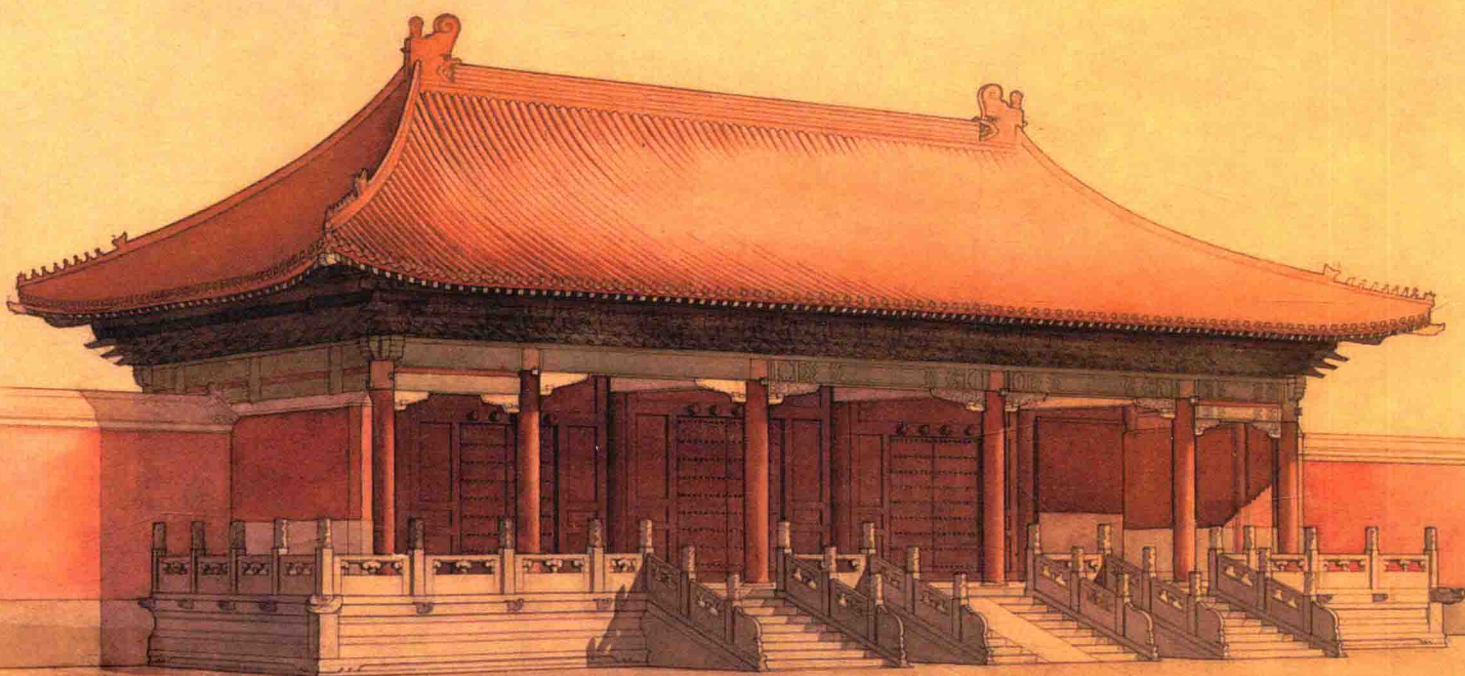


华构重彩

中国文化遗产研究院 编

纪念旧都文物整理委员会成立80周年
文化遗产保护理念与技术
国际研讨会文集



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

华构重彩：纪念旧都文物整理委员会成立80周年文化遗产保护理念与技术
国际研讨会文集 / 中国文化遗产研究院编. —北京：文物出版社，2016.4

ISBN 978-7-5010-4566-2

I. ①华… II. ①中… III. ①古建筑—文物保护—中国—文集 IV. ①TU-87

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2016) 第068648号

华构重彩

——纪念旧都文物整理委员会成立 80 周年

文化遗产保护理念与技术国际研讨会文集

编 者 中国文化遗产研究院

责任编辑 宋 丹 王 戈

封面设计 程星涛

责任印制 张道奇

出版发行 文物出版社

地 址 北京市东直门内北小街2号楼

邮政编码100007

<http://www.wenwu.com>

web@wenwu.com

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京鹏润伟业印刷有限公司

开 本 889×1194 1/16

印 张 16

版 次 2016年4月第1版第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5010-4566-2

定 价 260.00元

序 言

80年前，中国文化遗产研究院的前身——“旧都文物整理委员会”在战争阴云密布的紧张局势之下成立了。今天，我们在灿烂的阳光之下举办纪念活动。80年间，中国的政治、经济、社会、文化翻天覆地的变化，又岂是一句“沧海桑田”的感慨所能概括？由大而小，我们在文物保护理念、保护制度、保护类型和范围、保护价值认知、技术干预手段和方法等方面发生的几次大的阶段性变化和调整，倒是可以从中国文化遗产研究院的发展历程，甚至前后6次机构名称的变更之中，得到生动而具体的反映。

