

金陵古蹟名勝影集

朱 僊 編



NANKING

CHU SIEH

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本影集編者西文譯名應作“Chu Chi”，
封面誤印“Chu Sieh”；特此更正。

商務印書館印行

金陵古蹟名勝影集序

嘗以爲中國古都，歷史悠久，古蹟衆多，文物制度，照耀千古者，長安洛陽而外，厥推金陵。北京雖爲遼金以來帝王之都，然史蹟不過千年，非若金陵建都之遠在南北朝以前也。他若汴京臨安，一開都於五代，繼於北宋；一肇建於吳越，偏安於南宋，其爲時較短，而歷史遺蹟，亦不若長安洛陽金陵北京之衆。而此四都之中，文學之昌盛，人物之俊彥，山川之靈秀，氣象之宏偉，以及與民族患難相共，休戚相關之密切，尤以金陵爲最。太白詩云：『吳宮花草埋幽徑，晉代衣冠成古邱』，極言南朝之文物也；『三山半落青天外，二水中分白鷺洲』，極言金陵之靈秀也；牧之詩云：『大抵南朝皆曠達，可憐東晉最風流；月明更想桓伊在，一笛閒吹出塞愁』，極言江左之人物也；許渾詩云：『楸梧遠近千官塚，禾黍高低六代宮；石燕拂雲晴亦雨，江豚吹浪夜還風』，極言史蹟之衆多也；夢得詩云：『千尋鐵鎖沉江底，一片降幡出石頭；人世幾回傷往事，山形依舊枕寒流』，極言盛衰興亡，至足引人流連憑弔也。獨怪關於南都，獨少考察古蹟之著作（註一）；司保存文物之責者，且聽僅存之古物遺蹟，風吹雨打，日趨於散佚零亂，乃至於消滅無存，良可慨歎者也。何以言之？余來金陵，適值新都建始之秋，街道改築，房屋改建，地名改命，其間變化之繁，新舊遞嬗之劇，實其他都城所罕有。新都之氣象，固日新月異，然古蹟之淪亡，文物之漸滅者，乃不可勝計。余深懼南都遺蹟，湮沒無聞，後世之考古者，無從研求，故就今之所見，遺蹟之猶幸保存者，實地調查，攝爲圖版，輯爲圖考，以保留歷史遺蹟於萬一。綜計三年以來，所攝照片凡二千餘張，精選三百十七張；余尚有六朝陵墓攝影百張，因另有建康蘭陵六朝陵墓圖考一書出版（商務印書館印行），故此集中僅選十二張，聊備一格。至於史蹟之研究，余更有金陵古蹟圖考一書問世，都二十萬言，一圖一考，本與此集相輔而行。讀者於十餘年後，蒞臨首都，讀此書而閱此圖，我知其當有不勝今昔之感者矣。

二十四年十月十四日秀水朱僊序於青溪。

註一 近中央古物保管委員會有六朝陵墓調查報告出版，然不過因人成事者，其中調查，半由於家大人及余私人工作；其中圖版，三分之二以上由余所攝；新加入之十三陵墓，無一非余預先發現而導往者。

註二 本集蒙 Dr. Metzener 供五十七圖，Dr. Strassl 供五十六圖，特於此誌謝。

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(311) 愚園水榭 94	94
(312) 由「柳岸波光」望清遠堂及水石居 94	94
(313) 蔡園(一) 94	94
(314) 蔡園(二) 95	95

以上園墅

(315) 鍾山孫中山先生墓 95	95
(316) 由鍾山絕頂下瞰中山先生墓 96	96
(317) 下關鳥瞰 96	96



一 臺城柳

江雨霏霏江草齊 六朝如夢鳥空啼
無情最是臺城柳 依舊煙籠十里隄

1. Imperial City of the Time of the Six Dynasties.

Tan-chen, the Imperial City, was erected in the years 330-332 by Chen-ti, emperor of the Chin Dynasty. It was destroyed in the year 589 when Cheng Ho-chu, the last emperor of the Cheng Dynasty, surrendered. As the metropolis of the Six Dynasties, it is well-known in Chinese history and poetry.

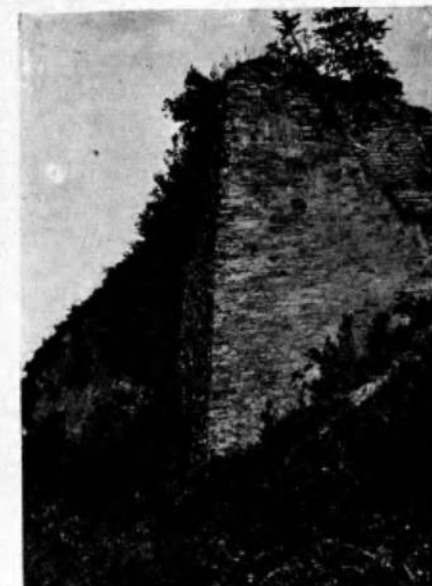


三 從景陽樓望臺城

近人於雞鳴寺西依山架屋曰景陽樓,推窗遠眺,青山映帶,湖光滌翠,望臺城尤勝。

3. View of the Imperial City.

This picture is taken from the Chi-ming Temple in the direction of the Purple Mountain. In the background one sees a part of the Shūan-wu Lake.



二 六朝故壘

故壘荒涼蹟未消 秣陵風雨自飄瀟
齊梁宮闕蕭條盡 何處蒼茫問六朝

2. Fortress of the Time of the Six Dynasties.

This is a part of the Imperial City, now situated behind the Chi-ming Temple. It shows how massive and stately the fortress was at that time.



四 臺城下已塞之城門

甘熙白下瑣言,謂爲萬春門;陳文述秣陵集,指爲古北掖門,蓋係建康舊蹟。

4. Gate of the Imperial City.

This picture shows a gate of the city, inclosed with brick-work at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty. Some writers believe that it was the east gate, while others hold that it was Pei-yen Men, the north gate of the city.



五 南齊銅佛

法雲寺出土，今存午朝門古物保存所。

5. Bronze Buddha from the Time of the Six Dynasties.

This bronze figure was found in the Fa-yun Temple, once situated quite close to the Chi-ming Temple. One observes the beautiful expression of the figure, which cannot be reproduced to-day.



七 獅鳳柱礎 (二)

說前見。

7. The Base of a Column from the Time of the Six Dynasties (2).

See under (6).



六 獅鳳柱礎 (一)

寸，獅北云：乃物
九，龍志古
尺，玲瓏現
一，空江慶
徑，俱得光
圓，雙石元
下，上雙石
長，而六寸
鼓，如五宮
尺，雙面其
二，後石齊
初，有出乃
建，閣高傍
高，四及鳴
礎，中身難
礎，中身難

6. The Base of a Column from the Time of the Six Dynasties (1).

This magnificent work (over 80 cm. high) was found in the neighborhood of the Chi-ming Temple. It bears the relief of two lions playing with a ball, and a phoenix. As the palace of the Six Dynasties was situated where it was found, it is taken for granted that this base dates back to the time of the Six Dynasties.



八 宋武帝初寧陵麒麟

(在麒麟門麒麟鋪)

建康陵墓
斷氣河東
神州最
最
建康陵墓
斷氣河東
神州最
最

8. A Fabled Animal of the Imperial Tomb of Sung Wu-ti.

The Imperial Tomb of Sung Wu-ti, the first emperor of the Sung Dynasty (420-479), is situated in the village Chi-ling Pu, to the northeast of Chi-ling Men. The picture shows a winged fabled animal, known as chi-ling. This style, which was unknown in the old history of China, arose in Assyria, passed thence to Honan in the Late Han Dynasty, and was then adopted by the Six Dynasties. In Nanyang Fu, Honan, we still find a number of such monuments from the Late Han Dynasty.



九 陳文帝永寧陵麒麟

在棲霞山甘家巷南獅子街，獨角雙翅，最為玲瓏。

9. A Fabled Animal of the Imperial Tomb of Cheng Wen-ti.

The Imperial Tomb of Cheng Wen-ti, the second emperor of the Cheng Dynasty, who reigned from 560 to 566, is situated in Shih-tze Chong, southwest of Chi-hsia Shan. The style of the fabled animal is more developed and the art finer, as compared with that of the former.



一一 梁南康簡王蕭績墓辟邪

在句容石獅干，有二墓闕二辟邪，辟邪高可二丈。

11. A Fabled Animal of the Tomb of Hsiao Chi.

The tomb of Hsiao Chi, son of Liang Wu-ti, is situated in Shih-she Kan, district of Gü-yün. It has two columns and two animals. The huge stone animal is almost 3 m. high.



一〇 梁安成康王蕭秀墓辟邪

在甘家巷，有辟邪二，碑四(已毀其二)、墓闕二(已毀其一)，此係左辟邪，雕刻甚精。

10. A Fabled Animal of the Tomb of Hsiao Hsiu.

Hsiao Hsiu, brother of Liang Wu-ti, the first emperor of the Liang Dynasty (502-557), was governor of some important provinces. He died in the year 518. His tomb, one of the most perfect tombs from the time of the Six Dynasties, has two fabled animals, four script monuments (only two of which still exist) and two columns (one alone exists). This is the left one of the two animals, with fine sculpture and vivid tendence.



一二 梁吳平忠侯蕭景墓闕

在堯化門東北神巷村，存右闕及左辟邪，闕反刻「梁故侍中中撫將軍開府儀同三司吳平忠侯蕭公之神道」。

12. Monument of the Tomb of Hsiao Chin.

The tomb of Hsiao Chin, cousin of Liang Wu-ti and governor of the metropolitan district, (died 523), is situated in the neighborhood of Yao-hua Men. The column, with a little lion at the top and a plate with script, was perhaps influenced by the Greek styles.



一三 淳化鎮宋墅後村
失名之墓闕

墓不知為何許人，僅餘墓闕一，觀其作風，必係六朝時物。

13. Monument of an Unknown Tomb from the Time of the Six Dynasties.

This tomb is situated in the village Sung-sze, in the neighborhood of Chen-hua Cheng. The column, which is the only support of this tomb, has indeed a tablet, but because of decomposition through many centuries it is impossible to determine the person, to whom the tomb belonged.



一五 梁南康簡王
蕭績墓全景

說見前。墓正對赤山，可見風鑑之術，已盛於六朝。

15. Tomb of Hsiao Chi: General View

This picture shows us the general composition of tombs of that period: in the foreground two stone animals, then two columns with script-tablet facing fore. The two script monuments, which had to be placed in the same rank with the former, however, exist no more. One observes the mountain just in the middle, towards which the tomb is directed.



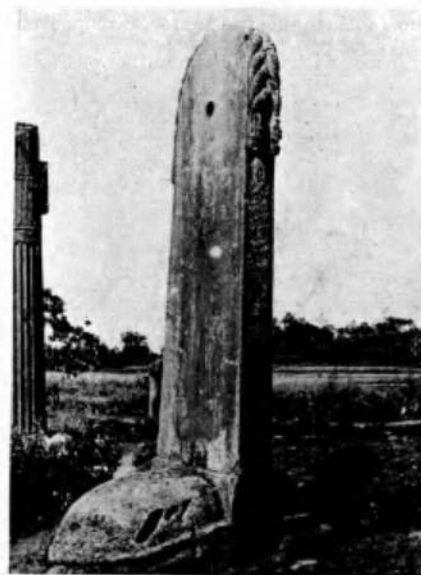
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一四 梁南康簡王蕭績墓闕

此為左闕，頗完整，上刻「梁故侍中開府儀同三司南康簡王之神道」。

14. Monument of the Tomb of Hsiao Chi.

This is the left one of the two columns of Hsiao Chi's tomb. It is one of the best preserved columns of that period.



一六 梁臨川靖惠王蕭宏墓碑

墓在麒麟門與仙鶴門間之張庫，尚存二闕，一碑，一辟邪，碑側浮雕，極為精細。宏係武帝弟，嘗任揚州刺史，葬時假黃鉞，故規模特宏。

16. Monument of the Tomb of Hsiao Hong.

Hsiao Hong, brother of Liang Wu-ti, was field-marshal of the expedition to the Northern Dynasty and acted an important part in the history of Liang. He died in 526. His tomb is situated in the village Chang-ku Chung, between Chi-ling Men and Hsien-ho Men. This picture shows the huge script monument with fine relief on the side.



一七 梁安成康王蕭秀墓闕及碑

說見前。墓闕石礎，雕刻作二飛龍（有翼）狀，頗為精美。

17. Monument of the Tomb of Hsiao Hsiu.

Here one sees the interesting base of the column, which shows the sculpture of two winged dragons. Some writers hold that they are lizards, while still others believe them to be two frogs. As regards the history of Hsiao Hsiu, see under (10).



一九 陳武帝萬安陵麒麟

陵在高橋門外上方鎮石馬街，存二麒麟，作風與宋陵頗有不同。

19. A Fabled Animal of the Imperial Tomb of Cheng Wu-ti.

Cheng Wu-ti, the founder of the Cheng Dynasty and defender of the southern power, reigned from 557 to 559. His tomb is situated in the region of Shih-ma Chong, near Shang-fang Cheng. The picture shows the right one of the two stone animals, the only remains of the tomb of the once mighty emperor.



一八 棲霞山西北張家庫
失名之古墓

墓不知為何許人，有二辟邪，高可丈餘。

18. An Unknown Tomb from the Time of the Six Dynasties.

This unknown tomb is situated in the village Chang-chia Ku, northwestern of Chi-hsia Shan. One observes the wide distance between the two animals, which are half sunk in the earth.



二〇 晉溫嶠墓

墓在幕府山西，相傳為溫嶠墓，實則溫嶠始終未歸葬金陵，惟墓有古磚，係六朝時墓無疑。

20. Wen Chiao's Tomb.

Wen Chiao, one of the most famous generals of the Tung Chin Dynasty (317-420), led in the year 329 a punitive expedition against Soo Chin, the great usurper of the dynasty, and suppressed him completely in Nanking. After the restoration of the Tung Chin Dynasty he died in Yü-chang, now Kiangsi Province. The alleged tomb of Wen Chiao, situated on the western slope of Mo-fu Shan, is not his tomb at all, for, according to the "History of Chin Dynasty," he was buried in Yü-chang, not in Nanking. But this tomb contains bricks from the time of the Six Dynasties, and is therefore, certainly, one of the ancient tombs.



二一 六朝松

在中央大學梅庵,相傳係六朝時物,霜幹虬枝,極饒古意。

21. A Pine from the Time of the Six Dynasties.

The traveler in Nanking pays traditionally a visit to the well-known "pine from the time of the Six Dynasties" in the National Central University, which, though it be exaggerated as "pine from the time of the Six Dynasties," is surely over six or seven centuries old.



二三 長樂渡

在今鎮淮橋東,信府河與大油坊巷之間,古朱雀橋遺址也。三年前尚有「古長樂渡」四字,今改建洋房,遺蹟已渺不可尋矣。

23. Chang-lo Ferry.

This ferry is situated northeast of Cheng-huai Bridge, the main bridge to the South Gate. Now lonely and abandoned, it was once the well-known Chu-chau Bridge of the Six Dynasties, and the main thoroughfare to the southern provinces.



二二 桃葉渡

無風自婀娜 春花映何限
桃樹連桃根 相連兩樂事
渡江不待櫓 風波了無常
花我葉勤 渡江不待櫓
紅采桃殷 渡江不待櫓
映窗復我 渡江不待櫓
葉郎使我 渡江不待櫓
桃感猶桃 渡江不待櫓
桃感猶桃 渡江不待櫓

22. Tao-yeh's Ferry.

Tao-yeh, the mistress of Minister Wang Hsien-chih, crossed the Chin-huai River at this ferry, once broad and mighty, now narrow and compressed. Her arrival aroused much inspiration in Nanking. The story is much told and sung by poets.



二四 小虹橋

在盧妃巷(今改洪武路),南唐宮城之內北界也。陳沂金陵古圖考,以市橋北至小虹橋。今宮闕所屬,有故平橋,四葉生,垂垂乾矣;然爲一代宮闕所屬,有故都神武門前之御橋也。

24. Hsiao-hong Bridge.

Unimportant as the bridge looks, it was the North Bridge of the Southern Tang's (937-975) palace. But even this only rest of one dynasty will, however, disappear one day!



二五 宋故贈檢校少保王公神道碑

即王德壽碑。德壽爲清遠軍節度使,封龍西郡開國公,諡威定,卒紹興末年。

25. Monument of Wang Te's Tomb.

Wang Te, one of the notorious generals against the north barbarians, died at the end of the Shao-hsin period (1132-1162) of the Sung Dynasty. The script monument, which has a style different from that of the Six Dynasties, contains the history of the general.

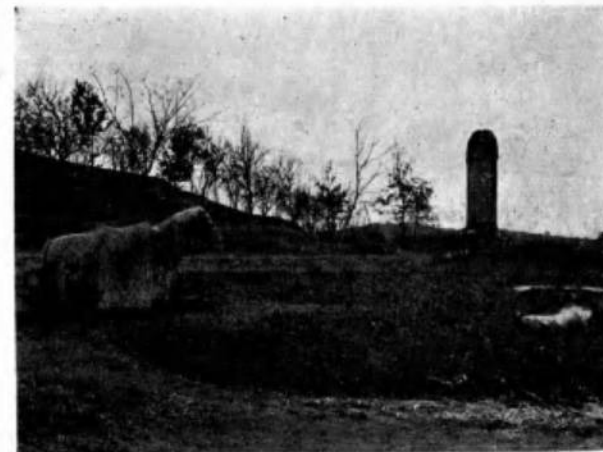


二七 幕府山失名之古墓(一)

墓在幕府山陽磚甃,有石虎二、石羊二、翁仲二、龜趺二,觀其作風,似爲宋墓或南唐墓。

27. An Unknown Tomb at Mo-fu Shan (1).

The tomb is situated in Chuang-tang, on the southern slope of Mo-fu Shan. It has two stone figures, (for the first time figures appeared at tomb), two stone sheep and two stone tigers. Its style seems to be typical of the Southern Tang or the Sung period.



二六 宋王德墓全景

墓在神策門(今和平門)外下廟,有碑一、石馬二(一已傾倒)、石虎二(僅存其一),石馬雕刻極佳,有宋人畫意。

26. Wang Te's Tomb.

The tomb is situated in Hsia-miao, outside of Ho-ping Men. It has one script monument, two stone horses (one of which is overthrown) and two stone tigers (one alone exists). This tomb is typical of the Sung period (960-1278).



二八 幕府山失名之古墓(二)

說見前。

28. An Unknown Tomb at Mo-fu Shan (2).

See under (27).



二九 幕府山失名之古墓 (三)

翁仲之一,視其衣冠作風,頗類宋人墓。

29. An Unknown Tomb at Mo-fu Shan (3).

This is one of the two figures. Here we observe the high hat, which is peculiar of the Sung period.



三〇 聚寶門 (今中華門) 鳥瞰

門因聚寶山得名。此影攝在東西二側門未闢以前,門凡四重,前臨長干橋,後倚鎮淮橋,百雉軒迂,萬戶櫺比,可見商業之盛。

30. Bird's-eye View of the South Gate.

This picture shows the South Gate, officially called Chung-hua Men, in its original state. The gate was built in 914, rebuilt by Hong-wu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty, in 1367. Before the gate is the Chang-kan Bridge, and behind it, the Cheng-huai Bridge. One observes the dense population in that district.



