous in history. Particularly, in Jan. 1935, the Party has convened the Political Bureau Session in Zun'yi, Guizhou Province, which has wrote down a glorious record in the history of the Chinese people's revolution.

The Guizhou Province is a multinational province, except the Han nationality, there are many nationalities of Miao, Bouyei, Dong, Yi, Shui, Hui, Gelo, Zhuang, Yao and Tujia with a population more than seven millions, amount to one fourth of the total population of the province. They had created a high level of historial culture and had left many valuable cultural relics and historial sites with their untiring pair of hands and incomparable intelligence and wisdom, which has made up the very important factors of ancient civilization in our country.

After liberation, the economic constructions in Guizhou Province have been going ahead by leaps and bounds as well as the cultural construction and the preservation of cultural relics have been uninterrupted growth. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Party 11th Central Committee, the preservation of cultural relics has been achieved remarkable success under the attention had been paid by leaders of various level and made great efforts by all workers of cultural relics. The general investigations of cultural relics of the province have been far ahead in the State. It is very grateful and extend warm congratulations to the province, that had opened up a new prospect of the scientific research, exhibition and propaganda, which have brought the cultural relics into full play in the socialism four-modernization and have applied to our efforts to achieve cultural and ideological progress as well as to our work for material progress.

To publish the pictorial "ANCIENT GUIZHOU ARCHITECTURE", it is one of the achievements by the cultural relics workers of the Guizhou Province. With its elegant pictures and brief instruction, it is to make a contribution to all of the people of the province, state and world-wide for the Guizhou provincial arts treasure of the abundant ancient architecture. Also, it is to afford an important information for tour, visit, use for reference for the literary and artistic creation, scientific research, carry out the education of patriotism etc..

As a scientific and technological worker, who had been engaged many years in the ancient architecture and cultural relics preservation, I have deep feelings with the treasure place of Guizhou and have many bosom friends they are engaged in the cultural relics front of Guizhou. I was invited to write for the pictorial, I really don't deserve this and feel ashamed. But if declined, I daren't do it.

Luo Zhewen
Aug. 1986



古

廟

ANCIENT TEMPLE

祠

堂

MEMORIAL TEMPLE

會

館

GUILD HALL

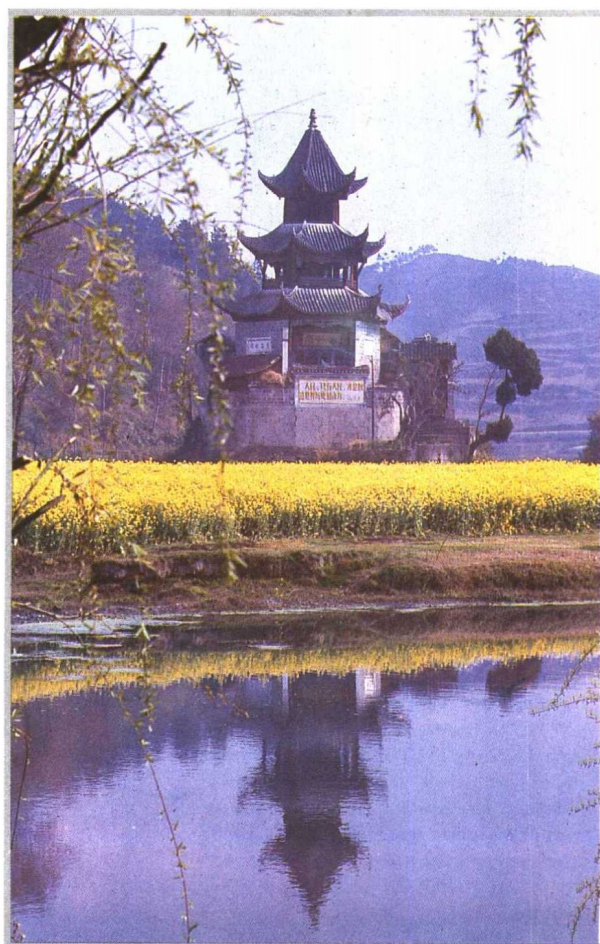
LAXIAN PAVILION

來仙閣

來仙閣在貴陽北郊18公里處的麥穰寨附近。閣建於水中石磯之上，碧流環繞，影落水中。主閣為三層三檐六角攢尖頂。閣門有聯：“笛韻抑揚晴後蛭；琴聲斷續晚來蟬。”文獻記載，明萬曆年間（1573—1620年），里人在石磯上建“水月小亭”，後毀。清嘉慶十四年（1809年）重建通往石磯上之仙臨橋，在亭之舊址上建閣，取名“來仙”。現存者為清光緒三十四年（1908年）所重建。

The Laixian Pavilion is situated in Mairengzhai, 18 km north Guiyang. The pavilion has built on an isolated island, all round there is surround by green water, like a fabled abode of immortals on the sea. The main pavilion was built as hexagonal pointed-end with triple eaves. It has been recorded in document that, during the period of the Wenli reign in the Ming Dynasty (1573-1620), the local person had built a small pavilion on the projecting rock, but had destroyed.

