

## Strengthening, renovation and repair of historic building

Major discussion points included in this lecture:

- The meaning and criteria of heritage
- The meaning and variety of heritage sites
- The variety of buildings as a major heritage objects
- The meaning and variety in civilization/culture when studying heritage
- Social context/historical background needs to concern when studying heritage
- Some representing preservation cases from a global prospective

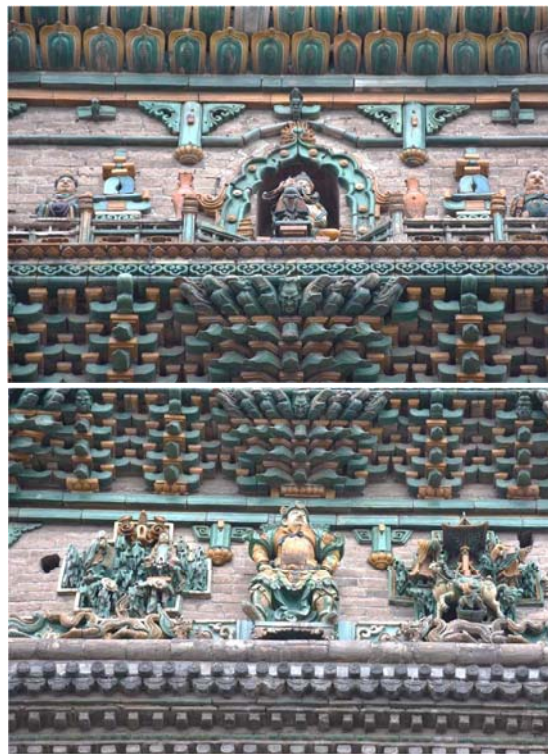


個案: 山西廣勝寺





塔面細緻的琉璃塑像



淡化的壁畫



嚴重舊化的泥木雕像



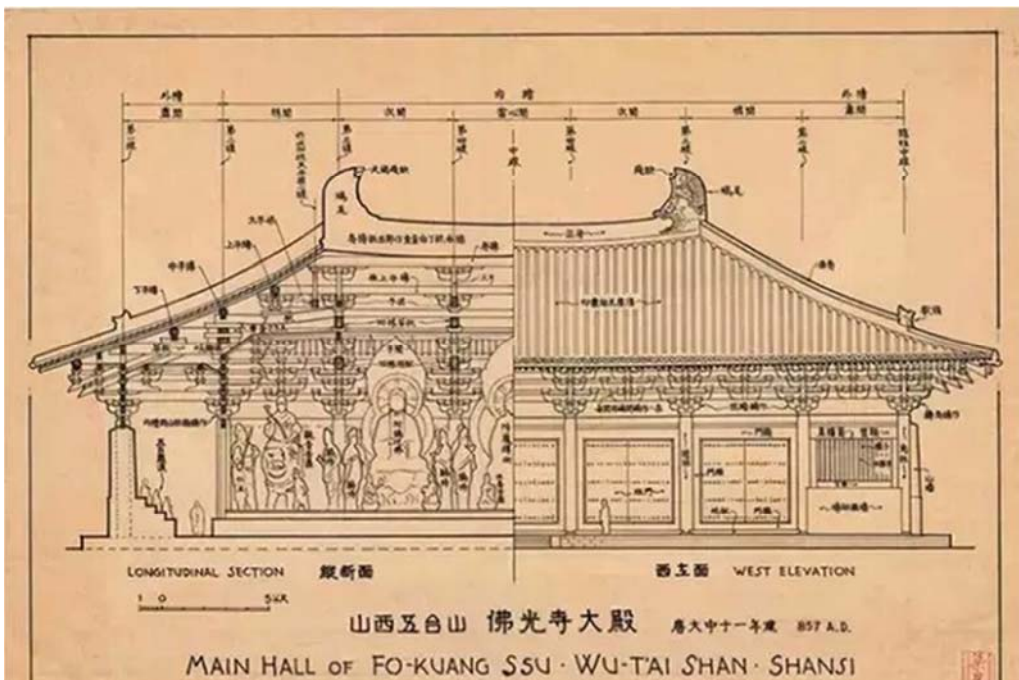




## 佛光寺 (山西)

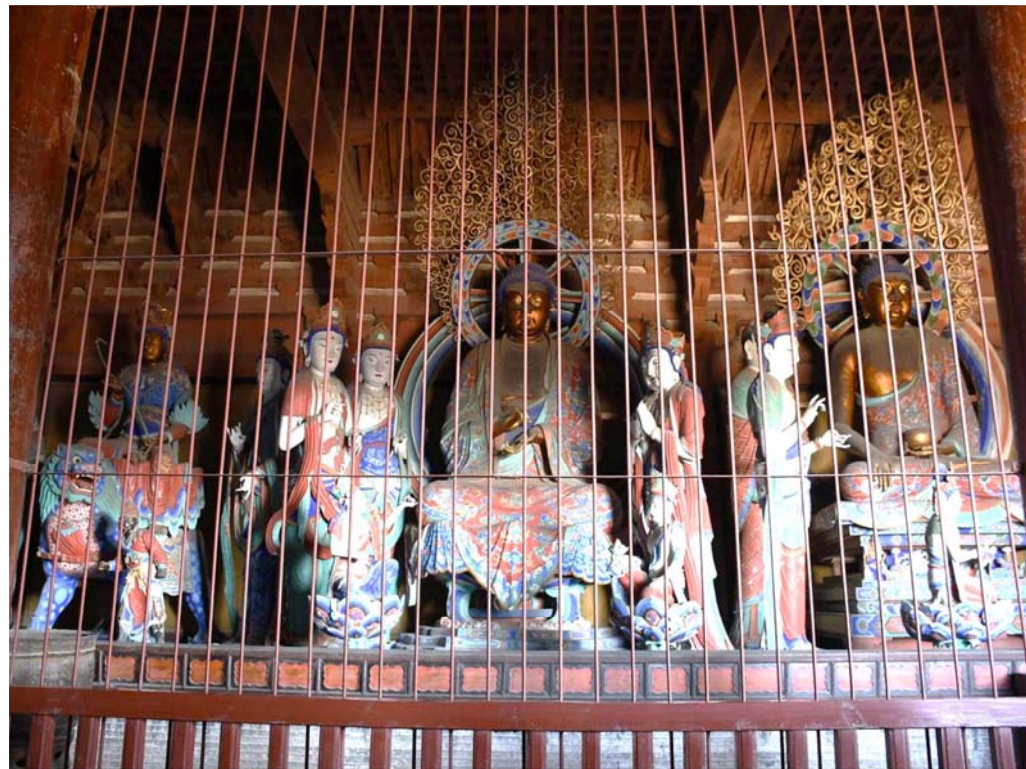
佛光寺歷史悠久，寺內佛教文物珍貴，故有“亞洲佛光”之稱。寺內正殿即東大殿，於西元 857 年建成。從建築時間上說，它僅次於建于唐建中三年（西元 782 年）的五台縣南禪寺正殿，在全國現存的木結構建築中居第二。佛光寺的唐代建築、唐代雕塑、唐代壁畫、唐代題記，歷史價值和藝術價值都很高，被人們稱為“四絕”。

佛光寺建在半山坡上。東、南、北三面環山，西面地勢低下開闊。寺因勢而建，坐東朝西。全寺有院落三重，分建在梯田式的寺基上。寺內現有殿、堂、樓、閣等一百二十餘間。其中，東大殿七間，為唐代建築；文殊殿七間，為金代建築，其餘的均為明、清時期的建築。





寺內四絕之一 -- 雕塑



寺內四絕之一 -- 壁畫



寺內四絕之一 -- 題記







## 日本，唐招提寺復修



位於奈良市的唐招提寺是由中國唐代高僧鑑真和尚親手興建的，是日本佛教律宗的總寺院，這座具有中國盛唐建築風格的建築物被確定為日本國寶。

唐代高僧鑑真（西元688—763年）第6次東渡日本後，于天平寶字三年（西元759年）開始建造，大約於西元770年竣工。寺院大門上紅色橫額“唐招提寺”是日本孝謙女皇仿王羲之、王獻之的字體所書。寺內，松林蒼翠，庭院幽靜，殿宇重重，有天平時代的講堂、戒壇，奈良時代（西元710—789年）後期的金堂，鎌倉時代（西元1185—1333年1333）的鼓樓、禮堂及天平以後的佛像、法器和經卷。

