

ZHENGUO TEMPLE

Presentation

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Image Courtesy | Shanxi Culture Relics Bureau

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Bilingual Version

序言 木构 佛像 佛像空间构造 壁画 历史价值 结论 参考资料 英文版 EN

Introduction Timber Structure Buddha Statues Buddha Statues Spatiality Murals Historical Value Conclusion Reference CN中文版

button design



sample layout for different versions

Geographical Location

Zhenguo Temple is located in Haodong village, 13 kilometers north of Pingyao in Shanxi.

In 1988, the State Council announced the Zhenguo Temple as one of the major historical and cultural sites protected at the national level, and in 1997, Zhenguo Temple was listed on the World Cultural Heritage List together with Pingyao Ancient City and Shuanglin Temple.

地理位置

镇国寺位于平遥县城东北14公里的郝洞村。

1988年，国务院公布镇国寺为国家级文物保护单位。1997年，镇国寺与平遥古城和双林寺共同列入世界文化遗产名录。

镇国寺内佛堂由几个不同朝代建造，其中年代最早的是万佛殿，于963年由北汉（951-979）修建。

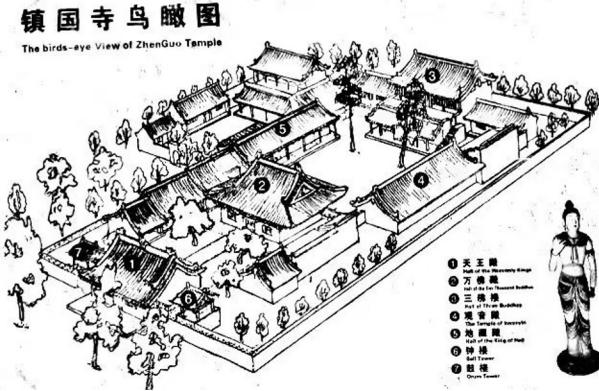
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01

INTRODUCTION

Monastic Plan

Map → Video for Virtual Tour



Monastic Plan

The general plan of Zhenguo Temple, which sits in the north and faces south, is mainly composed of two central-axis-symmetrical courtyards. The three-bay length Ten Thousand Buddhas Hall stands in the center of the front courtyard, with the Hall of Heavenly Kings as the beginning and the bell tower and drum tower clothing aside. The east and west side halls in the back courtyard are Guanyin Hall and Jizo Hall, respectively, and the center is built with Three Buddhas Hall.

- Such a monastic plan was influenced by the Buddhist architecture style of the construction
- dynasty. Under the influence of the social style of
- donating one's house for a temple, Buddhism

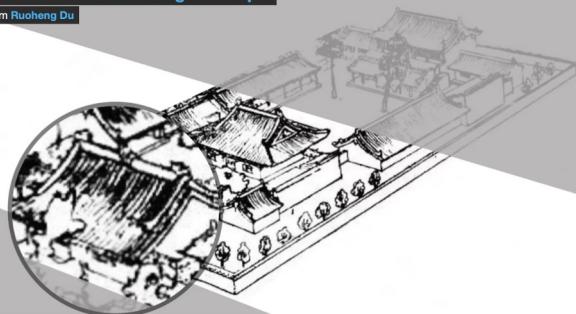
R
Monastic Plan of Zhenguo Temple

from Ruoheng Du

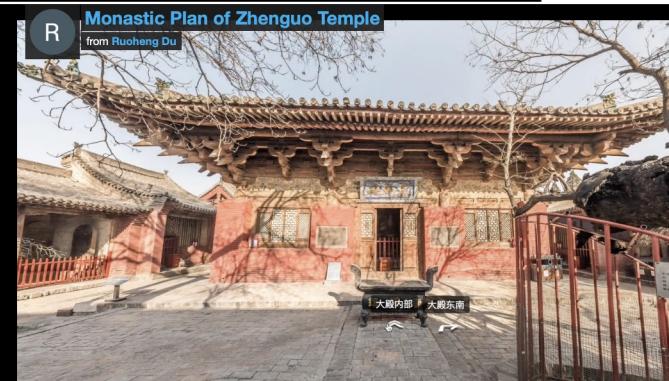


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Monastic Plan of Zhenguo Temple

