

**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

中国传统民居/荆其敏主编. —天津: 天津大学出版社  
, 1999. 5  
ISBN 7-5618-1199-3

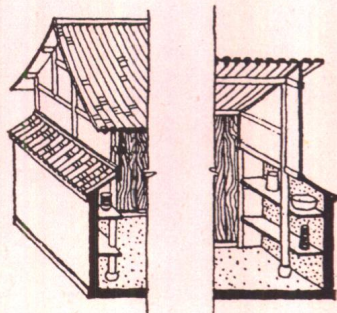
I. 中… II. 荆… III. 民居-建筑艺术-中国 IV. TU-862

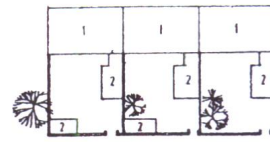
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (1999) 第 21492 号

**出 版** 天津大学出版社 (电话: 022-27403647)  
**出版人** 杨风和  
**地 址** 天津市卫津路 92 号天津大学内 (邮编: 300072)  
**印 刷** 山东滨州新华印刷厂  
**发 行** 新华书店天津发行所  
**开 本** 889mm×1194mm 1/16  
**印 张** 13  
**字 数** 332 千  
**版 次** 1999 年 6 月第 1 版  
**印 次** 1999 年 6 月第 1 次  
**印 数** 1—4 000  
**定 价** 45.00 元



浙江温岭泽国镇民居 folk dwelling in Zheguo Town, Wenling, Zhejiang

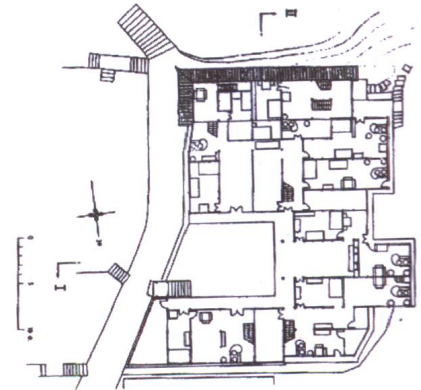


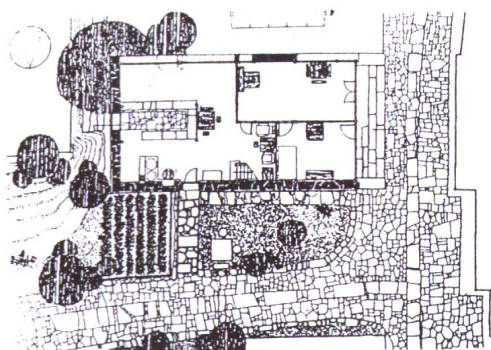


河北省赵县的住宅  
The folk dwellings in Zhao Hebei



浙江的住宅  
Folk dwellings in Zhejiang

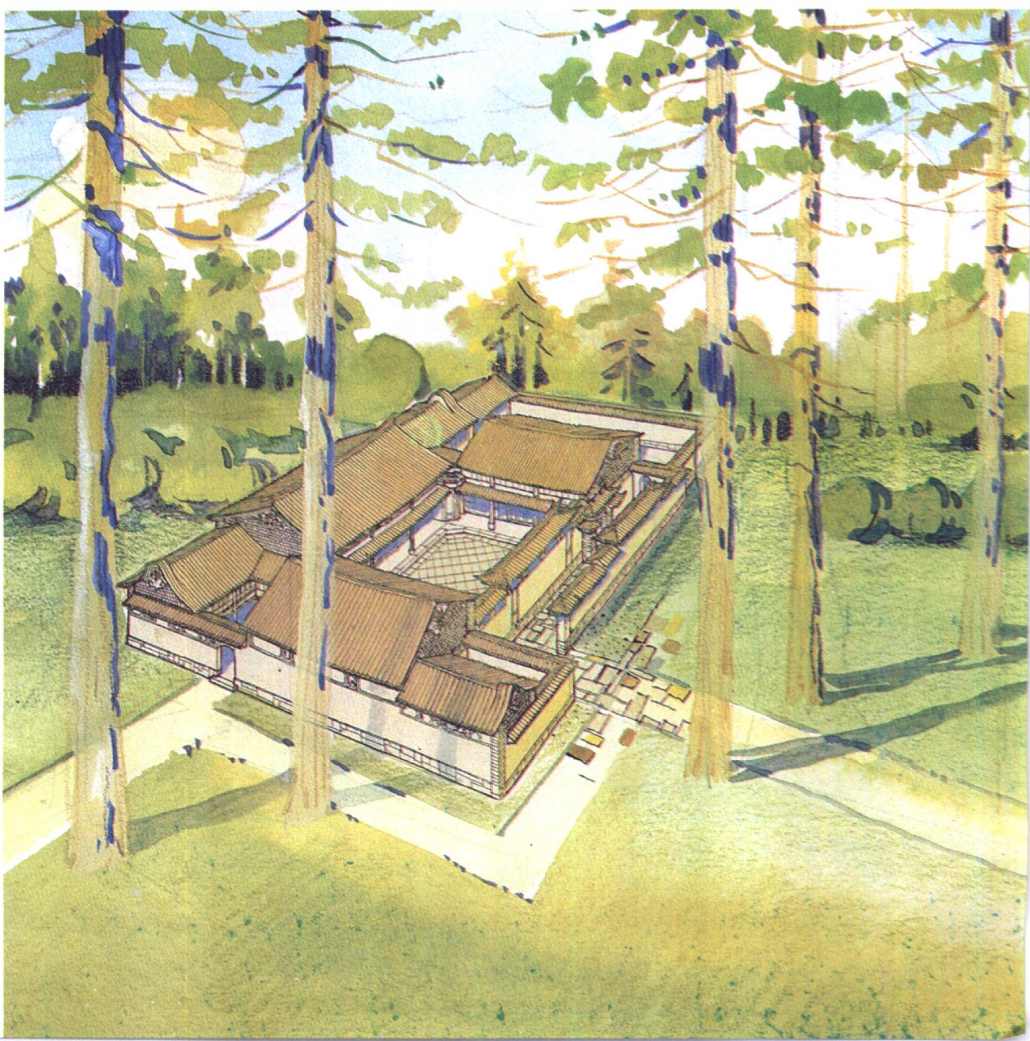
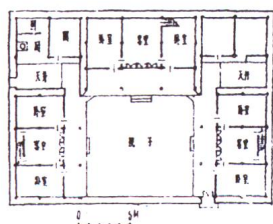




