

大师系列

Antoni Gaudí

安东尼·高迪

王晶译

06-51
:11

中国电力出版社
www.cepp.com.cn



Antoni

Antoni Gaudí

Gaudí

TU206-51
9:11

大师系列

安东尼·高迪

Antoni Gaudí

王晶译



中国电力出版社
www.cepp.com.cn

作为加泰罗尼亚的天才艺术家,安东尼·高迪一直都是建筑领域中的一个参照点,是当今建筑师的灵感源泉。当代的雕刻师、画家、摄影师和诗人也能从高迪的建筑中获得灵感。本书介绍的高迪的作品有生之家、随性居、居埃尔公馆、圣家堂、居埃尔宫殿、巴约之家、特雷西亚学院等10余个案例。内容包括每个设计案例的设计建造地点、施工时间及设计说明,以图文结合的形式讲述了大师的成就。

Antoni Gaudí

ISBN 3-8238-4536-5

© 2003 LOFT Publications

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be used or reproduced in any manner without written permission from the publisher, except in the context of reviews.

Simplified Chinese translation edition copyright © 2008 by China Electric Power Press.

本书中文简体字翻译版由中国电力出版社出版。未经出版者预先书面许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书的任何部分。

北京市版权局著作权合同登记号: 01-2007-4897

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

安东尼·高迪 / 王晶译. —北京: 中国电力出版社, 2008 (大师系列)

书名原文: Antoni Gaudí

ISBN 978-7-5083-6623-4

I. 安... II. 王... III. ①高迪, A. —生平事迹②建筑设计—作品集—西班牙—近代 IV. K835.516.16 TU206

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2008) 第010328号

中国电力出版社出版发行

北京三里河路6号 100044 <http://www.cepp.com.cn>

责任编辑: 曹巍 责任印制: 陈焊彬

北京盛通印刷股份有限公司印刷·各地新华书店经售

2008年4月第1版第1次印刷

635mm × 965mm 1/16 · 5印张 · 124千字

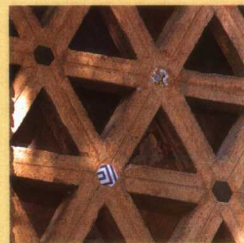
定价: 28.00元

敬告读者

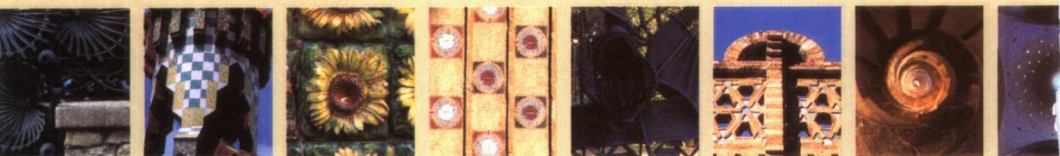
本书封面贴有防伪标签, 加热后中心图案消失
本书如有印装质量问题, 我社发行部负责退换

版权专有 翻印必究

本社购书热线电话 (010-88386685)



- 8 文生之家
Casa Vicens
- 14 随性居——奇想屋
Villa Quijano—El Capricho
- 20 居埃尔公馆
Finca Güell
- 26 圣家堂
Sagrada Família
- 32 居埃尔宫殿
Palau Güell
- 38 巴约之家
Casa Batlló
- 44 特雷西亚学院
Theresian School
- 50 博丁内斯之家
Casa Botines
- 56 波得格斯·居埃尔住宅
Bodegues Güell
- 60 米拉公寓
Casa Milà
- 66 科隆尼亚小教堂
Crypt of the Colònia Güell
- 72 居埃尔公园
Park Güell
- 78 高迪作品年代表
Chronology of Gaudí's works



安东尼·高迪是在塔拉戈纳省的勒斯长大的，这个多岩石的地区遍布葡萄、橄榄树和角豆树的种植园。童年时对风景的不懈观察以及在巴塞罗那大学对建筑的学习使高迪对世界形成了独特的视角：背景以及背景中的动物和植物将所有的建筑和结构法则集合到一起，而这些法则正是建筑师在规划建筑时所必需的。

