



上海

HUDEC'S ARCHITECTURE IN SHANGHAI

鄔達克建筑

上海市城市规划管理局
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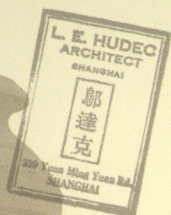
邬达克建筑

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序



人们也许不知晓邬达克其人，但对上海的国际饭店、大光明电影院等建筑不会陌生。这些闻名世界的老上海标志性建筑都出自建筑师邬达克之手。可以毫不夸张地说，如果没有邬达克，上海近代城市建筑发展史就肯定会重写。

邬达克，这位来自于遥远中欧，出生于建筑师世家的匈牙利人，受命运摆布，在第一次世界大战中，以逃亡战俘的身份从西伯利亚来到上海，在上海这个他以前从未想到过的东方新兴城市延续起他世代相传的建筑师职业。从此，他的名字与上海紧紧地连在了一起。上海是一个大舞台，上海造就了邬达克。上海使一个名不见经传的战时难民变成了一位名扬上海滩的建筑大师。

毫无疑问，邬达克是一位极富天赋的职业建筑师，即使远离他的建筑师世家，在一个几乎找不到任何和他讲相同语言的陌生城市，他还是以他的出色工作轻易地使他的名字在很短的时间里得到广泛认可。从30岁出头时开设自己的建筑师事务所起，便一发而不可收拾，一路超过一个又一个早已名扬上海的老牌建筑师事务所，成为当时上海最引人瞩目的建筑新星。

今天，邬达克的作品已成为上海城市文化遗产的重要组成部分。随着城市历史文化遗产保护正成为越来越多人们的共识，邬达克的名字也再一次进入今人的视线。今年是邬达克诞辰115周年、逝世50周年。我们出版这本画册，就是为了纪念这位曾为上海近代城市发展做出了巨大贡献的异国建筑师，让更多的人了解上海这个城市的历史发展脉络，认识其建筑风貌背后的历史文化价值，同时，更是为了激发我们更加积极地保护我们城市的历史文化遗产。

上海是一个拥有非常丰富历史文化遗产的城市。上海在东西方不同文化的撞击中形成了其独特的城市文化。这种独特的城市文化在今天改革开放的潮流中，在不断国际化的背景下，更显示出她的优势与魅力。邬达克已成为历史，但邬达克的作品却仍在为今天的人们服务。它们不仅是上海昨日的城市亮丽风景，也是今天上海城市的重要历史风貌。我们从邬达克作品中能体验到昨天上海的时尚，我们更应从邬达克作品中看到上海的今天和明天。

保护邬达克的作品就是保护上海的城市历史。保护好历史才能创造出更值得后人保护的历史。

是为序。

2008年6月

Preface

Although people may not have commonly heard about Ladislaus E. Hudec, they know the Park Hotel, the Grand Theatre and other famous buildings in Shanghai. These world renowned classical architectures in old Shanghai are designed by the architect, Ladislaus E. Hudec. Without Hudec, the development history of Shanghai modern urban architecture would have been another story.

Born in a well-known Hungarian architect's family from East Central Europe, Hudec came from Siberia, as a fugitive in flight from prison, to Shanghai, by a wheel of fortune during WWI. Following his family tradition, Hudec began his architectural career in Shanghai, a new booming city that he had never anticipated. From that moment, when he joined R.A. Curry, his name has become interwoven with Shanghai. Shanghai is a big stage and Shanghai brought glory to Hudec, which raised Hudec from an unknown war expat to a master of architecture in Shanghai.

As a professional architect, Hudec has done excellent work so as to get broad recognition within a short time in Shanghai, a far city from his family in Hungary. After he started his own business at age 30, Hudec surpassed the old famous architecture agencies in the city, one after another, rising as a brilliant shining star in Shanghai.

Today, Hudec's architecture has become an essential part of Shanghai city's cultural heritage. While more and more people have recognized the importance of preserving the city's cultural heritage, they focus on the name of "Hudec" again. On the occasion of the 115th anniversary of Hudec's birth and 50th anniversary of his death, this book is being published, to commemorate the great contributions to urban development made by this oversea architect in Shanghai. We hope more and more people will know the historical development of this city, recognize the historical and cultural values behind the architecture scene and actively preserve our historical and cultural heritage.

