Outline of Shanxi Architecture and Wall Paintings
Why studying Shanxi?

• 山西省：中国古代建筑保存状况最佳
• 现存上百座14世纪以前木结构建筑，其中属于宋金时期的有106座。
• 元代的数百座。
• 明清建筑有八千多座。

• More than 100 wooden buildings predating the 14th century persevered in Shanxi Province. Among them, 106 are of the Song and Jin Dynasties.
• Hundreds of the Yuan Dynasty.
• Over 8000 of Ming and Qing Dynasties.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynasty</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tang (618–907)</td>
<td>Main Hall of Nanchan Monastery （南禅寺大殿）</td>
<td>Mt. Wutai, Shanxi province</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tang</td>
<td>Main Hall of Foguang Monastery （佛光寺大殿）</td>
<td>Mt. Wutai, Shanxi province</td>
<td>857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Dynasties period (907–960)</td>
<td>Mitiuo Hall of Dayun Temple （大云院弥陀殿）</td>
<td>Pingshun, Shanxi province</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Dynasties period</td>
<td>Thousands buddha Hall of Zhenguomonastery （镇国寺万佛殿）</td>
<td>Pingyao, Shanxi province</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liao (907–1125)</td>
<td>Guanyin Pavilion of Dule Monastery （独乐寺观音阁）</td>
<td>Ji county, Hebei province</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Song (960–1127)</td>
<td>Main Hall of Baoguo Monastery （保国寺大殿）</td>
<td>Yuyao, Zhejiang province</td>
<td>1013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liao</td>
<td>Main Hall of Fengguo Monastery （奉国寺大殿）</td>
<td>Yi county, Liaoning province</td>
<td>1020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liao</td>
<td>Main Hall of Shanhua Monastery （善化寺大殿）</td>
<td>Datong, Shanxi province</td>
<td>1030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liao</td>
<td>Main Hall of Kaishan Monastery （开善寺大殿）</td>
<td>Xincheng, Hebei province</td>
<td>1033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liao</td>
<td>Bojiajiaozang (Bhaghavat) Sutra Repository of Huayan Monastery （下华严寺薄伽教藏殿）</td>
<td>Datong, Shanxi province</td>
<td>1038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liao</td>
<td>Shijia pagoda in Foguang temple （佛光寺释迦塔）</td>
<td>Ying county, Shanxi province</td>
<td>1056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Song</td>
<td>Holy Mother Hall of Jinci （晋祠圣母殿）</td>
<td>Taiyuan, Shanxi province</td>
<td>1102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jin (1122-1234)</td>
<td>Manjushri Hall of Foguang Monastery （佛光寺文殊殿）</td>
<td>Mt. Wutai, Shanxi province</td>
<td>1137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jin</td>
<td>Main Hall of Huayan Monastery （上华严寺大殿）</td>
<td>Datong, Shanxi province</td>
<td>1140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jin</td>
<td>Main Hall of Jingtu Monastery （净土寺大殿）</td>
<td>Ying county, Shanxi province</td>
<td>1184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuan (1271-1368)</td>
<td>Yongle Gong （永乐宫）</td>
<td>Ruicheng, Shanxi province</td>
<td>1262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Holy Mother Hall of Jinci (晋祠圣母殿)

Main Hall of Kaishan Monastery (开善寺大殿)

Manjushri Hall of Foguang Monastery (佛光寺文殊殿)

Main Hall of Shanhua Monastery (善化寺大殿)
What to do in Shanxi?

- The study on Shanxi traditional architecture started from the beginning of the 20th century.
- Society for the Study of Chinese Architecture, established in 1930s, focusing on the architectural methods, literature study and field survey.
- Discovered and analysed the first and second oldest timber structures still standing in China, located at Nanchan Monastery and Foguang Monastery at Mount Wutai in Shanxi Province.

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Liang, Ssu-ch'eng, *A Pictorial History of Chinese Architecture*

梁思成《图像中国建筑史》
What to do in Shanxi today??

• 最近，古建专家经过重新研究，指出当年图纸的一些错误，发现了以往没有被关注的一些建筑特征。

• Recent updating: Some mistakes of the original drawings or previously ignored characteristics of the architecture were identified.

• 中国古建的研究仍需国内外专家学者的参与和重视。

• Continuous participation and support from both the domestic and international sides are in need.

• 本项目能高清全方位地记录建筑的所有细节特征。

• A synthetical, high resolution documentation of all the details and characteristics could be achieved within this project.
Wall Paintings in the Existing Traditional Chinese Architecture

中国现存古代建筑中的壁画

- 中国现存的古代建筑多是佛教寺院和道教庙观，其中多有壁画，山西亦然。
- 山西现存寺观壁画2万多平方米，其中保存较好的约7千余平方米。
- 表现内容基本为佛教、道教和民间信仰。

- The ancient buildings preserved in China are mostly Buddhist or Taoist temples, most of which have wall painting. So is it in Shanxi Province.
- There are more than 20,000 square meters of existing murals in Shanxi, of which about 7,000 square meters are well-preserved.
- The main content: Buddhism, Taoism and Folk Beliefs.
• 五台山佛光寺东大殿等保存有唐、五代壁画86平方米。西方三圣、维摩经变、西方净土变等。

• 辽金壁画约420多平方米。以朔州崇福寺和繁峙县岩山寺为代表。崇福寺为说法图、千手观音、菩萨、飞天等。岩山寺壁画主要为佛传故事，是宫廷画师王逵的作品，反映了当时的宫廷建筑和社会生活等方面的内容。

• 86 square metres of wall paintings of Tang and the Five Dynasties (618-960 AD) preserved in the east hall of Foguang Monastery in Mount Wutai. Three Saints of the West, Vimalakīrti-Nirdeśa-Sūtra and The Pure Land.

