

SIDE GALLERY

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT



Pair of Night Stand Tables

From the series "Taliesin"
Manufactured by Henredon
Morganton/High Point, North Carolina (USA), 1950
Mahogany wood

Measurements:

70 x 54,8 x 71,1h cm
27,5 x 21,5 x 28h in

Provenance

Private collection, Massachusetts

Description

Two small cabinets with Taliesin edges, one cabinet with four drawers, the other with two doors opening to interior with one fixed and one adjustable shelf.

Details

Inscribed to underside Heritage Henredon by Frank Lloyd Wright

Literature

Bruce Brooks Pfeiffer, Frank Lloyd Wright: The Complete Works, 1917-1942, vol. 2, New York, 2010
Heritage Henredon Fine Furniture, advertisement, c. 1955.

Biography

Frank Lloyd Wright (June 8, 1867 – April 9, 1959) was a visionary American architect known for revolutionizing modern design with his philosophy of organic architecture—creating structures that harmonize with their natural surroundings. With over 1,000 designs, his work reshaped residential and commercial architecture, emphasizing open spaces, natural materials, and seamless integration with the environment.

Among his most celebrated works is Fallingwater (1935), a masterpiece that appears to float above a waterfall, perfectly blending architecture with nature. The Guggenheim Museum in New York (1959) redefined museum design with its bold, spiraling form. His Prairie-style homes, like the Robie House (1910), introduced open floor plans and horizontal lines that influenced modern housing. Other iconic projects include the Johnson Wax Headquarters (1936), with its futuristic Great Workroom, and Taliesin West (1937), his personal desert retreat and school in Arizona.

Wright's journey began with engineering studies at the University of Wisconsin–Madison, though he left before graduating. His early career was shaped under Louis Sullivan, the father of skyscrapers, from whom he embraced the idea that "form follows function." Wright later founded the Taliesin Fellowship, where he mentored future generations of architects.

His impact was recognized with prestigious honors, including the AIA Gold Medal (1949) and the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture (1941). In 2019, eight of his masterpieces were designated UNESCO World Heritage Sites, cementing his legacy as one of history's greatest architects. Wright's influence continues to shape modern design, inspiring architects to blend innovation, beauty, and nature into their creations.