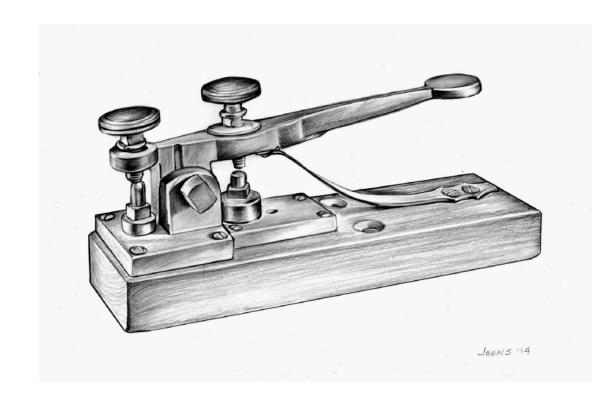
VICTORIAN

1837—1901

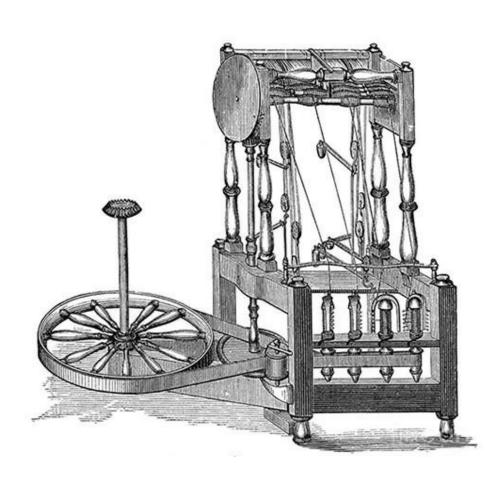
TECHNOLOGY ARTIFACTS VALUES CONTEXT