In 1809, the 14th year of Jiaqing reign in the Qing Dynasty, a bridge was rebuilt as a passageway to the rock, and named Xianlin Bridge (the Bridge, the immortals had ever been), also built an new pavilion on the side of the former place of pavilion, named Lai Xian Pavilion (the Pavilion, the immortals had come here). Afterwards, it has rebuilt in 1908, the 34th years of Guangxu reign in the Qing Dynasty.



YANCAN TOMB

楊 燾 墓

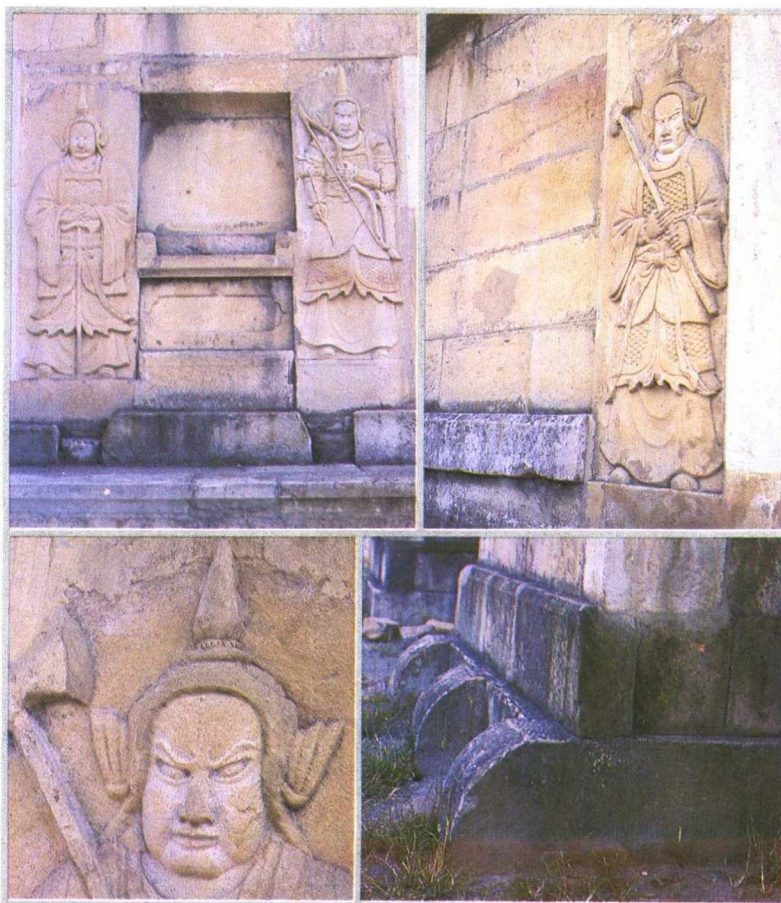


楊燾墓墓室

The tomb-chamber
of the Yang
Can Tomb

楊燾墓在遵義縣城東北33公里之皇墳嘴，為南宋（1127—1279年）播州沿邊安撫使楊燾夫婦之大型石室合葬墓。石雕技術極為精湛，特別是六座壁龕，悉仿木構建築，保存了豐富的宋代建築資料。

