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Architecture of Leisure 娛樂建築

The Architecture Department at National Kyoto University
京都大學建築系

048

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上圖:京大文學院 / ABOVE: Kyoto University Humanities Division.

右上圖: 從京大文學院看京大綜合博物館 / ABOVE RIGHT: View of the Kyoto University Museum from the Humanities Division.

東樋口護研究室的主要研究內容有：地域環境、中小都市空間構成、京都都心、木結構住宅系統、亞洲都市等等的研究。東木樋口護本人的研究領域也相當廣，所以其發表的論文散見在不同領域的學術刊物上。

以上簡單的介紹京大建築系建築系當中有關建築設計的研究室。或許從台灣的建築系的觀點來看，京大建築系實在不太像建築系。不過日本學術界相當現實的是必須配合時代潮流發展出自己的研究特色，才可能被學術界認同。所以並非每個人都走設計路線，例如：最近常被

台灣邀請提供意見的京大建築系的西澤英和 (Hidekazu Nishizawa) 老師本身學的是結構，參與過許多日本文化財的修復工作。包括日本有名的京都清水寺 (Kiyomizutera) 三重塔、奈良藥師寺 (Yakushiji) 大講堂、受阪神大地震所損壞的神戶萊特設計的山上別墅等等。對於日本傳統の木造、磚造、RC構造的建築有相當的研究。對於不損及文化財，且能延長文化財壽命的耐震補強也有獨特的見解。

希望透過以上的介紹，增加台灣對京大建築系的瞭解。

site. The laboratory is right now working on a revitalization and re-use project in Matiya.

Shuzo Furusaka's laboratory work includes: building production systems, and project management and construction management. The laboratory is involved in concurrent building production systems, building technology transfer strategies, international comparison of project management, and the development of Japanese project management systems. This continues the work of Osamu Furukawa's laboratory, who was the pioneer in Japan of building production systems.

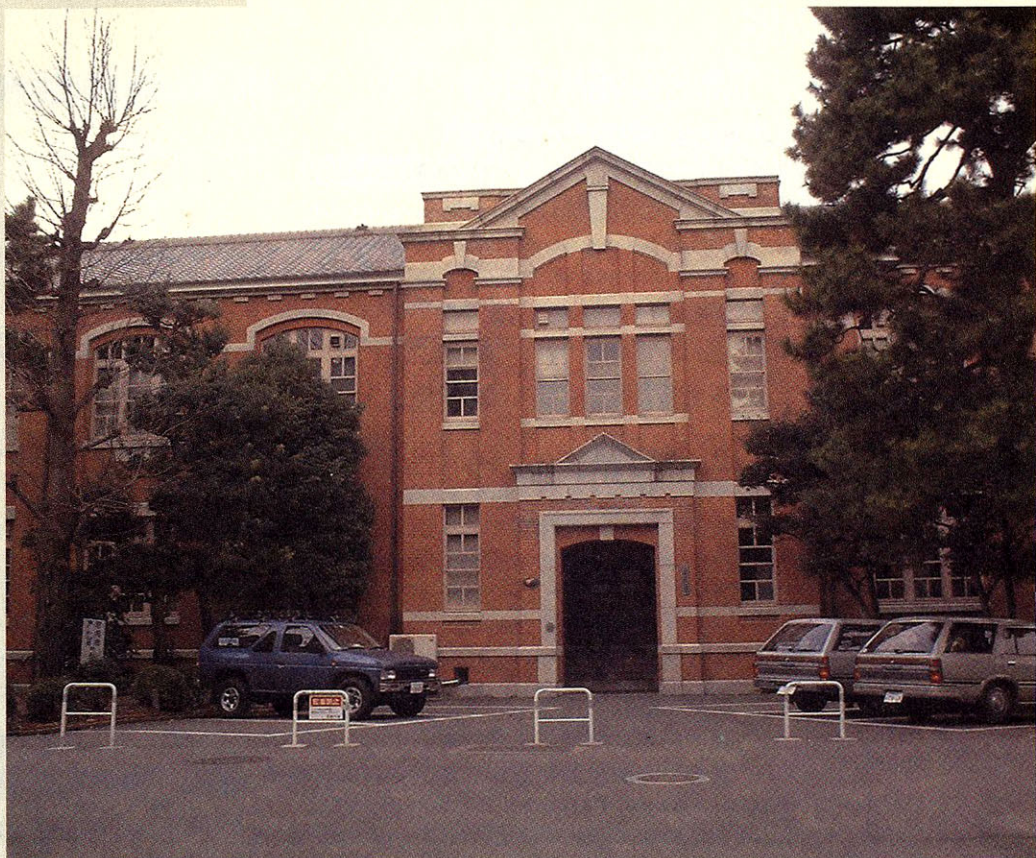
Shigeuyuki Okazaki's laboratory works on the following issues: architectural planning, architectural space montage technique, simulated pedestrian movement, way-finding and eye movement, optimum allocation of rooms, and way-finding with communication. The Fukui Sun-dome introduced last year was designed by Shigeuyuki Okazaki.