禦影堂前東面有鑑真墓，院中植有來自中國的松樹、桂花、牡丹、芍藥、“孫文蓮”、“唐招提寺蓮”、“唐招提寺青蓮”、“舞妃蓮”、“日中友誼蓮”和揚州的瓊花等名花異卉。



招提寺内文物名單

書跡・典籍、古文書

根本説一切有部戒經・老母六英經

戒律傳來記 上卷

四分律刪繁補闕行事鈔 卷下之三

大般若經 卷第176

大毘盧遮那成佛神變加持經

法華經(開結共)覺盛筆

四分戒本、梵網經2帖、寶篋印陀羅尼經、唯識三十頌・大乘百法名門論・般若心經 以上5帖 寶治元年書寫の奥書あり 覺盛筆

瑜伽師地論 卷第38

唐招提寺一切經 宋版4,456帖、和版88帖、寫本250帖、附 元版五部大乘經(内和版83卷寫本29卷)269卷

令私記斷簡(軍防令、營繕令、關市令)

唐招提寺文書 2卷

南瞻部洲大日本國正統圖(傳香寺舊藏)

雕刻

木造彌勒如來坐像(講堂安置) 木造持國天・增長天立像(講堂安置)

木造厨子入釋迦如來立像(禮堂安置) 木造地藏菩薩立像(地藏堂安置)

木造大悲菩薩坐像(中興堂安置) 木造大日如來坐像

木造如來形立像(頭部缺) 木造藥師如來立像

木造傳獅子吼菩薩立像 木造傳衆寶王菩薩立像

木造傳大自在菩薩立像(兩手缺) 木造菩薩立像(面部・左手缺)

木心乾漆菩薩立像 2軀 木造天部形立像(傳帝釋天)

木造寶生如來立像 木造聖德太子立像

木造大威德明王像 木造十一面觀音立像(1900年重文指定)

木造不動明王坐像 湛海作 木造吉祥天立像

木造行基菩薩坐像 木心乾漆佛頭(1902年重文指定)

木造菩薩頭 銅板押出三尊佛像

銅板押出佛像 5面 磚製阿彌陀如來像(傳文殊菩薩像)

木造如來形坐像・地藏菩薩立像・菩薩形立像(頭部缺)・天部形立像(傳梵天)

木造如來坐像(傳釋迦如來、多寶如來)2軀

繪畫

絹本著色十六羅漢像

絹本著色大威德明王像

絹本著色法華曼荼羅圖

紙本著色東征繪卷 蓮行筆

工藝品

太鼓縁(1915年重文指定)

鉦鼓縁(1915年重文指定)

鉦鼓縁 一對(1959年重文指定)

牛皮華鬘殘闕(ごひけまんざんけつ)8枚分

金銅金剛盤

金銅舍利容器

金銅法具類(金剛盤、五鈇鈴、獨鈇杵、三鈇杵、五鈇杵)

金銅法具類(火舎2、六器24、灑水器1、塗香器1)

金銅蓮瓣飾法具(火舎1、花瓶2、飲食器2、塗香器1)

銅香水壺

黑漆華盤

黑漆舍利厨子

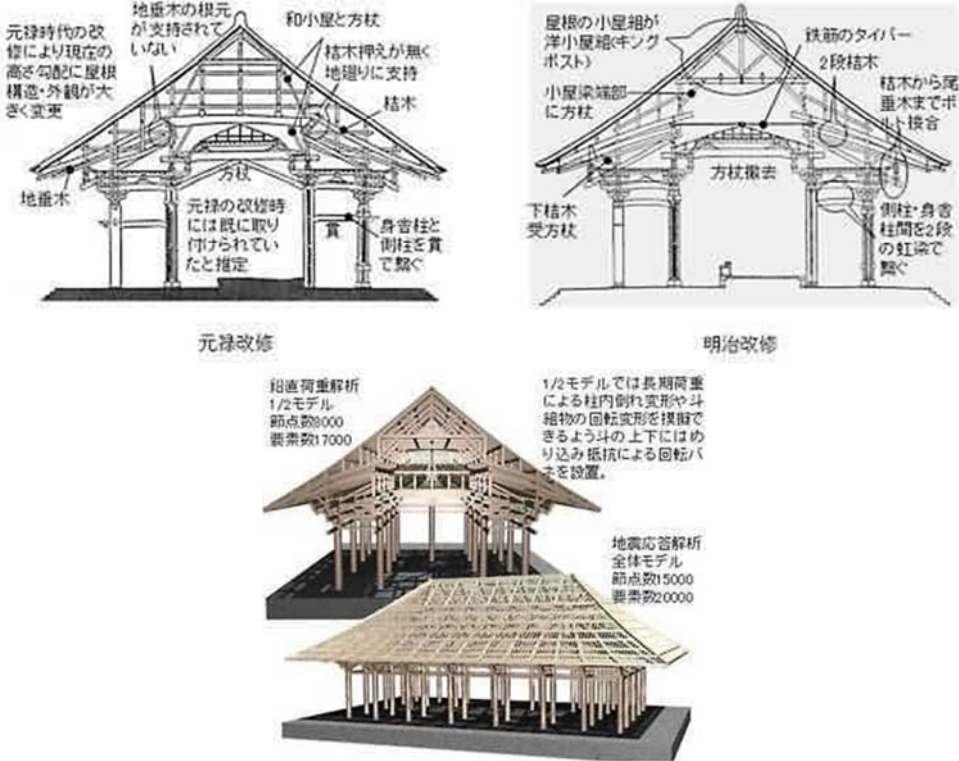
鑄銅三具足

日供舍利塔

法會所用具類(羯鼓1、鼓胴1、木製楯3枚、木製柄香爐3)