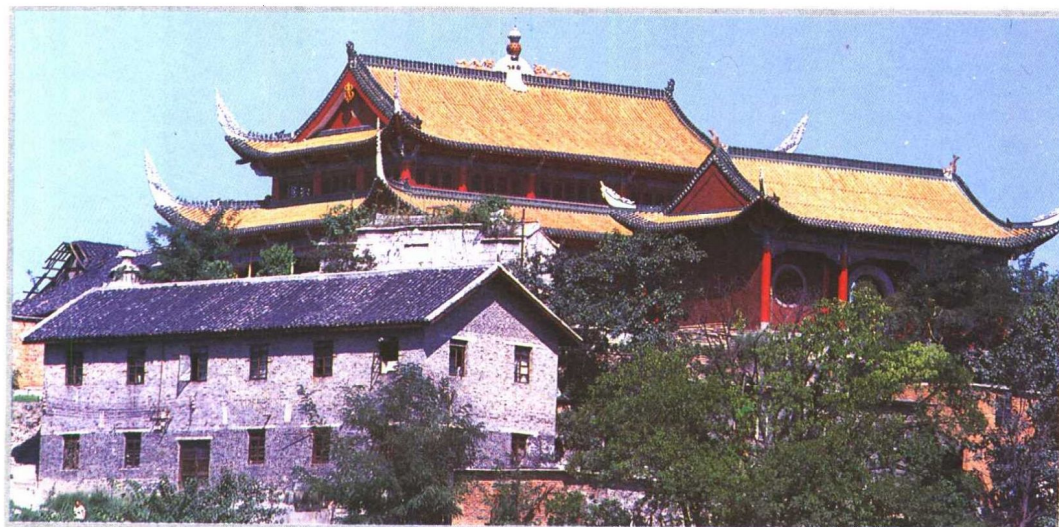
The Yan Can Tomb is located in Huangfenju, 33km northeast of Zun'yi County. This has been the giant stone chamber joint burial tomb of the couple Yan Can, the chief officer of military and civil fair in Bo Prefecture in the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279). It has had a lot of exquisitely arts of carved stones, especially the six niches, their constructions have been modelled on the timber structure, and have been well preserved a wealth of architectural data of Song Dynasty.



部份石雕 A partial carved stone

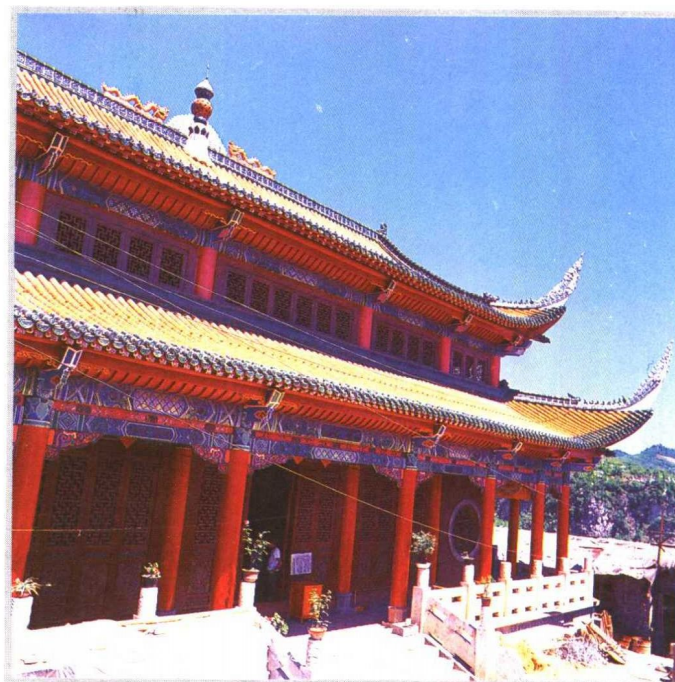
XIANGSHAN TEMPLE

湘山寺



湘山寺全景
The full view of
Xiangshan Temple

湘山寺原名護國寺，始建於元大德年間（1297—1307年），坐落在遵義市內湘山之上。歷經變遷，幾毀幾建。該寺為黔北著名禪林。現存之券拱山門及塔式僧墓，為乾隆四十九年（1784年）至民國三十一年（1942年）的遺物，雄偉壯觀的大雄寶殿是近年重建的。



湘山寺正殿 The Main hall of Xiangshan Temple



The Heshang
(Buddhist-monk)
grave
in front of the
Xiangshan Temple

湘山寺前的和尚墳

The Xiangshan Temple is situated on the top of Xiangshan (Xiang Hill) within the Zun'yi City. Built in the period of the Dade reign in the Yuan Dynasty (1297-1307). Afterwards, the temple was destroyed and rebuilt again, and named by the hill when was completed.

