Industrial Revolution

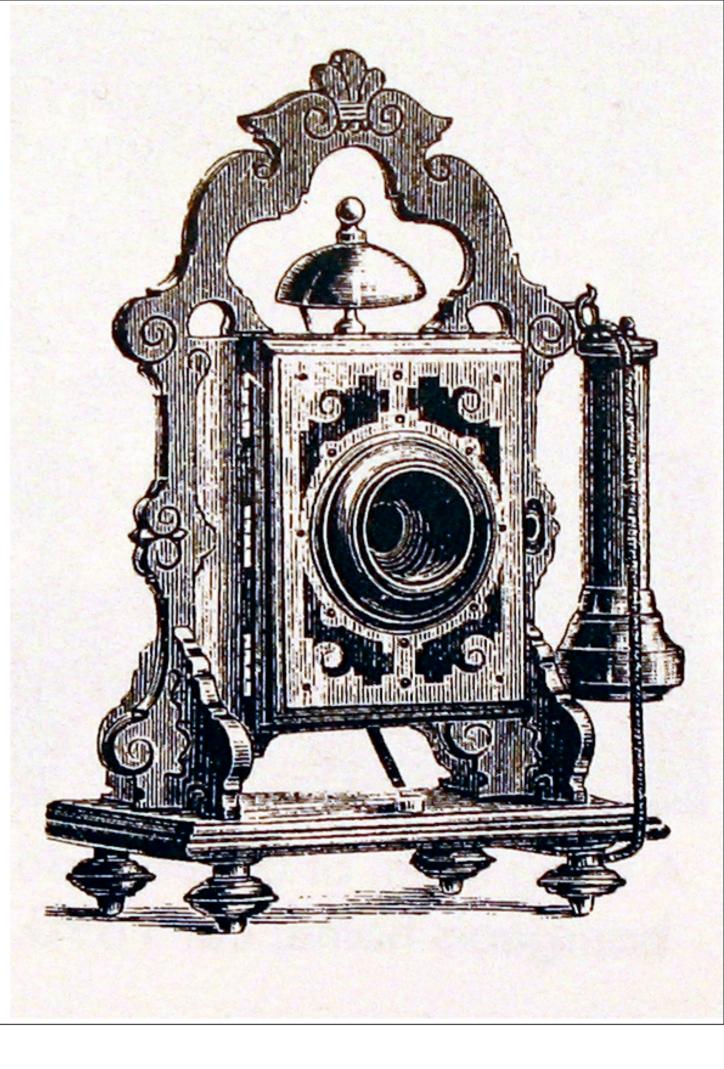
population shift

division of labor – non skilled workers

rise in standard of living

cultural, moral and artistic confusion

rapid technological innovation



Arts and Crafts Movement

fitness of purpose, truth of materials, individual expression

John Ruskin

William Morris – Kelmscott Press,

Contradiction

"by the few for the few"



Art Nouveau

International Decorative Style 1890 – 1910

architecture, furniture, product design, fashion, graphics

characteristics: organic shapes, strong linear elements, flat color

subject matter: vines, flowers, peacocks, women



Lithography

invented in 1798

originally called "chemical printing"

based on the lack of interaction between grease and water

requirers – limestone, grease pencil, nitric acid, gum arabic

allowed for "wash" like effect

allowed artist to work directly on image





Japanese Prints

Many Art Nouveau designers where inspired by Japanese prints of the time.

- strong line work
- flat shapes



French – Art Nouveau

- Jules Chéret
- Eugéne Grasset
- Alphonse Mucha
- Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec



Jules Chéret

- Son of a poor typesetter
- moved back and forth between Paris and London
- believed pictures would replace type
- designed over 1,000 posters
- Was award the Legion of Honor for creating a new branch of art

















Eugéne Grasset

What are the similarities and differences between Chéret's imagery?