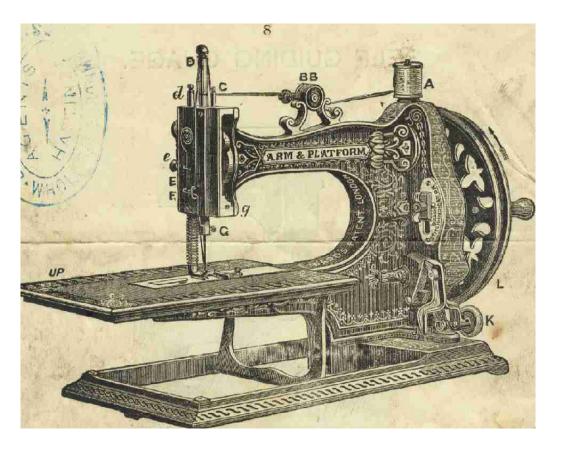
CONTEXT

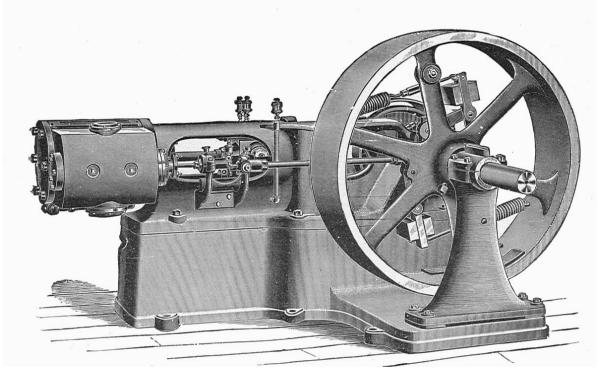




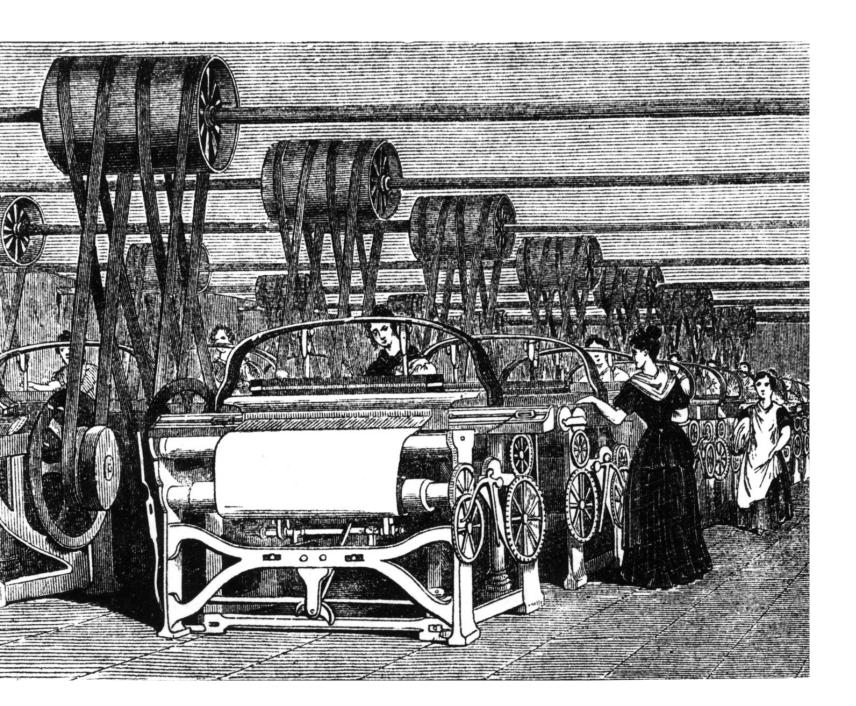




