

文明的印迹

Ancient Chinese
Architecture

古典建筑

「桂殿兰宫，神工天巧」

林正楠◎编著



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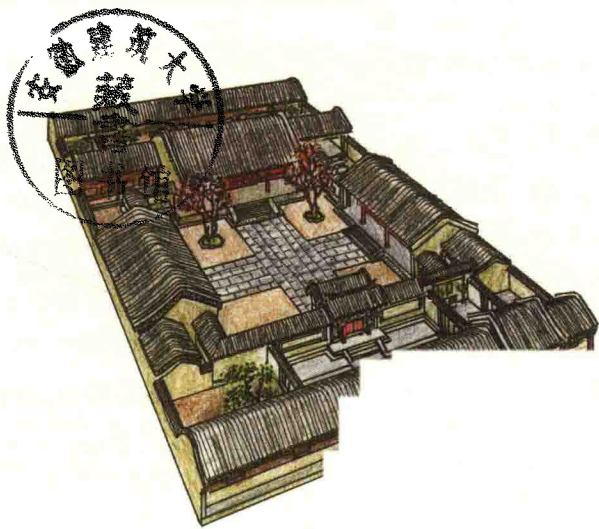


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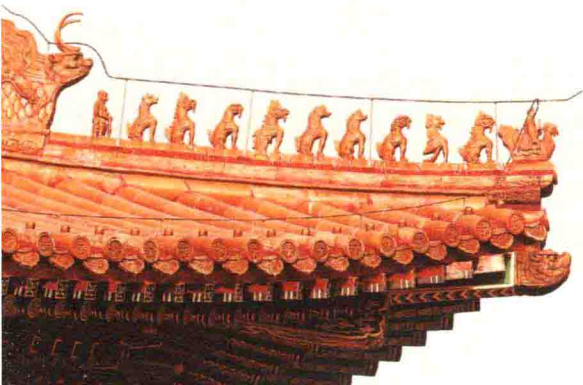
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德国伟大的诗人、思想家约翰·沃尔夫冈·冯·歌德曾经说过：“音乐是流动的建筑，建筑是凝固的音乐。”中国的古典建筑是几千年来中华民族的智慧结晶，它以独特的建筑文化和艺术风格，在世界建筑史上形成了别具一格的建筑体系。

中国古典建筑根据功用的不同，大体可分为：宫殿、坛庙、园林、民居、

“I call architecture frozen music, and music is a flowing architecture as well.” said Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, a great German poet and thinker. As the crystallization of the Chinese nation's wisdom over thousands of years, ancient Chinese architecture has formed a unique building system by virtue of its distinctive architectural culture and artistic style in the history of world architecture.

Classifications of ancient Chinese architectures by function roughly include palace, altar and temple, garden, folk house, mausoleum, temple, Taoist temple, pagoda, memorial archway and bridge. However, these architectures have changed with improvements in building materials and

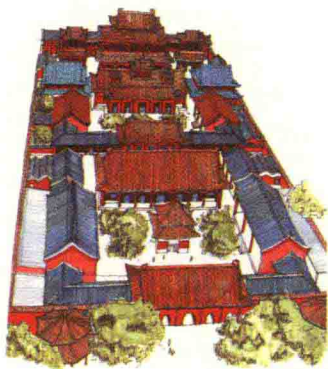




陵墓、寺庙、道观、塔、牌坊、桥梁等几大类型。但是这些建筑在中国的不同历史时期，随着建筑材料和建筑技术的改进都会产生不同的变化，而这些变化又与各个时期的意识形态密切相关。本书追溯了中国古典建筑发展的历史及其特点，并对传统建筑中常见的建筑形态进行了图文并茂的介绍，以帮助读者更加直观、具体地了解中国古典建筑的各个方面。

building technology in different historical periods in China, and such changes have been closely related to the ideology of various periods. This book traces the history and characteristics of the development of ancient Chinese architecture and introduces the common building forms of traditional architectures with informative illustrations in a bid to help readers understand the various aspects of traditional Chinese architecture in a more intuitive and specific manner.