Eugéne Grasset

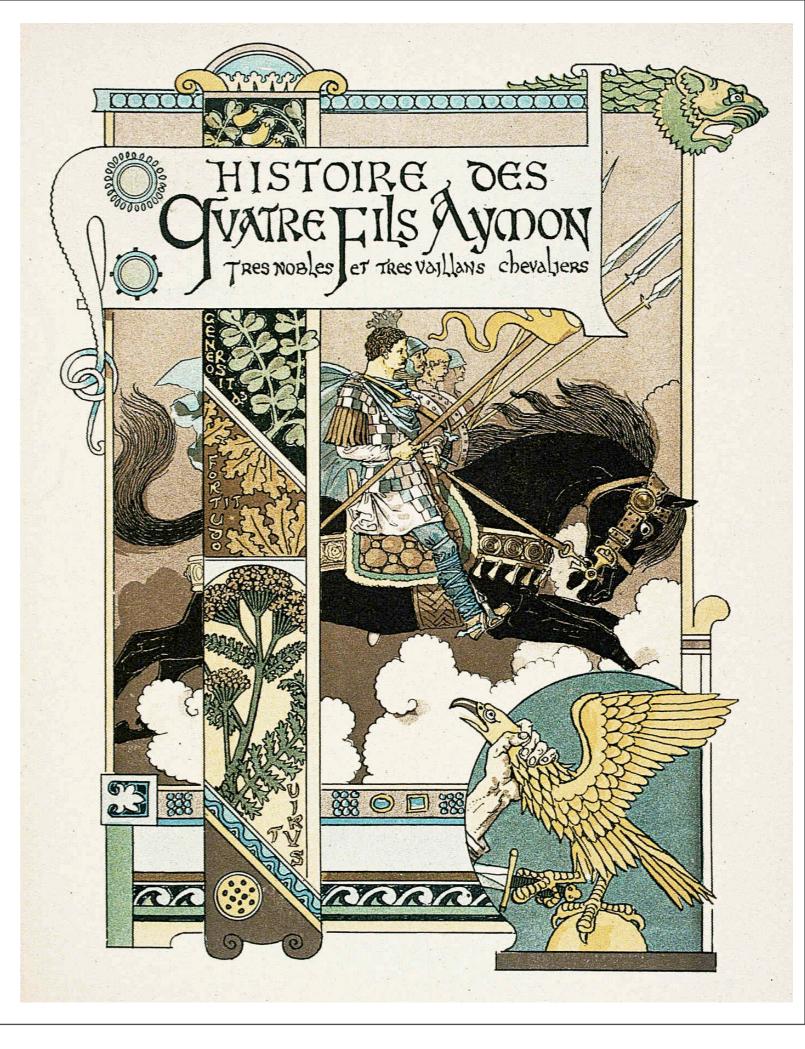
Swiss born

studied medieval art

"History of Four Young Men of Aymon"

integrated images and typography

work would rival Chérets in popularity





Alphonse Mucha





KUNSTANSTALT" T. CZETGER WIER.



Alphonse Mucha

Czech artist working in Paris

first big break on Christmas eve 1894 – Sarah Bernhardt in "Gismonda"