作为新中国成立之后中央人民政府设置并管理的第一家文物保护机构，直至“文化大革命”之前，中国文化遗产研究院创建了我国古建筑和石窟调查、维修等业务工作的范式，首创山西永乐宫文物建筑群整体异地保护技术，承担了河北隆兴寺大型古建筑维修工程、云冈石窟抢险加固工程、河北安济桥修缮工程、敦煌莫高窟保护和壁画修复等一批国家重点文物保护工程，并举办系列全国古建筑培训班，为中

图1 会议现场





图 2 会议现场

图 3 中国文化遗产研究院黄克忠发言

图 4 故宫博物院单霁翔发言

的文物保护培养了一大批干部。

改革开放之后，中国文化遗产研究院以国家重大文物保护工程为主，通过承担北京明十三陵——昭陵保护维修工程等深化实践文物保护领域的勘察、设计、施工一体化工作模式，主持了我国文物保护史上的工程规模和经费额度史无前例的西藏布达拉宫一期和二期保护维修工程。同时在国内率先拓展了壁画、彩绘、石质文物等科技保护空间和手段，对各类工程实践的技术需求把握更为准确，带动了中国文物保护在改革开放和现代科技背景下的重要实践。

近十年来，中国文化遗产研究院始终将文物保护科学研究作为立院之本。在国家文物局的领导和关怀下，坚持“实际需求导向、重点领域突破”的科研基本原则，



图5 中国文化遗产研究院詹长法发言

图6 中国社会科学院考古所白云翔发言

图7 中国文化遗产研究院李黎发言

以解决文物保护与发展实践中遇到的现实问题为出发点，组织实施科研工作，探索和建立“以项目产生课题，以课题带动研究，结合文物工作和文物保护实际需求开展科研工作”的应用性科研模式，逐步形成文化遗产价值认知、文物保护技术研发与应用、技术培训与推广有机结合的公益性科研体系，培养造就了一批优秀科研人才和创新团队，逐步形成学术研究和工程实践一体化的应用创新型与综合性的科研机构特色。在中国世界文化遗产监测和申遗文本编制、大型线性文化遗产保护研究、大型古建筑结构监测、潮湿环境墓葬壁画保护、石质文物保护、南方潮湿环境贴金彩绘与岩画保护、海洋出水文物保护、遗址保护管理与展示等方向取得了一批开创性成果，形成了较为明显的领先优势，代表了当今我国在这些领域的先进水平。“十二五”期间，我们率先在文博系统整合文物政策与理论研究、考古等方面研究团队，以应用性、综合性的政策与理论研究为重点，完成了《中国文物法制研究报告》、《文物工作研究——聚焦2012》、《大遗址保护行动跟踪研究》等具有一定学术质量的研究成果，文物政策与理论研究的智库作用初显。

展望明天，我们可以预见，面临研究对象日益丰富和复杂、社会的关注和期待更为迫切、大数据时代的海量信息源的应用、国内外产学研组织的大量涌入文化遗产领域等影响因素，将使我们的文物工作产生新的发展轨迹。首先，我们的文化遗产不仅仅是从文物本体和保护范围维度关注保护的有效性，更需要从保护与传承中华优秀传统文化的高度系统地研究文物及其历史地理人文环境载体中价值认知的真实性、完整性与科学性；其次，在社会大众高层次文化旅游和艺术品鉴赏需求快速提升以及社会信息化日趋高效便捷的背景下，需要我们提供具有历史厚重感、符合时代表达特色的工作方式和阐述展示方式；再者，面临具有专业和学科优势的国内外进入文化遗产领域，迫切需要我们搭建良好的合作平台，理顺工作关系和角色，形成合力，为提升了文化遗产领域的创新能力与核心竞争力夯实基础。



