

上海空间设计中的ART DECO

刘圣辉 编

辽宁科学技术出版社

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

上海空间设计中的 ART DECO / 刘圣辉编. — 沈阳: 辽宁科学技术出版社, 2017.6
ISBN 978-7-5591-0177-8

I. ①上… II. ①刘… III. ①城市空间-建筑设计-上海 IV. ①TU984.251

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2017) 第 073392 号

出版发行: 辽宁科学技术出版社
(地址: 沈阳市和平区十一纬路 25 号 邮编: 110003)
印刷者: 辽宁新华印务有限公司
经销者: 各地新华书店
幅面尺寸: 240mm × 280mm
印 张: 17
插 页: 4
字 数: 100 千字
出版时间: 2017 年 6 月第 1 版
印刷时间: 2017 年 6 月第 1 次印刷
责任编辑: 杜丙旭 张 靖
封面设计: 李 莹
版式设计: 李 莹
责任校对: 东 戈

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5591-0177-8
定 价: 218.00 元

编辑电话: 024-23280367
邮购热线: 024-23284502
E-mail: 1207014086@qq.com
<http://www.lnkj.com.cn>

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The Origin of Shanghai **ART DECO**

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ART DECO 是欧洲新艺术运动的衍生物，更准确地说是工业革命的产物

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在中国，受 ART DECO 影响最大的城市是上海

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前言

PREFACE

ART DECO是从新古典主义过渡到现代主义之间的一种艺术风格，来自1925年法国巴黎举办的现代工业装饰艺术国际博览会，当时的语义为“最豪华”的意思。它趋于几何线条、强调对称、干净利落、大块渐成的风格，金字塔状的台阶式构图形成强烈的视觉感受和独特的韵律感。

一百多年前，艺术家们敏感的神经在轰轰作响的机器中找到了灵感，于是混着机械美学的ART DECO便出现了。他们以几何的、纯粹的线条来表现自己的作品，并给它们穿上彩绘的外衣，颜色明亮且对比强烈。艺术没有国界，它们和冒险家们一起来到中国，很快就在上海找到了知音。一栋栋美轮美奂的高楼大厦出现在这个城市，它们可以是银行，可以是酒店，也可以是亲民的戏院，那时候的上海人就开始生活在ART DECO的世界里。

往事如烟，但这在上海似乎总有例外，ART DECO转了一个圈，又回来了。这是时尚界的新鲜信息，还是自然的规律，值得我们好好想一下。今天迷恋怀旧的人群并没有确实的生活经历，所有的信息来源不过是小说和电影，听外婆说些过去的故事也并不是人人都有机会的。追捧原味的ART DECO 还是改良的“上海DECO”，都可能只是人们心中的一个情结。他并不需要分清更多的形式，需要的其实只是一种精致的生活方式。也许是极简主义不能再满足30岁以上，步入安家立业人群的需要。恰巧，这时候ART DECO不紧不慢地来到他们身边。

时尚和品位在上海从来就不乏追宠者。你看，腕上带的DIOR首饰是ART DECO风格的，手上拎的FENDI包包是ART DECO韵味的，甚至连诺基亚的新款手机的设计灵感也是来自ART DECO，傲居黄浦江畔的豪宅汤臣一品，其样板房的装修风格是ART DECO，在那个金色的世界里，水晶灯、异域装饰到处可见，连需要对指纹的保险门上也雕刻着典型的花草图纹。

ART DECO剩下的还是上上世纪的回忆，后期的加工早以被时间磨去了辉煌的金色。它在上海还能停留多久，能给这个城市再增添多少经典，我们并不可知。我们只知道建筑不像时装，穿过一季就扔进衣橱，它会长长远远地耸立在那里，好也是，坏也是。在这里，我们将与您一起追溯ART DECO的起源以及它曾经的风靡和经典，更有精彩的案例为您呈现ART DECO在当下的诠释——多元的、包容的、充满创新精神的上海ART DECO。