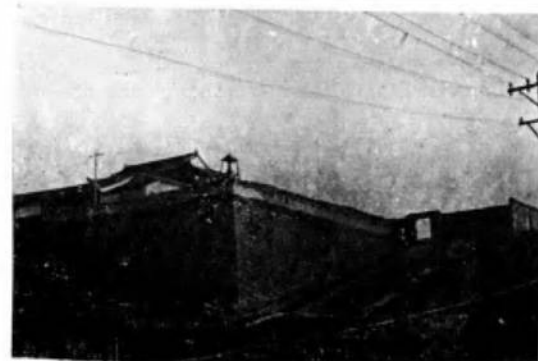
航空測量製圖

三一 聚寶門 (今中華門) 正面

此影攝於東西二側門開闢之時。門後康衢直達內橋,即南唐時之御街也。

31. The South Gate.

This picture was taken when the eastern and the western side gates were being built. The long street, once called the Imperial Street, leads directly to Ne Chiao, the "inner bridge."



三二 聚寶門之一角

說見前。

32. The South Gate.

See under (30) and (31).



三三 朝陽門鳥瞰

朝陽門今名中山門，建於明初，舊有三重，今改築三門，已非舊觀。外即城壕也。

33. Bird's-eye View of Chao-yang Men (Chung-shan Men).

This is the eastern gate of Nanking and the main thoroughfare to the Imperial Tomb of Hong-wu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty and the tomb of President Sun Yat-sen.



航空測量製圖

三四 通濟門鳥瞰

門凡四重，前爲護樓，南京各城門，除神策門外，規制大多如此，可作爲代表。

34. Bird's-eye View of Tung-chi Men.

Tung-chi Men, which was built by Hong-wu in 1367, is typical of citygates in Nanking. Out of the four mighty lofts one alone exists, and even that was rebuilt after the Taiping Revolution (1853-1864).



三五 金川門

金川北望日黃昏 開道燕師入此門
不見古公傳季歷 祇知太甲是湯孫
風雷豈爲鷗梟變 豫子難酬國士恩
南渡降旗何面目 西山省恨舊乾坤

35. Ching-chuan Men.

This gate is of historical importance and interest in so far as that the army of Yung-lo, the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty, marched through it in 1402. Eighteen years later, in 1420, the capital was removed to Peking; and Nanking became vice-capital of the dynasty.

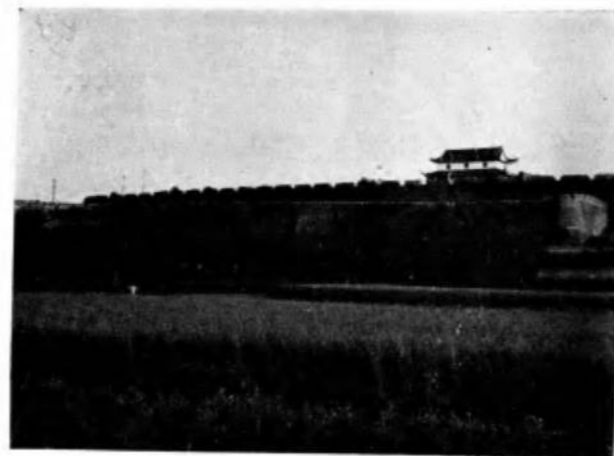


三七 石頭城 (一)

王濬樓船下益州 金陵王氣黯然收
千尋鐵鎖沉江底 一片降帆出石頭
人世幾回傷往事 山形依舊枕寒流
從今四海爲家日 故壘蕭蕭蘆荻秋

37. The Stone City-wall (1).

The Stone City-wall, now a part of the city-wall of Nanking, was built as early as 272, when Sun Chuan, the founder of the Wu Dynasty (229-280) erected a fortress on the rock. Situated on the Yangtze River, it once commanded a good view of a wide district around Nanking, up and down the stream. It was, therefore, an important strategic point and well-known in Chinese history and poetry.

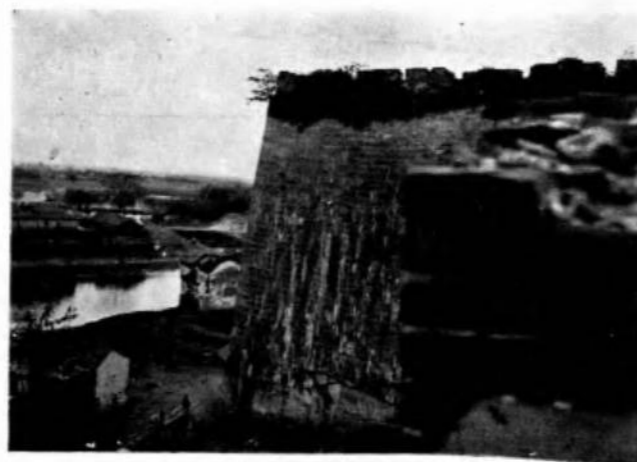


三六 神策門

今稱和平門。門樓在內，外設重郭，於東北角闢一門，蓋神策門爲南京之東北門故也。

36. Ho-ping Men.

This gate is situated at the northeastern corner of the city. It has only two doors, (which builds an exception to other gates), the outer of which, according to its situation to the city as a whole, is situated at the extreme northeastern corner.



三八 石頭城 (二)

設見前。

38. The Stone City-wall (2).

See under (37).



航空測量製圖

三九 南京城東南角

此係聚寶門東城角，秦淮迴環，長江映帶，形勢極雄。

39. The Southeast Corner of Nanking.

This view shows us the strategic construction of the city. Surrounded by river and erected on rocky hills, it was very difficult to capture the city.



四〇 午朝門

係明宮城正門，三闕，上覆重樓五(今亡)，崇閣莊麗，俗所謂五鳳樓也。兩觀間掖門，東西相對。今雙閣已拆去，已非當年舊觀，然城基猶在，規制一如北京之午門。

40. Wu-chao Men, the Main Entrance to the Imperial Palace.

Wu-chao Men, the "noonday gate," was the main entrance to the Imperial City. The latter was built in 1367 by Emperor Hong-wu of the Ming Dynasty. The gate has five arched doors, three in the middle and two on the sides. On the massive wall there were once five mighty towers, called accordingly Wu-fung Lo (the "five phoenix lofts"). They were completely destroyed in the Taiping Revolution (1853-1864) and thus reduced to their ruined state of to-day.



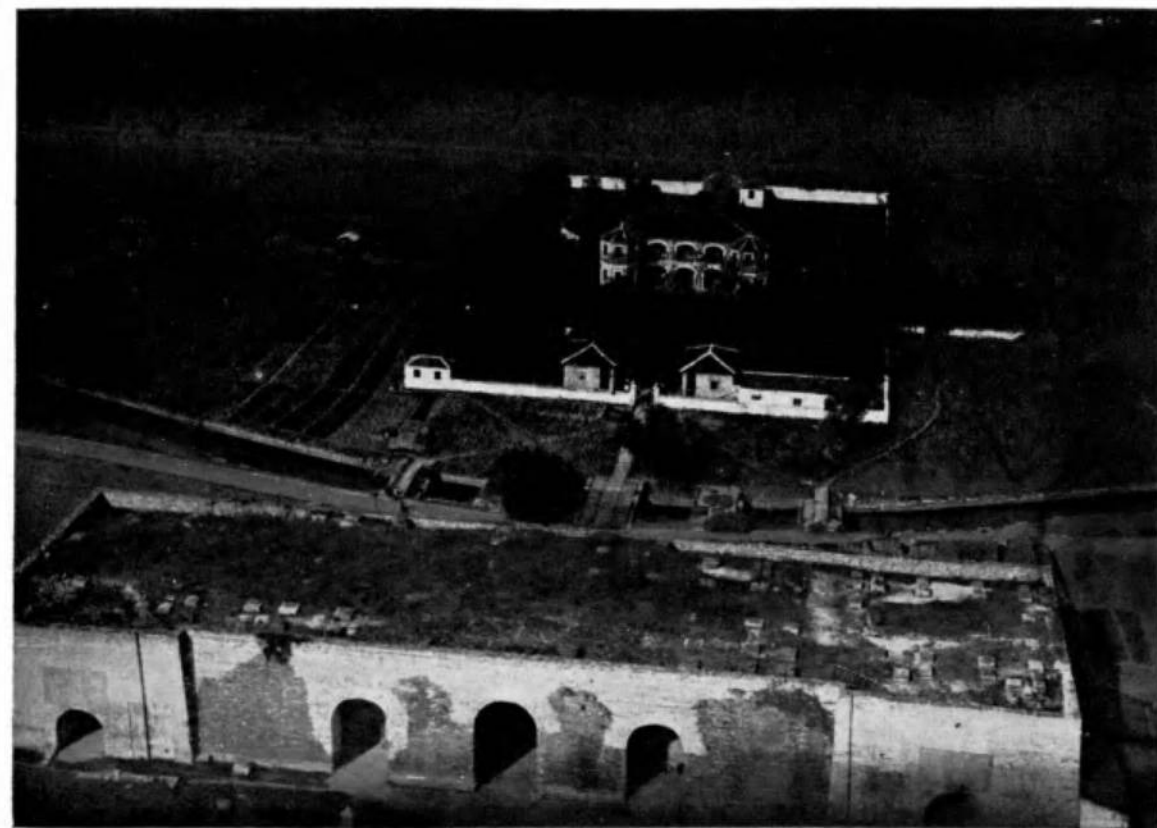
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四一 午朝門雙關之遺址

午朝門本有雙關，所謂兩觀是也。今僅餘正門，兩觀已亡。惟遺址尚在。此圖可證明北京宮闈之制，全仿自南都，午門其一例也。

41. Ruins of the Side-building of Wu-chao Men.

See under (40).



航空測量製

四二 午朝門及內五龍橋鳥瞰

城上樓基，歷歷可觀，蓋係午朝門之正樓，及左右二角樓也。後為內五龍橋，相當於北京太和門外之金水河五橋。中山路北之殿基，則當年奉天殿址也。

42. Bird's-eye View of Wu-chao Men.

This view shows us clearly the ruins of the once mighty building, namely, the main hall in the middle with two adjoining side-towers. (The other two towers in the foreground were completely destroyed, even the foundation, i.e. the wall, exists no more. As regards its ruins, see 41). In the background, behind the gate, one sees the five bridges, called Wu-lung Chiao, on the Imperial Canal. Where now the European house (Historical Museum, Nanking) stands was once Feng-tien Men, the entrance to the Feng-tien Diën, the main palace of the Ming Dynasty, which was situated on the high ground beyond the street.

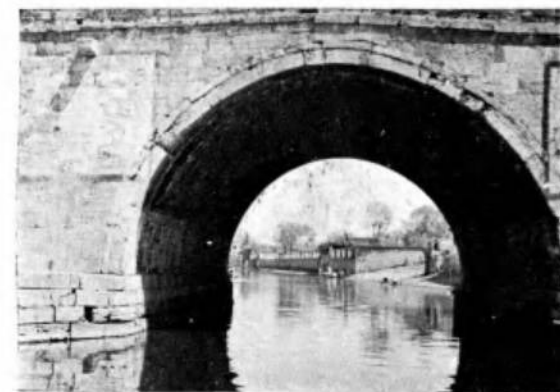


四三 西安門

係明宮城西門，一門三關，相當於北京之西華門。

43. Hsi-An Men.

This was the inner west gate of the Imperial City. The outer west gate, called by the Chinese, Hsi-hua Men, is situated some five hundred m. westwards. The former has three arched doors upon which once stood a mighty tower.



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四五 西華門外之玄津橋 (一)

明皇城六門，正南曰洪武門，東南曰長安左門，西南曰長安右門，西為西華門，東為東華門，北為玄武門。六門中今僅存西華門(相當於北京之西安門)，前臨玄津橋，所跨即楊吳城壕也。

45. Shüan-tsin Bridge (1).

This bridge is situated before Hsi-hua Men, the outer west gate of the Imperial City. The canal, over which this bridge is built, was dug in 914 when Nanking was rebuilt by Hsü Chi-kau, later emperor of South Tang Dynasty.



四四 外五龍橋

在正陽門(今光華門)內，度其規制，當在明洪武門內，承天門前，相當於北京天安門前之外金水橋。今橋上遍生藤蔓，農民搭茅棚居其上，令人不勝今古之感。

44. The Outer Five Dragons' Bridge.

These five bridges, in Chinese, Wai-wu-lung Chiao, are situated midway between Wu-chao Men and Kwang-hua Men. The balustrades thereon exist no more; instead of these one sees clasp tendrils and among them peasant houses.



Strassl

四六 明故社稷壇全景

午朝門之外偏西，為明之社稷壇，壇已無存，尚餘東西北三面石坊各一，禾黍離離，令人不勝盛衰興亡之感。壇規制一同北京社稷壇。

46. The "Altar of the Dynasty" of Ming.

This altar is situated outside of Wu-chao Men and served traditionally as the "Altar of the Dynasty." The altar itself exists no more; but one sees still the three gates around it.



四七 明故社禮壇北門

說見前。

47. A Gate of the "Altar of the Dynasty."

This is the northern gate of the altar, which shows a close similarity with that in Peking.



四九 明故宮石獅(一)

說見前。

49. A Stone Lion of the Ming Palace (1).

See under (48).



四八 明故宮玉階

二十年前,明故宮遺物尚多。揚子江飯店主人之妻,係中國人,曾在今飛機場一帶廉價購得玉階石獅多具,運至飯店存放,不見其攸關民族文獻也。

48. The Marble-stairs of the Ming Palace.

Twenty years ago there were still more remains of the Ming palace. This picture shows us a marble-stair with sculpture of dragon and clouds, which, together with the stone lions shown below, was bought by the proprietor of the Yangtze Hotel and is preserved since then in the hotel.



五〇 明故宮石獅(二)

說見前。

50. A Stone Lion of the Ming Palace (2).

See under (48).

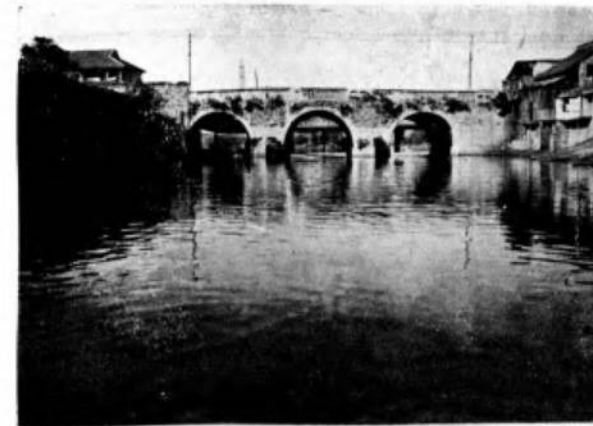


五一 明故宮石獅(三)

說見前。

51. A Stone Lion of the Ming Palace (3).

See under (48).



五三 西華門外之玄津橋(二)

玄津橋明西華門外橋,規制頗宏。石欄雖殘,然雕刻猶存。下即楊吳城濠水也。

53. Shūan-tsin Bridge (2).

See under (45).



五二 大中橋及通濟門

大中橋一名長春橋,明督師大學士黃公道周殉節於此,故又名大忠。由河上南望,長垣隱隱,綠水迢迢,爲游船勝處。

52. Da-chung Bridge and Tung-chi Men

This bridge was once the main thoroughfare between the Imperial City and the business quarter of Nanking. In the background one sees the tower of Tung-chi Men, the bird's-eye view of which we have already seen on page 11.



五四 明孝陵大金門

陵在鍾山之陽獨龍阜,故蔣山寺寶公塔址也。前爲大金門,門黃屋重檐,朱扉三道,係孝陵正門。今存門闕。

54. Da-ching Men, the Main Entrance to the Imperial Tomb of Hong-wu.

Hong-wu (1368-1398), the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty, was the founder of the vast empire and a national hero of Chinese history, since he overthrew the Mongolian Dynasty and set China free from foreign control. His tomb was built as early as 1381, and when he died in 1398 he was immediately buried there. This picture shows the main entrance to the Imperial Tomb.



Strassl

五五 大金門之雕刻

門座石刻規制，一同午朝門。

55. Relief on the Basis of Da-ching Men.

See under (54).



Strassl

五六 從大金門望四方城

大金門內，爲神功聖德碑，四周圍城，形如堡壘，俗所謂四方城是也。

56. View of the Quadratic City-wall.

On the inside of Da-ching Men stands the Quadratic City-wall, which looks almost like a fortress. In the background we see the falling slope of Purple Mountain.

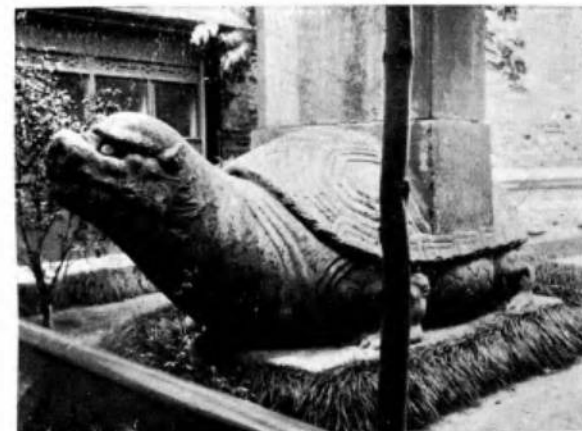


五七 四方城

中爲神功聖德碑，成祖所立，碑亭已廢，與昌平十三陵制之亭四角有擎天柱者，頗有不同。

57. The Quadratic City-wall.

In the middle stands the huge script monument containing the "great merit and sacred virtue" of the emperor. The monument was erected by Yung-lo, son of Hong-wu and the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty.



Strassl

五八 神功聖德碑最風

說見前。

58. The Stone Tortoise of the Monument.

See under (57)



Strassl

五九 大金門四方城間之殘蹟

大金門四方城間，石欄龍首，殘蹟猶多。想當年制度，當更爲複雜，未必盡如現存之建築也。

59. Ruins Beside the Quadratic City-wall.

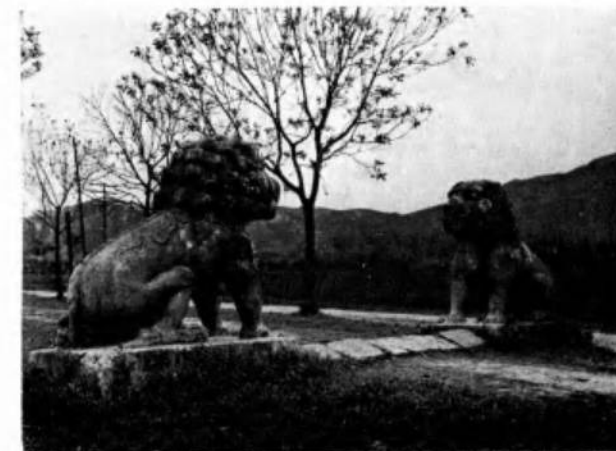
See under (56).

六〇 獅

孝陵有石獸六種，首爲獅子，次麒麟，次獬豸，次象，次麒麟，次馬。每種有四，皆兩立兩蹲，東西相向，森然若兩薄焉。石獸每列相距一十六丈二尺，每對相距八尺五寸。

60. The Stone Lions.

The Imperial Tomb has six sorts of stone animals: at first, lions, then, shiä-szes (fabled animals), camels, elephants, chi-lings (also fabled animals) and horses. Every sort consists of four, two standing and two lying, so that there are together twenty-four stone animals. The art is indeed not very fine, but nevertheless valid and efficacious.