Shanghai is a magical city enjoying great historical and cultural heritage. Her unique city culture is formed through the collision and integration of different east and west cultural styles. The advantages and glamour of this international atmosphere is flourishing due to the reform and opening-up of China. Hudec's name goes down in history while his architecture is still alive. These structures are a beautiful cityscape of the past and an important historical heritage for the present. We can feel the fashion of yesterday's Shanghai from Hudec's architecture, as well as Shanghai, today and tomorrow. To preserve Hudec's architecture is to protect Shanghai's history, creating a more valuable heritage and inheritance for the next generation.

Wu Jiang
Shanghai 2008



邬达克出生于一个传统的匈牙利家庭，尊敬父母长辈是这个家庭重要的价值观念。他就读于布达佩斯的皇家约瑟夫技术大学，这所大学同时也是众多获得诺贝尔奖的匈牙利科学家的摇篮。他的老师中有20世纪匈牙利和欧洲的著名建筑师，他们高度追求深具个性的装饰建筑形式。邬达克在上海设计最著名的建筑的时候，也保持继续与他的老师和教授共同讨论。

邬达克深受奥匈帝国绚烂的文化和科学生活的激励。他和他的建筑师父亲共同参加了欧洲大陆的第一条地铁——布达佩斯地铁的建设工程。他的名字在学院和建筑圈内都广为人们所熟悉。随着足迹踏遍欧洲的主要城市，邬达克掌握了各种各样的建筑风格和设计，还有最新的建筑材料和技术。正是上海这个生机勃勃的大都市给予了邬达克一展才华和日臻完美其技术的机会。

凭借其匈牙利人的身份，开放的思想和对中国人民的友好态度，邬达克在上海迅速获得了成功。他不仅把个人的才华，典型的匈牙利创新技艺和欧洲的技术带到上海，并且将传统的中国文化元素巧妙运用，融汇到他的建筑杰作中去。许多著名的中国雇主聘请邬达克。他的建筑中也留下了当时上海的建筑大师和中国工程师的痕迹。因此邬达克也享有了匈牙利籍的上海建筑师的美誉。除了人们耳熟能详的匈牙利诗人裴多菲和匈牙利作曲家李斯特之外，邬达克也渐渐成为了上海人民家喻户晓的名字。

邬达克是一位真正的匈牙利爱国者，他是当时在沪匈牙利人社团的主席继而成为了匈牙利驻上海名誉领事。值此邬达克诞辰115周年和逝世50周年之际，匈牙利共和国驻上海总领事馆与上海市城市规划管理局在匈牙利共和国教育和文化部的支持下，在同济大学和上海市城市建设档案馆的协办下，于2008年联合举办“邬达克年”，以纪念邬达克在上海的生活和他的建筑事业。

“邬达克年”为上海公众重新发现邬达克在上海的文化遗产，介绍匈牙利和欧洲文化提供了一次难能可贵的机会，同时也希望能够为上海的建筑遗产保护作出一份贡献。

海 博
匈牙利共和国驻上海总领事



L.E. Hudec was born into a traditional Hungarian family where education, respect of parents and the elder generation were important values. He was educated at the Royal Joseph Technical University in Budapest, an institution that became a cradle of world known Nobel prize winning Hungarian scientists. Among his teachers were famous architects of the twentieth century's Hungary and Europe, who explored highly individualistic, decorative architectural forms. Hudec continued to consult with his teachers and professors, while designing the most famous buildings in Shanghai.

Hudec was greatly inspired by the flourishing cultural and scientific life of the Austro- Hungarian Monarchy. Together with his father, who was also an architect, Hudec took part in the engineering of the first subway in continental Europe in Budapest. His name was known at the University and in architectural circles. Through numerous trips to major European cities he learnt all styles and designs as well as the latest materials and technology of architecture, but it was Shanghai, this vibrant, cosmopolitan city, that gave him the opportunity to perfect his skills and demonstrate his genius.

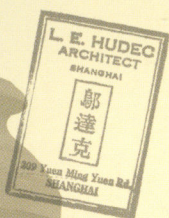
His Hungarian identity, his openness and his friendly attitude to Chinese people made him successful in Shanghai very quickly. He did not only bring his own talent and typical Hungarian innovation and technology from Europe to Shanghai, but studied and incorporated elements of the traditional Chinese culture into his masterpieces. He was hired by famous Chinese people and his works bear the marks of highly skilled masters and Chinese engineers of Shanghai. Shanghai is home to his architectural heritage and his buildings are part of the city's multicultural image, for which he is also known as a Shanghai architect of Hungarian origin. Beside the famous Hungarian poet, Sándor Petőfi, and beloved composer, Ferenc Liszt, Hudec's name sounds increasingly familiar to the people of Shanghai.

