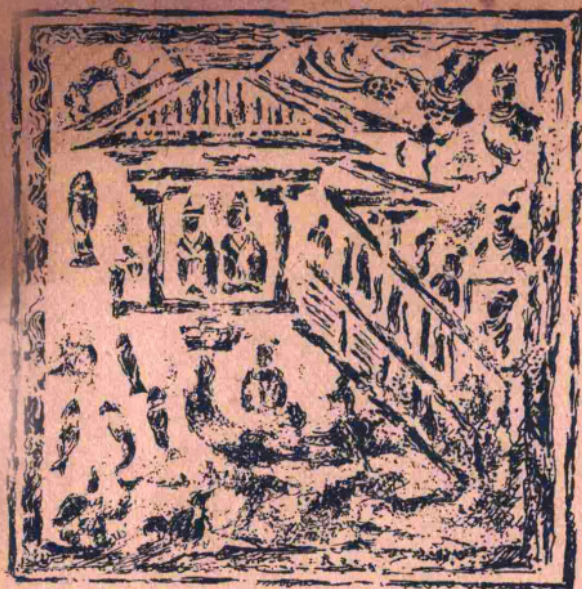


中國建築史圖錄



清華大學建築系編印



数据加载失败，请稍后重试！



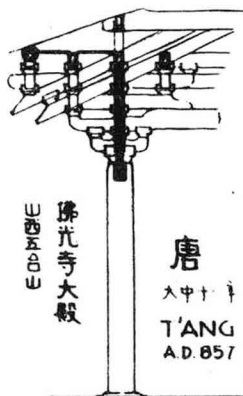
数据加载失败，请稍后重试！



数据加载失败，请稍后重试！

中國建築史圖錄

這部圖片是根據梁思成先生以前所著『中國建築史』（未出版）中插圖翻印的，因為該圖作圖時間在抗戰時，預備在國外出版，因此上面都有英文，且原圖不在，目前無力重新製圖，這是根據照相底片翻印，因此很多圖不夠清楚。



