

艾琳・格雷 EILEEN GRAY

艾琳・格雷

(瑞士)斯蒂芬・赫克 克里斯琴・弗・米勒 著 曹新然 译



Portrait. 1925.

eileen **gray**

Stefan Hecker Christian F. Müller 本书由西班牙 GG 出版社授权辽宁科学技术出版 社在中国出版简体中文版。版权登记号 6-2003-121

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

艾琳・格雷/(瑞士)斯蒂芬・赫克(Hecker, S.), (爱尔兰)克 里斯琴・弗・米勒(Maller, C.F.)著;曹新然译. 一沈阳:辽宁科学 技术出版社,2005.9

ISBN 7-5381-4437-4

I.艾··· Ⅱ.①斯··· ②克··· ③曹··· Ⅲ.建筑设计-作品集-瑞士-现代 Ⅳ.TU206

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 052065号

出版发行: 辽宁科学技术出版社

(地址:沈阳市和平区十一纬路 25 号 邮编: 110003)

印刷者:利丰雅高印刷(深圳)有限公司

经 销 者: 各地新华书店 幅面尺寸: 143mm × 210mm

印 张: 7.375 字 数: 30千字

印 数: 1~4000

出版时间: 2005年9月第1版 印刷时间: 2005年9月第1次印刷

责任编辑: 陈慈良 封面设计: 耿志远 版式设计: 原 姝 责任校对: 东 戈

定 价: 36.00元

联系电话: 024-23284360

邮购热线: 024-23284502 23284357

E-mail:lkzzb@mail.lnpgc.com.en

http://www.lnkj.com.cn

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Acknowledgments

鸣谢

本书承蒙以下公司和机构的大力支持方能 呈现在广大读者面前,在此,我们对如下公司和 机构表示由衷的感谢:

GlassiCon GmbH, 慕尼黑, 德国

Technicak Reasearch and Advisory Board of the Swiss Cement Industry, Wildegg, 瑞士

Burckhardt & Parther AG, Architects and Project Planners, 巴塞尔,瑞士

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此外,本书的出版还要感谢瑞士Niggli出版 社出版的 Archithese 杂志。本书中部分内容来 自 Archithese 杂志的第 4/91 期。 The compilation of the material presented in this book would not have been possible without the support of the following companies and institutions:

ClassiCon GmbH, Munich, Germany. Authorized re-editions of Eileen Gray's furniture are produced under licence exclusively by the firm ClassiCon.

Stiftung der Technischen Forschungsund Beratungsstelle der Schweizerischen Zementindustrie, Wildegg. [Technical Research and Advisory Board of the Swiss Cement Industry, in Wildegg].

The institute supports projects related to the use of reinforced concrete.

Burckhardt & Partner AG, Architects and Project Planners, Basle, Switzerland.

The reproduction rights for the original material were kindly granted by Eileen Gray's niece, Prunella Clough. The plans, photos and sketches are stored in the following archives: Archive of Art and Design V&A, London and Drawing Collection RIBA, London

In addition, this book has been produced thanks to the granting of a licence by the magazine *archithese*, Niggli Verlag, Sulgen, Switzerland. A part of the contents was originally compiled for number 4/91 of *archithese*.

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前 言 Foreword

艾琳·格雷是一位开拓者。她所属的那个年代,在室内装饰和家具设计领域,没有几个女人能与她相提并论。莉莉·瑞克(Lilly Reich)和夏洛特·毕瑞安德(Charlotte Perriand)是其中的佼佼者,但这两位女人的荣誉都依附在那些男人的光环下:莉克·西克(Lilly Reich)与迈斯·温德·罗赫(Mies vander Rohe),夏洛特·毕瑞安德与李·洛勃斯尔(Le Corbusier)。而艾琳·格雷坚强的个性和独立性,注定把这种亲密关系是一个性和独立性,注定把这种亲密关系是一一一个性、兴趣。由于其特殊的家庭背景,使她具有丰厚的经济支柱。格雷来自苏格兰。贵族家庭,1878年8月9日出生在爱尔兰。

Eileen Grav was a pioneer. In her time, there were only a few other women whose achievements in the field of interior decoration and furniture design are comparable. Lilly Reich or Charlotte Perriand are some examples, but both women worked closely with those men in whose shadow they remained: Lilly Reich with Mies van der Rohe, Charlotte Perriand with Le Corbusier. Eileen Gray's strong character and her individuality did not permit such a relationship. In her work, she pursued only her own interests. She was aided in this respect by financial independence, due to her privileged background. Grav came from a titled Scots-Irish family and was born on 9th August 1878 in Ireland. She spent her childhood



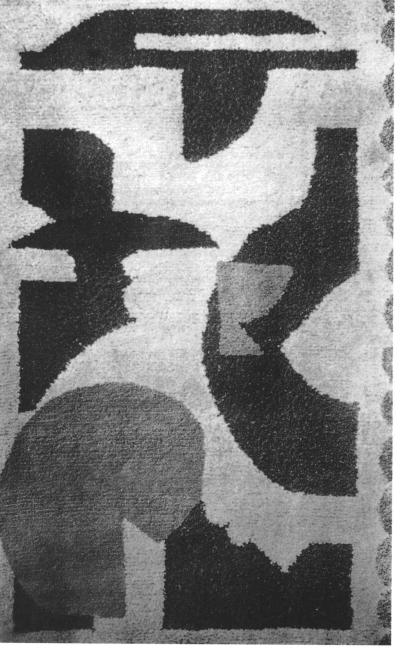
童年和青年的部分时光在爱尔兰的家族庄园度过,另一部分时光在她母亲的家乡伦敦度过。然而,当她青年时,就离开维多利亚帝国,移居巴黎。她的一生都在法国度过,直至1976年逝世。

and youth partly on the family estate in Ireland, partly at her mother's home in London. While still young, she abandoned the Victorian empire and emigrated to Paris. She remained loyal to France all her life, until her death in 1976.

