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建築與文化近思錄

RECENT REFLECTIONS ON ARCHITECTURE AND CULTURE

漢寶德 著



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館長序

研究發展是任何一個企業體，亦是各種產業能否永續經營、效益加速提昇，免於在高度競爭社會下遭淘汰的重要基本原動力。屬於文化產業之一的博物館事業，似可如是觀之。

國立歷史博物館創建迄今將屆四十年，在包遵彭、王宇清、何浩天、陳癸淼及陳康順等歷任館長卓越領導，無私奉獻下，全體館員多能群策群力，積極從事各項法定館務職掌，並多方配合國家各階段制定之文化教育政策，舉其瑩瑩大者如推動國際文化雙向交流展覽、適時收購流失海外重要中華國寶、注重歷史文物研究及其教育推廣等皆是。就其績效言之，大致不負教育部當初排除萬難籌設本館之旨意暨廣大社會群眾之切望；惟時代丕變，當前社會多元化發展，本館館務之推展已達轉型期，如何妥善因應邁向二十一世紀之需求，確係頗值省思亟待規劃付諸執行的課題。

猶記本人初接事國立歷史博物館，即揭示未來館務應朝國際化、現代化、資訊化、本土化及精緻化等目標，回歸本館史物研究、典藏、展覽暨其教育推廣之原宗旨。緣此，本館今後當以前輩既有的業績為基礎，並

更加強學術研究及人才培育。目前之作法除責成在職同仁各本其專業知識，分就館藏各類文化撰述，定期提出研究成果外，今年度並將發行、出版歷史文物雙月刊、學報及史物叢刊等三種新刊物，提供發表園地。

上項刊物之一的「史物叢刊」為系列專著或論叢，在內容上以歷史、文物、藝術、民俗相關者為主，務求學術性、歷史性及說明性兼具；撰作者除館內同仁外，亦廣納館外具真才實學的學者專家。此刊物與本館前此與國立編譯館中華叢書委員會合作編印之「歷史文物叢刊」性質類似，惟其收錄的範圍、撰稿人選及出版效率等當更具新貌。

學術是天下公器，立言不朽，歷久而常新。茲值「史物叢刊」梓行在即，殷切期望能為本館學術研究注入活力，並得以達成歷史傳承，社會文化教育深度推廣的時代新使命。爰綴述以上數事為序並與全體同仁共勉。

國立歷史博物館
館長 黃光男

Preface

An organization's research and development ability determines whether or not it can survive in a highly competitive society. As a cultural organization, the museum entrepreneur may be view as such.

The National Museum of History was founded in 1955, and will celebrate its Fortieth anniversary this year. Thanks to the outstanding leadership and selfless devotions of each director--Mr. Pao Tsung-p'eng, Wang Yu-ching, Ho Hao-t'ien, Chen Kuei-miao, and Chen Kang-shuen, who encouraged all of their colleagues to do their best as a team, they not only enthusiastically engaged in institutionalizing the museum administration, but also cooperated with the national policy on culture and education during each different period. This cooperation included strengthening international and cultural exchanges, collecting Overseas Chinese treasures, emphasizing research on historical artifacts and their development, as well as playing a role as an educational institute. The result demonstrates that the National Museum of History has fulfilled the expectations of society and of the Ministry of Education which overcame all difficulties to establish the Museum. However, as the current trend towards emphasizing the diversity of local history and artifacts continue, our museum is transforming itself. Since our mission is

to meet the needs of the 21st century, we must design an overall plan to meet this new development.

When I first became the Director of the National Museum of History, I declared that the future goals of the museum should become more international, modern, informational oriented and localized. On the other hand, the goal of the museum will continue to research, conserve, display, and educate the public about its collection. The museum, based on the firm foundation of its past, will strengthen academic research and cultivate talented people. Currently, the professionals and specialists in the museum must write treatises on artifacts and present their research findings. From now on, the museum will offer the curators and researchers the opportunity to publish their academic papers in museum publications such as Historical Artifacts Bimonthly Journal and Artifacts and History Series.

One of the periodicals mentioned above, the Artifacts and History Series consist of a series of collected papers.

This series will encompass artistic history, artifacts, art and folklore. The essays in this series will address academic and historical aspects. We have invited not only the specialists of our museum, but also scholars to publish in this series. Its characteristics are as same as the Collected Papers on History and Art of China which

was edited by the Chung Hwa Library Committee and National Institute for Compilation and Translation, but the Artifacts and History Series will cover a wide range of topics and with different authors.

Academics is a universal tool for achieving immortality through publishing writings that remaining everlastingly new. The Artifacts and History Series will be published soon, and I sincerely hope that our curators will conduct academic research in our museum with renewed energy. Therefore, the mission of inheriting the tradition and educating the public will be accomplished.

As these collected papers goes to press, it is my privilege to contribute these prefatory remarks to encourage my colleagues.

