

建筑大师Philip Johnson (菲利浦约翰逊) 逝世 享年98岁 PDF
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/614/2021_2022__E5_BB_BA_E7_AD_91_E5_A4_A7_E5_c57_614839.htm Philip Johnson, whose austere "glass box" buildings and latter-day penchant for incorporating whimsical touches in his designs made him one of the most influential architects of the 20th century, has died at 98. Johnson died Tuesday at his home in New Canaan, Conn. - itself one of his most important creations. Johnson's work, which spanned more than half a century starting in the 1940s, ranged from the modernism of his home, a glass cube in the woods, to the more fanciful work of his later years, including the A.T. & T. Building, a granite-walled tower with an enormous 90-foot arched entryway and a fanciful top, broke decisively with the glass towers that crowded Manhattan. The building, completed in 1983 and now owned by Sony, marked a sharp turn in architectural taste away from the clean lines of modernism. Other architects felt emboldened to experiment with styles, and commissions poured into the offices of Johnson and Burgee. Most of the firm's projects were corporate palaces: the Transco II and Bank of America towers in Houston, in 1983 and 1984. a 23-story neo-Victorian office building in San Francisco. and a mock-gothic glass tower for PPG Industries in Pittsburgh, built in 1983. "The people with money to build today are corporations - they are our popes and Medicis," Johnson said. "The sense of pride is why they build." Toward the end of his life, Johnson went public with some private matters - his homosexuality and his past as a disciple of

Hitler-style fascism. On the latter, he said he spent much time in Berlin in the 1930s and became "fascinated with power," but added he did not consider that an excuse. "I have no excuse (for) such utter, unbelievable stupidity. ... I don't know how you expiate guilt," he said. He said that it was his homosexuality that caused him to suffer a nervous breakdown while he was a student at Harvard. He said that in 1977 he asked The New Yorker magazine to omit references to it, fearing he might lose the ATT) 纽约总部大厦就是代表，这一摩天大楼整体造型类似一高脚柜，楼体由高高的楼脚支撑起来，并采用了古典的建筑语言拱，借用了15世纪意大利文艺复兴教堂的形式。这样，约翰逊把古典风格搬进了现代高层建筑，把巴洛克时代的堂皇与现代的玻璃盒子融为一体。1979年，约翰逊成为美国凯悦酒店集团创始人设立的普利茨克建筑奖（Pritzker Architecture Prize）的第一位得主，现在这个奖被誉为建筑界的诺贝尔奖。他和艾伦理奇（Alan Ritchie）共同创办的美国PJAR建筑设计事务所在世界范围内拥有大量的成功作品，赢得众多奖项和荣誉。艾伦理奇说直到去年，菲利浦约翰逊还是一周有三天到办公室。但是让约翰逊得到普遍尊重的不仅是他的设计，还因为他始终是美国建筑设计运动的推动者，长期担任纽约现代艺术博物馆（MOMA）建筑部负责人的他介绍了很多欧洲现代建筑大师在美国展览，并参与建筑思想的传播和讨论，促使美国在二战后成为一个活跃的建筑思想发源地。这一点也得到欧洲人的尊重，在柏林弗里德里希大街200区的办公楼部分被称作菲利浦约翰逊大楼，以纪念这位深受柏林人尊敬的美国建筑大师。1 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问

