

Q in Bricks and
Han Tiles

秦砖汉瓦

王亦儒◎ 编著





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秦砖汉瓦并非是指秦朝的砖、汉代的瓦，而是后世为纪念和说明秦汉时期建筑装饰的辉煌和鼎盛，对这一时期砖瓦的统称，现在也通常用来形容带有中国传统文化风格的古建筑。

两千多年前的秦、汉两朝对中国历史有着深远的影响，这一时期的砖和瓦虽然只是建筑的普通构件，但古往今来却一直受到学者和艺术家的青睐，成为学术研究和艺术品鉴、收藏的一个文化门类。



The term "Qin bricks and Han tiles" doesn't refer to the bricks of the Qin Dynasty or the tiles of the Han Dynasty, but rather a term that refers collectively to the bricks and tiles of these periods and is used by people in later generations to commemorate and illustrate the brilliance and prosperity of architectural decoration art during the Qin and Han Dynasties (221 B.C.-220 A.D.). It is now commonly used to describe ancient architecture with traditional Chinese cultural style.

The Qin and Han Dynasties, over 2,000 years ago, had a far-reaching effect in Chinese history. Although the bricks and tiles in these periods were merely ordinary components of architecture, they have constituted a cultural category of academic and artistic research favored by scholars and artists throughout all ages.

Qin bricks and Han tiles are important cultural parts of the Qin and Han Dynasties and parts of the time-honored and profound Chinese cultural. Through fine characters and gorgeous patterns, they represented the history of the Qin and Han empires, being

秦砖汉瓦是秦汉文化的重要组成部分，也是中华民族悠久、博大的文化的组成部分。它们以精美的文字、华丽的图案再现了秦汉帝国的历史，在考古、历史、美术和书法艺术，以及在思想文化方面的研究中，都具有极高的价值。秦砖汉瓦与甲骨文、青铜器、彩陶、简牍、玺印、封泥同享盛誉，是华夏文明中的一颗璀璨的明珠，是中国古代灿烂文化的重要组成部分。

本书全方位地展现了秦砖汉瓦的历史文化价值和艺术成就，同时还收集了众多图片，以供读者更全面、直观地感受中国秦砖汉瓦的魅力。

of high value in research on archeology, history, art, calligraphy, ideology and culture. As a shining pearl of Chinese civilization, Qin bricks and Han tiles share a high reputation with the oracle bone inscriptions, bronze ware, colored ceramics, bamboo slips, imperial seals and sealing clay and became a significant part of the splendid culture of ancient China.

This book fully demonstrates the historical and cultural values as well as the artistic achievements of Qin bricks and Han tiles. Meanwhile, an ample collection of pictures is also available for readers to obtain a more comprehensive and intuitive experience of the charm of Chinese Qin bricks and Han tiles.



秦砖汉瓦概述

Overview of Qin Bricks and Han Tiles..... 001

秦砖与汉瓦的起源

Origin of Qin Bricks and Han Tiles..... 002

秦砖与汉瓦

Qin Bricks and Han Tiles..... 015



砖

Bricks..... 041

素面砖

Plain-surface Bricks..... 042

花纹砖

Patterned Bricks..... 045

铭文砖

Text-patterned Bricks..... 050

画像砖

Portrayal Bricks..... 055



瓦当

Eaves Tiles..... 089

素面瓦当

Plain-surface Eaves Tiles..... 093

图案瓦当

Patterned Eaves Tiles..... 095

文字瓦当

Text-patterned Eaves Tiles..... 114



秦砖汉瓦概述

Overview of Qin Bricks and Han Tiles

秦汉两朝是中国历史上的强盛时期，而秦砖汉瓦是这一历史时期鲜明的文化符号，它们真实再现了悠久古老、博大精深、源远流长的华夏文明，将中国古代社会生活真实地反映了出来。这里的一砖就是一页鲜活的历史，这里的一瓦就是一个耐人寻味的故事。

The Qin and Han Dynasties were powerful and prosperous in ancient China and Qin bricks and Han tiles were distinctive cultural symbols of these historical periods. They vividly relive the vast, profound and long history of Chinese civilization and reflect the social life of ancient China. Here, each brick is a page of living history and each tile contains an intriguing story.





