



第一辑 (第一届中国建筑史学国际研讨会论文选辑) 杨鸿勋 主编

YING ZAO

(Treatise on Chinese Architectural History)

No .1

(Collected Works of the International Conference on Chinese Architectural History I)

Yang Hongxun chief editor



北京出版社文津出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

营造.第一辑/杨鸿勋主编.-北京:文津出版社; 北京出版社,2001 ISBN 7-80554-415-8

I. 营… II. 杨… III. 建筑史 - 中国 - 国际学术会议 - 文集 IV. TU 092

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 048110 号

营造(第一辑) YINGZAO

杨鸿勋 主编 Yang Hongxun Chief editor

北京出版社 文津出版社 (北京北三环中路 6 号) 邮政编码:100011 网 址:www.bph.com.cn 北京出版社出版集团总发行 新 华 书 店 经 销 北京市京通印刷厂印刷

889×1194 毫米 大 16 开本 37. 5 印张 1242 千字 2001 年 8 月第 1 版 2001 年 8 月第 1 次印刷 印数:1000 册

ISBN 7 - 80554 - 415 - 8/ГU·2 定价:198.00 元

献辞

1998年,标志中国建筑走向世界的"第一届中国建筑史学国际研讨会"在北京召开了。会议一致通过建立中国建筑史学研究国际组织的决议;并组成了"国际中国建筑史学会筹备委员会"。筹委会决定,将出版自己的学术专辑。

关于国际组织的名称,经过一阶段来的酝酿,大部分学者认为这一国际学术组织是前辈学者所开创的"中国营造学社"事业的发扬光大,其名称应体现出这一点;而"营造"一词,也正是广义建筑学的概括,它既是具有文化底蕴的传统古词,又是一个极其前卫的科学名词,国际组织应定名为"世界营造学社"。这一国际学术组织的学术专辑,顺理成章地称做《营造》——这就是我们现在所看到的这本书的来历。

千禧之年伊始,世界营造学社的学术专辑《营造》问世了! 作为创刊,它理应成为第一届国际会议情况报道和选载会议论文的专辑。

《营造》为中国建筑的研究提供了国际性的学术交流园地,这一园地将为学术的发展创造有利的条件。《营造》所发表的研究成果,从史学讲。包括古、近、现代建筑史;从类型讲,包括城乡、建筑、园林,直至家具、装修、陈设的全部人为环境的内容;它不但讨论中国的建筑成就,同时还要讨论中国与世界许多国家和地区建筑之间的历史因缘——相互影响的交流关系,以及与世界上其它不同建筑体系之间的环境文化的比较。它不但为人类文化遗产的学术研究服务,而且在全球一体化——"世界大同"的进程中,为合理的生态化、信息化、健康化的人居环境的规划、设计与建设提供有价值的借鉴。

《营造》是本学科世界学者的共同学术专辑. 愿它在世界学者们的共同关怀下茁壮成长!

Foreword

In 1998, "International Conference on of Chinese Architectural History I", which marked that Chinese architecture had attracted worldwide attention, was held in Beijing. During the meeting, a decision had been made to establish an international organization. This committee had agreed to launch this academy collection's own publication.

About the name of this organization, most scholars think that since it is the subsequence of "Chinese Society for YingZao studies" founded by precursors about 80 years ago, the newly made academg collection's name should show respect to them. Furthermore, the word of "YingZao" could sum up the broad sense of architecture and it contains traditional meaning of Chinese culture while this word is also an advant – guard scientific term. So, this international organization may rationally be named as "World Society for YingZao studies", it's publication then should be called as "YingZao" – this Collection of treatise is just the one now you are reading.

At the beginning of Millennium, World Society for YingZao studies voice the Collection of treatise of YingZao came out. As it's start publication, this volume of YingZao contains the news and reports and the collection of theses announced in the First International Forum on History of Chinese Architecture.

YingZao aims to provide a communication space for international research on Chinese architecture, it is assured that this magazine will be some help to promote the research of this field.

Articles published in YingZao ranged from ancient, latter day to contemporary history of architecture, from urban planning, building, landscape to furnitree, fitment and so on. This Collection of treatise will discuss not only Chinese

architecture but also the relationship between China and the countries aroud her, including the communication course, mutual influence, and contrasting with other architectural culture systems in the world. This Collection of treatise will devote all to not only the research of human being's cultural heritage, but also the construction of an ecologicalized, informationized and healthy living entironment.