图8 国际文化财产保护及修复研究中心 Stefano De Caro 发言

图9 意大利国家研究委员会 Heleni Porfyriou 发言

图10 日本国立东京文化财研究所冈田健发言

面对国家发展需求和国家文物工作大局,我们如何以发展的新理念,扩展新空间,释放新能量,提供更为优质的服务?我认为,深入理解需求内涵和创新驱动是战略决策的核心。首先,专业、学科的建设 and 完善是关键。面临国家文物工作的发展趋势,将更为迫切地需要我们做到规模与效率兼顾。中国文化遗产研究院一直是我国文化遗产领域探索新理念、新方法、新技术、新材料的先行者和引领者,在把握业务需求和技术需求层面较好地跟进了国家发展动态。今后,我们将重点做好业务和技术需求凝练为科研需求,进而转译为学科和专业需求工作,为与相关产学研组织有效分工合作和文化遗产学科建设奠定基础。同时,文化遗产作为一个开放体系,应用型科研创新战略应以集成创新为主。我们不仅仅是引进高精尖的科研理念、技术方法,更为重要的是工程实践中的系统集成性、可操作性,以及经济合理和社会可接受性,不仅关注科研成果的先进性和前沿性,更应关注科研成果的成熟度和应用效果。我们应做好各类型数据信息的获取、分析识别、应用,进而提升我们对文化遗产系统认知和定量分析能力。

创新的源泉来自于开放和交流,我希望读者从《纪念旧都文物整理委员会成立80周年——文化遗产保护理念与技术国际研讨会文集》之中,看到我院“勤谨求实,知行合一”的工作精神,看到我们与国内外热爱文化遗产的团体和个人的交流合作,看到我院努力成为国内一流、世界领先的文化遗产研究机构的追求。

刘曙光

2016年3月10日

Preface

Eighty years ago, the Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Objects of the Old Capital, which the Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage (CACH) was based on, was established under such a clouded and tense circumstance due to the war. Today, we are going to hold the commemorative activity under the bright sunshine. Eighty years have passed, and China has seen great changes in a variety of fields, including politics, economy, society and culture, which cannot be summarized with just an exclamation for the vicissitudes of time. We have several major changes and adjustments in cultural relic protection concepts, systems, types and scopes, concept and value recognition as well as technical intervention measures and methods, which can actually be vividly and specifically reflected in the history of the CACH and even in the six times of renaming of the institution.

As the first cultural relic protection institution set up and administrated by the central government of the new China, the CACH had made a great number of achievements before the Great Cultural Revolution. It established the demonstration mode for survey, maintenance and other operations concerning ancient architectures and grottoes. It created the relocation protection techniques for the Yongle Temple Ancient Architectural Complex. It launched a plenty of projects for the protection of state priority protected sites, such as the maintenance of the large-scale ancient architectures at the Longxing Temple (Hebei), the emergency reinforcement of the Yungang Grottoes, the repair and restoration of the Anji Bridge (Hebei), and the protection and mural restoration for the Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang. It also held series of training activities on ancient Chinese architectures and cultivated a great number of cadres for the cultural relic protection of China.

Since the beginning of the reform and opening-up of China, the CACH has been mainly engaged in the projects for state priority protection sites, and has put the working mode featuring integration of survey, design and engineering for cultural relic protection into further practice by undertaking the protection and maintenance of the Zhaoling Mausoleum of Ming Tombs in Beijing and other projects. It took charged the Phase I and Phase II projects for the protection and maintenance of the Potala Palace in Tibet, which were projects that are unprecedentedly in China's cultural relic protection history whether in terms of scale or investment. Moreover, the CACH has taken a lead nationwide to expand the science and technology application for protection of

murals, colored paintings and stone cultural relics by accurately meeting related technological requirements for various projects and practices. This has promoted significant practices of China's cultural relic protection under the background of reform and opening-up as well as modern science and technology development.

In recent ten years, the CACH has been setting the research on cultural relic protection as a fundamental task. Under the leadership and support of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, it has been following the basic research principles of "meeting actual demands and making breakthroughs in major fields" to organize and carry out research activities and explore and establish the application-oriented research mode featuring "research led by subjects originated from projects and based on actual practices and demands for cultural relic protection" to fulfill the goal to solve problems encountered during the cultural relic protection and development practices. Step by step, it has established a public-benefit research system with effective combination of cultural relic value recognition, protection technology research, development and application, technical training and promotion. With that, it has trained a number of excellent professionals engaged in research and fostered an innovative team. Increasingly, it is becoming an application-based and innovative comprehensive research institution boasting integrated academic research and project implementation. the CACH has done a good pioneer job in a wide range of fields, including world cultural heritage monitoring and preparation of world heritage nomination documents, research on large-scale linear protection of cultural heritage, monitoring of large ancient architectures and structures, protection of murals in tombs under humid environment, stone cultural relic protection, protection of gilded colored paintings and rock arts under southern humid environment, protection of marine cultural relics and heritage site protection, management and presentation. These achievements enable the CACH to have obvious advantages and play a leading role in these fields. During the 12th Five-Year Plan period, the CACH took a lead to join the efforts of the cultural relic policy and theory research and archaeological research teams in the heritage and museum systems to carry out application-oriented comprehensive policy and theory studies, which have led to a variety of research results with high academic quality, such as the *Research Report on the Legal System for Cultural Relics*, the *Cultural Relic Protection Research: Focuses 2012* and the *Follow-Up Research on Large-scale Heritage Site Protection*. The role of the CACH as a think tank for research on cultural relic protection policies and theories has been embodied.