> 秦砖与汉瓦的起源

砖和瓦是重要的建筑材料，它们的出现标志着中国古代建筑的巨大进步。砖瓦属于建筑陶器，中国陶器的烧制和使用是从商代（前1600—前1046）开始的。陶器出现后，砖瓦很快就被发明出来，并且得到了广泛的使用，古文献中就有对夏商时期砖瓦使用的记载。砖瓦的最早实物均见于西周（前1046—前771）早期遗址。

砖最早用来铺地和砌壁面，后来用于筑墙等。最早的砖是由土坯烧制而成的。1973年考古工作者对河北商代中晚期文化遗址进行发掘时，发现房址14座，其中最大的6座房址，都以木柱为房架，墙壁以夯土和土坯砌筑。这种土坯就是砖的萌芽。后来，人们受制陶的启发，将土坯入窑烧制，其硬度大大提

> Origin of Qin Bricks and Han Tiles

Bricks and tiles are important building materials. Their emergence in history marked the great progress in ancient Chinese architecture. Bricks and tiles are earthenware used in construction. The firing and use of Chinese ceramics can date back to the Shang Dynasty (1600 B.C.-1046 B.C.). No sooner had ceramics appeared, bricks and tiles were invented and put into use. Ancient literature has documented the use of bricks and tiles during the Xia and Shang Dynasties (approx. 2070 B.C.-1046 B.C.). The oldest bricks and tiles were found in the relics of the early Western Zhou Dynasty (1046 B.C.-771 B.C.).

The earliest bricks were used to pave floors and on walls and later to construct walls. The earliest bricks were made from adobe. In 1973, when excavating the cultural relics of the mid-late Shang Dynasty in Hebei Province,

高，这就是砖。

1976年，在陕西扶风的周原遗址上，考古人员发现了先周时期的空心砖、条砖和板瓦。周原遗址是周文化的发祥地和灭商之前周人的聚居地，也是周人祭祀天地、祖先和神祇的圣地。大量出土的砖瓦显示出这个遗址曾有过类似宫殿的高大建筑。这些砖瓦的发现将中国使



• 陶瓶（新石器时代）

陶器作为一种器具，在生活中首先得到的应用是用于盛放食物、汲水、煮水和储藏东西等，并非用于建筑。

Ceramic Vase (the Neolithic Age, approximately 8,000 years ago)

Ceramic ware was first used in everyday life as eating utensils or storage ware instead of building material.

archaeologists discovered 14 housing sites, among which the largest one contained six rooms, all framed with wood poles with walls built with rammed mud and adobe. This kind of adobe was the origin of bricks. Later, inspired by pottery making, people began to put adobe into the kiln and fired it into bricks that were consequently harder. This was the birth of bricks.

In 1976, archaeologists discovered hollow bricks, bar bricks and pan tiles dating back to the early Zhou period at the Zhouyuan ruins in Fufeng, Shaanxi Province. The ruins of Zhouyuan reveal the birthplace of Zhou culture and the settlement of the Zhou people before they defeated the Shang Dynasty (1600 B.C. -1046 B.C.). It was also a sacred site where Zhou people worshiped heaven and earth, their ancestors and gods. A large number of bricks and tiles excavated at the ruins showed that tall architecture such as palace buildings once towered there. The discovery of these bricks and tiles brings the dates for the use of bricks and tiles in Chinese history earlier by 800 years.

In 2006, when archaeologists were excavating a group of large buildings at the Zhouyuan ruins, they unearthed



• 弦纹斜线纹半瓦当（西周）

Semi-cylindrical Eaves Tile with Patterns of String Lines and Oblique Lines (Western Zhou Dynasty, 1046 B.C.-771 B.C.)

用砖瓦的历史提前了800多年。

2006年，考古人员同样是在周原遗址上对一组大型建筑遗址进行发掘时，挖出了一块长达1米、宽30厘米、厚5厘米的板砖，砖体呈灰褐色，上面有密密麻麻的绳纹。这块巨大的板砖被称为“西周第一板砖”。

瓦当就是陶制筒瓦顶端下垂的特定部分，即瓦的头端，俗称“瓦头”。其造型的独特性便于屋顶排水，主要起着保护屋檐、防止风雨侵蚀、延长建筑物寿命的作用。

根据考古资料，迄今为止中国发现最早的瓦当是陕西周原凤雏遗址出土的西周晚期的半圆形瓦当。西周时期的瓦当主要有素面瓦当和

a brick one meter long, 30 centimeters wide and five centimeters thick. The brick was taupe in color with dense patterns of cords across its surfaces. This large brick was known as the First Pan Brick of the Western Zhou Dynasty.

Eaves tiles are the overhanging part of the earthen tile, that is, the top end of an eaves tile, commonly known as the tile head. The unique shape of eaves tiles facilitates the flow of water over the roof and plays a major role in protecting eaves, preventing erosion from wind and rain and prolonging the life of the building.

