



承德殊像寺评估报告

Assessment Report on Shuxiang Temple, Chengde



第一卷

Volume 1

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承德市文物局
河北省文物局
盖蒂保护研究所

Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau
Hebei Cultural Heritage Bureau
Getty Conservation Institute

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承德殊像寺评估报告 第一卷
ASSESSMENT REPORT ON SHUXIANG TEMPLE, CHENGDE. VOL. 1

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FOREWORD TO THE REVISED ASSESSMENT REPORT

从2003年到2004年，承德市文物局、河北省文物局、盖蒂保护研究所联合对承德殊像寺做了现状评估，并编写了初步的评估报告。2004年11月在承德举行的专家评审会对该报告进行了评审。根据专家评审委员会的建议，2005年我们对原报告作了修改，修订版定于2006年初付梓。

The assessment of Shuxiang Temple was undertaken by the Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau, Hebei Cultural Heritage Bureau, and the Getty Conservation Institute in 2003-04, resulting in a preliminary report. The report was reviewed and discussed at an Expert Committee meeting held in Chengde in November 2004. Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee and the need for additional information, the report was revised in 2005 and prepared for printing in early 2006.

修订的内容有以下几项：增加了由承德市文物局和澳大利亚环境和遗产委员会共同编写的游客和展陈评估报告，这是除了现状评估、价值评估和管理评估以外的第四项关于殊像寺的评估报告；改进了殊像寺建筑示意图和遗址详细平面图；修改了价值评估报告，并在分析调查报告中加进了新的修订内容。我们对古建筑现状评估报告还增添了有关油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物等新的内容。我们还增加了包括殊像寺最后一名喇嘛的口述历史在内的许多背景材料。

Among the additions to the final report is an assessment of visitor management and interpretation for Shuxiang Temple undertaken by the Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau and the Department of the Environment and Heritage, Australia, thus providing a fourth assessment to the existing assessments of condition, significance, and management context. For the revised version, the plans of Shuxiang Temple were refined and detailed plans of the ruins were made. The assessment of significance has also been revised, the analytical investigations have been updated, and information has been added to the condition assessments of architecture, painted architectural surfaces, sculpture, furnishings, and objects. Additional background information has been collected, including an oral history from the last lama of the temple.

同时我们整理了有关该寺庙的历史档案及陈设物及器物清单，并装订成册作为参考资料；对所有分析调查的结果，我们也进行了进一步订正，亦装订成册。以上资料，作为殊像寺档案的重要组成部分，均提供给承德市文物局供参考。

A reference binder has been compiled of documents and inventories important to the history of the temple and the full analytical binder has been updated to incorporate all analyses undertaken for the collaborative project. These two binders will form an essential part of the archival record of Shuxiang Temple.

虽然任何一个规划在执行发展的过程中，总会出现新的资料，而更多的调查和评估工作能够也应该跟上新形势，但是在目前阶段，这两卷当为《殊像寺评估报告》的最后定稿。《卷一》收入了有关该寺庙的基本背景资料，所有评估工作和分析报告摘要，以及保护选择方案；该选择计划应当是制定今后殊像寺保护管理规划的导向文件。《卷二》收入了完整的价值评估报告、管理评估报告、游客管理和展陈评估报告、古建筑现状评估报告及油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估报告。

Although there is always more information that will come to light and more investigation and assessment that can and should be undertaken as implementation plans are developed, this two-volume report constitutes the final version of the Assessment Report. Volume 1 of the report is primarily background information about the temple, but includes summaries of all the assessments undertaken, including a summary of analytical work. Also in Volume 1 are the *Options for Conservation and Use*, which are presented as a guide for decision-making for future conservation and management of the site. Volume 2 includes the full

assessments of significance, management context, visitor management and interpretation, and physical condition of architecture, architectural painted surfaces, sculpture, furnishings, and objects.

2006年4月

April 2006

为了准备在互联网上更广泛的传布本评估报告，进行了额外的编辑工作，在2006年以后找到的资料也都包含在这一版的报告中。

In preparing the assessment report for wider distribution on the Internet, additional editing was undertaken and information that came to light since 2006 were included in this version of the report.

2009年8月

August 2009

评估报告前言

INTRODUCTION TO THE ASSESSMENT REPORT

为在敦煌莫高窟及承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙实地运用由中国古迹遗址保护协会制定的《中国文物古迹保护准则》（以下简称为《准则》），盖蒂保护研究所和澳大利亚遗产委员会已与上述两处主管单位合作多年。在两处世界遗产，总体规划的设计，游客管理及承载量研究，以及古建筑保护规划的设计及保护措施的实施等工作，均以《准则》为依据。

The Getty Conservation Institute and the Australian Heritage Commission have been working with the site authorities at Mogao and Chengde for several years now to apply the China ICOMOS Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China. At these two World Heritage Sites master planning, visitor management and capacity studies, architectural conservation planning, and site interventions are carried out using the China Principles as the guiding methodology.

中国古建筑的保护是承德合作项目的工作重心，这是与敦煌莫高窟的壁画保护不同类型的文物保护单位。选择不同类型文物保护单位的目的为了体现《准则》的普遍适用性，这在中国文化遗址保护管理的历史上是一个新的尝试。

In the collaboration with the site of Chengde, it was felt important to focus on conservation of traditional Chinese architecture as a different cultural heritage category to wall painting conservation being undertaken at the Mogao Grottoes of Dunhuang. The purpose of this diversity of heritage conservation work is to demonstrate the universal applicability of the China Principles methodology, a new approach in the history of conservation and management of cultural sites in China.

全国人民代表大会颁布的《中华人民共和国文物保护法》（2002年修改）对中国文物保护事业起了重要的作用。但是，在《准则》发表之前，中国的文物保护工作仍然缺少一套有据可循的系统做法。国家文物局副局长张柏先生曾指出，几十年来中国积累了丰富的文物保护经验并且由此衍生出一套体现中国国情的文物保护理论。在这个基础上，中国古迹遗址保护协会制定了《中国文物古迹保护准则》。盖蒂保护研究所和澳大利亚遗产委员会参加了《准则》的编写，并在编写过程中有效地借鉴了国际文保经验和有关专业知识。《准则》是由国家文物局推荐的，如何推广实施《准则》则成为当前文物工作所面临的挑战之一。这一情形促使了盖蒂保护研究所与承德及莫高窟方面的进一步合作，以便在两处文物保护工作中正式应用《准则》。

China is well served by its strong and clear laws promulgated by the National Peoples' Congress on the protection of cultural heritage, and revised in 2002, but has not previously had a methodological approach to the conservation of heritage sites. As pointed out by Deputy Director-General of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage, Zhang Bai, China has in recent decades accumulated a vast amount of experience and evolved a set of heritage conservation theories that reflect Chinese conditions. It was on this basis that the National Committee of China ICOMOS undertook to draw up the China Principles. By involving the Getty Conservation Institute and the Australian Heritage Commission in writing the Principles, international experience and expertise were effectively inserted into the process. With the endorsement of the Principles by SACH, the challenge has been to ensure their adoption in China and it is this aspect that has encouraged the GCI to undertake collaborative work with the site authorities in formally applying the Principles at Chengde and Mogao.

在现有文物法规框架下，《准则》所倡导的新的系统化和科学化的方法，为中国的文物保护提供了统一规范的工作方法。其在文物保护决策应用中的重要性可以简述如下：文物保护管理的目标是要保存文物各个方面的价值，只有合理的工作程序才能确保这一目标的正确实施和有效利用。这一工作程序应该以收集和综合遗址的背景资料为始，进而对文物的价值、本体现状和管理条件进行评估，并根据上述调研结果做出相应决定，由主管单位对保护方案加以最终实施。附于

本文之后的《文物古迹保护工作程序表》（见附件2）以图表方式说明了这一程序。需要强调指出的是，这一程序已愈来愈被世界公认为实行文物古迹保护管理的基本方法，这也是《中国文物古迹保护准则》以此为其核心内容的重要原因。

The new systematic and scientific approach promoted by the China Principles allows for a uniform and standardized methodology, within the framework of the existing legal system, to be applied at heritage sites in China. The importance of using the China Principles in decision-making for heritage sites can be simply stated. The objective of conservation and management should be to preserve all aspects of a site's significance. To be able to do this properly and effectively requires a logical sequence of steps, beginning with the collection and synthesis of background information; assessment of significance, existing physical condition, and management context, which leads to decision-making and finally implementation. The attached flow chart from the China Principles illustrates the process (see Appendix 2). It should be emphasized that this basic process is now achieving increasing global acceptance as a fundamental approach to heritage conservation and management. This is why it is so important and is located at the core of the China Principles.

为了适应承德古建筑保护的特殊要求，我们对《准则》中的保护规划程序作了相应的调整，殊像寺保护和利用内容的设计均遵循其调整后的规划程序（见附件3：《古建筑保护规划设计、实施程序》）。古建筑保护的规划程序是《承德避暑山庄其周围寺庙保护与管理规划》的重要环节（见附件4：摘自《总体规划》（草稿）《古建筑专项计划》）。由于保护决策的制定是基于文物的价值、管理条件和本体现状，因此在制定保护决策的过程中，其成败与否往往取决于能否对上述各项情形做出综合评估。殊像寺的调研与各项评估报告汇编的工作持续了两年，参与人员包括承德市文物局、河北省文物局及盖蒂保护研究所的工作人员（见附件1）。其中《游客管理和展陈评估》的工作是由承德文物局方面与澳大利亚环境遗产部的工作人员完成的。如《承德殊像寺评估报告》所示，评估工作包含了大量的遗址现场、室内和实验室的工作。其中包括史料研究、资料的综合分析、遗址建筑测绘、文物本体现状记录及问题诊断、建筑材料化验，以及分析文物管理和利用的有利及不利条件等等。为了方便广大的中英文读者，我们在资料汇编和翻译过程中投入了大量的精力，其中包括英译中和中译英的工作。需要提醒读者注意的是，本文件是由多位作者和译者完成的。尽管我们力求在事实描述与专业名词的使用上达于一致，但写作与翻译风格的不同仍然在所难免。

The China Principles planning process was adapted for the purposes of architectural conservation and has been followed in planning for the conservation and use of Shuxiang Temple (see Appendix 3). The planning process for architectural conservation was part of the development of objectives for architectural conservation in the Chengde Summer Resort and Outlying Temples Master Plan (see Appendix 4 for the Action Plan for the Conservation of Classical Chinese Architecture at Chengde, excerpted from the Draft Master Plan). The assessment stage is the key to success in the process because all decisions flow from a thorough assessment of a site's significance, management context and physical condition. The undertaking of the assessment for Shuxiang Temple and compilation of the report has occurred over a two-year period and has involved staff from both Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau, Hebei Province Cultural Heritage Bureau, and the Getty Conservation Institute (see list of team members, Appendix 1). The Visitor Management and Interpretation Assessment was undertaken by staff from Chengde and the Australian Department of Environment and Heritage. As will be apparent, the assessments involved a great deal of work in the field, the office, and the laboratory in researching historical documents, analyzing and synthesizing the information, mapping the site and structures, recording the condition of the site and diagnosing problems, analyzing materials, and assessing the strengths and weakness of the management and use context of the site. This compilation of information, all of which had to be translated into or from Chinese for accessibility to readers of either language, has taken intensive work. It should be noted that documents were written by many different people and translation was undertaken by several persons, and this may be reflected in

both the Chinese and English. Every attempt was made to be consistent with the facts and with terminology used, but not with the style and expression used by the translators.

这份完整的《评估报告》包含了有关殊像寺最新和最全的资料。除了作为该寺保护决策的指导之外，本报告还可作为今后文物保护研究的基础资料。《评估报告》中提出的研究方法具体入微，在实施过程中需要大量的人力和物力。原始文件与有关的背景资料的复印件包括分析调查报告及宝相阁修复工程施工做法说明等均存档于承德文物局及洛杉矶的盖蒂保护所。尽管如此，我们仍然企望它能成为一个不仅在承德项目、同时也能在中国其它遗址应用的文保工作模式。

The Assessment Report, complete in all of its essential aspects, serves as the most current and comprehensive base of information about Shuxiang Temple and apart from its intended purpose of guiding decision-making, it will serve also as an archival base of information for the future. Copies of original documents and relevant background materials, including the Analytical Investigation Binder and the Report on the Restoration of Baoxiang Pavilion, are archived within the Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau (CCHB) and the Getty Conservation Institute in Los Angeles. It is hoped that this methodology, though intensive and requiring considerable resources to achieve, will serve as a model for other sites, not only at Chengde but also elsewhere in China.

盖蒂保护研究所，2006年
Getty Conservation Institute, 2006

殊像寺项目的缘起

BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT FOR SHUXIANG TEMPLE

一、中国历史文物概况

1. Background to China's History and Heritage

中国是一个有5000多年不曾中断的文化传统的多民族国家，现有文物点30余万处。其国务院公布的全国重点文物保护单位有1268处；世界遗产31处，数量居世界第三位。从1982年起，国务院分三批公布了99座国家级历史文化名城，各省和自治区也分别公布了各自的省和自治区级的历史文化名城。这些不可移动的文物记载着中华民族发展的历史进程和勇于创造的聪明才智，是中国科学、技术、艺术的重要组成部分。它们不但是认识历史的证据，也是开拓未来的基石。

China is a multi-ethnic country with an unbroken cultural tradition of more than 5000 years. There are more than 300,000 heritage sites in China out of which 1268 have been classified by the State Council as Priority Protected Heritage Sites at the National Level. With a total of 31 World Heritage Sites, China ranks third in terms of the number of World Heritage Sites. The State Council has promulgated 99 National Historic and Culturally Famous Towns in three groups since 1982. Provinces and autonomous regions have also issued their own list of Historical and Culturally Famous Cities. All this immovable heritage records the evolution of China's history and creative abilities. Heritage is an essential component of the science, technology and arts of China. It is not only a testament to history but also the bedrock upon which the future of China can be built.

中国当代的文物保护事业始于20世纪20年代和30年代。解放后，中国政府曾颁布过一系列有关文物保护的法律法规，1982年由全国人民代表大会颁布的《中华人民共和国文物保护法》总结了以前的法律法规，规定了文物保护主要是各级政府的责任。中国人民代表大会还在1985年批准了联合国教科文组织的《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》，中国的文物保护事业开始与世界接轨。

The practice of conservation in modern China commenced in the 1920s and 1930s. After liberation (1949), the Chinese Government promulgated a series of laws and regulations (on conservation and protection). In 1982 the National People's Congress ratified the *Cultural Relics Protection Law of the PRC*, an instrument which draws upon previous laws and regulations; this new law stipulated that various levels of government have the main responsibility for heritage conservation. In 1985, the Chinese People's Congress ratified the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* of UNESCO, and the cause for China's cultural heritage protection joined that of the world.

二、三方合作制定《准则》

2. Tripartite Cooperation in the Writing of the Principles

基于半个多世纪的考古经验和文物保护理念，中国古迹遗址保护协会在1997年决定编撰一部《中国文物古迹保护准则》。《准则》的审议工作是由中国30位建筑、考古、规划、博物馆、文物保护科技和管理等方面的资深专家完成的，2000年获得有关部门的通过。

In 1997 China ICOMOS decided to write the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China basing them on more than half a century of experience with archaeology and heritage conservation theory. A committee comprised of thirty Chinese architects, archaeologists, planners, museum curators, personnel in the field of conservation technology and managers who were eminent professionals in their particular field reviewed the document, which was approved in 2000.

正如《准则》序言所述，《准则》与外方合作编纂的基础首先源于美国盖蒂保护研究所与中国国家文物局长期合作的良好关系。10多年来盖蒂保护所通过与国家文物局的合作形式在中国甘

肃省莫高窟等地进行了多项科学研究、文物保护和人员培训工作。1997年5月，中国国家文物局要求盖蒂保护所对中国编写文物保护宪章提供协助。同时中国方面亦考虑到由国际古迹遗址理事会澳大利亚委员会编写的《巴拉宪章》在澳大利亚的文化遗产保护工作中起了重要的作用，借鉴《巴拉宪章》的编写经验将有益于中国的工作。这样，在1997年10月，中国国家文物局、美国盖蒂保护所和澳大利亚遗产委员会在北京召开会议，开始了三方的合作。

As stated in the introduction to the China Principles, external cooperation in the writing of the Principles originated from the excellent long-term collaborative relationship between the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH). The GCI had been working at the Mogao Grottoes in Gansu Province under its framework of cooperation with SACH for more than a decade in the fields of scientific research, heritage conservation and personnel training. In May 1997, SACH requested that the GCI assist China in the writing of its own charter for heritage conservation. Furthermore, the ICOMOS Australia Burra Charter had played an important role in the conservation of Australian heritage and the opinion was that China would benefit from drawing on the experience of Australia in the drafting of its own charter. In October 1997 SACH, GCI and the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) had a meeting in Beijing which marked the commencement of the tripartite cooperation.

合作三方对中国、澳大利亚和美国的文物古迹进行了细致的考察，并据考察所得的共识进行了《准则》的讨论及草案编写。在中国，三方多次考察了中国的北京、天津、辽宁、河北（包括承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙）、山东、福建及云南等地。考察团同遗址所在地的政府官员和管理人员进行了座谈。中方人员结合考察实例向美澳两方详细讲解了中国文物保护工作的体制、法律体系、保护管理方式和保护工程类型等。中方采纳了美澳在文物古迹的保护经验，吸收了《巴拉宪章》文本的内容和经验。

The three organizations undertook investigations into heritage sites in China, Australia and the USA, followed by discussions and drafting of the China Principles based on the understanding from the site visits. In China, sites visited included ones in Beijing, Tianjin, Liaoning, Hebei (including the Chengde Imperial Summer Resort and Outlying Temples), Shandong, Fujian, and Yunnan. The group undertook discussions with local government officials and managers of the sites. The Chinese side provided a detailed explanation of China's heritage conservation system, legal regime, conservation management and conservation interventions based on the sites that they had visited. They benefited from American and Australian heritage conservation experience and drew on the contents and experience that Australia had in drawing up the Burra Charter.

三、《准则》的推广应用

3. Disseminating and Applying the Principles

为了更好地示范《准则》的理念并促进这种多边的国际合作，三方选择了敦煌莫高窟以及承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙作为应用《准则》的示范试点以促进《准则》在中国的推广应用。其中莫高窟与盖蒂保护所已有十多年成功合作的经验，而承德则是一个具有大规模古建筑和人文景观的遗址。

In order to better demonstrate the concepts contained in the China Principles and to promote this type of multi-party international cooperation, the parties selected the grotto site of Mogao where the GCI has successfully worked for ten years, and Chengde, a large architectural and landscape site, for application of China Principles, thereby demonstrating their utility and assisting in their dissemination and adoption in China.

四、丰富久远的历史遗存，独一无二的山庄外庙

4. Rich Historic Remains, a Unique Resort and Outlying Temples

位于河北省北部的承德市，距北京仅214公里。由避暑山庄及周围寺庙和众多地上地下文化遗存组成的文物古迹网使承德成为了中国北方最著名的文物区域之一。承德市现有国家级重点文物保护单位9处，省级重点文物保护单位45处，市、县级重点文物保护单位473处，地上地下文化遗存2000多处。

Chengde Municipality is located in the north of Hebei Province, some 214km from Beijing. Due to the wealth of cultural heritage both above and below ground at the Imperial Resort and Outlying Temples the site forms a network of heritage sites which is one of the most famous in northern China. Within Chengde Municipality there are presently nine Priority Protected Sites at the National Level and forty-five Priority Protected Sites at the Provincial Level, 473 Priority Protected Sites at the County Level and more than 2000 ruins above and below ground.

1961年，国务院公布避暑山庄、普宁寺、普乐寺、普陀宗乘之庙、须弥福寿之庙为国家级重点文物保护单位。1982年，国务院又公布金山岭长城、殊像寺、安远庙为国家级重点文物保护单位。1988年，国务院首批公布承德为24个历史文化名城之一。1994年12月17日，联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心将避暑山庄及周围寺庙列入世界遗产名录。2001年国务院宣布溥仁寺为国家级重点文物保护单位。

In 1961 the State Council declared the Imperial Summer Resort, Puning Temple, Pule Temple, Putuozongchengzhi Temple, Xumifushouzhi Temple as Priority Protected Sites at the National Level. In 1988 the State Council declared Jinshanling Great Wall, Shuxiang Temple, Anyuan Temple as Priority Protected Sites at the National Level, and declared Chengde Municipality [the original designation encompassing one county and three districts] one of the twenty-four historical and culturally famous cities. On December 17, 1994 UNESCO World Heritage Centre listed the Imperial Summer Resort and the Outlying Temples as a World Heritage Site. In 2001 the State Council declared Puren Temple a Priority Protected Site at the National Level.

避暑山庄是中国现存最大的古典皇家园林，占地面积相当于两个颐和园面积的总和。它集南秀北雄于一体，将山、水、园有机地结合，人文中崇尚自然，自然中体现人文，它的深邃内涵恰恰是中国古代璀璨文明的缩影。外八庙是清朝皇家寺庙群，也是黄教寺庙的一个重心，在清朝历史上，无论对多民族的团结，还是对巩固祖国边陲都起到过积极的、不可磨灭的作用。

The Imperial Resort is the largest extant imperial garden complex in China. It comprises an area double that of the Beijing Summer Palace. It integrates the feminine quality of refinement often associated with the south and the strength and masculinity associated with the north by combining mountains, water and gardens. In the cultural landscapes one finds nature, and in nature there are cultural expressions. The site is a microcosm of China's ancient civilisation. The Outlying Temples are a group of Qing Imperial temples focusing on the Yellow Sect of Buddhism. During the Qing dynasty, they played a positive and indelible role in consolidating China's borders and ethnic unity.

五、承德项目工作概况

5. Background to the Chengde Project

按照国家文物局与美国盖蒂保护所签订的协议，承德市文物局于2001年开始与美国盖蒂保护所及澳大利亚遗产委员会进行合作。项目内容主要包括两部分，第一部分是协助承德市文物局按照《准则》的要求编写《2005年至2015年承德避暑山庄其周围寺庙保护与管理规划》（以下简称《总体规划》）；第二部分是进一步编制和实施《总体规划》中的具体内容，即古建筑保护方面和游客管理方面。

Under the agreement between SACH and the GCI, the Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau (CCHB) began working with the GCI and AHC in 2001. The Chengde project was divided into two components, the first being to assist the CCHB to draw up the *Conservation Master Plan for the Imperial Summer Resort 2005-2015* using the China Principles; the second was the development and application of certain aspects of the Master Plan, namely architectural conservation planning and visitor management.

