

威尼斯建筑大学

Università Iuav di Venezia

本诺·阿尔布雷希特/Benno Albrecht

摘要：威尼斯建筑大学是一所拥有卓越地理位置的独特机构，是一个以人与建筑环境“可持续”概念为背景、并可以有机会进行生动建筑体验的地方。威尼斯大学成立于**1926**年，是以设计为主题的意大利顶尖建筑学院之一。这座位于市区的校园，其中有**11**座建筑位于世界上最具代表性的历史名城之中。不同的建筑承载着大学的不同功能。

Abstract: *Università Iuav di Venezia is a peculiar institution in the unique location of Venice. Venice as the place where it is possible to fully live the experience of architecture, the conceptual background of the "sustainable" conception of the relationship between man and the built environment. One of the first Architecture Schools in Italy, established in 1926, the Università Iuav di Venezia is a 'themed' university totally focusing on design. Università Iuav di Venezia is a urban campus, with 11 buildings inside the most iconic historic city in the world. The different building host the different functions of the university.*

关键词：IUAV, 威尼斯, 设计, 建筑, 可持续, 遗产

Keywords: *IUAV, Venice, design, architecture, sustainability, heritage*

威尼斯建筑大学，是一所独特的大学，拥有独一无二的位置——威尼斯绝妙的布景。威尼斯这座城市，能让人全面感受建筑中的生存经验，这也是探讨人与建成环境间关系的“可持续”概念的背景。这是一处以威尼斯为主舞台的市民建筑，来自于 19 世纪下半叶一群伟大思想家的贡献。

威尼斯一直是许多知识分子渴求的向导，如马塞尔·普鲁斯特所说：这就是我所梦寐以求的，在我相信自己时日无多之时，出发前往威尼斯，希望在死亡前到达，触摸、欣赏那些行将枯槁而依然耸立的玫瑰色宫殿上附身的魂灵，这是拉斯金关于中世纪居住建筑的观点。重要的是，一位行将离开人世之人的眼中所见的现实，都能够在这样一座如此独特、锚固于时间、具象于空间的城市中找到，正如威尼斯……这是一种天赋的力量，让我们怜爱一种事物之美，更甚于我们自身，这些事物在他人眼中就像自己一样独特而转瞬即逝^[2]。

我们的主要课堂就是这座城市和它的领域。威尼斯城的建立是人为干预的结果，他们刻意地、矛盾地想要在一块罕见的、通常不适宜居住的领地上建造适宜的居住地。正如弗兰切斯科·珊索维诺所说的那样，威尼斯“建立在不可能之上”，一片临近大海的盐水泻湖区中隐现的沙洲。

1 多元化

威尼斯建筑大学是意大利最早的建筑学院之一，建立于 1926 年，是一座完全专注于设计的“专题”大学。这所大学致力于设计的教学、专业化和田野研究，包括建筑、城市、景观、区域等生活空间和环境设计，也包括日常物件、文化、剧场、多媒体活动、时尚和平面设计。

大学中约有 5000 名学生。目前我们与 130 所欧洲院校建立了国际交换项目，以此促进学生、研究者、教师的灵活流动，致力于建立一个普世的欧洲公民身份，便于优秀实践及研究的交流共享。此外，威尼斯建筑大学已经与非欧盟国家院校建立了紧密合作和交换关系，签订了逾 60 份协议，以提升学生的流动性。在威尼斯建筑大学学习，就意味着在一个面向全世界敞开的环境中生活。它意味着与建筑、区域规划、艺术和设计领域的权威声音面对面：勒·柯布西耶、路易·康、弗兰克·劳埃德·赖特、卡洛·斯卡帕、卡洛·艾莫尼诺、曼弗雷多·塔夫里、维多利奥·格里高蒂、吉诺·瓦莱、阿尔多·罗西、吉奥瓦尼·阿斯特尼奥、吉安卡罗·德卡罗、安藤忠雄、理查德·塞拉等，都曾在本校的历史中出现。