folk art, Byzantium mosaics, occult, exotic, sensuous in nature

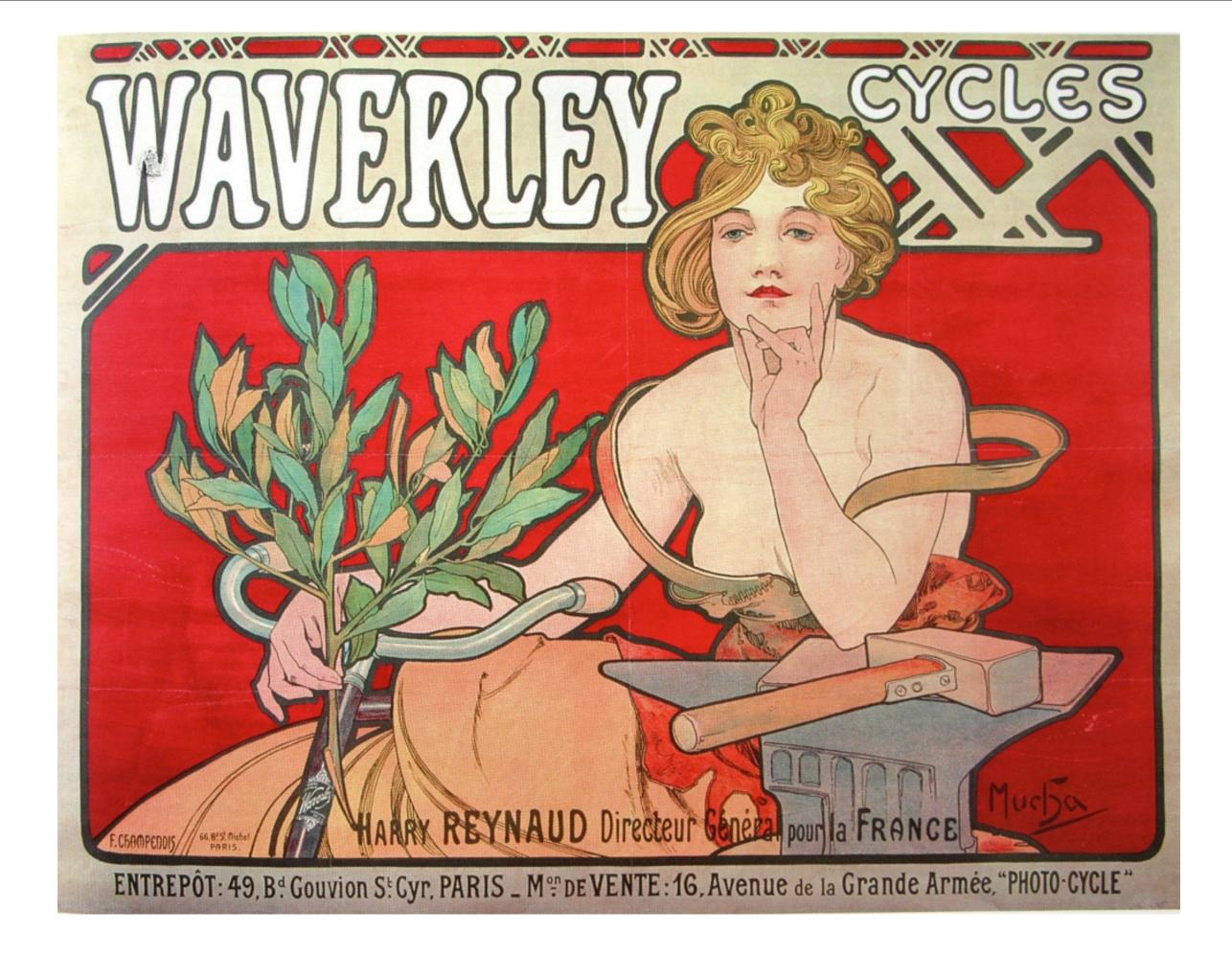


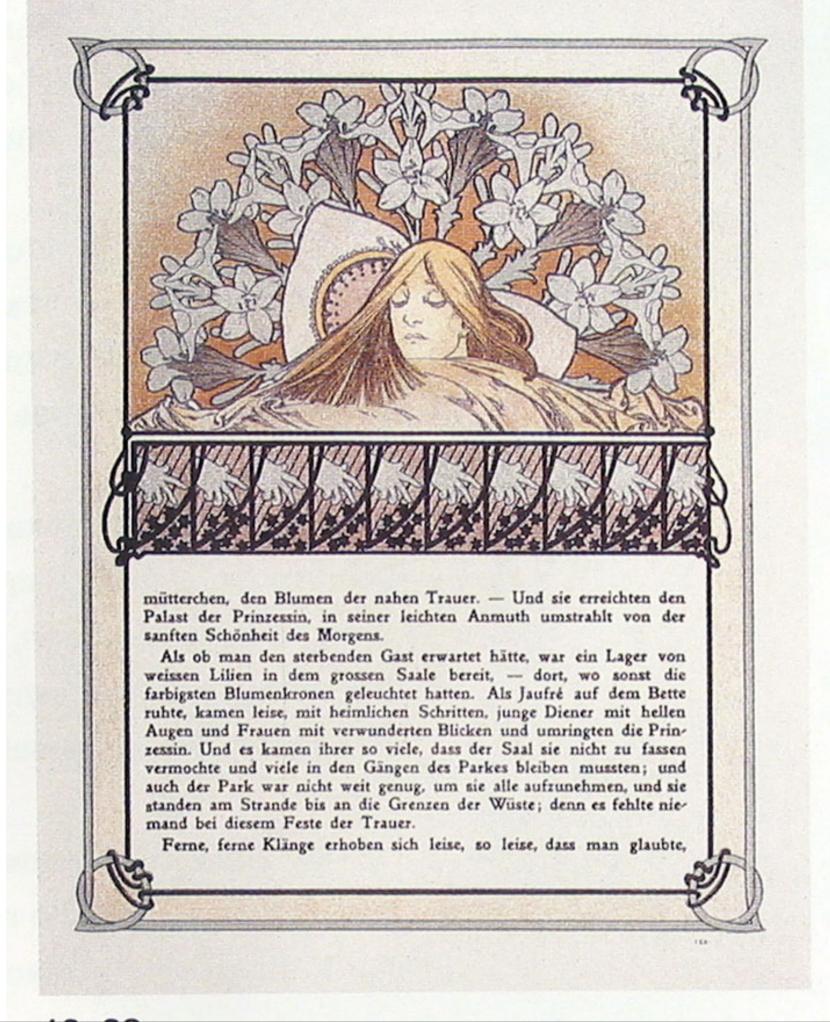
Alphonse Mucha, Gismonda poster, 1894. The life-size figure, mosaic pattern, and elongated shape created an overnight sensation.



