

梁思成建筑奖

THE LIANG SICHENG ARCHITECTURE PRIZE

中国建筑学会 编著

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF CHINA

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前言

梁思成先生（1901—1972）是中国近代建筑学界的代表人物，著名的建筑历史学家、建筑教育家。他不仅培养了大批建筑人才，将西方现代建筑学与城市规划体系引入中国，而且扎根于中国的历史与现实，致力于开创中国的现代建筑学体系。同时，他也将中国的建筑与艺术成就系统地介绍到西方世界，他的著作与研究成果在 20 世纪中叶以后，成为西方认识中国建筑与艺术的重要桥梁。基于梁思成先生对近代中国建筑学术发展的贡献及重要地位，中国建设部和中国建筑学会于 2000 年创立梁思成建筑奖专项奖励基金，以表彰、奖励在建筑设计创作中有重大成绩和贡献的杰出建筑师。自这一奖项设立以来，已有齐康、莫伯治、赵冬日、关肇邨、魏敦山、张锦秋、吴良镛、何镜堂、张开济、马国馨、彭一刚、程泰宁、王小东、崔愷、柴裴义、黄星元、刘力、黄锡璆、孟建民等 19 名杰出建筑师获奖。这些获奖建筑师不仅为中国建筑事业的发展做出突出贡献，更体现出对梁思成建筑思想的传承。

2016 年开始，“梁思成建筑奖”将面向全世界，表彰对世界建筑做出突出贡献的建筑师和建筑学者。值此之际，中国建筑学会组织出版《梁思成建筑奖》，旨在让世界建筑界更好地了解“梁思成建筑奖”以及历届获奖建筑师的学术成就。希望梁思成建筑奖在国际上的推广，能进一步促进中国与国际建筑文化的交流，为提升国际建筑师的地位、推动世界建筑的发展做出贡献。

Preface

Mr. Liang Sicheng (1901—1972) was a prominent figure in China's modern architecture field. He was a famous architectural historian and architectural educator. In addition to having trained a large number of talented architects, introducing modern Western architecture and urban planning systems to China, he was committed to the creation of a modern architectural system for China based on Chinese architecture's history and reality. At the same time, he systematically introduced Chinese architectural and artistic achievements to the Western world. After the mid-20th century, his books and researches had become a crucial link between Western society and Chinese architecture and art. In 2000, to honor Mr. Liang's contribution and significance to the academic development of modern Chinese architecture, the Ministry of Construction and the Architectural Society of China established the Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize. This included a fund in his name. The purpose of this prize is to recognize and reward architects who have made significant achievements and outstanding contributions to architectural design. Since the founding of the Prize, 19 outstanding architects have been honored with the award: Qi Kang, Mo Bozhi, Zhao Dongri,

Guan Zhaoye, Wei Dunshan, Zhang Jinqiu, Wu Liangyong, He Jingtang, Zhang Kaiji, Ma Guoxin, Peng Yigang, Cheng Taining, Wang Xiaodong, Cui Kai, Chai Peiyi, Huang Xingyuan, Liu Li, Huang Xiqiu, and Meng Jianmin. In addition to their exceptional contributions to Chinese architecture development, these architects have inherited Liang's architectural ideology.

From 2016 forward, the Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize shall be open to the world. Outstanding international architects and architectural scholars who have made significant contribution to the world's architecture will be honored. On this occasion, the Architectural Society of China organized the publication of the *Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize* so that the world's architectural community can gain a better understanding of this award, as well as the artistic achievements made by previous Laureates. It is hoped that the international promotion of the Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize can further facilitate the architectural culture exchange between China and the world, and contribute to enhancing international architects' prestige and stimulating worldwide architectural development.

梁思成建筑奖

“梁思成建筑奖”是由中国建筑学会主办，国际建筑师协会支持，面向世界授予建筑师和建筑学者的国际奖项。

梁思成建筑奖以激励建筑师和建筑学者的创新精神，繁荣建筑创作，提高建筑设计、理论研究和建筑教育水平为宗旨。该奖项由中华人民共和国建设部和中国建筑学会于 2000 年创立并设立梁思成建筑奖专项奖励基金，以表彰、奖励在建筑界做出重大成绩和卓越贡献的杰出建筑师、建筑理论家和建筑教育家。从 2014 年起，梁思成建筑奖由中国建筑学会独立主办。

梁思成先生是中国著名的建筑师、建筑历史学家、建筑教育家，是中国建筑历史研究与中国现代建筑教育体系的开拓者和奠基者。他是将西方现代建筑学与城市规划体系引入中国，并试图在当时中国的经济、文化、技术背景下创立中国建筑学体系的关键人物，同时也是将中国建筑与艺术成就系统地介绍到西方世界的中国学者。他参与组建了中国建筑学会，并担任第一届理事会副理事长。他致力于推动中国与国际建筑界的学术交流，梁思成作为中国政府派遣的代表，参与了联合国大厦等重要国际合作设计项目。梁思成的著

作与研究成果在 20 世纪中叶以后，成为西方认识中国建筑与艺术的重要桥梁。

梁思成建筑奖得到了中国建筑界的高度认可，极大地提高了建筑界的影响力和建筑师的知名度。从 2016 年开始，梁思成建筑奖在世界范围内展开评选活动，每两年评选一次，每次设获奖者两名。中国建筑学会将向获奖者颁发获奖证书和奖牌，并奖励每人 10 万元人民币。

梁思成建筑奖的候选人应致力于促进建筑文化的传承和创新，对建筑文化的发展有重要推动作用；其建筑设计代表作品能得到国际建筑界的普遍认可并具有良好的社会、经济和环境效益；其建筑学术成就，对建筑学研究和建筑教育的发展做出了卓越贡献。

梁思成建筑奖的产生，采取专家提名与提名委员会提名推荐相结合的方式，由提名委员会投票确定候选人名单，然后由评选委员会进行评选。在评选结束后一个月内在中国建筑学会网站和相关媒体上公布获奖名单。

Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize

Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize is organized by the Architectural Society of China (ASC), and supported by Union International des Architectes (UIA). It opens to the world and is an international prize awarded to architects and architectural scholars.

Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize aims to stimulate the architects' and architectural scholars' creative spirit, prosper architectural creation, and to improve the levels of architectural design, theoretical studies and architectural education. In 2000, the Ministry of Construction (MOC) of the People's Republic of China and the Architectural Society of China (ASC) established Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize, to honor and reward architects, architectural theorists and architectural educators who have made significant achievements and outstanding contributions in the architectural field. In 2014, the Architectural Society of China became the sole sponsor of Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize.

Liang Sicheng was a distinguished Chinese architect, architectural historian and educator, a pioneer in historical research in Chinese architecture, and the founder of China's modern system of architectural education. As a key figure in introducing Western modern discipline of architecture and city planning system to China, he tried to create China's own system of architectural education against local economic, cultural and technological backgrounds. He was also a Chinese scholar who systematically presented the achievements of Chinese architecture and art to the Western world. Liang Sicheng took part in the formation of the Architectural Society of China and served as Vice President of its first council. He devoted to the promotion of academic exchange between Chinese and international architects. As the representative appointed by

the Chinese government, he participated in important projects of international cooperation such as the design for the United Nations headquarters. Since the mid-20th century, Liang Sicheng's works and research results have become the main channel through which the West learns about Chinese architecture and art.

Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize was highly recognized and praised by the architectural field in China. It has greatly enhanced the influence of the architecture industry and the visibility of practicing architects. Since 2016, Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize opens to the entire world, to be given biennially to two winners. The winners will receive a certificate and a medal from the Architectural Society of China, together with a prize of RMB 100,000.

The candidates for Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize should be committed to promoting the inheritance and innovation of architectural culture, and have important impact on the development of architectural culture. Their works of architectural design are widely accepted by international architectural professionals, have good social, economic and environmental benefits; their academic achievements have made outstanding contributions to architectural studies and architectural education.

Nominations for Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize combine expert nominations and those from the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee votes to determine the shortlisted candidates. The Jury then selects the winners. The selection result is announced on the official website of the Architectural Society of China and related domestic and international media within one month after the selection.

梁思成建筑奖评选办法

第一条 为激励建筑师和建筑学者的创新精神,繁荣建筑创作,提高建筑设计、理论研究和建筑教育水平,2000年,经中华人民共和国国务院批准,中华人民共和国建设部和中国建筑学会共同设立梁思成建筑奖。该奖项以中国近代著名的建筑师和教育家梁思成先生命名,以表彰在建筑界做出重大成绩和卓越贡献的杰出建筑师、建筑理论家和建筑教育家。2014年,中华人民共和国住房和城乡建设部将梁思成建筑奖转交中国建筑学会主办。自2016年起,梁思成建筑奖得到国际建筑师协会的大力支持,评选范围扩大至国际范围。

第二条 梁思成建筑奖是中国建筑学会主办、面向世界并引领国际建筑设计和学科发展方向的奖项,是授予建筑师和建筑学者的最高荣誉。本奖项每两年评选一次,每次设获奖者两名。获奖者将获得中国建筑学会颁发的获奖证书和奖牌,并由梁思成奖励基金向每位获奖者颁发奖金10万元人民币。

第三条 梁思成建筑奖候选人应具备下列条件:

(一) 致力于促进建筑文化的传承和创新,对建筑文化的发展有重要推动作用;

(二) 其建筑设计代表作品能得到国际建筑界的普遍认可,并具有良好的社会、经济和环境效益;

(三) 其学术成就对建筑学研究和建筑教育的发展做出突出贡献。

第四条 获奖人的产生,采取专家提名与提名委员会提名推荐相结合的方式,并由提名委员会以投票方式产生候选人名单,然后由评选委员会进行评选。具体程序为:

(一) 在评选年度的4月份,在中国建筑学会网站及相关媒体发布梁思成建筑奖接受提名的信息。世界范围内,活跃在建筑领域的任何人(除现任梁思成建筑奖提名委员和评选委员),凡符合本办法第三条所述条件的,均可以获得提名。

(二) 梁思成建筑奖提名委员会对被提名的及符合本办法第三条规定条件而未被提名的建筑师和建筑学者统一进行推荐;提名委

员会对所有被提名者进行投票,获得提名委员会半数以上赞同票的被提名者进入候选人名单。

(三) 由中国建筑学会通知候选人提交一份候选人本人背景材料 and 设计作品资料(内容见评选细则)。

(四) 梁思成建筑奖评选委员会通过对入围候选人进行全面评议,并采用无记名投票方式,对候选人进行多轮投票,以每轮减半数的淘汰方式产生获奖者名单及其顺序,最终评选出两名获奖者。