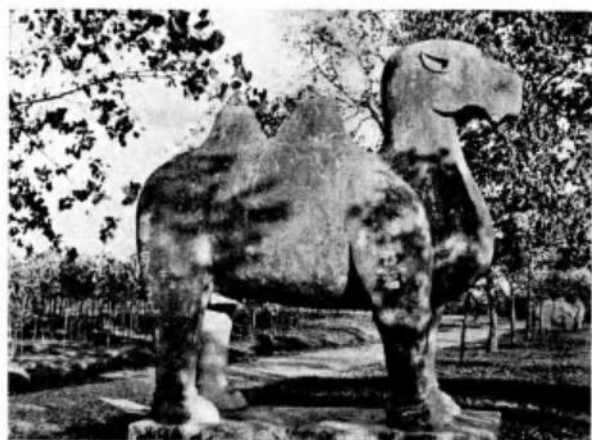


六一 獬豸

說見前。

61. The Stone Shiä-szes.

See under (60).

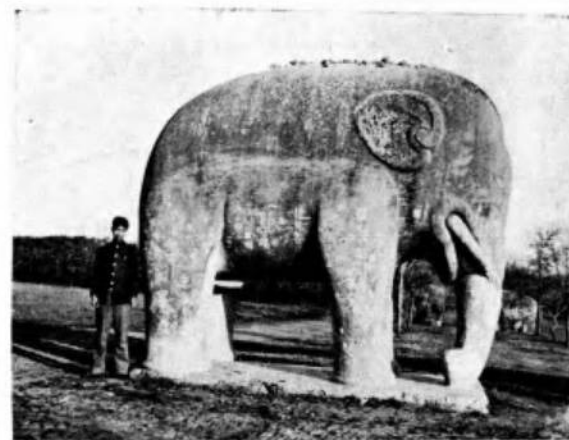


六二 橐駝

石獸之中，以象及橐駝，最爲高大。

62. A Stone Camel.

See under (60).



六三 象

說見前。

63. A Stone Elephant.

See under (60).



六四 麒麟

說見前。

64. The Stone Chi-lings.

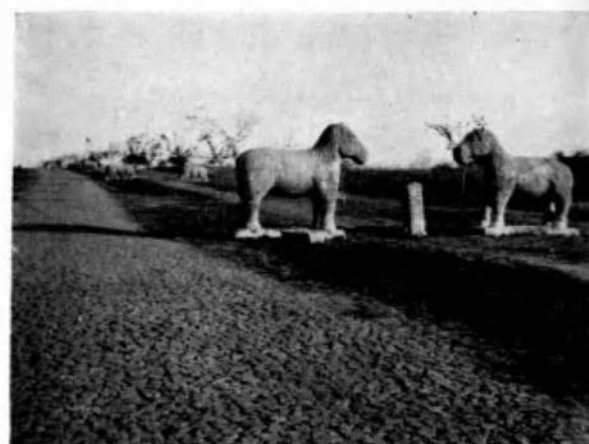
See under (60).

六五 石獸全景

說見前。

65. A General View of the Avenue of Animals.

See under (60).



六六 石望柱

石獸盡，神道折而北，有石望柱二，白如玉，雕鏤雲龍文。

66. Columns.

These two marble columns, standing at the end of the avenue of animals, are beautifully carved with clouds.



六八 文臣

說見前。

68. Another of the Stone Figures.

See under (67).



六七 執金吾

石人凡八，四將軍，介冑執金吾，高可丈三；四文臣，朝冠秉笏，高略次之，若紙肅而候靈輅者。

67. One of the Stone Figures.

There are altogether eight such stone figures: four of them are of generals, clad in armor-plates fully equipped for war; the other four figures are of ministers in their official robes. The former are almost 4.16 m. high each; the latter only 3.20 m.



六九 從享殿後門望寶城

殿北門木三道，緣以周垣，同治亂後修復，僅存一門。

69. View of the Imperial Tomb.

Through the northern gate behind the hall, which was destroyed in the Taiping Revolution and rebuilt in 1873, one perceives the mighty tomb with the ming-lo in the foreground.



七〇 寶城前石梁

橋當寶城之下，雕欄石檻，半沒橋下叢蒿中。

70. Stone Bridge Before the Imperial Tomb.

This large bridge was built immediately under the ming-lo, on an artificial canal. Most of the marble-balustrades have broken down and fallen among the shrubs under the bridge.



七二 甬道

寶城正中有甬道，拾級而登，直達崇丘，梓宮所葬焉。

72. The Tunnel to the Imperial Tomb.

This tunnel under the ming-lo leads up to the tomb, within which the subterranean palace still exists.

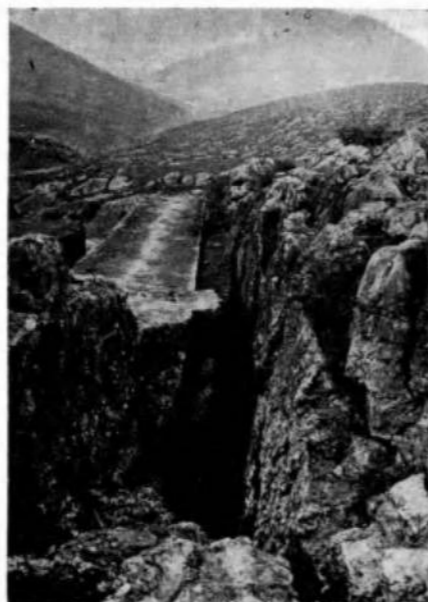


七一 明樓

樓據寶城城閣上，如迎敵麗譙之樓，今字已毀，僅餘四壁，南面三門，東西北各一門。

71. Ming-lo of the Imperial Tomb.

Before the Imperial Tomb is the traditional ming-lo, which was built on the massive tomb wall. It has three doors on the southern side, and one door each on the other three sides. The roof was destroyed in the Taiping Revolution; it looks almost like the ruins of an old fortress.

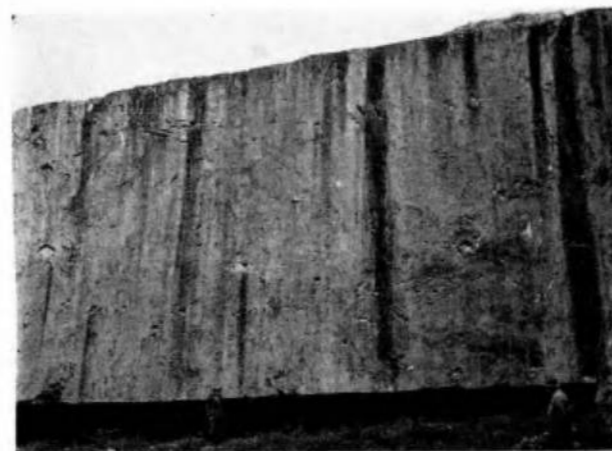


七三 陽山孝陵碑材全景

永樂三年秋，因建碑孝陵，斷石於都城北之陽山，得良材三萬餘方，其長十四丈，闊三丈，高四丈，厚一丈，色潤澤如漆，無斑駁，碑已垂成，因之無才大略也。

73. General View of the Ming Quarry at Yang Shan.

In 1405, in the third year of the reign of Yung-lo, stone was quarried at Yang Shan for the monuments of the Imperial Tomb. A huge stone-block, with a length of 44.8 m., a height of 14.72 m. and a breadth of 3.84 m. was hewn. The work was almost complete before it was found impossible to carry the colossus to the tomb.

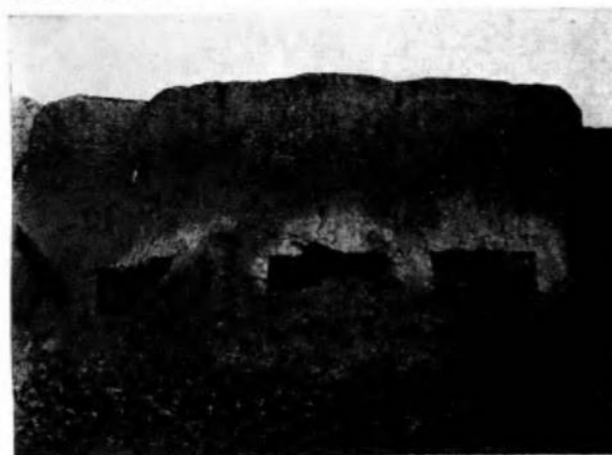


七四 陽山孝陵碑材

碑長十四丈有奇，與碑前所立之人相比，可見其偉大。

74. Stone for the Monument of the Imperial Tomb.

This remarkable contrast between the man in the foreground and the stone-block behind him cannot fail to give us a vivid realization of the colossal size of the stone-block.



七七 明中山王徐達墓全景(一)

墓在太平門外三里，道左豐碑高聳，白楊參天。碑後數十武，列石獸翁仲，計石馬、石羊、石虎、武將、文臣各二。再進有土邱隆然，即中山王埋骨處也。

77. General View of Hsü Ta's Tomb (1).

Hsü Ta, the well-known marshal of the Ming Dynasty, directed the expedition against the Mongolians, recaptured Peking in 1370 and drove them back to Outer Mongolia. His tomb is situated 1.5 km. outside Tai-ping Men, on the left of the high road. Among the poplars one sees a huge monument, and behind it, some 80 m. away, begins the avenue of stone animals and figures (two horses, two sheep, two tigers, two generals and two ministers). The tomb still exists and is well preserved.



七五 陽山孝陵碑座側面

說見前。

75. The Monument in the Process of Being Hewn out of the Stone-block.

See under (73).

七六 陽山孝陵碑座

今已作為廚房。說見前。

76. The Monument in the Process of Being Hewn out of the Stone-block.

See under (73).





七八 明中山王徐達墓全景 (二)

從墓上東望，鍾山及天保城左右對峙，儼如雙闕，青障似屏，形勝極佳。

78. General View of Hsü Ta's Tomb (2).

See under (77).



七九 明中山王徐達神道碑

碑規制極宏，洋洋萬餘言，係高帝親製。

79. The Monument.

This huge monument contains the biography of the marshal, which was composed by Hong-wu himself, founder of the Ming Dynasty.



八〇 武將

說見前。

80. The Stone Figure of a Warrior.

See under (77).



八一 文臣

說見前。

81. The Stone Figure of a Minister.

See under (77).



八二 明岐陽王李文忠墓全景

墓在太平門東北四里餘，有董擒神道碑，矗立道左。再進道旁列石獸，翁仲，左爲石馬，右闕，惟稍後有巨石一，已具輪廓，想未竣而遺置焉。再前爲石羊、石虎、武將、文吏，最後則墓在焉。

82. General View of Li Wen-chung's Tomb.

Li Wen-chung, one of the famous generals of the Ming Dynasty, led some expedition to Mongolia and captured the privy seal and the crownprince of the Mongolian Dynasty. His tomb is situated more than 2 km. outside Tai-ping Men, a little further off than the tomb of Hsü Ta. It has one monument, two horses (one of which was not completely carved and stands out of line from the others), two sheep, two tigers, two warriors and two ministers.



八四 明開平王常遇春墓

墓在天保城之麓，去太平門東北郭最近，舊有宋濂撰神道碑，今已無存，石馬已倒，邱墓亦不可考，僅餘石羊、翁仲，錯落衰草間而已。

84. Chang Yü-chun's Tomb.

Chang Yü-chun, the most valiant general of the Ming Dynasty, was vice-marshal of the expedition against the Mongolian Dynasty. His tomb is situated to the east of Tai-ping Men, outside the city-wall. The tomb itself exists no more; the stone horses are overthrown; the only remains being the stone figures and stone sheep.



八三 武將

說見前。

83. The Stone Figure of a Warrior.

See under (82).



八五 明海國公吳植墓

出太平門一里，道右石獸錯落，翁仲雜陳，江國公吳良及海國公吳植墓在焉。良嘗征討諸蠻，植則出征琉球，屢摧倭寇，並以武功，賜葬鍾山之陰。

85. Wus' Tombs.

The tombs of the Wu brothers are situated on the right side of the high road outside Tai-ping Men. They were generals of the Emperor Hong-wu; the elder (Wu Liang) was famous in the war against the barbarians in Yünnan, and the younger (Wu Cheng) led an expedition to the Luchu Islands.



八六 明海國公吳楨墓
石虎

說見前。

86. A Stone Tiger of Wus' Tombs.

See under (85).



八七 明江國公吳良墓石羊

說見前。

87. A Stone Sheep of Wus' Tombs.

See under (85).



八八 失名之明代功臣墓

墓在鍾山之陰，常遇春墓與吳楨吳良墓之間，石馬猶存，翁仲僅餘武將，欲立叢蔭之中。按鍾山之陰，功臣墓凡十二，所可確定者僅五墓，則此亦必明初功臣墓無疑。

88. Tomb of an Unknown General of the Ming Dynasty.

There were altogether twelve tombs of the Ming generals on the western slope of the Purple Mountain, among which only five still exist.



八九 明靳國公康茂材墓全景(一)

墓在神策門(今和平門)外二里康家墳。碑已毀，華表亦折，有石馬、石羊、石虎各一對，文臣、武將各一。

89. Kan Mo-tsai's Tomb (1).

This tomb is situated two li from Ho-ping Men. The monument exists no more; the columns are damaged. There are left only two stone horses, two sheep, two tigers, one stone figure of a civilian and one of a warrior.

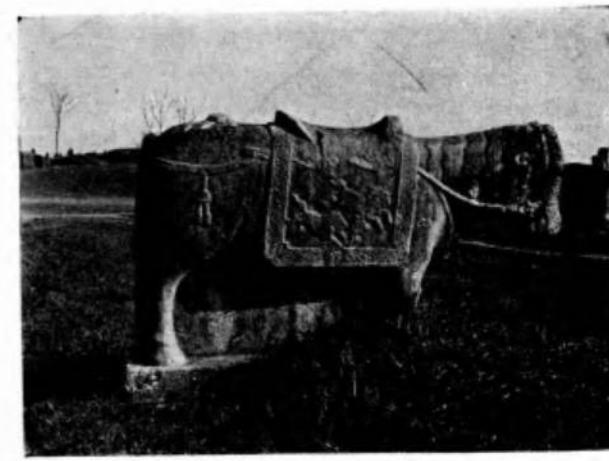


九〇 明靳國公康茂材墓全景(二)

登墓而望，長垣迢遞，神策門後湖，皆隱隱在望。

90. Kan Mo-tsai's Tomb (2).

See under (89).



九一 石馬

說見前。

91. A Stone Horse.

See under (89).



九二 明寧河王鄧愈墓全景

在大安門內鄧府山，去中華門可五六里，墓碑高聳，矗立道左。由神道碑而東，可百餘步，松柏蒼鬱，翁仲森列，皆東西相對。由北而南，初為華表一對，繼為石馬、石卒、石羊、石虎、文臣、武將各一對，其後高岡，即寧河王墓所在焉。

92. General View of Teng Yü's Tomb.

Teng Yü, one of the important generals of the Emperor Hong-wu, was buried in Teng-fu Shan, inside of Da-an-te Men (now on the Nanking-Wuhu Road). It is one of the greatest and most complete tombs of that period.



九三 神道碑

其龜趺及碑額雕刻，與徐達墓碑及孝陵神功聖德碑不同，已漸現宣德以後之作風矣。

93. The Monument.

See under (92).



九四 翁仲

說見前。

94. The Stone Figures.

See under (92).



九五 神道

說見前。

95. The Entrance to the Tomb.

See under (92).

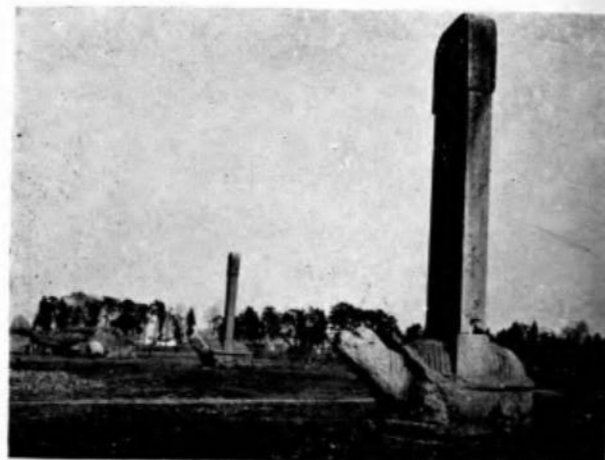


九六 墓景

高岡上平列五墓,正中墓前有祭桌,寧河王埋骨處也。

96. View of the Tomb.

See under (92).



九七 明渾國公宋晟墓全景

墓在聚寶門(今中華門)外天界寺西,石人石馬已亡,有碑凡二,制殊模質,碑文多湮沒難識。

97. Sung Cheng's Tomb (1).

This Ming tomb is situated outside the South Gate, on the Nanking-Wuhu Highroad. It has neither stone figures nor animals, only two monuments, which are different from those mentioned above.



九八 明渾國公宋晟墓碑

說見前。

98. Sung Cheng's Tomb (2).

See under (97).



一〇〇 明鎮國將軍李傑墓

墓在聚寶門(今中華門)外雨花臺東道北,有豐碑一,題爲「宣武將軍兼廣武衛指揮使司事贈驃騎將軍兼都督府事李公神道碑銘」,洪武三十一年夏立。李女爲洪武妃,故規制頗宏,有石羊、石虎二(皆已傾倒)、石馬二、武將二。

100. Li Chi's Tomb.

Li Chi, father of a concubine of the Emperor Hong-wu, died in 1398, and was buried to the east of Yü-hua Tai. His tomb consists of a huge monument, two stone sheep, two stone tigers, two stone horses and two figures.



九九 明瑞安侯王源墓

墓在聚寶門(今中華門)外雨花臺西南,去鄧愈墓約一里,有碑一,文字湮沒難識,翁仲石獸,皆傾臥地上。

99. Wang Yüan's Tomb.

This tomb is situated to the east of Teng Yü's tomb. It has a monument as this picture shows; the stone animals and figures are overthrown.

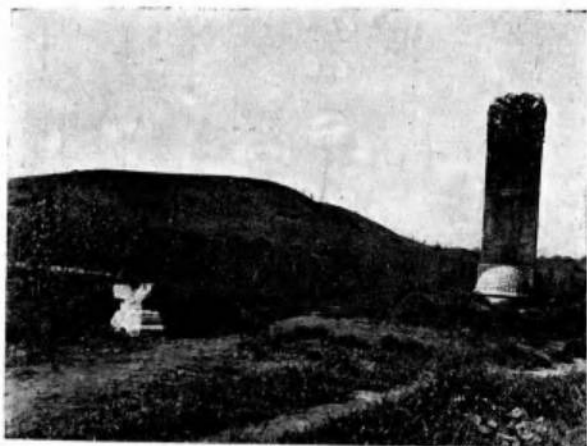


一〇一 明饒國公俞通海墓

墓在聚寶門(今中華門)外雨花臺北,碑亡,有華表、石馬、石羊、石虎各一對,文臣、武將各一。墓尙存,前立石刻「明故中書平章政事贈光祿大夫諡饒國公俞公通海字碧泉之墓」。

101. Yü Tung-hai's Tomb.

This Ming tomb is situated to the north of Yü-hua Tai. The monument exists no more; it has two columns, two horses, two sheep, two tigers and two figures (one civil and one military). The tomb still exists, with a stone tablet showing the name and the title of the dead.

