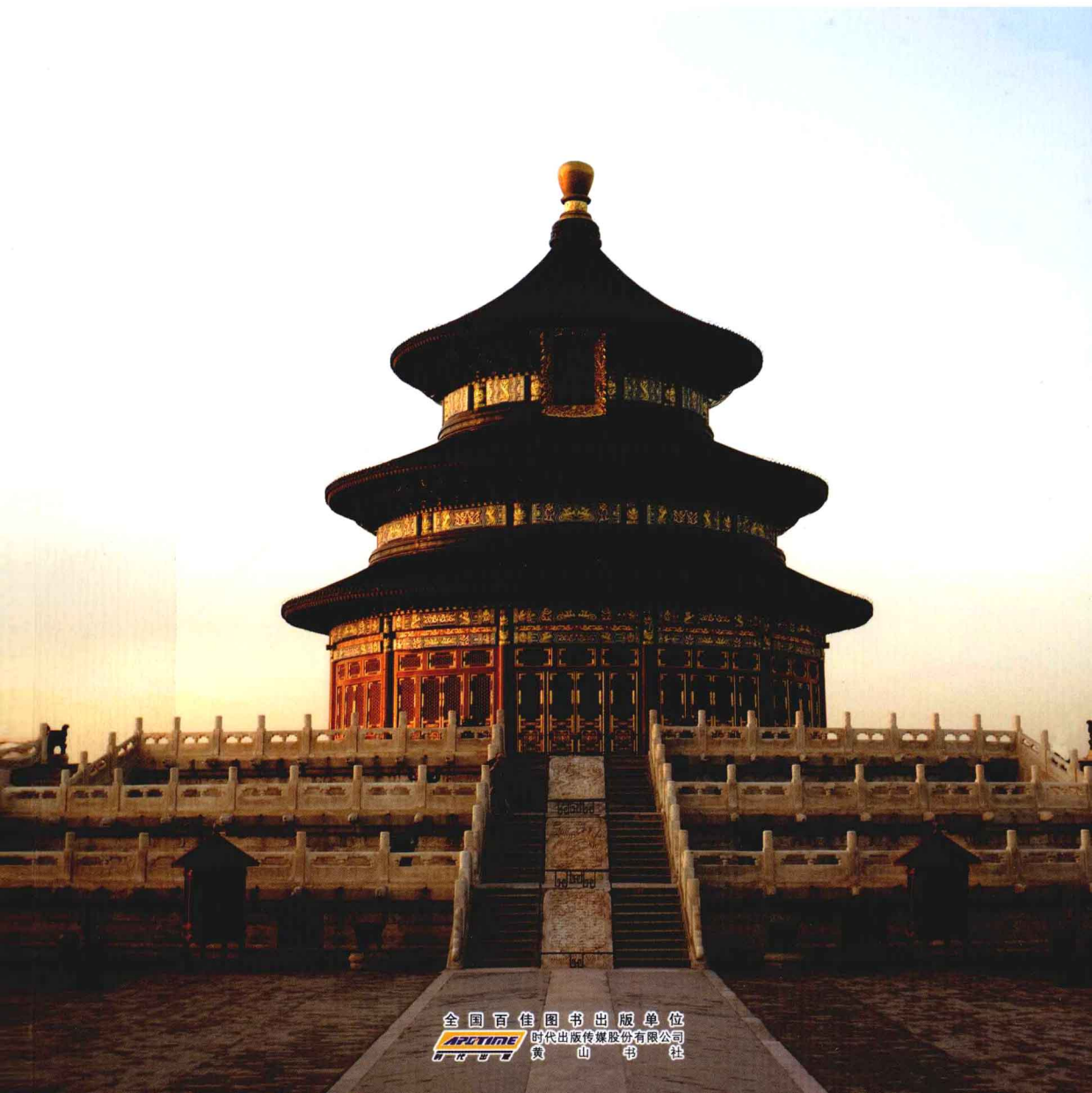


国家出版基金项目  
NATIONAL PUBLICATION FOUNDATION  
CHINESE RED  
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# Ancient Chinese Architecture | 古典建筑