According to archaeological data, the earliest eaves tiles discovered in China to date were excavated from the Fengchu ruins of the late-period of the Western Zhou Dynasty in Fufeng, Shaanxi Province. These eaves tiles come in two major types, the plain-surface eaves tiles and the patterned eaves tiles. Plain-surface eaves tiles are either semi-circular or circular in shape while the patterned eaves tiles are rich in decorations of double-ring patterns, cord patterns, animal patterns and cloud patterns. Eaves tiles with patterns of double rings and cords are generally semi-circular in shape while eaves tiles with other patterns are

弄瓦之喜

在两千多年前的诗歌总集《诗经》中，有一首祝贺贵族新建宫室落成的颂诗：“乃生男子，载寝之床，载衣之裳，载弄之璋。其泣喤喤，朱芾斯皇，室家君王。乃生女子，载寝之地，载衣之褐，载弄之瓦。无非无仪，唯酒食是议，无父母诒罹。”这首诗歌翻译成现代汉语是这样的：在这栋新的宫室里，如果生下男孩，要给他玉璋（玉器的一种，多见于战国以前，是天子祭祀山川的器物）当玩具，将来一定有出息，地位尊贵，会成为王侯；如果生下女孩，就给她瓦（瓦是纺车上的陶制零件）当玩具，这女孩长大后定会是个既精通女工，又明事理的持家能手。后来，人们借用这种美好的祝愿作为对生孩子之家的贺词，把生男孩子称做“弄璋之喜”，生女孩子称做“弄瓦之喜”。也许，在现代看来，璋为玉质，瓦为陶制，两者质地截然不同，弄璋、弄瓦有着严重的褒贬之分和性别歧视。其实不然，陶制砖瓦本身的材质虽然无法和玉相比，但在中国古代，制作精良、纹饰美观的砖瓦大多是皇家贵族、世家大族的专用品，同样价格不菲。

Joy of Playing with Tiles

In the poetry collection *The Book of Songs* compiled 2,000 year ago, there's a poem in an ode form to celebrate the completion of a new palace for an aristocrat. When translated into



• 精美的陶制砖雕
Exquisite Ceramic Brick Carving

modern Chinese, it reads: In this newly-built palace, if a boy is born, he will be given a jade tablet (a type of jade commonly seen prior to the Warring States Period, 475 B.C.-221 B.C. and used by emperors to worship the mountains and rivers) as a toy so that he will excel in the future, obtain a high position and eventually become a nobleman. If a girl is born, she will be given a tile (a ceramic part of a spinning wheel) as a toy so that she will grow up to be skilled in needlework and become a housekeeping expert with clear wit. Later, people borrowed this well-wished allusion to serve as congratulations to families with a newborn child. The birth of a baby boy is called the "joy of playing with tablets" and the coming of a baby girl, the "joy of playing with tiles". Perhaps in the minds of modern people, a jade-quality tablet and an earthenware tile differ drastically in quality and the "joy of playing with tablets" and "joy of playing with tiles" may suggest gender discrimination. However, it isn't the case. Although the earthen material used to make bricks and tiles cannot rival jade, well-wrought and beautifully-patterned bricks and tiles were actually special items exclusively used by noblemen and aristocratic families in ancient China, and were valuable as well.

饰有纹样的图案瓦当两种，素面瓦当有半圆形和圆形，图案瓦当纹样特别丰富，有重环纹、绳纹、动物纹、植物纹、云纹等。重环纹和绳纹瓦当一般为半圆形，其他纹饰的

mostly circular and possess a certain degree of formal beauty.

The Warring States Period (475 B.C.-221 B.C.) was a time that witnessed significant changes in Chinese history. The production techniques of bricks and tiles made considerable progress during this period. Since eaves tiles were already



• 绳纹陶水管（春秋）

中国最早的建筑陶器是陶水管。

Cord-patterned Ceramic Water Pipe (Spring and Autumn Period, 770 B.C.-476 B.C.)

The earliest Chinese ceramic ware used in architecture was the ceramic water pipe.



• 秦画像故事瓦当（战国）

此瓦当表现了2000多年前秦国先民理想中的人与动物、人与自然和谐共处的美好画面。

Eaves Tile with Portrait Tales from Qin (Warring States Period, 475 B.C.-221 B.C.)

This eaves tile illustrates the ideal scene of harmonious coexistence between man and animals and between man and nature as desired by the ancient people of Qin more than 2,000 years ago.