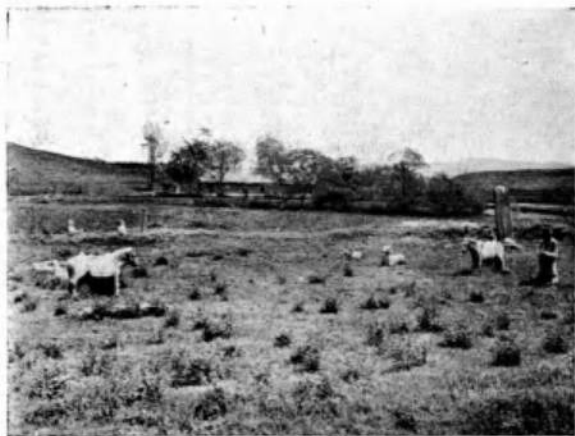


一〇二 明守備掌南京中軍都督府事鎮遠侯顯公神道碑

墓在中華門外京蕪公路小行，有碑一，文字連殘難讀。石羊、石虎、石馬、翁仲，盡已傾倒。墓前年尚在，今因經濟委員會築屋適當其地，遂遭發掘，今已無存。

102. Koo's Tomb.

This Ming tomb is situated in Hsiau-hang, on the Nanking-Wuhu Railway. It consists of a monument, the stone animals and figures are all overthrown. Since 1934 the tomb has completely disappeared and a government building has been erected on the site.



一〇四 明(正統)南京刑部尚書贈太子少保周瑄墓

墓在中華門外徐家油坊，有碑二(一存一亡)，石虎、石羊、石馬各一對，翁仲二，一立一傾，墓尚完好。

104. Chou Hsüen's Tomb.

Chou Hsüen was minister of Justice in the Cheng-tung period (1436-1449). His tomb is situated in Hsü-chia Yo-fang, outside the South Gate. It is typical of tombs during the fifteenth century.



一〇三 天隆寺東南失名之古墓

墓在中華門外天隆寺東南半里許，碑已毀，有石馬、石羊(石虎已亡)、武將各一對。

103. An Unknown Tomb of the Ming Dynasty.

This unknown Ming tomb is situated to the southeast of Tien-lung Sze, outside the South Gate. The monument was destroyed; all that remains are two stone horses, two stone sheep and two stone figures.



一〇五 明景泰副都御史宋公墓全景

在高橋門外上方鎮西道北，有碑二，一存一亡。

105. Sung's Tomb.

This Ming tomb is situated in Shang-fang Cheng, outside Kao-chiao Men. It has two monuments, only one of which still remains.



一〇六 尚書張公墓

墓在牛首山北馬家店，張公不知何許人，觀其作風，蓋為明代墓。

106. Minister Chang's Tomb.

This tomb is situated in Ma-chia Diën, to the north of Niu-tou Shan. The history of Minister Chang is unfortunately unknown. According to its style, however, the tomb seems to be one from the Ming period.



一〇八 御碑亭

說見前。

108. The Pavilion of the Monument.

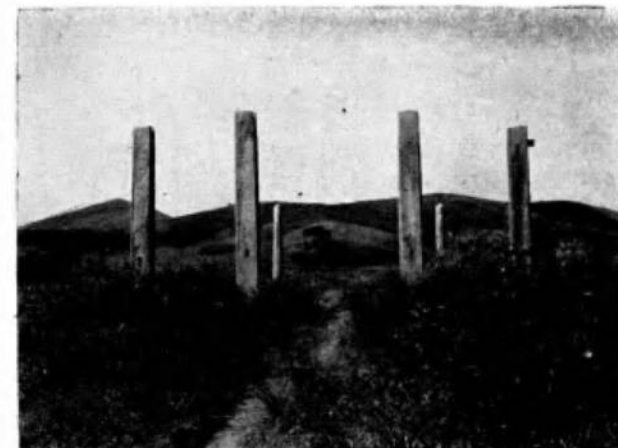
See under (107).

一〇九 御碑

說見前。

109. The Monument.

See under (107)



一〇七 明守備南京司禮太監鄭強墓

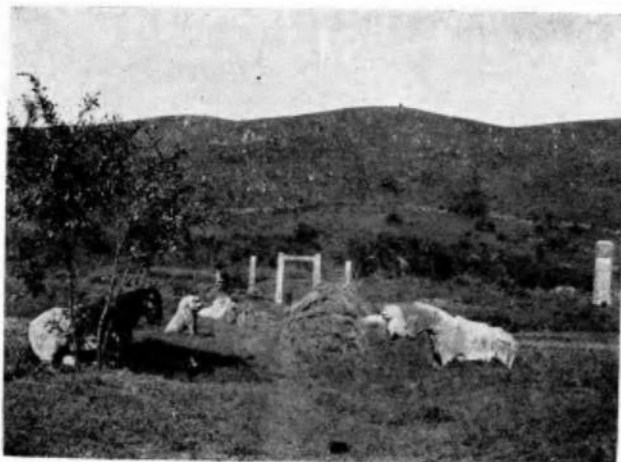
墓在牛首山北高家庫，一稱御碑亭，有石坊一，華表一對，左為御碑亭，碑尚存；右另有一碑，今亡，僅餘龜趺。墓在碑亭後山坡上，築有圍牆，今存。

107. Chen Chiang's Tomb.

Chen Chiang, one of the well-known eunuchs in the Ming time, was the governor of Nanking. His tomb is situated in Kao-chia Ku, to the north of Niu-tou Shan. It has a pai-lo, two columns, an imperial monument with a pavilion, and another monument without pavilion. The tomb still exists behind the monuments.



Melzenc



一一〇 明南寧侯毛元墓

在中華門外巖山靜明寺前，有碑一，在道左。墓南向，前爲石馬、石虎、石羊各一對，後爲石坊，再後爲石人，僅餘武將一。

110. Mau Yüan's Tomb.

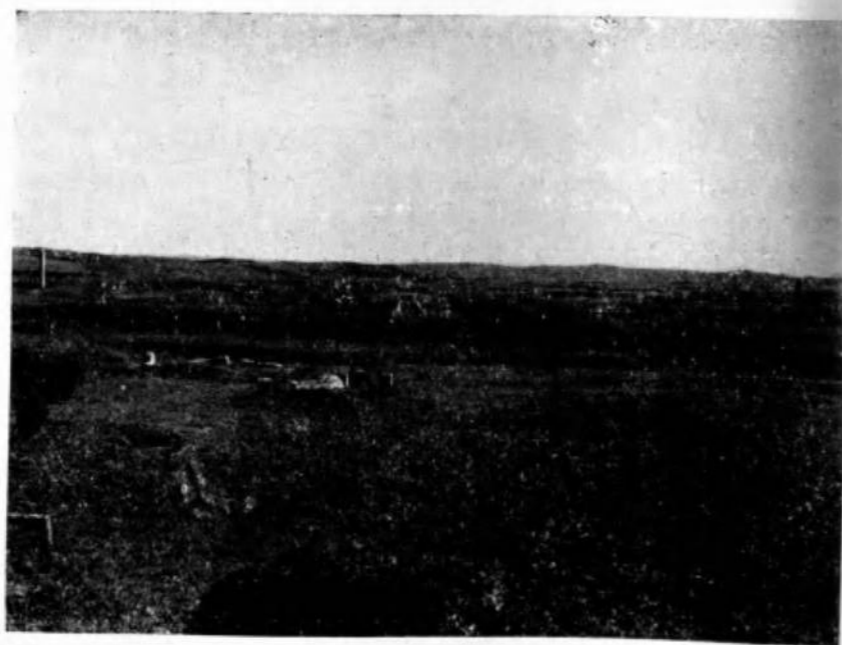
This Ming tomb is situated in Yen Shan, to the east of the Ging-ming Temple (see 251). It has a monument, and a number of stone animals and figures in two rows.

一一一 明禮部侍郎倪謙墓

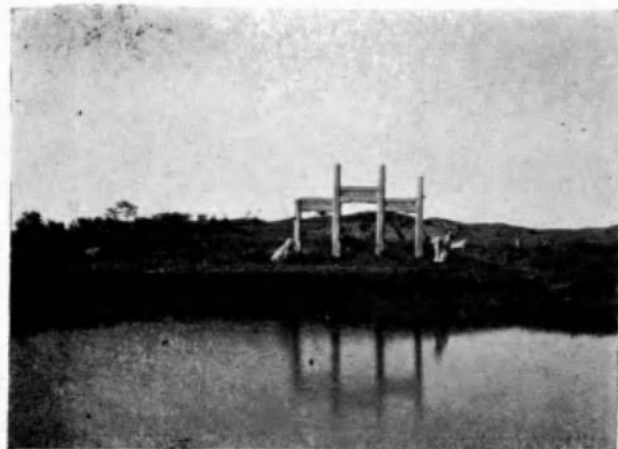
在巖山北麓，有華表石獅，其他翁仲石獸，多已傾倒，碑亡。按浙江書目，景泰元年，禮部侍郎倪謙奉使朝鮮，故亦稱倪天使墓。

111. Ni Chien's Tomb.

Ni Chien was minister of Ceremony and ambassador to Korea in 1450. His tomb is situated to the north of Yen Shan.



Metzener



一一二 明榮祿大夫少保吏部尚書倪岳墓

在巖山北麓，有石坊、石馬、翁仲，墓猶存。按明史七卿年表，弘治十三年六月，倪岳爲吏部尚書，十四年十月卒。

112. Ni Yo's Tomb.

This Ming tomb is also situated to the north of Yen Shan. It has a pai-lo, two horses and two figures. (Ni Yo was minister of Interior in 1500 and died in 1501.)



Metzener

一一四 明嘉靖總督陝西三邊軍務太子太保兵部尚書兼都察院右僉都御史王以旂墓

墓在祖堂山西南麓，有碑二，一立一傾，後有石獅二，武將文臣各一對。墓邱尚在，惟已遭發掘。

114. Wang I-chi's Tomb.

Wang I-chi was governor of Shensi Province during the Chia-chin period (1522-1566). His tomb is situated to the west of Chu-tang Shan; it has two monuments, two stone lions and four figures.



一一三 明吏部尚書倪岳墓碑

說見前。

113. The Monument of Ni Yo's Tomb.

See above (112).

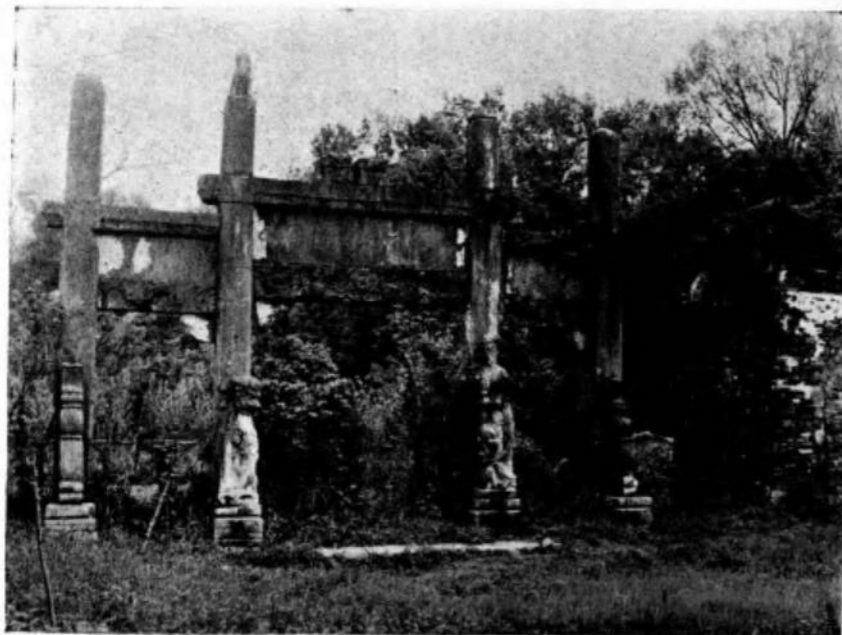


一一五 翁仲及墓

說見前。

115. The Stone Figures.

See above (114).



一一六 龍潭明李閣老墓

李閣老不知何許人，石坊前列二獅，裝璜富麗。石馬一對，彎頸佇立，別有作風。

116. Minister Lee's Tomb at Lung-tan.

The history of this minister is unfortunately unknown. His tomb has two pai-los with rich decorations and two stone horses, which present another style than the formers.



一一七 李閣老墓石馬

說見前。

117. The Stone Horses.

See under (116).



一一八 天隆寺西南失名之古墓

墓在天隆寺西南里餘，有石羊、石虎、石馬、文臣各一對，更有石坊，或謂爲顯興祖墓。

118. An Unknown Tomb of the Ming Dynasty.

This unknown Ming tomb is situated to the southwest of Tien-lung Sze, outside the South Gate. It has two stone sheep, two tigers, two horses and two figures. Beside this it has a pai-lo, which is similar to the one from the later Ming period. (Compare 116.)



一一九 明宏治

行覺禪師塔

塔在麒麟鋪東北三四里許，並列凡三塔，北塔已圯，古樹以柯，盤曲如鹿，亦奇觀也。

119. A Monk's Tomb of the Ming Dynasty.

This tomb is situated to the northeast of Chi-ling Pu. There are altogether three pagodas, which all date back to the Hung-chi period (1488-1505).

一二〇 明永樂天妃宮碑額

獅子山北麓城外，舊有天妃宮，建於明永樂十四年，爲紀念鄭和出使西洋兼謝天妃保祐而築者也。宮頗宏崇，今日僅餘一碑，碑文有關和下西洋史實，頗爲重要，當亟思保存者也。

120. The Top of the Monument of Tien-fei Kung (1).

This monument was erected in 1416 by the Emperor Yung-lo when a temple was built for Tien-fei, the goddess of the sea, in remembrance of the voyage of Chen Ho to the Indian Ocean. It is the only remains of the once mighty temple, which was situated on the northern slope of She-tze Shan, outside Shin-chung Men.



Strassl

一二一 明永樂天妃宮碑額側面

說見前。

121. The Top of the Monument of Tien-fei Kung (2).

See under (120).



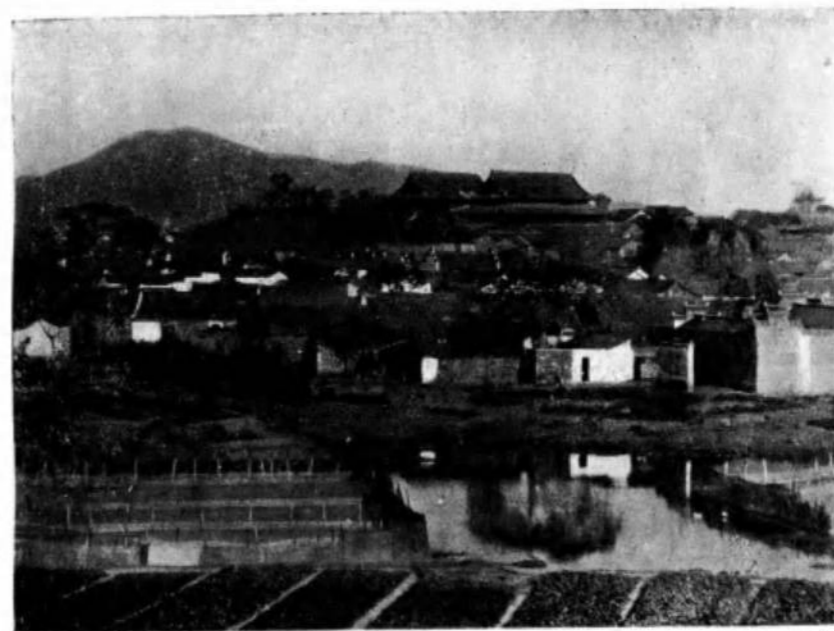
航空照攝

一二二 朝天宮鳥瞰

宮在石城門(今漢西門)內冶城山,晉爲治城寺。劉宋爲總明觀。楊吳爲紫極宮。宋立文宣王廟,後改爲天慶觀。大中祥符間,賜額爲祥符宮。元爲元妙觀,又升爲永壽宮。明爲朝天宮,有習儀亭。同治四年改建府學文廟,高棟飛甍,制度宏麗。宮西高阜上,即晉卞壸墓也。

122. Bird's-eye View of Chao-tien Kung, the Confucius's Temple.

The palace is situated inside Han-hsi Men, built on the Yen-cheng Hill. Originally erected as a Buddhist temple (Yen-cheng Sze) in the Tung Chin period, it was changed to a Taoist temple (Chung-ming Kuan) in the period of Sung (420-479). During the late Sung Dynasty (960-1127) it was rebuilt first as a Confucius's temple, but soon converted into a Taoist monastery. After the Taiping Revolution, during which the old Confucius's temple was completely destroyed, a new was built on the ruins of Chao-tien Kung. This picture shows us a bird's-eye view of the temple, which was the best one of the buildings in Nanking.



Metzner

一二三 朝天宮
全景(一)

說見前。

123. General View of
Chao-tien Kung (1).

See under (122).

一二四 朝天宮
樞星門

門前爲泮池,作半月形。

124. The Main Entrance.

Before the gate there is a crescent-shaped pond, which belongs traditionally to a provincial Confucius's temple.



Metzner

一二五 朝天宮
大成門

在櫺星門內。

125. Da-cheng Men.

This gate is situated between the main entrance (Ling-hsin Men) and Da-cheng Palace, the "hall of perfection."