Hudec was a true Hungarian patriot, who became the center of the Hungarian Community in Shanghai and later represented his country as honorary consul. On the occasion of the 115th anniversary of Hudec's birth and 50th anniversary of his death, the Consulate General of Hungary in Shanghai, together with the Shanghai Urban Planning Administration Bureau and with the support of the Ministry of Culture and Education of Hungary, the Shanghai Urban Construction Archives and Tongji University have organized the "Year of Hudec" in 2008 and an exhibition "Architectural Excellence – Hudec in Shanghai" commemorating his life and his architectural work in Shanghai.

The "Year of Hudec" is a unique opportunity to rediscover L.E. Hudec in Shanghai's cultural heritage, introduce Hungarian and European culture to the Shanghainese public and is also a contribution to the preservation of architectural structures and heritage in Shanghai. I sincerely hope that the exhibition and this book will further strengthen the flourishing cooperation between China and Hungary.

Tamás Hajba
Consul General of Hungary

前言



世界著名的建筑大师贝聿铭在回忆童年时曾说过，最早激发他对建筑感兴趣的是上海的国际饭店。这一曾拥有“远东第一高楼”美誉，保持上海城市高度纪录近50年的典雅高楼，在上海近代建筑史乃至整个城市的发展史上都堪称神话，而这一神话的创造者就是匈牙利建筑师邬达克。

邬达克 (Ladislaus E. Hudec, 1893~1958)，匈牙利籍，1893年生于Besztercebanya（匈牙利北部城市，当时属奥匈帝国，今斯洛伐克境内）。1914年毕业于布达佩斯皇家技术大学，同年加入奥匈帝国军队，在匈牙利北部前线作战。1916年在俄罗斯东部战役中被俄军俘虏，并流放至西伯利亚，后从西伯利亚运输火车中逃脱，流亡至哈尔滨，于1918年来到上海。最初在美国建筑事务所——克利洋行 (R.A. Curry) 工作，1925年建立邬达克洋行。从1918年到1947年的30年间，邬达克在上海建成的作品超过60件，其中有近三分之一左右先后被列入上海市优秀近代建筑保护单位。邬达克在上海的建筑作品数量之多、分布之广、种类之全、质量之高在世界建筑史上都颇为罕见。与其他建筑设计机构最大的不同，是邬达克大部分项目都是由中国业主投资、中国营造商承建的，还大量采用了国产材料，充分体现了中西文化交融的特点。如果把公和洋行等设计的外滩建筑比作上海的橱窗的话，那么邬达克的建筑就好比生活起居中不可或缺的家什，无论在七八十年以前，还是在21世纪的今天，它们都是上海人日常生活的组成部分，是上海地域文化的构成元素，更是上海锐意进取、海纳百川的城市精神的象征。

邬达克不仅是一位极具才华的建筑师，其生活经历也充满传奇色彩。他是一位虔诚的教徒，更是一位真正的爱国者。作为匈牙利的名誉领事，邬达克在二战的艰难时期为他的同胞以及犹太难民提供了源源不断的支持。

在邬达克诞辰115周年和逝世50周年之际，我们出版这本画册以此纪念邬达克的生平和他在上海的建筑事业，同时帮助上海公众重新发现城市文化遗产，了解匈牙利和欧洲的文化，也为历史建筑遗产的保护贡献一份力量。

毫无疑问，邬达克以其对20世纪二三十年代上海建筑的巨大贡献，为上海的城市面貌留下了不可或缺的一笔，邬达克的名字也因此成为上海城市建筑史中不可忽略的内容。今天，邬达克作品已成为上海城市历史风貌的重要组成部分和重要的城市文化遗产。保护好邬达克作品是上海历史风貌保护的要素，是上海历史文脉传承的要素，也是城市历史文化延续的要素。

我们一定要进一步挖掘城市的历史文化价值，保护城市的历史文化遗产，延续城市的历史文化脉络，为城市创造更美好的明天。

Foreword

The world-famous architect I.M. Pei once said that his dream of being an architect was inspired by his sight of the Park Hotel under construction in Shanghai when, as a teenager, he came out of a performance, at the neighboring Hudec structure, the Grand Theater, and made a sketch of the Park Hotel. This graceful skyscraper was considered “the tallest building in the Far East” in the 1930s and it remained the highest building in Shanghai for almost half a century. For Shanghai, it is a remarkable architectural legacy of both Modern architecture and urban development.

