

米丈建筑地图

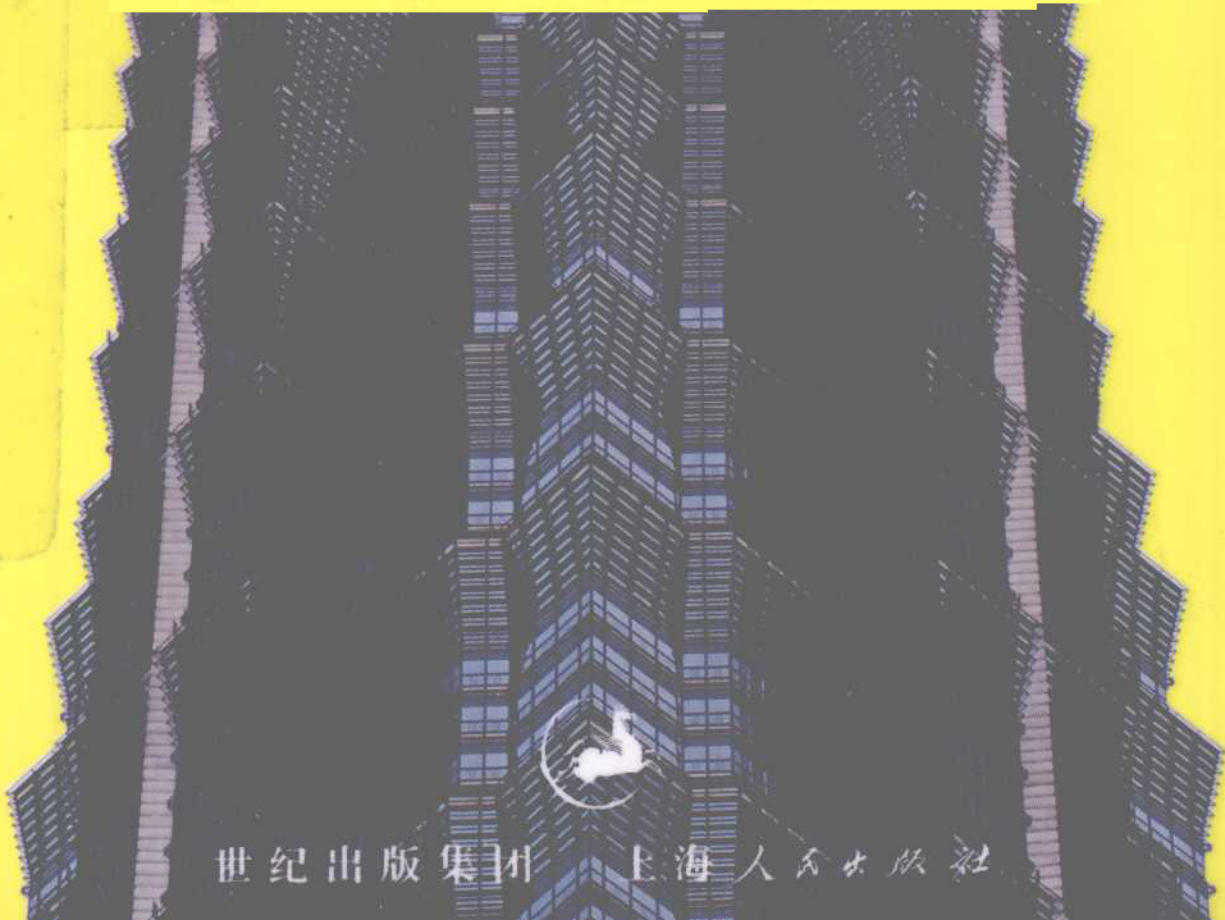
MINAX ARCHIMAP

主编:卢志刚

Chief Editor: Lu Zhigang

上海

Shanghai



世纪出版集团 上海人民出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

米丈建筑地图：上海：精编版：汉英对照 / 卢志刚编.

