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建筑图解词典

(美) 欧内斯特·伯登 (Ernest Burden) 著
褚智勇 罗奇 张冷娟 王丹丹 译

Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture



中国电力出版社
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与目前市场上的建筑类词典不同,《英汉建筑图解词典》几乎把全部篇幅都放在设计方面,而其他针对设计的词典则收录了过多的与结构有关的词条。该书收录了近4000条与设计有关的词条,附图近3000幅——是同类词典中最多的。

Ernest Burden

Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture

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前言

千百年来,建筑为人们应对自然提供了遮风避雨的场所,为躲避入侵者提供了安全的避难所,为皇家提供了宫殿,为商人提供了铺面,为宗教提供了圣祠。在历史中,所有建筑物由不同的材料、部件、形式和建筑风格构成,这些形成了代表当时风俗文化的一个完整的建筑体系。

埃及人使用简单构件形成了一个相对综合的建筑体系,创造了一种整体统一的风格,以在简单、厚重的形体上雕刻大量的装饰为特色。

希腊人发展了一种起源于木材原型的建筑体系,它包括一种“成套的部件”。正是这种体系被西方文明所采用并被许多后人作为基础形式进行了无穷的变化。

其他一些国家,如中国、日本、泰国和印度的文明,都发展了类似的与本土文化和宗教相应的风格特点。这本词典描述了这些风格并用照片说明了其中许多的典型结构。

在过去的几个世纪中,单个的建筑部件的数量没有增长。事实上,由于建筑设计的简单化,单个的建筑部件的数量反而减少了。另一方面,建筑在技术和内部功能方面变得更加复杂。本书包括了许多这些新的技术术

语。建筑是一种有形的产品,在这里我们用大量的照片给不能只用词语定义的内容增加了描述。然而,现代建筑实践也包括许多无形的方面,这些也已经在书中列出。本书不仅包括建筑设计和建造过程等方面,也包括当今建筑实践中很普遍的建筑革新和重建修复的相关内容。

词典的典型功能是将单个元素分离出来,加以定义,并提供专业的信息。这本词典将这个功能提升到了一个新的水准:用体现元素在建筑中的位置的照片详细诠释了许多定义。另外这本辞典还图解了相同元素的几种变体,包括历史的和当代的例子。

这本书中的照片选自全世界的建筑场所,一些例子非常著名,另一些提供了对定义最为清晰的图解。除了列出了建筑师的名单外,本书无意根据建筑风格、所在地、年代或建筑师把建筑归列到某个标题下。

这本词典的另一个与众不同的特点是对相似元素的归类和交叉注解。这里有40多种定义的分类,人们可以找到许多相关的定义。其中包括拱、门、节点、造型、屋顶、墙或者窗户的具体款式。这些分类的子定义在主定义后以字母顺序列出。

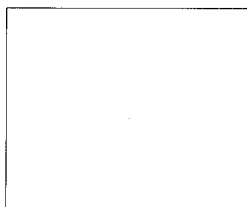
凡 例

本书具有固定的格式以便于读者进行检索。内容主要有两种类型：有释图的词条和无释图的词条。

有释图的词条：词条的释义与注释图片相邻，安排在一个较窄的栏中，如以下实例所示。

Abacus

顶板：柱头顶部的平坦部分，把柱子和柱顶盘相分离。它由方石或者带有装饰线条的方石组成。在一些柱式中，它的边缘被挖空，角被铲去。



无释图的的词条：词条的释义安排在较宽的栏中，如下实例所示。

Acropolis

卫城：架高的堡垒或者建筑组群，它们作为公共的象征。在古希腊城邦，它们通常是以神庙为特征，比如在雅典。

有历史意义的风格：鉴于词条的解释较长，不论是否进行解释，所有具有历史意义的建筑风格都安排为宽栏。实例如下所示。

Absolute architecture

纯粹建筑：是相对于功能主义而言的。这种建筑形式的创造是基于想象而非对于功能需要的考虑。这被华尔特·皮克勒 (Walter Pickler) 和汉斯·霍莱因 (Hans Hollien) 在20世纪60年代称为无目的建筑并被布鲁斯·

高夫 (Bruce Goff 用以描述他对建筑结构和围合空间的调查。

建筑师：著名建筑师的简单生平、主要作品及产生年代都按照宽栏安排。实例如下所示。

Alvar Aalto (1898-1976)

阿尔瓦·阿尔托：伟大的建筑师，设计了具有起伏木屋顶的维堡 (Viipuri) 公共图书馆 (1929)。他的帕米奥 (Paimio) 疗养院是最早的具有国际式建筑风格的医院之一。他后期的作品有：剑桥麻省理工学院 (MIT) 拜克尔 (Baker) 住宅 (1948) 和瓦罗涅米 (Rovaniemi) 公共图书馆 (1963)。

交叉参见：所有亚类，或者主类的各类词按照字母顺序列于所出现的项目之下。所有交叉参见也按照字母顺序列于索引。

亚类：交叉参考定义的亚类用小写字母列出。它们按照字母顺序排列主目录后。实例如下所示。

Arch

拱：一种基本的建筑结构构件，横跨洞口的上方，由楔形砌块建成以便相互之间固定在原位，并且将多重荷载产生的垂直压力传递至侧面相邻的拱座上。

acute arch

尖拱：具有很尖拱顶的两心拱，它的曲率中心距离拱的开口很远。

所有交叉参见的二级定义不论是单词、词组、复合词还是包含有连字符的组合同，都严格按照字母顺序列于主词条后。

Aa

Alto, Alvar (1898-1978)

Finnish architect who designed the Viipuri Public Library with an undulating timber roof (1929). His Palmio Sanitorium was one of the first hospitals to be built in the International style. Later work includes Baker House, Massachusetts Institute of technology, Cambridge (1948), and Public Library, Rovaniemi (1963).