林正楠◎编著



全国百佳图书出版单位  
时代出版传媒股份有限公司  
黄山书社



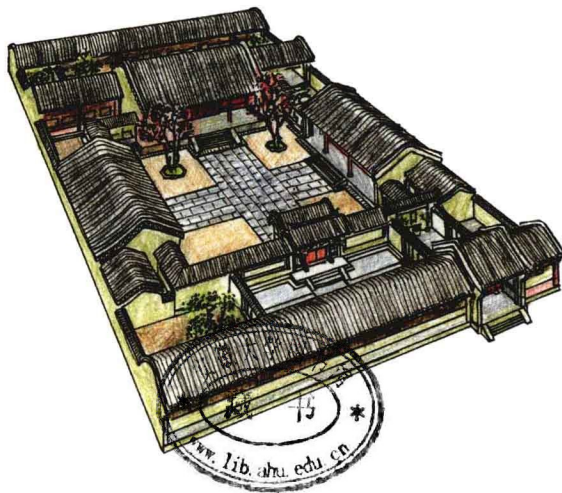
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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

古典建筑：汉英对照 / 林正楠编著. ——合肥：黄山书社，2012.3

(中国红)

ISBN 978-7-5461-2707-1

I. ①古… II. ①林… III. ①古建筑—中国—汉、英  
IV. ①K928.71

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第033734号

## 古典建筑

林正楠 编著

出 版 人：任耕耘  
责任编辑：朱莉莉 李 南  
责任印制：戚 帅 李 磊

特约编辑：朱昌爱  
装帧设计：商子庄

出版发行：时代出版传媒股份有限公司 (<http://www.press-mart.com>)

黄山书社 (<http://www.hsbook.cn>)

(合肥市蜀山区翡翠路1118号出版传媒广场7层 邮编：230071)

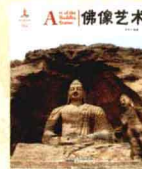
经 销：新华书店 营销电话：0551-3533762 3533768  
印 刷：合肥精艺印刷有限公司 电 话：0551-4859368

开 本：710×875 1/16 印张：11 字数：140千字  
版 次：2012年4月第1版 2012年4月第1次印刷  
书 号：ISBN 978-7-5461-2707-1 定价：59.00元

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Auspicious Beasts and Fowls in Chinese Culture

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



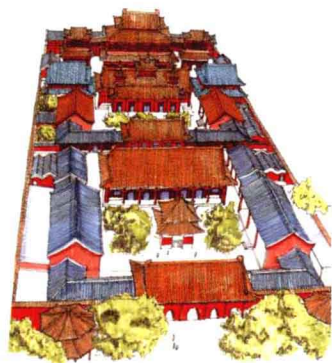




陵墓、寺庙、道观、塔、牌坊、桥梁等几大类型。但是这些建筑在中国的不同历史时期，随着建筑材料和建筑技术的改进都会产生不同的变化，而这些变化又与各个时期的意识形态密切相关。本书追溯了中国古典建筑发展的历史及其特点，并对传统建筑中常见的建筑形态进行了图文并茂的介绍，以帮助读者更加直观、具体地了解中国古典建筑的各个方面。

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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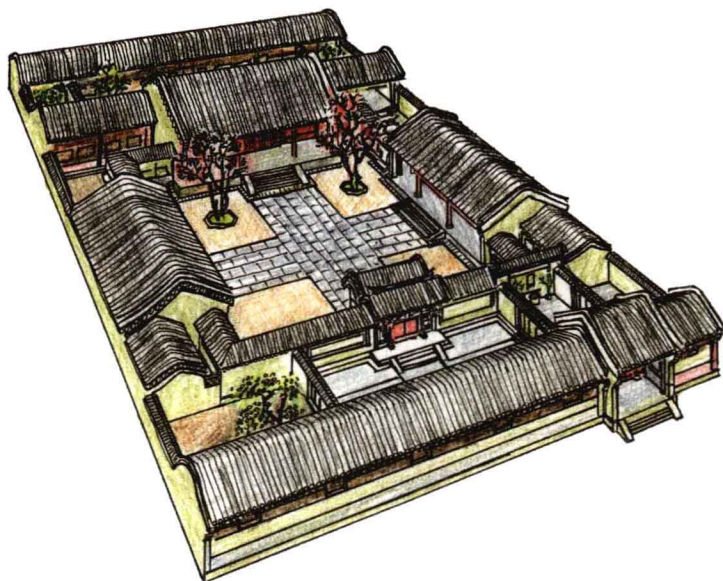
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# 古典建筑综述

