

蘇州舊住宅

Traditional Suzhou Residences (纪念版)
Centenary Edition

陈从周
Chen Congzhou

同济大学出版社
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS

作者简介

陈从周，名郁文，字从周，别号梓翁。我国著名古建筑与园林艺术家。

1918 年 11 月 27 日 生于浙江省杭州市。

1938—1942 年 就读于之江大学文学系，获文学学士学位。

1946 年 成为著名画家张大千入室弟子。

1950 年 苏州美术专科学校副教授，同年秋，执教于圣约翰大学建筑系。

1951 年 之江大学副教授。

1952 年始 同济大学建筑系建筑历史教研室主任，先后受聘为副教授、教授、硕士生导师、博士生导师。

1985 年 受聘为美国贝聿铭建筑设计事务所顾问。

1989 年 受聘为《造园季刊》（台湾）顾问，并获日本园林学会“海外名誉会员”称号。

2000 年 3 月 15 日 辞世。

著作有《苏州园林》《苏州旧住宅参考图录》《苏州旧住宅》《园林谈丛》《扬州园林》《说园》《绍兴石桥》《中国名园》《书带集》《春苔集》《帘青集》《随宜集》《梓室余墨》等。陈从周先生不仅对中国古建筑与园林理论有着深入的研究和独到的见解，还参与了国内多处古建筑与园林的鉴定、修缮与保护工作；设计筹建了美国纽约大都会博物馆中的中国园林——明轩；指导设计与修复豫园东部、龙华塔、宁波天一阁、如皋水绘园；设计并指导建造了云南楠园。陈从周先生以其卓越的学识与才能被日本学术界誉为“中国园林第一人”。

About the Author

Chen Congzhou, whose given name is “Yuwen”, and who styled himself “Congzhou” and “Ziweng”, was a famous artist in field of ancient Chinese architecture and gardens.

27/11/1918 was born in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province.

1938–1942 studied at Zhijiang University and received his BA degree.

1946 a student of Master Zhang Daqian, one of China’s greatest painters in the twentieth century.

1950 an associate professor at the Suzhou Fine Arts Academy and in the Department of

Architecture at St. John’s University in Shanghai.

1951 an associate professor at Zhijiang University.

1952 director of Teaching and Research Office of Architecture History in the Department of Architecture at Tongji University, held the position of associate professor, professor, and PhD student advisor.

1985 the counselor of I. M. Pei & Partners in the USA.

1989 the counselor of the quarterly *Landscape Architecture* in Taiwan, was awarded as International Honorary Member of the Japanese Institute of Landscape Architecture.

15/3/2000 passed away.

Authored *Suzhou Gardens, Pictures and Figures of Traditional Suzhou Residences, Traditional Suzhou Residences, Miscellany of Gardens, Yangzhou Gardens, On Chinese Gardens, Stone Bridges of Shaoxing, Famous Chinese Gardens, Shudai Ji, Chuntai Ji, Lianqing Ji, Suiyi Ji, Zishi Yumo*, etc., Mr. Chen Congzhou not only had in-depth research on and great insight in ancient architecture and classical gardens of China, but also participated in the identification, remediation and protection of them. He designed and organized the Chinese garden Mingxuan for the Metropolitan Museum in New York, guided the design and renovation of East Yuyuan Garden, Longhua Pagoda, as well as Tianyige in Ningbo and Shuihui Garden in Rugao, designed and directed the construction of Nanyuan Garden in Yunnan Province. Mr. Chen had been honored as the Master of Chinese Gardens by Japanese academia.