古建筑保护的内容以殊像寺为重点，按照《准则》有关保护程序的要求，了解该寺的历史文化价值、保存现状和管理条件，并从历史记载和现状调查来评估人为的干预行为。这些信息应该成为保护方案和采取相应措施的根据。承德市文物局与美国盖蒂保护所就该项目已经合作了三年，其合作项目的进度情况简介如下：

Architectural conservation planning is focused on Shuxiang Temple, which is being used as a model in applying the conservation processes in the China Principles. This has required an understanding of the historic and cultural values of the temple, along with its present condition of preservation and its management context, and included the use of historical records and current condition survey results to assess the interventions to the site. This information would serve as a basis to put forward a conservation plan and appropriate intervention measures. The Chengde Bureau and the GCI have to date worked on this project for three years. Below is a brief chronology of the project to date:

1、第一期野外工作：2001年9月；美国盖蒂保护所和澳大利亚遗产委员会的专家首次到承德，与承德市文物局的人员着手起草《总体规划》及其十个《专项规划》的讨论稿。

1. First Campaign: September 2001 - GCI, AHC, and CCHB personnel met for the first time in Chengde and began work on the Chengde Master Plan and the ten Sub Plans

2、第二期野外工作：2002年4月-5月；5月初，澳洲遗委会与承德文物局对《总体规划》和《专项规划》进行讨论和修改并在避暑山庄进行游客调查。

2. Second Campaign: April/May, 2002 - Further discussion and revision of the Master Plan and the Sub Plans were undertaken and the AHC and CCHB administered a visitor survey at the Summer Resort to gain an understanding of visitor opinions

3、第三期野外工作：2002年9月-10月；盖蒂保护所、澳洲遗委会与承德文物局分两组分别对游客管理内容和古建筑保护的规划设计进行了讨论。双方选定殊像寺和文津阁两处作为古建筑保护规划设计的合作重点。

3. Third Campaign: September/October 2002 - GCI, AHC and CCHB divided into two working groups; one group worked on visitor management, the other on architectural conservation planning. Shuxiang Temple and Wenjin Pavilion were chosen as the focus for architectural conservation planning.

4、2003年8月17日—18日，双方在北京会晤：盖蒂保护所、澳洲遗委会及承德文物局有关人员就《总体规划》的修改和调整进行了讨论，并商榷了在即将举行的承德肇建300周年国际论坛会上的发言内容和顺序，以便使发言内容系统化。

4. Meeting in Beijing, August 17-18, 2003: GCI, AHC, CCHB and associates met to discuss revisions to the Master Plan, as well as the content and order of the upcoming Chengde 300th anniversary conference, so that presentations would be undertaken in a systematic manner.

5、第四期野外工作：2003年9月7日—12日；“承德世界遗产论坛会议”结束后，双方对会乘殿和宝相阁的油漆和颜料进行了取样。双方本着对古建筑以保护为主(而不是以修复为主)的原

则进行了探讨，并对殊像寺的文化价值，本体现状及管理条件的评估报告内容和方法进行了磋商。双方制定了2004年4月第五期野外工作的时间表和工作计划，并明确了此前双方的工作任务。

5. Fourth Campaign: September 7-12, 2003: After the Chengde Conference the partners undertook additional project work. Paint samples for analysis were taken from Huicheng Hall and Baoxiang Pavilion. Discussions were held on approaches to heritage architecture based on the principles of conserving the site (as opposed to restoration) and on the methodology and contents of the assessments of significance, condition, and management context. The work schedule and timetable for the Spring campaign in April 2004 as well as interim work was agreed upon.

6、第五期野外工作：2004年4月26日-5月8日；2004年2月国家文物局领导人专门听取了承德合作项目的汇报，并明确要求河北省文物局正式介入承德项目。汇报会之后，承德市文物局增加了人力和财力的投入。河北省文物局谢飞副局长和孟琦先生在承德作了现场勘察并与各方进行了讨论，提出了指导性建议。项目工作分成了三个小组，即规划协调组、测量制图组及现状调查组。此次合作的进展如下：

6. Fifth Campaign: April 26 - May 8, 2004. The CCHB held a meeting with the SACH leadership in February 2004 where a report on the progress of the project was delivered, SACH explicitly requested that the Hebei Cultural Heritage Bureau formally take part in the project. Following this meeting, the CCHB added to the resources to the project. The deputy director of the Hebei Cultural Heritage Bureau Mr. Xie Fei and Mr. Meng Qi inspected the site, gave direction and took part in the discussions. Three teams were created: the planning and coordination team, the surveying and mapping team, and the team carrying out investigation into the present condition. The focus was on the surveying and mapping of Shuxiang Temple. During this campaign the following progress was made:

盖蒂保护所、河北省文物局和承德市文物局在《在承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙落实《准则》项目工作计划》上签了字。

A project work plan entitled 'Project Work Plan for Implementing the China Principles at the Chengde Imperial Summer Resort and Outlying Temples' was signed by the GCI, CCHB, and Hebei Provincial Bureau.

确定了殊像寺作为建立承德数字信息系统的示范。本系统包括了殊像寺的详细测量图以及收集更多的背景资料。

Confirmed that Shuxiang Temple would be used for a pilot digital information system for Chengde, beginning with a detailed survey of Shuxiang and collection of further background information.

承德市文物局投入了更多的资源。除了上面提及的三个工作组的建立，以及设立明确的分工制度和责任划分外，省文物局也明确表示了派河北省古代建筑保护研究所专家参与工作。此外，承德市文物局的领导还提供了全站仪和精密扫描仪等设备。

The CCHB put more resources into the project. In addition to establishing three work teams with division of responsibility and work, the Provincial Cultural Heritage Bureau clearly expressed their desire that experts from the Hebei Provincial Chinese Architecture Research Institute take part in this work. In addition, the leadership at the Cultural Heritage Bureau provided the project with new equipment such as a total station for survey work and a high precision flatbed scanner.

7、为推动承德项目的开展，盖蒂保护所邀请了承德市文物局的李林俐和河北省文物局的王辉在2004年8月到美国盖蒂保护所进行考察学习，并与盖蒂保护所的工作人员就完成《评估报告》的工作进行了四周的合作。承德市文物局赵玲副局长对盖蒂保护所进行了一周的考察并讨论了殊像寺的《评估报告》。在盖蒂保护所期间，赵玲副局长还与盖蒂方面为11月在承德召开的专家研讨会作了准备工作。

7. During the month of August, 2004, one CCHB staff member (Li Linli) and one Hebei Provincial Bureau staff member (Wang Hui) spent four weeks at the GCI working with GCI staff on the completion of the draft assessment report. Deputy Director Zhao Ling visited the GCI for one week to discuss the assessment report and prepare for the November workshop at Chengde.

8、2004年11月召开了三天的专家组会议。会议回顾了《评估报告》的内容并讨论了殊像寺合作项目今后的方向。与会的中国专家都是国内外知名的文物界专业人士。他们起草了一份报告，在报告中他们对《评估报告》的内容与陈述给予了评论，并对需要在未来进一步研究探讨的领域给予了建议（见本章附件5）。

8. In November, 2004, a three-day Expert Meeting was held to review the findings of the Assessment Report and discuss the direction of the collaborative project. The Chinese experts, all cultural heritage professionals well-known within China and abroad, drafted a report in which they commented on the content and presentation of the Assessment Report and gave suggestions for further research and areas requiring further development. (See Appendix 5, in this section.)

9、2005年8月承德市文物局的张斌冲先生与河北省文物局的孟琦先生到盖蒂保护所就完成修改过的《评估报告》以及进一步发展以前起草的《殊像寺保护与利用的概念性规划》与盖蒂保护所工作人员一起工作四周。

9. In August 2005, one CCHB staff member (Zhang Binchong) and one Hebei Cultural Heritage Bureau staff member (Meng Qi) spent four weeks at the GCI working with GCI staff on the revised assessment report and development of a draft Concept Conservation Plan.

承德市文物局，2006年

Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau, 2006

附件1 APPENDIX 1

合作项目工作人员

List of principal team members

承德市文物局

赵玲、李林俐、张斌冲、李专、张守义、赵建国、刘建忠、陈东、牛青、冯立新、杨志军、陈浩伟、姚崇维、张昊、张浩、张伟

Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau

Zhao Ling, Li Linli, Zhang Binchong, Li Zhuan, Zhang Shouyi, Zhao Jianguo, Liu Jianzhong, Chen Dong, Niu Qing, Feng Lixin, Yang Zhijun, Chen Haowei, Yao Chongwei, Zhang Hao, Zhang Hou, Zhang Wei

河北省文物局

谢飞、张立方、孟琦、王辉、田林

Hebei Cultural Heritage Bureau

Xie Fei, Zhang Lifang, Meng Qi, Wang Hui, Tian Lin

盖蒂保护研究所

内莫·阿格纽、玛莎·迪玛斯、裴江升、黄幼玲、润得·艾皮克、林博明、白彼特、李建云、李光涵

Getty Conservation Institute

Neville Agnew, Martha Demas, Jonathan Bell, Lori Wong, Rand Eppich, Po-Ming Lin, Peter Barker, Jianyun Li, and Han Li

澳大利亚环境遗产部（游客管理与展陈评估）

莎伦·沙丽文，克斯蒂·奥藤勃格

Australian Department of the Environment and Heritage (Visitor Management and Interpretation Assessment)

Sharon Sullivan, Kirsty Altenburg

评估翻译人员

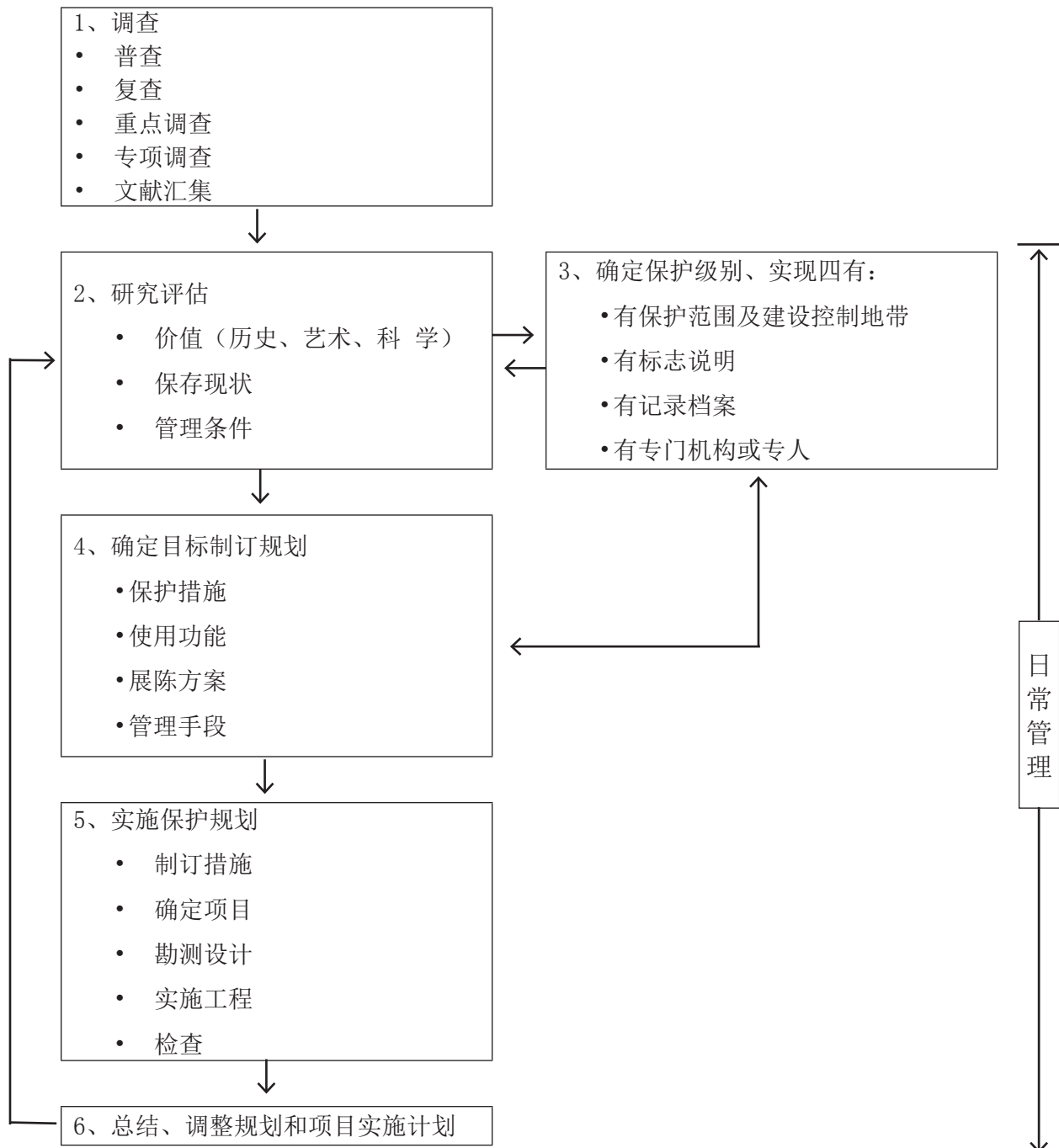
白彼特、林博明、叶娃、李建云、王辉、裴江升、李光涵

Translators for the Assessment Report

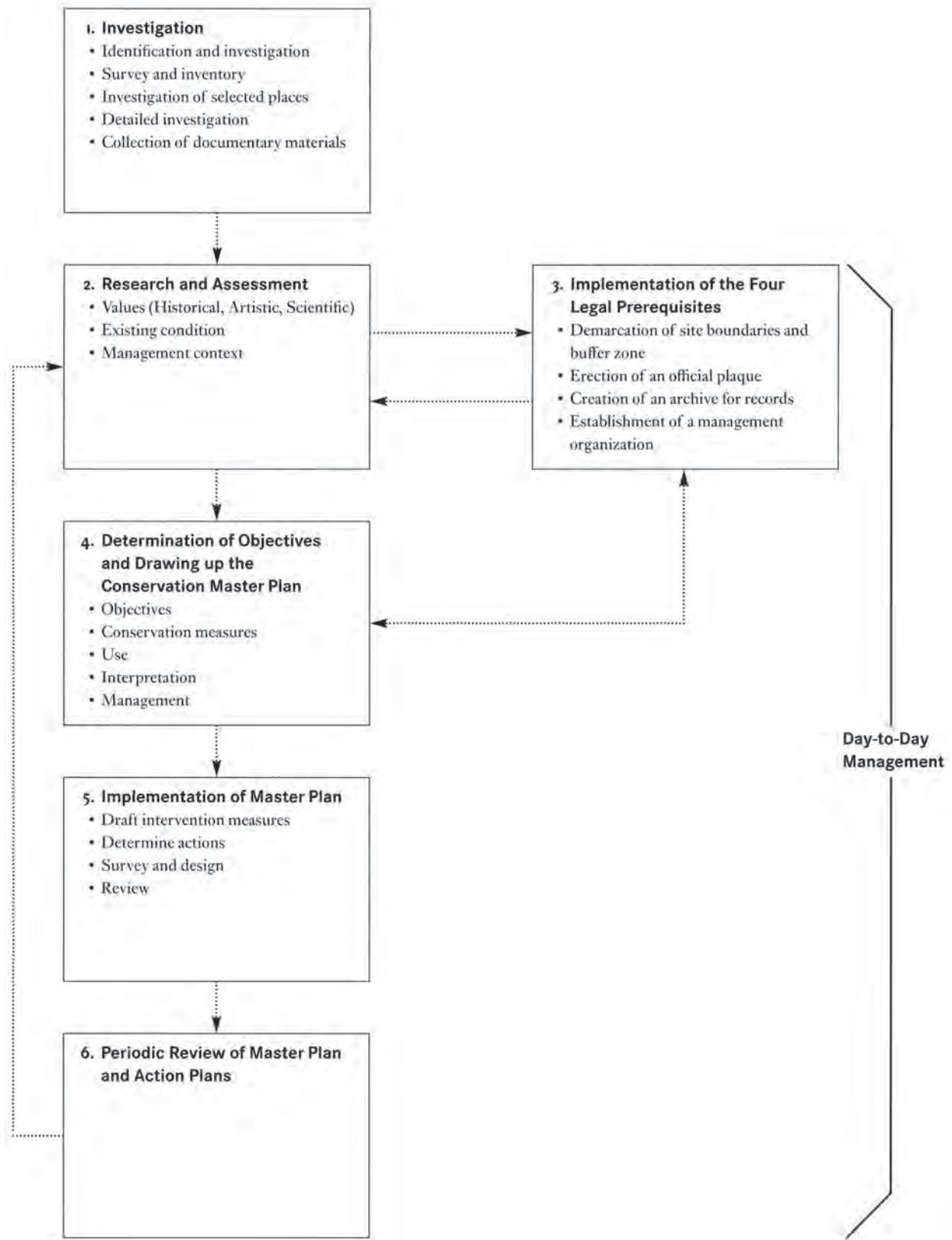
Peter Barker, Po-Ming Lin, Ye Wa, Li Jianyun, Wang Hui, Jonathan Bell, Han Li

附件2 APPENDIX 2

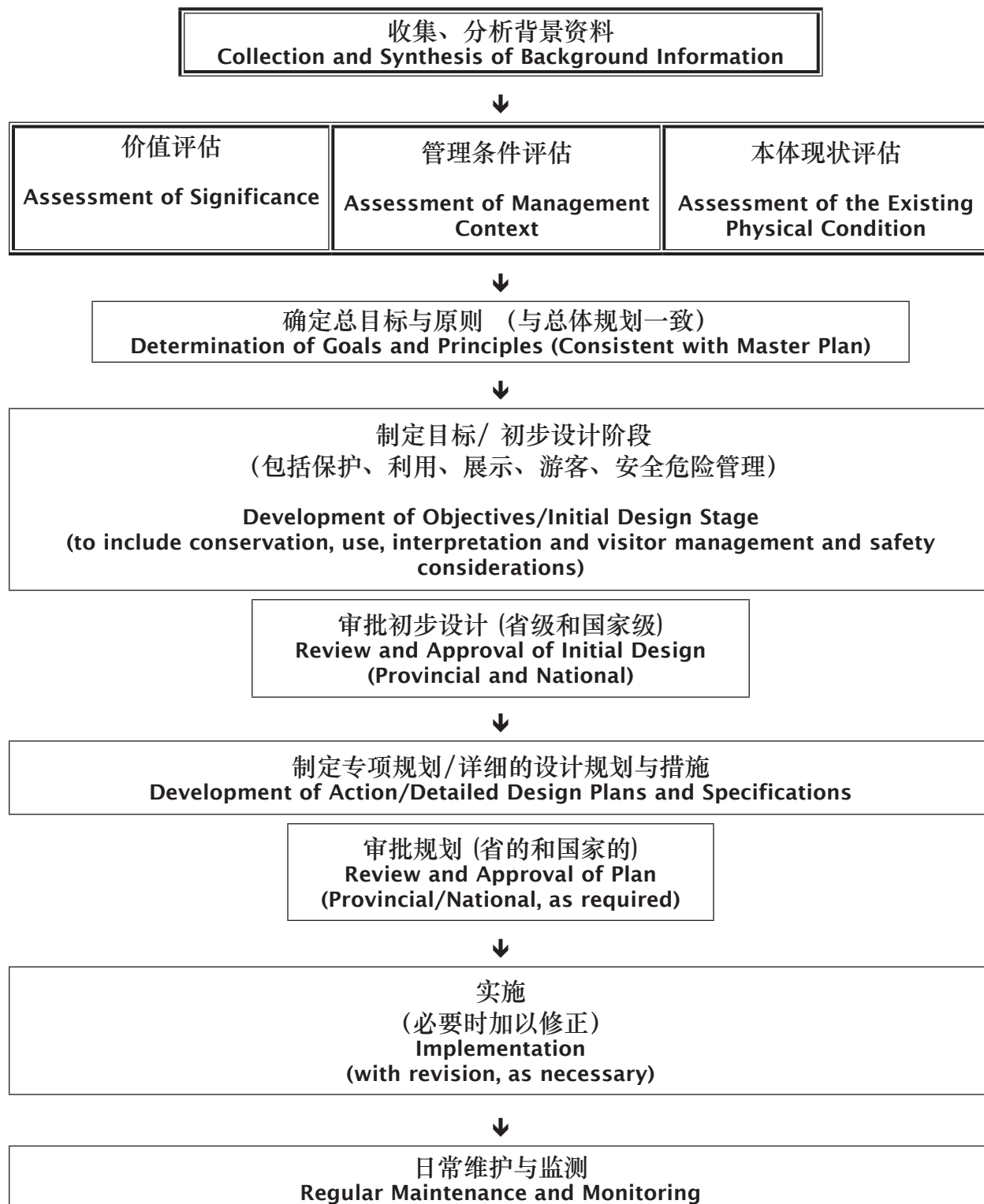
文物古迹保护工作程序表



Flow Chart of the Conservation Process



古建筑保护规划设计、实施程序
Architectural Conservation Planning and Implementation Process



附件4 APPENDIX 4

《古建筑保护专项规划》 Action Plan for the Conservation of the Classical Architecture of Chengde

(来自《承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙保护与管理规划》草稿)
[from the DRAFT Master Plan for Chengde, 2003]

古建筑保护、修复、重建的对策与说明

Strategies and Explanation of the Conservation, Restoration and Reconstruction of the Site's Heritage Architecture

承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙是中国现存最大的古代皇家园林和寺庙建筑群；其宫殿和寺庙的设计体现了儒家统一向心的思想，同时也是清代实现中国统一政策的象征；其文化和自然景观做到了有机完美的结合。经过多年的历史沧桑，园林和景观都遭到了严重损坏和改变。只有通过有选择的对古建筑进行修复和重建、对园林和景观进行规整，山庄和周围寺庙美学的完整性、艺术价值才能体现出来。同时，承德山庄及外庙体现的许多其它价值也必须得到保护，现存建筑和构件所反映的真实历史信息，通过严格的保护手段才能得以保存。制定古建筑及其景观专项规划的目标是：对它们体现的这些价值进行权衡分析，既要通过有选择的修复和重建，保持原设计概念和意图的完整性，同时要积极保护古建筑组成部分的真实性，保护展现山庄和周围寺庙衰落的历史，展现山庄和周围寺庙的科学价值。

The Imperial Summer Resort and Outlying Temples at Chengde are the largest ancient imperial gardens and grouping of imperial family temples in China. The design of the palace and temples reveals the Confucian ideals of unification and also stands as a symbol of the unifying policies of the Qing dynasty. The site's cultural and natural landscapes have been integrated in an exquisite manner. Large changes have occurred at the site over many years and the gardens and landscapes have been seriously damaged and altered. By selectively repairing and reconstructing the heritage architecture on site and ordering the gardens and landscapes we have been able to reinstate the integrity and artistic values of the aesthetics of the Resort and Temples. At the same time the many values inherent in the Resort and Temples must be conserved. Authentic historic information in the remaining buildings and structures should be conserved by rigorous means. The aim of drawing up the Heritage Architecture and Landscape Sub Plan(s) is to undertake a balanced analysis of how to reveal these values; that is to say, maintaining the integrity of the historical design concept and historic intentions while actively conserving the authenticity of the classical Chinese architectural components of the site through a process of selective restoration and reconstruction. We also need to actively conserve the history of decline at the Resort and Temples and to reveal their scientific value.

