<<江南民居>>

图书基本信息

书名:<<江南民居>>

13位ISBN编号: 9787313058713

10位ISBN编号:7313058713

出版时间:2009-9

出版时间:上海交通大学出版社

作者:丁俊清

页数:263

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前言

Everyone has his own memories, among which the old house is theessential one. I have read a piece of information in a magazine that Samual C.C. Ting, an ethnic Chinese scientist who won the Nobel Prizefor physics in 1976, carefully placed together the medal and the certificate of the Nobel Prize, the primary experimental datum and treatise inmanuscript, the telegram to inform him of the award, the air tickets for re-ceiving the prize as well as the layout of Tings old house located in Taoluo Town of Rizhao City, Shandong Province and drawn by his fatherfrom memory, and safely kept them in a metal trunk. The goal of Ting s scientific research is to search for the existence of "antimatter" and "dark matter". As a scientist with large concepts butcasting his research to diminutive materials, Ting values the layout of oldhouse as much as the medal of the Nobel Prize and his treatise and hekeeps them together to show that the old house is very important and sig-nificant to him in his life. think that a man from the countryside must have attached specialfeeling to the old house because the old house has the function of subcon-scious motivation to him. To myself, my occupational choice is closely re-lated to my old house. When I studied as a second-year student in juniorhigh school, a senior schoolmate named YU Kuan told me that he wantedto engage in architectural design when he grew up. What he said drove meto choose the university and my subject major, but the old house also played an important role in my choice. As a sophomore , when I talkedwith my classmate named LIU Zhengcai about our dreams, he told me thathe wanted to read more books on Marxism-Leninism, and I told him Iwanted to travel and visit all the places in Zhejiang Province , and the oldhouses were also the motivation for my dream. Both of our dreams havecome true: he found a job at a newspaper, and I got a job in a governmentoffice for town and country planning and designing.

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内容概要

本书作者以文化拾穗的方式论述了江南民居的生成发展条件和文化内涵,它以合院式形制,大屋顶、木构架、抬梁与穿斗结合。

江南民居不仅仅是住人的容器,而且还有品节制度、礼仪精神。

作者还论述了江南传统大屋中人与天地之间的辩证关系。

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作者简介

DING Junqing , born in Longyou County of ZhejiangProvince in 1943 , studied in the Department of Architectureof Tongji University , China and graduated in 1968. He hasbeen engaged in planning and design management for morethan 40 years. He served as an assistant chief engineerin Wenzhou Planning Bureau , President of Wenzhou CityPlanning and Design Institute and Senior City Planner. Hehas published many books including Study on ResidenceCulture in China , Village Buildings in Wenzhou , GushuiLongyou as well as a poetry anthology-Flint.

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章节摘录

Upon inheriting the traditional style of ancient buildings, the curvedroof south of the Yangtze has been simplified according to the practical condition and needs. The prominent feature of the roof is its function be-sides the universal spirit inherited from the ancients. Among the folk houses, the roofings of the ordinary people are builtin straight slopes, but those of the nobles are built in inverted-universeroofs which are formed by adopting the raising-of-truss method. The alti-tude difference of the adjacent ridge-poles is calculated by the length of the supporting rack times numbers of the supporting poles. This makes theroof form an "A-shaped slope for the good drainage and for the immobil-ity of the roof which is securely clasped by the pressure of the roof tiles. Just like the curved palm, the inverted-universe roofs can make the roofobtain the tensile force which equals the inherent stress in reinforced con-crete to strengthen the rigidity of the whole roof truss. This kind of roof isalso good for wind resistance because the wind will glide away along thecurved surface to reduce the pressure. When the famous Chinese esthetician Professor ZONG Baihua de-scribed the beauty of the colourful collocations and the "Aesthetics Causerie", he took the poems written by the two fa-mous literati XIE golden decorations in his Lingyun and YAN Yanzhi of the Southern Song Dy-nasty as examples. He said that XIE S poems were natural and lovely justlike the budding lotus, and YAN s poems were noble and elegant just likethe unfolded colourful samite. XIEs poems were like the bathing beau-ties and YAN s poems were like the elegant colourful samite. They typifythe two esthetic sentiments in the history of aesthetics of China. The Chu-verses of the Warring States Period, the poetic essays of the Hart Dy-nasty, the porcelain wares of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the modemembroideries, and the costumes of Beijing Opera belong to the colourfuland elegant beauty. The bronze wares of the Han Dynasty, the calligraphyof WANG Xizhi, the paintings of GU Kaizhi, the ceramic whitewares of the Song Dynasty belong to the lovely and natural beauty.

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