

# CHINESE RESIDENCES

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中國是一個歷史悠久、地域遼闊、民族眾多的國家。由於各地區地理條件不同，各民族的歷史文化和生活習慣不同，人們的居住方式，產生了許多不同形式的傳統住宅建築。

《中國民居》將介紹不同地區的庭院式住宅、窑洞式住宅、杆欄式住宅、土樓式住宅、密樑式住宅等類型的典型實例30餘種，約250幅圖片，15，000文字。

China is a country with a long history, vast territory and many nationalities. Different types of traditional residences have occurred because of different geographical conditions, cultures and customs of the various nationalities.

This book will introduce more than 30 typical forms of Chinese residences in different regions, such as "Courtyard Form", "Cave Dwelling Form", "Gan Lan Form", "Earth Building Form", "Dense-Beam Form" etc., illuminated by 250 illustrations and about 15,000 words.



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## I 庭院式住宅

庭院式住宅是中國傳統住宅的主要形式，它的分佈最廣，幾乎遍及全國。它的形成，與封建的宗法制度、家族觀念和倫理道德有着直接的關係。其特點是以間為單位組成棟，由三、四棟組成一個封閉式的院落：小的祇有一個院落，大的則有幾個院落組成，以滿足幾世共

As the main form of traditional Chinese residence, "Courtyard Form" can be found almost all over the country, which directly related to Chinese patriarchal clan system, family mentality and feudal order of seniority in human relationships. A small residence of such form is usually a closed courtyard with 3 or 4 rows of buildings arround, each of which has a few rooms. And a large residence may be made up of more courtyards in order to meet the needs of a big family with several generations.

## I COURTYARD FORM RESIDENCES

居的需要。這種住宅的佈局、結構和藝術處理，由於各種自然條件和社會因素的影響，大體上以秦嶺和淮河流域為界，形成南北方兩種不同的風格。而在南方，長江下游的院落式住宅，又與浙江、四川等山區院落式住宅，具有顯著的差別。

Affected by various natural and social conditions, residences of "Courtyard Form" in the north and south of China have been built differently, roughly distinguished by the Qinling Mountain and the Huaihe River vally, in arrangement, structure and artistic style. Even in the south, such residences in the low reaches of Changjiang River are quite different from those in the mountain area of Zhejiang and Sichuan province.



## ● 北京四合院

北京四合院是北方住宅的代表。這種住宅的佈局，按着南北中軸綫對稱地佈置房屋和院落。住宅大門多位於東南角上。門內迎面建影壁，使外人看不到宅內的活動。自此轉西至前院。南側的倒座通常作客房、書塾、雜用間或男僕的住所。自前院經中軸綫上的二門(多裝飾華麗的垂花門)，進入面積較大的後院。院北的正房供長輩居住，東西廂房是晚輩的住處，四週用走廊聯繫，成為全宅的中心部份。另在正房的左右，附以耳房與小跨院，置廚房、雜屋和廁所；或在正房後面，再建後罩房一排。住宅的四週，由各座房屋的後牆及圍牆所封閉，一般對外不開窗，而在院內栽植花木或陳設盆景，構成安靜舒適的居住環境。大型住宅則在二門內，

“Siheyuan” in Beijing is actually a compound with single-storey houses around a courtyard, and is a typical form of residences in Northern China. The houses and courtyards are always symmetrically arranged along the south-north axis, and the gate is generally at the south-east corner. Behind the screen wall, which usually faces the gate inside to prevent others from glancing at the activities in the residence, there is a front courtyard and a row of rooms with a northern exposure, usually used as drawing room, study, sitting room and servants' hall. Through the richly ornamented second gate on the axis is a larger back courtyard, in the north of which there is the main building for elders, and in the east and west, wing-rooms for youngsters. This courtyard, with a covered corridor linking the buildings, is the central part of the residence. On the left and right of the main building, there are sometimes a side-room and a small courtyard in which kitchen, store-room and toilet are built. In other cases, another row of rooms are arranged at the back of the main building to take place of the side-room and the small courtyard. Such a residence, silent, comfortable and with flowers or potted landscape in the open air, is mostly separated from surroundings by enclosure and the back wall in which windows are seldom made,

