

Chinese Civil
Residents

中国民居

占春◎编著





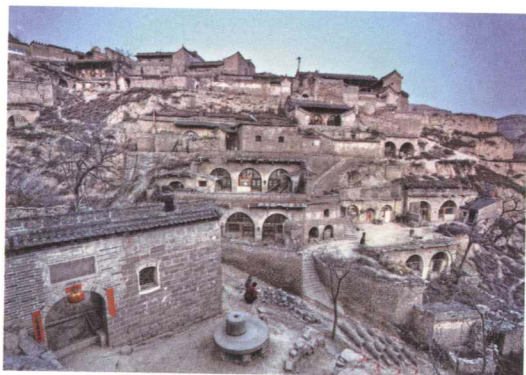
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建筑是固定的，但是却通过人们的双手呈现出大小不一、错落有致、灵动自如、独一无二的外形，以及精美别致的装饰等等。这一切都犹如音乐一般美妙。德国著名作家、诗人歌德说：“音乐是流动的建筑，建筑是凝固的音乐。”民居是建筑的重要组成部分，它是民间普遍存在的建筑形式，其中有许多精美、别致的建筑。

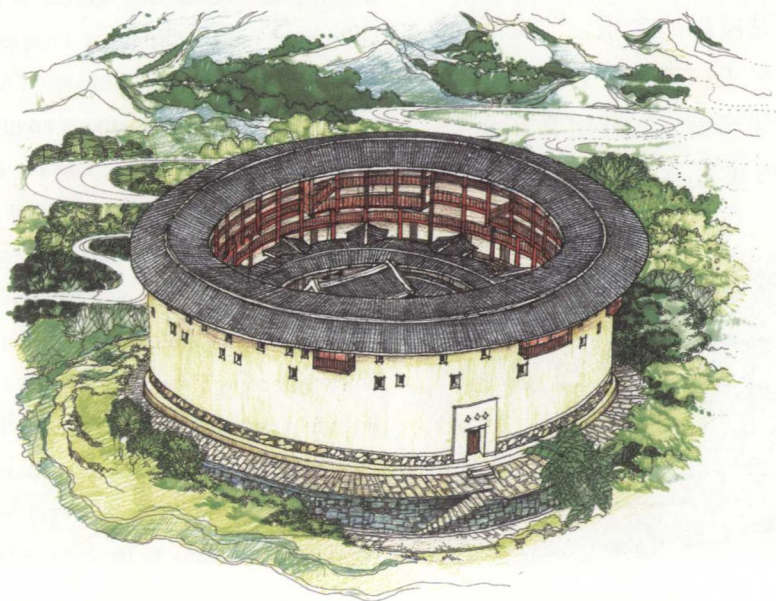


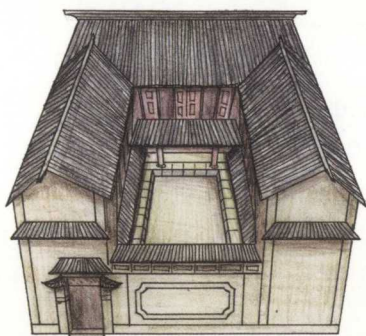
Buildings are fixed, but by people's hands present that they are not of uniform size, well-proportioned, intelligent and freely, the one and only appearance, as well as exquisite, new and unusual decorations and so on; they are splendid like music. A famous German writer, poet Goethe said: "Music is flowing buildings, and buildings are concretionary music." Folk Houses are important forms of buildings. They are ubiquitous architectural forms among the people, and have many elegant and unconventional buildings.

China has a vast in territory, affected by various conditions: geography, climate, culture and nationalities. Folk houses are not only people's dwelling places, but also include natural environment around them, so they present various shapes. Traditional civil residents have experienced a very long and complicated process to have nowadays rich

中国幅员辽阔，受地理、气候、文化、民族等不同条件的影响，民居不仅是百姓的居住之所，也包括住宅周围的自然环境，故呈现出各种各样的形态。中国的民居是经历了一个复杂而漫长的过程，才有了如今丰富多彩、种类繁多的形式。本书通过对北京四合院、陕西窑洞、山西民居、徽州民居、福建土楼、广东围龙屋、云南“一颗印”等具有代表性的地域民居，以及部分少数民族民居的介绍和赏析，让广大读者可以一窥中国民居艺术的精髓。

and varied and a great variety of forms. This book introduces and appreciates part of folk houses of minority nationalities and typical and regional folk houses, such as Beijing courtyard houses, Shanxi cave dwellings, Shanxi folk houses, Huizhou folk houses, *Tu Lou* (the unique residential architecture of Fujian Province), Guangdong round-dragon houses (*Wei Long Wu*) and Yunnan *Yi Ke Yin* (typical vernacular dwellings of south Yunnan Province), etc., so that large number of readers can spy the essence of art of traditional civil residents.