唐招提寺勅額

梵鐘







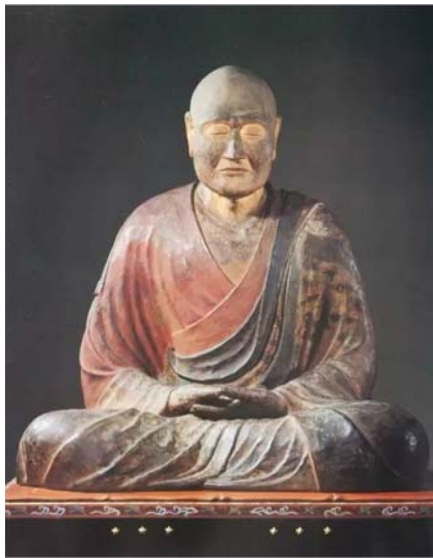




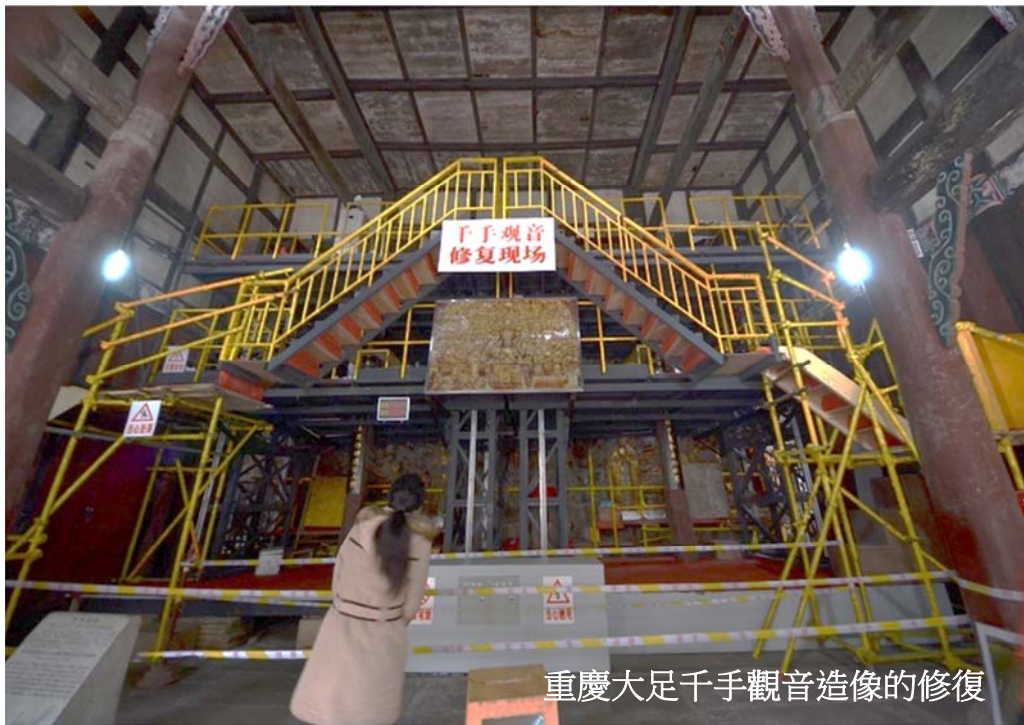








修復千手觀音



重慶大足千手觀音造像的修復

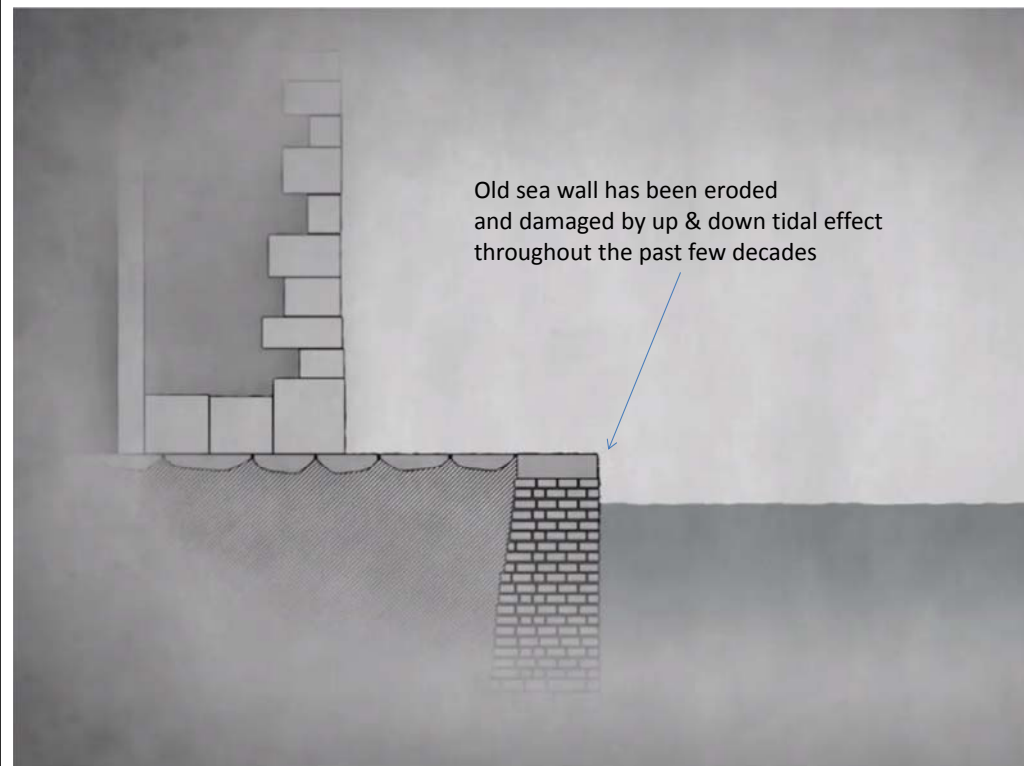






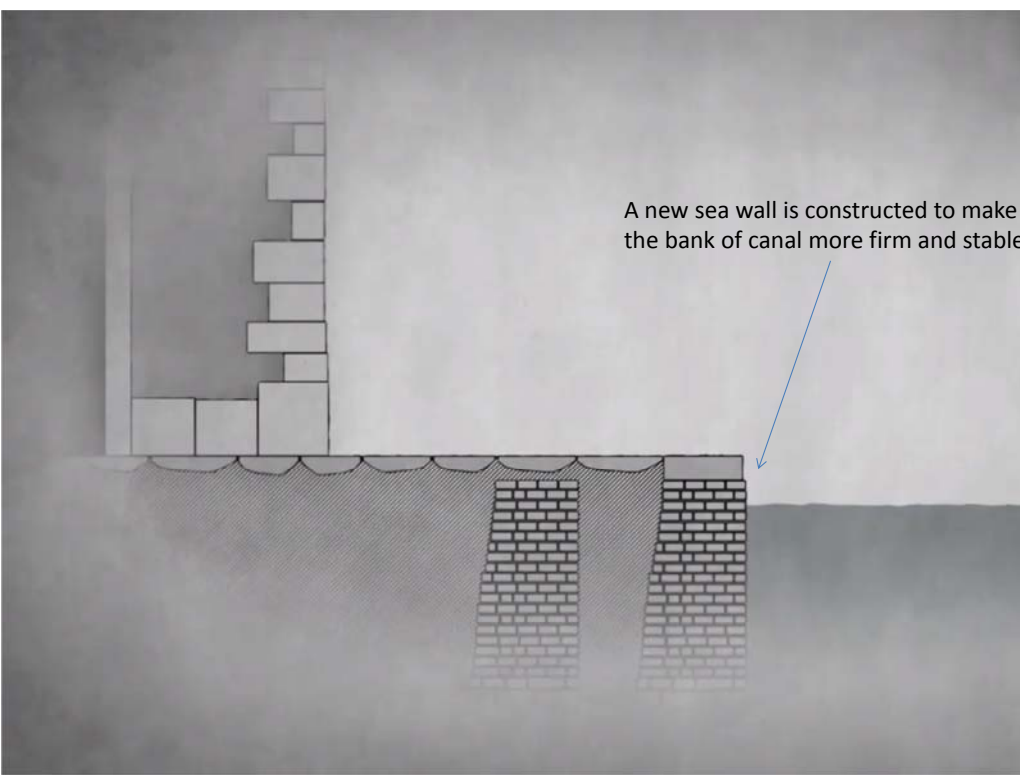


Repairing the canals  
and the entire city of Venice, Italy



Old sea wall has been eroded  
and damaged by up & down tidal effect  
throughout the past few decades

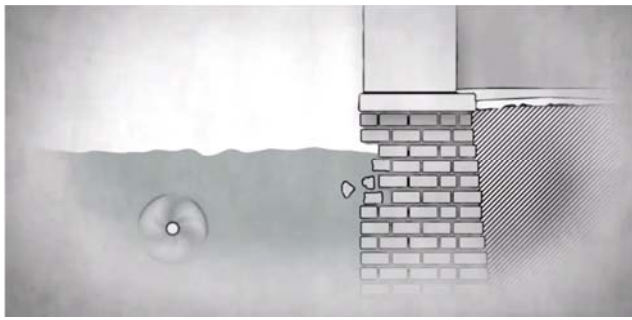




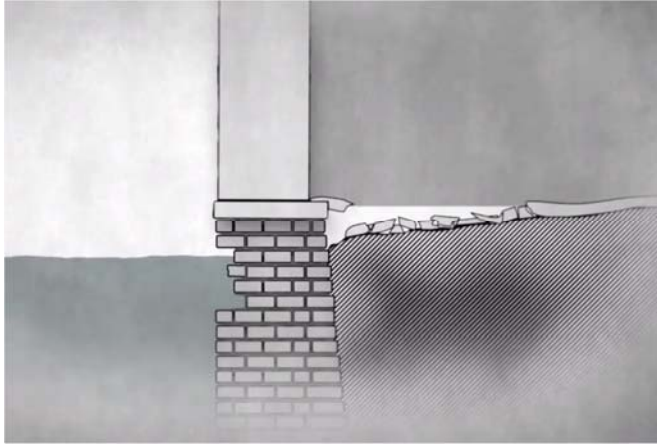
Heavily eroded bank of the canal and foundation base of buildings







Foundation or base of buildings further eroded by tidal water and caused settlement of the floor on the building interior