(五) 未能获奖的候选者可以成为下一届候选人。梁思成建筑奖的提名最多连续三届,三届仍未当选者,可相隔两届后再被提名。

第五条 提名委员会和评选委员会的组成。

梁思成建筑奖提名委员会由中国建筑学会邀请建筑领域9至13位知名专家组成,该委员会专家应具有一定的地域性和广泛的代表性。提名委员会的委员不应作为奖项提名者。

梁思成建筑奖评选委员会由在世界范围内认同本奖项核心价值的9至13位具有良好专业声誉的建筑师和相关领域专家组成,其中包括国际建筑师协会的代表。前一届的获奖者将担任下一届评选委员会委员,以更好地延续该奖项所传达的价值观。被梁思成建筑奖提名委员会提名推荐的候选人不能进入本届梁思成建筑奖评选委员会。

第六条 评选工作坚持公开、公正和公平的原则,坚持高标准、严要求。评选结果在评选结束后1个月内公布。

第七条 梁思成建筑奖获得者拥有其作品资料的版权,中国建筑学会拥有对其作品资料的无偿使用权,用于梁思成建筑奖相关图书的出版发行以及媒体和网络的宣传推介。

第八条 梁思成建筑奖的颁奖仪式在评选年份的第二年举行,可安排在中国建筑学会年会或重大国际活动中进行。

第九条 本办法由中国建筑学会负责解释。

第十条 本办法自2016年1月1日起实施。

Selection Methods of Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize

I. In 2000, with the approval of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the Ministry of Construction (MOC) of the People's Republic of China together with the Architectural Society of China established Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize in order to stimulate the architects' creative spirit, prosper architectural creation, and to improve the levels of architectural design, architectural theories and architectural education. Named after Liang Sicheng, renowned architect and educator of Modern China, the prize honors and rewards architects who have made significant contributions and outstanding achievements in architectural creation. In 2014, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MOHURD) handed over the sponsorship of Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize to the Architectural Society of China. Since 2016, with the support from the International Union of Architects (UIA), Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize is open to the world.

II. Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize is organized by the Architectural Society of China, open to the world and aims to lead international architectural design and academic development. It is the highest honor awarded to architects and architectural scholars. The prize is given biennially to two winners. The winners receive a certificate and a medal from the Architectural Society of China, together with a prize of RMB 100,000 presented by the Liang Sicheng Fund.

III. Candidates for Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize are expected to meet the following criteria:

1. They are committed to promoting the inheritance and innovation of architectural culture, and have important impact on the development of architectural culture;

2. Their works of architectural design are widely accepted by international architectural professionals, and have good social, economic and environmental benefits;

3. Their academic achievements have made outstanding contributions to architectural studies and architectural education.

IV. Nominations for the winners combine expert nominations and recommendations from the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee votes to determine the shortlisted candidates. The Jury then selects the winners. The selection procedure is detailed as follows:

1. In April of the selection year, the information will be published as regards nomination acceptance on the official website of the Architectural Society of China and related media. Internationally, any person active in the field of architecture (except those who serve on current Nominating Committee and jury) may become a nominee, as long as that person meets the criteria stated in Term III of the Selection Methods.

2. The Nominating Committee of Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize will make recommendations of architects and architectural scholars who are not nominated however meet the criteria of Term III; the Nominating Committee then vote on all the recommended nominees; the ones who receive recognition of at least one half of the Nominating Committee members will be into the shortlist as the candidates.

3. The Architectural Society of China will notify the candidates in the shortlist to submit a set of materials including personal profile and design works to the Jury (see Selection Rules for specific contents).

4. The Architectural Society of China organizes the Jury meeting to undertake overall deliberate evaluations on the shortlisted candidates. The Jury votes by secret ballot by several rounds; each round of the vote eliminates half of the remaining candidates until the winner list is generated and the two winners are selected.

5. Candidates who do not win the prize may retain their candidacy in the next award edition. Nominations can be carried over for no more than three editions; those who fail to win the Prize after three consecutive editions can be re-nominated after an interval of two editions.

V. Nominating Committee and Jury Compositions

The Nominating Committee of Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize is constituted of 9 to 13 renowned experts invited by the Architectural Society of China in the field of architecture. The committee should be widely representative as well as reflective of certain regional character. Members of the Nominating Committee are not eligible to be nominated for the prize.

The jury of Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize is constituted of 9 to 13 renowned experts in the field of architecture and related professions who agree with the core value of the Prize, including a representative from the International Union of Architects. Former laureates shall be invited to serve on the next Jury, so as to better carry on the core value conveyed by the prize. Those who are

nominated by the Nominating Committee as a candidate are not eligible to enter the current jury.

VI. The evaluation adheres to the principles of publicity, impartiality and equity, insisting to fulfill its high standards and strict requirements. Once the winners are selected and confirmed, the result is published within one month after the selection.

VII. The winners of the Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize own the copyrights of the materials of their works. The Architectural Society of China has the right to freely use the materials for the publication of the prize books, and for the prize promotions and marketing in media and internet.

VIII. The award ceremony of Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize is held in next year following the selection, at the annual convention of the Architectural Society of China or other major events.