Metzener



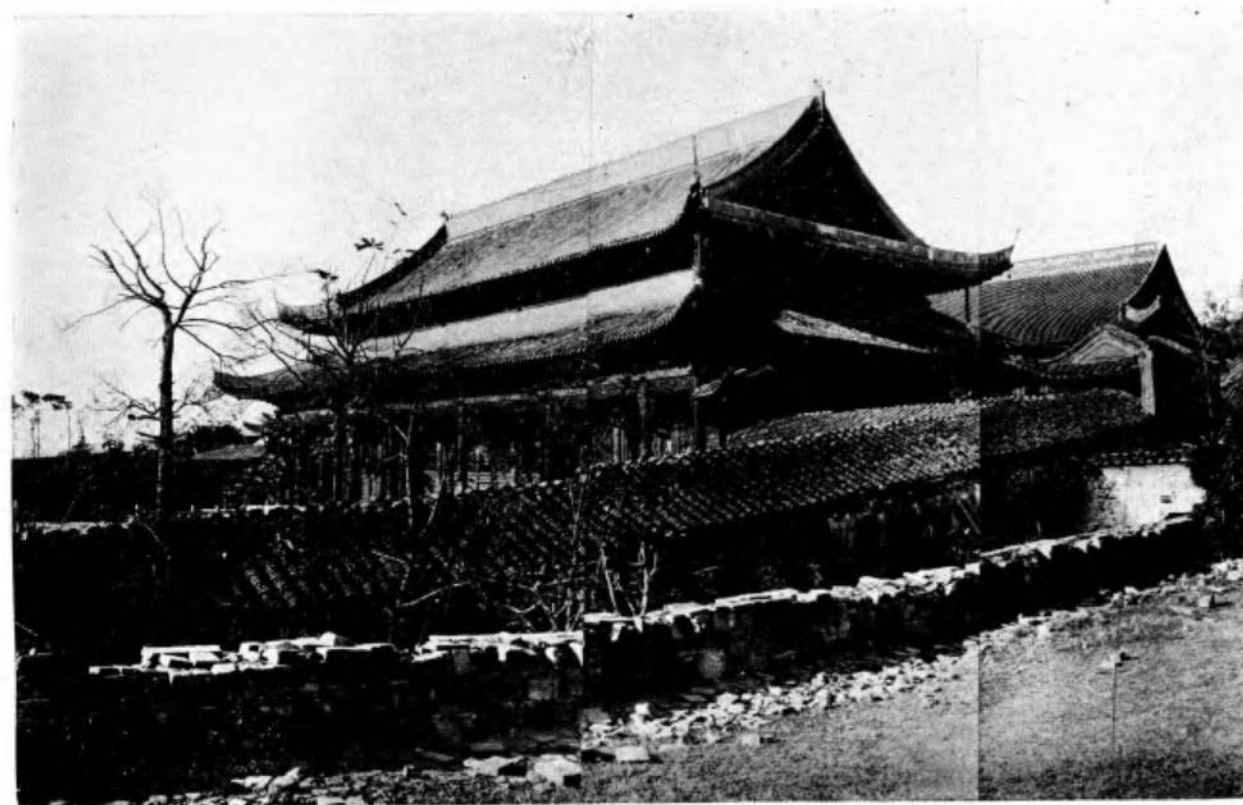
Metzener

一二六 朝天宮
大成殿 (一)

殿重檐七檁,石欄凡二層,氣象崇宏。

126. Da-cheng Palace.

The Da-cheng Palace, "hall of perfection," has double roofs and seven rooms. Around the terrace, on which it is built, are two rows of marble balustrades. Visitors are always deeply impressed by the magnificence of this building.



Metzener

一二七 朝天宮全景 (二)

說見前。

127. Chao-tien Kung (2).

See under (122).



Metzener

一二八 朝天宮崇聖殿

殿廣七楹，石欄凡二層。

128. Chon-shen Palace.

This hall, situated behind the Da-cheng Palace, also has seven rooms and two rows of balustrades in the foreground.



Metzener

一二九 朝天宮
從大成殿望崇聖殿

說見前。

129. View of Chon-shen Palace.

See under (128).



Metzener

一三〇 朝天宮
從崇聖殿望大成殿

說見前。

130. View of Da-cheng Palace.

See under (126)

一三一 朝天宮大成門之鐘鼓

說見前。

131. Drum and Bell.

They are placed just before Da-cheng Men; see under (125).



Metzener



Metzener

一三二 朝天宮大成殿 (二)

此係雪後所攝,殿東西兩廡,約略可見。

132. Da-cheng Palace After a Snowfall (2).

See under (126).



Metzener



Metzener

一三三 朝天宮尊經閣 (一)

在大殿之左,閣高二層,廣五楹。

133. The Classics Library (1).

This library is situated to the left of Da-cheng Palace. It has two stories, each of which has five rooms.

一三四 朝天宮
尊經閣 (二)

說見前。

134. The Classics Library (2).

See under (133).



Metzener

一三五 鼓樓

樓當全城正中,洪武十五年建,樓上大鼓二面,小鼓二十四面,雲板一面,點鐘一面,牙杖四根,壺房銅釘一座,三眼畫角二十四枝,爲接王選妃迎送詔書等用,鼓今亡。登臨而望,全城形勢,盡收眼底。

135. The Drum Tower.

This tower was built in 1382 by Hong-wu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty. Situated as it is up on a hill right in the center of the whole city, it commands a fine panorama all round. Originally it served as time keeper for the city.

一三六 鼓樓鳥瞰

說見前。

136. Bird's-eye View of the Drum Tower.

See under (135).



航空測量圖



Strassl

一三八

北極閣舊景

在雞籠山頂，同治十年建，登臨四眺，煙霧繚繞，南望城市，湖光如畫。今無復此矣。

138. The Old Pe-chi K'eh.

The old Pe-chi K'eh (the "north pole tower") was built in 1871 on the top of Chi-lung Shan. Being the highest building in Nanking, it commands a fine panorama over the whole city. In 1928 it was demolished and rebuilt as the observatory of the Meteorological Institute.



Metzner

一三七 大鐘亭

亭在鼓樓之東無量庵傍，高丈餘。按洪武十五年建鐘樓於坐字舖，上懸鳴鐘一口，洪武二十四年四月二十日鑄造，立鐘一口，在樓前，洪武二十五年十二月十四日造，臥鐘一口，在府軍後衛岡地方，洪武二十五年十一月二十四日造。樓今廢，鳴鐘立鐘並亡，惟臥鐘存，清江寧藩司許振祿，將臥鐘掘起，懸於大鐘亭，今存。

137. Da-chung Ting.

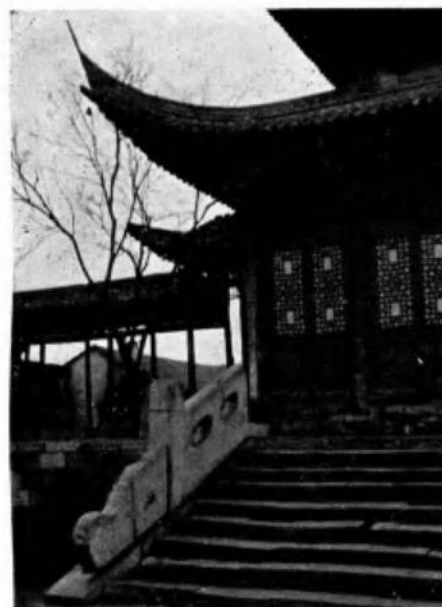
Originally there was a drum as well as a bell tower in Nanking. The latter was destroyed at a later period and the bells got lost. After the Taiping Revolution one bell was dug out and is still being preserved in the Da-chung Ting.

一三九 萬壽宮(一)

舊在柏川橋北明東廠地，同治十年，改建於中正街，十二年十二月工竣。黃屋重葺，有朝房三十間，廊四十六號，寶座殿廡等百七十餘件。

139. Wan-shou Palace (1).

Wan-shou Palace, where the public officers assembled on the birthday of the emperor, was built in 1871-1873. It has double roofs and altogether over seventy rooms. After the revolution in 1911 it was abandoned and since then has become more and more dilapidated.



一四〇 萬壽宮(二)

說見前。

140. Wan-shou Palace (2).

See under (139).



一四二 夫子廟魁星閣

夫子廟為宋元舊學。明初曰國學，後建國子監，以是為應天府學，并省上元江寧二縣學入之。其後再毀再建，其魁星門則建於明成化十六年，而以秦淮為泮池，有魁星閣壁臨水上，嵐光波影，風景頗佳。

142. Kwei-hsing K'eh, Confucius's Temple.

This kind of tower is usually to be found before any Confucius's temple. This one is built directly on the river and is the center of Chinese singing and music.



Strassl

一四一 貢院明遠樓

貢院創於明永樂中，有明遠樓，高凡三層，登臨而望，秦淮兩岸，歷歷可觀。今為市政府所在地。

141. Ming-yüan Lo, To-day the Municipal Government.

This tower, originally belonged to the examination building, which was built in the Yung-lo period (1403-1424), has three stories and commands a fine view over the Chin-huai River. It is now the main entrance to the Municipal Government Offices of Nanking.



Strassl

一四三 二郎廟

灌口二郎祀於宋，今南京猶有二郎廟，與定湘王行宮合而為一，已日漸頹廢矣。

143. Erh-lang Miao.

Erh-lang Miao, once a magnificent Taoist temple, is now converted into an elementary school. Due to neglect, it is now in a very dilapidated state.

一四四 定湘王行宮水亭

定湘王係湖南人行軍時崇奉之神，其詳莫考。行宮建於湘軍，在二郎廟，今漸頹廢。

144. Pavilion in Ting-shiang Wang Palace.

Ting-shiang Wang, god of war in Hunan Province, was worshipped by the Hunan soldiers after the Taiping Revolution. As in the case of Erh-lang Miao, this pavilion is also in a ruinous condition.



Strassl

一四五 定湘王行宮

說見前。

145. Ting-shiang Wang Palace.

See above (144).



Strassl

一四六 中華門外西南 南嶽行宮琉璃頂

頂係黃琉璃製，作二鴟形，頗為華美。

146. Porcelain Decorative Work of the Nan-yü Temple.

This magnificent work is made of yellow porcelain and bears the sculpture of two owls. The temple is situated outside the South Gate, about 1 km. westward.



Strassl



Metzner

一四七 文光閣

閣在中華門外，二層三樓，建於同治年間，極目四眺，雨花臺、牛首山，皆蒼翠在望。

147. Wen-kwang K'eh.

This tower, also situated outside the South Gate, has two stories and six rooms. It commands a fine view of the hills in the south.

一四八 從文光閣南望雨花臺

說見前。

148. View of the Yü-hua Tai.

See above (147).



Metzner



一四九 湖南會館

在中華門內釣魚臺，爲金陵各省會館中之最大者。館建於同治年間，正廳三進，繞泉石之勝。今貧民舊集，已日漸頹廢矣。

149. Hunan Club.

This club is situated in Diau-yü Tai, inside the South Gate. It was built after the Taiping Revolution in the Tung-chi period (1862-1874) and is one of the largest clubs in Nanking.

Metzner

一五〇 江西會館

在水西門內，係由萬壽宮道院改建者。

150. Kiangsi Club.

This club was originally a Taoist temple, called Wan shou Kung, and is situated inside Shui-hsi Men.



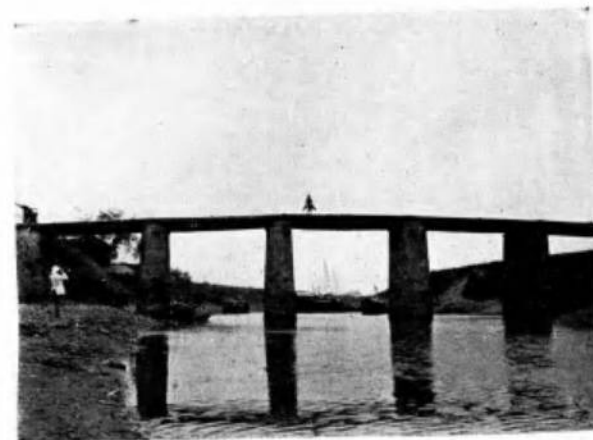
Metzner

一五一 賽虹橋

一名三公橋，在中華門外城西南隅，館秦淮與江東橋來之水。橋三孔，闊五六丈，爲金陵僅有之鉅橋。

151. San-hung Bridge.

This bridge, also called San-kung Bridge, is situated at the southwest corner of the city. It has three arched watergates and a breadth of 15 m. and is the largest bridge in Nanking.



Strassl

一五二 湖熟秦淮河上之橋

湖熟居秦淮上游，當京東南要道，在六朝爲要隘。有梁昭明太子讀書臺，遺址猶存。

152. Chin-huai River at Hu-shu.

Hu-shu, a small town situated on the upper course of the Chin-huai River, was a strategic point at the time of the Six Dynasties. It still possesses the ruins of a terrace dating from the Liang Dynasty, where, it is told, the crownprince of Liang Wu-ti had studied.

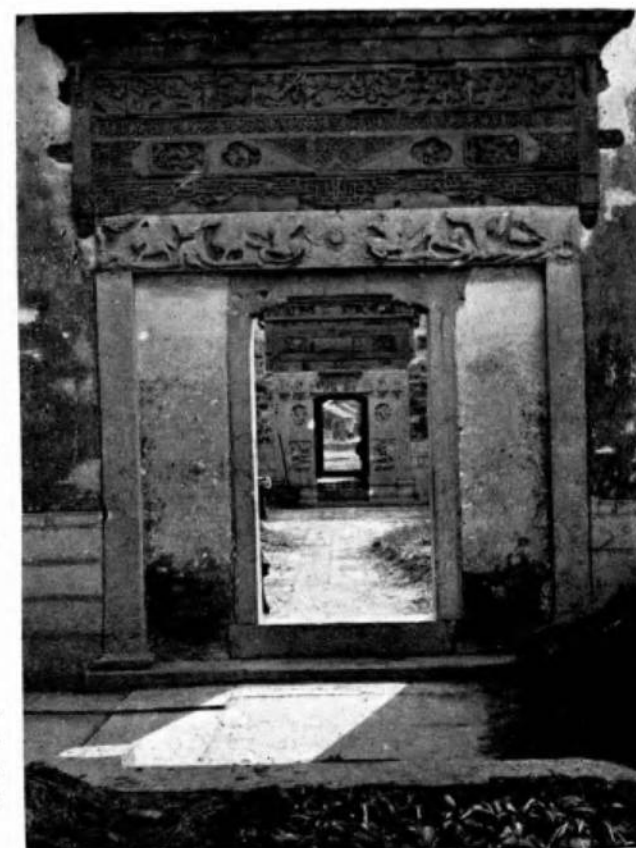


一五四 宋墅村明代之浮雕 (二)

說見前。

154. Marble Reliefs of the Ming Dynasty (2).

See under (153).



Metzner

一五三 宋墅村明代之浮雕 (一)

村處上方鎮與淳化鎮之間，有大廈三所，石門浮雕極佳，或作八仙過海之景，或作麒麟龍鳳之形。觀其作風，蓋係明代物。

153. Marble Reliefs of the Ming Dynasty (1).

Between the Shang-fang Cheng and the Chen-hua Cheng is a small village, called Sung-sze Chung, which has three villas, each of which has gates with marble reliefs on them, either of chi-lings, the dragon, the phoenix, or else of scenes depicting Taoist life.



一五五 宋墅村明代之浮雕 (三)

說見前。

155. Marble Reliefs of the Ming Dynasty (3).

See under (153).



一五六 鳳游寺石爐

官瓦金初其燭
瓦於入明隨燭
建高師院臺石
時漢宋壇僧有
梁白閣戒年僅
址詞元勝九悲
故江昇崇十都
寺橫爲爲厝蹟
官白閣建萬遠
瓦李寺復倉今也
晉構元年騎游物
本鉅昇五陵風時
山朝爲國入曰晉
臺南寺興半改東
鳳爲改平閣竝爲
內尺唐太公焦指
門百南墟觀寺猶
華三也都爲桂僧
中雲是炬半叢物
在切閣一廢般等
寺開官陵寺地擊

156. The Stone Censer in Feng-yo Sze.

Feng-yo Sze, one of the oldest Buddhist temples in Nanking, was erected as early as 364, when the monk Hui-li got a piece of land on the southern bank of the Chin-huai River and built the well-known Wa-kuan Temple. At the time of the Liang Dynasty a lofty tower, called Wa-kuan K'eh, was built. This tower, which was for some centuries the symbol of Nanking, was completely destroyed by fire in 975 when the troops of the kingdom of Wu-yo entered Nanking. It was rebuilt in 1591 and called Feng-yo Sze. To-day it is only a small temple; still one finds a marble censer as well as vases which are alleged to date from the Tung Chin Dynasty (317-420).



一六〇 雞鳴寺內景

寺祀觀音,每逢舊曆六月十八日,進香者絡繹不絕。

160. The Interior of Chi-ming Sze.

In this temple Kuan-ying, the goddess of mercy, is traditionally worshipped. Pilgrims from all parts and the suburbs of Nanking gather usually on the 18th of the Sixth Moon every year, which, it is said, is the birthday of the goddess.

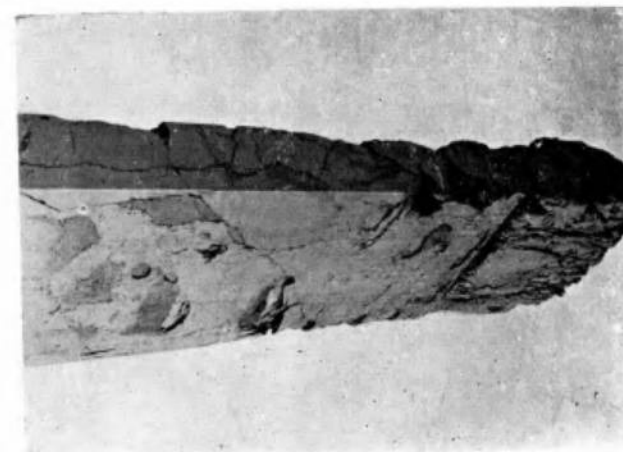


一六一 報恩寺香水河橋

報恩寺係南都第一大利,今遺蹟蕩然,惟存焚餘
恩寺大石,碑云:「寺之琉璃塔,後有香水河橋,而一
之瑣瑣,有碑亭,立橋之正中,望之,塔全不見,橋
爲卻步,而項現矣。佈置之妙,何巧絕乃爾!」

161. An Historical Bridge of Bao-en Sze.

Bao-en Sze with its well-known "porcelain pagoda of Nanking" was erected in the years 1412-1431 by Yung-lo, the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty. It was destroyed, to the sorrow of every Nankinger, during the Taiping Revolution (1855-1864); the only remains of the once great temple being the bridge, the huge monument and the bronze top of the porcelain pagoda.



一六二 報恩寺碑(一)

橋東北數十步有巨碑,碑首文,體制之
色斑中,如奇蹟,尾頤。橋東北數十步有巨碑,碑首文,體制之
橋東北數十步有巨碑,碑首文,體制之

162. The Monument of Bao-en Sze (1).

See under (161).



一五八 雞鳴寺遠景

寺在雞龍山東,本梁同泰寺故址,宋爲法寶寺,明
洪武二十年重建,名曰雞鳴,遷靈谷寶公廟,後淘湖
此,寺遙對鍾山,下臨桑泊,而臺城擁其後,陶湖山
勝地也。

158. View of Chi-ming Sze.

This temple is situated on the western slope of Chi-lung Shan. Originally it was built in 527 by Liang Wu-ti and called Tung-tai Sze. It was often destroyed during war times in the later period and rebuilt in 1387, called now Chi-ming Sze. Erected on the hill before Tan-chen (see under 1), it has a fine view over the city before it and the lake behind it.

一五九 雞鳴寺

說見前。

159. Chi-ming Sze.

See above (158).



一五七 鳳游寺 石瓶

說見前。

157. Marble Vase in Feng-yo Sze.

See above (156)



一六三 報恩寺碑(二)

說見前。

163. The Monument of Bao-en Sze (2).

See under (161).



一六四 報恩寺琉璃塔頂

報恩寺琉璃塔頂，宋徽宗崇寧二年（1131）所造。塔身用琉璃瓦鋪成，分十層，每層有佛像、菩薩、力士、天王等，共五百餘尊。塔頂有金銀裝飾，極為華麗。此塔在太平天國時被毀，現存者為清康熙年間所造之銅塔頂。

164. The Bronze Top of the "Porcelain Pagoda of Nanking."

See under (161).



一六六 天界寺

天界寺，在南京城外，原名天竺寺。明初，朱元璋在此建寺，名天界寺。寺內有古松、奇石，環境幽雅。此寺在太平天國時被毀，現存者為清康熙年間所造之寺。

166. Tien-chieh Sze.

This temple is situated outside the South Gate on the Nanking-Wuhu Road. It was built at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty and destroyed in the Taiping Revolution. It is in so far interesting as the "Yüan History" (the Mongolian annals) was composed there.