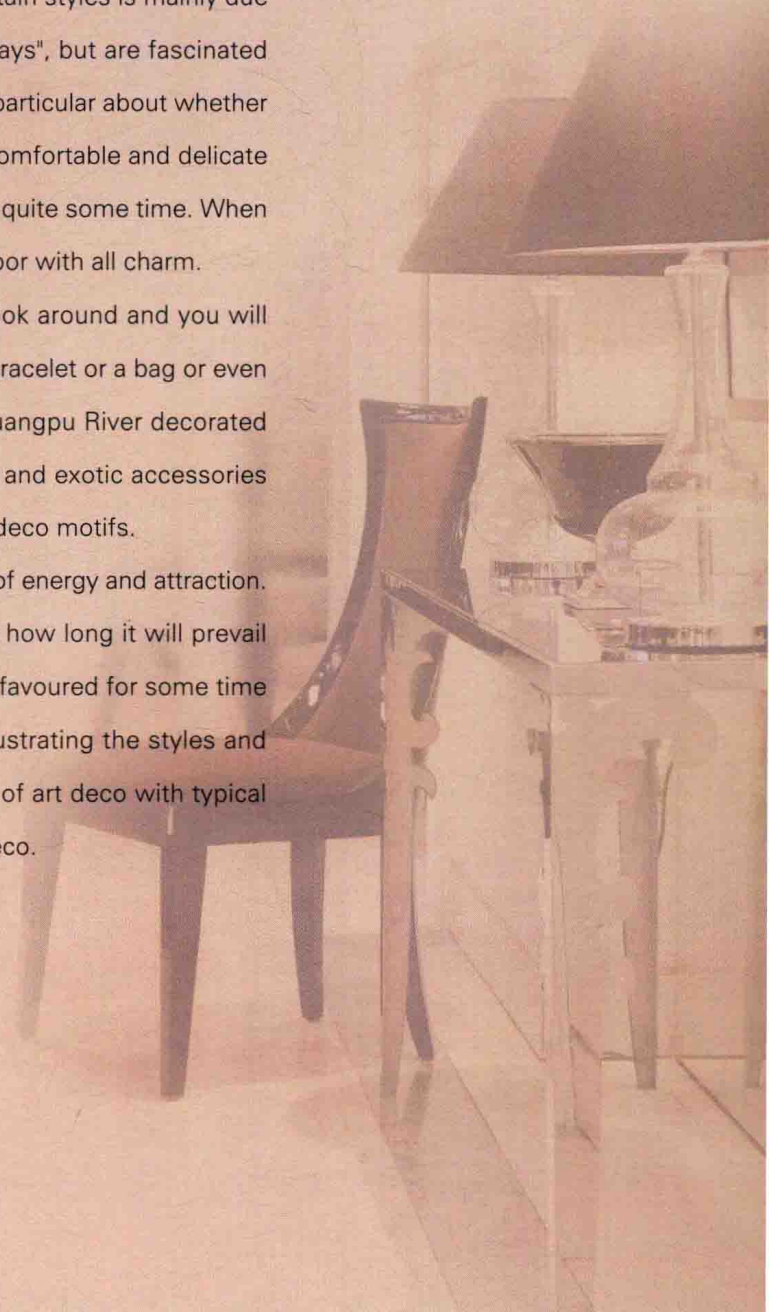
ART DECO is an art movement between neo-classicism and modernism. It is named after an exhibition held in Paris in 1925, the Exposition des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes, which meant "super luxury" at that time. With distinct geometric shapes, intense, bright colours that stand out and a decorative look, art deco has shaken the world with striking visual attack and lively rhythm since the moment of its birth. Also, it is characterized by clean lines, streamlining, and symmetry.

One hundreds years ago, sensitive artists got inspiration from the bumming machines, and ever since there has been art deco with mechanical aesthetics. Art deco designers favoured geometric and linear lines to create works, which were coated with colourful decoration to form strong contrast. Art has no national boundaries, soon this new art trend came all the way from Europe to China and settled down in Shanghai. A swath of skyscrapers emerged in this oriental metropolis. They were banks, hotels or theatres, which helped to melt art deco into the life of the people here.

Everything has its exception. Time and tide sometimes come back to us in slightly changed mien and art deco is active and popular now after decades of detachedness. The renaissance of certain styles is mainly due to the nostalgic people, who have never really experienced the life of the "good old days", but are fascinated by what they have learned from movies, fictions and grandmother's tales. They are not particular about whether it is the original art deco or the improved one. What really matters that it can make a comfortable and delicate living space, which can't be achieved by minimalism that has been ardently admired for quite some time. When people are just irritated by the inconvenience of minimalism, art deco appears at the door with all charm.

And soon, art deco has penetrated into the life of the people in Shanghai. Just look around and you will find almost everyone has carried something with art deco style, which can be either a bracelet or a bag or even the latest Nokia cell phone. Moreover, the skyline mansion, Tomson Riviera on the Huangpu River decorated its model unit in purely art deco style, where grand gold permeates with crystal lights and exotic accessories here and there, and even safe door is carved with grass patterns, which are typical art deco motifs.