## 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



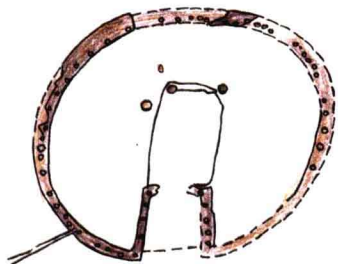
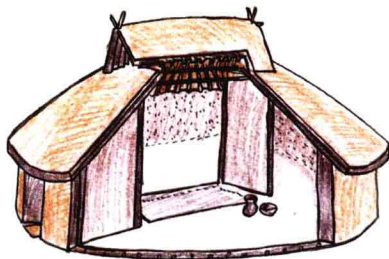
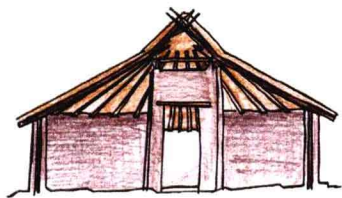
惨重。这时候出现了一位具有非凡智慧的人，他受到鸟类在树上筑巢的启发，指导同伴们用树枝在高大的树干上搭建房屋。这样一来，人类既避免了风吹雨淋又防止了禽兽的攻击。为了表示对这位发明巢居之人的感激，人们便尊称他为“有巢氏”。

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.

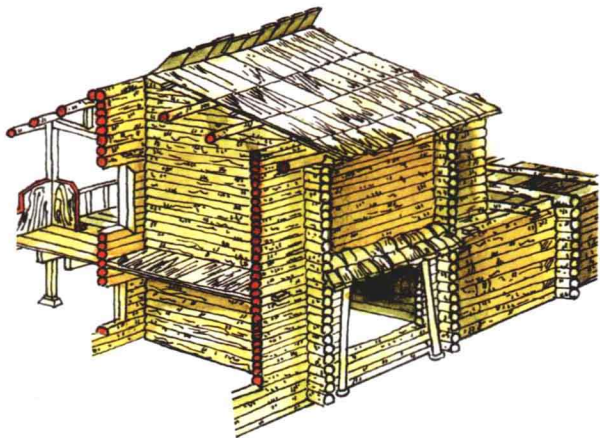
产生了最原始的居住形态——穴居和巢居。

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”。这种形式

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.

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 building.

### 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

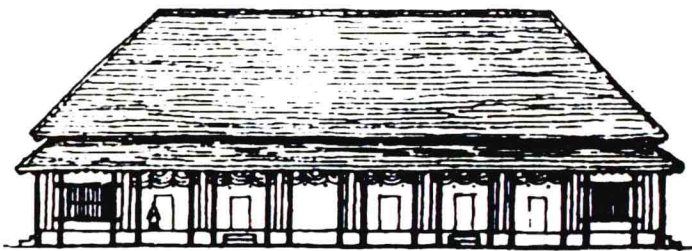


和办公的场所，是国家的权力中心，所以宫殿建筑除了满足使用要求之外，还要突出帝王至高无上的地位和神圣不可侵犯的权威。

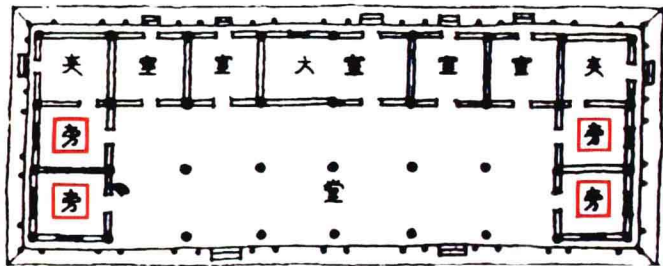
中国古代宫殿建筑最早可以追溯到夏商时期。在河南偃师二里头遗址中，有一圈大型的柱子和石基，从它们的布局来看，夏朝宫殿的平面呈长方形，供人居住的宫室设置在后方，面积相对较小；而用来接待客人、处理政务的堂室则设置在前面，面积较为宽阔。这说明当时的宫殿就已经具有了后世宫殿前朝后寝的特点。

*Gong* 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