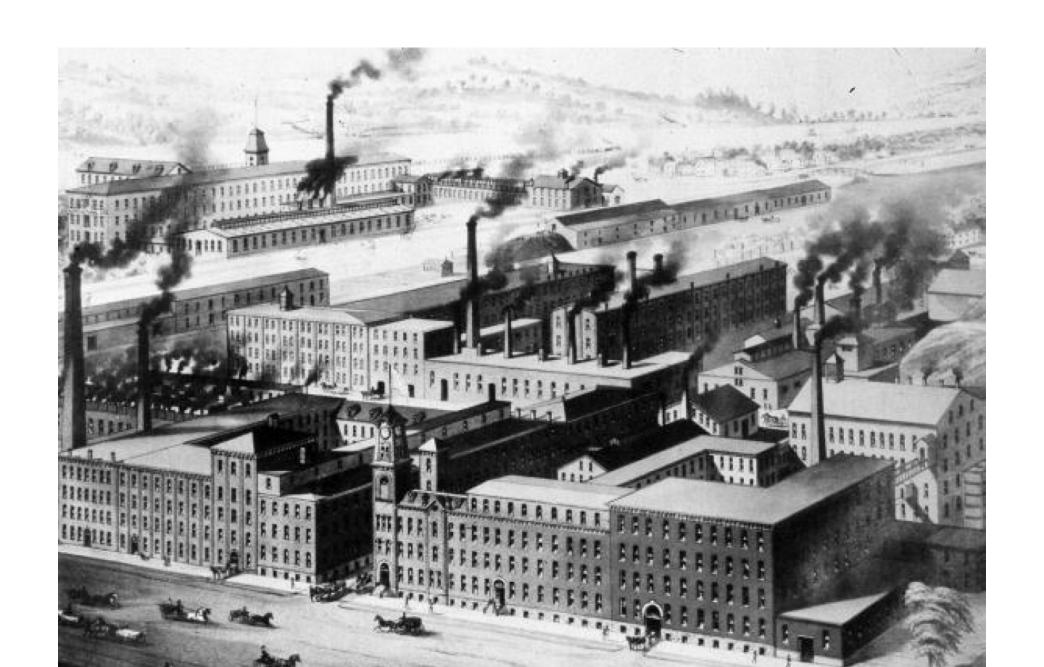


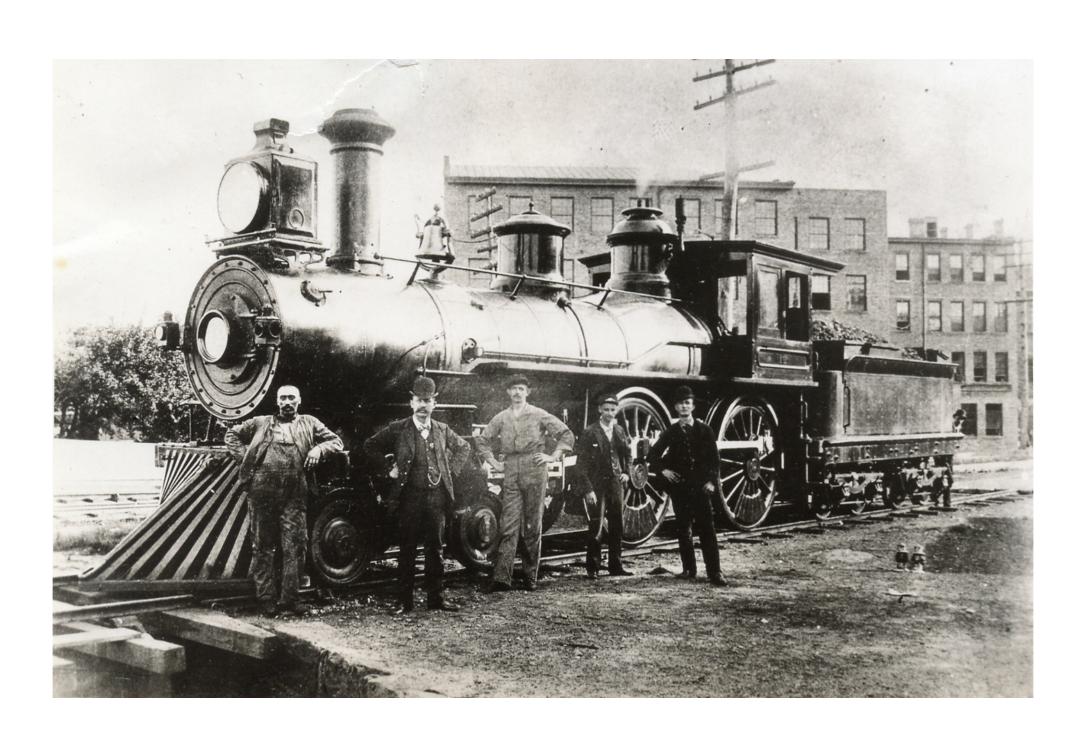






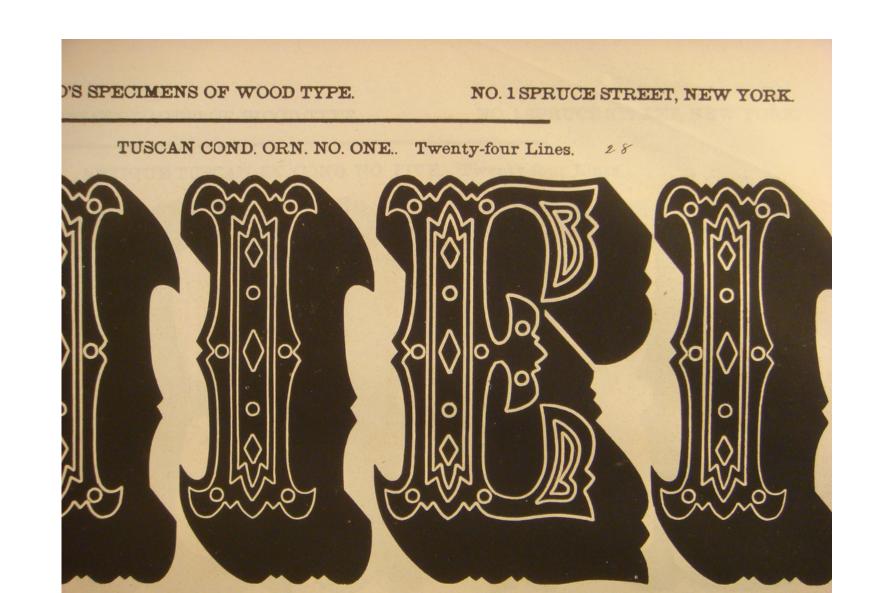
CONTEXT

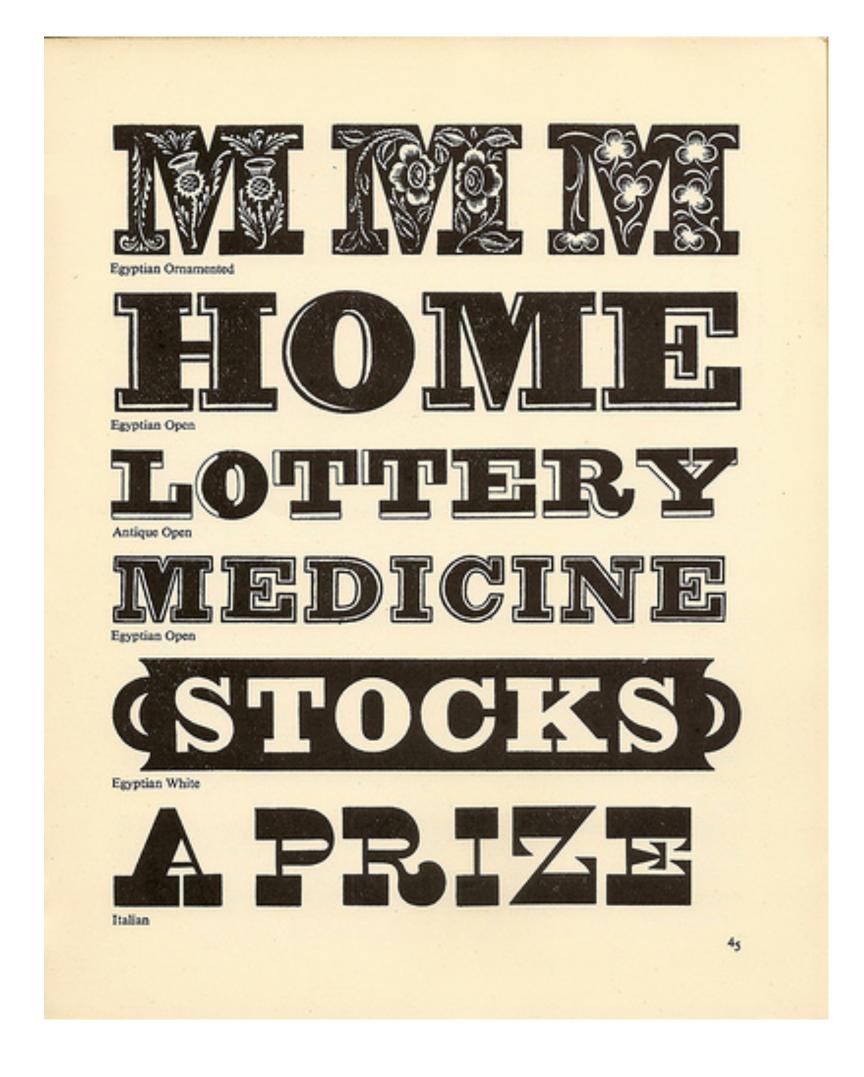




CONTEXT











VALUES



romantic, nostalgic, prudish, classist, and conservative, obsessed with ornament and opulence,

