

三号区 AREA 3

会乘殿至清凉楼的假山 The Rockery between Huicheng Hall and Qingliang Building

会乘殿后的假山由黄石堆砌而成，用以象征五台山清凉界。蜿蜒的小道与洞桥通向山顶上的宝相阁及云来、雪净二殿（照片80-84）。宝相阁建在山顶的一块平台上。宝像阁四周为叠起的假山，阁前方的东、西两侧建有吉晖殿和慧喜殿，北面是清凉楼。假山在慧喜殿西侧继续延伸（照片83）；吉晖殿东面的假山因未经清理而范围不清，但推测应与慧喜殿西侧假山的范围相同（假山详见附件3）。

Behind Huicheng Hall is a large free-flowing, 'ornamental mountain' made from jagged rocks, which was meant to represent Qingliang Peak in Wutai Mountain. Through winding paths, small rock caves and bridges, the rockery leads to Baoxiang Pavilion and Yunlai and Xuejing Halls (Photos 80-84). Toward the summit of the rockery one reaches the platform on which Baoxiang is situated. The rockery wraps around Baoxiang and follows the rising terrain toward Jihui and Huixi Halls to the east and west, and Qingliang Building to the north. The rockery continues west of Huixi Hall (Photo 83) and presumably east of Jihui Hall, although this area has not been cleared to verify its full extent (see Appendix 3 for details of this and the other rockeries).

宝相阁 Baoxiang Pavilion

宝相阁（也称作“净名普贤”阁）是一座八面的亭式建筑，位在假山正中的平台之上。1933年所摄的宝相阁虽未坍塌，却是残败不堪，所有的门窗隔扇均已缺失（照片85-86）。1959年曾对宝相阁进行了修复，包括屋顶的修复（照片89）。根据档案记载，宝相阁在1967年落架移入库房。从1981年（或是1979年）的照片上所见到的宝像阁仅存槛墙及塑像底座（照片90-91）。2002年至2003年宝相阁及塑像在原址重建（见《殊像寺干预史》，附件2）。重建的宝相阁为八边形重檐，黄琉璃瓦带绿剪边，四面辟正交菱花隔扇门，另四面设菱花隔扇窗的建筑。阁内文殊骑狮的塑像仿五台和香山的文殊像，木骨泥胎（高11.6米；比五台文殊像高出2米），立于雕刻精美的鸚鵡岩底座上（图片87-88）。狮两侧各有护法神像。重建的塑像使用了一些原始塑像的残存部分。阁内原有的柱帘匾额现已不存（关于对联的详细叙述，见卷二《殊像寺价值评估综合报告》）。

Baoxiang Pavilion (also referred to as *Jingming Puxian*, 'Pure Name Samantabhadra'), is an eight-sided pavilion on a leveled area in the middle of the rockery. The 1933 photos show the Pavilion still standing, but in deteriorating condition (all of its latticed windows and doors are missing) (Photos 85-86). Photographs from 1959 show restoration work being carried out, including repair of the roof (Photos 89). Archival records indicate that the pavilion was dismantled and removed to storage in 1967. Photographs from 1981 (and possibly 1979) show only the sill walls and statue base in situ (Photos 90-91). The pavilion and the statues were recreated on the original site in 2002-2003 (see History of Interventions, Appendix 2). As reconstructed, the pavilion has an octagonal double-eave roof, covered in yellow tiles with green border tiles. It has four foliated/cross-hatched lattice doors alternating with four lattice sill windows. Inside the Pavilion is a wood and clay replica of the Wutai and Xiangshan [Fragrant Hills] Manjusri (*Wenshu*) riding a lion (11.6m high; 2m taller than the one at Wutai Mountain); the statue sits on an elaborately carved tuff stone base (Photos 87-88). On either side of the lion are statues of guardian attendants. The reconstructed statues incorporate the few remaining fragments of original sculpture. The pillar couplet that was inside Baoxiang Pavilion no longer exists (see Vol. 2, *Assessment of Significance* for explanation of couplet).

雪净、云来殿 Xuejing and Yunlai Halls

宝相阁的东南及西南两侧有两座配殿，东称云来，西称雪净；各为面宽三间进深一间的建筑。目前仅存基址。

To the SE and SW of Baoxiang Pavilion are two side halls, each three bays wide and one bay deep. The halls survive only as ruins. The one on the eastern side is called Yunlai Hall (Near the Clouds Hall) and the one on the western side is Xuejing Hall (Pure Snow Hall).

雪净殿后的地势急剧下降至倚云楼区（照片96）。该殿建在红砂岩条石砌筑的高台上（照片95）；殿体部分倒塌并被掩埋。殿址尚未经过发掘，上层表土仍在。高台的四壁为假山石所环抱（照片95-96）；经过假山的踏步石可以到达现存的殿址（照片93）。高台东面（正面）两侧的角柱石为鸚鵡岩。雪净殿正面仍然保留着部分的槛下墙和正面檐墙倒塌后的块状鸚鵡岩石材，墙的其余部分则使用红砂岩。殿内尚存原来的三座红砂岩塑像底座。西面的砖砌后墙保存量较大，内墙仍有粗糙的抹灰（无彩饰）（照片92-94）。

The terrain drops off steeply behind (west of) Xuejing Hall to the Yiyun complex (Photo 96). The high retaining walls of the platform are of red sandstone ashlar blocks (Photo 95). Xuejing Hall survives in a state of partial collapse and burial; its ruins have not been cleared of accumulated soil. The rockery hugs the sides of the platform retaining wall (Photo 95-96). Access is via rough stone steps from the rockery (Photo 93). Tuff stone is used on the corners of the east (main) facade of the platform. The sill wall is partially preserved with tuff blocks on the exterior main facade (now collapsed); red sandstone is used elsewhere. Three statue bases of red sandstone survive. Extensive remnants of the brick wall above the sill remain on the west wall, with remnants of coarse interior plaster (no paint) (Photos 92-94).

云来殿也未经挖掘；由于近期在其北端设置了石灰搅拌池，该殿遭到了部分的破坏（照片99）。台基使用了鸚鵡岩及红砂岩；墙下碱部分倒塌并被掩埋。如雪净殿建制，云来殿的西墙外部用鸚鵡岩，内部用红砂岩构筑；南墙及东墙使用了块状砂岩（北墙痕迹不清或已被石灰搅拌坑破坏）。目前殿内有两座砂岩塑像底座；第三座可能被建造石灰池时留下的废弃物掩埋，这三个底座在1981年所摄的照片中依然清晰可见（照片97）。与雪净殿不同，云来殿后墙（东墙）不是用砖而是由毛石砌筑。

Yunlai Hall, partially destroyed by a recent lime-mixing pit at its north end (Photo 99), has also not been excavated. The platform comprises both tuff blocks and red sandstone. The sill walls are partially collapsed and buried, but also utilized tuff stone on the exterior, and sandstone on the interior of the main (west) facade wall; sandstone blocks are used on the south and east (the north wall is obscured or destroyed by the lime-pit). Two of the red sandstone statue bases are visible; the third may be buried under debris from construction of the lime pit (the base is visible in the 1981 photo, Photo 97). Unlike Xuejing, the superstructure of the east (rear) wall is built of rubble masonry (Photo 100), rather than brick.

清凉楼 Qingliang Building

殊像寺的最高点位于宝相阁假山后面的二级台上。正北为清凉楼，二层九开间，依五台山清凉顶命名。原来悬挂在清凉楼上的木匾额及柱联现已不存（具体解释见卷二《殊像寺价值评估综合报告》，附件2）。根据陈设物清单，楼内二层曾各有五座文殊塑像，并有大小不同的229座铜文殊造像。

Climbing to the second section of the rockery behind Baoxiang one comes to the highest point on the site. Directly north was a two storey building of nine bays called Qingliang Building (Refreshing Building), named after Qingliang Peak on Wutai Mountain. The wooden tablet that was originally on the upper level of the

building and the couplet no longer exist (see Vol. 2, *Assessment of Significance*, Appendix 2 for text of couplet). According to the original furnishings inventories, there were five statues of Manjusri (*Wenshu*) on each of the two levels, as well as 229 bronze images of Manjusri of different sizes.

清凉楼基址在2003年11月曾经过正式的考古发掘（照片101、104）。发掘揭露出由鸚鵡岩构筑的台基、墙下碱、柱顶石及方形地砖。西、北、东三面的墙下碱大部份保存完整，但建筑所用的鸚鵡岩石块上多有严重的裂隙（照片103）；南墙基本无存或坍塌。考古发掘中发现了经过火烧并带有绿色彩绘的灰色砖块（照片105），推测它们原来是建筑室内隔墙的材料。北墙下仍有五座经过雕琢的鸚鵡岩塑像底座（照片102）。20世纪80年代重修殊像寺北围墙时，将其直接建在原清凉楼的墙之上。另外，为了固定古松而设的钢缆和现代混凝土破坏了基址的原地面。建筑遗址已在2004年12月回填了。

Today, the building survives as a ruin, revealed through archaeological investigation in November 2003 (Photos 101, 104). The platform, sill wall, column bases, and square floor pavers are all of tuff stone. Sill walls of the west, north and east walls are largely intact, though the tuff often exhibits severe fissuring (Photo 103); the south sill wall is largely missing or collapsed. Fired grey bricks painted with green patterns (Photo 105) were found during archaeological investigations, presumably from the interior partitions. Against the north wall are five carved statue bases, also in tuff (Photo 102). The north wall of the temple complex's perimeter wall was rebuilt in the 1980s directly on the sill wall of the north wall of the building. A mass of modern concrete, for steel cabling to anchor one of the ancient pines, has damaged the floor. The building was reburied in December 2004.

吉晖殿和慧喜殿 Jihui Hall and Huixi Hall

清凉楼的西南和东南方各有一座配殿，均为面宽5间进深1间的建筑。东为吉晖，西为慧喜；殿内原来各有五座塑像。2003年的考古发掘并未涉及两殿，现在部分殿址仍被积土掩盖着。

To the SW and SE of Qingliang Building are two side halls, each five bays wide and one bay deep. The one on the eastern side is called Jihui Hall (Auspicious and Bright Hall) and the one on the western side is Huixi Hall (Wisdom and Happiness Hall). There were originally five statues of Manjusri (*Wenshu*) in each of the halls. Both halls survive only as ruins; neither was excavated in 2003 and both are partially obscured by accumulated soil.

吉晖殿仅有部分露出地表以外（照片106）；保存的墙下碱部分由于覆土掩盖而难以分辨。东侧墙下碱之上尚存带有抹灰饰面的毛石墙残断。吉晖殿内仍然保存着五座红砂岩塑像底座。在两殿址均没有发现使用鸚鵡岩石材的痕迹。

Jihui Hall is only partially exposed (Photo 106). Sill walls are partially preserved, but obscured by soil covering. Above the east sill wall is a section of rubble masonry wall with patches of plaster facing. There are 5 red sandstone statue bases preserved in Jihui Hall. There was no evident use of tuff stone in either hall.

慧喜殿尚存台基，但台基西侧有局部坍塌（照片108）；殿墙的北、西及东面尚存大部分墙下碱（南面台基坍塌部位无墙体留存）（照片107-109）。北墙保存着大段毛石墙体上身。五座红砂岩塑像须弥座临西墙而立。

Huixi Hall preserves its platform, partially collapsing on the steep, west side (Photo 108), and most of its sill wall on the north, west and east (no wall survives on the south where the platform is collapsing) (Photos 107-109). A large section of rubble masonry superstructure is preserved on the north wall (Photo 107). Five red sandstone statue bases survive against the west wall.

六方亭 Hexagonal Pavilion

2003年11月对六方亭进行了部分的考古发掘。发掘揭露出亭的基址，包括台基埋头石（照片110-111）。在倒塌的西墙上可以见到三个尚存的柱顶石和砖砌的礅墩（照片112）。由六方亭南侧的假山台阶可达香林室建筑群（照片113）。

Partially excavated in November 2003, the pavilion preserves only its foundations, including the corner ashlar blocks (Photos 110, 111). Where the west wall is collapsing one can see the brick pillars that supported column bases (Photo 112), three of which survive. A path of rough stone steps leads from the Hexagonal Pavilion south through a rockery to the Xianglin Complex (Photo 113).

香林室建筑群（香林室、倚云楼及方亭） Xianglin Complex (Xianglin Room, Yiyun Building and Fang Pavilion)

雪净殿的正西侧是一组由三座建筑组成的庭院，2003年11月对此进行了发掘，在2004年12月回填了（照片114-116）。建筑群北部尚存部分曲形围墙，墙中部设门，可见鸚鵡岩石门槛和门框的残迹（照片117）。半圆形的院落中有假山遗迹。围墙西部保存完好，其余部分仅存墙基。建筑群南端有一段东西走向的围墙，部分墙身在发掘前就露于地表（照片118）。

Directly west of Xuejing Hall is a complex of three buildings with courtyards, excavated in November 2003 and reburied in December 2004 (Photos 114-116). The complex is enclosed on the north by the remains of a curved wall, with an opening at its center; remnants of tuff threshold and door jambs survive in the opening (Photo 117). There are also remnants of a rockery in the hemispherical courtyard created by the enclosure wall. The western part of the enclosure wall is well preserved; the rest survives as foundations only. The southern limit of the complex is defined by a wall on an E-W axis, part of which preserves its superstructure and was visible above ground prior to excavation (Photo 118).

香林室是这组建筑中的主要建筑，面宽3间，毛石台基，上覆横向铺设的鸚鵡岩阶条石；另有局部保存的毛石墙体（照片115）。墙体与阶条边缘留有约10厘米宽的金边。南、北两面居中设门。建筑四周卵石散水保存完好（照片119）。

Xianglin Room is the main building of the complex, three-bays wide (Photo 115). It was constructed with a rubble masonry platform, capped by horizontally laid ashlar blocks of tuff and a superstructure of rubble masonry, inset approximately 10cm from the edge of the ashlar. There are centrally placed entrances in the south and north walls. Pebbled drip-line paving is well preserved on all sides of the building (Photo 119).