上海：上海人民出版社，2009

ISBN 978-7-208-08687-6

I. 米… II. 卢… III. 建筑实录—上海市—图集 IV.

TU-881.2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 114509 号

责任编辑 袁晓琳

装帧设计 任雪琦



世纪文景

米丈建筑地图 上海 精编版

卢志刚 编

出版 世纪出版集团 上海人民出版社

(200001 上海福建中路 193 号 www.ewen.cc)

出品 世纪出版股份有限公司 北京世纪文景文化传播有限公司

(100027 北京朝阳区幸福一村甲 55 号 4 层)

发行 世纪出版股份有限公司发行中心

印刷 深圳宝峰印刷有限公司 (深圳市宝安区石岩山城)

开本 787×1092 毫米 1/40

印张 8.3

插页 1

字数 30,000

版次 2009 年 9 月第 1 版

印次 2009 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

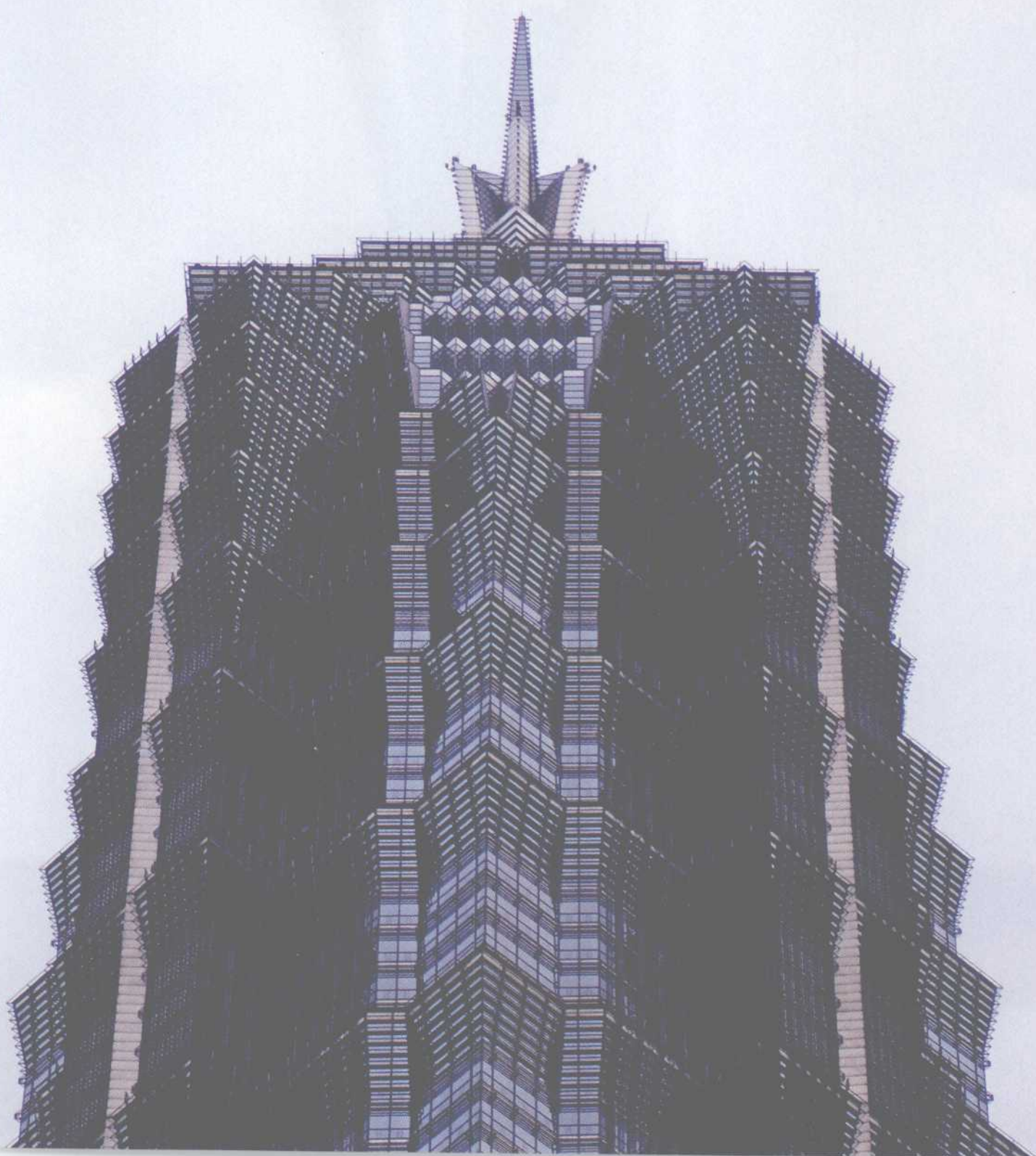
ISBN 978-7-208-08687-6/G · 1311

定价 68.00 元

如发现印装质量问题，影响阅读，请与印刷厂联系调换。

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《米文建筑地图》 为您打开中国建筑文化之旅

MINAX Archimap
lead you to a cultural travel for Chinese architecture

「米文建筑地图」
はあなたのために中国建筑文化の旅を始めます



www.minaxmap.com

一位年轻的建筑师在辛勤执业的同时，执着地从事研究，孜孜不倦地探索，这是十分难能可贵的，《米丈建筑地图》就是这位年轻的建筑师卢志刚先生的成果。虽然这本关于上海建筑的指南只是计划出版的一系列城市建筑指南中的第一部，却让我们看到了与国际建筑接轨的希望。

