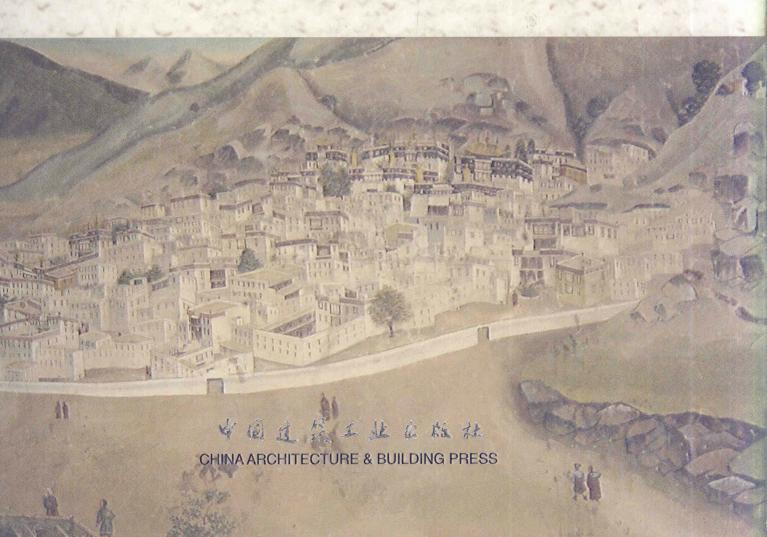
# 西藏传统建筑导则

An Introduction to Tibetan Traditional Architecture

徐宗威 主编 Xu Zongwei Chief Editor



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#### 西藏传统建筑导则

徐宗威 主编

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#### 内容提要

本书全面和系统地总结了历史悠久的藏式传统建筑的建造技术和建筑艺术风格,可以为建造藏式传统建筑的设计、施工单位和工程技术人员,为西藏的城镇建设,继承和发扬民族特色,提供基础性、技术性的指导。

本书亦可供所有关心和研究西藏建筑文化的学者、师生和读者考阅。

#### **ABSTRACT**

This book gives a comprehensive and systematic summary of the architectural techniques and artistic styles in Tibetan traditional architecture which has had a long history. It aims to provide fundamental, technical as well as practical instructions for the designing and construction units and engineering workers in the construction of the traditional Tibetan architecture. Meanwhile, this book helps to instruct the town construction of Tibet and the inheritance and development of ethnic characteristics. For all the scholars, teachers and students and readers interested in Tibetan architectural culture, this book can also serve as a good reference.

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第八章 西藏自治区建筑勘察设计院 傅正浩 木雅-曲吉建才 马骄利 刘光明 陈波 神奇而美丽的西藏,有着灿烂辉煌的历史文化、别具一格的传统建筑。这是勤劳、勇敢、朴实的西藏人民智慧的结晶,是藏汉兄弟民族间建筑技术和文化交流的历史见证。

藏族的建筑是中国建筑体系中独具风格的一支。西藏传统建筑种类繁多,有宫殿、民居、庄园、寺院等,其建筑形式各异,气势雄伟、结构精美、工艺精湛,具有浓厚的民族风格和地域特色,堪称中华民族建筑艺苑中一朵争奇斗艳、璀璨绚丽的奇葩。西藏传统建筑伴随着青藏高原人类社会的发展而发展,仅从现存的古代建筑即可见一斑。雄伟壮观的布达拉宫、峻峭挺拔的雍布拉康是古代宫殿建筑的经典之作;鳞状栉比的色拉寺、哲蚌寺、甘丹寺,庄严的大昭寺、扎什伦布寺,神气的桑耶寺、白居寺等则是寺院建筑的杰出代表;鸟语花香的罗布林卡是古今结合的园林建筑典范;森严的帕拉庄园、郎赛林庄园则记载着封建农奴时代的历史。风格各异的民居遍布西藏各地,虽因地而异,但大多功能完备,实用大方,有的典雅,有的古朴,有的错落有致,有的齐整得体,不一而足。还有神秘的古格王国遗址,扎达、普兰一带的窑洞,边境地区的烽火碉楼,漫长的茶马古道以及精致的城镇建筑等。这些建筑无不表现着藏族人民的勤劳智慧,无不闪耀着藏族人民创造思维的光芒。尤其是气势恢弘的布达拉宫,把藏族人民的聪明才智发挥得淋漓尽致,它不仅以建筑的成就而著称,还以辉煌的艺术作品和珍贵的历史文物而闻名于世。正因如此,1994年12月,布达拉宫被联合国教科文组织正式列入《世界文化遗产名录》。

