



# 殊像寺简述

## Description of Shuxiang Temple

前言

Introduction

一号区

Area 1

二号区

Area 2

三号区

Area 3

四号区

Area 4

五号区

Area 5

卫星图、遗址图、图纸

Satellite Maps, Site Plans, and Drawings

附件

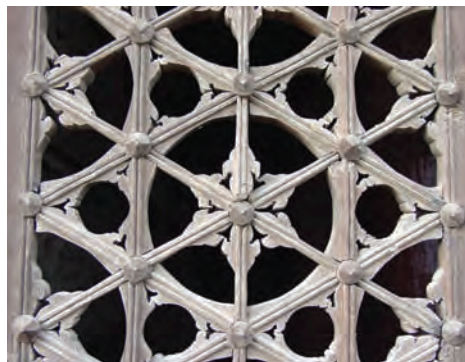
Appendices:

1、殊像寺殿堂内部陈设物和塑像调查报告  
Report on Sculpture and Interior Furnishings

2、殊像寺散落重点建筑与装饰石构件明细表  
Inventory of Architectural and Decorative Stone Elements

3、殊像寺园林景观调查报告  
Investigation of Trees and Garden Features

4、殊像寺测量与制图注释  
Note on the Surveying and Mapping of Shuxiang Temple





## 殊像寺简述

### DESCRIPTION OF SHUXIANG TEMPLE

#### 前言 Introduction

殊像寺（亦称文殊寺）是避暑山庄周围现存的八座皇家寺庙之一（原来有十二座寺庙）。乾隆皇帝于乾隆二十六年（1761年）春季到山西省五台山殊像寺进香。回京之后，遂于北京香山宝相寺内仿造文殊塑像。随后乾隆皇帝又于乾隆三十九年（1774年）命令内务府在承德建造殊像寺。殊像寺由满族喇嘛负责管理。殊像寺的建造反映了文殊菩萨在满清宗教信仰中的重要地位。殊像寺的主要建筑群在一年之内竣工（关于该寺的历史及宗教意义，见卷一《干预史表》及附件1：殊像寺兴建、修缮成本档案资料，以及卷二各项专项评估报告）。以下对殊像寺的描述以历史文献档案、历史照片、口述历史以及现场考察为主要依据（见卷一《殊像寺干预史》后，附件5：参考书目）。

Shuxiang Temple (also known as the Temple of Manjusri) is one of the eight surviving imperial temples (originally twelve in number) built in the environs of the Imperial Summer Resort. The temple was inspired by the Emperor Qianlong's visit to Wutai Mountain (Shanxi Province) in the spring of the twenty-sixth year of his reign (1761). In his thirty-ninth reign year (1774), Emperor Qianlong ordered the Department of Internal Affairs to construct Shuxiang Temple in Chengde, using Baoxiang Temple at Xiangshan [Fragrant Hills] outside Beijing as its model. The temple was run by Manchu monks and reflects close familial and religious associations between Manjusri and Emperor Qianlong. The construction of the principal buildings of the temple was completed in only one year (see *History of Interventions* and its Appendix 1, *Historical Record of the Construction and Costs of Shuxiang Temple*, and, in Vol. 2, *Assessment of the Cultural Significance of Shuxiang Temple* for its historical and religious context). The description of Shuxiang temple that follows is based on archival historical texts, historic photographs, oral communication, and on-site surveys and inspections (see Appendix 5, *References*, after the *History of Interventions* section).

殊像寺位于普陀宗乘之庙以东和广安寺（已不存）以西（照片1、2，图1，附在本章的末了），南纬41°28′，东经118°33′。寺庙坐北朝南，面向避暑山庄对面的狮子沟。庙院依山而造，后部地势突起（第二进院落369米，至庙之北端已高达海拔394米）。寺庙的围墙东西宽约115米，南北进深约200米，占地面积约为2.3万平方米（2.3公顷[图3]）。围墙基本属于后来重建；1982年至1984年重建的东南墙段和在清凉楼后墙基址上重建的北部墙段与原围墙不一致。围墙西部的中间位置原来可能设有门楼，但是这一建筑已经不存在（见图3）。靠近围墙西南处建有供机动车辆进出寺庙的新门（消防门）（另见1933年（日）关野贞编制的平面图中所标志的其他出入口，图13）。在寺院南部（现为农田）原来可能有石桥一座，但是目前没有任何明确的实物依据。

Shuxiang Temple is situated between Putuozongchengzhi Temple (to the east) and Guang'an Temple (to the west; no longer extant) (Photos 1, 2; Plan 1, at end of section), at a northern latitude of 41°28′ and an eastern longitude of 118°33′. The front of the temple faces south toward Shizigou (Lion Valley) and opposite the Imperial Resort. The terrain of the temple site rises steeply on the foothills of the mountains (from 369m in Courtyard 2 to 394m at the north end of the complex). The temple precinct is defined by a perimeter wall, which encompasses an area of approximately 115m wide from east to west and approximately 200m long from south to north (23,000 sq.m or 2.3 hectares) (Plan 3). The perimeter wall is largely reconstructed and differs from its original alignment at the southeastern section and along its northern limit where it was reconstructed (in 1982-84) on the rear wall of Qingliang Building. A secondary entry gate and gatehouse may originally have existed near the mid-point of the western perimeter wall (see Plan 3), but was demolished; a modern entrance to accommodate vehicles was constructed near the SW corner (but see also Sekino 1933 plan showing other openings in the wall, Plan 13). A stone bridge may have existed south of the temple (in what are now agricultural fields), but no clear evidence is available.

## 殊像寺分区描述

### Description of the Shuxiang Temple complex by areas

为了便于描述，我们把殊像寺划分为五个区（图5）：

For purposes of description, the temple is divided into 5 areas (Plan 5):

- 一号区：寺庙南端，包括山门、钟鼓楼、天王殿以及第一进院落。  
**Area 1** at the southern end includes Shanmen, the Bell Tower and the Drum Tower, Tianwang Hall, and Courtyard 1.
- 二号区：一号区以北的地段，包括演梵堂、饌香堂、第二进院落、两重月台、大台阶、会乘殿、指峰殿及面月殿。  
**Area 2** directly to the north includes Yanfan and Zhuanxiang Halls, Courtyard 2, the Terraces and Grand Staircase, Huicheng Hall, and Zhifeng and Mianyue Halls.
- 三号区：寺庙北段（占寺庙总面积的三分之一），包括宝相阁、云来殿、雪净殿、清凉楼、吉晖殿、慧喜殿、六方亭、香林室、倚云楼建筑群、方亭以及主要的假山。  
**Area 3** comprises the entire northern third of the temple complex including Baoxiang Pavilion, Yunlai and Xuejing Halls, Qingliang Building, Jihui and Huixi Halls, the Hexagonal Pavilion, the building complex of Xianglin Room, Yiyun Building, and Fangting, and the main rockery.
- 四、五号区：位于一号区和二号区的东、西边，主要是僧房和四号区的灶房和上房。  
**Areas 4 and 5** to the west and east respectively of Areas 1 and 2 were reserved mainly for the monks' quarters, as well as kitchen and dining facilities in Area 5.

表1为殊像寺所有建筑和附属建筑及其位置。

Table 1 is an inventory of all buildings and main features at Shuxiang and their area location.