因而，高迪所需的以弥补天赋不足的灵感源自自然世界。受工作中独特观点的影响，高迪的生活就是不停地规划建筑，这点也就不足为奇了。高迪遗忘了周围的家庭、社交活动和文化生活。

Antoni Gaudí grew up in Camp de Tarragona, a rocky region defined by plantations of grapes, olives, and carobs. The constant observation of the landscape of his childhood and his architecture studies at the university of Barcelona led him to a particular conception of the world: that setting, with its animals and plants, brought together all of the constructive and structural laws that architects needed to plan their buildings.

Thus, the inspiration Gaudí required to make up for the few deficiencies of his genius he found in the natural world. It is not strange that under such an idiosyncratic view of his métier, Gaudí lived only to plan, forgetting the family, social, and cultural life that was going on around him.



对自然的沉思以及简单直接地解决建筑中的问题使高迪对复杂的数学计算充满猜疑——他选择了经验主义的验算方法。这种方法使他要去做很多试验才能计算结构的负重或装饰设施的最终形式。

高迪的突破还源自对材料的大胆处理。一个很好的例子便是他的作品中锻铁结构的使用。木料的使用则意味着这个时期建筑和工艺的另一结合点，通过这个结合点，高迪将他富于想象的设计付诸实践。

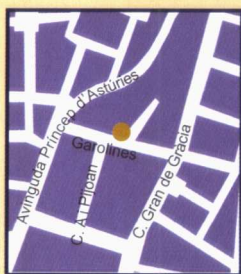
Simplicity, immediacy of contemplation of nature to solve architectural problems made Gaudí mistrust complex mathematical calculations—he opted instead for empirical methods of checking. This procedure led him to carry out a number of experiments to calculate the loads of a structure or the final form of an ornamental device.

Gaudí's breakthroughs also stem from the imaginative treatment of materials. A good example are the wrought iron structures that are to be found in the whole of his work. The use of wood meant still another meeting point uniting this architecture and the artisans of the period to whom Gaudí went to turn his imaginative designs into reality.



