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## [前 言]

建筑,作为人类生产和生活资料的一部分,是人类基本实践活动之一。由于它的建造广泛和需要投入大量的人力、物力、财力,因而在社会生产中占有特别重要的地位。同时,建筑的发展水平,也往往成为一个国家的政治、经济、科学文化发展状况的标志。

河南古代建筑源远流长,同时也是中国古代建筑最发达的地区之一,现存地面古建筑的数量居于全国前列。早在新石器时代,居住在大河上下的先民们就开始用木架和草拌泥建筑半地穴式房屋或地面房屋。从距今八千年左右的裴李岗文化,延至明清,建筑的水平不断提高,内涵不断丰富,形制逐步完善,从而成为一个最古老、最长寿的发展体系。其独特的结构、优美的艺术造型和丰富多彩的装饰,是中国古代文化艺术宝库的重要组成部分,在中国古代建筑史上具有举足轻重的地位。

汉代是中国古代建筑的第一个高峰,尤其在西汉末楼阁建筑得到重大发展,柱头上已使用成组的斗拱,砖石建筑增多,屋顶出现了庑殿、歇山、悬山、囤顶及攒尖顶等多种形式,独特的建筑体系已基本形成;并且已综合运用绘画、雕刻、文字等作为各种构件的装饰,达到结构与装饰的有机结合,成为以后中国古代建筑的传统手法之一。河南是汉代政治、经济、文化的中心区域,所以在建筑上的成就尤为突出。然而,日月更替,沧海变迁,汉代建筑历经风雨剥蚀、社会动荡,又屡遭兵燹,至今大多已不复存在。目前我们能够看到的汉代建筑实例是东汉时期在河南登封中岳嵩山建造的太室阙、启母阙和少室阙等石雕建筑物,至于最能反映河南汉代建筑特征的木构建筑则不见踪影。河南现存的木构建筑的实例,均为宋代以后的作品。值得庆幸的是,通过上个世纪尤其是中华人民共和国成立以来不断的考古发掘,出土了大量的汉代建筑明器,种类有仓房、宅屋、院落、楼阁以及作坊、厕所、圈舍等。尽管它们是古人在“事死如事生”观念支配下用以随葬的建筑物模型,但却能直观形象地表现古代建筑物的形制特征和建筑技术,反映一定的社会生活习俗,从某些方面能窥知当时科学技术和生产力的发展水平,因此是研究古代建筑技术和艺术以及社会生活的十分珍贵的实物资料。

河南博物院得天独厚,有着丰富的文物资源优势。目前珍藏的出土于河南各地的较大型的汉代建筑明器近百件,成为院内的特色藏品之一。而且,在河南博物院举办有《河南古代建筑明器》专题陈列,常年对外开放,已引起国内外观众和专家学者的广泛关注和兴趣。但是,有关河南汉代建筑明器的论述,以往仅有个别研究文章,或散见于一些考古发掘报告中,系统的研究资料很少。今有我院中青年研究工作者经过数年不懈努力,在参考、吸收原有的论述和考古成果的基础上,对河南出土汉代建筑明器进行了较为系统的类型学、年代学研究,对建筑明器的起源、流行的原因及其所反映的技术和艺术成就等问题进行了极其有益的探索。本书即为这一系统研究的结晶,既有研究深度,又有精美的汉代建筑明器文物图片,可谓图文并茂。相信本书的出版,不仅能使河南汉代考古学的研究进一步拓宽,而且在历史学、文物学、建筑学、艺术等学科领域产生积极的影响。

河南博物院院长 张文军

2002年5月于郑州



## [Preface]

As a means of production and subsistence, architecture is one facet of the basic practice of human beings. Because it is widespread and needs a lot of manpower, material resources and financial resources, architecture plays an especially important role in social production. On the other hand, the development of architecture always symbolizes the development of a nation's politics, economy, science and culture.

Henan province, whose ancient architecture is of long standing and well established, is one of the most advanced region in ancient architecture, where the quantity of ancient building existing on the ground is among the largest ones in China. As early as the Neolithic Age, the ancestors who lived beside rivers started to construct pit houses or houses with timbers and grasses mixed with earth. From the Pei Li Gang culture period (about 6,000 B.C.) to the Ming and Qing Dynasty (the 14th century to the 20th century A.D.), the architecture, whose level was developed, connotation enriched, and form-and-quality improved, had become the oldest and the most long-lasting system. And because of its unique structure, excellent artistic style and rich-and-colorful ornaments, Chinese architecture has become an important part in the Chinese cultural and artistic treasure-house, and plays a decisive role in Chinese ancient architecture history.

