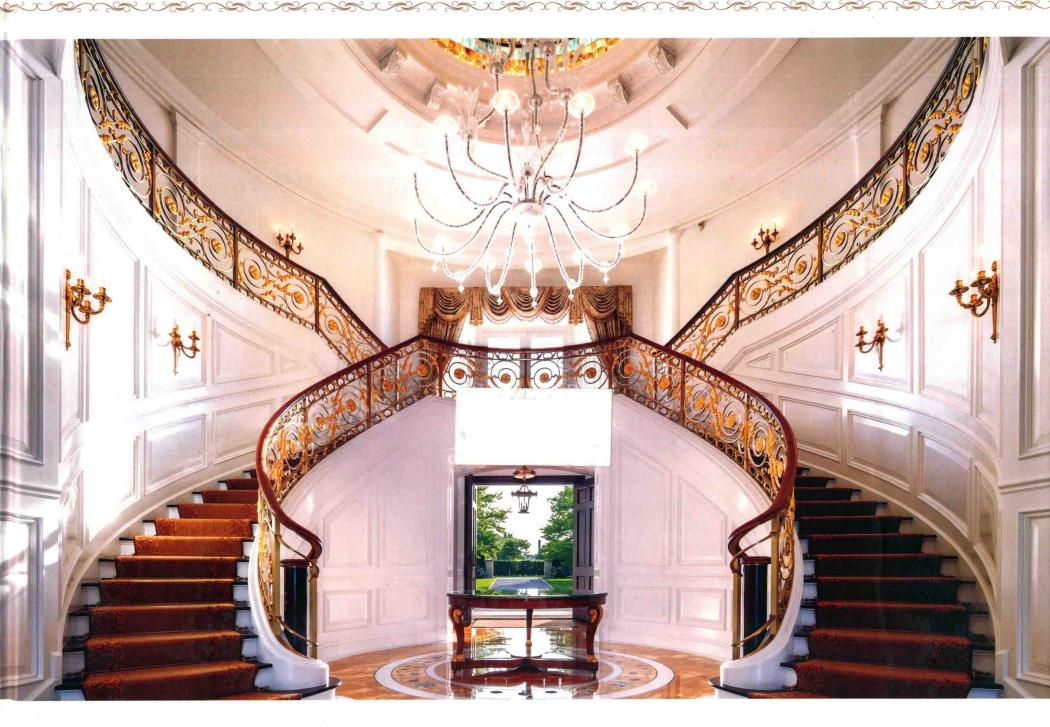
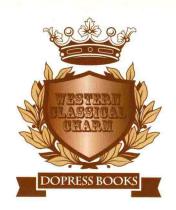
Western Classical Charm

古典形式美・豪宅设计

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Western Classical Charm

古典形式美

豪宅设计

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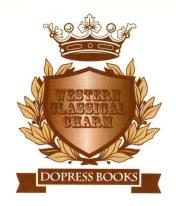




