

外国造型艺术资料丛书

典雅华贵

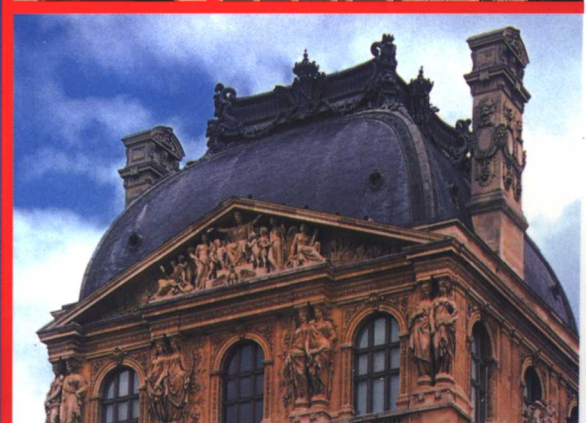
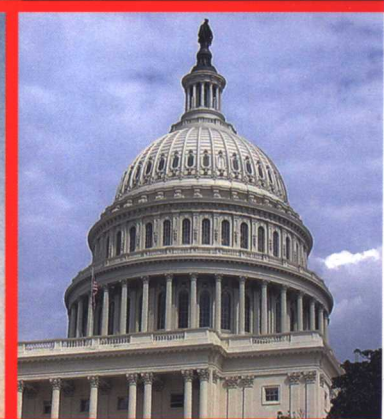
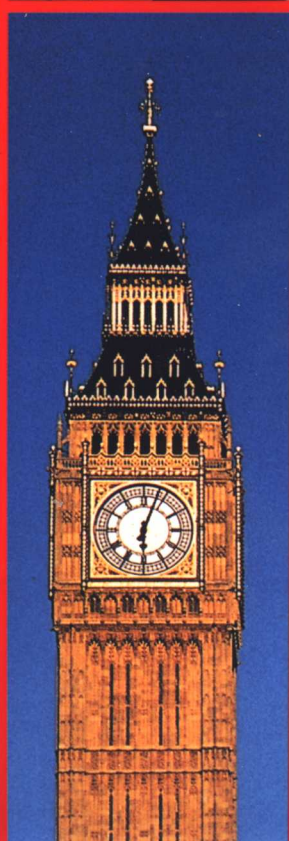
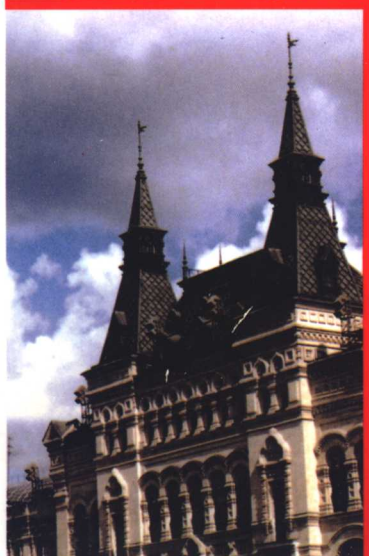
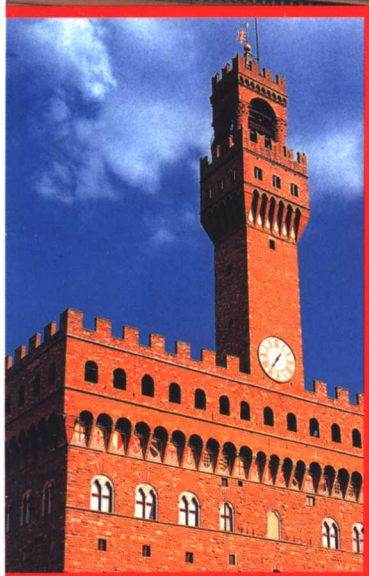
De 宫殿建筑

Imperial Palace Building

摄影 冯炜烈 邢振邦

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天津人民美术出版社
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前言

朱小平

编辑出版这套书是一件很有意义的工作,它的意义在于将世界各国的建筑分门别类地按照各自不同的功能,不同风格,不同文脉分册出版。于是展现在读者面前的是一部建筑文脉清晰,风格特征鲜明,内容极为丰富的建筑史诗。