Alto, Alvar (1898-1978)

阿尔瓦·阿尔托：芬兰建筑师，设计了具有起伏木屋顶的维堡 (Viipuri) 公共图书馆 (1929)。他的帕米奥 (Palmio) 疗养院是最早的具有国际式建筑风格的医院之一。他后期的作品有：剑桥麻省理工学院 (MIT) 拜克尔 (Baker) 住宅 (1948) 和 Rovaniemi 公共图书馆 (1963)。

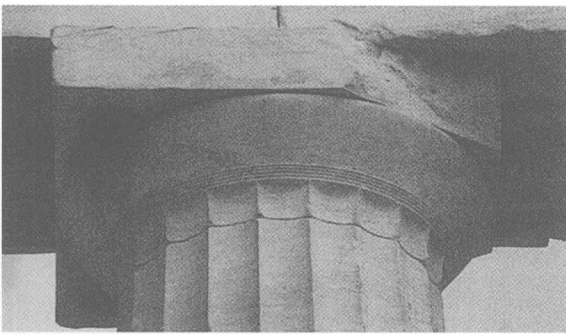
Abacus

The flat area at the top of a capital; dividing a column from its entablature. It consists of a square block, or one enriched with moldings. In some orders the sides are hollowed and corners are truncated.



Abacus

顶板：柱头顶部的平坦部分，把柱子和柱顶盘相分离。它由方石或者带有装饰线条的方石组成。在一些柱式中，它的边缘被挖空，角被铲去。



Abadie, Paul (1812-1889)

Designed Sacre-Coeur Church in Paris and is best known for French Neo-Romanesque churches.

Abadie, Paul (1812-1889)

保罗·阿巴迪：设计了巴黎的 Sacre-Coeur 教堂，并以设计法国 Neo-Romanesque 教堂著名。

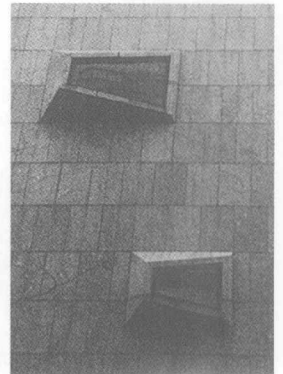
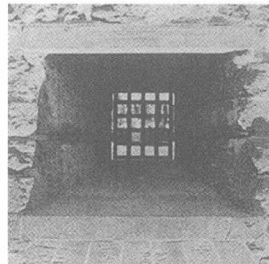


Abat-jour

A skylight in a roof that admits light from above: any beveled aperture.

Abat-jour

天窗：一种屋顶上倾斜的天窗，可以从上方采光。

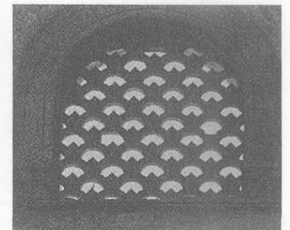
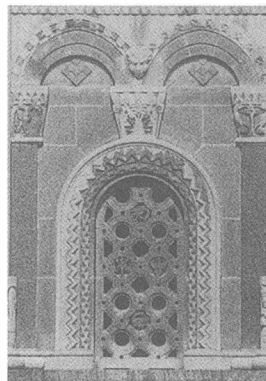


Abat-vent

A louver placed in an exterior wall opening to admit light and air, but offering a barrier to the wind.

Abat-vent

百叶窗，挡风装置：一种外墙上的开窗，用于采光和通气以使光线和空气进入，同时用栅栏来挡风。



Abbey

The monastic buildings of religious bodies governed by an abbot or abbess.



Abbey

修道院：由修道院院长管理的宗教团体的修道建筑。

Abramovitz, Max (1908–1963)

American architect educated at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He was a partner to Wallace K. Harrison.

Abramovitz, Max (1908~1963)

马克思·阿巴拉莫维兹：曾就读于巴黎 Ecole des Beaux 艺术学校的美国建筑师，是华莱士·K·哈里森的合伙人。

Absolute architecture

The opposite of Functionalism: as its forms were to be created by imagination rather than by consideration of need. It was proposed as a purposeless architecture by Walter Pickler and Hans Hollien in the 1960s, and was used by Bruce Goff to describe his investigations of structure and the enclosure of space.

Absolute Architecture

纯粹建筑：是相对于功能主义而言的。这种建筑形式的创造是基于想象而非对于功能需要的考虑。这被华尔特·皮克勒 (Walter Pickler) 和汉斯·霍莱因 (Hans Hollien) 在 20 世纪 60 年代称为“无目的建筑”并被布鲁斯·高夫 (Bruce Goff) 用以描述他对建筑结构和空间的闭合的调查。

Abstraction

The omission or severe simplification of details in a drawing, leaving only massing, form and solids, so that the basis of the design can be explained.

Abstraction

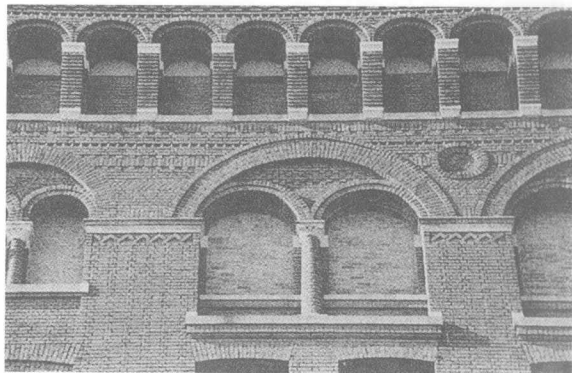
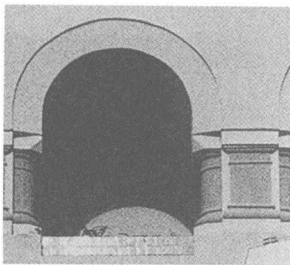
抽象化：在绘画中对细节做省略或大幅简化，只剩下大块、形状、实体。这样，设计的要素便得以表现。

Abutment

A masonry mass, pier, or solid part of a wall that takes the lateral thrust of an arch.

