

SKETCHES OF
PARIS'S ARCHITECTURE



钢笔手绘 巴黎建筑

陈新生 著 BY CHEN XINSHENG

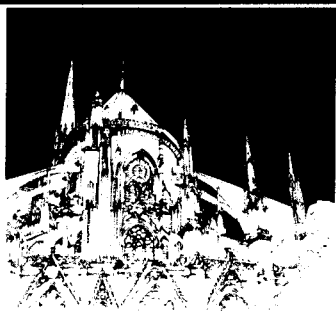
合肥工业大学出版社

HEFEI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PUBLISHING HOUSE

钢笔手绘 巴黎建筑

SKETCHES OF

PARIS'S ARCHITECTURE



陈新生 著

BY CHEN XINSHENG

合肥工业大学出版社

HEFEI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PUBLISHING HOUSE

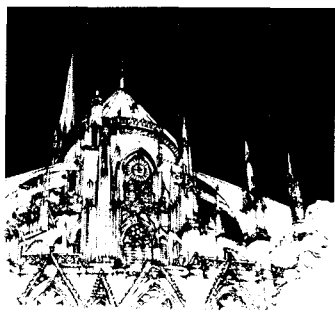
图书在版编目(CIP)数据

钢笔手绘巴黎建筑 / 陈新生著. —合肥:合肥工业大学出版社, 2004.7

ISBN 7-81093-121-0

I. 钢... II. 陈... III. 建筑艺术—钢笔画—作品集—中国—现代 IV. TU206

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 079499 号



钢笔手绘巴黎建筑

陈新生 著

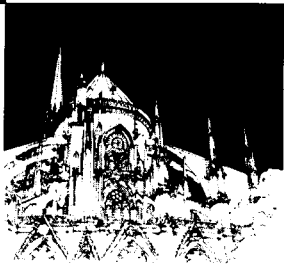
责任编辑 陆向军

出版 合肥工业大学出版社
地址 合肥市屯溪路 193 号
邮编 230009
电话 总编室: 0551-2903038
发行部: 0551-2903188
版次 2004 年 9 月第 1 版
印次 2004 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

开本 889 × 1194 1/16
印张 10.25
发行 全国新华书店
印刷 中国科学技术大学印刷厂
网址 www.hfutpress.com.cn
E-mail press@hfutpress.com.cn

ISBN 7-81093-121-0/TU·6 定价: 50.00 元

如有影响阅读的印装质量问题, 请与出版社发行部联系调换



序

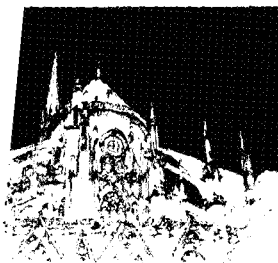
我常常在心里问自己,如果只能访问一个国家,只能访问一座城市的话,我想这个国家就是法兰西,而这座城市则是巴黎。2003年6月,应邀赴巴黎国际艺术城访问研修,我终于走进了这座城市。关于巴黎,我看过无数的照片以及影像资料,但这些都替代身临其境的感受。这种感受是集视觉、嗅觉、听觉为一体的立体感受,这是一个实实在在的巴黎,从声名显赫的名胜古迹到默默无闻的僻街陋巷。

巴黎共有20个区,以中央作为1区,按顺时针螺旋形依次排列。塞纳河在市区画了一道优美的弧线,将整个巴黎一分为二。市郊周围有7个省,区和省构成大巴黎地区,又称法兰西岛,总面积1.2万平方公里,人口一千多万,占全国人口的五分之一。在塞纳河上,有两座小岛——城岛和毗连的圣·路易岛是巴黎的发源地。两千年前,这里只是塞纳河上的一个渔村,而后逐渐向塞纳河两岸发展,最终成为现在的巴黎。无疑,城岛和圣·路易岛就是巴黎的市中心,两岛有14座风格迥异的桥梁和两岸连接,被誉为哥特式第一座典型建筑的巴黎圣母院就坐落在城岛上。一年四季,这里都是游人如织,熙来攘往。壮丽宽阔的塞纳河上,载着世界各地游客的游艇往来穿梭。