In the Han Dynasty (206 B.C. to 220 A.D.), Chinese ancient architecture prospered for the first time. Especially, at the end of the Western Han Dynasty (around the 1st century A.D.), the architecture of tower developed a lot, for instance, corbel arch began to be used at column head, the number of masonry increased, and hip roof, saddle roof, suspension roof, vaulted roof and pointed roof appeared. Hence the unique architecture system had come into being at that time. Moreover, paintings, carvings and writings were used as the decoration of architecture components, which achieved the organic combination of structure and decoration, and became a traditional technique. Henan province was the political, economical and cultural center region of China in the Han Dynasty, so the architecture achievement is especially outstanding. However, with passage of time and changes of circumstances, most of old buildings of the Han Dynasty have vanished, because of turbulent situation, erosion by weather, and chaos caused by wars. Today, the extant architecture examples of the Han Dynasty are some carved stone buildings of the Eastern Han Dynasty (around the 1st century A.D.), such as Tai Shi Tower, Qi Mu Tower and Shao Shi Tower, which were constructed at Mountain Song, Dengfeng, Henan province. And the extant timber construction are the products of the period after the Sung Dynasty (the 10th century to the 12th



century A.D.). Fortunately, through archaeological excavation of last century, especially after the establishment of the People's Republic of China, many ceramic building models were unearthed and are classified into granaries, houses, courtyards towers and workshops, lavatories, pigsties etc. They are building models for the dead in tombs, because our forefathers thought they would live in another world after they died. These ceramic burial buildings directly and visually reflect the shape-and-technique characteristic of ancient architecture, and certain social customs. Furthermore, through them we can learn the level of the science and technology, and productive forces at that time. So they are very precious data for researching the technique and art of ancient architecture as well as the people's life style at that time.

Henan province has the advantage of the rich resources of cultural relics. At present, Henan Museum has collected almost one hundred larger ceramic building models unearthed from Henan province, which has become a kind of its characteristic collections. And now a special exhibition, "the burial building models of ancient Henan", organized by the Henan Museum, has attracted many visitors, specials and scholars both at home and abroad. However, exposition concerning these ceramic burial building models of the Han Dynasty has only appeared in a few articles or excavation reports, while systematic research data are very rare. After several-year unremitting efforts, on the basis of consulting existing viewpoints and absorbing archeological achievements, middle-aged and young research workers in the Henan Museum have researched systematically the typology and chronology of these ceramic building models, and managed to find out the reasons why they appeared and became popular, as well as the technology and art achievement which they reflect.

As the fruit of the series research, this book is not only profound, but also with some beautiful photographs of ceramic building models of the Han Dynasty. It's believed that the publishment of this book will not only expand the archeological research on ancient Henan province in the Han Dynasty, but also positively influence such subjects as history, cultural relics, architectonics, art, etc.

*Zhang Wenjun  
The curator of Henan Museum  
Zhengzhou, May 2002*







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图版一

## 二层灰陶仓楼

西汉晚期

通高47厘米 面阔49.5厘米 进深14厘米

南阳市原电梯厂14号墓出土

Two-story gray pottery storage building

The late Western Han Dynasty

Height: 47cm Width: 49.5cm Length: 14cm

Excavated from the No.14 tomb at former Elevator Factory, Nanyang city









图版二

### 七层灰陶仓楼

西汉晚期至东汉早期

通高 72 厘米 底部面阔 43 厘米 中部  
面阔 50 厘米 进深 18 厘米

1953 年荥阳县城关乡魏河村出土

Seven-story gray pottery storage  
building

The late Western Han Dynasty to the  
early Eastern Han Dynasty

Height: 72cm Width of the bottom:  
43cm Width of the middle: 50cm  
Length: 18cm

Excavated at Weihe village, Chengguan  
town, Xingyang county, 1953



图版三

### 四层灰陶仓楼

西汉晚期至东汉早期

通高 121 厘米 面阔 44 厘米 进深 45 厘米

1996 年焦作市河南轮胎厂 13 号墓出土

Four-story gray pottery storage building

The late Western Han Dynasty to the early Eastern Han Dynasty

Height: 121cm Width: 44cm Length: 45cm

Excavated from the No.13 tomb at Henan Tire Factory, Jiaozuo city, 1996





图版四

三层黄绿釉陶仓楼

东汉早期

通高 65 厘米 面阔 36 厘米 进深 25 厘米

1973 年南阳县王寨画像石墓出土

Three-story olivine-glazed pottery storage building

The early Eastern Han Dynasty

Height: 65cm Width: 36cm Length: 25cm

Excavated from the tomb with stone relief at Wangzhai, Nanyang county, 1973