表1: 殊像寺建筑清单 Table 1. Inventory of Buildings at Shuxiang Temple

现存建筑和附属建筑 Extant Buildings and Features			
中文名称 Chinese name	英文名称 English translation	汉语拼音 Pinyin	位置 Location
石狮	Stone Lions	Shishi	Area 1号区
山门	Mountain Gate (gatehouse)	Shanmen	Area 1号区
旗杆座	Banner pole bases (dhvaja bases)	Qiganzuo	Area 1号区
钟楼	Bell Tower	Zhong lou	Area 1号区
鼓楼	Drum Tower	Gu lou	Area 1号区
会乘殿	Hall of the Great Encounter	Huicheng dian	Area 2号区
宝相阁	Pavilion of the Precious Image	Baoxiang ge	Area 3号区
僧房	Monks' quarters	Seng fang	Area 5号区
已毁的建筑 (基址) Ruined Buildings			
中文名称 Chinese name	英文名称 English translation	汉语拼音 Pinyin	位置 Location
天王殿	Heavenly King Hall	Tianwang dian	Area 1号区
演梵堂	Scripture Recitation Hall	Yanfan tang	Area 2号区
饌香堂 (斋堂)	Aromatic Food Hall	Zhuanxiang tang (Zhai tang)	Area 2号区
面月殿	Facing the Moon Hall	Mianyue dian	Area 2号区
指峰殿	Pointing to the Mountain Peak Hall	Zhifeng dian	Area 2号区
雪净殿	Pure Snow Hall	Xuejing dian	Area 3号区
云来殿	Near the Clouds Hall	Yunlai dian	Area 3号区
慧喜殿	Wisdom and Happiness Hall	Huixi dian	Area 3号区
吉晖殿	Auspicious and Bright Hall	Jihui dian	Area 3号区
清凉楼	Refreshing Building	Qingliang lou	Area 3号区
六方亭	Hexagonal Pavilion	Liufang ting	Area 3号区
香林室*	Fragrant Forest Room	Xianglin shi*	Area 3号区
倚云楼*	Building where the Clouds Nestle	Yiyun lou*	Area 3号区
方亭、游廊	Square Pavilion, Covered Corridor	Fang ting, You lang	Area 3号区
灶房	Imperial Kitchen	Zao fang	Area 5号区
上房	Dining Hall	Shang fang	Area 5号区
值房	Entry Hall	Zhi fang	Area 5号区

\* 现有史料对殊像寺内一组庭院式建筑中的香林室和倚云楼的位置有不同看法，本报告采用了1933年和1982年出版的有关承德外八庙专著中的地图（见《评估报告》后面所附的地图）。其它的史料也有将这组庭院中的中心宽三间的建筑命名为香林室，其西南位置的建筑命名为倚云楼的。

\* Historic plans disagree on the naming of Xianglin Room and Yiyun Building. The determination of nomenclature used in this report is based on the 1933 and 1982 plans (see the collection of plans at the end of the Description section) and other historic evidence suggesting that Xianglin Room is the central, three-bay building of the complex, while Yiyun Building is the structure lying to the southwest.



1a. 在避暑山庄拍摄殊像寺全景（1933年）  
General view of Shuxiang Temple from the Summer Resort (1933)



1b. 在避暑山庄拍摄殊像寺全景（2004年）  
General view of Shuxiang Temple from the Summer Resort (2004)



2a. 殊像寺, 1911年  
Shuxiang Temple, 1911 (Ito, Sukenobu. 1994. *Nekka Koseki: Hisho Sanso to Gai Hachibyō no Chōsa to Hozon*. Tokyo: Ito Chieko)



2b. 在避暑山庄拍摄殊像寺全景 (2005年)  
General view of Shuxiang Temple from the Summer Resort (2005)





## 一号区 AREA 1 山门 Shanmen

山门为殊像寺正门，位于寺庙围墙南部的中间（平面图、照片3）。山门前有长方形的红砂岩海墁（长约33.50米、宽约13米）以及直通山门东、西两侧腰门的冰纹石甬路。靠近甬路的东南和西南角处设有两尊对称的石狮子（为寺庙的守护者以及权力的象征），两尊狮子置于有装饰花纹的须弥座上（须弥座用鸚鵡岩雕刻而成）。石狮周围各设现代铁护栏（1979年后安装的）（照片6）。有一条通往山门入口的红砂岩石砌礅擦。

Shanmen (Mountain Gate), the main gatehouse of Shuxiang Temple, is centrally located in the southern perimeter wall of the temple complex (Area Plan and Photo 3). In front of the building is a pavement of rectangular reddish sandstone (approx. 33.50 x 13m). Contiguous with this pavement are paths of crazy-paving that lead to side gates (*yaomen*) on the east and west of the gatehouse. Symmetrically placed near the SE and SW corners of the pavement are two stone carved lions (guardians of the temple and symbols of power) on decorative sumeru pedestals (both carved from tuff). Each lion is surrounded by a modern iron protection railing (after 1979) (Photo 6). A red sandstone-paved stepped ramp leads from the entrance pavement to the gatehouse entrance.

山门面宽三间，进深一间，单檐歇山灰色布瓦顶。1975年对屋顶进行维修时修补了斗拱、椽飞望板、连檐及瓦口等。山门的台基有典型的虎皮毛石砌筑的台帮及红砂岩压面石，殿身的内、外墙体下碱均为红砂岩。山墙外表的红色抹灰共有两层：估计第一道为清代的抹灰，第二道大约为1959年或1975年修缮时所加。山门明间前檐（朝南）、后檐（朝北）均设带有装饰花纹的鸚鵡岩石卷门（图案名称为汉纹）（照片3-5）；石卷门东、西两侧为鸚鵡岩半圆盲窗，盲窗棂格为六角菱花。檐下外部的额枋、檩、斗拱仍保存小部分残损的彩画（见卷二《油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估报告》）。

Shanmen is three bays long and one bay deep with a single-eave Chinese hip and gable roof with unglazed grey tiles. In 1975 the roof was repaired, which included replacement of brackets, flying rafters, eave edging (*lianyan*) and tile edging (*wakou*). The building is composed of a typical platform ('tiger-skin' rubble masonry with ashlar-corners), on which is constructed a sill wall of red sandstone (interior and exterior). The exterior wall above the sill wall is covered with red-colored stucco, composed of 2 distinct layers that may relate to different campaigns: the first assumed to be historic, the second may date to repairs carried out in 1959 or 1975. There are central arched doors at the front (south) and rear (north) facades of the gatehouse with carved tuff stone surrounds (Photos 3-5). On the east and west sides of the doorways are arched, false windows of carved tuff stone with a patterned surround (the pattern of the surround is called *hanwen*, and the lattice pattern on the windows is known as *liujiao linghua*, or 'six-horned caltrop') (Photo 5). On the external architraves, purlins, and brackets below the eaves are remains of deteriorated decorative painting (*caihua*) (see Vol. 2, *Assessment of Painted Architectural Surfaces* for details).

山门外檐原有乾隆御笔亲题的‘殊像寺’木陡匾一面（已不存）；山门入口的石卷门上嵌有一面用满、汉、蒙、藏四种文字刻成的‘殊像寺’石额（鸚鵡岩）。1987年在石卷门两侧的墙壁上嵌入了用现代白玉石制成的标志，标志说明殊像寺为保护单位及其他有关规定的內容。

Under the outer eave there originally hung a wooden tablet with the words 'Shuxiang Temple' in Qianlong's hand writing (no longer extant). The temple's name is also written on a tuff stone plaque inset in the wall above the central door in Manchu, Chinese, Tibetan and Mongolian (Photo 5). On either side of the entrance are modern marble plaques inset in the wall in 1988 with the requisite information about the protection status of the temple.

山门殿内有彩色泥塑护法神像两尊（照片8），俗称哼（东侧）哈（西侧）二将。门殿中间现有弥勒佛像一尊（照片7）。这尊塑像原放天王殿内，1933年以前迁至会乘殿，后来又迁至山门殿内（搬迁日期不清）。殿内墙体为包金土抹灰（淡黄色），每大方块有白、红和绿色的轮廓线（照片7）。屋顶露明的木构件还有残损的彩画（见卷二《油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估报告》）。

Inside the gatehouse are large polychrome clay statues of the temple guardians, known locally as General *Heng* (east) and General *Ha* (west) (Photo 8). A lacquered gilt statue of the Maitreya (*Milefo*) now occupies the center of the gatehouse (Photo 7); this statue was originally housed in Tianwang Hall, but was moved to Huicheng Hall (sometime before 1933) and finally to its present position in the gatehouse (date not known). The plastered walls are painted a yellowish color with panels defined by a border of white, red, and green lines (Photo 7). The exposed wooden members of the roof have deteriorated decorative painting (see Vol. 2, *Assessment of Painted Architectural Surfaces* for details).