IX. The Architectural Society of China is responsible for the interpretation of the Selection Methods.

X. The Selection Methods is effective as of 1st January 2016.

梁思成建筑奖评选细则

根据《梁思成建筑奖评选办法》(以下简称《评选办法》)的总体要求,特制定本评选细则。

一、提名及确定候选人

根据《评选办法》,梁思成建筑奖的提名采取专家提名与提名委员会提名推荐相结合的方式。世界范围内,活跃在建筑领域的任何人(除现任梁思成建筑奖提名委员和评选委员),凡符合《评选办法》第三条所述条件的,均可以成为本奖项的被提名人。

(一) 专家提名

梁思成建筑奖的往届获奖者、建筑师、学者、建筑评论家、建筑师团体或建筑设计机构,均有资格推荐提名符合条件的人选。提名时应向中国建筑学会提交以下资料,所有资料可以用中文或英文提交:

1. 一封由提名人签名的提名推荐信;
2. 一份完整的被提名人信息表:包括本国语言的完整姓名及对应英文、出生日期、职务职称、并附本人电子版半身照片一张;学历;工作经历;曾获奖励;著作;专业理论阐释(建筑理念与设计创作经历);以及5—10个建成作品,每个作品附建成后的实景照片1张,注明项目名称、项目地点、建成时间。

(二) 提名委员会提名推荐并确定候选人名单

梁思成建筑奖提名委员会通过会议投票(或邮件、网络投票)对上述由专家提名的人员名单进行审议,并对符合《评选办法》第三条规定条件而未被提名的建筑师和建筑学者进行补充推荐,提出

被提名人总名单。经过提名委员会全体委员投票,获得提名委员会半数以上赞同票的被提名人进入候选人名单。

(三) 通知候选人

由中国建筑学会通知候选人提交详细的个人背景材料和作品项目资料,参加评选委员会的评选。

(四) 候选人需要提交的评审材料

候选人需向中国建筑学会提交一份详细的个人信息表,可以使用中文或英文,内容包括:详尽的个人信息(包括姓名、出生地、国籍、出生日期、就任单位、职务职称、并附本人电子版半身照片一张)、主要学历、主要工作经历、主要学术兼职、曾经获得的各种奖励、主要论文和著作、专业理论阐释(建筑理念、学术研究、创作心得与经验,1,500字以内)、主要建成作品(按照年份顺序排列,每个作品注明项目名称、地点、规模、建成时间、主要设计人和团队、项目概况,以及建成后的实景照片或能表达设计理念的主要图纸5—10张)。

二、评审

由中国建筑学会组织梁思成建筑奖评选委员会进行评选。评选委员会对候选人进行全面评议,并采用无记名投票,以每轮半数淘汰的方式产生获奖者名单及其排序,最后评选出两名获奖者。

三、评选结果公告

评选结果和评选委员名单在评选结束后一个月内在中国建筑学会官方网站及国际和国内相关媒体平台上发布公告。

Selection Rules of Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize

In accordance with the Selection Methods of Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize (hereinafter referred to as the Selection Methods), the selection rules are specified as follows:

I . Nomination and Candidates:

According to the Selection Methods, Nominations for Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize combine expert nominations and recommendations from the Nominating Committee. Internationally, any person active in the field of architecture (except those who serve on current Nominating Committee and jury of Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize) may become a nominee for the prize, as long as that person meets the criteria stated in Term III of the Selection Methods.

1. Expert nominations

Liang Sicheng Prize laureates, architects, academics, architecture critics, institutes of architects, and architecture design organizations may make nominations. To nominate, the following materials should be submitted to the Architectural Society of China in either Chinese or English:

- (1) A letter of recommendation signed by the nominator;
- (2) A completed form of nominee's information: including full name in the native language and in English, date of birth, position and title, contact information, one digital portrait photograph, educational and professional experience, publications, awards received, introduction of the nominee's architectural ideas and design experience; and 5 to 10 built projects, each with one photograph of the built project, project name, location and completion date.

2. Shortlist of candidates determined by the Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee of Liang Sicheng Architecture Prize review and vote via meetings (or E-mail and internet) on the list of nominees, including expert nominated architects, architectural scholars and additional recommendations of the Nomination

Committee who meet the criteria of Term III. After the voting by the entire Committee, the nominees who win more than half of votes will be into the shortlist as the candidates.

3. Notification of the candidates

The Architectural Society of China will notify the candidates to submit detailed personal and professional materials, for the final selection by the jury.

4. Materials submission requirements

The shortlisted candidates are required to submit a more detailed information form to the Architectural Society of China in either Chinese or English: including name, place of birth, nationality, date of birth, employer, profession and title, the digital portrait photograph, academic degrees, professional experience, social and professional engagement, awards received, published books and articles, professional experience responds to the core value of the Prize (architectural ideas, academic studies, design reflections and experience, in no more than 1,500 words); a portfolio: project list in chronological order; each project filled in each form, introducing project name, location, scale, time of completion, principal architects and design team, project introduction; and 5 to 10 photographs or drawings that can represent the design ideas of each built project.

II . Review Procedure

The Architectural Society of China organizes the jury members to undertake overall deliberations on the shortlisted candidates and vote by secret ballot. Each round eliminates half of the remaining candidates to generate the winner list and ranking until two winners are selected.

III . Result Announcement

Selection result and jury list will be published on the official website of the Architectural Society of China and related domestic and international media platforms within one month after the selection is completed.