from Ruoheng Du



The front yard starts from the Hall of Heavenly Kings.
前院以天王殿为起点。

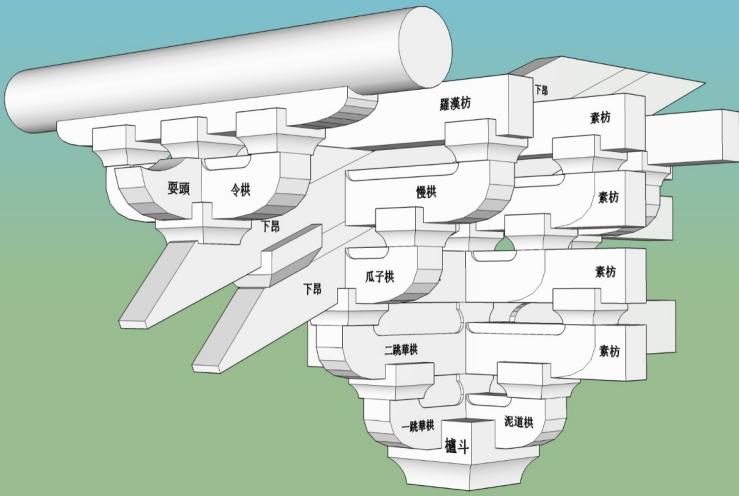


Modeling timber Structure



02 TIMBER ARCHITECTURE

Architecture overview:
Build a timber structure model in Maya,
Idea referenced from the Book
Chuanqiangtoubi 《穿墙透壁》



Dougong Structure

Dougong structure model built in Maya.

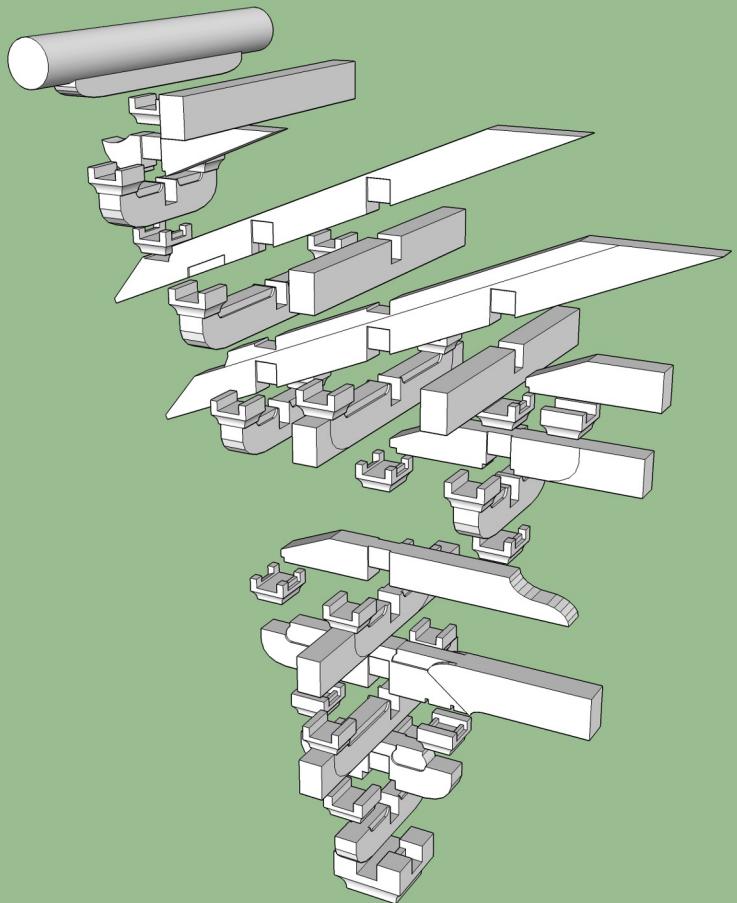
[Link to sketchfab](#)