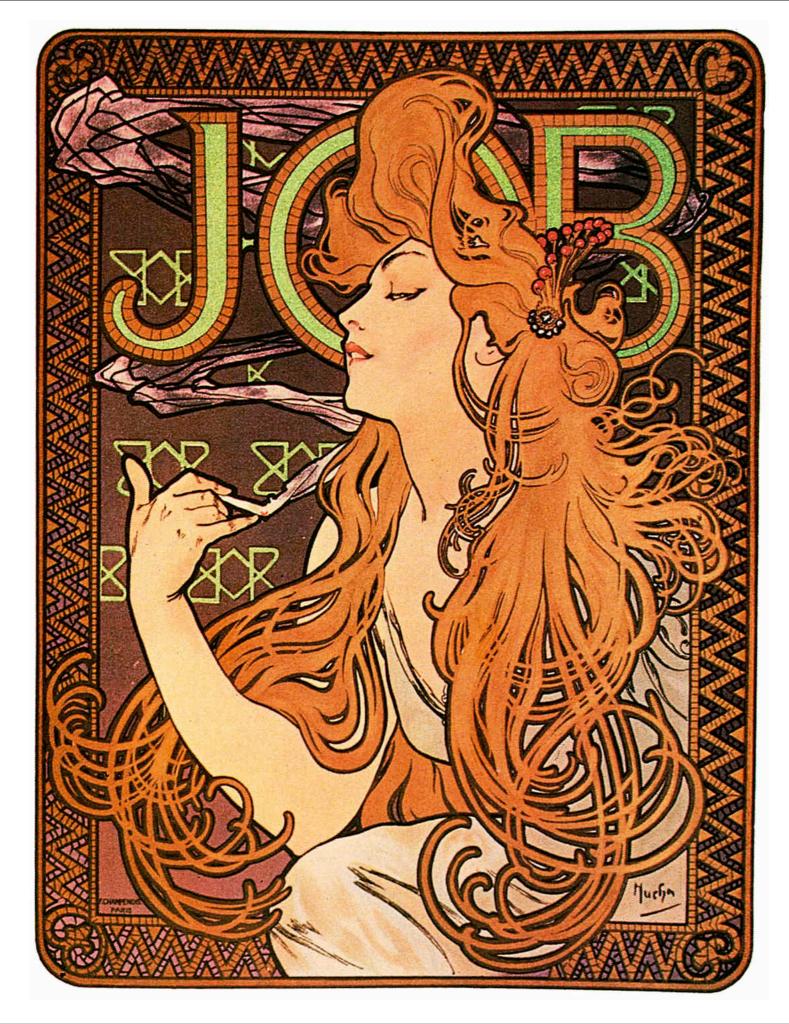




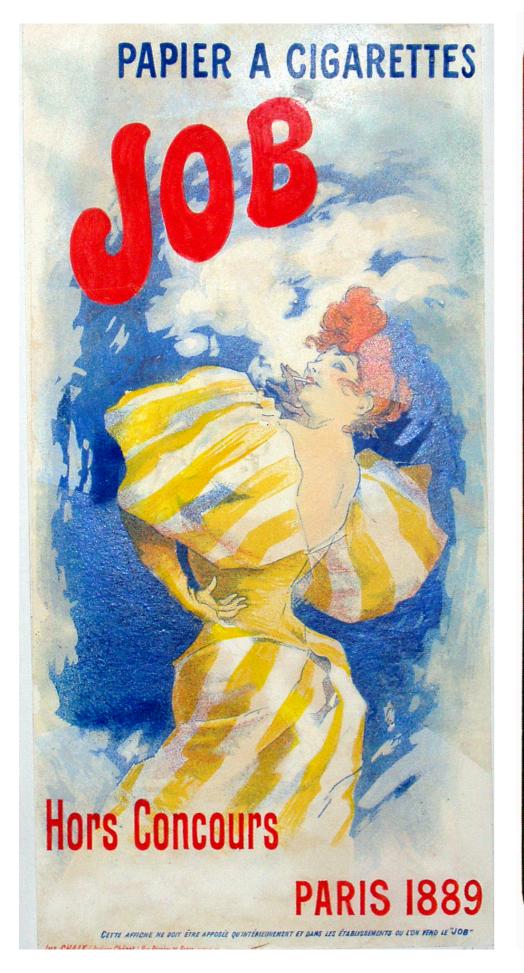


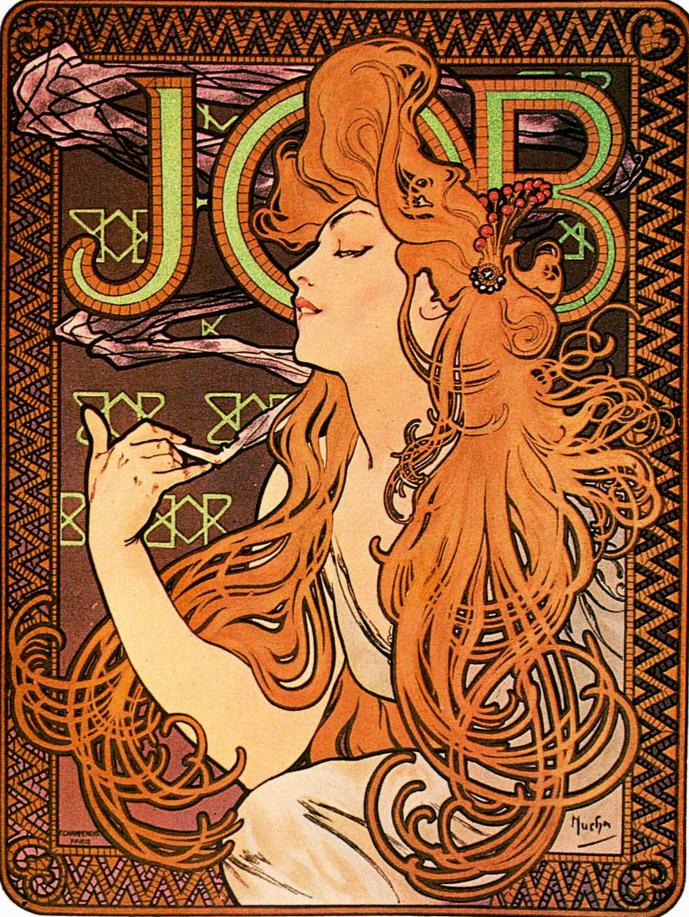


Alphonse Mucha, illustration from *Ilsée, Princesse de Tripoli*, 1901. This masterly example of Mucha's page design has contour lines printed in dark bluegray. Five other lithographic stones printed light blue-gray, metallic gold, pink, yellow, and brown.



Alphonse Mucha, poster for Job cigarette papers, 1898. Mucha delighted in filling the total space with animated form and ornament.





Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec



Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, poster for La Goulue at Moulin Rouge, 1891. Shapes become symbols; in combination, these signify a place and an event.