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Western Classical Charm

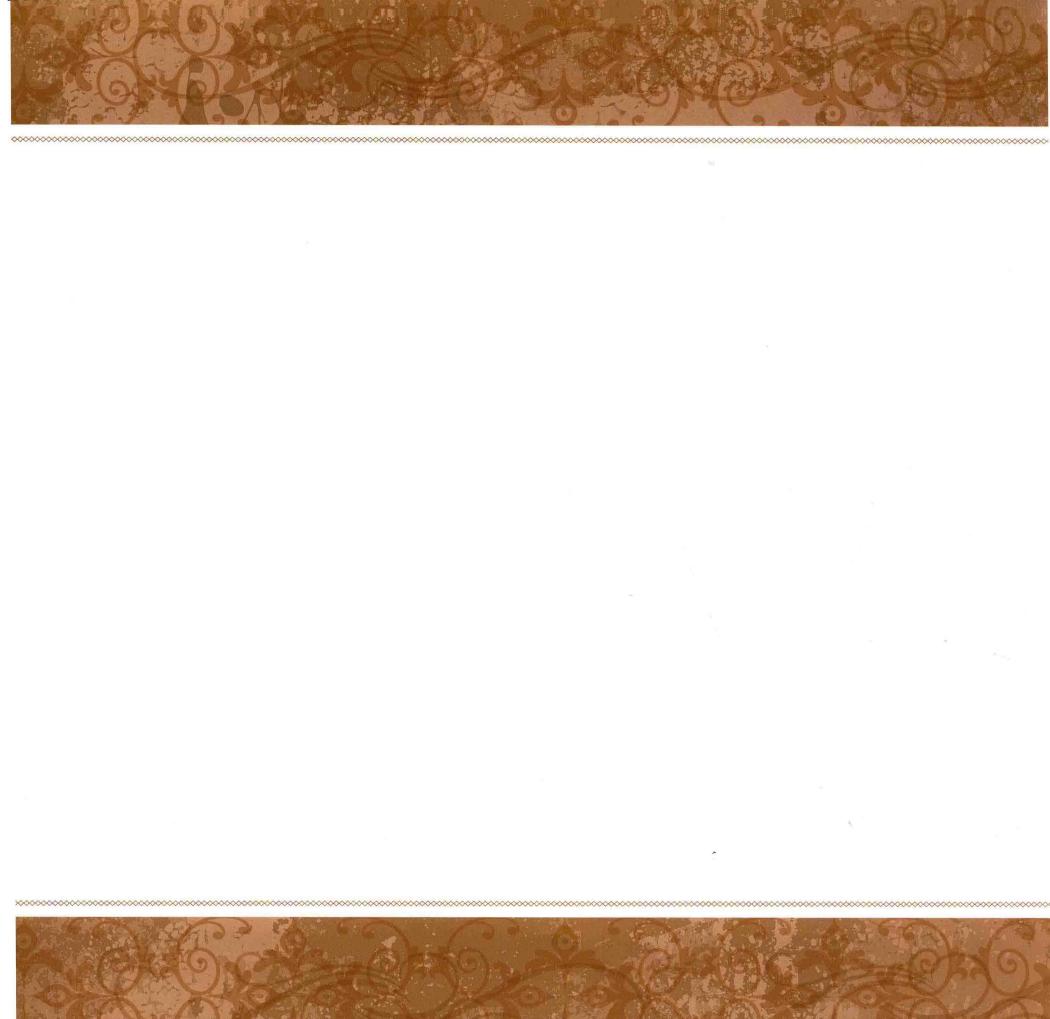
古典形式美

豪宅设计

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【 江苏科学技术出版社





The West is the cradle of modern aesthetics. Western classical style plays an important role in architectural and interior aesthetics for its magnificent designs, strong colours, elegant shapings and exquisite interior decoration effects. Spanning from ancient Greek, ancient Roman, Gothic, Byzantine, Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo, Romanticism, Eclecticism etc, designers pursuit beauty in classical styles, which shocked our soul on the cultural inheritance and spiritual connotation.

Different languages express different thoughts and reveal different emotions; different architectures bear different culture and reflect different belief. Beauty of an architecture has various manifestation forms. It is also an expression of respect and adoration that modern people use new techniques to restore the elegance and romance of classical architectures.

The book showcased dozens of contemporary architectural design works worldwide with Neoclassical style and integrating western classical concept, including apartments villas etc. Offering a brand-new perspective, the book will show readers the unique artistic charm of the neoclassical aesthetics within modern design context.

西方是现代美学的摇篮,西方古典风格以其华丽的设计、浓烈的色彩、精美的造型和考究的软装效果自始至终地在建筑和室内美学中占有重要的地位。古典风格里设计师对美的追求跨越了古希腊、古罗马、哥特、拜占庭、文艺复兴、巴洛克、洛可可、浪漫主义、折中主义等时空与流派的界限,其表现出的文化传承和精神内涵也历久弥新地震撼着我们的心灵。

不同的语言,表达着不同的思想,流露出不同的情感;不同的建筑,承载着不同的文化,体现着不同的信念。蕴含在一栋建筑之中的美,有着不一样的表现形式,现代人用新的手法和技术去还原古典建筑里的雍容华贵和浪漫情怀,也是在工业化的时代对永恒的美学标准表达着尊崇与敬意。

本书在全球范围内精选了几十例融入西方古典风格的当代建筑及室内作品,其中包括公寓、别墅等类别,用全新的视角向读者展示了现代设计理念的引领下的新古典美学所呈现出的独特艺术魅力。

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Glen Meadow





◆ Symmetrical 对称



The symmetry is the beauty of form of the traditional techniques, the ancient Greek philosopher Pythagoras said " beautiful type and all other forms of beauty must have a symmetric form ". Ancient Greeks believed that the beauty of the human body, that the strict and perfect symmetry of the human body, the early ancient Greek architectural aesthetic impact.