## ● “SIHEYUAN” IN BEIJING

以兩個或兩個以上的四合院向縱深方向排列，有的還在左右建別院；更大的住宅在左右或後部營建花園。

北京四合院的個體建築，一般房屋在枱樑式木構架的外圍砌磚牆；屋頂式樣以硬山式居多，次要房屋則用平頂或單庑頂。由於氣候寒冷，牆壁和屋頂都比較厚重，並在室內設炕床取暖。內外地面鋪方磚。室內按生活需要，用各種形式的罩、博古架、榻扇等劃分空間，上部裝紙頂棚，構成豐富美麗的藝術形象。色彩方面，除貴族府第外，不得使用琉璃瓦、朱紅門牆和金色裝飾，因而一般住宅的色彩，以大面積的灰青色牆面和屋頂為主，而在大門、二門、走廊與主要住房等處施彩色，在大門、影壁、墀頭、屋脊等磚面上加若干雕飾。

of each room. In a large residence, two or more “Siheyuan” can be found ranging in depth inside the second gate; sometimes more courtyards are built on the two sides. And in a even larger one, there is often a garden on the left, right or at the back.

The buildings in “Siheyuan”, usually constructed with cross beams and frame-work sustained by some wooden pillars around which bricks are laid afterward, are generally gabled and only the roof of side-rooms are flat or of one sloping side. In addition to the heatable brick beds, or “Kang”, the walls and roof are rather thick because of the cold weather in the north. The ground inside and outside the rooms are both covered with square brick. Painted screen, Show-cases of curios and artware or partition board will be used to partition a room according to different needs, if necessary. The ornamental design on the paper ceiling makes it beautiful and gorgeous. But glazed tiles, red enclosing walls and golden ornaments are traditionally forbidden, except for the residences of imperial kinsfolk. Therefore, most of “Siheyuan”, with their walls and roof painted dark grey, are bright-coloured only on the first and second gates, covered corridor, and the main building; and carved only on the bricks of the first gate, screen wall, and ridge.