由于工作的关系，我经常会到一些城市访问，出于习惯，总想去找专业的建筑书店，翻阅之余也会涉猎建筑导游类的图书，对一些建筑导游书的细致和精美赞叹不已。叹息之余就会想为什么中国就没有这样的城市建筑指南，或许是因为这种工作没有被权威机构列为学术研究，不能登上“成果”的大雅之堂，或许是因为这种书的开本太不起眼，没有通常的学术类图书的装帧那么显赫。殊不知中国正是十分需要许多这种不算“成果”的成果。1994年，罗小未教授和吴光祖教授、伍江教授等主编了一本《上海建筑指南》，书中列入上海的历史建筑和当代建筑共295项，填补了我国在这方面的空白。1999年，日本的木之内诚编辑出版了《上海历史建筑指南》，以当代的地图为底版，并标注上历史建筑，成为研究上海近代建筑的参考文献。同年，中国建筑工业出版社出版过关于北京和南京的建筑指南，很遗憾缺少上海的。2005年，日本的《建筑与都市》杂志出版了《北京·上海建筑指南》，列入上海的89座建筑和建筑群，同年，德国的特诺伊斯出版社用英、德、法、西四种语言出版了《上海建筑与设计指南》，说明了世界对上海建筑的关注。

常常有人把建筑比做博览会，实际上，建筑不像博览会那样可以集中展示，也完全不像建筑杂志所介绍的那样就明明白白呈现在读者的面前，大部分的建筑往往分散在城市的各个角落，掩映在大街小巷或一大群建筑之中。没有建筑指南的帮助，要想在一座城市中找到想要朝觐的建筑几乎像大海捞针，建筑指南功不可没。我们在翻译《弗莱彻建筑史》时，有许多难以解答的问题就是从各种版本的城市建筑指南中找到答案的。

许多城市的建筑指南往往与导游指南重叠，因为建筑是城市的重要组成部分，尤其是历史建筑和遗址往往是旅游者最为关注的名胜古迹。意大利旅游俱乐部就曾经出版过附有城市地图的《意大利导游指南》，每座城市的重要建筑和艺术收藏尽收其中。其中关于威尼斯的那本指南附有大运河两岸的300多座府邸、10多座桥梁和10多座教堂的立面图，以及一些重要建筑的平面图。德国、法国、西班牙、意大利、奥地利、美国、韩国和日本都出版过各种精致而又实用的建筑指南，有些甚至由建筑师学会主编，既有百科全书式的指南，也有按照不同时期或关于某个建筑师的专门指南。例如意大利出版过关于帕拉第奥的建筑指南，又如埃勒克塔出版社出版的《意大利20世纪建筑指南》，列入了意大利各主要城市的当代建筑。