interested in mysticism and magic

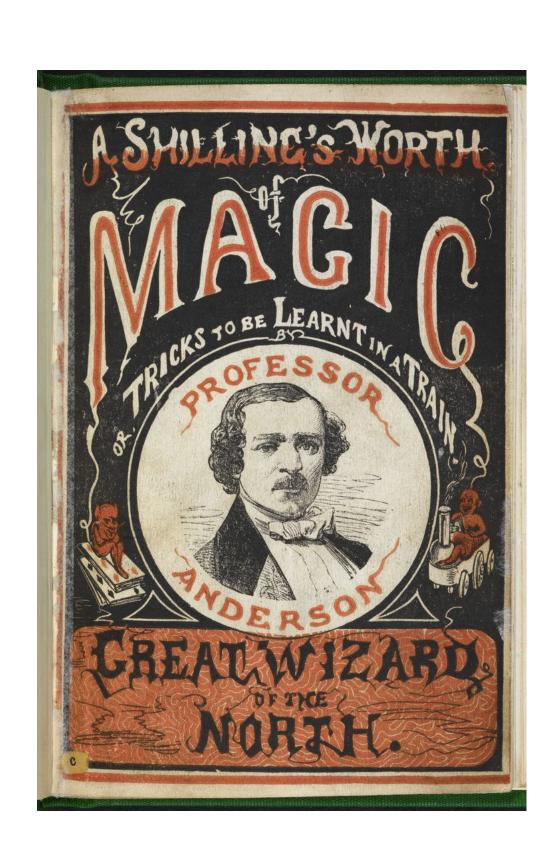




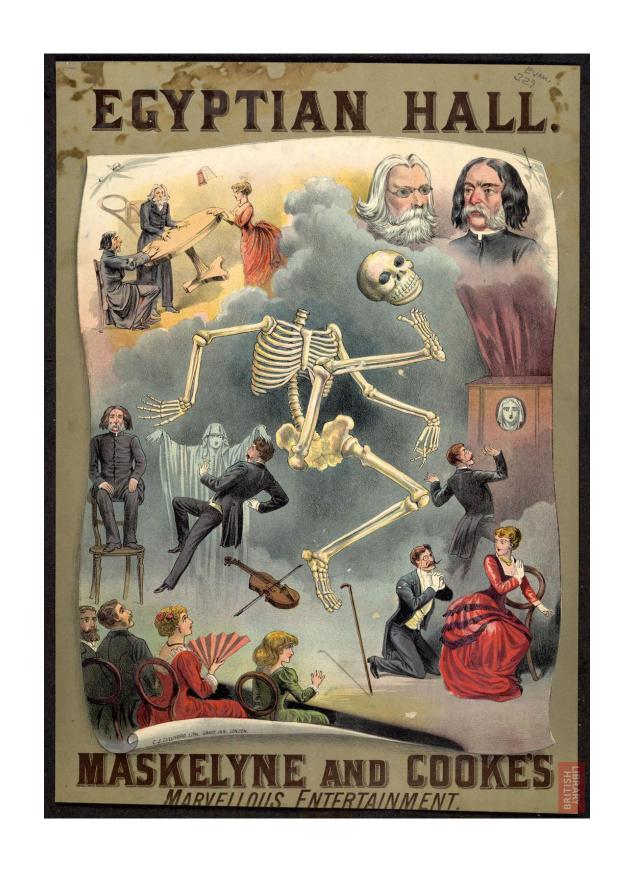