梁思成先生生平

梁思成(1901—1972)是中国杰出的建筑学家和建筑教育家,中国建筑学科的开拓者和奠基者,文化遗产保护、城市规划、风景园林及艺术史学科的重要先驱,同时也是将中国建筑艺术与文化成就系统地介绍到国际的第一位中国学者。

梁思成祖籍广东新会,是中国近代著名思想家梁启超之子。他在1915—1928年先后就学于北京清华学校和美国宾夕法尼亚大学、哈佛大学研究生院。1928年回国后,积极投入中国的建筑教育、建筑设计、城市规划、建筑历史研究及文化遗产保护事业,1947年获美国普林斯顿大学荣誉博士学位,1948年当选中央研究院第一届院士。新中国成立后,历任北京市都市计划委员会副主任,中国建筑学会副理事长,全国人大代表、人大常委、政协常委等职,并于1955年当选中国科学院学部委员。

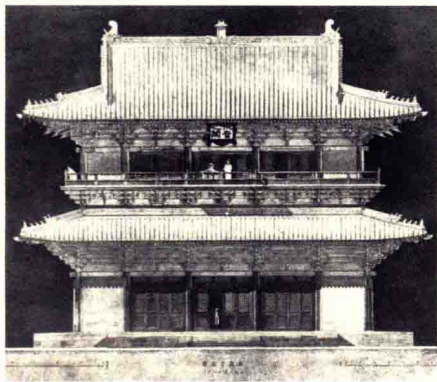
1928年9月,梁思成按照美国宾夕法尼亚大学建筑系的模式创办东北大学建筑系^[1],是中国最早的现代大学建筑教育实践之一。1945年梁思成致信清华大学校长梅贻琦,建议成立建筑系,主张采用20世纪30年代由德国现代主义建筑家格罗皮乌斯新创之包豪斯体系,“设计与实施并重,以养成富有创造力之实用人才”。^[2-3]

1946年,他创办清华大学建筑系,1949年更名为“营建学系”,并在《文汇报》上发表《清华大学营建学系(现称建筑工程学系)

学制及学程计划草案》^[4]。该草案基于广义的“体形环境”思想,将建筑学研究的领域在宏观上扩展到地区、城市、园林,微观上深入到室内陈设与装饰艺术^[5],将城市设计概念首次引入中国,并显示出卓越的人文主义眼光。

梁思成是中国建筑史学的一代宗师。由他主导的中国建筑史学研究,结合了现代田野考古、文献学和美术史的方法,确立了中国建筑史研究的现代范式,并论证了中国建筑体系作为一个稳定、丰富而独特的营造体系,在世界建筑体系中具有独树一帜的地位。他在1932年完成的《清式营造则例》一书,是中国第一部以现代科学方法总结中国古代建筑构造做法的著作;他在1932年发表的调查报告《蓟县独乐寺观音阁山门考》,是中国人首次运用现代科学的方法调查测绘古建筑并撰写的调查报告。1930—1945年,他与营造学社同仁探访了中国15省200余县的2,200多个实例,发现、鉴定、测绘了200余组古建筑,其中包括赵县安济桥、五台山佛光寺大殿、蓟县独乐寺、应县佛宫寺释迦塔等在中国建筑史写作中堪为时代界标的重要实物遗存。

抗日战争末期,梁思成基于大量调查和研究,完成了《中国建筑史》的中文及英文文稿。中文版《中国建筑史》在1954年以油印本形式付印,1998年正式出版单行本;英文版《图像中国建筑史》^[6],



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1 1932年梁思成发表的蓟县独乐寺观音阁南立面渲染图/South facade of Guanyin Pavilion at Dule Temple in Ji county, published by Liang Sicheng in 1932.

2 1933年梁思成调查正定隆兴寺转轮藏殿/Liang Sicheng investigating the Hall of the

Rotating Sutra Cabinet at Longxing Temple in 1933.