德国出版的各种城市建筑指南十分专业，信息量大，学术性很强，对建筑所在地点的标识和索引清晰，也是研究欧洲建筑的十分有价值的参考文献。德国有着160多年历史的迪特里希·赖默尔出版社出版了《赖默尔德国城市建筑指南系列》，其中的《柏林建

筑指南》列入了 779 座各个历史时期的建筑和建筑群，这一系列的建筑指南不断再版，补充新的建筑。又如德国阿克塞尔·门格斯出版社出版的《罗马建筑指南》收录了 400 座建筑和建筑群，同时又提供了参观指导，告诉读者如何根据逗留的时间在罗马选择优先参观的建筑，并在罗马的分区地图上标明其位置。

卢志刚先生在编这套《米丈建筑地图》时，收集参考了世界上多种建筑指南，研究比较了它们的优缺点，从而设计出自己的模式。这本建筑地图的图片相当专业，也相当精美，是卢志刚先生亲手拍摄的，要掌握好时间、光线、背景和角度在上海这样密集的城市中谈何容易！这些图片完全是主编者一米一米在城市中遨游丈量的成果。上海的建筑数量十分庞大，跨越的历史年代相对漫长，选择什么建筑就成为一种学术研究的结果了。

郑时龄

中国科学院院士

同济大学建筑与城市规划学教授

2006 年 11 月 26 日

A young architect, who is diligent in his practice, as well as his research and exploration on architecture, is quite estimable. *MINAX Architecture Map* is the harvest gleanings of Mr. Lu Zhigang. Though the book about Shanghai architecture is the very first of a planning series of architectural guidebooks, we see the expectation to meet the international minds in architecture.

Owing to my work, I often visit cities around the world. I always want to find out professional architectural bookstores out of habit, and dabble at architectural guidebooks, gasping in admiration at their particularity and fancy. I cannot help wondering why Chinese cities have no guidebook like them. Perhaps the reason is that the guide work cannot be classified by the authorities as academic research to come in off the streets, and the guidebook in plain format cannot be designed as grandly as the academic book does. Actually, China extremely needs the little books.

In 1994, three Chinese professors Luo Xiaowei, Wu Guangzu and Wu Jiang co-edited *A Guide to Shanghai Architecture* in which 295 historical and modern buildings were listed, filling the gaps in architectural field of China. In 1999, Japanese scholar Makoto Kinouchi edited *A Guide Map to Shanghai Historical Architecture*. He marked historical constructions on the contemporary Shanghai map, and his guide map became a good reference for research on Shanghai modern architecture. In the same year, China Architecture & Building Press published the architectural guidebooks about Beijing and Nanjing. It is a pity that there was no Shanghai edition. Last year, the Japanese famed magazine *a+u* released the *Beijing & Shanghai Architecture Guides*, including 89 buildings and building complexes in Shanghai. Later that year, Te Neues Publishing Company from Germany published *And Guide Shanghai: Architecture And Design (And Guides)* in four languages, including English, German, French and Spanish. It proves the global attention to Shanghai architecture.

Architecture is often likened to an exposition. In fact, unlike some exposition that can be exhibited at one place, urban buildings cannot be clearly showed like what is presented in architectural magazines, they scatter at every place in the city and hide from view at streets or in a bulk of buildings. Without the help of architectural guidebooks, to find your dream building in a city is like looking for a needle in a haystack. And when we translated the *Sir Banister Fletcher's A History of Architecture*, thanks to different editions of city architectural guidebooks, they offered us answers to a lot of complex questions. Many cities' architectural guidebooks can be used as general guidebooks. Because buildings are the important part of the city, especially historic buildings and sites, which are the most attractive interests to the tourist. Italian Tourist Club once printed the *Italy Guide* with maps of all cities, containing key buildings and art collections in every Italian city. For instance, the guidebook to Venice is attached with elevations of more than three hundred mansions, a dozen of bridges and over ten churches and some ground plans of significant buildings along both sides of Grand Channel. Many cities like in Ger-