Ladislaus E. Hudec (1893~1958) was born in Besztercebánya (a city in the Hungar, which belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the time, and is now in Slovakia) in 1893. He graduated from the Hungarian Royal Joseph Technical University in 1914, and became a member of the Royal Architects Association of Hungary in 1916. Then, he joined the army of the Austro-Hungarian Empire to fight in the northern battlefields of Hungary, only to be caught in a battle in Khabarovsk, Russia and sent to prison camp in Siberia. Two years later, Hudec jumped the train and successfully escaped. After an adventurous trip, he made his way to Harbin and eventually arrived in Shanghai in 1918. Hudec was first employed by an American architectural firm, R. A. Curry. In 1925, Hudec established his own office. In the three decades from 1918 to 1947, Hudec completed more than 60 works in Shanghai, among which 23 buildings have been placed on the preserved historical building lists by Shanghai Municipality. Along with the large quantity and the incredible variety, Hudec’s works also illustrated high quality design. His achievement was considered a marvel in world architecture. In contrast with other foreign construction firms or architecture practices of that period, Hudec was always willing to design for Chinese clients, cooperate with local construction companies and employ vernacular building materials.

Hudec was not only a talented architect, but also had a legendary life. As the honorary consul of Hungary, Hudec provided support to his compatriots and the Jewish emigres in World War II.

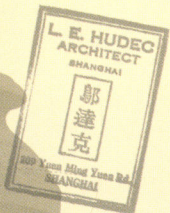
On the 115th anniversary of Hudec’s birth, in 1893 and on the 50th anniversary of his death in 1958, this book is to celebrate the “Year of Hudec” in 2008 in order to memorialize his life and career as an architect in Shanghai. At the same time, the general goal of the “Year of Hudec” is to strengthen public awareness of the importance of preservation of cultural heritage, and to further introduce and promote Hungarian and European cultural achievements and a community celebration of a common heritage in Shanghai.

There is no doubt that in his great contribution to architecture of Shanghai in the 1920-30’s, Ladislaus E. Hudec left an indispensable thumbprint on the city image of Shanghai, and his signature on the urban architectural history of Shanghai. Today, Hudec’s works have become an important part of the urban scene and memorable cultural heritage of the city. To preserve the works of Hudec protects the historical narrative and the shared cultural heritage of Shanghai.

We should further discover the historical and cultural value and preserve the cultural relic and heritage of the city. Extending the history and culture of Shanghai, we shall embrace a brighter future.



邬达克生平



邬达克 (Ladislaus Edward Hudec)，匈牙利籍著名建筑设计师。1893年1月8日生于Besztercebanya (匈牙利北部城市，当时属奥匈帝国，今斯洛伐克境内) 一个建筑世家，并在拜斯特尔采巴尼亚上完小学和中学。

1910年，邬达克进入布达佩斯的匈牙利皇家约瑟夫技术大学建筑系学习，于1914年6月毕业。同年应征入伍。1915年2月，邬达克随军赴俄国前线作战，10月被晋升为中尉。

1916年6月，邬达克在随部队撤退时被俘，并流放至西伯利亚东部城市哈巴罗夫斯克 (伯力)，作为残疾俘虏在希洛克 (Hilok) 铁路部门工作。

1918年11月，邬达克成功脱逃，经哈尔滨辗转来到上海，被一家美国建筑事务所克利洋行雇佣，从开始时的绘图员、业务经理直至成为老板的合伙建筑师。

1922年邬达克与德国商人卡尔西奥多梅耶尔 (Carl Theodor Meyer) D 的女儿吉泽拉 (Gizella) 结婚。

1925年，邬达克独立开业，建立了自己的事务所——邬达克洋行。

作为上世纪二三十年代的著名建筑大师，邬达克把毕生绝大部分的设计留给了上海，1918—1947年间，邬达克在上海建成的作品至少有60多件，且分布广、质量高、种类多、风格变化不定，同时体现了中西文化交融的特点，在世界建筑史上颇为罕见，其中约有近三成先后被列入上海市优秀历史建筑保护名录，代表作有大光明大戏院、慕尔堂、宏恩医院、吴同文住宅等，特别是1934年12月落成的国际饭店，在半个世纪中一直是上海的标志性建筑，这些建筑为上海带来巨大国际影响，使其设计师邬达克载入史册。

邬达克不仅是一个极具才华的建筑师和虔诚的教徒，也是一位爱国者，作为匈牙利的名誉领事，他在二战期间尽其所能，为同胞以及犹太难民提供了源源不断的支持。

1947年，邬达克离沪赴瑞士小住，晚年移居美国，他为自己建造了一幢没用一颗金属钉子的瑞士风格房子。1958年6月14日，邬达克在加利福尼亚去世，终年65岁。



邬达克和他的姐妹
stay with sister Hudec with his sisters

Profile of Ladislaus Edward Hudec

Ladislaus Edward Hudec was a Hungarian architect. He was born in Besztercebánya (a city in the north of Hungary, which belonged to Austro-Hungarian Empire at that time, and now locates in the Slovakia) on 8 January 1893. He was the son of the master builder and attended primary and secondary school in Besztercebánya.