“只有法国这样的国家才能创造巴黎。”艺术是巴黎的灵魂,无论是巴洛克式剧院、哥特式教堂、尊贵恢弘的皇家宫殿、造型独特的旅馆、幽雅古朴的酒吧,还是街道拐角的一扇门、路边的地铁入口、店面的橱窗、人行道上的街灯、住宅阳台的铸铁雕花……无不洋溢着巴黎人的智慧。如果你没有时间和精力观察巴黎的每一个细节,你一定难以体会这个巨人心跳的频率。从中古建筑的奇迹和完善的城市规划,到科学文化的结晶和文学艺术的创造,处处显现了法兰西人民智慧的光芒。巴黎这座具有丰富文化艺术遗产的古城,有许多世界闻名的历史遗迹和古典建筑,如埃菲尔铁塔、卢浮宫、圣母院、凯旋门、歌剧院、圣心寺、先贤祠、凡尔赛宫、枫丹白露宫等,这些都是旅游者的留恋之地。这些古老的建筑物上的雕刻琳琅满目,栩栩如生,有很多建筑物本身就是一件完整的艺术品。所以,在规划这个城市的建设时,不仅要求保持它的历史特点和艺术风格,还要适应现代社会发展的需要,巴黎在现代化建设中十分注意保持历史的连贯性,名胜古迹和建筑文物得到了精心的保护,特别在历史中心区,政府采取保护性措施,禁止和严格限制拆旧;必不可少的新建筑,其高度也不能超过已有建筑的高度,特别强调新建筑与周围市容整体的和谐性。由于采取了这些措施,现在漫步于市区时,依然能够陶醉在巴黎古香古色的氛围之中。

虽然巴黎保留着许多古老的建筑群,但这却丝毫不影响巴黎的生动与活力,巴黎在保留古典的基础上从不忘记创新,它打破了人们的常规思维,大胆地想象;它更冲破时间的限制,能让你回到中古世纪,也能让你跨越时间追赶未来。巴黎是个奇妙的城市,在那里你不会感到寂寞,因为这个古典与现代完美结合的城市,每时每刻都会带给你意想不到的惊喜。

陈新生 2004/07



PREFACE

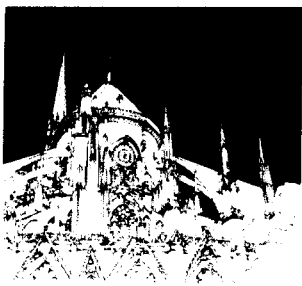
I often ask myself, if I could only visit one country, or even one city, where would I go? Paris, France is my first choice. On June, 2003, I received an invitation to go to the Cite Internationale Des Arts, which is in Paris, for a visit and advanced study, and so began my journey. I had seen many photos and videos of Paris, but they can't be compared to the sights and sounds of the real city, this impression is a three-dimensional impression, i.e. sense of smell, sight and hearing, from the famous monuments to the hidden alleyways.

Paris is made up of 20 districts arrayed spirally in a clockwise direction around the center of town, which is numbered as No.1 District. The Seine flows in a graceful arc dividing Paris into two parts. The seven provinces and districts make up the greater Paris area, which is also called Ile-de-France, the total area is 12000 sq.km. with a population of about 10 million people (20% of the country's total population). The two islands on the Seine—Cite and St. Louis, are the cradle land of Paris. 2000 years ago they were fishing villages, then gradually grew into the Paris that we know today. Undoubtedly, Cite and St. Louis, which were linked up by fourteen bridges with distinctive style respectively, are the centre of Paris. The Notre-Dame is the first Gothic-style building on the Cite. The square in front receives a great deal of visitors yearly, as well as those brought in by numerous yachts on the Seine.