山西五台山

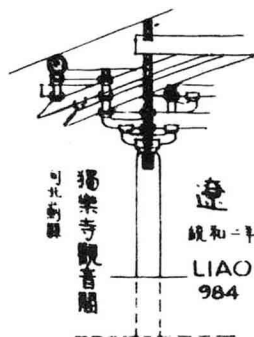
佛光寺大殿

唐

大中十一年

T'ANG
A.D. 857

MAIN HALL, FO-KUANG SSU,
WU-TAI SHAN, SHAN-SI



河北新縣

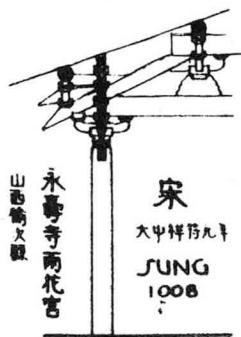
獨樂寺觀音閣

遼

統和二年

LIAO
984

KUAN-YIN K'E, TU-LÉ SSU
CHI HREN, HOPEI



山西榆次縣

永壽寺兩花宮

宋

大中祥符九年

SUNG
1008

YÜ-HUA KUNG, YUNG-SHOU SSU
YÜ-TZ'U, SHAN-SI



河南開封府

少林寺初祖庵

宋

宣和七年

SUNG
1125

CHU-TSU AN, SHAO-LIN SSU
TENG-FENG, HO-NAN



山西大同縣

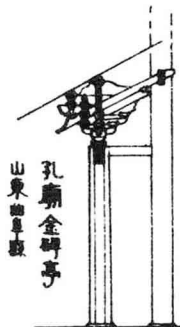
善化寺三聖殿

金

大定重修

CHIN
1130-43

SHAN-SHENG TIEN, SHAN-HUA SSU
TA-TUNG, SHAN-SI



山東曲阜縣

孔廟金碑亭

金

明昌六年

CHIN
1195

STEEL PAVILION
CONFUCIUS' TEMPLE
CHÜ-FOU, SHANTUNG



河北正定縣

陽和樓

元

初

YUAN
CA. 1250

YANG-HO LOU
CHENG-TING, HOPEI



北京

社稷壇享殿

明

永樂十九年

MING
1412

MAIN HALL, SHE-CHI TAN
PEIPING

8尺 1 0 3尺
英尺 SCALE



北平

智化寺如來殿

明

正統八年

MING
1443

JU-LAI TIEN, CHIH HUA SSU
PEIPING



山東曲阜縣

孔廟奎文閣

明

弘治十七年

MING
1504

LIBRARY CONFUCIUS' TEMPLE
CHÜ-FOU, SHANTUNG



北平

清故宮文淵閣

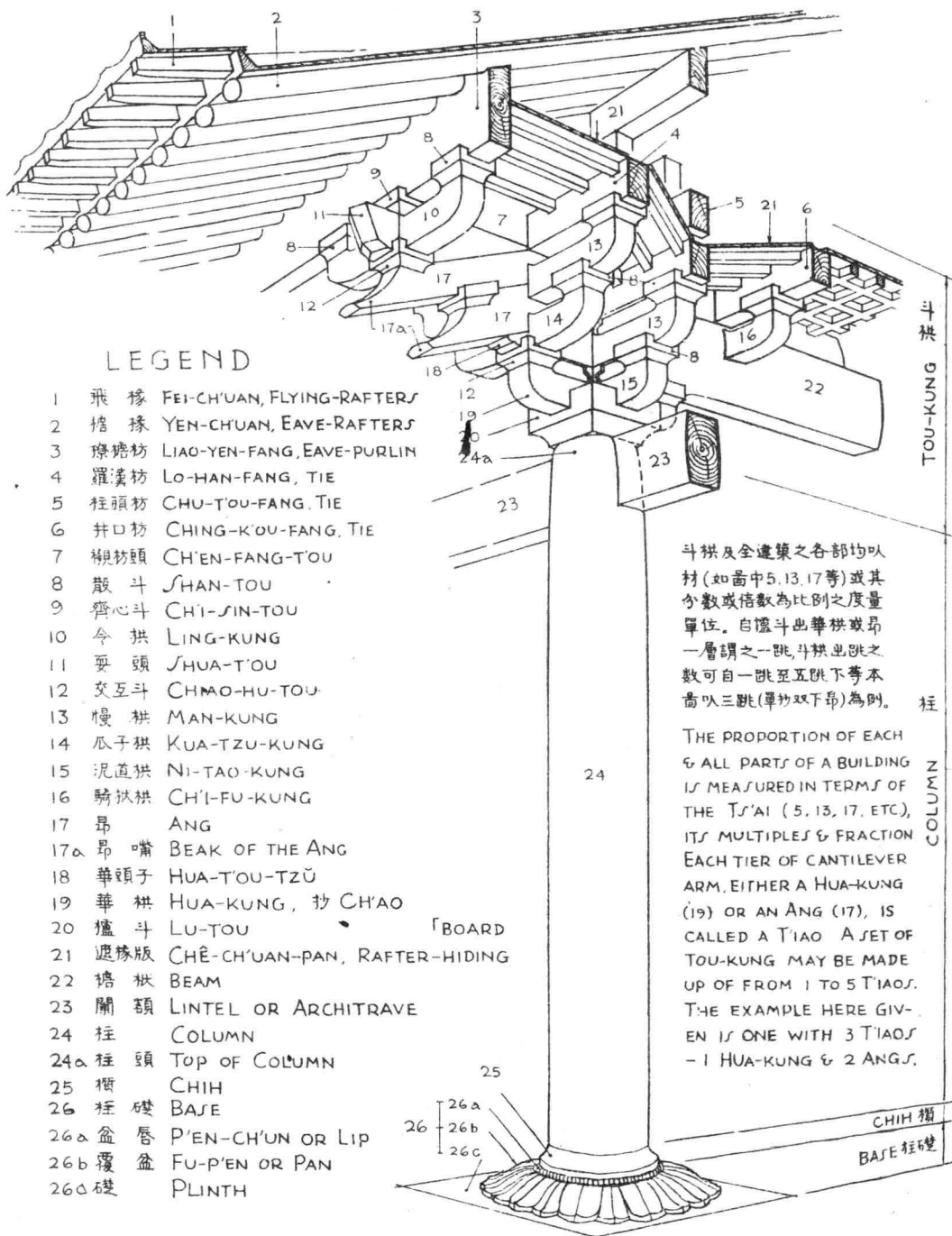
清

乾隆四十年

CH'ING
1776

IMPERIAL LIBRARY,
IMPERIAL PALACES, PEIPING

歷代斗拱演變圖
EVOLUTION
OF
THE
CHINESE
'ORDER'



LEGEND

- 1 飛 椽 FEI-CH'UAN, FLYING-RAFTERS
- 2 檐 椽 YEN-CH'UAN, EAVE-RAFTERS
- 3 撩 檐 枋 LIAO-YEN-FANG, EAVE-PURLIN
- 4 羅 漢 枋 LO-HAN-FANG, TIE
- 5 柱 頭 枋 CHU-T'OU-FANG, TIE
- 6 井 口 枋 CHING-K'OU-FANG, TIE
- 7 襯 枋 頭 CH'EN-FANG-T'OU
- 8 殿 斗 SHAN-TOU
- 9 齊 心 斗 CH'I-SIN-TOU
- 10 令 拱 LING-KUNG
- 11 耍 頭 SHUA-T'OU
- 12 交 叉 斗 CH'AO-HU-TOU
- 13 慢 拱 MAN-KUNG
- 14 瓜 子 拱 KUA-TZU-KUNG
- 15 泥 道 拱 NI-TAO-KUNG
- 16 騎 拱 拱 CH'I-FU-KUNG
- 17 昂 ANG
- 17a 昂 嘴 BEAK OF THE ANG
- 18 華 頭 子 HUA-T'OU-TZU
- 19 華 拱 HUA-KUNG, 抄 CH'AO
- 20 攪 斗 LU-TOU
- 21 遮 椽 版 CHÊ-CH'UAN-PAN, RAFTER-HIDING
- 22 檐 枋 BEAM
- 23 闌 額 LINTEL OR ARCHITRAVE
- 24 柱 COLUMN
- 24a 柱 頭 TOP OF COLUMN
- 25 柱 礎 CHIH
- 26 柱 礎 BASE
- 26a 盆 唇 P'EN-CH'UN OR LIP
- 26b 覆 盆 FU-P'EN OR PAN
- 26c 礎 PLINTH

斗拱及全建築之各部均以材(如圖中5, 13, 17等)或其分數或倍數為比例之度量單位。自攪斗出華拱或昂一層謂之一跳, 斗拱出跳之數可自一跳至五跳下等本高以三跳(單抄双昂)為例。

THE PROPORTION OF EACH & ALL PARTS OF A BUILDING IS MEASURED IN TERMS OF THE T'IAI (5, 13, 17, ETC.), ITS MULTIPLES & FRACTION. EACH TIER OF CANTILEVER ARM, EITHER A HUA-KUNG (19) OR AN ANG (17), IS CALLED A T'IAO. A SET OF TOU-KUNG MAY BE MADE UP OF FROM 1 TO 5 T'IAOS. THE EXAMPLE HERE GIVEN IS ONE WITH 3 T'IAOS - 1 HUA-KUNG & 2 ANG.

斗 拱
TOU-KUNG

柱
COLUMN

CHIH 礎
BASE 柱礎

中國建築之“ORDER” 斗拱, 檐椽, 柱礎

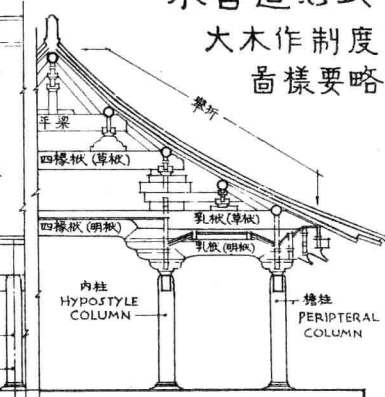
THE CHINESE “ORDER”

圖樣要略

Diagram illustrating the arrangement of brackets and columns in a traditional Chinese architectural style, showing the progression from the corner to the central bay.

