



顶级
TOP VILLA APPEARANCE

别墅

外观
(Ⅲ)

唐丽娜 杨国平 主编

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

顶级别墅外观 .3 / 唐丽娜, 杨国平主编. —南京
: 江苏人民出版社, 2012.4
ISBN 978-7-214-07892-6

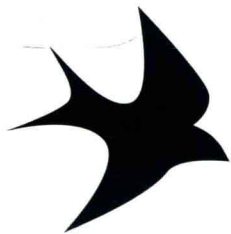
I. ①顶… II. ①唐… ②杨… III. ①别墅—建筑设计—图集 IV. ①TU241.1-64
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第005494号

顶级别墅外观 III

唐丽娜 杨国平 主编

策划编辑 段建姣
责任编辑 刘焱 段建姣
责任监印 彭李君
出 版 江苏人民出版社(南京湖南路1号A楼 邮编: 210009)
发 行 天津凤凰空间文化传媒有限公司
销售电话 022-87893668
网 址 <http://www.ifengspace.cn>
集团地址 凤凰出版传媒集团(南京湖南路1号A楼 邮编: 210009)
经 销 全国新华书店
印 刷 深圳当纳利印刷有限公司
开 本 965毫米×1270毫米 1/16
印 张 18.5
字 数 148千字
版 次 2012年4月第1版
印 次 2012年4月第1次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-214-07892-6
定 价 258.00元(USD55.00)

(本书若有印装质量问题, 请向发行公司调换)



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前言: PREFACE

在世界建筑发展史上,一种建筑风格的形成,从产生、发展到成熟,都与当时的社会、经济、文化等历史背景紧密相联,是经过漫长的逐步形成的。别墅作为建筑类型之一,与世界建筑发展的历史基本同步,有着极其久远的发展历程,建筑史上一些影响较大、意义深远的别墅建筑风格,至今仍然影响着世界别墅建筑的发展。

伴随着人类文明的发展、历史的起伏变化,欧美别墅建筑经历了多次变革,产生了许多重要的别墅风格类型。如11世纪下半叶起源于法国的哥特式建筑,影响到别墅建筑,形成了极具特色的哥特别墅风格;14-16世纪的文艺复兴运动产生于意大利,后传播到欧洲其他国家,相应产生了文艺复兴时期的别墅风格;18世纪下半叶至19世纪上半叶的古典复兴时期,别墅建筑从欧洲国家吸取了灵感,使用昂贵的材料建造了许多复兴别墅;19世纪中叶英国的维多利亚时期,诞生了众多多姿多彩的维多利亚风格别墅;19世纪下半叶,在工业化发展的特殊背景下,为了抵制工业化对传统建筑、传统手工艺的威胁,通过建筑和产品设计而发动了“工艺美术”运动。美国建筑师弗兰克·劳埃德·赖特以横向延伸的低水平线、开放式的室内空间开始设计“草原式”别墅,发展出自己的“有机主义”原则。

历史发展到19世纪末20世纪初,在大工业日益兴盛的背景下,西方建筑的传统形制和美学体系发生了质的变化,其设计的核心从以往的注重审美明显转移到追求技术与功能上,这导致了现代主义建筑的兴起

和成熟,并向世界迅速扩散。20世纪70年代之后的“现代主义建筑”又被后现代主义、结构主义、新现代主义等替代。这种多风格流派不断更新的局面一直持续到现在,使得现代风格别墅形式呈现百花齐放的格局。

纵观世界建筑发展历史,别墅建筑伴随人类从古到今,从原始人简陋的泥土茅房到今天各种不同风格的庭院别墅。这些风格迥异、精彩纷呈的别墅作为建筑历史的见证,依然展示出当年的风采,述说着过去的辉煌,让人感受着美的意蕴。因此,我们再次精选出200多套别墅和部分平面图,延续第一册的风格分类方法,介绍由这些风格派生出来的一些主要外观形式,希望能使别墅建筑设计人员从中获得设计上的借鉴和参考,古为今用、洋为中用,创作出具有中国特色的新建筑风格别墅。同时,帮助建筑艺术爱好者更多、更详尽地了解国外别墅的建筑艺术。

别墅的形成和发展是一个相互影响、借鉴和融合的过程。由于文化和历史背景的不同,一种风格别墅在具有其本身特征之外,或多或少都兼有其他别墅风格的某些特征。要想准确无误地对这些别墅进行分类定位,是非常困难的,我们只能从大的方面来把握。因此,文字的述说和别墅的归类难免有不当之处,敬请谅解。在本书撰写过程中,同事Peter Chung和Herve Tardif提供了一些信息和资料,在此表示衷心感谢。



In the history of architecture, the formation of architectural styles are closely in relate with society, economy, culture and other historical background which has gone through a long developing process. Villa, as one of the architectural type has developed synchronizingly with history of the world's architectural development. They both have developed for a long time. A lot of significant villa styles which developed in the past have a influence on today's villas.

