

长安意匠——张锦秋建筑作品集

My Artistic Conception Practised  
in Chang'an - Selection of Zhang  
Jinqiu's Architectural Creation

中国建筑工业出版社

# 物华天宝之馆

MUSEUMS OF  
TREASURES

建筑作品作为大型空间艺术，在供人观赏时并不需要那么多的旁白和说明。它的艺术韵味和精神作用自会由观众自身体验和感受。仁者见仁，智者见智。现在写一篇文章谈个人的创作体会，只能是一种补白，也可能会成为多余的话。

从博物馆建筑都承载着人们过高的期盼，以至于建筑师常会有顾此失彼之嫌。

这些建筑设计建成于不同的年代，处于不同的背景，当时都发表了总结性的文章。现在看来，即时写的理念与心得还比较真切，鲜活，还是把它们收入这个集子为好。



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Museum of Treasures

张锦秋 著

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■出于建筑传媒机构的敏感,本刊一直关注着中国建筑师及其建筑作品的城市形象这一宏大主题,而张锦秋院士用她大唐风格的作品与思索,成为一个能感染城市、能诠释公众心灵的设计大师。在近年来《建筑创作》杂志对她的跟踪采访中,从编撰《第一、二届梁思成建筑奖获奖者作品集》及《中国女建筑师的作品与思想记录》等书的过程中,我们愈发感悟到张锦秋院士可贵的成功之路及她和她的建筑作品对中外建筑界、文化界的特别影响力。事实上,几年来我们一直希望为张院士编撰作品集,她总是以作品还需完善、理性有待梳理等“借口”没有答应。2005年3月末我们在西安再次提出要为她编撰作品集时,得到了她的应允。自2006年4月初陆续推出的七卷本的《长安意匠——张锦秋建筑作品集》正是她用作品见证时代、书写建筑春秋的精品与佳作。

■张锦秋大师是我国首批命名的15位全国建筑设计大师中惟一的女性,是首批中国工程院院士,也是首批中国建筑学术最高奖——“梁思成建筑奖”的获得者。她师承梁思成先生,已在建筑设计领域工作了近五十载,创作主持了许多获国内外奖项的作品。正是为此,2005年7月她又获得了由西安市委、市政府颁发的首届科技杰出贡献奖。一位建筑师能以其作品、理念及对城市的特殊影响力获科技人物大奖,确成为轰动中国建筑界的“大事”。而面对自己的成就,她总是谦虚地说,成绩应该归功于更多的建筑师。解读张院士作品的成功之处,不单纯是创作技巧,更多地来自于她本人对中国建筑文化的独特理解与修养之功力。“不积跬步无以至千里,不积小流无以成江河”,张锦秋院士正是靠积累及不断地开阔创作的新视野,使她能洋洋洒洒,成为腹有诗书气自华的著名建筑大师。

■这是一套要在一年多时间内出齐的建筑作品经典系列,为此《建筑创作》杂志社十分珍惜这个机会,组织了精干的文字、美术、图片编辑,并在中国建筑西北设计研究院、北京市建筑设计研究院各级领导及专家的大力支持下,依靠中国建筑学会建筑摄影专业委员会建筑摄影师们和西安的摄影师们的再创作,忠实记录并表现了张锦秋院士有代表性的作品。愿我们的努力在能够准确地反映张锦秋院士的创作理念的同时,也为青年建筑师及学子们留下丰富的建筑创作经典作品的宝库。

《建筑创作》杂志社  
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■ Due to the sensitivity of being architectural media, we always pay much attention to the great theme of city image formed by Chinese architects and their architectural designs. Zhang Jinqiu, based on her designs and thoughts on the style of Tang Dynasty, is an architectural design master being able to affect the city and present the spirit of the public. Through follow-up interviews by “Architectural Creation” in recent years and editing of “Works Selection of the Winners of the First & Second Liang Sicheng

Architectural Award” and “Record of Designs and Thoughts of Chinese Women Architects” as well as other books, we further realized her successful experiences and special influence on architectural and cultural field it home and abroad. In fact, we have been wishing to compile a book collecting her designs for years, and she did not accept our proposal for the reasons that her designs and theories still need further improvement. However, she finally agreed when we put forward it again in March, 2005. The 7-volume “My Artistic Conception Practiced in Chang’an – Selection of Zhang Jinqiu’s Architectural Creation”, to be published one after another since April, 2006, would be a record of her excellent designs reflecting the times and architectural history.