浙江省杭州的住宅  
Folk dwellings in Hangzhou Zhejiang

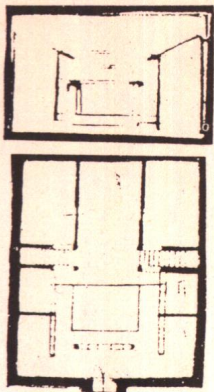


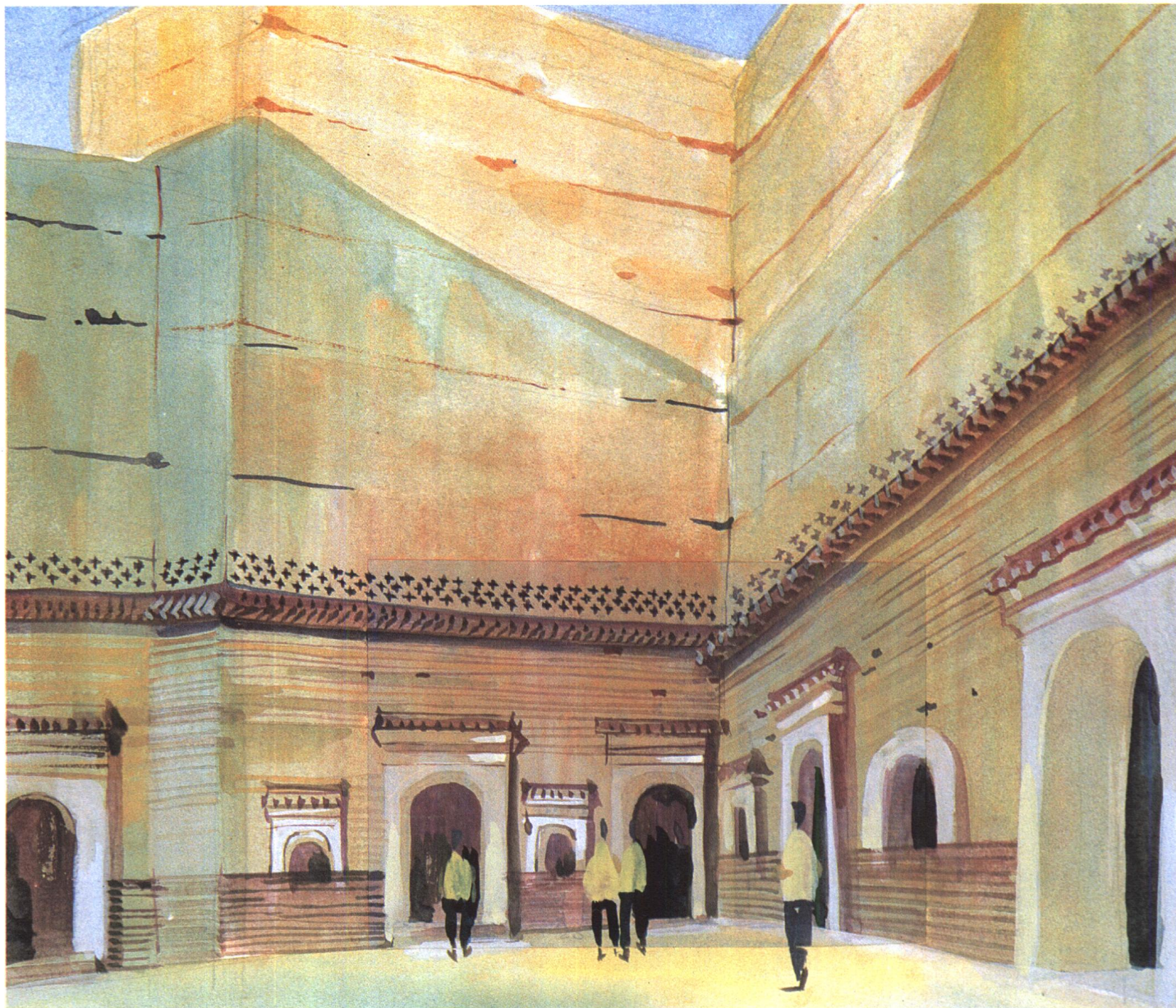
云南省大理白族的住宅  
Folk dwelling of the Bai nationality  
in Dali, Yunnan