While the first run of art deco has left only faded memories, the second one is full of energy and attraction. Yet we can't foresee how many more classical works it will make, nor can we predict how long it will prevail here in this oriental city. What is certain is that architecture is not like fashions that are favoured for some time and then dropped into the wardrobe. The buildings will stand there firm and long, illustrating the styles and aesthetics of their day. Here in the book, we will trace the origin, evolution and prime of art deco with typical and classical works. It will help you fully enjoy the vibrant and versatile Shanghai art deco.





ART DECO在上海的起源

The Origin of Art Deco in Shanghai



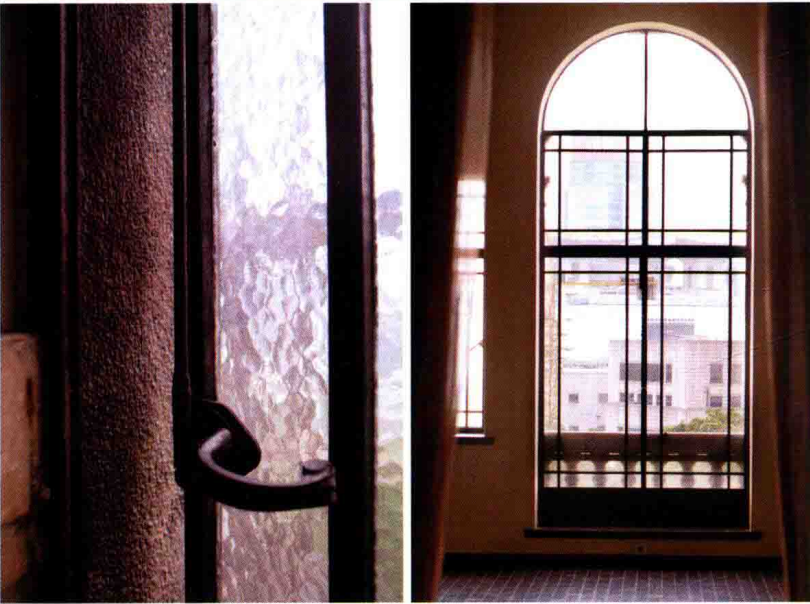
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Art deco is one of the derivants of Art Nouveau, an art movement in Europe and North American from 1894 to 1914, and more exactly of the Industrial Revolution, since the former is a response to the latter. After the World War I, the social productivity in Europe was greatly enhanced, when the electric lamp, the telephone and the radio were invented, as is enormously illustrated in history books. At a time when materials were abundant, some sensitive group would have a higher demand of artistic materials. Hand-made products, that are the trademark of quality and taste today, were not deemed so high then, because people were excited about new technologies and lifestyles, preferring machine-made goods. Therefore, the Industrial Revolution not only brought to the world the steam engine, but also led to the reform of the production of art works. The movement of Art Nouveau was meant to find an appropriate style for the modern age. Advocates were strongly against the styles of the bygone days, wishing to create a new style that would be just for the spirit of the industrial age. Designers of this style used a lot of sinuous, elongated and curvy lines to simulate the flowers, leaves, roots, buds and seedpods in the natural world. Steel, which is apt to forge into different kinds of lines, was vastly applied in decoration.