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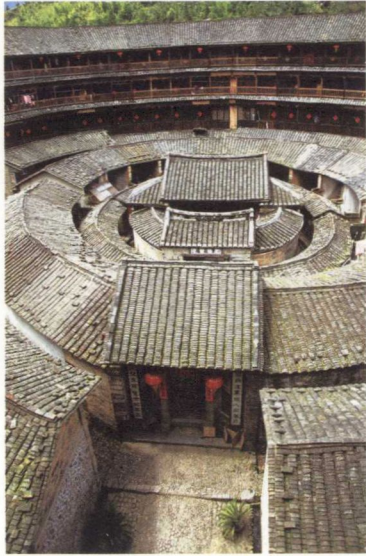
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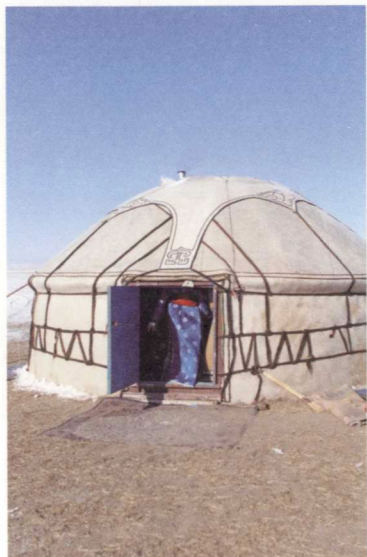
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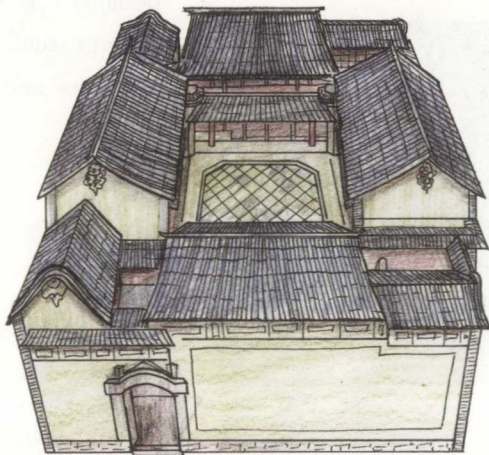


中国的民居

Chinese Civil Residents

民居是指百姓的居住之所。《礼记·王制》中说：“凡居民，量地以制邑，度地以居民。地邑民居，必参相得也。”就是说民居不仅指住宅，还包括了住宅所延伸的居住环境。中国疆域辽阔，又是一个由多民族组成的大家庭，不同的地理条件、气候条件以及生活方式，再加上经济、文化等方面的影响，造成了各地居住房屋样式以及风格的不同。

Folk houses indicates people's dwelling place. In *The Book of Rites · System of King*, it is said: "Any residents size up the land to form a city, and spend the land for residents. When the land becomes a city, residents live in, and this brings out the best in each other." In other words, civil residents not only refer to the residential houses, but also include a residential extension of the living environment. China has a vast territory, and is a big family composed of many nationalities, and different geographical conditions, climate conditions and the life styles, superadded every aspect influences as economy and culture make different patterns and styles of residential buildings in various regions.