YingZao belongs to all the scholars in the researching field of Chinese architecture. It will grow up hopefully under the care of all of us.

感谢状

Acknowledgements

财团法人浩然基金会主席殷琪女士为支持鄙会在全球弘扬中华建筑文化慷慨解囊,赞助国际会议经费,深表谢忱。献状表彰志念。

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一九九八年八月十八日 AUGUST 18, 1998

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中国建筑走向世界的里程碑

——第一届中国建筑史学国际研讨会简报

标志中国建筑史学走向世界的"第一届中国建筑史学国际研讨会"已于 1998 年 8 月 18~21 日在北京举行。出席大会的有中国、香港特区、台湾地区、日本、新加坡、澳大利亚、美国、丹麦、德国、意大利、法国等 11 个国家和地区,共计 96 位代表和嘉宾与会;提交大会的学术论文有 69 篇。

1995年,在杨鸿勋教授倡导和支持下,由香港中文大学建筑学系组织召开了"中国建筑史国际会议"。与会者一致认为应当尽快在中国召开正式的中国建筑史学的国际研讨会,并呼吁建立一个中国建筑史学研究的国际学术组织。杨鸿勋教授接受国际同仁们的要求,一方面于 1996 年发出《创立国际中国建筑史学会倡议书》(见附件),征得国际前卫学者们的响应签名,向全世界发出呼吁;同时筹备国际会议的召开,此举得到清华大学建筑历史与文物建筑保护研究所的赞同决定联合举办、由国际中国建筑史学会筹备委员会赞助召开了这次"第一届中国建筑史学国际研讨会"。

大会组织委员会的构成是:

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大会的特邀嘉宾有:

吴良镛、汪坦、郑孝燮、侯仁之、张开济、张鎛、罗哲文、杜仙洲、余鸣谦、于倬云、朱家溍、王世 襄等前辈。

吴教授代表嘉宾致辞;罗先生代表国家文物局古建专家组和中国文物学会向大会致贺词,并代表因外 出未能到会的郑孝燮先生向大会赠诗,并自赋诗;吴、罗二位先生并都向大会提交了论文。

美国宾夕法尼亚大学东亚研究所 N.S. 斯坦因哈特教授、依阿华州立大学设计学院院长 M.C. 安格布莱特教授、美国中华文化中心董事长邵邦华教授等向大会发来贺电及贺信。

在开幕式上,会议主办单位中国建筑学会建筑史学分会会长杨鸿勋致辞,说明了中国建筑史学的价值以及世纪之交的这次国际会议的划时代意义。致辞中,列举史实郑重批驳了本世纪初以来风行全球的《比较法建筑史》(A History of Architecture, on the comparative method)作者英国人 B. 傅莱彻尔贬低中国建筑的不实之词,向国际学术界纠正了长达近百年来的误解。

这次会议的论文内容丰富,涉及"神圣与宗教建筑"、"《营造法式》及构造"、"比较文化"、"陵墓"、"文物建筑保护"、"近代建筑史"、"乡土建筑"、"景观建筑"、"理论与议论"、"计算机应用与制图"等诸多方面。就史学而言,涵盖了古、近、现代史和未来问题的研究领域;早至史前时期,晚至二十一世纪的未来时代。

会议期间,宣布"国际中国建筑史学会筹备委员会"正式成立。

大会对当前的环境问题深感忧虑,认为发扬中国与自然相统一的建筑哲学思想以解决可持续发展人居 环境问题,乃是当务之急。大会就此达成共识,一致通过了《香山宣言》。

与会嘉宾和代表一致认为本次大会是具有世界广泛代表性的,前卫中国建筑史学家基本上都出席了会议;认为这是一次具有浓厚学术气氛的高规格的国际会议;很多高质量论文,有的论文具有突破性成就;认为会议组织工作是高水平的,对会务非常满意,一致赞扬大会非常成功。美国代表苏珊·斯考特博士深有感触,欣然命笔赋英文诗一首,以寄盛会之豪情。



开幕式的大会主席台

由左至右依次为: 夏铸九、刘叙杰、雷德侯、田中淡、杨鸿勋、顾迩素、葛路吉、吕舟

Presidium

form Left to rigt: Chu - joe Hsia, Lu Xu - jie, Lothar Ledderose, Tan Tanaka, Yang Hong - xun, Else Glahn, Luigi Gazzola, LuZhou