■ Zhang Jinqiu is the only woman among the first batch of 15 National Architectural Design Masters. She is also a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, and winner of Liang Sicheng Architectural Award, which is the top award of Chinese architecture in the first group. She followed the teaching of Liang Sicheng and has worked in architectural designs for 50 years. And she has also designed and taken charge of tens of famous and award-winning projects during these years. Because of her excellent works, she was awarded the Outstanding Technological Contribution Prize by Xi’an municipal CCPC and municipal government in July, 2005. It is a big event for Chinese architectural field that an architect is able to win the great prize for technology by her designs, conception and special influence on city. Facing her success, she always said modestly that the fruits should be owed to more architects. The success of the designs of Zhang Jinqiu is not only based on her skills but also her unique understanding on Chinese culture. “Step by step reaches thousands mile away, and numerous streamlets join to make a big river”, based on continuous accumulation and broad new sight on design creation, Zhang Jinqiu grows into a reputed architectural design master with profound cultural understanding in her heart.

■ That is a book series recording and presenting 16 projects designed by Zhang Jinqiu, to be completed within more than one year. “Architectural Creation” Magazine Publishing House takes it as a valuable chance and organizes a strong editing team for text, art design and photos with the supports of the leaders and experts of China Northwest Building Design Research Institute and Beijing Institute of Architectural Design, as well as the re-creating works by photographers of the Architectural Photographing Committee of Architectural Society of China. We sincerely hope that our efforts will not only show the conception of Zhang Jinqiu’s architectural creation, but also become classics treasures of architectural creation for young architects and students.

Architectural Creation Magazine Publishing House  
February, 2006





## 张锦秋简历 | Resume of Zhang Jinqiu



张锦秋

女，1936年10月生于四川成都。1954~1960年在清华大学建筑系学习，1961~1966年在清华大学攻读建筑历史与理论专业研究生。1966年至今在中国建筑西北设计研究院从事建筑设计。1987年任该院总建筑师，1988年晋升为教授级高级建筑师，1997年获准为国家特批一级注册建筑师，2005年当选亚太经合组织（APEC）建筑师。

主要获奖作品	
三唐工程	1992 年国家优秀勘察设计铜奖
陕西历史博物馆	1993 年国家优秀勘察设计铜奖
	1993 年中国建筑学会首届建筑创作奖
大慈恩寺玄奘法师纪念院	2002 年国家优秀勘察设计铜奖
群贤庄小区	2004 年全国优秀勘察设计金奖
陕西省图书馆	2004 年全国优秀勘察设计铜奖
阿倍仲麻吕纪念碑	1981 年国家建工总局优秀工程奖
陕西省体育馆	1986 年陕西省优秀设计一等奖
法门寺工程	1991 年建设部优秀设计表扬奖
西安钟鼓楼广场及地下工程	2000 年建设部优秀规划设计二等奖
西安国际会议中心、曲江宾馆	2003 年陕西省优秀设计一等奖
黄帝陵祭祀大殿（院）	2004 年中国建筑学会建筑创作优秀奖
	2007 年陕西省优秀设计一等奖
大唐芙蓉园	2006 年建设部优秀规划设计一等奖
	2007 年陕西省优秀设计一等奖

Zhang Jinqiu, female, born in Chengdu, Sichuan Province in October, 1936, graduated from the Architectural Department of Tsinghua University (1954-1960), majored in architectural history and theory for Tsinghua University post graduate (1961-1966). She started to work in China Northwest Building Design Research Institute since 1966 for architectural design. She took charge of a chief architect in 1987, promoted to be a professor-grade senior architect in 1988, approved to be a registered architect of state class 1 in 1997, and elected to be an architect of APEC in 2005.