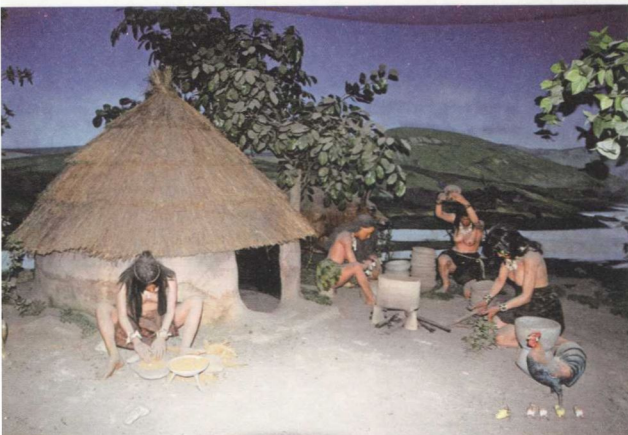


> 民居的历史发展

原始人类从鸟巢、蜂房、蚁窝、鼠洞等动物巢穴中得到启示，创建了最早的居住形式——穴居、巢居。原始人最早的住所是天然的石洞，一些早期人类活动的遗址，证明了原始人是在洞穴中生活的。巢居则是原始人为了躲避毒蛇猛兽的侵袭，在树上筑巢而居的居住模

> Historical Development of Traditional Civil Residents

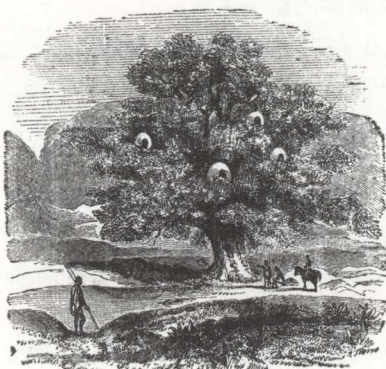
Hominid got inspiration from the animal's nests: bird's nests, hives, formicaries and mouse holes, etc., then built the earliest forms of living: living in caves and living on trees. Primitive man's earliest residence was a natural stone cave; some of the early human activities in the site proved that lived in the cave. Living on trees is the living pattern for primitive man to nest and live on trees in order to avoid the invasion of venomous serpents and wild beasts, mainly



• 原始部落生活场景模拟图

Primitive Tribes Living Scene Simulated Diagram

有巢氏之遺風



• 远古时代的巢居 (图片提供: FOTOE)

“巢居”是指在树木上用树枝搭架而居，因类似飞禽筑巢，故名。中国的巢居大约在旧石器时代早期就已出现。

Living on Trees in Ancient Times

“Living on trees” indicates living in trees with branches frame house, and its name comes from likeness to birds nesting. Chinese living on trees appeared about in the early stage of the Paleolithic Age.

式，主要分布在中国的长江流域。据传说，发明巢居的人是远古时代的部落首领，名叫有巢氏。

新石器时代晚期的居住建筑，平面形状和结构方式都不止一种，有自地面向下的口小底大的袋状洞穴，有较浅的坑式穴居，也有入地较浅而墙壁和地面用夹草泥烤成的半穴居，还有一些简单的圆形窝棚，到后来逐渐发展为早期的木架结构的简单房屋。仰韶文化、龙山文化就是这一时期的代表。

distributed in China's Yangtze River basin. According to legend, the man of invention of living on trees is an ancient tribal leader, named Youchaoshi.

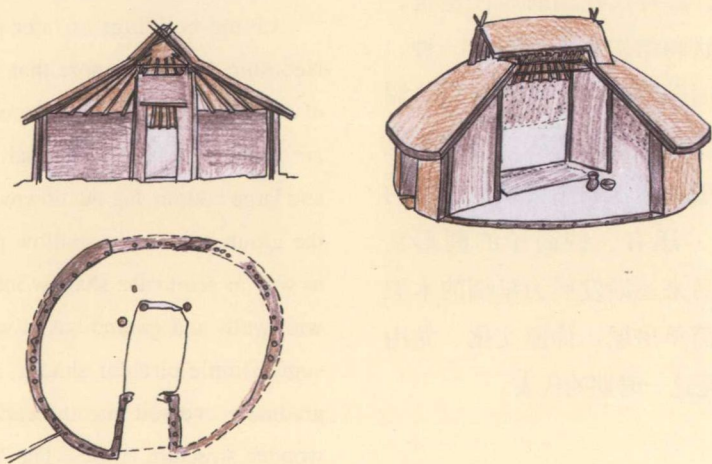
Living buildings of later period of Neolithic Age have more than one kind of flat shape and structure mode; there are bag type caves with small opening and large bottom dug out downward from the ground; there are shallow pit caves, as well as semi-cave shallow into ground with walls and ground baked with cobs; some simple circular shacks, and later gradually evolved into the early simple wooden structure houses. The Yangshao Culture of 6000-7000 years ago and the Longshan Culture are representatives of this period.