Kuang-nan Huang
Director
National Museum of History

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摘要

本書中的這九篇文中均已發表出版，大體反映出我近年來在建築與文化上的思考。

一九九〇年出版的大乘的建築觀，是為紀念賀陳詞教授七〇壽誕而寫。主要是說明我對建築的新看法。我認為中國文化是一種大眾文化，中國未來的建築也應該走上這條路。

自一九八八到九二，四次為「廿一世紀基金會」寫文化評估，涉及建築、都市、工藝等台灣現況的評述，是較廣泛的評論台灣的空間與造型文化。這是我對所謂「所生藝術」觀察思考的紀錄。

自經濟文化互動看台灣文化建設一文是在「中日兩國與亞太政經發展」的討論會上發表的論文。是我唯一的一篇自經濟發展的觀點談文化建設的文章。文中建立了一個模型，說明富裕生活會產生怎樣的良性與劣質的文化。台灣正站在文化的叉路口上。

其他三篇是關於傳統建築的轉化與延續的文章。一篇發表在「中華書局八十週年論文集」中，談建築傳統的延續，我認為未來的建築傳統應以民間多元發展為主要方向。一篇為韓國科學院舉辦的一個討論會中發表的論文，談中國建築的傳播方式，一為國內的傳播方式，一為國外的傳播方式。最後一篇為罪近正中書局出版的「邁向廿一世紀的台灣」所寫的文化資產的維護與發揚，回顧了過去廿年台灣古建築維護的歷程及其障礙難行之處。

Abstract

The nine essays in this volume have all been previously published elsewhere, and reflect on the whole my recent thoughts on architecture and culture.

"Mahayanist Architecture" was published in 1990 in honour of the seventieth birthday of Professor Huo Chen-ssu which in the main explains my new views on architecture. I believe that Chinese culture is a culture of the people, and that the future of Chinese architecture should follow this populist, mass-oriented path.

Between 1988 to 1992, I have four times written culture critiques for the "Twenty-First Century Foundation" discussing contemporary issues in Taiwan including architecture, cities, and crafts, treating in a relatively broad perspective Taiwan's space and plastic culture. They reflect observations on what I call the "art of living".

The essay "The Formation of Taiwan's Culture Seen from a Perspective of Economic and Cultural Symbiosis" was presented at a conference, and is the only essay that discusses cultural developments from an economic standpoint. In it I establish a model explaining how a life of affluence can gener-

ate both positive and negative elements in culture. Taiwan is presently at the crossroads facing this critical juncture.

The other three essays concern the transformation and propagation of traditional architecture. One was published in the volume *Collected Essays Commemorating Chung Hua Company's Eight Decades in Publishing* and discusses the survival of traditional architecture in which point out that the future direction of architecture should go in the multi-faceted direction of folk or populist development. One was written for the conference organized by the Korean Academy of Sciences in which I discuss Chinese architecture's two methods of propagation, one being disseminated internally, the other propagating outward. The last essay was written for Chung Cheng Publishing Company's current volume, *Toward a Twenty-First Century Taiwan* which discusses the conservation and promotion of cultural properties, and looks back to Taiwan's record of accomplishment and failings over the past twenty years in the conservation of historical architectural sites.

大乘的建築觀

一、贅言

賀陳詞先生七十大壽，學生們無以為賀，籌劃出版論文集以為紀念，我在進行的研究不宜於祝壽，乃徵得華山的同意，把我近年來對建築的看法寫出來，作為對賀先生的賀禮。回憶近三十年前，我在成大做助教，住在東寧路的單身宿舍，每周都到賀先生家聊天，每去總吃晚飯，並聊至深夜。師母殷勤招待，做些好菜上桌，使我在那段時間裡，沒有感到單身宿舍伙食的太大壓力。我當時年輕，不太知道師母要照顧五個孩子已經十分辛勞，回想起來，我時常拜訪，為師母帶來不少麻煩，而她永遠笑臉相迎，直到今天，當時的情境猶新，永難忘懷！

在賀先生的小客廳裡，對著于右任的一幅小直軸，天南地北，無所不談，賀先生對建築十九執著，凡事都有自己的見解，為人謙和，不以老師自居，所以我可以充份的表達自己的意見，並接受他的影響。在此一生中，賀先生是影響我最大，而又不能具體的指出影響何在的老師。在相當長而心情十分低沉的三年助教生涯中，他是我的精神支柱。

回國後二十多年，由於種種原因，沒有太多機會與賀先生見面，最近的十來年，我居然脫離了建築的教

職，實在愧對他的鼓勵與教誨。記得我剛到中興大學任職時，他仍然熱心於建築教育的發展，曾約我一起與當時尚任台大工學院院長的虞兆中校長見面，說服他在台大工學院設立建築研究所，這可能是台大能在土木研究所內設立建築研究室進而成立研究所的主要原因之一。在虞校長任內，雖屢為行政院否決而設所不成，卻為研究所打下基礎，回溯過去，賀先生熱心推動的貢獻是不能忽視的。

自民國七十二年，我就完全脫離教職，投身在自然科學博物館的籌劃上，很多建築界的朋友覺得這是不值得的，賀先生沒有表示意見，相信他也為我未能堅持在建築界奮鬥而惋惜，我沒有機會向他報告，自我離開東海大學建築系主任位子以後，我的建築觀就改變了。與我共事的年輕一代，我的學生，曾不止一次聽到我對建築的看法。我願意借這個為賀先生祝壽的機會，把我近來的思想剖析出來，請建築界關心我的朋友們指教。

二、建築本質的省思

在年輕的時候對於建築的定義常覺不切實際，但是經過數十年建築教育與職業經驗，覺得定義就是思辯的結論，就是對於一事一物的基本看法，就是哲學基礎，