Dougong 双杪双下昂重拱偷心造七铺作
3D Model



lqwlqw



Dougong Structure

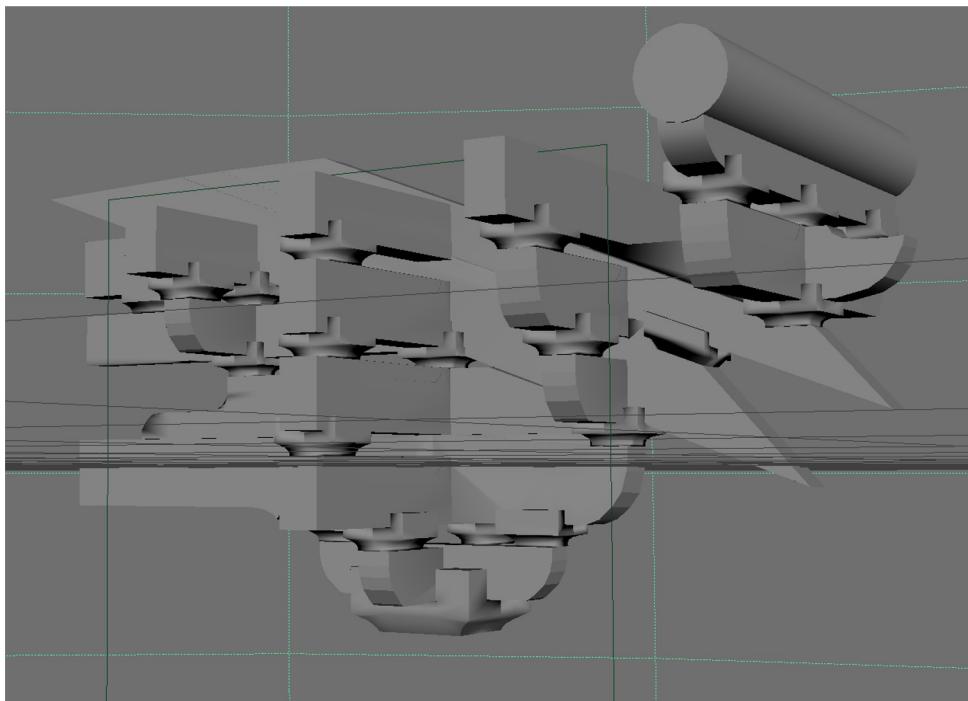




Image courtesy| VR Heritage
<http://job.vr-heritage.com/>

Image modification

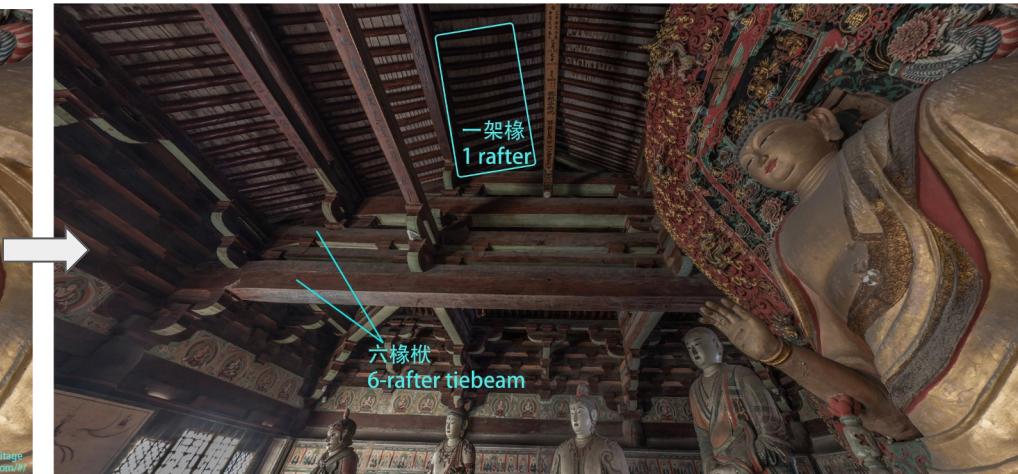
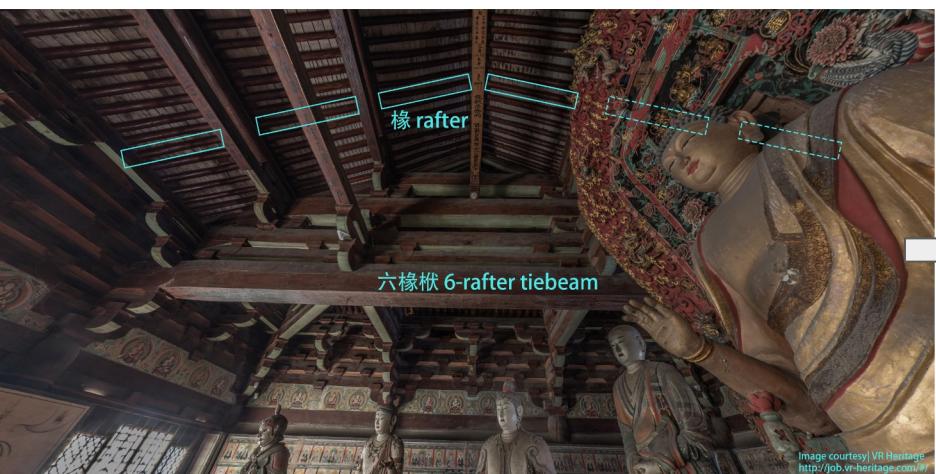
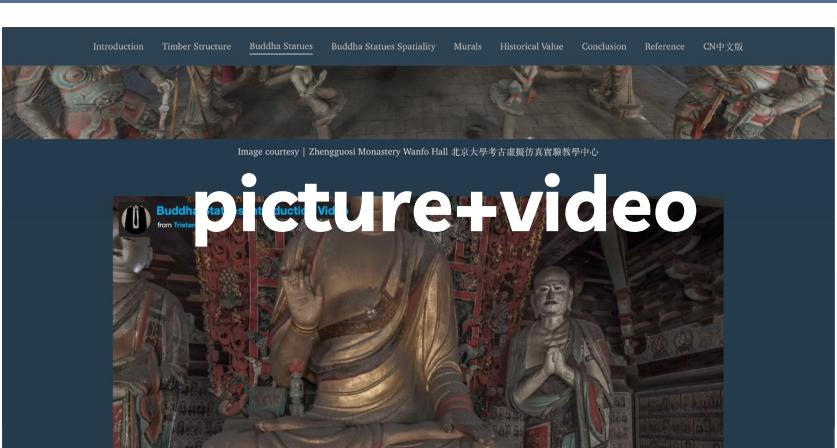