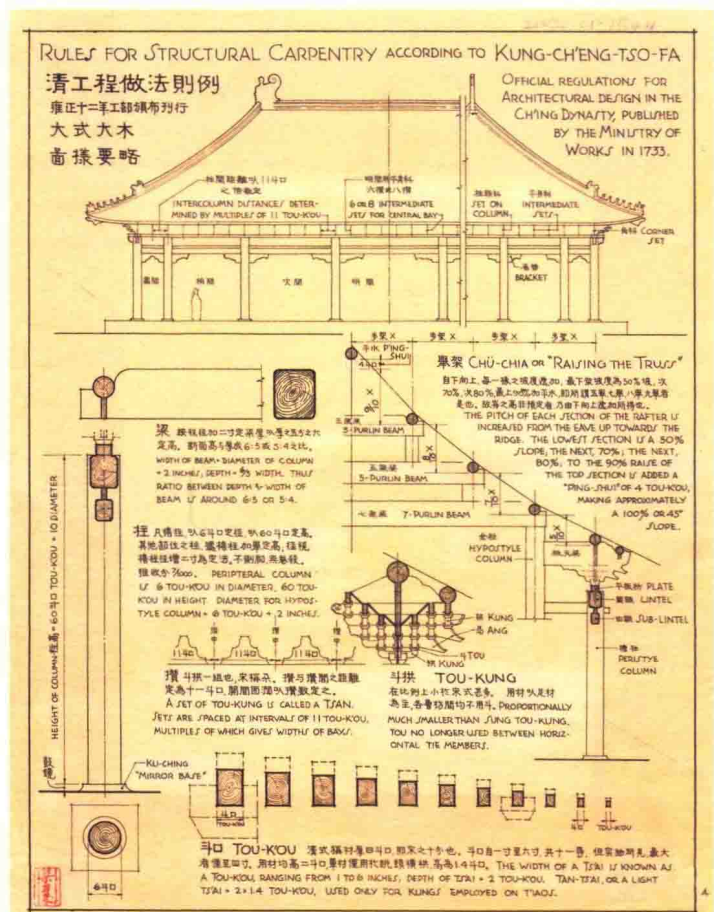
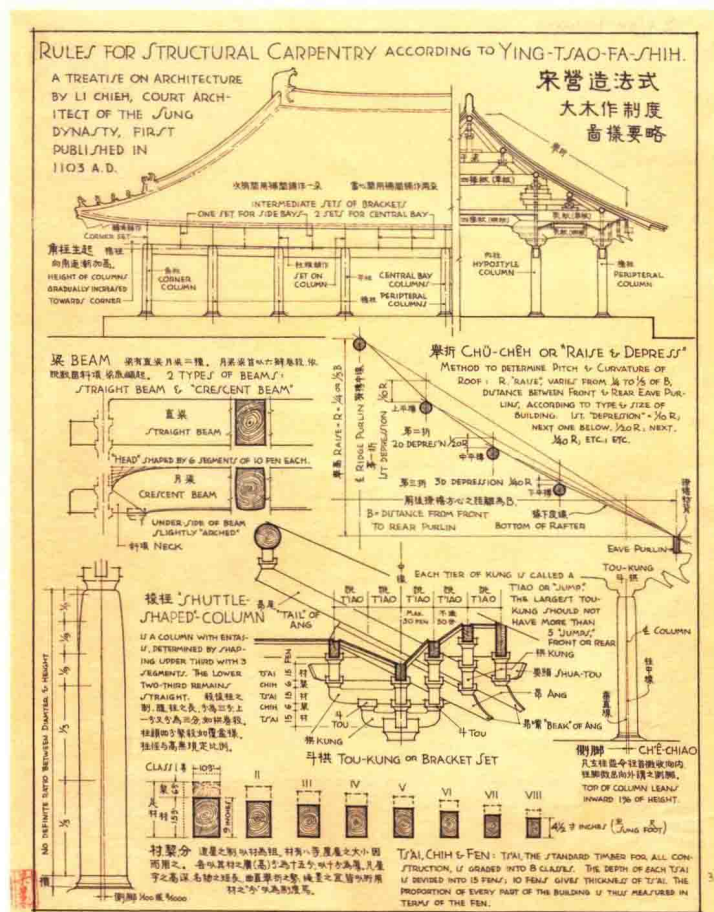
3 1933年梁思成(左)与莫宗江(右)考察测绘赵州桥/Liang Sicheng (left) and Mo Zongjiang (right) surveyed and mapped Anji Bridge in Zhao county in 1933.

经费慰梅 (Wilma Fairbank) 编辑, 1984 年由美国麻省理工学院出版社出版。他的论著回应了 20 世纪早期西方建筑史叙述中对于中国建筑的偏见, 至今仍是中国建筑史的经典文献。

梁思成是中国文化遗产保护观念和行动的奠基人和行动的先驱者。在《蓟县独乐寺观音阁山门考》中，他提出了文物建筑保护宣传、立法、专家负责的三项重要基本原则，并提出文物保护要“以保存现状为保存古建筑之最良方法，复原部分，非有绝对把握，不宜轻易施行”。1947年，他在参与主持美国普林斯顿大学中国艺术考古会议后，又与美学家邓以蛰、考古学家陈梦家共同倡议清华大学文学院设立艺术史系、研究室及博物馆，随后“清华大学文物陈列室”成立，为今日清华博物馆之先导。1948—1951年，他发表了一系列文章，从城市规划，亦即“整体”的角度论述了北京城的伟大价值，

并提出了历史文化名城整体保护的概念,又于1950年与城市规划学家陈占祥合著《关于中央人民政府行政中心区位置的建议》,提出首都行政中心与旧城分开发展的方案(后称“梁陈方案”),对于古城保护和新城发展之间的矛盾,提出了具有前瞻性的解决思路。他是世界上最早提出历史文化名城整体保护思想的学者之一,是世界文化遗产保护领域的先行者。在抗日战争末期,梁思成担任“战区文物保存委员会”副主任委员^[7]并编制了《战区文物保存委员会文物目录》^[8],以防中国的重要古迹误遭破坏;1949年初,他又主持编写《全国重要建筑文物简目》,“供人民解放军作战及接管时保护文物之用”^[9]。此外,他还曾在“二战”末期向美军建议保护日本古都奈良和京都,为人类文化遗产的保存做出了重要贡献。

