

世界建築藝術圖集

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THE ART OF WORLD ARCHITECTURE

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序言

国家的建设和政策开放，给我们成功地带来了迅速的经济发展和文化发展，包括不同领域的文学、美术、雕刻、壁画、音乐、影剧、戏曲、舞蹈、教育、建筑等。这就是推动我们编辑本《世界建筑艺术图集》的动力。我们尽可能地选择出不同历史时期的代表建筑，并附以年表和中、英文说明，以适应全国建筑和艺术性事业发展的需要。

大规模建设本身包含着经济和技术的发展，至于谈到建筑，它不仅是一种建筑物和构筑物的物质建设，正如现在大家所知道的，它还是一种反映我们时代背景，精神面貌的艺术创作。建筑本身不仅是一门独特的艺术，还是自古以来就被公认为“艺术之父”的综合艺术。这是因为“建筑”一词，就某种意义来讲，除指建筑物本身以外，还包括室内外雕刻、壁画、工艺和所有的装璜以及家具、陈设等，无论是一幢建筑或一群建筑或是象中国园林配置的建筑群的室内外空间在内的，也无论是古代庙堂或是现代摩天大楼无不如此。

人类围绕着自己的生存，生活以及生产和社会活动，过去到现在都已经建造了不同用途的各种建筑，其中有住宅、宫殿、旅馆、粮仓、庙宇、教堂、剧院、影院、法院、办公楼、航空港、火车站等等，按照地域的不同，以及时代和式样的演变发展，建筑物可以分成九个不同的时期风格：东方传统；古中东、古美洲；希腊、罗马；伊斯兰；早期基督教、罗马风；哥特；文艺复兴、矫作主义；巴洛克、洛可可和现代古典、

现代建筑。诚然我们在本图集中选编了当代的建筑作品，我们按不同的时期选择了有代表性的历史名作，付印问世，以便给我们的读者一个自古到今建筑演变的概貌。

选集的照片，其中近半数是有近现代的建筑物，这是因为我们把重点放在现代建筑上，不仅是为了教学、研究、设计和建设工作者的需要，同时也是让他们回顾过去的历史，也就是说“寻根溯源”以达到“古为今用”的目的。当然现代建筑正处在变化发展之中，其风格、形式不断地推陈出新，它们都处在一个时期之内，就尽量顺其年代的前后，不再分其风格的早晚了。

本图集重点在建筑的外观，配以必要的说明和平、立、剖面图，对照片的选择力求精美，因此它不仅适合于建筑工作者的研究参考之用，也适用于美术工作者的学习参考，还适于对一般读者作为一部建筑艺术来欣赏，以普及建筑艺术的知识。

此外，本图集编辑的建筑图片，具有较高的摄影艺术价值，对国内广大摄影爱好者来讲也是一种参考帮助和启迪。建筑摄影还是一个新园地，因此在拍摄好一幢、一群或建筑的一角之前，学习一点建筑的知识是很有好处的。

至于文化，无论西方的或东方的都是人类共同的财富，是相互交流和相互渗透的。就建筑而言，也无论西方或东方，我们历史的过去和现在的风格如何变化，甚至如果历史的风格死了，其艺术的原理依然存在，而且生机盎然。

PREFACE

and all kinds of decorations as well as furnitures and displays inside and outside a building or a group of buildings or a garden of buildings as we do in Chinese gardens. This is true whether for ancient temples or for modern skyscrapers.

Various kinds of buildings for different purposes had and have been built around the human existence, living, productive and social activities, among which there are residences, palaces, hotels, temples, churches, opera houses, cinemas, courthouses, office buildings, airports, railway stations and so on and according to their districts, time and styles, buildings are here divided into nine different periods of styles as follows: Oriental Traditional Architecture; Ancient Middle East and Ancient American Architecture; Greek and Roman Architecture; Islamic Architecture; Early Christian and Romanesque Architecture; Gothic Architecture; Renaissance and Mannerist Architecture; Baroque and Rococo Architecture and Modern Classic and Modern Architecture, for which photos of famous historical buildings have been selected and published here to give our readers a general view of the architectural evolution from the ancient time to the present days.

Among the photos, nearly half of which are those of the modern classic and modern architecture. This is because we lay the emphasis on modern architecture not only for the need of the people engaged in the work of research and education but also for the need of those engaged in the practical work of design and construction and at the same time for them to look back into the history of past as a continuity, that is to say, "To search for the root"

for the purpose of "Using the past for the present". Modern architecture is having remarkable changes in its styles but no matter how different it has been changed, it is still of the same period, which has no need to be subdivided further here.

As "*The Art of World Architecture*" is published in the form of an album, it takes the architectural outlook as the main feature of buildings together with necessary explanations, some plans and sections and chronological tables. The photos selected are as exquisite and beautiful, as possible, it is therefore not merely worth referring for the people engaged in the work of architecture but also for those engaged in the work of arts to enrich their knowledge by studying them and even for the ordinary readers to enjoy them as a work of art so as to popularize the knowledge of architectural art.

Besides, since the photos edited here are photographically appreciable, they may give our photo lovers help and inspiration. As architectural photograph still remains a new field to the photograph circle in China, it is therefore a good lesson to know something about architecture before hand for taking a good picture of a single or a group of buildings or a part of it.

As culture is concerned, no matter the west or the east, are all common wealth of the humanity and are both exchangeable and interpenetrating, as for architecture, no matter how the character and quality of our historic past and present styles in the west or east have been changing and even if the historic style is dead, the principles of art remain and are still very much alive.

