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鼓 樓

(此圖係在民國十一年二月寫生)

鼓樓在城北唱經樓黃泥崗東。係明洪武十五年所建。形勢極雄偉。可爲中國建築物之代表。樓上有乾隆帝所立石碑。高二丈餘。下有石龜駝之。大如小屋。樓下有三大圓洞。行人車馬。均過其下。殊爲熱鬧。惟此地現已改築公園。樓雖依然無恙。而洞門內。車馬已不能通行。

The Drum Tower (鼓樓)

(*Sketched in February, 1922*)

The Drum Tower lies in the northern part of the city, east of Chang Ching Lou (唱經樓) and Huang Ni Kong (黃泥崗). It was established in the fifteenth year of the reign of Emperor Hung Wu (洪武) in the Ming dynasty. It presents a majestic view and is the typical architecture of ancient China. In the upper story of the tower there is a monument erected by Emperor Chiang Lung (乾隆). It is about twenty feet high and surmounted on a stone tortoise as large as a house. Downstairs there are three large arched gates which were formerly the thoroughfare for traffic. But now a public park is built near by and the gates are no longer passable.



玲荷
1922

烏 龍 潭

烏龍潭在清涼山下。舊說晉時有烏龍
發現。故名。潭西爲駐馬坡。諸葛亮駐此
以觀形勢。潭旁爲浙江烈士祠。係紀念
光復時浙軍攻克金陵陣亡將士所建。

The Black Dragon Pond (烏龍潭)

Wu Lung Tan (烏龍潭) is located at the foot of Chin Liang Shan (清涼山). It is said that in the Tsun dynasty (晉朝) a black dragon was seen in the pond, hence its name. A little to the west of the pond is Chu Ma P'o (駐馬坡) where Chu Ke Liang (諸葛亮) used to stop to examine the strategic points. By the side of the pond stands a memorial hall in memory of the Chekiang soldiers who died in the assault of Nanking city during the time of the Revolution.



武 廟

武廟即關岳廟。廟址在北極閣東首。建築極為宏壯。門前高牆矗立。石獅並峙。氣像雄偉。四面牆壁。均係紅色。而廟旁適臨河濬。每當風和日麗天氣。紅色反映綠波。非常美觀。

Wu Miao (武廟)

Wu Miao (武廟) is also called the Temple of Kuan Yue (關岳廟). It is considered a very fine religious edifice in the city. The walls are painted red. In front of the gate, there are a high wall and two artistically carved stone lions. This temple is by the side of a stream and its red walls cast a fine reflection in the water on fine days.



清涼山

清涼山在漢西門內。向名石頭山。因自江北而來。山皆無石。至此山始有石。故名。山旁有城。所謂石頭城者。即指此處而言。後以南唐建清涼寺於山半。遂易石頭爲清涼矣。寺本南唐避暑宮。每當雨季膜拜者踵相接也。其地有古蹟三。

- (一) 掃葉樓——樓建于山腰。即龔氏半畝園也。清初掃葉僧居之。因名。登樓覽長江。觀莫愁。風景之勝。儼如圖畫。
- (二) 翠微亭——南唐清涼臺故址。清高宗南巡。立碑於上。地勢迴曠。堪騁遐矚。惜光復時亭燬於兵。不復如前之勝矣。
- (三) 一拂先生祠——祠建於山麓。宋鄭介夫先生以上流民圖去國。僅存一拂。因以號焉。