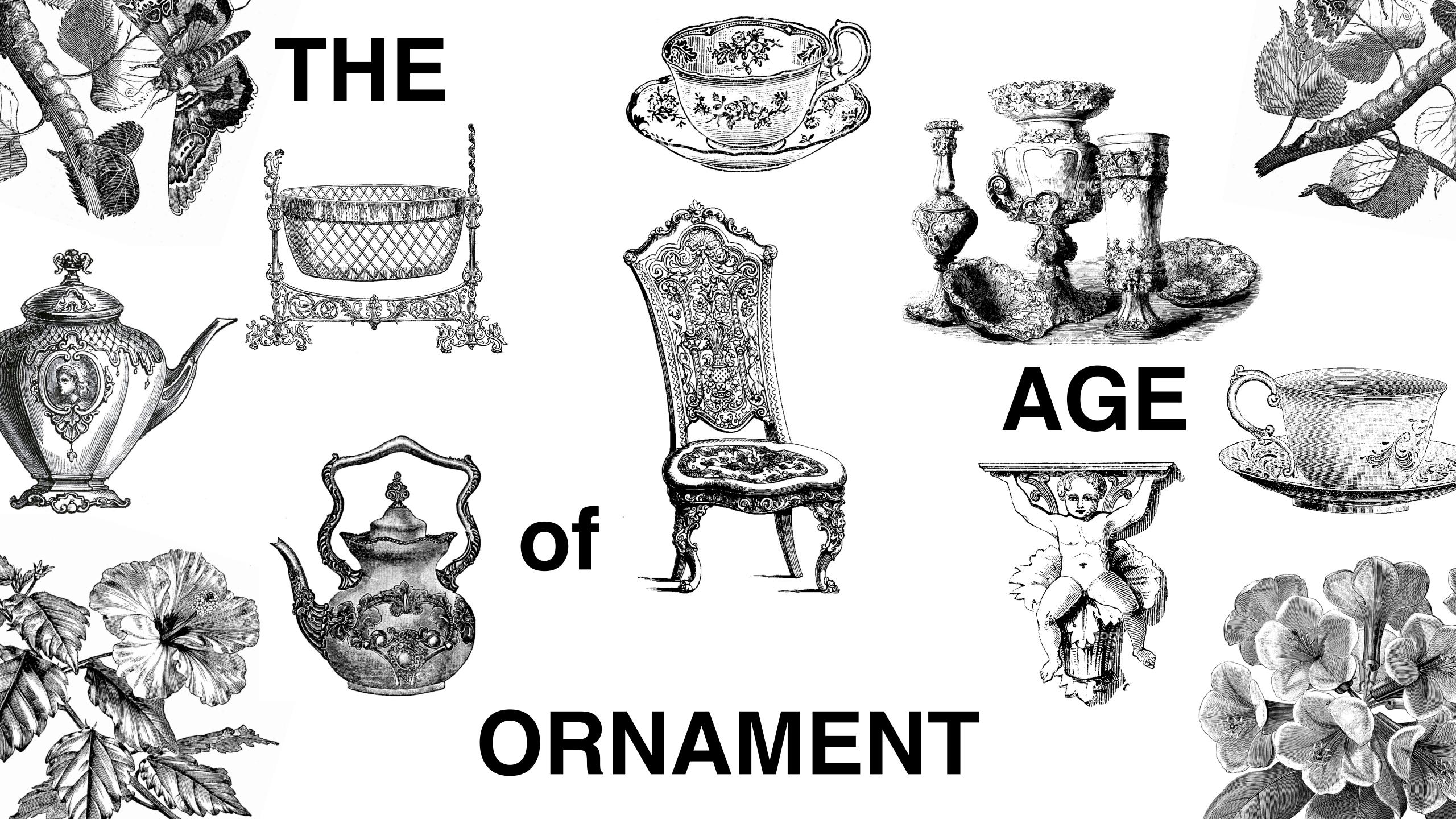


VALUES



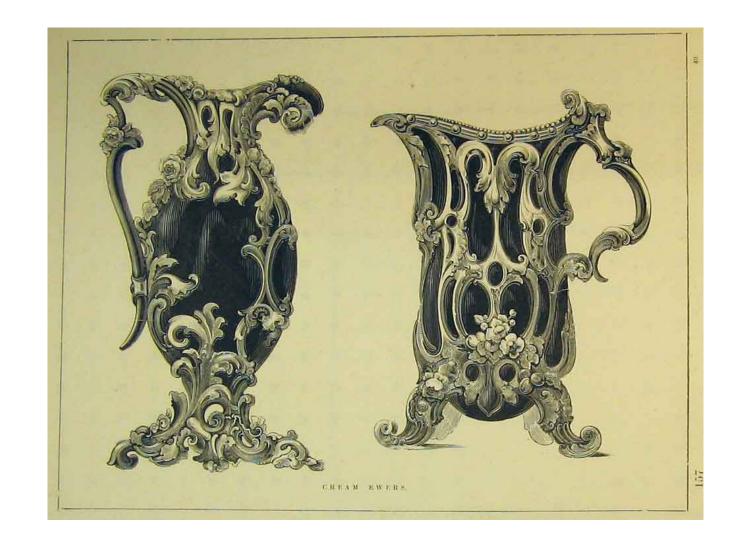