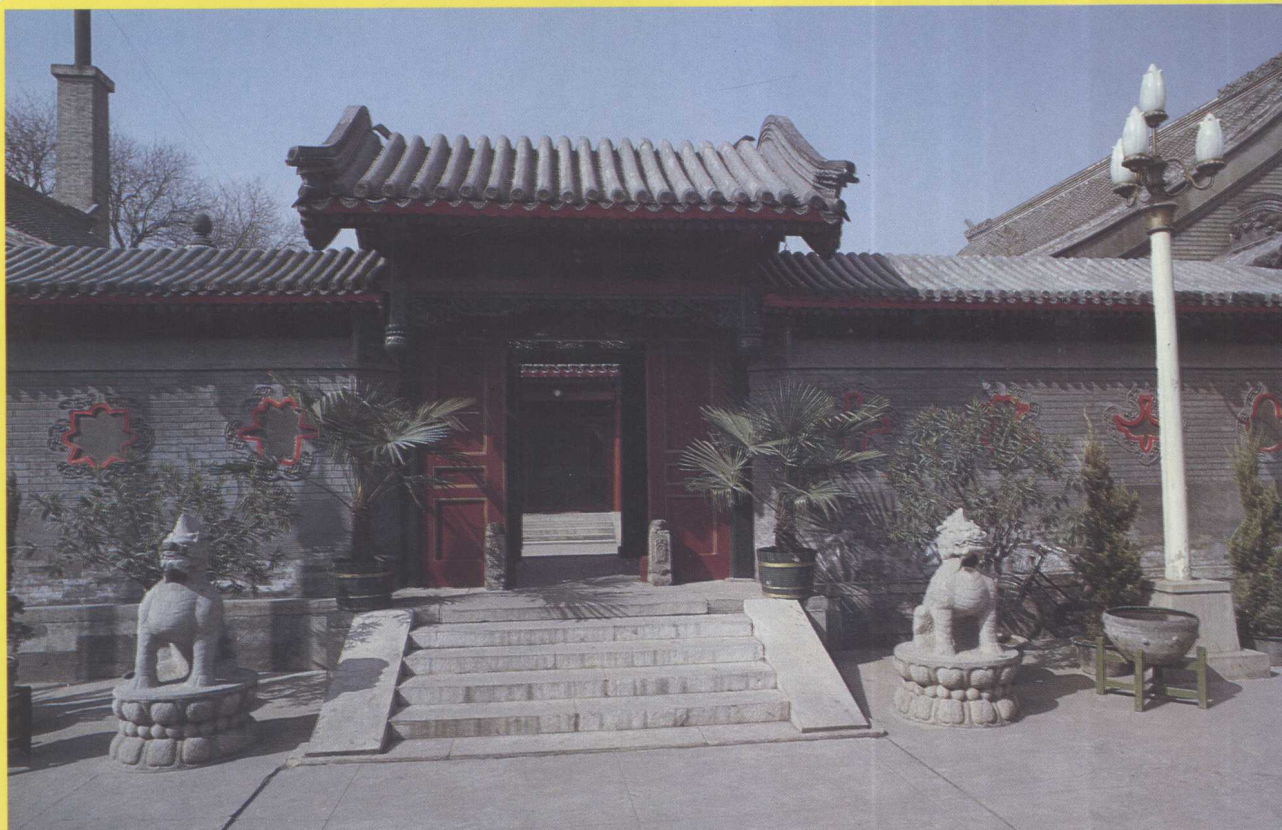




北京四合院鳥瞰  
General Survey of "Siheyuan" in Beijing

北京四合院鳥瞰圖  
Bird's-eye view of "Siheyuan" in Beijing

大門多位於住宅的東南  
角上  
Gate at the south-east  
corner







多種形式的大門

Various forms of gates

大門上，在春節時貼祝福吉利的對聯  
Spring Festival Couplets pasted on gate-posts







位於中軸綫上的二門

The second gate on the axis

華麗的垂花門

Richly ornamented gate







二門內是全宅的中心部份，院北的正院三間供長輩居住，東西廂房各三間是晚輩的住處      **Central part of the residence: main building with a southern exposure (3 rooms) for elders; east wing (3 rooms) and west wing (3 rooms) for younger**

院內正房西側有小門可通西小跨院  
**Small door on the west of the main building, through which is another courtyard**

院內栽植花木。正房與東房接合部有東小跨院  
**Small courtyard between the main building and the east wing**