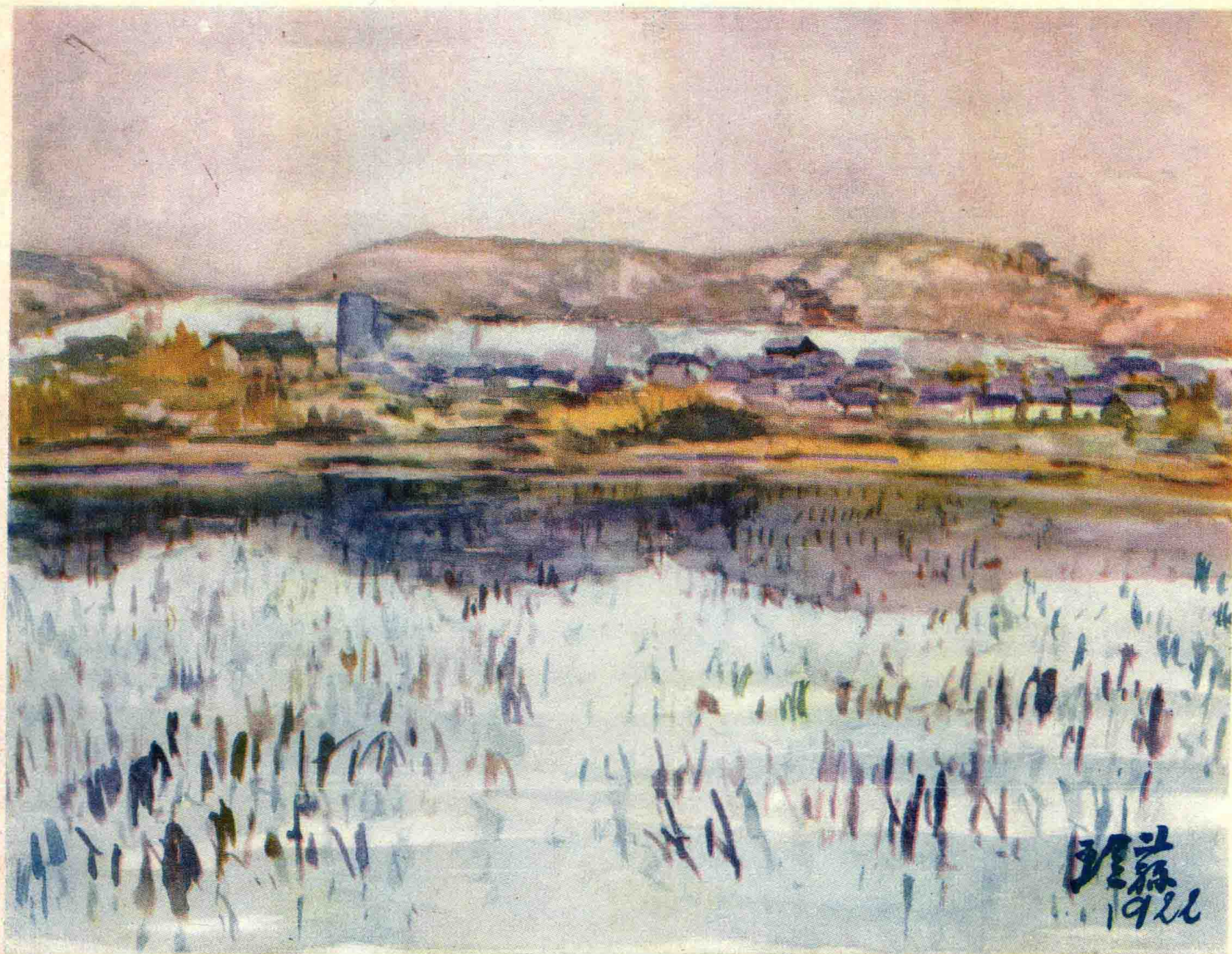
The Chin Liang Hill (清涼山)

The Chin Liang Hill is inside the city, near the Han-si Gate. It was formerly called the Rocky Hill, for it alone of all the hills coming from the north of the Yangtze River has rocks on. By the side of the hill stands a city wall by the name of Shih Tou (石頭). In the Nan-tang (南唐) dynasty the Chin Liang Temple (清涼寺) was erected. Since then the hill has been named after it. The temple was the summer palace of that dynasty but is now visited by common idol worshippers. There are three relics in the neighborhood:

The Sao-Yeh Tower (掃葉樓) was the Goon Tse Pang Mao Garden. It is located on the slope of the hill. At the beginning of the Chin (清) dynasty, a monk named Sao-Yeh (掃葉) lived there. The tower commands a very beautiful scene over the Mu Chou (莫愁) Lake and the Yangtze River.

The Chiu Wei Pavilion (翠微亭) was erected on the old site of the Chin-Liang Observatory of the Nan-tang dynasty. Emperor Kao Chung (高宗) of the Chin dynasty visited the place and ordered a stone tablet to be erected there. Unfortunately the pavilion was destroyed during the time of the Revolution.