一六五 三藏殿

三藏殿，在南京城外，原名三藏殿。明初，朱元璋在此建殿，名三藏殿。殿內有三藏經，極為珍貴。此殿在太平天國時被毀，現存者為清康熙年間所造之殿。

165. San-chuang Temple.

This temple was originally a part of Bao-en Sze. After the destruction of the latter it became an independent temple. Behind the temple there was a stone pagoda, the base of which is still to be seen, where the nails and hair of Shūan-chuang, the well-known Buddhist traveler to India in the seventh century, were preserved.



一六七 普德寺

普德寺，在南京城外，原名普德寺。明初，朱元璋在此建寺，名普德寺。寺內有古松、奇石，環境幽雅。此寺在太平天國時被毀，現存者為清康熙年間所造之寺。

167. Pu-te Sze.

Situated in the neighborhood of the former, this temple was built in the Cheng-tung period (1436-1449) of the Ming Dynasty. Before the gate of the temple stand two huge stone tortoises, the monuments of which exist no more. In the main hall there are five hundred iron Buddhas, and in the hall behind is one large iron Buddha, which is almost 4 m. high.



一六八 清涼山小九華寺

本南唐避暑宮，有德慶堂、鳳亭。其巖舊有翠微亭，即南唐清涼臺故址。登臨而望，百雉舒迴，萬戶櫛比，城外江光一線，帆檣隱隱可辨，江北諸山，拱若屏障，風光勝絕。

168. Shiao-chiu-hua Temple, Ching-liang Shan.

Erected on the top of Ching-liang Shan, it was originally the Summer Palace of the Southern Tang Dynasty (937-975). Up to the Taiping time there was a pavilion on the summit, called Tsui-we Ting, which was destroyed in the revolution. It commands a fine panorama over the Yangtze River, which is especially lovely at sunset.



一六九 靈谷寺舊殿

靈谷寺舊殿，在南京城外，原名靈谷寺。明初，朱元璋在此建寺，名靈谷寺。寺內有古松、奇石，環境幽雅。此寺在太平天國時被毀，現存者為清康熙年間所造之寺。

169. Old Temple of Lin-ku Sze.

This temple was originally situated in Doo-lung Hill, where the Imperial Tomb of Hong-wu now is. Built in 514, it was at first a little temple, called Kai-shan Ching-shé, belonging to the tomb of the well-known Buddhist Bao-tze. When Emperor Hong-wu began to build his tomb, the temple was removed to its place of to-day. Since that time it was called Lin-ku Sze and was one of the largest temples in Nanking. This picture shows it in its old state, before it was rebuilt in 1933-1935.

Metzner



一七〇 靈谷寺全景

民國二十年，就靈谷寺建譚延闓墓及陣亡將士紀念塔，遂成今日之狀。

170. General View of Lin-ku Sze.

In the years 1931-1935 the National Government built in the neighborhood of Lin-ku Sze a pagoda for the fallen soldiers and the tomb of Tan Yen-kai, the late premier of China. The once well-known temple thus becomes gradually smaller and more insignificant.



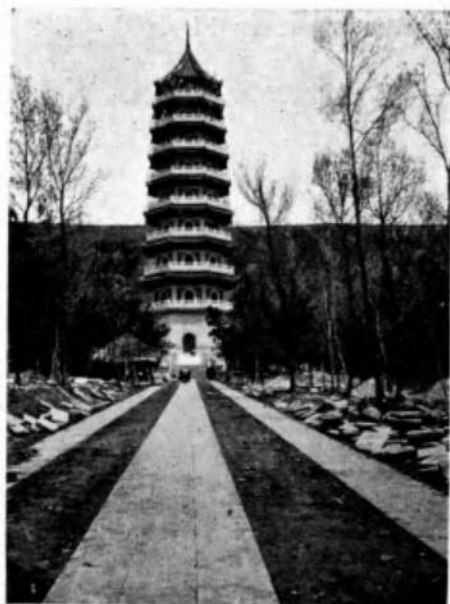
一七一 無量殿

靈谷寺舊有無量殿，窗櫺棧樑，無一不以磚石為之。二十年後改建，為陣亡將士紀念處。

171. The Stone Palace in Lin-ku Sze.

There was originally a stone palace in the temple, which was built completely with stone and bricks. It was rebuilt in 1932-1935 and now turned into a memorial hall for the fallen soldiers.

Strassl



Strassl

一七二 靈谷寺陣亡將士 紀念塔

塔成於民國二十四年，九層八面，皆以三合土砌成。

172. The Memorial Pagoda for the Fallen Soldiers.

The pagoda was completed in 1935. It has nine stories and is eight-cornered.



Strassl

一七四 古林寺門前甬道

長可半里許，兩旁古木成行，極為幽遠。

174. Avenue of Trees Before Ku-lin Sze.

See under (173).



Strassl

一七三 古林寺全景

寺在城北定淮門內馬鞍山。明萬曆中葉，由古心律祖化庵為寺，三年告成，賜額振古香林。清乾隆二十四年，改賜古林寺。其地岡巒環抱，樹木蒼蔚。晚來白鷺羣集，風吼雪羽，屏絕塵俗。

173. General View of Ku-lin Sze.

This temple is situated on the Ma-an Shan, inside Ting-huai Men. It was originally only a little temple, rebuilt in the Wan-li period (1573-1620) by Ku-hsin, the founder of the Law School of Buddhism, and called since 1759 Ku-lin Sze. Situated in the middle of a forest and away from the business center, it looks almost like a little village.



Strassl

一七五 古林寺前山門

說見前。

175. Entrance to Ku-lin Sze.

See under (173).



Strassl

一七六 古林寺門石獅

據云，損於洪楊之亂。

176. A Stone Lion.

This stone lion was damaged in the time of the Taiping Revolution.



Strassl

一七八 古林寺供白衣大士像

高可丈餘，像慈悲莊嚴，頗具風格。

178. A Portrait of the Goddess of Mercy.

This portray is now preserved by the Ku-lin Temple. It has a height of almost 3 m. and is one of the most beautiful portraits of the goddess.



Strassl

一七七 古林寺大雄寶殿

寺今日建築，都為光緒年間重修。

177. The Main Hall of Ku-lin Sze.

Most of the buildings of this temple were rebuilt after the Taiping Revolution.



Strassl

一七九 古林寺大雄寶殿西廡羅漢

古林寺十八羅漢，神氣逼真，面目如生。

179. Lo-hans in Ku-lin Sze (1).

The main hall has traditionally figures of the eighteen saints, in Chinese, Lo-hans. This picture shows a series of them in the Ku-lin Temple.



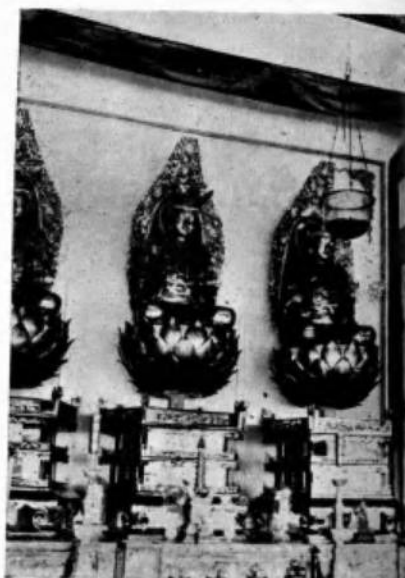
Strassl

一八〇 古林寺大雄寶殿 東廡羅漢

設見前。

180. Lo-hans in Ku-lin Sze (2).

See above (179).



Strassl

一八一 古林寺之藏經閣

高凡二層，登臨坡上。登此而望，江光一線，煙樹萬家，頗饒遠景。

181. The Library, Ku-lin Sze.

See above (177).



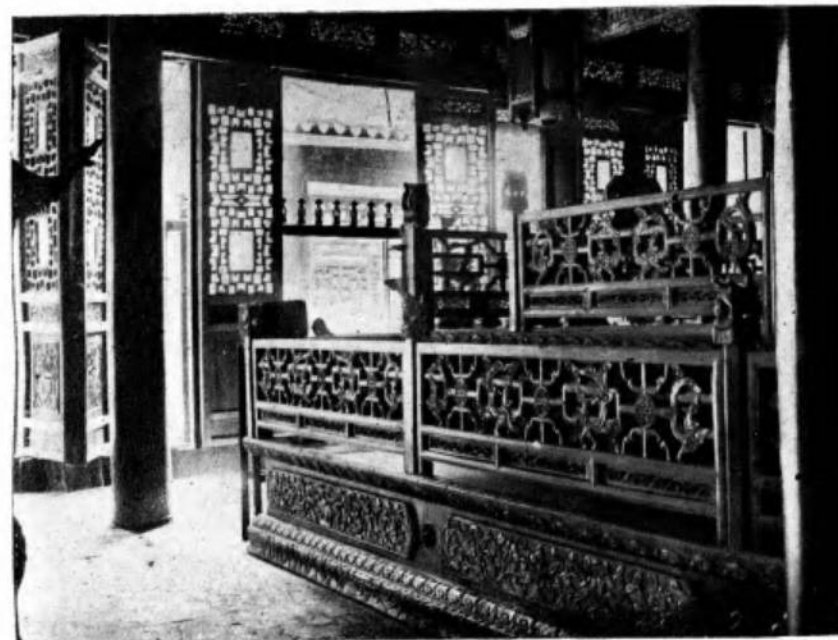
Metzener

一八二 金陵寺

寺在定淮門內馬鞍山，亦係律宗；其地即明大策衛故址，翠竹萬竿，掩映生趣。

182. Ging-ling Sze.

This temple is situated on Ma-an Shan, inside Ting-huai Men, and belongs also to the Buddhist Law School. This picture shows us the interior of a room where the Buddhist bible is studied.



Metzener

一八三 封崇寺 戒壇

寺一名臥佛律院，在水西門內月牙巷，有臥佛及戒壇，雕刻極精。傳南山宗千華十四世分支於此。

183. Wooden Terrace, Feng-chung Sze.

This temple, also called the "lying Buddha temple," is situated in Yo-ya Hsiang, inside of Shui-hsi Men, and belongs to the Buddhist Law School, too. It has a lying Buddha and a wooden terrace, called chaitan ("terrace of prohibition") with fine sculpture.

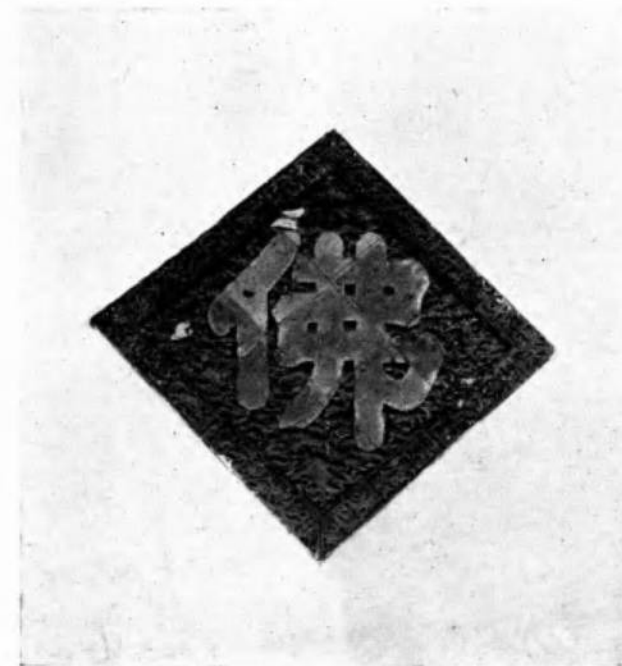


一八四 封崇寺木塔

寺戒壇兩旁，有木塔二，九級八面，極玲瓏剔透之致。牆上遍塑佛像，盡係磁製。

184. Wooden Pagoda, Feng-chung Sze.

Beside the terrace stand two wooden pagodas, each of which has nine stories and is eight-cornered. One observes in the background Buddha-sculptures, which are made of porcelain.



Metzener

一八五 封崇寺照牆 「建康碑」

寺有聯云：「古寺猶存明季石，照牆尚有建康碑」，寺僧根如，指為六朝時物。

185. Reliefs from the Time of the Southern Sung Dynasty, Feng-chung Sze.

Vis-à-vis the gate of the temple stands a wall, on which is this Buddhistic sign, which is alleged to be one from the time of the Southern Sung Dynasty.



一八六 永慶寺銅佛

寺在五台山，梁天監中永慶公主所造也。寺有塔，又名白塔寺。寺左數十武，有謝公墩，極登眺之勝。咸豐兵火後，塔毀寺存。有銅佛，作風古樸，非近代物。

186. Bronze Buddha, Yung-chin Sze.

This temple was originally built in the Tien-chien period (502-519) by the Princess Yung-chin, daughter of Liang Wu-ti. It had a white pagoda which was destroyed in the Taiping Revolution. The only remains of the old temple is a bronze Buddha, which seems to be one from the time of the Six Dynasties.



一八七 石觀音庵石觀音像

庵在城東南隅，梁蕭帝寺址也。景定建康志：「鹿苑寺舊名法光寺，即梁蕭帝寺也。在今城東南隅，寺有子隱臺，周處築臺讀書處也。」有石觀音像，係鑿石壁而成。像慈悲莊嚴，作風頗佳。

187. Marble Goddess, Shih-kuan-ing An.

This temple is situated at the southeast corner of the city. Originally built at the beginning of the Liang Dynasty (502-557) and known as Hsiao-ti Sze, it was rebuilt several times and is now called Shih-kuan-ing An. It possesses a marble goddess, which seems to be a work of old times.

一八八 佛教居士林千手觀音像

佛教居士林在石觀音庵側，有千手觀音像，係新塑成，在金陵亦為僅見。

188. Goddess with a Thousand Arms.

Beside the temple mentioned above is a Buddhist Bible Society, which possesses a goddess with a thousand arms. The latter is formed according to the description of Buddhist books.



Metzner



一八九 正覺寺之玉佛

寺在新關武定門內，建於清代。有玉佛，法相莊嚴，係緬甸物。

189. A Jade Buddha, Cheng-gü Sze.

This temple is situated inside Wu-ting Men, which is just opened in recent years. It possesses a jade Buddha, which is of Burmese origin.



Strauss

一九一 大乘庵之供棹

庵在中華門內東城根，係一尼寺，頗為清淨。供棹雕龍刻鳳，頗為精美。

191. Holy Altar in Da-shen An.

This is a Buddhist nunnery and is situated to the east of the South Gate, inside the city-wall. One observes the fine sculpture of the holy altar, which represents a style different from that of the former.



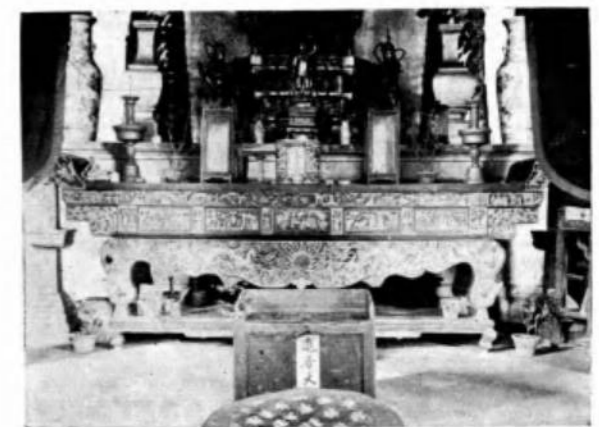
Strauss

一九〇 淨界寺之供棹

寺在城北三鋪兩橋，供棹雕製頗佳。

190. Holy Altar in Ging-chieh Sze.

This picture shows us one style of the holy altars in Buddhist temples.



Strauss

一九二 毘盧寺之供棹

寺在大悲巷，舊為毘盧庵，光緒中湖南僧海峯募湘軍諸將資重修之，有大雄殿、藏經樓、萬佛樓，規模頗宏，遂改庵為寺。此為供棹之又一體。

192. Holy Altar in Pi-lu Sze.

This altar represents the third style, which is a variation of the first one. (See 190).



一九三 昆盧寺大雄寶殿

說見前。

193. The Main Hall, Pi-lu Sze.

This temple, now the largest temple in Nanking, is situated in Da-be Shiang. It was originally only a little temple, and was enlarged by the Hunan generals in the Kuang-shü period (1875-1908). Beside the main hall it possesses a library, a Ten-thousand Buddhas Loft and other buildings.



一九五 大殿之頂

作龍蟠之形,金碧輝煌,極為富麗。

195. The Shelter of the Main Hall.

See above (193).



一九四 香爐

說見前。

194. The Censer.

See above (193).



一九六 三世佛

供大雄寶殿。

196. The Buddhas.

See above (193).



一九七 伏虎尊者

說見前。

197. A Lo-han.

See above (193).



一九九 萬佛塔之接引佛

說見前。

199. Chie-ying Buddhas (2).

See under (193).



一九八 三聖殿之接引佛

說見前。

198. Chie-ying Buddhas (1).

See under (193).



二〇〇 萬佛塔全景

昆盧寺萬佛樓,有萬佛塔,塔高五層,繞以八角圍屏,上列二十四諸天,雕鏤精絕,為南都所僅有。

200. General View of the 10,000 Buddhas Pagoda.

This pagoda has five stories and is eight-cornered. Around the pagoda stands an eight-cornered wooden wall with fine sculpture. On the wall are a number of little pagodas and twenty-four saints.



Strassl

二〇二 萬佛塔正面

說見前。

202. The Front View of the Pagoda.

See under (200).



二〇一 萬佛塔頂

說見前。

201. The Top of the Pagoda.

See under (200).



二〇三 萬佛塔側面

說見前。

203. The Side View of the Pagoda.

See under (200).



二〇四 水上鍾山 (一)

鍾山一名蔣山,又名紫金山,爲金陵鉅鎮,高達四六八.八公尺,左近諸山,除寶華山差可與之比肩外,無有及者。東連青龍山,西接青溪,南有鍾浦,下入秦淮;北接雄亭山,諸葛武侯所謂鍾山龍蟠者也。圖爲從玄武湖所攝,青山映碧,湖光滉漾,風光勝絕。

204. The Purple Mountain (1).

The Purple Mountain, in Chinese, Tse-ching Shan, originally called Chung Shan, is 468.8 m. high. It is the highest mountain in the district of Nanking. This picture was taken from the Hsüan-wu Lake and shows us a fine reflection of the mountain.



二〇六 鍾山絕頂

登高望四海,天地何漫漫?
霜被羣物秋,風颯大荒寒。

206. The Summit of the Purple Mountain.

See above (204).



二〇五 水上鍾山 (二)

山色陰晴晦暝,朝夕百變。此係雨景,雲濛濛從山中出。

205. The Purple Mountain (2).

See above (204).