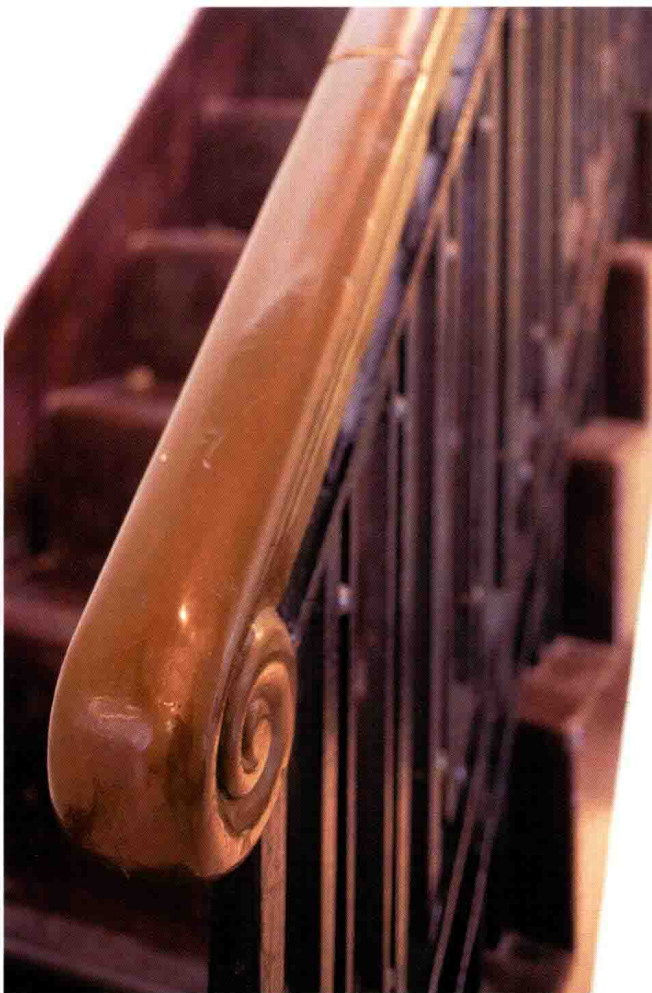
ART DECO 是欧洲新艺术运动的衍生物，更准确地说是工业革命的产物。第一次世界大战结束后，欧洲的生产力大大提高。我们在中学历史课本上就知道电灯、电话、无线电都是在那个时候出现的。当社会物质大量富裕的时候，就会有些敏感群体对艺术生活提出更高的要求。手工制造在今天是标榜精致的符号，但在那时，一榔头一斧头的工艺早以不能满足更多人的需求。工业革命不仅解决了蒸汽机的问题，也同时解决了艺术制品的问题。新艺术运动（Art Nouveau）的目的是想解决建筑和工艺品的艺术风格问题。拥护者们极力反对历史的样式，想创造出一种前所未有的，能适应工业时代精神的装饰。新艺术运动的装饰主题是模仿自然界生长茂盛的草木形状的曲线，凡是墙面、家具、栏杆以及窗棂等装饰莫过于此。由于铁便于制造各种曲线，因此装饰中大量应用铁构件。



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In a fast developed society, new things spring up like mushrooms, the requirement of which also increases quickly. When the Industrial Revolution had fattened the pockets of the people to a certain degree, the demand of new things bulged. Fabulous new houses and fantastic new clothes were hotly pursued. Pushed by this consuming trend, designers were active and prolific. They even got inspiration from the bumming machines creating works with geometric and decorative lines. Then there came art deco, a style with mechanical aesthetics. Geometric shapes are one of the most important features of this new style, which could be proved by the fan-shaped radiant sunlight, geared shaped and streamlined lines and symmetric geometric patterns. Bright and intense colours are especially favoured by art deco designers, whose works prevailed conspicuous red, thrilling pink, electronic blue, siren yellow, tango orange, and other metallic colours like silver, gold and bronze. As for the oriental elements, they were the by-product of the war. The antiques and totems from the Far East, Middle East, Greece, Rome Egypt, etc, became subjects of deco designers. Funerary goods in ancient Egyptian tombs, African wood carving and classic Greek colonnade are also likely to be seen in the works of that art movement.