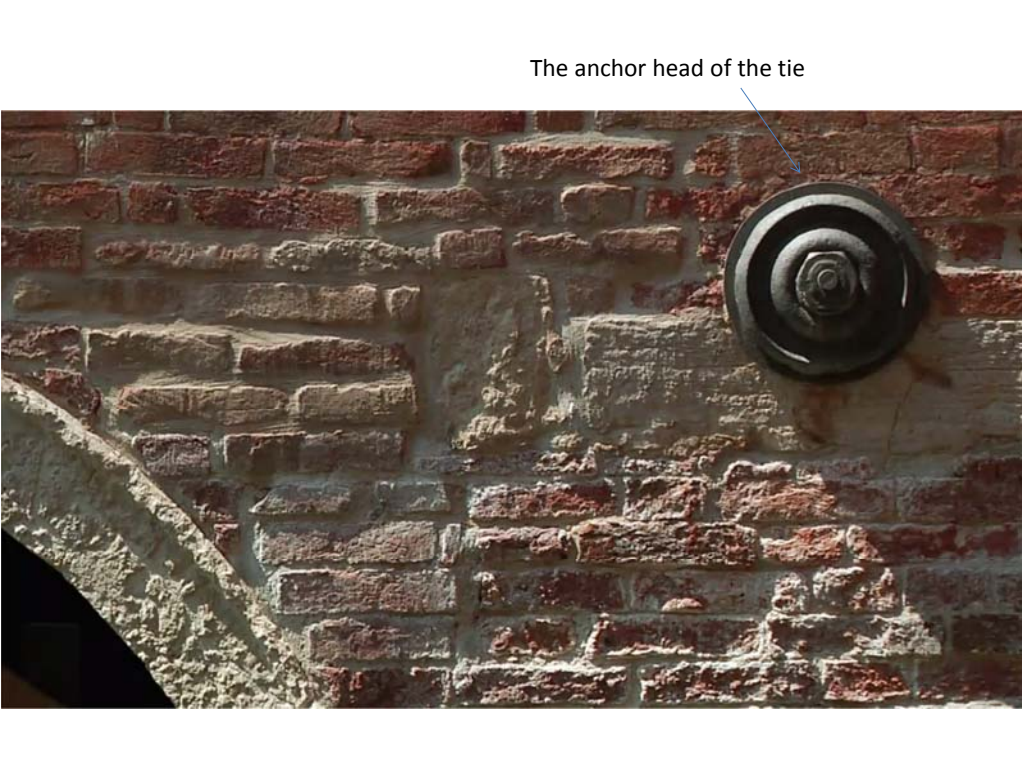
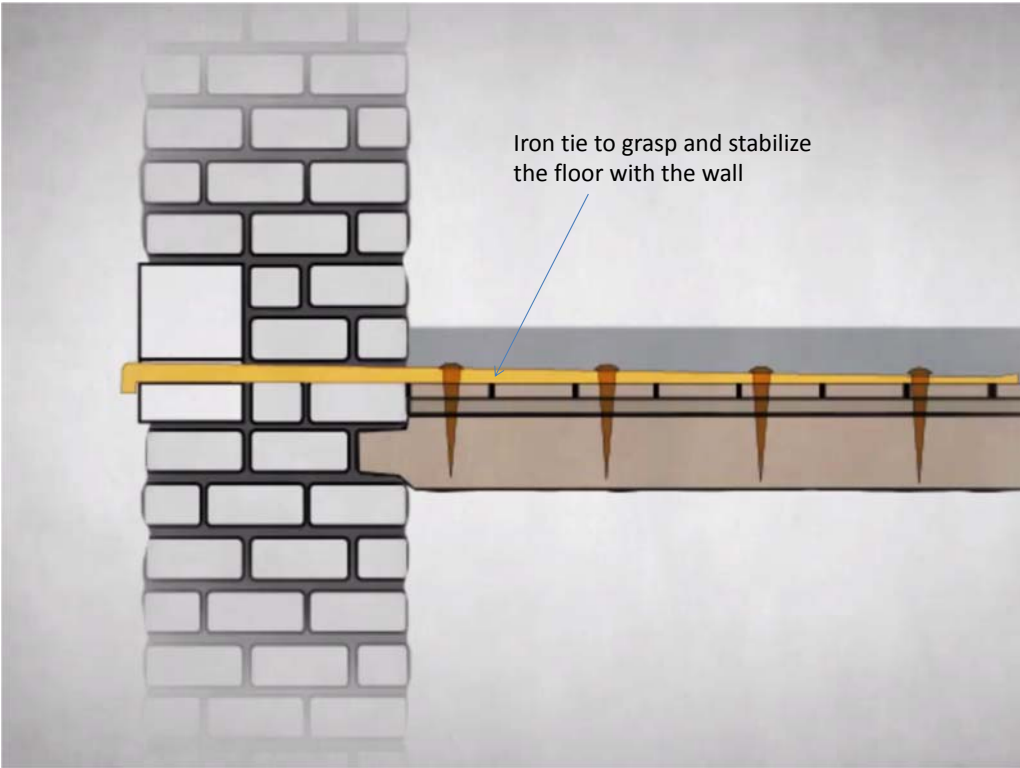
The condition of brick with signs of heavy erosion & salification