Abutment

拱座：一种砖石砌筑的块、墩或者墙体中的实心部分用以承受拱的侧向推力。



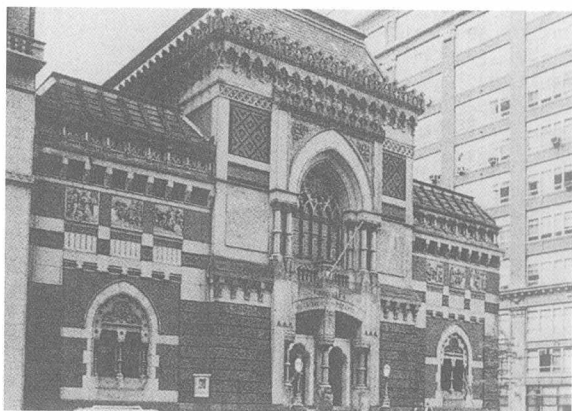
Abutment arch 参见 Arch

Academy

A place of study to advance the arts or sciences; named after the place Akademia in Athens where Plato taught.

Academy

高等教育学校，学院：进一步学习人文科学或自然科学的场所，以柏拉图执教过的雅典“Akademia”(学院)而得名。



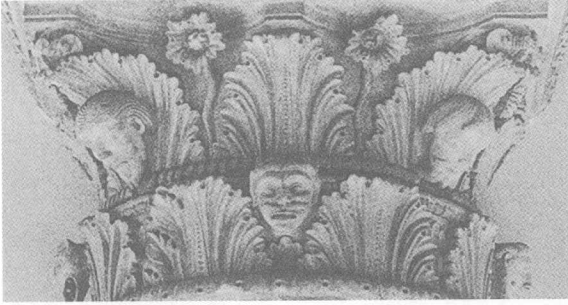
Acanthus

A common plant of the Mediterranean, whose stylized leaves form the characteristic decoration of capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders. In scroll form it appears on friezes and panels.

Acanthus

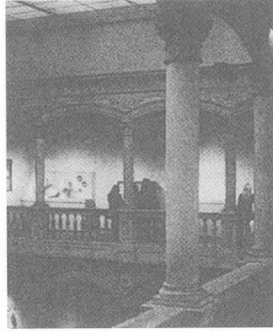
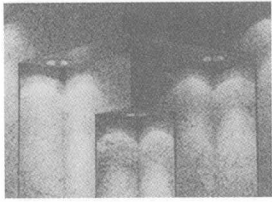
(柱头上的) 茛苳叶饰，叶板：地中海一种常见的植物，是(古希腊)科林斯(柱式)和复合柱头装饰模仿的对象。在镶板和柱的中楣上以涡卷形装饰出现。

Acanthus



Accent lighting

Any directional lighting that emphasizes a particular object or draws attention to a particular area.

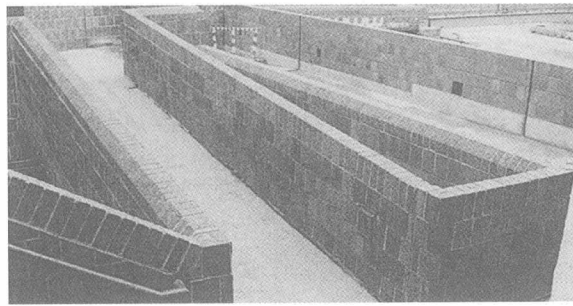


Accent lighting

加强光：用以强调一个特定的目标体或者使一个区域引起注意的任意的方向性的照明。

Accessibility (handicapped)

The provision of access to and through a building or site for physically impaired individuals.



Accessibility (handicapped)

无障碍性(残疾人)：在建筑或景观设计中为身体功能受损者提供的通道。

Accolade

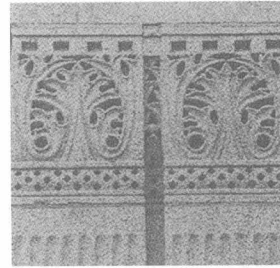
A rich ornamental treatment made up of two ogee curves meeting in the middle, as found over a door, window, or arch.

Accolade

拱门洞上的葱形线饰，s形的穹隆：一种由中间相连、对称的弯曲雕刻组成的华丽装饰。常见于门、窗、拱的上方。(见右图)



Accordion door 参见 Door



Accouplement

Pairs of closely spaced columns or pilasters: typically the abacuses of the capitals touch each other without being joined.



Accouplement

对柱：成对的紧挨着的柱子或壁柱，特征是在柱头顶部相接但并不结合。

Achromatic

Having no color, a neutral such as black and white.

Achromatic

无彩色的：没有颜色，缺乏色相的颜色，例如黑色和白色。

Acorn ornament 参见 Ornament

Acoustic plaster

Plaster with a high degree of sound absorption.

Acoustic plaster

吸声灰膏：吸声能力强的的灰膏。

Acoustical door 参见 Door

Acoustical tile 参见 Tile

Acropodium

An elevated pedestal bearing a statue that is raised above the sub-structure.



Acropodium

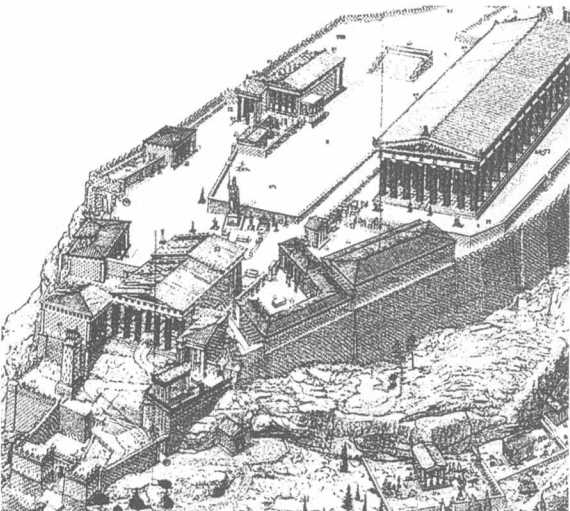
架高的基座：架高的基座，基架之上是雕像。

Acropolis

An elevated stronghold or group of buildings serving as a civic symbol: those of ancient Greek cities usually featured the temple of a deity, such as at Athens.