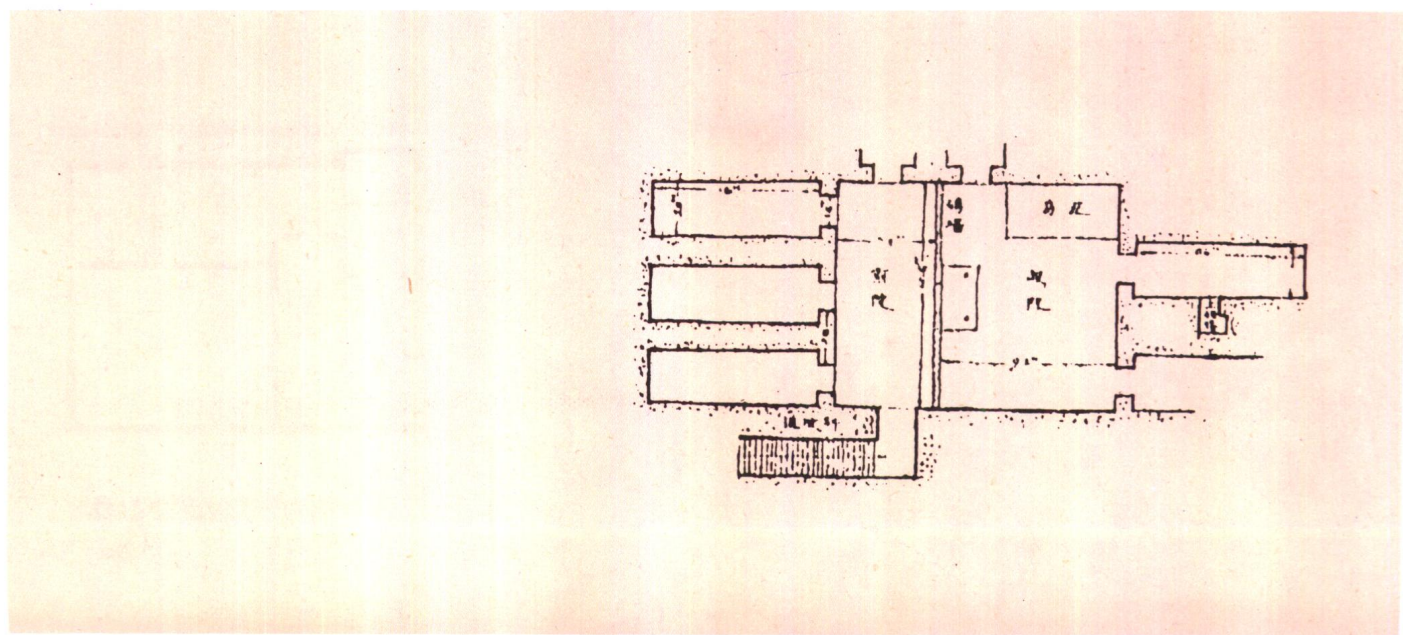


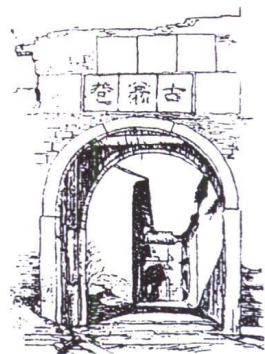
云南的一颗印住宅 “One-Chinese-seal” house in Yunnan Province





河南窑洞 Cave-dwellings in Henan

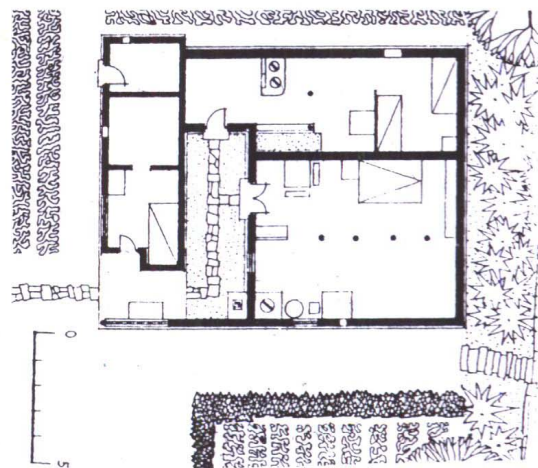


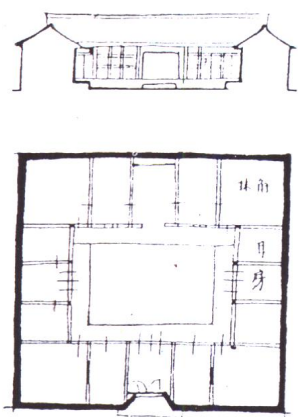


江苏的过街牌楼  
Archway in Jiangsu



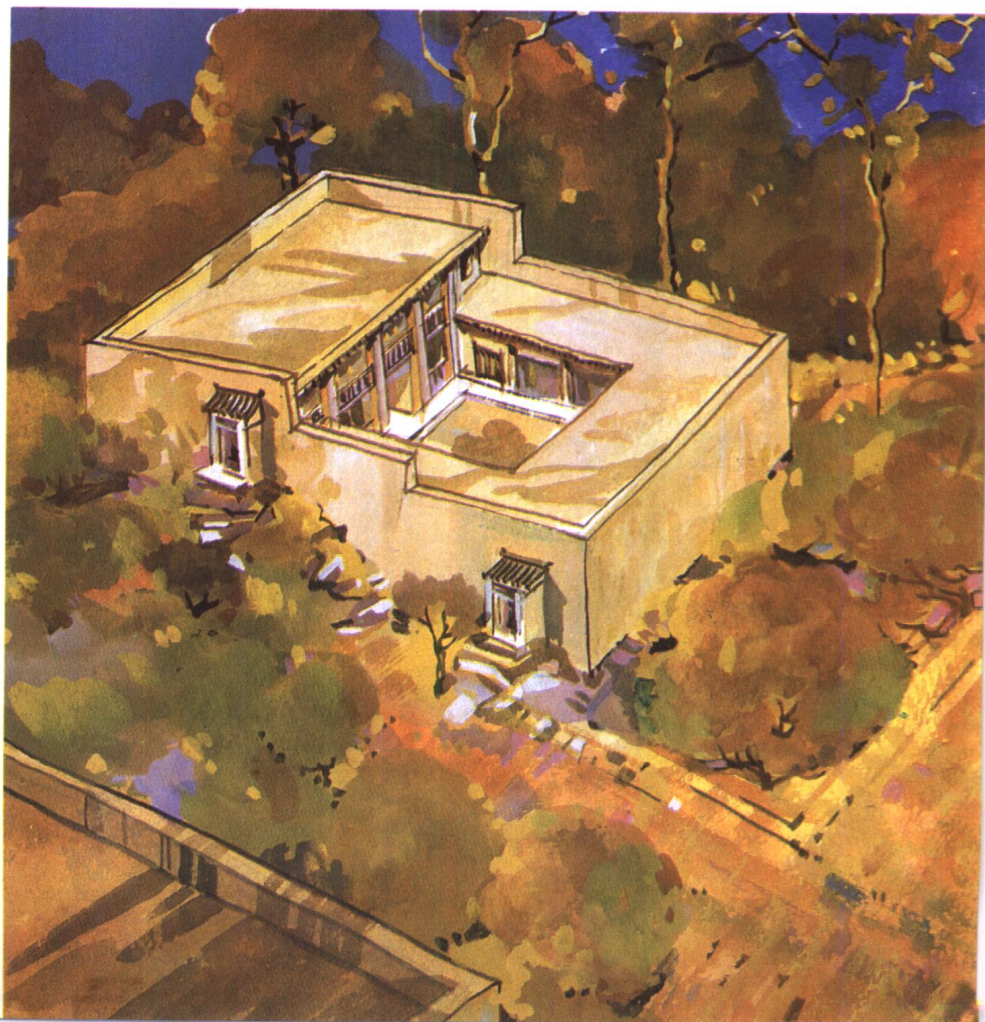
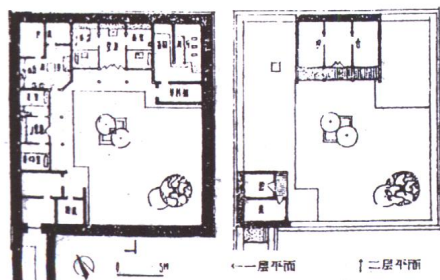
浙江的住宅  
Folk dwellings in Zhejiang