Significant Awarded Design Works:	
Three-Tang-Dynasty-Style Project	1992, Bronze Prize of National Excellent Investigation & Design
Shaanxi History Museum	1993, Bronze Prize of National Excellent Investigation and Design

	1993, First Architectural Creation Prize of Architectural Society of China
Master Monk Xuanzang's Memorial Hall of Daci'en Temple	2002, Bronze Prize of National Excellent Investigation & Design
Qunxianzhuang (Wisdoms Manor) Residential Quarters	2004, Gold Prize of National Excellent Investigation & Design
Library of Shaanxi Province	2004, Bronze Prize of National Excellent Investigation & Design
Monument to Abenonakamaro	1981, Excellent Project Prize of National General Construction Bureau
Stadium of Shaanxi Province	1986, First Prize of Excellent Design of Shaanxi Province
Project of Famen Temple	1991, Praising Prize of Excellent Design of the Ministry of Construction
Square of the Bell and Drum Tower of Xi'an and its Underground Work	2000, Second Prize of Excellent Planning Design of the Ministry of Construction
Xi'an International Congress Center and Qujiang Hotel	2003, First Prize of Excellent Design of Shaanxi Province
Sacred Palace (Courtyard) of the Mausoleum of the Yellow Emperor	2004, Excellent Prize of Architectural Creation of Architectural Society of China
	2007, First Prize of Excellent Design of Shaanxi Province
Tang Lotus Garden	2006, First Prize of Excellent Planning Design of the Ministry of Construction
	2007, First Prize of Excellent Design of Shaanxi Province

鉴于她的学术贡献，1991年张锦秋获首批“中国工程建设设计大师”称号，1994年被遴选为中国工程院首批院士，2001年获首届“梁思成建筑奖”，2005年获西安市首届科学技术杰出贡献奖。

Because of her academic contribution, Zhang Jinqiu was entitled the first batch "Design Master of Chinese Project and Construction" as the first group in 1991, elected to be member of Chinese Academy of Engineering in the first group in 1994, won the first Liang Sicheng Architectural Prize in 2001 and the Outstanding Contribution Prize of Science and Technology of Xi'an in 2005.







# 代前言——和谐建筑之探索

## Preface: Exploration on Harmonious Architecture

世纪之交，东方正面临现代与传统、外来文化与本土文化的碰撞与融合。具有鲜明文化属性的建筑也不例外地卷入了这一浪潮。

At the turn of the centuries, the east world is facing the collision and fusion between the modern and the tradition, and between alien culture and local culture. Architecture, with its distinct cultural nature, is inevitably involved.

从哲学思潮来看，当代城市建设体现了科学主义思潮和人文主义思潮的汇合。在这个汇合点上，物质的与精神的、传统的与创新的、地域的与世界的等两极的东西必然会神奇般地统一起来，从而构成一种洋溢着生命气息和生活朝气的综合美。越来越多的建筑师认识到当代城市艺术的最大特征是综合美。这种美具有多元性和多层次性，其最重要的特性是和谐。

In the light of philosophic trends, contemporary urban construction reflects the converging of both scientism and humanism thinking, in which miraculous harmony is expected to be established between such opposite poles as the physical and the spiritual, the conventional and the innovative, the local and the global, and hence a synthetic beauty full of life and vitality is created. More and more architects realize that the most distinctive feature of modern urban arts is synthetic beauty. This beauty is of diversities and multiple strata with harmony as its most significant character.

建筑是人与人、人与城市、人与自然的中介，作为城市的主要组成，其文化取向当然应该与它所处的城市、环境相协调。优秀的建筑应该促进人与人的和谐，人与城市的和谐，人与自然的和谐。因此，我的建筑创作可以说是在追求一种“和谐建筑”。

Architecture is the medium between man and man, man and his city, and man and nature. As the main component of a city, the cultural orientation of architecture in a city should go with the city and the environment. Fine architecture is expected to promote the harmony between man and man, man and his city, and man and nature. In this sense, the endeavor in my career has been a pursuit of "harmonious architecture".