西藏自治区和平解放以后,在中国共产党的英明领导下,建筑业得到了快速发展,城乡面貌发生了翻天覆地的变化。特别是改革开放以来,在党中央、国务院的亲切关怀下,在全国各族人民的大力支持下,西藏建筑业发展更是日新月异,从城市到乡村都掀起了新一轮建设的高潮,一大批既具有传统民族特点又富有现代气息的建筑拔地而起。西藏博物馆、拉萨剧院、西藏宾馆、拉萨百货大楼等新型建筑巍然屹立在高原大地。小城镇建设和民居建设如火如茶,充分展示了人民群众全面建设小康社会的美好发展前景。

但是,也应清醒地看到,由于受设计理念、技术力量特别是建筑管理能力和水平的限制,我们现在的建筑在突出民族风格和地域特色方面还有待于改进和提高。

当你走进一座城市,如织的街道、繁华的市井令人目不暇接。然而,给你印象最深的莫过于建筑了。它会使你感到或古朴典雅,或现代简约,或雄伟壮观,或灵秀恬静。这就是建筑的精神功能,也是一座城市的特色所在。近年来,随着交通、信息技术的迅速发展,促进了众多领域的全球化,也直接导致了建筑文化的趋同。不同地域、不同国度的建筑有着同一的面孔,传统文化、地域文化在不知不觉中被削弱。建筑文化的趋同,直接造成了众多城市特色的消失和千城一面的现实。这种情况如何扭转?在我看

来,首先要继承和发扬传统建筑文化,研究传统文化,研究传统文化的哲学思想,发掘其与当前时代和社会相适应的东西,进而研究当今人们的审美意识和文化心理,使二者紧密结合,创造出适合时代发展要求的建筑与环境。在研究和创造的过程中,要特别注重对民族风格和地域文化特色的梳理、运用。西藏千百年的建筑遗产,是一笔丰厚的文化宝藏,亟待我们去继承、整理和发扬。建筑大师吴良镛先生来西藏考察后,曾感慨万千地说道:"去西藏对地域文化有了更深的认识。很惭愧年迈八十初窥宝库,相见恨晚。西藏幅员广阔,文化之深厚,民风之淳朴,建筑之奇妙,实给我们极大的教育,亦坚定我对地域文化研究之责任与信心"。因此,我们在建筑文化研究中如能以审美的意识去发掘遗产,一定能够另辟蹊径,丰富建筑的文化内涵。

《西藏传统建筑导则》一书的出版,为继承和保护西藏优秀的传统建筑文化,为西藏城镇建设营造民族特色、地域特色提供了科学依据和技术支撑。这是一件可喜可贺的事。它填补了西藏传统建筑研究领域的空白。《导则》着眼于传统建筑的风格和特色,全面系统地发掘和整理了西藏传统建筑的精华,图示精确,纹理清晰,取舍得当,结构严谨,把握全面,重点突出,是一部总结西藏传统建筑文化成果、反映藏式建筑艺术形式和风格的专著,开创了西藏传统建筑文化研究的新境界,必将推动传统建筑文化的研究工作,促进传统建筑文化的提高,促进西藏现代建筑走有自己特色的发展道路。我由衷地感谢为此书编写而付出辛劳的各位同志。

