

Classical

世界经典图书馆建筑

Library
Buildings
of the
World

主编 吴建中

General Editor
Wu Jianzhong

上海科学技术文献出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP)数据

世界经典图书馆建筑 / 吴建中主编. - 上海: 上海科学技术文献出版社, 2006.11

ISBN 7-5439-3005-6

I. 世... II. 吴... III. 图书馆建筑—简介—世界 IV. TU242.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 103575 号

世界经典图书馆建筑

主 编: 吴建中

责任编辑: 曹文青

整体设计: 袁银昌

出版发行: 上海科学技术文献出版社

(上海市武康路 2 号 邮编 200031)

经 销: 全国新华书店

印 刷: 上海界龙艺术印刷有限公司

版 次: 2006 年 11 月第 1 版

印 次: 2006 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

开 本: 787 × 1092 1/8

印 张: 23.5

印 数: 1-1,500 册

书 号: ISBN 7-5439-3005-6/Z · 1109

定 价: 280.00 元

<http://www.sstlp.com>

Classical

Library

Buildings

of the

World

世
界
经
典

图
书
馆
建
筑

主编 吴建中
General Editor
Wu Jianzhong

上海科学技术文献出版社

General Editor 主编
Wu Jianzhong 吴建中

Adviser 顾问
Stephen Parker 史蒂文·帕克

Editorial Board 编辑委员会委员
Andrew Cranfield 安德鲁·克朗菲尔德
Cao Wenqing 曹文青
Dai Lihua 戴利华
Fan Zhaoming 樊兆鸣
Feng Jieyin 冯洁音
Marian Koren 马莉安·科伦
Stephen Parker 史蒂文·帕克
Ren Xiapei 任霞佩
Shen Liyun 沈丽云
Wu Jianming 吴建明
Wu Jianzhong 吴建中

Technical Editor 责任编辑
Cao Wenqing 曹文青

前言 Preface

很多人都熟悉安伯托·艾柯的著名小说《玫瑰之名》，其中图书馆被当作了看守危险知识的地方。书籍能够让人长见识，受到启蒙，但是显然这并不适合所有的人。必须为将来保留过去年代的书籍和手稿，但并不一定所有的人都有权使用它们。然而收入这本《世界经典图书馆建筑》的所有图书馆共有的特征却是它们都努力保存和传播这个世界的思想和秘密。

知识一直是科学、艺术和社会科学进步和发展的原材料，而且毫无疑问，馆藏是图书馆的心脏，馆舍是保护和储藏世界伟大收藏的框架。

这本书提供了一个机会，让大家能够欣赏和了解一些研究机构和图书馆的建筑，这些图书馆因为各种原因都给自己服务的社区留下了印记。从这本书中，我们可以发现新的图书馆，或者进一步了解我们已经知道和熟悉的图书馆。

新技术的进步对于这些了不起的历史建筑意味着极大的挑战，有时甚至像一个不受欢迎的外来者闯入了一个井然有序的世界，但是所有这些建筑都以不同的方式接受了挑战，把信息通讯技术融入了最初为印刷和模拟资料而设计的建筑里。

今天，这些图书馆都对公众开放，这是安伯托笔下的修道院图书馆难以想象的，这些图书馆代表了各个国家和民族以及个人和普通老百姓的思想和梦想，它们是社会记忆的关键因素。

毫无疑问，图书馆建筑极富象征意义，人们一旦进入大门，立刻就能确定自己所在建筑的性质。或许我们还会心怀敬畏，对这些知识和力量的殿堂感到一种强烈的崇敬之情。所有时代的图书馆都是不断变化和进步的世界的中心要素，这些篇章所展示的建筑都为它们所在的社会作出了重要贡献。

安德鲁·克朗菲尔德
国际图联图书馆建筑和设施委员会主席

Most are familiar with Umberto Eco's famous novel *The Name of the Rose*, in which the library is seen as the keeper of dangerous knowledge. Books can give insight and enlightenment, a state which is certainly not appropriate for all. The books and manuscripts of centuries past should be preserved for the future, but should not necessarily be available to all and sundry. Common to all the libraries presented in this wonderful collection *Classical Library Buildings of the World* is that they strive to preserve and disseminate the thoughts and secrets of the world.