1987年，由梁思成生前主持的“中国古代建筑理论及文物建筑



保护的研究”荣获中国国家自然科学一等奖。

梁思成还是一位杰出的设计理论家与实践性建筑师。他毕生致力于中国建筑的复兴,探寻中国古代建筑设计的深层原理,提出“中而新”的设计理想。1935—1936年,由梁思成担任顾问的南京国立中央博物院设计方案,采用了中国唐辽盛世的建筑语汇,又以西方建筑美学标准进行提炼和修正,集中体现了他在中国“新文化运动”的背景下,对“中国风格”建筑设计方法的探索^[10]。1949年,梁思成被聘为全国政协“国旗国徽初选委员会”顾问,并组织清华大学营建系教师参加国徽方案设计竞选,方案“尽量地采用了中国数千年艺术的传统,以表现我们的民族文化;同时努力将象征新民主主义中国政权的新母题配合,求其由古代传统的基础上发展出新的图案”^[11],最终获选为实施方案。1952年,他担任了北京天安门广场人民英雄纪念碑的建筑设计主持人,并亲自设计了纪念碑方案,又在1963年设计了扬州鉴真纪念堂,后者于1973年建成,1984年获建设部全国优秀设计一等奖。

梁思成是中国近代城市规划事业的推动者。1930年,他与张锐合作提出《天津特别市物质建设方案》,获得首选。1945年他发表了重要论文《市镇的体系秩序》^[12],提出城市规划的主要目标为“安居乐业”,而居住区设计要以兼顾身心舒适、适合民族习惯等为基本原则。在1950年的“梁陈方案”中,他还主张增进各区域就业与居住功能的混合,而非相互分离,以实现城市的平衡发展。

梁思成是中国近现代建筑学术组织的主要创建者与建筑学术研究的重要推动者。1930年,他加入中国最早的近代建筑学术团体“中国营造学社”,次年任法式部主任。1951—1953年,他参与创办中国建筑学会,并当选为第一届理事会副理事长。1955年中国建筑学会获邀加入国际建筑师协会,成为新中国第一个为国际所承认的学术组织。1954年,梁思成参与创办新中国建筑学科的第一本学术刊物《建筑学报》并任编辑委员会主任委员。

1946年,梁思成获聘担任美国耶鲁大学客座教授,讲授“中国艺术史”,包括建筑与雕塑两部分,成为第一位将中华民族优秀建筑文化系统地展示于世界学界的中国人。1947年,在联合国总部的国际合作设计项目中,他又作为中国政府派遣的代表,将中国的建筑哲学引入世界性的建筑话语之中^[13]。梁思成的著作与研究成果在20世纪中叶以后,成为西方世界认识中国建筑艺术的重要桥梁。

20世纪前期,是中国社会文化的各个方面走向现代化的关键时期。在这一特殊历史时期中,梁思成作为伟大的建筑思想启蒙者,将西方现代建筑学与城市规划学体系引入中国,同时扎根于中国建筑的历史与现实,致力于开创中国的现代建筑学体系,探寻这个东

方古国的城市与建筑的复兴之路,为多元文化背景下的世界现代建筑史,贡献了代表非西方世界探索的重要篇章。

注释:

- [1] 童寓. 东北大学建筑系小史. 1931// 童寓文集. 第一卷.
- [2] 梁思成. 致梅贻琦信. 清华大学档案馆藏// 梁思成全集. 第5卷: 1-2.
- [3] 秦佑国. 从宾大到清华——梁思成建筑教育思想: 1928—1949// 建筑史. 第28辑.
- [4] 清华大学营建学系(现称建筑工程系)学制及学程计划书. 原连载于《文汇报》1949年7月10—12日// 梁思成全集. 第5卷: 46-54.
- [5] “有体有形的环境, 细自一灯一砚、一杯一碟, 大至整个城市, 乃至一个地区内的若干城市间的联系, 为人类的生活和工作建立文化、政治、工商业等各方面合理适当的‘舞台’。”——梁思成. 清华大学营建学系学制及学程计划草案. 文汇报. 1949年7月10—12日//《梁思成全集》第五卷. 中国建筑工业出版社, 2001.
- [6] 梁思成. 致 Alfred Bendiner 的三封信. 1947年4月6—30日. 其中有梁思成本人用英文编写的简历, 内“出版物”一项注明“A Pictorial History of Chinese Architecture (text in both English and Chinese), to be published, possibly in U.S.A. 图像中国建筑史(文字为英文和中文), 可能在美国出版”// 梁思成全集. 第5卷: 9;12.
- [7] 梁思成. 致 Alfred Bendiner 的三封信. 1947年4月6—30日. 其中的梁思成简历, 内“文化与专业研究机构成员或工作经历”一项 Vice-Chairman, Chinese Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Objects in War Areas (counter-part of the “Robert Commission” of U.S.A. O., 1945—46.) 副主席, 战区文物保护中国委员会(美国罗伯特委员会的国家分委会, 1945—1946)// 梁思成全集. 第5卷: 9;12.
- [8] 战区文物保存委员会文物目录本文原为32开铅印本, 中英文并列, 1945年5月编, 未公开发行// 梁思成全集. 第4卷.
- [9] 全国重要建筑文物简目// 梁思成全集. 第4卷: 317.
- [10] 赖德霖. 设计一座理想的现代中国风格的现代建设——梁思成中国建筑史叙述与南京国立中央博物院辽宋风格设计再思// 赖德霖. 中国近代建筑史研究. 北京: 清华大学出版社, 2007: 331-362.
- [11] 林徽因等. 拟制国徽图案说明. 1949年10月23日.
- [12] 原载1945年8月重庆《大公报》, 后刊入1945年10月国民政府内政部主編的《公共工程专刊》第一集. 梁思成全集// 第5卷: 303-306.
- [13] 纪录片《梁思成与林徽因》中的联合国视频资料.