"Only a country like France could create Paris." Art is the heart and soul of Paris. Baroque-style theatres, Gothic-style churches, royal palaces, hotels, doors, the metro stations, streetlights, and the iron work of balconies all over Paris all fully reflect people's wisdom. If you have no time and energy to observe every details of Paris, you certainly could't feel the frequency of the giant's heartbeat. The wisdom of French people gleams on the miraculous architecture of Middle Ages, the perfect city planning, the crystallization of science and culture, as well as the new trails of literature and art. Paris, the ancient city with abundant cultural and artistic heritage, is an old city filled with historic monuments and classical architecture such as Tour Eiffel, Palais du Louvre, Notre Dame de Paris, Arc de Triomphe, Opera Garnier, Sacre Coeur, Pantheon, Chateau de Versailles, and Fontainebleau, which are all the places where travellers are reluctant to leave. The lifelike carvings in these ancient architectures are really a feast for the eyes, many buildings themselves are intact works of art. Therefore, urban construction planning should not only maintain its historical features and artistic style, but also meet the needs of modern society's development. The coherence of history is paid due attention to in the course of constructing modern architectures, famous scene spots and ancient architectures have been given good conservation. The government has taken steps to protect and limit the removal of old buildings especially in historic centers. New buildings cannot surpass the height of existing ones, and must also blend with the old ones. These measures enable people to feel intoxicated in the air of great antiquity when strolling in urban district.

Although Paris retains its old architectures, it has not been so strict as not to bend and give way for more modern buildings. While retaining its classic style, Paris never forgets to bring forth new ideas. It breaks free from conventional mode of thinking and imagine boldly. Smashing time limit, it could not only bring you back to Middle Ages, but also let you stride into the future. In Paris, a marvellous city, you would't feel lonely as this city, where classic and modernity are combined perfectly, would bring you surprise in every second.