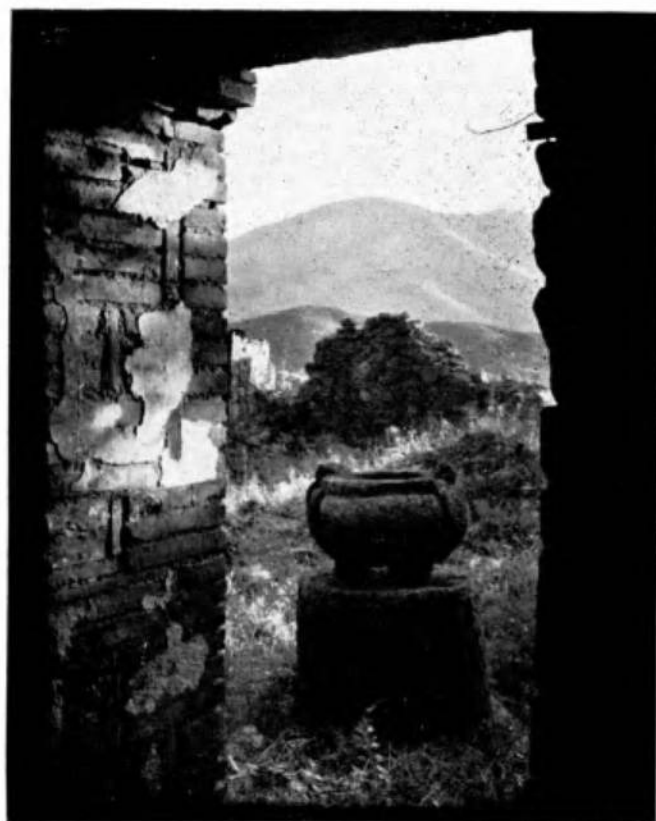


二〇七 長江一線

登鍾山絕頂,四望江光一線,百雉紆迴,雲霞沃蕩,風光偉麗。

207. View of the Yangtze Kiang.

The Purple Mountain commands a fine panorama over Nanking and the Yangtze River.



Metzner

二〇八 從朝陽洞望鍾山

洞在神策門外，舊有寺今廢，由洞口望鍾山，龍骨嶙峋，天塹似屏。

208. View of the Purple Mountain.

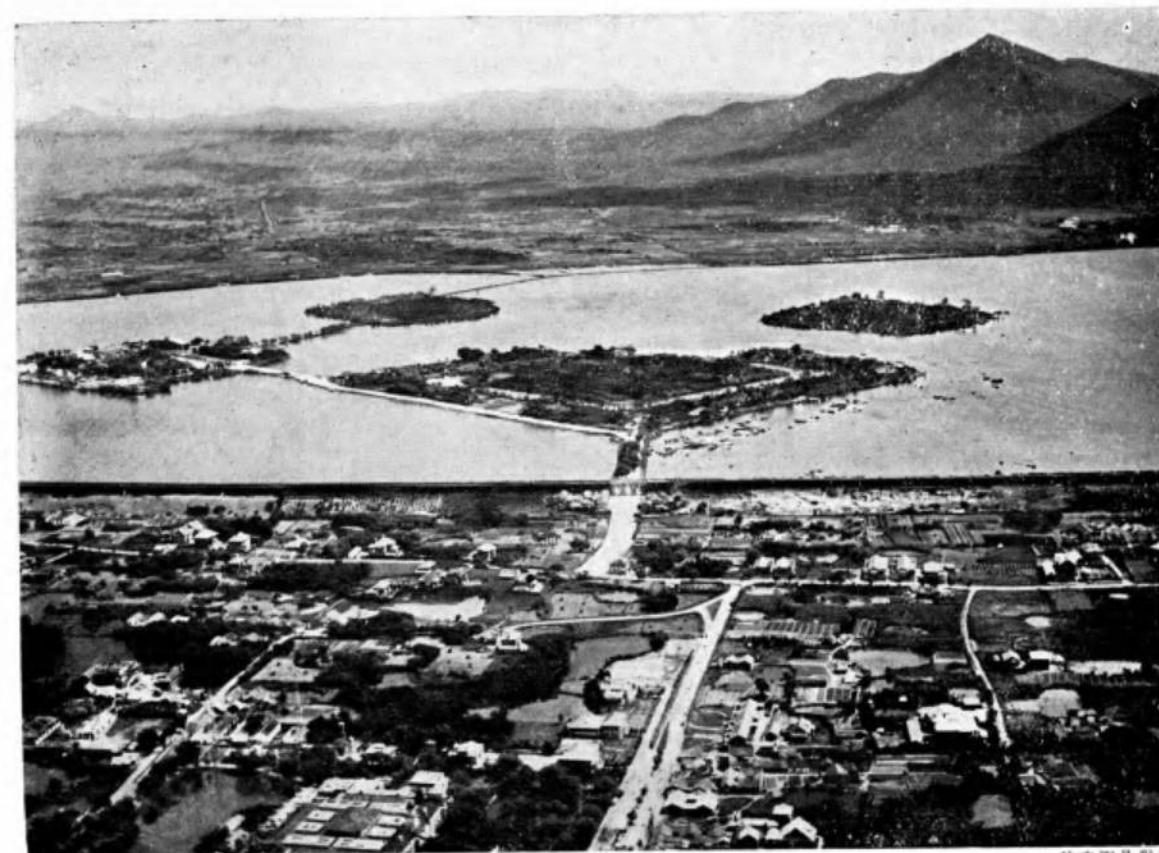
This picture is taken from the Chao-yang Grotto, which had been a temple and was destroyed in a later period. The latter is situated outside the Ho-ping Men.

二〇九 鍾山及覆舟山形勝

覆舟山在太平門內，東際青溪，北臨玄武湖，狀如覆舟，因名。六朝爲軍事要塞，宋武帝破桓元，陳武帝覆齊師，皆在此。

209. Bird's-eye View of the Purple Mountain and Fu-chou Shan.

See above (204).



航空測量製圖

二一〇 玄武湖鳥瞰

湖本桑泊，一名後湖，宋元嘉中黑龍見，又曰玄武。中有洲五，西北曰舊洲，西南曰新洲，又有蓮夢、龍引、麟趾諸洲。明時貯天下圖書於此。梅村詩所謂「六代樓船供士女，百年版籍重山河」是也。

210. Bird's-eye View of the Hsüan-wu Lake.

The Hsüan-wu Lake, also called "the rear lake" (Ho Hu), was known already in the Wu period (222-280). It has five isles, which are called by the names of the five continents of the world respectively.



二一一 衡陽寺全景

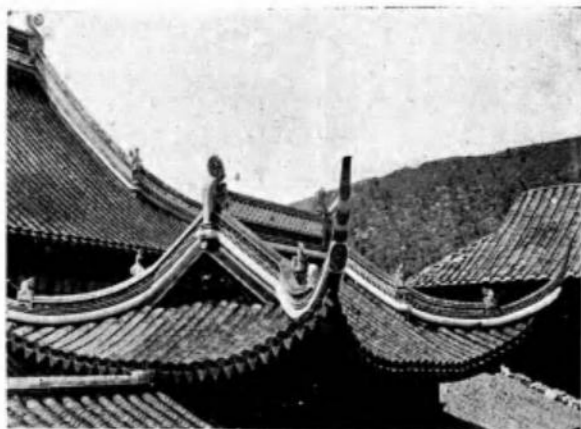
寺在城東北清風鄉衡陽山。舊傳明法師在此說法，有衡陽神女忽來聽講，遂主此山，因名衡陽焉。亦金陵古寺之一。

211. General View of Heng-yang Sze.

This temple is situated in Heng-yang Shan, to the northeast of the city and in the neighborhood of Chi-hsia Shan. It is one of the old temples around Nanking.



航空測量製圖



二二〇 棲霞寺飛簷之一

說見前。

220. The Turned-up Roof of the
Chi-hsia Temple.

See above (216).



二二二 棲霞寺大佛閣(三聖殿)

二寺丈爲三僧三身坐三像丈佛三壽高量待無蔭神造善精所二失璋丈全仲四補子座修紹通泥僧寸水明五以卽尺僧

222. The Hall of the Three Great Buddhas,
the Chi-hsia Temple.

Within this hall are the three great Buddhas carved in the Chi period (479-502). The greatest one has a height of almost 10 m. without the pedestal which in itself is 2.8 m. high. The two figures guarding the gate are not to be compared to them in size. As they were damaged in the later period, the monks repaired them, but unfortunately with cement.

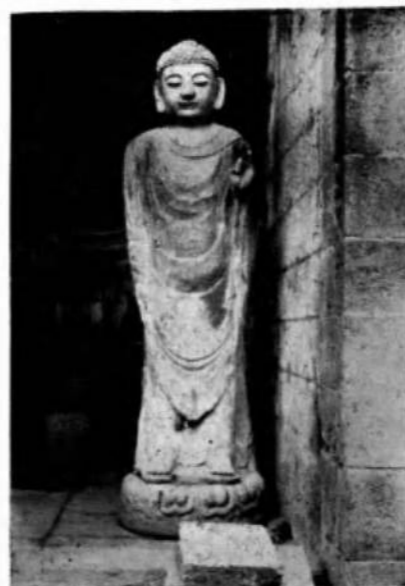


二二一 棲霞寺後廢基石雕

所張圖衣此錦是明皆書目讀禍瑣址張廢讀基待殘宋多址頗故處蹟庵此勝雲在後白並寺係居震或隱樓攝怡

221. Stone Reliefs, the Chi-hsia Temple.

There are many ruins behind the Chi-hsia Temple, which were the result of the Taiping Revolution. This picture shows us stone reliefs on the cornerstone of a building, apparently belonging to the Ming period.



二二三 棲霞山三聖殿左右佛

與造也。所代璋時仲金子黃紹之僧術明係國許吾丈時可同高佛前石闍門佛龍大陽在洛

223. A Buddha from the Time of the Six Dynasties.

This Buddha stands, together with the other one shown on the following page, at the entrance to the Great Buddha Hall. They were carved in the Chi period (479-502) and show a close similarity with the huge stone Buddhas in Yün-kuang, the well-known Buddha caves from the time of the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534).



二二四 棲霞山三聖殿
右石佛

設見前。

224. Another Buddha,
the Chi-hsia Temple.

See above (223).



二二五 棲霞寺
舍利塔全景

壽五像，相若要
仁修，王八勃重
帝重天迦蓬上
文唐四釋眉，史
隋南鐫雕鬚教
係建，而浮物佛
塔年八基人爲蹟。
石元級塔圖，生史

225. The Marble Pagoda, the Chihhsia Temple.

This famous pagoda was erected in 601 by the Emperor Wen-ti, the founder of the Sui Dynasty, and repaired in the Southern Tang period (937-975). It has five stories and is eight-cornered.



二二六 舍利塔上層

說見前。

226. The Top of the
Marble Pagoda.

See above (225).



二二七 棲霞寺
舍利塔基浮雕
釋迦八相圖之一

之北論道，降
代胎爲成係
後託東爲此
與爲游南滅
圖北出東入
相西爲覽爲
入異北降西
迦略東爲法
釋序生南說
基次誕西爲
塔塔爲城南

227. Reliefs of the Eight
Legends of Buddha,
the Marble Pagoda.

The base of this pagoda bears the sculpture of the four celestial kings and eight legends of Buddha. This picture shows one view of the eight sculptures.



二二八 四天王 (一)

正南。

228. One of the Four Celestial Kings (1).
See above (227).



二二九 四天王 (二)

正東。

229. One of the Four Celestial Kings (2).
See above (227).



二三〇 四天王 (三)

正西。

230. One of the Four Celestial Kings (3).
See above (227).



二三一 四天王 (四)

正北。

231. One of the Four Celestial Kings (4).
See above (227).



二三二 千佛巖

說見前。

232. The Mount of 1,000 Buddhas.
See above (216).



二三三 天開巖

在棲霞寺西，兩巖削立，其直如截，中通一綫，形勢天成。

233. Tien-kai Cliff.

This cliff is situated to the west of the Chi-hsia Temple, and is composed of two rugged, perpendicular rocks.



二三四 燕子磯 (一)

在觀音門外巖山，一石吐江，三面懸絕，勢欲飛去。舊有永雲、大觀、附江諸亭，白雲掃空，晴波漾碧，西眺荆楚，東望海門，勢極雄偉。

234. The Swallow Rock (1).

This rock is situated outside Kuan-ing Men (now abandoned) immediately on the Yangtze River. Because of its resemblance to a swallow rushing to the river, it has been called the Swallow Rock. In 1842, during the Opium War, the British marines landed here and marched thence on to Nanking.



二三五 燕子磯 (二)

說見前。

235. The Swallow Rock (2).

See above (234).

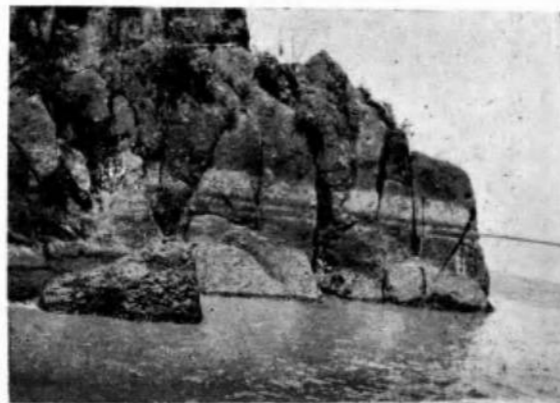


二三六 燕子磯 (三)

說見前。

236. The Swallow Rock (3).

See above (234).



二三七 燕子磯 (四)

說見前。

237. The Swallow Rock (4).

See above (234).



二三八 一石橫江勢欲飛去

登此下望，驚濤駭浪，走於船底。

238. Cliff of the Swallow Rock.

See above (234).



二三九 觀音閣

明洪武初，即山建觀音閣；正德初，就閣建寺。危石半空，勢若箭壁，絕壁有練，相傳鐵練繫孤舟處。

239. The Kuan-ing K'eh.

This tower was originally built during the Hong-wu period (1368-1398) and enlarged and turned into a temple at the beginning of Cheng-teh period (1506-1521). On the rock is still a chain to be seen, which, it is told, had served the purpose for ships to cast anchor.

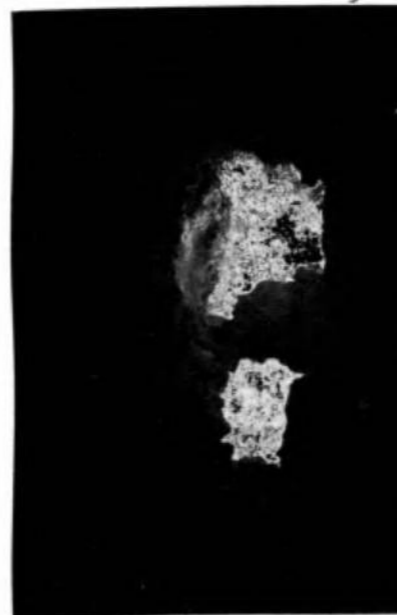


二四〇 二台洞

係巖山十二洞之一，依巖建屋，中有一洞，今供佛像。

240. Erh-tai Tung, The Second Cave.

There are altogether twelve caves on the northern side of Yen Shan, which were caused by the inundation of the Yangtze River. Most of them are occupied by Buddhist monks.



二四二 三台洞之巖穴

仰望洞口，苔蘚披離，窅然深廣，洵為奇觀。

242. The Grotto in San-tai Tung.

This view is taken from the cave upwards. The cave is almost over 10 m. high.



二四一 三台洞

巖山十二洞，以三台洞最為曲折，層累而上，別有洞天。洞內有觀音塑像，又有石刻吳道子畫觀音像，蓋齊鼎也。

241. San-tai Tung, The Third Cave.

This is the best and deepest of the twelve caves. In the cave there stands a Kuan-ing figure and a painting of her, which, it is alleged, was the work of Wu Tao-tze.



二四三 幕府山北望大江

此山北臨大江，南接蟹浦。晉丞相王導開幕府於此，故名。山扼大江，為建康門戶。宋書：魏人至瓜步，文皇帝登幕府山，觀望形勢。南史：陳武帝大破齊人於幕府山下。是也。山有達摩洞、仙人壑、虎跑泉諸勝，景至幽遠。

243. View of the Yangtze River from Mo-fu Shan.

This mountain, situated directly on the Yangtze River, is because of its position of strategic importance. During the time of the Six Dynasties war was waged frequently around it.



二四五 幕府山磚塘 (一)

塘在山陽,青林垂影,綠水映碧,一自然園林也。側有失名古墓(見二十七,二十八,二十九圖)疑為宋墓。

245. A Natural Park at Mo-fu Shan (1).

This natural park, called Chuang-tang, is situated on the southern slope of the Mo-fu Shan. In its neighborhood there is an ancient tomb, which we have already seen on pages 7 and 8.



二四七 嘉善寺蒼雲崖石佛

寺在幕府山東南,有蒼雲崖,亂石撐空,豁訝欲墜。兩崖間舊有屋,石上鐫觀音及善財童子,有碑,載「萬曆丁未秋建明年二月成」。

247. Buddha Sculpture, Kia-shan Sze.

This temple is situated to the southwest of Mo-fu Shan. On the rocks there are figures of Buddha, which were produced in 1607, in the thirty-fifth year of the Wan-li period.



二四六 幕府山磚塘 (二)

說見前。

246. A Natural Park at Mo-fu Shan (2).

See above (245).



二四四 幕府山巉巖

說見前。

244. Cliff in Mo-fu Shan.

See above (243).



二四八 石佛庵石佛 (一)

庵在湯山之北二十里,古為拈花禪院,有石佛洞,就山琢成佛像數十,略如千佛巖。有碑,建康志引石遇古蹟,武后嘗同俗呼為石佛子廟,或即此歟?

248. Shih-fu An (1).

This temple, originally called Chuang-hua Shen-yüan, was built in the Yung-lo period (1403-1424). It possesses over ten Buddha caves, which look almost like those in Chi-hsia Shan.



二四九 石佛庵石佛 (二)

說見前。

249. Shih-fu An (2).

See above (248).



Metzener

二五〇 巖山龍泉寺

山在牛首之東,寰宇記謂其山巖險,故曰巖山。明韓憲王葬此,又謂之韓府山。龍泉寺建於明,有斷臂崖之勝。

250. Lung-chien Sze, Yen Shan.

Yen Shan is a group of rocky hills, situated to the east of Niu-tou Shan. In its southern valley is the lonely Lung-chien Sze, which was built at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty.



二五一 巖山靜明寺故址

寺在山西坡上,頗多古林,景至幽邃。側有明南寧侯毛元墓(圖一一〇)。

251. Ging-ming Sze, Yen Shan.

In the western valley of Yen Shan is an old temple, called Ging-ming Sze. It was also built in the time of the Ming Dynasty. In its neighborhood is the well preserved tomb of Mau Yüan, which we have already shown on page 32.



二六〇 牛頭山辟支洞

按明西遺古俗。絕大游山。寂寥無人。幽邃無所。映支從忽。樹有之。古樹下。成山。龍牛。天龍。辟支。志：「舊傳。支洞。石龕。見一。後建。移石。中。塔。景。之。」

260. The Pi-tze Grotto, Niu-tou Shan.

This grotto was already known in the Da-ming period (457-464) of the Sung Dynasty. According to Buddhist legends it was the cave of the Pi-tze Buddha, therefore called the Pi-tze Grotto.



二六二 牛頭山兜率巖

巖一名捨身臺，懸崖千仞，鷲立其巔，風飄欲墜。

262. The Do-sze Cliff, Niu-tou Shan.

This cliff is almost 30 m. high and is also called, in Buddhist language, the cliff to devote oneself (meaning to sacrifice himself for the Buddhist cause).



二六一 牛頭山昭明太子飲馬池

池介東西二峯之間，三吳舊蹟，多托之昭明，蓋附會之辭也。

261. The Chao-ming Crownprince's Lake.

Between the two peaks there is a little lake, at which, it is told, the Chao-ming Crownprince had let his horse drink.