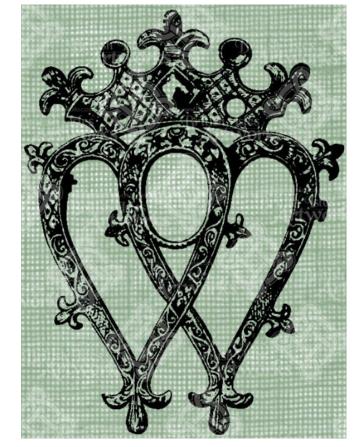
















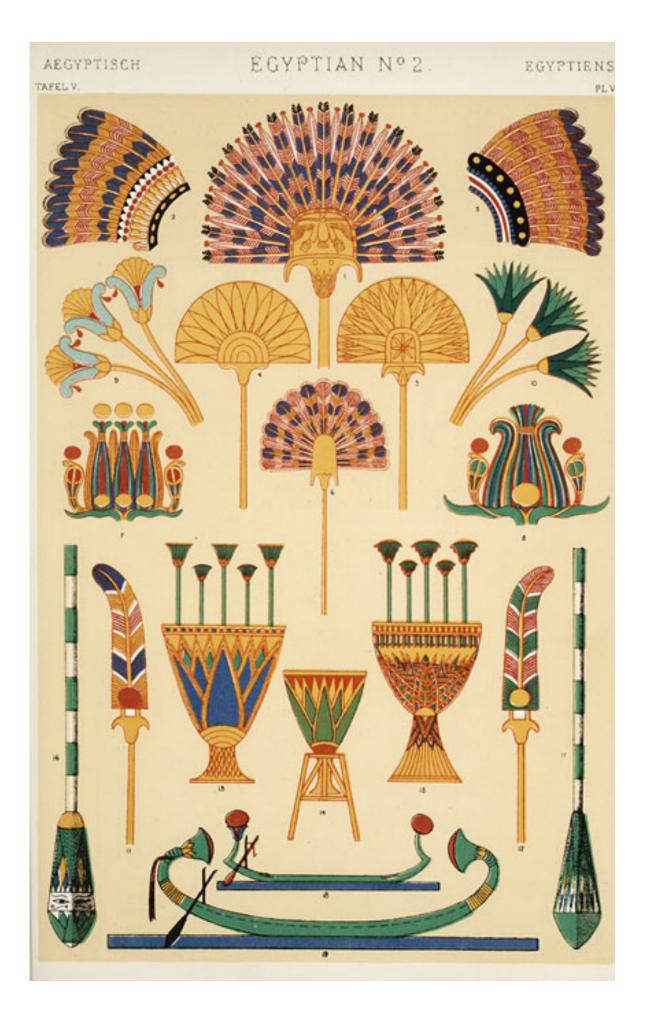