文生之家

Casa Vicens



位置：西班牙巴塞罗那市卡洛琳斯街
24~26号

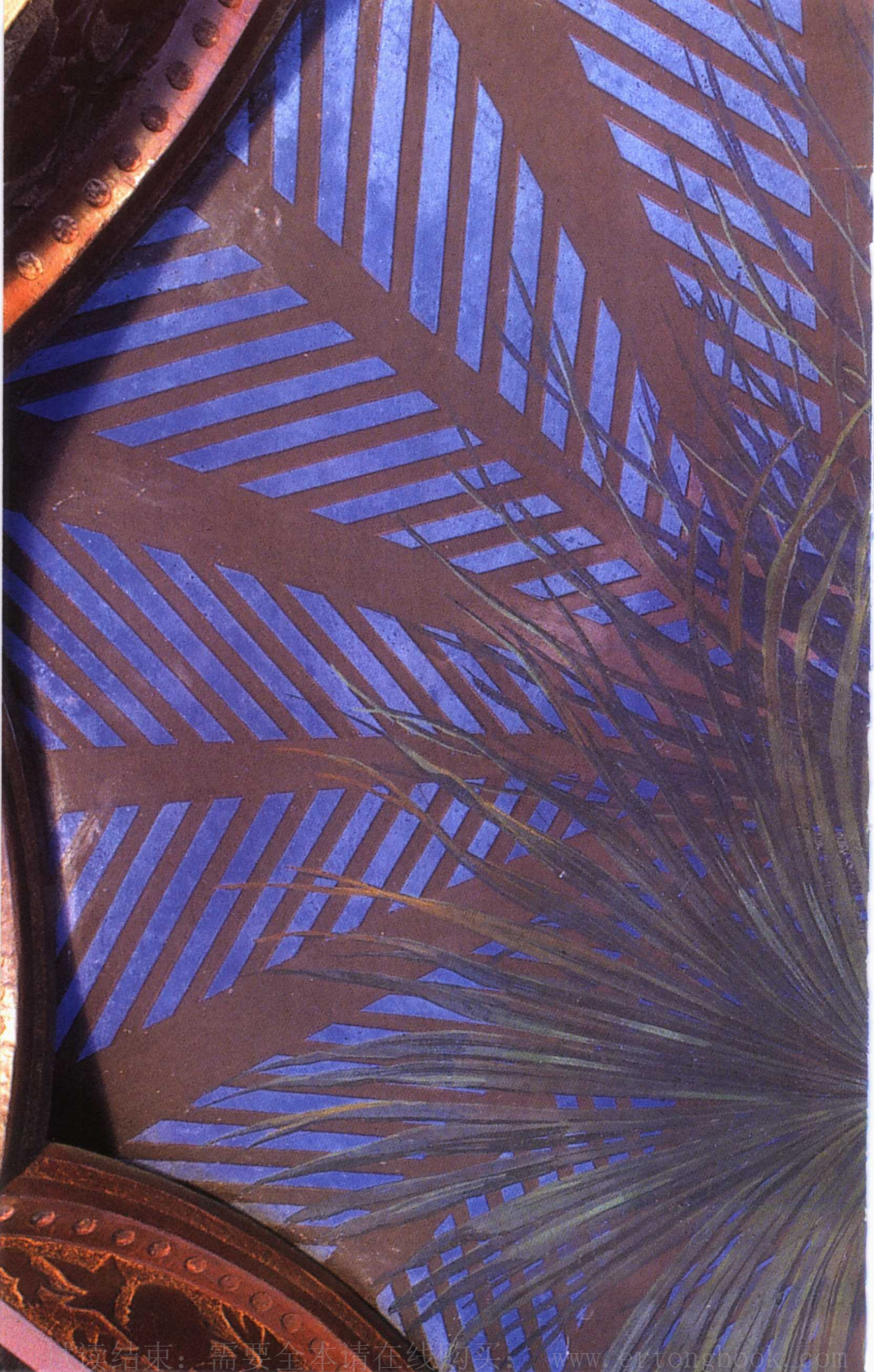