为保障这些设想能够实现，必须制定和完善一个综合的、长期的保护、修复、重建计划。在这个计划中，要对建筑的结构、建筑形式和景观等因素进行评估，以决定建筑和景观的那些因素要修复或重建，那些要作现状保护。在规划实施中我们关于建筑 and 景观的保护、修复、和重建活动都要遵循下列原则：

In order to guarantee that we can implement this vision, we have had to draw up and continue to work on a comprehensive long term plan for the conservation, restoration and reconstruction of the site. As part of this plan, we will conduct an evaluation of the architectural structures, styles, and landscape so as to determine those components that should be conserved, restored, or reconstructed. All these activities must observe the principles outlined below:

1、遵循《中国文物古迹保护准则》。

Abide by the *Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China*.

2、遵循中国文化部签批的《文物保护工程管理办法》，乾隆前期及清后期古建筑和景观修复的上限是清康熙、乾隆时期；保存乾隆以前遗存建筑和景观的特征及衰退时期的历史痕迹。

Abide by the Management Regulations for Conservation Interventions at Heritage Sites. The Qianlong and Kangxi period of the Qing dynasty in the eighteenth century is the focus for restoration of architecture and landscapes; however, the traits and features of remaining buildings and landscapes prior to Qianlong and traces of the site's history of decline should be preserved.

3、当进行保护项目时，必须遵循“古建筑保护制定规划、设计、实施流程表”规定的程序。

When conservation projects are undertaken, the processes and regulations relating to the *Flow Chart for the Drawing up of Plans, the Design and the Implementation of the Conservation of Heritage Buildings* must be observed.

4、不作修复或重建的建筑遗址将作最小限度的加固保护。

Buildings and ruins that are not restored or reconstructed should be conserved with minimal stabilization.

5、任何形式的干预工程进行前必须对建筑、遗址作充分的调查、登记和研究工作；

Thorough inspection, survey and research must be undertaken on a building or ruin prior to undertaking any form of intervention.

6、古建筑维修新添配部分要使用传统工艺和材料，严格限制使用新材料和非传统工艺。同时要对维修后古建筑中新旧材料，新建建筑和非遗产构筑物做出区分，以适当方式加以标注和说明。

When repairing heritage architecture, any new components added should use traditional techniques and materials; there should be strict limits placed on the use of new materials and non-traditional techniques. Non-heritage architectural components/fabric used in repairs should be distinguishable from original fabric and appropriately marked and explained.

7、在修缮古建筑（包括道路、桥梁、地面、装饰构件）时，尽量保留原有历史构件和材料。

Historic components and fabric should be retained as far as possible when repairing heritage architecture: this includes roads, buildings, ground surfaces and ornamental components.

8、古建筑基址、遗址的清理，要按田野考古程序进行，保护好出土文物。

The clearing around footings of heritage architecture and ruins must be undertaken in accordance with the procedures of field archaeology so as to ensure that unearthened artefacts are well conserved.

9、古建筑内外的其它文物和景观，如塑像、楹联、叠石、水道、碑刻等的保护维修要在古建筑或遗址的维修保护中一并考虑，并遵循古建筑保护同样的程序和标准。

The conservation and maintenance of other artefacts and landscapes inside and outside heritage buildings such as statues, pillar couplets, ornamental rockscapes, waterways and stele should be considered integral to the site work.

目标与措施 **Specific Objectives and Actions**

目标1 **Objective 1**

建立并执行山庄及周围寺庙内文物建筑和遗址保护、现状加固、修复、重建项目的决策程序

和标准。

Establish and implement decision making procedures and standards for the conservation and stabilization of present condition, as well as restoration and reconstruction of the heritage buildings and ruins in the Imperial Summer Resort and Outlying Temples.

措施 Actions:

1、完成文物建筑和遗址的普查、测绘研究工作。

Complete the inventory, mapping and investigation of the heritage buildings and ruins on site.

2、评估单体建筑和单组建筑群自身价值和保护条件，以及其对整个遗址价值和利用的影响进行评估，在此基础上决定对建筑和遗址采取的保护对策。

Assess the inherent values and condition of the conservation of individual buildings and complexes and their contribution to the significance and use of the site as a whole, and on this basis determine the interventions to be adopted for the architecture and the site.

3、对存在于山庄和外庙内、建于清代以后的建筑物，进行价值评估和回顾，决定采取何种对策。

Assess and review the cultural significance of the Imperial Summer Resort and Outlying Temples and the post-Qing architecture on site to determine which strategies should be employed.

4、按照已经建立的项目决策程序和标准的构成、方法和目标，回顾并评价正在进行的和计划进行的项目。

Review and evaluate projects that are presently being undertaken or plan to be undertaken in relation to their content, methodology, as well as the objectives of the decision-making process and standards already established.

5、制定拟实施保护项目内容和完成日期的计划表。

Draw up and implement the contents of the conservation projects along with timetables for their completion.

6、建立健全专家评审制度，履行报批程序。

Establish an experts' review system and apply for permission from senior authorities (prior to project implementation).

目标2 Objective 2

制定山庄及周围寺庙内文物建筑和遗址保护、现状加固、修复、重建工程的指导思想。

Draw up an integrated vision and approach for the conservation, stabilization of present condition and the restoration and reconstruction of heritage buildings and ruins in the Imperial Summer Resort and the Outlying Temples.

目标3 Objective 3

完善历史和当代资料收集、记录、建档方法和措施。

Improve on the methods and actions taken to collect, record and archive historic and contemporary materials.

措施 Actions:

1、提高记录、整理古建筑及其干预工程资料的技术手段。采用先进的技术，完善勘察、测

绘、记录结果。

Improve the scientific means of recording, compiling, and organizing materials relating to heritage buildings and other projects involving intervention. Adopt advanced technology, improve the processes of surveying, mapping and recording results.

2、组织专业人员完善原有记录档案，确保每处（座）文物建筑及遗址，有文字记录、照片、测绘图纸等基础资料。及时补充新发现的资料。

Employ professionals to improve the original archives so as to ensure that each heritage building and ruin has basic materials such as textual records along with photographs and drawings and maps. Add newly discovered material to existing material promptly.

3、建立电子化数据处理（如Access、AutoCAD等）和应用措施。

Establish electronic data processing and utilize applications such as Access and AutoCAD.

4、加强工程档案的管理工作。每个项目档案要设立主卷、付卷和备考卷。分别存放，以利于资料的长期储存，安全保管和充分永续利用。

Improve the management of project archives to address considerations of access, permanency, and safety.

目标4 Objective 4

研究并采用先进的、合理的技术和方法解决保护难题。

Research and apply advanced and appropriate technology and solutions to difficult conservation problems.

措施 Actions:

1、对安远庙、普宁寺、永佑寺、普乐寺等壁画寻求专业权威评估，必要时可做进一步的研究和保护。

Seek professional and authoritative assessment of the wall paintings in Anyuan Temple, Puning Temple, Yongyou Temple and Pule Temple so as to undertake further research and conservation when necessary.

2、调查研究延长新施油饰彩绘的保护技术和方法，探索诸如传统的保护方法。

Undertake investigation and research into conservation technology and methods related to prolonging the life of newly applied paint and ornamental paintings so as to explore the possibility of utilising traditional conservation methods.

3、寻求防木构件损害新技术，如防腐、防火、防虫的调查和监测。争取与ICOMOS木材委员会取得联系与合作。

Seek out new technology to prevent damage to wooden components: i.e. investigate and monitor technology for the prevention of rot, fire and infestations. Attempt to contact and work with ICOMOS Wood Committee on this matter.

4、探索可行的方法，对暴露在外的石质文物进行保护，根据加拿大研究者所进行的石构件保护方面的成果，结合本地情况进行研究。制定一个工作计划，并得到国家文物局的认可。

Explore feasible methods for the conservation of stone components exposed to weathering. Examine the results of previous Canadian research on the conservation of stone components and integrate these results

with research undertaken locally. Draw up a work plan for this and obtain approval from SACH.

5、将研究成果应用于古建筑的保护，研究古建筑的原始工艺，技术和材料（特别是颜料胶结物）。

Apply research findings to the conservation of heritage architecture. Carry out research into original artisanal techniques, technologies and materials for heritage buildings (especially pigments and binding media).

目标5 Objective 5

研究制定古建筑不同的保护手段，把古建筑的历史痕迹、建筑工艺保存并展示下来，最大限度地保护其结构与装饰所使用的原始材料与方法。

Develop alternative approaches to the conservation of heritage buildings in order to preserve and reveal as far as possible the historic traces or patina of age and the original building techniques and materials used in their construction and decoration.

措施 Actions:

1、与美国盖蒂保护所合作，研究保护彩画的方法（殊像寺和文津阁两个项目）。

Work in collaboration with the Getty Conservation Institute to carry out research on methods of conserving decorative paintings/caihua (Shuxiang Temple and Wenjing Pavilion Projects).

2、参照ICOMOS木质委员会关于木结构保护的有关规定，制定针对承德的木结构保护的方法。

Refer to the relevant regulations of the ICOMOS Wood Committee on the conservation of wooden structures when drawing up conservation methods on the conservation of wooden structures at Chengde.

3、探索使用保护材料用于修补或替代缺损部分，使其原材料在结构上、材质上、外观上相协调。

Explore the possibility of using protective material to repair or replace damaged sections so that it is sympathetic with the original fabric, structure, quality of material and appearance.

4、实施殊像寺和文津阁保护工程，在充分评估价值、现状和其它相关条件的基础上，分别制定其相应的保护方法。

Implement the conservation of Shuxiang Temple and Wenjing Pavilion. Determine appropriate conservation methods after a full assessment has been made of their cultural significance, present condition and other related conditions.

5、总结评价殊像寺和文津阁保护工程，推广其成功的保护方法和技术。

Review and evaluate the conservation of Shuxiang Temple and Wenjing Pavilion and extensively promote more widely successful conservation methods and technology.

目标6 Objective 6

提高施工现场质量、监理水平和施工安全。

Improve the quality, inspection and management levels of construction and repair work done on site as well as safety precautions when this work is undertaken.

措施 Actions:

- 1、制定并执行施工操作规程。

Draft and implement rules of operation for construction and repair work.

- 2、提高施工现场管理和监理水平。

Improve management and the quality of inspections on construction and repair sites.

- 3、采用先进的管理方法，如图、表等。定期反映施工形象进度。

Adopt advanced management methods using graphics and tables, and regularly depict the progress of work through the use of graphic representations.

目标7 Objective 7

加强避暑山庄及周围寺庙古建筑的日常维护和监测。

Improve routine maintenance and monitoring of heritage architecture in the Imperial Summer Resort and the Outlying Temples.

措施 Actions:

- 1、保障日常维护和监测经费。

Ensure sufficient funding for routine maintenance and monitoring.

- 2、建立定期监测制度，做到及时发现问题及时维修。

Establish a system for regular monitoring; promptly undertake repairs to rectify problems as they occur.

- 3、建立日常维护的专业施工队伍，落实各个文物点专职维护人员。

Establish a professional work team for routine maintenance. Allocate full time maintenance personnel for each of the heritage locations around the site.

目标8 Objective 8

制定古建筑抢险应急计划，预防和应付灾害（如火灾、洪水）。

Draw up contingency plans for heritage architecture to prevent and/or deal with disasters such as fire and flooding.

措施 Actions:

- 1、对各单体古建筑的抗灾能力进行评估（包括火灾、洪水、地震、暴风雨）。

Carry out an assessment of each heritage building's capability to withstand disasters such as fire, flooding, earthquakes and storms.

- 2、保障及时取得气象和灾害预报，及时提出防灾措施。

Ensure prompt reporting of meteorological and disaster forecasts so that preventive measures can be put into place without delay.

- 3、建立灾害处理基金，及时提出防灾措施。

Establish a disaster fund so that preventive measures can be put into place in a timely manner.

4、调查其它遗产地的应急计划作为参考。

Investigate disaster contingency plans at other heritage sites for reference purposes.

5、寻求有关专家对防治灾害现存状况进行评估，对已制定的防灾应急计划提出建议。

Locate experts who are able to undertake an assessment of the present condition of the site in relation to disaster prevention and evaluate existing disaster contingency plans.

6、定期进行防灾紧急处理的培训和演习。

Regularly undertake training exercises aimed at dealing with disasters and emergencies.

目标9 Objective 9

对古建筑保护从业人员的培训

Train practitioners in the conservation of heritage architecture.

措施 Actions:

1、定期组织从业人员对文物保护理论培训，了解、掌握文物保护准则、法规、政策。

Organize training on the theory of heritage conservation for practitioners regularly so that practitioners have insight into and become proficient with the principles, laws, regulations and policies of heritage conservation.

2、定期对工程技术专业人员进行技术和专业知识培训，建立推广行业规范和标准。

Provide engineering and technical professionals with technical and specialist training on a regular basis; establish and widely promote standards and criteria for the industry.

3、对传统工艺技术进行总结，传承知识遗产。

Undertake a review of traditional artisanal techniques to pass them on to future generations.

4、制定专业人员的工程技术交流计划，组织专业技术人员考察或参与承德以外的工程项目，同时，邀请外地专业技术人员来承德工作学习。

Draw up an exchange program for professionals in the fields of engineering and technology; organize visits and participation of professional technical personnel in projects outside Chengde; invite technical experts from elsewhere to Chengde to work and study.

5、对古建筑和遗址的管理人员、使用人员、日常维护人员及其它与古建筑有关人员进行古建保护知识培训。

Provide specialist training on heritage architecture conservation for managers, other staff, routine maintenance workers, and others in the field of heritage architecture.

6、要求专业技术人员不断学习科学技术知识，拓展知识领域，及时了解并掌握有关新技术、新设备。

Require professional technical personnel to undertake further education in science and technology to broaden their fields of knowledge and keep abreast of the latest technology and equipment.

7、引进招聘高学历、有实践经验的古建筑保护工程专业技术人员。

Employ experienced, highly educated ancient architectural conservation specialists and engineers.

古建筑专项评估 Assessment of Heritage Architecture

不利条件/问题 Issues/Threats	有利条件/优势 Strengths/Beneficial Conditions
<p>1、 避暑山庄及周围寺庙大量的古建筑已不存在 A large number of original heritage buildings on the site have been destroyed over time.</p> <p>2、 因自然及环境因素造成避暑山庄及周围寺庙的古建筑不同程度的损坏 Natural and environmental factors have resulted in varying degrees of damage and deterioration to the heritage architecture at the site.</p> <p>3、 对古建筑不恰当的利用以及人为因素对古建筑的影响 Inappropriate use of heritage buildings and the consequences of human factors negatively affect these buildings.</p> <p>4、 大量的古迹遗址未能清楚保护，建筑规模大，维修困难 A large number of ruins have not been cleared and conserved, and the numbers of buildings are enormous which in itself causes difficulties in maintenance.</p> <p>5、 缺乏古建筑保护的先进技术，而古代部分古建技艺多有失传现象 In addition to a lack of advanced technology for the conservation of heritage architecture some of the ancient artisanal skills for the construction and repair of heritage buildings have been lost.</p> <p>6、 缺乏对古建筑保护应对各种突发灾害的计划和措施 The site does not have a plan and specific measures to conserve heritage buildings when emergencies and disasters occur.</p> <p>7、 露天石质文物风化损坏严重 Severe weathering of stone exposed to the elements.</p>	<p>1、 新颁布文物保护法规和相应的保护管理条例、条例 The existence of the <i>Cultural Relics Preservation Law</i> and detailed rules and regulations on conservation and management.</p> <p>2、 实施避暑山庄及周围寺庙整修工程两个十年规划 Two ten-year master plans for the restoration of the site have been implemented.</p> <p>3、 政府的对外开放政策 The Government's 'open-door' policy.</p> <p>4、 积累了古建筑保护方面丰富的经验，各方面古建筑艺日渐成熟 The site staff have gained a great deal of experience in the conservation of heritage architecture; they are gradually becoming proficient in the various heritage architecture techniques.</p> <p>5、 已有高、中、低不同职称和多种学科的专业人员组成的古建筑保护队伍 The site already has established a solid heritage architecture conservation team consisting of professionals from many fields at junior, intermediate and senior levels.</p> <p>6、 古建筑保护档案比较齐全 There is a relatively complete set of records on the conservation history of heritage buildings.</p> <p>7、 有一定的财政支持 The site receives a guaranteed amount of financial support.</p>

<p>8、 城市功能建设的加强给古代建筑带来的影响 The growth of infrastructure in the city negatively impacts on the heritage architecture.</p> <p>9 宫墙损坏严重 The resort's palace walls are severely damaged.</p> <p>10、 古建筑保护基础工作薄弱 Basic conservation work undertaken on heritage architecture is weak.</p> <p>11、 古建筑修缮工作不规范 Repair and restoration of heritage architecture is randomly undertaken rather than according to set practices.</p> <p>12、 古建筑保护人材短缺 Insufficient people with the appropriate skills in the Heritage Architecture Conservation team.</p> <p>13、 没有对新参加人员进行系统和专门培训 There is no system or training established for new recruits to the site.</p>	<p>8、 电子商务技术的应用，AutoCAD三维制图及Photoshop图像处理带来更加高效快捷的效果 Use has been made of available technology tools: the use of AutoCAD three-dimensional drawing and Photoshop picture processing has made our work swifter and more effective.</p>
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附件5 APPENDIX 5

《承德殊像寺评估报告》的论证意见 OPINIONS OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ON THE SHUXIANG TEMPLE ASSESSMENT REPORT

2004年11月8-9日，《承德殊像寺评估报告》（以下简称《报告》）论证会专家组认真听取了承德市文物局、河北省文物局和美国盖蒂保护所对《报告》的详细介绍，也听取了澳大利亚遗产委员会专家关于《殊像寺游客调查活动》的介绍，经过讨论，形成以下论证意见：

On 8-9 November 2004, the Expert Committee heard the presentation of the Shuxiang Temple Assessment Report given by the Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau (CCHB), Hebei Cultural Heritage Bureau (HCHB) and the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) as well as the report on Shuxiang Temple Visitor Surveys by the Australian Department of Environment and Heritage. This was followed by discussion and resulted in the following opinions of the Expert Committee:

一、对《报告》的总评价 One: General Evaluation of the Report

世界文化遗产承德避暑山庄及其周围寺庙的保护工作得到中国国家文物局、河北省文物局、承德市人民政府和文物局的高度重视。承德市文物局、河北省文物局和美国盖蒂保护所联合组成的项目组用较短的时间，克服了语言和其他方面的障碍，对殊像寺进行了现场和背景资料的调查研究，完成了《报告》，体现了现场调查、实验室试验和初步研究工作的成果，具有丰富的信息。

The State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH), HCHB, the Chengde Municipal Government, and the CCHB have attached a great deal of importance to the conservation of the Imperial Summer Resort and the Outlying Temples, a World Heritage Site. CCHB, HCHB and GCI have joined together and in a relatively short period of time have overcome language and other barriers to undertake site investigations along with research into background material to produce the Assessment Report. This report has been prepared from an enormous amount of information, which is the result of in situ investigations, laboratory analysis and preliminary research results.

殊像寺的评估工作按《中国文物古迹保护准则》（以下简称《准则》）编制了流程图；评估内容以《准则》规定的程序和宗旨为依据；是一次在《准则》指导下进行的文物保护前期研究工作的实践。

A flow chart of the work to be undertaken for the Assessment Report was drawn up according to the processes outlined in the China Principles. The Assessment Report was then written in accordance with the processes and aims/goals outlined in the China Principles. The Assessment Report is an example of how to use the China Principles to guide the early investigative stages of site conservation.

《物理条件现状评估》工作在中国文物保护工作中还属于尚未普遍开展的工作。大量的实验室工作及其取得的数据，为认识殊像寺面临的自然力造成的材料退化现状及程度、指导殊像寺的技术保护提供了依据，也对承德以及中国的文物保护工作起到引导作用。

Condition Assessment Reports have not yet been universally adopted in the conservation profession in China. The large amount of laboratory analysis and the data these experiments generated assisted in the understanding of the present condition and the degree of deterioration due to natural forces of the materials originally used in the construction of Shuxiang Temple. This report has provided a basis for selecting the conservation technology to be used at Shuxiang Temple and will provide guidance for conservation work at

the site in Chengde and sites around China as a whole.

《殊像寺游客调查活动》所提供的方法和对遗产地进行保护、展陈与公众之间建立密切联系的理念，对殊像寺保护方案的形成和选择起到指导作用，也对中国其他遗产地的管理展示起到借鉴作用。

The Shuxiang Temple Visitors Survey Report methodology provides some ideas on how to closely integrate site conservation with interpretation and the general public. It provides guidance in the formation and selection of conservation plans, which can also be used for management and interpretation purposes at other sites in China.

总之，《报告》取得的成果为殊像寺保护方案的制定和下一步方案的实施打下了基础，并可能产生更为广泛的影响。

In summary, the results of the Assessment Report provide a very good basis for the drawing up of a conservation plan for Shuxiang Temple and the following step, that is, the implementation of the plan. The effects of the Report will be far reaching.

二、对《殊像寺价值评估综合报告》的建议

Two: Suggestions for the Significance Assessment Report on Shuxiang Temple

根据《报告》提供的资料，我们对历史与现状价值建议作一些调整，草拟以下评估意见（提纲）：

（一）历史文化价值

- 1、与避暑山庄和外八庙共同构成多民族统一国家的象征。
- 2、其宗教功能是皇家行宫附属寺院（隶属内务府），在外八庙中具有特殊性。
- 3、与五台山和帝后礼佛活动有密切的关系。
- 4、是中国封建社会后期鼎盛阶段皇家建筑理念的重要典型。
- 4-1与北京同类建筑关系密切（香山宝相寺、圆明园正觉寺）。
- 4-2定型化的寺庙规制。
- 4-3寺庙与园林相结合。
- 5、保存了重要的文学与艺术作品——匾联诗文，塑像题材等。

We suggest some modifications concerning the values of the historic and present condition of the site based on the information provided in the Assessment Report and suggest the following outline:

A. Historic and Cultural Significance

- i. Shuxiang Temple is a part of the Summer Resort and Outlying Temples which are a symbol of a unified country composed of many ethnic groups.
- ii. Religiously speaking, the temple complex is part of an imperial *xinggong* (imperial palace for short stays away from the capital), and thus came under the Imperial Household Affairs Department; in this way it is different to the other Outlying Temples.
- iii. The Temple is closely associated with Wutaishan and the Buddhist religious activities of the Empresses and Emperors.
- iv. It is an important and typical example of imperial architecture at the height of the later period of feudal society in China.
 - a. The Temple is closely related to similar buildings in Beijing (Baoliang Temple in the Fragrant Hills, Zhengjue Temple in Yuanmingyuan).
 - b. The temple's layout is typical of a temple complex.
 - c. The garden landscapes are integrated into the temple complex.
- v. The temple preserves important literary and artistic works: plaques and couplets with inscribed poems; subjects/themes of the statuary, etc.