A New Milestone in Chinese Architecture Study

The International Conference on the Chinese Architectural History I Has Come to a Successful Close in Beijing

International Conference on Chinese Architectural History I, which marks that Chinese architectural history study had became a world – wide subject, had come to a successful slose in Beijing on August 21, 1998. Totally 69 Prticipants from 11 countries and districts (China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, Singapore, Australia, U.S.A., Denmark, Germany, Italy, France) atrended this conference and provided 69 papers. further more, at the end of this meeting Fragrant Hill Declaration had been a greed and issued unanimously.

In 1995, at Prof Yang Hong – xun's suggestion and with his support, the International Conference on Chinese Architectural History was held by the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Participants of the Hong Kong Conference proposed that an International Conference should be held as soon as possible in Mainland China. And an International association of Chinese Architectural history studies should be founded. Many famous international scholars signed on the *Proposal for Establishing the intornational Society of chinese Architectural History Studies* which was presented by Prof. Yang hong – xun. And then, August 1821, 1998, came off the International Conference on Chinese Architectural History I at Fragrant hill in Beijing. The Conference was presided by three units: Chinese Society of Architectural History, the Institute of Architectural History and Preservation of Historice Building of Tsinghua University, and Preparatory Committee of International Society for Chinese Architectural History Studies.

The Organizing Committee of this conference are composed of the followings:

Organizing Committee of the International Conference on Chinese Architectural History I:

Chairman: Prof. Yang Hong - xun (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences)

Vise-Chairman: Associate Prof. Lv Zhou (Tsinghua University)

Members: Prof. Liu Xu - jie (Souteast University)

Prof. Chu - joe Hsia (Taiwan University)

Prof. Tan Tanaka (Kyoto University, J)

Prof. Else Glahn (University of Copenhagen)

Prof. Nancy Shatzman Steinhardt (University of Pennylvania)

Prof. Lothar Ledderose (University Heidelberg)

Prof. Hong - taek Yun (Konkuk University)

Prof. David Lung (University of Hong Kong)

Prof. Luigi Gazzola (Universita' Degil Studi di Roma)

Honoured Guest:

Prof. Wu Liang - yong

Prof. Wang Tan

Prof. Zheng Xiao - xie

Prof. Hou Ren - zhi

Prof. Zhang Bo

Prof. Zhang Kai - ji

Prof. Mo Zong - jiang

Prof. Luo Zhe - wen

Prof. Du Xian - zhou

Prof. Yu Ming - qian

Prof. Yu Zhuo - yun

Prof. Zhu Jia - jin

Prof. Wang Shi - xiang

Opening Address: Prof. Wu Liang - yong

School of Architecture, Tsinghua University

Greetings: Mr. Luo Zhe - wen

State Burean of Cultrual Relics & Museums

Congratulatory etter: Prof. Nancy Shatzman Steinhardt

University of Pennsylvania

Prof. Mark C. Engelbrecht, FAIA

Dean, College of Design, Iowa State University

Prof. Paul Shao

President of Chinese Cultural Center of America

In the opening speech, Prof. Yang Hong – xun, President of the Chinese Society of Architectural History, expressed the value of the Chinese architectural history studies and the significance of this conference. He listed some examples to critisize Banister Flecther, the author of *A history of Architecture on the Comparative Method* (1919). In this book, his untrue words about Chinese architecture history cause the world misunderstanding for nearly one hundred years.

Many excellent papers were announced in this conference, those papers were related to both theories and actions on Chinese architectural history Studies, for example: "sacred and deligion architecture", "Ying Zao Fa Shi & constuction", "compare", "mausoleum", "preservation of historic building", "history of modern architecture", "vernacular architecture", "landscape architecture", "theory and criticism", "computer application"... etc

During this conference, the worries about contemporary environment were especially mentioned and the Chinese philosophic theory of "Be harmony with the nature" was considered a method to solve the problem of the sustainable man – made environment. As a result, *THE FRAGRENT HILL'* S DECLARATION was approved by all the participants.

The conference was highly praised because of it's word - wide attention and high qualified papers and successful organization.