Image courtesy| VR Heritage
<http://job.vr-heritage.com/>

Buddha Statues

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/4edcbd9582994a53b5ff4b80197678f7>

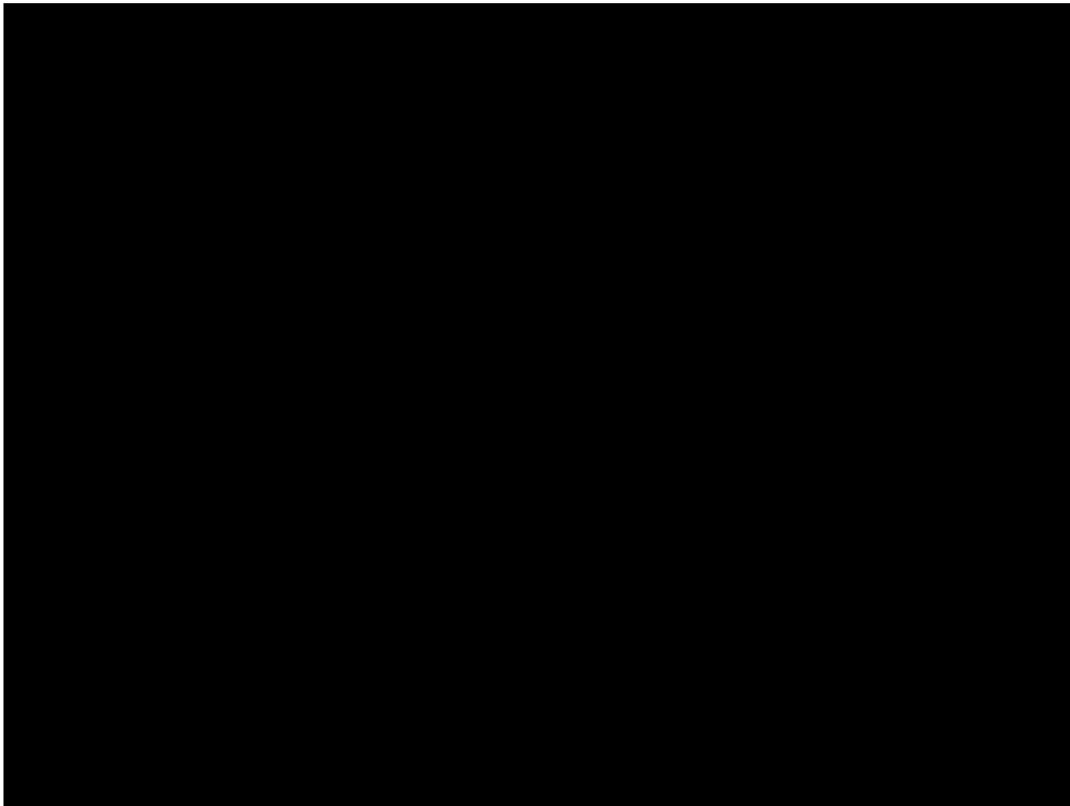


More immersive

Match the name with the corresponding buddha

Zoom in & different angles of each buddha

3D Model



<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/4edcbd9582994a53b5ff4b80197678f7>

BUDDHA STATUES SPATIALITY

Introduction Timber Structure Buddha Statues **Buddha Statues Spatiality** Murals Historical Value Conclusion Reference