Labels and descriptions:

- TREATISE ON ARCHITECTURE**
- LI CHIEH, COURT ARCHITECT OF THE SUNG DYNASTY, FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1055 A.D.**
- INTERMEDIATE SETS OF BRACKETS**
- ONE SET FOR SIDE BAYS 2 SETS FOR CENTRAL BAY**
- 角柱 CORNER COLUMN**
- 柱頭飾作 SET ON COLUMN**
- 中柱 CENTRAL BAY COLUMN**
- 櫓柱 PERIPHERAL COLUMN**
- 角柱飾作 CORNER SET**
- 生起 櫓柱 逐漸加高**
- HEIGHT OF COLUMNS INCREASING TOWARDS CORNER**
- 次栱間用補間飾作一杓**
- 當心間用補間飾作兩杓**



直梁
STRAIGHT BEAM

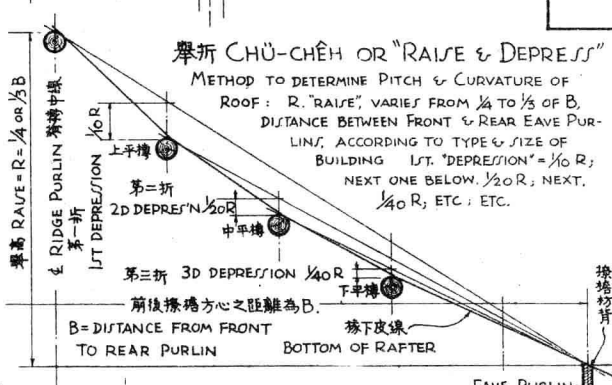
月梁
CRESCENT BEAM

HEAD' SHAPED BY 6 SEGMENTS OF 10 FEN EACH.

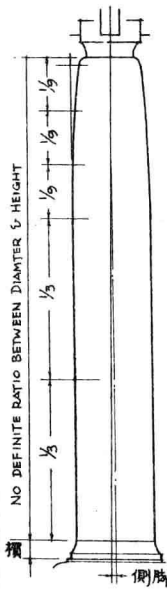
UNDER SIDE OF BEAM SLIGHTLY "ARCHED"

斜项 NECK

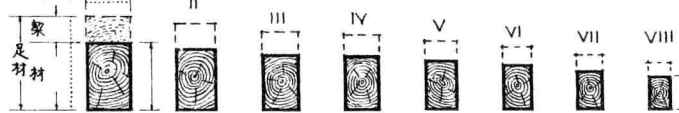
METHOD TO DETERMINE PITCH & CURVATURE OF
 ROOF: R. "RAISE", VARIES FROM $\frac{1}{4}$ TO $\frac{1}{3}$ OF B.
 DISTANCE BETWEEN FRONT & REAR EAVE PUR-
 LINS, ACCORDING TO TYPE & SIZE OF
 BUILDING 1ST. "DEPRESSION" = $\frac{1}{10}$ R;
 NEXT ONE BELOW. $\frac{1}{20}$ R; NEXT,
 $\frac{1}{40}$ R; ETC.; ETC.



IS A COLUMN WITH ENTASIS, DETERMINED BY SHAPING UPPER THIRD WITH 3 SEGMENTS. THE LOWER TWO-THIRD REMAINS STRAIGHT. 殺梭柱之制，隨柱之長，分爲三分，上二分又分爲三分，如拱卷殺。柱頭四角繫殺如覆盆樣。柱徑與高無規定比例。



CLASSI 等



材、枅、分 造屋之制，以材為祖。材有八等，度屋之大小因而用之。各以其材之廣（高）分為十五分，以十分為厚。凡屋宇之高深，名物之短長，曲直舉折之勢，繩墨之宜，皆以所用材之「分」以為制度焉。

Diagram illustrating the structure of a traditional Chinese roof, showing the relationship between various components:

- 斗拱 (TOU-KUNG):** The bracket set at the top of the column.
- 柱 (COLUMN):** The main vertical support.
- 柱中線 (Vertical Center Line):** The central vertical axis of the column.
- 斗 (TIAO):** The individual bracket units, labeled as TIAO or "JUMP".
- 拱 (KUNG):** The curved structural element.
- 要領 (SHUA-TOU):** The critical point or joint.
- 昂 (ANG):** The upturned eave element.
- 昂嘴 (BEAK OF ANG):** The decorative tip of the upturned eave.
- 斗Tou:** The base of the bracket set.
- MAX. OPEN 30分:** A note indicating a maximum opening of 30 minutes.
- THE LARGEST TOU-KUNG SHOULD NOT HAVE MORE THAN 5 "JUMPS" FRONT OR REAR:** A structural rule.

側脚 — CH'Ê-CHIAO

凡立柱並令柱首微收向內
柱脚微出向外謂之側脚。
TOP OF COLUMN LEANS
INWARD 1% OF HEIGHT.

TS'AI, CHIH & FEN: TS'AI, THE STANDARD TIMBER FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION, IS GRADED INTO 8 CLASSES. THE DEPTH OF EACH TS'AI IS DIVIDED INTO 15 FEN; 10 FEN GIVES THICKNESS OF TS'AI. THE PROPORTION OF EVERY PART OF THE BUILDING IS THUS MEASURED IN TERMS OF THE FEN.