Chen Xinsheng July 2004



CONTENTS

目录

钢笔淡彩 PEN WITH COLOR



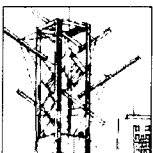
001

古典建筑 CLASSIC ARCHITECTURE



009

现代建筑 MODERN ARCHITECTURE



051

城市景观 LANDSCAPE



064

卫星城镇 SATELLITE CITY



105

建筑细部 ARCHITECTURE DETAIL



124

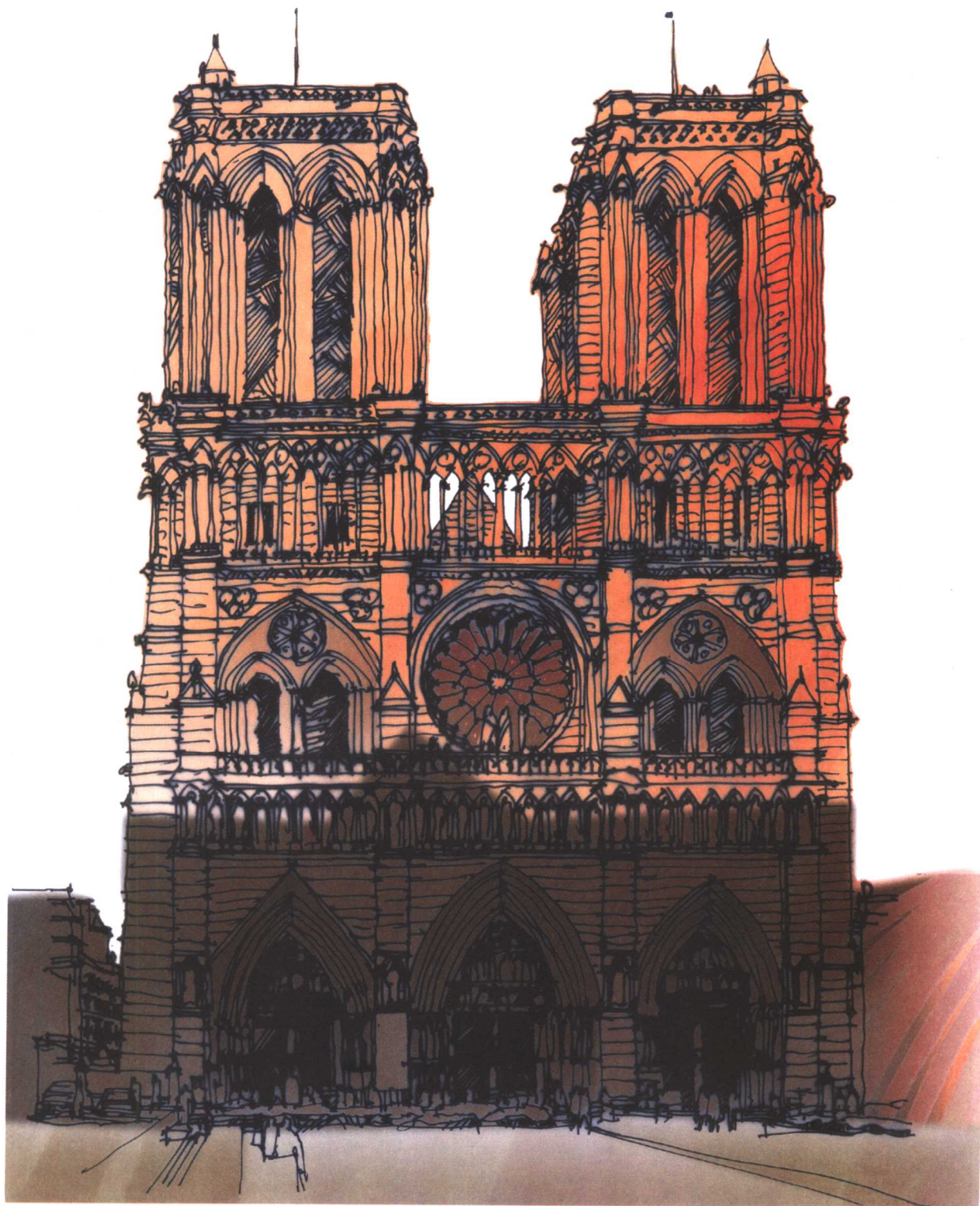
画面配景 SUBSIDIARY ELEMENTS



149

巴黎圣母院是第一座典型的哥特式建筑,开创了欧洲建筑史上一代新风。

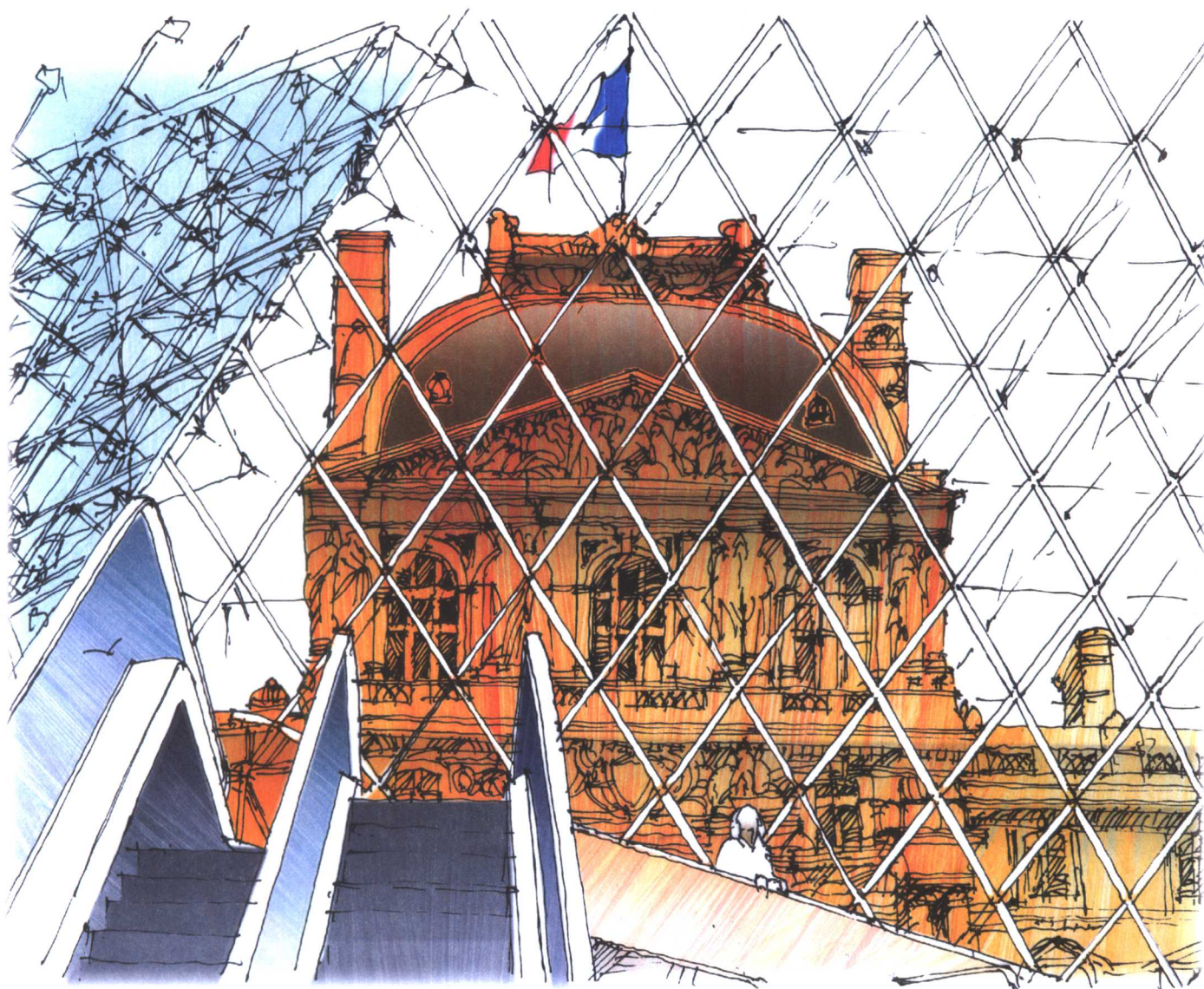
Notre Dame de Paris is the first typical Gothic-style building and influenced a new trend in European architecture.



古朴的骑楼是通向国王广场的侧门

the simple and unsophisticated arcade is the side door of The Place des Vosges





卢浮宫庭院中的玻璃金字塔是各个展馆的总入口。

The glass Pyramid in the courtyard of the Palais du Louvre is the main entrance to all the exhibition halls.

蜿蜒多姿的塞纳河,在夏日的黄昏里,一片金黄,与两岸的树木、建筑完全融为一体。

In the summer dusk, serpentine Seine glows golden and completely blends with trees and buildings on both banks.

