



MANUAL OF FRENCH INTERIOR DESIGN

凤凰空间 · 华南编辑部 编

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编 者 凤凰空间·华南编辑部

项目策划 凤凰空间/宋 君

责任编辑 刘屹立 赵 研

特 约 编 辑 刘紫君

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第一章 | Chapter 1

法国室内设计发展史

The History of French Interior Design



一、罗马式风格 Romanesque Style

11 世紀晚期至 12 世紀中叶 罗马式(Romanesque)的这个名称是 19 世紀开始使用的,含有"与古罗马设计相似"的意思。它是指西欧于 11 世紀晚期发展起来并成熟于 12 世纪的艺术风格,这一时期的特点就是其结构来源于古罗马的建筑构造方式,即采用了典型罗马供养结构。(《室内设计发展史》,齐伟民编著) The Late of 11th Century to the Middle of 12th Century The word "Romanesque" was used in the 19th century in the first place, it means the design similar to the ancient Rome design. It is a design style sprang up in the late of 11th century and became mature in the middle of 12th century. One characteristic of this design style is their structures are inspired by the constructing method of ancient Rome, that is, the typical arch structure of Rome. (A Development of Interior Design. by Qi Weimin)

11世纪—12世纪,是罗马式艺术在法国形成和逐步昌盛的时期,并在西欧中世纪文化中起着带头作用。11世纪上半叶,基督教在西欧已经占据了主导地位,虔诚的基督徒访问基督生前活动之地和有圣者行迹之处的集体朝拜行动日盛。由于朝圣活动的风行,罗马式教堂的设计者考虑到需要更大的空间容纳各地朝拜的信徒,所以他们不仅会扩大教堂的规模,一般还会在教堂内设有回廊,并与两边的侧廊相连。

During 11th to 12th Century, Romanesque Art had become developed and prosperous in France, holding the leading position of Europe in mid age culture. In the early of 11th century, Christianity predominate the West Europe. Devout Christian visited many places where the Christ visited when he's alive, while the massed activities of pilgrimage were getting more and more popular. As the pilgrimage was in fashion, the designers of Romanesque church took providing larger space for Christian into

consideration; they not only enlarge the space of the church, but also set ambulatory linking the aisles of both sides.

典型的罗马式教堂的空间形式是在早期基督教堂的基础上加上两 翼形成十字形空间,且纵深长于横翼,两翼被称为袖廊。这种空间 造型,从平面上看,象征基督受难的十字架,而且纵深未端的圣殿 被称为奥室,在法文中为"枕头"的意思,因此,这部分被想象成钉 在十字架上的基督的头所枕之处。

Based on the early Christian church, the typical space forms of Romanesque church are the two-wing space with crossing structure, the spaces of two wings are called transepts. In the view of two dimensions, this kind of space looks like and stand for the cross of Crucifixion. The place at the end of the temple is called inner chamber. This room also means the pillow in French, therefore, this part is imagined as the place where Jesus rested his head.



★ 法国孔克、圣事伊敦堂、1050—1420年 Saint Fee Church in Conques, France, France 1050 to 1120



★ 圣弗伊教堂门棚上的雕塑 Sculptures on the Lintel of Saint Fow Church.

法国孔克的圣弗伊教堂作为中世纪伟大朝圣线路上的一个中途站,是保存较好的经典罗马式教堂之一。教堂中厅就宽度而言显得又高又窄,上面覆盖着管拱,两侧是双层的侧廊。上层侧廊顶配是半拱顶,一直升起到中厅边墙的上面,侧廊窗户很大,使得侧廊远比中厅明亮;且堂和中厅十字交叉处上面的八边形穹窿塔也开有窗户。教堂内部的装饰十分丰富,吊灯、装饰着华丽珠宝的十字梁、圣物箱、镀金的家具和彩色的雕塑为教堂增加了不少的光彩。罗马式教堂的雕塑与建筑之间有着密切的联系,雕塑作为传播信仰的"石头圣经",多用在教堂的立面上,如柱头、壁龛、窗户的边缘等邮位。罗马式教堂大都十分重视入口的视觉形象塑造,西正面大门的半月形山墙上往往雕饰着《荣耀基督》、《最后的审判》等内容的浮雕,圣弗伊教堂口帽上的铜质组雕《最后的审判》就极具代表件。