### 第一进院落 Courtyard 1

山门出口有石砌的礅擦，由此即进入一个封闭大院落。院落的东、西两侧设腰墙，北边是天王殿（照片9、10）。在1979年拍摄的照片上看不到鼓楼以北的腰墙和腰门以西的腰墙（照片12），因而这两段腰墙当为1979年以后重建。院落内有几条冰纹海墁，分别处在南北轴线上的天王殿与山门间（2002年用水泥重新铺面，照片13），东西轴线上的钟鼓楼间，以及院外腰门与院内腰门间。院落西南处和东南处有两幢用红砂岩制成的方形旗杆石座和座基（照片11）。在山门旁边的东便门内有一栋铺有现代屋顶的建筑，现为寺庙工作人员的储藏室与辅助性办公室。

After passing through Shanmen one enters, by way of a stone paved ramp, a large enclosed courtyard delimited by enclosure walls on the east and west and by Tianwang Hall on the north (Photos 9, 10). The segment of the enclosure wall north of the Drum Tower and west of the side gate (*yaomen*) is missing in a 1979 photo (Photo 12) and was thus rebuilt after that date. Within the courtyard are paths of crazy-paving (*hai man bing wen*, literally 'cracked-ice') on a N-S axis connecting the gatehouse with Tianwang Hall (re-laid with cement in 2002, Photo 13), and two connecting the external side gates with internal side gates in the courtyard perimeter wall; and on an E-W axis connecting the Drum and Bell Towers. The platforms and red sandstone bases for two square banner (*dhvaja*) poles survive in the SW and SE part of the courtyard (Photo 11). There is a modern roofed structure on the inside of the eastern side gate, next to Shanmen, used as a storage and auxiliary office for the temple custodial staff.

### 钟鼓楼 Bell Tower and Drum Tower

坐落在第一进院落的钟楼（东侧）和鼓楼（西侧）形制相同，位置对称。上、下层均面宽三间，进深一间；（照片14、15、17）。这两座楼曾在1959年进行维修，在1982年至1983年大修。台基及下层，其中包括毛石砌筑的墙体以及钟楼部分彩画的均为原件；上层墙体的木栈板（照片16）及屋顶基本是新补换的。1933年、1979年的照片表明当时上层仅有木柱，木栈板不存在（照片20、21）。

The Bell Tower (east) and Drum Tower (west) are identically constructed and symmetrically situated within Courtyard 1 (Photos 14, 15, 17). The lower and upper levels of each building are three bays wide and one bay deep. The roofs are double-eave Chinese hip and gable with unglazed grey tiles. Both buildings were repaired in 1959 and more extensively again in 1982-83. The platform and lower levels, with rubble masonry sill walls and including small areas of *caihua* on the Bell Tower, are mainly original fabric; the upper levels, which are constructed of wood ('board and batten' style) (Photo 16), and the roofs are largely modern replacements. 1933 and 1979 photos both show the upper levels with only support columns, without wood sheathing (Photos 20, 21).

鼓楼内原藏皮鼓一面，现已不存。钟楼内仍有明代铜钟一口；铜钟高五尺五寸，钟钮高一尺三寸，钟口径三尺四寸（照片18）。包括铜钟在内的钟楼目前储藏器物见附件1（照片19）。

The Drum Tower originally contained one large leather drum, which is no longer extant. The Bell Tower has its original Ming Dynasty bronze bell (approximately 1.7m high with a top knob 38cm tall; diameter 1m) (Photo 18). See Appendix 1 for description of the bell and other objects currently stored in the Bell Tower (Photo 19).

## 天王殿 Tianwang Hall

天王殿位于山门正北的南北轴线上，此殿现已不存，仅遗留石台基、佛座及东西两面毛石墙。据历史文献记载，天王殿面阔五间，单檐歇山顶，前、后檐封以木栈板（照片22）。中三间可能设门，但无确切实物依据（1933年拍摄的照片门已不存）。外檐上原悬汉、藏、满、蒙文四体‘天王殿’匾一面。因为大木架面临坍塌，所以1967年落架放在储材厂内，落架的木构件现在情况不明。

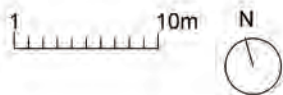
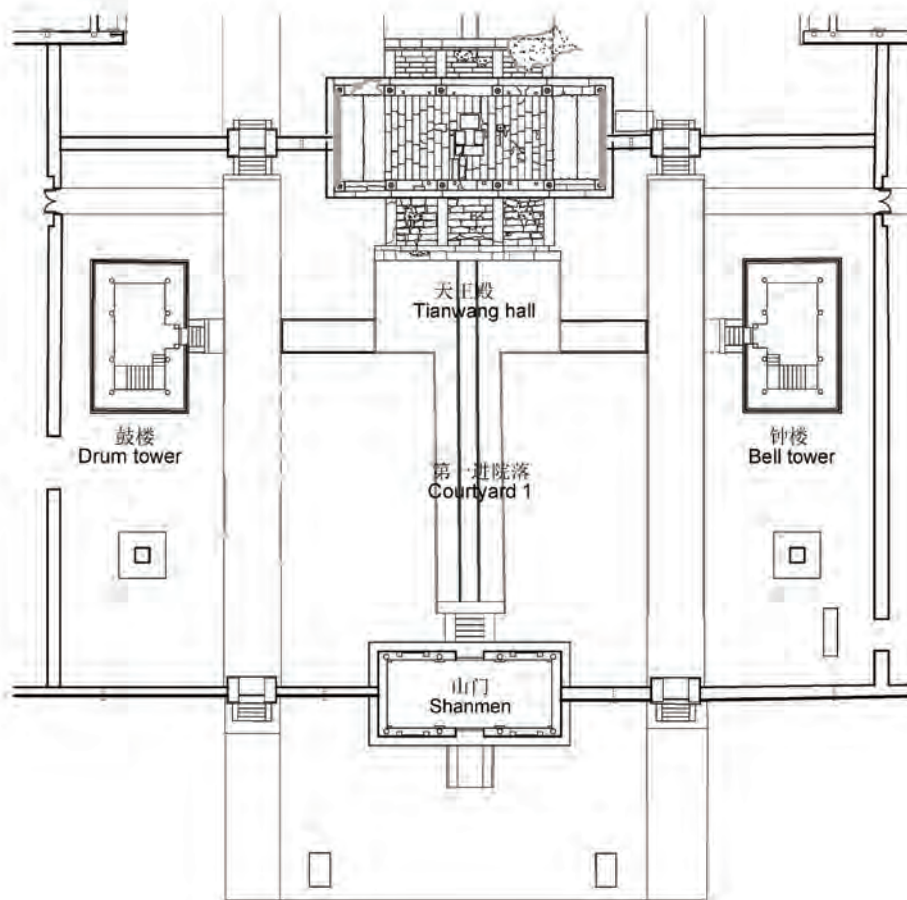
Directly north and on axis with Shanmen was Tianwang Hall (Heavenly King Hall). This Hall is no longer extant; only the stone platform of the building, the east and west rubble walls (with ashlar sill wall quoins and stringcourse) on the exterior, and statue bases remain. As known from historical documentation, the hall was five bays long with a single eave Chinese hip and gable roof. The front and the back facades were composed of wooden wall panels (Photo 22). The three center bays may have had latticed doors (*geshanmen*) but no direct evidence exists (the doors are missing in the 1933 photo). A tablet with the name of the hall in the four languages (Chinese, Tibetan, Manchu, Mongolian) hung under the outer eave. The collapsing wooden structure of the Hall was removed to storage in 1967. It is not known whether the remnants of this structure still exist.

天王殿正中朝南供奉坐姿弥勒佛像一尊，佛像置于鸚鵡岩须弥座上。弥勒佛以北原供韦陀立像一尊，此像亦置于石质须弥座上。这两尊塑像像表均为金漆（照片26）。现今在原址上只存鸚鵡岩须弥座。1933年前弥勒佛像迁至会乘殿（照片66），以后又迁至山门；韦陀立像目前藏于钟楼。天王殿东、西侧原设四大天王（已不存），四大天王原置殿内东、西墙两侧的阶式平台上，现今只存平台芯的碎石（照片23、24）。

In the central bay of the Hall was a seated statue of Maitreya (*Milefo*) facing south, which rested on a carved tuff base. Immediately north of the Buddha statue, facing north, was a statue of the deity *Weituo* (protector of the law), also situated on a carved stone base. Both statues have lacquered gilt surfaces (Photo 26). Only the tuff stone bases of these statues remain in situ (Photo 25). The statue of Maitreya (*Milefo*) was moved prior to 1933 to Huicheng Hall (see Photo 66), then later to its current location in the gatehouse; the statue of *Weituo* is currently stored in the Bell Tower. There were statues of the Heavenly Kings at the east and west ends of the Hall, which are no longer extant. These four figures were seated on stepped platforms along the east and west sides of the hall. Only the rubble core of these platforms remain today (Photos 23, 24).