(二) 艺术价值

- 1、环境价值与其他庙宇及避暑山庄的环境关系。
- 2、总体布局艺术-----前七堂，后主体，右园林，左生活。总体韵律谐调，空间交融。
- 3、建筑艺术-----会乘殿、宝相阁、山门的比例、尺度、式样、色彩、室内空间等。
- 4、园林---其中假山是乾隆时最高水平的作品。
- 5、色彩与彩画。
- 6、小木作。
- 7、塑像。

B. Artistic Values

- i. The values of the setting and its relationship with the setting of the other temples and the Summer Resort.
- ii. The overall artistic layout of the site: seven halls at the front with the main hall at the back, garden on the right and living quarters on the left. The overall layout has a harmonious approach to the integration of space.
- iii. The temple's architectural qualities are: the size, dimensions, proportions, style, colors and internal space quality, etc. of Huicheng Hall, Baoxiang Pavilion and the Gatehouse.
- iv. The gardens out of which the rockeries rise are works of the highest quality during the Qianlong period.
- v. The temple's colors and caihua.
- vi. The temple's ornamental woodwork.
- vii. The temple's statuary.

(三) 社会价值

- 1、作为世界遗产的组成部分，对提高承德的社会知名度并由此获得的社会和经济交流起了重要作用。
- 2、是多民族统一国家的重要纪念地。
- 3、是研究清史的重要实物例证。
- 4、是研究清代康乾盛期皇家寺庙、园林建筑的重要实例。
- 5、承德旅游项目的延伸。
- 6、对西部三处同时期的皇家寺庙园林（罗汉堂、广安寺、狮子园）的收回将产生一定影响。

C. Social Values

- i. As part of a World Heritage Site, the temple raises the general public's awareness of Chengde and at the same time contributes to the local social and economic benefits.
- ii. It is an important commemorative site for national unity amongst the various ethnic groups of China.
- iii. It is important physical fabric for research into Qing dynasty history.
- iv. It is an important physical example of an imperial temple and garden during the height of the Qing dynasty under the reign of Emperors Kangxi and Qianlong.
- v. It could be an extension of tourism activities for visitors to Chengde.
- vi. The [conservation of the] temple would have some influence on regaining control of the three imperial gardens of the same period to the west of the site (Arhat Hall, Guang'an Temple and Shizi Garden).

(四) 现状价值与存在的问题

- 1、总体格局基本完整，保存了原寺庙的主要历史信息。周边环境亟待改善和治理。
- 2、建筑基址基本完整，基本保存了各个建筑真实的历史信息（基址的平面格局、柱网、台基的尺度、材料等）；但尚有一部分基址不清，有待继续勘探清理。
- 3、园林形态基本完整，假山主体仍为原状，但缺乏整治，局部有所坍塌。
- 4、主体建筑仍保持原状，保存了寺庙标志性建筑的原状，但保护问题相当突出。如砖石构件的防护措施，彩画保护理念，现代科技手段的使用都没有明确的结论。
- 5、地形地貌仍保持原状，很少不谐调的近代建筑物；但缺乏必要的水、电、消防设施，原

有消防方案有待调整。

- D. Issues and Strengths relating to Present Condition and Values
- i. The overall layout of the temple remains intact and the main historical information of the original temple has been conserved. The immediate setting is in urgent need of improvement and management.
 - ii. The footings of the buildings are basically intact and the historic information of all the buildings has basically been conserved (i.e. the overall layout of the footings, the pillar grids, the size of the platforms and the materials, etc.). However, in some areas the footings are not apparent, so further surveying and clearing need to be undertaken.
 - iii. The form and shape of the gardens are basically intact with the main bodies of the rockeries remaining in their historic condition but they need treatment, as some formations have partially collapsed.
 - iv. The main buildings are still in their historic condition; and the typical characteristics of temple architecture have been preserved in their original condition. However, there are prominent conservation problems that have yet to be resolved, such as how to conserve stone and brick elements; conservation philosophy for caihua; and the application of appropriate modern technology.
 - v. The temple terrain and topographical features are still in their historic condition and there are a few incongruous modern structures. However, there is a lack of necessary water, electricity and fire-fighting facilities. The original fire safety plan needs to be modified.

三、对《殊像寺管理条件评估报告》的建议

Three: Suggestions for the Management Assessment Report

《殊像寺管理条件评估报告》所列举的8个方面，概括了现有机构的组成、体系、法律地位、所起作用；也提出了管理方面的欠缺和不足。符合实际，比较全面。建议：

The eight aspects outlined in the Management Context Assessment Report have summarised the present condition of the site management organization, management system, legal status and the role of management. It also pointed out management deficiencies and shortcomings. This Report reflects management realities and is comprehensive. Our suggestions are as follows:

从世界文化遗产保护的高度认识保护机构的作用，切实全面落实《中华人民共和国文物保护法》和《保护世界遗产公约》的各项要求，特别是关于保护范围与建设控制地带、缓冲区的要求。

As an organization in charge of a World Heritage Site, management needs to be acutely aware of the importance of conservation and implement all the requirements of the Chinese Cultural Heritage Protection Law and the World Heritage Convention, particularly in regard to protected areas and the requirements for development control zones and buffer zones.

进一步明晰和界定各级管理机构的职能和职责。文保所的作用，《准则》本身明确规定，要突出监测和日常养护的职责。

The function and responsibilities of the various levels of management need to be more clearly defined. The role of the site managers is clearly outlined in the China Principles, where the emphasis is on monitoring and routine maintenance.

文保所、管理处和承德市文物局人员构成及其业务素质以及技术力量分布的现状，还要从文物保护工作的具体管理业务需求角度分析，而不仅仅是学历。

The report outlines the different levels of training and technical competence of the site managers, the Management Department (of the Outlying Temples) and personnel from the CCHB. However an analysis of the management requirements for the conservation of the site should be undertaken rather than just providing the details relating to the educational background of existing personnel.

制定殊像寺管理条例；健全完善管理制度，完善日常管理养护工程实施前的审批程序；完善各类管理人员的培训制度。

Management regulations need to be drawn up for Shuxiang Temple. The management system needs to be improved along with approval procedures that need to be completed prior to undertaking routine maintenance work. A training system for various levels of managerial personnel needs to be improved.

四、对《殊像寺物理条件现状评估》的建议

Four: Suggestions for the Physical Condition Assessment Report

现场调研和实验室试验有深度，报告基本满足编制保护方案的需求。对会乘殿结构稳定性评估要补充天花以上的梁架部分。

Extensive on-site surveying and research along with laboratory testing have resulted in an Assessment Report providing the fundamental information required to draft a conservation plan. Additional information on the structural stability of the roof framing above the ceiling boards in Huicheng Hall needs to be undertaken and added.

五、对《保护利用殊像寺的选择方案》的建议

Five: Suggestions for the Options for Conservation and Use

作为方案，殊像寺保护首先要以保护遗产完整性和真实性的要求制定保护目标；其次针对评估报告提出的问题制定保护对策；再次，可以对殊像寺本体及其环境按照寺院内外环境整治、遗址保护与展示、修复过的古建筑的养护、年久失修的古建筑的保护维修、假山与园林环境的加固与修复等5个类别，分类制定保护方案。方案的综合预期效果最好进行建筑学的分析。

When drawing up a plan for Shuxiang Temple, conservation of the integrity and authenticity of the site must be the foremost criteria for establishing the conservation objectives. Conservation strategies will then need to be drawn up for each of the existing problems that have been outlined in the various assessment reports. The site can then be divided into five categories: treatment of the temple and its setting, conservation and interpretation of the site, maintenance of heritage buildings that have been restored, conservation and repairs to heritage buildings that have been left unattended for a long period of time, and stabilization and restoration of the rockeries and the garden setting. An individual conservation plan should be drawn up for each of these categories. It would be best if an architectural analysis were done of the overall expected outcomes of all the combined plans.

殊像寺保护应该贯彻的原则有：不改变文物原状的原则；不改变现存（包括已修复的）建筑和假山、园林最有价值时期的状态；不改变遗址（建筑基址）的原状；不改变当时竖向状态。

The basic principles for the conservation of Shuxiang Temple should be: do not change the historic condition of the site; do not change the condition of the extant buildings, rockeries and gardens (including those that have been restored) from their most significant period; do not change the historical condition of the ruins (building footings); do not change the contemporary (as found) vertical state (profile or cross-section of buildings/ruins).

六、对有关技术工作的建议

Six: Suggestions regarding Technology

经过对殊像寺各种材料进行物理条件现状评估，可以得到殊像寺历史遗存面临的退化问题属于中国古建筑通常遇到的普通问题的结论，有可能用传统工艺技术并结合成熟的科技保护手段加以解决。

From the Physical Condition Report that has been prepared on all the materials used in the construction of Shuxiang Temple one can conclude that the deterioration problems that the temple faces are similar to any architectural heritage site in China. It is possible to use a combination of traditional and tested modern technology to solve the problems [identified].

关于“考古发掘”暴露出来的建筑遗址越冬的措施，以最低限度干预的原则，不作大体量覆盖。但需要做临时性覆盖措施。

With respect to the winter protection of exposed architectural ruins that were recently excavated, the underlying principle will be minimal intervention. There is no need for a large-scale protective/reburial system, but a temporary strategy will be necessary.

若建筑周围堆置有发掘出的堆土（包括渣土）则必须清理至建筑遗址外周50公分以外，其高程应低于建筑遗址，以保证利于排水。如香林室整组建筑，则必须保证该处建筑间排水通道畅通。

If piles of dirt (and rubble) from the excavations are still located around the ruins, these must be removed to a distance of 50cm from the ruins themselves and they should be lower than the height of the ruins so as to facilitate water drainage. For a group of buildings such as the Xianglin Shi Complex, it should be ensured that there is efficient drainage in between the buildings.

冬季雪后，应及时扫雪。保证遗址部分不存分，不渗水。

After it snows in winter, the snow should be removed in a timely fashion so that no resulting water remains on the ruins or seeps into them.

下一步工作建议：

Suggestions for Next Steps:

尽快制定殊像寺概念性保护方案设计，成立现场工作技术小组。

We suggest that a Conservation Concept Plan be drawn up and an On Site Technology Team be established as soon as possible.

2004年11月10日

专家签字

10 November 2004

Expert Committee Signatures

王世仁、付清远、吕舟、孟琦、张生同、晋宏逵、谢飞

Wang Shiren, Fu Qingyuan, Lu Zhou, Meng Qi, Zhang Shengtong, Jin Hongkui, Xie Fei



各项评估报告摘要

Summaries of the Assessments

价值评估摘要

Summary of Cultural Significance

管理条件评估摘要

Summary of Management Context

游客管理展陈评估摘要

Summary of Visitor Management and Interpretation

现存古建筑、基址和遗评估存简述表

Summary Table of the State of Preservation

古建筑状况评估摘要及建议

Summary of Architectural Conditions and Recommendations

油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估摘要

Summary of Condition of Painted Architectural Surfaces, Sculpture, Furnishings and Objects

分析研究摘要

Summary of Analytical Investigations



保护与利用的选择方案

Options for Conservation and Use

价值评估摘要

SUMMARY OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

历史价值

Historical Significance

一、殊像寺与避暑山庄和周围寺庙的其它寺庙共同构成多民族统一国家的象征，是清代重视利用宗教团结边疆少数民族、巩固边防的成功治国之策的体现，提供了清王朝与满、汉、藏、蒙等各民族之间关系的信息。

1. Shuxiang Temple, along with the Summer Resort and the other Outlying Temples, is a symbol of China as a unified state consisting of many ethnic groups. The temples reflect the importance that the Qing emperors attached to uniting the different ethnic groups in the border regions, as a strategy for ruling the country through consolidating border defenses, and provide information on the relationship between the Imperial Qing Court and the Manchu, Han, Tibetan and Mongolian ethnic groups.

二、殊像寺是清朝鼎盛时期皇家行宫的附属寺庙，寺内喇嘛享有的特殊待遇，体现了清朝皇帝对该寺庙的重视。此庙是承德唯一一座住寺僧人用满语诵习佛经的喇嘛庙，在外八庙中具有独特性。

2. Shuxiang Temple is attached to an imperial palace used on the emperor's journeys outside the capital during the height of the Qing dynasty. The special treatment bestowed on the temple's lamas denoted the importance the Qing emperors attached to this particular temple. This is the only lama temple in Chengde where the monks recited Buddhist scriptures in Manchu, a point which distinguishes it from the other Outlying Temples.

三、殊像寺的营建与清代帝后到五台山礼佛活动有密切联系，同时反映出乾隆在执政中后期“帝佛合一”的思想面貌。

3. The construction of Shuxiang Temple is closely related to the Qing Emperor and his mother's religious activities at Wutai Mountain and at the same time is an attempt to project in physical form Qianlong's belief towards the end of his reign that "Emperor and Buddha are one."

四、殊像寺是清王朝鼎盛阶段皇家寺庙建筑的重要典型。

4. Shuxiang Temple is an important example of an imperial religious building during the height of the Qing dynasty.

五、殊像寺内许多塑像、陈设物保存良好，并且仍然能够体现设计者和创造者原来的艺术和宗教意图。

5. Many of the interior statues and furnishings of Shuxiang temple survive in good condition, revealing the original artistic and religious intentions of those who conceived and created them.

六、最早译成满文并储藏在会乘殿经柜中的三部满文大藏经是研究满文、满语的重要资料。匾额及楹联展示清代及乾隆皇帝作诗技艺以及皇帝对宗教的情感。

6. The earliest translation into Manchu of the three sets of Tripitaka scriptures was stored in the sutra shelves at Huicheng Hall and provides important information and material for the study of Manchu script and language. The wooden inscribed tablets (*bian* and *e*) and the couplets written on long narrow boards and hung on columns (*yinglian*) exhibit the poetry skills and religious sentiments of the Qing dynasty and the Qianlong emperor.

艺术价值

Artistic Significance

七、殊像寺坐落于风景秀美的区域，与其它寺庙共同构成环列避暑山庄的皇家寺庙群。

7. Shuxiang Temple is located in a scenic area, and along with the other Outlying Temples forms a ring of imperial temple complexes around the Imperial Summer Resort.

八、寺庙布局严谨和灵活多变相结合的独特艺术形式。

8. The layout of the temple integrates flexibility in design with a strict and compact artistic style.

九、殊像寺庙体现出自然景观与人文景观的和谐统一，提供了古典园林史方面的信息和实物资料。

9. Shuxiang Temple exhibits the harmonious integration of natural and cultural landscapes: it provides us with information and actual physical material on the history of Chinese classical gardens.

十、殊像寺比承德其它皇家寺庙融入了更多的园林内容，假山、植物、道路、园林建筑与寺庙建筑完美结合，不但体现了皇家寺庙的庄严与雄伟，也具有皇家寺庙中少有的古朴与自然。

10. Shuxiang Temple integrates more garden features than the other imperial temples at Chengde. The complex combines rockeries, vegetation, paths and garden structures with the temple buildings in an exquisite manner while retaining the majesty and grandeur associated with an imperial temple. At the same time this imperial temple is a good example of simplicity combined with a natural setting.

十一、现存室内与室外的彩画已成为清代建筑装饰品的稀有实例，能提供那个时代艺术表达方式、颜料、技术等有价值的信息。

11. Extant interior and exterior polychromed painting (*caihua*) at the temple is a rare example of Qing Dynasty architectural decoration, providing valuable information on artistic expression, palette, and technique of the period.

十二、殊像寺原址上的陈设物为了解清代装饰艺术、当时寺庙殿堂内空间的审美观和礼节功能等方面提供丰富的信息。

12. The large number of in situ extant furnishings at Shuxiang Temple provides a wealth of information on Qing decorative arts, as well as the aesthetic and ceremonial use of interior temple spaces from the period.

现代社会价值

Contemporary Social Significance

十三、殊像寺有特殊的教育与研究价值。

13. Shuxiang Temple has important educational and research values.

十四、建国以来，由于殊像寺与满族有密切的联系，所以寺庙对我国满族人（包括居住在承德周围的很多满族人）的潜在价值可能很大。

14. In the modern nation, Shuxiang Temple, with its strong Manchu associations, has the potential to hold important meaning for the Manchu minority in China, many of whom now live in the region around

Chengde.

十五、殊像寺的原始建筑、陈设物装饰及宗教艺术非常优美，因此，有吸引游客来参观的可能性，尤其是对清式建筑、艺术以及佛教感兴趣的人群。

15. As a place of great beauty with original architecture and decorative and religious art, Shuxiang Temple has potential for attracting visitors, including those interested in the history of Qing architecture and art, and in Buddhism.

十六、殊像寺合作项目有潜力成为中国其他古建筑遗址保护的样板。

16. The collaborative Shuxiang Temple project has the potential to become a model for the conservation of other architectural sites throughout China.

管理条件评估摘要

SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

殊像寺管理条件摘要是根据承德市文物局所提供的《评估报告》摘录而成的，在写作《评估报告》之前，盖蒂保护研究所的人员对于如何进行管理评估的过程给予说明与指导。这份摘要指出了该寺庙目前管理的优缺点。由于殊像寺的管理本身是承德市文物局下属单位外八庙管理处组织的一部份，因此本摘要也会谈及组织机构与上报程序。中国是联合国教科文组织保护公约签约国，作为世界遗产的殊像寺，也就不仅仅是国家级文物，因而对它的管理也应本着对国际社会尽责的需要来出发。要保存该寺庙的历史构件与历史价值，优先要注重的必定是管理。殊像寺曾经遭受过严重的破坏，至今也仍有不恰当的干预活动在进行着。为此，必须要改善当前的管理状况。

This summary of the management organization and functions of Shuxiang Temple is based on the assessment provided by Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau staff, with comment and guidance on the process of assessing management by GCI team members prior to writing the assessment. The summary identifies both strengths and weaknesses in the current management of the temple, but because Shuxiang Temple management itself is part of larger organizational structures, those of the Outer Temples Management Department, which in turn is under the Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau, it is necessary to refer to the overall organizational and reporting structure as well, where appropriate. Thus, Shuxiang Temple as part of a World Heritage Site, must be seen not only as a national treasure, but also one in which management has responsibilities to the international community under China's obligations as signatory to the UNESCO Convention. Management must receive the highest priority if the historic fabric and significance of the temple are to be preserved, and since much damage has occurred historically and continues today through misguided interventions, it is essential that improvements be made.

就基本组织与上报程序本身来说，殊像寺的管理是合乎逻辑的，如能好好地执行也是有效的。寺庙管理部门与外八庙管理处的上下级关系，寺庙管理人员的职责，都有明确的规定。目前在寺庙不对游客正常开放的情况下，其职工的配置也是合理的。实际上，寺内职工所担负的保管与保安工作基本上属于看管性质，与现代概念上的遗址管理工作有所不同。虽然这种看管是合宜的，但是目前负责寺庙管理的主管人员对殊像寺所做的干预活动超出了他们的知识、技能和经验，虽然出发点是好的，但却存在不当的做法。根据所观察到的中国国内其他主要遗址的标准，殊像寺的管理系统尚未达到要求。对此下面将有详细说明。

In terms of the basic organizational and reporting structure, the management of Shuxiang is logical, and would, if well implemented, be effective. The reporting relationship of the temple's management to the Outer Temples Management Department, and the duties of Shuxiang's management staff are also clearly defined. Staffing levels for Shuxiang seem to be adequate for the current situation of the temple as one not open to regular visitation. Thus, the Shuxiang on-site staff fulfills more of a custodial and security role than one of site management in the contemporary understanding of site management. This would be appropriate, but the current authority of the temple's management to intervene on the site exceeds the knowledge, training, and experience of the staff, resulting in well meaning, but harmful actions, as detailed below. Therefore, it is clear that the system of management on site is not functioning nearly well enough to meet standards required, and observed, at other major Chinese heritage sites.

在殊像寺，干预的决策过程是模糊的，相关的管理者有太多的自主权，这可能是多年来形成的工作方式。例如消防道路经过天王殿基址，在宝相阁附近的基址内修建石灰池，在历史上没有种过树的地点栽种松树等等。至今，类似的干预活动还在继续进行着。例如最近铺设的水泥砂浆路面，在考古敏感区域内扩建储水池，燃烧垃圾，以及多处种植蔬菜等。

Additionally, the decision-making process in terms of authorization for interventions is obscure, with far too

much autonomy vested in the site manager. This would appear to have been a pattern over many years, with the construction of an access road over Tianwang Hall; a lime pit in the archaeological ruins near Baoxiang Pavilion; and the planting of non-historically located pines over archaeological ruins, to mention a few examples. This pattern continues with the recent re-laying of paths with cement mortar, the enlargement of the water storage pit in an archaeologically sensitive area, burning of rubbish, and planting of garden plots.

殊像寺在防火与基本保安方面执行的很好。但是在器材、设备和培训等方面需要改善，其中包括应付自然灾害的紧急演习。

On the positive side, fire prevention duties and basic security are well implemented, but should be upgraded, in terms of equipment, facilities, and training, including drills in emergency response to natural disasters.

殊像寺的建设控制地带有很多违章建筑，对周围环境造成了不良影响。这是一个需要最高层主管单位去解决的问题。寺庙周围环境以前就相当不好，而在承德与盖蒂保护研究所合作的几年期间，情形变得更坏。军区内新建筑物上采用了刺眼的红色屋顶，新盖的民房紧靠着东边围墙，靠近围墙有大量的垃圾堆积，村庄更加逼近寺庙，最近新修的水泥道路通过寺庙前面等等。

A further issue that impacts the setting of Shuxiang adversely is infringement on the buffer zone. This is a matter requiring the highest level of authority to address. Were the situation static it would be bad enough, but over the few years' duration of the Chengde - GCI collaboration, changes for the worse have occurred: new construction in the military establishment with intrusive red roofs; development of new housing immediately outside the east perimeter wall; large trash dumps adjacent to the perimeter wall; and further encroachment of the village, most recently in the form of a cement road that passes in front of the temple.

简要而言，殊像寺管理工作急需改变的是：

- 首先要为工作人员编写一本工作操作手册，明确限定其干预的职责。
- 加强遗址管理的监督和指导。
- 改善、加强职工在职培训的力度，包括激励性的课程与奖励。
- 通过社会教育及涉外活动等方法，传播殊像寺历史价值，与当地居民和部队建立良好关系，以减轻他们对环境造成的不良影响。
- 改进防火与保安设备。
- 严格限制职工在遗址内种地、储藏以及进行其他与个人日常生活相关的活动。

Briefly, the most urgent changes required to the management of Shuxiang Temple are:

- Develop a manual of operational procedures for the on-site staff with a clear limit of interventive responsibility
- Enhance supervision of site management
- Improve and upgrade refresher courses for staff - including motivational courses or incentives
- Establish good relations with the local population and the military by outreach and information emphasizing the historic significance of Shuxiang to mitigate impacts on the setting
- Upgrade facilities for fire and security
- Place strict limits on the use of the site by personnel for gardening, storage and other activities related to their daily lives.

