

Chinese Architecture:
Art and Artifacts

英汉对照

为什么研究 中国建筑

梁思成 著 林 洙 编

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“博雅双语名家名作”出版说明

1840年鸦片战争以降，在深重的民族危机面前，中华民族精英“放眼世界”，向世界寻求古老中国走向现代、走向世界的灵丹妙药，涌现出一大批中国主题的经典著述。我们今天阅读这些中文著述的时候，仍然深为字里行间所蕴藏的缜密的考据、深刻的学理、世界的视野和济世的情怀所感动，但往往会忽略：这些著述最初是用英文写就，我们耳熟能详的中文文本是原初英文文本的译本，这些英文作品在海外学术界和文化界同样享有崇高的声誉。

比如，林语堂的 *My Country and My People*（《吾国与吾民》）以幽默风趣的笔调和睿智流畅的语言，将中国人的道德精神、生活情趣和中国社会文化的方方面面娓娓道来，在美国引起巨大反响——林语堂也以其中中国主题系列作品赢得世界文坛的尊重，并获得诺贝尔文学奖的提名。再比如，梁思成在抗战的烽火中写就的英文版《图像中国建筑史》文稿（*A Pictorial History of Chinese Architecture*），经其挚友费慰梅女士（Wilma C. Fairbank）等人多年的奔走和努力，于1984年由麻省理工学院出版社（MIT Press）出版，并获得美国出版联合会颁发的“专业暨学术书籍金奖”。又比如，1939年，费孝通在伦敦政治经济学院的博士论文以 *Peasant Life in China—A Field Study of Country Life in the Yangtze Valley* 为名在英国劳特利奇书局（Routledge）出版，后以《江村经济》作为中译本书名——《江村经济》使得靠桑蚕为生的“开弦弓村”获得了世界性的声誉，成为国际社会学界研究中国农村的首选之地。

此外，一些中国主题的经典人文社科作品经海外汉学家和中国学者的如椽译笔，在英语世界也深受读者喜爱。比如，艾恺（Guy S. Alitto）将他1980年用中文访问梁漱溟的《这个世界会好吗——梁漱溟晚年口述》一书译成英文（*Has Man a Future? —Dialogues with the Last Confucian*），备受海内外读者关注；此类作品还有徐中约英译的梁启超著作《清代学术概论》（*Intellectual Trends in the Ch'ing Period*）、狄百瑞（W. T. de Bary）英译的黄宗羲著作《明夷待访录》（*Waiting for the Dawn: A Plan for the Prince*），等等。

有鉴于此，外研社人文社科出版分社推出“博雅双语名家名作”系列。

博雅，乃是该系列的出版立意。博雅教育（Liberal Education）早在古希腊时代就得以提倡，旨在培养具有广博知识和优雅气质的人，提高人文素质，培养健康人格，中国儒家六艺“礼、乐、射、御、书、数”亦有此功用。

双语，乃是该系列的出版形式。英汉双语对照的形式，既同时满足了英语学习者和汉语学习者通过阅读中国主题博雅读物提高英语和汉语能力的需求，又以中英双语思维、构架和写作的形式予后世学人以启迪——维特根斯坦有云：“语言的边界，乃是世界的边界”，诚哉斯言。

名家，乃是该系列的作者群体。涵盖文学、史学、哲学、政治学、经济学、考古学、人类学、建筑学等领域，皆海内外名家一时之选。

名作，乃是该系列入选标准。系列中的各部作品都是经过时间的积淀、市场的检验和读者的鉴别而呈现的经典，正如卡尔维诺对“经典”的定义：经典并非你正在读的书，而是你正在重读的书。

胡适在《新思潮的意义》（1919年12月1日，《新青年》第7卷第1号）一文中提出了“研究问题、输入学理、整理国故、再造文明”的范式。秉着“记载人类文明、沟通世界文化”的出版理念，我们推出“博雅双语名家名作”系列，既希望能够在中国人创作的和以中国为主题的博雅英文文献领域“整理国故”，亦希望在和平发展、改革开放的新时代为“再造文明”、为“向世界说明中国”略尽绵薄之力。

外语教学与研究出版社·人文社科出版分社

2011年是梁思成先生（1901—1972）诞辰110周年纪念，因此外语教学与研究出版社准备将先生的古建筑英文文稿整理，以平装本和限量珍藏本两种形式出版。先生的英文文稿大多完稿于1946年以前，是在古建调研工作的空隙中完成的。他在忙于撰写调研报告的同时，为什么还要坚持用英文写中国古建筑的介绍文章呢？