在香林室和倚云楼之间有游廊相连，游廊在发掘前被表土覆盖。倚云楼结构与香林室类似：毛石台基上覆条石阶条（东西面完好，南侧缺失）；北墙的外侧用毛石、内墙用砖，墙身以下部分模糊难辨。经发掘发现的鸚鵡岩勾栏残件可能原来用御甬道两侧的栏杆（照片121）。

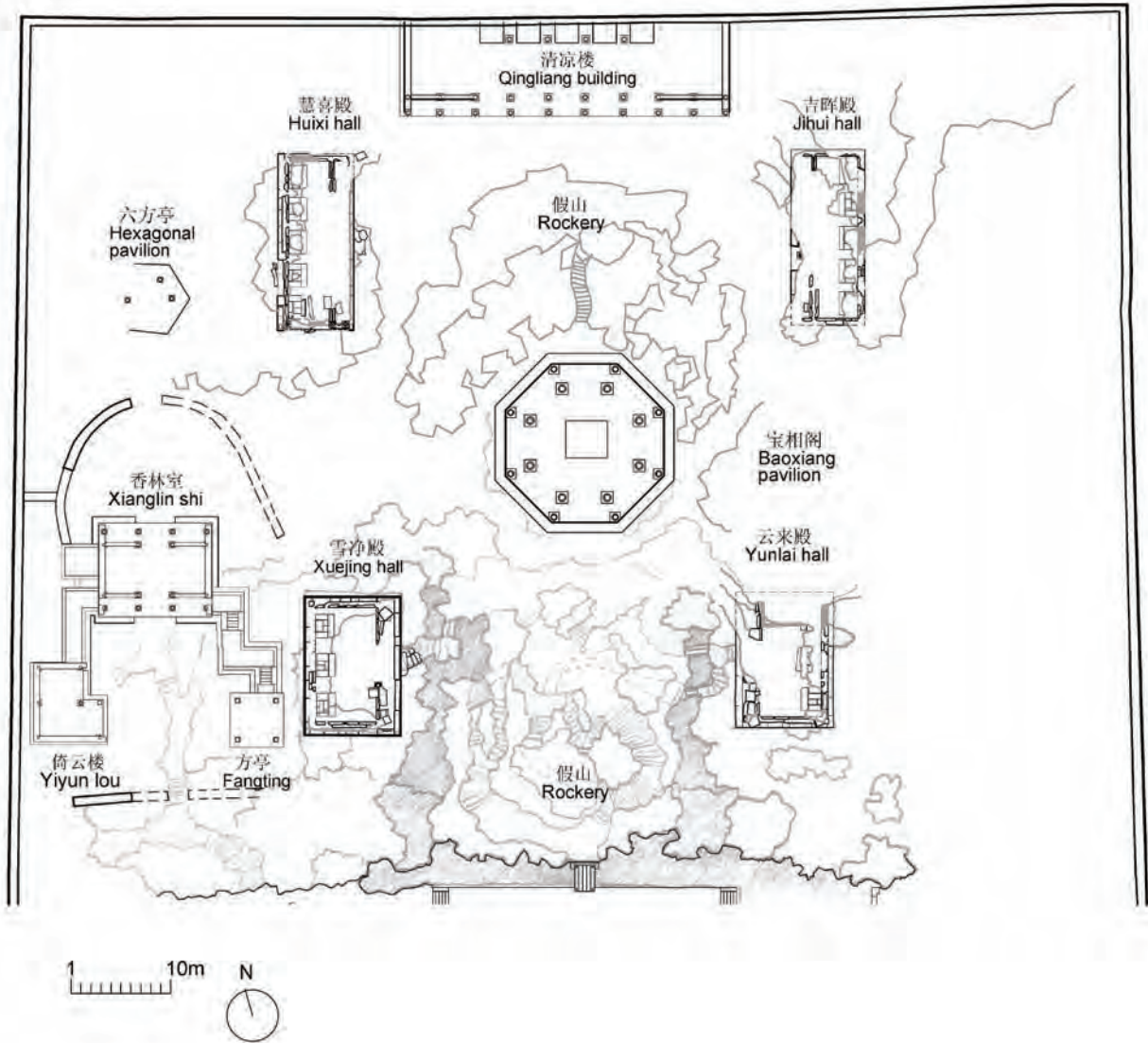
A walkway, originally covered, leads from Xianglin to **Yiyun Building** at the SW corner of the complex. Its construction is similar to Xianglin: ashlar blocks on rubble masonry foundations (intact on west and east, missing on south); the north wall is largely obscured beneath a rubble (exterior) and brick (interior) superstructure. Remnants of tuff balustrade may be from the walkway (Photo 121).

方亭是一个位于本组建筑群东南角的小亭，它和倚云楼之间有游廊及踏步相连；鸚鵡岩踏步保存现状较差（照片120）。

Fang Pavilion is a small pavilion that anchors the SE corner of the complex, also accessed from Yiyun by way of a walkway, and steps of tuff, now poorly preserved (Photo 120).

香林室及倚云楼的原始陈设物，请见附件1《关于殊像寺殿堂内部陈设物和供奉塑像的调查报告》。乾隆在此所作的御诗，见卷二《殊像寺价值评估综合报告》。建筑群考古发掘的细节，见卷一《殊像寺干预史》，附件3《2003年考古发掘简报》。

For examples of original furnishings of Xianglin and Yiyun see Appendix 1, *Report on the Statues and Interior Furnishings in Shuxiang Temple*. See Vol. 2, *Assessment of Significance* for one of the poems of Qianlong purportedly written in this complex. For more details on the archaeological excavation of this complex see *History of Interventions*, Appendix 3: *Summary Report on the Archaeological Excavations (2003)*.



3号区
Area 3

2006年1月
January 2006



80. 会乘殿后边假山（朝东南方向的宝相阁）
Rockery behind Huicheng Hall, looking NE to Baoxiang Pavilion



81. 会乘殿后边假山（朝东）
Rockery behind Huicheng, looking east



82. 雪净殿与云来殿之间的假山
Rockery between Xuejing and Yunlai Halls



83. 雪净殿与云来殿之间的假山
Rockery west of Huixi Hall



84. 假山涵洞
Tunnel through rockery



85. 从会乘殿西南角望宝相阁（1933年）
Baoxiang Pavilion from the NW corner of Huicheng Hall (1933)



86. 1933年宝相阁残破不堪情景以及2004年重点修复后的情形
Baoxiang Pavilion in state of dilapidation in 1933 and after major restoration in 2004



87. 1933年、2004文殊菩萨像及其护卫侍者
Statues of Manjusri and attendants in 1933 and after major restoration in 2004



88. 1933年、2004年文殊菩萨像及其护卫侍者
Statue of Manjusri and attendant in 1933 and after major restoration in 2004



89. 1959年宝相阁修复情景
Restoration of Baoxiang pavilion in 1959



90. 1972年（具体日期不清）宝相阁槛墙和须弥座（在原址）
Sill walls and statue base in Baoxiang pavilion in situ in 1972 (date uncertain)



91. 1981年宝相阁槛墙和须弥座（在原址）
Sill walls and statue base in Baoxiang Pavilion in situ in 1981



92. 1981年雪净殿，（朝西）
Xuejing Hall in 1981, looking west



93. 2004年雪净殿（朝西）
Xuejing Hall in 2004, looking west



94. 槛墙、塑像底座、石砌墙
Sill wall, statue base, and masonry wall



95. 雪净殿西侧陡峭的高台
Steep platform of the west side of Xuejing Hall



96. 雪净殿周围的假山（朝南）
Xuejing Hall surrounded by rockery, looking south



97. 1981云来殿（朝东南）
Yunlai Hall in 1981, looking SE



98. 云来殿，前景为石灰池（朝南）
Yunlai Hall, looking south, with
lime pit in foreground



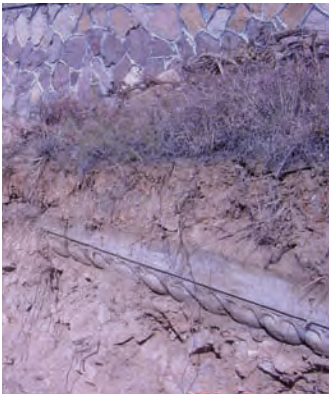
99. 云来殿周围假山的遗迹
Remnants of rockery surrounding Yunlai Hall, from the SE



100. 东墙，朝北
Close-up of east wall, looking N



101. 发掘后的清凉楼（朝西）
Qingliang Building after excavation, looking west



102. 发掘期间、回填后的须弥座
Decorative detail of sumeru bases, during excavation, and after reburial



103. 鸚鵡岩檻牆石裂隙情景
Fragmentation of tuff sill walls



104. 发掘后的清凉楼（朝东）
Qingliang Hall after excavation, looking east



105. 彩绘砖
Detail of painted brick



106. 吉晖殿（朝东南）
Jihui Hall, looking SE



107. 慧喜殿及其毛石砌筑墙的细部（朝西北）
Huixi Hall, looking NW, with detail of rubble masonry wall



108. 慧喜殿西墙局部坍塌情景
Partially collapsing west wall of Huixi Hall



109. 慧喜殿西南角的南墙局部坍塌情景
SW corner of Huixi Hall showing partial collapse of south wall



110. 从慧喜殿看六方亭（发掘后）
Hexagonal Pavilion, looking
down from Huixi Hall, after
excavation



111. 发掘后的六方亭基址近景
Close-up of remains of
Hexagonal Pavilion, after
excavation



112. 柱顶石、礅墩
Brick support for column bases



113. 倚云楼建筑群通往六方亭的甬路
Path from Yiyun Complex to the Hexagonal Pavilion



114. 发掘前香林室建筑群（朝西北）
Xianglin Complex, looking NW, prior to excavation



115. 发掘后的香林室建筑群
Xianglin Complex after excavation



116. 香林室建筑群及假山（朝南-左边前景）
Xianglin Complex, looking south, with large standing blocks in rockery (left, foreground)



117. 围墙入口门槛、边框
Threshold and jambs of entrance in courtyard wall



118. 建筑群院墙
Remnant of southern enclosure wall of complex



119. 建筑周围的卵石散水
Pebbled drip-line pavement surrounding buildings



120. 游廊的鸚鵡岩台阶（保存不完整）
Staircase of poorly preserved tuff



121. 鸚鵡岩勾欄碎片
Fragments of tuff balustrades

四号区 AREA 4

位于殊像寺西边的四号区没有现存的古建筑（照片122）。该区原有僧房可能在1947年被国民党部队拆毁，也可能在1954年或1972年在这里建小学校舍时被拆除（见《殊像寺干预史》）。1979年的寺庙平面图在4号区南部标出了僧舍的位置。2003年11月进行考古发掘时，曾经发现可能属于原来建筑的房基（照片123）。现在四号区内有厕所等现代建筑，西南角有大门、菜田以及原校舍遗迹（水泥铺面）（照片124）。

Area 4, along the west side of the temple complex, contains no standing buildings with original fabric (Photo 122). Monk's quarters were originally located in this area; these may have been destroyed in 1947 by the Kuomintang (KMT) army and/or by the construction of school buildings in 1954 and 1972 (see History of Interventions). A 1979 site plan shows one building labeled as monks' quarters in the southern portion of Area 4. Archaeological trenches excavated in November 2003 (Photo 123) revealed foundations of structures that may be from the original buildings (see *History of Interventions*, Appendix 3). Currently, the area contains modern constructions such as toilets, the gate in the SW corner, garden plots, and remains of the schoolhouses (cement pavements) (Photo 124).

五号区 AREA 5

2003年11月对位于五号区的三座建筑进行了部分发掘（见五号区平面图）。这些建筑的原名尚未弄清，但据发掘所见的建筑造型和附近的出土物可以推测其功能。这三座建筑目前被分别定名为‘灶房’、‘上房’及‘值房’。挖掘地区已在2004年12月回填了。

At the northern end of Area 5, a complex of 3 buildings was partially excavated in November 2003 (see Area 5 Plan). The original names of these buildings are not known, but their functions are suggested by their construction and the objects found associated with them. They have been designated the ‘imperial kitchen,’ ‘dining hall,’ and ‘entry hall.’ The excavated area was reburied in December 2004.

‘值房’建制不清。在上层月台东侧之处发掘出了两堵平行而且相近的墙（照片125）。据早期寺庙的平面图，最西的墙段原来可能是和‘灶房’对称的一个建筑物的墙（参看图13-15），但第二堵墙的功能目前仍然难以确定（这堵墙是2003年扩建蓄水池后发现的）（照片127）。此墙的墙基很深（约1.50米），由毛石砌筑，条石压顶，其准线与位于南部的一条很长的墙段相同，因此，很可能是这堵墙的延续（见下面内容）。

The ‘Entry Hall’ is poorly defined. Two walls in close proximity and parallel to each other were excavated to the east of the Upper Terrace (Photo 125). The westernmost wall may define a room, symmetrically placed in relation to the ‘Imperial Kitchen’, as shown on earlier plans of the site (see Plans 13-15). The function of a second wall, revealed in the large water reservoir pit (which was enlarged in November 2003) (Photo 127) is not understood. This wall has deep foundations (approx. 1.50m) of rubble masonry capped by horizontally placed ashlar blocks. It is on the same alignment as a long stretch of wall further south and may be a continuation of it (see below).

‘灶房’位于‘值房’东侧，临近寺庙的围墙（照片126）。发掘后只能看到北墙的横向条石、六层墙砖（内墙）、条石上头的毛石外墙、地砖及柱顶石，但下面的墙基看不到。根据该建筑的位置及出土遗物，特别是出土的明代陶瓷碎片，这座建筑被初步确定为御灶房。

The ‘Imperial Kitchen’ is located to the east of the ‘Entry Hall’ and adjacent to the perimeter wall of the temple complex (Photo 126). Excavation has revealed only the horizontal ashlar blocks (the foundation below is not visible) and six courses of brick (interior) and rubble masonry (exterior) construction above

the ashlar survive on the north wall. Remnants of a brick floor and column bases were also revealed. This building is tentatively identified as a kitchen facility because of its location and associated finds, especially remains of fine Ming Dynasty pottery shards.

由于‘上房’基址被现代机动车出入道路所压，因此考古工作者仅在道路东、西两侧对‘上房’进行了部分发掘。发掘的部分显露出部分山墙墙体（外墙为条石，内墙为毛石）及山墙上部毛石砌筑墙残段。发掘以前在上房原址上种的八棵幼松连同其四周的土包被保留下来（照片128）。

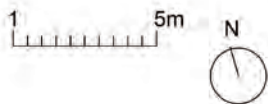
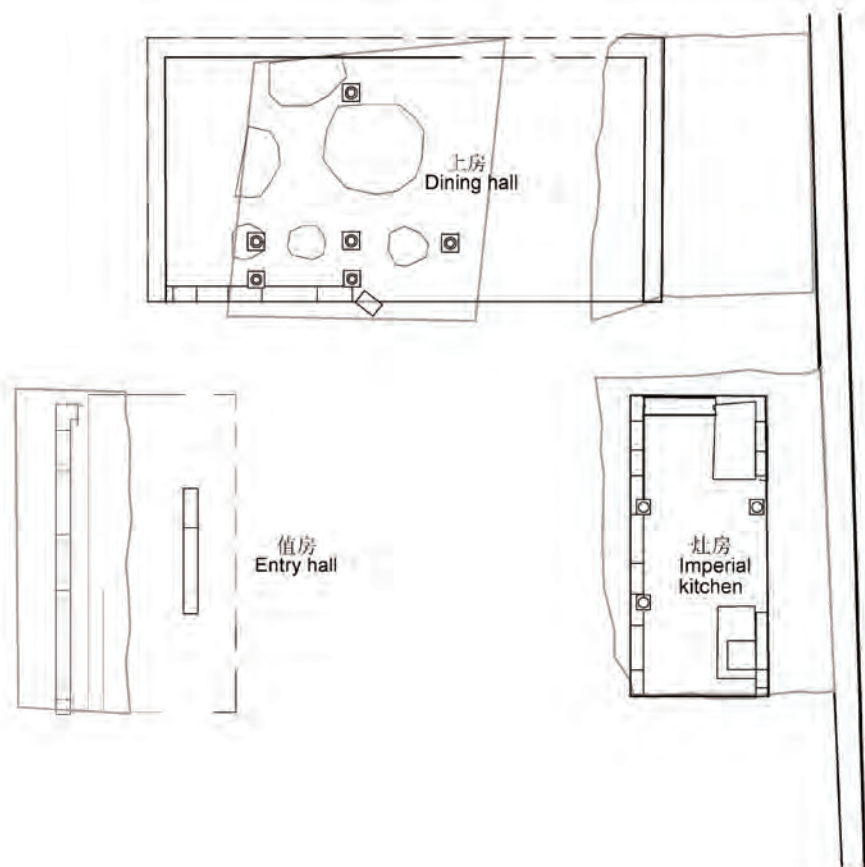
The ‘Dining Hall,’ partially excavated only on the west and east sides of the modern access road that runs over the structure, preserves remains of its sill wall (ashlar on the exterior and rubble masonry on the interior) with a remnant of rubble masonry wall above. Eight young pine trees planted prior to excavation within the area of the building stand on unexcavated mounds of soil (Photo 128).

四号区中间有上面所提到的一条很长的墙（照片129），其功能和时期不清。假如为原墙，那么近期一定经过修缮。现在这堵墙是机动车出入道路的护坡墙。

In the middle part of Area 4 is a long stretch of wall (Photo 129), mentioned above, whose date and function is not clear. If it is original, there have been modern repairs to it. It currently functions as a retaining wall for the access road.