“陈从周图说古典园林与住宅”丛书

| Chen Congzhou's Works on Chinese Gardens
and Residences

《苏州园林》（纪念版）

| Suzhou Gardens

(Centenary Edition)

《苏州旧住宅》（纪念版）

| Traditional Suzhou Residences

(Centenary Edition)

《扬州园林与住宅》（纪念版）

| Yangzhou Gardens and Traditional Residences

(Centenary Edition)

《中国名园》（纪念版）

| Famous Chinese Gardens

(Centenary Edition)

“十三五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

“陈从周图说古典园林与住宅”丛书

| Chen Congzhou's Works on Chinese Gardens and Residences

同济大学建筑与城市规划学院

| College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University

同济大学建筑与城市规划学院景观学系

| Department of Landscape Architecture, CAUP

上架建议：园林、建筑

ISBN 978-7-5608-8167-6



定价：85.00 元

蘇州舊住宅

Traditional Suzhou Residences

(纪念版)
Centenary Edition

陳從周
Chen Congzhou

同济大学出版社 上海
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS SHANGHAI

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

苏州旧住宅: 纪念版 = Traditional Suzhou Residences (Centenary Edition) :
中文、英文 / 陈从周著. -- 上海: 同济大学出版社, 2018.11
ISBN 978-7-5608-8167-6

I. ①苏… II. ①陈… III. ①民居—建筑艺术—苏州—图集
IV. ①TU241.5-64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2018) 第 219584 号

苏州旧住宅

陈从周 著

英文翻译: 陈威 陈水英 摄影: 陈从周

封面摄影原作: 苏州市房产管理局 (《苏州古民居》, 2004)

书名与题字书法: 乐峰

出 版 人	华春荣
责任编辑	罗璇 武蔚
责任校对	张德胜
装帧设计	博风建筑

出版发行	同济大学出版社 http://www.tongjipress.com.cn
	地址: 上海市四平路 1239 号 邮编: 200092 电话: 021-65985622
经 销	全国各地新华书店
印 刷	上海雅昌艺术印刷有限公司
开 本	787mm×1092mm 1/16
印 张	15
字 数	374 000
版 次	2018 年 11 月第 1 版 2018 年 11 月第 1 次印刷
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5608-8167-6
定 价	85.00 元

Commemorating the Centenary of Chen Congzhou's Birth

2018 年，因中国著名古典园林与建筑艺术家陈从周先生的百年诞辰而非同寻常。

为了这份特别的纪念，我们将陈从周先生的四部经典学术著作《苏州园林》《苏州旧住宅》《扬州园林（与住宅）》《中国名园》汇集再版。文字的重新录入与勘校，照片、测绘图的重新查找与制作……我们倾注满腔心血，将崇敬之情融入每段文字、每张图片的编排与设计之中。

为了明晰文字内容与图片之间的逻辑关系，我们在忠于原书稿素材的基础上，重新调整了图文次序，并对四本书中的照片和测绘图较原版做了局部删减。另外，因新寻找到陈从周先生当年拍摄的扬州园林照片，《扬州园林与住宅》（原《扬州园林》）较原版做了约 50 张图片的增补。

由于汇集再版的四部著作的原版来自不同的年代、不同的英文译者、不同的出版社，因此译文风格与专有名词译法迥异。加之目前园林等专有名词尚未有统一的官方译法（政府部门、景点官网、国际组织、民间等各方的译法不一），作为“纪念版”，为了尽量保持原版的历史风貌与体系完整，对于专有名词的英译，我们只做了所属书内的统一。

四部久负盛名的经典著作，再现一位建筑前辈的魁奇风骨。

——编者按

2018 is a very special year because of the centenary of a great man in the field of Chinese architecture.

To memorize the extraordinary significance, we are going to republish Mr. Chen's four classic academic works: *Suzhou Gardens*, *Traditional Suzhou Residences*, *Yangzhou Gardens (and Traditional Residences)*, and *Famous Chinese Gardens*. We have put great effort into these books, typing and proofreading texts, collecting photos and drawings, editing images... We designed and arranged the layout and pictures with the highest respect for the author.

While trying our best to maintain the authenticity of the contents, we have adjusted the sequence of the contents and deleted some photos and drawings compared to the original, so as to better clarify the relationship between texts and pictures. In addition, due to the newly discovered photos of Yangzhou gardens taken by the author, about 50 pictures in *Yangzhou Gardens and Traditional Residences* (originally *Yangzhou Gardens*) were added.