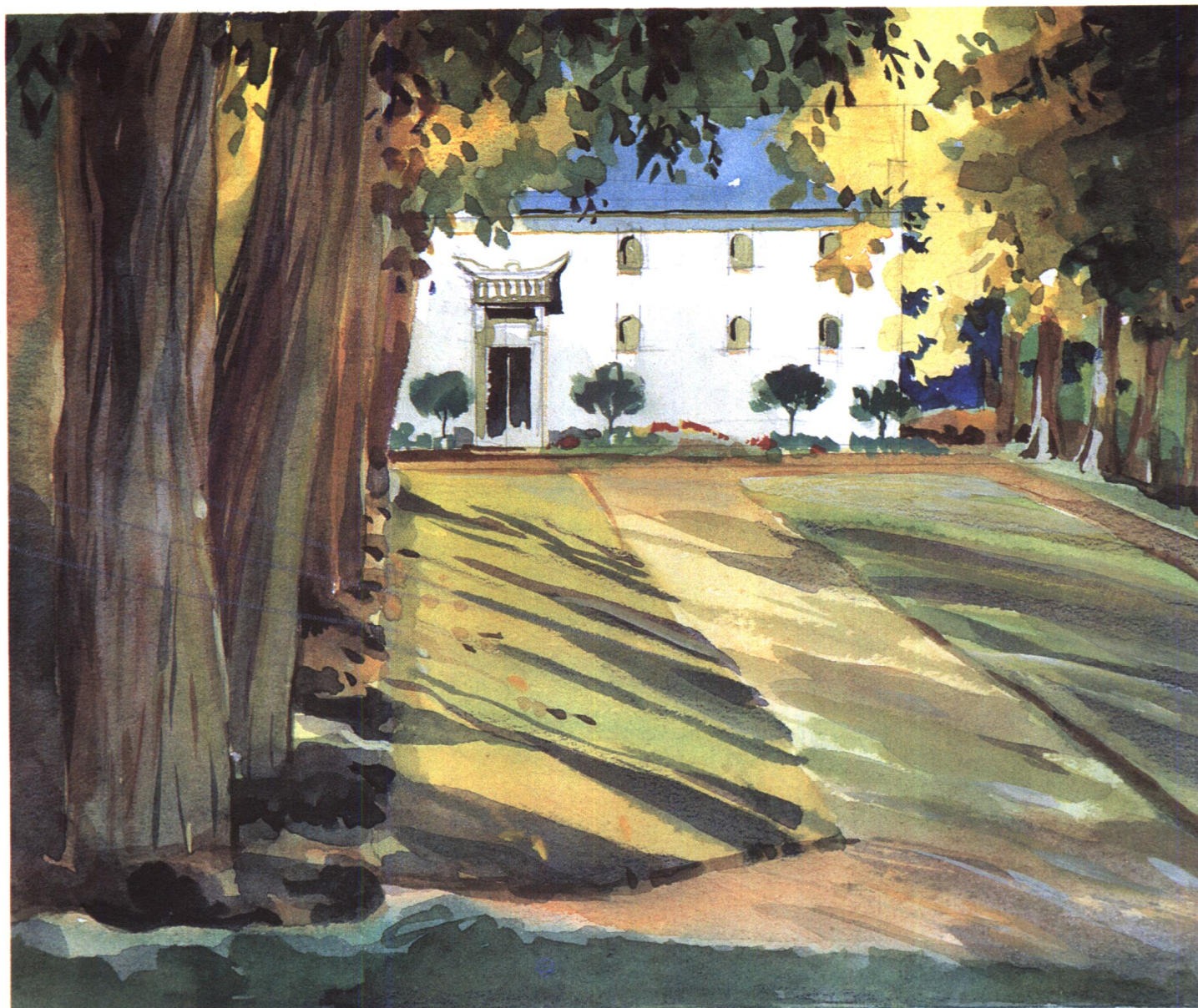


广汉的住宅  
residence in Guanghan

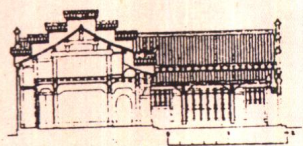
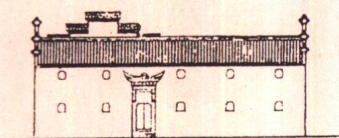
青海省东部的民居  
Folk dwelling in the eastern part  
of Qinghai