• About 420 square metres of wall paintings of the Liao and Jin dynasties (916-1234AD), represented by Chongfu Monastery in Shuozhou and Yanshan Monastery in Fanshi. There are Buddhist narratives, thousand-armed Avalokiteśvara, Bodhisattva, Apsaras In Chongfu Monastery. The Life of Buddha in Yanshan Monastery, by the court painter Wang Kui, implying the relevant information about the royal architecture and social life.
Wall painting of Foguang Monastery (Tang Dynasty)
佛光寺壁画

Wall painting of Dayun temple (Five Dynasty)
大云院壁画

Wall painting of Kaihua Monastery (Northern Song Dynasty)
开化寺壁画

Temple Murals in Sanxi province
柴泽俊《山西寺观壁画》文物出版社，1997
Wall painting of Yanshan Monastery (Jin Dynasty)
岩山寺壁画

The story of Hārītī
鬼子母变相

Temple Murals in Sanxi province
柴泽俊《山西寺观壁画》文物出版社，1997
Yanshan temple in Fanshi county
柴泽俊、张丑良《繁峙岩山寺》文物出版社，1990

The life of buddha
佛本行经变
• 以永乐宫为代表的元代壁画有1700多平方米。永乐宫为一处道观，壁画内容也属于道教壁画。

• 此外，佛教寺院也开始出现佛道合一的水陆画，广胜寺水神庙出现民间神话和社会生活图，其中戏剧表演情景为前所未有，与前代以宗教内容为主的题材相比，大大丰富了内容和表现方式，具有划时代意义。

• Yuan(1271-1368) wall painting, represented by Yongle Gong, is over 1700 square metres in total. Yongle Gong is a Taoist temple.

• Water-Land Paintings（水陆画），a combination of Buddhist and Taoist painting appeared in some Buddhist temples.

• Folk legends and social life were displayed in some wall paintings, e.g. the temple of the god of water in Guangsheng temple of Yuan Dynasty, some even in the scene of a play.
Yongle Gong
Chaoyuan map
永乐宫朝元图

- West wall of Sanqing Hall
- 三清殿西壁

- East wall of Sanqing Hall
- 三清殿东壁

The Murals in Yongle Palace: One of the Best Artistic Creations of Ancient Chinese
金维诺主编《永乐宫壁画全集》，天津人民美术出版社，2007年
• Nearly 20,000 square metres of the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368-1912AD).

• Taoism, Buddhism, Confucianism, folk legend, play scene, novel and etc..
Survey of the local temples in the early 20th century: 20世纪初地方庙观调查
Most were about folk beliefs 多数属于民间信仰

河北省定县 857 处
857 temples in Dingxian, Hebei

- 五道庙 157 处
- 关帝庙 123 处
- 老母庙 102 处
- 南海大士庙 80 处
- 三官庙 48 处
- 奶奶庙 45 处
- 真武庙 41 处
- 龙王庙 32 处
- 马王庙 21 处
- 虫王庙 20 处
- 芽王庙 14 处
- 观音庙 13 处
- 三义庙 13 处
- 菩萨庙 9 处

1930年
李景汉《定县社会概况调查》

北京城内寺观 1048 处
1048 temples in Beijing

- 关帝庙 169 处
- 观音庙 113 处
- 娘娘庙、真武庙、七圣祠、火神庙、龙王庙、地藏庵等等

1942年 《华北宗教年鉴》
Shanxi local temples in 1942

山西省祁县567处
- 观音庙145处
- 关帝庙140处
- 真武庙50处
- 文昌庙45处
- 三官庙38处
- 财神庙31处
- 龙王庙16处

山西省文水县255处
- 观音庙80处
- 真武庙24处
- 文昌宫17处
- 龙王庙14处
- 娘娘庙13处

Qixian, Shanxi, 567
- Guanyin Temple (Temple of Avalokiteśvara) 145
- Guandi Temple 140
- Zhenwu Temple 50
- Wenchang Temple 45
- Sanguan Temple (Temple of Three Officers) 38
- Caishen Temple (Temple of the God of Wealth) 31
- Longwang Temple (Temple of the Dragon King) 16

Wenshui, Shanxi, 255
- Guanyin Temple (Temple of Avalokiteśvara) 80
- Zhenwu Temple 24
- Wenchang Temple 17
- Longwang Temple (Temple of the Dragon King) 14
- Niangniang Temple (Temple of Goddess of Fertility) 13