Since the original editions of the four reprinted works are from different time, translated by different translators into English, and published by different publishers, the translation styles are not alike, and the proper nouns are translated in different ways. Currently, there is no unified official translation for the proper nouns. For example, for gardens, government departments, official websites of the scene spots, international organizations, and the general public have their own English translations. As the four books published this time are Centenary Edition, the original historical features and complete system of which should be maintained as much as possible, we have only made the translations of proper nouns consistent within each book.

The four classic works on classical Chinese gardens and residences are revived, reflecting the distinguished character of a trailblazing Chinese architectural master.

— The Editors

6	Introduction
20	Case Study
66	Architecture and Planning
158	Construction, Decoration, and Others
236	Epilogue
238	Excursus

绪言	6
住宅现状举例	20
建筑概况	66
建筑构造、装饰及其他	158
结语	236
附记	238

苏州位于江苏省东南部，周代时为吴国都城，后来三国两晋仍以“吴”称，至北宋政和年间改称“平江府”，元为“平江路”，明属江南省称“苏州府”，入清仍旧。当时，苏州有吴、长洲、元和三县，到民国则统名为“吴县”。1949年后，成立苏州市，范围包括城区及近郊。四郊属吴县。

苏州旧住宅，规模大小不同者，在今日存留下来的数量很多，苏州在研究中国住宅建筑中是个重要地区。1957年春，建筑工程部建筑科学院带领大家调查全国旧住宅，我们是以华东为重点，苏州是其中重要地区之一。几年来，我们调查了数百处，进行测绘、摄影的共50余处，就所得资料，编《苏州旧住宅参考图录》一书并写成此文。限于著者的水平，不妥的地方尚请读者指正。

Located in southeast part of Jiangsu province, Suzhou served as the capital of Wu State (吴国) during Zhou (周 circa 1100 BC–256 BC) dynasty. The name Wu was used through the Three Kingdoms (三国 220–280) and both West and East Jin (两晋 265–420) dynasties. It was renamed to Pingjiang Fu (平江府) during Zhenghe period (政和 1111–1118) of North Song (北宋 960–1127) dynasty. The city was once again reamed during Yuan (元 1206–1368) dynasty to Pingjiang Lu (平江路), and then, Suzhou Fu of Jiangnan Province (江南省) during Ming (明 1368–1644) and Qing (清 1616–1911) dynasties. Suzhou was composed of the counties of Wu, Changzhou, and Yuanhe (吴、长洲、元和). After the founding of Republic of China in 1912, they merged into Wu County. The City of Suzhou was formed after the establishment of People's Republic of China in 1949, and it includes downtown and surrounding suburbs. The remaining rural areas fall under the jurisdiction of Wu County.

Great quantities of Suzhou's residence of various sizes and styles have survived up to present (1950s). This area played an important role in research of Chinese residential architecture. The Institute of Architecture Science of the Ministry of Architecture and Construction led an effort to study traditional Chinese residences during spring of 1957. Our work was focused on the eastern China area with emphasis in the Suzhou area. During these years we investigated several hundred sites. Over fifty of them were surveyed with plots and photographs. We compiled the materials collected in to the book *Pictures and Figures of Traditional Suzhou Residences* (《苏州旧住宅参考图录》). This article was written during that time. Any corrections or suggestions for this book are welcomed.