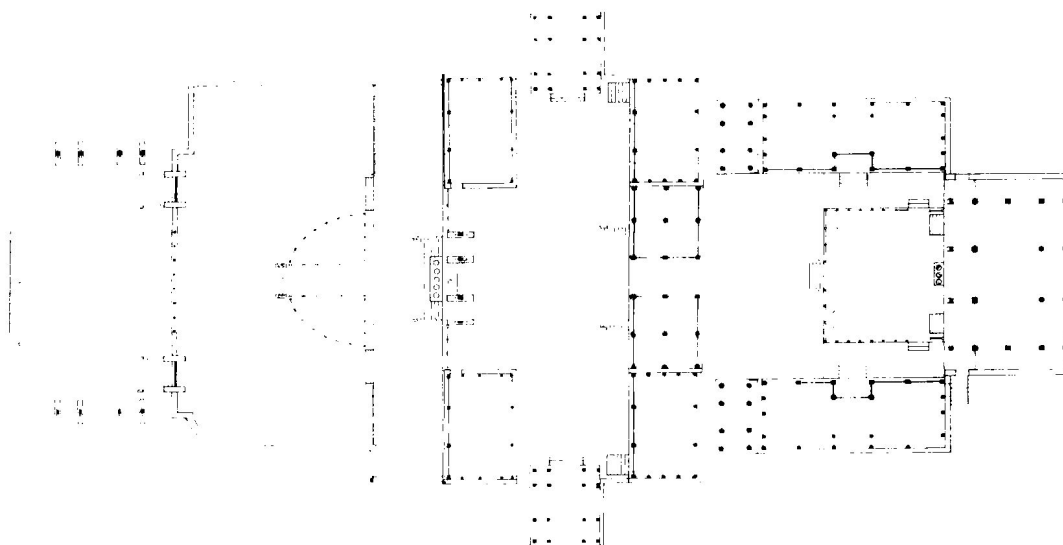
This was a famous temple in north Guizhou over a long time, which had ever attracted a large number of pilgrims. The arched door and the graves of Buddhist monk have had the type of pagoda, the earliest was built in 1784, the 49th year of Qianlong reign in the Qing Dynasty and the latest in 1942, the magnificent Da-Xiong-Bao-Dian (the Great Hall) was restored in the recent years.

ANSHUN CONFUCIUS ARCHITETURAL COMPLEX

安順府文廟



安順府文廟內景
An interior view of the Anshun Confucious Architectural Complex



安順府文廟平面圖 The plane figure of the Anshun Confucious Architectural Complex

安順府文廟在今安順市內。始建於明洪武初年，後經天啓四年(1624年)，清康熙七年(1668年)、五十五年(1716年)，道光十八年(1838年)幾度增改、重建，現為我省保存比較完整的古建築羣。該廟第一進分上下兩院，下院正中之泮池保存完好，池上有橋，橋孔嵌有石龍首和獅頭。上院左右兩側分別為節孝祠及明倫堂。第二進正中之櫺星門，系四柱三門沖天式雕花石牌坊，面闊9米，高8米，刀法精湛，佈局嚴謹。院子兩端的奎文閣和尊經閣，皆為重檐歇山頂。第三進為大成門、大成殿、兩廡及鐘鼓樓構成的四合院。大成殿前有兩根巨石透雕的龍柱，柱上盤繞着兩條鏤空的雲龍，造型十分生動。柱高6米，柱徑0.8米，分別由兩頭石獅托起，是省內罕見的古代石雕精品。



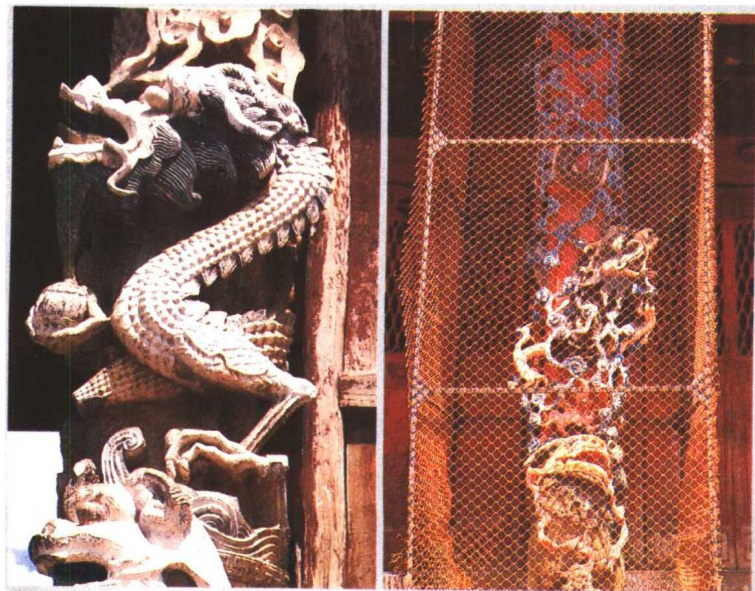
櫺星門 The Lingxing Gate



大成殿 The Dacheng Temple

文廟內的石雕龍柱

The stony dragon column of carved huge stone in the Confucius Temple



The Anshun Confucius Architectural Complex is situated within the Anshun Municipality. It was built in the early days of the Hongwu reign in the Ming Dynasty (1368), afterwards, it had repaired and rebuilt in 1624, 1668, 1716 and 1838 respectively, it had become the completed traditional architectural complex in our province which had preserved up to this day.