With the development of human civilization, occident villas had experienced many changes which trigged the formation of various villa styles. For example, French Gothic villa style was formed at the end of the 11th century which was influenced by French Gothic architectures. In the 14th-16th century, Renaissance movement happen at Italy. This revolution was later spreaded to other countries which create Renaissance villa style. During classical revival period at the end of the 18th century to the beginning of the 19th century, villas draw inspiration from the European countries. Many Renaissance villas were built by using expensive materials. In England's Victorian era in the mid-19th century, many colourful Victorian villas were born. In the particular context of industrial development in late 19th century, in order to prevent traditional architecture and traditional Arts and Crafts from being affected by industry revolution, the Arts and Crafts Movement was launched through architecture and product designing. American architect Frank Lloyd Wright developed his "organicism" principles as he began to design "Prairie" style houses with low horizontal lines and open interior spaces. As history developed to late 19th century and early 20th century, the industry had growing toward prosperity. As a result, the traditional structure and aesthetic system of western architecture has undergone essential changes. Their designing was to focus on technology and function, instead of aesthetics. This gives rise to the Modernism architecture styles, which mature quickly and spread to the world. After the 1970's, 'Modernism Architecture' alternately

replaced by 'Post-modernism architecture', 'Deconstruction Architecture', and 'Neo modernism architecture'. These styles have been keeping replaced by different styles even till today which have create diversity of today's villas.

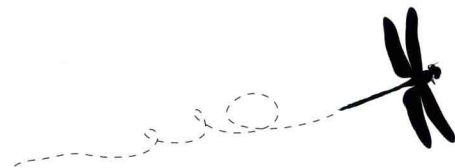
By looking at the history of villa development, villas enhancement has depended on human development from primitive simple Shelter to today's different style villas. These colourful, various types of villa styles which serve as the architecture historical evidences show the beauty of history. This gives people the meaning of beauty. Therefore, following the "Top Villa Appearance 1", we again selected more than 200 villas in this book. Some villas will be able to introduce subtypes from these villa styles. We are hoping to provide designers some ideas which help create new architectural villa styles with Chinese characteristics. This book can also help people who love architectural arts obtain more knowledge about it.

The formation and development of a villa style is the process of mutual influence, borrowing, and integration. Because of different cultural and historical background, a villa style has not only its own characteristics but also some features of other villa style. Therefore, to accurately define these villas are very difficult. We can grasp the general aspects. As a result, some mistakes may be made in the describing of classification and the text. Try to be understanding. Our colleagues, Peter Chung and Herve Tardif have supported this book by providing information and advises. I hereby express my sincere thanks.