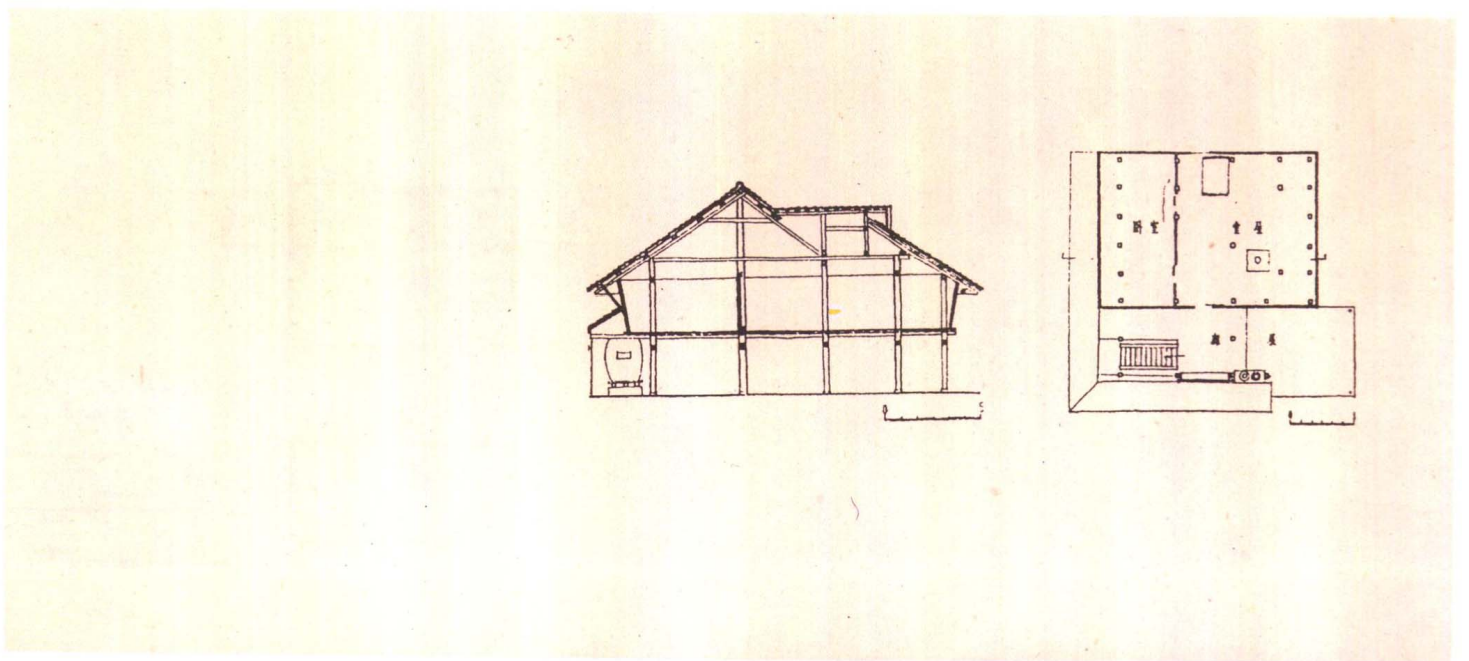


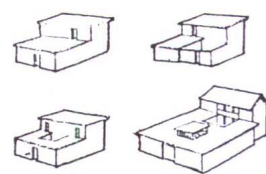
浙江的住宅 Folk dwellings in Zhejiang



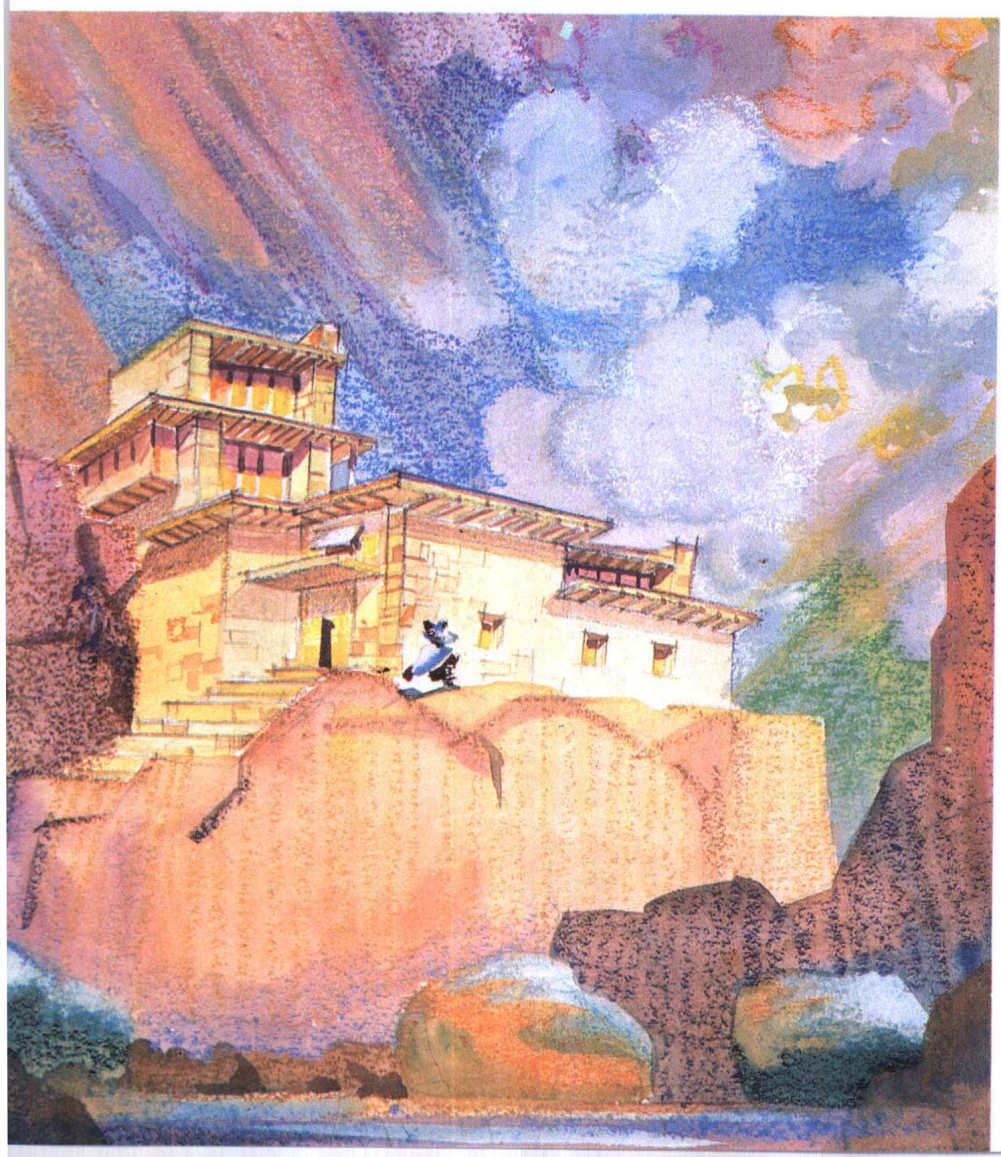


云南省西双版纳的住宅 Folk dwelling in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan

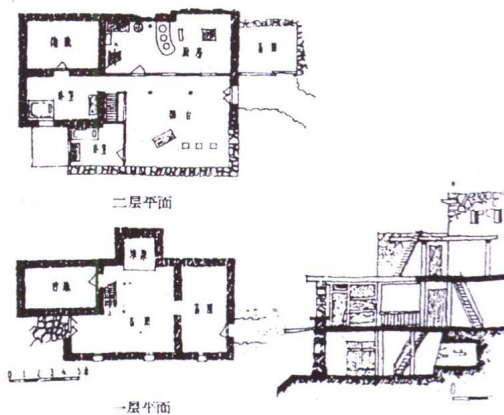


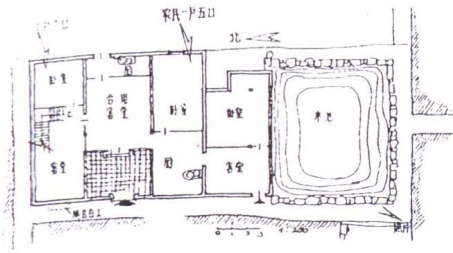


云南的住宅  
Folk dwelling in Yunnan



西藏金川八步里城厢藏民住宅  
Tibetan folk dwelling in Babuli, Tibet

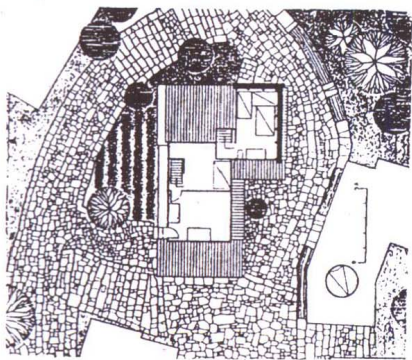


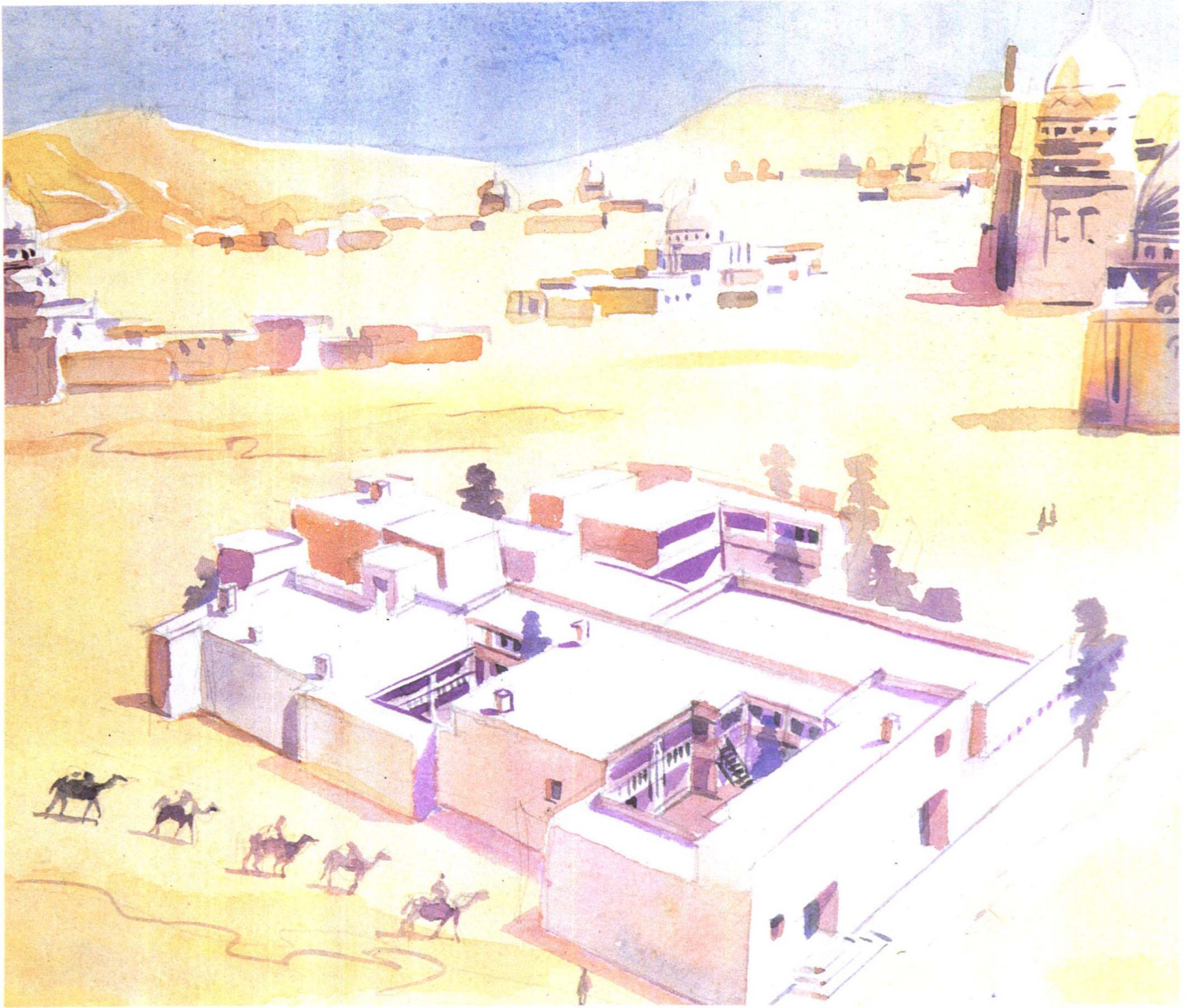