Acropolis

卫城：架高的堡垒或者建筑群，它们是公共的象征。在古希腊城邦，它们通常是以神庙为特征，比如在雅典。



Acroteria

A pedestal for statues and other ornaments placed on the apex and the lower angles of a pediment; or often refers to the ornament itself.



Acroteria

山墙装饰，山墙装饰的基座：雕像和其他顶部装饰的基座，山墙的下隅；也常指装饰本身。

Acrylic

A plastic which in solid form is rigid, clear, and transparent.

Acrylic

亚克力：一种塑料，固态时硬度大、光亮且透明。

Acrylic fiber 参见 Plastic

Active solar energy

A method of using solar energy through collectors, or requiring the use of electricity, as opposed to passive solar energy, which uses only the fabric of the building.

Active solar energy

主动式太阳能：通过太阳能集热器或者需要使用电能，从而达到利用太阳能的一种方法。这与被动式太阳能相反，后者仅仅利用房屋自身的构件收集太阳能。

Acute angle

Angle of less than 90 degrees.

Acute angle

锐角：小于90° 的角度。

Acute arch 尖拱 参见 Arch

Adams, Robert (1728-1792)

British architect; whose designs returned to the Classical forms of antiquity, not their Renaissance-derived imitations. Adams excelled in using the natural early Classical forms in domestic settings.

Adams, Robert (1728-1792)

罗伯特·亚当斯：英国建筑师。他的设计回归到古代遗迹的古典形式，而不是对源于文艺复兴式样的模仿。他精于在居住建筑设计中使用自然的、原始的古典形式。

Adams style

An architectural style (1728-1792) based on the work of Robert Adam and his brothers, predominantly in England and strongly influential in the United States and elsewhere. It is characterized by a clarity of form, use of color, subtle detailing, and unified schemes of interior design. Basically Neoclassical, it adopted Neo-Gothic, Egyptian, and Etruscan motifs.

Adams style

亚当斯风格：一种基于罗伯特·亚当斯及其兄弟的作品的建筑风格（1728-1792）。这种风格盛行于英国，并且在美国及其他地区都有较强的影响。它具有形式明确、使用色彩、细节微妙、室内设计主题统一等特点。尽管基本属于新古典主义，它也运用新哥特、埃及以及伊特鲁里亚的建筑母题。

Adaptive use

Changing an existing building to accommodate a new function; the process may involve removal of some existing building elements.

Adaptive use

适应性应用（改建）：改变现有建筑以容纳新的功能，这一过程可能包括去除一些现有的建筑部件。

Addition

Construction that increases the size of the original structure by building outside the existing walls or roof.

Addition

加建：在现有建筑外墙或屋顶之外扩建以增加原有建筑尺寸的构筑物。

Adorsed

Animals or figures that are placed back to back and featured as decorative sculpture over doors, in pediments, medallions, and other ornamental devices.



Adorsed

背靠背雕塑：动物或者人物的雕像背靠背放置，作为门上、山墙上、圆形浮雕上以及其他装饰构件上的装饰性雕塑得到重点强调。



Adorsed



Adjacency

The placement of elements in a planning diagram, ranked according to their importance and inter-connections.

Adjacency

衔接：在计划图表中各个要素的位置，按照它们的重要性和相互关联进行排布。

Adler, Dankmar (1844-1900)

German-born engineer, moved to Chicago in 1854, and became a partner of Louis H. Sullivan. The Auditorium Building, Chicago (1886), was their first joint commission. In 1889, the firm employed the young Frank Lloyd Wright.

Adler, Dankmar (1844-1900)

阿德勒·丹克玛：出生在德国的工程师，于1854年移居芝加哥并且成为路易斯·H·沙里宁的合伙人。他们第一个联合承接的项目是芝加哥会堂（1886）。1889年，公司雇用了年轻的弗兰克·劳埃德·赖特。



Adobe

Large, roughly molded, sun-dried clay units consisting of varying sizes.

Adobe

黏土：粗模模制、晒干的大黏土块，包括各种尺寸。



Adobe brick 参见 **Brick**

Aedicule

A canopied niche flanked by colonettes, intended as a shelter for a statue or a shrine; a door or window framed by columns or pilasters and crowned with a pediment.

**Aedicule**

小型建筑物：在有顶的壁龛侧翼围以小柱，作为雕像或圣器的庇护所。柱子或壁柱形成门窗的框架并由三角形山花覆盖。

Aegricranes 参见 **Ornament: animal forms**

Aeolic capital 参见 **Capital**

Aerial photo-mosaic

A composite of aerial photographs depicting a portion of the earth's surface; basic mapping information such as the name of towns and cities is usually added.

Aerial photo-mosaic

航拍图像：描绘部分地球表面的航拍图像的合成，通常加入基本地图信息，比如：城镇、城市的名称等。

Affleck, Raymond (1922–1989)

A Canadian architect whose best multipurpose building is the Place Bonaventure, Montreal (1968), a vast complex with many internal spaces, but overall becomes a forbidding example of Brutalism.