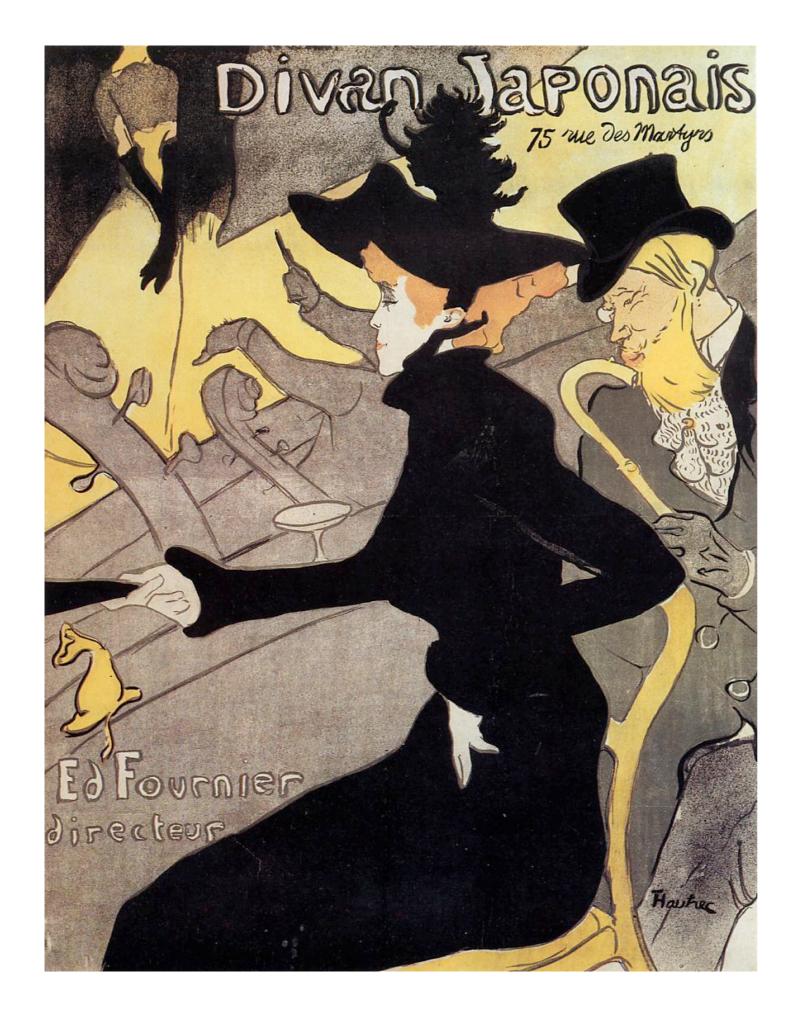
Alcohol and drug addiction and syphilis... Died in an asylum ...

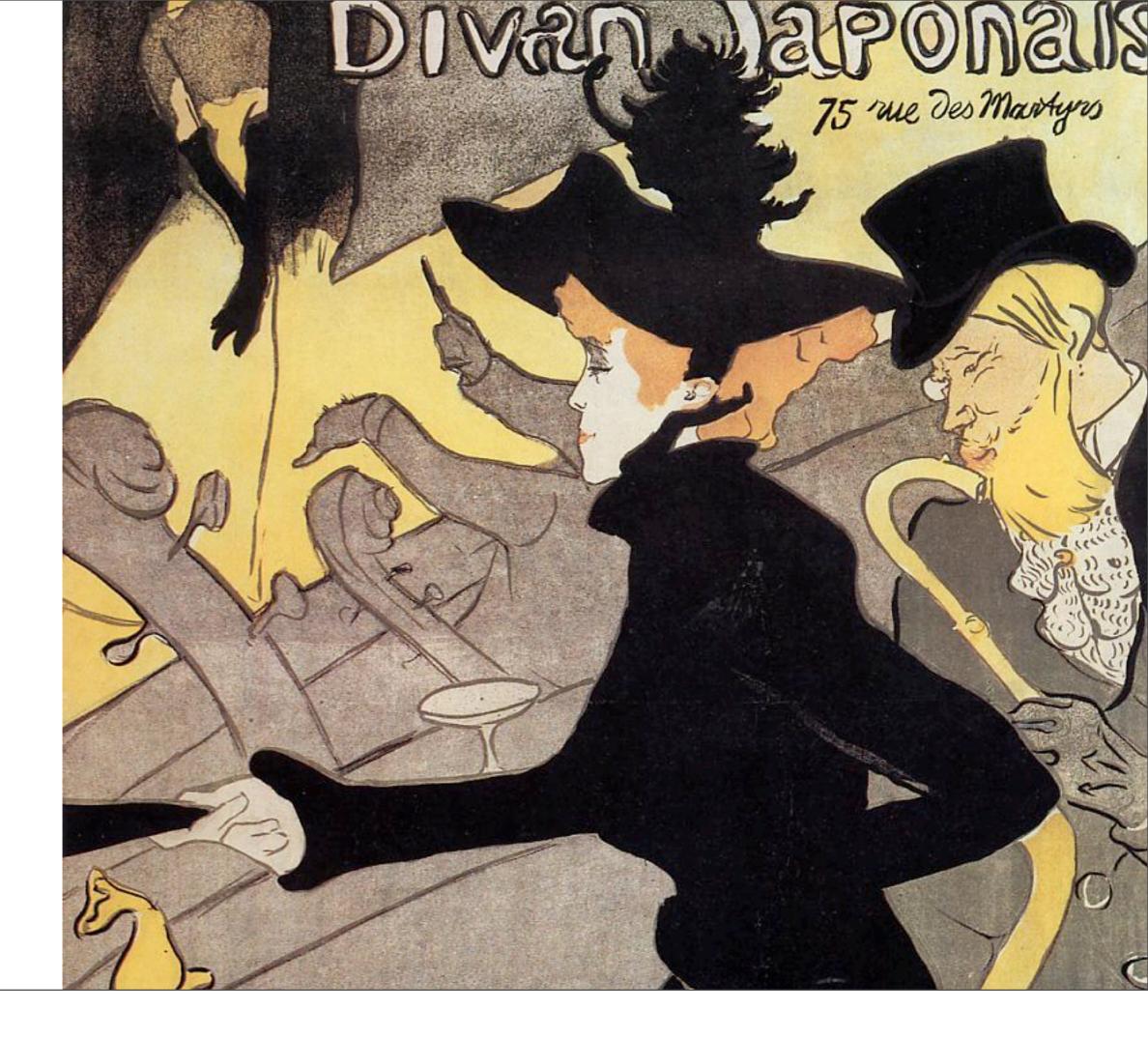
Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec

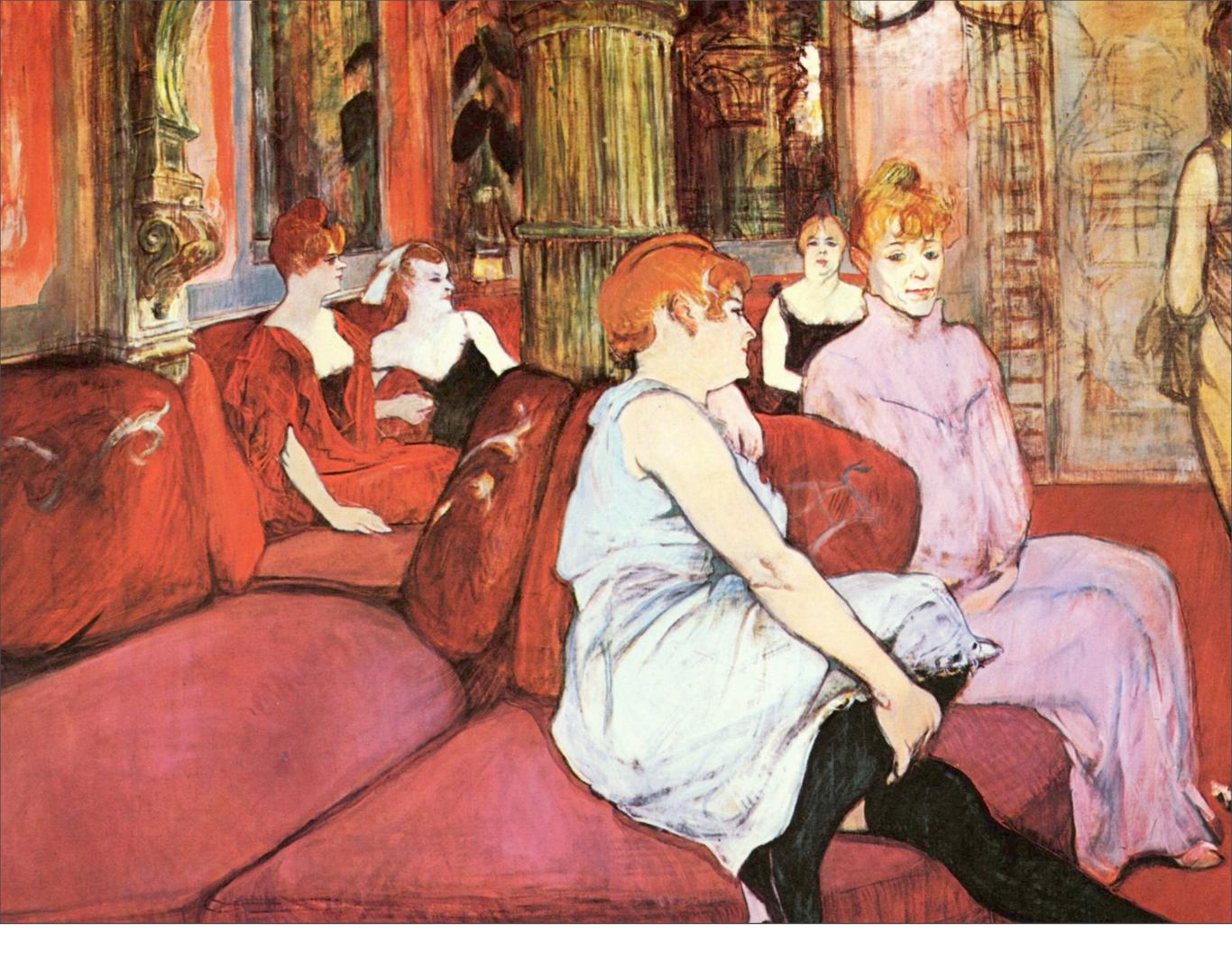
- broke both hips at 13
- met Grasset at French night clubs
- used flat shapes and planes to create depth
- created tonal ranges with toothbrush
- abstracted shapes