二六三 牛頭山白雲梯

梯起山椒，石級百磴，杉檜夾道，創有豐碑二：一書宣德年號，尚稱佛窟寺；一書正統，碑亭已圯，上即普覺寺矣。

263. "The Ladder to White Clouds," Niu-tou Shan.

"The ladder to white clouds" has almost over a hundred steps and leads up directly to Pu-chiao Sze. (See under 254).



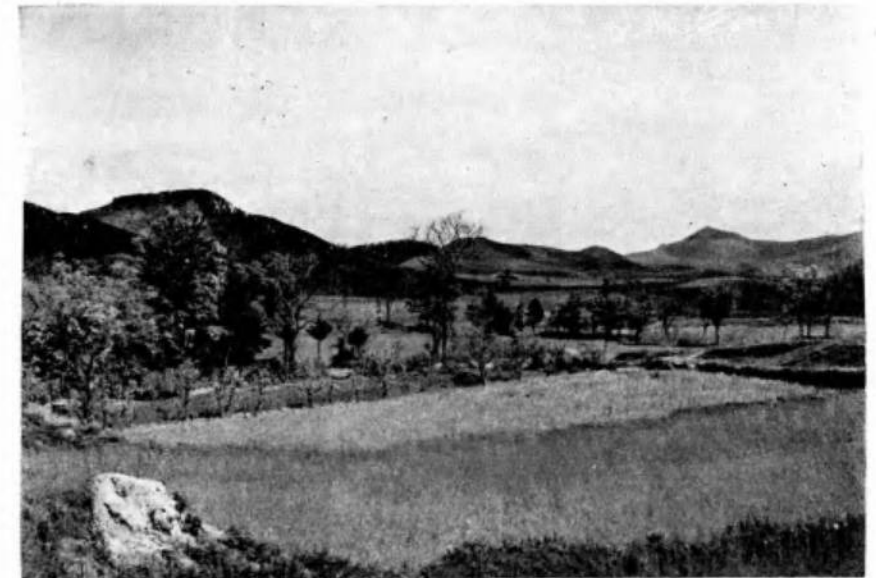
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二六五 牛首山
獻花巖全景

牛首之南，峯巒削如芙蓉，曰祖堂山。寰宇記法融禪師入定於此，有百鳥獻花之異，故名獻花巖。

265. General View of Niu-tou Shan and Chu-tang Shan.

Chu-tang Shan, the "mountain of the ancestral hall," is of historical importance, since the Southern School of Buddhism was first established there.



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二六六 祖堂山幽棲寺

景定建康志：「宋大明三年，於山南建幽棲寺，因名幽棲山。」唐貞觀中，融禪師說法住此，為南宗第一。祖師，乃改名延壽院。今仍稱幽棲寺。洪楊之亂，所存者宇四，百餘間，太平之役，悉付一炬。今同光時重建者也。

266. Yo-chi Sze, Chu-tang Shan.

This temple was built as early as 459, and was called at first Yo-chi Sze. Later, in the Cheng-kuan period (627-649), the well-known Buddhist Yün came here and founded the Southern School of Buddhism. Before the Taiping Revolution there were altogether over 400 rooms and it was one of the largest monasteries in Nanking. It was burned up during the revolution and rebuilt in a later period. Being situated alone on the mountain and away from the city, it is one of the most desirable points of excursions from Nanking.





二六七 幽棲寺大雄殿屋宇

寺背依天閣，面轟雲壑，亂松脩篁，古勁蒼潤，王後郭詩「路迴披雲入，松高帶雪看」，即指此也。

267. The Main Hall, Yo-Chi Sze.

See above (266).

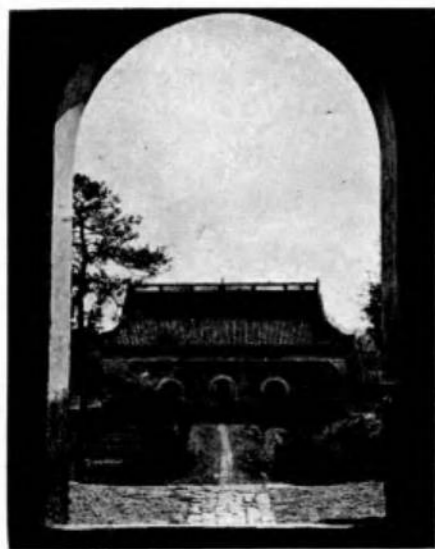


二六九 祖堂山古拜經臺

在幽棲寺上，中供接引佛三尊，四壁峭然，寂無人語，境始幽絕。

269. The Old Temple, Chu-tang Shan.

This temple is situated some 1.5 km. from the other, almost on the top of the mountain. The path leads through a thick bamboo grove; one can go on for several hours without meeting any body.



二六八 從天王殿望
無量殿

寺依山築成，層累而上，無虛數百磴。

268. View of the Stone Hall,
Yo-chi Sze.

See above (266).



Metzner

二七〇 方山全景

方山在金陵東南四十五里，高二二五·六公尺，丹陽記云：「形如方印，故曰方山，亦名天印山」。秦始皇用望氣者言，鑿方山斷長龍以洩王氣，今方山石礎是其所斷處，淮水之流經也。六朝時為交通要道，由此溯運河以通吳會。

270. General View of Fang Shan.

Fang Shan, the "quadrate mountain," is 225.6 m. high. In the early history of Nanking it was recorded as an active volcano.



二七一 方山上定林寺 (一)

宋乾道間，秦高僧善鑑，始來是山，結廬行道，因鍾山定林既廢，遂請上定林之故名而名焉。有七級浮圖，頗欲欲倒，詢之寺僧，猶曰宋時所造云。

271. Shang-ting-lin Sze, Fang Shan (1).

Shang-ting-lin Sze, the "upper Ting-lin temple," was originally built in 439 on the Purple Mountain. After its destruction the monk Shan-chien built another temple not on the Purple Mountain, but on Fang Shan and called it by the same name. It has a leaning pagoda of seven stories, which was built in the later Sung period.



二七三 方山洞玄觀

觀在方山之陽，吳大帝為仙者葛元立也，有洗藥池，蓮丹井並元舊蹟。觀祀葛元，後為三清殿，東為小園，饒奇弄異草。

273. A Taoist Temple in Fang Shan.

This is one of the oldest Taoist temples in Nanking. It was built as early as 247 by Da-ti, the founder of the Wu Dynasty (222-279). It has a garden full of rare plants.



二七二 方山上定林寺 (二)

說見前。

272. Shang-ting-lin Sze, Fang Shan (2)

See above (271).



二七四 方山大廟

廟在山東麓，祀南宮祠山廣惠大王，帝，山門大書天，廟在山後，為大廟，祀南宮祠山廣惠大王，帝，山門大書天，廟在山後，為大廟，祀南宮祠山廣惠大王，帝，山門大書天。

274. Da Miao, Fang Shan.

Da Miao, the "great temple," is situated on the eastern slope of Fang Shan. Its origin is unknown; according to the chronicle and the monuments it was removed from the peak to the slope in 1178 and rebuilt in the Chien-lung period (1736-1795). Being a Taoist temple, it is the center of rural life in that district.



二七五 方山大廟祠山大帝殿
說見前。

275. The Main Hall of Da Miao, Fang Shan.
See above (274).

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二七六 采石磯太白樓(一)

采石磯在安徽當塗，三面臨江，爲歷朝重鎮。金主亮入寇至采石濟師，明常遇春破陳友諒，即此。有太白樓，今額謫仙樓，謫廷閣署。樓高三層，遙望大江前橫，羣山羅列，風光勝絕。

276. Li Tai-po's Hall, Tsai-shih Chi (1)

Tsai-shih Chi, a cliff on the curve of the Yangtze River, is a well-known strategic point between the provinces Kiangsu and Anhwei. According to legend, Li Tai-po, the well-known poet, in a drunken fit, while stretching his hand for the moon in the water, fell in and was drowned in the river. A lofty temple, called Tai-po Lo, was erected in his memory, on a site from which one could obtain a fine view of the river.



Metzner



二七七 采石磯太白樓(二)

說見前。

277. Li Tai-po's Hall (2).

See above (276).



二七九 采石磯三官洞

由燃犀亭而下，羊腸曲徑，至三官洞，繞開江壁，澎湃不絕。其形勢之最奇者，則閣下有洞臨江，拾級而上，即登高閣，此采石形勝之所以稱重鎮也。

279. San-kuan Tung, Tsai-shih Chi.

The ever torrential flood of the Yangtze River rushing in the rocks of Tsai-shih Chi formed a cave, which is called San-kuan Tung. This cave, around which so many wars were waged, is the only path which leads up from the river to the plain behind the rocks.



二七八 采石磯太白樓(三)

說見前。

278. Li Tai-po's Hall (3).

See above (276).



二八〇 三山

在江寧板橋浦，吳時津戍處也。大江西來，洶湧砰磕，勢如建瓴；而此三峯南北相接，突出江濱，誠爲奇險。「三山半落青天外，二水明分白鷺洲」，即詠此也。

280. The San Shan on the Yangtze River.

San Shan, the "three hills," is situated in Ban-chiao Pu, directly on the Yangtze River. It was already a fortress in the time of the Wu Dynasty (222-279), and is now still an important strategic point on the border of Kiangsu Province.



二八一 寶華山全景

寶華山在句容北六十里，距棲霞三十里而遙，距南京八十里而近。山勢崛起而中凹，羣峯環繞其下，若取若舍，含雲霧，藏寺宇，如蓮之有房也。曰寶華，蓋取瑤瑤秀，爲東南鎮。

281. General View of Pau-hua Shan.

According to Richthofen, this mountain is even higher than the Purple Mountain. Looking like a lotus flower, it is called accordingly Pau-hua Shan, the "lotus mountain." It is situated to the east of Chi-hsia Shan, and is 35 km. from Gü-yün.



二八三 隆昌寺銅殿(一)

由大雄殿右上爲銅殿，明萬曆三十三年釋妙峯奏請創建，梁棟檼杓，悉範銅爲之。今毀，僅觀音像後壁猶嵌銅一方，存故蹟耳。

283. Bronze Hall, Lung-cha Sze (1).

This hall was originally built throughout of bronze in 1605. It was destroyed later on, only a small bronze tablet behind the goddess on the wall remains to show it once existed.



二八二 隆昌寺大雄寶殿

寺據山巔，明萬曆間敕賜護國聖化隆昌寺額。清康熙十三年，釋見月重建。四十二年，賜慧居寺額，今仍名隆昌寺。爲律宗千華支之發祥地。

282. The Main Hall of Lung-cha Sze.

This temple was first built in the Wan-li period (1573-1620) and rebuilt in 1674. It is typical of the large monasteries on the mountains of China. Situated on the top of Pau-hua Shan, it commands a fine panorama over a wide district between Chinkiang and Nanking.



二八四 隆昌寺

銅殿(二)

設見前。

284. Bronze Hall, Lung-cha Sze (2).

See above (283).



二八五 隆昌寺文殊無量殿

銅殿左爲文殊無量殿，右爲普賢無量殿，皆萬曆三十三年釋妙峯建。作風古樸，頗類北京北海無梁殿也。

285. The Wen-chu Hall, Lung-cha Sze.

To the left of the bronze hall is the Wen-chu Hall, and to the right the Pu-hsien Hall. They were all erected in 1605. The latter two halls were built throughout with bricks, thus representing a peculiar style for itself.



二八六 隆昌寺石雕戒壇

壇始以木爲之，見月易以石，週以層欄，承以蓮座，上下花紋鏤刻，極其工麗，皆見月手繪。見月嘗從雙牛手學畫，此戒壇雕刻之足珍貴也。

286. The Marble Terrace, Lung-cha Sze.

We have already seen a wooden terrace, called in Buddhist language chai-tan ("terrace of prohibition"), on page 57. This picture shows a marble terrace with fine sculpture of the same nature.



二九三 掃葉樓門

說見前。

293. Entrance to Sao-yeh Lo.

See above (292).

二九四 烏龍潭宛在亭

烏龍潭在小倉山麓，舊設晉時有烏龍見，故名。唐顏魯公置為放生池，潭上舊有放生庵，乃祀公處。後邵陽槐源居金陵，築為別墅，曰小卷阿，有宛在亭，嵐影波光，風景勝絕。

294. A Pavilion on the Woo-lung Lake.

This lake is situated below the Shiau-chan Shan, inside Han-hsi Men. The pavilion was built in the last century by Wei Yüan and called Wuan-tsai Ting (the "pavilion in the midst of the lake"). Enclosed by hills and weeping willows, the landscape is of a very romantic character.



Metzner

二九五 聚寶門外劉園

一日又來園，上元劉舒亭所築，有劉公墩，菡萏居、虛明室、榮青閣、擁翠堂諸勝。今諸景盡廢，園牆已圯，惟疏柳數株，掩映小橋之上，猶有昔日風光。自京蕪鐵路成，地經徵收，園已無存矣。

295. Liu's Garden.

This garden is situated outside the South Gate, on the Nanking-Wuhu Road. It was once a beautiful garden with fine views, but now that it has been purchased by the Nanking-Wuhu Railway for building purposes, the garden will probably soon disappear.



二九六 半畝園

在金沙井江寧楊竹村(蜀)園，饒山石之勝，有合歡花二株，與石筍高出層簷。

296. Pan-mow Garden.

This garden is situated in Ging-sha Chin, inside the South Gate. As the name implies, it is very small in size ($\frac{1}{2}$ mow = 3.0722 acres). Just as Nanking as the garden-city is gone forever, so has this little garden also disappeared.



二九七 莫愁湖曾公閣

閣座湖上，遠眺鍾阜，近瞻石城，江介諸峯，皆迢迢入望。而荷花十里，猶沁人脾胃，登臨之勝地也。

297. Cheng's Pavilion, "Sans-souci" Lake.

Cheng Ko-fan, the suppressor of the Taiping Revolution, built a pavilion on the Lake "Sans-souci" and often visited it. From this pavilion one can obtain a very fine view of the lake and the Yangtze River.



二九八 莫愁湖

莫愁家住石城，西望長安，月明星沉，客到迷津。一院無人，春寂寂，九原猶在，柳絮飛。香魂未散，煙籠水念，流鶯千萬，莫長啼。

298. The Lake "Sans-souci."

This lake is named after a well-known girl, called Mo-tso ("sans-souci"). This legendary person lived in the time of the Chi Dynasty, to the west of the stone-city (Nanking). Her beauty compelled love and admiration from all in spite of which she was true to her sweetheart, spending her youth, year after year, in waiting, while he was fighting at the front against the northern barbarians. The story is often told and sung by poets.



二九九 柳外樓高欲斷魂

莫愁湖曾公閣有角樓，望臨湖上，登眺極佳。

299. A Pavilion on the "Sans-souci" Lake.

See above (298).



三〇四 秦淮畫舫

余懷板橋雜記，盛稱秦淮燈火，「兩岸河房，雖兩畫樓，綺窗絲障，十里珠簾。客稱既醉，主曰未歸。……」薄暮須臾，燈船畢集，火龍蜿蜒，光耀天地，揚榼擊鼓，踏浪波心，喧闐達旦。禁娼以後，形勢頓改，然笙歌畫舫，猶依稀當年也。

304. Boats of the Chin-huai River.

Before the revolution the Chin-huai River was the center of amusement in Nanking. Boats adorned with lamps and Chinese lanterns, containing singing-girls and prostitutes, were lined up in row from the South Gate to Tung-chi Men. Since the prohibition of 1928 this kind of gaiety is gone forever, but the boats and the music still show the tradition of the vanished Grand Canal of the Orient.

Metzener

三〇五 西園 (一)

在國府西參謀本部，舊為總督府西園，有漪淵閣、夕佳樓諸勝。

305. The West Garden (1).

The West Garden, now situated to the west of the National Government, belongs to the Ministry of the General Staff. Once it was the West Garden of the governor of Nanking.



三〇六 西園 (二)

說見前。

306. The West Garden (2).

See above (305).



三〇八 太平天國石舫 (二)

說見前。

308. The Marble-ship from the Taiping Period (2).

See above (307).



三一〇 愚園山亭

說見前。

310. Hu's Garden (2).

See under (309).

三〇七 太平天國石舫 (一)

舫在西園，洪秀全嘗御之，係太平天國時代僅存之遺蹟。

307. The Marble-ship from the Taiping Period (1).

This is the only remains of the Taiping Dynasty. The palace occupied the present site of the National Government, but because of the great fire in 1864 it was completely destroyed. According to the Taiping History the Emperor Hung Shiu-chien often visited this marble-ship.



三〇九 愚園春暉堂

胡氏愚園，熙寧太守所築，前臨鳴陽街，後倚花叢，園明為徐中錦衣四園，中有古枯及石，皆宋時物也。後為吳中丞園，兵燹以來，瓦礫縱橫，熙寧樂其幽勝，貧而有之。後有假山，仿倪高士師子林，極屈折之致。

309. Hu's Garden (1).

This garden was originally the garden of the Emperor Yen-chung (1023-1063) before his coronation in 1023. There are still old pines and artificial rocks which date back to the Sung time. In the Ming period it was the West Garden of Shū's; being destroyed in the war during the later period, it became Hu's garden on the eve of the Taiping Revolution. Though it is going now to ruins, it is still the best garden in the old style of Nanking.





三一— 愚園水榭

設見前。

311. Hu's Garden (3).

See under (309).



Metzner



三一— 由「柳岸波光」望
清遠堂及水石居

愚園有塘,大可數畝,北爲清遠堂,軒豁洞敞,爲一園之勝。

312. View of the Ching-yüan Hall,
Hu's Garden.

See under (309).

三一— 蔡園 (一)

在城南碧盤街,佔地不多,饒山石林泉之勝。

313. Tsai's Garden (1).

This garden is situated in the neighborhood of the former.
It presents still other type of the Chinese garden-art.



Metzner

三一— 蔡園 (二)

設見前。

314. Tsai's Garden (2).

See above (313).

三一— 鍾山孫中山先生墓

墓居鍾山之陽,西望孝陵,東接靈谷寺,氣象雄偉,
規模宏大。

315. President Sun Yat-sen's Tomb.

The tomb of the world-known leader of the Chinese national revolution is situated on the southern slope of the Purple Mountain. To its east is the historical temple Lin-ku Sze, and to its west the Imperial Tomb of Hong-wu. It will last forever with the Purple Mountain and with the name of Nanking!



航空測量製



三一六 由鍾山絕頂下瞰
中山先生墓

說見前。

316. Bird's-eye View of Sun Yat-sen's Tomb.
See above (315).



航空測量製圖

三一七 下關鳥瞰

金陵舊有上關下關，而下關面浦口，尤爲重鎮。自津浦滬寧鐵路成，爲交通孔道，舟楫往來，軸輻相望。此圖係二十年大水所攝，強半在汪洋中。

317. Hsia-kwan, Bird's-eye View.

Situated at the junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and the Nanking-Shanghai Railway and being the important port of the Yangtze River, Hsia-kwan is the virtual gate of Nanking. This picture shows a bird's-eye view of it during the inundation in 1931.

中華民國二十五年七月初版

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編輯者 朱 俠

發行人 王 雲 五

印刷所 商務印書館

發行所 商務印書館

(本書校對者陳敬衡)