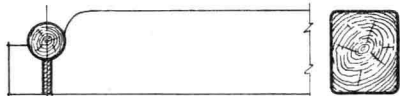
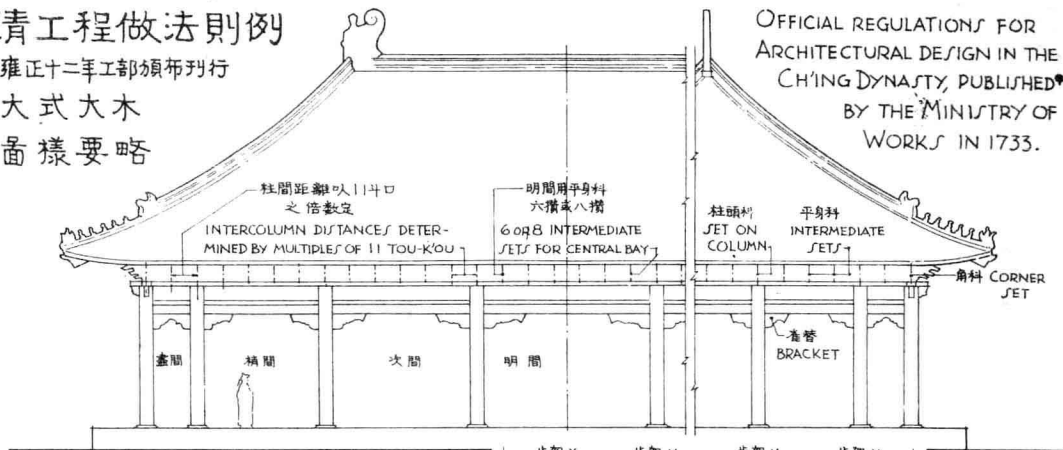
清工程做法則例

雍正十二年工部頒布刊行

大式大木

畚樣要略

OFFICIAL REGULATIONS FOR
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN IN THE
CH'ING DYNASTY, PUBLISHED
BY THE MINISTRY OF
WORKS IN 1733.



梁 按柱径加二寸定梁厚，以厚之五分之六定高。断面高与厚成6:5或5:4之比。

WIDTH OF BEAM = DIAMETER OF COLUMN + 2 INCHES; DEPTH = $\frac{6}{5}$ WIDTH. THUS RATIO BETWEEN DEPTH & WIDTH OF BEAM IS AROUND 6:5 OR 5:4.

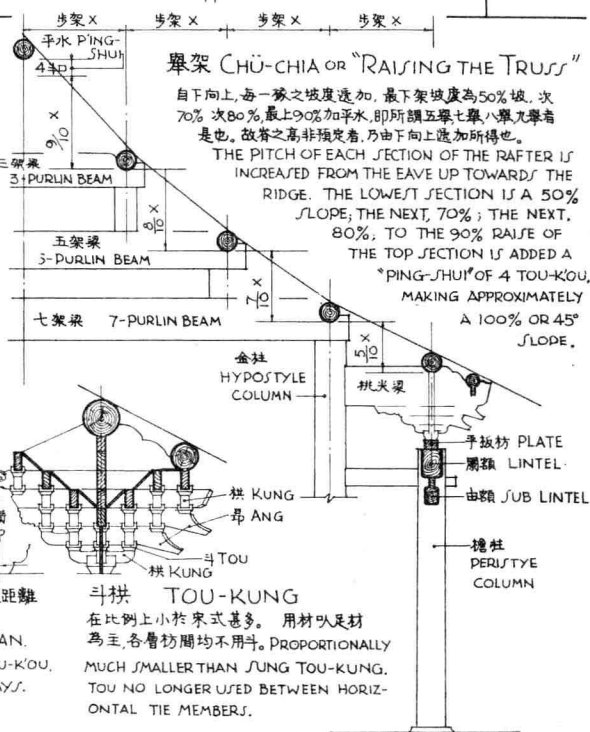
柱 凡檐柱，以6斗口定柱，以60斗口定高。
其他部位之柱，據檐柱加舉定高，徑視
檐柱徑增二寸為定法。不側脚。無卷殺。

惟收分 1/1000. PERIPHERAL COLUMN IS 6 T'OU-K'OU IN DIAMETER, 60 T'OU-K'OU IN HEIGHT. DIAMETER FOR HYPOSTYLE COLUMN = 6 T'OU-K'OU + 2 INCHES



攢斗拱一組也，宋稱朵。攢與攢間之距離定為十一斗口，開間面闊以攢數定之。

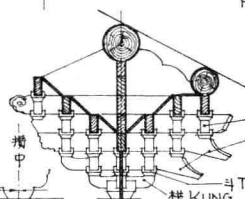
A SET OF TOU-KUNG IS CALLED A TSAN.
SETS ARE SPACED AT INTERVALS OF 11 TOU-K'OU,
MULTIPLES OF WHICH GIVES WIDTHS OF BAYS.



舉架 CHÜ-CHIA OR "RAISING THE TRUSS"

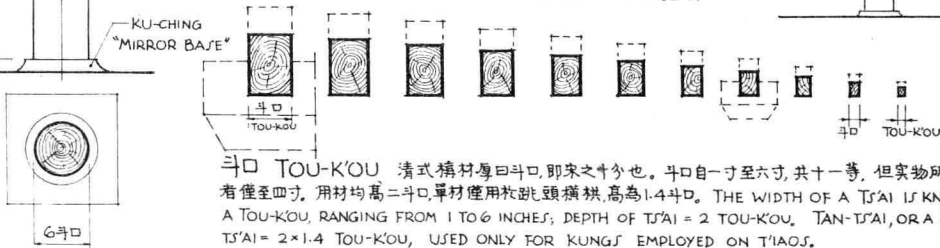
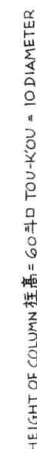
自下而上，每一級之坡度遞加，最下架坡度為50%坡，次70%，次80%，最上90%加平水，即所謂五舉七舉八舉九舉者是也。故省之高非預定者，乃由下而上遞加所得也。

THE PITCH OF EACH SECTION OF THE RAFTER IS INCREASED FROM THE EAVE UP TOWARDS THE RIDGE. THE LOWEST SECTION IS A 50% SLOPE; THE NEXT, 70%; THE NEXT, 80%; TO THE 90% RAISE OF THE TOP SECTION IS ADDED A *PING-JHUI* OF 4 TOU-KOU MAKING APPROXIMATELY A 100% OR 45° SLOPE.