1933年的照片表明当时天王殿只存西侧的三间殿屋，东侧的两间已被拆除（照片22）。从照片上还可以清楚地看到殿内东侧置于石座上的天王像残躯，但无法看清其它塑像是否存在。普乐寺有经过修复的类似的木栈板大殿，寺内有弥勒佛像、手持金刚杵的韦陀立像以及天王像。

In a 1933 photo, only the western three bays of the Hall are standing; the two eastern bays have been removed (Photo 22). One can discern the deteriorated remains of the two Heavenly King statues at the eastern side of the Hall still seated on their platforms. It is not possible to determine whether the other statues are inside the building. A similar restored Hall exists at Pule temple, with wood facade and housing the statues of Maitreya (*Milefo*), *Weituo* holding ‘the diamond mace,’ and the Heavenly Kings.



1号区  
Area 1

2006年1月  
January 2006



3.山门前檐（南面）  
South facade of Shanmen



4.山门后檐（北面）、第一进院落（前景）  
North facade of Shanmen and Courtyard 1 (foreground)



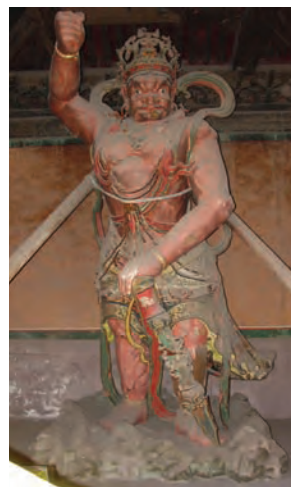
5.石半圆盲窗（上边），石卷门（下边）  
Details of stone window (above) and door surround (below)



6. 石狮（上边为东侧、下边西侧）  
Stone Lions (east, above; west, below)



7. 弥勒佛像  
Statue of Maitreya and painted panels



8. 哼、哈二将  
Statues of Heng and Ha



9. 第一进院落（后景），第二进院落（前景）  
General view of Courtyard 1 (background) and Courtyard 2 (foreground)



10. 第一进院落全景（朝西），在右边有天王殿台基及石砌坡道  
General view of Courtyard 1, looking west



11. 旗杆座（西、东）  
Banner pole bases (west, east)



12. 第一进院落西北角腰墙不存之处（1979年）  
Enclosure wall missing in NW corner of Courtyard 1 (1979, L. von Faulkenhausen)



13. 第一进院落内用水泥重新铺的冰纹甬路  
Crazy-paving re-laid with cement in Courtyard 1



14. 鼓楼 Drum Tower



15. 钟楼 Bell Tower



17. 钟楼券门的细部  
Detail of entrance to Bell Tower

16. 钟楼，上半身木  
栈板  
Bell Tower, wood  
paneling on upper  
level



18. 钟楼里的铜钟  
Bronze bell in Bell Tower



19. 钟楼内观，钟楼内储存的器物  
Interior of Bell Tower with stored items



20. 1933年的钟楼  
Bell Tower in 1933



21. 1979年的钟楼  
Bell Tower in 1979, L. von Faulkenhausen



22. 1933年拍摄的天王殿、天王供像遗迹  
Remains of Tianwang and Heavenly King statues (right) in 1933, and detail of statue in 1934



23. 西墙和须弥座的遗迹  
Remains of west wall and statue platform



24. 东墙和须弥座的遗迹  
Remains of east wall and statue platform



25. 弥勒佛像、韦陀像的底座，朝西（上边）、北（下边）  
Statue base for Maitreya and Weituo, looking west (upper) and north (lower)



26. 原放天王殿韦陀像、弥勒佛像  
Weituo and Maitreya statues originally from Tianwang



## 二号区： AREA 2

### 第二进院落 Courtyard 2

天王殿出口处的台阶为红砂岩礅擦，由此进入第二进院落。院落西侧为馔香堂，东侧为演梵堂，南侧为天王殿。上述殿址以及连接各殿的东、西、南腰墙合围形成了大台阶前面的一处平坦宽阔的院落（二号区图、照片27）。院落北部地势陡增，依地势而建的下层月台的护坡墙和大台阶为院落的北界。现存护坡墙附近的假山石是原有小假山倒塌后的残余。

A red sandstone paved ramp leads from Tianwang Hall to Courtyard 2. This flat open space is defined and enclosed by Zhuanxiang and Yanfan Halls on the west and east, Tianwang Hall on the south, and enclosure walls in the intermediary spaces on the south, east, and west (Area 2 Plan and Photo 27). To the north the terrain rises steeply; the northern limit of the courtyard is defined by the retaining wall and Grand Staircase of the first terrace (described below). Large boulders at the base of the retaining wall are remains of a small rockery.

第二进院落有石铺地面；其中从天王殿通往大台阶的南北轴线和从馔香堂通往演梵堂的东西轴线为红砂岩大条石，其他处则为粗青砂岩冰纹（照片27a）。原来的松树现已不存在。

The courtyard is entirely paved. Paths of red sandstone blocks on a N-S axis lead from Tianwang Hall to the grand central staircase, and on an E-W axis between Zhuanxiang and Yanfan Halls. The remainder of the courtyard is laid with crazy-paving of coarse greenish sandstone (Photo 27a) and originally featured pine trees (no longer extant).

### 馔香堂和演梵堂 Zhuanxiang Hall and Yanfan Hall

第二进院落东、西两侧原各有五间配殿。据说，1926年军阀汤玉麟将两殿拆毁，如今仅存殿基和槛墙。东殿为馔香堂，俗名斋堂。据称，堂内曾设高经桌一张、罗汉床一张、斋桌一百张。西殿为演梵堂，据官府档案记载，堂内原有安置于花架木座上的五供、七珍、八宝各一套，铜释迦佛像一尊，经桌、宝座各六十四张（据了解，如今都已不存）。

On the east and west of Courtyard 2 were two side halls, each five bays wide. These two halls were purportedly demolished by the warlord Tang Yulin in 1926; only their platforms and sill walls survive. The side hall to the east is called Zhuanxiang Hall, but is commonly referred to as Zhai Hall (Food Hall). There was reputedly one Arhat seat with a tall scripture table and 100 eating tables in the hall. The side hall to the west is Yanfan Hall. According to official archives, the hall originally held the Five Offerings (*wu gong*), Seven Gems (*qi zhen*) and the Eight Auspicious Symbols (*ba bao*), all on carved wooden stands; a bronze statue of Sakyamuni, as well as sixty-four scripture tables and high-backed benches (none of these objects survive as far as can be determined).

现无历史照片可以展示两堂原貌，只有1911年的照片（照片2a）显示了演梵堂的南墙。目前两堂仅存台基部分的毛石台帮和压面石，以及槛墙（照片28-32）。槛墙大部以红砂岩陡板砌成，但个别地方有零散的青砂岩（馔香堂台阶用青砂岩砌成，照片32）。青砂岩大概为现代维修时所用，但无记录存在。两堂正面的槛墙内外均用红砂岩陡板，石灰灌浆。明间当设有出入口，这一推断可由现存的柱顶石和槛墙确定。两堂原有前廊，如今仅存廊的柱顶石。其他墙体内墙为陡板石，外墙均为毛石。两堂的地面上均保留有部分残余的砖面。

No historic photos exist to indicate the original appearance of the halls, except for the 1911 photo (Photo 2a) showing the south facade of Yanfan Hall. Today, all that remains of these halls are the platforms,

composed of rubble ('tiger-skin') masonry with ashlar corners, and the sill walls of the buildings (Photos 28-32). The sill walls consist of predominantly red sandstone ashlar blocks, with random incorporation of a whitish-green sandstone (also used for the stairs to Zhuanxiang Hall, Photo 32). The whitish-green sandstone is likely replacement stone from modern repairs, although no record exists. The sill wall of the front facade of each hall is constructed with ashlar blocks on the interior and exterior facades, with a coarse lime core; column bases and threshold stones define an entrance at the center. A portico, the column bases of which survive, ran the length of the main facades. The other sill walls are composed of ashlar on the interior with rubble masonry used for the core and exterior wall face. Remnants of brick pavers survive on the floors of both halls.