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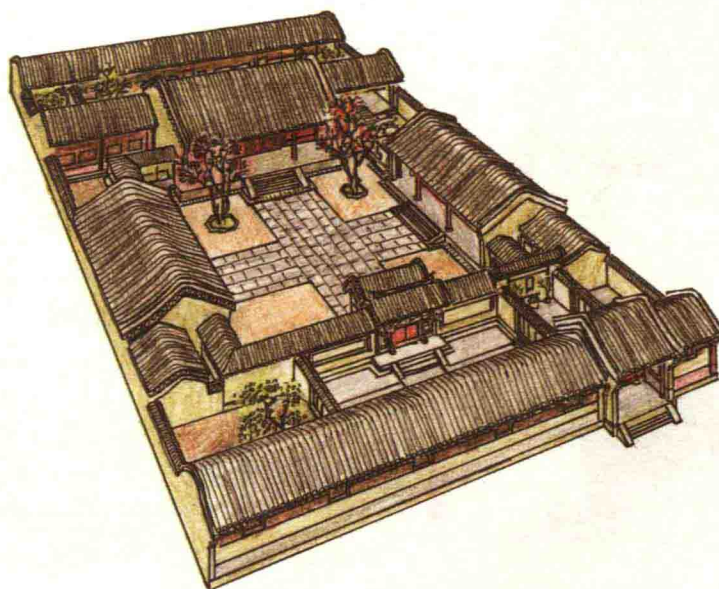
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古典建筑综述

Overview of Ancient Chinese Architecture

中国古典建筑具有悠久的历史，从原始社会简陋的穴居到封建社会辉煌的宫殿，不同形态的建筑不但在各个历史阶段表现出各自的特点，而且还折射出中国传统文化对其深刻的影响。

With a time-honored history, ancient Chinese architecture has manifested various building forms, ranging from cave houses in the primitive society to resplendent palaces in the feudal society. The various styles show their distinctive features in different historical periods and reflect far-reaching influences of traditional Chinese culture in ancient Chinese architecture.



> 起源

在中国古代流传着有巢氏“构木为巢”的故事。传说上古时期人类少而禽兽多，人类在地面上生活经常受到野兽的侵袭。为了避免受到伤害，人类便开始不断奔走迁移。但是在迁移的过程中会遇到各种意想不到的危险，导致人类损失



• 原始人的生活场景
Life Scene of Primitive Men

> Origin

There was a popular story of a man surnamed Chao “building a house in the tree” in ancient China. According to legend, as birds and beasts far outnumbered humans in ancient times, humans were frequently invaded and attacked by wild beasts when living on the ground. To avoid damage, humans began to constantly migrate. However, they suffered heavy losses due to various unexpected dangers during migration. At that time, a man with extraordinary wisdom appeared. Inspired by nests built by birds in the trees, he guided his comrades to build houses in the tall tree trunks with tree branches. As a result, humans were sheltered from rain and wind as well as attacks from animals. Humans revered the man as “*You Chao Shi*” (meaning a man having a nest



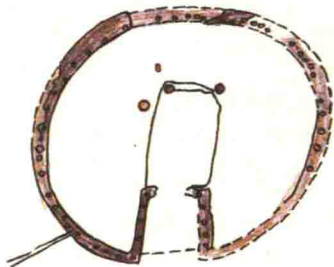
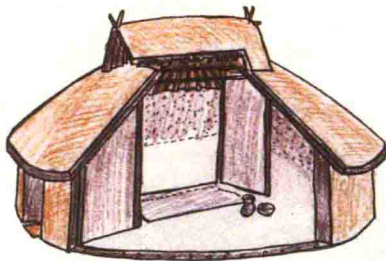
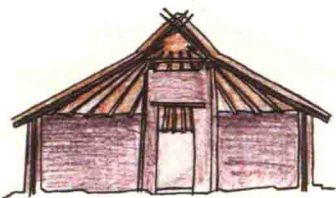
惨重。这时候出现了一位具有非凡智慧的人，他受到鸟类在树上筑巢的启发，指导同伴们用树枝在高大的树干上搭建房屋。这样一来，人类既避免了风吹雨淋又防止了禽兽的攻击。为了表示对这位发明巢居之人的感激，人们便尊称他为“有巢氏”。

虽然这只是一个传说，但是也反映出了原始人类建造房屋的一些初衷。实际上人类在解决居住的问题上经历了漫长的过程：最初人类居住在天然的洞穴里，后来随着原始农业的发展，人类结束了四处迁徙的生活，开始定居下来，于是便

house) to express their gratitude to him for his invention of nest houses.

A legend as it is, the story mirrors some original intentions of primitive men for building houses. As a matter of fact, mankind has gone through a long process in addressing the issue of housing: at first, humans lived in natural caves; then, thanks to the development of primitive agriculture, they ended migration and began to settle down, giving birth to original building forms—cave houses and nest houses.