Knowledge has always been the raw material for the advancement and development of science, the arts and social sciences and while it is unquestionably the collections themselves that are at the heart of the library, the buildings are the framework protecting and housing the great collections of the world.

This publication gives the opportunity to enjoy and learn about some of those library buildings that for various reasons have left their mark on the communities they serve, either as research organizations or public libraries. We will discover new institutions or maybe acquaint ourselves with those we already know and are familiar with.

The advent of new technologies has meant great challenges for these marvelous historical buildings and sometimes seem like unwelcome intruders into a well-ordered world, but all these libraries have in one way or another adapted to the challenging task of integrating ICT into buildings which were originally designed for print and analogue materials.

Today these institutions open up to the public, in a way undreamed of in the monastic library of Umberto Eco and as such they represent the thoughts and dreams of countries and nations, as well as individuals and the common man. They are key elements in the memories of society.

There can be little doubt that libraries are tremendously iconic; once one has entered through the doors, one is left in no doubt as to what kind of building one is in. Maybe we are also a little bit in awe, experiencing a keen sense of respect for these houses of knowledge and empowerment. Libraries, of all ages, are pivotal elements in a world in constant movement and progression and the buildings presented in these pages all make an important contribution to the societies in which they exist.

Andrew Cranfield
Chair
IFLA Section for Library Buildings and Equipment

编者的话 Editor's Note

图书馆是永恒的。阿根廷作家博尔赫斯 (Jorge Luis Borges, 1899—1986) 说过: 天堂应该是图书馆的模样。博尔赫斯的小说《巴别图书馆》(The Library of Babel) 描绘了图书馆这一“无所不在”的世界: “图书馆是一个天体, 它由不计其数的六角柱廊组成, 其间夹有大气井, 周围是低矮的围栏。不论从哪个六角形体去看, 都可以看到顶层和底层。”博尔赫斯把图书馆比作宇宙, 把宇宙比作图书馆, 强调了图书馆与宇宙一样, 具有永恒的意义和象征。

图书馆是神圣的。位于巴黎东部、美丽的塞纳河畔的法国国家图书馆新馆的开放, 曾经是20世纪末欧洲文化史上的一个重大事件。这一由四座形似打开的书籍的塔楼和中央“森林”组成的新馆被时任总统的密特朗先生赞誉为法兰西建筑艺术珍品。但是, 人们对影响了数十代欧洲人的法国国家图书馆老馆依然怀有深厚的感情。这座位于巴黎市中心、开放于1720年的历史建筑, 无论在世界文化史还是在世界建筑史上都有着崇高的地位。这两座具有世界影响的图书馆以其特有的神态和力量默默地感染着每一位参观者: 图书馆是人们最仰慕和向往的知识殿堂。

图书馆是伟大的。无数人才的成长和发展, 都离不开继承前人的研究成果, 离不开图书馆的帮助。古今中外许多杰出人物, 都是利用图书馆勤奋学习的光辉典范。他们有一个共同的特点, 就是善于充分利用图书馆宝贵的文献, 广泛汲取人类知识和智慧的结晶。图书馆里闪烁着人类智慧的一本本典籍, 如同开启人们心灵的一把把“钥匙”, 图书馆在促进心智发展和人才成长的过程中, 起着巨大的作用。总而言之, 图书馆是荟萃人类智慧的殿堂, 是人们获取各种知识的宝库。

The library is eternal. The famous Argentinean writer Jorge Luis Borges (1899-1986) said “I have always imagined that Paradise will be a kind of library”. His short novel *The Library of Babel* describes the library as a “ubiquitous” world: “The universe (which others call the Library) is composed of an indefinite and perhaps infinite number of hexagonal galleries, with vast air shafts between, surrounded by very low railings. From any of the hexagons one can see, interminably, the upper and lower floors”. Borges compares the library to the universe, and the universe to the library, emphasizing the significance and eternal image of the library.