建造小学校舍时（可能于1972年，见《殊像寺干预史》），五号区南段的大部分古建筑被毁坏，如今仅存原僧房一栋（照片133）。目前还可以见校舍的水泥房基（照片130）。该区新建了文保所的办公室、狗窝及菜田（照片130）。现存的文保所办公室西侧的墙可能是古墙（照片132）。

At the southern end of Area 5 most of the original buildings were destroyed when school buildings were constructed here (possibly in 1972, see *History of Interventions*). Of the original lodgings for the monks, only one now survives (Photo 133). Remains of the school buildings are visible in the form of cement platforms (Photo 130). New constructions in this area include an office for the site custodian, dog kennel, and garden plots. The custodian’s office is adjacent to what may be historic walls, visible to the west of the building (Photo 132).



5号区（考古挖掘）
Area 5 plan (archaeological excavations)

2006年1月
January 2006



122. 2004年四号区全景，（朝南）
General view of Area 4 in 2004, looking south



123. 四号区内的考古发掘沟、厕所
Archaeological trench and toilets in Area 4



124. 四号区西南角的新入口、菜田
Modern gate and garden plot in SW corner of Area 4



125. 2003年发掘时上层月台左边的护坡墙、‘值房’西墙
Upper Terrace wall (left) and west wall of 'Entry Hall'
(right) as excavated in 2003



126. ‘灶房’（朝南）
The 'Imperial Kitchen,' looking south



127. 2003年蓄水池扩建工程中所揭露出的一段墙
Wall as revealed in water cistern during enlargement in 2003



128. 2003年对‘上房’基址进行发掘的情景
Remains of ‘Dining Hall’ as excavated in 2003



129. 2004年五号区内南北随墙，现在为机动车道的护坡墙
N-S running wall in center part of Area 5, now serving as a retaining wall for access road (2004)



130. 五号区中部的校舍水泥平台
Center part of Area 5 with cement pavement from school building



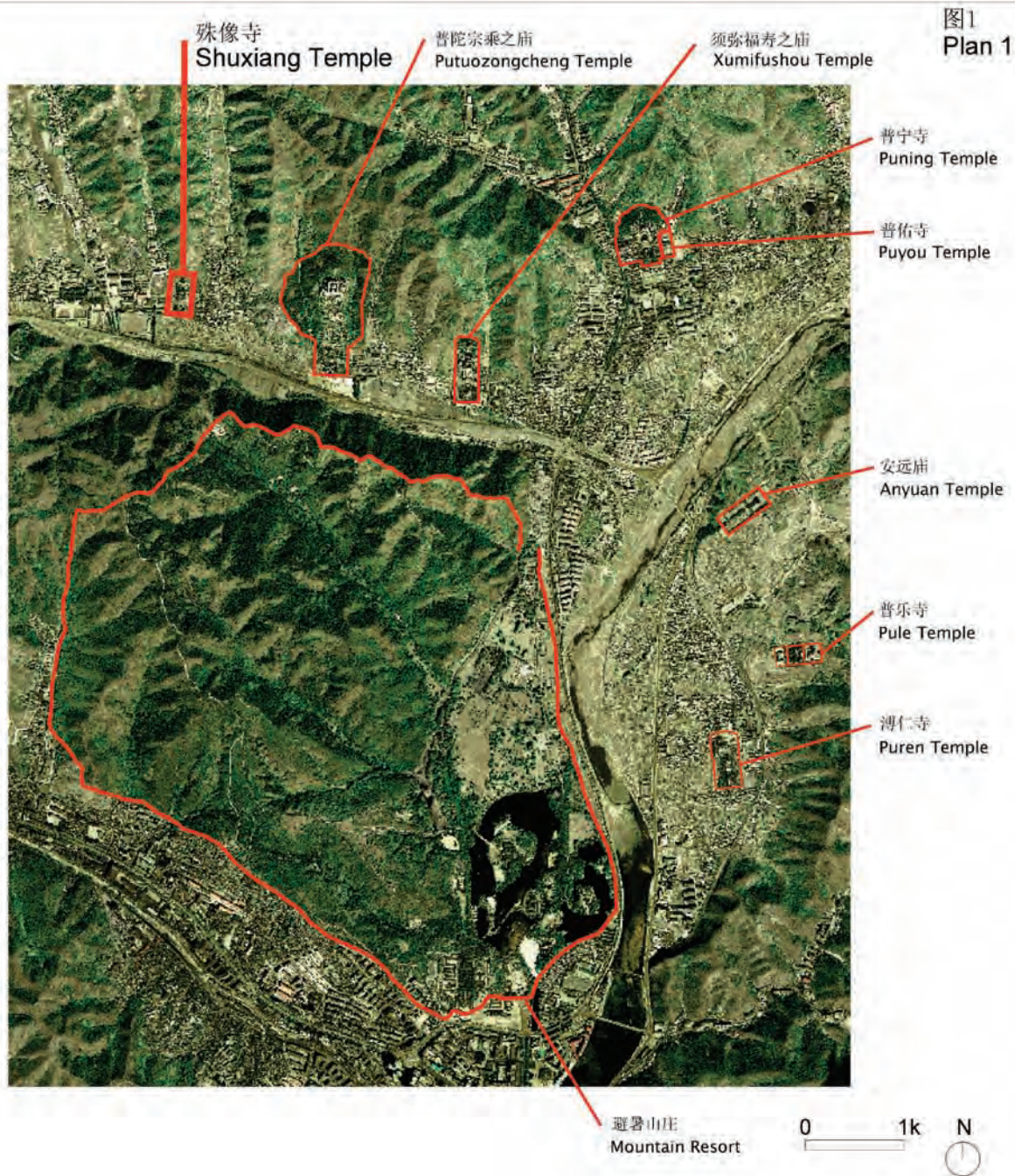
131. 菜田，僧房（右边）
Garden plots and monks' quarters (right)



132. 文保所，前景为古墙基址
Custodian's building with remains of historic walls in foreground