游客管理展陈评估摘要

SUMMARY OF VISITOR MANAGEMENT AND INTERPRETATION

至今，研究数据表明，只有少数游客对参观殊像寺感兴趣，因此全面开放没有经济效益。但是，来参观避暑山庄和外八庙的游客人数正在迅速增长，而京承高速公路通车后，预计增长的速度将更为突出。这就意味着殊像寺的客源具有很大的潜力，但是仍需要进行进一步的研究来确定游客增加的具体潜力。研究结果还表明，已经有少量文化素质较高的内外宾很珍惜殊像寺作为特殊参观的感受，预计未来宗教性的利用将会增长，对殊像寺文殊菩萨特殊的宗教与文化兴趣也会增加。

Research to date shows that only a minority of people would be interested in visiting Shuxiang Temple and that opening it fully would not be economic. On the other hand, visitor numbers to the Summer Resort and Outlying Temples overall are rapidly increasing and can be expected to rise faster with the completion of the freeway from Beijing. This will mean more potential visitors to Shuxiang, though more research needs to be done to establish the potential increase in visitation. Research also shows that already a specialized minority audience of educated Chinese and overseas visitors will value what Shuxiang has to offer as a special experience. We can also anticipate that religious use will increase and that there will be a growing specialized religious and cultural interest in the bodhisattva Manjusri at Shuxiang.

对所有上述因素进行综合考虑时，首先可以考虑对个别的游客群体进行有限开放，也许以配备讲解员的形式开放寺庙。当然，开放的前提为完成建议的保护工作以及解决有关环境治理问题，日常管理的加强，文保所员工的培训，设定适当的展陈内容，以及营销计划等等。

Taking all these factors together, it appears that there may be an opportunity to open Shuxiang Temple to relevant selected visitors, initially on a limited basis, perhaps using a guided tour method. This is of course dependent on the proposed conservation work being undertaken, the resolution of issues relating to the treatment and setting generally, improved day to day management, training site staff and the development of relevant interpretation and marketing programs.

由于避暑山庄和外八庙通过不同的手段在整个遗址展陈其综合价值，所以殊像寺的展陈内容的重点应集中在殊像寺独特的价值。要充分体现其价值有待进行更多的研究。我们还有可能采用遗址其他地点没有采用过的各种展陈手段。据预计，寺庙刚刚开放时，只有文化水平较高的少量游客将选择来参观殊像寺，因此我们可以针对这些游客的特点和人数较少等情况设置寺庙的展陈。

Because the general significance of the Summer Resort and Outlying Temples is interpreted throughout the whole site by a variety of means, interpretation at Shuxiang can concentrate on more specific messages relevant to the significance of this particular temple. Further research work is needed to fully articulate this significance. We also have the opportunity to use a range of interpretive methods not used elsewhere in the Summer Resort and Outlying Temples. Since we can assume that visitors to the site will self-select initially, coming in small numbers of educated visitors with greater interest, we can tailor our interpretation accordingly.

避暑山庄和外八庙的部分建筑和景观采用大量重建的修缮方案，使得游客可以欣赏到世界遗产清朝盛期的壮丽。但是，除了在殊像寺，游客在避暑山庄和外八庙无法体会到一度很壮丽的清朝皇室避暑之地的原始构件和时间对构件所造成的历史痕迹。因此，我们有契机展示殊像寺的这些独特的内容。在殊像寺能够看到的清代的原始构件，在中国而言，是非常罕见的，因此应成为展陈内容的重点。由于殊像寺有许多真实性的原始构件，提出去殊像寺进行摄影的要求的人将越来越多。

The method of restoration and some building and landscape reconstruction used in the Summer Resort and Outlying Temples is in itself an interpretive tool which allows visitors to see some aspects of the full splendour of the World Heritage site as it would have been seen at the height of the Qing dynasty. What is not really available in the Resort and other Outlying Temples apart from Shuxiang is an experience for the visitor which incorporates the patina of age and shows the effect of time and history on the fabric of the once great Qing Imperial Resort complex. We therefore have an opportunity to interpret these aspects at Shuxiang Temple. The original Qing fabric visible at Shuxiang is rare in China and should be a focus of the interpretation. There will be an increasing demand for using Shuxiang Temple as a site for filming because of the authenticity of the original fabric.

《承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙保护与管理规划》延伸的意义 **Implications from the Summer Resort and Outlying Temples Master Plan**

《总体规划》的目标包括为游客提供良好的服务，防止游客损害遗址，鼓励更多的游客在淡季期间来参观，拆除商业性的摊点等。在陈列管理和展陈方面，《总体规划》要求为整个避暑山庄和外八庙制定一项综合性的展陈专项规划，利用现代化和创新的展陈手段并对展陈和展示手段方面进行研究与试验。殊像寺的游客管理、展陈专项规划应以这些原则为依据制定，并应该融入《总体规划》的有关专项规划。

The goals of the Master Plan include good quality visitor services, control of visitors to prevent damage to sites, encouragement of more visitors during the low season, removal of commercial stalls and the discouragement of their establishment. The plan for curation and interpretation calls for an integrated interpretive plan for the Summer Resort and Outlying Temples, the use of modern and innovative interpretive techniques, and research and experimentation into interpretation and exhibition methods. The visitor management and interpretation plan for Shuxiang should be developed in accordance with these principles and should be integrated into the development of the appropriate master plan sub plans.

现存古建筑、基址和遗存评估简述表

Summary Table of the State of Preservation

现存建筑 Extant Buildings	
会乘殿 Huicheng Hall	<p>建筑保存比较完整。屋顶修复过，包括用新瓦补换旧瓦，维修其它屋顶构件；修复隔扇门，包括棂心；殿内存有大量的原状油饰和彩画，殿外的油饰和彩画脱落严重。</p> <p>Building is intact with mostly original fabric. Repairs to roof, including new tiles and structural roof elements; repairs to doors, including replacement of lattice; a large amount of historic painted surfaces on the interior, with extensive loss of painting on exterior.</p>
山门 Shanmen	<p>建筑保存完整；殿内还存有原来的油饰和彩画，殿外的油饰和彩画出现脱落现象；屋顶修缮过几次。</p> <p>Building is intact with mostly original fabric. Historic painted surfaces exist on interior and exterior with losses on exterior; roof has undergone several repairs.</p>
钟楼 Bell Tower	<p>钟楼的上层修复过。台基和底层为原有建筑；上层墙体和屋顶几乎全部为现代补换。楼外部分的油饰可能是原来的。该建筑现改作仓库使用。</p> <p>Modern restoration of upper level. Platform and lower levels maintain original fabric; upper level walls and roof are largely modern replacements. A few areas of historic painting survive on exterior. Building is now used for storage.</p>
鼓楼 Drum Tower	<p>鼓楼的上层修复过。台基和底层为原有建筑；上层墙体和屋顶几乎全部为现代补换。油饰已无存。该建筑目前用来储煤。</p> <p>Modern restoration of upper level. Platform and lower levels maintain original fabric; the upper level walls and roof are largely modern replacements. No painting survives. Building used for storage of coal.</p>
僧房 Monks' Quarters	<p>目前只有五号区东南角的一座僧房保留下来。房屋破旧，现在用来圈养动物。</p> <p>Only one building used as monks' lodgings survives, in Area 5 (SE corner of the temple). The building is in poor condition and currently used to house animals.</p>
宝相阁 Baoxiang Pavilion	<p>利用部分原件（造像残片、槛墙、石须弥座及部分大木构件）进行重点修复，2003年完工。</p> <p>Major restoration completed in 2003 incorporating some original elements (fragments of sculpture, sill walls, <i>sumeru</i> base, and some wooden elements).</p>
造像 Sculpture	
会乘殿 Huicheng Hall	<p>会乘殿内现存原始的文殊、观音及普贤菩萨像。</p> <p>The original three statues of Manjusri (<i>Wenshu</i>), Avalokitesvara (<i>Guanyin</i>), and Samantabhadra (<i>Puxian</i>) survive.</p>
山门 Shanmen	<p>山门内现存原始的哼哈二将。</p> <p>Original Temple Guardian statues of <i>Heng</i> and <i>Ha</i> survive.</p> <p>山门内现存原置天王殿内的弥勒佛像。</p> <p>The statue of Maitreya (<i>Milefo</i>) Buddha originally from Tianwang Hall survives and is now in Shanmen.</p>

<p>钟楼 Bell Tower</p>	<p>钟楼内现存原置天王殿内的韦陀像。 The statue of <i>Weituo</i> originally from Tianwang Hall survives and is now stored in the Bell Tower.</p> <p>钟楼内存放着一些造像的残片，其原始出处不明。 Assorted pieces of sculpture, whose provenance is currently unknown, are stored in the Bell Tower.</p>
<p>宝相阁 Baoxiang Pavilion</p>	<p>宝相阁内的造像仅存残片；2004年修复时使用了这些残片。 Only fragments of the original sculpture in Baoxiang Pavilion survive incorporated into the 2004 restoration.</p>
<p>陈设和附属文物 Furnishings and Objects</p>	
<p>会乘殿 Huicheng Hall</p>	<p>会乘殿内现存很多原始陈设（譬如：藏经柜、供桌、楠木佛塔、钟架、鼓架、桌子[木质]、匾额、珊瑚树、窗帘杆、祭坛栏杆）；三部满文大藏经已经失落。 Many of the original furnishings (sutra shelves, offering tables and chests, 3-tiered <i>nan</i> wood pagodas, bell and drum stands, wooden tablets, couplets, coral trees, curtain rods, altar platform balustrades) survive in Huicheng Hall. Missing however are the three sets of <i>Tripitaka</i> scriptures.</p> <p>会乘殿内目前还存有从寺内其它建筑物里搬来的物品，其中包括一座铜钟和两张放在殿内西北角的红漆描金大桌子；这两张桌子大约为天王殿旧物。 Other objects are now stored in Huicheng Hall but have come from other buildings including a bronze bell and the two large decorated tables in the NW corner of Huicheng Hall, possibly from Tianwang Hall.</p>
<p>钟楼 Bell Tower</p>	<p>原钟仍存在钟楼。 The original bell survives in the Bell Tower.</p> <p>钟楼内现存各种器物共20件、套。 Some 20 miscellaneous objects or sets of objects are stored in the Bell Tower.</p>
<p>其它 Other</p>	<p>原放在馥香堂的大铜锅已搬迁到普宁寺。 The bronze cauldron from Zhuanxiang Hall survives in Puning Temple.</p> <p>殊像寺内的原有器物可能被承德或其它地方的博物馆收藏，详情不清。 Objects from Shuxiang temple may be preserved in museum collections at Chengde and elsewhere, but have yet to be identified.</p>
<p>遗址 Ruins</p>	
<p>天王殿 Tianwang Hall</p>	<p>仅存遗址，包括台基、东西墙、及台阶式佛台及鸚鵡岩佛座。 Ruined building. Platform, E and W walls with stepped platform for statues, and tuff <i>sumeru</i> base for statues survive.</p>
<p>馥香堂 Zhuanxiang</p>	<p>仅存遗址，包括台基、槛墙、柱顶石；保存现状不一。 Ruined building. Platform, sill walls, and column bases survive to a greater or lesser degree.</p>

演梵堂 Yanfan	仅存遗址，包括台基、槛墙及柱顶石；保存现状不一。 Ruined building. Platform, sill walls, and column bases survive to a greater or lesser degree.
指峰殿 Zhifeng	仅存遗址，包括台基、槛墙、柱顶石及佛座；保存现状不一。 Ruined building. Platform, sill walls, column bases, and sandstone statue bases survive to a greater or lesser degree.
面月殿 Mianyue	仅存遗址，包括台基、槛墙、柱顶石及佛座，保存现状不一。 Ruined building. Platform, sill walls, column bases, and sandstone statue bases survive to a greater or lesser degree.
云来殿 Yunlai	仅存遗址，包括台基、槛墙、柱顶石、佛座；保存现状不一。修复宝相阁时建造的石灰池目前还在。部分地上建筑还存在。 Ruined building. Platform, sill walls, column bases, and sandstone statue bases survive to a greater or lesser degree. Lime pit used in Baoxiang Pavilion restoration extant. Partial stone masonry superstructure extant.
雪净殿 Xuejing	仅存遗址，包括台基、槛墙、柱顶石及佛座；保存现状不一。地面上保留了部分砖石山墙。 Ruined building. Platform, sill walls, column bases, and sandstone statue bases survive to a greater or lesser degree. Partial brick masonry superstructure extant.
清凉楼 Qingliang	仅存遗址，包括台基、槛墙、柱顶石及佛座，保存现状不一。2004年考古发掘后重新回填。 Ruined building. Platform, sill walls, column bases, and tuff statue bases survive to a greater or lesser degree. Reburied in 2004.
吉慧殿 Jihui	仅存遗址，包括台基、槛墙、柱顶石及佛座，保存现状不一。部分地上建筑还存在。 Ruined building. Platform, sill walls, column bases, and statue bases survive to a greater or lesser degree. Partial stone masonry superstructure extant.
慧喜殿 Huixi	仅存遗址，包括台基、槛墙柱顶石及佛座，保存现状不一。部分地上建筑还存在。 Ruined building. Platform, sill walls, column bases, and statue bases survive to a greater or lesser degree. Partial stone masonry superstructure extant.
六方亭 Hexagonal Pavilion	仅存遗址，包括台基和柱顶石，保存现状不一。2004年考古发掘后重新回填。 Ruined building. Platform and column bases survive to a greater or lesser degree. Reburied in 2004.
香林室、倚云楼、方亭等建筑群 Xianglin, Yiyun, Fangting Complex	仅存遗址，包括台基、槛墙、柱顶石、室内墙砖及佛座；保存现状不一。2004年考古发掘后重新回填。 Ruined buildings. Platform, sill walls, column bases, interior brick walls, and statue bases survive to a greater or lesser degree. Reburied in 2004.
灶房、上房、值房等建筑群 Kitchen, Dining and Entry Hall Complex	仅存遗址，尚未全部发掘。有台基、部分槛墙及柱顶石。2004年考古发掘后重新回填。 Ruined buildings, not completely excavated. Evidence of platforms, some sill walls, column bases. Reburied in 2004.

室外造像、陈设、及其它建筑物 Site Features	
石狮 Stone Lions	山门前现存两座鸚鵡岩雕琢的石狮。 The two tuff stone lions in front of Shanmen survive.
旗杆座 Banner Pole Bases	钟、鼓楼南面各有一幢石制旗杆座。 Two carved sandstone banner pole bases survive, one each to the south of the Bell and Drum Towers.
室外石香案 Exterior Stone Altars	会乘殿前方现存五座由鸚鵡岩雕琢的香案。 Five carved tuff altars are extant in front of Huicheng Hall.
大台阶 Grand Staircase	勾阑（栏杆）几乎全部失落，仅存在角石（不一定在原址），所有踏步均存在。 Balustrades largely missing; only end-balusters survive, not all in situ. Stone steps largely extant.
月台 Terraces	几乎全部为毛石砌筑，多处用水泥修复。勾阑（栏杆）和女儿墙除了个别石块以外均不存在。排水龙头在原址，但已残破。 Largely original rubble masonry; repairs evident in use of cement mortar. Balustrades and parapet walls mostly lost. Scuppers in situ, but damaged.
围墙 Perimeter Wall	围墙几乎全部重建，其东南段和整个后墙的准线发生变化；西墙入口已不存在。 Largely rebuilt in the early 1980's with change in alignment at SE section and rear wall; loss of original gate in west wall.
园林 Landscape	
假山 Rockeries	会乘殿以北的主要假山保存比较完整；勾缝曾用水泥修复。次要的假山已遭到局部破坏，也还未全部清理。 Main rockery north of Huicheng largely intact; mortar repairs with cement. Subsidiary rockeries partially destroyed and not fully cleared
古松 Ancient Pines	现存四十棵古松及两棵古槐（ <i>Sophora japonica</i> ）。 40 original pine trees and 2 original <i>Sophora japonica</i> survive.
环境 Setting	
环境（内部） Setting (interior)	现代化的建设（文保所的建筑以及厕所），出入道路、石灰池及蓄水池，以及用水泥铺设冰纹海墁对原有的环境造成很大影响；很多原始景观和园林特色已不存在。新植的松树没有栽在其原始位置上。 Original setting degraded by modern constructions (custodian's house, toilets and others); access road, lime pit and water reservoir pit; cement mortar in crazy paving; and loss of original landscape and garden features, and new plantings of pines in non-historic locations.
环境（外部） Setting (exterior)	西侧军队兵营、东侧民房的建设、南侧田里的耕作和垃圾几乎完全破坏了外部环境；原来通向寺庙的道路已不存在。 Original setting largely destroyed by army compound on west, construction of houses on east, agriculture on south; loss of original access to temple, including paved road that passes in front of temple; trash heap.

古建筑状况评估摘要及建议

SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

《古建筑状况评估报告》中的信息主要靠现场调查和通过对收集到的图片、记录的分析取得，是现场可以观测到的基本情况，内容主要集中于会乘殿和山门。在本报告中，所有被确定需要进行处理或保护的具体状况或系统性的问题，在任何干预项目实施前，均需要做更多、更详细的调查研究。

任何干预建议均需要考虑到古建筑材料、现状、（环境和历史）背景和破坏原因等诸因素。这里提出的建议，是我们认为应该进行的干预和目前可能实施的干预手段。在多数情况下，更深入的研究和分析是必要的，而且在实施过程中，档案记录也必须到位。

The information presented in the Architectural Condition Assessment is the result of a visual survey carried out in situ and examination of photographic and written records. Thus, this report provides the most basic information on conditions at the site and, in particular, in Huicheng Hall and Shanmen. Specific conditions or systemic problems identified here as requiring treatment or protection need further investigation before any intervention.

Any proposed intervention requires consideration of the materials, their condition, and the context, as well as an understanding of the causes of deterioration. The suggestions included here highlight interventions deemed necessary and present potential methods and approaches for carrying out these interventions. Therefore, in most cases, further research and/or analysis will be necessary. During implementation, documentation is essential.

关于结构方面的建议

经过观测和调查，认为会乘殿和山门结构比较完好，未发现较大结构方面的问题。这两座建筑仅有个别构件已变形或有个别部位下沉——这些变形都需要进一步的观测。尽管这些结构已变形，但是这并不意味着需要马上进行维修。进行任何干预之前，仍然需要对两栋建筑的结构进行全面的评估。

需优先进行观测的内容如下：

- 1、会乘殿东、西立面的台基，主要是压面石及台帮石的歪闪变形；
- 2、会乘殿东立面山墙，与墙上竖裂缝对应中柱的稳定性观测，调查柱子糟朽程度；
- 3、会乘殿屋顶梁架结构；
- 4、山门东南角台基下沉；
- 5、山门东山墙内侧墙体上部砖的变形和斜向裂缝的发展（与台基下沉有关）。

Structural Recommendations

The visual survey suggests that Huicheng Hall and Shanmen are relatively sound, as the buildings exhibit no major structural problems. The structural system in both buildings is intact with only minor movement and/or subsidence of individual elements, which require regular monitoring. Nonetheless, it is thought that none of the structural problems is cause for concern or requires immediate intervention. A full structural assessment of both buildings is still required prior to any intervention.

Priorities for monitoring include:

- Huicheng Hall, E and W facades, platform – monitoring for outward movement of individual ash-lars in the base course of the platform

- Huicheng Hall, E facade, gable wall – monitoring of central column behind long vertical stucco crack to determine stability of column; determination of degree of column deterioration
- Shanmen, SE corner – monitoring of SE corner subsidence
- Shanmen, E wall interior – monitoring of movement of upper courses of masonry and of angled cracking, related to SE corner subsidence

非结构性构件

本报告所提的非结构性构件通常是单独存在的，因而其状况描述并不系统。但是在整个古建筑群和遗址中，相近材料的残破形式往往相同。

Non-structural Components

The majority of non-structural conditions presented in the report are related to individual elements and, therefore, are not systemic. Nonetheless, similar types of deterioration are often present in like materials throughout the buildings and site as a whole.

石材

寺内的石材随石质、位置、用途的不同而保存状况也不同。红砂岩表现出沿层面的片状剥落，这是循环潮湿和冻融变化及因盐分存在的结果。出现在条石和装饰性石构件上的片状剥落，都是自然因素造成的。但埧地红砂岩和青砂岩的磨蚀与破坏，可能是人踩车压和人为不断清除外表剥离层的结果。院落埧地石有较多的开裂或破碎，散水石被土全部或部分覆盖。实验室检测说明，寺内红砂岩和青砂岩孔隙率很高，而且有网状微裂隙。后期更换的泛白色青砂岩阶条石与红砂岩的破坏情况相似，主要是表皮剥离。

Stone

The stone types used on site exhibit a wide array of conditions related to type, location, and use. Red sandstone shows a propensity to flake and scale, separating along bedding planes in reaction to cyclical wetting and freeze-thaw, sometimes exacerbated by the presence of salts. This condition, when present on ashlar masonry or decorative splays, progresses naturally. However, the red sandstone and coarse-grained green sandstone used in paving show erosion and disintegration, possibly caused by the impact of walking, vehicle use, and frequent sweeping upon flaking and scaling surfaces. Paving stones are often also cracked and broken and, along with stones for drip-lines, are often completely or partially buried by dirt cover. Laboratory examination revealed that red and green sandstone used on the site are highly porous and often have networks of microfractures. The whitish-green sandstone associated with later interventions and found also as horizontally laid copestones in the platform of Huicheng Hall, exhibits similar conditions to those of the red sandstone, i.e., primarily flaking and scaling, with resulting surface loss.

当地鸚鵡岩对冻融变化的敏感程度不一，实验室分析和现场观测都证明了这一点。而鸚鵡岩破坏形式和程度主要与岩石的类型（如细粒鸚鵡岩和含有大量火山灰的鸚鵡岩差别就很明显）、所处位置及用途有关。会乘殿鸚鵡岩料石，会乘殿、山门和其它古建筑上的雕刻石构件主要残破状况是局部风化、开裂、边角缺失，在有盐分影响的地方，则出现了盐分腐蚀。最近发掘出土的鸚鵡岩构件出现了破碎性开裂和严重分解。未回填保护的料石上微细裂缝的发育也许就是严重开裂、破碎的早期症状。

The local tuff (yingwuyan) varies in its susceptibility to freeze-thaw, as shown by ongoing laboratory tests and in situ observations. As in the sandstones, modes and degrees of deterioration vary according to stone type (fine-grained tuff v. tuff with large volcanic inclusions) and location or use. Thus, tuff ashlar in Huicheng Hall and carved elements in Huicheng Hall, Shanmen, and around the site suffer primarily from localized erosion and cracking, partial loss, and, where salts are present, salt-fretting. However, recently excavated and exposed tuff elements are often fissured and in a serious state of decay. Propagation of hairline cracks

on some of the unburied ashlar may represent the earliest stages of severe cracking and fissuring.