## 大台阶和下层月台 Grand Staircase and Lower Terrace

从第二进院落上到第一层月台（月台在下面予以描述）有26级台阶，沿台阶坡度方向的四条砂岩垂带将台阶一分为三（照片33、34），据1933年的照片，台阶东、西侧的垂带上设女墙（照片43）。如今仅存置于西侧垂带南端的抱鼓石部分构件（抱鼓石用鸚鵡岩雕刻而成）（照片35）。台阶砂岩垂带的表面凿有凹形小沟和榫眼以固定女墙（小沟和榫眼可在东南角无栏板的垂带上见到）。靠近大台阶的东侧有一块半露的鸚鵡岩石块，可能是原来西南角的一块女墙角柱。目前有数件女墙构件散放在靠近下层月台的地面上（照片36）。在其他垂带（地袱）上都可以看到用于固定女墙的榫眼（照片37）。

A grand stairway, consisting of 26 steps, leads from Courtyard 2 to the first terrace (described below). The stairway is divided in three parts by two splays composed of sandstone blocks laid lengthwise following the incline of the steps (Photo 33-34). Similar splays border the east and west ends of the staircase. Balustrades were originally situated on these exterior ramps as can be seen in the 1933 photo (Photo 43). The only element of the original balustrade that survives in situ is a carved piece of tuff stone at the southern end of the western splay (Photo 35). The base of the sandstone ramp was prepared to receive this element by recessing the surface very slightly and by the placement of two mortises in the stone to secure the end-balustrade (this is visible on the SE corner where the balustrade is missing). A tuff block lying half buried adjacent to the east side may be the original end-balustrade for the SE corner; other balustrade elements are lying on the lower terrace (Photo 36). Mortises for the remainder of the balustrade are visible on all the ramp blocks (Photo 37).

下层月台的护坡墙为毛石虎皮墙，高出院落地面4米。分散在护坡墙中的铁锚杆头（原始构件）明显可见（照片38）。护坡墙后期曾用水泥修补，但有几处仍保留着原来凸出的青灰（照片39）。

The retaining wall for the lower terrace is of rubble ('tiger-skin') masonry construction, reaching a height of approximately 4m from the floor of the courtyard. The ends of iron retaining rods (original to its construction) are visible intermittently on the facade of this wall (Photo 38). The wall has been repaired with cement, but the original raised lime mortar (*qinghui* / 'grey plaster') survives in small patches (Photo 39).

通向下层月台的大台阶和下层月台的地面均为红砂岩条石，大台阶的两侧为冰纹青石。月台边缘原设女墙，如今仅存东南角红砂岩女墙角柱石（照片40）。在1933年的照片上月台女墙依然清晰可见（照片43）。在南边阶条石上另存八件排水挑头（每侧四件）（见照片44、45）。在下层月台和上层月台之间，设九级台阶，台阶西部垂带（地袱）上还保存原女墙角柱石。

The Grand Staircase leads to the Lower Terrace, which is paved with red sandstone contiguous with the staircase and greenish crazy-paving stones on either side. Along the edges of the terrace were balustrades, of which only one SE corner block of red sandstone remains in situ (Photo 40). A 1933 photo shows the

balustrade still in situ (Photo 43). Also surviving along the south edge are eight scuppers (four on each side) (see Photos 44, 45). From the Lower Terrace another short flight of steps (9 steps) continues the Grand Staircase to the Upper Terrace; an original tuff balustrade block survives on the west splay.

## 上层月台 Upper Terrace

上层月台为两层大台阶的终点，上面建有会乘殿和两座配殿（面月和指峰）。上层月台在临陡坡的南、东、西三侧为毛石砌筑的护坡墙，护坡墙的压顶石为红砂岩条石，压顶石上原来是否还有其它构筑物，现在不清楚。2003年11月在月台东侧护坡墙北端的发掘中发现了女儿墙基址。女儿墙墙基的下层为六层砖，上层为毛石；毛石表面仍保存部分红色抹灰（照片41）。月台西侧护坡墙仅存条石压面。在靠近西侧护坡墙北端的女儿墙中有一个开口，开口和一处由假山石块铺成的台阶相连，台阶通往4号区的下层。另外在开口两侧发现的压面石上均有浅槽，与现在落到护坡墙西侧不远之处的角柱石上的榫头似乎相吻合（照片42）。

The Upper Terrace is the culmination of the Grand Staircase, and constitutes the platform on which was constructed Huicheng Hall and two side halls (Mianyue and Zhifeng). The upper terrace is supported by a rubble masonry retaining wall on its steep south, east, and west sides; the finishing course of the retaining wall is horizontally laid red sandstone ashlar blocks. The original construction above these ashlar blocks is not certain. At the northern end of the east terrace wall, excavation in November 2003 revealed the remains of a narrow parapet (or enclosure) wall. The excavated remains show a foundation of 6 courses of brick followed by rubble masonry construction; remnants of red-colored stucco survive on the rubble masonry (Photo 41). The western terrace wall preserves only its ashlar blocks; however toward the northern end of the wall there was an opening in the presumed parapet/enclosure wall that leads to stairs of rough-hewn stones, which descend to the lower level of Area 4. On either side of the opening the ashlar blocks have been slightly recessed, probably to receive the carved, tuff blocks that have fallen just west of the terrace wall (Photo 42).

上层月台南端原有女儿墙，女儿墙在1933年的照片上依然清晰可见（照片43）。与下层月台一样，上层月台的南侧也建有八个排水挑头（照片44、45）。上层月台铺有两种石面：大台阶上端与会乘殿入口处之间为大红砂岩条石或方石（照片46）；月台的东、西两侧为粗制青色冰纹海墁（碎纹石面）。在院落内的对称位置上植有松树（现仍存十棵），树干周围有红砂岩树池（照片47、48）。会乘殿门口前有五个雕刻精美的鸚鵡岩须弥座用来盛放五供（照片49），1933年的照片显示这五个须弥座是与会乘殿前檐平行放置的（照片50）。

The southern end of the terrace was defined by a parapet wall, which is visible in the 1933 photos (Photo 43). Similar to the Lower Terrace, eight scuppers protrude from the southern end of the terrace (Photos 44, 45). The upper terrace is paved with two types of stone. The area between the top of the grand staircase and the 3-bay entrance to Huicheng is paved with large red sandstone pavers (Photo 46); the areas to the east and west have greenish crazy-paving (coarse variety). Red sandstone edging stones (Photos 47, 48) define the location of pine trees planted symmetrically in the courtyard (10 of which still survive). In front of the entrance are grouped five carved tuff-stone offering stands (Photo 49). In a 1933 photo, these stone stands are placed in a line parallel with the facade of Huicheng Hall (Photo 50).

## 面月殿和指峰殿 Mianyue Hall and Zhifeng Hall

在上层月台的东南角和西南角各有三间配殿，东为指峰殿，西为面月殿，如今二殿仅存遗址。面月殿仍保存台基和墙体下碱，建筑石材主要为红砂岩和大约是后期修补用的零散的青砂岩条石（照片51）。槛墙下碱内外均用陡板石制成（照片52），其他墙体下碱内包金用陡板石，外包金用毛石砌筑。后檐墙下有三个红砂岩的须弥座。现在殿址内储存有屋面瓦（照片52）。从

1933年的照片中可以看到面月殿当时还在（照片43）；指峰殿也保存着比较完整的台基和墙体下碱，以及柱顶石和三个须弥座（照片53至55）。不过从1979年照片上看到的指峰殿就仅剩墙体了，屋顶已坍塌（照片57）。

At the SE and SW corners of the Upper Terrace are two side halls, each three bays wide. The east side hall is Zhifeng Hall (Pointing to the Mountain Peak Hall); the west hall is Mianyue Hall (Facing the Moon Hall). Both halls survive today only as ruins. Mianyue Hall preserves its platform and sill wall composed of red sandstone with a few whitish-green sandstone blocks that may be replacements (Photo 51). The main, east sill wall is constructed with ashlar blocks on interior and exterior (Photo 52); the rest of the walls are constructed with interior ashlar blocks and exterior rubble masonry; the column bases survive on the east side. Three red sandstone statue bases survive against the west wall; roof tiles are stored inside the hall (Photo 52). Mianyue Hall can still be seen standing in a 1933 photo (Photo 43). Zhifeng Hall also preserves its platform, sill walls largely intact, column bases and three statue bases (Photos 53-55). Zhifeng Hall is visible in a 1979 photo, its roof collapsed, but the walls still standing (Photo 57).