建造时间：1883~1888年

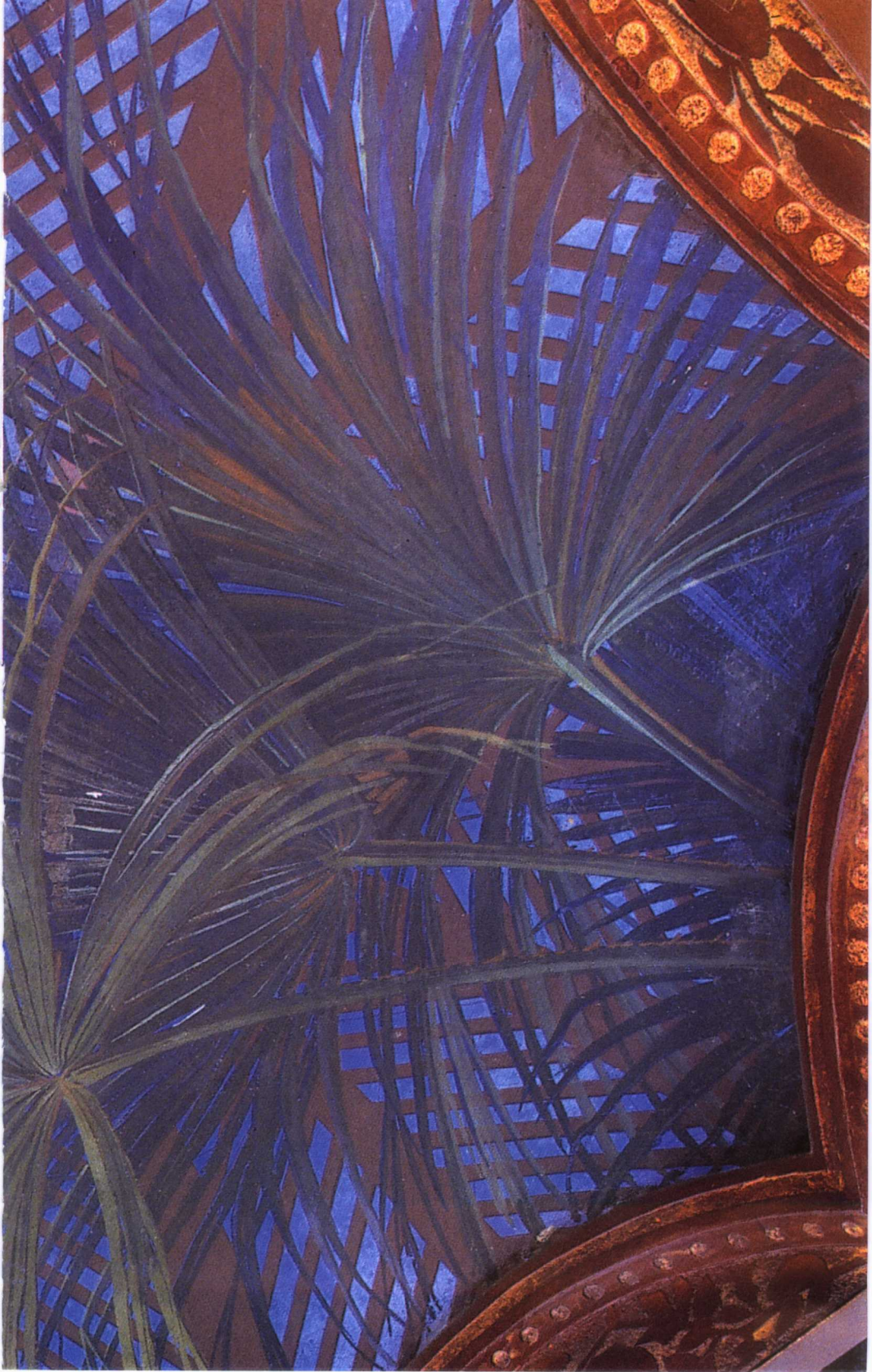
Location: Carolines 24~26, Barcelona,
Spain