郑孝燮先生贺信及《贺第一届中国建筑史学国际研讨会》诗

鸿勋会长:

这次中国建筑史学国际研讨会即将开幕,大功即成,特表衷心钦佩并祝贺。想起来是很不容易的。建筑史虽然建筑系都讲授,但重视程度不太如意。其实历史是根,现代化也不可能完全从零开始。为遵嘱表达拙意并致祝贺,写得拙诗四句,请哲文老在开幕会上代诵代贺。我已另外抄写给他了。并请阁下指正。拙句如下:

《贺第一届中国建筑史学国际研讨会》诗

燕都胜迹皇家园, 济济名家消暑炎; 建筑文明当有本, 古为今用史当先。

1998.8.14

匆即此问

暑安

孝燮 手上

1998.8.15

我于今晚火车赴灵石

Prof. Zheng Xiaoxie who didn't atlend the conference dedicated his poem to International Conference on Chinese Architectural History I.

The meanings translated from the poem in Chinese:

The historical site of Fragrant Hill was once imperial garden in celebrities gether here to send their summer.

Architectural civerlization should have its origan.

To make the past serve the present, the study of Architectural History is apremise.

罗哲文先生的贺辞及贺诗

主席先生、各位同道们、女士们、先生们:

感谢会议主办人杨鸿勋、吕舟先生的盛情邀请,很高兴能参加这一具有重要开拓性的"第一届中国建筑史学国际研讨会"。

首先,请允许我代表中国文物学会、国家文物局古建筑专家组向大会的召开致以衷心的热烈祝贺!祝大会开得圆满成功,祝同道们、朋友们身体健康、万事胜意!

中国建筑(指古代)的调查研究和建筑史的研究,在朱启钤先生的创导和梁思成、刘敦桢等先辈们的辛勤奋力、刻苦钻研之下,半个多世纪来取得了优异而又丰硕的成果。先驱者们完成了这一个领域的伟大历史功业,但是由于历史和各方面因素和条件的局限,这一学术领域的工作还远远没有完成。在他们在世和离开我们以后的二三十年间,新一代的学人不断崛起,许多成果不管从深度与广度上,总的说来已大大超过了从前。这是历史的必然,我们更不能以此来苛求于往者。他们开创之功,永不可泯。

我记得梁思成老师一直把中国建筑和中国建筑史的研究寄希望于广大的青年学子。这也是他把中国营造学社和清华大学合办中国建筑研究所,并创办清华大学建筑系的心愿。此次大会的召开,我相信又将把这一学术领域的活动推向又一个新高潮。可喜、可庆!

今特录旧作七绝一首, 以为祝贺。

建史梁刘不朽篇,

开基立业育英贤;

江山代有才人出,

继领风骚永向前。

Mr. Luo Zhewen addressed on the Conference and wrote a peom for the International Conference on Chinese Architectural History I.

The meanings translated from the poem in Chinese.

The papers of Liang Sicheng and Liu Dunzhen will hand down frown generation to generation.

They ushered in a neew epoch in architectural history studies and architectural education.

A galaxy of talent has appeared in our time to put forward their undertaing and lead this field to a new era.

美国夏南悉教授的贺信

亲爱的杨教授:

正如您所了解的,我很抱歉不能和你们一起参加今天在北京开幕的第一届中国建筑史学国际研讨会。 这次会议标志着中国建筑研究史上的一座里程碑。的确,这是第一次具有如此广泛代表性、如此众多国家 以及如此众多的中国建筑学科领域聚集在一起,提出各自的研究成果和思想的交流。

就本人来说,自从将近 25 年前参与这一领域以来,目睹对中国建筑史的兴趣年复一年的增长,我深感喜悦。您作为对这方面研究的领导,具有更丰富的经历,一定对其不断发展和成熟的印象更为深刻。中国建筑的前进,从追求到发现、鉴定、分类和表述建筑物的特征,到渴求对其意义的认识。这方面的提高,是从研究有关中国建筑构造的古典原著到考虑建筑理论的应用及其研究。每位与会者都在老师们和同行们研究的基础上,共同运行着工作。

我相信与会者在四天会期和我一样,在考虑着这一领域的未来。建筑师和历史学家、典籍学家和理论家、哲学家和考古学家,我们分担制订未来研究进程的目标和责任。如何才能继承老师们研究的高水准的传统并把它教给学生,使他们能参加到中国建筑的领域并为参加其他领域的学术论述与实践做好准备。