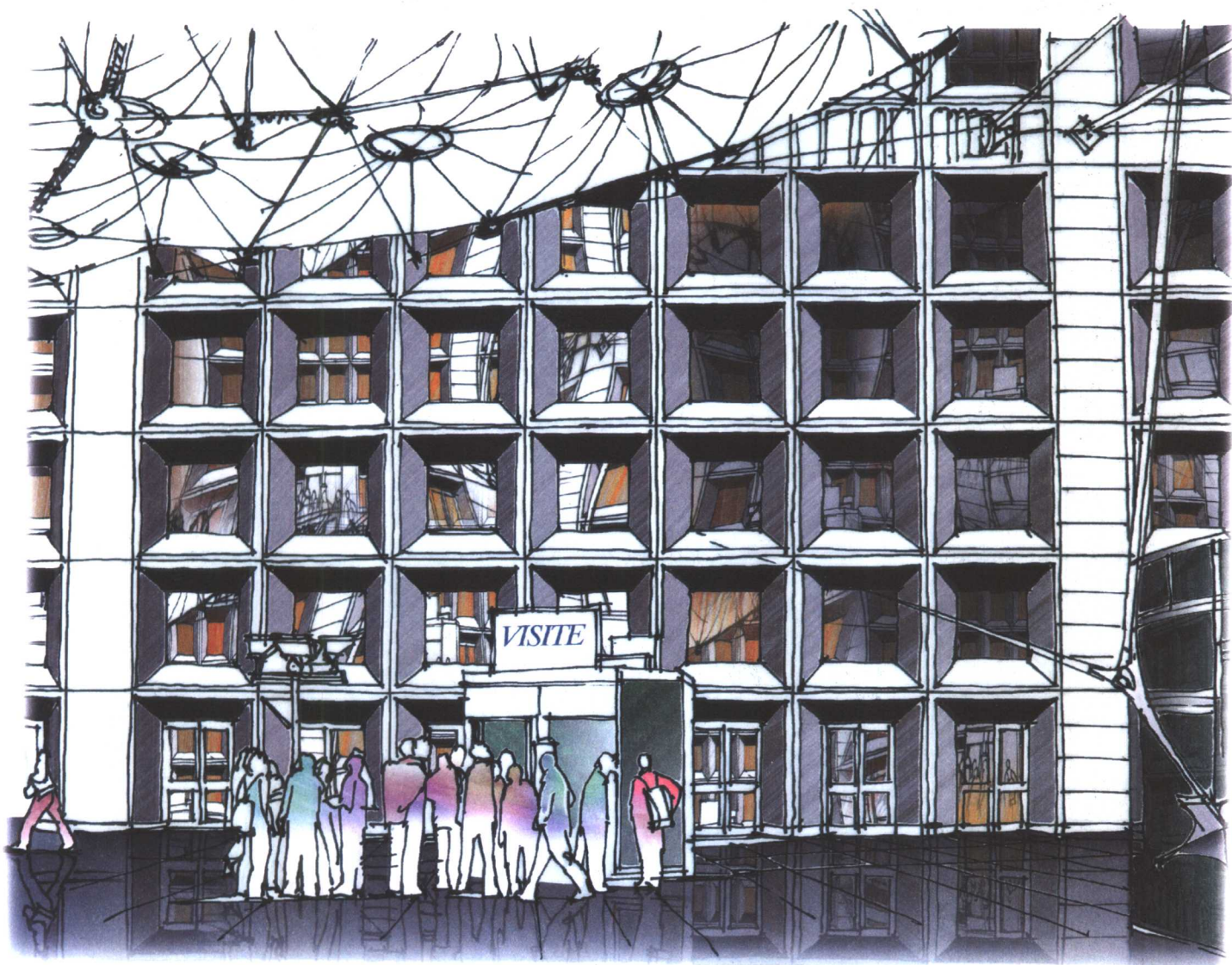




枫丹白露是距离巴黎市区以南 60 多公里的一座小城。干净整洁，鸟语花香。主教堂位于城中心，教堂入口结构严谨，肃穆庄严。

Fontainebleau is a small town over 60 km away from Paris. It's neat and tidy, with birds singing and flowers giving forth fragrance. The main church is located in the center of town, the entrance is precise and stately.





