

Cultural The Art of Libraries Constructing Reading Paradise *Architectural Space*

文化建筑空间
图书馆——读书的天堂

上架建议 建筑/室内设计

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PREFACE

前言

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In the most basic and traditional sense, a library is a repository for the written knowledge of civilization.

For at least 5,000 years, men have been recording and archiving information important to their lives. In ancient Mesopotamia, merchants kept transactions on clay tablets using a cuneiform script. In classical Greece and Rome, poetry and philosophy were preserved on papyrus scrolls and literacy was very important. The Egyptian Ptolemy seized books in Latin, Persian, Hebrew and Greek and translated them into Egyptian and stored them in the Great Library of Alexander, a public library open to those with scholarly and literary qualifications.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, public libraries disappeared but early Christian monks maintained robust libraries housing hand written manuscripts on paper crafted using techniques imported from China. The monastic libraries paved the way for the explosion of private aristocratic libraries with printed books placed on shelves.

In the next centuries, the emphasis of collections shifted from historical artifacts and religion to highlight academia. Nations built great libraries and universities to meet the growing interest in classical literature and culture.

In the modern era, with global literacy exploding, libraries have further expanded their societal role to become centers of community. Collected information has multiplied at a dizzying pace and new technologies make it ever easier to store that data.

Like the collections themselves, the Library Building has been transformed by its changing function. People can imagine the medieval library with books chained to reading benches and contrast this with today's multimedia collections serving diverse set of patrons' demands. The library designer balances the storage requirements for everything from paper to silicone, covering subjects both obscure and popular. But the true challenge is to create a heart for community.

In the rush up to our digital age, some pundits predicted the end of libraries, questioning a need for a physical space for information housed in cyberspace. Paradoxically new libraries are more expansive and numerous than ever reasserting that libraries have an impressively direct and significant impact on societies all over the world and for thousands of years. Creating and providing an outlet for technological advancements, introducing and nurturing cultural artifacts, supporting the rise of various religions and helping to maintain a sense of historical structure, they have managed to help communities survive and thrive via numerous artistic outlets. The best new Library Buildings reflect and support our values.

Ross Barney Architects are passionately committed to integrated and sustainable design and believe that architecture is on the cusp of an important, revolutionary

transformation. Our understanding of the earth and how it works is forcing cultural change. We have come to the realization that fossil fuels are nothing more than a carbon based energy credit card and we have reached the credit limit. New building designs for libraries will be holistic. It is not enough to concentrate simply on energy use; we need to thoroughly understand the amounts of energy imbedded in our building materials and systems. We generally favor simple strategies and natural materials. Every building can achieve a high performance level without increasing the cost of construction. Our ultimate goal is to build zero impact structures. Technologies and materials are very important but an equally important ingredient is careful and thoughtful analysis.

Ross Barney Architects is a recognized leader in the design of libraries. Our buildings have received significant design awards, honors and recognitions, including four Institute Honor Awards from the American Institute of Architects.

从最基础和传统的意义上来讲,图书馆是文明的书面知识宝库。

五千多年来,人们一直都在记录并存档那些对生活非常重要的信息。在古代的美索不达米亚,商人们一直都用楔形文字在粘土板上记载交易信息。在古希腊和罗马,诗歌、哲理都被保存在纸莎草纸卷轴上,并且很注重文化知识。埃及人托勒密在理解拉丁语、波斯语、希伯来语和希腊语方面的书籍后将其翻译成埃及语,并将它们存储在亚历山大图书馆,那是一个对有学术和文学资格的人们开放的公共图书馆。

罗马帝国倒台后,公共图书馆消失了,但是早期的基督教僧侣保留了坚实的图书馆,存储了写在纸上的手稿,并运用了从中国引进的技术将该手稿精心制作。修道院的图书馆为带有摆在书架上的印刷书籍的私人贵族图书馆的激增铺平了道路。

在接下来的几个世纪里,馆藏的重点从历史文物和宗教转向突出学术界。国家修建了大型图书馆和大学,以满足对古典文学和文化日益增长的需求。

在当今时代,随着全球知识的爆炸,图书馆进一步扩大其社会作用,成为社区的中心。收集的信息以一种令人眩晕的速度丰富起来,新技术使得它可以更容易地存储这些数据。

像收藏本身一样,图书馆建筑随着功能的改变也在改革。人们可以想象一下书籍和阅读长椅拴在一起的中世纪图书馆,并将之与当今满足各种顾客需求的多媒体收藏相比较。图书馆设计师均衡所有事物的储藏需求,从纸张到硅酮,包括晦涩难懂的和流行的学科。但真正的挑战是为社区创建一个中心。