以往的建筑史书虽然理论建树较深,但由于图片稀少且质量欠佳,读完以后总是给人一种不能解渴的感觉。虽然在史论上有所感悟,然而对世界不同风格的建筑形象及特征总是有一种模模糊糊的感觉,尤其是对不同风格的建筑形象的认知实难加以区别,这一点很多学生深有同感。

建筑是艺术,是一切艺术的载体。那么我们应如何理解建筑是艺术的理念呢?建筑艺术不同于其它造型艺术,例如绘画、雕塑等,它可以由着艺术家的性子而随心所欲地进行创作,而其作品五花八门,别人喜欢不喜欢他的作品无关紧要,只要他自己喜欢就行。而建筑艺术却不能由设计师由着性子随心所欲地进行创作,建筑要受到各种因素的制约,首先要受到物质技术条件的制约,受到民族文化的制约,受到使用者的制约等等。意大利建筑师P·L·奈尔维有一句名言:“建筑是,而且必须是一个技术与艺术的综合体,而并非是技术加艺术。”这深刻地说明了建筑的艺术风格及特色是由建筑的材料性能及材料的结构语汇中体现出来的。世界建筑的整个发展历程深刻地体现出,从原始的建筑材料逐步发展到现在的高科技现代材料,是影响建筑发展变化的根本制约因素。

从该书的图片所展示出不同风格的建筑形象,雄辩地证明了建筑材料的更新决定了新技术的诞生,新技术的诞生催生出新的建筑结构,新的建筑结构创造出新的建筑形象,并随之而产生出新的建筑装饰艺术。

如日中天的辉煌而质朴的古希腊建筑,恰恰体现了意大利优质的石材创造出纯正的梁板结构建筑。石材孕育出伟大的柱式,而这柱式影响了全世界并统领欧洲建筑达两千多年,石材也培养出具有极高水平的希腊雕刻艺术。

火山灰(原始混凝土)在建筑中的使用创造出天堂般的罗马建筑。聪明的罗马人建造出当时历史时代最空前的43米大跨度的巨大穹顶建筑,室内净高也达到43米,这个跨度与高度在现代也是令人折服的!这一人类的伟大创举的代表作——罗马万神庙。火山灰创造出“券柱式”语汇,筒形拱、十字交叉拱、集中拱、连续集中拱等丰富的建筑语汇,这些新的建筑结构是伴随着原始混凝土的出现而同步产生的。古罗马的建筑大大丰富了建筑造型的变化,并深深地影响着欧洲建筑发展的全过程。

该书图片中分别显示出拜占庭建筑、波斯建筑、哥特建筑、文艺复兴建筑、巴洛克建筑、法国古典主义建筑、洛可可建筑、新古典主义建筑、集仿主义建筑、工业革命初期建筑、现代主义建筑等。更为值得注意的是该书中对一些划时代的里程碑式的建筑给予重点的介绍,让人更加清晰地了解这些里程碑式的建筑,何以能成为人们公认的里程碑式的建筑。例如文艺复兴的开山建筑——佛罗伦萨大教堂,文艺复兴的收山建筑——圣彼得大教堂,法国古典主义的代表建筑——罗浮宫等。作者对这些建筑都给予详尽的说明,对读者有较深刻的启迪。

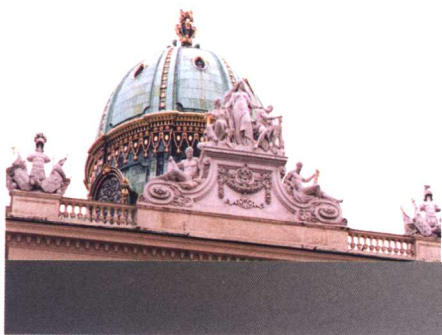
这些建筑以它们自身的合理结构、优美壮丽的造型、巧夺天工的装修,向人们展示了一个永恒的真理——任何一种有强大生命力的建筑艺术形式,它必定是与当时的材料性能和与之相适应的结构形式,使用功能结合得最完美的形式。

该书的意义在于它系统地按不同风格、不同时代、不同流派,向人们展示了绚丽多彩的十分具体的建筑形象,补充了史论书籍图片之不足。它完全可以成为高等院校建筑理论课程的补充教材。它起到了“外国建筑历史图解的作用,这是十分难能可贵的”。

让我们祝贺该书的出版,让该书成为每一位热衷于建筑艺术研究人员的好朋友。

2004年10月25日

朱小平,天津美术学院环艺与中国室内装饰协会,资深室内设计师、教授。



October 25th, 2004

FOREWORD

ZHU Xiaoping

It is meaningful publishing this new range of books which has the advantage of separately classing world-wide architectures according to their functions, styles and cultural schools. As result, to readers is shown an epic of architecture full of details with striking characters as well as clearly related cultural schools.

