



上海 THE COLOR OF 的 SHANGHAI 色彩



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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内容摘要

本书突出摄影画面,从历史的视角出发运用中国颜色体系CNCSCOLOR标准对上海不同时期经典建筑的外观内饰的色相,明度和彩度进行色彩分析,并按不同时期建筑特点分为晚清、法租界、公共租界和民国等四个部分,每一部分都附有一份CNCSCOLOR趋势分析。每单页码右上角的CNCSCOLOR趋势分析以关键词“繁华、端庄、古朴、典雅、华丽、暧昧、静谧、神圣、交融、辉煌、摩登、气派、优雅、传统、气魄、浑厚、安逸”等诠释,让读者感受那些极具代表性的历史建筑在光影的作用下所散发出的美妙色彩特征,并配以中英文双语叙述,将吸引眼球的精美画面与色彩专业分析相融合,既提升了本书的可读性,又不乏其色彩分析的专业性。

本书可作为高等教育设计专业色彩教学与学习的参考教材,也可作为设计行业专业人员的参考读物。

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前言

PREFACE

《上海的色彩》是上海交通大学设计系的某色彩研究项目的成果。

从2004年到2007年,共有四个班的学生在傅炯副教授的指导下参与到这个项目中。他们访问了上海许多历史古迹,拍下典型的场景与器物,然后根据时间顺序对这些素材进行色彩分析,并通过阅读相关的历史文献,探寻上海近两百年的色彩特征。

该项目曾在2007年上海科学艺术展上展出。之后,傅炯老师邀请同在上海交通大学设计系的摄影老师张帆加入该项目。2008年夏天,张帆老师重访了上海这些重要历史古迹,并在前期研究成果的基础上重新拍摄了这些素材。

本书使用的色彩分析工具是中国颜色体系CNCS-COLOR。

感谢所有参与过这个项目的老师和学生。

THE COLOR OF SHANGHAI is an accomplishment of the color research project of the Design Department of Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

From 2004 to 2007, the students of four classes were involved in this project under the instruction of Associate Professor John Fu. They took photos of famous historic sites and relics of Shanghai, arranged them chronologically, and analyzed the colors. After a careful research of relevant historical materials, they probed into the changing characteristics in the color of Shanghai in the past 200 years.

This project was displayed at Shanghai Science and Art Exhibition in 2007. After that, Associate Professor John Fu cordially invited Ms. Fan Zhang, a teacher of photography of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, to join. In the summer of 2008, she revisited all the important historic sites and took many photos on the basis of the previous materials.

The color plates in this book were made on CNCS-COLOR, Chinese National Color System.

I highly appreciate all the teachers and students in this project for their wonderful work.