瓦当以圆形的居多，已具备一定的形式美。

战国（前475—前221）是中国历史上产生重大变革的时代，砖瓦的生产工艺在这一时期取得了长足的进步。各诸侯国的宫室建筑已经较多的使用了瓦当，瓦当的造型和图案题材都出现了质的飞跃，并呈现出鲜明的地域特色。其中以齐国都城（今山东淄博）的树木双兽纹半圆瓦当、燕国下都（今河北易县）的饕餮纹半圆瓦当、秦故都雍城的动物纹圆瓦当和咸阳的云纹葵纹瓦当为最佳，而瓦当文化的鼎盛时期却是在秦汉。

pervasive in a lot of palace architecture in feudal states, both the shapes and themes of patterns acquired great leaps with distinct regional characteristics. Among them, the best ones were the semi-circular eaves tiles with patterns of trees and paired animals from the capital of the Qi State (currently Zibo in Shandong Province), the semi-circular eaves tiles patterned with images of *Taotie* (a mythical ferocious monster) from the auxiliary capital (currently Yixian County in Hebei Province) of the Yan State, the animal-patterned circular eaves tiles from Yong City, the old capital of the Qin State, and the eaves tiles with patterns of clouds and sunflowers from Xianyang, the capital of the Qin State. The culture of eaves tiles reached its heyday during the Qin and Han Dynasties (221 B.C.-220 A.D.).

砖瓦的烧制

古时，砖瓦的烧制技术并不复杂，但经验很重要。首先将半成品的砖瓦，沿土窑的内壁整齐地摆放好，一般为瓦片在上，砖块在下。然后把30厘米长的硬木整齐地排在砖和瓦的缝隙之中（硬木有助于保持燃烧的时间和火力）。做好这些后，就可以建窑门了。窑门要建成上下对称的两个，上门添柴，下门出灰。再选择一个黄道吉日请烧窑师傅点火，有的还要祭拜一下土地神和火神，求他们保佑烧制成功。点火后是烧窑之人最为辛苦的时候，需要日夜添柴，不得休息。这时添的主要是毛柴，就是带叶子混有杂草的柴火，这有利于燃烧。过五天左右，要观察窑内的温度等情况。如果火候不到，没烧透，不牢固。火候过头，砖瓦变形，会前功尽弃。火候差不多时就可以闭窑，也就是把窑门用砖块封死，仅凭窑顶的小洞口提供氧气供窑内燃烧。烧制需要一定的时间，等窑内的温度降到可以启窑时，砖瓦的烧制工序就算完成了。检验砖瓦烧制得是否成功的方法，是用成品相互打击，如果发出的是清脆的金属声音，而又不变形，就算是烧成了。

Firing of Bricks and Tiles

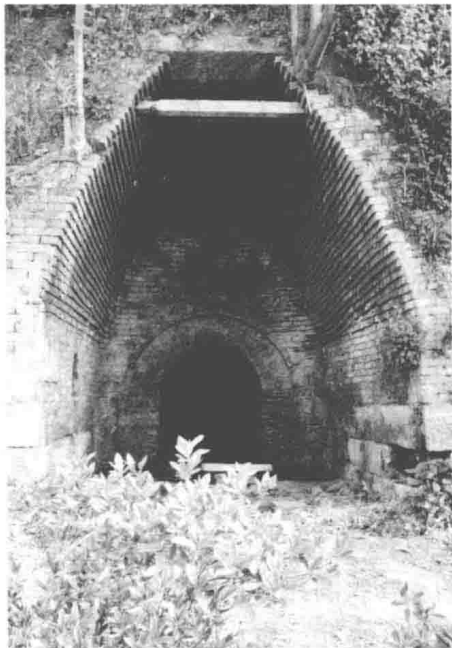
Although the firing techniques of bricks and tiles were not complicated in ancient times, experience counted a lot. First, the half-finished bricks and tiles were placed neatly along the internal wall of the clay kiln where the tiles were usually placed on top of the bricks. Then, pieces of 30-cm-long hard wood were inserted vertically in the space between

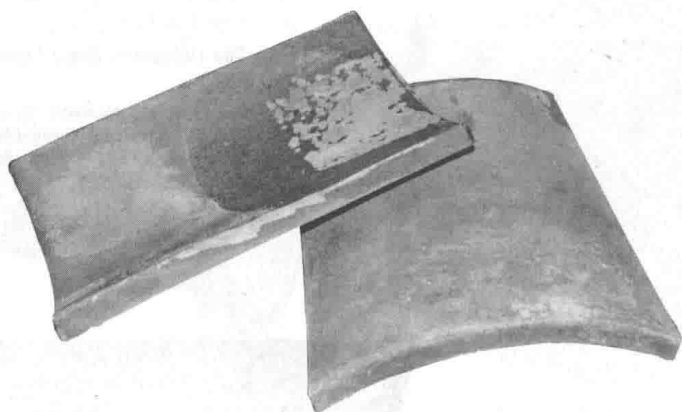
古砖瓦窑遗址 (图片提供: FOTOE)