The books about the architecture history published before, in spite of their deep and outstanding analysis, have failed to fully satisfy readers because of the lack of illustrations of which few are in good quality. Though some breakthroughs of historic critiques, they can't make the analysis fully perceptible. So many students studying arts regret being hardly capable of telling differences between the architectural styles presented while their reading.

Being an art itself, the architecture is also the support of other artistic forms and thus need to be understood in its own way : it doesn't work like paintings or the sculptures of which the creation only depends on artists' mood - that gives birth to a real diversity of art works and allow the authors not to care about other people's cultural tastes. On the contrary, instead of only following his own emotion to create, an architect has to take into consideration a lot of restrictions such as, at first, that of materials and techniques, then the shaping role of local cultures as well as functions of the building he designs and the user's opinion. Pier Luigi Nervi, Italian architect, said : "In stead of making a forced coalition between the technique and the art, the architecture is, and can only be simultaneously technical and artistic." This famous word deeply shows that architectural styles and characters are expressed by nothing but the natures and structures of materials used to build. The studying over the whole architecture history has also deeply proved that, fundamentally, its evolutions depend on those of the materials starting from crude articles used in the primitive society to go to high technique-made products used today.

The images of buildings in different styles, which are fully presented by pictures of this new range of books, indisputably shows that the evolution of the building materials gives birth to new techniques. These new techniques, in their turn, lead to new architectural structures which creates new architectural styles followed by new decors.

Example No.1: the sober but magnificent style of Hellenic buildings displays a typical structure of beams and planks only made of high quality Italian stones. Indeed, these good stones contributed to the creation of antic Greek's magnificent pillar styles which has given a worldwide influence and led the European architecture for more than 2000 years. Also thanks to these stones, were born some top-level and promising sculpture

works.

Example No.2 : The use of the volcanic ash (treated as primitive concrete) created paradise-like Roman architecture. The prowess of the Romans is shown by their building the Pantheon of Roma, an unprecedented big span vault(43°) temple in their time with an inside height of also 43m. Even for nowadays people, such span and height command respect ! Actually, it is a conclusive evidence of the great human creative power. In the Pantheon of Roma, people can “read a rich vocabulary” of pillars : simple arch, ribbed vault, concentrating arch, successive concentrating arch, etc.. These original architectural structures were born as soon as the appearance of the primitive concrete. Roman buildings largely enriched the architectural diversity and has given a deep influence to the whole evolution of the European architecture.

In illustrations of this new range of books, readers can find many architectural schools such as Byzantine style, Persian style, Gothic style, Renaissance concepts, Baroque concepts, French classicism, Rococo characters, Neoclassicism, Combined style, early industrialization architecture as well as modernism, etc.. More interesting is that readers are given more details about some buildings which realized tremendous architectural breakthroughs. Indeed, this reading can surely help people understand more clearly why those buildings are so widely considered as milestones in architecture history. For instance, the Cathedral of Florence marks the beginning of Renaissance in architecture, whereas the St.Peter Cathedral represents its end ; The Louvre Museum is also a representative of the French architectural Classicism, etc.. Briefly, all details given by the author shall deeply enlighten readers.

With their optimized structures, magnificent forms and fantastic decors, the buildings presented by this new range show us a eternal truth : a largely promising architectural style must be a perfect work which has ability to adapt itself the best to the nature of the materials used in its time, to the structures made of those materials, and to utilities of such building.

Thanks to its detailed and systematic introduction with plenty of beautiful pictures classed according to different styles, periods and schools, this new range has remedied an important defect of architectural theories or history works published in the past. Therefore, it shall deserve to be supplementary reading material for courses of architectural theories in higher education level. “Its role as an atlas of the foreign architecture history is particularly appreciated.”