现代建筑既要体现以人为本的精神,着眼于提高城镇在产业结构调整和人口转移中的载体作用,着眼于发挥城镇人流、物流、信息流的聚集作用,着眼于提高城镇品位和提高人民群众的生活质量,也要保持传统、保持特色,在发扬传统特色的基础上有新的提高。继承传统建筑的精华,不能生吞活剥古人;满足现代人对建筑的需求,不能照抄照搬。不断创新,各具特色,才有生命力。否则,千城一面,千村一面,就丧失了特色,如同嚼蜡。人和建筑,须臾不可分开,因此,要大力提倡建筑与自然相和谐,体现民族特色、地域特色和时代特色,反对脱离实际的形式主义。要满足社会发展和人民群众生活的目前需要,也要符合长远利益,着眼于服务西藏全面建设小康社会的需要。

诚然,《导则》只是西藏传统建筑研究领域中的凤毛鳞角,限于篇幅不可能将藏式建筑全部纳入其中;而尚未被人们认识的恐怕不在少数。我们期待着有更全面、更精辟的西藏传统建筑方面论著的出现,为我国建筑领域添写更加壮丽的篇章。

西藏自治区副主席 洛桑江村 2003 年岁末于古城拉萨

## **FOREWORD**

Tibet, mysterious and beauteous, has an illustrious historical culture and unique architectural style. As the fruit of the wisdom of Tibetan people who bear the merits of industry, bravery and guilelessness, the Tibetan architecture witnesses the technical and cultural communication between Tibetans and the Hans.

Tibetan architecture is an inimitable branch in Chinese architecture system. Various types of constructions constitute the traditional architecture in Tibet, such as palaces, folk houses, manors and temples. The whole construction characterized by profound ethical manner and local specialty, can be honored as one exotic flower in the garden of Chinese architecture for its marvelous majesty, splendid structure and talented technique. Traditional Tibetan architecture develops with the civilization and development of humans up the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, which can be seen from the existing ancient buildings. The majestic Potala Palace and the sparkish Yumbu Lhakkang Palace represent the classic construction of ancient palaces; temples row upon row such as Sera Monastery, Drepung Monastery and Ganden Monastery, the magnificent Jokhang Tempkle and Tashihunbu Monastery, as well as the grand Sangye Monastery and Bai Ju Monastery, exhibit the artifice in the temple construction; Norbulingka Park is an apotheosis which combines the ancient and modern features; while the venerable Pala Postoral Land and Lang Sai Lin Postoral Land are the historical records of feudal villein society. Folk houses in various style spot here and there in Tibet, though dissimilar in different places, all houses are applied and functional, some of which are elegant while others have primitive simplicity. Furthermore, the mysterious Guge Kingdom relics, and the cave-house in Zhada and Pulan, together with the blockhouses in outskirts, the far-flung business road, and the delicately-designed towns, which were created under the glimmer of human wisdom, manifest the industry and intelligence of Tibetan people. Among all, the grandiose Potala Palace, the exhibition of the wisdom of Tibetan people, not only gain its fame for the construction but also win the authorization as an artful masterpiece and cultural relics. Thus in December 1994, the Potala Palace was listed by UNESCO in the List of World Cultural Relics.

After the peaceful liberation, Tibet speeded up its pace in development under the leadership of CPC and took on a brand new look. Especially after the Reform and Open period, under the solicitude from CPC and the State Council and the support from all Chinese, Tibet is experiencing much rapider development and another construction heat from village to city. A large amount of buildings well up including the Tibet Museum, the Lhasa Theatre, the Tibet Hotel, the Lhasa Department Store, which possess both the traditional ethnic features and the modern taste. The construction work, to a great extent, shows a promising prospect of well-to-do life lying ahead.