Shuji Funo's laboratory works on a wide range of issues, and Shuji has personally designed a great many pieces, perhaps more

than any other architect in contemporary Japan. His main areas of interest are: area planning and theory, historical and cultural conservation projects, development and research. The laboratory has recently focused on the formation of colonial cities, as well as nativization. The laboratory has compared colonial architectural designs in Indonesia, the Philippines, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Tibet, China, Taiwan, South Korea, South Africa, and Australia.

The laboratory headed by Tadashi Toyama focuses on: human settlement planning during the processes of urbanization in high population-density regions, high levels of technology, and an aging society, as well as technology planning and planning methodology. The aging of Japanese society is an important issue for the country. 25% of the population will be over the age of 65 by the year 2025. Professor Tadashi Toyama's dissertation in Sweden examined the process of acclimation by elderly as they move from their residences to nursing homes.

The laboratory headed by Mamaru Tohiguchi focuses on: regional environments, small and medium urban design, downtown Kyoto, wooden residences, Asian cities, etc. Mamaru



上圖：京大土木系系館 / ABOVE: Kyoto University Civil Engineering Department.

左下圖：京大電機系系館 / BELOW LEFT: Kyoto University Electrical Engineering Department.



Tohiguchi's personal research interests are very broad, and has published a great deal of papers in academic journals.

Perhaps the Architecture Department at Kyoto University does not appear to be an architectural department. But academic departments in Japan are very attuned to the trends of the day. Not every academic in the department works on design. For instance, Professor Hidekazu Nishizawa, who has often been invited to teach at Taiwan, originally studied structure, but has participated in a number of historic site renovation projects, including a number of temples in Kyoto as well as cultural structures that were damaged in the Kobe earthquake. Professor Hidekazu Nishizawa has also studied traditional Japanese wood architecture, brick architecture and RC structures. He uses this knowledge to repair and extend the life of cultural and historic sites.

I hope that this brief introduction will help students of architecture in Taiwan to have a better understanding of the Kyoto Architecture Department. [Translated by Jonathan Lassen]

西澤英和

NISHIZAWA HIDEKAZU

Professor, Dr. of Engineering, Architect
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京都大學建築系建於1920年，包括：規劃、環境工程及結構三組課程。每組課程又包含好幾項細目。本系在歷史建築，包括神宮及住宅的修繕上也卓然有成，尤其日本大多數的古蹟均集中在京都一帶。

西澤研究室專攻結構，包括地震、鋼構與修繕工程。自1995年阪神地震，本研究室即以實驗進行地震對日本傳統木構造的影響。[翻譯 趙夢琳]

Department of architecture of Kyoto university founded in 1920 has 3 groups of courses as follows-Planning and Design, Architectural Environmental Engineering and Structural Engineering. Each course consists of several divisions. Our department has long played an important role in renovating many historical temples, shrines and dwellings, because the major part of cultural property in Japan is left in Kyoto and the surrounding area-Nara, Shiga etc.

Nishizawa laboratory belong to Structural Engineering course and makes special study on Steel structure and Earthquake engineering together with Conservation engineering. Especially, after the Kobe earthquake in 1995, our groupe is engaged in an intensive research on how to evaluate the seismic strength of varios kinds of traditional Japanese wooden buildings based on the experimental approach.