Affleck, Raymond (1922~1989)

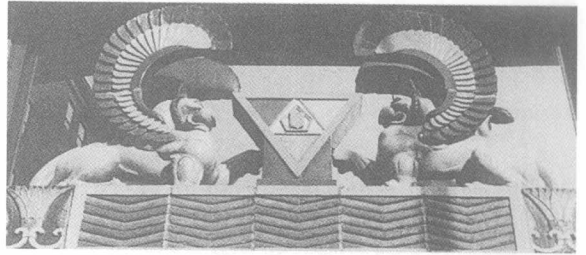
雷蒙德·阿弗莱克：加拿大建筑师，他最杰出的多功能建筑是蒙特利尔的“帆”宫（1968），这是一个巨大的综合体、拥有许多内部空间。但是后来整个建筑成为了粗野主义令人望而生畏的范例。

Affronted

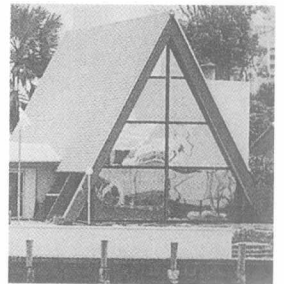
Figures or animals that are placed facing each other, as decorative features over doors and in pediments.

Affronted

面对面：动物或者人物面对面放置，作为门上或山墙上的装饰元素。

**A-frame**

A house constructed of wood, with a steep roof that extends down from the ridge to near the foundations; the roof is supported by a framework in the shape of the capital letter A.

**A-frame**

A型构架：用木头建造的房子，带有从屋脊延伸到接近基础的陡峭的屋顶，屋顶由形状如大写字母“A”的框架所支撑。

Aggregate

Any of a variety of materials, such as sand and gravel, added to a cement mixture to make concrete.

Aggregate

骨料：任何一种被加到水泥浆中用以拌制混凝土的材料，如砂子和砾石。

Agora

An open public meeting place for assembly surrounded by public buildings, or a marketplace in an ancient Greek city: the Roman forum is a typical example.

Agora

广场：用于集会的公共开放空间，四周可以是公共建筑，或者是古希腊城市中的市场。罗马广场是一个典型的例子。

Agraffe

The keystone section of an arch, especially when carved with a cartouche or human face.

Agraffe

拱心石部分：圆拱的重要组成部分，特别当雕刻有卷饰或人脸时。



Air-conditioning

Artificial ventilation with air at a controlled temperature and humidity; often implies cooling and dehumidification.

Air-conditioning

空调：在控温、控湿下进行人工通风，通常具备制冷和除湿功能。

Air-inflated structures

Same as pneumatic structures.

Air-inflated structures

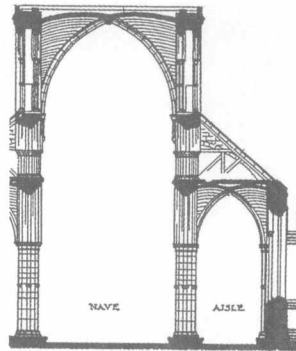
空气膨胀结构：等同于充气结构。

Air lock

A lobby or small room with self-closing doors to allow access between two other spaces while restricting the amount of air exchanged between them.

Air lock

空气闸：具有自闭门的大厅或者小房间，当限制它们之间的空气交换时，可以允许另外两个空间之间的连通。



Aisle

The circulatory space flanking and parallel to the nave in a church, separated from it by a row of columns: a walkway between seats in a theater, auditorium, or other place of public assembly.

Aisle

侧廊，通道：位于教堂中厅侧面并与之平行的循环空间。中厅与之由一排柱子分隔开，如剧场、礼堂或其他公共集会空间的观众席座椅之间的走道。

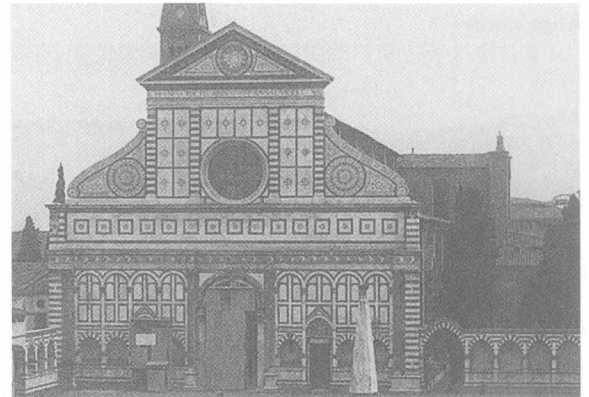
Alabaster 参见 Stone

Alberti, Leon Battista (1404–1472)

Italian Renaissance architect and author who designed the marble facade of San Maria Novella, Florence (1456–1470), which contains Classical details in an otherwise Gothic church. From Vitruvius, via Alberti, came the concept that buildings should be in proportion to the human body, and all their dimensions related. In 1452, Alberti wrote *De re Aedificatoria*, the first architectural treatise of the Renaissance.

Alberti, Leon Battista (1404–1472)

里昂·巴蒂斯塔·阿尔伯蒂：意大利文艺复兴建筑师。设计了佛罗伦萨圣玛利亚Novella (1456~1470) 教堂的大理石立面，在这座特别的哥特式教堂中包含有古典主义的建筑细部。从维特鲁威到阿尔伯蒂逐步形成“建筑应该与人体及其所有相关尺寸成比例”的想法。1452年，阿尔伯蒂撰写了《建筑十书》(De re Aedificatoria)，这是文艺复兴时期第一篇专题论文。



Alcove

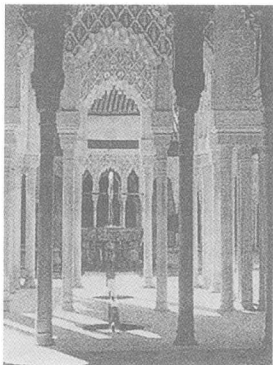
A small recessed space, connected to or opening directly into a larger room.

Alcove

凹室，壁橱：一个小的内凹空间，与一个大房间相连或直接向其开敞。

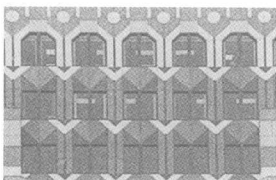
Alhambra

One of the most exquisite, elaborate, and richly ornamented of all Moorish palaces in Spain; consisting of a series of joined pavilions with two great courts set at right angles; channels of water, linking pools with fountains, add to the overall effect.