The national construction and the open policy of our country has successfully brought us a rapid development of economics as well as culture including different fields of literature, painting, sculpture, music, drama, play, dancing, education, architecture and so on. This is the motive force that has pushed us to edit this album of "*The Art of World Architecture*". We have selected here representative buildings of different historical periods in the world for the purpose to meet the need of our national development.

Vast scale of construction is itself an economical and technical development and as far as architecture is concerned, it is more than material construction of buildings or structures, it is, as we all know now, a creative work of art as well which reflects the spiritual feature of our time background. Architecture itself is not only an independent art but has also been a synthetic one, known as the "Father of all arts", since the ancient days. This is because the word architecture, in a sense, includes sculptures, murals, paintings, arts and crafts



形式

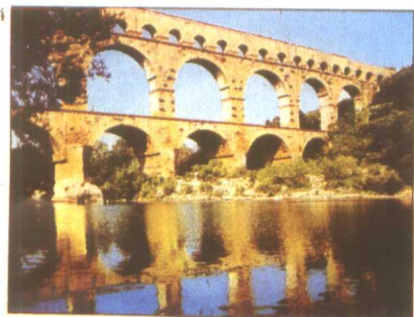
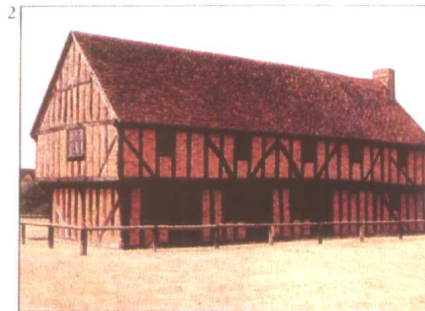
在所有建筑物的设计中,以最简单的、反映日常生活需要的田舍村屋,到为缅怀光跃时代气息、最壮丽的纪念建筑之间存在着一个恒常的共同的因素——设计目的决定形式。

- 1) 爱丽天主教堂 (1080年)
- 2) 摩脱大厅, 爱尔斯涛 (16世纪) 贝德福沙
- 3) 荷兰的山墙
- 4) 旁都加德·娜姆斯 (14世纪)
- 5) 城堡, 丽尔的孟察丽纳斯 (15世纪)
- 6) 市政厅, 米德尔堡 (1412年—1599年)
- 7) 北京故宫角楼
- 8) 旧金山的金门桥 (1937年)
- 9) 中国北京的玉带桥
- 10) 美国白宫华盛顿 (1793年—1867年)
- 11) 中国颐和园

FORM

In the design of all buildings, from the simplest rural structure, reflecting the needs of an everyday way of life, to the most grandiose monument, built to commemorate the glorious aspirations of its age, there is one constant and common factor—their form is governed by the purpose for which they were designed.

- 1) Ely Cathedral (1080)
- 2) Moot Hall, Elstow (16thC) Bedfordshire
- 3) Dutch gabling
- 4) Pont du Gard, Nimes (14 thC)
- 5) Castle, Manzarenes el Real (15thC)
- 6) Town Hall, Middelburg (1412-1599)
- 7) Corner Pavilion, Forbidden City, Beijing
- 8) Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco (1937)
- 9) Jade Belt Bridge, Summer Palace
- 10) White House, Washington DC (1793-1867)
- 11) Summer Palace, Beijing, China