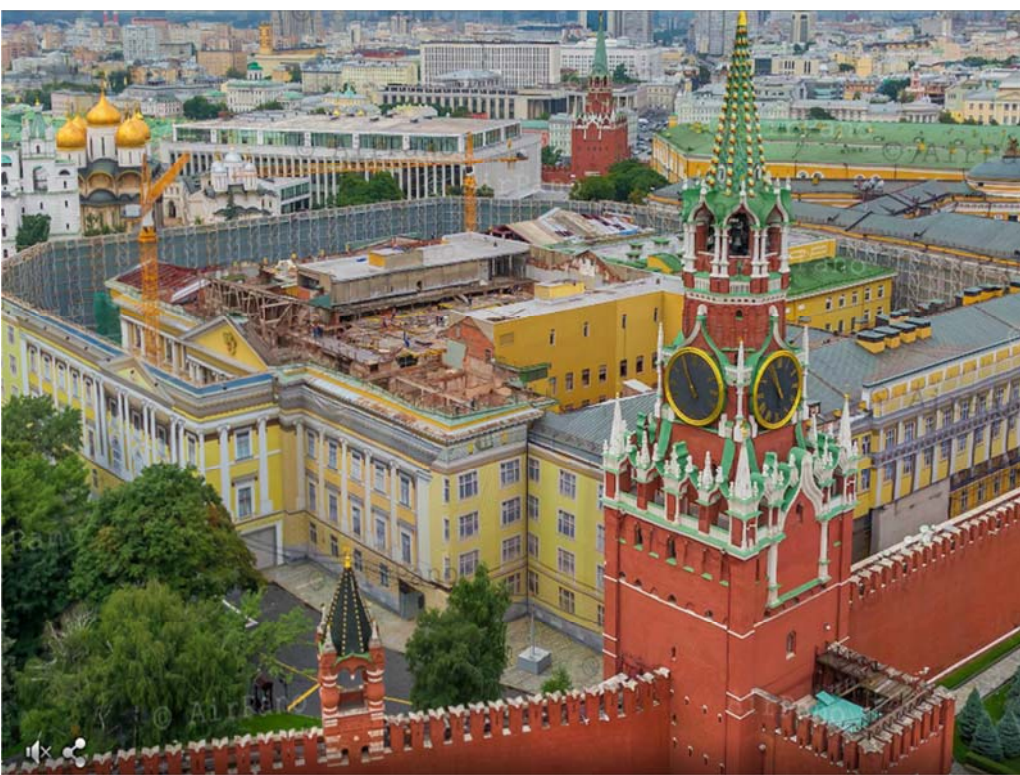






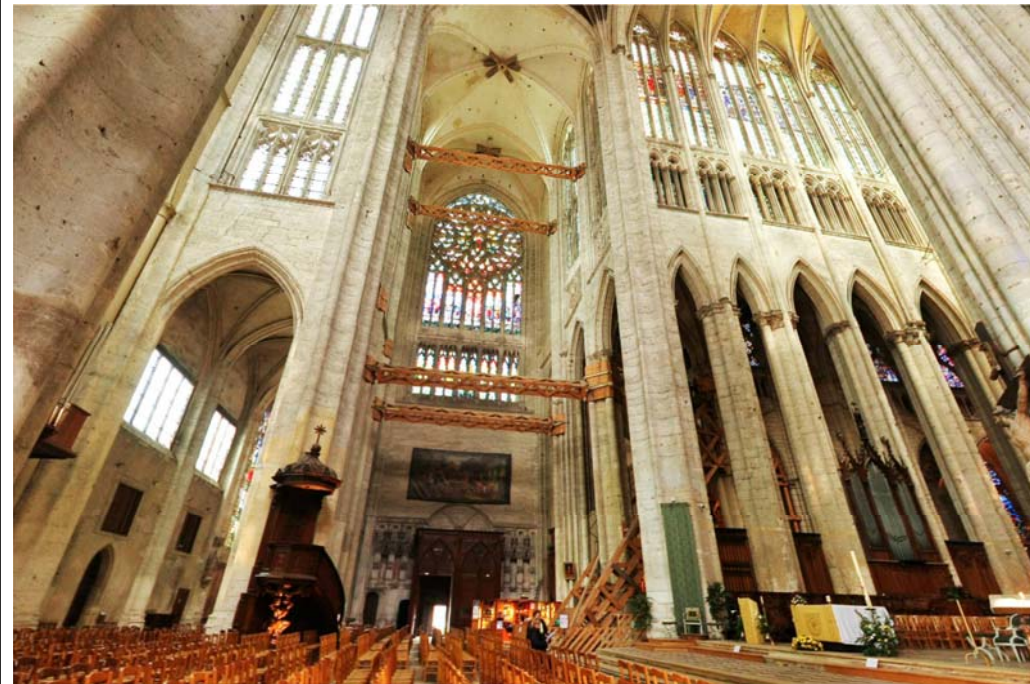






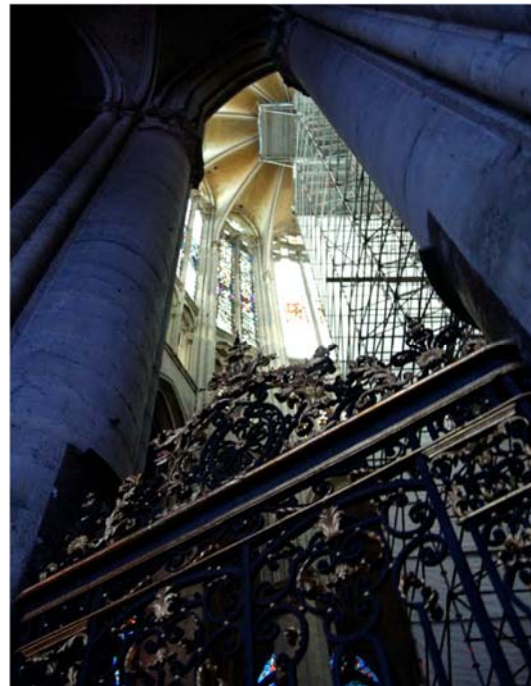
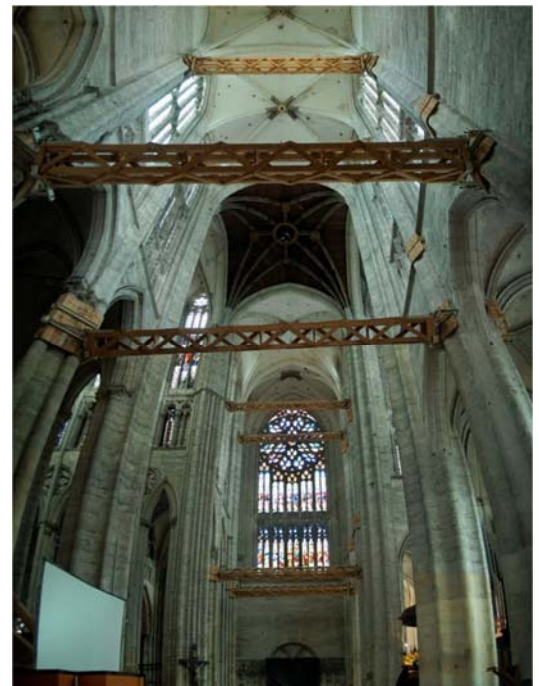


the Beauvais Cathedral  
in Beauvais, France

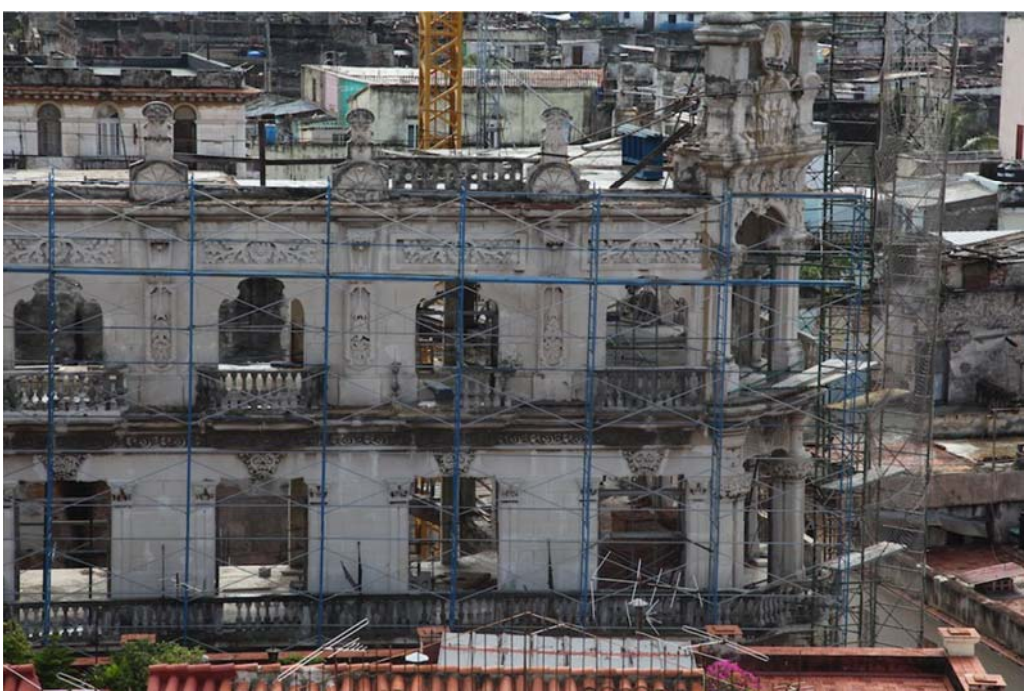


Strengthening of the Beauvais Cathedral in France with the tallest Gothic vault in the world