仰韶文化、龙山文化时期的居住方式

仰韶文化是黄河中游地区新石器时代文化的代表，距今约7000年到6000年。属于仰韶文化的西安东郊半坡遗址，距今6000多年。从半坡遗址发掘出的房屋遗址来看，这些住房都是半穴居的方式，平面多呈方形或圆形。方形房屋多是直接在地面上挖出半米多的浅穴，墙壁用草泥抹平，室内地面也是用草泥或土抹平，墙壁上修有台阶通到地面。墙壁内有排列整齐の木柱，用来支撑屋顶，屋顶有用檩木构成的人字形屋顶，顶上用草泥或树叶混在泥中覆盖。圆形房屋一般建在地面上，柱与柱之间排列紧密，构成壁体，房屋中间或接近门口的地方有一个弧形的灶坑，用来煮食物或取暖，墙壁和地面用草泥抹平。

龙山文化属于新石器时代晚期文化，距今约4300年至2800年，主要分布在黄河中下游地区。龙山文化时期建筑的平面布置和构造都发生了一些变化。龙山文化遗址内，早期的建筑有方形半地穴式房屋、圆形半地穴式房屋，也有袋状半地穴式房屋。穴内有柱，以撑起屋顶。稍晚时期的遗址内，房屋多为圆形平面的半地穴式，面积比之前的房屋小，以适应小家庭生活的需要。室内地面稍低，屋子正中设有一个圆形的灶，也有的房屋在灶南面设一段白灰抹地，应该是进门时的走道。



• 仰韶文化西安半坡遗址圆形民居复原示意图

Circular Folk House Restoration Diagrammatic Sketch in Xi'an Banpo Site of Yangshao Culture



Living Ways of Yangshao Culture and Longshan Culture

The Yangshao Culture is the culture representative of Neolithic Age in the middle reaches of the Yellow River, about 7000 to 6000 years ago. The Banpo site in eastern suburbs of Xi'an belongs to the Yangshao Culture about 6000 years ago. Looking at the site of houses excavated from the Banpo site, we find that these houses are all semi-cave fashion; many flat surfaces assume a square or circular plane. A square house is a more than half a meter shallow cave dug directly in the ground. Walls are smoothed with cobs, and the floor in the room is also smoothed with cobs or soils; there are footsteps mended on the wall to the ground. There are wooden posts putting in order in the wall body to brace the roof, and the roof is a gable roof formed by purlin wood; the roof is covered with cobs or soils mixed with leaves. Circular plane houses are generally built on the ground, and pillars are arranged closely between each other forming the wall body. The middle of the room or the place near the door has an arc-shaped cooking pit, which is used for cooking food or heating, and the wall of the pit and the room surface are smoothed with cobs.

Longshan Culture belongs to the late Neolithic Culture, about 4300 to 2800 years ago, mainly distributed in the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River. The flat shape and structure mode of buildings during the period of Longshan Culture undergoes some changes. In the Longshan Culture site, early buildings have square semi-cave houses, circular plane semi-cave houses, and bag type semi-cave houses. There are wooden posts in the cave to brace the roof. In the site of later period, many houses are of circular flat semi-cave type, and the area of houses is reduced somewhat than before in order to accommodate living needs of a small family. The interior floor is a bit low, and the middle of the room has a circular kitchen range. Some houses have a lime plastering in the south of the kitchen range; it should be the pavement when entering the door.



• 龙山文化玉神人
Jade Immortal of Longshan Culture



夏代（约前2070—前1600），延续了原始社会的居住模式。商代（前1600—前1046）中后期，建筑形态有了很大的提高，建筑木构架逐渐变得复杂和独立。周代（前1046—前256）的建筑技术比夏商又有所进步，木构架得到进一步发展，同时陶制砖瓦等材料开始用于建造房屋。春秋时期（前770—前476），士大夫阶级的住宅，建筑平面布局采用对称的方式，在中轴线上建有门和堂两座主要建筑。