1942年 道端良秀调查

Report by Michibata Ryoshu
1942
Pre research 2017
2017年预调查

① 下养仓村观音庙
Guanyin Temple

② 河曲县岱岳庙
Daiyue Temple

③ 宁化万佛洞
Temple of Ten Thousand Buddhas
Play or Novel Scene 戏剧、小说类

- The legends of Guan Yu: Romance of the Three Kingdoms
- 关羽传说（出自《三国演义》）

山西省忻州市河曲县下养仓村观音庙
Guanyin Temple, Xiayangcang village, Hequ, Xinzhou, Shanxi
Play or Novel Scene 戏剧、小说类

• The legends of Yue Fei
• 岳飞传说

肉绽精忠
岳母刺字的故事
出自于清代小说

Tattoo on Yue’s back with words “loyal to the county” by his mother

From Qing dynasty novel

山西省忻州市河曲县岱岳庙
Daiyue Temple, Hequ, Xinzhou, Shanxi
• 大占元庆（大战元庆）
The great battle with (He) Yuanqing (何元庆)

• 清乾隆年间《说岳全传》

• A scene from the novel “A Complete Biographic Comments on Yue Fei”, Qianlong’s reign (1735-1796AD), Qing dynasty

山西省忻州市河曲县岱岳庙
Daiyue Temple, Hequ, Xinzhou, Shanxi
- The Judge in the Hell 冥界判官
- Local placename 当地地名

山西省忻州市河曲县岱岳庙
Daiyue Temple, Hequ, Xinzhou, Shanxi
Wall Paintings in the Temple of Ten Thousand Buddhas

宁化万佛洞水陆画

[Image 1] Temple of Ten Thousand Buddhas, Ningwu, Xingzhou, Shanxi
Water-Land Ritual
水陆法会

- The Shui Lu ritual services (水陆法会, Water-land ritual) are Buddhist ceremonies in which the gods of Buddhism and Taoism are summoned and offerings for the salvation of various demons are made, calling on the power of these many deities. The paintings used in this rite are called "Water-Land Paintings (Shui-Lu hua 水陆画)", and paintings of various deities related to Buddhism, Taoism, salvation scenes, and demon-like figures are hung around the offering altar.

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水陆法会为了供养并救济亡魂诸鬼，召请道教、佛教各路神仙如来菩萨。水陆法会时在戒坛周围或周壁上挂各种绘画，即水陆画，其内容包括佛教的如来菩萨天神，道教的神仙，被救济的一切众生及亡魂等。
• The Lonely Hell
• 孤独地狱

Right, the 42nd, close to the lonely hell, fallen house, collapsed wall and etc..
右第42号近边孤独地狱屋倒墙崩等众

Water-Land Paintings in Baoning Monestary, Youyu, Shanxi (139 pieces in total)
右玉县保宁寺水陆画（共有139幅）
• The being wronged ghosts

• 枉滥无辜衔冤抱恨诸鬼众

The Water-Land Paintings in Chongtai Monestay, Yuxian, Hebei

河北省蔚县重泰寺水陆画

Similar content and structure

绘画构图、内容接近

山东省忻州市宁武县宁化万佛洞
Temple of Ten Thousand Buddhas, Ningwu, Xingzhou, Shanxi
Chinese zodiac
（Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Sheep）
“寅卯辰巳午未元辰众”
十二生肖

山西省忻州市宁武县宁化万佛洞
Temple of Ten Thousand Buddhas,
Ningwu, Xingzhou, Shanxi
Zodiac (Sagittarius, Scorpio, Libra, Virgo, Leo, Cancer)

“人马天蝎天秤处女狮子巨蟹宫众”

黄道十二宫

山西省忻州市宁武县宁化万佛洞
Temple of Ten Thousand Buddhas, Ningwu, Xingzhou, Shanxi
Zodiac (Gemini, Taurus, Aries, Pisces, Aquarius, Capricorn)

“阴阳金牛白羊双鱼宝瓶摩羯宫神众”
黄道十二宫
2017年12月28日，上海博物馆、山西博物院、复旦大学文史研究院主办，北京大学出版社协办的“空间、图像、思想——壁画研究的维度和方法”学术研讨会暨《壁上观——细读山西古代壁画》新书发布会在复旦大学召开。

本次会议共有18位学者在作了主题报告，围绕中国古代壁画研究，从美术史、墓葬考古、宗教与社会等领域展开交流与探讨。

• 18位发言者中讲寺观壁画的只有3位，其他都是研究墓葬壁画。
• 可以说，寺观壁画缺乏关注。
• 希望通过本项目为山西寺观壁画研究做出贡献。

• The launch ceremony for the publication of “A Close Look at the Ancient Wall Painting in Shanxi” was held in 28th December 2017 in Shanghai.
• Research approaches including art history, burial archaeology, religion and social study were applied to the study of ancient Chinese wall painting. Only 3 out of the 18 speakers were talking about the wall paintings of the ancient temples, all the others were about wall paintings of the burials.
• The research of the wall paintings of the ancient architecture is still to be paid continuous attention.