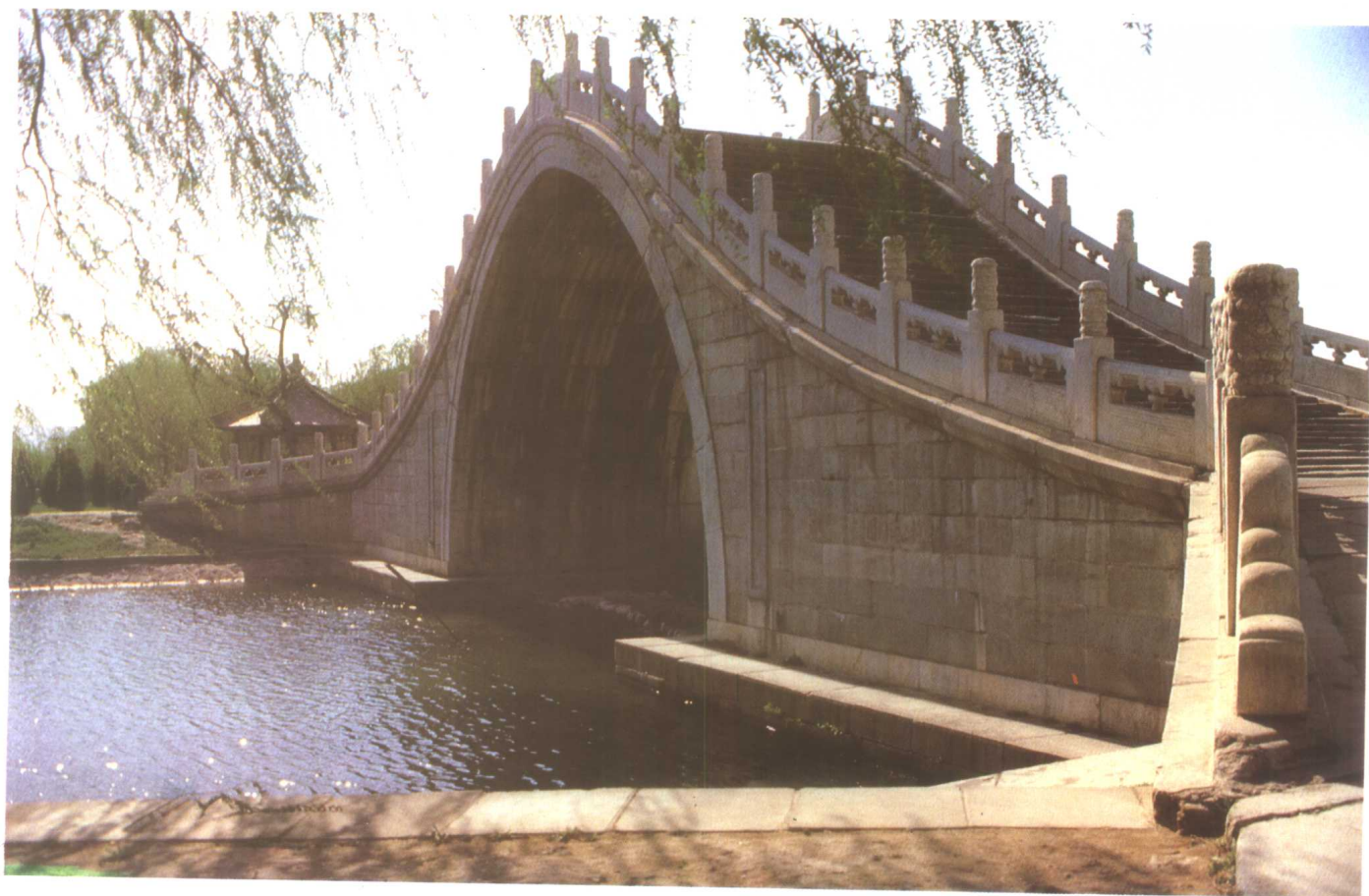
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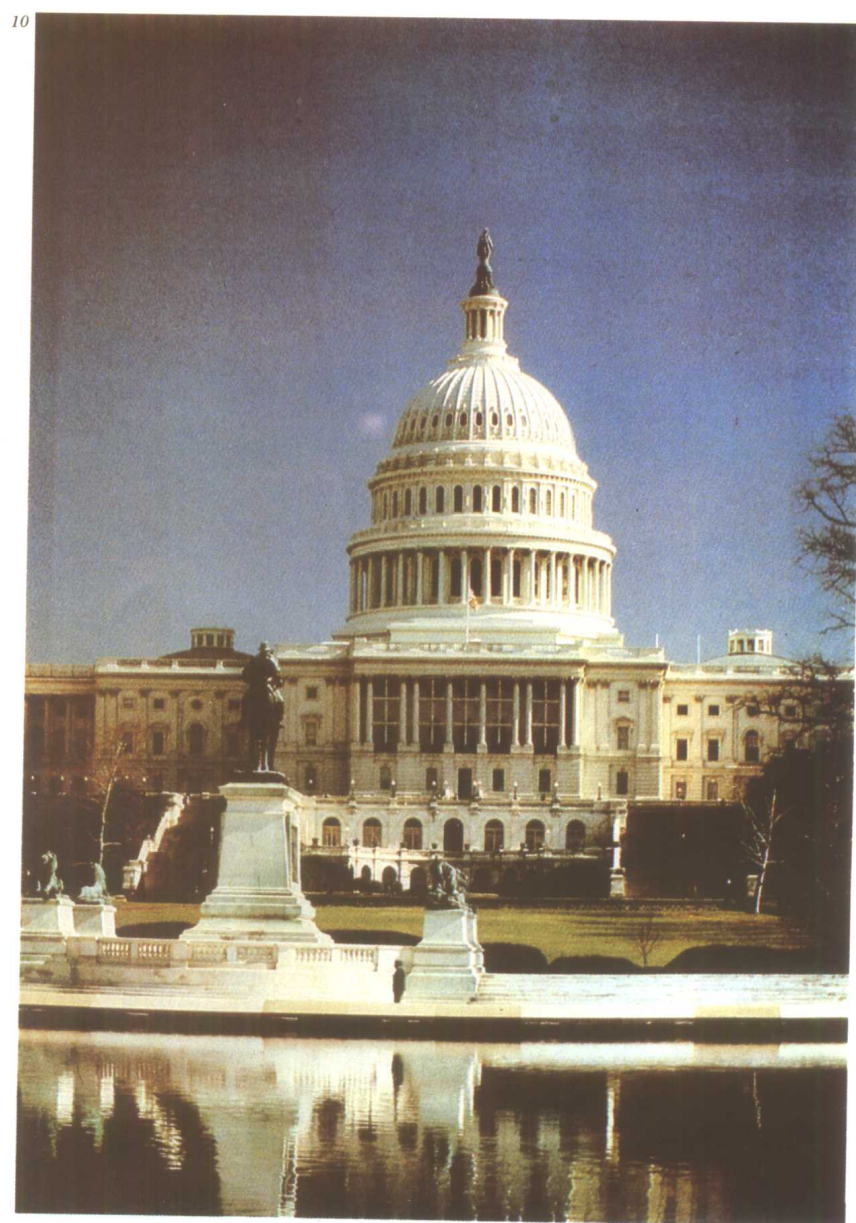
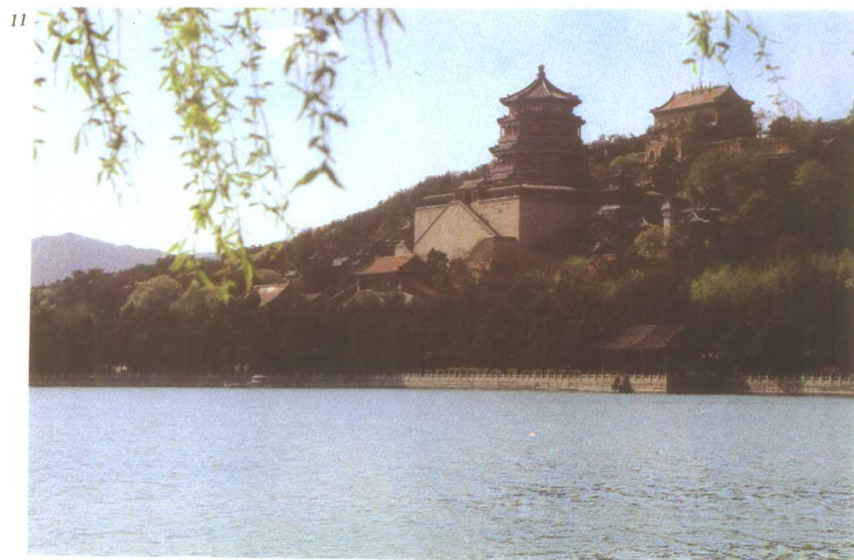