拉德方斯区是巴黎最现代化的区，拉德方斯拱门是这个区的标志性建筑。拱门造型极其简洁，而局部精致细腻。

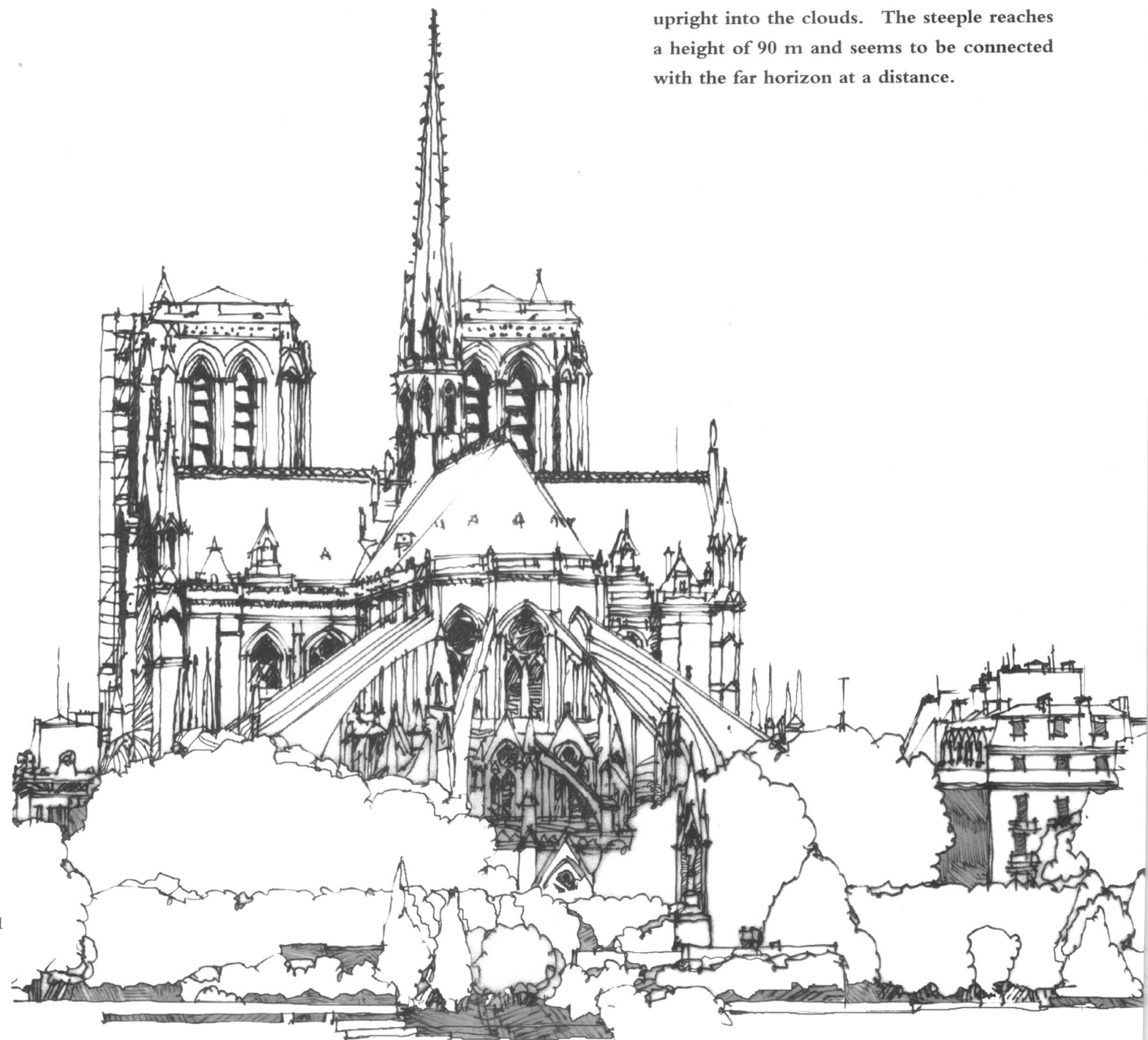
La Defense is the most modern area in Paris, the Grande Arche is the most famous architecture in the area. It is simple in shape but complicated in details.