We can predict that, in the future, there will be a new track for our cultural relic protection following the joint effect of many influencing factors, such as the increasing enrichment and complexity of the research objects, more social attention and expectations, application of numerous information sources in the era of big data, and more domestic and international production, academic and research institutions entering the field of cultural heritage. To adapt to it, first, we should acknowledge that cultural heritage protection research is not only about whether the

cultural relics themselves are being effectively protected or whether protection scope is properly defined, but also about how to make systematic research on the cultural relics and identify the authenticity, integrity and scientific nature of their values under the historical, geographical and cultural backgrounds with the aims to protect and inherit excellent traditional Chinese culture. Second, with fast raised demands of the public for high-level cultural travels and art appreciation and increasingly improved efficient and convenient ways for information access in the society, it is necessary to adopt working and presentation modes with profound interpretation of history and high consistency with modern expression characteristics. Third, concerning that many domestic and international institutions with specialized and disciplinary advantages will enter the field, it is an urgent need to establish good cooperation platforms and clarify the working relationships and roles so that joint efforts will be made to improve the innovation ability for cultural heritage protection and lay a solid foundation for improvement of core competitiveness.

Considering the national development requirements and the overall work of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, what should we do to develop new concepts, expand new space, release new energy and provide more excellent services? Deep understanding of the connotations of the requirements and allowing innovation to be a driving force should be the key for strategic decision making. First, specialty and discipline introduction is very important. To follow the development trend of the national cultural relic programs, it is an urgent need to give equal consideration to scale and efficiency. The CACH has been a forerunner and leader in the development of new concepts, technologies and materials for cultural heritage protection. It has been closely following the national development trend based on a good understanding of the requirements for related operations and technologies. In the future, the CACH will lay the emphasis on transforming these requirements into requirements for research, which can be translated into requirements for specialties and disciplines, to effectively cooperate with related institutions and lay a good foundation for the development of the discipline of cultural heritage. What's more, cultural heritage is an open system. Therefore, the application-oriented research innovation strategy should focus on integrated innovation. What's more important than introduction of cutting-edge research concepts and technologies is to make research on the system integration, operability, economic rationality and social acceptability in practice. Attention should be paid not only to the advanced and cutting-edge position of the research findings but also to the maturity and application effects of the research findings. A good job should be done for availability, analysis, identification and application of various kinds of data to improve the understanding of the cultural heritage system and the quantitative analysis ability.

Innovation comes from opening-up and exchange. The readers are expected to, from the *Commemoration for the 80th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Objects of the Old Capital: Proceedings of International Seminar on*

Cultural Heritage Protection Concepts and Technologies, feel the CACH spirit pursuing for “diligence, prudence and practice as well as integration of research and practice”, know more about the exchange and cooperation between the CACH and domestic and foreign groups and individuals concerning about cultural heritage, and see that the CACH has been working hard to become a national top-class and world leading cultural heritage research institution.

Liu Shuguang

March 10, 2016

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华构重彩

中国文化遗产研究院 编

文物出版社

纪念旧都文物整理委员会成立80周年
文化遗产保护理念与技术国际研讨会文集



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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

华构重彩：纪念旧都文物整理委员会成立80周年文化遗产保护理念与技术
国际研讨会文集 / 中国文化遗产研究院编. —北京：文物出版社，2016.4

ISBN 978-7-5010-4566-2

I. ①华… II. ①中… III. ①古建筑—文物保护—中国—文集 IV. ①TU-87

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2016) 第068648号

华构重彩

——纪念旧都文物整理委员会成立80周年

文化遗产保护理念与技术国际研讨会文集

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封面设计 程星涛

责任印制 张道奇

出版发行 文物出版社

地 址 北京市东直门内北小街2号楼

邮政编码100007

<http://www.wenwu.com>

web@wenwu.com

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京鹏润伟业印刷有限公司

开 本 889×1194 1/16

印 张 16

版 次 2016年4月第1版第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5010-4566-2

定 价 260.00元

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