3D Model

0. Introduction to Buddha Statues Spatiality and Structural Layout

The sculpture is the art of 3D space and spatiality is one of its basic languages. There are positive space (real space) and negative space (imaginary space). Positive space refers to the solid part of the sculpture, and negative one refers to the empty and transparent part outside the sculpture. The combined use of positive and negative space closely links the sculpture with its surroundings to achieve the effect of visual outreach and inward integration, while elevating the

**Intro
text**

3D model

-
**video of
overview and
Buddha pan**

Introduction Timber Structure Buddha Statues **Buddha Statues Spatiality** Murals Historical Value Conclusion Reference



Video link

**Spatiality
&
Structural
Layouts**

Definition

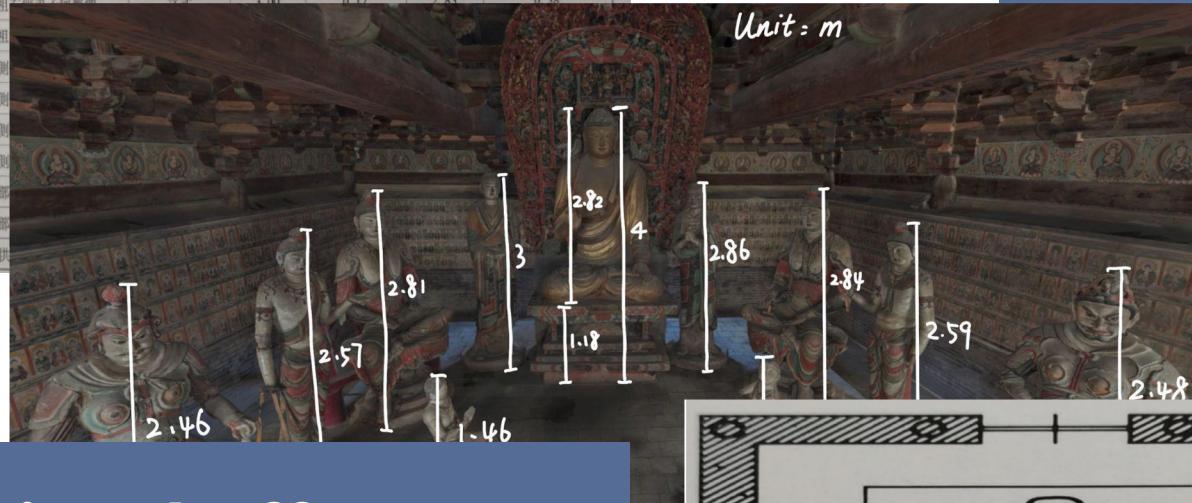
Why significant for
Hengguo Temple?

Introduction to Buddha Statues Spatiality and Structural Layout

The sculpture is the art of 3D space and spatiality is one of its basic languages. There are positive space (real space) and negative space (imaginary space). Positive space refers to the solid part of the sculpture, and negative one refers to the empty and transparent part outside the sculpture. The combined use of positive and negative space closely links the sculpture with its surroundings to achieve the effect of visual outreach and inward integration, while elevating the visual space of the viewer to a deeper psychological space than the physical space.

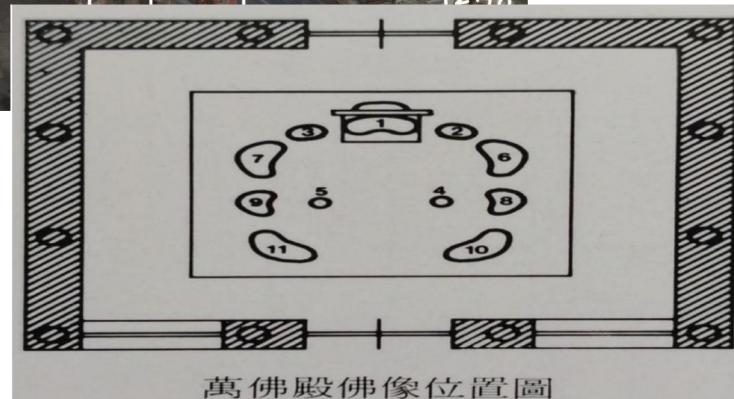
The Height of the Buddha Statues in Zhengu Temple

鎮閣寺萬佛殿塑像高度統計表				
部位及名稱	身姿	通高	座高	像高
壇上中後部釋迦佛像	坐式	4.00	1.18	2.82
壇上佛祖	坐式	3.00	0.17	2.83
壇上佛祖	坐式	3.00	0.17	0.38
壇上左側				
壇上右側				
壇上左側				
壇上右側				
壇上前部				
壇上前部				
壇前廊供				