133. 原来的僧房
Building originally serving as monks' quarters



承德避暑山庄外八庙卫星图 2003年8月

Satellite image of Chengde Imperial Resort and Outlying Temples - Aug. 2003

2006年1月
January 2006

殊像寺
Shuxiang Temple

图 2
Plan 2

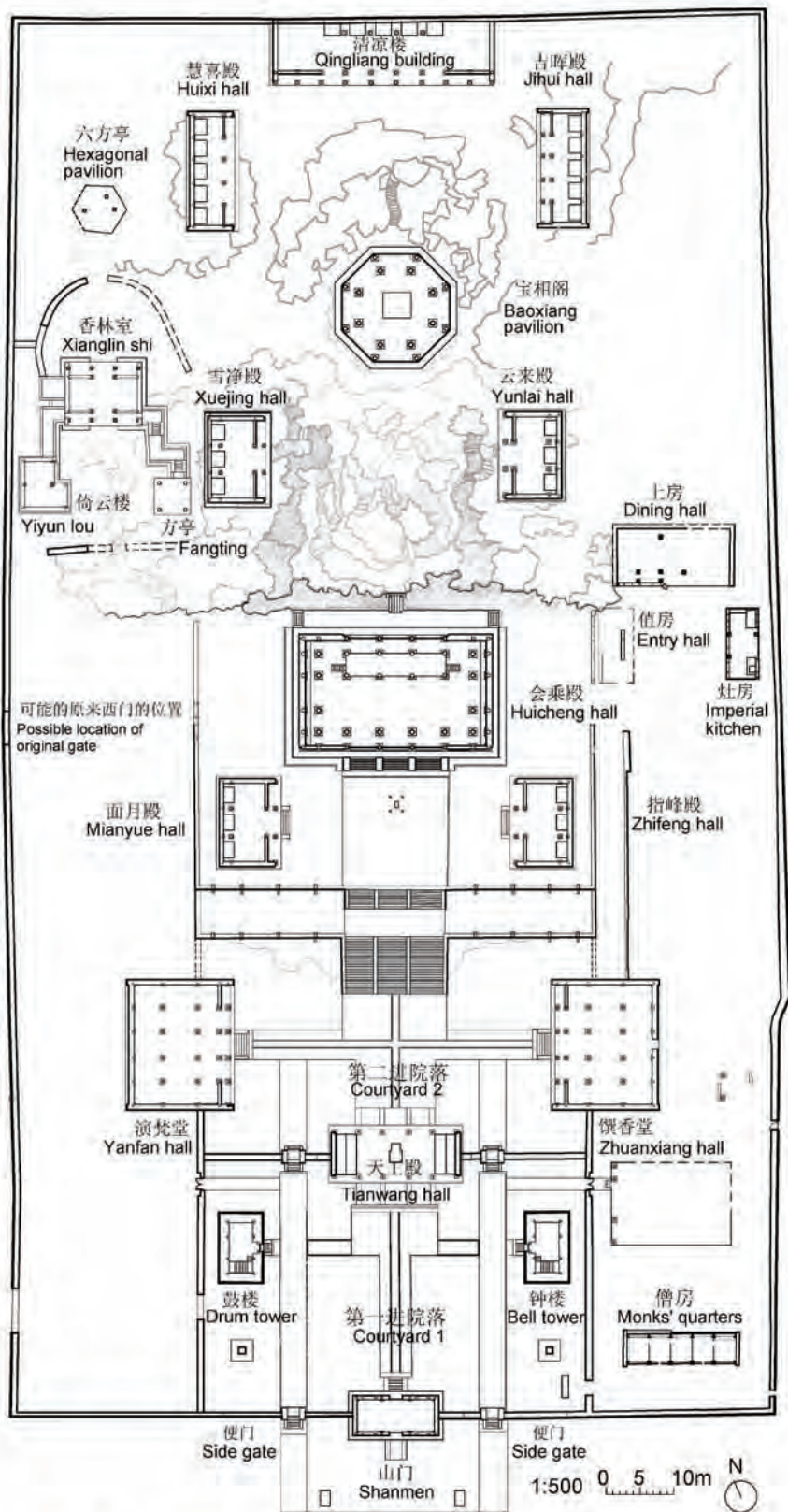


殊像寺卫星图 2003年8月
Satellite image of Shuxiang Temple - Aug. 2003

0 50m N

2006年1月
January 2006

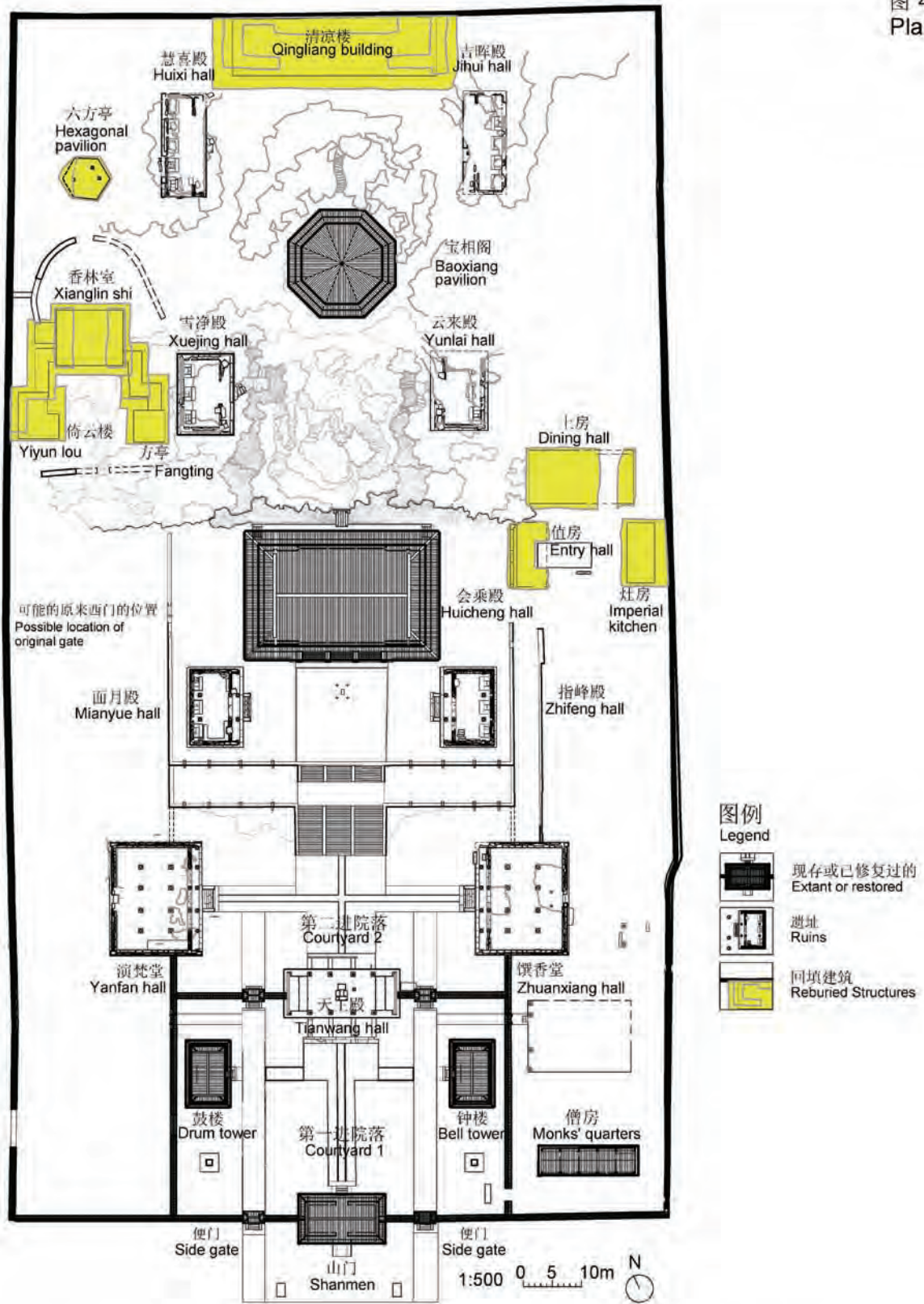
图 3
Plan 3



巅峰期的古建筑、构筑物图
Idealized Plan of Historic Buildings and Features

2006年1月
January 2006

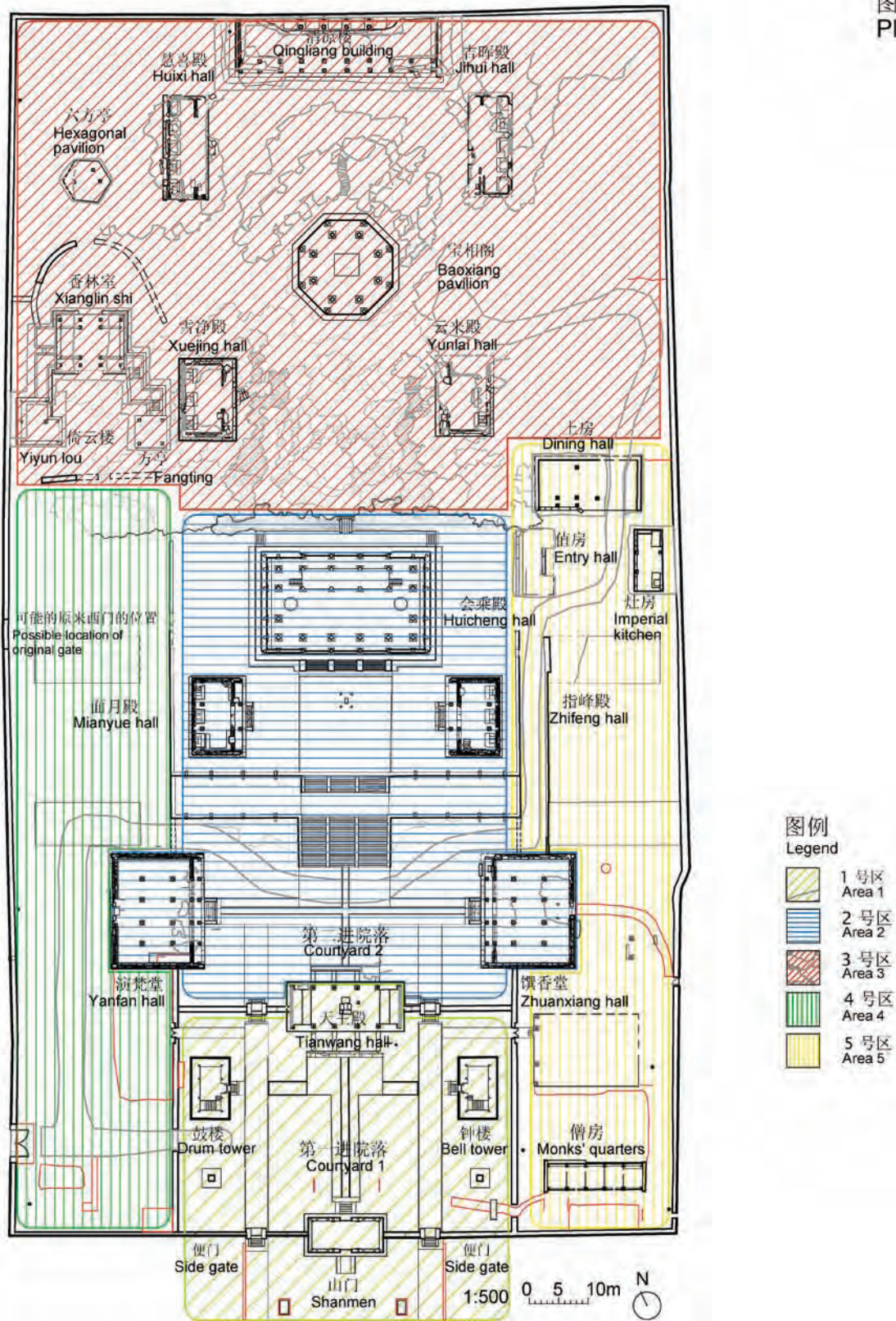
图 4
Plan 4



现存建筑、建筑遗址、回填建筑
Extant, Ruined, and Reburied Buildings

2006年1月
January 2006

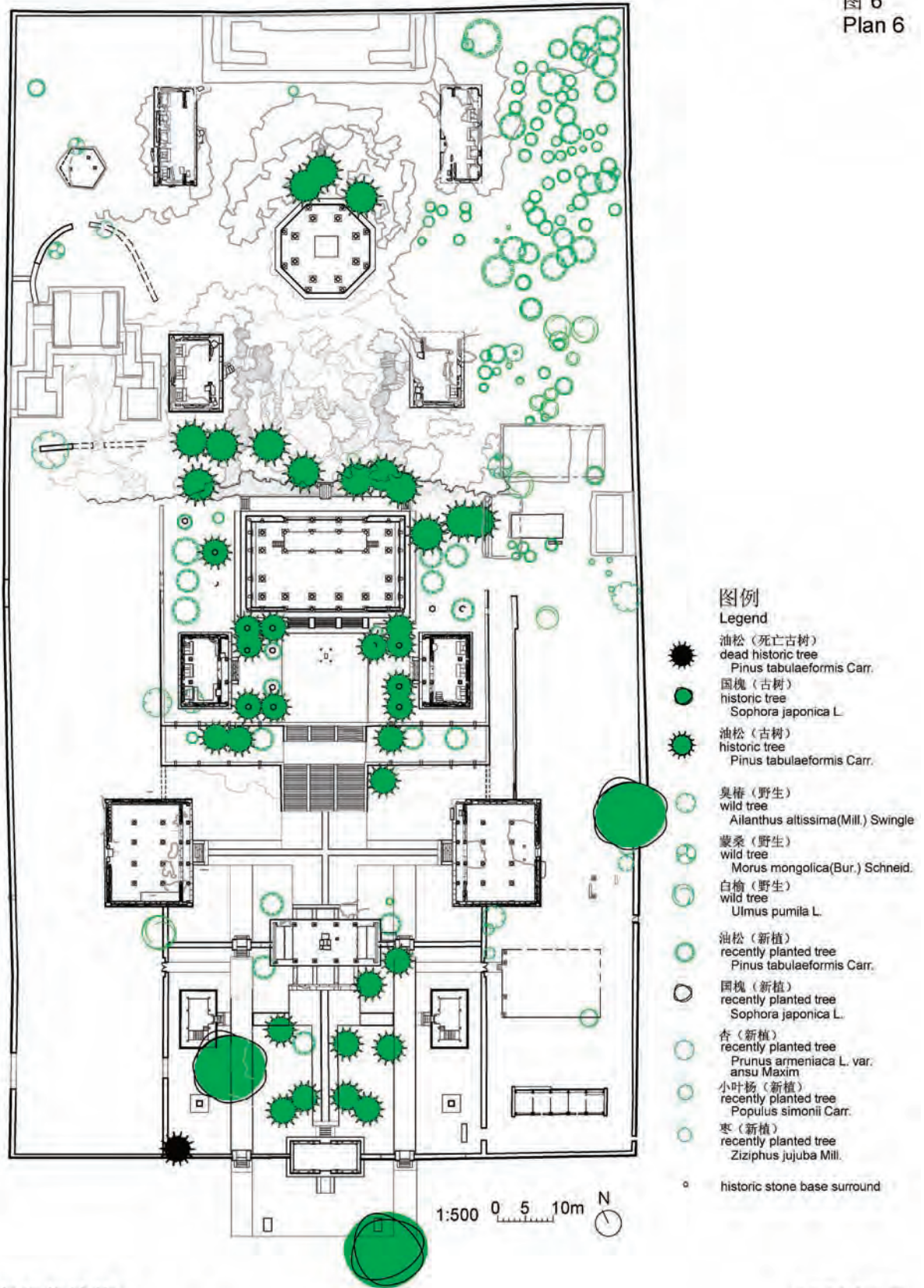
图 5
Plan 5



1-5号区
Areas 1-5

2006年1月
January 2006

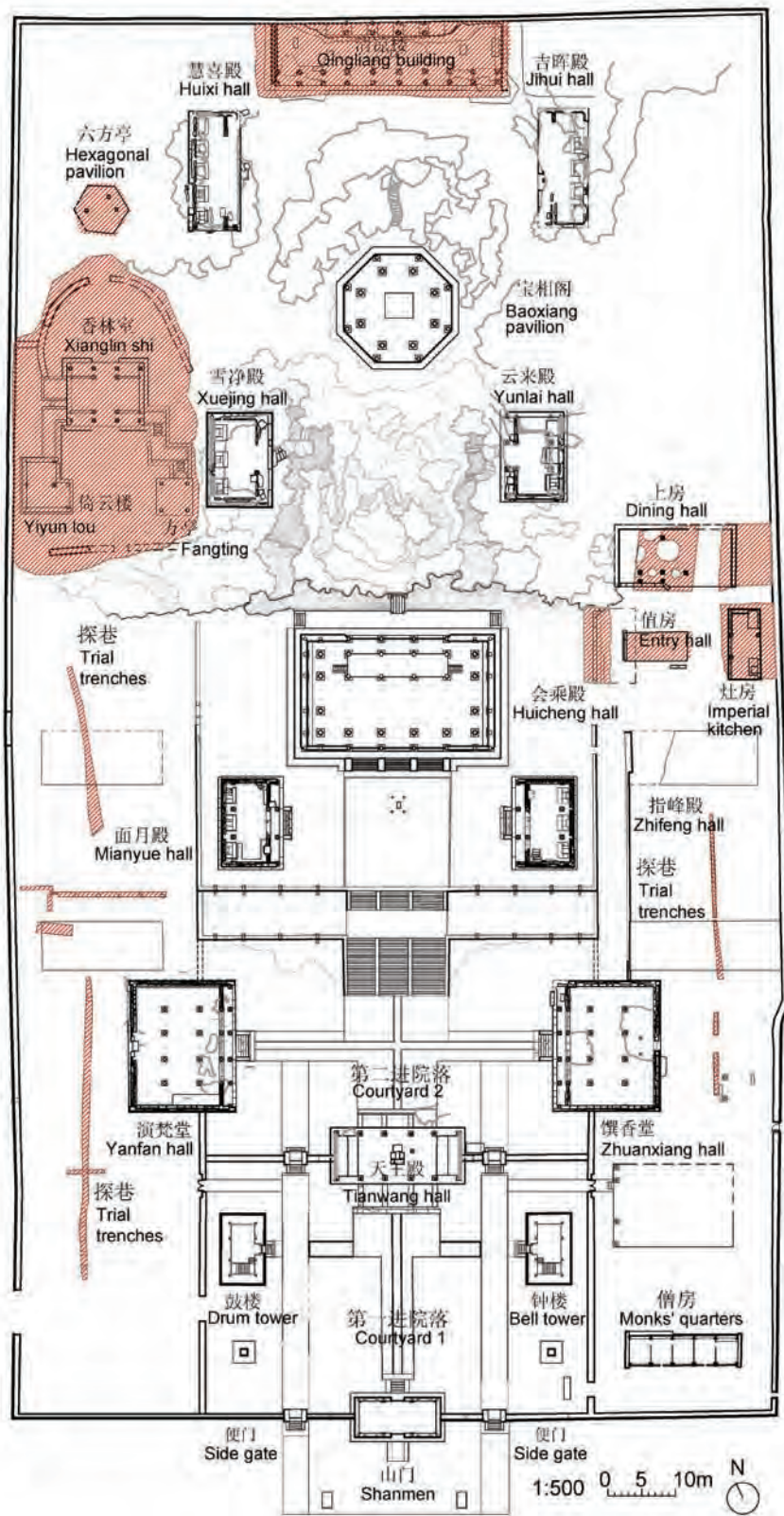
图 6
Plan 6



古代和现代植物
Ancient and Modern Plantings

2006年1月
January 2006

图 7
Plan 7



2003年10月至11月进行的考古发掘
Archaeological Excavations, Oct. - Nov. 2003

2006年1月
January 2006

图 8
Plan 8

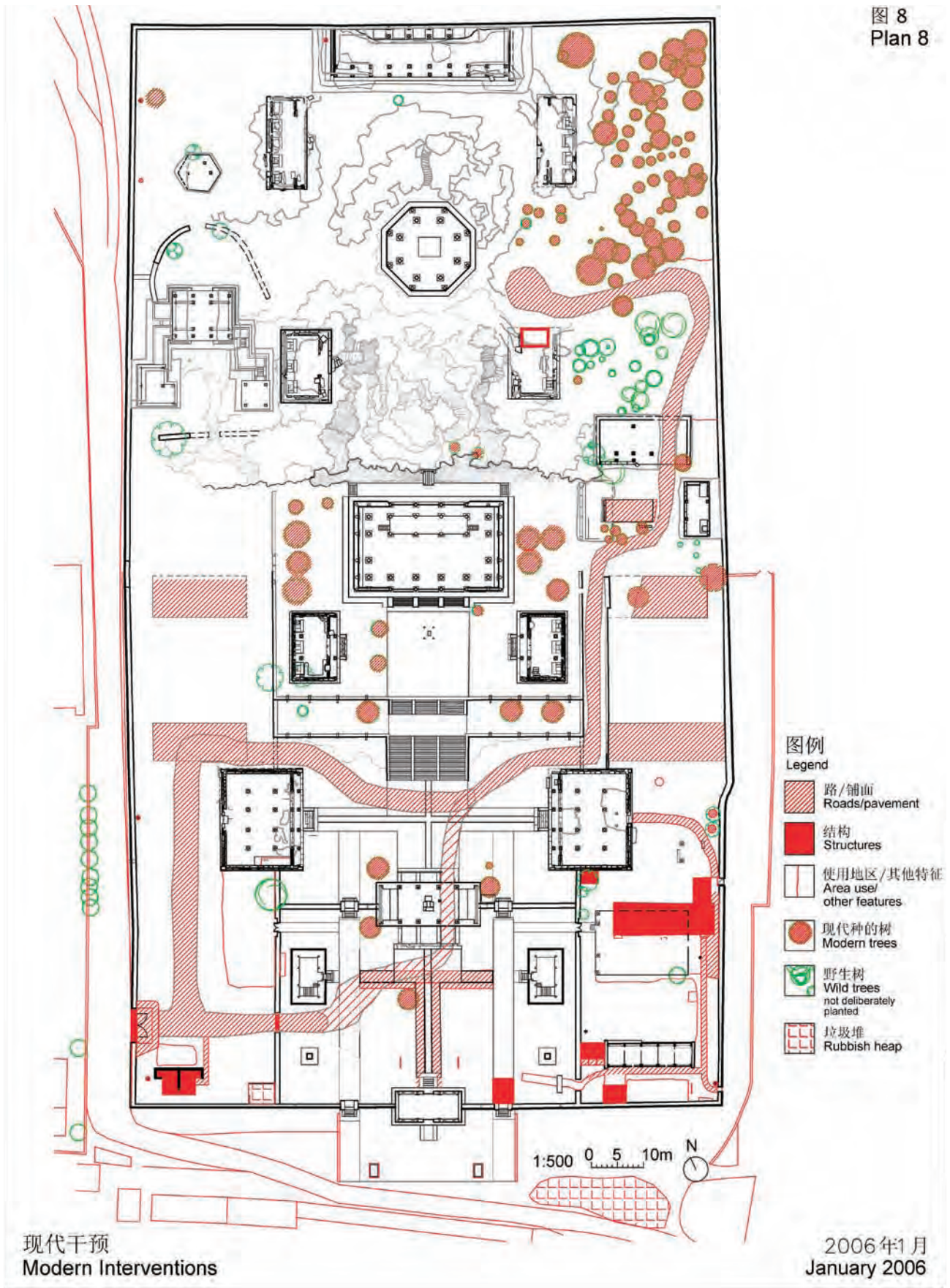
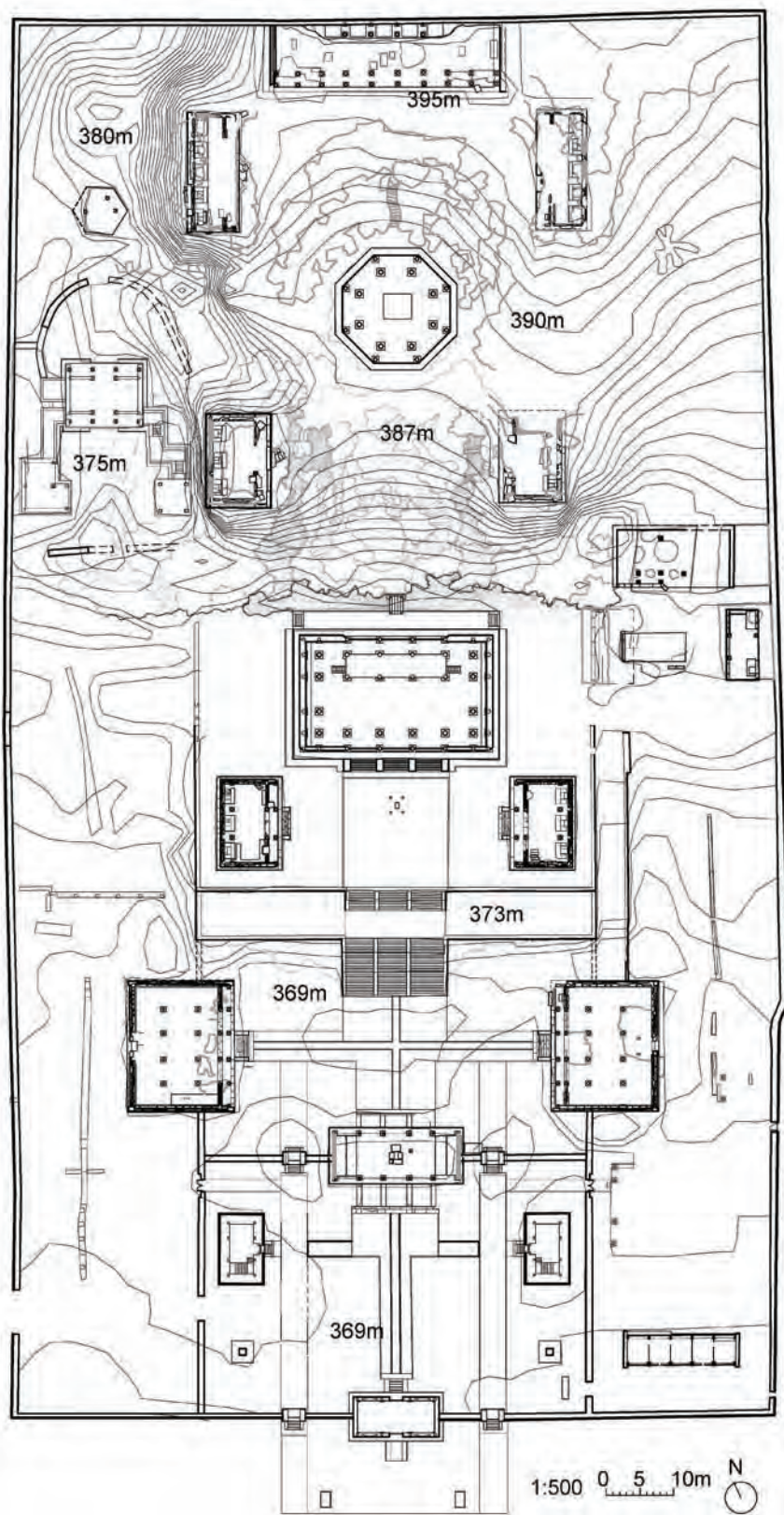