Natural Environment

Suzhou is geographically located on the south side of Yantze River delta, at 120° 37' east longitude, 31° 17' north latitude. It reaches Wusong River (吴淞江) on the east, borders Taihu Lake (太湖) on the west. It is easily accessible to Yangtze River on the north and Hangzhou, Jiaxing and Huzhou on the south. The downtown occupies an area of fourteen square kilometers. Mo Dan (莫旦), a poet of Ming dynasty, described Suzhou in his *Prose of Suzhou* (《苏州赋》) that Suzhou is directly controlled by the central government, and occupies the upstream in Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces. This indicates the importance of the city. The city benefits greatly from river-based transportation through crisscrossing waterways in the city. The oceanic weather pattern provides a temperate and moist climate. There is no severe winter or summer in this area, but during the prolonged rain season known as Meiyu (梅雨, plum rain), it could be extremely humid. The highest temperature can reach 41°C in summer, and the lowest point may reach -12°C in winter. The average annual rainfall is approximately 1,048 millimeters with forty percent concentrated during summer months and eleven percent in the winter, which makes it an area with the most evenly spread out rainfall through out the year in the country. The monsoon in spring, Meiyu in summer, typhoon in fall, and vortex in winter all contribute to the annual rainfall. The wind direction varies from southeast in the summer to northwest in the winter. The winter is relatively mild averaging about three to four days of frosting per year. During summer the hot season may last forty-seven days. Sunny days account for over thirty percent of the year, over fifty percent of which is in July and August. The houses tend to face south

自然条件

苏州位于长江三角洲的南部，位居东经 120° 37'，北纬 31° 17' 的地方，东通吴淞江，西邻太湖，北通长江，南达杭嘉湖，城区面积达 14 平方千米。明代莫旦《苏州赋》所谓“苏州拱京师以直隶，据江浙之上游”，可以想见其位置重要了。城内河道纵横，水路交通很是便利。气候属海洋性，因为受海风的滋润影响，所以气候温和湿润，无严寒酷暑，不过梅雨期较长，甚感湿闷。全年温度最高为 41 摄氏度，最低为零下 12 摄氏度。全年雨量在 1048 毫米左右，40% 集中在夏季各月，冬季各月的雨量亦达全年 11%，成为我国地理环境中雨量最匀润的区域。雨量的分布以春季的季风雨、夏季的梅雨、秋季的台风雨和冬季的气旋雨为最重要。风向，夏季多东南风，冬季多西北风。冬季不太冷，冻期仅 3~4 天；夏季温度较高，炎热期达 47 天之多。全年平均日照率在 30% 以上，七、八两月在 50% 以上。因此，在这种自然条件之下，房屋朝向多南向与

东南向；房屋建筑高度较高，进深较大；屋顶用草架施覆水椽（双层屋顶）以资防热；平面上尽可能用前后天井，门窗都用长橐扇（落地长窗）及低槛窗。在夏季，北向房屋是尤为凉爽的地方；所以，倒座及北向的厅事均有其存在之必要。土壤属黏土，其上覆有机土与人工堆积土，单位承载量每平方米为 10~12 吨。附近太湖诸山及金山等地皆产石，陆墓（墓）御窑等地产砖，建筑材料除木材仰给于他省如福建、江西、湖广等外，一部分若银杏、栲树等木材本地亦有之，然为数不多。农产品以水稻为主，鱼、虾、水果产量亦丰富。

社会背景

“上有天堂，下有苏杭”，这是说明在封建社会时苏州是一个繁华与富庶的地方。当然，之所以形成上述情形，除自然方面的土地肥沃、气候温和与农业发达外，社会因素也是很重要的。

or southeast with increasing height and depth. A double-roof frame known as Caojia (草架, rough frame) is used to prevent heat. The plan structure is constructed with front and rear courtyards, long lattice doors, and low sill windows to provide good insulation and ventilation. The north facing rooms are especially cool during summer. This makes reverse seated buildings (倒座) and north facing halls a necessity. The soils are mostly clay with a mix of organic soil and man-made dirt on top. The unit weight bearing capacity of soil is at ten to twelve metric tons per square meter. The construction materials are supplied from different areas. Rocks are provided by the neighbouring Taihu lake region and Jinshan Hill. Bricks are produced in Yuyao, Lumu, where an imperial kiln was located. The sources of wood supply are mainly from Fujian, Jiangxi, and Huguang (Hunan and Hubei) provinces. The local area can only provide a limited amount of lumber. The main agriculture product in this region is rice, and there is an abundant yield of fresh-water fish, shrimp, and fruit.