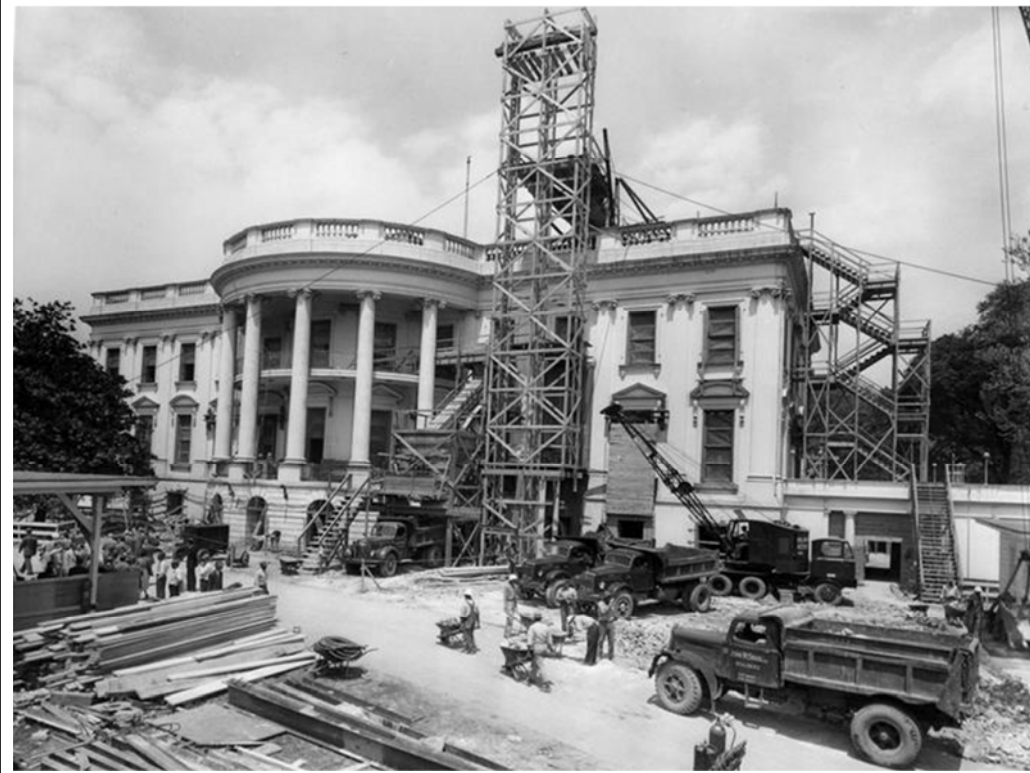




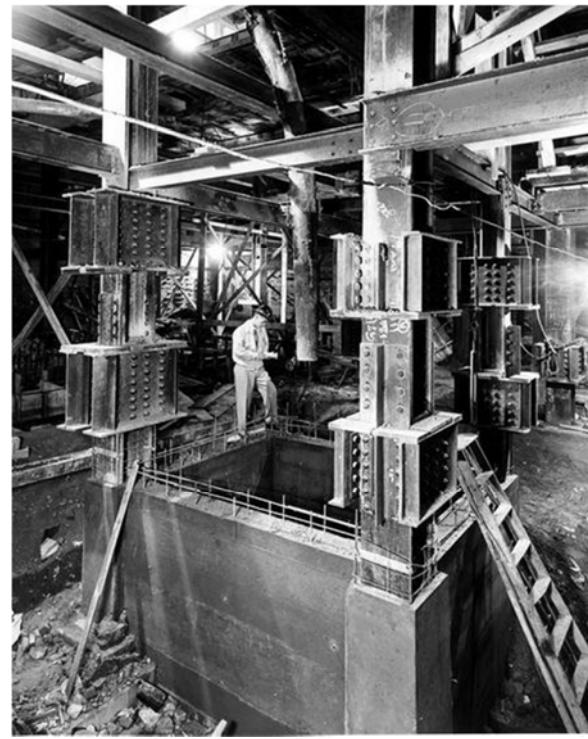


## The case of White House

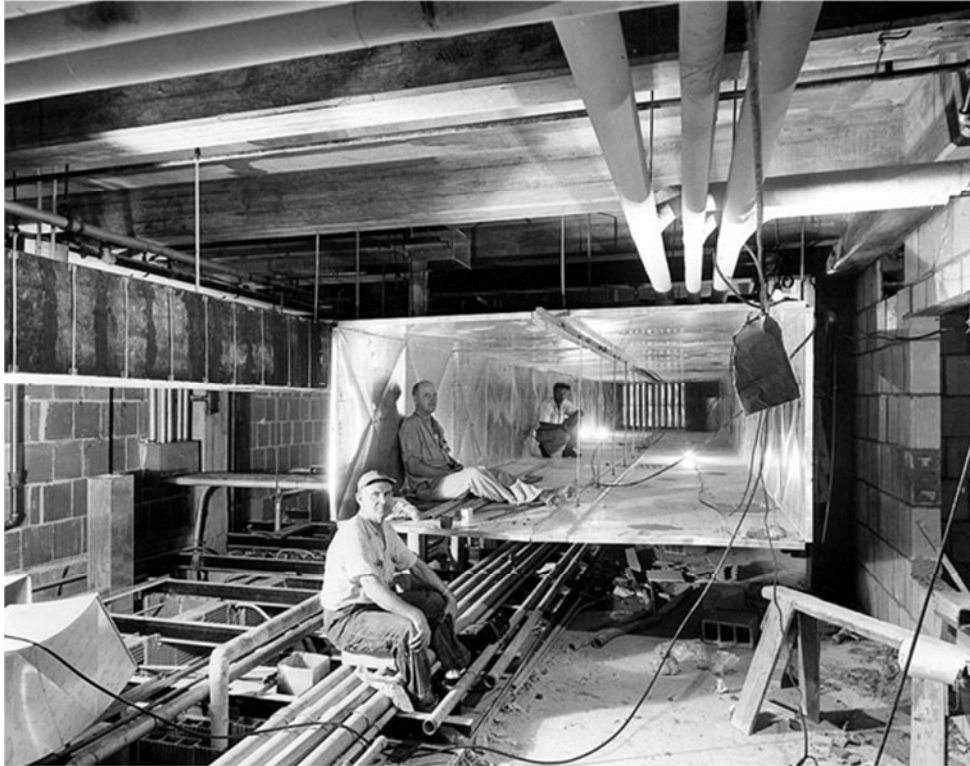
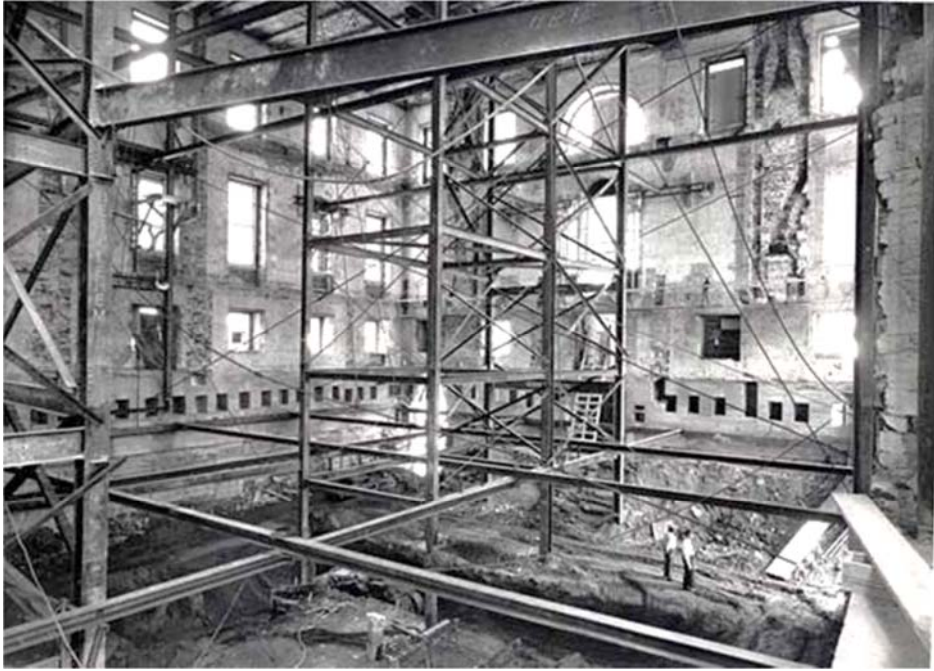
The **White House Reconstruction**, also known as the **Truman Reconstruction**, was a comprehensive dismantling and rebuilding of the interior of the White House between 1949-1952. A century-and-a-half of wartime destruction and rebuilding, hurried renovations, additions of new services, technologies, an added Third Floor, and inadequate foundations brought the Executive Residence portion of the White House Complex to near-imminent collapse. In 1948 architectural and engineering investigations deemed it unsafe for occupancy and **President Harry S. Truman**, his family, and the entire residence staff were relocated across the street. For over three years the White House was gutted, expanded, and rebuilt. The scope, costs, and historical authenticity of the work were controversial, with the reconstruction being called both structurally essential, and a disaster.