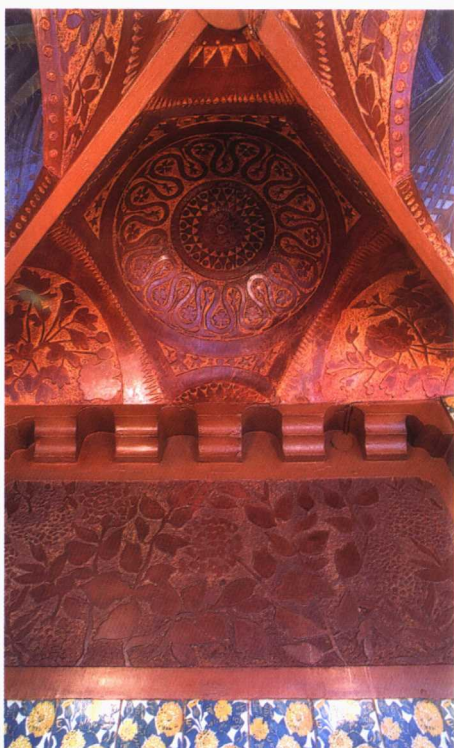
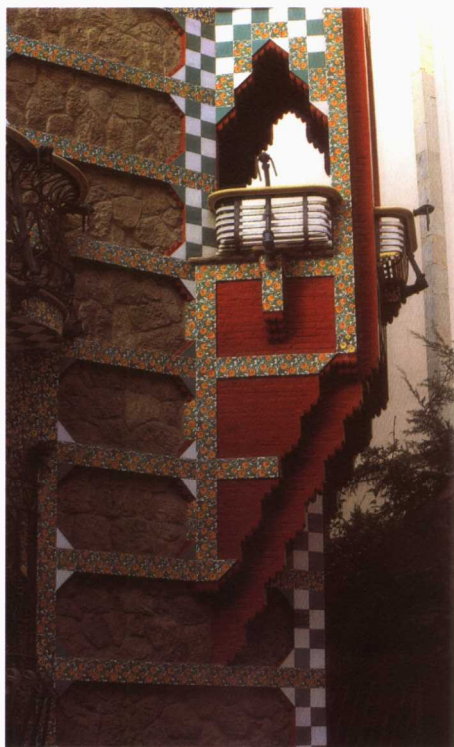
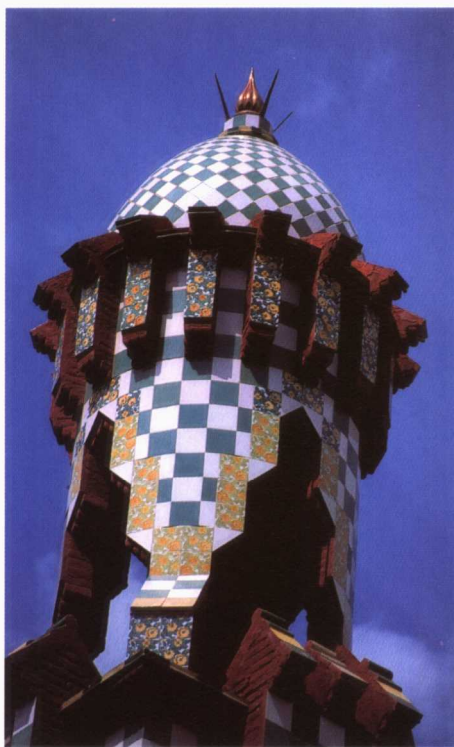
Date of construction: 1883~1888

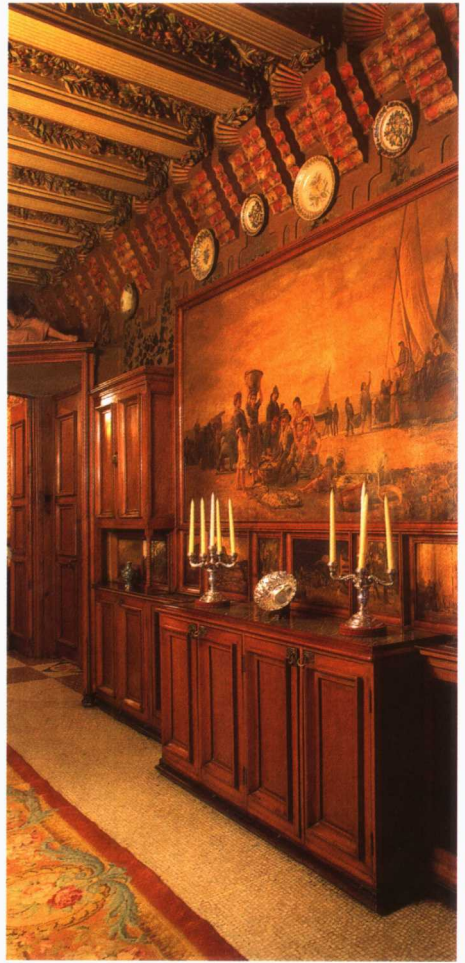
1883年，年轻的高迪开始着手他作为建筑师的第一项使命。竣工后的建筑呈现出直线。然而后来高迪在建筑中摒弃了直线，转而偏爱曲线和奇特的造型。毋庸置疑，高迪的特色在这座豪华而奇特的建筑中得到了体现。这个建筑作品高大雄伟，将颇受中世纪启迪的西班牙建筑形式与深受阿拉伯影响的建筑元素融合在一起，更多地承袭了摩得哈尔艺术的风格，而并未被高迪时代的建筑作品所同化。高迪时代的建筑作品大大受到法兰西学派的影响。建筑作品受空间的局限必须耸立于传统建筑之间，而高迪创作出的正是完美且适应环境的绝世之作。建筑师将建筑作品设想为几何图形的巧妙组合，在建筑底部结合使用水平装饰边和垂直线条，在上方光滑瓷砖的装饰下更显精致。建筑的外墙选材简单，结合使用了赭色天然石和普通砖块。