CONTENTS 目录



ORIGIN
根源

晚清
The Late Qing Period

02



ROMANTIC
浪漫

法租界
The French Concession

12



PROSPEROUS 繁华

公共租界
The Public Concession

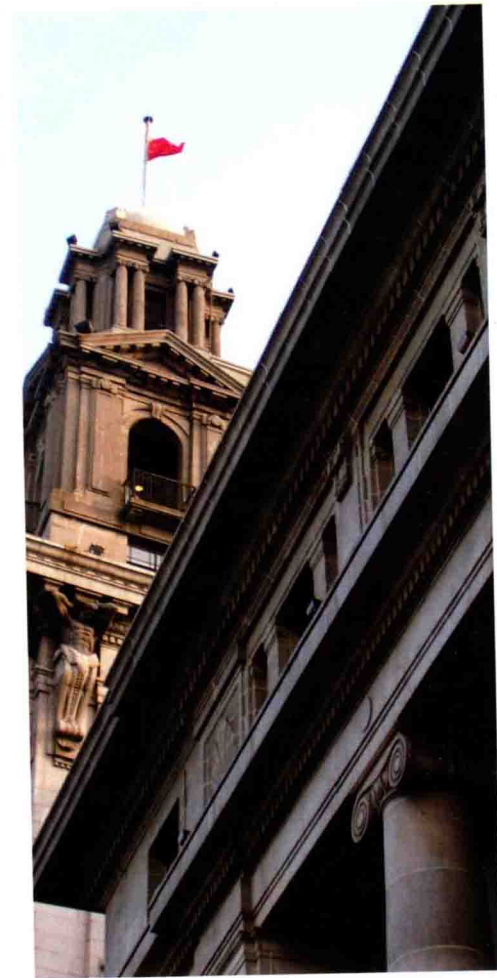
40



REVIVAL 复兴

民国
The Republic of China

64



上海 THE COLOR OF 的 SHANGHAI 色彩

An ornate, octagonal box with a dark, textured surface and intricate golden patterns. A large, stylized sunflower is positioned in the upper left corner. The box is open, revealing a dark interior with a golden border. The text "根源" and "Origin" is centered on the box.

根源

Origin

晚清

The Late Qing Period

上海,于1843年11月17日正式开埠通商,是晚清中国第一通商大埠,在全国对外贸易中处于中心地位。

这时的上海,洋商洋行云集,洋货流行,从商之风盛行,工商业发展迅猛。人们普遍受到西方文化的影响,社会发生了颠覆性的演变:尊卑失序、女子走上社会,娱乐、就业、追求享乐,男女自由交往,传统伦理逐渐衰坏。也正是因为这些现象的出现,使得近代市场意识、近代工商观念、社会平等观念、休闲消费合理、男女平等的近代新观念等,率先在上海萌芽,上海也因此成为近代新文化最早发展起来的区域。

随着谋生机会增多,人们手里余钱增多,休闲消费也相应增多。嗅觉敏锐的商人迅速做出反应,一时间,不仅传统的茶楼、酒肆、书场、戏园等文化娱乐场所十分兴盛,外国的马戏、戏剧、舞厅、台球、保龄球、健身房等新兴娱乐方式也纷纷进入上海。据记载,当时每天总有不下一万五千人聚在戏园书馆之中。娱乐业的发达,是城市商业趋于繁荣的重要原因之一。晚清上海主要代表建筑:豫园、豫园古戏台、三山会馆等,大多建成于明、清。时代变迁,这些建筑仍保留着中式古典风味,隐隐透着端庄。一方面是晚清上海走向西方现代的理性化之路,另一方面,上海的园林仍保持来自于中国文化传统的独特性,具有其独特的结构和繁复的装饰。建筑小品如:石狮子、山墙上的装饰、园林中的石子小路,皆透露着古朴的气息。