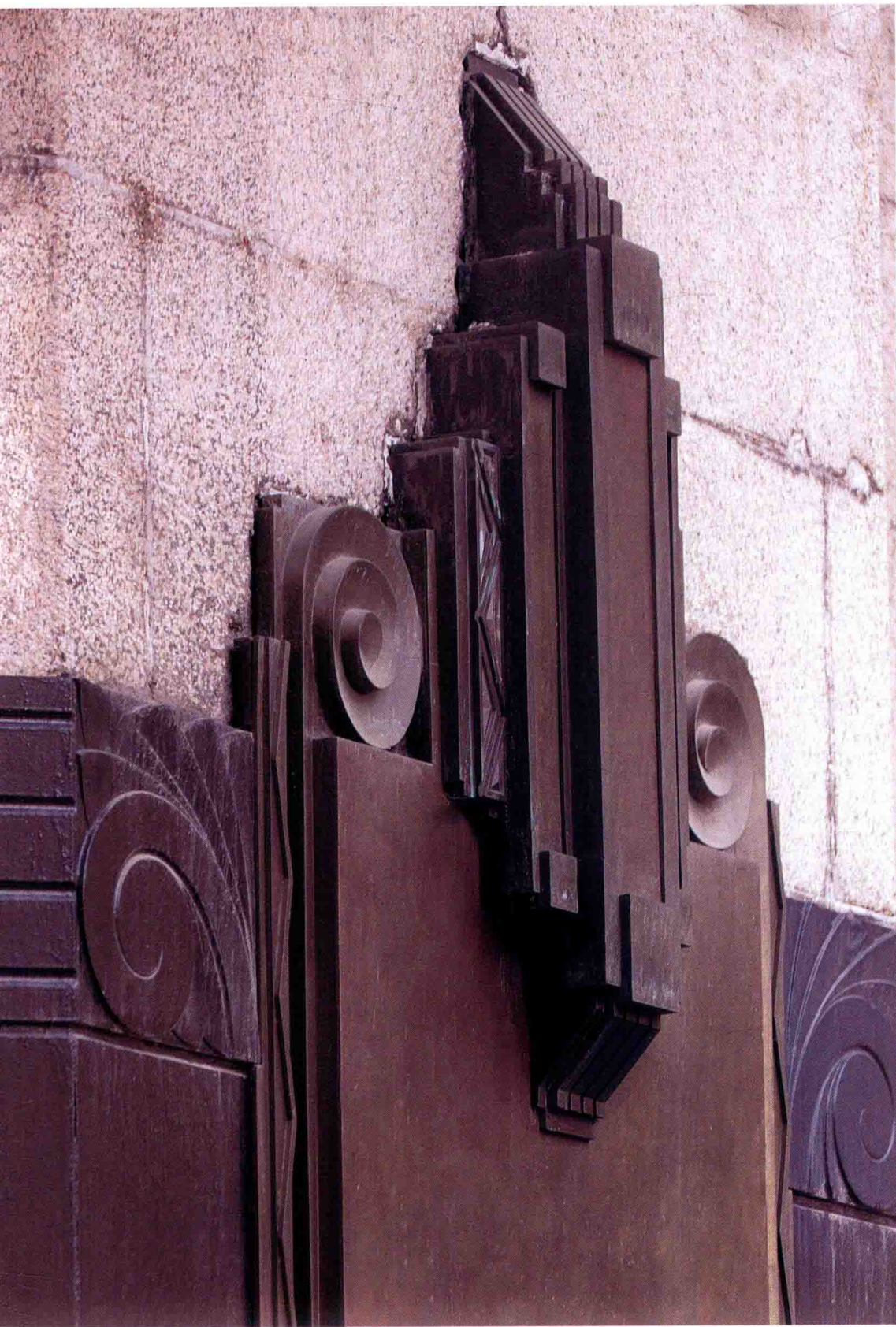
在那个时候，社会的发展是极其迅速的，每过不久就会有新的事物产生。当工业革命给资产阶级带来了大把银子后，他们的注意力便开始放在了其他方面。他们希望自己的生活有新的变化，住的房子更美更新，穿的衣服更精致更出众。有了市场要求，艺术家们便有了创作动力。敏感的神经在轰轰作响的机器中找到了灵感，于是结合了机械美学的ART DECO便出现了。他们以较机械式的、几何的、纯粹装饰的线条来表现自己的作品，如扇形辐射状的太阳光、齿轮或流线型线条、对称简洁的几何构图等等，并以明亮且对比的颜色来彩绘，例如亮丽的红色、吓人的粉红色、电器类的蓝色、警报器的黄色，到探戈的橘色及带有金属味的金色、银白色以及古铜色等等。至于那些东方元素，则是来源于残酷的战争。政府向外扩张，要在人家的地盘上插上自己的国旗，那些所谓的艺术爱好者们自然不会放过搜刮的大好机会。远东、中东、希腊、罗马、埃及与马雅等古老文化的物品或图腾，也都成了ART DECO装饰的素材来源，如埃及古墓的陪葬品、非洲木雕、希腊建筑的古典柱式等。

1~6. Shanghai Art Museum is sited in the original Shanghai Race Club built in 1930s. The interior of the building features in the plant-shaped patterns, curves and geometric lines, which can be spotted everywhere, on the marble staircase, the cast-iron railings, the glass doorknobs, the window lattice and so on.

7~9、20~21. The Fuzhou Building, standing tall and erect in Huangpu District, is one of the typical ART DECO styled architectures in the early age of Shanghai. The external elevation of the building is decorated with wheatear-shaped patterns and various geometric figures, which are arranged symmetrically and repeatedly.

1~6. 上海美术馆原是上世纪30年代上海跑马总会旧址。室内大理石楼梯的码头铸铁栏杆、玻璃门把手、窗棂等采用了植物形状纹样、曲线或几何线条做装饰。

7~9、20~21. 福州大楼为上海早期的ART DECO风格代表建筑之一。建筑高耸、挺拔。外立面的装饰符号采用类似麦穗状的图案和几何体块的组合，且左右对称或重复排列。



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