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立面

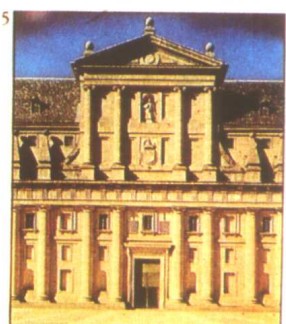
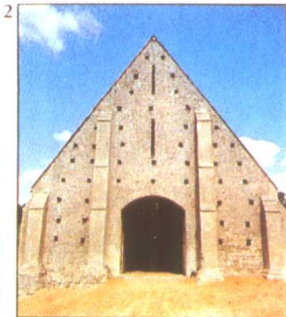
立面是建筑的关键要素，因为它向外宣布了建筑物的目的。它还是建筑物内部生活的反映，并且常常表达了平面的布置。立面能给我们的建筑物以其年令和风格的第一线索。

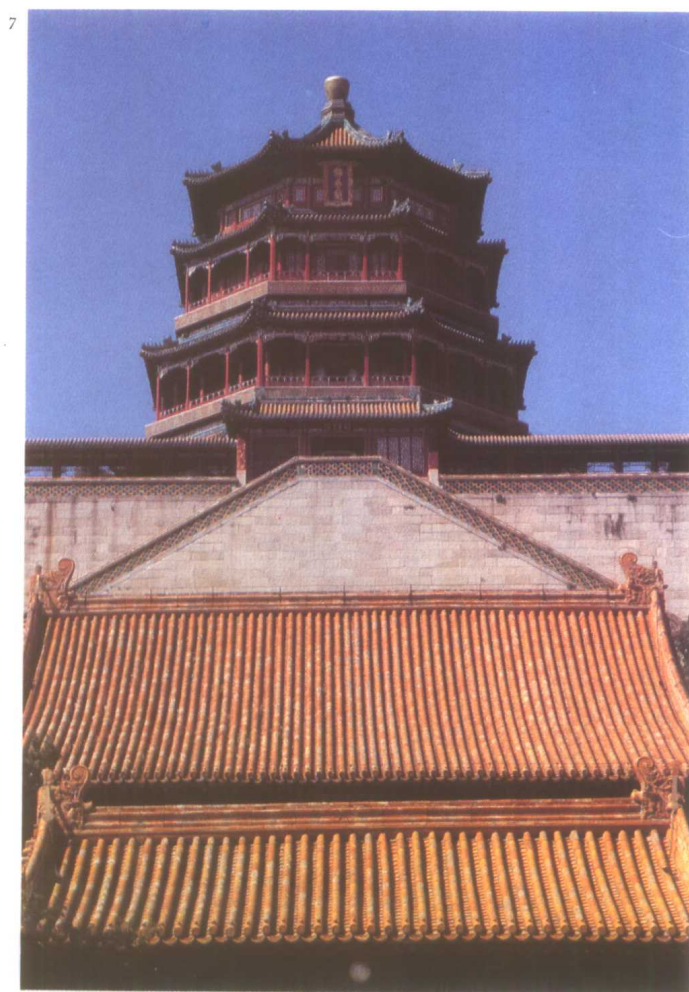
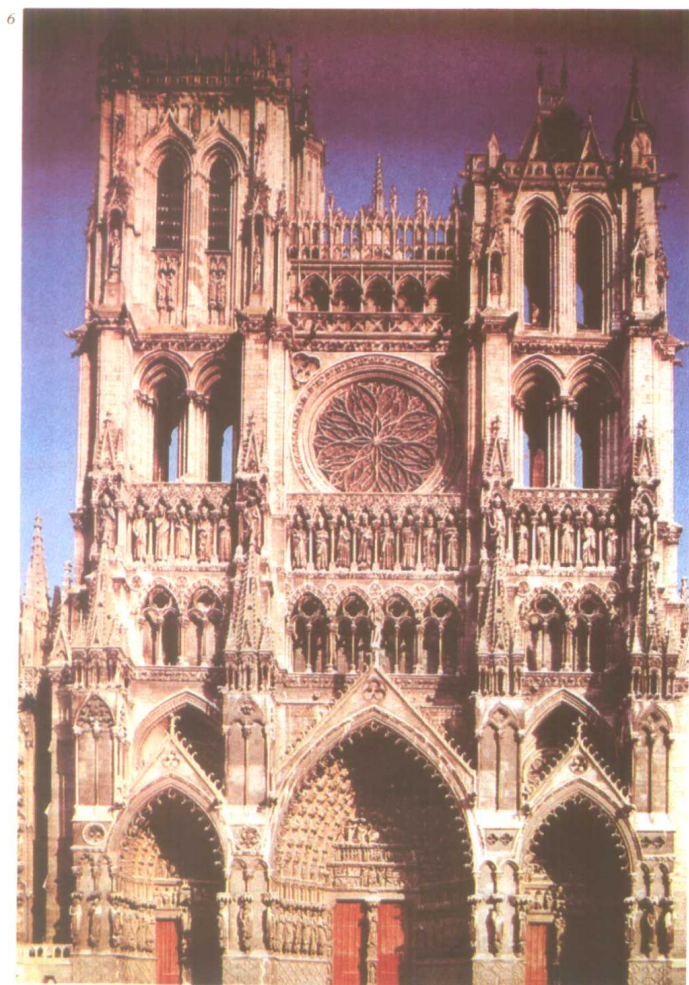
- 1) 卡那伐莱脱旅馆，巴黎(1545年)
- 2) 梯德粮仓，奥克斯福特沙(13世纪)
- 3) 主立面，克雷加娜天主教堂(13—16世纪)
- 4) 圣·玛丽·德拉特寺院，里昂(1955年)
- 5) 主立面，爱斯考丽尔寺院，马德里(1562年—1584年)
- 6) 西立面，阿米恩斯天主教堂(1220年—1288年)
- 7) 佛香阁正立面，中国颐和园
- 8) 市政厅，多伦多(1958年—1963年)