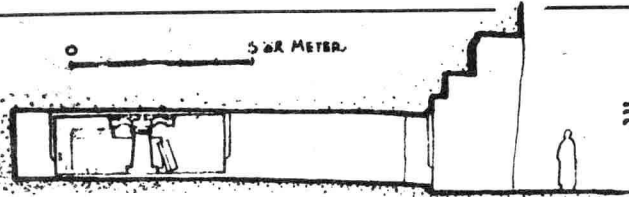


斗拱 TOU-KUNG

在比例上小於宋式甚多。用材以足材為主，各層枋間均不用斗。PROPORTIONALLY MUCH SMALLER THAN SONG TOU-KUNG. TOU NO LONGER USED BETWEEN HORIZONTAL TIE MEMBERS.



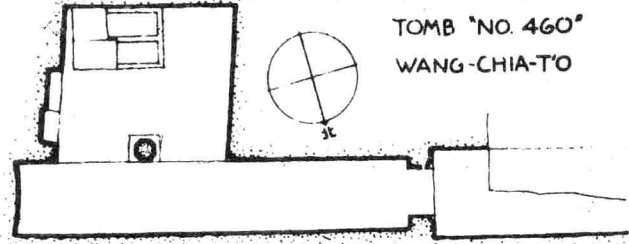
斗 TOU-K'OU 清式稱材厚曰斗，即宋之斗也。斗自一寸至六寸，共十一等，但實物所見最大者僅至四寸。用材均高二斗，單材僅用批趾頭橫板，高為1.4斗。THE WIDTH OF A TS'AI IS KNOWN AS A TOU-KOU, RANGING FROM 1 TO 6 INCHES; DEPTH OF TS'AI = 2 TOU-KOU. TAN-TS'AI, OR A LIGHT TS'AI = 2 X 1.4 TOU-KOU, USED ONLY FOR KUNGS EMPLOYED ON T'IAO'S.



斷面 SECTION

王家沱“第460號”崖墓

TOMB "NO. 460"
WANG-CHIA-T'O



平面 PLAN

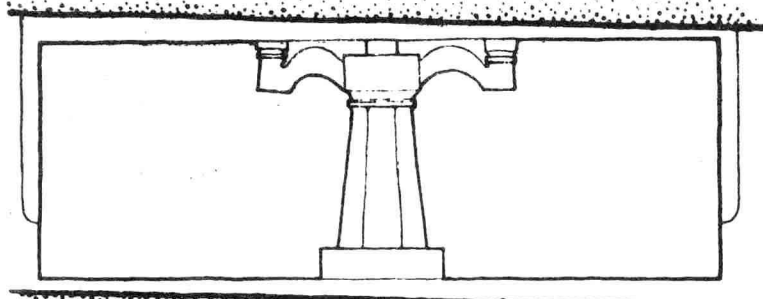
四川彭山縣江口鎮附近
漢崖墓建築及彫飾

選自國立中央博物院
陳明達“彭山崖墓報告”
未刊稿

ROCK-CUT TOMBS

NEAR CHIANG-K'OU,
P'ENG-SHAN HSIEN,
SZE-CH'UAN.

FROM CH'EN, M.-T.
"REPORT ON THE ROCK-CUT
TOMBS OF P'ENG-SHAN."
NATIONAL CENTRAL MUSEUM
(UNPUBLISHED)

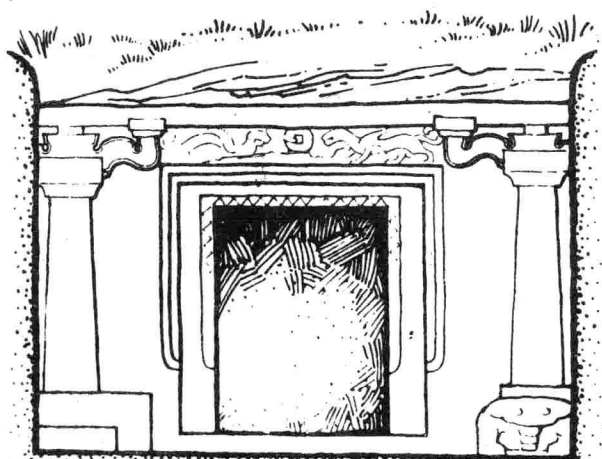


“第460號”

墓室及斗拱詳圖

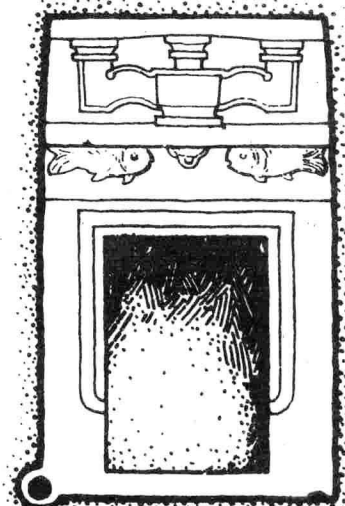
DETAIL OF FUNERARY-
CHAMBER & "ORDER"
TOMB "NO. 460"

0 1 2 M.



江口鎮“第355號”墓門

TOMB "NO. 355", CHIANG-K'OU, DETAIL OF ENTRANCE



豆芽溝“第176號”墓門

ENTRANCE, TOMB "NO. 176, TOU-YA-KOU

四川漢鳳鳴壙墓闕

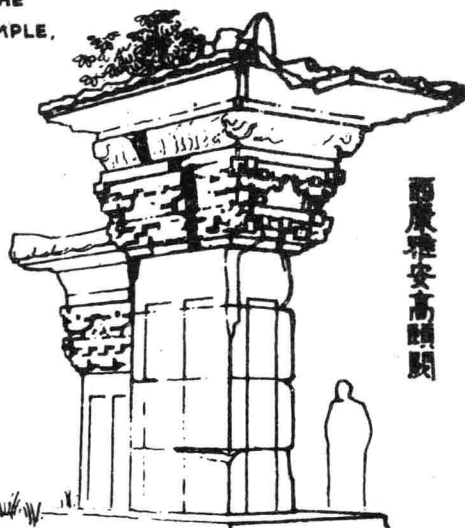


CH'ÜEH AT THE TOMB OF
FENG HUAN, CH'Ü HSIEN
SZECH'UAN



河南嵩山少室石闕

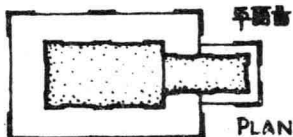
CH'ÜEH AT THE
SHAO-SHIH TEMPLE,
SUNG-SHAN,
HONAN.