### 会乘殿 Huicheng Hall

殊像寺主殿为会乘殿（照片56至60）。会乘殿面阔七间，进深五间，重檐黄琉璃瓦歇山顶（1956年修缮过）（照片64）。台基由红、青砂岩和鸚鵡岩条石砌筑，墙体下碱用鸚鵡岩陡板，墙体上身的外墙为青砖砌筑并有红色抹灰。前（朝南）、后（朝北）檐明、次间为隔扇门，隔扇门棂心为六角菱花并木雕裙板（照片60-62）。前檐西稍间、西尽间、东稍间及东尽间的槛窗均为隔扇窗（棂心几乎全部新换过），上面为六角菱花横披。门窗仍然保存着许多铜配件（照片63）。

The main hall of Shuxiang Temple is Huicheng Hall (Photos 56-60). The hall is seven bays wide and five bays deep. It has a double-eave hip and gable roof with yellow glazed tiles, repaired in 1956 (Photo 64). The platform is composed of ashlar blocks of red sandstone and whitish-green sandstone, and tuff; the sill wall is constructed of tuff. The exterior wall of Huicheng Hall (above the sill wall) is a grey brick masonry wall with red-colored stucco. In the three central bays of the front (south) and rear (north) facades are doors with decorative lattice work in the “six-horned caltrop” (*liujiao linghua*) pattern and carved panels (Photos 60-62); the further west and westernmost bays and the easternmost and further east bays have sill windows with lattice, which is mainly, if not entirely, modern replacement. Windows and doors have some of their original bronze fittings (Photo 63), and are surmounted by latticed transom windows.

会乘殿下檐面阔七间，进深五间，单翘单昂五踩斗拱；上檐减为面宽五间，进深三间，单翘重昂五踩斗拱。上、下檐保留部分残损的彩画（见卷二《油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估报告》）。由于两檐斗拱均被‘铜蒙’（防鸟网）所罩，上面的彩画无法看清（‘铜蒙’年代不清，但是1933年的照片中显示有铜网）。檐上悬‘会乘殿’云龙陡匾一面，用满、汉、蒙、藏四种文字书写。殿内门上挂有两面乾隆御笔的陡匾，一面为‘会通三际’，另一面为乾隆的诗（见卷二《殊像寺价值评估综合报告》附件二〈殊像寺庙建筑上的匾、额、楹联等〉）。会乘殿为重檐歇山顶，并施黄琉璃瓦（照片65）。

The lower eave, seven bays wide by five deep, has 5 bracket sets (*cai dou gong*) of double *ang* [cantilever beam of a bracket set]. The upper eave is reduced to five bays wide by three bays deep with five bracket sets of multiple *ang*. The original *caihua* is partially preserved in deteriorated condition on the lower and upper eaves (see Vol. 2, *Assessment of Painted Architectural Surfaces* for details). The brackets are obscured on the lower and upper eaves by metal wire bird netting (date not known, but netting is visible in the 1933 photos). On the top eave hangs a wooden tablet inscribed with the words ‘Huicheng Hall’ in Manchu, Chinese, Tibetan and Mongolian, and adorned with dragons and clouds. Above the door on the interior of the hall are two wooden tablets. One has an inscription that reads ‘Understands the Three Worlds;’ the other

is inscribed with a poem by Qianlong (see Vol. 2, *Assessment of Significance*, Appendix 2). Both tablets were written in the calligraphy of Qianlong. The exterior gable ends display glazed tiles of yellow and green with an interlocking circle pattern (Photo 65).

东、西两侧山墙内各置杉木经格（照片76、77），每侧有经格33个（共三层格，每层11格）。经格下面另有一层11格的碗碟厨；两类相加，全殿共有经格和碗碟厨格88个。经格木雕门已多次补换过，1933年照片上所见的经格门就已经不存在（照片66、67）。其中个别的经格门曾用于修补该殿南侧门门扇的枋心，其余的也可能储存在经格内（见1933年的照片）。经格至少上过两道漆，其中包括近期上的一道。目前所见门上的木雕款式并不统一，进一步证明了经格至少修缮过一次，甚或两次（见卷二《油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估报告》）。

On the eastern and western walls (the gable walls) of the interior of the hall are sutra shelves and cupboards made from fir wood (Photos 76-77). On each side there are 33 shelves (11 sets of 3 shelves) above a row of 11 cupboards for a total of 88 in the entire hall. Many of the carved doors of the shelves have been replaced and/or repaired on more than one occasion; in the 1933 photos there are no doors in place (Photos 66, 67), but some were used to board up broken lattice in south facade doors of the hall (visible on close inspection of the 1933 photos) and others may be stored inside the shelves. At least 2 layers of paint, one very recent, and different styles of carving can be detected on the doors today, further suggesting that at least one, and probably two, recent campaigns of interventions took place on the sutra shelves (see Vol 2, *Assessment of Painted Architectural Surfaces* for more detail).

这些经格当年曾存放过佛经和其他经典：满文《大藏经》、《大藏全咒经》十套、满文《西番丹书克经》、《药师琉璃光如来本愿功德经》四部及《千手千眼观世音菩萨大悲心陀罗尼经》四部。殿内经格上边露明的大木构架绘有彩画。天花板原有井口天花（照片71、74、78），可是大部分彩画都已脱落，很多连天花板也不复存在。殿内原有掩盖大木构架的天花板，但是后期修缮屋顶时，为修理内檐大木构架，天花板被拆除，后来并以成本低廉的纸来代替原板（照片66、71）。原板在1933年的照片中就不复存在，如果将照片64与69加以比较，就会发现现存的天花用纸和当年不同，因此，天花可能进行过两次修缮。

Originally, the volumes of scriptures and other works were stored in the shelves: the Manchu language version of the *Tripitaka*; ten sets of the accompanying 'Complete Set of Chants' (*Dazangquanzoujing*); the Manchu language version of the 'Western Tibetan Study Scriptures' (*Xifandanshukejing*); the four-volume Imperial book 'Medicine Buddha Sutra;' and the four-volume Great Compassion Chant. Above the level of the sutra shelves, the exposed timber work of the interior of Huicheng is decorated with *caihua*. The false ceiling has painted panels, though most are missing their painted plaster layer and some panels are themselves no longer in place (Photo 71, 74, 78). The wall area covering the lower eave would have originally had decorated panels to hide the structural members of the eave; however subsequent roof repair required access to these members and it seems that paper was chosen as an inexpensive alternative to original paneling to hide the structural framing (Photos 66, 71). There may be two interventions here because the panels are also missing in the 1933 photo, but the paper is different than what can be seen currently (Photos 64, 69).