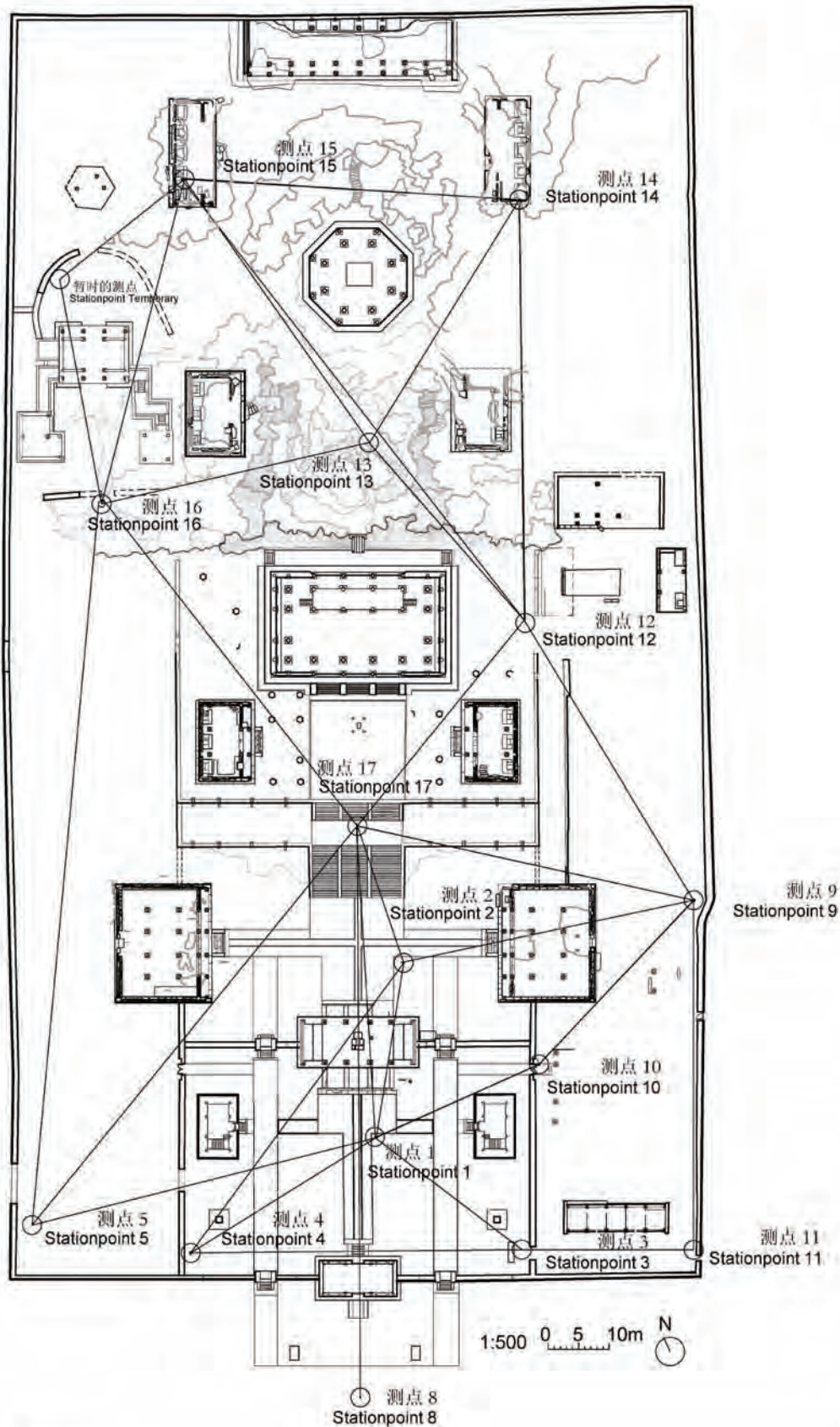
图 9
Plan 9



遗址地形图
Topographic Site Plan

2006年1月
January 2006

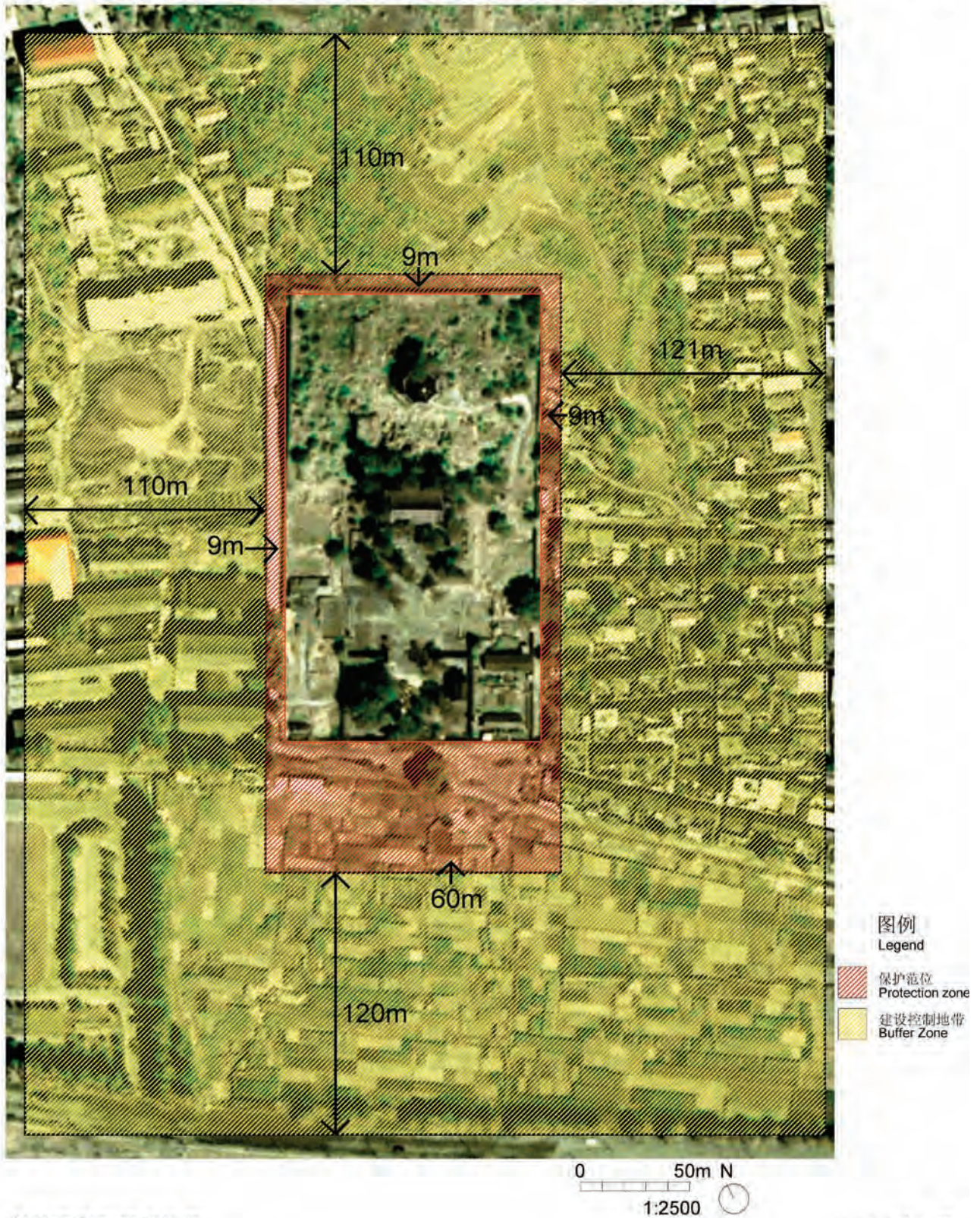
图 10
Plan 10



测点
Survey Points

2006年1月
January 2006

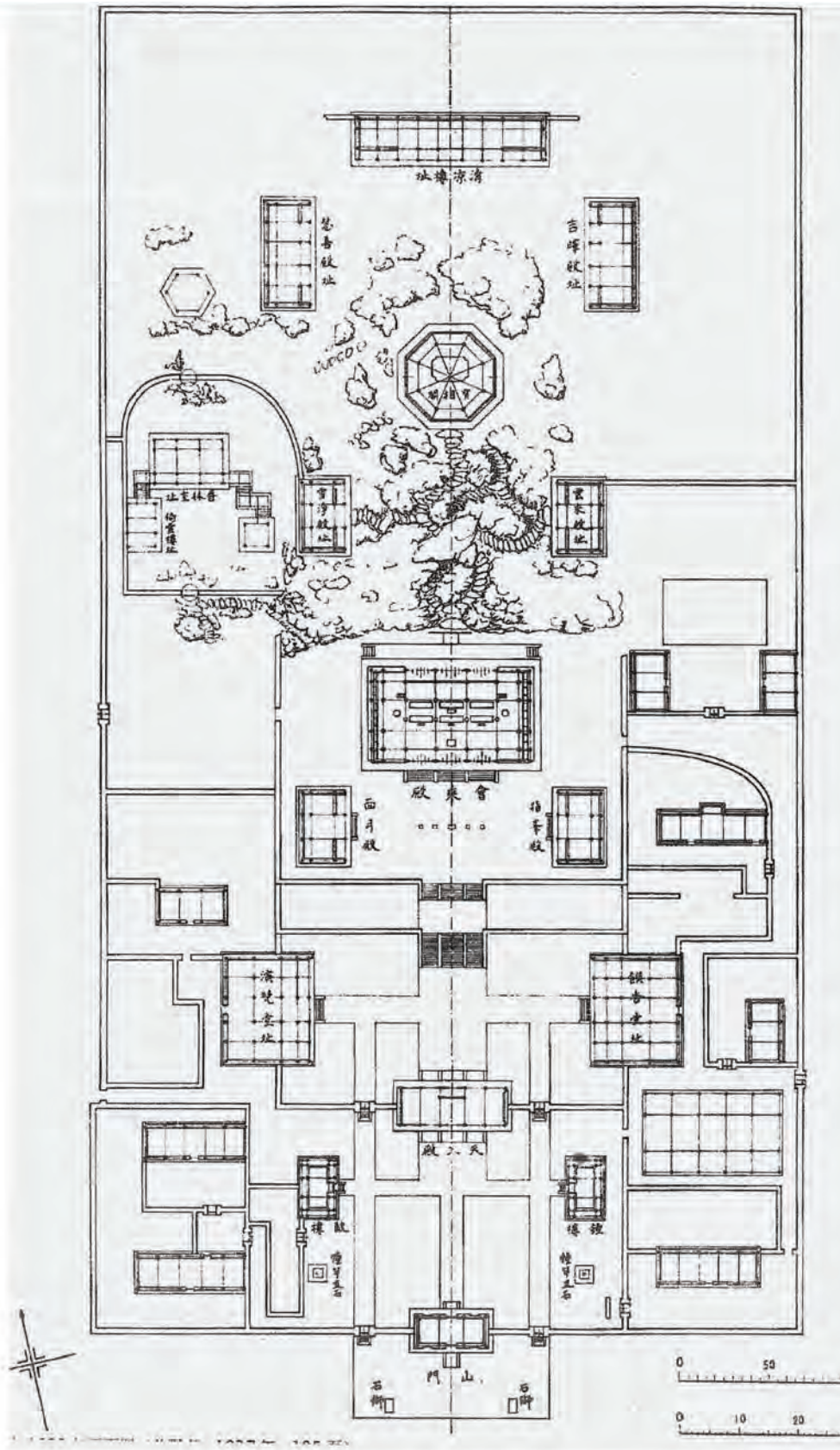
图 11
Plan 11



保护范围和建控地带
Protection and Buffer Zones

2006年1月
January 2006

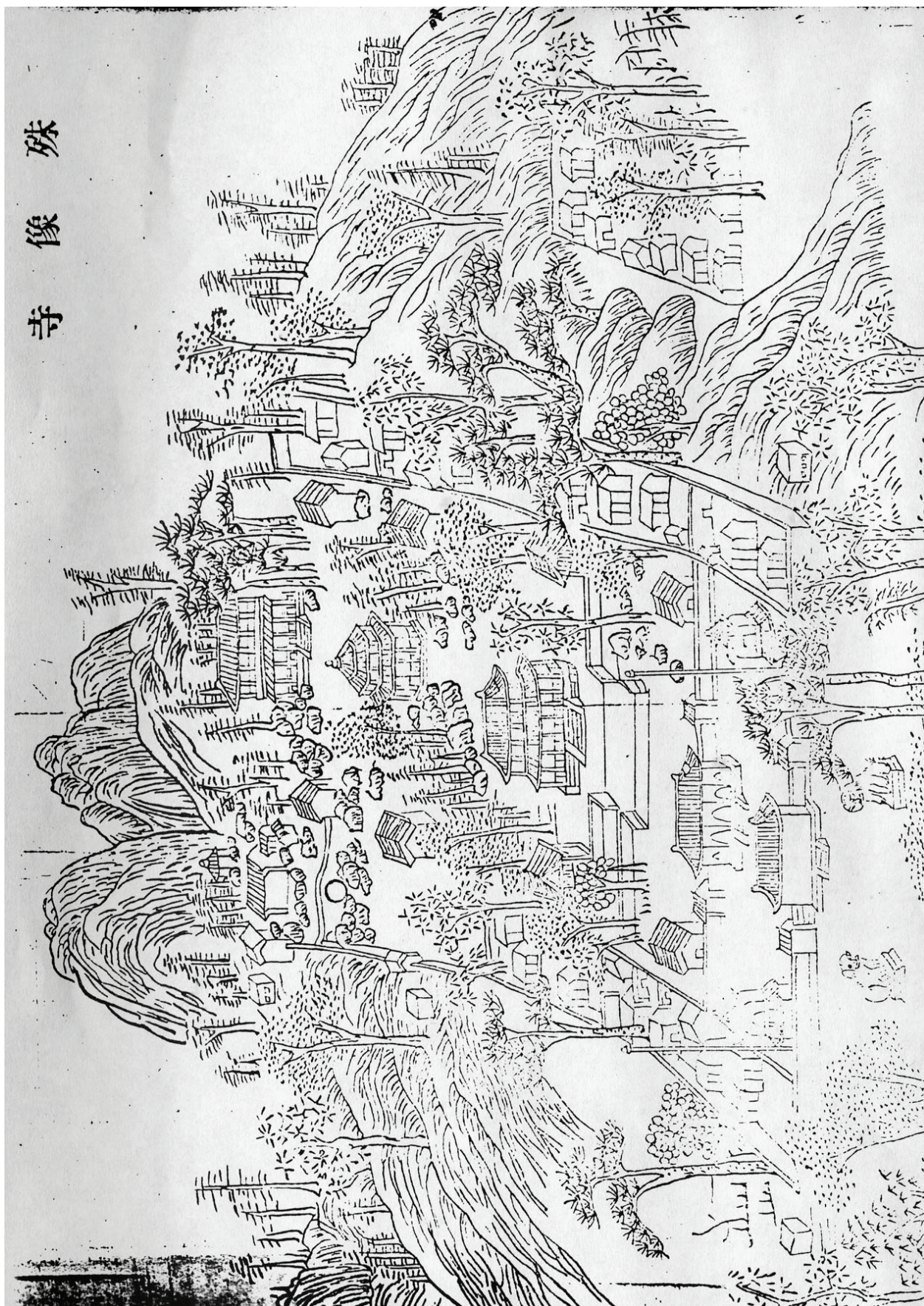
图 12
Plan 12



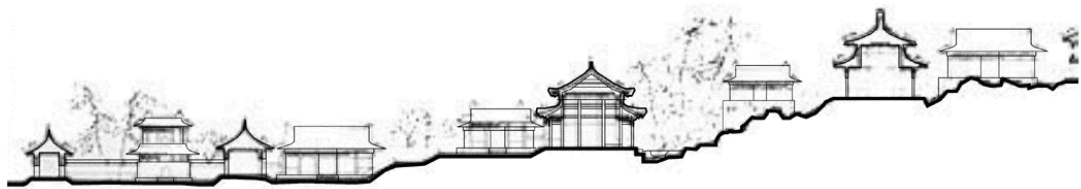
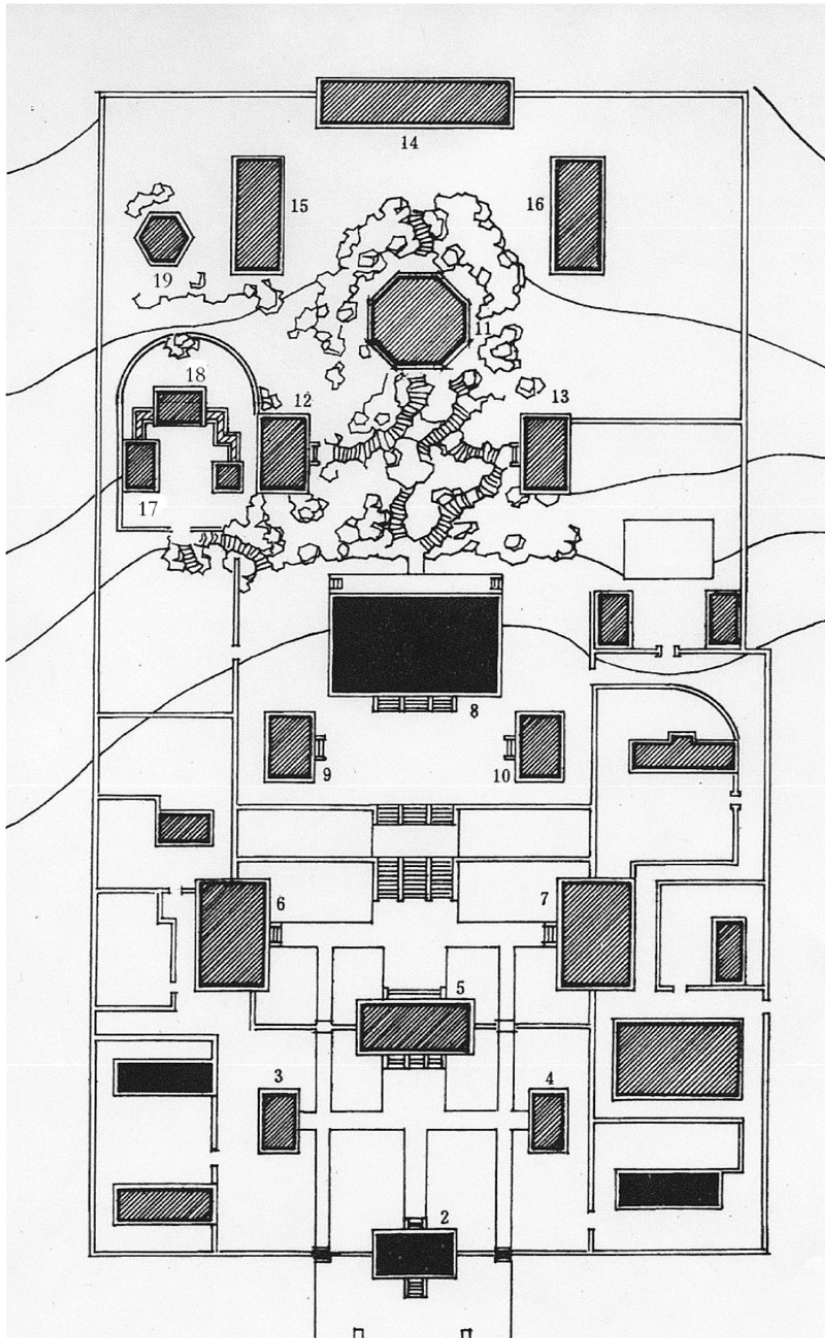
(日) 关野贞 1933年平面图 (关野贞, 1937年, 195页)