The library is sacred. The new building of the Bibliothèque nationale de France is located in the east of Paris and at the side of the beautiful Seine. Its opening was an important event in the European cultural history at the end of the 20th century. This new library building, consisting of 4 towers each in the form of an opening book and a central ‘forest’, was praised by President Mitterand as an architectural art treasure of France. But people still have deep feelings for the old building of the Bibliothèque nationale de France, which influenced several ten generations of Europeans. This historical building, located in the center of Paris and opened in 1720, holds a noble position in the world's cultural history, as well as in the world's architectural history. These two library buildings with international prominence make deep impressions on every visitor, with their unique images and power. Libraries are the temple of knowledge that people admire and respect the most.

The library is great. The growth and development of many talents depends on the achievements passed on from their predecessors, and thus depends on the help of the library. Many distinguished figures in China and the world are brilliant examples of the value of studying diligently in the library. They have a common characteristic, that is, they are good at taking full advantage of the valuable library collections and absorbing the results of human knowledge and wisdom. The books in the library containing human wisdom are like ‘keys’ to the hearts. The library plays an enormous function in promoting intelligent and intellectual development. The library is the temple that gathers human wisdom and the treasure house where people can have access to various kinds of knowledge.

公共建筑体现了一个城市的文化地标和精神积淀。作为公共建筑，图书馆向来是人们心目中的一块“圣地”。在建筑设计师的眼里，图书馆不只是一座楼宇，它是一座百年甚至千年不衰的“未来的历史建筑”。建筑设计师们在设计图书馆的时候，不仅要全力展示本时期、本地域的科技水平，而且要充分发挥艺术想象力，使图书馆建筑经得住时间的考验。图书馆建筑往往是最能体现历史底蕴的，因为这些饱经风霜的历史建筑无一例外地刻写着年代的沧桑和文化的神韵。

图书馆建筑是人类文明史的宝贵财富。我们从世界各地现存的图书馆老建筑中，能够感受和体验到这些建筑所体现的独特的艺术风格和建筑功用。

建筑是一门艺术，是“凝固的音乐”。建筑用自己特殊的语言，来表达所处的时代的文化传统、价值观念和科技水平。数千年来，各个民族、各种文化创造了无以计数的建筑风格和样式，就像欧洲建筑风格中有罗马式、哥特式、文艺复兴式、巴洛克式、洛可可式和古典主义等一样，全世界的建筑艺术风格是斑斓多彩的。中国建筑崇尚天人合一，重视中和、平易和含蓄。中国古代建筑最大特点是大量地采用木结构体系。古人赋予了木一种建筑理念，其建筑的艺术风格也以“和谐”为基调；欧洲古代建筑的特点主要体现在个体建筑所表现的宏伟与壮丽。欧洲的教堂、宫殿大都采用了以古希腊罗马为基础的石头、混凝土的建筑材料，其材料的质感生硬、冷峻，理性色彩极为浓厚；伊斯兰建筑是一种充满隐喻和象征性的建筑形式，但它同时又具有很多表现特征，例如穹庐顶和拱券顶等。此外，还有古埃及、古代西亚、古代印度、古代美洲等其他世界古代建筑体系，它们都富有各自深厚的文化内涵和独特的建筑样式。

Public buildings are cultural landmarks and spiritual heritage of a city. As a public building, the library always has been a 'sacred land' in people's hearts. In the eyes of architectural designers, the library is not only a building, but also a 'historical building of the future', with a life of over one hundred or even one thousand years. When designing a library building, architectural designers need to fully demonstrate the technological level of the time and the region, as well as applying their full artistic imagination, so that the library building can stand the test of time. Libraries preserve the past for the future and as historical buildings, stand the wear and tear of ages to display cultural glories.

Library buildings are treasures of our human civilization. From the existing old library buildings, we can feel and experience the unique artistic styles and architectural functions presented by these buildings.