Lina Tang
Guoping Yang
Feb, 2012



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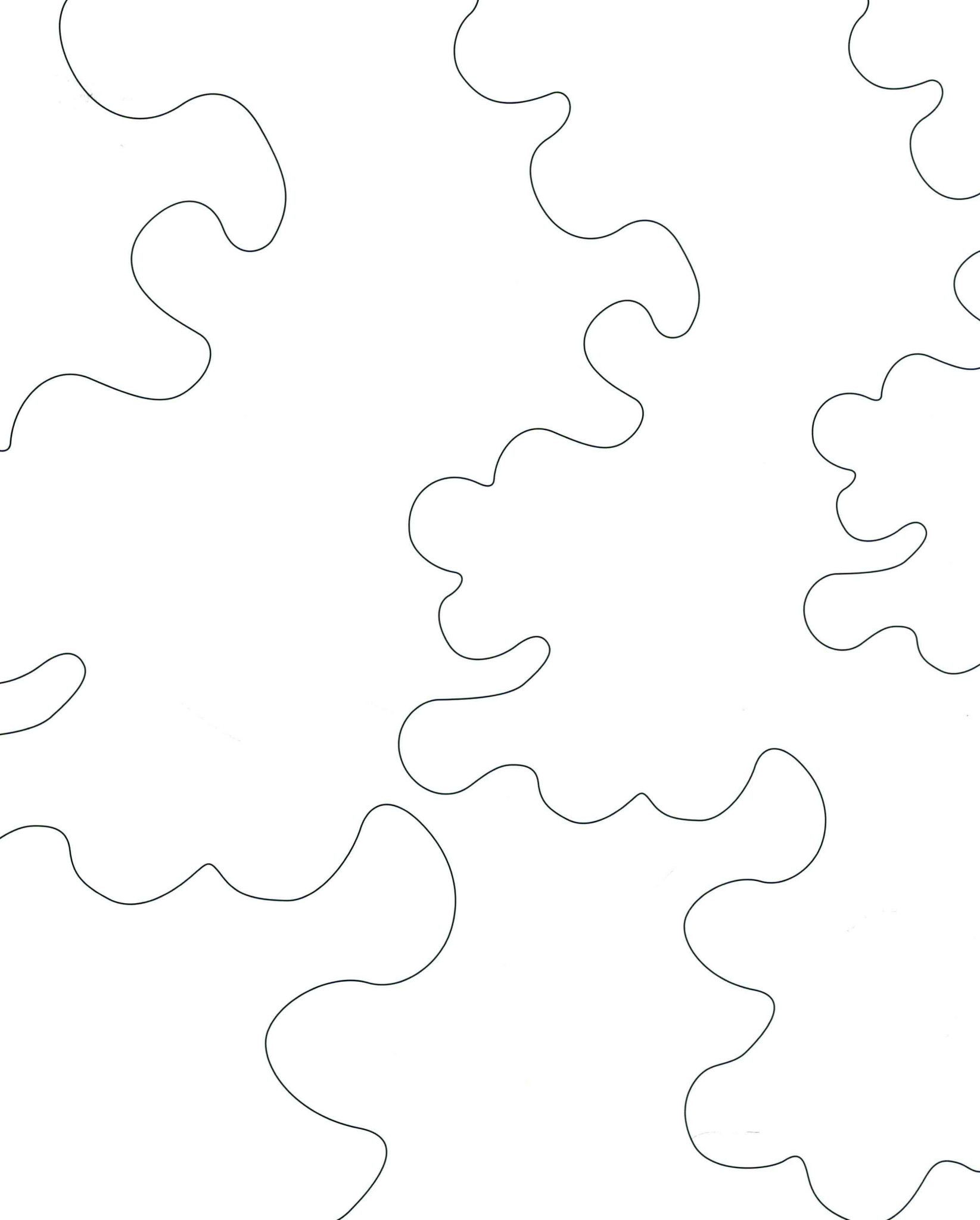
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第一部分：时尚风情

Part 1 Vogue Flavor



古典风格

古典别墅风格通常指具有古典主义设计倾向的一种建筑风格，广泛借鉴古希腊和古罗马建筑等获得设计灵感。大约在 16 世纪初，意大利建筑师安德里亚·帕拉第奥对古希腊和古罗马时期的建筑产生了兴趣，并设计出古典风格的别墅。这种风格很快传播到欧洲很多国家。其最显著的特征是大量使用柱子，高大的柱子一直延伸到建筑物的高度。对称立面、正立面的“人”字形山墙和门廊、精心制作的装饰细部以及屋顶女儿墙的栏杆扶手和半圆拱窗等等，表现出强烈的古典建筑风格韵味。

随后，在 18 世纪下半叶和 19 世纪上半叶，欧洲几个主要国家相继出现了建筑设计上的复古现象，其中以法国的古典主义复古、英国的中世纪以及在其他欧洲国家和美国产生的折中主义最有代表性。法国皇帝拿破仑为了通过建筑设计强调新统治者的权力实质，大力推崇古典主义风格，特别是罗马风格。这种风格是由石材建造的，具有庞大的体积、粗犷的外观以及门廊、门窗上笨重的拱顶结构，缺乏装饰细部。后来被运用到别墅建筑中，由于建造费用非常昂贵，逐渐演变成有钱人的专利。