Let's congratulate on the publication of this range of books and hope it will be an good assistant for all architecture lovers' research.

ZHU Xiaoping : Senior interior decor designer, Professor of the Environmental Art Department of Tianjin National Fine Arts University, a member of China National Interior Decor Association .



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▲ 去往哈布斯堡王宫的入口 *Entrance to Hofburg Palace*

作为哈布斯堡家族长达 650 年的王宫，经过不断地改建、扩建，内部极其宏大。屋顶上的双头鹰象征哈布斯堡家族。昔日的王宫如今成为联邦总统办公的场所和外交部所在地。其中，一部分已辟为博物馆向公众开放。



▼ 申布伦宫花园





▲ 维也纳议会 *Vienna Parliament*

以希腊神殿式结构而引人注目的议会大厦是 1883 年由在雅典执教的丹麦人奥菲尔·冯·汉森建造。议会大厦作为民主主义的象征，据说是模仿民主的发祥地雅典的风格设计的。

左上：申布伦宫 *Schönbrunn Palace*

申布伦宫位于维也纳南部，又名“美泉宫”。是哈布斯堡王室的避暑行宫。由丁·爱尔拉克于 1695 年—1696 年设计，1711 年建成。后经过改建，成为世界上仅次于法国凡尔赛宫的宫殿。具有东方风格的建筑和摆设是这座宫殿的一大特色，它反映出东方文化对维也纳文化的深远影响。为此，1996 年，申布伦宫和花园被联合国教科文组织作为文化遗产列入《世界遗产名录》。莫扎特和海顿曾在宫内剧场指挥演奏新作品，拿破仑曾两度以夏宫作为总部驻地。