many, France, Spain, Italy, Austria, USA, Korea and Japan, have professional architectural guidebooks, fine and practical, some of which even are edited by the associations of architects, included are Encyclopedia-typed and specialized books based on different periods or about a certain architect, for example, Andrea Palladio's guidebook focusing on the architect's works and *Italian Architecture of 20th Century* by Electa Publishing House, the Italian publisher, listing all modern buildings in main Italian cities.

German urban architectural guidebooks are quite professional, with plentiful information, and of academic significance. They have clear marks of places where buildings are located and indexes, and they are very useful references for research on European architecture. The more-than-160-year Dietrich Reimer Verlag (Berlin) published the *Dietrich Reimer German Architectural Guide* series, and its *Architectural Guide Berlin* collected 779 buildings and building complexes from different periods. The architectural guide series are reprinted once and again to add new buildings. There is another good example: *Architectural Guide Roma* printed by Edition Axel Menges, Stuttgart, Germany. It embodies four hundred buildings and building complexes and offers visiting notes to tell readers how to choose Roman buildings to visit first according to their schedules and marks precise locations on the divisional Roma map.

When Mr. Lu organized the *MINAX Architectural Map* series, he collected and reviewed a great number of architectural guidebooks around the world, after he compared their advantages and shortcomings and finally designed his mode. All the pictures in this book are shot by Mr. Lu, from an architect's angle and quite elaborate. What a challenge to control time, light, background and angle in a dense city like Shanghai! These pictures are the editors' harvest gleanings picked up bit by bit in the city. The number of Shanghai buildings is great, and they span over a long time. The selection of certain buildings should be accounted on some kind of academic publication.

Zheng Shiling

Academician of Chinese Academy of Science

Professor of Architecture & Urban Planning College, Tongji University, Shanghai

November 26, 2006



区域名

黄浦区 I

建筑名称
建设年代
设计者
改建设计者

米文星级

公共交通

21 上海海关大楼

1927 江海关 米文星级
中山东一路 13 号
公和洋行

Shanghai Customs House
Jiangsu Customs House
13 East Zhongshan No.1 Road
Palmer & Turner

2 20 22 37 42 55 65 135 910 921
9

图 片



文 字

黄浦江畔和着浑厚钟声的高耸塔楼，已经成为上海的视觉标志之一。整幢建筑体现了希腊古典式和近代建筑相结合的折衷主义建筑风格。东部沿外滩高七层，用金山石砌筑。西部延伸到四川中路，高五层，2层以上用红机砖砌筑。高敞的大厅内有镶金和彩色马赛克的平顶，四周装饰着繁复的石膏花饰和脚线。东立面入口门廊伫立着四根巨大的陶立克柱，是中国最为标准的陶立克柱式。由于外滩沿岸的抬高，四根柱子似乎失去了“古希腊神庙”般神圣不可侵犯的感觉。底层和6层伸出壁有石雕的屋檐，四方形钟楼的机械时钟尺度为当时亚洲之最。

The tower with tolling bell standing on the riverside of Huangpu River, is one of the visual symbols in Shanghai. The building embodies the style of eclecticism between classical Greek architecture and modern architecture. The eastern part along the Bund has 7 floors made of Jinshan stone. The 5-story western part reaches to Middle Sichuan Road, and the second floor and above are executed in red brick. The ceiling of its spacious hall is decorated with plating golden and colorful mosaic. Walls are decorated with complicated parget curlicues and surbases. At the east-side entrance hall stood four gigantic Doric columns that are the most standard in China. With the relative elevation of the Bund, the heavy columns seemed to lose the characteristic of sacrosanctity for which the Roman form always chases. There were stone-carving eaves on the ground floor and sixth floor. The 4-square bell-tower has a mechanical bell, which once was the biggest in Asia.