2 功能性

威尼斯建筑大学位于市区，其 11 栋建筑都分布在在这个全世界最具标志性的历史古城之中。我们在这样超群的城市环境和建筑中研读建筑学。不同建筑承载着大学的不同功能。

原托伦蒂尼修道院，如今是校长办公室、主要的办公空间以及中央图书馆。托伦蒂尼修道院的主体建筑由维琴佐·斯卡莫奇设计于 16 世纪，丹尼埃尔·卡拉比在 1960 年代进行了修复。这座修道院因其独特的建筑元素而闻名：拱廊围绕的回廊院、三面皆为祈祷室的二层平面、回廊院边缘的礼堂。三层平面包括较大的开放空间，以及一条罕见的 15 世纪廊道空间——可能出自斯卡莫奇之手。修道院在 1810 年被拿破仑下令关闭，此后一直扮演着不同功能：19 世纪为军营、一战后为军队辖区、法西斯统治时期是沃尔皮伯爵的仓库。1952 年，它曾作为波河流域下游洪水难民的避难所。建筑室内的修复工作在 1960 年至 1965 年间进行，由建筑师丹尼埃尔·卡拉比和圭多·巴奇领导。1985 年，曾在 1979 年被赠予我校的人口庭院，根据卡洛·斯卡帕的设计进行了改造。改造设计由建筑师塞吉奥·洛斯主持，结构计算由工程师卡洛·马斯基耶多负责。这个人口如今是威尼斯建筑学院的主要标志。在托伦蒂尼修道院中还坐落着著名的威尼斯建筑大学图书馆。这座图书馆拥有最重要、最丰富的馆藏之一，包括逾 27 万册建筑及城市设计领域的书籍档案，并且还在不断增长和更新。此外，意大利和国际文献库中包括逾 1700 份期刊。这座图书馆及其藏书是威尼斯建筑大学的教学及研究的根本源泉，同时也是一个国家性的资料馆。图书馆建立于 1926 年，2005 年其中加建了一处新阅览室，用于专题及珍本馆藏阅览。

巴多尔宫包括博士研究院和塔夫里厅。巴多尔宫在历史上属于巴多尔家族的“圣乔凡尼·伊凡格力斯塔修道院”。1350 年的一份文件赋予巴多尔家族唯一能够埋葬圣乔凡尼·伊凡格力斯塔修道院僧众的权力。在宫殿大厅下方依然存在一座墓穴，墓穴对于建筑平面产生了历史影响，因此它采取了和常见的威尼斯宫殿都不同的“Z”字形平面。1712 年对建筑进行了改造,接着又改造过室内。1974 年，威尼斯建筑大学从纳韦尔修女会的圣卡特琳娜修道院购买了这座宫殿。1978 年,改造和修复工作开始，将宫殿改为博士研究院。威尼斯建筑大学博士研究院是一个国际性研究机构，在长期积累的研究基础

Università Iuav di Venezia^[1] is a peculiar institution in a unique location, the fantastic setting of Venice. Venice as the place where it is possible to fully live the experience of architecture, the conceptual background of the "sustainable" conception of the relationship between man and the built environment. A civil architecture that has Venice as its main stage, thanks to the great thinkers of the second half of the nineteenth century.

Venice has been a precious guide for many intellectuals, Marcel Proust This was literally the case, and at a time when I believed my days to be numbered, as I left for Venice in order to be able before dying to approach, touch and see the incarnated in decaying but still-erect and rosy palaces, Ruskin's ideas on domestic architecture of the middle-ages. What importance, what reality in the eyes of one who must soon leave the earth, can be possessed by a city so special, so fixed in time, so specific in space as Venice (...) It is power of genius to make us love a beauty more real than ourselves in those things which in the eyes of other are as



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particular and perishable as ourselves^[2].

Our main class is the city itself and its territory, Venice was founded by intervention of men who deliberately and paradoxically wanted to make habitable an uncommon site, usually not suitable for settlement. A city, as Francesco Sansovino defined it, "founded on the impossible", a brackish lagoon of emerging sandbanks close to the sea.

1 Diversification

One of the first Architecture Schools in Italy, established in 1926, the Università Iuav di Venezia is a 'themed' university totally focusing on design. It is a dedicated place for teaching, specialization and field research in design of living space and environments such as buildings, cities, landscapes, regions as well as design of every-day use objects, cultural, theatrical, multimedia events, fashion and graphics.