比利时

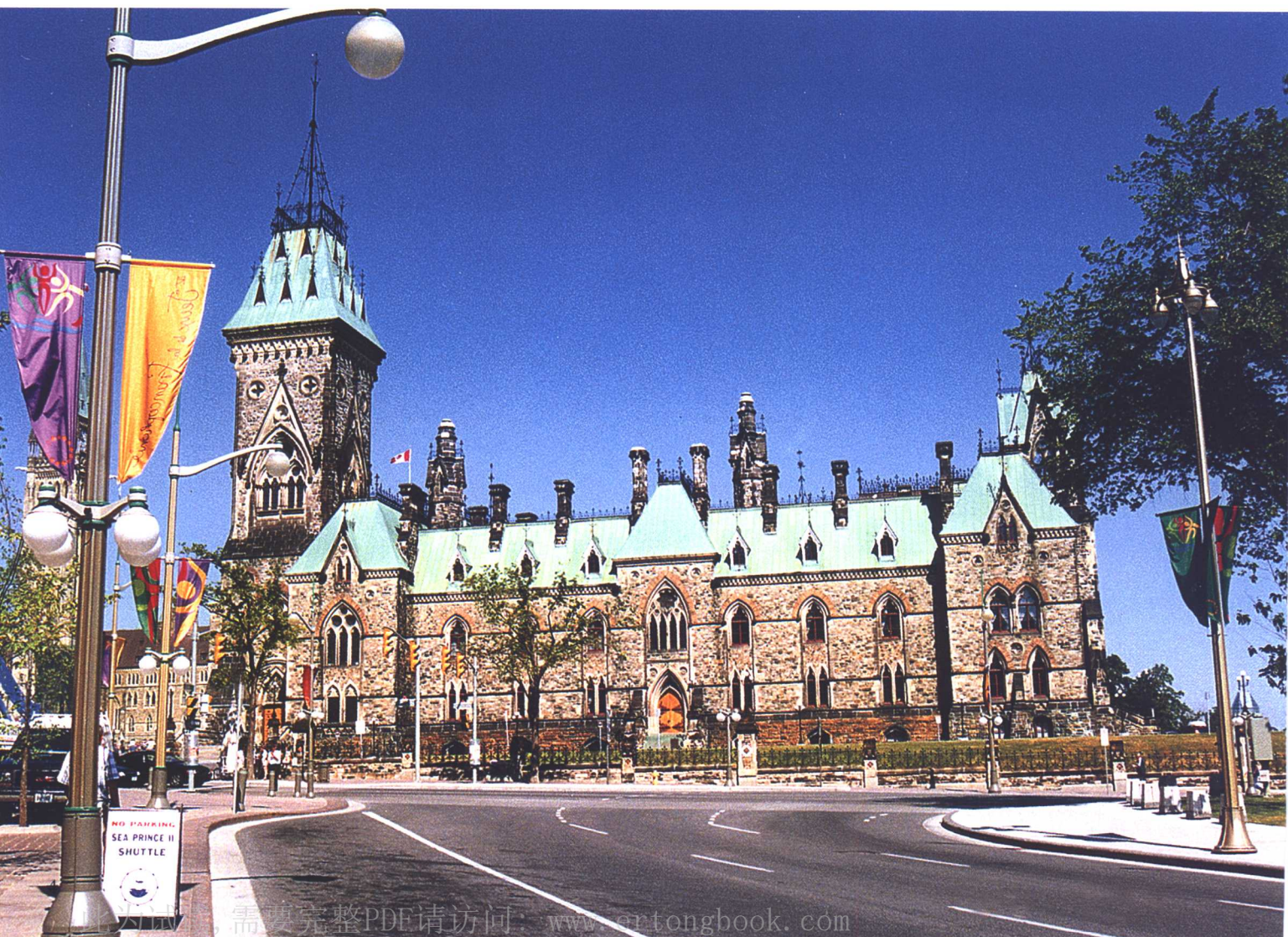
Belgium

► 布鲁塞尔皇宫
Brussels Imperial Palace



加拿大

Canada





▲ 赫肯哈温宫 *Holckenhavn Palace*

赫肯哈温宫建于文艺复兴时期，历时半个世纪。在当时连年战争的情况下，建成这样的建筑，很是令人称奇。

◀ 渥太华议会 *Ottawa Parliament*

▼ 克伦堡宫 *Kronborg Palace*

这是一座文艺复兴风格的巨型城堡，也就是哈姆雷特的“埃尔斯诺尔城堡”。这座城堡曾经为莎士比亚的戏剧《哈姆雷特》在国际上数个版本提供过传说般的外景地。直到今天，这里的诡异的气氛不由得让人感到危机四伏的宫廷阴谋。