区域标识

HUANGPU DISTRICT I

33 格林邮船大楼

1912 广播大楼 米文星级
中山东一路 28 号
公和洋行

Glen Line Building
Shanghai Broadcasting Building
28 East Zhongshan No.1 Road
Palmer & Turner

2 20 22 37 42 55 65 135 910 921

9



34 东方汇理银行大楼

1911 中国光大银行 米文星级
中山东一路 29 号
通和洋行

Bank of Indo-China
Building
China Everbright Bank
29 East Zhongshan No.1 Road
Atkinson & Dallas

2 20 22 37 42 55 65 135 910 921

9



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• 区域名 : 按照上海的行政区划编辑入选建筑。

• 区域标识 : 与目录中的区域名对应, 便于按照行政区划查找建筑。

• 图片 : 常规页的图片展现该建筑的整体形象、立面特征, 特殊页的图片增加了该建筑的局部和细节。


• 建筑名称 : 以该建筑最具影响的名称为第一名称; 以该建筑的曾用名或现用名为第二名称。


• 建设年代 : 以竣工时间居多, 竣工时间不明则提供始建时间或大概建设时间。


• 设计者 : 主要负责该建筑设计的公司、机构或个人。


• 改建设计者 : 主要负责该建筑改建设计的公司、机构或个人。


• 公共交通 : 与该建筑临近的轨道交通线路和公交线路; 市中心区域以外的闵行区、松江区、青浦区、嘉定区、崇明县 5 个郊区县区的公共交通方式集中在各区域扉页上。


 : 轨道交通线路

 : 普通公交线路

 : 隧道公交线路

 : 大桥公交线路

 : 旅游公交线路

 : 机场公交线路

• 文字 : 以精练的语言描述建筑的内外特征、艺术流派、历史渊源以及人文内涵。

• 米文星级 : 米文建筑和米文堂文化对入选建筑的综合评价。

REGION

TITLE

CONSTRUCTING DATE

DESIGNER

RE-DESIGNER

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

MINAX STAR

PHOTO

WORD

黄浦区 I

21 上海海关大楼

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Building
China Everbright Bank
29 East Zhongshan No.1 Road
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2 20 22 37 42 55 65 135 910 921

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•REGION: Building Selection based on administrative region in Shanghai.

•REGION SIGN: Corresponding to the catalogue for quick search.

•PHOTO: Photos in the common page show the whole image of certain building and facade characteristics. Photos in the special page include close-up sections and details.


•TITLE: The most influential title as the first building title; the former title or the current one as the second title.


•CONSTRUCTING DATE: The date for completion. If it is in doubt, the initial construction time or the approximate construction period listed.


•DESIGNER: The main corporation, organization or designer in charge of the architecture design.


•RE-DESIGNER: The main corporation, organization or designer in charge of re-design.


•PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION: Subway and bus lines near the building. For five sub-counties, Minhang District, Songjiang District, Qingpu District, Jiading District and Chongming County, the transportation guide is listed on the head page of each part.


 : Subway

 : Bus

 : Tunnel Bus

 : Bridge Bus

 : Travel Bus

 : Airport Bus

•WORD: Precise words describing exterior & interior characteristics, art genre, historic and human value.

•MINAX STAR: Evaluation of selected buildings from MINAX Architectural Design & MINAXDO.

本书中提供的行政界线、主要道路、交通方式、建筑轮廓与建筑位置等内容为米丈建筑所绘制的位置参考图，不作为准确的距离测量依据和法律依据。

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All administrative boundaries, main streets, transportation, building figures, locations and so forth, are drawn by the MINAX Architectural Design for approach reference. Do not consider them as precise distance measurement or legal basis.

SPECIAL ATTENTION: Some selected buildings now serve for government and corporation offices or private residence. They are not open to the public for visiting. Please obtain relevant approval in advance.

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