中国古代的砖瓦一般都在砖瓦窑烧制。这种用来烧制砖瓦的窑洞由多个洞口和一个出烟的烟囱组成，用木头或煤屑做燃料，温度极高，可达上千度。

Ruins of Ancient Brick Kiln

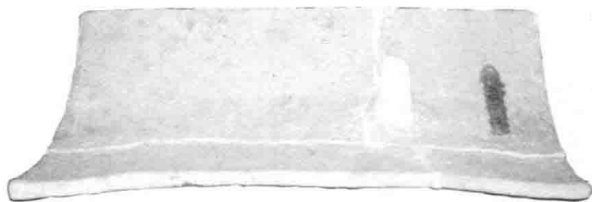
Ancient Chinese bricks and tiles were generally fired in kilns. The kiln to fire the bricks and tiles comprised multiples holes and a chimney to let out smoke. Wood and coal dust were generally used as fuel and the resulting temperature could go up to 1,000 degrees Celsius.





• 琉璃瓦
Glazed Tiles

the bricks and tiles (hard wood helps maintain the burning time and heat). After this, the kiln door can be built. The kiln door should be established symmetrically in two parts horizontally. Wood was added through the upper opening and ashes were raked out from the lower one. Then, a firing master was invited to light the fire on a chosen auspicious date. Sometimes rituals were held to worship the god of fire and the god of earth in order to bless for a successful firing. The work involved after the ignition was the most toilsome for firing workers since it needed constant wood replenishment day and night. The fuel materials added at this time were basically crude wood, a mixture of leaves, weeds and firewood, which was conducive for burning. The temperature inside the kiln and other conditions were observed after approximately five days. If the heat was insufficient, the bricks and tiles would not be thoroughly baked and would lack hardness. If the heat was more than sufficient, the bricks and tiles would deform and bring all the previous efforts to nothing. When the heat is appropriate, the kiln could be closed. In other words, the door of the kiln would be sealed by bricks with a small hole left open at the top of the kiln to provide oxygen for the fire inside. The firing required a specific amount of time. Once the temperature inside the kiln dropped to the point where the kiln was ready to be opened, the firing process was finished. The finished bricks and tiles were knocked against each other to test whether the firing process was successful. If they gave out crisp sounds without being deformed, the firing was then considered successful.



• 板瓦（西周）

西周的板瓦上多带有瓦钉和瓦环，主要是为了防止瓦件下滑和固定筒瓦。

Pan Tile (Western Zhou Dynasty, 1046 B.C.-771 B.C.)

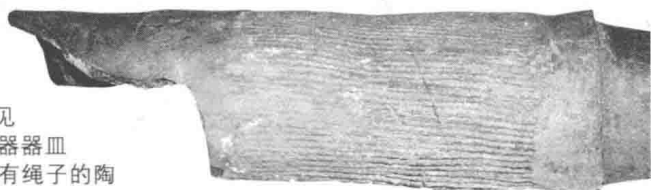
Pan tiles from the Western Zhou Dynasty (1046B.C.-771 B.C.) generally have tile buttons and tile rings to prevent the tiles from sliding and to fasten the cylindrical tiles.

• 绳纹筒瓦

绳纹是陶器的装饰纹样之一，是新石器时代至商周时期陶器上最常见的纹饰。其制作方法是在陶坯（陶器器皿的生坯）制好后，待半干时，用缠有绳子的陶拍在陶坯上拍印，留下绳纹，再入窑焙烧。

Cord-patterned Cylindrical Tiles

The pattern of cords is one of the decorative patterns for ceramic ware. It was the pattern most commonly used on ceramics from the Neolithic Age (approx. 8,000 years ago) to the Shang and Zhou Dynasties (1600B.C.-221 B.C.). To produce a cord pattern, a piece of ceramic greenware (the green body of the ceramic ware) is made and half-dried, then a ceramic bat wrapped with a rope is pressed on the greenware in order to leave the rope marks on it. The greenware with the imprints is then put into the kiln for firing.



• 土坯（图片提供：全景正片）

土坯是将黏土（一般为黄土）装在木板制成的模具（一般为50cm×25cm，厚度为10cm）中，用特制的石块或木板拍实，在开阔的阳光充足的地方晾干。一般用于砌墙建房，中国北方较常见。

Adobe

Adobe is a type of clay (generally loess) placed within wood molds (typically 50 cm by 25 cm with a thickness of 10 cm) and patted solid by a special stone tab or wooden plate before being left in a sunny and wide place to dry. Adobe is typically used to build walls or houses and more commonly seen in northern China.