汉代（前206—公元220）是民居建筑繁荣发展的上升时期，在结

The Xia Dynasty (about 2070 B.C. - 1600 B.C.) continued the mode of living in primitive society. During the middle and later period of the Shang Dynasty (1600 B.C. - 1046 B.C.), building form improved greatly, and wooden structure of buildings gradually became complex and independent. Architectural technology of the Zhou Dynasty (1046 B.C. - 256 B.C.) advanced somewhat than the Xia and Shang Dynasties; timber frames further development, and at the same time, ceramic bricks and tiles and other materials began to use somewhat. During the Spring and Autumn Period (770 B.C. - 476 B.C.), building architectural



• 东汉宅院画像砖

House Portrait Brick of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220)

构类型、布局等方面都达到相当成熟的高度。这一时期出现了平面为方形的简单房屋，面积较大的曲尺形住宅，由墙围护起来的左右并列的住宅，以及类似于现在四合院的左右对称的房屋。房屋木构架出现了抬梁式、穿斗式、井干式等结构形式。这一时期的民居建筑开始使用砖墙和反翘的屋檐。

plane layout of scholar-bureaucrat class houses adopted the symmetrical way, and two main buildings: a door and a hall were built in the axle wire.

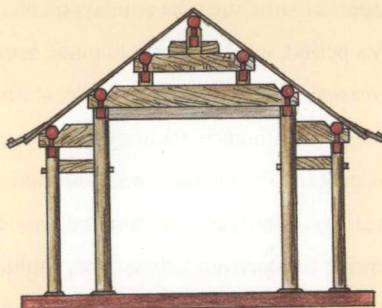
The Han Dynasty (206 B.C. - 220A. D.) was a rising period of folk house buildings developing prosperously, and reached a quite mature height in the aspect of structure type and layout, etc. In this period, appeared simple plane square houses, large area trisquare-shaped houses, and houses standing side by side from left to right with walls around, as well as left-right symmetrical houses similar to courtyard houses now. Building timber frames appeared post and lintel construction, column and tie construction, and log cabin construction, etc. During this period folk house buildings began to use bricks and anti-warping eaves.

房屋的木构架形式

抬梁式是在房屋的立柱上架横梁，横梁上又叠放横梁，因此也称“叠梁式”。穿斗式在柱头之上不设大梁及叠置的梁架，只在柱间使用一些穿枋，以保证柱与柱之间的横向联系。井干式是指房屋用圆木搭成井口式交叉，垛起墙壁，其上再置屋架。

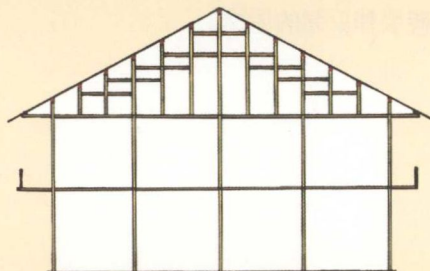
Timber Frame Form of Houses

Post and lintel construction is to erect a cross-piece on the upright post. A cross-piece is again stacked up on the cross-piece, so it is also called "stop-log type". The chapter of column and tie construction has no cross-beam and superposition beam, only square columns used between columns to ensure that the broadwise connection between columns. Log cabin construction refers to that houses use lumbers to make pithead type cross connection, piled up a wall, on which then roof truss is placed.



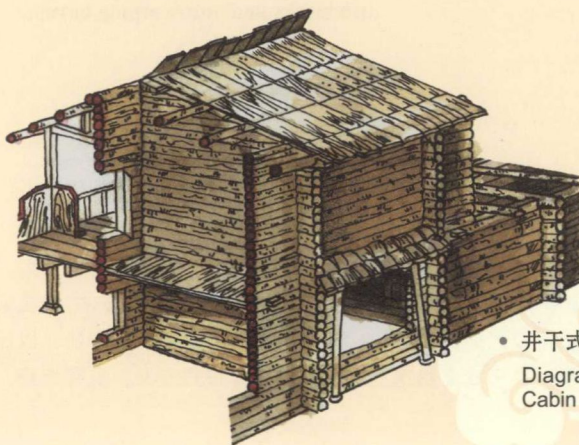
• 抬梁式梁架结构示意图

Diagrammatic Sketch of Post and Lintel Beam Construction



• 穿斗式梁架结构示意图

Diagrammatic Sketch of Column and Tie Beam Construction



• 井干式梁架结构示意图

Diagrammatic Sketch of Log Cabin Construction