Architecture is an art, and it is 'music solidified'. With its special language, architecture can represent the contemporary cultural traditions, values and technological standards. For thousands of years, different nations and cultures have created numerous architectural styles and genres, such as the Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo and Classical European architectural styles. The architectural styles in the world are rich and various. Chinese architecture, for example, advocates for harmony between heaven and people, and emphasizes the golden mean, easiness and modesty. The most important feature of ancient Chinese architecture is the extensive use of wooden structures. The ancient Chinese people attached an architectural value to wood, and their architectural styles are based on harmony. Ancient European architecture is characterized by the grandness and brilliance demonstrated by individual buildings. European churches and palaces were mostly built with stones and cement and based on the styles of ancient Greece and Rome. The materials are hard and cold, with a very strong rational color. Islamic architecture is full of metaphors and symbols, but with many expressive features at the same time, such as the groined roof and arched roof. In addition, other ancient architectural systems in the world, including ancient Egypt, West Asia, India and America all have their own rich cultural connotation and architectural styles.

老建筑,尤其是具有百年以上历史的建筑,往往富有深厚的文化内涵。老建筑像一部活的历史,默默地向人们倾诉着思想观念、社会伦理和审美情趣。

图书馆建筑是一个地区的公共建筑,在这些建筑中往往能找到反映某一建筑风格的代表作品。最突出的是美国的国会图书馆。国会图书馆由三座以总统名字命名的建筑物构成,分别为1897年落成的杰斐逊大厦、1939年落成的亚当斯大厦和1983年落成的麦迪逊大厦。最值得称道的是杰斐逊大厦,该大厦为意大利文艺复兴风格。著名的中央阅览大厅的穹窿圆顶、高耸的大理石柱象征着文明与智慧,装饰其间的壁画、绘画、雕塑和马赛克花饰使整座大厦蔚为壮观。

建筑学是为人类创造生存空间环境的科学和艺术。图书馆的建筑不单纯追求宏伟和庄重,更要追求建筑的功用,追求与周边环境的和谐。如中国的天一阁,素有“南国书城”之称。天一阁是中国现存历史最久的私家藏书楼,建于明嘉靖四十年至四十五年(公元1561—1566年)之间。天一阁在防火、通风、防潮方面独具特色。天一阁,取《易经》中“天一生水”之义,借水防火,以免去历来藏书者最大的忧患——火灾。楼前凿一水池,池下有暗沟与月湖相通,使池水终年不竭,万一失火,可就近汲水抢救。后来各地保存《四库全书》的文源、文渊、文津、文溯、文汇、文澜、文宗阁就是模仿天一阁的式样而建造的。

Old buildings, especially buildings with over 100 years' history often have rich cultural connotations. Old buildings are like living history, silently telling people about the ideas, social ethics and esthetic values of the past.

Library buildings are public buildings. In these buildings, people can always find typical works representing a certain architectural style. The most distinguished is the Library of Congress in the United States. The Library of Congress consists of three buildings named after former presidents of that country, including the Thomas Jefferson building, completed in 1897, the John Adams building, completed in 1939, and the James Madison building, completed in 1983. The most noticeable is the Thomas Jefferson building, which is of Italian renaissance style. The well-known central reading room has an arched roof and tall marble columns, symbolizing civilization and wisdom. The frescos, paintings, sculptures and mosaic decorations give the whole building a splendid appearance.

Architecture is a science and art that creates living spaces and environments for human beings. The design of library buildings emphasizes grandness and nobility, as well as practical functions and harmony with the surroundings. The Tianyi Ge in China is well-known as the 'Book City in the South of China'. It is China's existing private library with the longest history, which was constructed in the Ming dynasty, in 1561-1566. Tianyi Ge has special features for fire-prevention, ventilation and moisture-prevention. Its name comes from 'tian yi sheng shui' in Yi Jing, which means roughly 'borrowing water from heaven', thus it is capable of avoiding fire, the greatest worry of all book collectors. There is a water pool in front of the building, connected with a lake by a covered ditch so that the pool remains full all the year round. The other libraries built later in other parts of the country to keep Si Ku Quan Shu (collected Chinese classics), including the Wen Yuan, Wen Yuan, Wen Jin, Wen Su, Wen Hui, Wen Lan and Wen Zong libraries, are all imitations of its style.