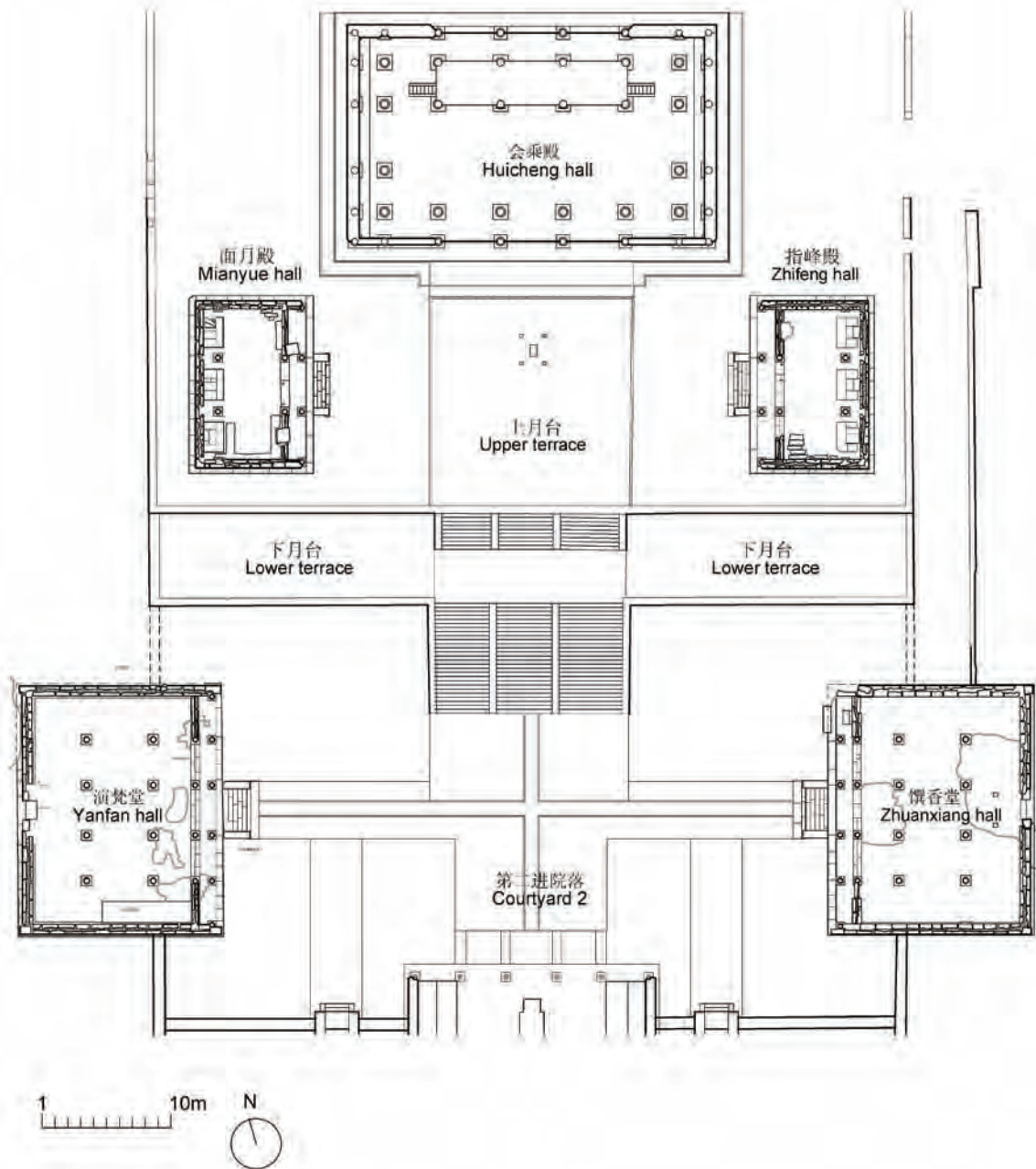
照壁位于大殿后部，它和后墙之间形成了一个窄小的通道（照片73）。照壁的背面即是殿内三尊佛像的木背光（照片75）。三尊佛像立于鸚鵡岩须弥座上，主尊为居中的文殊，骑坐于青狮之上；居左的观音骑坐于朝天吼之上；居右的普贤骑坐于白象之上。文殊菩萨两手持莲花，右手莲花上插宝剑一柄，左手莲花上原来有经书一部，木雕经书夹上嵌有一百零八颗珍珠，但现已不存。

A partition wall creates a narrow corridor at the rear of the hall (Photo 73) and forms the backdrop for three Buddhist statues on a raised, carved tuff platform (Photo 75). The principal figure is Manjusri (*Wenshu*) sitting on a blue lion in the center, Avalokitesvara (*Guanyin*) sitting on a mythical creature (*chaohoutian*) on

the left, and Samantabhadra (*Puxian*) sitting on a white elephant on the right hand side. Manjusri (*Wenshu*) is in the middle and holds lotus flowers in both hands with a jewel incrustated sword in the lotus flower of the right hand; a scripture book carved out of wood encased with 108 pearls originally rested on the lotus blossom in the left hand, but is no longer extant.

佛前置三张供桌；供桌髹粉红漆，贴金边（照片79），上有五供、七珍和八宝（有关遗存物品见附件一；另外从照片66中可以看到1933年的供器摆法）。供桌两侧各有一座三层八角楠木塔（照片67、71、72），塔上各有三百零四个小佛龕。每个龕内原置铜鎏金万寿佛一尊（现已全无）。大殿两侧原有钟、鼓各一，现在仅存钟木架一座。目前殿内的小铜钟是否属会乘殿原始陈设尚不清楚（该钟有子弹孔）。1933年照片上看到的两株木珊瑚树（属七珍之一）如今还在，已经经过了大量修复。佛像之间的柱子上仍有楹联两面（有关楹联的含义参看《价值评估报告》），但是它们的位置与1933年照片中看到的位置正好相反。殿内一些失去原来位置的器物现已移至钟楼储藏。乾隆皇帝的银壶、象牙箸、瓷盘及金碗等殿内原始物品，目前一概无存。

In front of the deities are three offering tables of painted wood (pink with lacquered gilt edging, Photo 79) for the Five Offerings (*gong*), the Seven Gems (*qi zhen*) and the Eight Auspicious Symbols (*bao*) (see Appendix 1 for surviving objects and Photo 66 for their use on the offering tables in 1933). On either side of the offering tables are three-tiered octagonal *nan* wood pagoda stands (Photos 67, 71, 72), each with 304 niches, which originally held bronze statuettes of the Buddha (none of the statues survive). On either side of the hall were the Hall Bell and the Hall Drum, of which only the stands survive. A small bronze bell that is currently in the hall has a bullet hole in it; it is not known whether this bell belongs to the temple originally. The two wood and plaster 'coral trees,' part of the Seven Gems (*qi zhen*) visible in the 1933 photos, survive with extensive repairs. On the columns between the statues are the original two pillar couplets (see *Significance Assessment* for explanation of couplets); their current position is reversed from that in the 1933 photo. Some objects no longer in situ have been stored in the Bell Tower; other objects that were originally part of the hall have been lost, such as Qianlong's silver jug, ivory chopsticks, porcelain plates and gold bowls.



2号区  
Area 2

2006年1月  
January 2006



27. 第二进院落（朝南）  
Courtyard 2, looking south



28. 演梵堂（朝西南）  
Yanfan Hall, looking SW



27a. 第二进院落铺石埭地的细部  
Detail of paving in Courtyard 2



29. 演梵堂（朝西）  
Yanfan Hall, looking west



30. 馔香堂（朝西南）  
Zhuanxiang Hall, looking SE



31. 第二进院落（朝东）  
Looking east to Courtyard 2



32. 馔香堂（朝东）  
Zhuanxiang Hall, looking east





33. 第二进院落通往两重高月台的大台阶  
Grand Staircase leading from Courtyard 2 to the Lower and Upper Terraces



34. 台阶和垂带的近景  
Close-up of stairway and splay



35. 在原址的女墙抱鼓石（西南角）  
In situ balustrade element (SW corner)



37. 垂带（地袱）中的榫眼  
Mortises in splay



36. 女墙构件  
Balustrade elements



39. 下层月台护坡墙中的水泥和原始青灰勾缝  
Cement and original lime mortar of retaining wall, Lower Terrace