About 5,000 students attend this University. International Exchange Programs are currently being offered in cooperation with 130 European universities for the promotion of students',

researchers' and faculty's mobility, with a view to developing a common European citizenship, exchange of good practices and sharing of researches. Furthermore, the Università Iuav di Venezia has also established cooperation and exchange relationships with non-EU institutions and universities with which has entered into over 60 agreements aiming at students' mobility. Studying at the Iuav means living in an environment that is open to what is happening throughout the world. It means coming face-to-face with authoritative voices in the fields of architecture, regional planning, arts and design: Le Corbusier, Louis Kahn, Frank Lloyd Wright, Carlo Scarpa, Carlo Aymonino, Manfredo Tafuri, Vittorio Gregotti, Gino Valle, Aldo Rossi, Giovanni Astengo, Giancarlo De Carlo, Tadao Ando and Richard Serra have all been part of our school's history.

2 Functionality

Università Iuav di Venezia is a urban campus, with 11 buildings inside the most iconic historic city in the world. We study architecture in this



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之上，对于意大利一些最古老、最著名的博士学位项目进行了拓展和文化生产交互，从而提供一个深度学习和集体交流的开放环境。这个学院的独特之处在于将多学科的研究团体集合在一起。学院中包括多样化的博士项目，如建筑构成、建筑与城市史、规划、设计、艺术和城市设计。这些项目的共存，在这样一个因其建筑、历史、城市和艺术的交叉学科研究而国际闻名的学院内，形成了十分独特的教育环境。

“贡多利耶之家”也位于巴多尔宫中。它始建于16世纪，17世纪经过修复，是著名的LAMA实验室（即古代材料分析实验室）的所在地，是建筑历史系的一部分。

特戎宫是一座面朝大运河的历史建筑，拥有一座小巧的意大利花园。建筑源于哥特时期，建于15世纪末，在行政长官安德烈·特戎治下得以繁荣。特戎不仅是一位受人尊敬的外交官和大使，还曾是威尼斯总督的候选人，建筑的两座加建侧翼便以他

命名。19世纪后，随着特戎家族的衰落，宫殿先后用于多种用途（包括当地教育局、司法拍卖机构、公寓）。1972年，威尼斯建筑大学将其收购，并由建筑师L·贝雷莫领导进行了修复。其工作包括静态加固、室内空间重组、可用空间修复（例如一层）。一层和二层的两个大厅提供了让学生自由学习、画图和交流的宽敞空间，还包括两个新加建的电脑教室。

科托尼菲奇奥宫，是建筑设计教室及工作室、项目历史档案馆的所在地。建筑始建于1883年，一年后，在尤吉尼奥·康托尼男爵和卡洛·莫斯基尼骑士的促进下，它成为一座纺织厂。1916年建筑毁于火灾，后来重建。纺织厂中雇佣了逾一千名工人，一直运行到1960年。在30年的荒废之后，它终于由威尼斯建筑师吉诺·瓦莱的工作室完成修缮。主体建筑如今包括了威尼斯建筑大学的绝大部分功能，包括讲座室、建筑设计系和项目档案馆。展厅中陈列着档案馆的一个永久模型藏品库，以及来自

不同赞助方的临时展览。

项目档案馆位于安杰罗·马西耶里基金会内，成立于1987年，一直都积极参与研究、收集、整理和出版建筑档案。它在20多年来不断增加馆藏，如今因其整理馆藏的技术、尤其是这个类型的档案，在国际上颇具声望。项目档案馆主要面向威尼斯建筑大学的学生和老师，不过也对外界的研究者、从业者、博物馆及出版社开放。

3 其他建筑

马佳奇诺7号建筑，面向莱戴卡运河，原本是一座港口仓库，最近它经过修复后成为平面和多媒体设计、摄影、装置设计和形体表现设计工作室的所在地。研究生的工作室同样位于此。

坎波德拉娜楼建于1940年代早期，业主是威尼斯省的健康服务办公室，直到1997年前都由意大利国家健康服务机构USSL使用。如今，它归属于威尼斯建筑大学，并被改造为行政和学生事务办公室。

extraordinary context and in this extraordinary buildings. The different building host the different functions of the university.