石材表面破坏、脱落的情况主要由循环潮湿、冻融变化引起，这些破坏会因盐分存在而加重。下列工作应该进行：

1、采取保护措施，使表面剥落严重的石材避免降水和寒冷气候影响；研究制定必要的加固或灌浆保护方法。

2、地表石料的破坏主要因排水不畅引起，因此应寻求更好的排水方法。

3、受盐分腐蚀、盐霜影响的石材需要相似的保护方法，同时应探讨去除盐分的方法（如外敷吸附法），而这需要分析盐分来源和长期的试验。

4、考古出土石料普遍开裂、粉碎，需要立刻保护并研究长期保护、处理的办法（如回填、建保护棚、加固等）。

表面沉积物、污渍、涂抹乱写问题可通过教育与系统性的管理包括日常维护来改进。我们建议的步骤如下：

1、修缮防鸟网或设置更有效、不影响景观的设施防止鸟、蝙蝠、鼠类入侵；

2、更换已经锈蚀的避雷线或其它在古建筑上能产生污渍的设施；

3、去除溅污在建筑上的油漆和其他粘性材料，并在以后施工中加强监管。

4、强化防止人为破坏的手段（如最近在石狮子上出现了涂抹乱画）。

机械损伤和不适当的人为干预问题（不适当维修）也需要被强调：

1、要保护好已经破损的埧地材料，防止行人、机动车辆对脆弱地面的踩轧。

2、如果可能，更换后期干预所采用的不相容材料，如修补石构件所用的水泥等。

The surface conditions resulting in damage or loss of stone are mainly due to cyclical wetting and freeze-thaw cycles, sometimes exacerbated by the presence of salts, and may require the following:

- Protection of stones exhibiting extreme flaking/scaling from precipitation and cold weather; investigation of methods of consolidation/grouting
- Ground courses exhibiting these conditions suggest that drainage is inadequate and require better removal of water from the site
- Areas of salt-fretting and efflorescence require similar protection from elements; investigations into removal of salts (e.g. through poulticing) could also be undertaken, but would require an understanding of sources of salts and long-term testing
- Archaeological stone elements exhibiting extensive cracking or fissuring require immediate attention and protection, as well as development of a plan for long-term protection and/or treatment (reburial, sheltering, consolidation)

Surface deposits, staining, and graffiti may be addressed through informed and systematic management, including regular maintenance. Certain steps are proposed:

- Repair of bird netting or installation of a more effective, yet non-intrusive, bird/bat/rodent deterrent system
- Replacement of lightning rods and other materials causing staining of historic fabric
- Removal of paint and cementitious material drops on historic fabric and implementation of heightened supervision during interventions
- Heightened protection of site against vandalism (e.g. recent graffiti on lion)

Mechanical damage and incompatible interventions need also be addressed:

- Protection of deteriorated paving tiles and/or prevention of foot and vehicular traffic on fragile historic paving
- Replacement, if possible, of incompatible interventions, such as cementitious stone repairs

木材

如《结构评估报告》所言，会乘殿及山门大木构件保存完好。长期暴露在外面的木构件表面出现典型的褪色，纹理凸起，存在污渍和开裂。这些状况并不影响建筑结构的稳定性，但从美学角度考虑，却影响建筑的外观，这一点在会乘殿非常突出。对长期暴露的木构件不做处理，会使木材易受生物侵蚀（特别是菌类活动）而破坏加剧。同时，一直将木构件暴露最终会危及会乘殿的建筑结构，其它建筑也是如此。

Wood

The wooden structural components in Huicheng Hall and Shanmen, as shown in the Structural Assessment, are intact and sound. Exposed wooden surfaces, however, typically exhibit greying/bleaching, raised grain, staining, and cracking, resulting from prolonged exposure. Largely aesthetic concerns, these conditions do not immediately threaten the structural stability of any of the buildings, but greatly affect their appearance, particularly in the case of Huicheng Hall. Prolonged exposure without any protective coating or treatment makes wood vulnerable to biological attack, particularly fungal activity, and can result in severe deterioration. Continued exposure may ultimately affect the structural stability of Huicheng Hall and, to a lesser extent, other buildings on site.

对木材检查时发现菌类对木材的破坏程度仅在微观可见；对菌类破坏的处理办法是：研究或找到能杀死生物活动的生物药剂，施用于木材，防止以后破坏的发生。

地仗、油饰彩画的脱落使大量木材长期暴露，造成木材退色、腐蚀和对生物侵蚀敏感。可通过下列手段保护外露木构件：

- 1、恢复油饰和地仗（传统工艺）；
- 2、采用传统透明的涂料（如钻生、汁浆）；
- 3、符合特殊保护标准、适用于古建筑的现代涂料。

局部或全部缺失的木构件，如菱条、窗框，如有必要，用与原构件完全一样的新复制构件补齐。

Examination of wood has shown fungal deterioration on the microscopic level. Treatment options include:

- Investigation into biocides to arrest biological activity and prevent future attack

Loss of plaster and paint coatings have left much of the wood exposed, with loss of color, erosion, and susceptibility to biological attack.

- Protection of wood through the use of one of the following:
 - o Application of painted plaster (according to traditional methods)
 - o Traditional protective transparent coatings (e.g. *zuan sheng*, *zhi jiang*)
 - o Modern coatings developed to meet specific criteria of site

Partial or complete loss of wooden components, such as lattice pieces and window frames requires attention:

- Replacement of missing components with replicas, as deemed necessary

地仗、抹灰

地仗和抹灰均有脱落（部分或全部）、空鼓、开裂、不适当干预、表面污渍和沉积物等状况。外墙红色抹灰有很大不同，是不同时期修缮干预的结果（如1980年代大量的修缮，1990年代山门上加设保护标志牌，2002年修缮前院西侧消防门等）。这里应关注的是会乘殿西墙抹灰已出现大面积脱落和空鼓。会乘殿和山门墙内侧抹灰大体完整，但会乘殿后墙抹灰因空鼓造成大面积脱落，必须尽快采取控制措施。

Plaster/Stucco

Plaster and stucco suffer from loss (partial or complete), detachment, cracking, and incompatible interventions, as well as staining and surface deposits. The exterior red-colored stucco is, presumably, variable in composition, since it dates from different intervention periods (e.g. large-scale work on the site wall in 1980s, placement of the plaques on Shanmen in the 80s, repair to the western entrance in the first courtyard in 2002, etc.). The large expanse of loss and adjacent detachment on the west facade of Huicheng Hall calls for attention. The interior plasters in Huicheng Hall and Shanmen are also largely intact, though a large area of loss resulting from detachment exists on the north corridor partition wall in Huicheng Hall and further loss should be prevented.

对抹灰优先进行保护的地方包括：

1、会乘殿：西侧山墙——大面积空鼓的抹灰需要加固或灌浆，附近脱落的部分要用与传统材料相容的抹灰补齐。

2、会乘殿内：北侧后墙——大面积脱落及空鼓需要进一步调查、加固和修补。

首先要对分布广泛的抹灰和地仗的开裂与空鼓的产生原因进行分析：

研究裂缝是因结构问题引起还是仅在表面上。假如裂缝与空鼓同时出现，首先对建筑原有抹灰状况进行研究；

因不当修缮而影响建筑美学价值或对原建筑材料有害（如抹灰带进盐分）的后期抹灰的处理；山门南墙应考虑去除或更换不当抹灰。

Priority areas include:

- Huicheng Hall, W facade, gable wall - large area of detached stucco requires consolidation/grouting; neighboring areas of loss require infill stucco compatible with historic fabric
- Huicheng Hall, Interior, N corridor partition wall - large area of plaster loss with possible adjacent detachment requires investigation, consolidation and infill

Cracking and detachment of plaster and stucco are present throughout the site and require better understanding:

- Investigation of cracks to determine their nature (structural or surface) and if accompanying detachment is present; priority should be placed on plaster/stucco known to be historic

Incompatible repairs of stucco detract from the aesthetic of structures and may prove harmful to historic fabric (e.g. through the introduction of salts):

- Shanmen, S facade - consideration of removal and/or replastering of incompatible repairs

砖墙、毛石墙

会乘殿和山门下碱以上的砖砌体基本上被抹灰及殿内陈设物所掩盖，抹灰上开裂、变形的状况很少，说明墙体是稳定的。会乘殿西山墙抹灰的脱落使我们有机会研究这部分墙体：墙体是完

整的，仅少量灰浆出现浸析。天王殿西山墙是毛石墙工艺的良好实例，墙体内外均存在抹灰，虽然墙体稳定，但需要除草和加设防水墙帽以防止墙内灰浆损失而造成结构松散。

Brick/Rubble Masonry

While the masonry atop the sill wall is largely obscured in Huicheng Hall and Shanmen by interior plasters or furnishings and exterior stucco, minimal movement and cracking of plasters suggest the walls are stable. The stucco loss on the west facade of Huicheng Hall allows inspection of one portion of the brick masonry, which is intact and shows only minor leaching of mortar. The west extant wall of Tianwang Hall presents an example of rubble masonry with extant stucco and interior plaster in need of weeding and coping (capping with protective material to shed water) to prevent any loss of renders or compromise to the stability of the wall, though the intact portion seems stable.

需要关注的地方如下：

- 1、天王殿：西山墙两侧——去除墙体上的植物，加设防水墙帽防止雨水冲蚀墙体及检验现存内外抹灰及地仗的稳定性；
- 2、山门南墙、台明台帮——补齐缺失毛石；
- 3、根据需要，加固建筑基址上残存的墙体；
- 4、用传统材料更换后期使用水泥材料修缮的部分（勾缝和墙头帽）。

Areas needing attention include:

- Tianwang Hall, W wall, both sides – removal of plant growth in masonry wall and application of coping to shed rainwater; verification of stability of extant plaster and stucco
- Shanmen, S facade, platform wall – infill of missing rubble masonry components
- Consolidation of extant masonry superstructure of ruins, as necessary
- Replacement of incompatible cementitious interventions (repointing and ‘upside-down U-shaped’ capping) with traditional materials, where feasible

金属

金属构件通常用于装饰，其主要病害为脱落和氧化变色。铁件和铜件都有变色，前者是生锈，严重的出现开裂并剥蚀；后者主要是有铜斑和少量裂缝。总体来看，金属损害不严重，除非金属处于经常潮湿变化并接近盐分的地方，如会乘殿北立面柱子根部的铁箍。因此，金属构件不需要太多的修缮。为了展陈的需要，可以添加部分缺失的构件。另外，为保护金属件所依附的原建筑材料，锈蚀严重的金属件应予更换。

Metal

Metal elements, usually decorative, show signs of material loss and discoloration due to oxidation. Ferrous and cuprous metals both show discoloration, the former in the form of rust with, in severe cases, cracking and surface material loss, the latter in the form of a patina and minor cracking. In general, metal deterioration is not severe, excepting those cases of extreme cyclical wetting potentially mixed with exposure to high salt concentrations, as in the steel hoops on the column bases on the north facade of Huicheng Hall. Thus, metal elements require little intervention, though certain missing elements may be replaced, as necessary for the purpose of interpretation/presentation. In addition, severely rusting elements may require removal and/or replacement to prevent damage to contiguous historic fabric.

屋面瓦及琉璃脊兽

屋面瓦很多都被更换过，据估计，更换时间是现代。一些瓦件出现全部或局部缺失、破裂和移位，同时屋面上有植物。琉璃构件常有大面积脱釉，在釉下偶见生物存在。

保护建议：可根据需要更换瓦件、脊件和吻兽。

Roof Tiles and Glazed Decorative Elements

Roof tiles have largely been replaced and, therefore, date presumably to the modern period. Nonetheless, some exhibit complete or partial loss, breakage, displacement, and plant growth in the earthen mortar underneath. Glazed elements often show large areas of glaze loss as well as occasional biological growth beneath the glaze.

Replacement of tiles and glazed elements should be undertaken as needed.

油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估摘要

SUMMARY OF CONDITION OF PAINTED ARCHITECTURAL SURFACES, SCULPTURE, FURNISHINGS AND OBJECTS

对殊像寺油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况进行评估的目的是要记录它们目前存在的范围及状况。同时，《报告》也可作为殊像寺装饰物的图片汇总。

The condition assessment of painted architectural surfaces, sculpture, furnishings and objects at Shuxiang Temple was undertaken to document the extent of surviving decoration and to provide an overview of the current physical condition. Additionally, the report serves as a visual inventory of the decoration at Shuxiang Temple.

室外彩画的现存状况相当不好，因此得到了特别的关注。对其它种类的装饰物，包括室内彩画、油饰、塑像、陈设物及器物的状况，我们仅做过简单的调查，其调查结果也一并收在《报告》中。我们建议，在现有调查的基础上应进行进一步的研究。我们在《报告》的摘要中只对室内外彩画与塑像作了现状评估。关于其它种类的装饰物，请详阅卷二，《油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估报告》。

Particular attention was placed on the exterior polychromed painted architectural surfaces (*caihua*) because of the seriousness of their condition. All other types of decoration, including interior *caihua*, the red monochrome architectural paint (*youshi*), sculpture, furnishings and objects are included in the overall report but were only briefly surveyed. In some cases, further investigation is recommended to build upon this initial survey. Due to the brevity of some examinations, condition summaries have only been provided for the exterior and interior polychromed painted architectural surfaces and sculpture sections. See the Vol. 2, *Condition Assessment of Painted Architectural Surfaces, Sculpture, Furnishings and Objects* for more complete information.

室外彩画

Exterior Polychromed Painted Architectural Surfaces (*Caihua*)

会乘殿

Huicheng Hall

会乘殿室外彩画的保存现状相当差。彩画大面积脱落，南立面下檐的44%（见卷二，《油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估报告》中，南立面彩画图像记录），北立面下檐约50%，西立面下檐几乎全部彩画都已经不存在。除此之外，尚存的彩画也严重残损。由于潮湿、鸟类和啮齿类动物活动而造成的严重脏物堆积及污迹，彩画图案通常难以辨认。同时还出现许多严重的表面残损状况，如起甲和细小裂缝，导致了彩画表面的严重脱落。

The exterior polychromed painting at Huicheng Hall is in poor condition. In addition to extensive areas of loss, with 44% of the *caihua* on the lower level of the south wall gone (see Vol. 2, *Condition Assessment of Painted Architectural Surfaces, Sculpture, Furnishings and Objects*, Graphic Documentation of South Elevation Polychromed Painted Architectural Surfaces), an estimated 50% on the lower level of the north wall lost, and almost complete loss of painting on the lower level of the west wall, the surviving areas of painting are extremely deteriorated. The decorative pattern is often difficult to read, due to heavy dirt deposition and staining caused by moisture, and bird and rodent activity. There are also a number of serious surface conditions present such as flaking and fine cracking that have led to significant losses in the painted surface.

该殿室外彩画的外观破旧。随着彩绘层的风化，历久的细小磨损变为较大的脱落，地仗表层的残损暴露了其下的纤维层。在额枋的一些部位，表层地仗及纤维层已经全部脱落，暴露出下层的地仗和纤维层。同时，木构件上的大片彩画亦呈空鼓状态。空鼓程度包括地仗保持其原有物理形态的“稳定”空鼓，以及彩画处于残损状态并通常起鼓和撕裂的“严重”空鼓。

The painting often has a worn appearance. As the paintings weather over time, small abrasions become larger losses and the underlying fiber layer becomes visible as the upper plaster layer deteriorates. In some areas on the architraves, the upper plaster and fiber layer has been completely lost, exposing the underlying plaster and fiber layer. Large areas of the painting are also completely detached from the wood support. This detachment ranges from “stable” areas of detachment where the plaster retains much of its original physical form to “severe” detachment where the painting is in a deteriorated state and is often bulging and tearing.

一些位于彩画之下的木构件出现裂缝（见卷二，《《殊像寺本体状况评估报告》，〈建筑和建筑构件状况评估〉》）。除了额枋及柱上原为防止开裂而设的金属箍的锈蚀之外，这些锈蚀通常导致了彩画的最初撕裂；即使没有上述这些情况，彩画和木构件之间的粘合性也已开始失去，随着时间的消逝，大片彩画以惊人的速度因重力而脱落。

Some of the underlying wooden structures are cracking (see Vol. 2, *Condition Assessment of Architecture and Architectural Elements*). This condition, in addition to the rusting metal bands originally placed on architraves and columns to prevent this cracking, often leads to preferential tearing of the painting itself. Unfortunately, it appears that even without these conditions, the painting begins to lose its adhesion to the wood support and over time large pieces are being lost at an alarming rate as gravity takes its toll.

彩画状况根据构件暴露的程度而有所不同。会乘殿外檐西、北立面的彩画残损状况要比东、南立面严重得多。西立面下檐的彩画几乎全部脱落，而东立面下檐彩画保存状况最好，仅有4%彩画脱落（见卷二，《油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估报告》，〈东立面彩画图像记录〉）。

The condition of the painting varies from area to area based on exposure to the elements. At Huicheng Hall, the condition of painting on the north and west elevation is more severe than on the south and east. While the lower level of the west wall is almost entirely gone, the lower level of the east wall is the best-preserved area of painting with only 4% lost (see Vol. 2, *Condition Assessment of Painted Architectural Surfaces, Sculpture, Furnishings and Objects*, Graphic Documentation of East Elevation Polychromed Painted Architectural Surfaces).

山门

Shanmen

山门的室外彩画与会乘殿室外彩画的状况相同。然而，山门外檐南立面及西立面彩画状况最差，南立面三开间中的两间几乎全部脱落，西立面彩画表面脏物堆积最为严重。

The exterior painting of Shanmen exhibits generally the same types of conditions as at Huicheng Hall. However, the condition of the painting on the south and west facades are in the poorest condition with two of the three bays on the south facade almost completely lost and the west facade painting suffering from the heaviest dirt accumulation.

室内彩画

Interior Polychromed Painted Architectural Surfaces (*Caihua*)

会乘殿和山门室内彩画的保存现状比室外好。虽然积灰非常严重，但大部分彩画尚存。表面的残损，如起甲等，分布广泛，且在一些地方较为严重。但总体而言，室内彩绘脱落的程度要比

室外彩画少得多。室内彩画颜色的鲜艳程度也比室外好，有些地方的装饰图案仍然十分清晰。室内空鼓、撕裂及脱落的彩画面积要比室外少得多。但是仍有一些局部性问题，如：会乘殿北侧檐部（临近北门部位）及北立面西次间上层。会乘殿井口天花几乎全部脱落，仅存的少量天花板通常悬挂下垂，其彩绘也呈空鼓状态。山门室内彩画存在一些水迹。

The condition of the interior polychromed painting at Huicheng Hall and Shanmen is better than the exterior. Most of the painting survives, though extremely dusty. Surface deterioration such as flaking is widespread and serious in areas, though the extent of overall paint loss is far less than the exterior. The colors retain more of their vibrancy than the exterior and the decorative pattern is still legible in areas. The amount of detachment, tearing and loss of painting is also far less than the exterior, with more localized problem areas: in Huicheng Hall, primarily occurring in the north corridor (near the north doors) and on the upper level of the next west bay of the north wall. The decorated ceiling panels in Huicheng are almost entirely lost. The few surviving panels are often detached and hanging off. The interior painting in Shanmen exhibits moisture staining.

彩画状况的描述包括以下几方面：现存彩画残损的种类、损害程度及分布。这些状况与建筑的内外环境、彩画的位置、彩画层下的木构状况，以及彩绘技术有关。呈现在某些特定颜色区域内的表面残损，如起甲、起皱、翘曲和卷缩，大概和其涂料中粘合介质的用量有关。斗拱上的彩绘仅施于薄地仗（单披灰）上，但通常比枋、檩上的彩画保存状况要好得多，后者更易于空鼓和脱落（檩、枋上的厚地仗多由数层纤维和灰泥组成，即一麻五灰和二麻六灰地仗）。

The condition of the polychromed painting, including the types of deterioration present, and the severity and distribution of these conditions were found to relate to exterior versus interior environmental conditions, the exposure of the paintings based on cardinal location, the condition of the underlying wood structures, and to the painting technique. Surface deterioration such as flaking, and the shriveling, cupping, and curling of certain color specific areas is thought to be related to the amount of binding medium used in individual paints. Painting on the brackets, applied on only a thin skim of plaster, often survives in far better condition than the painting on architraves and purlins (which has a thicker stratigraphy composed of plaster and fiber layers), more susceptible to detachment and loss.

塑像 Sculpture

会乘殿

Huicheng Hall

三尊佛像的保存现状良好，仅有局部少量表层的红色亮光漆呈现出开裂、起甲与磨蚀现象。在个别部位有碎片移位或脱落现象。坐骑的保存状况良好，仅颜料层有一些开裂与起甲。三个坐骑之中，白象（普贤的坐骑）的问题较为严重，其左后方有一大片地仗脱落。与朝天吼和狮子比起来，白象有较多的颜料脱落及起甲。

The three Bodhisattva sculptures are in good condition with only minor and localized areas of cracking, flaking and abrasions in the red surface finish. In some areas small pieces of the sculpture have dislodged or fallen. The animal sculptures are also generally in good condition though each exhibits some cracking and flaking of the paint layer. The white elephant that Samantabhadra (*Puxian*) rides exhibits the most serious problems with a large area of loss on its left backside. The elephant also has a relatively large amount of paint loss and flaking in comparison to the *chaotianhou* and lion.

山门

Shanmen

目前山门里的弥勒像是从现已无存的天王殿里搬过来的。塑像宝座的扶手与后背已失去。金箔罩漆的表层有少量开裂、脱落、磨蚀与蜡油痕迹，总体来说，弥勒像的保存状况良好。

在山门东边的亨将，有两根现代木柱支撑。其肌肉部分多有裂缝，在很多地方有大块的脱落。最主要的脱落发生在手臂与腿。服饰上也有很多小的脱落。亨将举起来的右手很可能握有兵器，但兵器已无存。

在山门西边哈将的状况看起来还很好。最明显的残损是右手缺两根手指（食指与小指），而无名指也几乎完全脱落，仅靠体内支架的铁丝连着。在塑像的底座与服饰上，特别是衣饰的边缘，有多处的脱落。

The Maitreya (*Milefo*), originally housed in the no longer extant Tianwang hall, is now positioned in Shanmen. The sculpture is missing the back and arms of the throne but despite small cracks, losses and abrasions in the gilt lacquered finish, and wax stains the Maitreya sculpture is in good condition overall.

The Temple Guardian *Heng*, at the east end of Shanmen, is supported by two wooden braces. The areas of flesh are cracking and many places have suffered large losses. In particular, major losses have occurred on the legs and arms. Small losses have occurred in the areas of ornamentation on *Heng's* costume. It is possible that *Heng* once held a weapon in his raised right hand that is now missing.