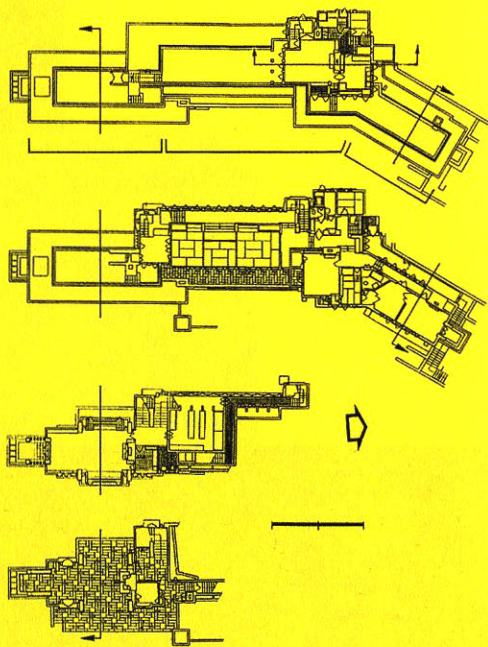
[研究案]

Yamamura 住宅(國家級古蹟)

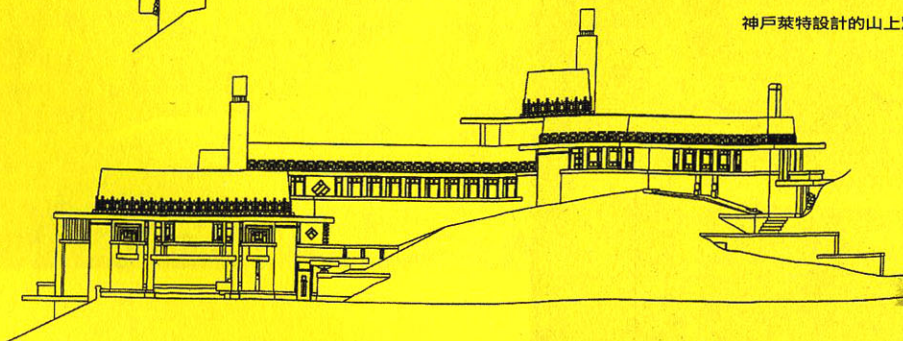
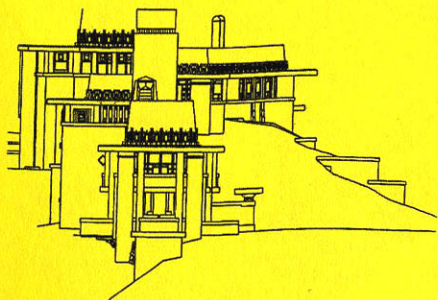
Former Yamamura Residence (The national important cultural property)

此住宅於1923年建於Hyogo，為萊特設計的預鑄住宅。1980年的修復工作主要為增加混凝土基座與樓版對地震的抵禦力。[翻譯 趙夢琳]

This house in HYOGO in prefecture designed by F.L.Wright was build in 1923. In the renovation project in 1980's, the foundation and floors made of reinforced concrete was repaired and strengthened to improve seismic performance. Although this house is located very close to the epicenter of the Kobe earthquake occurred in 1995, the structural damage was slight due to above stated reinforcement.