The former Tolentini monastery hosts the rector's office, the main administration offices and the central library. The Tolentini premises was designed by Vincenzo Scamozzi in the sixteenth century and restored by Daniele Calabi in the early 1960's. The convent is recognized for its particular architectural components: cloister with columned porch, a second floor with cells on three sides, and a meeting hall at the margin of the cloister. The second floor contains larger open spaces and a rare example of a 15th century walkway perhaps designed by Scamozzi. The convent was closed by Napoleon in 1810 and has since been used for various purposes: a military barracks during the 19th century, a military precinct after the WWI and a storage house

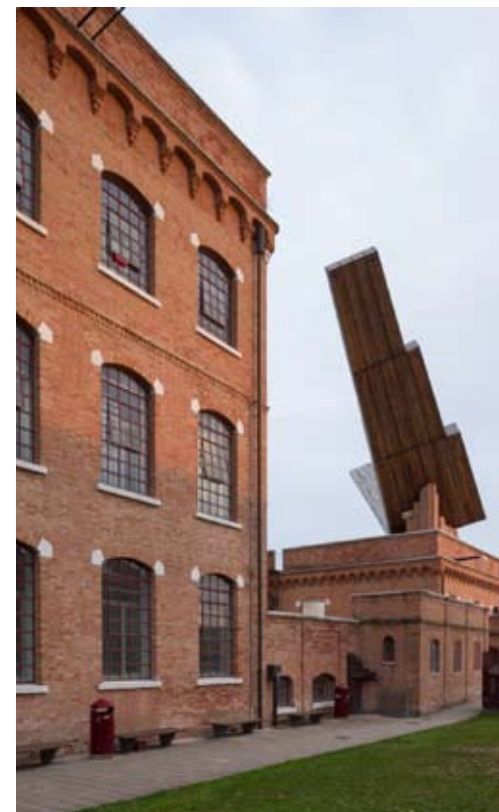
for Count Volpi during the Fascist period. In 1952 it housed flood victims from the lower Po Valley. The restoration work on the complex's interior took place between 1960 and 1965 under the direction of architects Daniele Calabi and Guido Bacci. In 1985 the entrance way, acquired by gratuitous transfer in 1979, was transformed according to the project by Carlo Scarpa. The supervision of the work was led by architect Sergio Los and the structural calculation by engineer Carlo Maschietto. The entrance is Luav's main icon. In Tolentini is located the famous Luav Library. The library holds one of the most important and exhaustive collections, more than 270.000 volumes specialized in architecture and urban design, which is growing and being updated continuously. More than 1,700 periodicals make up the holdings of Italian and international literature. The library and its holdings are a fundamental

resource for the teaching and research of the Università Iuav di Venezia and can be considered a national reference point. The Library was established in 1926 and in 2005 the Library acquired a new reading room for special and ancient collections.

Palazzo Badoer is the seat of the School of Doctorate Studies and of the Tafuri hall. Palazzo Badoer is historically tied to the "house of the priorate of San Giovanni Evangelista" which belonged to the Badoer family. A document from 1350 granted the Badoer family the exclusive right to bury the brothers of the School of S. Giovanni Evangelista. There still exists a cemetery under the large hall of the palace and its presence had specific historical implications on the building's design plan, which takes the form of a "Z" and is different from the usual Venetian palace. Subsequent interventions to the building took place in 1712, and were then