The shrine was built at the foot of the hill. In the Sung dynasty a scholar by the name of Cheng Chia Fu (鄭介夫) presented a petition to the then emperor and was banished from the kingdom. He left nothing in the shrine except a duster. The shrine was thus named after it.



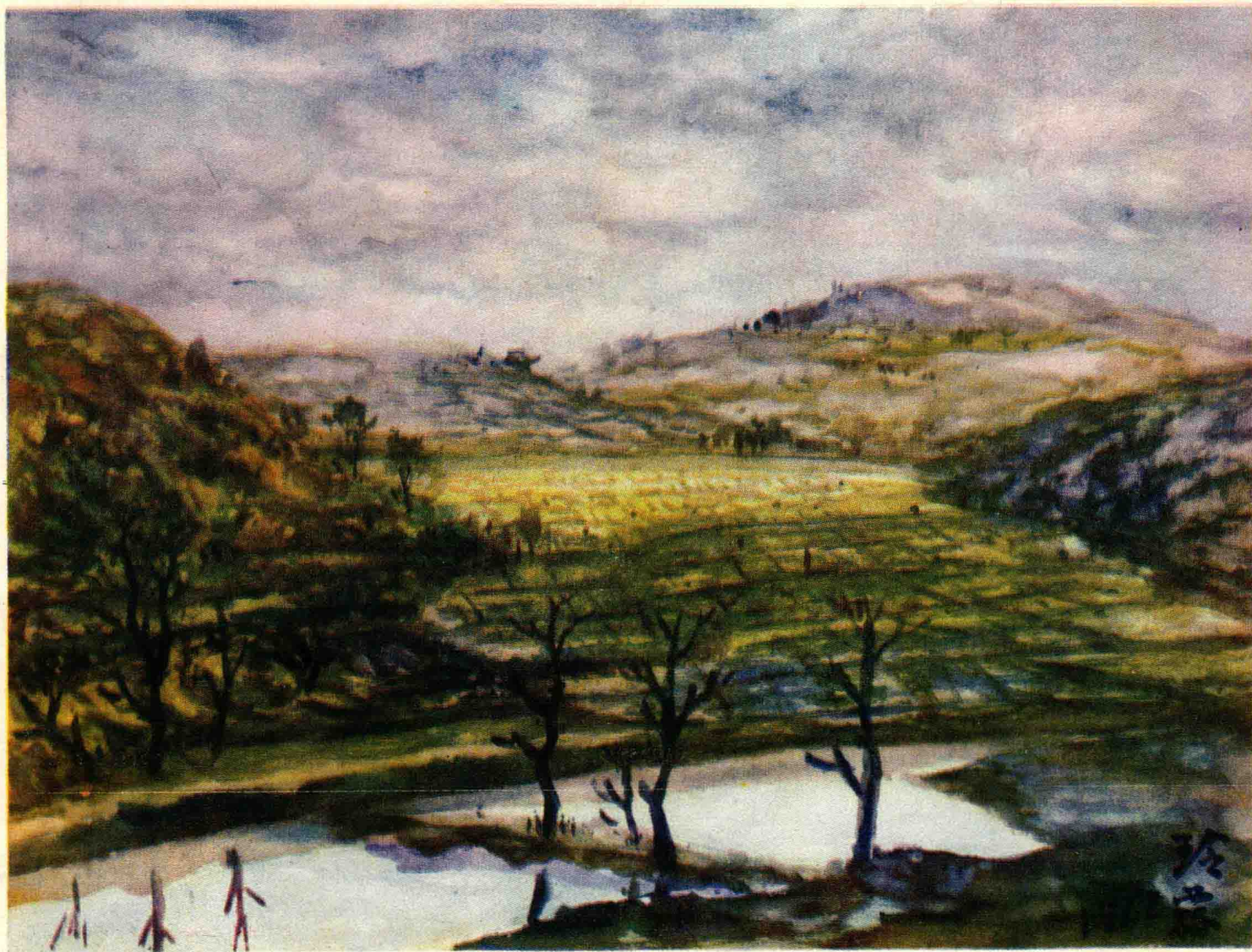
王森
1922

五 台 山

五台山在城中乾河沿。袁隨園故址。卽在此山之麓。山巔有關帝廟。土人祈禱焚香。甚形熱鬧。山中西人住宅甚多。山下一片平疇。農人灌溉其間。從山上俯視。小牛小人。往來田中。頗饒興趣。