图书馆之所以有今天的辉煌和成就，之所以能在虚拟化浪潮的冲击中傲然挺立，并成为人们学习、工作和生活中不可缺少的“共享知识空间”，与千百年来图书馆建筑给予人们的美好形象和深刻记忆是分不开的。

为了展示各国、各民族经典图书馆的建筑风格和特色，国际图联图书馆建筑和设备委员会建议，由上海图书馆在《国际图书馆建筑大观》的基础上，负责编辑出版《世界经典图书馆建筑》，并将此列入了该委员会2005年至2007年的战略规划。上海市委宣传部、上海市人事局和上海图书馆上海科技情报研究所对此项目给予了大力支持和资助。2005年8月，建立了由吴建中博士任主编的编辑委员会，委员会邀请了国际图联及国内各有关专家担任编辑委员，邀请史蒂文·帕克先生担任编辑委员会顾问。吴建明、沈丽云、冯洁音、任霞佩、曹文青、樊兆鸣等作为上海图书馆的专家团队参与编辑工作，并担任编委。从9月开始，编辑委员会开展了策划和调查研究工作。他们按照各自的分工，学习和研究图书馆建筑理论，查阅和分析世界上现存的经典图书馆建筑状况和艺术风格，汇总了经典图书馆建筑的列表。同时，为了广泛地获取信息，编辑委员会陆续向全球各有关图书馆和图书馆协会发出几千份征集通知和问卷调查表。截止2006年3月10日，共收到70多家图书馆的回复。编辑委员会经过认真讨论，筛选出符合本书编辑方针的图书馆建筑，并组织了专家评审，最后确定了22个国家的47家图书馆。尽管由于时间和通讯的关系，本书遗漏了很多优秀的图书馆建筑，但基本上汇聚了世界经典图书馆建筑的精华，从这些优秀的建筑中，我们可以对不同文化、不同时期的图书馆建筑风格有一个比较全面的认识。

吴建中
上海图书馆馆长
2006年6月20日

The fact that the library can achieve today's glory and success, stand the challenge of the Internet and become a 'resource-sharing space' indispensable for people's study, work and life, is related to the beautiful impressions and the deep memories library buildings have given to people for thousands of years.

To display the architectural styles and features of classical library buildings constructed by various countries and nations, the IFLA Library Buildings and Equipment Section suggested that the Shanghai Library be responsible for the editing and publication of the book Classical Library Buildings of the World, based on the book New Library Buildings of the World. This project is listed in the 2005-2007 Strategic Plan of the section. The Shanghai Library & Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of Shanghai have provided strong support and funding. In August 2005, an editorial board was established, with Dr. Wu Jianzhong as General Editor. The editorial board invited experts from IFLA and China to be its members, and Mr. Stephen Parker as advisor. Wu Jianming, Shen Liyun, Feng Jieyin, Ren Xiapei, Cao Wenqin and Fan Zhaoming from the Shanghai Library are appointed as editors of the book, as well as members of the editorial board. In September 2005, the editorial board began planning and investigation. They studied library architectural theories, conducted analysis and researches on the current situations and artistic styles of existing classical library buildings in the world, and collected information about a number of classical library buildings. In addition, to acquire information extensively, the editorial board sent out thousands of letters and questionnaires, soliciting materials from libraries and library associations throughout the world. By March 10, 2006, over 70 replies from libraries were received. After sincere discussions, the editorial board has made a selection of library buildings that can meet the requirements of the book and asked experts to conduct reviews. The editorial board has finally decided to include 47 libraries from 22 countries. Due to the limitations of time and the difficulties of communication, this book may have left out many excellent library buildings, but still it has demonstrated the essence of the classical library buildings in the world. From these great buildings, we can have a general knowledge of library buildings from different cultures and periods.