In 1910, Hudec enrolled in the department of architecture at the Hungarian Royal Joseph Technical University in Budapest and received his diploma in June 1914. In 1914, he enlisted in the army. He went out to the Russian battlefield in February 1915 and promoted to lieutenant in October.

In June 1916, Hudec was captured when he retreated with the division and was transported to Habarovsk, a city in the east of Siberia, and worked in the railroad division in Hilok as a valid prison-of-war.

In November 1918, Hudec escaped successfully in an adventurous trip and made his way to Harbin. Eventually, he arrived in Shanghai and settled down. At first, he received employment at the firm of an American architect, R. A. Curry, as a draftsman. A few months later, he became office manager, and later, his employer took him on as his associate architect.

In 1922, Hudec married Gizella, the daughter of Carl Theodor Meyer, a German businessman.

In 1925, Hudec founded his own architectural firm, Hudec's Firm.

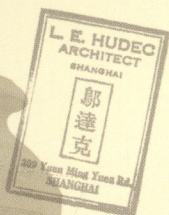
As a famous architect in the 1920-30's, Hudec left most of his masterpieces in Shanghai. From 1918 to 1947, Hudec had completed more than 60 pieces of works here, nearly one thirds of which have been listed as Heritage Architecture of Shanghai. As well as the quantity, distribution and variety, the quality of the works of Hudec in Shanghai remains of high level, which is a rare phenomena in the architectural history of the world. His legacy includes the Grand Theatre, Moore Memorial Church, Country Hospital (now Huadong Hospital), Wu Tongwen's Residence, and many others. Among them, the Park Hotel has been one of Shanghai's landmarks since its completion in December 1934. The tremendous international influence that the Park Hotel brings to Shanghai, in turn places the designer, Hudec, into the history.

Hudec is a real patriot as well as a talented architect and devout follower of Christianity. As the Honorary Consul of Hungary, Hudec tried his best to provide ceaseless support to his compatriots and Jewish people in the hard times of World War II.

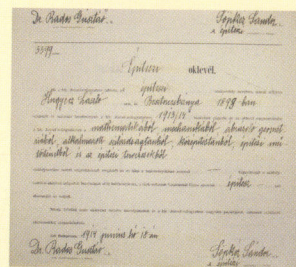
After leaving Shanghai in 1947 he lived in Swiss for a few years. And he moved to America in his later years. He built a house of Swiss style for his family there, which was without a single metal nail. On June 14, 1958, Hudec died in California at the age of 65.



鄂达克的家庭：上面一排左边起的第二个
Hudec family: he is the second from the left in the upper line



鄔达克期末考试的成绩
The results of his final exam



鄔达克的建筑论文
Hudec's architect diploma

鄔达克的学年成绩单
Hudec's academic transcript



鄔达克征募入伍
Hudec enlisted to the army



囚禁俄国：前排右面起第二个
Russian captivity: he is the second from the right in the front



邬达克与布达佩斯皇家技术大学的同学
Hudec with his schoolmates at Technical University of Budapest



“最好的文艺复兴式复古建筑师的技巧，并不在于他们的立面上的考古精确性，而在于他们使用古典构造词汇方面的运用自如，在于他们在难以处理的地段上有条理地设计设施程序的独创性，在于他们对不同的和经常是新颖的建筑材料方面巧妙的组合。”

——彼得·柯林斯（英）

一、新古典主义和折衷主义建筑风格的实践

鄔达克受过正统的西方学院派复古思想教育，具有扎实的欧洲古典主义风格的设计功底，初到上海在美国建筑事务所——克利洋行期间，很快脱颖而出成为主要建筑师。在当时特定的建筑思潮及社会流行的历史背景下，设计出许多构图严谨、比例均衡、尺度宜人、装饰精美的复古样式的作品。他对新古典主义和折衷主义建筑风格的设计实践，充分地反映出其深厚的古典主义的设计素养、灵变的空间和建筑语汇的组织能力。