Visual Effect

Symmetrical
Balanced



Size Relationship

Major Large
Minors Small

Delete the
unclear data
tables

Partial Feeling

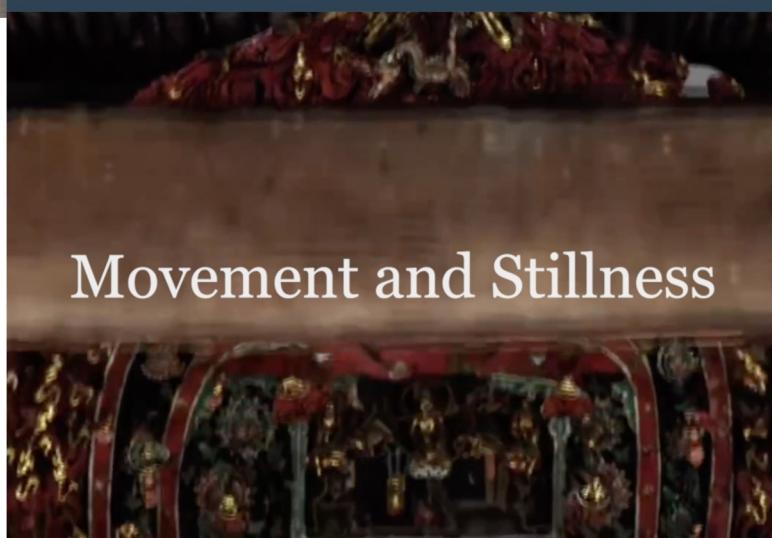
Movement
Stillness

2D

-
video of 3D
models with
marks
highlighting
the examples



Zhenguo Temple



3. Partial Feeling:

Mo

The s physi Budd "mon feelin exam the co trian his le on hi palm his cl but h class Shuo

palm is dynamic. Another example is the

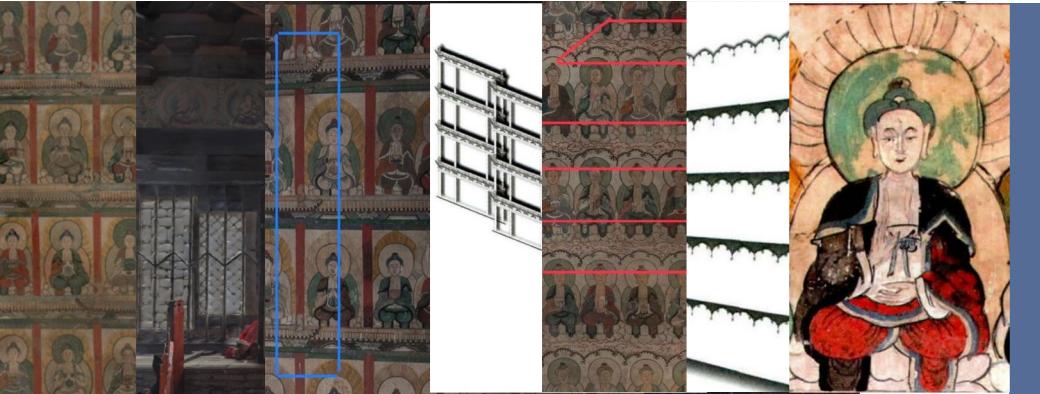
... Three smaller images arranged in a grid, each showing a different view of a Buddha statue, possibly highlighting specific parts of the body to illustrate the concept of partial feeling.

Movement and Stillness



[video link](#)

Murals



Slides View

Zhenguo Murals Immersive Tour (English)

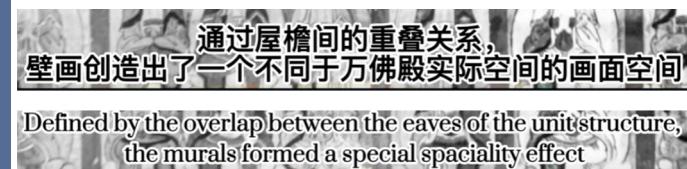
Watch on YouTube



Zhenguo Murals Im

Immersive Video Tour

Bilingual subtitles



Zhenguo Murals Immersive Tour (Chinese ver.)