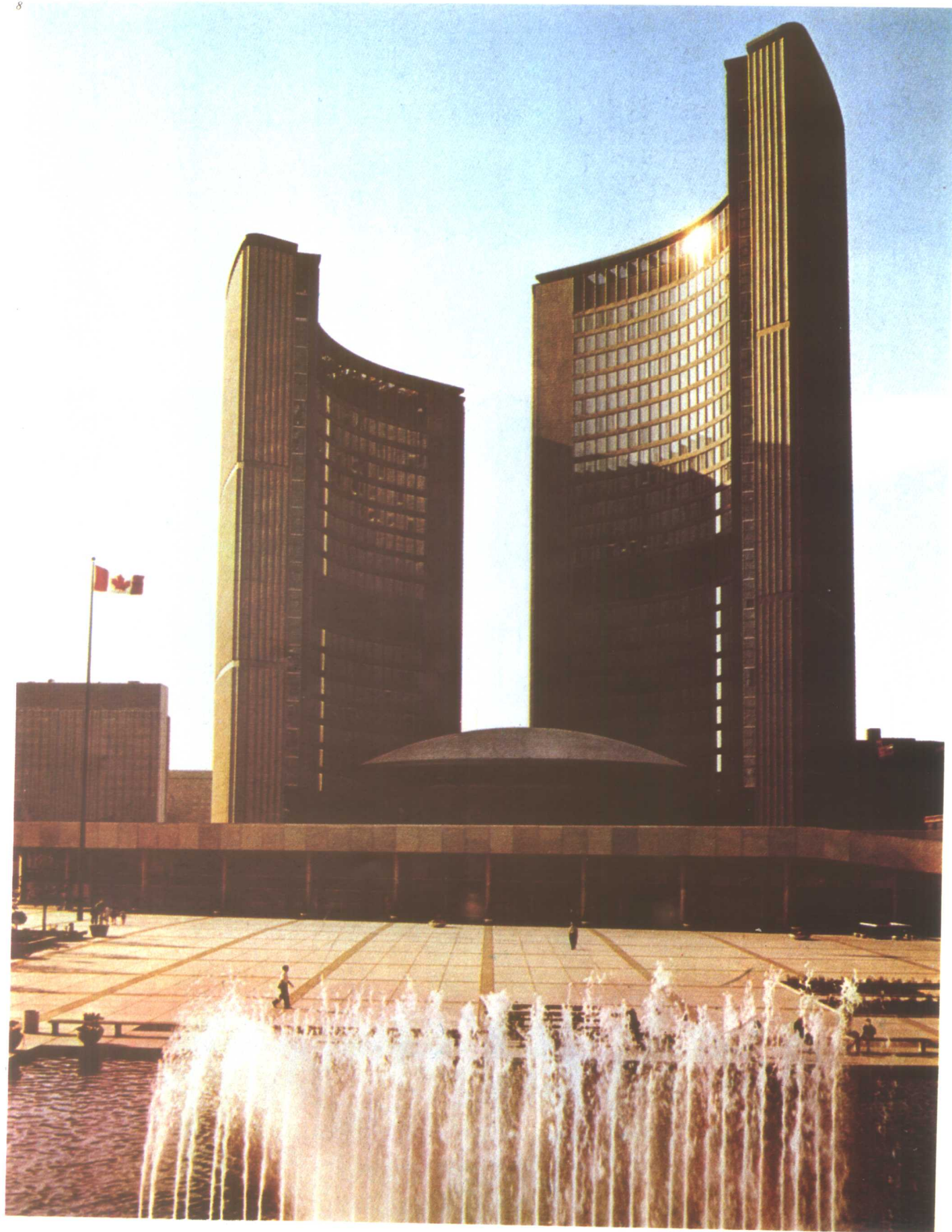
FACADES

A facade is a key element in architecture because outwardly it proclaims the purpose of a building. It can also be a reflection of a building's interior life; the arrangements of the plan are often expressed in it. And the facade can give us the first clue to a building's age and style. Some facades, like the soaring mass of a cathedral, are seen in isolation; others, such as a simple timber-frame house, are often seen in the context of a village street, its buildings seemingly glued together.