Alhambra

阿罕布拉宫：西班牙摩尔人（征服西班牙并在711~1492年统治西班牙的阿拉伯穆斯林）宫殿中最为精致、优美和装饰奢华的宫殿之一。它包括一系列联系的亭子，带有两个正对的庭院；水道联系着带有喷泉的水池，更使整体效果增色。



Alignment

An arrangement or adjustment of forms or spaces according to a specific line.



Alignment

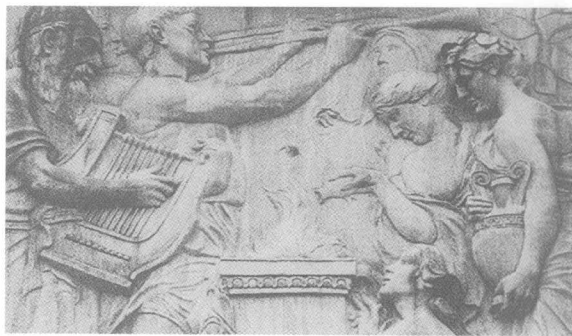
定位线：按照一条特定的线进行布置或对形式和空间进行调整。

Allegory

A figurative representation or sculpture in which the meaning is conveyed by the use of symbols.

Allegory

象征性的艺术作品：比喻性的画像或雕塑。其含义由所用的符号表达。



Alley

A passageway providing access to a rear yard or central courtyard.

Alley

小巷：通向后院或者中心院落的通道。

Altarpiece

A panel, sculpted or painted, situated above and behind an altar.

Altarpiece

圣坛装饰：镶板，带有雕刻或涂绘，位于高处并在圣坛的后面。

Alteration

Any physical change to an existing structure or building.

Alteration

改建：现有结构或建筑的任何物理变化。

Alto-relievo 参见 Relief

Aluminum 参见 Metal

Aluminum door 参见 Door

Aluminum foil

A thin sheet of aluminum; commonly used for reflective insulation.

Aluminum foil

铝箔：铝的薄片，通常用于反射隔热。

Amalaka

A type of capital found in Hindu architecture.

Amalaka

印度建筑中的一种字体。

Ambient lighting

The general background lighting, excluding the effects of task lighting.

Ambient lighting

环境照明：整个背景照明，除了重点照明。

Ambulatory corridor

A passageway around the apse of a church, or for walking around a shrine; the covered walk of a cloister.

Ambulatory corridor

回廊：通道，围绕教堂半圆形后殿或者用于围绕神殿进行走动；有顶的回廊。

Amenities

The activities provided by a facility regarding comfort and convenience.

Amenities

使人愉快的事物: 由一定设施提供的让人感到舒畅和便利的活动。

American Order

A capital resembling that of the Corinthian order, with the acanthus leaves replaced with corncoobs, corn ears, and tobacco leaves; invented by Benjamin Latrobe for the U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.

American Order

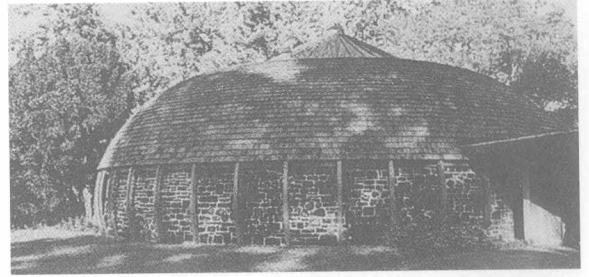
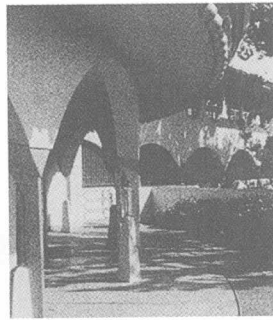
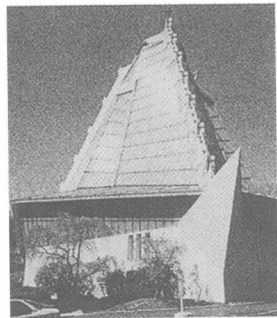
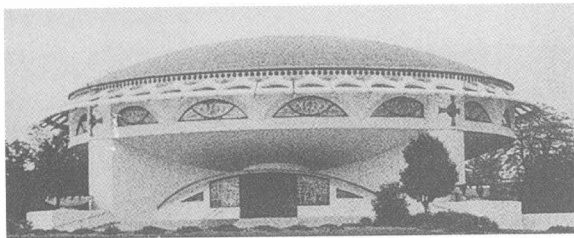
美式柱头: 一种类似于科林斯柱式的柱头, 用玉米穗轴、麦穗、烟草叶取代了科林斯柱头的叶形装饰。这种柱头由纳透波·本杰明发明并用于位于美国华盛顿的国会大厦。

American School style

This style (1940-1959), characterized by the later work of Frank Lloyd Wright and the early work of Bruce Goff, represents the association of organic principles, such as: relationship of the part to the whole, self-sufficiency, rejection of tradition, freedom of expression, and passion for the land.

American School style

美国学院派风格: 这种风格(1940~1959)特色在弗兰克·劳埃德·赖特(Frank Lloyd Wright)的晚期作品和布鲁斯·高夫(Bruce Goff)的早期作品中表现, 体现了若干有机建筑原则的统一, 比如部分与整体的关系、自我补充, 反传统, 表现的自由以及对土地的激情。



Amorini

In Renaissance architecture and derivatives, a decorative sculpture or painting, representing chubby, usually naked infants; also called putti.