院內走廊  
**The covered corridor linking the buildings**





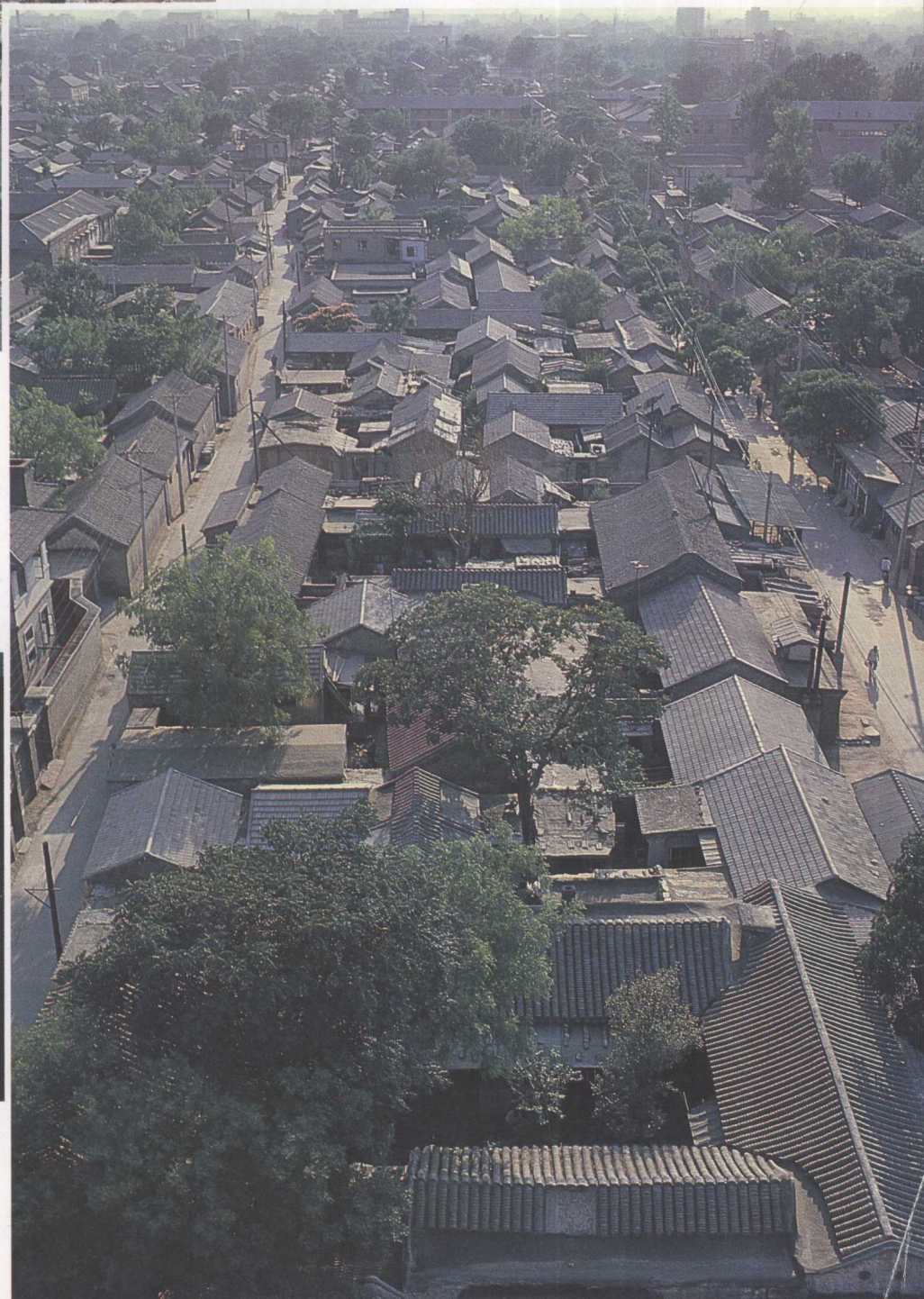


俯視四合院  
Overlooking a "Siheyuan"



北京郊區四合院夏夜乘涼  
Enjoying the cool breeze in a summer night  
in a "Siheyuan" in Beijing suburbs

北京四合院鳥瞰  
A bird's-eye view of "Siheyuan" in Beijing





## ● 北京恭王府

## ● “Gong Wang Fu”, the Prince Gong Mansion in Beijing

在北京西城區前海西街。清道光帝第六子恭忠親王奕訢的府第。恭王府分府邸和花園兩部分。府邸占地3公頃多，分中東西三路，由三條軸綫貫穿的多進四合院組成。大門在中路前部。中路現存後殿，即嘉樂堂。東路由三進四合院組成。西路正房是錫晉齋，原名慶頤堂。在三路院落之後，是一排東西長160米的四十余間兩層後樓，東邊名瞻霽樓，西邊名寶約樓，兩樓俗稱九

十九間半。樓後即花園，名爲萃錦園，俗稱恭王府花園，占地2公頃半以上。園內建築分中東西三路，放置疊石假山、曲廊亭榭、水池花木。由於恭王府及其花園的設計富麗堂皇，齋室軒院迂迴曲折，風景幽深俊秀，一向被傳爲中國古典名著(紅樓夢)小說中所描寫的榮國府及大觀園。

The “Gong Wang Fu”, located on the Qian-Hai Xijie (street) in the western district of Beijing, was the former residence of Prince Gong, the 6th son of Emperor Daoguang of the Qing Dynasty. This mansion is divided into two parts: residence (living quarters) and garden. The residence, covering a land area of more than 3 hectares, is composed of many courtyards and “Siheyuans” on 3 axes, the middle, east and west routes. The gate is in the front part of the middle route. The only building remaining intact as of today is the rear hall, the Jialetang Hall. The east route is composed of 3 “Siheyuans”. The main building in the west route is the Yang Jin Zhai, originally named Qing Yi Tang (Hall). Behind the courtyards of the three routes is a row of two-storeyed rear building, 160 metre long from east to west, in-

cluding more than 40 rooms, commonly known as “99.5 Rooms”. On the east is the Zhan Ji Building and on the west is the Bao Yue Building. A garden, named the Cui Jing Garden and commonly known as the “Garden of the Prince Gong Mansion”, occupies a land area of 2.5 hectares.