Social Conditions

The saying that there is a paradise in the heaven, and Su Hang on the earth (“上有天堂，下有苏杭” . Su and Hang here means Suzhou and nearby Hangzhou in Zhejiang province) reflects the prosperity of Suzhou during feudalistic periods of China. In addition to a favorable natural environment including rich soil, temperate climate, and a well-developed agriculture, the human and social conditions play a very important role in its development.

Suzhou has developed its handicraft industry and economy since the period of Wu State in Zhou dynasty through Qin (秦 221 BC–207 BC) and

Han (汉 206 BC–220 AD) dynasties and the Three Kingdoms period, Suzhou became very prosperous during the Six Dynasties (六朝 222–589) period. The opening of Great Canal (运河 pronounced as Yunhe) which passed through Suzhou starting in Sui (隋 581–618) dynasty, and the development of foreign trade from Tang (唐 618–907) dynasty had contributed to the development of business and handicrafts in Suzhou area. During the Five Dynasties (五代 907–960) period, Suzhou was part of the Wuyue State (吴越国), which was not affected by the warfare. This made it possible for Suzhou to maintain the prosperity and growth. The city was named Pingjiang Fu during Song dynasty and Emperor Zhao Gou (Gaozong reigned from 1127–1162) once stayed here when he had a visit around the country. The city had a sizable business and industry during Song dynasty. The city planning shown in the *Map of Pingjiang* (drawn in 1229 or 2nd year of Shaoding period during Song dynasty) as well as wood structure buildings constructed during that period such as the Sanqingdian (built in 1179, or 6th year of Chunxi period during Song dynasty) of Xuanmiaoguan (also known as Tianqingguan) further demonstrates the prosperity of the time. In the *Story of Zhang's Garden and Pavillion in Lingbi* (《灵璧张氏园亭记》), Su Shi wrote:

The large halls are as elegant and subtle as those of Wu and Shu. It shows the advanced skills of Suzhou's construction crews. Jiangsu and Zhejiang were the only two provinces that were prosperous during Yuan dynasty, which enabled them to maintain the economy and to construct new large residences. The Jiangnan Province in early Ming dynasty were one of the richest regions in the nation. Since mid Ming dynasty, the city economy tended to be more and more prosperous, and many

苏州从周代的吴国以后，经秦、汉、三国，在经济及手工业技术方面不断地发展与提高，到六朝已成为富庶的地区。隋代运河畅通后，苏州又是其经过的地方，兼以唐以后的海外贸易，都促使了商业与手工业的发展。苏州五代时属吴越，因未曾加入中原的兵戈，维持了它的小康局面，在经济方面仍是繁荣。宋称“平江府”，赵构（高宗）曾驻蹕于此。以宋代的经济来看，其时的城市工商业相当可观，《平江图》（1229年，宋绍定二年）所示城市规划与玄妙观（宋称“天庆观”）的三清殿（1179年，宋淳熙六年）木构建筑都可以证明。苏轼《灵璧张氏园亭记》所说“华堂夏屋有吴蜀之巧”，足证其时苏州建筑技术的成就。元代，唯江浙两省为富庶，致使其经济仍能维持，因此尚有足够财力营建规模较大的住宅。进入明代的江南省，财务尤为全国之冠；中叶后，城市经济日趋繁荣，而退休官僚即于此置田

构宅、经营商业，终老苏州。土地兼并日甚一日，对劳动人民剥削更渐趋加重，至清代仍继续着。拥有这样大量的旧式住宅及园林建筑的地方，在今日全国除北京外要首推苏州了。

苏州是一个手工业与消费的城市，手工业制作精湛。过去居住者，一类是地主官僚；一类是手工业劳动者；一类是代地主官僚经营或自己经营的商人，其中利润最大的有钱庄、酱园、典当、银楼等行业。地主官僚除本地的外，他处羡慕苏州繁华而移居其地的亦很多，尤以浙北皖南人为最多。浙北的如海宁陈姓、吴兴沈姓、嘉兴王姓等。皖南以旧徽州府而论，如潘、程、汪、曹诸大姓皆为明代后移入。徽州人喜置第宅，今苏州旧式大住宅大都属以上诸姓，似乎亦有此原因。在地主官僚、商人层层剥削下，住宅有着极明显的阶级性。一种是大第宅，属大地主、大官僚与富商所有；另一种较小者，属中小型地主官僚所有，或一般业主所有。至于手工业者及商店职工，则租赁地主官僚等所建