In 1883, the young Gaudí set out on one of his first commissions as an architect. The result still shows the straight lines he would later abandon in favor of curves and fantastic forms. But the Gaudí trademark is undeniably present in this ostentatious and singular building. The piece in question is a powerful edifice and mixes Spanish architectural forms, inspired on the medieval period, with elements of marked Arabic influence, more in keeping with Mudejar art than with the buildings of Gaudí's time, which were highly influenced by the French school. In spite of the fact that the edifice had to be built on a rather small plot and would go up between traditional buildings, what Gaudí created was a singularity perfectly adapted to its environment. The architect conceived it as a subtle combination of geometrical masses skillfully resolved via the use of horizontal borders at the lower part of the base in conjunction with the vertical lines, accentuated by the ornamentation in glazed ceramics in the upper part. The exterior walls are in simple materials such as natural stone of an ochre color combined with ordinary brick.











随性居——奇想屋

Villa Quijano—El Capricho

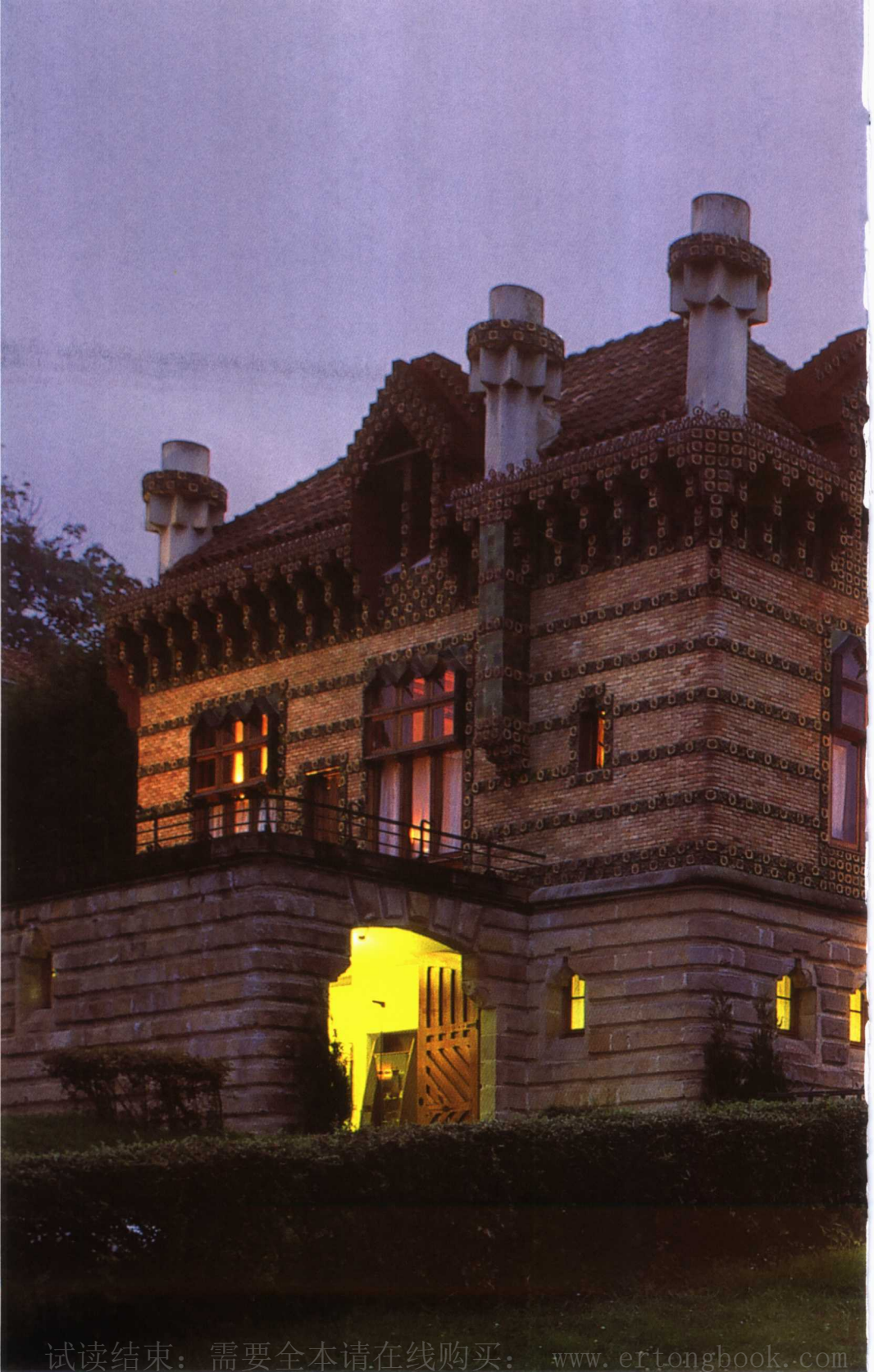


位置：西班牙桑坦德市寇蜜拉斯
建造时间：1883~1885年

Location: Comillas, Santander, Spain
Date of construction: 1883~1885