对称是形式美的最传统的技法,古希腊哲学家毕达哥拉斯曾说过,"美的线型和其他一切美的形体都必须有对称形式"。古希腊强调人体美,认为对称的人体严谨而完美。发源于古希腊早期的建筑美学对欧洲古典建筑影响巨大。

Scale 比例



◀ 巴黎歌剧院展览大厅 (Opera House of Paris, the Palais Garnier's grand salon.)

First century AD, Roman Empire architectural engineer Vitruvius in the "De architectura" pointed that, the objective existence of beauty mainly displays in building harmonious proportions between the various parts. Artists of the Renaissance in 15th century attached great importance to the study of proportion. The 17th and 18th century European classical architects praised proportional relationship of the building art as the highest objective laws, and sought the beauty secrets in various mathematical relations.

公元1世纪罗马帝国的建筑工程师维特鲁威在《建筑十书》中指出,美的客观存在主要表现在建筑各部分间和谐的比例。 15世纪文艺复兴时期的艺术家们非常重视对比例的研究。17、18世纪的欧洲古典主义建筑师们,更把建筑的比例关系推崇 为建筑艺术最高的客观法则,在各种数学关系中寻求美的奥秘。

Rhythm 节奏



◀ 米兰大教堂 (Milan Cathedral)

European classical architectural aesthetic feature is the high-low and actual situation well-proportioned, which produced a rich musical rhythm. It's different from the reserved oriental architecture which pursues a artistic conception, European classical architecture more advocates visible changes in visual sense. Greek and Roman style rhythm is eternal and invariable, the middle ages style rhythm is still and low, the Renaissance style rhythm is a call for liberation, Baroque style rhythm is jumping and gorgeous, classical style rhythm is rational beauty, the romantic period style rhythm is a natural and interesting, throughout the classical period of the building rhythm style is a changing progress which is always from rational to emotional, then from emotional to rational, and from rational to emotional.

欧式古典建筑的审美特性就是高低与虚实的搭配错落有致,产生音乐般的节奏感。这与追求意境相对内敛的东方建筑构成不同,欧洲古典建筑更崇尚看得见的视觉上的变化感。古希腊罗马风格节奏是永恒与不变,中世纪风格节奏是低沉静止,文艺复兴风格节奏是呼唤解放,巴洛克风格节奏是跳跃华丽,古典主义节奏风格是理性美,浪漫主义时期风格是自然趣味。纵观整个古典时期的建筑总体的节奏风格都是从理性到感性,再从感性到理性,再从理性到感性的变化过程。

▲ 坎特伯雷主教堂 (Canterbury Cathedral)





Ancient Rome style was formed on the fusion of various arts, including large numbers of factors from ancient Greece, such as Sphinx, Palm pattern, garland pattern, etc. But the simple symmetry in ancient Greece form was improved in ancient Rome, the line became more complex. It was influenced by arch structure's popularity at that time as well as construction materials' change which was from stones to trass concrete. The decorative method was more multiple, such as sculpture, inlay, coloured drawing, paint, etc. During this period the main decorative patterns included human or lion with wings, Victory Goddess, garland, crown of laurels, etc. Of course acanthus leaf was the most common pattern at that time.

古罗马纹样是在融合多种艺术的基础上发展而成的,其中包括古希腊时期的众多元素,如人面狮身、棕榈纹、花环纹等等,但古罗马时期的构成形式改良了古希腊时期简单对称的原则,线条更加复杂,这与当时拱券结构的推广和火山灰混凝土代替石材成为建筑原料是密不可分的。而且装饰的手法更加多样,如雕刻、镶嵌、彩绘、油漆等等。这时期装饰的主要纹样有带翼状的人或狮子、胜利女神、花环桂冠等等,当然最常用的图案的是茛菪叶形。

万神庙 (the Pantheon)

Gothic style closely relates to religions. Thus Gothic style owns strong Christian colour and highly rational spirit, because at that time these decorative patterns should match with tall frame in church and coloured glass, in order to create mysterious and illusionary effect. Patterns generally stood for flappy whirlpool, S-shaped decorative pattern, leafage and flame.