近代上海根源于晚清,而晚清景象,也在这纷纷扰扰中别有一番繁华、端庄和古朴的气息。

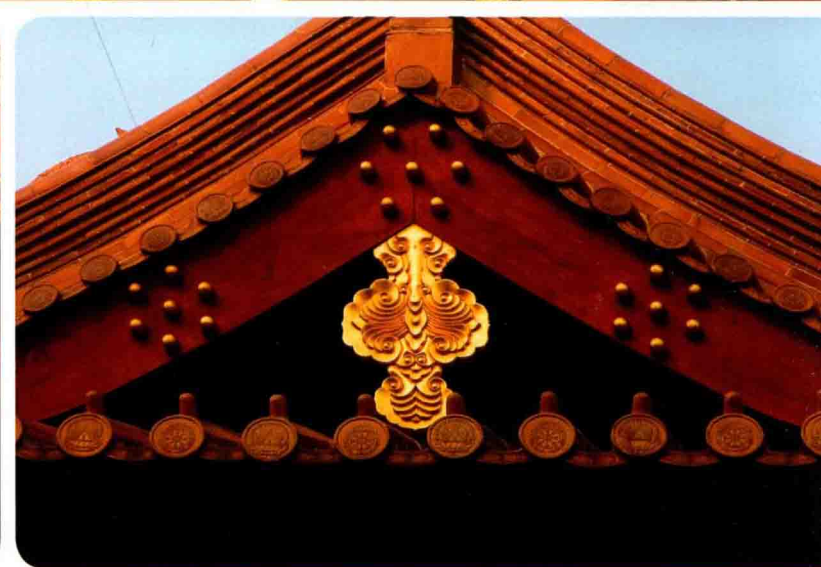
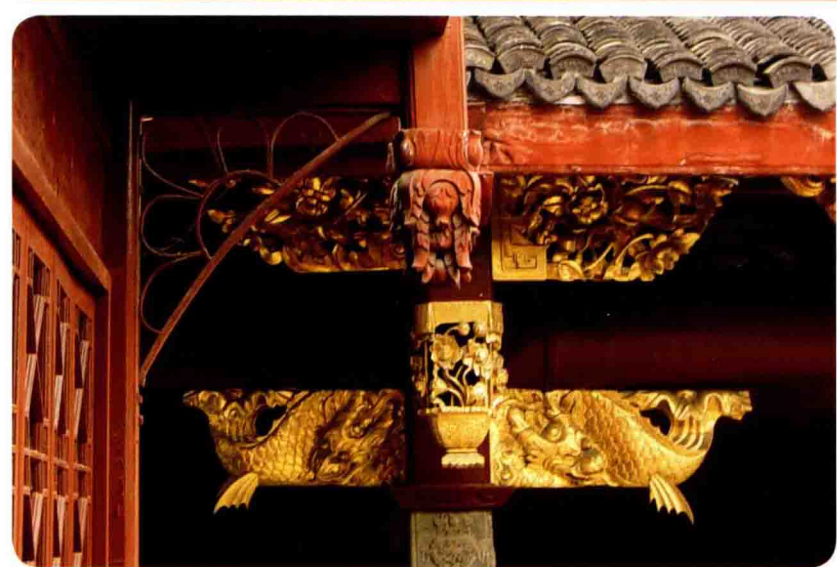
Shanghai was officially opened to the outside world and began commerce with foreign countries on November 17, 1843. As the largest open port in the late Qing Dynasty, it was actually the center of foreign trade in China.

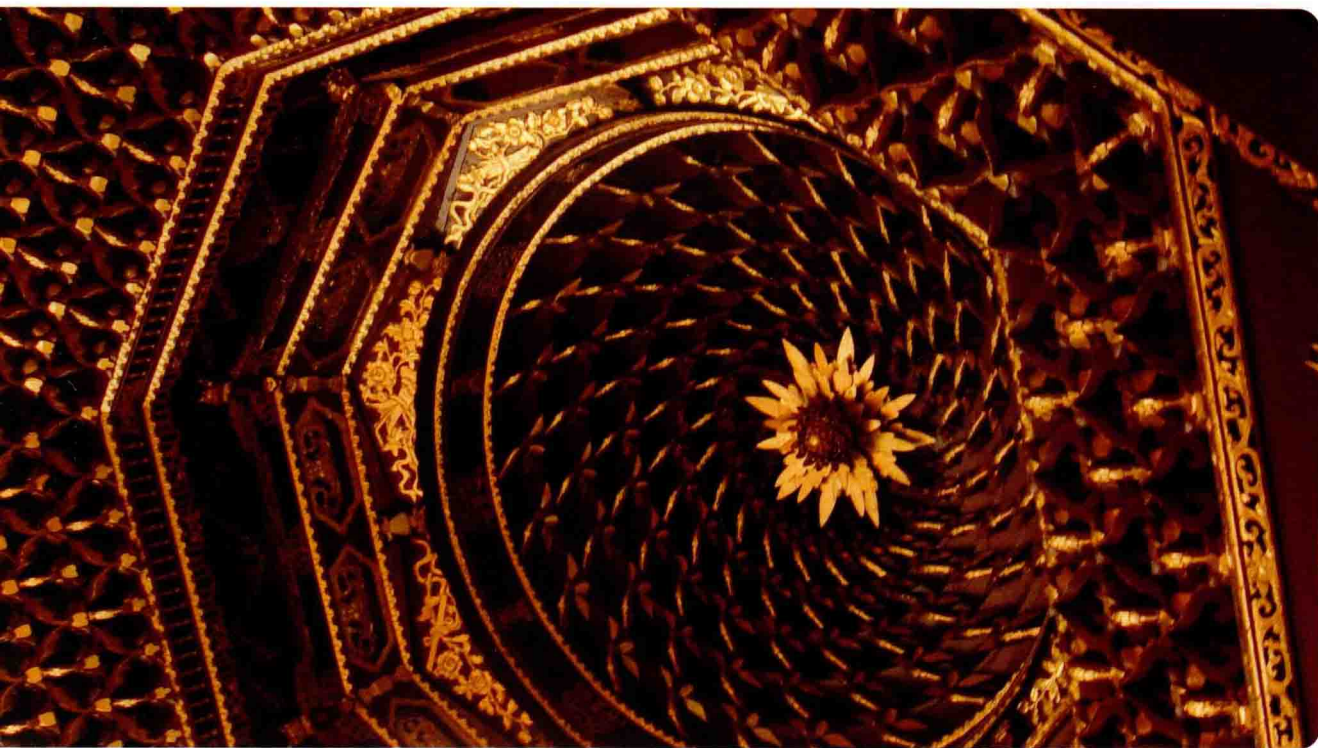
In those years, foreign firms and enterprises flocked to Shanghai and various alien commodities could be found in all her markets. Therefore, industry and commerce boomed rapidly. Under the influence of the Western culture, Shanghai society underwent dramatic changes: the destruction of the social rank in terms of superiority and inferiority, the involvement of women in society, entertainment, employment, hedonism, communications between men and women, etc.; consequently, therefore, the traditional ethics was gradually deteriorating. And it was the advent of all these phenomena that gave rise to the concept of modern markets, modern industry and commerce, social equality, leisure consumption rationality, sexual equality, etc. in Shanghai. Thus, Shanghai pioneered in the development of the modern new culture in China.