对以下这些问题的回答,将是我今后努力的目标:

第一是合作。我希望这次会议能成为开始建立小规模或大型合作项目的一次机会。我希望研究者能在 具体建筑、论述、地区研究或理论方面找到有共同兴趣的伙伴。更为重要的是,我希望与会者能共同担负 起这一领域合作的巨大责任:识别中国最重要的建筑及最需要保护的建筑;承诺共同努力不使一个古建筑 被废毁或消失;保证使建筑和遗址能为学术研究提供方便,并为那些没有去过的人们分享资料,包括个人 的与合作的论文。

其次,我希望能使参与中国建筑的研究变得更为容易。我认为我们需要共同写出一本准确、可信的传统中国建筑的历史及术语图解辞典或者百科全书,并出版按照省份、城镇、地点逐一列出建筑物的详细清单。

第三,我认为我们需要考虑中国建筑的非中华文化特征方面。我希望我们能够提出中国建筑与西方建筑及西方建筑理论研究最一致或不一致之处。我们是否应当阅读西方理论,读过的人是否明确哪些理论家或多或少与中国建筑的论点相适合;拟或我们是否要加紧阅读中国学者和哲学家们的论著,并阐明一种中国建筑的中国理论。另外,我们不要忘记那些非学术性的读者,我们的这一领域,只有当那些对中国研究无背景的人们对我们的文章或演讲感兴趣时,它才能存在下去。

这是我在太平洋彼岸却如同亲身参与会议般的一些想法;我期待着阅读每一篇论文,并希望将来和所有的代表会见。这一切中尤为重要的是,我渴望参与21世纪中国建筑的研究——挑战与奋斗,我们大家所肩负的责任。

您的忠实的 南悉·S. 斯坦因哈特 1998 年 8 月 17 日 Prof. Yang Hongxun Zizhuyuan Changyungong 1 – 1 – 1102 Haidianchu Beijing 100044

Dear Professor Yang,

As you know, it is with deep regret that I am not with you today at the opening of the First International Conference on Chinese Architecture in Beijing. The event marks a milestone in the history of the study of Chinese architecture. Indeed, it is the first time so large a group representing so many nationalities and so many subfields in the study of Chinese architecture have gathered together to present their research and exchange ideas.

Personally, it has been extremely gratifying to witness the increased interest in Chinese architectural history year by year since I entered the field nearly 25 years ago. Those like yourself who have conducted research in this area for much longer are surely even more impressed not only by the growth of th field but by the maturation. Chinese architecture has moved forward from a pursuit to find, identify, classify, and characteize buildings to a desire to understand what they mean. The field has advanced from a study of classical texts about or relevant to Chinese structures to a consideration of the application of architectural theory to its study. Evervone present at the conference has worked together, building on the research of teachers and colleagues.

I am sure all of those in attendance these four days are concerned with the future of the field, as, of course, am I. Architects and historians, text readers and theorists, philosophers and archaeologists, we share the goal and the burden of charting the future course of study. How do we best carry on the tradition of study and high scandards of our teachers and present them to students, at the same time preparing those students to enter both the Chinese architecture field and be part of the scholarly discourses and practicl concerns of those in other areas?

My answers to these questions are my goals for the future of the field. First, collaboration. I hope the conference is an oportunity for the inination of small and large collaborative projects. I hope that researchers find others who share their interests in specific buildings, texts, regional studies, or theories. But more important, I hope that together all those present can take responsibility for the huge collaborative tasks of this field; the identification of China's most important buildings and those most in need of preservation; the commitment to work together to make sure not one more old building falls into disrepair or is lost; the commitment to make buildings and sites accessible for scholarly research; and the sharing of data about buildings by those who have had access to those who have not, including shared or collaborative study of architectural texts.

Second, I hope that together we can make the entry into the study of Chinese architecture easier. I believe we need to join together to write a single, accurate, reliable, illustrated dictionary or encyclopedia of traditional Chinese architectural history and terminology and to produce detailed lists of buildings, site by site, town by town and province by province.

Third, I believe we need to consider the non – sinological aspects of Chinese architecture. I hope we can address how Chinese architecture best fits into, or is not in accord, the study of Western architecture and Western architectural theory. Should we all be reading Western theory; have those who read Western theory determined which theorists are more or less in accord with the issues of Chinese structure; or shall we forge ahead to read the writings or Chinese scholars and philosophers and define a Chinese theory of Chinese architecture. And, we should not leave aside our non – scholarly audience. The field will only survive if at least some of us can make it interesting in our writings and lectures to

those who have no background in Chinese studies.