Wu Tai Shan (五台山)

Wu Tai Shan (五台山) lies in the center of the city somewhere near Kan Ho Yuen (乾河沿). The remains of Shui Yuen (隨園), once inhabited by a talented man, may be found there. On the top of the hill there is a Kuan Ti temple (關帝廟) where the natives often resort to offer their sacrifice and worship in deep reverence. There are many foreign buildings around the hill. Below it there extends a vast plain where the farmers are seen now and then driving their cattle along. It is quite an interesting spectacle to see from the top of the hill the little moving figures far below in the fields.



棲霞山

棲霞山在鐘山之東。去城四十里。本名攝山。其麓有棲霞寺。寺右有唐高宗碑。碑陰有擘窠字曰棲霞。寺名所由肇焉。俗亦名棲霞山矣。其他古蹟有四。

(一) 石塔——塔係隋文帝所建。凡五級。石上彫刻人物。極工細有生氣。

(二) 千佛巖——依巖之高下深廣。就石爲像共成千尊。

(三) 中峯石——石在玲峯池下之中峯間內。泉流縈帶。溪徑窈窕。綠陰如幄。稀見曦景。有巨石空靈奇變。因在中峯。故謂之中峯石。

(四) 天開巖——巖矗石凌空。削如壁立。其直如截。闊可三尺。爲磴數十級。磴盡有臺。相傳爲唐公巖。石刻最盛。然多不可辨矣。

Si Hsia Shan (棲霞山)

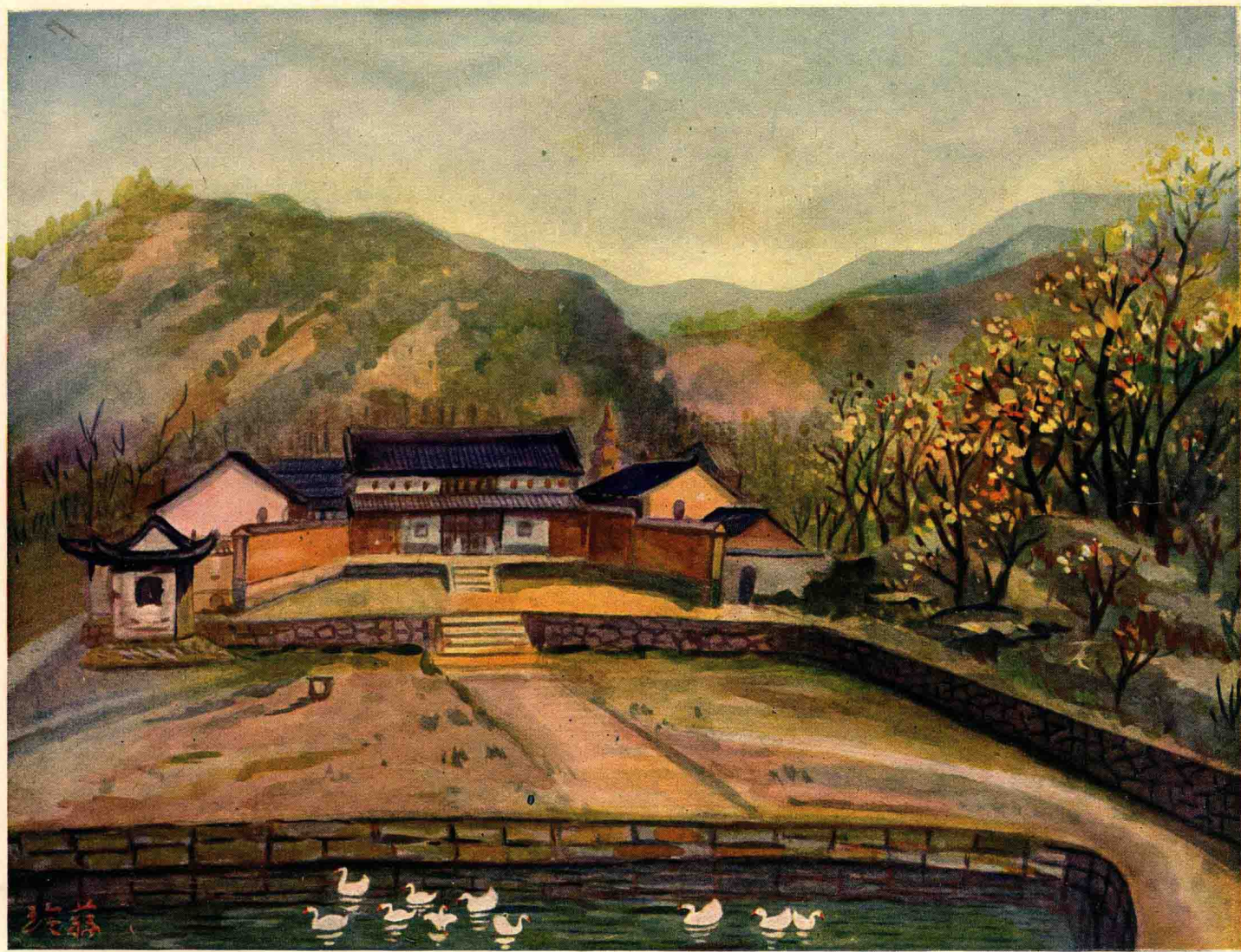
Si Hsia Shan (棲霞山) lies east of the Purple Mountain, thirteen miles away from the city. Its original name is Nieh Shan (攝山). On the mountain side there is a temple named Si Hsia (棲霞). On the left of the temple there is a stone tablet erected in the Tang dynasty bearing two big characters (棲霞) on its back side. Hence derives the name of the temple, and later the name of the mountain. The following historical remains are to be seen there:

1. Stone Pagoda—The pagoda was erected during the reign of Wen Ti (文帝) in the Shui (隋) dynasty. It has five stories. The engravings upon the stone walls are very artistic and lively.

2. The Thousand-Buddha Rock—This consists of the statues of no less than one thousand Buddhas all cut out from the rock.

3. The Chung Fung (中峯) Rock—The rock lies in the lower part of Ling Fung (玲峯) Pond—the stream runs by with many leafy trees by its sides. The rock is of a very strange shape. Since it lies amidst the rocky mountain it is called the Chung Fung (中峯) Rock.

4. The Tien Kai (天開) Rock—This rock stands in high relief against the sky. It is very steep and about three feet in breadth. There are 30 or 40 stone steps leading to the rock. At the end of the steps there is a stone platform which is said to bear the name of Tang Kung Yean (唐公巖). There the stone engravings are quite numerous, but they are no longer recognizable.

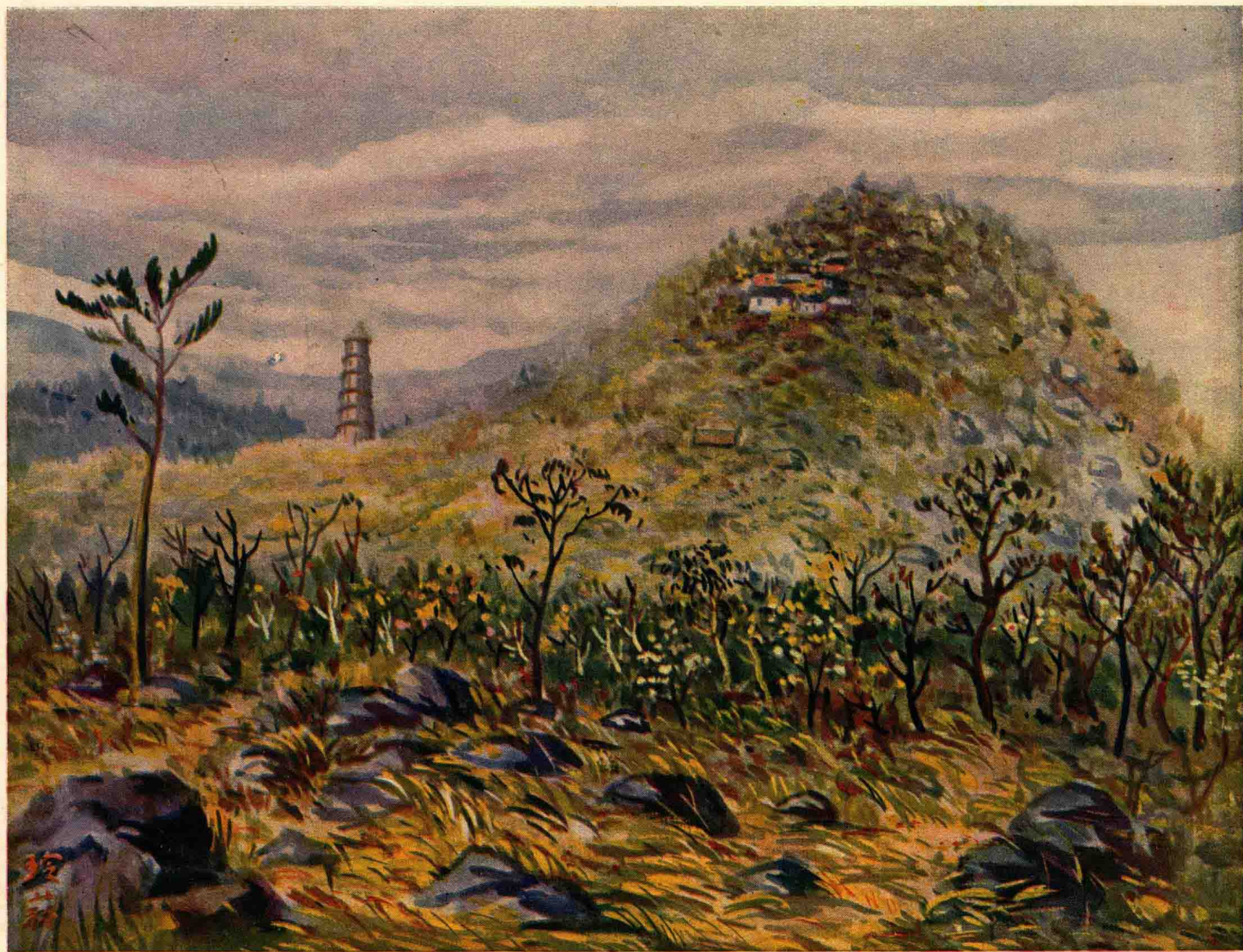


牛 頭 山

牛頭山在城南三十餘里。周四十七里。高一百四十丈。昔岳飛敗金兵於此。上有宏覺寺。寺後山巔有突出處。石含鐵質。形似牛頭。上有二孔。中有水。四時不涸。斯地之險與燕子磯相埒。所異者水陸不同耳。山上峯間有池。冬夏不涸。相傳爲昭明太子飲馬池也。東峯巔有錫杖泉。山南有雪梅嶺。寺下有地湧泉。自石坎中流出。深二尺許。四時常滿。挹之靡竭。游客來遊。僧人備飯烹茗。並可寄寓游資量給。無定例。

Niu Tou Shan (牛頭山)

About thirteen miles to the south of the city, is situated the Ox-Head Hill whose circumference is fifteen miles and whose height is 400 feet above the sea level. It was the place where Yue Fei (岳飛) defeated Ching Wu Chuh (金兀朮). On the hill stands a temple by the name of Hong Chue (宏覺寺). Behind the temple projects a rock, bearing a resemblance to the head of an ox. It contains elements of iron and has two grotesque holes always filled with water. Below the temple, a fountain is found among the rocks. Another fountain flows down from the eastern peak. In the south of this peak the Shiu-may Summit (雪梅嶺) is in sight. Among the peaks of the hill there is a pool where it is said Prince Chau-Min (昭明太子) once let his horse have a drink. Visitors can get both lodging and board in the temple.



富 貴 山

富貴山在太平門內。係鐘山之分支。雖不及鐘山高。而形勢極險要。山巔常設礮臺。禁止遊覽。

The Fu-kwei Hill (富貴山)

The Fu-kwei Hill is in the city, not far from the Tai-ping Gate. It is a continuation of the Purple Mountain. As the place has a military importance, a fort has been built on its summit to which no visitor is admitted.