哥特样式本身与宗教的关系密不可分,这使得哥特样式具有强烈的基督教色彩和高度的理性精神,因为当时这些装饰纹样是要配合教堂中高大的骨架券造型和彩色玻璃表现神秘和幻觉的效果的,纹样造型中一般都是表示飞扬的卷涡、S形花纹、叶簇形以及火焰形。

威斯敏斯特教堂(Westminster Abbey) ▶

Baroque style represents romanticism and burst of spirit. Grandness, lifelikeness, enthusiasm and riot are Baroque style's inherent artistic effect. Baroque style appeared in Italy, matured in France. The same feature of them was that adopted oval, curve and curved surface stressing on transformation and dynamic, which broke the dividing line between sculpture and drawing in order to pursue riot style and mundane feelings. On colour scheme it pursued luxury and magnificence, and spared neither gold ornaments nor gem or some other valuable materials.

巴洛克样式代表着浪漫主义情怀和精神的爆发。宏伟、生动、热情和奔放是巴洛克样式与生俱来的艺术效果,巴洛克样式诞生于意大利,成熟在法国,纹样的共同特点是采用椭圆形、曲线和曲面的形式,强调变化和动感,打破雕塑与绘画的界限,以突出追求自由奔放的格调和表达世俗的情怀。在色彩上追求华贵富丽,并不惜大量配以金饰、宝石等贵重材料。

罗马耶稣会教堂 (motherchurch of the Society of Jesus) ▶

Rococo style originated from the eighteenth-century France. It sprung up for anti-unnecessary formalities in absolute monarchy period. It became popular in the reign of Louis XV, so it's also called "Louis XV style". Rococo style is a purely decorative style, whose characteristic is using shell-pattern curve and acanthus shape, C-shaped, S-shaped and whirl-shaped curve to wind repeatedly. It formed an asymmetrical and dynamic, free and slim, magnificent and complicated decoration style. Despite the iconic shell and mirror, in this period, the main decorative pattern also included blooming flower, broad and large leaf, fruit, ribbon, badge and some other graceful figures.

洛可可样式起源于18世纪的法国,最初是为了反对绝对君权时期的繁文缛节而兴起的。由于路易十五统治时期风行此样式,亦称"路易十五式"。洛可可样式是一种纯装饰性的样式,样式特点是贝壳纹样曲线和莨菪叶呈锯齿状的叶子,C形、S形和涡旋状曲线纹饰蜿蜒反复,创造出一种非对称的、富有动感的、自由而又纤细、轻巧、华丽繁复的装饰样式。这时期的装饰主要纹样除了标志性的贝壳和镜子外,还有绽放的花、宽而大的叶子、果实、绶带、徽章等优美的图形。

法国枫丹白露宫 (fontainebleau) ▶

Ancient Rome style 古罗马样式 🐝



Gothic style 哥特样式 💸



Baroque style 巴洛克样式 🧆



Rococo style 洛可可样式 🐟







Stone 石材



Ancient Greek's buildings are mainly made of marble. But in Ancient Roman, besides brick, wood and stone, volcanic ash concrete was invented to apply to buildings. The height and the number of floors of buildings increased, and the stress intensity was improved so that large span arches could be built, and coupons-column orders and superimposed orders could be created.

古希腊时期的建筑材料以大理石为主,而到了古罗马时期,建筑所应用的材料除了砖、木、石材以外更发明了火山灰混凝土,不光建筑物的高度与层数较古希腊时期都有了增加,更可以改进建筑的受力状态——建造大跨度的拱券,创造出券柱式与叠柱式的建筑形态。

◀ 罗马斗兽场 (Colosseum)

→ Gilding or Metal Materials 镀金或金属材质



European autocracy period featured in simple pursuit of scale and luxury. After the 18th century, enormous manpower and material resources were gathered up to build palaces with a gold-like inside in Europe. In fact, few parts of buildings were made of gold, but brass plated material or metallic paint.

片面地追求宏大与奢华是欧洲皇权专制时期的特点。18世纪以后,能够集中巨大的人力、物力去打造黄金般的内部的欧洲宫廷建筑,但事实上,几乎没有建筑构件本身是由黄金打造的,大部分只是黄铜镀金或者金属漆。

◀ 凡尔赛宫镜厅(Galerie des glaces in Chateau de Versailles)

Wood 木材



Fundamentally speaking, materials made the difference between Chinese and Western architectural. Stone was the main material in traditional western architecture, but traditional Chinese architecture was based on wood. Different materials made different architectural art. Wood was mainly used for decoration in European classic architecture, rather than structural load-bearing.