1933 Plan by Sekino (Sekino Tadashi 1937, 195)

2006年1月
January 2006

殊
像
寺

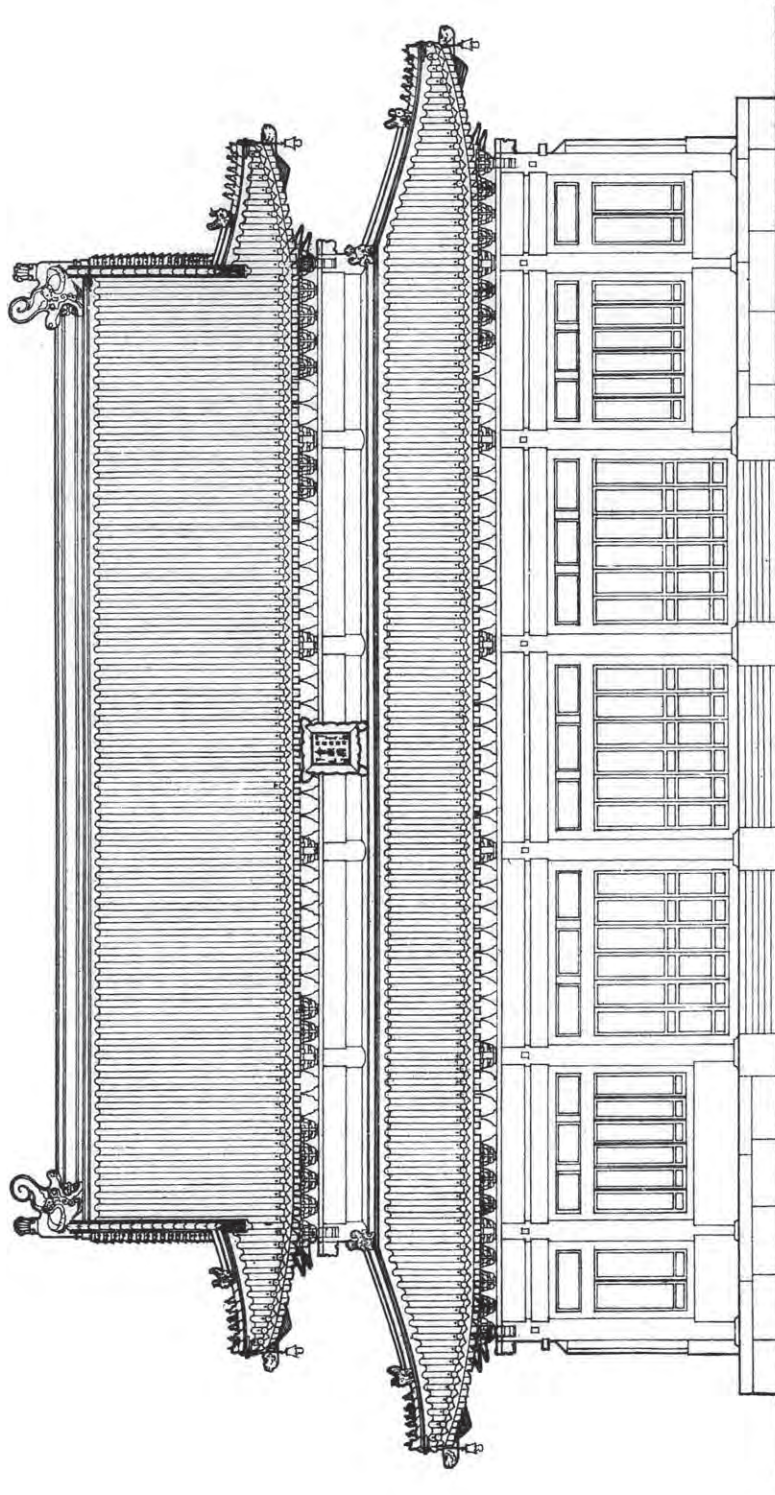


殊像寺图，时期来源未详
Historic drawing of Shuxiang Temple of unknown date and provenance



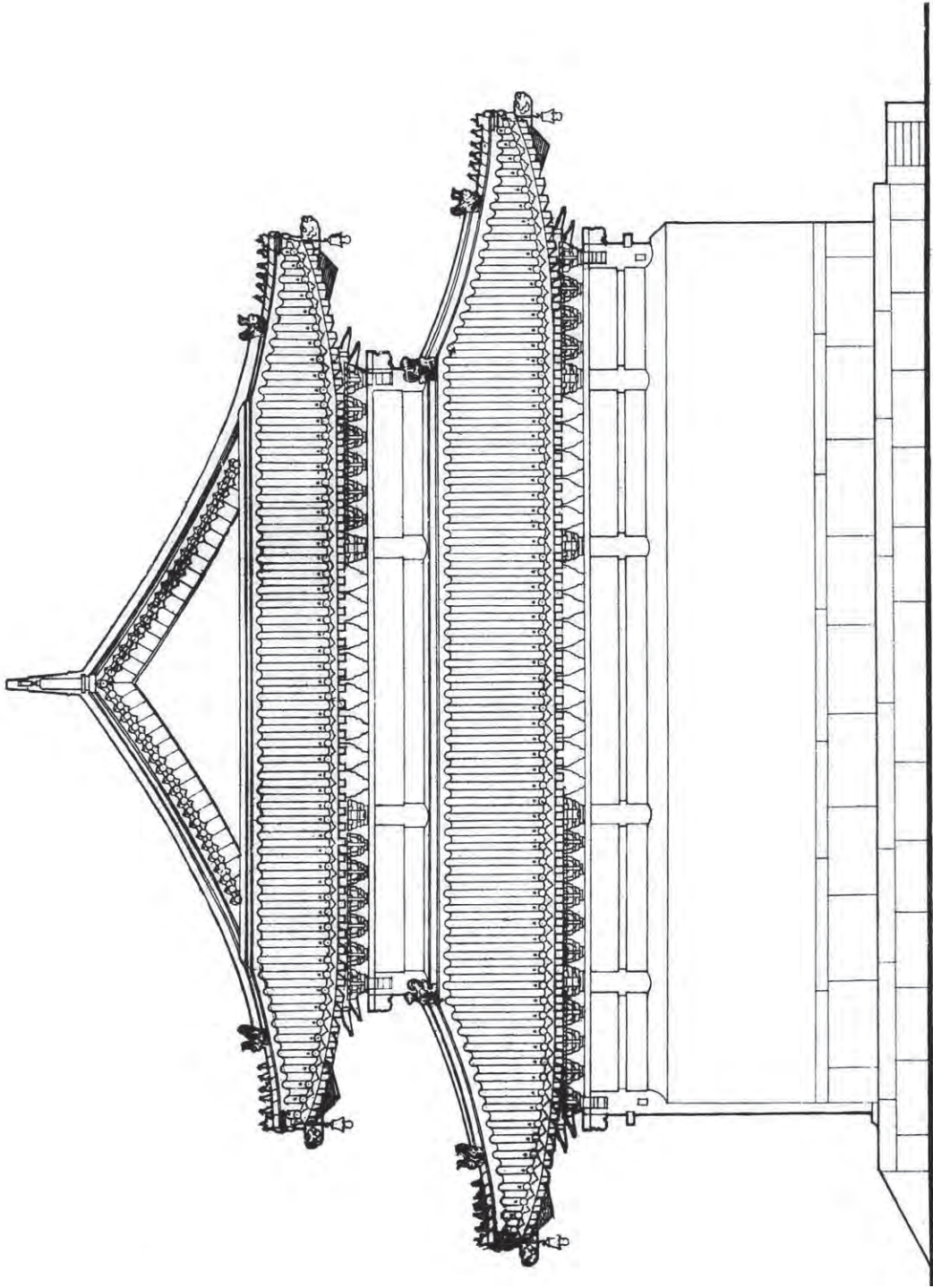
测绘图1、殊像寺，平面图和剖面图
 Measured Drawing 1. Shuxiang Temple,
 plan and site section

天津大学和承德市文物局，“承德古建筑：避暑山庄和外八庙”，1982
 Tianjin University and Chengde Municipality
 Cultural Heritage Bureau. Ancient Architecture
 of Chengde, 1982.