他始终认为，中国古建筑史上各民族不同文化的交流濡染是极有趣的现象，也是丰富和发展本民族文化必不可少的要素。比如，印度的塔（“窣堵坡”，stupa）流传到我国，经汉民族文化的濡染演化而成为各种形式的塔，成为中国建筑文化中一个独特的标志，而窣堵坡却变成了中国式塔的塔刹。

先生在美国研习时曾对西方古建筑下过苦功夫，因而他也热衷于把中国的古建筑介绍给外国读者。这次集录的英文文稿，绝大多数是他在20世纪三四十年代发表在美国一些刊物上的。特别指出的是，《蓟县独乐寺观音阁山门考》因篇幅较长，原准备出一个小册子，但未实现，这次一并发表，虽非完全英汉对照，却呈文稿本真原貌。书中图版及照片大部分是由先生当年亲自绘制和拍摄的。外研社人文社科分社社长吴浩和编辑任小玫、张昊媛为本书的出版，花费了很多心血。我再次感谢外研社的朋友们，他们完成了先生未竟的遗愿。谢谢！

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CHINESE

[年份不详]

中国建筑

ARCHITECTURE

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

A Early Origin

Among the family of architecture of the world, Chinese architecture may be considered an independent branch by itself. Its history is as long as the history of Chinese civilization.

From every source of information—literary, graphical and exemplary—there can be gathered convincing evidences testifying to the fact that the Chinese people have always employed an indigenous system of construction and a conception of planning which have retained their principal characteristics from the earliest times till the present day. Over the vast area from Xinjiang to the Northeast, from Inner Mongolia to the South Sea coast, the same system of construction and planning is prevalent. Beyond China, in Korea and Japan in the east and Vietnam in the south, the same system of construction and similar plan arrangements are much used. And these have all along been the countries whose people have established very intimate contacts with the Chinese for thousands of years. The ability of this system to perpetuate itself for over four thousand years over such a vast area and still remain a living architecture, and to retain its principal characteristics in spite of repeated and continuous foreign influences, hostile or friendly, economical, cultural or military, is a phenomenon comparable only to the continuity of the civilization of which it forms an integral part.

1. Neolithic Remains

Excavation in 1954 at the village of Banpo, near Xi'an, led to the discovery of a number of pits in the loess stratum. They were identified as remains of human habitations of the Neolithic period. Along the periphery of one of the larger pits of an oblong plan, of which only a portion now remains and estimated to have a major axis of about 20 meters long, is a low earthen wall in which are a row of holes containing charred studs of logs, evidently the lower ends of posts of a house that was later destroyed by fire. It is the remains of the earliest houses known

in China today. Of course, it would be too far-fetched to assume that any of the characteristics of the architecture that later developed in China may be traced in these primitive sites.

概览

① 早期溯源

中国建筑在世界建筑群体中，可谓自成一体。中国建筑的历史与中国文明史相生相伴、源远流长。

从收集到的一些遗存文字、图案和标本等实物中可以找到充分的证据证明，国人一向采用的本土营造体系 and 设计构思，其主要特征从古至今未曾改变。在广袤的大地上，从新疆到东北，从内蒙古到南海沿岸，同样的营造和设计体系被广泛采用。甚至在周边国家，如东边的朝鲜和日本，以及南边的越南，也常常采用中国的营造体系和类似的平面布局。数千年来，这些国家一直和中国保持着密切的往来。四千多年来，尽管中国接连不断地受到外界的影响，无论是敌视的或是友善的，还是在经济、文化或军事方面，但在如此广袤的土地上，中国的建筑体系依然能够持久留存，栩栩如生，从而构成了绵延不断的中华文明的一部分。

1. 新石器时代的遗存 1954 年在西安附近半坡村考古挖掘时，发现了黄土地层的数个地坑，经确认是新石器时代人类聚居的穴居地遗址。^[1]其中的一个四方平面只有部分得以保存，据估算其主轴长约 20 米。其中的一个较大坑穴的外围是一堵低矮的土墙，上有一排洞眼，洞眼内为烧焦的木楔残物，显然是木骨泥墙房屋的柱础毁于火灾的痕迹。这是迄今所知中国最早的房屋遗址。当然，如果认为以后中国建筑发展的任何特征都可以追溯到这一原始遗址，那也未免太牵强附会了。