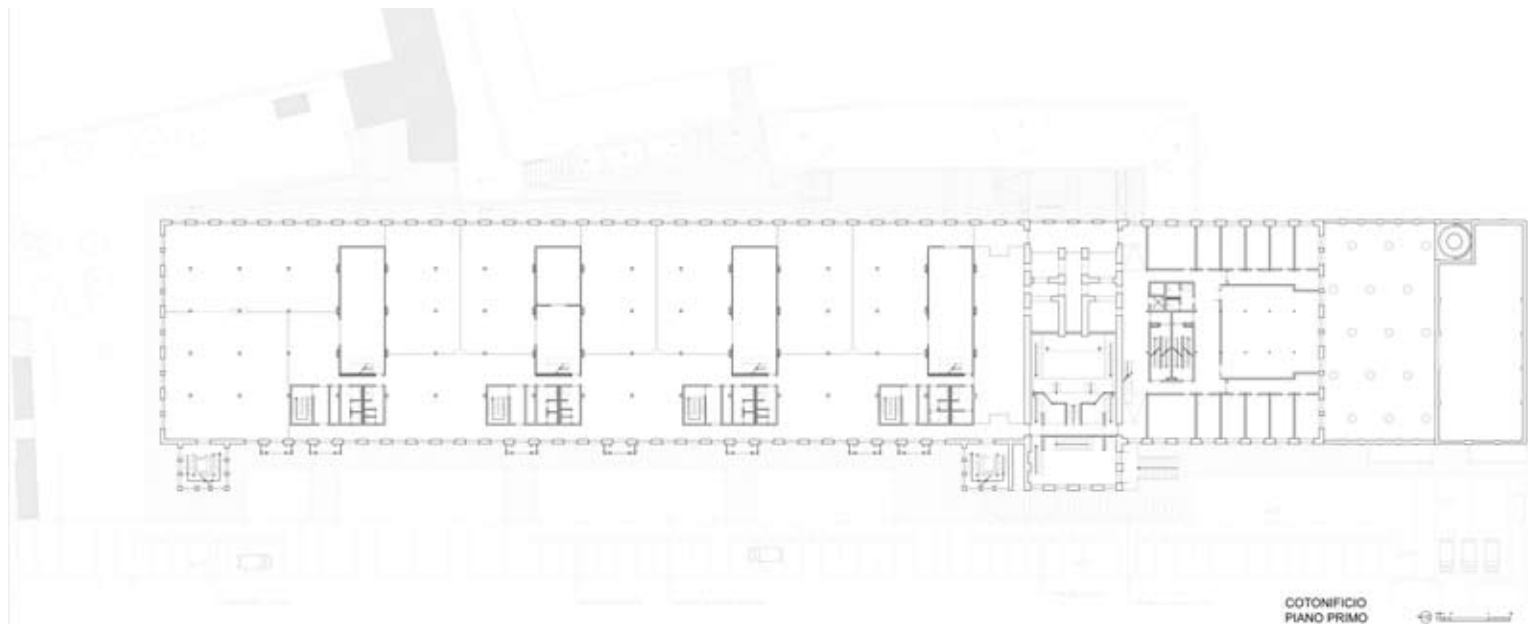
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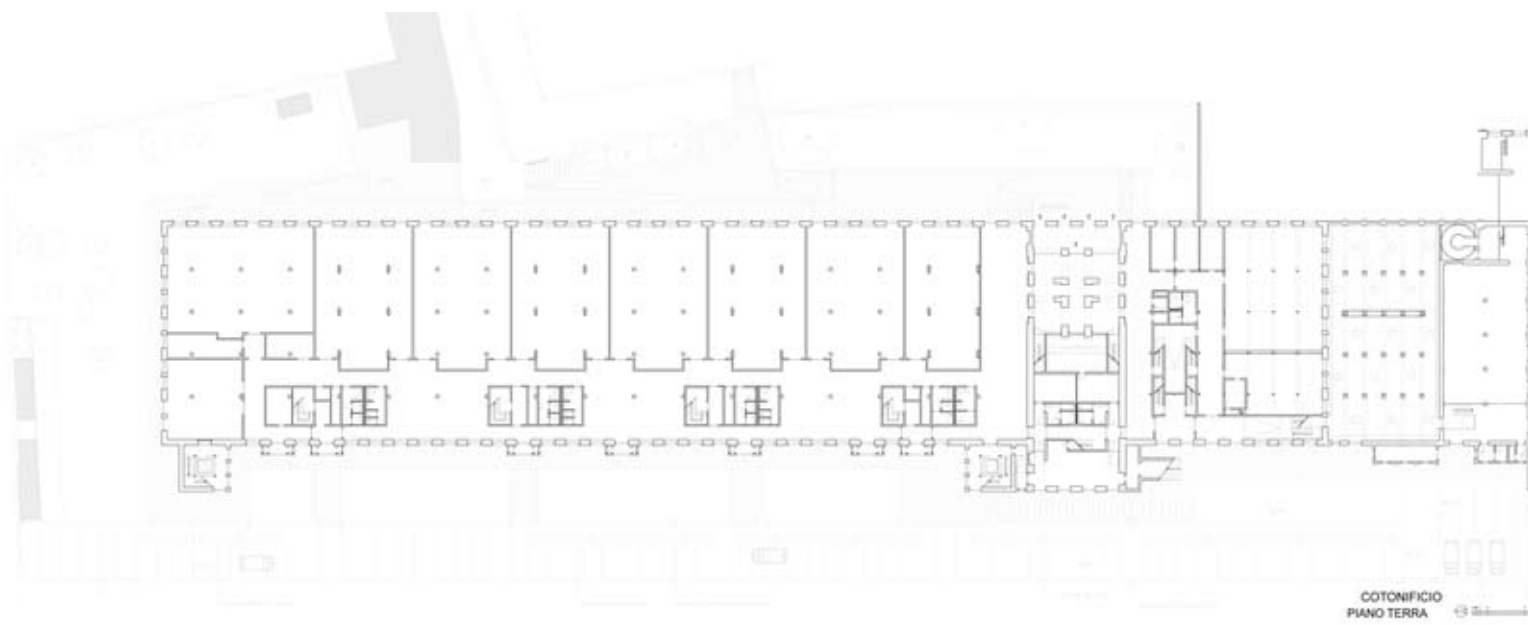


