

SIDE GALLERY

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT



Bench or Coffee Table model "Taliesin"

Manufactured by Heritage Henredon, USA
United States, 1955–1960s

Mahogany veneer over hardwood substrate, carved
geometric edge motif (Taliesin fretwork), dowel joinery

Measurements

152,4 x 49,5 x 35,6h cm
60 x 19,5 x 14h in

Provenance

Private collection

Details

Designed for the Taliesin estate, Spring Green, Wisconsin

Literature

Catalogue Essay, Phillips Auction
Cary, James. Frank Lloyd Wright: The Complete Works,
Phaidon

About

The Taliesin Bench reflects Frank Lloyd Wright's pursuit of harmony between furniture, architecture, and environment. Designed for his Wisconsin estate, Taliesin, the piece translates the building's distinctive fretwork motifs into furniture form. Its clean geometry and sculptural precision embody Wright's belief that every detail of a space should express a unified architectural vision. Crafted in mahogany veneer with carved edges, the bench functions interchangeably as a low table or seating element, showcasing Wright's integration of form and function. The rhythmic pattern of the fretwork symbolizes continuity—a recurring theme in his late-period designs.

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.

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.