Meanwhile, it is important to realize that the construction is in defect of typical ethnic characteristics and local features, limited by the design and technical capacity especially in management ability. Much improvement needs to be made. Stepping into a city, you will be caught first by numerous streets and busy markets. However, what impresses you most might be the architecture in it. Elegant or stylish, magnificent or refined, the city is. That is what the architecture owns and that is also what the trait of a city lies in. The fast development of traffic and IT industry in recent years has promoted the globalization in many fields and it also leads to the propinquity in constructional culture. Constructions in different areas and countries come to have an identical face which makes the traditional culture and local culture weaker and weaker. This will inevitably decrease the diversity of cities and thus lead to a singsong. Then how could we change the situation? In my personal opinion, the first and the most important action to take is inheriting and developing the traditional construction culture by doing research in the philosophical thoughts of traditional culture, then working out those can be seasoned with modern environment. After integrating

the aesthetic standard and cultural psychology of modern people with that research, we can by all means complete a perfect city construction. Ethnic features and local culture should be emphasized in research and construction work. Thousands of years, the traditional architecture is a precious cultural deposit which could only be preserved by our inheritance, coordination and development. Wu liang-yong, the master architect, exclaimed after his visit to Tibet,"I did have a further comprehension of Tibet when visiting it myself. It is a shame that I haven't been here before until I was over eighty. The amplitude of area, the depth of culture, the honesty of folkway as well as the marvel of architecture impress me a lot and teach a lot. I feel more responsible and confident for and in the research in local culture." Consequently, we can draw the conclusion that it is possible to enrich the cultural connotation of architecture, if only we do the research with an aesthetic ideology.

The publication of An Introduction to Tibetan Traditional Architecture aims to inherit and protect the traditional architectural culture in Tibet and provides the ethnic- and local-oriented town-construction of Tibet with scientific evidence and technical support. This is what we should congratulate on and cheer for. It fills up the blankness in Tibetan town-construction research. Focusing on the traditional style and features of architecture, Introduction does a comprehensive research in and summarizes the elite in Tibetan traditional constructions, which is characterized by accurate cutline, clear texture, proper selection, precise structure, comprehensive content and the emphasis of key points. As a summing-up and monograph of Tibetan traditional architecture since it reflects the artistic form and style, this book creates a new phase for the research in Tibetan architecture and will definitely promote the research in traditional construction and the improvement of architectural culture. Tibetan modern construction will also benefit from this book. I appreciate and acknowledge all the scholars and friends who have contributed in writing and editing this book.

With a view to improve the carrier function of cities and towns on the industrial structure adjustment and population shift, to focus on the gathering function of urban stream of people, logistics and the information flow, to improve the town taste and people's living standard, as well as to preserve the tradition and to keep up the features, the modern architecture should reflect the spirit of People First. In order to inherit the nature and elite of traditional architecture, we can not just swallow it raw and whole; while in order to meet the demands of the modern, we can not copy indiscriminately the constructions of others. Vitality exists only in creation and characteristics; otherwise, the taste is no better than chewed tallow. People and buildings can't be separated, and as a result of that, architecture should be harmonious with nature in the embodiment of ethnic characteristics, local features and time spirit. Forminism is an enemy which should be objected to. In the interest of building the well-to-do society in an all-round way, the construction work should meet the demands of development of society and the needs of people's life, and at the same time accord with the long-term interest.

Indeed, Introduction is as rare as phoenix feathers and unicorn's horn in the research of Tibetan traditional architecture. Whereas, there is much to be impoldered and learned and even what we have known can not be all included because of the limitations of space. We do expect more comprehensive and more penetrating works in Tibetan traditional architecture to do one's bit for our national architecture.