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COTONIFICIO
PIANO PRIMO

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COTONIFICIO
PIANO TERRA

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followed by interventions to the interior of the building. In 1974 Iuav purchased the palace from the Institute of Santa Caterina, sisters of Nevers. In 1978 restoration and maintenance work was begun for the conversion of the palace into the seat of the School of Doctorate Studies. The Iuav School of Doctorate Studies is an international research institution that, drawing upon a wealth of studies accumulated over time, broadens the potential and circulates the cultural production of some of the oldest and most prestigious doctoral programmes in Italy, offering an open environment for in-depth study and collective exchange. The School's distinctiveness lies in clustering together research

bodies working on issues of multidisciplinary concern. The School is the dynamic home to doctoral programs in architectural composition, in the history of architecture and the city, in planning, in design, in the arts and in urban design, whose combined presence fosters a very special educational environment inside a university that is internationally recognized for its interdisciplinary work in architecture, history, the city and the arts.

The "casa del Gondolier" is located in Palazzo Badoer. Its origins date to the 16th century with subsequent restoration occurring in the 17th century, and seat of the famous LAMA - laboratory for the analysis of antique materials of the

department of history of architecture.

Ca' Tron is a historical building facing the Grand Canal and boasting a small Italian garden. The building, whose origins date to the gothic period, was built at the end of the 15th century and greatly flourished under the procurator Andrea Tron, a highly esteemed diplomat and ambassador, as well as a candidate for doge and after whom two of the building's added wings are named. From the 1800s, after the decline of the Tron family, the palace was used for various purposes (local educational superintendency, institute for judicial auctions, an apartment complex). In 1972 it was purchased by the Iuav and restored under the guidance of architect



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这座新址中包括威尼斯建筑大学的4个行政部门：人事部门、学生服务、财务服务、综合及租房服务。

修复工作于2001年11月开始,2004年底完成。项目是由维多利亚·格里高蒂事务所主持的。

马西耶里基金会也是校园的一部分。马西耶里基金会在很多方面都凝聚着这座城市历史上组织文化活动时遭遇的困难。安杰罗·马西耶里是来自乌迪内的一位前途似锦的建筑师,但1952年在美国与弗兰克·劳埃德·赖特工作时意外逝世。因此,赖特原本要为马西耶里和他的新任妻子设计的位于沃尔特运河的一座住宅,受马西耶里家族所托,改为“马西耶里纪念宫”,将为建筑学的学者和学生所服务。由于没有获得必要的许可,这个项目未能实现。1968年,威尼斯建筑大学的建筑师卡洛·斯卡帕重启了这一项目,虽然历经反对和困难,但项目还是在1973年得到许可。这座宫殿如今主要接纳来到大学学习的外国学者。