江苏的住宅  
Folkdwelling in Jiangsu

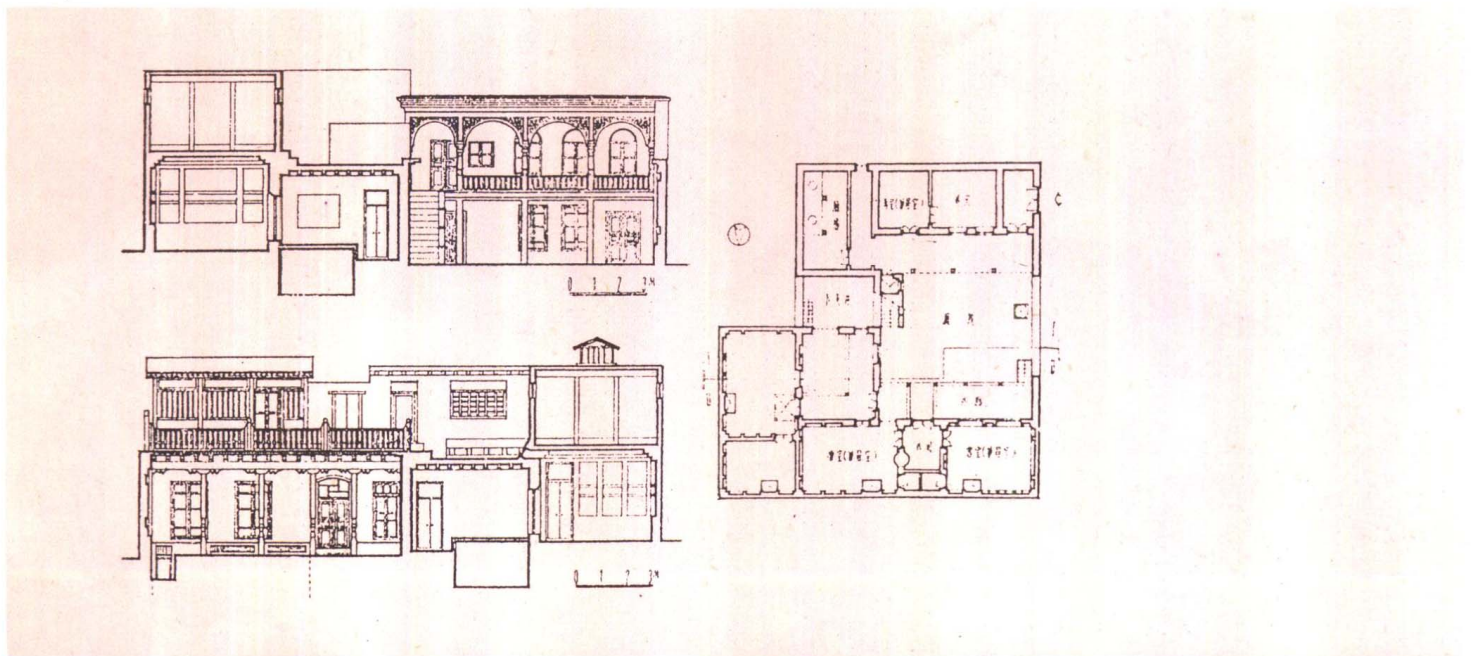


浙江的住宅  
Folk dwellings in Zhejiang



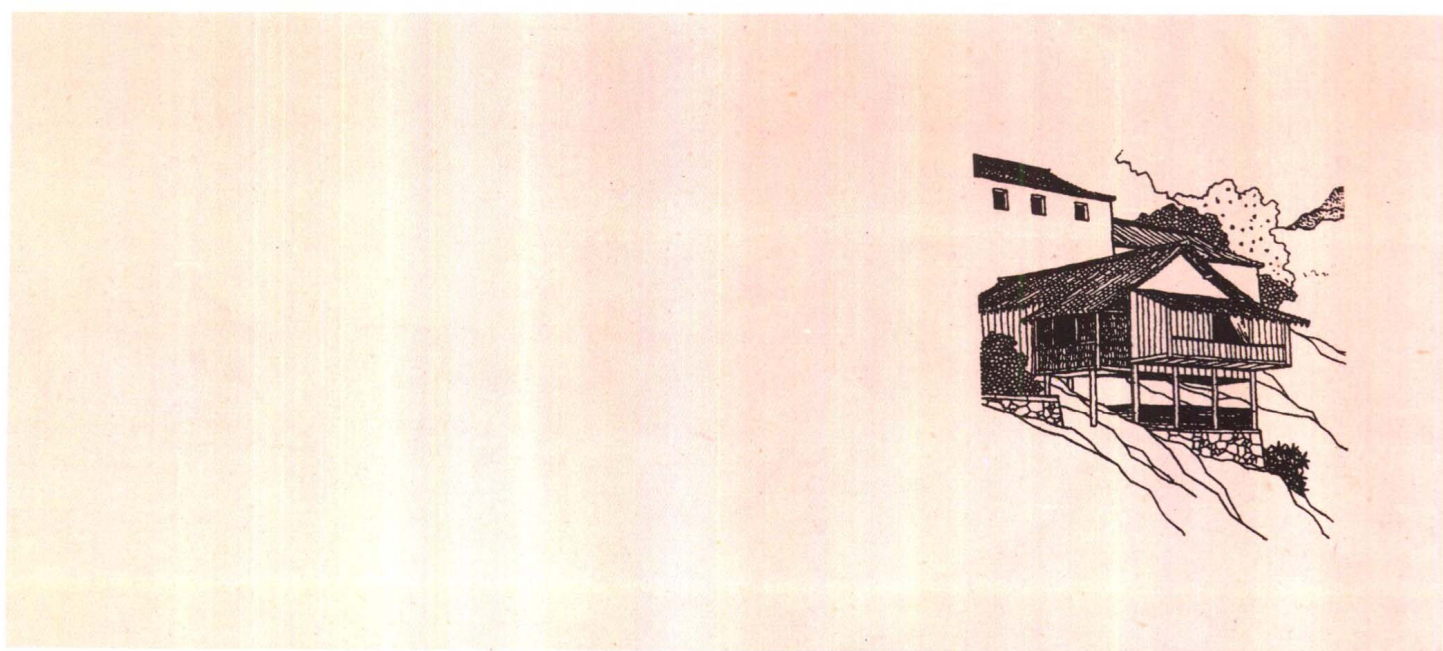


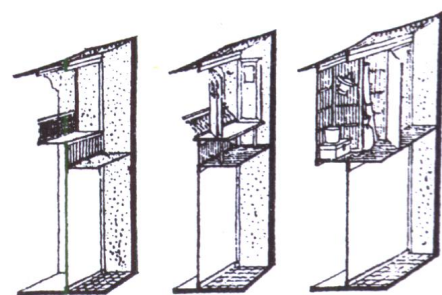
新疆维吾尔族民居 Dwelling of the Uygur nationality in Xinjiang