从根本上说,中西方建筑艺术的差异首先来自于材料的不同。传统的西方建筑长期以石头为主体;而传统的东方建筑则一直是以木头为构架的。这种建筑材料的不同,为其各自的建筑艺术提供了不同的可能性。欧洲古典建筑里的木材主要用于装饰上,而不是用于结构性的承重上。

◀ 德国吕贝克市政厅正门木装饰 (Portal of Luebeck Hall)





TYPICAL COMBINATION OF COLOURS 典型色彩搭配

Ultimately, the role of religion has far-reaching impact on the colours used in European classical architecture. Most of the ancient Greek temples are built of white marble, they think white usually represents holiness, justice and order. White also became the most common colour used in classical building facade in Europe.

归根结底,信仰的作用在欧洲古典建筑的颜色运用中影响深远,古希腊时期大部分的神庙建筑都是白色大理石建成,他们 认为白色通常代表了圣洁、正义与秩序。白色也成为欧洲古典建筑外立面最常见的颜色。

法国枫丹白露宫 (fontainebleau) ▶

Splendid is the typical characteristic of the baroque interior style in the 17th century when baroque architecture emerged. The use of gold is showing off wealth and power, also it is the breakthrough of the medieval dull atmosphere. In rococo interior later, gold has become a manifestation of the secular interest, used to represent the happy, warm and pleasant atmosphere.

金碧辉煌是巴洛克室内风格的典型特征,在17世纪巴洛克建筑兴起时,金色的运用是表现炫耀财富和权力,是对中世纪沉闷拘束风气的突破。在后来洛可可风格的室内,金色已经成为世俗趣味的体现,用来表现喜庆、温暖和愉悦的气氛。

凡尔赛宫 (Chateau de Versailles) ▶

Red represents the life, and the most obvious things which are associated with green are the plants. In the existing classical style of the interior, we can see many red and green decorations, the primary cause for this is that Europe has become the centre of the world's wealth at that time (especially French) after baroque buildings became famous. The nobles were in pursuit of the rural pleasure spirit and the landscape construction surrounded the buildings have affected the interior design style and color.

......

红色代表了生命,而与绿色最明显的有关联的事物是植物。在现存的古典主义风格室内看到众多的红、绿色系装饰,最主要原因是从巴洛克建筑兴起以后,欧洲已经成为当时世界财富的中心(尤其法国),贵族们的生活正追求享乐的田园精神,那时期,建筑群周边园林的建设已经影响到了室内设计的风格和颜色。

冬宮 (Winter Palace) ▶

If red and green represents the desire for quiet rural life, then wood represents the spirit of exploration and adventure for nature. Colonial style (from England in the 18th century) is the most distinctive style which uses the wood color. The rough and original feel for the wood colour are applied to the extreme in British-style villas' design.

如果说红绿色系代表着对闲适田园生活的向往,木色系就代表着对大自然探索和冒险精神。殖民地风格(源于18世纪的英国)就是木色系运用最为鲜明的风格。这种木色系风格由其粗狂和原始感在各种英式别墅设计中被运用到了极致。

White Scheme 白色系



Golden Scheme 金色系 🐟



Red & Green Scheme 红、绿色系 💸



Wood Scheme 木色系



英国利兹城堡Thorpe Hall客厅 (Thorpe Hall Drawing Room) ▶





EUROPEAN CLASSICAL SCULPTURE



IOMIC ORDER

THE OTHER FORCES OF COLUMN THE THREE ORDERS OF COMPANIAN FOR THE COMPANIAN STATES OF CLASSICAL ARCHITECTURE.

THE OTHER TWO CRAIMING ORDERS OF THE ORDERS THE DONIC AND THE COMPANIAN THE COMPOSITE ORDERS. THE

STOCKY TUSCALNORD IN THE RESERVATION OF COMPANIAN THE COMPOSITE ORDERS. ADDED BY LIGHT CENTURY

THE HALL ARCHITECTURE THEORY AND TRUCKED.