- 1) Hotel Carnavalet, Paris (1545)
- 2) Tithe barn, Oxfordshire (13thC)
- 3) Main facade, Cremona Cathedral (13thC-16thC)
- 4) Monastery of Sainte-Marie-de-la-Tourette, Lyons (1955)
- 5) Main facade, Monastery of the Escorial, Madrid (1562-84)
- 6) West front, Amiens Cathedral (1220-88)
- 7) Main facade, Fuo Xiang Pavilion Summer Palace, Beijing
- 8) City Hall, Toronto (1958-65)







入口

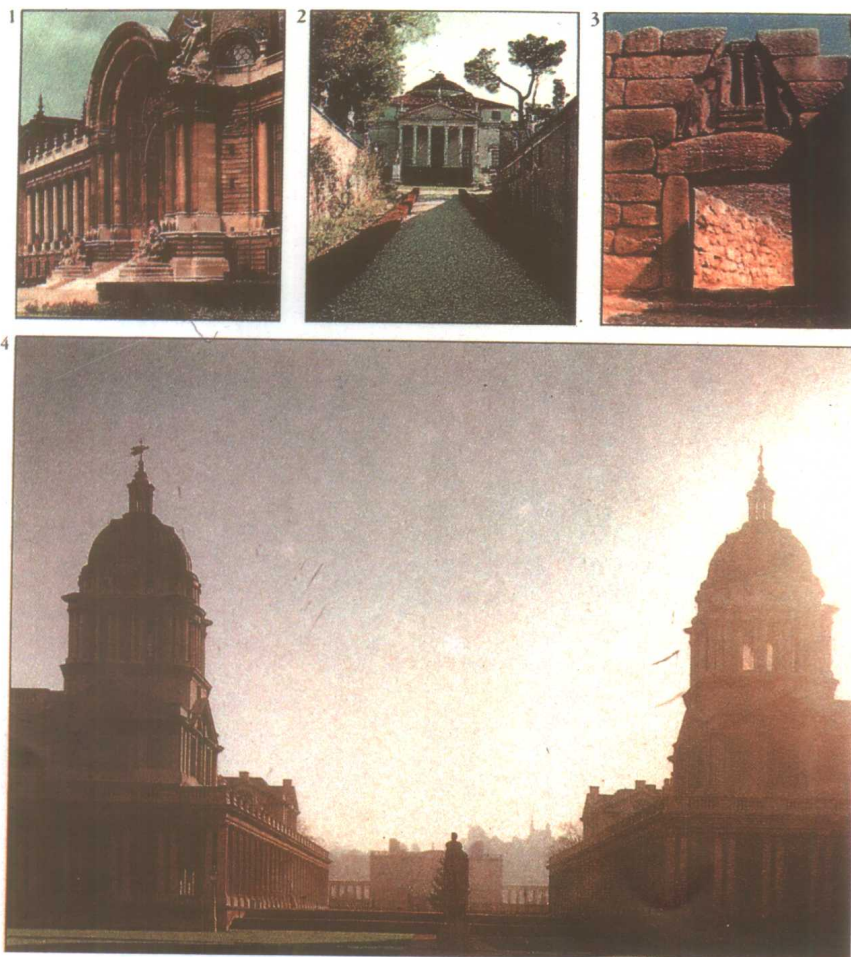
入口并非只是大门或门，也包括通道所经的进口场地和入口门檻后的场地。入口把许多不同的空间连接在一起。形式和装饰两者都给我们以要进入的空间型式的某种暗示——例证：巴拉典恩别墅的白色柱子，不加修饰的田舍木门，玛亚纳粗糙墙面上的雕刻木门。

- 1) 小宫殿，巴黎(1900年)
- 2) 圆厅别墅，维琴察(1550年)
- 3) 狮子门，迈西尼(公元前1400年)
- 4) 皇家海军医院(1698—1702年)
- 5) 爱丽天主教堂主大门(1080年)
- 6) 中国传统民居大红门

ENTRANCES

Entrances are not just gates or doors but can also include the passage by which a place may be entered as well as the area beyond the threshold. Entrances link together different spaces. In both their form and decoration they give us some indication of the type of space we are about to enter—witness, the white columns of a Palladian villa, the unadorned timber door of a cottage, the carved portal in the grim walls of Mycenae...

- 1) Petite Palais, Paris (1900)
- 2) Rotunda, Vincenza (1550)
- 3) Lion Gate Mycenae (1400 BC)
- 4) Royal Naval Hospital (1698-1702)
- 5) Prior's Door, Ely Cathedral (1080)
- 6) A Red Door in a chinese traditional residence





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结构

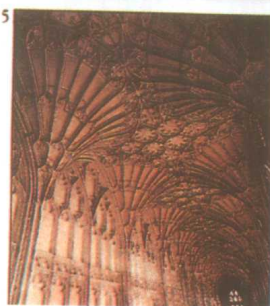
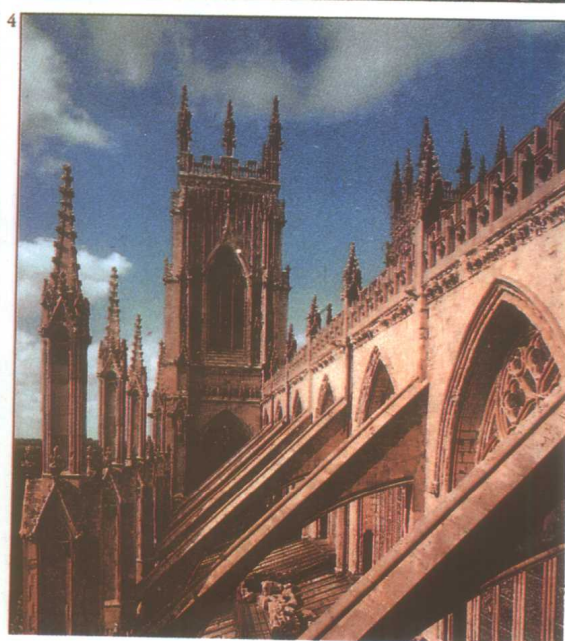
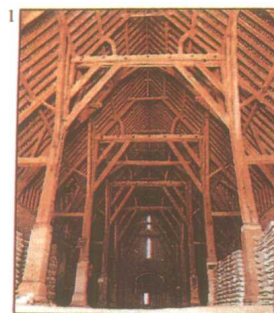
通常是兴建时通行的技术。经济和社会因素决定着建筑物的结构。总之，无论你所见的是农仓，还是哥特式天主教堂，其建筑的质量最终还是确实实实在在于结构。结构是房屋的骨架，骨架在某些情况下，起着建筑血肉的构架作用；而在另外一些情况下，骨架本身的夸张创造了更生动的形象。