With more opportunities to find jobs and possibilities to save more money, people increased their leisure consumption. Correspondingly, sensitive business people began to take immediate actions. In no time did the traditional teahouses, pubs and restaurants, story-telling houses and opera theaters greatly thrived. Moreo-

ver, circus, drama, ballrooms, billiards, bowling and gyms, obviously of foreign characteristics, mushroomed in Shanghai. According to historical records, more than 15,000 people could be found in story-telling houses and opera theaters every day. The advance of entertainment was one of the important causes to propel the prosperity of the commerce of the city. The major representative architectures in Shanghai in the late Qing Dynasty such as the Yuyuan Garden, the Opera Stage in the garden, the Sanshan Assembly Hall were constructed in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. In spite of the vicissitudes of time, their classical Chinese style still remains, with their grace and elegance still looming. On the one hand, Shanghai in the late Qing Period began to pursue the modern rational Western trend; on the other, however, the gardens of Shanghai still maintained the uniqueness of the traditional Chinese culture. Therefore, the gardens boasted unique structures and complicated decorations. Architectural elements like stone lions, ornaments on the gable walls, and the gravel paths in the gardens all emit a flavor of classic simplicity.

Modern Shanghai has its origin in the late Qing Dynasty, the scenery of which demonstrated prosperity, elegance and classic ambience in spite of some confusion.