马克西摩·迪亚斯·德·奎亚诺突发奇想——要在乡下建一个住所，以适应他独处生活的需要，于是随性居便多了“奇想屋”的别称。这座建筑位于寇蜜拉斯（桑坦德市内）的市郊，独自耸立于平原中央。曲线在这个建筑工程中位于主导地位，而且与建筑边缘的直线相比，曲线开始占据更主要的位置。我们可以从建筑中感受到建筑师回归到造型设计的愿望，他还希望保持中世纪的卡斯蒂利亚建筑与东方的怀旧情怀。整个建筑中都贯穿着建筑师的灵感和创意，然而这位加泰罗尼亚天才并没有忽略建筑的功能性。建筑师特别重视室内的空间布局，居室主人的需要也得到了充分满足。坡形屋顶的设计适应了西班牙北部大西洋海岸的气候条件。这座紧凑的建筑作品坐落在坚实的石头地基上，外墙结合使用赭色和红色砖块，并用闪闪发光的瓷砖作装饰，而瓷砖上面有太阳花和树叶为主体的浮雕。

The “caprice” of Máximo Díaz de Quijano to have a country residence that would adapt to the needs of bachelor life has given Villa Quijano the nickname of “El Capricho”. The little edifice is on the outskirts of Comillas (province of Santander) and rises up as a solitary structure in the middle of the plain. Curved lines dominate in this project, beginning to take on greater protagonism in relation to straight edges so that we perceive the desire to return to the creation of forms in keeping with medieval Castilian architecture with Oriental reminiscences. In spite of the inspired originality that runs through the whole structure, the Catalan architect did not overlook functionality. Special attention, therefore, is paid to the interior spatial organization: the needs of the occupant of this house are fulfilled, including adaptation to the climatic conditions of the Atlantic coast of Northern Spain via a sloped roof. The compact finished product, seated on a solid stone foundation, has ochre- and red-brick walls set off by courses of glazed ceramics that alternate relief sunflower and leaf motifs.



试读结束：需要全本请在线购买：www.ertongbook.com