These are some of my thoughts as I attend personal matters on this side of the Pacific Ocean. I look forward to reading every conference paper and to meeting all of those present in the future. Most of all, I eagerly anticipate the study of Chinese architecture in the 21st century, a challenge and an endeavor for which all of us take responsibility.

Yours sincerely Nancy S. Steinhardt

第一届中国建筑史学国际研讨会 开 幕 辞

(1998年8月18日)

杨鸿勋 (中国建筑学会建筑史学分会会长)

亲爱的同行们:

今天是一个值得纪念的日子,因为它在中国建筑史学上将被书写上新的一页,那就是:在本世纪行将结束、新世纪就要来临之际,全世界的中国建筑史学家的代表们第一次云集北京,将就我们共同感兴趣的中国建筑史学事业和研究成果交换意见。

60 多年前,中国营造学社社长朱启钤先生就曾提出:他所开拓的事业是"全人类之学术,非吾民族所私有"。今天,我们在这里召开这个国际会议,表明了中国建筑遗产的研究已经走向世界。中国建筑遗产何以能够成为国际学者们共同感兴趣的问题呢?这里,除了中国是一个世界文明古国,作为她历史文化载体的建筑自然是诱人的而外;更为引人入胜的,则是因为她对当代和未来可持续发展人居环境的建设具有藉鉴的价值。

自十八世纪欧洲发端的产业革命以来,特别是经过本世纪的工业化和城市化,人类社会得到空前的发展。人类社会取得这一重大的进步,却付出了惨重的环境代价。二百年来的生产实践所造成的环境危机,教育人们懂得了一个道理,这就是:应当保护环境、制止和治理污染,进而经营一个全球生态平衡、众生平等、共存共荣、可持续发展的生存空间。可持续发展人为环境的建设,必须基于尊重自然的原则,而这一原则正是中国传统建筑所固有的。

中国建筑在历史上曾对人类社会的进步作出过贡献,决不像班尼斯特尔·弗莱彻尔(Banister Flecher)所认为的那样:中国建筑是对世界建筑发展毫无作用的"非正统的"旁门左道。请看事实:近代第一座摩天楼就是由于借鉴了中国"墙倒屋不塌"建筑体系的原理才打破西方古典主义承重墙传统而在芝加哥拔地而起,从而为商业建筑的极限升高架设了阶梯。本世纪初叶,现代建筑革命的先驱者弗兰克·劳艾德·莱特(Frank Llyod Wright),更是自觉的在中国两千余年前崇尚自然的先哲老子学说的基础上结合"墙倒屋不塌"灵活机动地与环境相配合的原理,提出了"有机建筑论",从而奠定了现代建筑的理论基础。中国不但在建筑学和结构学上对世界现代建筑的发展作出了重大的贡献,而且在建筑材料的发展方面也起到了积极的作用。本世纪70年代,日本为解决新干线铁道轨枕的抗酸、碱问题,曾得到中国陶制材料用植物油处理以提高其物理与化学性能的启示,而创造出混凝土轨枕用环氧树脂养护;进一步在世界范围内出现了混凝土材料用高分子材料处理——"有、无机材料结合"的新建材理论,从而引起了世界性的建材革命。中国建筑遗产中最为宝贵的科学核心——人为环境与自然环境相统一的思想,对于环境危机的今天来说,更是亟待我们发掘的重要宝藏。高度文化内涵与高度生态内涵相融合、物质与精神统一功能场的中国环境设计原理,正是未来生态建筑、生态城市,以及钱学森博士所提倡的更高层次的人文与自然相结合的可持续发展的"山水城市"的指导方针。

中国版图 960 万平方公里,幅员辽阔的国土包含着多种多样的地理环境和与其相适应的建筑模式;56个民族各不相同的文化、习俗,更使不同地理环境中生长出来的建筑丰富多彩;现在中国总人口众达12亿,大约可以反映自古以来中国人营造的生存环境适宜人丁的繁衍,这一切大约是吸引人们去研究中国建筑的原因。在日益强化国际意识、大力开展比较文化研究的当代,尤为特殊的是:中国乃世界文明古国中