Dr. Wu Jianzhong
Director
Shanghai Library
June 20, 2006

Contents 目录

- 005 / Preface 前言 / 005
- 007 / Editor's Note 编者的话 / 007
- 018 / Argentina 阿根廷 / 018
018 / National Teacher's Library 国家教师图书馆 / 018
- 024 / Austria 奥地利 / 024
024 / Austrian National Library 奥地利国家图书馆 / 024
026 / University Library Innsbruck 茵斯布鲁克大学图书馆 / 026
- 028 / Belgium 比利时 / 028
028 / City Library of Antwerp 安特卫普市图书馆 / 028
- 030 / Canada 加拿大 / 030
030 / Library of Parliament 加拿大议会图书馆 / 030
- 032 / Chile 智利 / 032
032 / National Library of Chile 智利国家图书馆 / 032
- 036 / China 中国 / 036
036 / Tianyi Ge Library 天一阁 / 036
042 / Bibliotheca Zi-Ka-Wei 徐家汇藏书楼 / 042
- 046 / Czech 捷克 / 046
046 / Municipal Library of Prague 布拉格市立图书馆 / 046
- 048 / Denmark 丹麦 / 048
048 / The Royal Library 丹麦皇家图书馆 / 048
- 052 / Finland 芬兰 / 052
052 / National Library of Finland 芬兰国家图书馆 / 052
058 / Helsinki City Library 赫尔辛基市图书馆 / 058
060 / Loviisa City Library and New Media Center 洛维萨市图书馆及新媒体中心 / 060
- 064 / France 法国 / 064
064 / National Library of France, Site Richelieu 法国国家图书馆黎赛留分馆 / 064
068 / Carnegie Library of Reims 兰斯卡内基图书馆 / 068
- 070 / Germany 德国 / 070
070 / Bavarian State Library 巴伐利亚州立图书馆 / 070
074 / Heidelberg University Library 海德堡大学图书馆 / 074
078 / University and State Library Saxony-Anhalt 萨克森——安哈尔特大学及州立图书馆 / 078
- 082 / India 印度 / 082
082 / Library of the Asiatic Society 亚洲文会图书馆 / 082
084 / David Sassoon Library & Reading Room 戴维·萨松图书馆及阅览室 / 084

- 086 / Japan 日本 / 086
 086 / International Library of Children's Literature 国际儿童图书馆 / 086
 090 / Osaka Prefectural Nakanoshima Library 大阪府立中之岛图书馆 / 090
 092 / Keio University Old Library 庆应大学图书馆(老馆) / 092
- 094 / Mexico 墨西哥 / 094
 094 / Palafoxiana Library 帕拉福克希安纳图书馆 / 094
- 096 / Netherlands 荷兰 / 096
 096 / Artis Library 阿悌斯图书馆 / 096
 098 / Ets Haim Library 生命树图书馆 / 098
 100 / Public Library Heerlen 海尔伦图书馆 / 100
 104 / Peace Palace Library 和平宫图书馆 / 104
 106 / Library of the Teyler Museum 泰勒博物馆图书馆 / 106
 108 / Librije in Zutphen 朱特芬图书馆 / 108
- 112 / Norway 挪威 / 112
 112 / Oslo Public Library 奥斯陆公共图书馆 / 112
- 116 / Pakistan 巴基斯坦 / 116
 116 / Liaquat Hall Library 利亚格特会堂图书馆 / 116
- 118 / Poland 波兰 / 118
 118 / Jagiellonian Library 贾基洛尼亚图书馆 / 118
 122 / Warsaw Public library 华沙公共图书馆 / 122
- 124 / Russia 俄罗斯 / 124
 124 / Russian State Library 俄罗斯国家图书馆 / 124
 130 / National Library of Russia 俄罗斯国立图书馆 / 130
- 134 / Spain 西班牙 / 134
 134 / Barcelona Athenaeum Library 巴塞罗那文艺协会图书馆 / 134
 140 / Library of the University of Barcelona 巴塞罗那大学图书馆 / 140
 144 / Library of the University Pompeu Fabra 庞培乌·法布拉大学图书馆 / 144
- 150 / UK 英国 / 150
 150 / National Library of Wales 威尔士国家图书馆 / 150
 156 / Maughan Library & Information Services Centre 毛姆图书馆与信息服务中心 / 156
- 160 / USA 美国 / 160
 160 / Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building 国会图书馆托马斯·杰弗逊大楼 / 160
 166 / Cleveland Public Library 克利夫兰公共图书馆 / 166
 170 / Anne & Jerome Fisher Fine Arts Library 安妮及杰罗姆·费希尔美术图书馆 / 170
 176 / George Peabody Library 乔治·皮博迪图书馆 / 176
 180 / John Carter Brown Library 约翰·卡特·布朗图书馆 / 180
 182 / Redwood Library & Athenaeum 雷德伍德图书馆及博物馆 / 182