This architectural complex is divided into three parts. The first part, a bridge across the Pan Pool, the stone heads of dragon and lion were inlaid on the bridge openings and so far has had well preserved. The second part, when further entered, there are three towering carved stony memorial archways with four stone columns of each. Also, the archway has a width of 9 meters and a height of 8 meters of each. The exquisite carved stones have had rigorous arranged and have won everybody's admiration. The third part, when entered further more, there are halls, bell-tower and drum tower. In front of the hall, two stony dragon columns has stood tall and upright of carved huge stone, the carved hollowed-out dragons twined around the stone column, the created images are very vivid and vigorously. Each of the column is six meters high with diameter of 60 centimeters, also it is supported by two stone lions.

Such traditional carved stone are an exceptional exquisite works of art in our province.

HUANG PING FEI'YUN PRECIPICE (Flying-cloud Precipice)

黃平飛雲崖

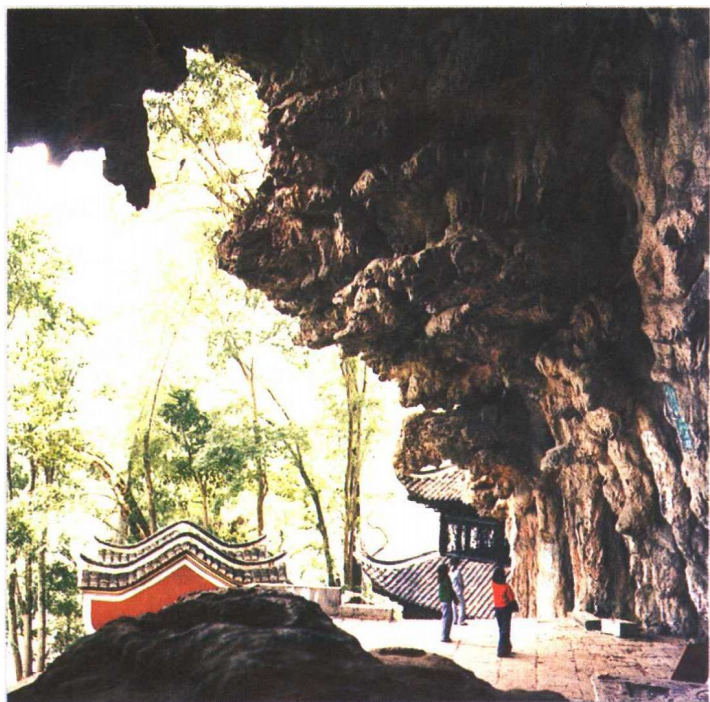
黃平飛雲崖在縣城東12公里之湘黔古驛道旁，其地有崖，狀如飛雲，以此得名。原廟傳為苗民草創。每年農曆“四月八”，數萬苗胞聚集於此，跳笙、對歌、賽馬、鬥雀，狂歡三晝夜，為黔中一大名勝，素有“黔中第一奇境”之美稱。明王守仁盛讚之曰：“天下山水之奇聚於黔中，黔中山水之奇聚於此崖。”

飛雲崖內的古建筑始建於明正統八年（1443年），後經不斷增修，逐步完備。它既是寺廟建築，又帶有園林風味。平面佈局可分為東西二院。東院的佈置比較靈活，山門及皇經樓均位於縱軸線上。皇經樓之後，一反通常格局，長廊、滴翠亭、聖果亭、碑亭、接引閣等建築物都依山傍水安排在軸線兩旁，形成比較開闊的空間，把人們的視線引向飛雲崖。西院的佈局比較規整，月潭寺及大官廳，均自成格局。



飛雲崖月潭寺牌坊

The memorial archway of the Yuetan Temple of the Fei'yun Precipice



飛雲崖內之雲狀石崖

The cloud-shape precipice in the Fei'yun Precipice (Flying-Cloud Precipice)

The Fei'yun Precipice (Flying-cloud Precipice) is located in 12 km east of Huangping County. It is so named because of it liked a piece of flying-cloud. It is said that the temple on the precipice was established by the people of Miao nationality. During the eighth of April of Lunar Calendar each year, ten thousands of Miao people gathered there, they have played reed-pipe, sung in antiphonal style as well as horse race, sparrowfighting etc. . They have had carnival of three days and nights.