Structure Highlights

Utilize the color contrast to emphasize the structure units and spatiality effect

Visualize the annotations to help the audience view the structure more clearly and directly

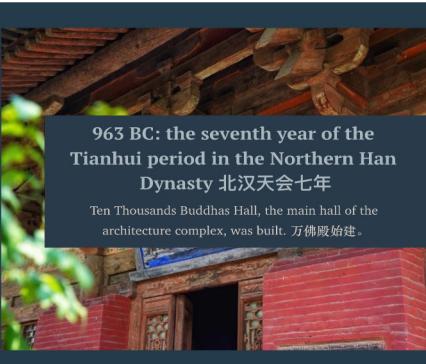
HISTORICAL VALUE

● Construction History

Construction History

Based on existing inscriptions on steles, bells, and other objects in Zhenguo Temple, it can be deduced that it was built during the Northern Han Dynasty and restored during the Jin, Ming, and Qing dynasties. However, the inscriptions in the Hall of Heavenly Kings were mostly from the Qing Dynasty's Qianlong period, which did not provide a complete record of its restoration history. Besides, it was possible that it also experienced restoration during the Yuan dynasty.

根据现有的石碑、钟和其他建筑物上的铭文，镇国寺建筑群的主殿万佛殿肇自北汉天会七年（963年），并在金、明、清三代都有过修复经历。然而，天王殿内的碑文多来自清朝乾隆年间，没有完整记录寺庙的修复历史。此外，据研究，镇国寺也有在元代经历修复的可能。

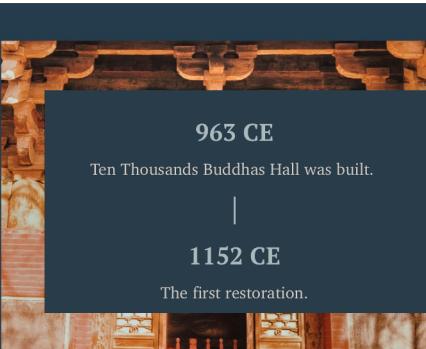


Construction History

Based on existing epigraphical records on steles, bells, and other objects in Zhenguo Temple, it can be deduced that it was built during the Northern Han Dynasty and restored during the Jin, Ming, and Qing dynasties. However, the epigraphical records in the Hall of Heavenly Kings were mostly from the Qing Dynasty's Qianlong period, which did not provide a complete record of its restoration history. Besides, it was possible that it also experienced restoration during the Yuan dynasty.

963 CE

Ten Thousands Buddhas Hall was built.



● Historical Records

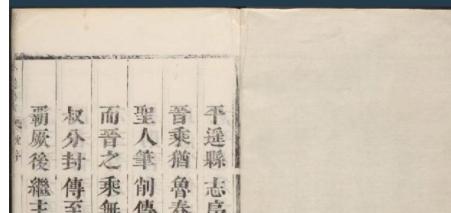
Pingyao Tujing

The first compilation was created in the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234). 金代（1115-1234年），《平遥图经》开始编纂，为首次编纂。

The first revision of the book was started during the Jiajing period of the Ming Dynasty (1522-1566). 明嘉靖年间（1522-1566年）始修志书。

Historical Records

The official record of the history of Zhenguo Temple comes from Pingyao County Annal, and its compilation records are as follows.



Pingyao Tujing

The first compilation in the Jin Dynasty.

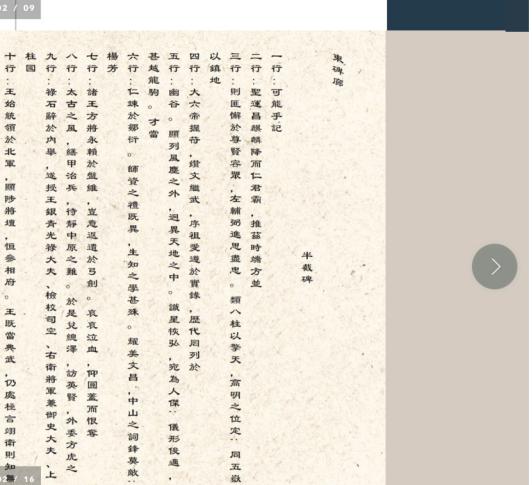
Pingyao County Annal

First revision during 1522 - 1566.

