

Frank Lloyd Wright



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著者:Bruce Brooks Pfeiffer

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The definitive publication on America's greatest architect

Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) is widely considered to be the greatest American architect of all time; indeed, his work virtually ushered in the modern era and remains highly influential today. His wide-ranging and paradigm-shifting oeuvre is the subject of TASCHEN's three-volume monograph that covers all of his designs (numbering approximately 1100), both realized and unrealized.

Made in cooperation with the Frank Lloyd Wright Archives in Taliesin, Arizona, this collection leaves no stone unturned in examining and paying tribute to Wright's life and work. From his early Prairie Houses (typified by the Robie House) to the Usonian concept home and progressive "living architecture" buildings to late projects like the spiral Guggenheim Museum in New York and the development of his fantastic vision of a better tomorrow via his concept of the "living city," all of the phases of Wright's career are painstakingly described and illustrated herein.

Author and preeminent Wright expert Bruce Brooks Pfeiffer highlights the latest research and gives fresh insight into the work, providing new dating for many of the

plans and houses. A plethora of personal photos gives readers a feeling of what it was like to work in Frank Lloyd Wright's fellowship, traveling each spring from Taliesin West to the old Taliesin complex in Wisconsin and returning the next fall to spend the winter in sunny Arizona again.

This volume, Volume 1, covers the early Chicago years and the Prairie Houses, the period which provoked a profound influence on European architects. Wright's architectural work during these early years was mostly residential, as it would be throughout his career, and from his earliest work, Frank Lloyd Wright demonstrated a knowledge of and respect for natural materials.

In the ten years between 1896 and 1906 he developed and perfected the so-called "prairie house." Wright believed the architect should have complete charge of architectural design, and for him this meant interior furnishings as well as exterior landscape. He was not often given this freedom, but the 1908 Avery Coonley residence in Riverside, Illinois is one of the finest examples. With the administration building for the Larkin Soap Company (1903–1905) and the Unity Temple (1905) he could realize bigger commissions. In 1910 he worked on his famous publication "Ausgeführte Bauten und Entwürfe" for the German publisher Wasmuth, which brought his ideas to a worldwide recognition.

The personal tragedy of 1914 brought a shadow over his successful, but struggled life: A servant at Taliesin had set fire to the residence and murdered his mistress Mamah, her two children, a draftsman, and three workmen. But this could not stop Wright on his permanent search for a new architecture.

作者介绍:

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书评

终于收齐了3大本的赖特全集。历时两年。第一本最后出版，预定之后，不断跳票，在上周才拿到手。其实这个书从编排上并无出色之处。也缺乏系统的分析研究。从某种意义上来说，就是大量珍贵的手稿，手绘效果图，施工图的堆积。很多图纸都是第一次看到。照片很一般，没有认真再拍...

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