A Brief Introduction of Liang Sicheng

Liang Sicheng (1901—1972) was a prominent Chinese architect and scholar, often known as the founder of the discipline of Chinese architecture. He was a pioneer of cultural heritage conservation, urban planning, landscape architecture and art history, as well as the first Chinese scholar who introduced Chinese architectural art and cultural achievements to the world stage.

The ancestral home of Liang was in Xinhui, Guangdong province. His father, Liang Qichao, was one of the leading ideologists of modern China. During 1915 to 1928, Liang studied at Tsinghua University in Beijing, University of Pennsylvania and Harvard Graduate School in America. When he returned to China in 1928, Liang devoted himself to the education of architecture, architectural design, urban planning, the study of architectural history and cultural heritage protection. In 1947, Princeton University awarded him an honorary doctoral degree. The following year, he was elected as one of the first batch of academicians of Academia Sinica. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, Liang served successively as the vice-director of the Beijing City Planning Commission, vice-president of the Architectural Society of China, delegate to the National People's Congress (NPC), and standing committee member of the NPC and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). In 1955, he was elected as a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

In September 1928, Liang established the Architecture Department of Northeastern University. Basing its curriculum on that of the University of Pennsylvania, it became one of the earliest best practice examples of educational initiatives for architecture at a modern Chinese university. Seventeen years later, in 1945, Liang sent a letter to Mei Yiqi, the principal of Tsinghua University, suggesting to model Tsinghua's Department of Architecture on the Bauhaus system established by the German modernist architect Walter Gropius in the 1930s. In the letter he said: "Attaching equal importance to design

theory and practice will develop creative talents".

Thus, the ensuing year, in 1946, Liang set up the Architecture Department of Tsinghua University, which was renamed Construction Department in 1949. He published "The School System and Programme Draft Plan for the Construction Department (now known as Architectural Engineering Department) of Tsinghua University" in *Wenhuibao* in the same year. This draft was based on the general concept of built environment to improve integration of the study of architecture into other fields including regional, city and landscapes planning at the macro level, as well as interior design and decorative arts at the micro level. This was the first time the concept of urban design was introduced to China, which showed Liang's vision of architecture as a broad humanistic discipline.

Liang Sicheng was also a grand master of Chinese architectural history studies. Under his supervision, research work on Chinese architectural history integrated methods from modern field archaeology, philology and art history. It represented a modern approach to academic research, while establishing a new position for Chinese architecture as a distinct construction system in the world of architecture. *Qingshi yingzao zeli* (*Qing Structural Regulations*), completed by Liang in 1932, was the first book that utilized modern research methods to clarify structural characteristics of traditional Chinese architecture. Liang's *Investigation of the Guanyin Pavilion and the Main Gate of Dulesi in Ji county* was the first report written by a Chinese author that employed modern scientific survey and mapping methods. From 1930 to 1945, with members of the Zhongguo Yingzao Xueshe (Society for the Study of Chinese Architecture), he visited over 2,200 Chinese sites located in more than 200 counties and 15 provinces. They discovered, identified and mapped over 200 groups of traditional buildings, including Anji Bridge in Zhao county, the Main Hall of Foguang Temple at Mount Wutai, the structures of Dule Temple in Ji county, and

the Sakyamuni Pagoda of Fogong Temple in Ying county. His field studies provide important documentation of China's iconic landmarks.

In the final stage of the Second Sino-Japanese War, Liang completed his manuscript on the history of Chinese architecture in Chinese and English based on his practical and theoretical studies. The Chinese version, *Zhongguo Jianzhu Shi (Chinese Architectural History)* was mimeographed in 1954 and officially published as an offprint in 1998; the English version, *Chinese Architecture: A Pictorial History*, was edited by Wilma Fairbank and published by MIT Press in 1984. His books are milestones for the development of the discipline of Chinese architectural history studies, meaning to defeat the Eurocentric view prevailing in the early part of the 20th century.

Liang also formulated ideas of Chinese cultural heritage conservation and methods for ensuring their adoption on a wide scale. In his field report about Dulesi, he introduced three fundamental principles for propagating, legalizing, and supervising the preservation of monuments. In his words, cultural relics should be "preserved in their current state, which is the best means of protecting traditional architecture. We should not restore them if we are uncertain how to restore them". In 1947, after co-hosting the Chinese Art and Archaeology Meeting at Princeton University, Liang together with the art historian Deng Yizhe and the archaeologist Chen Mengjia proposed to establish a department, laboratory, and museum of art history at Tsinghua University. Subsequently, the Tsinghua University Cultural Relics Showroom was set up, precursor to the present-day Tsinghua University Art Museum. Between 1948



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6 抗日战争时期营造学社在四川李庄的工作室，后为梁思成 / The workspace of the Society for the Study of Chinese Architecture in Lizhuang, Sichuan, during the Anti-Japanese War period. Liang Sicheng is sitting in the back.



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7 美国纽约联合国总部大楼建筑方案委员会的成员与顾问，1947年摄于纽约（包括柯布西耶、梁思成、尼迈耶、K. 哈里森等） / The committee members and consultants



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to the United Nations Headquarters in New York City. This photo was taken in 1947 and shows, among others, Le Corbusier, Liang Sicheng, Oscar Niemeyer and Wallace K. Harrison.
8 1950年梁思成在病中与林徽因讨论国徽图案 / A sick Liang Sicheng discussing the national emblem with Lin Huiyin in 1950.