Epigraphical Records



系碑
半截碑
一行 可手記
二行 直孟賈降仁音範，惟思時方記
三行 朝聞萬物皆從心。忠信八極以擎天，高明之位定；周五岳以鎮地
四行 大成垂教，濟世無窮。升則受于英实，深而得于厚
五行 春南，御风生之北。遙感天地之沖，設象侯天。尚之以律聲歌，揚芳
六行 仁于萬物，明于之精神。生之以其德，美于其功。中之以律聲歌，芳
七行 王上方水木土金，造化造于斯也。莫忘其道，勿忘其根
八行 古之太古，惟孚惟信。持静中之至德。是子是允諒。訪英賢，外奉方義
九行 諸侯拜于丹青，遵天子之光采。武金出世，都帝廟。都帝廟，米一。都
十行 王正視于太上。易經易知。但相應，王正為式。外崇言旨知如不
十一行 口曰口曰。魯恭之勤，王政深流。道切切，施惠特。于而特。令全官口
十二行 艺追仁二之多，微顯九德。橫綱之首，貴君之輔。周易旁通之榮。志于扶
十三行 大夫，授民教。通耕并作。食于五户。表崇清淨之德。門庭行雅，遵殊机
十四行 魚鳥本朴，率性自然。猶之之素。遵之之素。遵之之素。
十五行 墓宮西向。先成成王之廟。遵其禮。遵其禮。遵其禮。遵其禮。遵其禮。
十六行 領，創守文之大業。月令壬子，克定宗廟。遵其禮。遵其禮。遵其禮。
十七行 都直並進謹。遵其禮。遵其禮。遵其禮。遵其禮。遵其禮。遵其禮。
十八行 校其室，都直並進謹。余也一子。明刑利害。用其自之之名。遵其禮。遵其禮。
十九行 之口口年二十有二



02 / 09

Epigraphical Records

鎮國寺碑記



Zhenguo Temple was built during the Northern Han Dynasty (963), and was first restored during the Jin Dynasty (1152).

重修於金天德三年。

碑文：
碑文：
碑文：

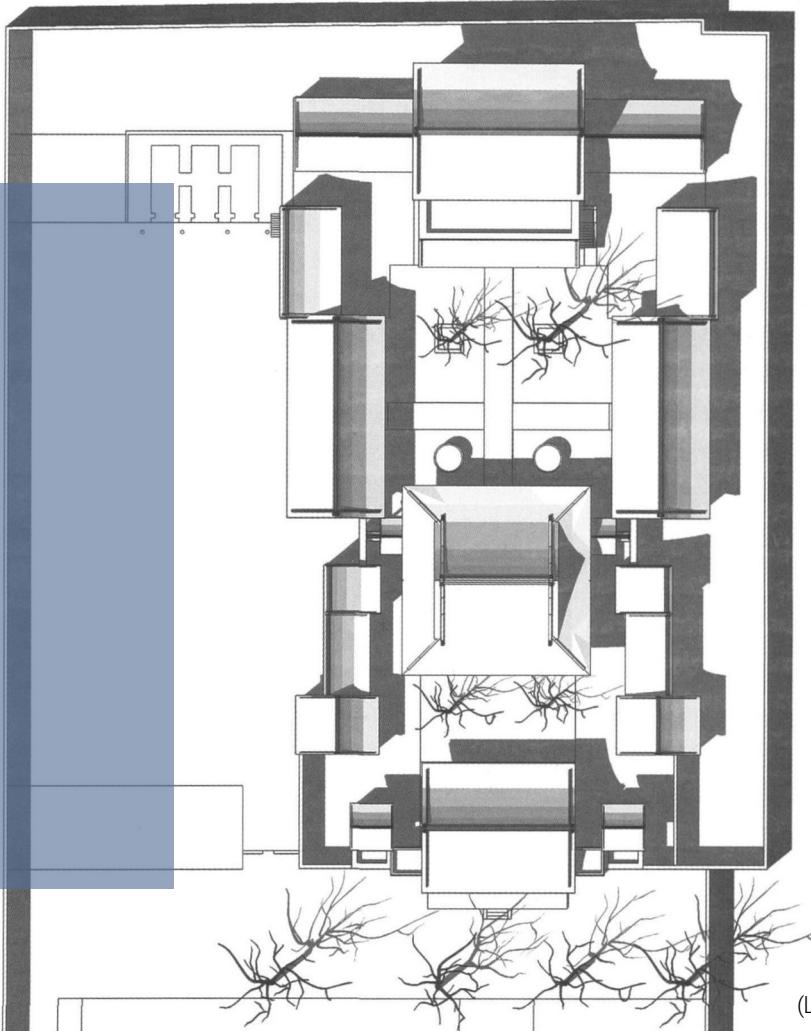


碑文：

碑文：

THANKS

Special thanks go to professor Lala
Zuo & Wuwei Chen & Jinchao Zhao.



Reference page

Zhenguo Temple 镇国寺



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