浙江的住宅 Folk dwellings in Zhejiang

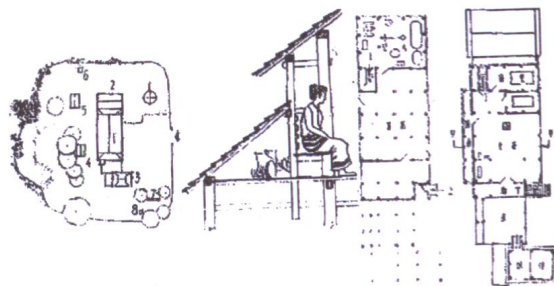




浙江的住宅  
Folk dwellings in Zhejiang



云南省西双版纳的住宅  
Folk dwelling in Xishuangbanna,  
Yunnan



1—主房；2—厨房；3—佛龛；4—柴房；5—谷仓；6—厕所；7—柴堆；8—水井。

## 前 言

中国传统民居是世界建筑艺术宝库中的珍贵遗产。中国几千年的文明史积累了丰富的建筑设计经验，广泛地表现在各地民居建筑中。我们应该从民居中继承经过长期检验后留存下来的宝贵设计遗产，把传统村镇民居中优秀的布局手法运用到新时期的建筑设计中，使我们的建筑设计水平在历史传统基础上进一步向前发展，走出我国自己的住宅建筑设计道路。

建筑设计中不论什么流派，都是在前人经验的基础上不断进化的。在人类建筑历史的长河中，摩登运动<sup>[1]</sup>只是工业技术发展时期的一股支流。当前风行于西方的所谓文脉主义、后摩登主义等等建筑派系，已经对世界主义光秃秃的摩登建筑采取了批判的态度。新的建筑思潮极力从传统中吸取精华来充实当代摩登建筑，促进其发展。我国历史悠久，地域广大，民间传统经验丰富，当前世界上许多名家大师的优秀设计思想，常常与我国传统民居的设计思想不谋而合。这当然是出于对共同的建筑美学规律的探求，而我国的民居建筑实践远在西方新理论之先。如果我们运用西方建筑学的理论观点来考察和验证我国的传统民居和村镇设计，就会发现我国民居的精湛技艺是闪耀于世界建筑艺术中的一颗明珠。

民用住宅是各种建筑中数量最大的，如果生搬硬套，照抄外国的经验，盲目引进外国的设计手法，就会给我国城乡建设带来严重的恶果。片面的理性主义，单纯的经济观点，已经使我们的某些居民区外形千篇一律，呆板沉闷，环境欠佳。当前我国民用居住建筑的需求量很大，建筑师如果单从完成住宅的平方米数着眼，就会造成许多难以克服的遗留问题。我国广大农村正逐渐富裕起来，越来越多的农民要盖新房。为了迎接我国村镇建设的高潮，应该及时整理和总结我国传统民居的设计经验，以利于兴建具有民族和地方特点的新式民居。我们不应把城市型的住宅搬到农村去，更要避免重犯城市住宅建设中的某些弊病，创造出具有我国传统风格的民居建筑新格局，来代替那些单调呆板的城市型住宅。

中国传统民居建筑中值得我们学习和借鉴的经验是很多的，本书所列一百例，讲述了民居设计的布局手法，它们是我国历代劳动人民智慧的结晶。但也应注意到，传统的建筑手法和当时的生产力、技术、政治、文化水平是密切相关的。我们应从这份文化遗产中继承其精华，为四化建设服务。

本书的插图及资料来源列于书后。在编写工作中曾得到文秉勋先生的帮助，特在此致谢。

由于作者水平所限，仅就目前的资料对民居设计提出一些值得探讨的问题，供有关方面参考，不足之处，恳请指正。

荆其敏

1999年3月

注：

1. 摩登 (Modern) 即“现代”，如现代运动、后现代主义、现代建筑等。



## Foreword

The traditional Chinese dwelling is the valuable heritage in the treasury of world architectural art. The rich experience in architectural design accumulated in the thousands of years of the history of civilization has been expressed in the dwellings throughout the country. We should inherit the valuable heritage of architectural design tested and handed down to us and apply the outstanding techniques of layout of dwellings in towns and villages to architectural design practice in the new period so that our architectural design can develop to a higher level and we can walk along a new way of architectural design on the basis of the historical tradition.

Whatever school of architectural design may be, it is the result of evolution based on the experiences of predecessors. In the long river of history of architecture the Modern Movement is only a tributary in the developmental period of industrial technology. The schools prevailing now in the Western world such as contextism and post-modernism have taken a critical attitude towards the bald modern architecture of International Style. The trend of new architectural thought tries to absorb the quintessence from the tradition to enrich the contemporary modern architecture and promotes its development. With its long history and vast territory our motherland has an abundance of traditional experience in the people. The design theories and thoughts of famous masters in the world happen to express the same view as the design thoughts of our dwellings. This coincidence comes of course from the pursuit of the common law of architectural aesthetics, and the practice of our dwellings dates far more earlier than the Western theories. If we use the Western theories to examine and verify the design of our traditional dwellings and of towns and villages we shall find that the consummate skills are a bright pearl in the world architectural art.

Of the different kinds of buildings the civil dwelling is the largest in quantity. If we copy mechanically foreign experiences and introduce blindly foreign design techniques, we will reap serious evil consequences. One-sided rationalism and simple economic viewpoint have made the appearance of some of our residential areas stereotyped, stiff and dull, in a depressing environment. There is an enormous demand for civil housing at present. If the architect starts his work only for the purpose of fulfilling the required area of the housing, the consequence will be large numbers of left-over issues hard to solve. The peasants in the vast countryside are getting rich and more and more of them want to erect their own houses. To greet the high tide of the construction of towns and villages in the country we must make great efforts to sort out and sum up in good time the experiences in the design of traditional dwellings so as to contribute to the construction of new dwellings with national and regional characteristics. We should not move the urban residence to the countryside and further avoid repeating the grave malpractice in the construction of housing in the city, and create the new patterns of dwellings with traditional style to replace the monotonous and dull urban houses.

Numerous are experiences in the construction of traditional dwellings which are worth learn-