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繁华

Prosperity

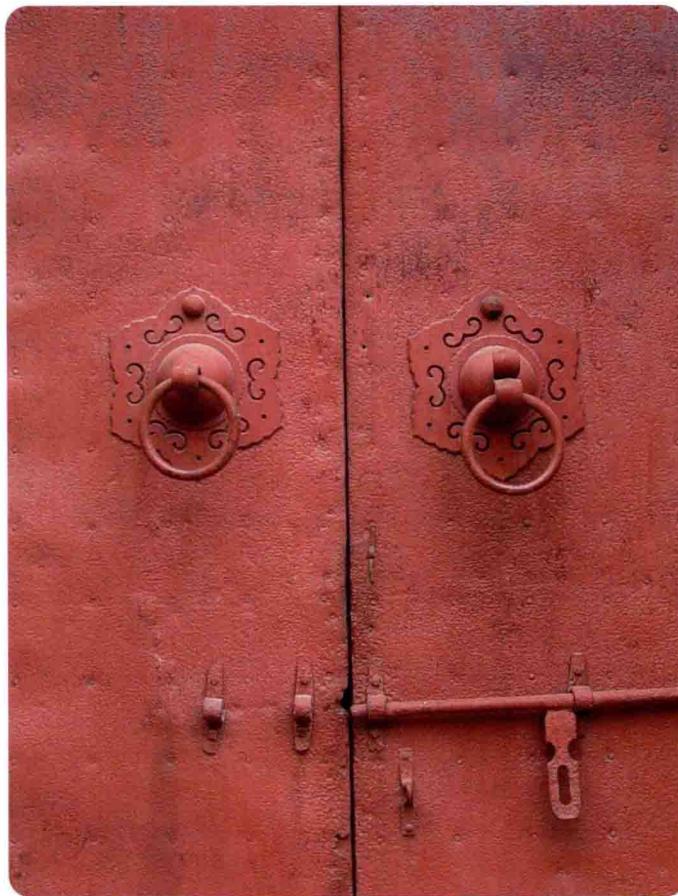
豫园, 申城最早、规模最大的园林, 是上海开埠前发展、繁华的象征。豫园古戏台(1888年建), 是典型的古代“歌台舞榭”建筑, 门楼高耸, 楼宇宏伟。金色的纹饰点缀于大面积的红色中, 奢华毕现。

The Yuyuan Garden, the earliest and largest garden in Shanghai, used to be a symbol of development and prosperity before Shanghai was opened to the outside world. The Opera Stage in the garden, constructed in 1888, was a typical venue for opera performances in those days. The grand structure with high gates and multiple floors looks grand and imposing. The large-size red background was strewn with golden ornaments, demonstrating luxury and splendor.

晚清
The Late Qing Period

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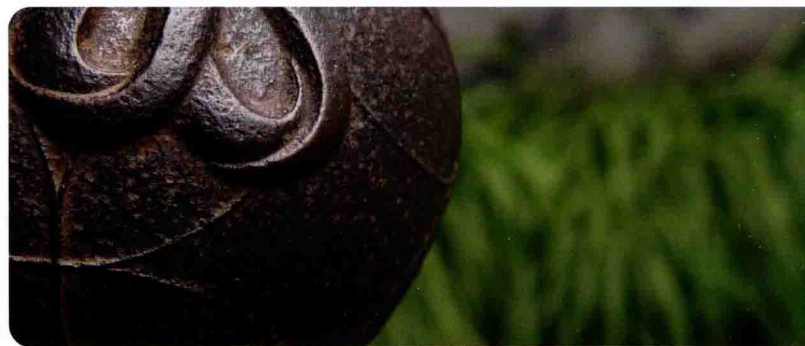
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端庄

Grace

三山会馆，是上海至今唯一保存完好的晚清会馆建筑。其围墙由红色清水砖建成，院落开阔，配以青瓦白墙，在尽显庄重、大方的同时，不失婉约。

The Sanshan Assembly Hall is the only assembly hall of the late Qing Dynasty construction that is still kept intact so far in Shanghai. Its surrounding walls were built up with red bricks. The broad courtyard with the encircling black tiles and white walls displays sobriety, grace and gentleness as well.





古朴

Classic Simplicity

青砖乌瓦、木门铜环、蜿蜒的回廊、石狮子。。。晚清的园林大多沿袭了中国传统建筑的特色。

The gardens of the late Qing Dynasty are characteristic of gray bricks and black tiles, wooden doors with bronze knockers, meandering corridors, stone lions, etc., revealing a sense of continuation of the traditional Chinese architecture.