西康雅安高顯闕

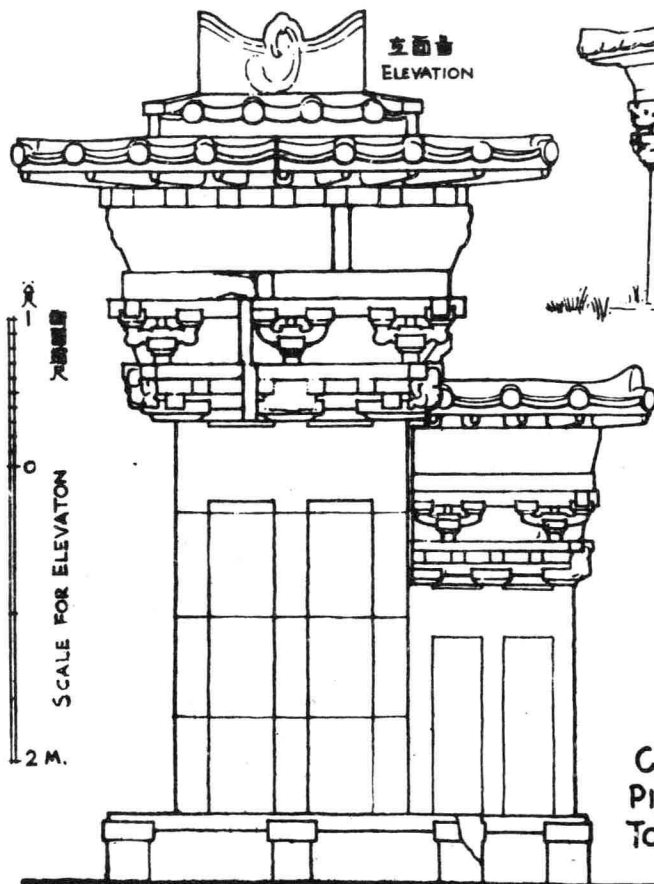
CH'ÜEH AT THE TOMB OF
KAO YI, YA-AN, SI-KANG

2 公尺 0 1 M.
平面圖尺 SCALE FOR PLAN



平面圖

PLAN



正面圖
ELEVATION

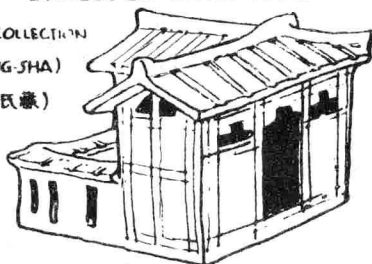
2 公尺 0 1 M.
SCALE FOR ELEVATION

漢石闕數種

CH'ÜEH - MONUMENTAL
PIERS IN FRONT OF TEMPLES &
TOMBS OF THE HAN-DYNASTY
205 B.C. - 220 A.D.

住宅 RESIDENCE WITH
ENCLOSED BACK YARD

(TSO'S COLLECTION
CHANG-SHA)
(長沙左氏藏)

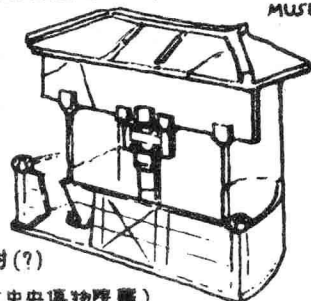


羊舍 GOAT HOUSE

(BOSTON MUSEUM OF
FINE ARTS)



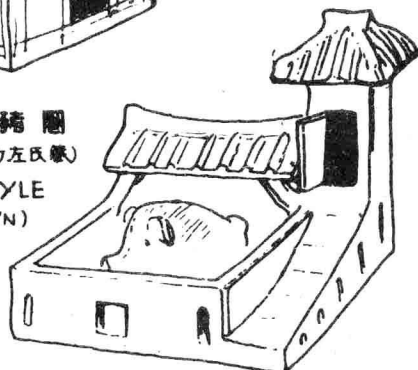
PAVILION (NATIONAL CENTRAL
MUSEUM)



榭 (?)
(國立中央博物院藏)

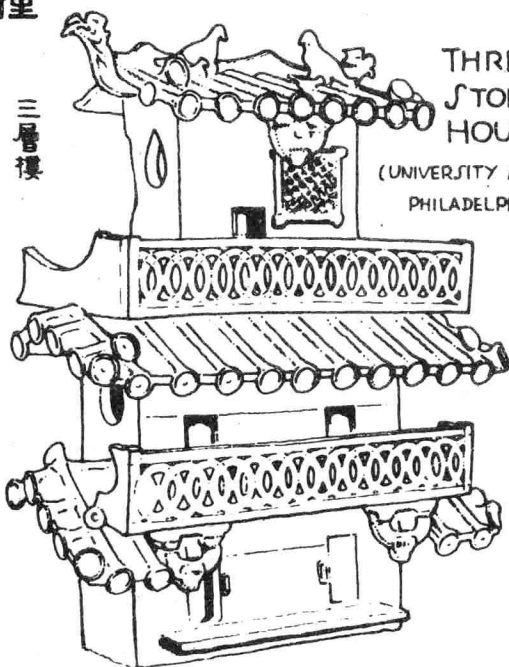
漢
明
器
建
築
物
數
種

豬圈
(長沙左氏藏)
PIG STYLE
(TSO'S COL'N)



THREE
STOREY
HOUSE

(UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
PHILADELPHIA)