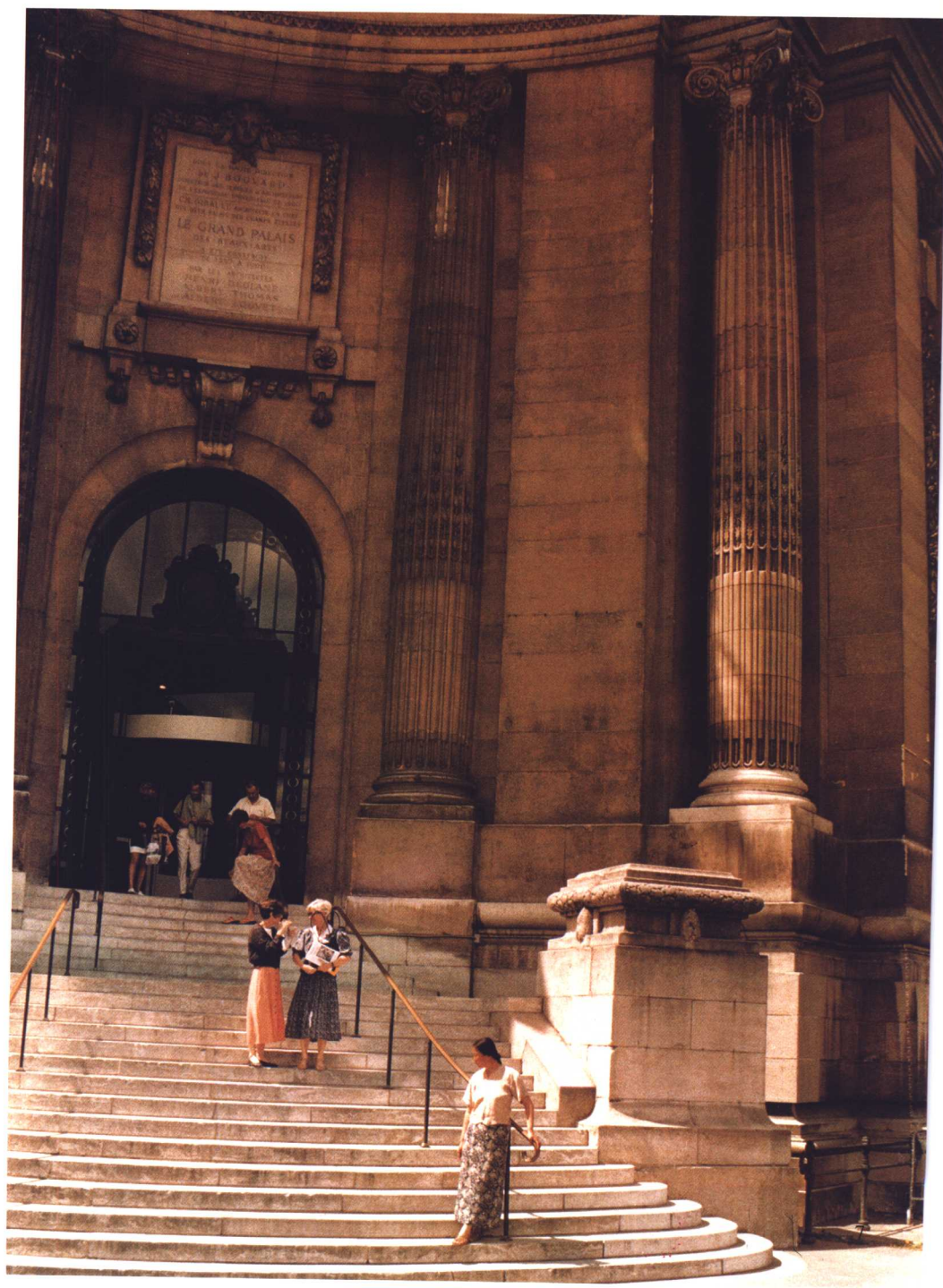
▲ 市政厅 *Paris City Hall*

市政厅因巴黎行政公署所在地而得名。它矗立于市旅馆广场一侧，建于1874年—1882年间。它的东部上方雕有四个铜狮，南部阳台上雕有骑马人像，另外一组群雕塑造了法国136个知名人士。

右上：市政厅徽章 *The Badge of Paris City Hall*

右下：大宫 *Grand Palace*

大宫建筑规模十分宏大。它在柱廊、雕刻、战车等诸方面的装饰上都细腻地体现了19世纪末官方艺术的折中性和浮夸的风格。1971年，它成为国家现代展览馆。





▲ 巴黎歌剧院 *Paris Opera*

巴黎歌剧院建于1861年—1875年，是世界上最大的歌剧院。院内到处充满了富丽堂皇的气息。值得注意的是天花板上是夏加尔受歌剧或芭蕾舞剧启发而作的巨幅壁画和重达九吨的吊灯。



◀ 小宫 *Petit Palace*

小宫由查理·吉老尔为1900年的万国博览会所建。次年，成为博物馆，在这里可以欣赏到曼特尼亚、伦勃朗、柯罗、莫奈、塞尚、德拉克洛瓦、高更、雷诺阿等艺术大师的作品。



► 巴黎歌剧院内景 *Inner of Paris Opera*



► 枫丹白露
Fontainebleau

位于法国北部塞纳—马恩省城镇，是法国国王修建的最大行宫之一。最初为中世纪王家狩猎驻留地。1527年由法国最好的建筑师彻底重建，只保留了原来的塔楼。19世纪成为法国度假者云集的胜地。





▲ 凡尔赛宫 *Versailles Palace*

凡尔赛宫是路易十三作为狩猎城堡而建。自1682年—1789年，凡尔赛宫成为王国事实上的都城。1837年路易·菲利普将其整修后改为博物馆。辉煌的宫殿内藏有难以数计的艺术珍品，包括路易十四的雕像。宫殿的花园漂亮至极，无与伦比。这一切景象使凡尔赛宫成为世界上最富有魅力的建筑。



◀ 凡尔赛宫花园雕塑
*A Sculpture in the Garden
of Versailles Palace*