Saint Foy Church is located at Conques, France. It was a great intermediate terminal of pilgrimage in the mid ages. It is also a well remained classical Romanesque church. The central nave is high and narrow. Barrel vaults cover the roof and there are two corridors on the both sides. The roof of upper floor is half vault. The vault extends to the side wall of central nave. The windows of the aisle are large, making the aisle lighter than the central nave. The dome over the cross of transept and central nave is also with windows. The interior decoration of the church is rich. Ceiling lamp, cross decorated by

jewelry, monstrance, glid furniture and colorful sculptures enhance the splendor of the church. The sculptures of Romanesque church are relative to the architecture closely, the sculpture acts as the "Bible of Stone" erecting at the church, such as the place of column head, niche and the edge of windows. The designers attached great importance on the visual effect of entrance. The half-moon gable walls of west gate were often engraved with the embossment of the glory of Christ and Last Judgment. The copper embossment Last Judgment of Saint Foy Church is the typical one.

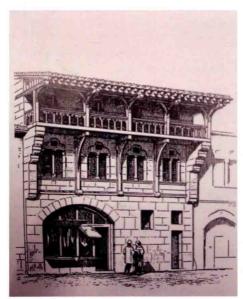
在世俗建筑方面,随着城镇的发展,越来越多的农民选择离开农村 到城市中居住,普通民众的居住水平也得到了提升。这一方面典型 的建筑物是法国城市克吕尼 12 世纪的民居住宅。这些住宅基本都 是联排式住宅,在设计之初就把它们之间的空隙填满了,因而只在 房前房后留着一定的空地。房后还有独立的小院子,这样可以改善 院内房间的日照和通风。底层前面的房子可以面向街道敞开,主要 用作商店、作坊,房子第二层则可以作为一个大的多功能起居室, 第三层则多为阁楼或库房。

In the construction of secular architecture, as the cities and towns were developing, more and more farmers and peasants came to cities for living. Residential level of common people was promoted.

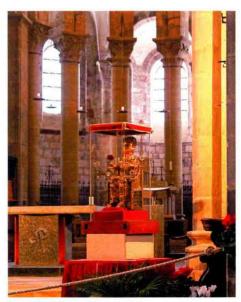
The typical architectures of this kind are the dwellings of Cluny, France in 12th century. This kind of architecture is row house. In the beginning period of design, the gaps between houses were fulfilled, therefore, some outer spaces were remained and there are an independent garden on the back of house, enhancing the suntight and ventilation. The ground floor is open toward to the road, it can be made and acted store and workshop. The second floor of the house can be made as a multifunctional living room, the third floor is attic and storeroom.

中世纪至内家具的种类非常匮乏,因为需要存储的东西不多,所以 当时的贮物家具发展得非常缓慢,数堂里面的柜子主要用来存放珍 贵的圣物和华丽的庆典仪具,很多柜子上都有精美的雕花,一些颜 为精彩的雕花装饰使得原来普通的柜子也成了重要的艺术品。孔克 圣弗伊数堂所藏的圣物箱就是典型的例子。而普通居民家中的柜子 一般就是顶盖可以取下的简单方盒子,主要用来放置衣服。柜子经 过简单的改造,上面铺上移适的垫子,取代矮凳和长凳当作座位供 人使用。柜子有时候还会沿着塘边一字排开,作为多功能的贮物柜 和坐凳。而对于经常更换住所的家庭而言,柜子不仅仅是贮物设备 同时还是方便的行李箱。

In the mid-age, the kinds of furniture for interior design were limited, as the stuff needed to be stored were not too much. In that period, the development of furniture with store function was very slow, the cabinets in church were used for storing halidom and ritual instrument. Many of them were with exquisite carving. Some of the carving made the cabinets an artificial work. The Reliquary of Saint Foy Church is the typical one. In the house of civilian, the top caps of cabinets can be removed; the main function of the cabinets is cloth storing. The cabinets can be easily reformed, people can take them as stools or benches when people put cushion on the cabinets. Sometimes, the cabinets were lined up served as lockers and seats. For many families in that time, cabinets could be used as cargo container.



◆ 维奥莱特·勒·杜克朝画的所有时代都适合的人类住所,1878年(转载于《世界宇内设计史》,约翰·康尔著、刘宏觉等译)



★ 法国孔克、香弗伊教堂內圣物箱上的職像 The Sculpture of on Halidom in Saint For Church in France

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