Built by digging underground earth to form caves, cave houses are commonly found in the Yellow River basin in North China. They have been widely adopted



• 西安半坡遗址圆形民居复原示意图

从半坡发掘出的房屋遗址来看，这种房屋采用的是半穴居的方式，它是在地面上挖出半米多深的穴洞，然后再用泥抹平四壁。

Sketch Map of a Restored Round Folk House in the Banpo Site in Xi'an

Judging from the house ruins unearthed in the Banpo site, this kind of house adopts a semi-cave form to dig a 0.5-plus-meter cave on the ground and trowel all the walls with mud.

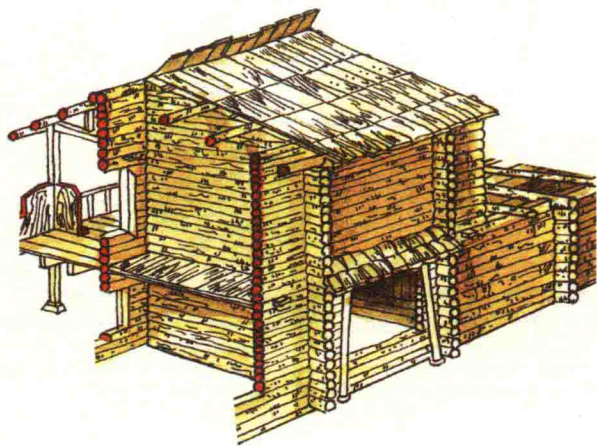
产生了最原始的居住形态——穴居和巢居。

穴居就是在地下挖洞作为居住的处所，这种方式在中国北方的黄河流域较为普遍。由于黄河流域有深厚的黄土层，并且土层具有不易倒塌的特点，因此穴居成为这一流域广泛采用的一种居住方式。随着人类营建经验的积累和营建技术的进步，穴居逐渐转变为半穴居，后来又被地面建筑取代。目前考古发现的仰韶文化遗址、大汶口文化遗址和龙山文化遗址，都可以清晰地反映出原始社会穴居发展演变的过程。

与穴居同时存在的一种居住形式是巢居。巢居就是在树上用树枝和杂草搭建棚架，因其形状类似鸟巢，所以称为“巢居”。这种居

in the Yellow River basin due to its deep loess layer and the soil which is not easy to collapse. With the accumulation of building experience and improvement in building technology, cave houses gradually evolved into semi-cave houses and were then replaced by ground buildings. The archaeological sites of Yangshao Culture, Dawenkou Culture and Longshan Culture clearly reflect the evolution of cave houses in the primitive society.

Coexisting with the cave house is another house form - the nest house. Nest house refers to a canopy frame built in a tree with tree branches and weeds, which gets its name because of its resemblance to a bird nest. Nest houses are popular in the Yangtze River basin in South China because such houses can keep people away from moisture and prevent attacks



• 干栏式建筑示意图
Sketch Map of Pole-railing Building



• 1957年出土的汉代陶楼

陶楼由前屋、后屋及一侧厢房构成。中央是天井，前低后高，前屋正中设一门，门左右两侧镂有棂窗。

A Clay Building of Han Dynasty (206 B.C. – 220 A.D.) unearthed in 1957

The clay building is made up of front room, back room and one-wing room, with a "low-front-and-high-back" courtyard in the center. There is a door in the center of the front room, with engraved lattice windows on both sides.

住形式在中国南方的长江流域较为普遍。因为南方气候潮湿，草木茂盛，在树上搭建房屋既可以防潮又可以防止野兽的侵袭。后来由于树木的减少，人类开始仿照巢居的样式在地面上建造房屋，用木桩将建筑的居住面架空，形成脱离地面的平台，再在平台上建筑墙身，这便是早期的干栏式建筑。

from wild beasts where the climate is humid and the trees are flourishing. Later, with the cutting down of trees, people began to build houses on the ground by imitating nest houses. They propped up the living space of the building with stakes to form a platform above the ground and then constructed the walls of the building on the platform, hence the pole-railing building in early times.

> 流变

原始社会受生产力水平的限制，建筑形式发展缓慢，到了奴隶社会和封建社会，随着生产力水平的不断提高，中国古典建筑的形式变得日益丰富起来。根据用途的不同，可以将古典建筑分为六大类——宫殿建筑、陵墓建筑、坛庙建筑、宗教建筑、园林建筑和民居建筑。

宫殿建筑的流变

宫殿建筑是中国古典建筑中规模最大、艺术价值最高的建筑。

“宫”的本义原指居住的房屋，“殿”的本义是指高大的房屋，秦汉以后将“宫殿”合称，专指皇帝的居所。由于宫殿是古代帝王居住

> Change and Evolution

The building forms developed slowly in the primitive society due to the limitations of productivity, and the building forms of ancient Chinese architecture became increasingly diversified in the slave society and feudal society with constant improvements in productivity. Ancient architectures can be divided into six major categories by usage, namely palace buildings, mausoleum buildings, altar and temple buildings, religious buildings, garden buildings and residential buildings.