Amorini

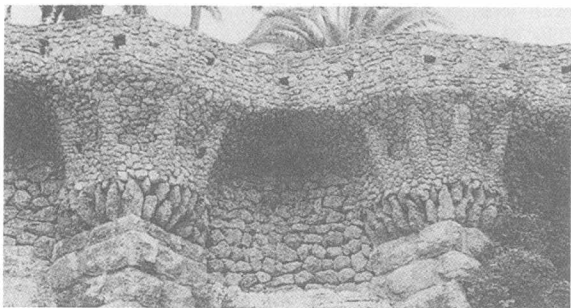
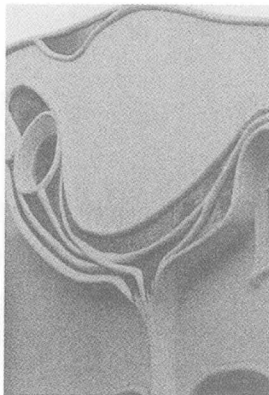
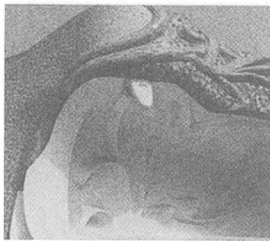
裸体婴儿雕塑: 在文艺复兴建筑及其衍生建筑中, 一种装饰性的雕塑或绘画, 主要描绘圆胖的裸体的婴儿; 也叫做 putti (裸体男婴)。

Amorini



Amorphous

Those forms that do not have a definite or specific shape; or a distinctive crystalline, geometric, angular or curvilinear structure.

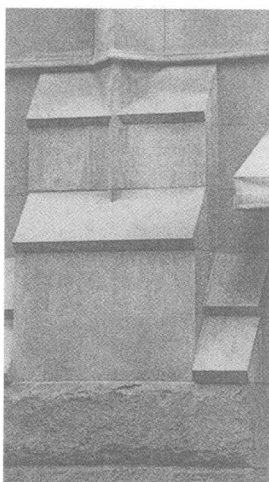
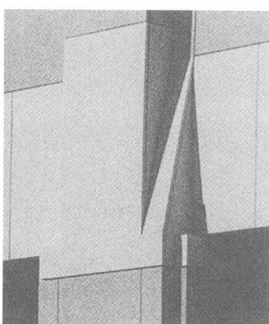


Amorphous

非晶体：那些没有确定特定形状的形式，或是几何形的，棱角或曲线的构造的特殊水晶。

Amortizement

The sloping top portion of a buttress, or projecting pier that is designed to shed water.



Amortizement

坡斜面：扶壁顶部倾斜的部分或者设计用来发散水流的突出的桥墩。

Amphiprostyle

A temple featuring porticos at both ends.

Amphiprostyle

前后两端有门廊的庙宇。

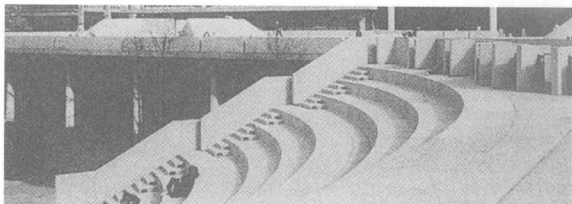
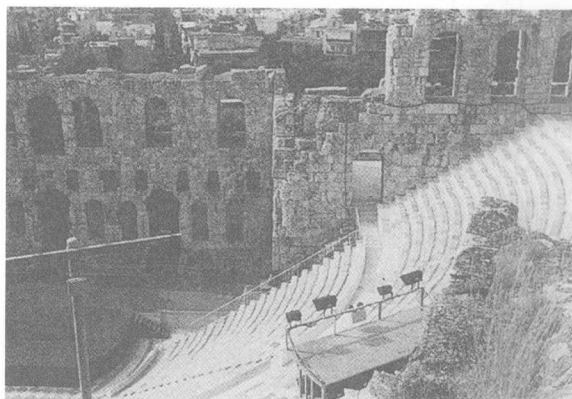
Amphitheater

A circular, semicircular, or elliptical auditorium in which a central arena is surrounded by rising tiers of seats; originally for the exhibition of combat or other public events.



Amphitheater

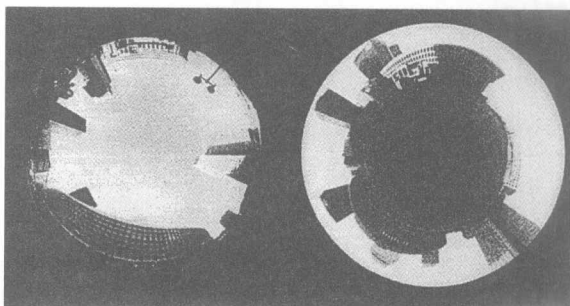
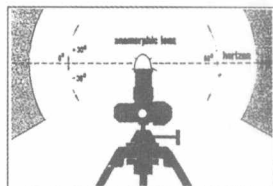
古罗马圆形竞技场：一种圆形的、半圆形的、或者椭圆形的集会场。层层抬高的观众席座椅，将中央的竞技场包围。这种建筑最初用于格斗或者其他公共活动的展示。



Anaglyph 参见 Relief

Anamorphic image

A distorted image that must be viewed in a special mirror in order to become recognizable.

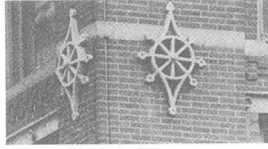


Anamorphic image

变形图像：扭曲变形的图像，必须通过特殊的镜子观看才可以进行识别。（见上页右下图）

Anchor

A metal device fastened on the outside of a wall and tied to the end of a rod or metal strap connecting it with an opposite wall, to prevent bulging; often consisting of a fanciful decorative design.



Anchor

锚固件：固定于墙体外侧的金属构件并将其系于一个杆或者金属带的端部使之与转角另一侧的墙相连，目的是避免膨胀。其上通常有奇特的装饰设计。



Anchor bolt

A bolt with its head embedded in the structure; used to attach a structural member, such as a sill to a foundation wall.