The precipice is the senic spot and historical site in middle-Guizhou, it is called "The first wonderful view in the middle Guizhou". The famous scholar Wang Shouren in the Ming Dynasty, who had praised that all the wonderful views over the world were gathered in middle-Guizhou and all the wonderful views over the middle-Guizhou were gathered in this precipice.

The traditional architectures in this precipice was built in 1443, the 8th year of Zhengtong reign in the Ming Dynasty, afterwards, it had restored on many occasions. It is not the architecture of temples only, but the beautiful garden and scenic spots also. In the both sides of the axial line of the buildings, there are long corridor, Dicui Pavilion (Jade-dripping Pavilion), Shengguo Pavilion (Sainly-fruit Pavilion), Yuetan Temple (Moon-pond Temple) and its wing-rooms, touring corridors and so on, all of those buildings have well arranged with an exquisite pattern.



飛雲崖長廊
The long
corridor
of the
Fei'yun
Precipice



飛雲崖滴翠亭 The Dicui
Pavilion
(Jade-dripping
Pavilion) of
the Fei'yun
Precipice

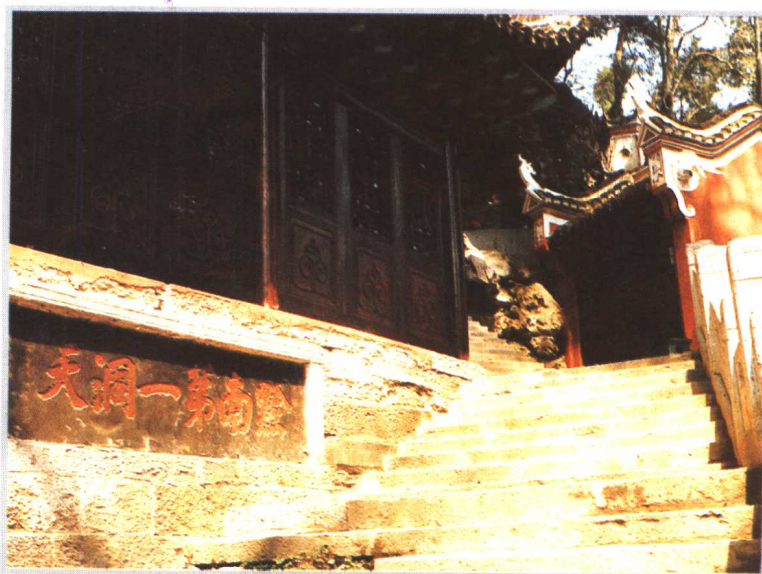


飛雲崖牌坊
The memorial archway of the
Fei'yun Precipice

飛雲崖小磚塔



The Small-brick-Tower of the
Fei'yun Precipice



飛雲崖接引閣 The Jie'ying Pavilion of the
Fei'yun Precipice

XIUWEN YANGMING CAVE

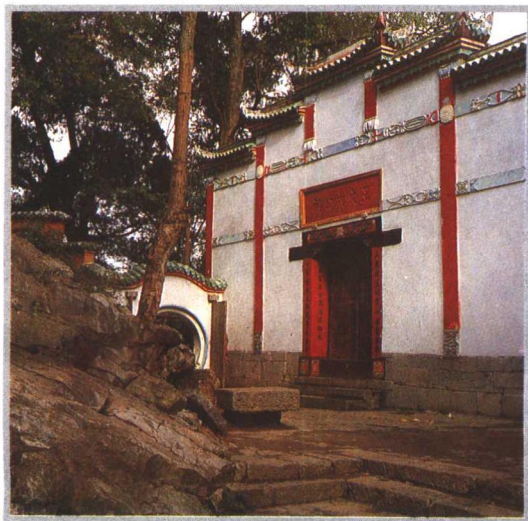
修文陽明洞



修文陽明洞大門 The front door of the Xiuwen Yangming Cave

王文成公祠

Sir Wang Wencheng's Memorial Temple



陽明洞之君子亭 The Junzi (Gentleman)
Pavilion in the Yangming Cave