特雷萨宫是艺术与设计学院的主场址。建筑建于17世纪中叶,原本是一座修道院,前几年经过修复。特雷萨宫中的设施主要为艺术与工业设计学院使用,包括教室、计算机设施、自习区和研讨室。戏剧工作坊则位于原修道院的教堂内。实验室系统可供多种学位项目的教育活动使用,也包括本科生、硕士和博士论文所需的专题深度研究。实验室中配备了专业人员和最先进的设备。他们从事研究的领域包括摄影、展示、调研、地形学、制图学、地理信息系统、岩石学、建筑材料分析、建筑技术、地球科学、地球物理、建筑科学、建造方法和环境工程物理。

4 学生反馈

它一直被公认为意大利最美的、最受欢迎的建筑类大学,也是全球最美的大学之一。

斯卡帕设计的校门是威尼斯建筑师最重要的作品之一,世界各地的学生都来此参观,经常可以看到大学生团体长时间停留在这个区域,速写和分析这个作品。本地和世界各地学生的持续共存,使这个空间成为一个有趣的会面地点和文化交流区。

5 扩建计划

在不远的将来,卡洛·斯卡帕所修复的圣塞巴斯蒂亚诺宫也将成为威尼斯建筑大学的一部分。圣塞巴斯蒂亚诺宫入口处的大花园,原属于相邻的同名教堂的回廊院。这片绿化占地面积1800m²,提供了十分独特的景观:一侧是几百年的老树,树梢

L Bellemo. The work done to the building included static reinforcement, interior spatial rearrangement, and the restoration and renovation of usable space (eg. the ground floor). Two large halls on the ground and first floors offer ample space in which students can freely study, draw, and converse, as well as two newly added computer rooms.

The Cottonificio seat of the classrooms for architectural design and studios for architecture, and the historical archive of projects. The building was inaugurated in 1883 and in the following year it became a functioning cotton mill thanks to the initiatives of Baron Eugenio Cantoni and Knight Carlo Moschini. In 1916 it was destroyed by a fire and then subsequently rebuilt. Over one thousand workers were employed at the mill and it remained open until 1960. Abandoned there after for some thirty years, it was eventually restored by the Venetian architectural studio Gino Valle. The main building today hosts a considerable part of the University of Architecture, to include lecture



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长至古老修道院的哥特尖顶；另一侧则是一个大理石基座上的现代木制雕塑，上端直抵科隆教室的窗外。在春季和夏季，这里的花朵和季节色彩创造了音乐会的自然布景，无论在白天还是威尼斯独特的夜晚都不停歇。

这样一个令人动容的布景，恰恰符合威尼斯建筑大学的办学宗旨。

正如约翰·拉斯金所写的：“5月6日，威尼斯。感谢上帝，我终于来到这里！这是城市的天堂，这里的月光，足以帮助地球上一半的疯子恢复清醒的神智，纯洁的月光洒在窗前灰色的运河上，我比过去5年中的任何时候都要幸福——如此幸福——或许在我未来的人生中都不再可能如此幸福。当我踏足于圣马可广场的铺地，我感觉自己焕然一新。圣马可的轮廓令我激动万分，仿佛少女的手指在其上轻轻拂过。威尼斯和夏慕尼是我在世间最向往的目的地；或许还有其他的地方，但那些都已成痛苦。感谢上帝让我来到了这里！”³⁾ □（黄华青译）

halls, the department of architectural design, and the projects archives. The exhibition hall houses a permanent model collection belonging to the archive, as well as temporary exhibitions from diverse sponsors.

The project archives was founded within the Fondazione Angelo Masieri in 1987 and has been actively engaged in researching, acquiring, organising and publishing architecture archives ever since. It has increased its collections constantly for more than twenty years and has become an international reference point on the techniques for organising and, especially, for describing this sort of archives. The project archives is directed primarily at Iuav students and professors, but also serves outside researchers, professionals, museums and publishing houses.