色彩斑斓的教堂窗花
stained glass church windows

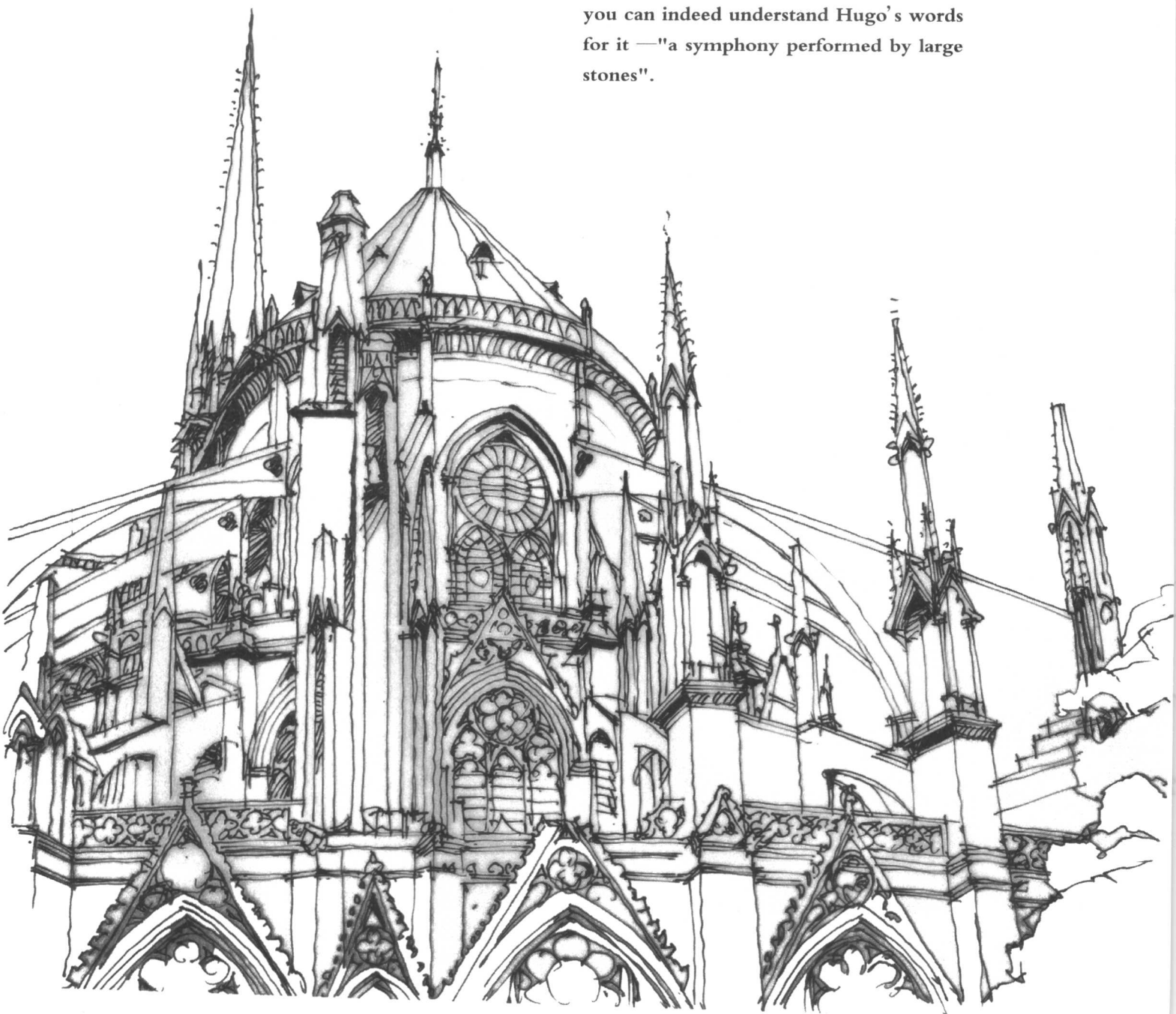
从背面看巴黎圣母院，在造型上比正面有更多的变化，一座尖塔兀立屋脊，巍峨入云，塔高90米，远望似与天际相连。

The rearview of the Notre Dame de Paris holds more diversification in style than that of the front. On the ridge, a steeple stands upright into the clouds. The steeple reaches a height of 90 m and seems to be connected with the far horizon at a distance.



巴黎圣母院的后面是一个花园,站在这里仰视圣母院,能真切地体会到法国作家雨果形容巴黎圣母院的名言:“巨大石头的交响乐”。

Behind Notre Dame de Paris is a garden. Standing here to see the Notre Dame, you can indeed understand Hugo's words for it — "a symphony performed by large stones".





站在圣母院的塔楼上,气象万千的巴黎尽收眼底。

From the steeple of Notre Dame de Paris you
can get a bird-eye view of Paris.