英国人对中世纪和哥特建筑情有独钟，因此在 19 世纪初发动了模仿中世纪特别是哥特风格的建筑运动，对中世纪城堡和教堂及其他哥特式建筑加以模仿和运用，形成了哥特式别墅风格。其显著的特征有：陡峭的屋顶；尖顶老虎窗；沿着屋顶边缘精心制作的装饰线条；柳叶刀形状的窗和其他哥特细部的使用；墙板和条板强调垂直向上的高度感等。

美国缺乏统一民族传统，因此融合了欧洲各个国家的传统，形成了古典主义的折中主义。建筑商开始从历史上多种传统风格的别墅寻求灵感，并加以混合，形成了折中主义别墅风格。这种别墅的特征如下：采用现代材料（如砖、石、乙烯基和复合材料）；屋顶的形状、窗的设计及装饰细部模仿历史上其他的风格，并将这些不同文化、多种风格的细部加以组合。

以上三个国家也相互在对方的建筑类型上有所发展，如法国在以古典复古风为主的前提下，也有希腊风、托斯卡纳风的出现；英国在以中世纪和哥特风格为主的前提下，也有古典主义复兴别墅兴建；美国则基本是包罗万象，以折中的方式对所有欧洲传统风格兼收并蓄使用。

CLASSICAL STYLE

Classical style villa usually refers to a tendency of classical architectural style design. It got the design inspiration from Greek and Roman architecture. Around the early 16th century, Italian architect Andrea Palladio raised interest on the ancient Greek and Roman architecture. He designed some classical style villas. This kind of style quickly spread into many European countries. The most distinctive feature is the extensive use of columns. Their identifying Ionic or Corinthian columned porches often extend the full height of the house. Symmetrical facades, pediment gable and porches on the front facade and elaborate, decorative designs above and around doorways, roof-line balustrades, and semi-circular arched windows show a strong sense of classical style charm.

Subsequently, in the second half of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century, Revival trends in architectural design appeared. Several major European countries in Classicism Revival in France, England Medieval and Eclecticism in the United States and other European countries were the most representative. In order to emphasize the power of rulers through the architecture design, French

emperor Napoleon strongly respected classical styles, especially the Romanesque style. The style was built exclusively in stone and featured massive, often rustic-looking construction, along with heavy arches on the porches, doors, and windows, and a nearly-complete lack of decorative details. It was later applied to the villas. The construction cost was large, and it slowly became to the privilege of the rich people.