我在设计实践中，逐渐体会到“和谐建筑”的理念包含两个层次。第一个层次是“和而不同”，第二个层次是“唱和相应”。中国古代哲人孔子说：“君子和而不同，小人同而不和”。“和”是指相异因素的统一，“同”是指相同因素的统一。我们赞赏前者，提倡“海纳百川，有容乃大”，主张吸纳百家优长，兼集八方精义；第二个层次“唱和相应”是讲相异的因素怎样才能达到“和”的境界。古籍《新书·六术》上说：“唱和相应而调和”。这是讲音虽有高低不同，只要有主次、有节奏、有旋律地组织起来就可成为和谐的乐曲。先人的智慧给我们以启迪，有助于我们建筑师开扩设计思路，提高创作境界。在国际化的浪潮中，一方面勇于吸取来自国际的先进科技手段、现代化的功能需求、全新的审美意识，一方面善于继承发扬本民族优秀的建筑传统，突显本土文化特色，努力通过现代与传统相结合、外来文化与地域文化相结合的途径，创造出具有中国文化、地域特色和时代风貌的和谐建筑。

During my practice as a designer I have gradually come to realize that the idea of "harmonious architecture" consists of two strata. The first stratum is "diversified unification other than unified identicalness", the second stratum is "precenting and chorusing in unison". The ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius once said: "the noble seek diversified unification other than unified identicalness, while the mean follow the opposite way". Here "Unification" refers








to the uniformity of diversified factors while "identicalness" refers to the uniformity of identical factors. We agree with the former and promote the idea that "it is taking in all waters with all-embracing generosity that makes the immenseness of the ocean." We insist that we should adopt the essences and excellences of various schools and opinions. The second stratum "precenting and chorusing in unison" addresses how to achieve the harmonious 'unification' with these diversified factors. The Ancient Chinese book *New Book • Six Skills* reads: "precenting and chorusing in unison brings consonance of tunes." It explains that though there are different musical scales sounds they may be rhythmically and melodiously organized into consonant music with clear differentiation of the primary and secondary tunes. Wisdom of the forefathers gives us inspiration and contributes to the widening of our design vision and upgrading of creativity levels for architects. In the process of globalization, harmonious buildings with distinctive Chinese cultural, local and epochal features can be created by courageously adopting advanced technological means, modern function requirement and new aesthetic notion from abroad on one hand, and on the other hand, by carrying forward the excellent national architectural tradition and giving prominence to the local cultural features via integration of modernity and tradition, alien culture and local culture.

作为一名从业建筑师，我长期生活工作在古都西安。那是一座具有3100年城龄的古都，曾有13个王朝在这里建都。中华民族盛世王朝周、秦、汉、唐建都于此，达千年之久。这里是著名的丝绸之路的起点。西安是中华民族的精神故乡，至今保存着伟大的遗址、完整的城垣、重要的古迹，它们生动地述说着古都光辉的历史；西安现在是西部重镇，是我国现代化建设中西部大开发的中心城市，

现代化建设正在迅猛发展。科技开发区、经济开发区、旅游开发区体现着当今城市的活力。就在这片古今交融、新旧相辉的热土之上，正在回荡起民族文化复兴的壮丽乐章。这一切成为我们进行建筑创作的广阔背景。“和谐建筑”的理念就由此而萌生。

As an architect, I have been living and working in Xi'an for quite a long period. Xi'an is an old city with the history of 3100 years, which served as the capital of 13 dynasties. Over the past thousand years the prosperous dynasties of Chinese nation like Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang, all established their capitals here. It is also here that the famous Silk Road starts. Xi'an is the spiritual hometown of Chinese nation where still preserves the great historic sites, integral city walls, and important antiquities which vividly retell the glorious history of this ancient capital. Xi'an now is the center of the development of west China with its rapid growth in modern construction. Scientific development zones, economic development zones and the tourist development zones reflect the vitality of the city nowadays. It is on this hot land where the sublime music of national cultural renaissance resounds, with the antiquity and modernity blending, also with the old and new adding brilliance to each other. All these have composed a vast background against which we proceed with our architectural creation. The idea of "harmonious architecture" hereupon comes into being.