在涌向我们的数字化时代的时候,有些权威人士预测了图书馆的结束,质疑为储藏在网络空间的信息的物理空间的需求。矛盾的是,新图书馆比以前更为广阔且数量更多,宣称了图书馆对于全世界几千年来都有着一种直接而重大的影响。为科学技术的进步创造和提供出口,引进和培育文化产物,支持各种宗教的兴起,有助于保持历史结构感,它们通过众多富有艺术性的途径,已经成功地帮助了社区的生存和发展。最好的新图书馆建筑反映了并拥护我们的价值观。

Ross Barney Architects 热切地致力于综合的可持续设计,并相信该构架处在一个重要的革命性变革的风口浪尖上。我们对于地球以及地球其工作原理的理解正在促使着文化变革。我们已经意识到化石燃料不过是一张碳基能源的信用卡,而且我们已经达到了信用卡的限额。图书馆的新建筑设计将是功能齐全的,仅集中在能源使用上是不够的,我们需要深入了解嵌入我们建筑材料和体系的能源数量。我们通常喜欢简单的策略和天然的材料,每个建筑都能在不增加建筑成本的基础上达到高性能水准。我们的终极目标就是建立零影响的结构。技术和材料都很重要,但是细心周到地分析同样是重要的元素。

Ross Barney Architects被认为是图书馆设计的领头羊。我们的建筑获得了重大的设计奖项、荣誉和认可,包括美国建筑研究院颁发的四个学院荣誉奖。

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LIBRARY ROSMALEN, THE NETHERLANDS

荷兰罗斯马伦图书馆

In the former town hall of Rosmalen, designed by Van der Laan en Van Hal, Jonkman Klinkhamer architects have designed a modern library.

The main colour of the floor is white with bands of light grey along the walls. The natural stone of the previous floor has been re-used as the floor of the corridor in the middle. Specific areas have been given bright colours. The colour of the furniture matches the floor.

To fit the design some additions were made to the simple system of the bookcases. Other furniture such as display tables, study desks, lounge sets and more, were especially designed for the library.

The basement with the children's department is even more colourful. The floor is a carpet of various colours. Each colour represents a topic which sometimes matches a specific age. Reading boxes with pillows, hearing seats for audio books, bulletin boards and book displays are especially designed for this library.







在Van der Laan en Van Hal设计的前罗斯马伦市政府厅里，Jonkman Klinkhamer建筑师设计了一个现代化的图书馆。

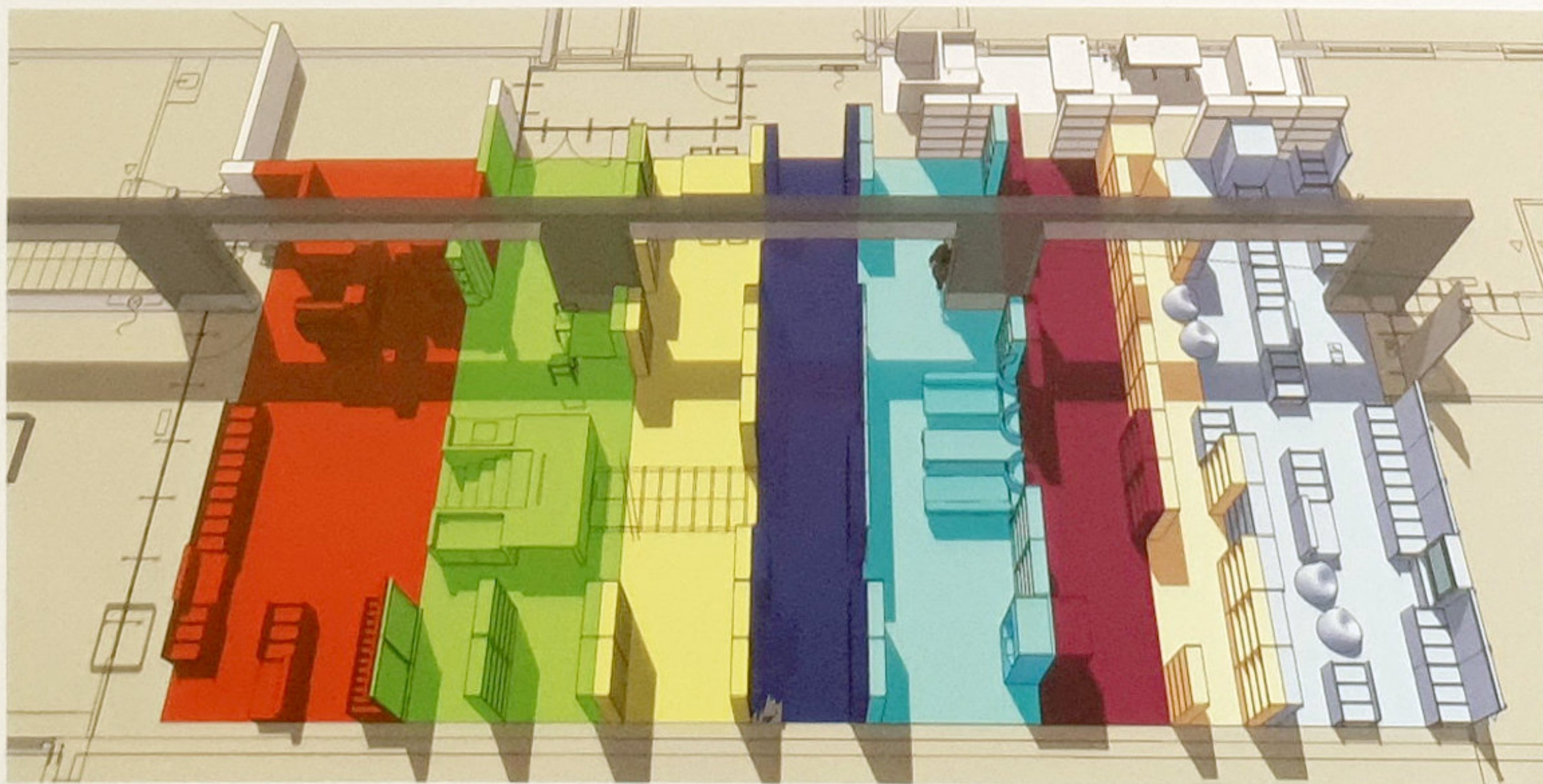
地板的主色调是白色，墙壁旁边的地板带有浅灰色条纹。另外，以前地板的天然石材重新利用为中间走廊的地板。在特定的地方添加了亮丽的色彩，家具的颜色跟地板相匹配。