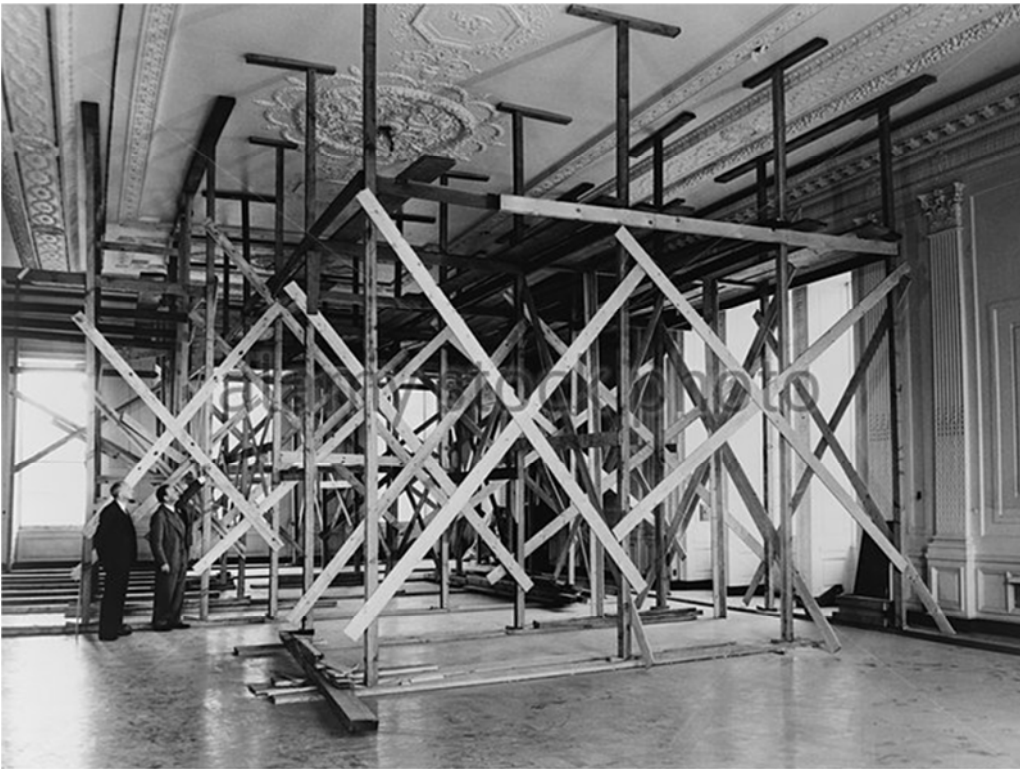












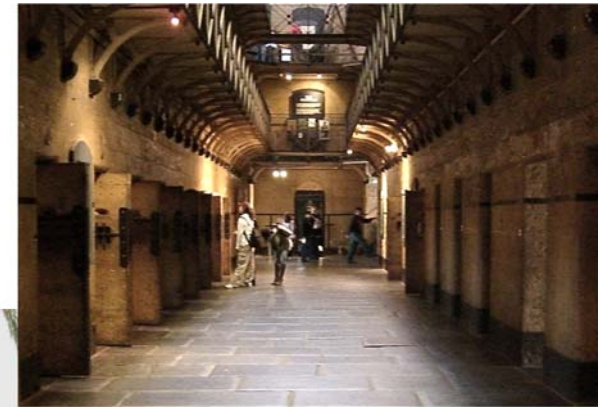




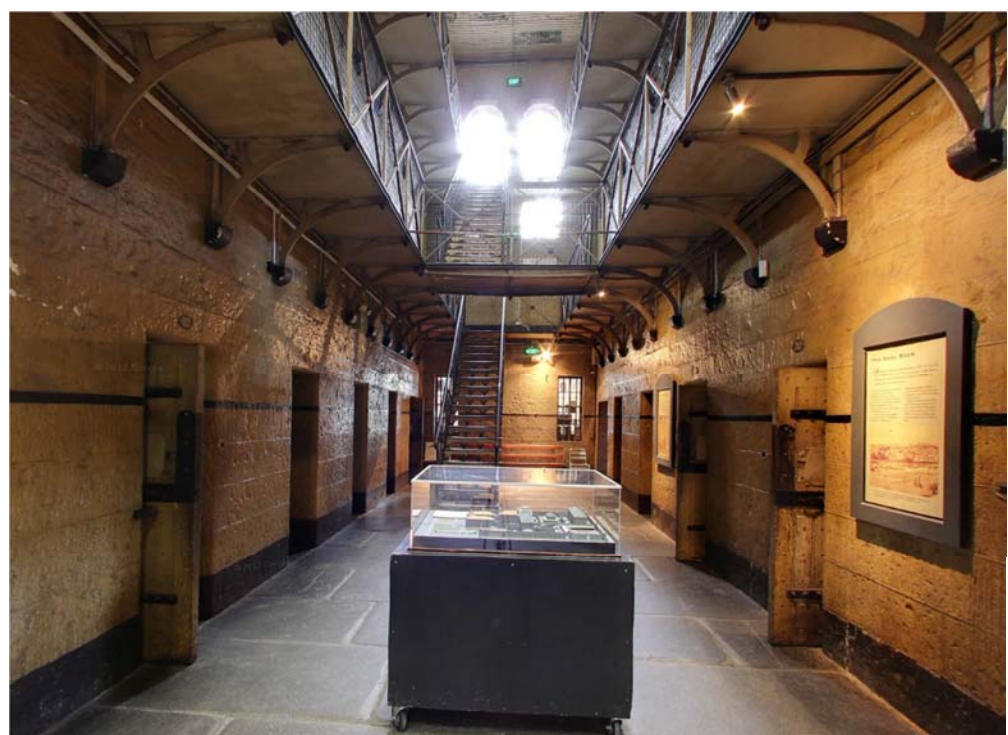
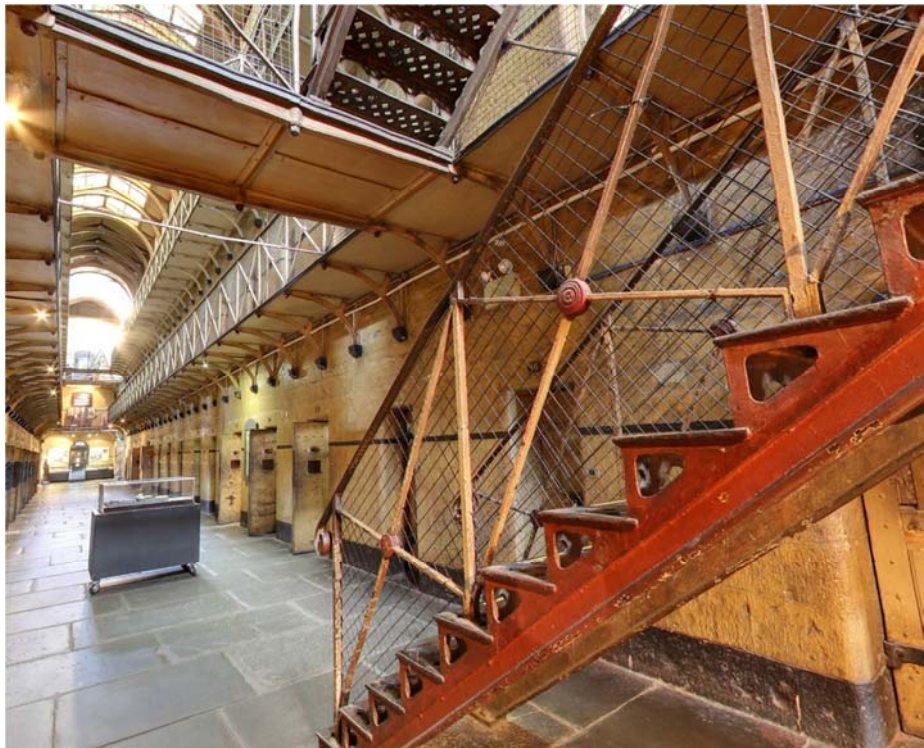
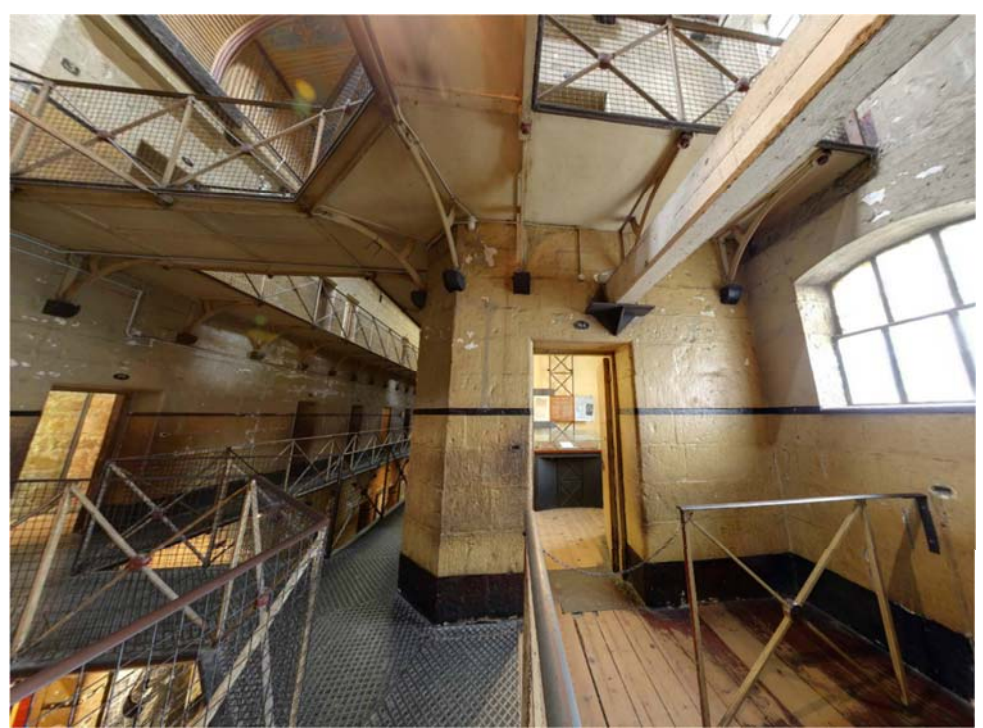
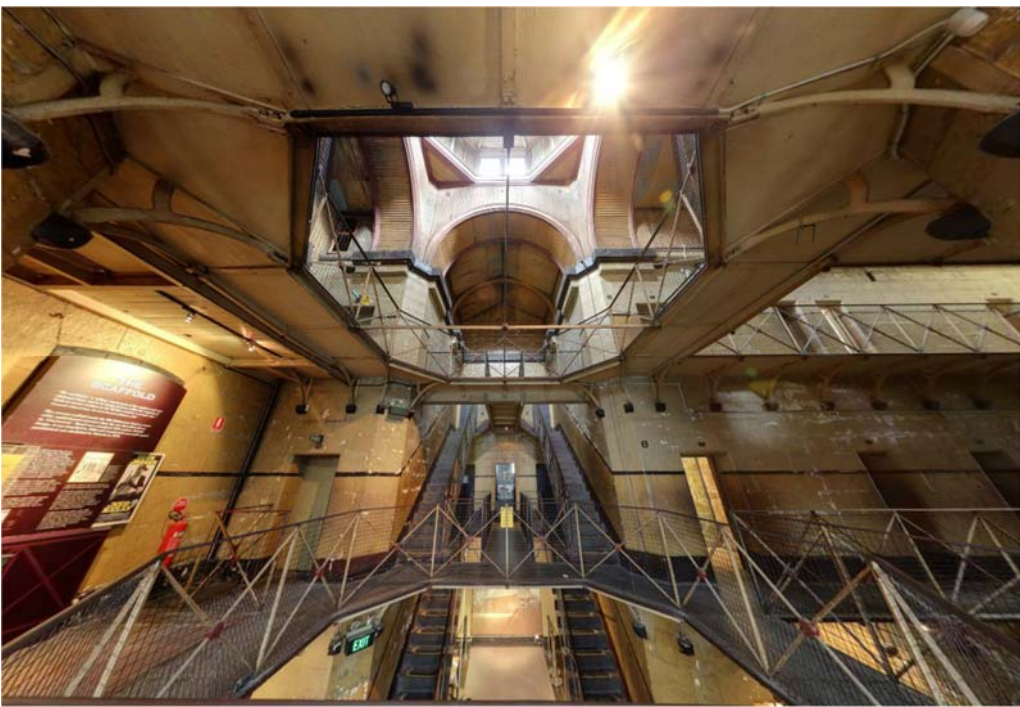