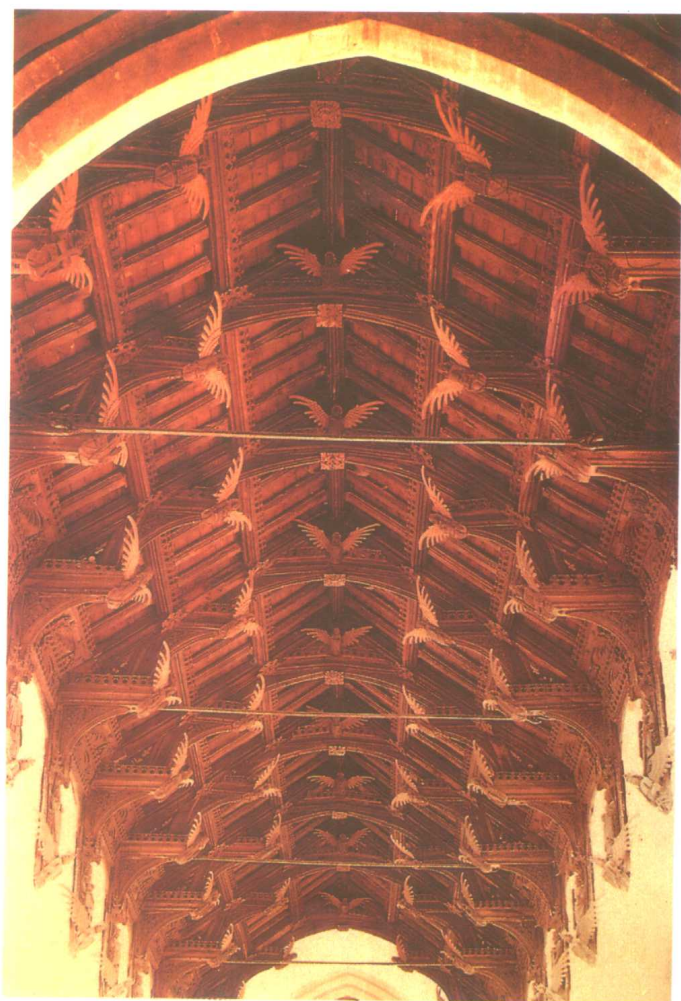
- 1) 梯塞农仓，奥克斯福沙(13世纪)
- 2) 铸铁架的花房，里昂(19世纪)
- 3) 天主教堂，考都巴(785年)
- 4) 飞扶壁，约克，敏斯特(13—15世纪)
- 5) 修道院，葛劳赛斯透天主教堂(14世纪)
- 6) 小天使房顶，圣文塞雷达(1550年)
- 7) 中国传统建筑木举架，斗拱
- 8) 圣小教堂，巴黎(13世纪)
- 9) 世界贸易中心，纽约市(1962年—1977年)

STRUCTURE

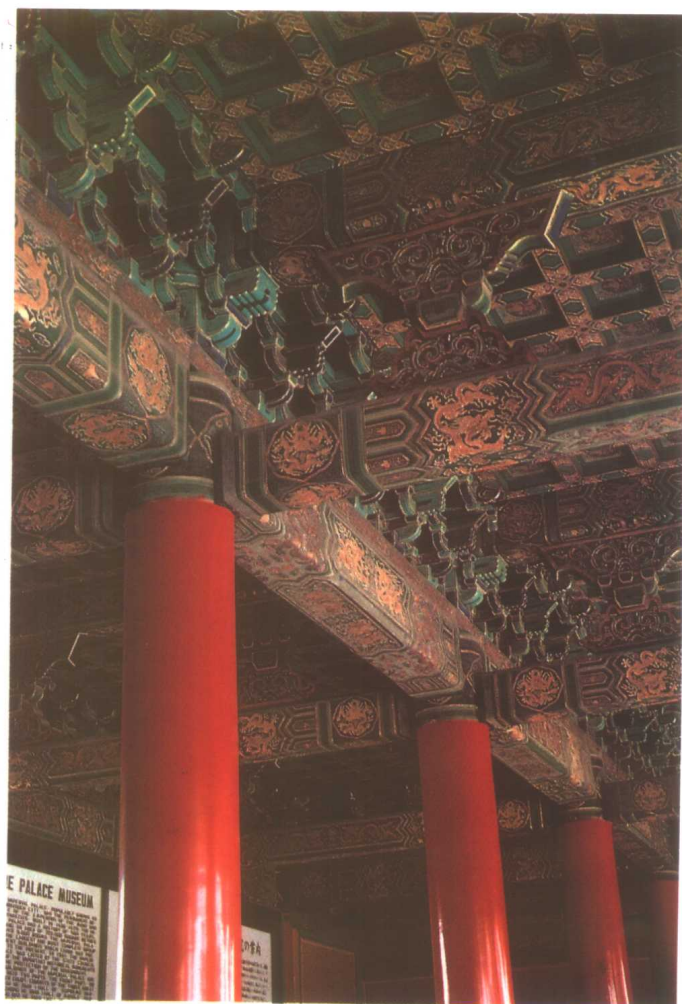
The structure of a building is usually dictated by the technical, economical and social considerations prevailing at the time of construction. Ultimately, however, whether you are in the presence of an agricultural barn or a Gothic cathedral, the quality of the architecture is really that of the structure. The structure is the bones of the building. In some cases, the skeleton acts as the framework for the flesh of architecture; in others, the skeleton itself is exaggerated to create a more vivid image.