Change and Evolution of Palace Building

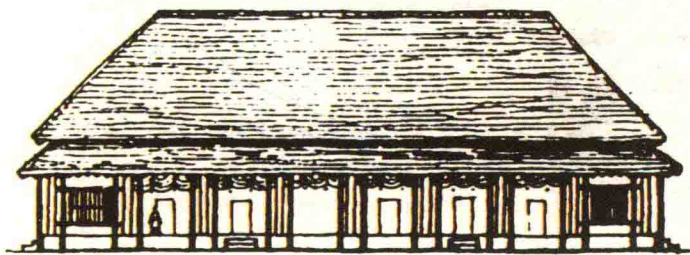
Palace building is the largest with the highest artistic value among ancient Chinese architectures. In Chinese, “palace” is called *Gong Dian*, with *Gong*

和办公的场所，是国家的权力中心，所以宫殿建筑除了满足使用要求之外，还要突出帝王至高无上的地位和神圣不可侵犯的权威。

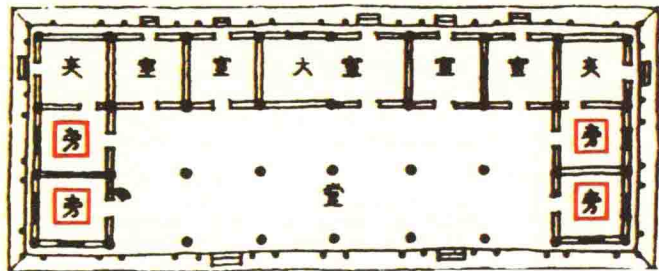
中国古代宫殿建筑最早可以追溯到夏商时期。在河南偃师二里头遗址中，有一圈大型的柱子和石基，从它们的布局来看，夏朝宫殿的平面呈长方形，供人居住的宫室设置在后方，面积相对较小；而用来接待客人、处理政务的堂室则设置在前面，面积较为宽阔。这说明当时的宫殿就已经具有了后世宫殿前朝后寝的特点。

originally meaning the residential house and *Dian* the tall house. *Gong* and *Dian* were combined in the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C.–206 B.C.), the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–220 A.D.) and afterwards to exclusively refer to the residence of emperors. Palace represents the state power center where ancient emperors lived and handled official businesses, so palace building must highlight the supreme status and sacred and inviolable authority of the emperor in addition to meeting functional requirements.

The earliest palace building in ancient China traces back to the Xia (about 21st century B.C.–17th century



正立面图



• 河南偃师二里头一号宫殿
殿堂复原图

Sketch Map of Restored
No.1 Palace in the Erlitou
Site in Yanshi of Henan
Province



秦代是中国历史上第一个统一的封建王朝。秦代开国皇帝秦始皇，竭尽人力、物力、财力来兴建离宫别馆，开辟了历代帝王为自己建筑豪华宫殿的先河。汉代宫殿建筑不仅面积大，而且开始在空间上加以延伸，将宫殿建筑在高大的台基之上，使得建筑物显得更加宏伟壮观。



B.C.) and the Shang (about 17th century B.C.–11th century B.C.) dynasties. Judging from the layout of a circle of large columns and stone bases in the Erlitou Site in Yanshi, Henan Province, the plane of palace in the Xia Dynasty was oblong. The relatively small living rooms were located in the back while the spacious halls where the emperor received guests and handled government affairs were located in the front, presenting the feature of palaces in the later dynasties which put courts in the front and living rooms in the back.

The Qin Dynasty is the first unified feudal dynasty in China's history. The Emperor Qin Shi Huang (259 B.C.–210 B.C.), the first emperor of the Qin

• 太平天国天朝宫殿模型

太平天国（1851—1864）是清朝后期由洪秀全建立的政权，其前身是1843年创立的“拜上帝会”。1851年成立太平天国，1853年建都天京（今南京），1864年被清政府镇压灭亡，存在14年。

Model of the Imperial Court Palace of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom

The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851 – 1864) was a regime established by Hong Xiuquan in the late Qing Dynasty (1644–1911), with the Society of God Worshippers founded in 1843 as its predecessor. The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom existed for 14 years from its establishment in 1851, founding its capital in Tianjing (today's Nanjing of Jiangsu Province) in 1853, to its subversion by the Qing Government in 1864.