2. Earliest Site Suggestive of Later Chinese Characteristics

Near Anyang, Henan Province, at the site of the palaces and necropolis of the Yin emperors, circa 1400 BC–1120 BC, archaeologists found the earliest remains of buildings that suggest the possible embodiment of the basic characteristics which later evolved and matured into architecture unique to China and her neighboring countries. At the site is large rammed-earth platforms, on top of which are placed at regular intervals undressed boulders, each covered by a bronze disc. On top of these discs are found charred logs—the lower ends of wooden posts that once supported the superstructures which were burnt down at the sack of the capital circa 1120 BC. The arrangement of these bases of columns testifies to the existence of a structural system that had by this time already taken a very definite form. (Figure 1)

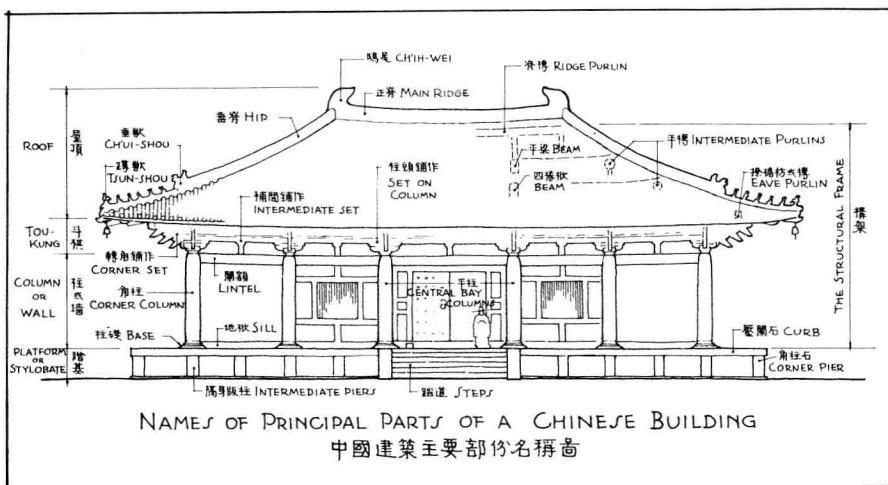
B Basic Characteristics

The basic characteristics of Chinese architecture may be considered from two aspects—the structural system and the plan arrangement. The structure of the individual building, as it is found today as well as more than three thousand years ago, consists of, in general part, a raised platform or stylobate which forms the base for a structure with a timber skeleton of posts and lintels which in turn supports the roof, generally pitched and with overhanging eaves.

2. 具有中国建筑特征的最早遗址 在河南安阳附近所发现的公元前约 1400 年到公元前 1120 年殷商王宫和陵墓遗址中，考古学家找到了后来演变和发展成为中国及周边国家建筑独有的基本特征的可能例证。遗址中大型夯土台基的顶端，间隔均匀铺陈着原料石块，石块上均覆盖着青铜圆板，上置柱础，即曾经用以支撑上部结构的木柱下端。大约在公元前 1120 年，都城被攻陷，上部结构被焚。从这些柱础的排列看来，此时的结构体系已明显成型。（图 1）

② 基本特点

中国建筑的基本特点可从结构体系和平面布局两方面来考量。现今发现三千多年前的单体建筑，其结构通常包括一个垒抬提升的台基或柱座，以作为整座建筑的基础。建筑有着木结构的立柱和横梁，用以支撑屋顶；屋顶则通常带坡度，有飞檐。



This osseous construction lends complete freedom in walling and fenestration and renders a house, by merely adjusting the proportion between walls and openings, practical and comfortable in any climate varying from that of the tropical south to that of sub-artic Manchuria. (Figure 2) It is this extremely high degree of flexibility and adaptability that enables this architecture to follow the Chinese people to wherever place they chose to settle down and live without encountering any difficulty in sheltering its occupants from the elements, however diverse they may be. Perhaps nothing analogous is found in the architecture elsewhere until the invention of the reinforced concrete and the steel framing system in the nineteenth century.

这一框架结构在屋墙上开窗通风极为方便，只需调节好墙体和门洞、窗口之间的比例，即可使房屋不管是处于炎热的南方还是在寒冷的东北都既实用又舒适。(图2)正是由于这一建筑结构极高的灵活性和适应性，中国人无论走到哪里，在哪里居住，无论他们生活方式如何不同，都不会受到恶劣天气的困扰。在19世纪钢筋混凝土及钢结构出现之前，恐怕很难在其他地方找出类似的建筑。

In plan, a “house” in the Chinese sense of the word is generally composed of a number of such individual buildings which are then connected to each other by auxiliary buildings—verandas, loggias, portals, etc.—so disposed of to form one or a series of courtyards or patios. Such courtyards are generally paved and often planted with trees and flowers, forming very pleasant “out-door living rooms.” As a rule, the buildings around a courtyard are generally symmetrically arranged along a principal axis. But for gardens, or when required by the topography, informal arrangements become the rule.