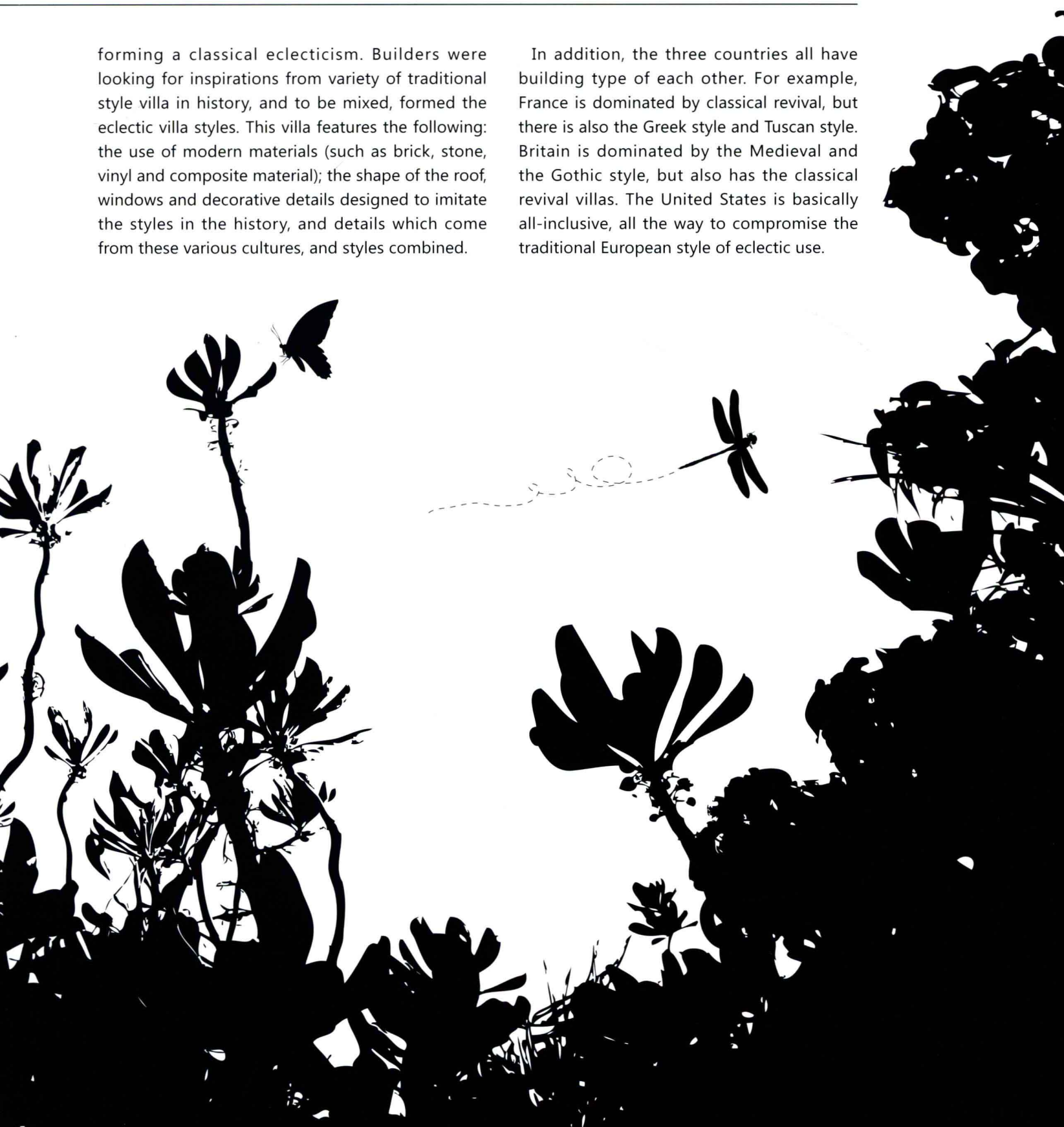
British people like the Medieval and Gothic architecture than any others. Therefore, in the early 19th century, they launched an architectural movement which imitated architecture details of the Medieval and Gothic style, especially medieval chateaus and church. As a result the Gothic villa style was formed. The Gothic style villa is characterized by steeply pitched roofs; high narrow pointed-arch dormer windows; elaborate decorative trim along roof edges; the use of lancet windows and other Gothic details; and board and batten siding, often set vertically rather than horizontally.

America lacks unified national traditions, thus it combines the tradition of European countries,

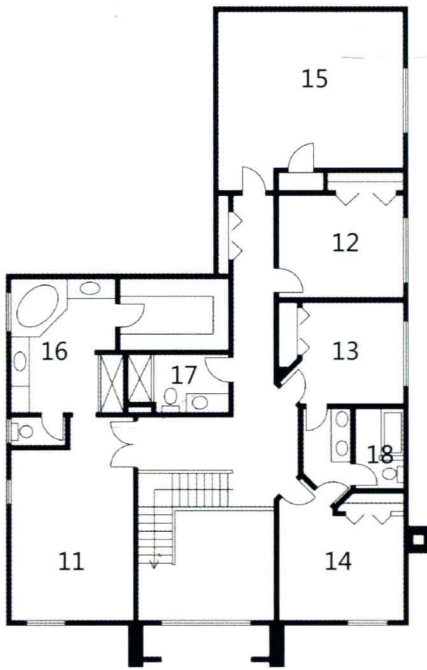


forming a classical eclecticism. Builders were looking for inspirations from variety of traditional style villa in history, and to be mixed, formed the eclectic villa styles. This villa features the following: the use of modern materials (such as brick, stone, vinyl and composite material); the shape of the roof, windows and decorative details designed to imitate the styles in the history, and details which come from these various cultures, and styles combined.