从秦代到魏晋南北朝，中国古代宫殿建筑都是以“高台建筑”的形式呈现出来。隋代修建的大兴城和太极宫形成了古代宫殿建筑的“三朝五门”制度。唐代宫殿建筑则是在隋代宫殿的基础上发展起来

Dynasty, exhausted human, material and financial resources to build separate villas far away from his palace, opening up a history of emperors building luxury palaces for themselves in various dynasties. Palace buildings in

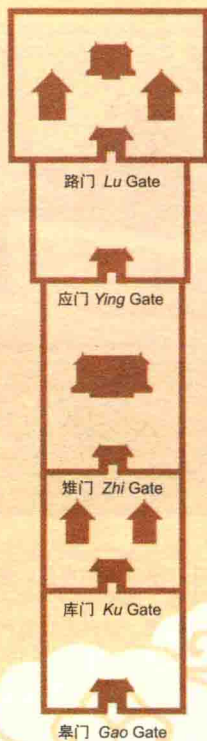
“三朝五门”制度

“三朝五门”制度最早始于周代。

根据《周礼·考工记》中记载，古代帝王因朝事活动内容不同，会在不同规模的殿堂内举行，由此确立了举行三种朝事活动的殿堂，名为“三朝制”。“三朝”指外朝、中朝和内朝。外朝是君王举行大典的地方，中朝是君王日常办公的地方，内朝则是君王居住的地方。“五门”指被称为“皋门”“库门”“雉门”“应门”和“路门”的五个门。

“Three-hall-and-five-door” System

The “three-hall-and-five-door” system originated in the Zhou Dynasty (1046 B.C.–256 B.C.). As recorded in the *Rituals of Zhou · Book of Diverse Crafts*, three halls of different sizes were constructed for emperors to hold three different court activities, forming a three-hall system. The three halls consisted of an exterior hall, where emperors held grand ceremonies, the central hall, where emperors handled official business, and the interior hall, where emperors lived. Five doors refer to *Gao Gate*, *Ku Gate*, *Zhi Gate*, *Ying Gate* and *Lu Gate*.



• 五门制示意图
 Sketch Map of “Five-door” System

的，其宫殿建筑的秩序更加严整。

明清时期的宫殿建筑，堪称是中国古典建筑史上的又一座高峰。明代宫殿建筑以北京的紫禁城为代表。紫禁城是明成祖朱棣动用二三十万民工，耗时14年建成的，清代宫殿则在紫禁城的基础上加以重建或改建。明清时期紫禁城是中

the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–220 A.D.) are characterized by a large area and extended space on tall and large bases, making the buildings more magnificent and spectacular.

Palace buildings in ancient China from the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C.–206 B.C.) to the Wei, Jin, South and North dynasties (220–589) all followed an image of having “buildings on a high platform”. The Daxing Town and Taiji Palace built in the Sui Dynasty (581–618) adopted the “three-hall-and-five-door” system of palace buildings in ancient China. Developed on the basis of palaces in the Sui Dynasty, palace buildings in the Tang Dynasty (618–907) showed a more rigorous and orderly formation.

Palace buildings in the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368–1911) represent



• 北京天安门

天安门坐落在北京故宫的南侧，是明、清两代皇城的大门。它位于北京城的中轴线上，由城台和城楼两部分组成。城楼高37.4米，建于巨大条石砌成的须弥座式城台之上，红墙、黄瓦、五个拱形券门，金碧辉煌。城台之上有两层重檐楼，东西九间，南北五间，上覆黄色琉璃瓦，象征皇权的“九五之尊”。1949年10月1日，中华人民共和国在这里举行了开国大典，它由此成为现代中国的象征。

Tian'anmen in Beijing

Tian'anmen (the Tian'anmen), situated to the south of the Imperial Palace, is the gate to the imperial city (today's Beijing) in the Ming and Qing dynasties (1368 - 1911). Located in the central axis of Beijing, Tian'anmen is made up of the gate platform and the gate tower. The 37.4-meter-high gate tower is built on the Sumeru-base gate platform made up of large stones, with splendid and magnificent red walls, yellow glazed tiles and five arched dome-shaped doors. There is a two-floor multiple-eave tower on the platform with rooms covered with yellow glazed tiles – nine in the east and west and five in the south and north – symbolizing the “Majesty of Nine and Five” of imperial power or authority. On October 1, 1949, the founding ceremony of the People's Republic of China was held at the Tian'anmen Square, making it the symbol of modern China.