Anchor bolt

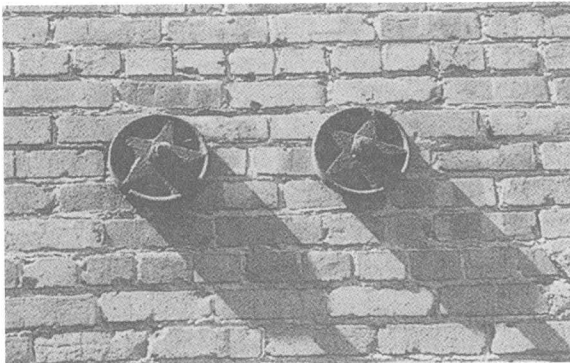
锚栓，地脚螺栓：头部埋置在结构中的螺栓，用来连接结构构件，比如基板固定到基墙上。

Anchor plate

A metal plate on a wall that holds the end of a tie rod; used in masonry construction.

Anchor plate

锚固金属片：墙上的金属片，与系杆的端部相连，用于砖石砌体。



Anchorage

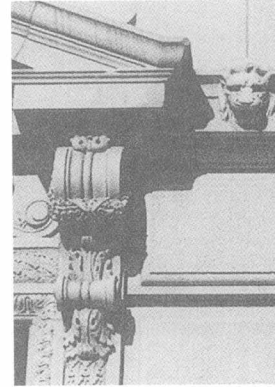
A device used for permanently securing the ends of a post-tensioned member, or for temporarily securing the ends of a pre-tensioned member during hardening of the concrete.

Anchorage

锚具：一种用于永久紧固的后张法构件或者在混凝土硬化过程中用于临时紧固的先张法构件。

Ancone

A scrolled bracket or console in classical architecture, which supports a cornice or entablature over a door or window.



Ancone

托石：古典建筑中托架或者涡卷托（意思与前者相同），用于支撑门窗上的檐口或檐部。（见右上图）



Ando, Tadao (1941-)

Internationally recognized Japanese architect; largely self-educated, who founded his office in Osaka. He uses traditional materials, vernacular style, and modern techniques of construction. Works include Church of Light, Osaka (1989); Japan Pavilion, Seville Expo (1992), and Naoshima Contemporary Art Museum, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan (1995).

Ando, Tadao (1941~)

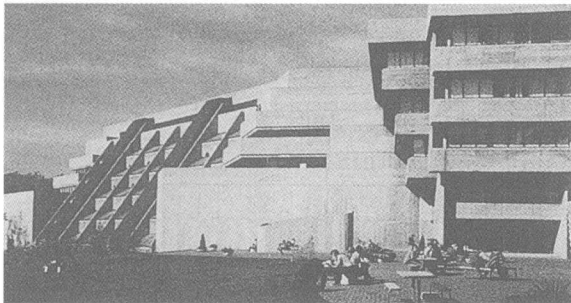
安藤忠雄：国际知名的日本建筑师。自学成才，于1969年在大阪成立了他的事务所。他运用传统材料，地方风格和现代建造技术。作品包括位于大阪的光的教堂（1989），塞维利亚博览会日本馆（1992），以及日本学友会直岛现代艺术博物馆（1995）。

Andrews, John (1933-)

Australian-born architect who made his name with Scarborough College, University of Toronto (1964), a megastructure using the raw materials and the chunky forms of New Brutalism. He designed the George Gund Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge (1972). He also designed the CN Tower, Toronto (1975).

Andrews, John (1933~)

约翰·安德鲁：出生于澳大利亚，以多伦多大学斯卡鲍拉夫(Scarborough)学院设计闻名，此建筑采用了新粗野主义的巨构建筑形式、天然的材料和敦厚的形式。他设计了剑桥哈佛大学的乔治·刚得(Gund)会堂(1972)，还设计了多伦多CN塔(1975)。



Angle brace 参见 Brace

Angle bracket

A bracket at an inside corner of a cornice; usually presenting two perpendicular decorative sides.

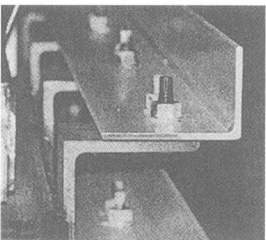


Angle bracket

斜托座：檐口内角处托座，通常具有两条相互垂直的富于装饰的边。

Angle buttress 参见 Buttress

Angle capital 参见 Capital



Angle cleat

A small bracket formed of angle iron, which is used to locate or support a member of a structural framework.

Angle cleat

支座角钢：由角钢组成的一种小型的托架，用于承接或支撑结构框架的部件。

Angle column 参见 Column

Angle iron

A steel section, either hot-rolled or cold-formed, consisting of two legs, almost always at a right angle.

Angle iron

角铁：一种钢构件，热轧或冷制，包括两条几乎成直角的翼缘。

Angle joist

A joist running diagonally from an internal girder to the corner intersection of two wall plates; used to support the feet of hip rafters.

Angle joist

斜托梁：托梁从内部的大梁沿对角方向通至两片墙的角度，用于支撑屋脊椽子的脚部。

Angle niche 参见 Niche

Angle of incidence

The angle that an incoming ray of light makes with the reflective surface.

Angle of incidence

入射角：入射光与反射面之间形成的夹角。

Angle of reflection

Angle that a reflected ray of light makes with the surface that is reflecting it. The angle of reflection is the same as the angle of incidence.

Angle of reflection

反射角：反射光与反射面之间形成的夹角。反射角等于入射角。

Angle post 参见 Post

Angle volute

One of the four corner volutes of a Corinthian capital; with an axis at 45 degrees to the face of the abacus.

Angle volute

角涡卷：科林新柱头四个角涡卷之一，它的轴线与柱头顶板表面成45°。



Angled bay window 参见 Window

Anglo Saxon architecture

The pre-Romanesque architecture (800-1066) of England before the Norman; it is characterized by its massive walls and round arches and by timber prototypes later translated into stone.

Anglo Saxon architecture

盎格鲁萨克逊建筑：诺曼底征服之前的英格兰早期罗马风格建筑(800~1066)，由厚重的墙体、圆拱、木结构原型转变为石结构，构成它的特征。(见下图)

