

“翻新”、“重建”与“新建”：文化遗产保护与开发的困境

——以藏羌碉楼保护为例

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一、碉楼：历史、形制与分布

二、旅游开发中的碉楼

1. 桃坪碉楼为例
2. 新建、重建与翻修
3. 引发的问题

三、结论

1. 文化遗产的权属（政府与个人）、管理、保护与维修问题
2. 文化遗产的保护除了技术层面，是否考虑人的因素
3. 神圣化、再造与展演
4. 民众的迷茫
5. 非物质文化遗产的保护

“Repairing, Rebuilding and New Building” : The Embarrassment of the Protection of Cultural Relics and Exploitation -----Centered on the Preservation of Watchtowers in Tibetan and Qing Area

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Abstract: The watchtowers are structures of a very special type, which are found in large numbers across the two Autonomous Prefectures (自治州) of Ganzi (甘孜) and Aba (阿坝) in Sichuan Province (四川省).

The watchtowers can be divided into two categories according to their main materials – stone towers built of rocks, and clay ones built of clay.

The watchtowers are generally over 20 metres in height. The tallest ones are more than 50 metres high, which are grand structures.

Besides the ordinary four-sided towers, there are triangular, pentagonal, octagonal, and even 12-sided and 13-sided towers.