1. The Structure of the Individual Building

It is necessary to analyze the Chinese frame construction in order to have a better understanding of Chinese architecture. The basic unit of the skeleton is a frame composed of two posts supporting a beam, on top of which, in turn, are one or two or even three successive tiers of beams standing on studs. As the tiers pile up, the lengths of the beams above diminish, and, on the uppermost and shortest beam stands a king post, the top of which forms the apex of a triangle thus formed. This is what one will see in a transversal section drawing of a building. Such a unit is called a *liangjia* or “beam-frame.” A pair of such *liangjia* placed side by side at certain distances, and connected to each other by lintels or tie-beams reaching from the top of the post of one *liangjia* to that of the adjacent *liangjia*, define a space called *jian* or bay.

在平面布局术语中，汉语的“房屋”一词，通常是指座单体建筑，通过游廊、凉廊、门廊等附属建筑，将彼此连接起来，形成一个或一系列院落。这些庭院一般都经过铺设，莳花种树，形成赏心悦目的“露天客厅”。院落四周的建筑，通常沿中轴线对称排列。对于园圃，可因顺地形地势不拘一格，予以适当变通。

1. 单体建筑结构 如想更好地了解中国建筑，就有必要分析中国的框架结构。其基本框架单位是由两根柱子支撑着一根横梁的结构。横梁之上，相继依次排列着单层或两三层用直立柱支撑的横木。层层垒高的同时，横木长度向上依次缩短，最上层也就是最短的横木上架设中柱，其上端由此构成三角形稳定结构的顶点。这就是建筑剖面图中所显示的形式。这样的一个单位称为一副“梁架”。梁架组对间隔排列，由从一个梁架立柱顶端延伸到相邻梁架的横梁或系梁连接组成的空间，称作“间”或“格”。

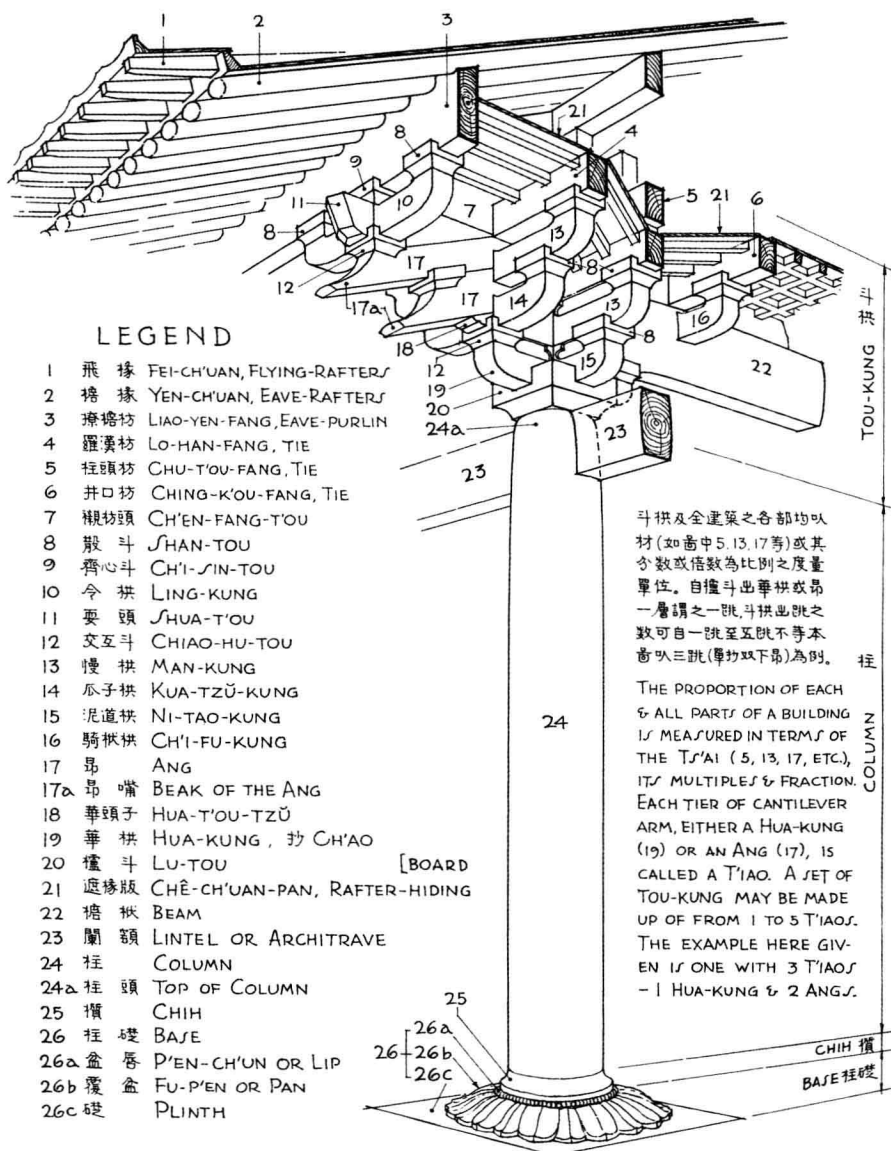
A building, usually oblong in shape, is constructed by a repetition of these jian and liangjia. On the ends of the successive tiers of beams are placed purlins on which, in turn, are placed rafters. The rafters are covered with sheathing and tiles to complete the roof. The spaces between every two posts can be filled with walls, windows, doors or light movable partitions, or as for a garden pavilion, left entirely open on all sides.