retired aristocrats preferred to buy fields, construct residences, operate business and live in Suzhou for their old ages. But on the other hand many lands were consolidated by the rich and the labouring people were severely exploited by the land owners. Land consolidation continued till Qing dynasty. This may explain why this area has such a large collection of traditional residences and gardens second only to the City of Beijing.

Handicraft and commerce are two vital industries in Suzhou. The craftsmanship in Suzhou is especially exquisite. In the past, residents of the city were mainly composed of artistocrats, handicraft makers and artisans, businessmen and their agents. The banks, sauce and pickle shops, pawn shops, and silverware shops were the most profitable among various businesses operated in Suzhou. This group of people included the local aristocrats as well as many who admired the prosperity of Suzhou and relocated from northern Zhejiang and southern Anhui provinces. The major surnames such as Chen from Haining, Shen from Wuxing, and Wang from Jiaying etc are all from northern Zhejiang province. And the surnames of Pan, Cheng, Wang, and Cao all migrated to Suzhou from southern Anhui province in the old Huizhou Fu area after Ming dynasty. The people from Huizhou Fu region liked to build large residences, thus people from this region constructed most of the large residences existing in Suzhou today. The differences of these houses reflect the different classes of the owners. The large residences, for instance, were typically owned by major land owners, or aristocrats, or rich businessmen; the medium sized for mid level aristocrats. The craftsmen, artisans, and store clerks typically rent small houses built by the large real estate owners. In late 1800s and early 1900s, newly rising

industrialists took some of the large residences that were once owned by the aristocrats.

The publication of *Yingzao Fashi* (《营造法式》, Methods of Construction) during South Song dynasty in Suzhou area had a significant impact on architectural design and construction in the region. The craftsmen of nearby Xiangshan and Mudu area had worked on the design and construction of palaces of both Nanjing and Beijing during Ming dynasty. Kuai Xiang, a famous architect at that time, was from Xiangshan region. In addition, there were several architecture books including *Yuanye* (《园冶》) by Ji Cheng, *Changwuzhi* (《长物志》) by Wen Zhenheng, *Yijiayan* (《一家言》) by Li Yu, *Gongduan Yingzao Lu* (《工段营造录》) by Li Dou, as well as *Yingzao Fayuan* (《营造法原》) by Yao Chengzu of late Qing dynasty. These books all had significant impacts either directly or indirectly on the development of architecture design and construction techniques in the region. In the meantime, the craftsmanship and cultural advances contributed to the continuous development of architecture.

The design and construction of these buildings reflect social conditions, material foundation, and economic situation of the period. They illustrate the wisdom of the craftsman, and builders. These buildings are a very important part of our cultural heritages. They are also valuable sources of information for those who study the history of architecture, residential buildings, and sociology.

的极其简陋的房屋。到清末民国初，新兴的资本家又代替一部分没落的地主官僚而占有大住宅了。

《营造法式》自南宋绍兴年间重刊于平江，对苏州建筑起了一定的推动作用。进入明代，其附近香山木渎的匠人参加了两京宫殿营建，如著名的建筑家蒯祥即香山山人。至若计成的《园冶》、文震亨的《长物志》、李渔的《一家言》、李斗的《工段营造录》，以及清末姚承祖《营造法原》等，都对住宅建筑直接或间接地在设计与技术方面起了推进作用。手工业与文化的发达给予住宅建筑在原有基础上得以提高的有利条件。

这些住宅的设计与建造充分地反映了当时的时代背景、物质及经济基础。此外，劳动人民更在建筑方面呈现了无比的智慧，他们遗留下的这一批珍贵遗产是值得继承的。除去为建筑史与住宅建筑提供资料外，对社会科学方面的研究亦是一份宝贵的资料。