Her artistic activity does not follow clearly established patterns: it is primarily the result of a personal process of development. Eileen Gray started out as a handicraftartist, later she worked as a designer and interior decorator, and it was only much later, when she was almost fifty years old. that she began to work in the field of architecture. Her work can be understood only by taking all these activities into consideration. Her life's work follows a continuous course, without major disruptions. Eileen Gray repeatedly understood how to adapt the spirit of her previous work to the requirements of the period. In this way, she built up her own artistic vocabulary as a product of her handicraft, decorative and architectural creations. Her chief works, the houses Maison en bord de mer and Tempe à pailla. thus really merit the attribute "total work of art".

艾琳・格雷,90多岁在她位于波拿巴特大街 (in the rue de Bonaparte)的公寓里。

Eileen Gray, over 90 years old, in her apartment in the rue de Bonaparte.



1923年前,手工编织的小地毯。

Hand-woven rug, pre-1923.

10

1

手工艺品

1910~1920 喷漆制品 1913 屏风

Work as a handicraft artist

1910-1920 Lacquer objects1913 The *Le Destin* screen

作为手工品艺术家的作品: 喷漆家具

Work as a handicraft artist: Lacquer furniture

1898年,艾琳·格雷在伦敦的斯拉德(Slade)学校学习绘图,这所学校参加了当时的艺术和工艺运动。这对于当时一个上层阶级的女孩来说是件非常不寻常的事;然而,格雷却沿着她自己的志向往前走。一次偶然的机会,她发现了东方的喷漆技术,这是一个劳动密集型的工艺,需要把20多层树脂涂在木头表面上——一个非常劳间的过程;然后把物品放在潮湿的房间里的过程;然后把物品放在潮湿的房害的物质,还会引起疼痛的皮疹。但格雷却全身心地倾注在这项工艺上,并能够制作多种颜色和纹理的艺术品。

In 1898 Eileen Gray took drawing lessons at the Slade School in London, a school committed to the Arts and Crafts movement. This was not unusual at that time for young ladies from better circles. Very soon, however, Gray went her own way. By chance, she discovered the oriental lacquer technique. In this extremely labourintensive method, a resin is applied to a wooden surface in more than twenty thin layers - a very difficult process requiring total concentration. The object must be kept for three days in a humid room, between applications of the individual layers. In addition, the resin is noxious and can cause painful rashes. Gray dedicated herself entirely to this technique and acquired the ability to produce the most



移居巴黎之后,她靠喷漆工艺品维系生活。开始,她制作盘子、碗、桌子,伸个作品都很古怪,但装饰性很强。很快,她把注意力集中在屏风的设计和制作上。1914年,她为雅克·德思特(Jacques Doucet)艺术的赞助商,建造了名为李·德斯廷(Le Destin)的屏风,深红色喷漆,外形非常奇特,侧面的风格也与众不可对象和一个形,侧面的形象和一个,但点的形象和一个,是两种迎然不同的风格。正面的形象和原于一个,是有很大的形象,有装饰性;而后面的形象却很有。通过这个作品,是大家的精湛技艺。

varied colours and textures. After moving to Paris, she tried to earn her living with lacquer work. At first she produced plates, bowls and especially tables, all of which were eccentric individual pieces of an extremely decorative character. Soon. however, she turned most of her attention to designing and producing screens. In 1914 she constructed the Le Destin screen for Jacques Doucet, a patron of the arts. This screen is finished in deep red lacquer - its surprising feature is the completely different styles used on its sides. Although both images are two-dimensional and in the same colours, they seem to point to quite different artistic directions. While the figures on the front correspond to refined decorative representation, the abstract forms on the back seem to belong to rigorous modernism. It is almost as if the artist wanted to prove with this work that she can move with ease in both directions.



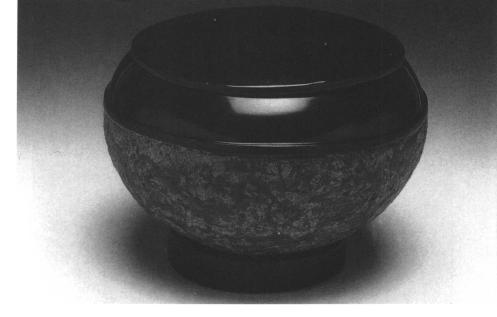
1912年, 红绿相间的喷漆镶板。

Le Magicien de la Nuit, red-blue lacquer panel, about 1912.

1913年,荷花桌。

Lotus table, about 1913.





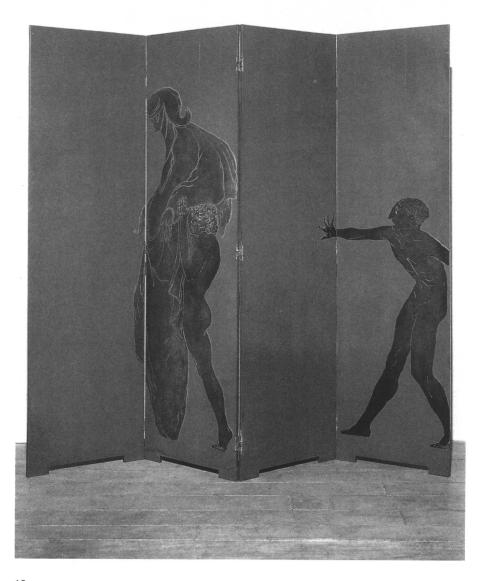
1920年, 喷漆碗。

Lacquer bowl, about 1920.

1923年前,红色喷漆桌。

Red lacquer table, pre-1923.





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