Vice President of Tibet Autonomous Region Luosang Jiang-cun In Lhasa ,late in 2003

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西藏传统建筑是西藏人民的伟大创造,是雪域高原物质文明和精神文明的结晶,是中华民族建筑文化的重要组成部分,也是藏汉团结和文化交流的见证。在崇尚自然,适应自然,艰苦劳作,奋斗不息的长期建筑实践中,西藏人民因地制宜,就地取材,不断吸取多民族文化,发明和积累了十分宝贵的建造技术和建筑经验,并创造了独特而鲜明的建筑艺术形式和风格。

西藏传统建筑的历史渊远流长,最早可以追溯到距今4500年左右的新石器时期。在发掘卡诺遗址中发现了丰富的建筑遗存,表明当时的高原人已经懂得建造半地穴石墙平顶房屋,其建筑选址、构造做法、室内防潮、砌筑技术等都达到了相当水平。在漫长的历史长河中,为不断满足人们的生产和生活的需要,西藏人民逐步创造了独特实用的柱网结构、收分墙体、梯形窗套、松格门框等建造技术和建筑文化。矗立在高山之巅、河谷之上的不同历史时期的雄伟壮丽的藏式传统建筑,成为镶嵌在雪域高原的一朵朵建筑艺术的奇葩。

编制《西藏传统建筑导则》的目的,是贯彻落实党和国家关于继承和保护优秀民族文化的方针,全面和系统地总结历史悠久的藏式传统建筑的建造技术和建筑艺术风格,为设计、施工等建设单位和工程技术人员建造藏式传统建筑风格的建筑,为西藏的城镇建设,继承和发扬民族特色和地方特色,提供基础性、技术性和经验性的指导,为西藏经济发展和社会进步服务。

经过千百年的建筑实践与发展,在雪域高原形成了以雍布拉康、大昭寺、布达拉宫等经典建筑为代表的遍布西藏各地的优秀藏式传统建筑。从使用功能上划分,主要形成了宫殿、民居、庄园和寺院等四类藏式传统建筑。这四类藏式传统建筑,由于受到不同地域、不同时代、不同风俗等多因素的影响,其建筑形式、结构方式、建造技术、建筑材料等方面的研究内容十分宽泛,丰富多彩,博大精深。《西藏传统建筑导则》将重点对这四类藏式传统建筑所具有的独特而鲜明、精湛而古朴的建筑形式和风格,作初步的探讨和介绍。



西藏历史上砌筑房屋场景(取自桑耶寺壁画)

#### 第一节 藏式传统建筑的设计思想

西藏在历史上曾被人们称为"佛教圣地"。长期以来,在西藏的一些地方,宗教既是经院的哲学,更是普遍存在的生活方式,它渗透到西藏社会政治经济生活的各个领域和各个方面。历史上长期处于统治地位的藏传佛教及其学说和思想,对营造建筑形式和组织建筑空间等建筑实践活动,在主观和客观上都起到了重要的引领作用,并形成了藏式传统建筑设计思想和设计理念。这些设计思想和理念,对藏式传统建筑的建造和发展,对西藏城乡建设,产生过重要的影响。

一、天梯说

西藏历史传说中的聂赤赞普是西藏第一个藏王,他和他之后的六个藏王,史称天赤七王。传说天赤七王都是天界的神仙,等到他们死亡时也会登上天界。《王统世系明鉴》讲,"天神之身不存遗骸,像彩虹一样消逝。"彩虹就是登天光绳,山体就是天梯。天赤七王之后的止贡赞普藏王,在一次决斗中,由于疏忽而斩断了他与天界联系的登天光绳,从此藏王留在人间,人们在青瓦达及为他修建了西藏的第一个坟墓。在天梯说影响下,不排除当时防御的考虑,那个时代西藏的很多房屋都建在山上。据《西藏文明》讲,当时"在所有的山岭和所有的陡峭的山崖上都建有大型宫殿"。即使在今天,我们仍然可以在一些地方的山腰上看到画上去的天梯图腾和山顶上宫殿的废墟(图 1-1)。