BAROQUE ARCHITECTURE

Baroque architecture is the building style of the Baroque era, begun in late sixteenth century Italy, that took the Roman vocabulary of Renaissance architecture and used it in a new rhetorical and theatrical fashion, often to express the triumph of the Catholic Church and the absolutist state. It was characterized by new explorations of form, light and shadow and dramatic intensity.

Western Classical Charm



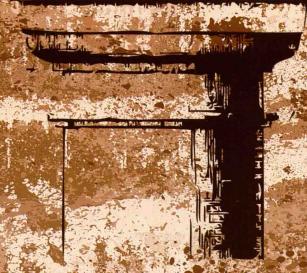
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Ancient Greek architecture

The architecture of Ancient Greece is the architecture produced by the Greek-speaking people (Hellenic people) whose culture flourished on the Greek mainland and Peloponnesus, the Aegean Islands, and incolonies in Asia Minor and Italy for a period from about 900 BC until the 1st century AD, with the earliest remaining architectural works dating from around 600 BC.

DORIC ORDER

In their original Greek version. Done columns stood directly on the flat gavernent (the stylocate) of a temple without a base their vertical shafts were fluted with 20 parallel concave grooves and they were topped by a smooth capital that flared from the colvian to meet a square abacus at the intersection with the horizontal beam (entablature), that they carried. The Parthenon has the Done design columns.



PRINRY OF STON

Aon, is a vienic given to maltiple groups, both real and fiction.
The view controversial is a fringe fraternal organisation,
founded and dissolved in France in 1988 by Pierre Plantard.
Little 1968, Plantard created a politicus history for that

organisation discribing deas a secret society founded by Godfrey of Bouillon on Mount Zion in the Kingdom of Jerusalem) o 1099, conflating it with a genuine historical (monastic order, the

Abbey of Own Lady of Mount Zion



Life is not lack of beauty, but the lack of eyes to find beauty

ROCOCOFURNITURE

FROM 13 TO 16 CENTURY

Leonardo Di Ser Piero Da Vinci

God somethies will be becumful elegant, can give a person, make with the is incomparable superior, showed his genus to be from God and the power of the world. Leave dode as so. His elegant and beautiful incomparable, his intellect is high to be smoothly done or easily solved all the problems.

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Bayhouse



Royal Oak. USA



Welcome to the Chesapeake Bayhouse situated on 105, 218 m² of wetlands, located at the mouth of the Choptank River. This new construction home was modeled after the original 1920's farmhouse which incorporates multiple family activities including a full size tennis court, huge swimming pool, badminton and volleyball area, and a dock for recreations such as jet skis. The interior boasts a complete full size billiards room, additional game room, sound proofed music room, and a luxurious theater room. You will even find a built-in pizza oven at the pool lounge with an exquisite outdoor fireplace modeled after the Thomas Point lighthouse. Exotic materials were placed throughout the residence to include a custom tiger-eye semiprecious countertop at a fully stocked entertaining bar.



In the formal powder room, the vanity has attached legs from an old fish aquarium. Original shutters from the structure were salvaged and used for the lighthouse and the son's bedroom headboard. Antiques were collected over a period of time, which took a total of 6 years. The end result was a unique, one of a kind, waterfront home that will be enjoyed for many years to come.

欢迎来到位于夏普谈克河河口,占地105 218 m² 湿地上的切萨皮克Bayhouse。这个新建住宅是模仿20世纪20年代的农舍建造。这类农舍融合多种家庭活动,包括大型室内网球场、宽敞的泳池、羽毛球和排球场、可停滑橇等的休闲码头。室内包括一个大型台球室、游戏房、隔音音乐室,以及一个奢华的家庭影院。甚至可在泳池边仿Thomas Point灯塔而建的优雅室外壁炉上看到嵌入式比萨烤炉。住宅的建材独特而珍贵,包括备用娱乐间里的定制的虎眼宝石洗手盆。

主盥洗室里的梳妆台上的支架来自一个旧水族箱。原有结构上的百叶窗被重新利用,用于灯塔和主人儿子卧室的床头板。收集室内古董耗费了整整6年时间,而这一切使得这栋可受用多年的独特滨水住宅得以建成。



[•] Area / 占地面积: 1858 m² • Architecture Design / 建筑设计: Merle Thorpe Architects • Interior Design / 室内设计: Bruce Palmer Design Studio • Photography / 摄影: John Jenkins •