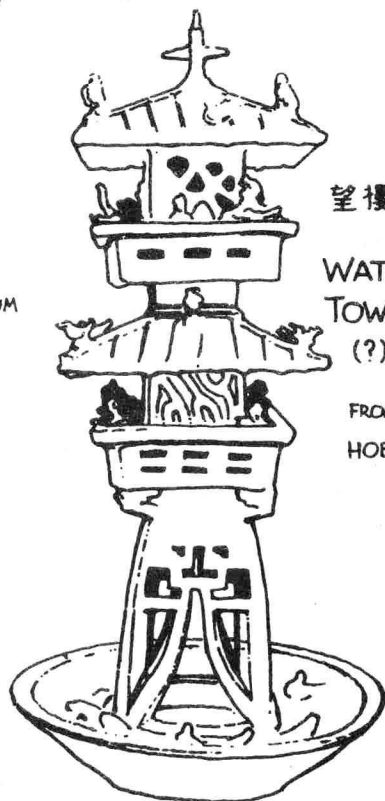


三層樓

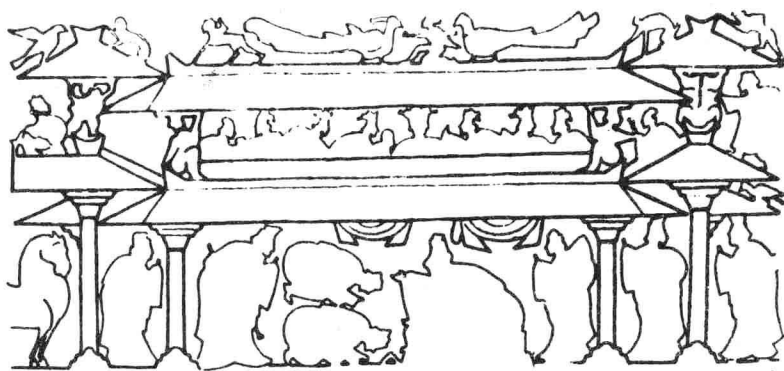
望樓 (?)

WATCH
TOWER
(?)

FROM
HOBSON



CLAY FUNERAL HOUSE MODELS, HAN DYNASTY



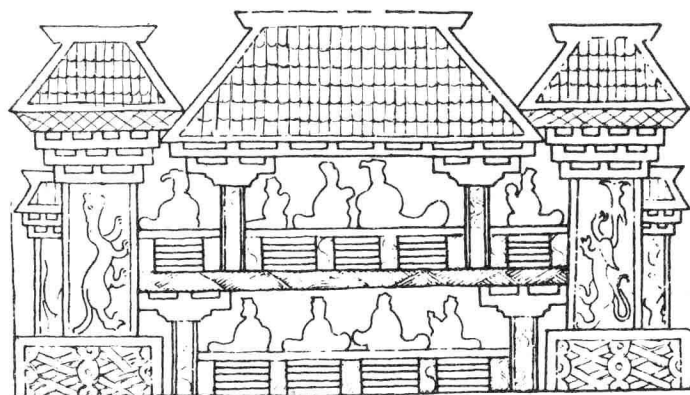
重樓
武氏祠画像石

TWO-STOYED BUILDING
FROM THE WU FAMILY SHRINES



臨水亭榭 (其一)
兩城山画像石

WATER-FRONT PAVILION
FROM LIANG-CH'ENG SHAN

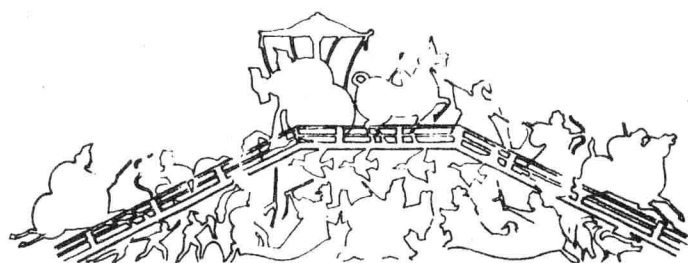


重樓並雙闕 TWO-STOYED BUILDING WITH CHÜEH
紐約博物館藏石 (METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, NEW YORK.)



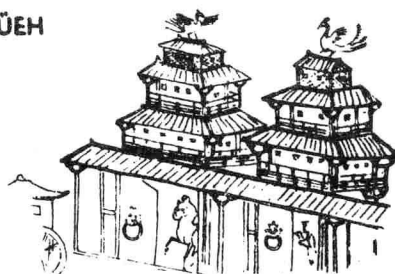
臨水亭榭 (其二)

WATER-FRONT PAVILION
FROM LIANG-CH'ENG SHAN



橋
武氏祠画像石

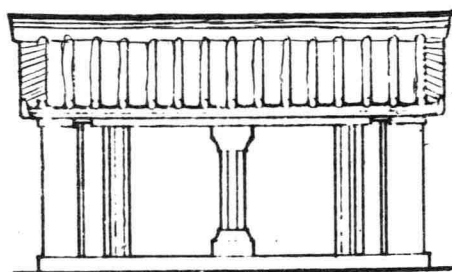
BRIDGE
FROM THE WU FAMILY SHRINES



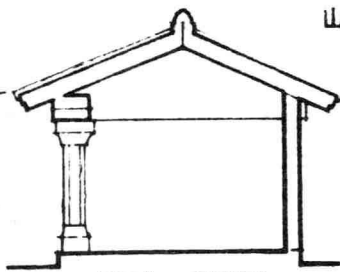
城門 咸(函)谷關東門奇

CITY-GATE
EAST GATE OF HAN-KU KUAN
(BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS)

漢画像石中 ARCHITECTURE FOUND IN ENGRAVED STONES
建築數種 (OR RELIEFS) OF THE HAN DYNASTY 205 B.C.-220 A.D.