The Temple Guardian *Ha*, at the west end of Shanmen, appears to be in good condition. The most serious apparent problem is on his right hand where two fingers (the second and the fifth) have been lost and where the fourth finger is almost completely detached, held on only by the interior wire armature. There are small losses to the sculpture base and to the areas of ornamentation on his costume.

钟楼

Bell Tower

原先安置韦陀塑像的天王殿已不存在，所以现在韦陀塑像被存放在钟楼里。尽管身上有很厚的尘土、轻微的脱落与磨损，但这尊塑像的保存状况依然良好。

The sculpture of *Weituo*, originally housed in the no longer extant Tianwang hall, is now stored in the Bell Tower. The sculpture appears to be in good condition despite a thick layer of dust, small areas of loss, and minor abrasions.

陈设物及器物

Furnishings and Objects

见卷二，《油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估报告》。

See Vol. 2, *Condition Assessment of Painted Architectural Surfaces, Sculpture, Furnishings and Objects* for an assessment of the furnishings and objects.

分析研究摘要

SUMMARY OF THE ANALYTICAL INVESTIGATION

导言 Introduction

为了更好地了解清代工匠使用的原始建筑材料和工艺，鉴别晚期的改建或维修工程以及工程的实行日期，以及认识建筑上出现的残损种类及残损原因，我们对承德殊像寺会乘殿作了分析研究。作为承德市文物局、河北省文物局以及盖蒂保护研究所的合作项目，该项研究结果已经装订成文件夹，成为科研研究的参考资料。本章为一些主要研究成果的概述。分析研究是整个研究项目的一个重要组成部分，对于殊像寺的状况评估和制定该寺的全面保护规划做出了重要的贡献。

分析研究包括了一系列的建筑材料，主要针对殊像寺的特征与装饰，而研究的重点为会乘殿。研究的范围包括木质、石质以及地仗等建筑材料的退化，油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物所用的材料与工艺，以及晚期修复的识别。

此外，还进行了相关的分析研究。其中包括分析从新修缮的殊像寺宝相阁取到的油漆样品；鉴定并比较目前在承德地区修缮古建筑油饰彩画所用的现代油漆和古代油漆的样品（见卷二，《油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估报告》，〈承德修缮材料概述〉），以及应承德市文物局的要求，分析研究殊像寺项目范围之外的，采自须弥福寿之庙及永佑寺的着彩地仗样品。这些研究结果都包含在分析研究参考资料的文件夹内。

The analytical investigation of Shuxiang Temple was undertaken to understand the original materials and techniques used by Qing craftsmen, to identify periods of later interventions and restorations, to gain an understanding of the types of deterioration present, and to help establish the causes of deterioration. An Analytical Investigation Binder was created as a reference resource of all scientific research conducted as part of the collaborative conservation project between the Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau, Hebei Cultural Heritage Bureau and the Getty Conservation Institute. This document is a summary of the principal results. The analytical investigation is an important component of the overall project and has significantly contributed to the assessment of condition and in the development of an overall plan for the conservation of Shuxiang Temple.

The analytical investigation includes a range of architectural materials, features and decoration at Shuxiang Temple, focusing primarily on the main hall of the temple complex, Huicheng Hall. Research included study of the deterioration of architectural materials such as wood, stone and plaster, investigation into the materials and techniques of painted architectural surfaces, sculpture, furnishings and objects, and identification of later restorations.

Additional related investigations were carried out, including a study of paint samples from the newly restored Baoxiang Pavilion at Shuxiang Temple, and identification and comparison of modern paint samples currently used in the architectural restoration at Chengde, with historic paint samples (see Vol. 2, *Condition Assessment of Painted Architectural Surfaces*, Chengde Restoration Materials Summary for more information). Further investigations outside the scope of the Shuxiang Temple, specifically painted plaster samples from Xumifushou Temple and Yongyou Pagoda analyzed at the request of the Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau project are included in the Analytical Investigation Binder.

方法 Approach

标本取样是针对以下方面设置的：现状评估，如何解释晚期的改建和维修工程可能影响或对未来的保护措施能够起到作用等问题。取样以最小限度为准，并尽可能避免了对原建筑的损害。在小心取样的同时，我们尽量使用了脱落的残片。在调查前、调查中、和调查后，我们对每一个样品进行了详细的档案纪录；这也是本项研究的一个重要组成部分。分析研究报告即是该项调查记录成果的总结。

单项的分析研究范围取决于调查问题本身，其重要性，以及所需的人力和财力。基于殊像寺建筑和建筑装饰的复杂性，以及多种类型的建筑材料和实物样本，《分析报告》的简洁是必要的。《分析报告》还提出了对某些特殊材料和实物进行进一步研究的建议。这些建议包括在本章的成果摘要里。

A sampling strategy was devised to answer targeted questions that related to the assessment of condition and interpretation of later interventions, and that could affect or play a role in treatment development. The sampling aimed to be as minimal and as non-destructive as possible. Fallen fragments were used when available, in addition to in situ sampling. Comprehensive documentation of each sample before, during and after analysis was an important part of this investigation. The Analytical Investigation Binder is the product of this thorough documentation approach.

The scope of each individual investigation was dependent on the questions posed, the subsequent priority assigned and the resources available. Given the complexity of the architectural and decorative features at Shuxiang Temple and the number of different types of materials and objects sampled, many of the investigations were brief. Further investigation of certain materials and object types is recommended. These additional suggested research areas have been included in the summary of results section of this document.

分析性研究 Analytical Methods

样本首先在显微镜下拍照记录并进行观察。在大部分情况下，小片样本被切下制成横剖面以便进行层理检测。根据所要解决的问题，选取了下列适当的分析方法：可见光、荧光和偏振光学显微镜（PLM）、敷雷叶转换红外光谱（FTIR）、气相色谱和质谱联机（GC-MS）、环境电子扫描电镜（ESEM）、电子显微探针（EPMA）、X射线衍射仪（XRD）、X射线荧光光谱（XRF）以及拉曼微光谱。

凝灰岩（鸚鵡岩）分析包含了一系列确定岩石特性的试验方法：如可通过的孔隙率、自由孔隙率、松密度、真密度、超声波速度与弹性系数、吸水系数、透气性与扩散阻力、二轴弯曲强度、抗冻融循环的强度。

一些样品由外单位代为分析。5个木材样品由明尼苏达大学的 Robert Blanchette 博士进行检测，1个金属钉被送交加州大学洛杉矶分校由 David Scott 博士来研究，一些地仗样品送交新墨西哥州矿山及矿物资源局，由 George Austin 博士进行分析。所有的报告都包含在分析研究的文件夹内。

Samples were first photographed and examined under magnification. In most cases, small pieces of the sample were removed and mounted in cross-section to examine the stratigraphy. Analytical methods, appropriate to the questions being asked, were utilized, including examination in visible light and UV fluorescence, polarized light microscopy (PLM), Fourier-transform infrared micro-spectroscopy (FTIR), gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), environmental scanning electron microscope (ESEM), electron probe micro-spectroscopy (EPMA), X-ray diffraction (XRD), X-ray fluorescence (XRF), and Raman micro-spectroscopy.

Analysis of tuff stone also included a number of testing methods to identify characteristics such as accessible porosity, free porosity, bulk and real density, ultrasonic velocity and dynamic modulus of elasticity, water uptake coefficient, water vapor permeability and diffusion resistance, bi-axial flexural strength, and resistance to freeze-thaw cycling.

Some samples were outsourced. Five wood samples were examined by Robert Blanchette of the University of Minnesota, a metal nail was studied by David Scott of the University of California, Los Angeles, and plaster samples were analyzed by George Austin of the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources. All

reports produced are included in the Analytical Investigation Binder.

结果 Presentation of Results

大部分的样品都有标准化的分析报告与采样地点图（下面用灰色字体标出的样品，因其优先次序较低而未经分析）。这些报告内容包含分析研究的结果及与每一个单个样品相关的所有信息。每一个样品的报告都做成 Power Point 的文件，收在分析研究的文件夹内。分析研究文件夹的复印件已经交给承德市文物局与河北省文物局。

分析研究的文件夹按照材料和实物样品的类别分类。下面为标本的标号和报告名称。

Sample location maps and standardized sample reports were created for most samples (though sample numbers shown below in grey type were given lower priority and have not yet been investigated). These reports include all of the results of the analytical investigation related to each sample. The reports are created as individual Microsoft PowerPoint documents and are included in the Analytical Investigation Binder. Copies of the binder have been given to the Chengde Cultural Heritage Bureau and the Hebei Cultural Heritage Bureau.

The Analytical Investigation Binder is organized by material and object type. The number of samples is indicated and all associated reports are listed below.

建筑材料样品

Architectural Samples:

有关建筑材料的更进一步的信息，以及它们在建筑上的使用和特性等可以在评估报告的卷二《油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估报告》中找到。

Further information on the materials, their use in the buildings, and their characteristics can be found in Volume 2, *Condition Assessment of Architecture and Architectural Elements*.

样品类别 Type of Sample	数量 Number of Samples	样品报告 Sample Reports
木材 Wood	5	SX.HC.F02.S09 SX.HC.F03.S12 SX.HC.Su01 SX.HC.Su02 SX.HC.Su03 图像与文字由 Robert Blanchette 博士提供 Images and descriptions submitted by Robert Blanchette
石材样品：鸚鵡岩 Stone Samples: Tuff	2	SX.HC.Su04.S04 SX.HC.Su04.S05 盖蒂保护研究所科研报告(2005年4月) GCI Science report (April 2005)

石材样品：绿色与红色砂岩 Stone Samples: Green and Red Sandstone	4	SX.HC.Su04.S06 SX.HC.Su04.S07 SX.HC.Su04.S08 SX.HC.Su04.S09 盖蒂保护研究所科研报告（2004年10月） GCI Science report (October 2004)
金属：钉子与防鸟网 Metal: Nail, Bird Netting	3	SX.HC.F03.S13 (钉子/nail) SX.HC.S04.S13 (钉子/nail) SX.HC.S04.S14 (防鸟网/bird netting) 外部报告由 David Scott 博士提供 External report by David Scott
外墙抹灰 Exterior Masonry Wall Stucco	1	SX.HC.F02.S05 盖蒂保护研究所科研报告（2003年6月18日） GCI Science report (June 18, 2003)
灰泥（勾缝） Mortar	1	SX.HC.F03.S08

油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物的样品：

Painted Architectural Surfaces, Sculpture, Furnishings and Object Samples:

样品类别 Type of Sample	数量 Number of Samples	样品报告 Sample Reports
室外彩画 Exterior Polychromed Painted Architectural Surfaces (Caihua)	13	SX.HC.F02.S01 SX.HC.S04.S01-S12 彩画分析研究结论 (see Vol. 2, <i>Analytical Investigation of Painted Architectural Surfaces</i>)
室内彩画 Interior Polychromed Painted Architectural Surfaces (Caihua)	4	SX.HC.F02.S02 SX.HC.F02.S03 SX.HC.F03.S03 SX.HC.F03.S04 彩画分析研究结论 (see Vol. 2, <i>Analytical Investigation of Painted Architectural Surfaces</i>)
室外建筑油饰 Exterior Painted Architectural Surfaces (Youshi)	2	SX.HC.F03.S11 SX.HC.Su04.S10
室内建筑油饰 Interior Painted Architectural Surfaces (Youshi)	2	SX.HC.F02.S04 SX.HC.F03.S06

塑像 Sculpture	4	SX.HC.F03.S02 SX.HC.F03.S15 SX.HC.F03.S16 SX.HC.F03.S17
陈设物：供桌 Furnishings: Offering Tables	3	SX.HC.F02.S06 SX.HC.F02.S07 SX.HC.F03.S01
陈设物：经格 Furnishings: Sutra Shelves	3	SX.HC.F02.S08 SX.HC.F03.S05 SX.HC.F03.S14

结果摘要 Summaries of Results

分析研究结果摘要如下：（详情见《分析报告》中单个样品的报告）

A summary of results of the analytical investigation follows. For further information, the individual sample reports in the Analytical Investigation Binder should be consulted (See Appendix 5: References).

建筑材料样品 Architectural Samples:

木材（5个样品）

样品报告.HC.F02.S09, SX.HC.F03.S12, SX.HC.Su01, SX.HC.Su02, SX.HC.Su03, 图片及描述由 Robert Blanchette 博士提供。会乘殿包镶柱外包层木材经分析认定为云杉，木料来自生长非常缓慢的树木，可能生长于高海拔或是不利生长的环境中。在两个木钻芯样本中均发现由于真菌活动所造成的褐腐。一个样品取自严重腐蚀的木柱根部，通长（3厘米）表现出严重的腐朽；而另一个样品取自相对健康的部位木质样本仅腐朽1毫米的深度。在木材中出现的完整菌丝可能仍具活性。因此木材的腐烂可能是活跃的，或有可能在有湿度的情况下再次活跃。

Wood (5 Samples)

Sample reports: SX.HC.F02.S09, SX.HC.F03.S12, SX.HC.Su01, SX.HC.Su02, SX.HC.Su03, images and descriptions submitted by Robert Blanchette.

Huicheng Hall column cladding wood samples have been identified as Picea (Spruce). The wood appears to be from a tree that was very slow growing, possibly growing at a high elevation or in adverse conditions. Fungal activity in the form of brown rot was identified in two wood cores taken. One core, from the badly eroded lower portion of a column, showed significant decay throughout its length (3cm), while another from healthier wood, 1.5m above the column base in the same column, showed decay to only 1mm of depth. Intact hyphae are present in the wood samples and may still be viable. Therefore, the decay could still be active or could possibly reactivate in the presence of moisture.

石材：鸚鵡岩（采自采石场的新样品）（2个样品）

样品报告：SX.HC.Su04.S04, SX.HC.Su04.S05, 见盖蒂保护研究所对鸚鵡岩的报告（该报告收在卷二，《油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估报告》，附件2）。

石材：绿色和红色的砂岩（样品采自破碎的埧地石和建筑基址）（4个样品）

样品报告：SX.HC.Su04.S06, SX.HC.Su04.S07, SX.HC.Su04.S08, SX.HC.Su04.S09, 见盖蒂保护研究所对砂岩的报告（该报告收在卷二，《油饰彩画、塑像、陈设物及器物状况评估报告》，附件2）。

所有石材样品表现出天然的易退化性的特征。石材的粘土含量显示出当石材暴露在高湿度的情况下，湿生质的扩张会产生剪力，导致石材破碎。此外，显微镜下的肉眼观察看出所有样本有较高的孔隙率，并有网状细微破碎。对鸚鵡岩进行的冻融实验显示出这种岩石至少可以分成两类：一类易受冻融影响，而另一类对冻融有一定的抵抗力。

Stone: tuff (new samples from quarry) (2 Samples)

Sample reports: SX.HC.Su04.S04, SX.HC.Su04.S05, GCI science reports on tuff (see Vol. 2, *Condition Assessment of Architecture and Architectural Elements*, Appendix 2)

Stone: green and red sandstone (samples collected from broken stone fragments of pavers and architectural ruins in situ) (4 Samples)

Sample reports: SX.HC.Su04.S06, SX.HC.Su04.S07, SX.HC.Su04.S08, SX.HC.Su04.S09, GCI Science report (October 2004), GCI science reports on sandstone (see Vol. 2, *Condition Assessment of Architecture and Architectural Elements*, Appendix 2)

All stone samples showed signs of inherent susceptibility to deterioration, as clay content of all stones suggests hygric expansion will result in shear stress and fracturing when exposed to elevated moisture content. Furthermore, visual examination under the microscope shows high porosity in all samples, with microfracture networks present. Freeze-thaw testing of tuff has revealed that at least two qualities of tuff exist, one susceptible to freeze-thaw, the other somewhat resistant.

金属：铁钉、防鸟网（3个样品）

样品报告：SX.HC.F03.S13 由 David Scott 博士提供

钉子经研究发现包含铁、镍、铜、锌、锡和铅（X射线荧光光谱）。合金含量以黄铜为主，并有大约24%的锌、7% 铅，以及少量的锡。镍含量为0.12%暗示这枚钉子时代较近。铅的含量相对较高说明钉子为铸件。腐蚀仅发生在表面，金属内部没有腐蚀。综合以上这些结果说明这枚钉子时代很新（最近100年）。鸟网与鸟网的钉子还没有分析。

Metal: nails, bird netting (3 Samples)

Sample reports: SX.HC.F03.S13, SX.HC.S04.S13, SX.HC.S04.S14, external report by David Scott

The nail was found to contain iron, nickel, copper, zinc, tin and lead (XRF). The alloy is shown to be brass with about 24% zinc, 7% lead and a small amount of tin. The presence of 0.12% nickel suggests a more recent date for the nail and the relatively high percentage of lead suggests the nail was cast. The corrosion is very superficial and non-existent within the metal itself. All of this indicates that this nail is very recent in date, probably manufactured in the last 100 years. The bird netting and remaining nail sample were not analyzed.

室外隔墙抹灰（1个样品）

样品报告：SX.HC.F02.S05 由盖蒂保护所科研部提供（2003年6月18日）

为了确定抹灰的特征（胶结剂、骨材等）对样品进行分析。发现样本分为2层：粘土地仗层及其上的红色灰质抹灰层。可以看到纤维。在地仗层的下层中发现黏土和石英，上层石灰质抹灰含有白云石质石灰石骨材，并可能有砖灰。红颜色的来源还没具体鉴定，可能因为含有赤铁矿。

Exterior Masonry Wall Stucco (1 Sample)

Sample reports: SX.HC.F02.S05, report by GCI science (June 18, 2003)

The sample was investigated to characterize exterior stucco and identify the principal components, such as binder and aggregates; the sample contains two layers: a red-colored lime-based stucco on an earthen plaster base. Fibers are visible. In the lower plaster, clay and quartz components were identified. The upper stucco layer contains dolomitic limestone aggregate and possibly crushed brick. The source of the characteristic red color has not been categorically identified, though it is thought to be due to an inclusion of hematite.

油饰彩画、雕塑、陈设物及器物的样品:

Painted Architectural Surfaces, Sculpture, Furnishings and Object Samples:

室外彩画 (13个样品)

样品报告: SX.HC.F02.S01, SX.HC.S04.S01-S12, 见《考评估报告》卷二, 〈彩画分析研究结论〉。

室外彩画的层理结构不容易在横剖面中解释。为了明白地仗层与纤维层的制作工艺技术需要进行更多的研究。建议将彩画样品与现在所了解的彩画制作工艺技术进行比较。

Exterior Polychromed Painted Architectural Surfaces (*Caihua*) (13 samples)

Sample reports: SX.HC.F02.S01, SX.HC.S04.S01-S12, (see Vol. 2, *Analytical Investigation of Painted Architectural Surfaces*)

The exterior painting stratigraphy was difficult to interpret in cross-section. More research is needed to understand the technique of execution of the plaster and fiber layers. Comparison with painting samples of known technique is also recommended.

地仗 <i>Plaster</i>	鉴定出石英与硫酸钙（敷雷叶转换红外光谱）。发现大量的桐油（高温分解）。需要进一步复杂的分析。 Quartz and calcium sulfate (FTIR) identified. High levels of tung oil were found (pyrolysis) and complicated further analyses.
纤维层 <i>Fiber layers</i>	长纤维被确定为麻（偏振光光学显微镜，薄片）。 Longer fibers were identified as hemp (PLM, thin-section).
纤维粘合料 <i>Fiber adhesive</i>	小麦淀粉及极低浓度的桐油（敷雷叶转换红外光谱）。 Wheat starch and very low concentrations of tung oil (FTIR).

<p>颜料 <i>Pigments</i></p>	<p>蓝色：玻璃蓝（大青）（敷雷叶转换红外光谱，环境扫描电子显微镜），蓝铜矿（石膏）（拉曼） 绿色：氯化铜绿颜料（绿盐铜矿和 Botallackite（敷雷叶转换红外光谱） 红色：朱砂（偏振光光学显微镜，x射线荧光光谱） 白色：铅白（偏振光光学显微镜，x射线荧光光谱） 黑色：碳黑（偏振光光学显微镜，拉曼） 金：很多样品都有金但是未分析</p> <p>Blue: smalt (FTIR, ESEM), azurite (Raman) Green: copper chloride green (atacamite, botallackite) (FTIR) Red: vermilion (PLM, XRF) White: lead white (PLM, XRF) Black: carbon black (PLM, Raman) Gold: was observed on many of the samples but was not analyzed</p>
<p>胶结物 <i>Binding media</i></p>	<p>桐油（敷雷叶转换红外光谱，气相色谱和质谱仪）。蛋白质存在显示胶结物可能是动物胶，但是鉴定不出来，因为有桐油存在。将进行抗体实验以寻找微量的蛋白质。</p> <p>Tung oil (FTIR, GC-MS). Proteins which might indicate a binder such as animal glue were not identified because of the presence of tung oil. Antibody testing to search for traces of proteins is ongoing.</p>
<p>表面装饰 <i>Surface decoration</i></p>	<p>凸起的装饰或沥粉含有方解石。</p> <p>Raised decoration or <i>lifan</i> contains calcite (FTIR).</p>
<p>表面堆积物 <i>Surface deposits</i></p>	<p>在室外彩画样品的表面污迹层发现含有石膏。</p> <p>The surface of the exterior painting samples has a dirt layer that contains gypsum (FTIR, ESEM).</p>

室内彩画（4个样品）

样品报告：SX.HC.F02.S02, SX.HC.F02.S03, SX.HC.F03.S03, SX.HC.F03.S04, 见《评估报告》卷二，〈彩画分析结论〉。

与室外油饰彩画相比，室内彩画样品SX.HC.F02.S02的地仗只有一层纤维层，而上述两个室外的彩画样品均含两层。单靠对样品横剖面的分析很难解释这一现象，进一步的调查将有益于今后的研究。

SX.HC.F02.S03样品层理结构特殊，在两层一样的绿色层中夹了一层地仗。说明可能存在的后期修缮工程，或者这一部位曾经有过两遍彩绘。对于今后室内彩画的研究，应该包括现场调查。

Interior Polychromed Painted Architectural Surfaces (*Caihua*) (4 Samples)

Sample reports: SX.HC.F02.S02, SX.HC.F02.S03, SX.HC.F03.S03, SX.HC.F03.S04, (see Vol. 2, *Analytical*

Investigation of Painted Architectural Surfaces)

The painting stratigraphy of SX.HC.F02.S02 contains only one fiber layer in comparison to the exterior polychrome painted decoration (*caihua*) and painted architectural surfaces (*youshi*) samples which have two fiber layers. Interpretation of the plaster layers in cross-section is difficult and would benefit from further investigation.

Sample SX.HC.F02.S03 has an unusual stratigraphy with two layers of the same green pigment separated by a plaster layer. It could suggest a possible later intervention or be an overlapping area of painting. The stratigraphy examination of the interior paintings should in the future include an in situ inspection of the paintings.