3 Other buildings

The Magazzino 7, in front of the canal of Giudecca, originally a port warehouse, it has recently been restored to house studios and workshops for courses in graphic and multimedia design, photography, set-design and body expression. Work studios for graduate students are also located here.

The Campo della Lana building was built in the early 1940s by the Province of Venice as health service offices and was used until 1997 by the Italian national health service USSL. Today it belongs to the University Iuav and has been transformed into offices for the administration and student secretariat.

The new site will house the four Iuav administrative departments: personnel, student services, financial services, and general and real estate services.

Restoration work began in November 2001 and completion is planned for the end of 2004. The project is headed by architectural studio Vittorio Gregotti & Associates.

Masieri foundation is also a part of the university campus. The Masieri Foundation is symbolic, in many ways, of the difficulties faced over the course of the city's history in trying to launch cultural events. Angelo Masieri, a promising architect from Udine, died tragically in 1952 while

working in the United States with Frank Lloyd Wright. Hence, Wright's project at the time of designing a house in Volta del Canal for Masieri and his new wife was transformed – by the request of the Masieri family – into the "Masieri Memorial", a foundation/lodge for scholars and students of architecture. Lacking the necessary permits, the project was never realized. In 1968, the Iuav architect Carlo Scarpa resumed the project which, notwithstanding opposition and difficulties, was approved only in 1973. The palace is now ready to accommodate the numerous foreign delegations that] come to study at our university.

The Terese is the main premises of the faculty of arts and design. Previously a convent, it was built in the mid-17th century and restored a few years ago. The facilities at the Terese include the department for arts and industrial design, classrooms, computer facilities, study areas and seminar rooms. The theatre workshop is housed in the convent's church. The system of laboratories supports the educational activities of the various degree programmes as well as the more in-depth analysis of specific topics for undergraduate and master theses and PhD dissertations. The labs are expertly staffed and outfitted with the latest equipment. They do research and other work in the fields of photography, representation, surveying, topography, cartography, geographic information systems, petrography, building materials analyses, technology, earth sciences, geophysics, building sciences, building techniques, and environmental engineering physics.

4 Feedback

Excellent and recognized as the most beautiful and welcoming university of architecture in Italy and one of the most beautiful in the world.

The Scarpa gate is recognized as one of the most important designs of the venetian architect and students from all over the world come to visit it, it is common to see group of universities that remain in the area for a long period sketching and analysing the work. This continuous presence of local and global students allows the space to become

an interesting meeting point and an area of cultural exchange.

5 Expansion

In the near future also the San Sebastiano complex restored by Carlo Scarpa will be part of the Iuav campus. The large garden beyond the entrance of the San Sebastiano complex was once part of the cloister of the homonymous church next door. Covering a surface area of approximately 1800 m², this green space offers singular views: on one side a centuries-old tree reaches toward the Gothic part of the old monastery, on the other a modern wood sculpture set on a marble platform rises up in front of the Aula Colonne. In the spring and summer, flowers and seasonal colors create a natural setting for musical concerts not only by day but also in the Venetian evenings.

Such an evocative setting is perfect for Iuav's topics.

As John Ruskin wrote: "May 6 VENICE. Thank God I am here! It is the Paradise of cities and there is a moon enough to make half the sanities of earth lunatic, striking its pure flashes of light against the grey water before the window; and I am happier than I have been these five years – so happy – happier than in all probability I ever shall be again in my life, I feel fresh and young when my foot is on these pavements, and the outlines of St Mark's thrill me as if they had been traced by Adèle's hand. This and Chamouni are my two bournes of earth; there might have been another, but that has become all pain. Thank God I am here!"³⁾ □

注释/Note

1) /Most of the text in this article is taken from the official texts presenting Università Iuav di Venezia.

2) /Marcel Proust, introduction to: John Ruskin The Bible of Amiens, Societe du Mercure de France, Paris, 1904.

3) /John Ruskin, The Complete Works of John Ruskin, Reuuee, Wattlely & Walsh, London, 1891. 296.