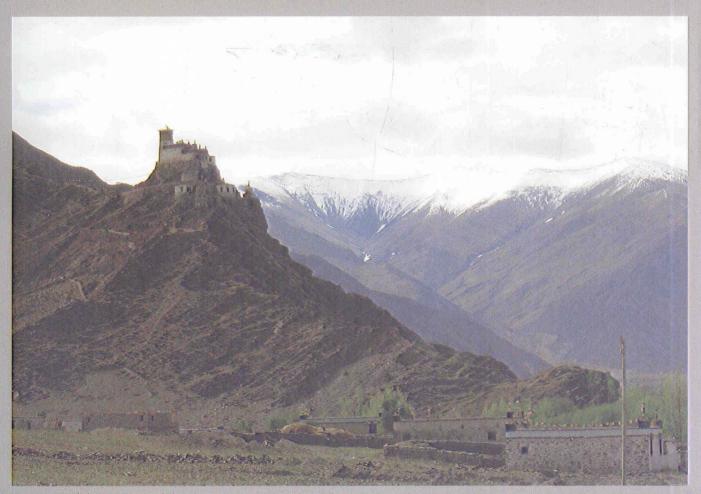


图 1-1 早期建在山顶的宫殿 雍布拉康

#### 二、女魔说

吐蕃王朝时期,松赞干布迁都拉萨并迎娶唐朝公主后,开始在拉萨河谷平原大兴土木。文成公主曾为修建大昭寺和造就千年福祉而进行卜算。她揭示蕃地雪国的地形是一个仰卧的罗刹魔女(图1-2),提出消除魔患、镇压地煞、具足功德、修建魇胜的营造思想。主张在罗刹女魔的左右臂、胯、肘、膝、手掌、脚掌修建12座寺庙,以镇魔

力。文成公主曾约定,如来不及修建这12座寺庙,也要先在这些地方打入地钉,以保平安。在罗刹魔女心脏的涡汤湖,用白山羊驮土填湖,修建大昭寺以镇之。此后,吐蕃这片地方呈现一切功德和吉祥之相。女魔说对吐蕃王朝在拉萨河谷地区的开发建设曾发挥过重要影响。



图 1-2 仰卧的罗刹魔女

#### 三、中心说

古代佛教宇宙观认为,世界的中心在须弥山,以须弥山为中心,取5万由旬为半径画圆,再取2.5万由旬画圆,形成了宇宙的四大洲和八小洲。佛教认为世界有三界,人类和畜类生活的中界,以须弥山为轴心,伸展到神灵生活的天界和黑暗的地界。在中心说的影响下,桑耶寺的建设就充分体现了这一思想(图1-3)。其主殿代表须弥山,

由围墙所构成的圆内有代表四大洲、八小洲及日、 月等殿堂建筑。在中心说的影响下,民居、寺院、 宫殿等建筑都被认为是世界的缩影。早期的帐篷 和后来居室中的木柱都被认为是世界的中心,沿 着这个中心可以上升,也可以下沉。这也是信教 群众向居室中的木柱敬献哈达的原因。

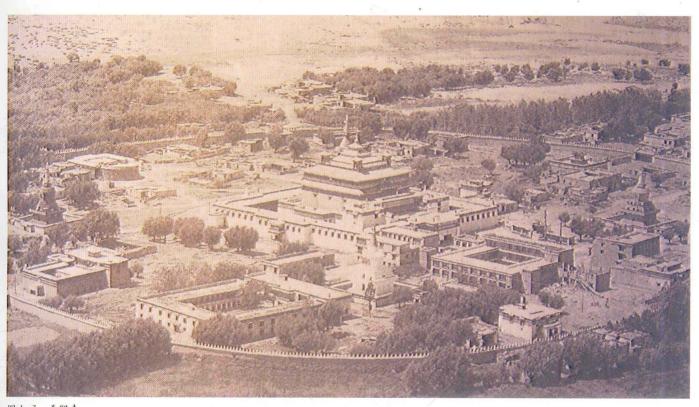


图 1-3 桑耶寺