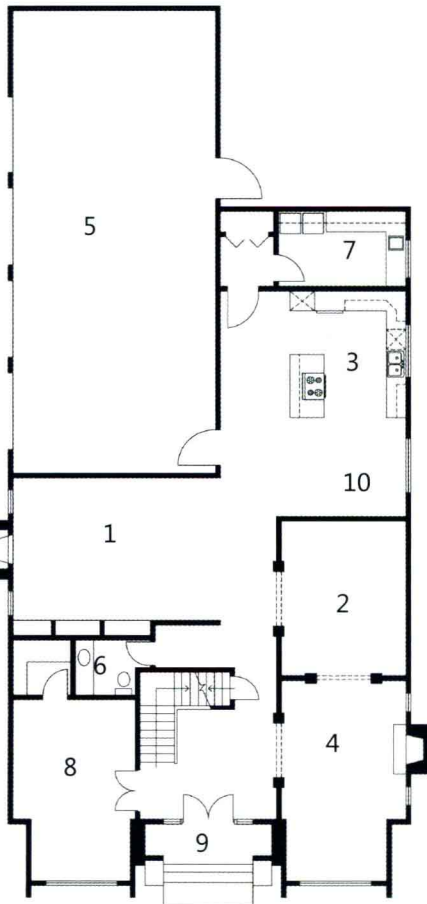
In addition, the three countries all have building type of each other. For example, France is dominated by classical revival, but there is also the Greek style and Tuscan style. Britain is dominated by the Medieval and the Gothic style, but also has the classical revival villas. The United States is basically all-inclusive, all the way to compromise the traditional European style of eclectic use.







二层平面图 SECOND FLOOR PLAN



首层平面图 MAIN FLOOR PLAN



首层平面图 Main Floor Plan:

- 1 大厅 Great Room
- 2 餐厅 Dining Room
- 3 厨房 Kitchen
- 4 起居室 Living Room
- 5 车库 Garage
- 6 卫生间 Toilet
- 7 杂物间 Utility Room
- 8 备用室 Spare Room
- 9 门廊 Porch
- 10 早餐室 Breakfast Room

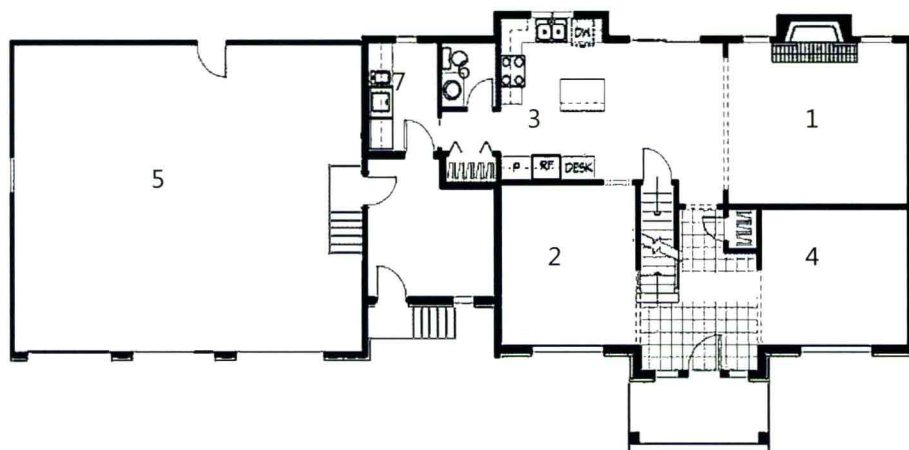
二层平面图 Second Floor Plan:

- 11 主卧室 Master Bedroom
- 12 ~ 14 卧室 Bedroom
- 15 备用室 Spare Room
- 16 ~ 18 卫生间 Toilet



古典风格 Classic style

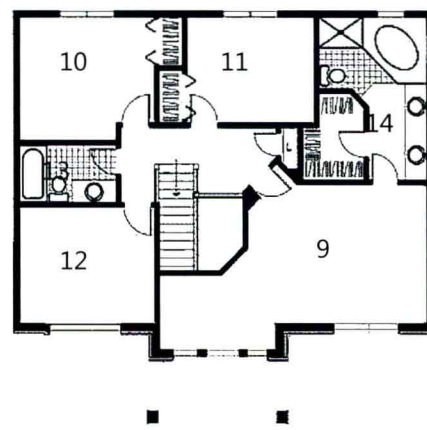




首层平面图 MAIN FLOOR PLAN

首层平面图 Main Floor Plan:

- 1 大厅 Great Room
- 2 餐厅 Dining Room
- 3 厨房 Kitchen
- 4 起居室 Living Room
- 5 车库 Garage
- 6 卫生间 Toilet
- 7 洗衣室 Laundry



二层平面图 SECOND FLOOR PLAN

二层平面图 Second Floor Plan:

- 9 主卧室 Master Bedroom
- 10~12 卧室 Bedroom
- 13、14 卫生间 Toilet