神戶萊特設計的山上別墅 / Mountain Villa in Kobe

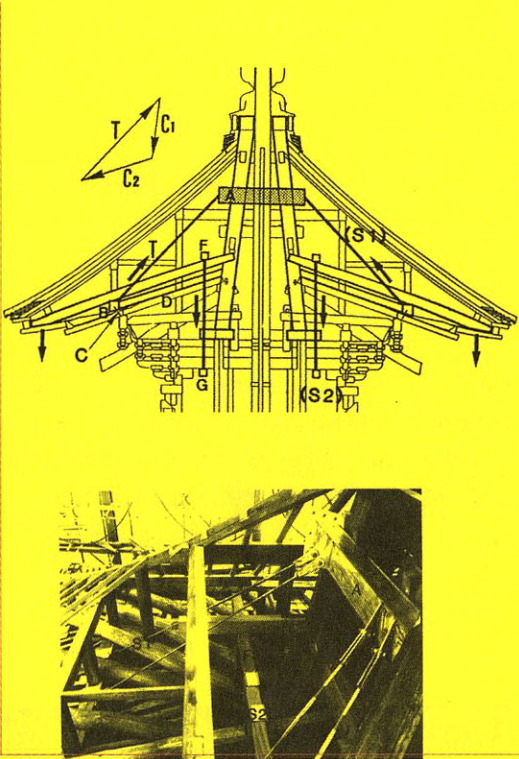
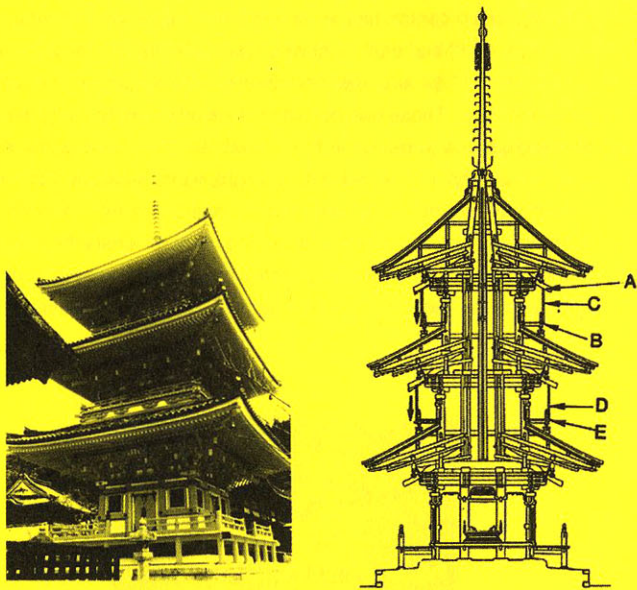


京都清水寺三重塔補強(國家級古蹟)

Three Storied Pagoda of Kiyomizu Temple (the national important cultural property)

清水寺建於17世紀初，但由於屋頂結構有缺陷，因此屋頂構造有些下垂。如照片所示，我們利用鋼製懸索來解決多餘的屋瓦重量。[翻譯 趙夢琳]

This wooden pagoda constructed towards the begining of 17th century has the tendency that the long spreading eaves hangles down owing to some structural defect of the roof system. We have adopted the suspension system using stainless steel rods shown in photos to release the excessive load of the heavy roof tiles.



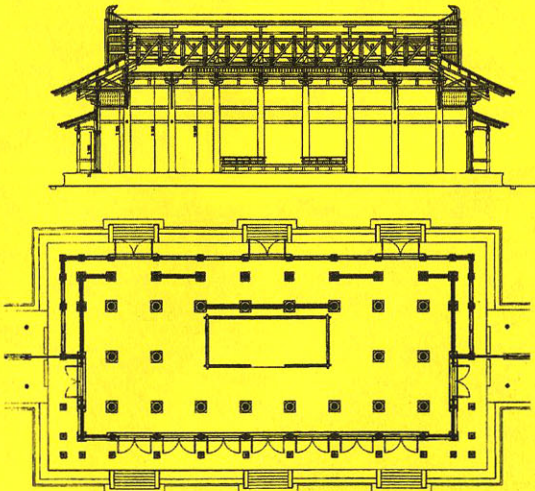
上圖: 京都清水寺三重塔 / ABOVE: Kyoto Kiyomizutera Tower.
右圖: 京都清水寺三重塔的補強 / RIGHT: Reinforcement of the Kyoto Kiyomizutera Tower.

奈良藥師寺大講堂

Great Lecture Hall of Yakushiji Temple

建於七世紀的藥師寺已被認定為世界級的古蹟。木製的講堂公認為二次大戰後最大的傳統木構造。本研究室利用許多傳統日本木構造的技術來加強奈良藥師寺的避震能力。[翻譯 趙夢琳]

Yakushiji was built in 7th century and is registered as the world heritage. This great lecture hall is said the largest wooden traditional building constructed after the World War 2. Our research group has developed various kinds of seismic reinforcement system based on the Japanese traditional wooden construction techniques.



奈良藥師寺大講堂 / Nara Yakushiji Auditorium