Buildings in the Garden are scattered in three routes (the middle, east and west routes) among artificial hills, crooked corridors, pavillions, ponds, bushes and flowers. As the Mansion and its garden have been exquisitely designed with magnificent layouts and delicate scenes, the Prince Gong Mansion has long been regarded as the Grand View Garden and the Rong Guo Mansion described in the famous Chinese classical novel, “A Dream of Red Mansion”.





恭王府大門

The front gate of the Prince Gong Mansion



恭王府中路嘉樂堂

The Jialetang Hall in the middle  
route of the Prince Gong Mansion



恭王府西路慶頤堂前垂花門

The flower-ornamented door in front of the Qing Yi Tang Hall in the  
west route of the Prince Gong Mansion



慶頤堂院內

In the courtyard of the  
Qing Yi Tang Hall





恭王府西路南院

The southern courtyard in the west route of the Prince Gong Mansion

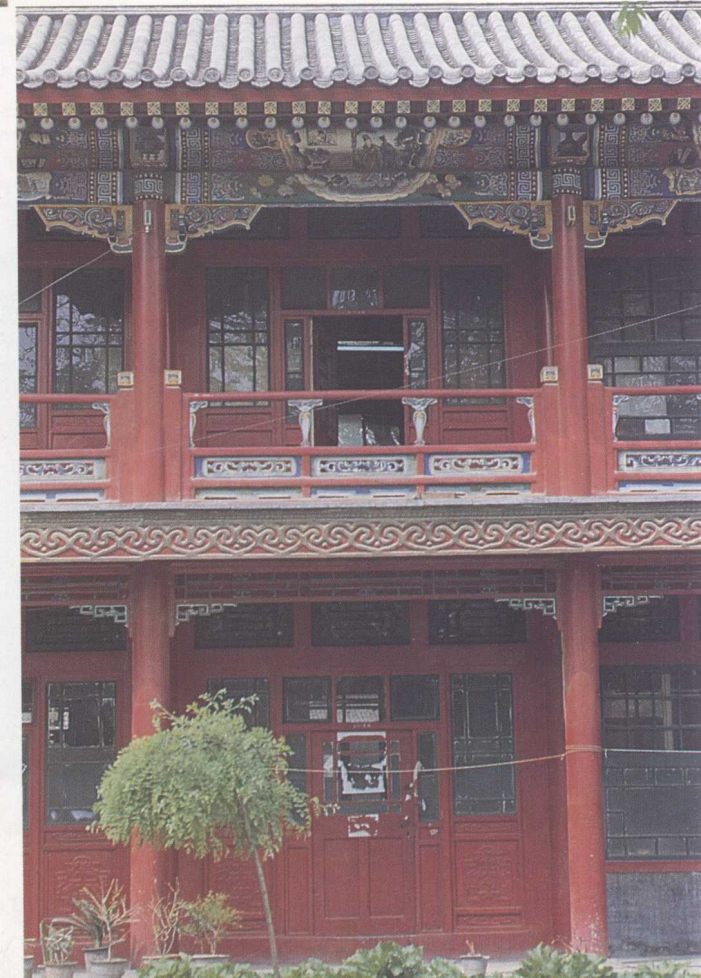


瞻雲樓與寶約樓

The Zhan Ji Building and the  
Bao Yue Building

樓上前廊

The front corridor upstairs



後樓局部

A part of the rear  
building





恭王府花園大門

The gate of the garden in the Prince Gong Mansion



瀟湘館

The Xiao Xiang Chamber

瀟湘館垂花門

The flower-ornamented door of the Xiao Xiang Chamber

瀟湘館院內

In the courtyard of the Xiao Xiang Chamber