- 1) Tithe Barn, Oxfordshire (13thC)
- 2) Castiron Greenhouse, Lyons (19thC)
- 3) Cathedral, Cordoba (785)
- 4) Flying buttresses, York Minster (13thC-15thC)
- 5) Cloisters, Gloucester Cathedral (14thC)
- 6) Angel roof, St Wenthreda, March (c. 1550) Cambridgeshire
- 7) Chinese traditional wooden roof frame, Dou Gong
- 8) Sainte-Chapelle, Paris (13thC)
- 9) World Trade Center, New York City (1962-77)

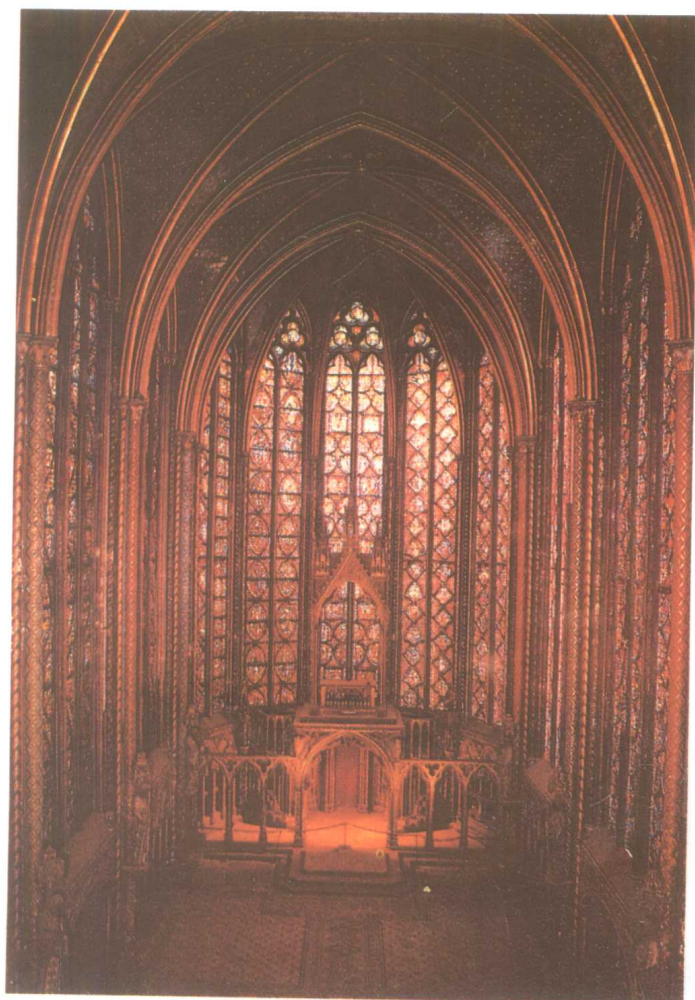




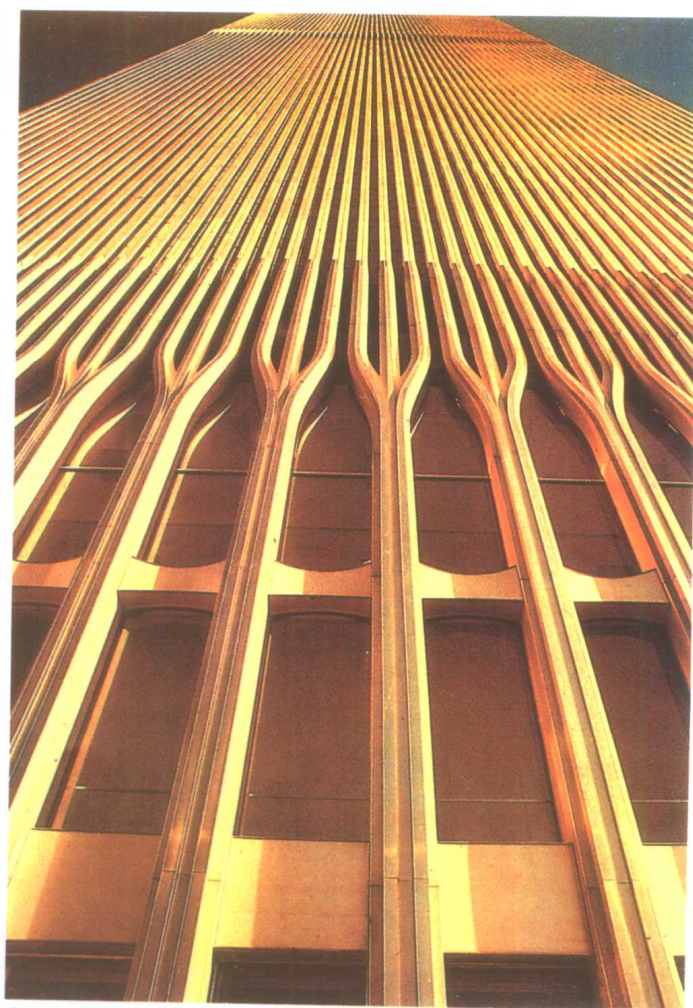
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