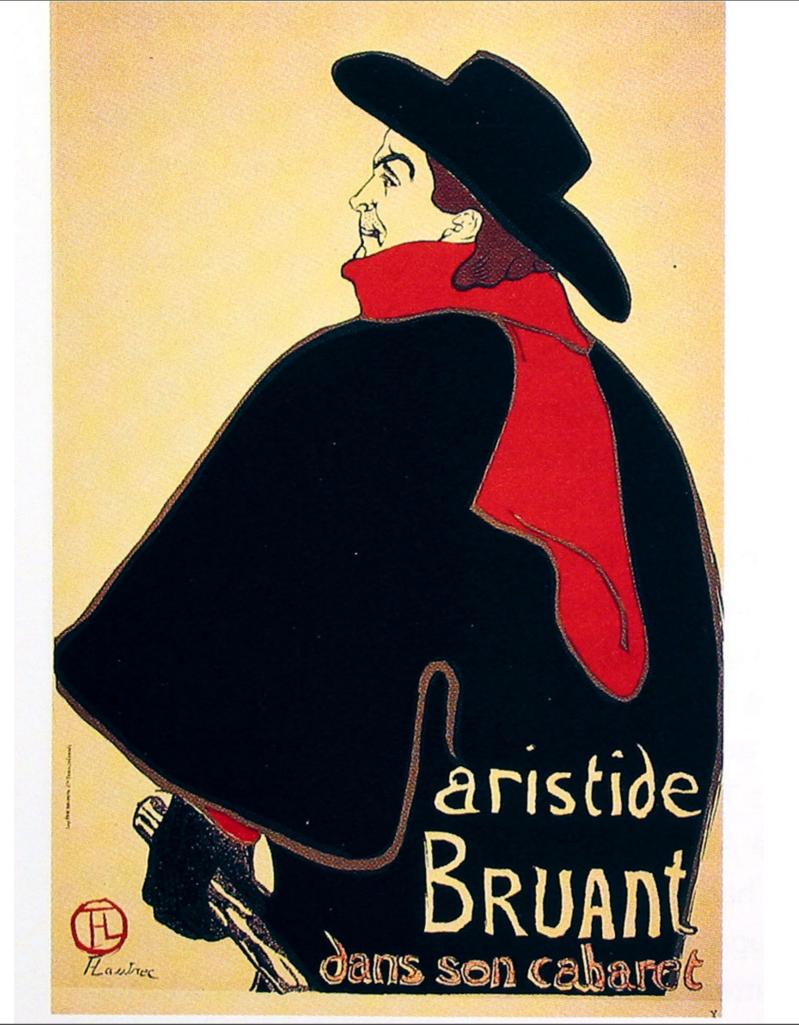


Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, poster for La Goulue at Moulin Rouge, 1891. Shapes become symbols; in combination, these signify a place and an event.









Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, poster for Aristide Bruant, 1893. The influence of the Japanese print is clearly evident in the flat silhouette, unmodulated color, and stylized curvilinear drawing.



Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, poster for Jane Avril, 1893. The gestural expressiveness of Toulouse-Lautrec's drawing on the lithographic stone captures the vitality of the dancer. This poster was created from sketches made during a performance.