立面圖 ELEVATION



断面圖 SECTION

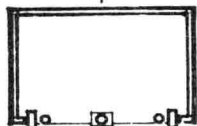
山東肥城縣序里鎮

郭巨祠石室

劉敦楨測影

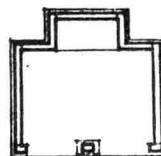


平面圖
PLAN



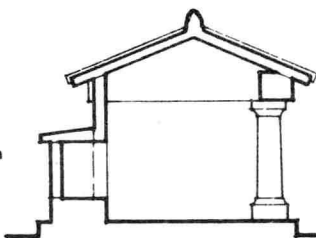
SHRINE OF "KUO CHÜ"
HSIAO-LI (SHIAO-TANG SHAN)
FEI-CH'ENG, SHANTUNG
MEASURED BY LIU TUN-TS'ENG

平面圖
PLAN

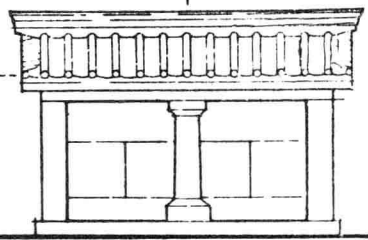


山東嘉祥縣
武梁祠左石室

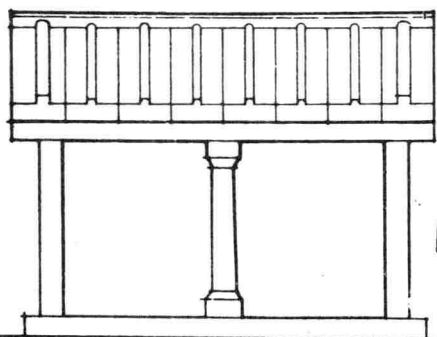
LEFT SHRINE
WU LIANG TZ'Ü
CHIA-HSIANG, SHAN-TUNG
CIRCA 147 A.D.
RECONSTRUCTED BY
WILMA FAIRBANK 復原圖



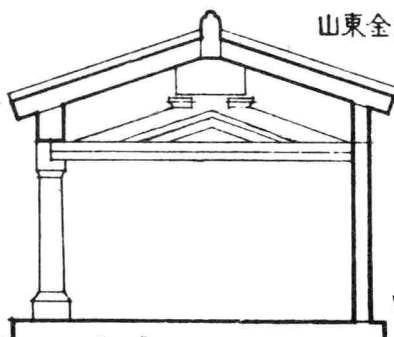
断面圖 SECTION



立面圖 ELEVATION



立面圖 ELEVATION



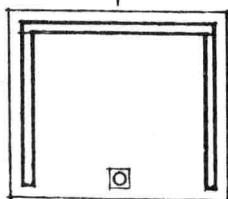
断面圖 SECTION

山東全鄉縣朱鯖墓

石室

SHRINE
CHU WEI'S
TOMB
CHIN-HSIANG
SHAN-TUNG.
CIRCA 50 A.D.
RECONSTRUCTED BY
WILM FAIRBANK.
復原圖

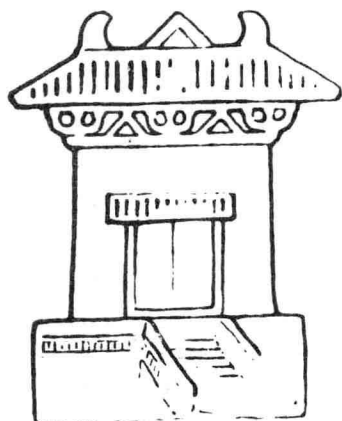
平面圖
PLAN



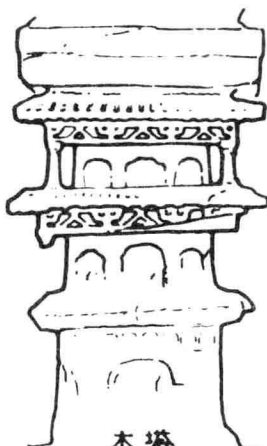
漢墓石室 STONE TOMB SHRINES
OF THE HAN DYNASTY

公分 100 0 500 CM.
平面縮尺 SCALE FOR PLAN

公分 100 0 300 CM.
立面、断面縮尺 SCALE FOR ELEVATION & SECTION



大門 GATE WAY



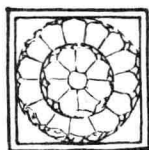
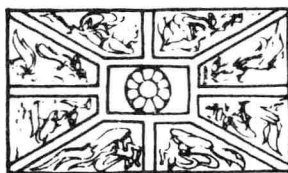
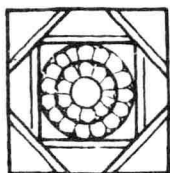
木塔
WOODEN TA
(PAGODA)



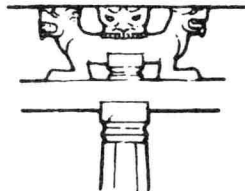
中部第八洞東鐸浮屠佛殿
THREE-BAYED TEMPLE HALL



木塔 WOODEN PAGODA



雲井四種 CAISSON CEILINGS



中部第八洞獸形斗拱
DOUBLE-LION TOU-KUNG
PERSIAN INFLUENCE



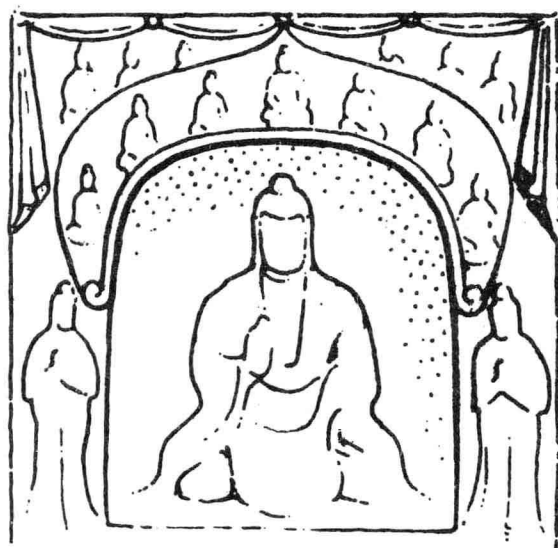
中部第八洞
伊阿尼-式柱
"IONIC" CAPITAL
GREEK INFLUENCE

ARCHITECTURE IN THE
YUN-KANG CAVES, TA-TUNG
SHANSI, WEI DYNASTY
EXECUTED BETWEEN 450 & 500 A.D.

雲岡石窟所表現之北魏建築



五面券 FIVE-SIDED ARCH WITH
券面作斜方格 TRAPEZOIDAL PANED EXTRADOS



扁楕圓券 FLAT ELLIPTICAL ARCH
券面作蓮瓣形 LOTUS-PETAL-SHAPED EXTRADOS

山西大同 雲岡石窟壁龕二種
NICHES FROM YUN-KANG, TA-TUNG, SHANSI.