38. 下层月台护坡墙中的铁锚杆  
Iron retaining rod, Lower Terrace



40. 下层月台东南角女墙角柱石  
SE corner stone, Lower Terrace



41. 上层月台东面的护坡墙，2003年发掘  
East wall of Upper Terrace, excavated Nov. 2003



42. 从上层月台落下来的女墙角柱  
Carved blocks fallen from west entrance of Upper Terrace



43. 1933年设有女墙的月台  
Terraces with balustrades in 1933



44. 上层月台的排水挑头 Scuppers of Upper Terrace



45. 排水挑头的细部 Detail of scupper



46. 上层月台铺石埧地（朝南）  
Paving of Upper Terrace, looking south



47. 松树树池（红沙石）  
Sandstone edging stones for pine trees



48. 下层月台松树树池Edging stones for trees on Lower Terrace



49. 会乘殿外须弥座  
Altar bases in front of Huicheng Hall



50. 1933年会乘殿外须弥座（五供座）  
Altar bases in front of Huicheng Hall in 1933



51. 面月殿（朝西）  
Mianyue Hall, looking from the west



52. 面月殿址内储存的屋面瓦  
Interior of Mianyue Hall, with store of roof tiles



53. 指峰殿槛墙  
Detail of sill wall, Zhifeng Hall



54. 在大台阶看指峰殿  
Zhifeng Hall, from the Grand Staircase



55. 指峰殿须弥座（佛座）  
Statue bases, Zhifeng Hall



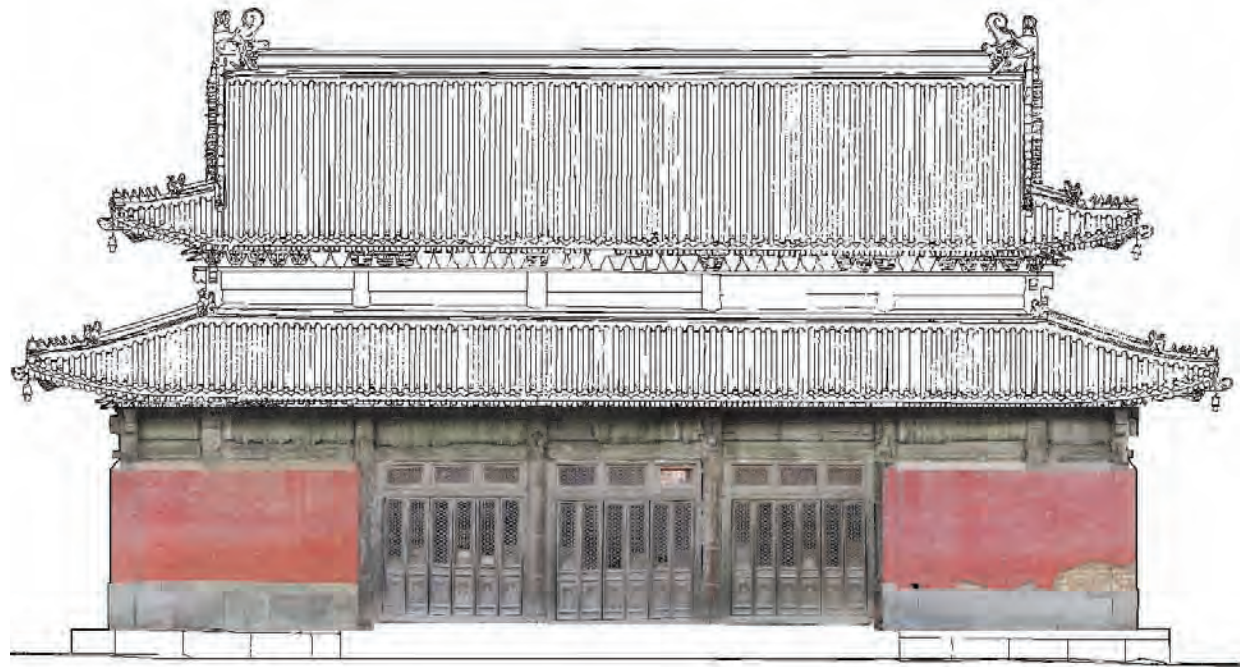
56. 1933年会乘殿前檐（南面）  
South facade of Huicheng Hall in 1933



57. 1979年会乘殿前檐（南面），前景为天王殿台基  
South facade of Huicheng Hall (with platform of Tianwang in foreground) in 1979, L. von Falkenhausen



58. 与照片重叠的会乘殿正立面图（南立面）  
Elevation of Huicheng Hall with partial photographic overlay, South facade



59. 与照片重叠的会乘殿背立面图（北立面）  
Elevation of Huicheng Hall with partial photographic overlay, North facade



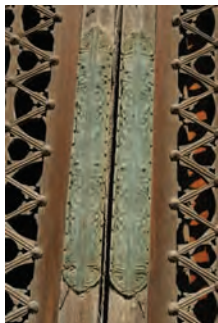
60. 会乘殿南面及大台阶  
South facade of Huicheng Hall and Grand Staircase



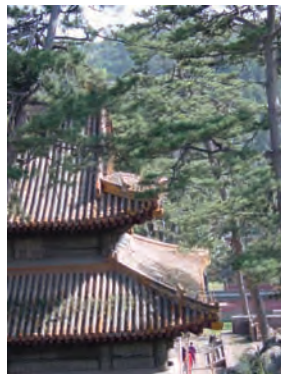
61. 南侧关闭的隔扇门  
Close-up of doors of south facade



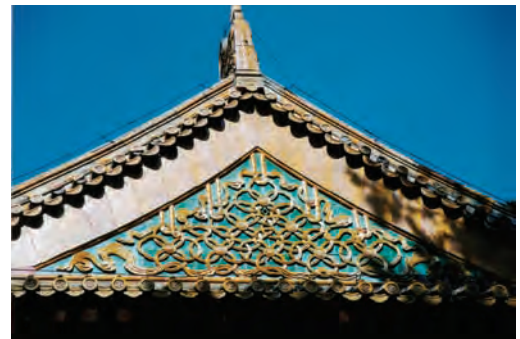
62. 隔扇棂心  
Detail of lattice on doors



63. 隔扇门铜配件  
Detail of bronze fittings on doors



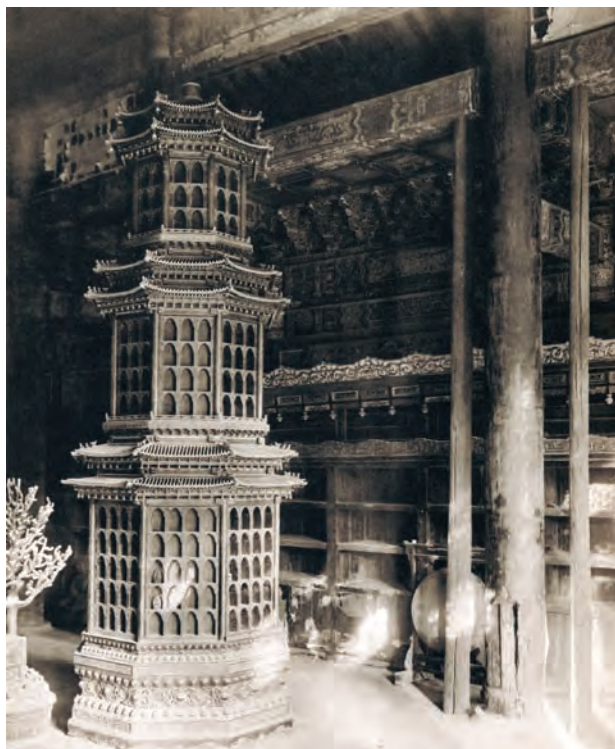
64. 屋顶黄琉璃瓦、屋顶剖面  
Yellow glazed tiles and roof profile



65. 琉璃山花  
Glazed tiles on roof gable



66. 1933年殿内（朝西）  
Interior, looking west (1933)



67. 1933年殿内的三层楠木八角塔  
Interior, three-tiered octagonal *nan* wood pagoda,  
east side (1933)



68. 1933年殿内供桌  
Interior, center offering table (1933)





69. 殿内，南面通道  
Interior, south aisle



70. 从殿内的须弥座朝西  
Interior, looking west, from the sumeru base



71. 从殿内朝西；天花板  
Interior, looking west and at ceiling



72. 殿内朝东  
Interior, looking east



73. 殿内北面小通道  
Corridor along north side of interior



74. 殿内朝东  
Interior, looking east



75. 置于须弥座的佛像  
Statues and base



76. 经格、柜 Sutra shelves



77. 经格、柜（包括门）Sutra shelves with doors



78. 天花板 Ceiling panel



79. 供桌 Offering table