书柜很简单，但添加了一些新元素使它们适应本案设计。其他家具，比如展示桌、学习桌、休息室布景等都是为图书馆专门设计的。

带有儿童区的地下室更加色彩纷呈。地板上是一张带有多种颜色的地毯。每种颜色代表一个主题，有时也搭配一个特定的年龄范围。还专门为图书馆设计了带有枕头的阅读包厢、有声读物的听力区、公告板和书展。



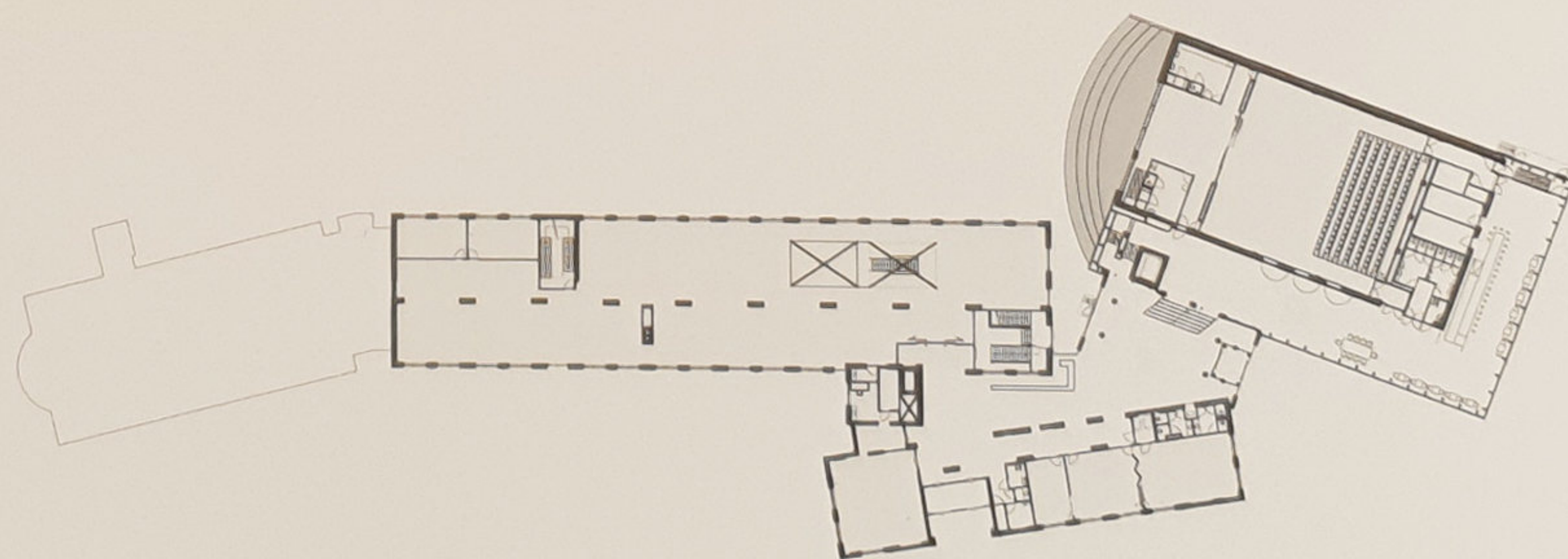
















Cultural Performing Art Buildings Theatre & Cinema *Architectural Space*

文化建筑空间
剧院——艺术的舞台

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