Zhang jinqiu

注：此文为作者在2006年第十二届亚洲建筑师大会上所作主题报告的一部分

This article was part of author's theme report at the 12th Conference of the Asian Architects, 2006







Museums of  
Treasures

物华天宝之馆



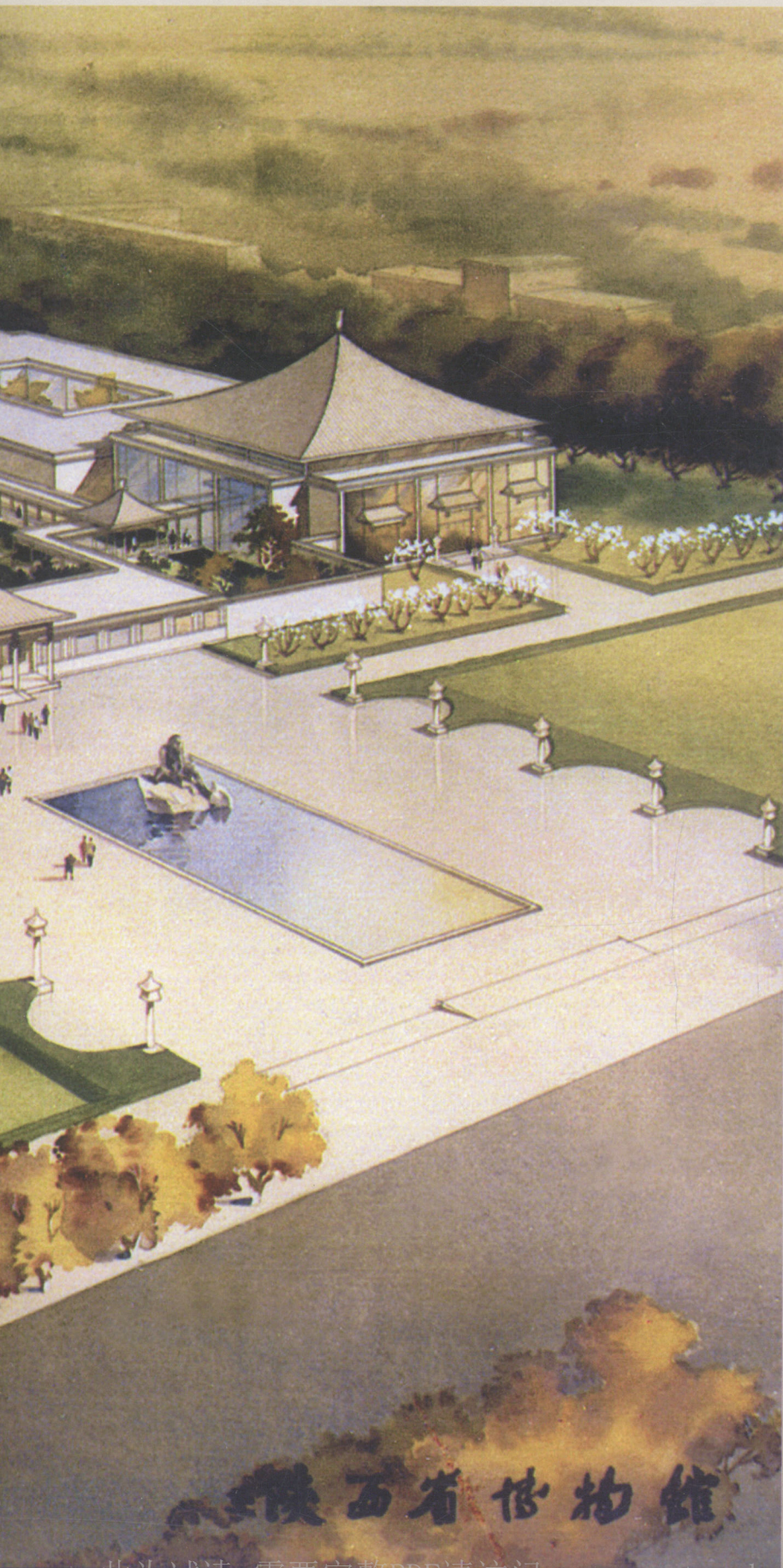






陕西历史博物馆水彩渲染方案图 张锦秋绘

Water Colour Rendering of the Theme of the Shaanxi History Museum  
by Zhang Jinqiu



陕西省博物馆