2. The Dougong

One particular feature in this structural frame deserves special attention. It is the dougong, employed generally in buildings of a monumental character. In order to counteract the shearing stress at the joints of vertical and horizontal members, particularly at the points where the beam is supported by the post, the architect of perhaps more than two thousand years ago invented the method of putting trapezoidal blocks and bow-shaped “arms” in tiers as corbels, and thus created a transitory element known as dougong. The term means simply block (dou) and “arm” (gong). The tiers of “arms,” when extending into the interior of the building, receive the ends of the principal beams, while the other half of the “arms,” extending outward, receive the overhanging eaves of the roof. The dougong was originally conceived as a structural element, but its decorative potentiality was soon discovered and exploited to the utmost degree. (Figure 3)

建筑通常呈矩形，由若干“间”和“梁架”组成。横木各层末端架设桁条，其上架椽。椽上覆盖木板，木板上铺置瓦片，构成屋顶。每两根立柱间为墙体、门窗或轻型活动隔扇，为花园亭台时四面则完全敞开。

2. 斗拱 这种框架结构的一个显著特点值得格外关注，这就是通常在大型建筑中采用的斗拱。为了平衡垂直和水平部件连接处的剪应力，尤其在立柱支撑横梁的部位，大约两千多年前的建筑师就想出了一个办法，将梯形的“斗”和弓形的“拱”作为枕托置于梁之间，因而创造出了斗拱这一过渡构件。这一名称包含了“斗”和“拱”两层意思。一层层的“拱”的一端延伸至建筑内部，以承托主梁末端；“拱”的另一端则向外延伸，以承托屋顶飞檐。最初，斗拱只被视为一个结构部件，但其装饰潜能很快被发现，并被发挥到极致。（图3）



中國建築之“ORDER”：斗拱，檐椽，柱礎 THE CHINESE “ORDER”

3. Modular System

From a treatise on architecture, the *Ying-tsaofa-shih*, first published in the year 1100 AD, it is known for certain that not later, and possibly even much earlier, than then, the dimension of one member of the dougong—the width of the gong or “arm”—was set as the module for determining the proportions of every structural member as well as that of the entire building. The module is classified into a certain number of “sizes” or “classes” for buildings of different sizes and functions. By employing this modular system in the process of designing, the architect’s work is much simplified and structural members could be prefabricated elsewhere and then assembled at the building site. Certainly, judging from the scientific standards of today, this rather rudimentary system could stand no comparison with the modular, prefabrication, standardization and typification of today. Nevertheless, it may justly be called an elementary prototype of the modern method.

From another point of view, the dougong, together with its column and eave, is in certain respects similar to the order in European classical architecture. The difference lies in the fact that the European order was employed essentially as an aesthetic consideration while the Chinese “order,” if it may be so called, has remained throughout structural in function and its aesthetic quality is integrally identified with the construction. The dougong was also employed as a purely decorative architectural treatment on masonry buildings, such as pagodas. The earliest example is found on some ashlar monumental piers, called *qüe*, of the second century AD.

4. The Roof

Another characteristic to be noticed is the important role played by the roof in Chinese architecture. From poems of as early as the eleventh century BC, there were already verses eulogizing the beauty of the roof. Wings of birds were used as metaphor for describing the out-stretching eaves. The typical Chinese roof is pitched and the surface is formed by a