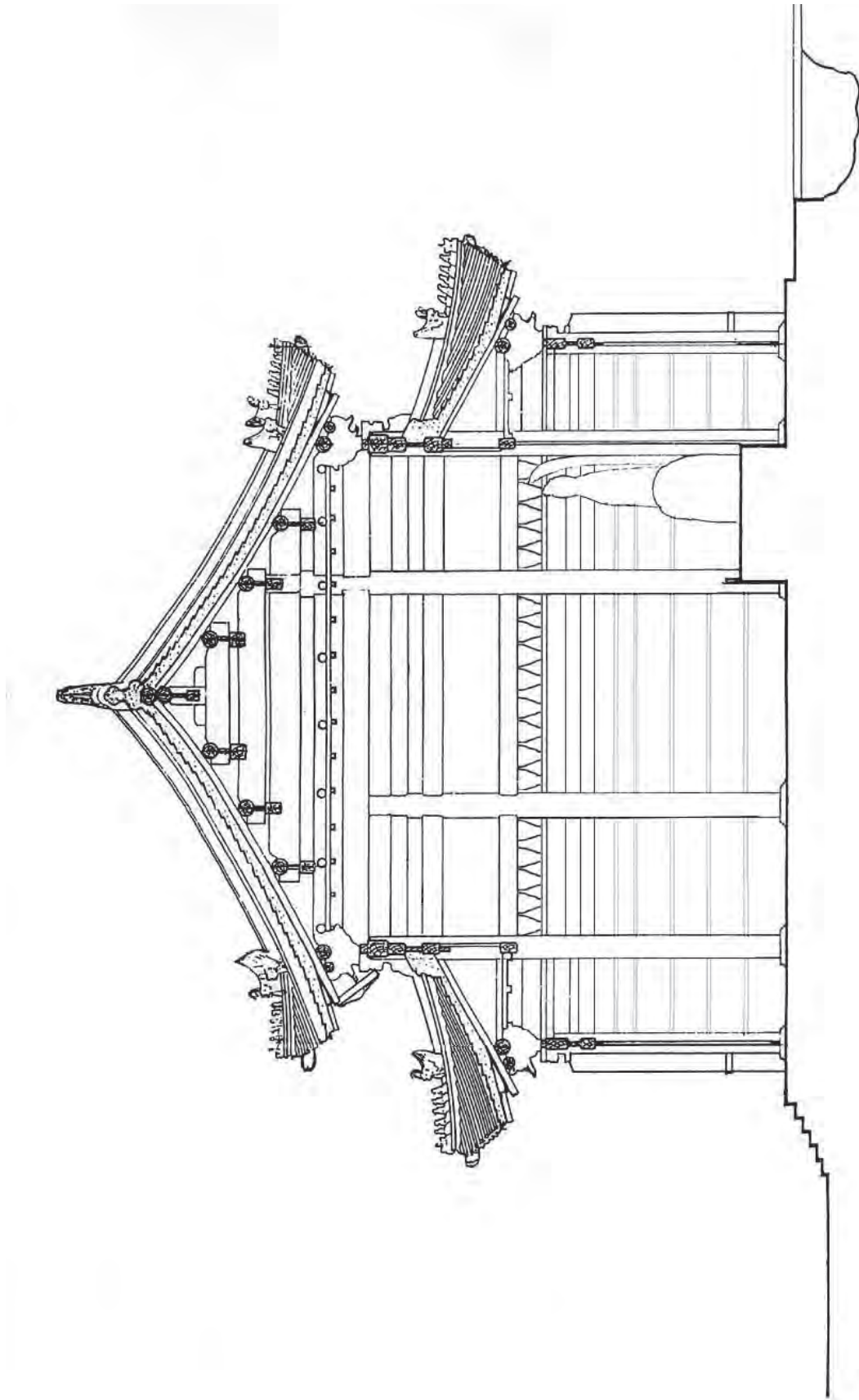
测绘图2、会乘殿，南面，立面图
Measured Drawing 2. Huicheng Hall, south
facade, elevation

天津大学和承德市文物局，“承德古建筑：避暑山庄和外八庙”，1982
Tianjin University and Chengde Municipality
Cultural Heritage Bureau. *Ancient Architecture
of Chengde* 1982.



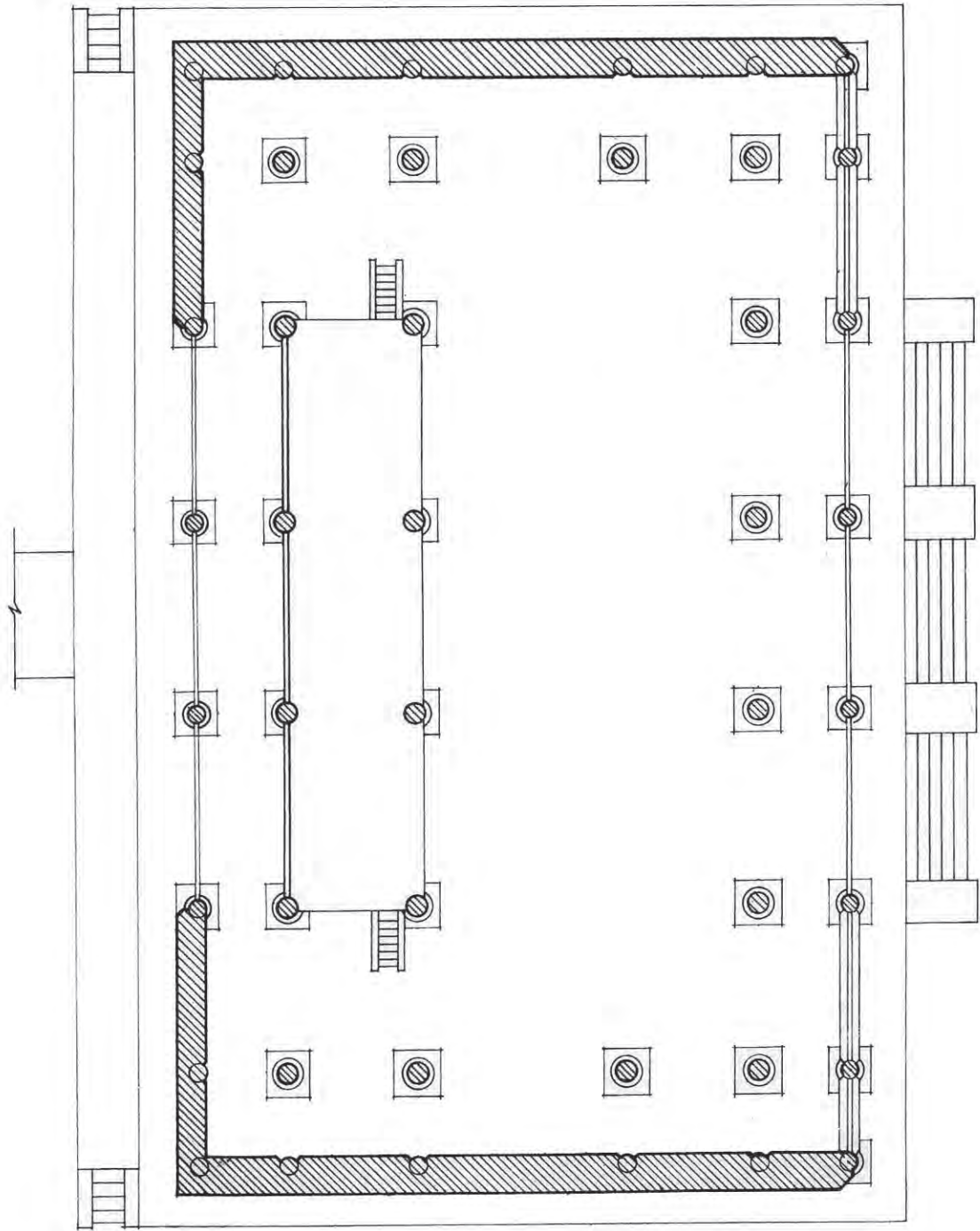
测绘图3、会乘殿，东面，立面图
Measured Drawing 3. Huicheng Hall, east
facade, elevation

天津大学和承德市文物局，“承德古建筑：避暑山庄和外八庙”，1982
Tianjin University and Chengde Municipality
Cultural Heritage Bureau. *Ancient Architecture
of Chengde*, 1982.



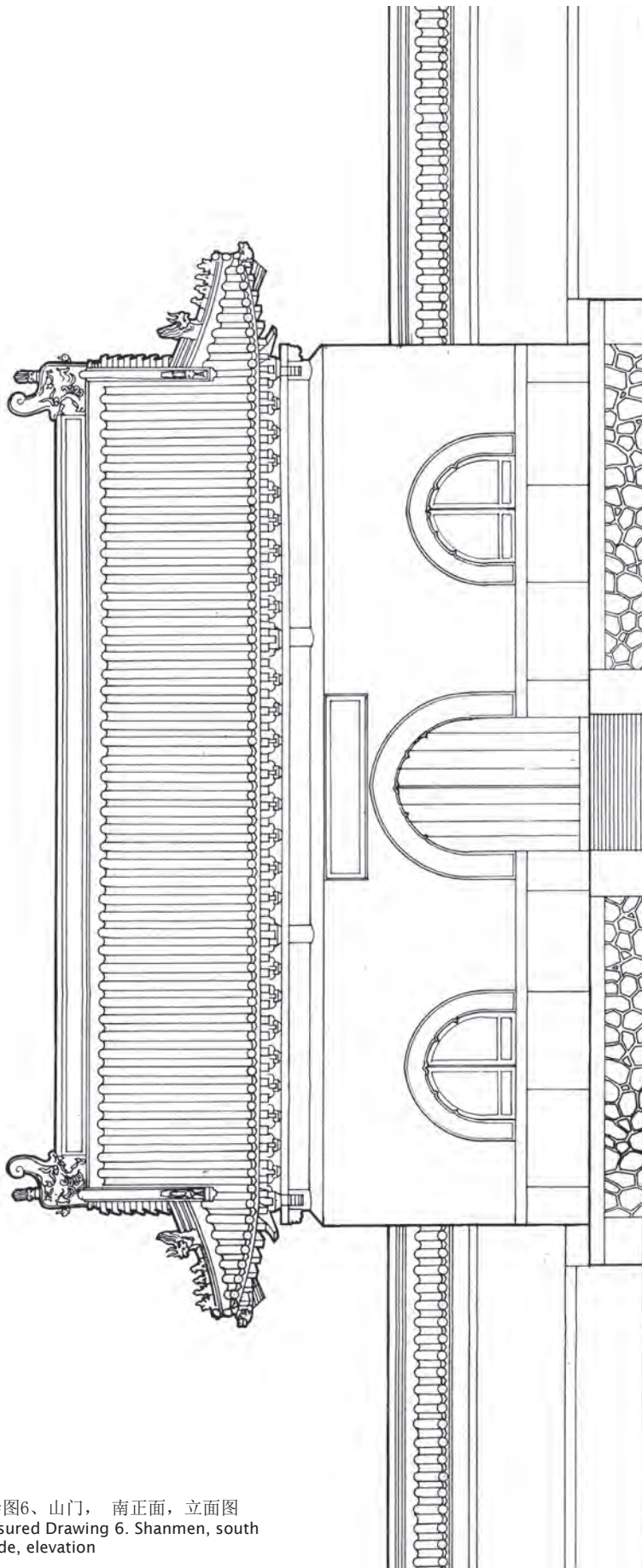
测绘图4、会乘殿，剖面图
Measured Drawing 4. Huicheng Hall, N-S section

天津大学和承德市文物局，“承德古建筑：避暑山庄和外八庙”，1982
Tianjin University and Chengde Municipality Cultural Heritage Bureau. *Ancient Architecture of Chengde*, 1982.



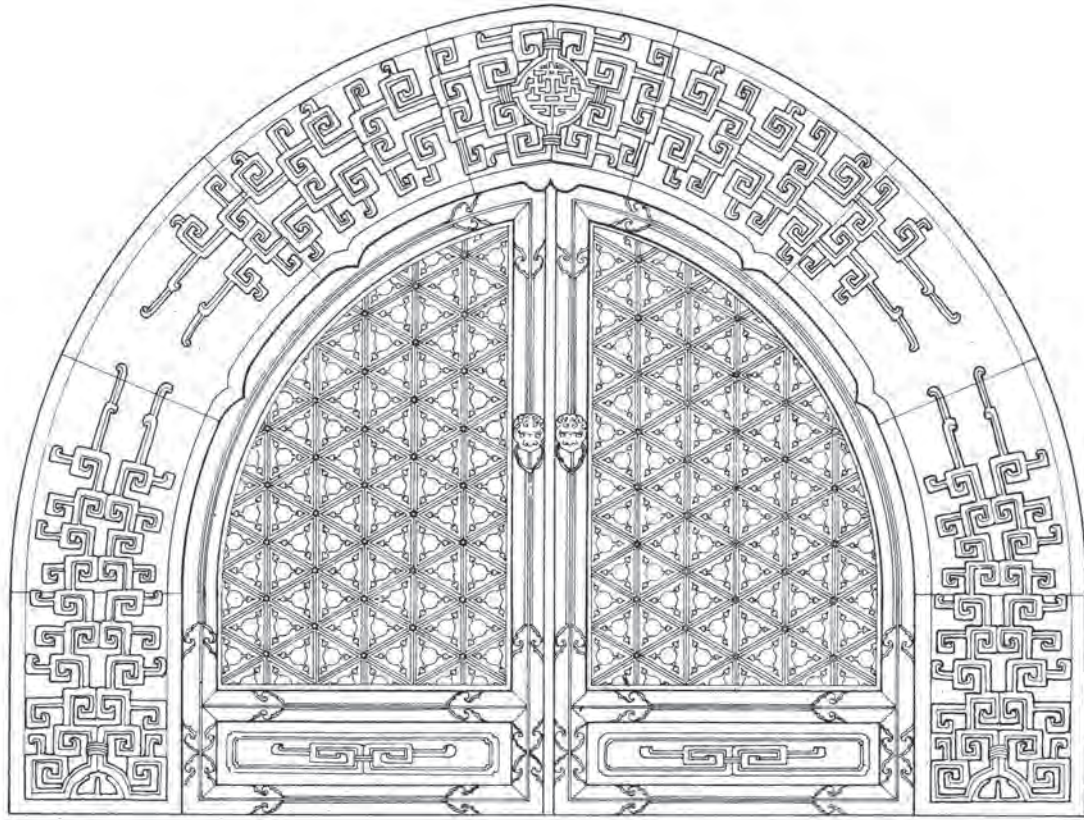
测绘图5、会乘殿，平面图
Measured Drawing 5. Huicheng Hall, floor plan

天津大学和承德市文物局，“承德古建筑：避暑山庄和外八庙”，1982
Tianjin University and Chengde Municipality Cultural Heritage Bureau. *Ancient Architecture of Chengde*, 1982.



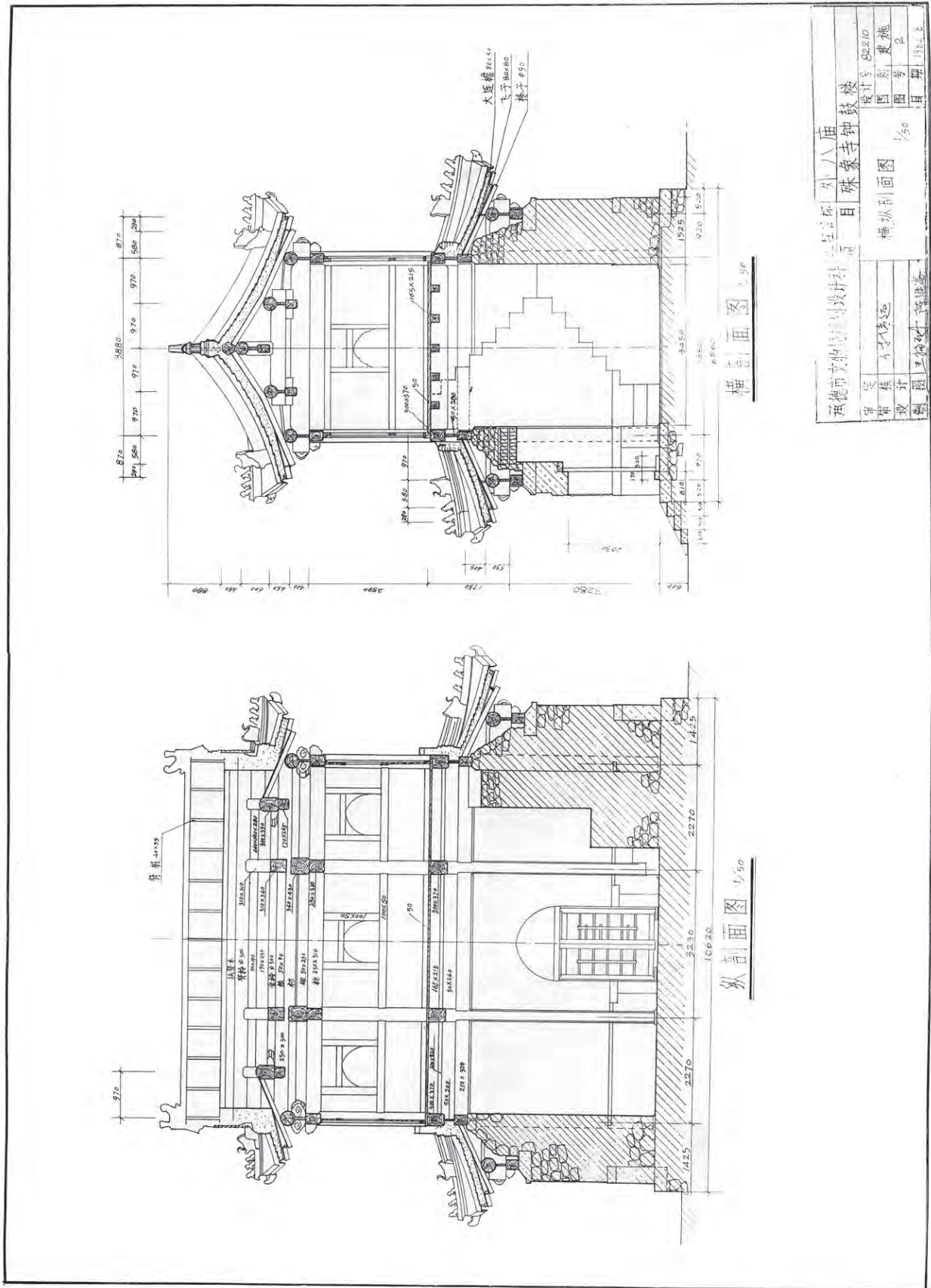
测绘图6、山门，南正面，立面图
Measured Drawing 6. Shanmen, south
facade, elevation

天津大学和承德市文物局，“承德古建筑：避暑山庄和外八庙”，1982
Tianjin University and Chengde Municipality
Cultural Heritage Bureau. *Ancient Architecture
of Chengde*, 1982.