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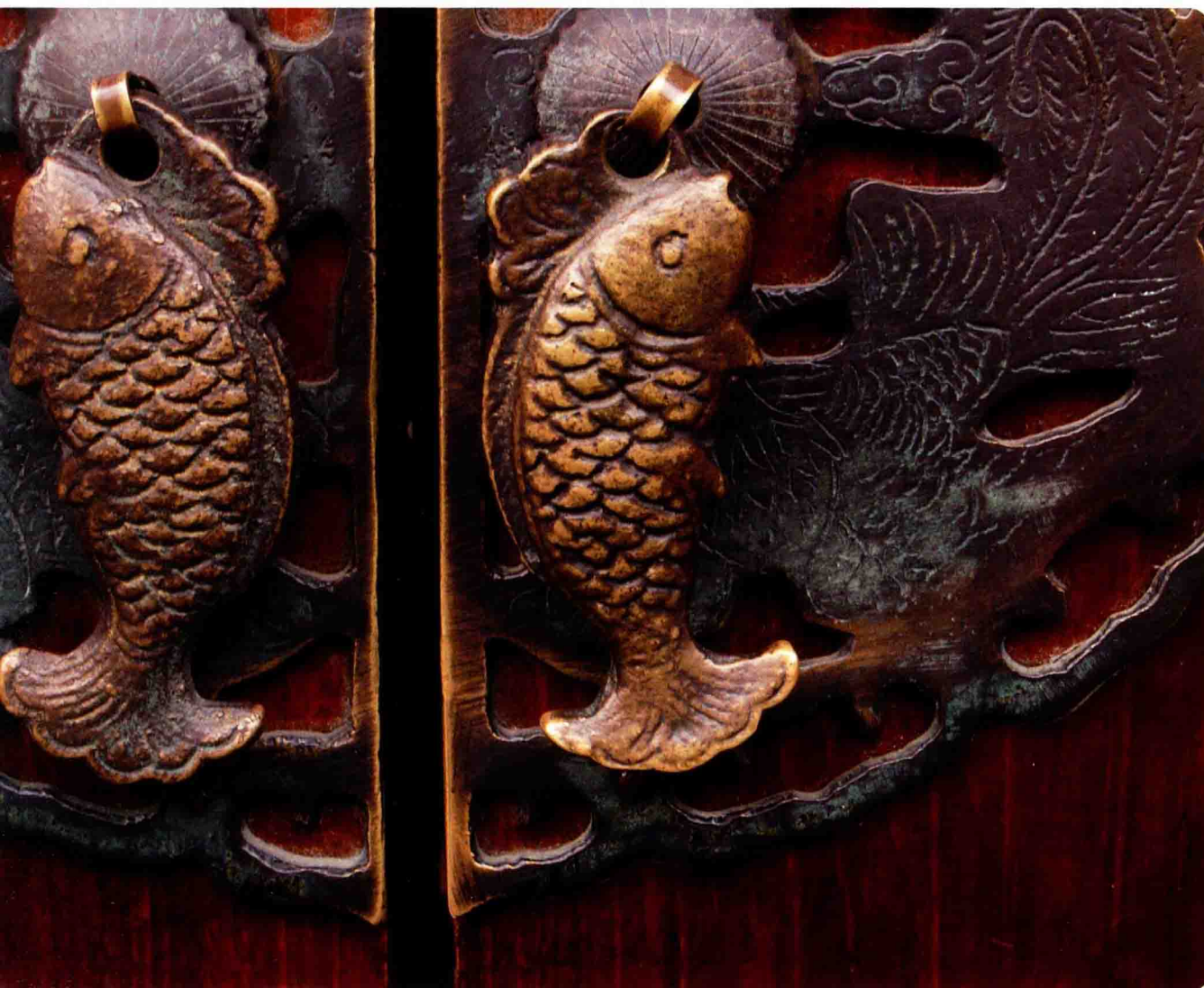
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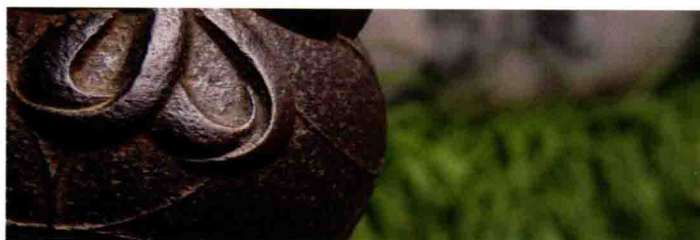
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晚清

The Late Qing Period



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