A overseas case bears similarity to the Central Police Complex Project – the Old Melbourne Goal











The redevelopment Lee Tung Street under URA

皇后大道東戰前樓宇翻修活化項目

(利東街/喜帖街重建)



Pre-war building to be preserved and revitalized for the Lee Tung Street redevelopment project



















## The case of Green House in Wanchai

灣仔巴路士街戰前樓宇改造活化計劃

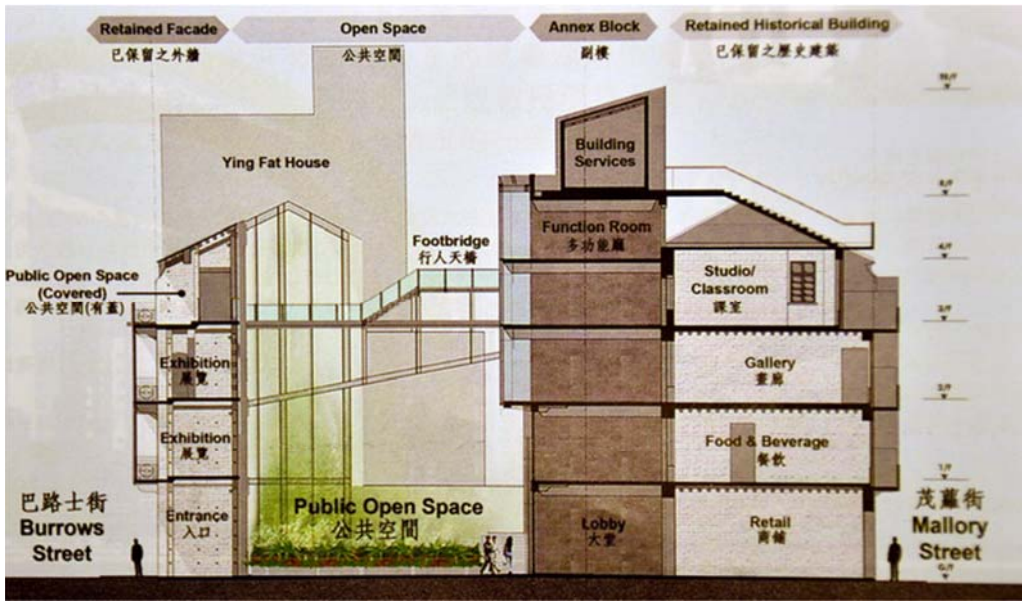
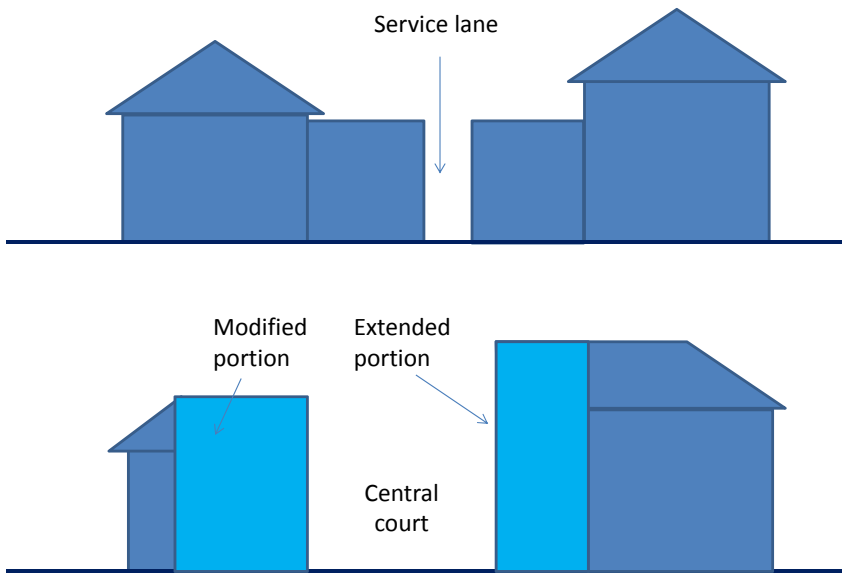






Barrow Street

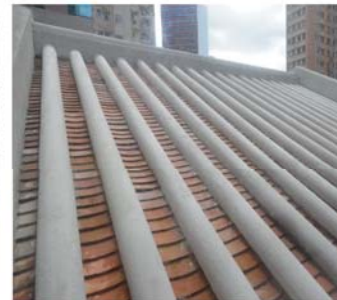
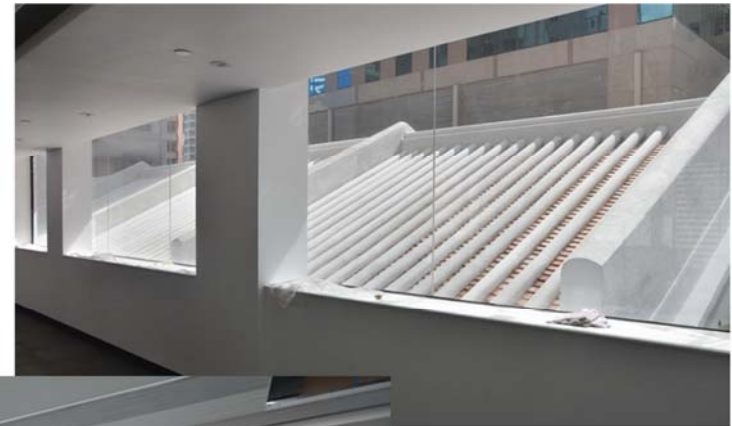
Mallory Street



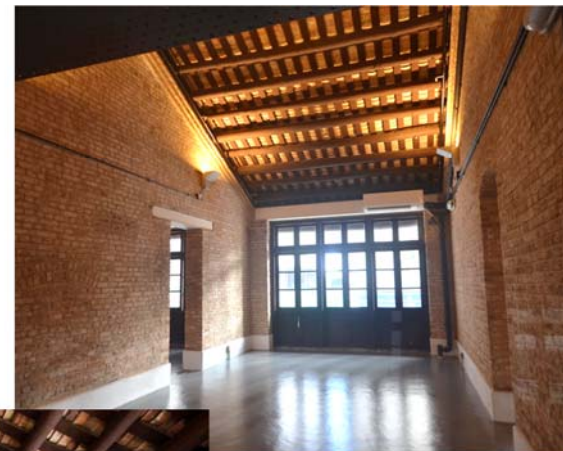














End of presentation