测绘图7、山门，石窗图
Measured Drawing 7. Shanmen, detail of stone
window

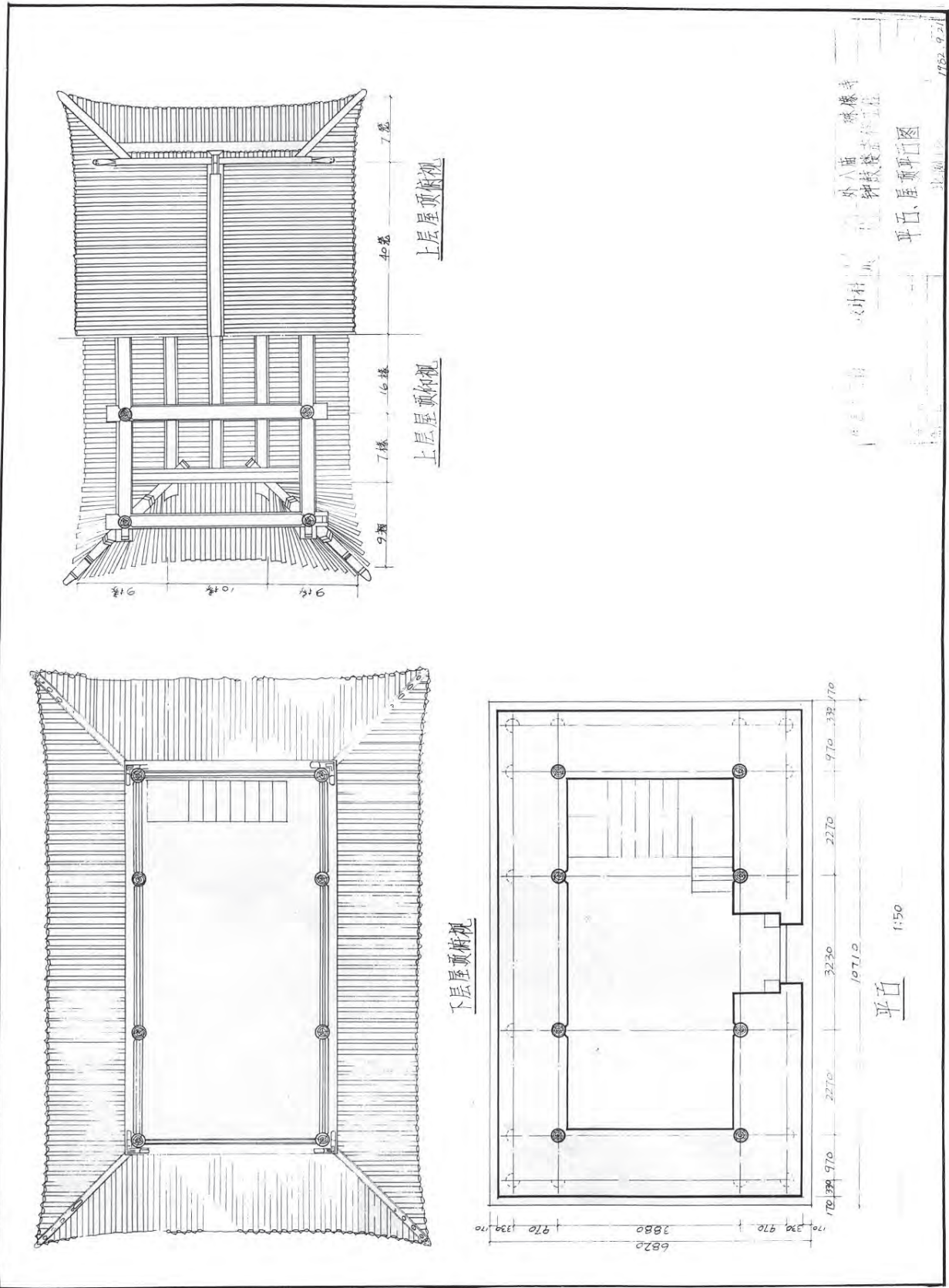
天津大学和承德市文物局，“承德古建筑：避暑山庄和外八庙”，1982
Tianjin University and Chengde Municipality
Cultural Heritage Bureau. *Ancient Architecture
of Chengde*, 1982.



承德市文物局规划设计科		承德市文物局规划设计科	
设计号	82210	图名	殊像寺钟鼓楼
设计	袁亮	图号	2
设计	袁亮	日期	1982.8
制图	王德政	审核	袁亮

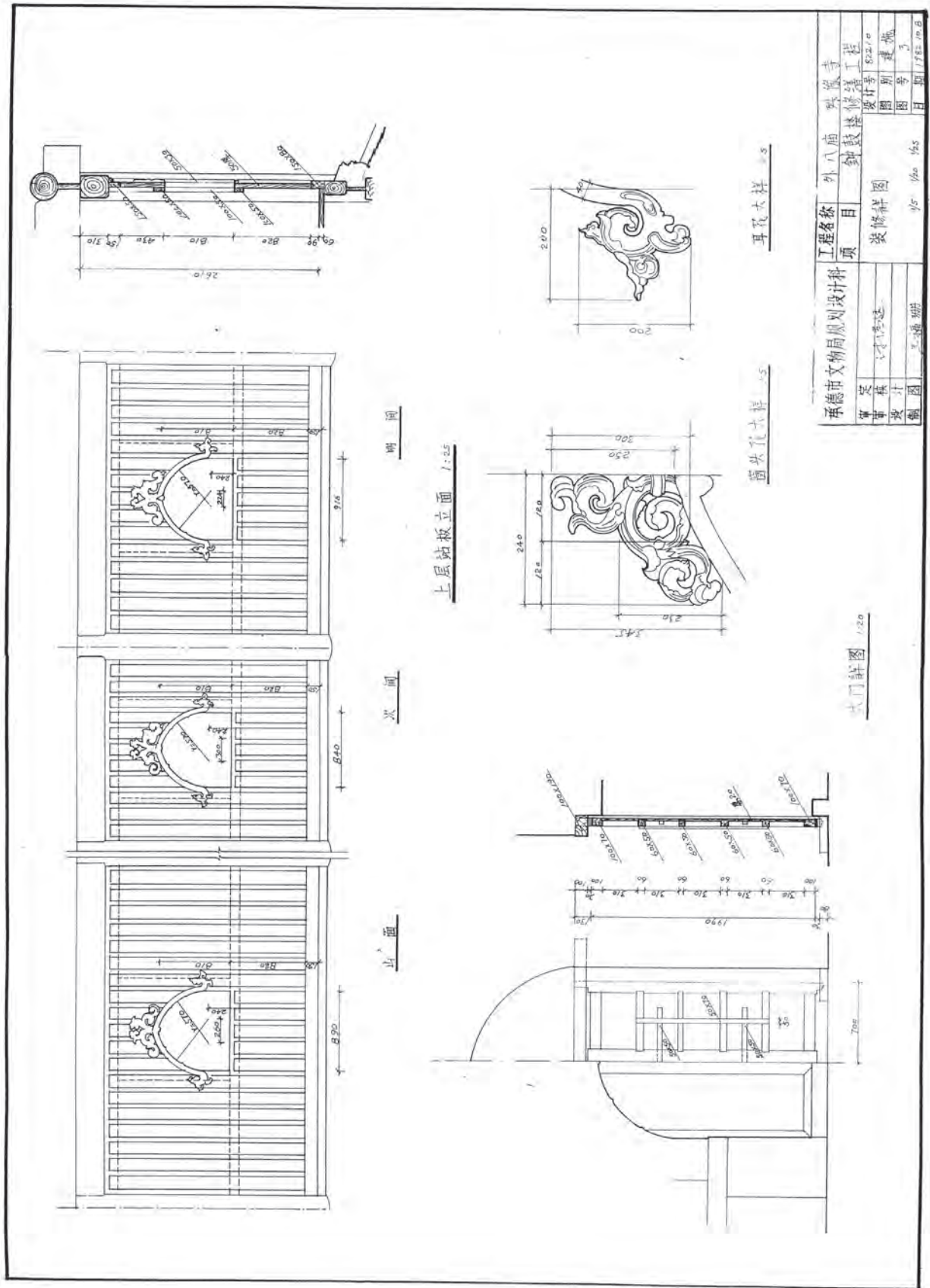
建筑施工图2、钟、鼓楼剖面图
Specifications Drawing 2. Bell and Drum Towers, sections

承德市文物局规划设计科, 1982
Chengde Municipality Cultural Heritage Bureau,
Planning and Design Department, 1982.



建筑施工图3、钟、鼓楼剖面图
Specifications Drawing 3. Bell and Drum Towers, roof, eave, and floor plans

承德市文物局规划设计科, 1982
Chengde Municipality Cultural Heritage Bureau, Planning and Design Department, 1982.

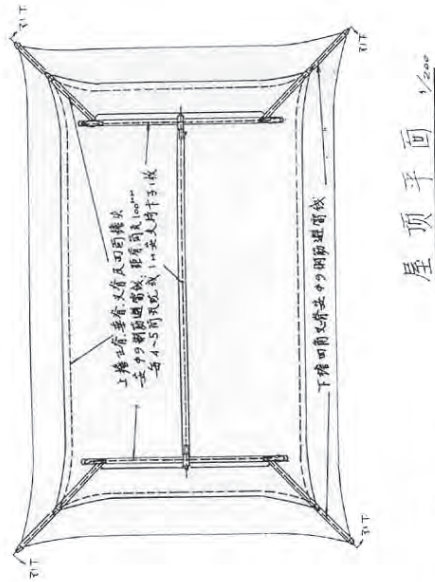


承德市文物局规划设计科		工程名称	外八庙 殊像寺
审定	设计	项目	钟鼓楼修缮工程
审核	校对	图别	建筑
设计	制图	图号	95-160-165
制图	王通明	日期	1982.10.18

大门详图 1:20

建筑施工图4、钟、鼓楼
Specifications Drawing 4. Bell and Drum Towers, details

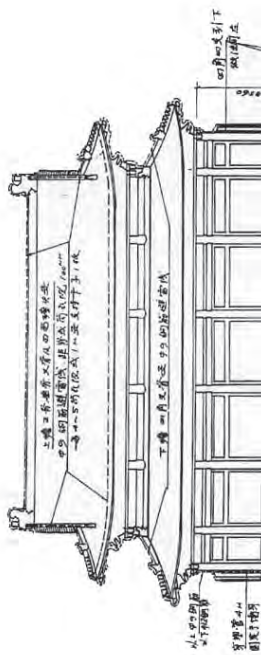
承德市文物局规划设计科, 1982
Chengde Municipality Cultural Heritage Bureau,
Planning and Design Department 1982.



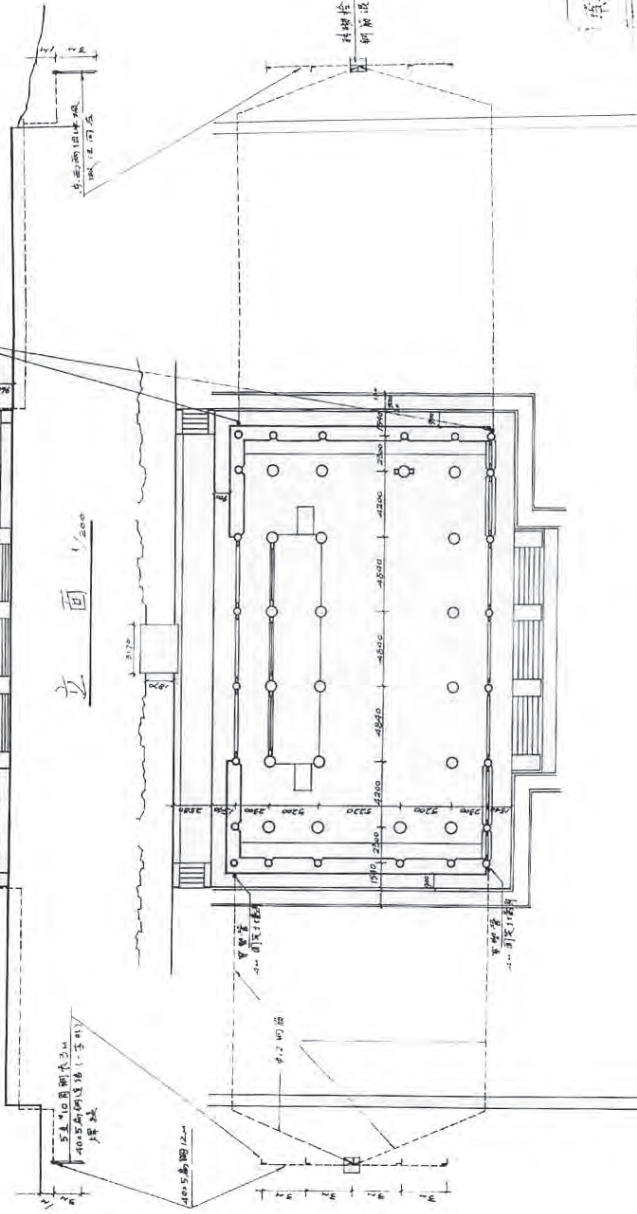
屋顶平面 1/200

上角	4.2m x 4.4m	24	16.8
上脊	8.2m	30	20.8
正脊	30.2m x 2	58	38.8
下脊	16.2m x 2	32	22.4
下檐四角	5.2m x 4.4m	28	18.8
下檐四角	12.2m	48	32.8
下檐四角	35.2m	140	104
斗栱	12.2m	24	16.8
斗栱	5.2m	16	10.8
斗栱	1.2m	4	2.8

注：斗栱按法：斗栱斗口宽150mm



立面 1/200



建筑施工图5、会乘殿，立面、屋顶平面、平面图
Specifications Drawing 5. Huicheng Hall, elevation, roof and floor plan

承德市文物局规划设计科，（无日期）
Chengde Municipality Cultural Heritage Bureau,
Planning and Design Department (no date)