<p>地仗 <i>Plaster</i></p>	<p>钡白和硅（敷雷叶转换红外光谱）SX.HC.F02.S03的地仗层含有硅和石英（敷雷叶转换红外光谱）。</p> <p>Barium white, silica (FTIR) and SX.HC.F02.S03 contains silica and quartz (FTIR).</p>
<p>颜料 <i>Pigments</i></p>	<p>绿色：氯化铜绿（绿盐铜矿和 Botallackite（敷雷叶转换红外光谱、X射线荧光光谱、电子扫描电镜）</p> <p>蓝色：玻璃兰（大青）（偏振光光学显微镜、X射线荧光光谱）</p> <p>红色：朱砂（偏振光光学显微镜、X射线荧光光谱）</p> <p>白色：铅白（偏振光光学显微镜、X射线荧光光谱）</p> <p>粉红色和橙色：铅白和朱砂（敷雷叶转换红外光谱、偏振光光学显微镜、X射线荧光光谱）</p> <p>金色：金箔（电子显微探针），金的准备层鉴定含有桐油（气相色谱和质谱联机）</p> <p>Green: copper chloride green (atacamite and botallackite) (FTIR, XRF, SEM)</p> <p>Blue: smalt (PLM, XRF)</p> <p>Red: vermilion (PLM, XRF)</p> <p>White: lead white (PLM, XRF)</p> <p>Pink and orange: lead white and vermilion (FTIR, PLM, XRF)</p> <p>Gold: gold leaf (EPMA), tung oil was identified in the preparatory layer for the gold</p>
<p>胶结材料 <i>Binding media</i></p>	<p>绿色样品鉴定含有桐油（气相色谱和质谱联机），红色样品鉴定含有蛋清和桐油（气相色谱和质谱联机）。</p> <p>Tung oil was identified in the green sample (GC-MS), egg lipids and tung oil were both identified in the red sample (GC-MS).</p>

表面装饰 <i>Surface decoration</i>	凸起的装饰部分或沥粉含有方解石（敷雷叶转换红外光谱）。 Raised decoration or <i>lifēn</i> contains calcite (FTIR).
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室外油饰（2个样品）

样品报告：SX.HC.F03.S11, SX.HC.Su04.10（从柱子取的刷有红漆的地仗），盖蒂保护研究所科研报告

油饰地仗样品层理与室外彩画的层理结构类似，似乎说明柱上油饰所用材料及工艺技术可能与彩画属于同一时期。

Exterior Painted Architectural Surfaces (*Youshi*) (2 Samples)

Sample reports: SX.HC.F03.S11, SX.HC.Su04.10 (red painted plaster from column), GCI science report

The stratigraphy of the red architectural paint is similar to that of the exterior polychromed architectural paint (*caihua*) suggesting that the materials and technique of the architectural paint is contemporaneous.

颜料 <i>Pigment</i>	红色：鉴定出汞、铅及铁（环境扫描电子显微镜）可能含有朱砂与铅丹 Red: Hg, Pb, and Fe were identified (ESEM) suggesting the presence of vermilion and red lead
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室内油饰（2个样品）

样品报告：SX.HC.F02.S04, SX.HC.F03.S06（室内门）

因为样品没有包括全部的层理结构所以解释较困难。

在室内北甬道南侧墙面上取下的样本中发现含有朱砂和铅红（电子扫描电镜）。在样品横剖面的表面可以看到一层极细的黑色微粒层。

Interior Painted Architectural Surfaces (*Youshi*) (2 Sample)

Sample reports: SX.HC.F02.S04 (from the north corridor partition wall) SX.HC.F03.S06 (from an interior door)

Sample SX.HC.F02.S04 from the interior, north corridor, south wall contains vermilion and red lead (SEM) on plaster and fiber layers.

Interpretation of sample SX.HC.F03.S06 is difficult as it may not contain the full stratigraphy. Different layers of red are visible but it is unclear whether this is part of the original technique or if it indicates possible repainting.

塑像（4个样品）

样品报告：SX.HC.F03.S02, SX.HC.F03.S15, SX.HC.F03.S16, SX.HC.F03.S17

样品采自会乘殿的中心佛坛上的菩萨及坐骑的塑像。采样的目的是要研究处理菩萨与坐骑塑

像身上红色金属表面所用的材料和技术。样品已做成薄片，但是研究工作尚未做完。

Sculpture (4 Samples)

Sample reports: SX.HC.F03.S02, SX.HC.F03.S15, SX.HC.F03.S16, SX.HC.F03.S17

Samples were taken from a Bodhisattva and each of the animal sculptures in the central altar of Huicheng Hall. The purpose was to investigate materials and techniques used for the red metallic surface finish of the Bodhisattvas and the animal statuary. Samples have only been mounted in cross-section and have not yet been fully investigated.

陈设物：供桌（3个样品）

样品报告： SX. HC. F02. S06, SX. HC. F02. S07, SX. HC. F03. S01

在样品SX. HC. F02. S06多层红漆上方隐约可见到一层非常薄的金箔。在剖面中也可以看到一些地仗层。样品SX. HC. F02. S07有一层织过的纤维层及一些微量刷有红漆的地仗。

Furnishings: Offering Tables (3 samples)

Sample reports: SX.HC.F02.S06, SX.HC.F02.S07, SX.HC.F03.S01

In sample SX.HC.F02.S06 a very thin layer of gold is just barely visible above multiple red paint layers. Some plaster is also visible in the cross-section.

Sample SX.HC.F02.S07 contains a woven cloth with traces of red painted plaster.

织布 <i>Woven cloth</i>	苧麻纤维 Ramie fibers
织布胶结物 <i>Adhesive on woven cloth</i>	鉴定出淀粉与桐油（敷雷叶转换红外光谱） Starch and tung oil identified (FTIR)
颜料 <i>Pigments</i>	红色：在红色的最上层鉴定出朱砂（X射线衍射仪）在剖面上可以看到不同的红色层，建议进行进一步的研究以决定这是后来重画的还是当时的一种制作工艺。金：金箔（电子显微探针，X射线荧光光谱） Red: vermilion was identified in the uppermost red layer (XRD). It is recommended that the different layers of red paints visible in cross-section be investigated further to determine whether there is evidence of later repainting or if this is part of the paint application technique. Gold: gold leaf (EPMA, XRF)

陈设物：经格（3个样品）

样品报告： SX. HC. F02. S08, SX. HC. F03. S05, SX. HC. F03. S14

样品SX. HC. F02. S08被认为是采自原始油饰部位，该部位没有后期的重绘。然而样品SX. HC. F03.

S05与SX.HC.F03.S14被认为是采自后来重画过的部位。

Furnishings: Sutra Shelves (3 Samples)

Sample reports: SX.HC.F02.S08, SX.HC.F03.S05, SX.HC.F03.S14

Sample SX.HC.F02.S08 is thought to be from an original area with no later repainting, while both samples SX.HC.F02.S05 and SX.HC.F03.S14 are thought to come from areas of repainting.

<p>颜料 <i>Pigment</i></p>	<p>红色：样品SX.HC.F02.S08的红色颜料被鉴定是朱砂与土红（X射线荧光光谱）。建议在认为已重画过的地方进行进一步的研究来帮助区分原来的与已干预过的画。</p> <p>Red: vermilion and red ochre (XRF) from sample SX.HC.F02.S08. Further investigation of the pigments in repainted areas is recommended to help determine original from later interventions.</p>
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保护与利用的选择方案

OPTIONS FOR THE CONSERVATION AND USE OF SHUXIANG TEMPLE

此节为保护与利用殊像寺三种基本选择方案的内容摘要。任何一种方案的执行，都会影响到该庙今后的历史价值和潜在利用。殊像寺在承德是唯一一座基本上没有进行过大修的寺庙，这个“货真价实”的特点相当重要。我们在进行方案选择时应该切记这一点。不管做出什么样的选择，这个选择都必须以评估结果为依据，并有一个合理的决策过程，而且记录在案。下面是这三种基本选择方案的要点及一系列的问题。这些问题是建立在价值评估、本体状况评估、遗址管理和利用上的。其目的是要提出重要的理念，并且揭示由各项决定所带来的不利因素。

This section summarizes the three basic options for the conservation and use of Shuxiang Temple. Each option would, if implemented, have consequences for the historic significance of the temple and its potential use. Shuxiang Temple is the only largely unrestored temple at Chengde, and this has particular significance in terms of its authenticity. This should be kept in mind when considering options. Whatever choice is made, it must be the product of a rational decision-making process based on the results of the assessments, and one that is placed on record. The three basic options are outlined below, followed by a series of questions under each of the assessments (significance, physical condition, and management and use). The intent of the questions is to raise important issues and demonstrate the chain of consequences from each decision.

1、保护（即保护与加固）寺庙区现状

1. Conservation (i.e. protection and stabilization) of the temple complex in its existing condition (*xianzhuang*).

保护寺庙现状是指对现存建筑与基址只做基本加固（或对某些建筑基址实行回填，使之保存在一个稳定的环境中）。这一做法符合最少干预的原则，尊重历史和岁月变迁，与《准则》相吻合（第19条《尽可能减少干预》，第21条《保护现存实物原状与历史信》）。

Conservation of the temple in its existing condition means stabilizing the extant structures and ruins (or reburial of some of the ruined structures as a means of providing a stable environment for them). It responds to the principles of minimal intervention and respecting the evidence of history and the patina of time, and is in accord with the China Principles (Art. 19: Minimal intervention and Art. 21: Conservation in historic condition).

重要性

Significance

不是所有现存的建筑都保存着其历史面貌。钟鼓楼曾经经过1982年-1983年间的大量修复；宝相阁也曾在2001年-2002年间经过落架后的重点修复。会乘殿与山门虽有现代的干预，但仍然保留了很多历史原物。

Not all of the extant structures are in an historic condition. The Bell and Drum Towers were heavily repaired in 1982-83. Baoxiang Pavilion was re-assembled and subjected to major restoration in 2001-2002. Huicheng Hall and Shanmen preserve much of their historic fabric, although modern interventions exist.

- 殊像寺作为承德唯一没有经过大量修复的寺庙有什么价值（历史、艺术及社会等价值）与重要性？假如选择这个方案，哪些价值将应保存下来？该寺庙将能从中得到什么特别的益处？有什么会失去或减少？从现存的历史原物衍生出来的价值是否比从修复后衍生出来的

价值更为重要？

What are the values (historic, artistic, social, etc.) and significance of Shuxiang Temple as the only largely non-restored temple at Chengde? What values are being preserved or privileged with this option? Which are lost or diminished? Are the values that derive from existing historic fabric more important than those that would derive from restoration?

- 如果现存的建筑将继续保存其原状（例如会乘殿与山门）而其它建筑已经过大修（例如宝相阁），殊像寺的价值是否会受到影响？举例来说，假如对遗址的建筑采取这样混合的保护方法，在美学与艺术上会产生什么后果？

Would the values be compromised if some extant buildings are conserved in their historic condition (Huicheng and Shanmen) when others (Baoxiang) have been fully restored? For example, what are the aesthetic and artistic consequences for a site with such a mix of approaches to the architecture?

- 殊像寺周围的环境是否毁坏了其价值？建设控制地带内的建筑（西面的军营，东面的民房）对殊像寺价值的影响达到什么程度？目前的情况可以在多大程度上加以扭转？假如可以扭转，需要多少时间？举例来说，是否能与军方协商种植常绿树来改善刺眼的红屋顶与高大建筑？

Has the setting of Shuxiang temple destroyed its values? To what extent has construction in the buffer zone (military to the west; housing to the east) diminished the significance? To what extent is the situation reversible? If so, what would the time-frame be—for example, is it possible to negotiate with the military to mitigate the visual impact of red roofs and large buildings by planting evergreen trees?

本体现状

Physical Condition

现存建筑

Extant buildings:

- 保护会乘殿与山门意味着保存并且暴露其室外现已失去油饰彩画的木构件。如何处理这些木材以防止其继续残损？传统的方法是否适合这一目的？是否需要进行研究及试验？假如需要，谁来做？

Conservation of Huicheng Hall and Shanmen would leave much of the external wood undecorated and exposed to the elements. How should wood be treated to prevent deterioration? Are traditional methods adequate or will research and testing be needed; if so, who would do it?

- 室外的石质雕刻与石质建筑构件：鸚鵡岩的建筑雕刻构件确实需要保护或处理。目前有哪些已经证明为行之有效的处理方式与保护材料？假如没有，谁来进行研究试验？需要多少时间？如何处理一些严重残损铺地墁砖？是否需要更换？

Exterior sculptural and architectural stone elements: architectural carved elements in tuff stone are in need of protection or treatment. What treatments and materials with proven efficacy are available? If none, by whom would research and testing be done and how long would it take? How will some of the very deteriorated paving stones be treated? By replacement?

- 会乘殿的屋瓦及格芯虽然不全是原物，但记录了历史的变迁。这些已经残破或缺损的部分

给整个建筑带来了古老的感觉，应该保留下来（加以最少的修理）还是更换？

Features such as the lattice and roof tiles on Huicheng are not original fabric, but are part of the historic condition. Now damaged or worn, such features contribute to the building's overall feeling of antiquity. Should they be retained (and minimally repaired) or replaced?

- 会乘殿、山门、钟楼的室外彩画：现存的室外彩画严重残损但是能够加固，在加固过程中可能会有一些缺失。目前仍然缺乏适当的加固彩画的熟练技术，而且需要时间。目前是否有能力从外面请来所需的专业工匠、师傅来培训承德的工作人员呢？清洁彩画表面以显出其美丽的外观是否重要？在美学上人们是否能够接受建筑上的彩画一部分脱落而另部分保存的状况？

Exterior polychromed painted architectural surfaces (*caihua*) on Huicheng, Shanmen and the Bell Tower: The remaining exterior painting is very deteriorated but could be stabilized, with some loss likely. The skills needed to do this properly are not readily available and it would require time. Are resources available to bring in required expertise and train Chengde staff? Is it important to clean the painting to enhance its aesthetic appearance? Is it aesthetically acceptable to have both areas of loss of painting and areas where it is present and conserved?

- 会乘殿、山门室内的油饰：遗留在会乘殿门上及殿内木栈板墙上的原有地仗与油饰是否应该保存？譬如，在会乘殿内的一些柱子、藏经柜上，以及门框两侧有发亮的红漆，这些与过去涂料极不相符的现代油漆是否需要清除？

Interior architectural paint (*youshi*) on Huicheng and Shanmen: Should the original plaster and paint remnants on doors and on the interior partition wall of Huicheng be preserved? Should clearly incompatible modern paint be removed, such as the shiny red paint applied to some of the columns, sutra shelves and doorjambs in Huicheng?

- 陈设物与塑像：如果要尽可能的保护并保留陈设物与塑像的原物，承德的工作人员是否能够做到？假如不能，在哪里可以找到这方面的工匠？如何找到？

Furnishings and sculpture: if the furnishings and sculpture are conserved to retain as much original fabric as possible are the personnel at Chengde capable of doing this? If not, how and where would these skills be obtained?

已毁的建筑（基址）：

Ruined buildings:

- 对基址实行加固并继续暴露于地表的做法是否可行？为了保护的需要，是否应该部分回填或全部回填？

Is it feasible to consider stabilizing the ruined buildings and leaving them exposed? Should some or all of them be reburied for their protection?

管理与利用

Management and Use

- 保护现状对寺庙的管理与展陈有何影响？

How would conservation of the existing condition affect the use and interpretation of the temple?

- 在一般人都希望历史建筑修得明丽艳亮的情况下，选择保护的方案在政策上是否能被接受？

Is the conservation option politically acceptable, given a widespread desire for bright and magnificent historic buildings?

- 是否有足够的游客参观外八庙以考虑开放殊像寺？

Is there sufficient visitation to the Outlying Temples to consider opening Shuxiang to the public?

- 假如对外开放了，当游客看到建筑只处于原状的保护状态（即游客将看到古建筑的保护及加固状态）而不是清代的鼎盛形象，是否会感到失望？是否能将不同的措施（保护、重建、修复及基址）在同一寺庙区内全部有效地呈现给游客？

If opened, will visitors be disappointed to see buildings in their historic condition (i.e. in a state of conserved and stabilized deterioration)? Is it possible to effectively present to the public a temple complex in which a variety of approaches (conservation, reconstruction, restoration and ruins) are all present?

- 从展陈的角度来说，将基址回填保护使之无法看到。如果照此执行，在多大程度上能够弥补这种缺点？

From an interpretive perspective, would ruins reburied for their protection, detract from the site, and if so, to what extent is it possible to overcome this drawback?

- 为那些对承德历史、历史实物及不同的保护方法感兴趣的游客提供特别参观是否可行？例如，我们听说殊像寺周围的一些村民与原来的满族喇嘛有家族关系。能否通过村民的口述史来了解殊像寺在二十世纪早期的历史？这类历史内容对希望能够进行专题参观的游客来说是否有展陈的价值？

Is it feasible to consider special tours for those with an interest in authentic fabric, the history of Chengde, and approaches to conservation? For example, it is said that some villagers around Shuxiang have a familial connection to the Manchu lamas originally at the temple. Would social and oral histories recorded from the villagers provide information relevant to the history of the temple in the early decades of the twentieth century, and possibly be of interpretive value for special interest visitors?



2、重点修复现存古建筑，重建已毁建筑（基址），恢复原状

2. Major restoration of extant buildings and reconstruction of ruined buildings to their original condition

三个方案中，此方案将对建筑、已毁的建筑（基址）及其环境历史原貌的干预程度最大，影响最深。此方案还违背《准则》第19条、第33条中的理念。因此，只有在极为特殊情况下才能够考虑此种方案。重点修复与保护方案之间的最基本差异就在于前者通过修复、重建工程恢复其价值，后者通过保护现状维持其价值。

This option is the most interventive of the three in that it involves the most impact to the historic condition of the buildings, ruins, and the setting. It contravenes Art. 19 and Art. 33 of the China Principles and could be justified only under exceptional circumstances. The basis for deciding between the complete restoration and reconstruction option, and the conservation option, should be the values and significance that each will seek to re-establish (through restoration) or preserve (through conservation of existing condition).

重要性

Significance

完全修复现存建筑包括：新的油饰彩画，修复陈设物、器物、塑像，以及重建已毁的建筑（基址）等。重新恢复该寺庙建筑的完整性与艺术价值，让游客和学习古建筑专业的学者有更多的欣赏，但为此付出的代价则是失去这一遗址的历史真实性。

Complete restoration of extant buildings, including new *caihua* and restoration of furnishings, sculpture, etc., and reconstruction of ruins would re-establish architectural integrity and artistic value of the temple complex and allow for the visitor and student of Qing architectural history a richer appreciation, but at the expense of the site's authenticity.

- 鉴于承德其它寺庙已经进行了大规模的修复，哪一个价值更为重要？
Which is the more important, given the context of extensive restoration of other temples at Chengde?
- 位于殊像寺旁边的军队永久性的建筑对其艺术和审美价值的负面影响如此之大，这些建筑的存在是否会否定修复遗址的意义呢？
Would the permanent military compound adjacent to the site so impact the artistic values as to call into question the decision to fully restore the temple?
- 如果河北省文物局与国家文物局批准在原址重建已毁的建筑基址，是否需要档案研究与现场实地考察以获取必要的依据呢（《准则》第33条）？目前是否有足够的依据来重建已经塌毁的古建筑呢？
Reconstruction of ruins in situ, if approved by HCHB and SACH, would require archival and site research to obtain the necessary evidence (CP: Art. 33). Is there sufficient evidence to reconstruct ruined buildings?

本体现状

Physical Condition

- 原物（木质、石质、瓦）退化到何种程度才应更换新的材料？
To what extent should existing fabric (wood, stone, tiles) that is seriously degraded be replaced by new material?
- 是否应该使用传统的装饰材料（颜料与胶结物）来进行修复？现代的合成代用品也可以接受吗？我们是否完全了解传统的材料与工艺技术？是否有足够的熟练工匠来完成？
Should original decorative materials (pigments and binding agents) be used, or are modern, synthetic ones acceptable substitutes? Are traditional material and techniques sufficiently understood, and are the skills to achieve them available?
- 如何识别建筑原物与修复、重建的部位？（《准则》第21条）
How would restored/reconstructed components be distinguished from original (CP Art 21)?

管理条件

Management Context

如果选择这个方案，殊像寺就要对外开放：

This option would dictate that the site be opened to the public.

- 如果选择这一方案，预算是否到位（完全修复及展陈的预备工作）？
Are funds available for this option (i.e. full restoration and development of presentation and interpretation)?
- 为了修复及今后的对外开放，是否需要迁移村民以便利通行？村民能否会要求得到补偿？
Would full restoration and public visitation necessitate removal of villagers for access? Would they be compensated?
- 山门以南的清代道路是否需要重新修建？
Would the historic approach to the site (south of Shanmen) need to be re-created?
- 殊像寺是否会与其他大寺庙竞争游客？选择修复、重建方案之前，是否需要旅游潜力进行可行性研究报告？
Would Shuxiang compete as a visitor attraction with the larger temples? Would this option require a detailed tourism potential study before a decision to restore/reconstruct?
- 假如未来的游客量不足以维持殊像寺所需要的开支，是否有足够的经费来进行日常的维修？
In the event that tourism to Shuxiang is not sufficient to warrant keeping the temple open, would resources still be available for its maintenance?



3、修复现存寺庙外观，恢复原状

3. Restoration of the exterior of extant temple buildings to original condition

这是一个居于方案1与方案3之间的方案，根据《准则》第31条，此案将对殊像寺进行现状修整。这个方案力求遵循保存原物原状的基本原则，但是需要更新室外的彩画及地仗层，以便保护已经暴露出来的室外木结构与砖石墙体。北京智化寺采用了类似的做法。

This option is intermediate between Options 1 and 2, and can be considered as minor restoration in terms of the CP Art. 31. It seeks to comply with the general principles of preserving original fabric in its historic condition, while taking such actions as renewing exterior *caihua* and plaster coatings, which would also protect otherwise exposed exterior wood and masonry. A similar approach has been taken at the Zihua Temple, Beijing.

方案1与方案2所提出的大部分问题也适用于方案3，于此不再重复。如果本寺庙要对外开放，可以考虑除了回填建筑基址之外的其它做法。例如，可以设计并在原建筑基址上加盖具有清式建筑轮廓线的展示棚，用来显现原建筑的范围与体积。展示棚将对基址既起了保护作用，又恢复了寺院在感觉上的完整性。只有在殊像寺准备对外开放的情况下，才能实行这样的干预。

Most of the issues raised in Options 1 and 2 are equally relevant here and will not be repeated. Alternatives to reburial of the architectural ruins might be considered within this option, however, were the temple to be opened to visitors. For example, interpretive shelters over the ruined buildings could be designed and built such that the architectural outline and volume of the originals would be created. These, with traditional Qing rooflines, could serve protective functions as well and re-establish a sense of the architectural integrity of the complex, but this intervention would only be justified were the temple to be visited.