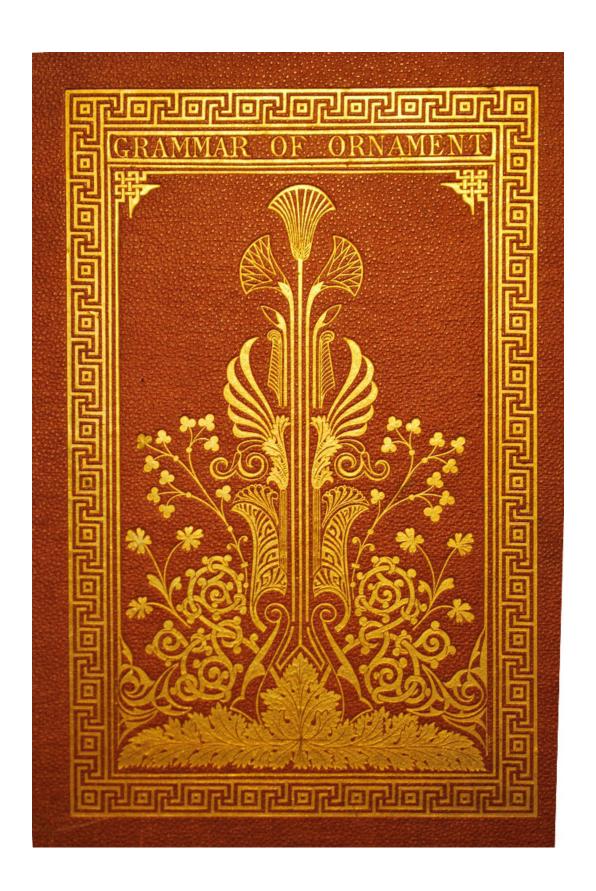


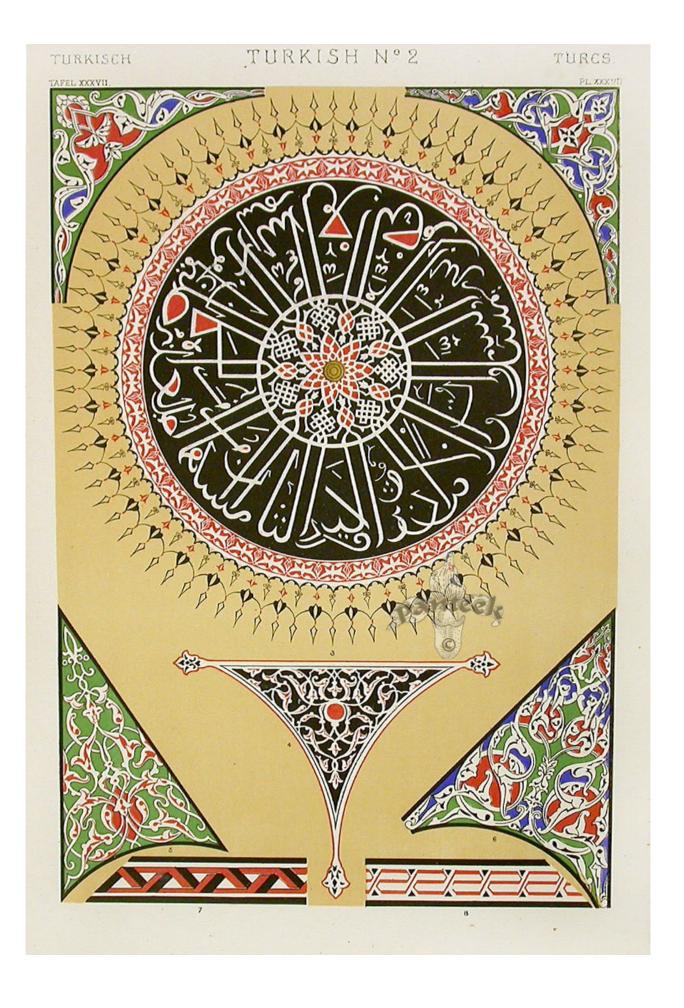
The Grammar of Ornament Owen Jones, 1868

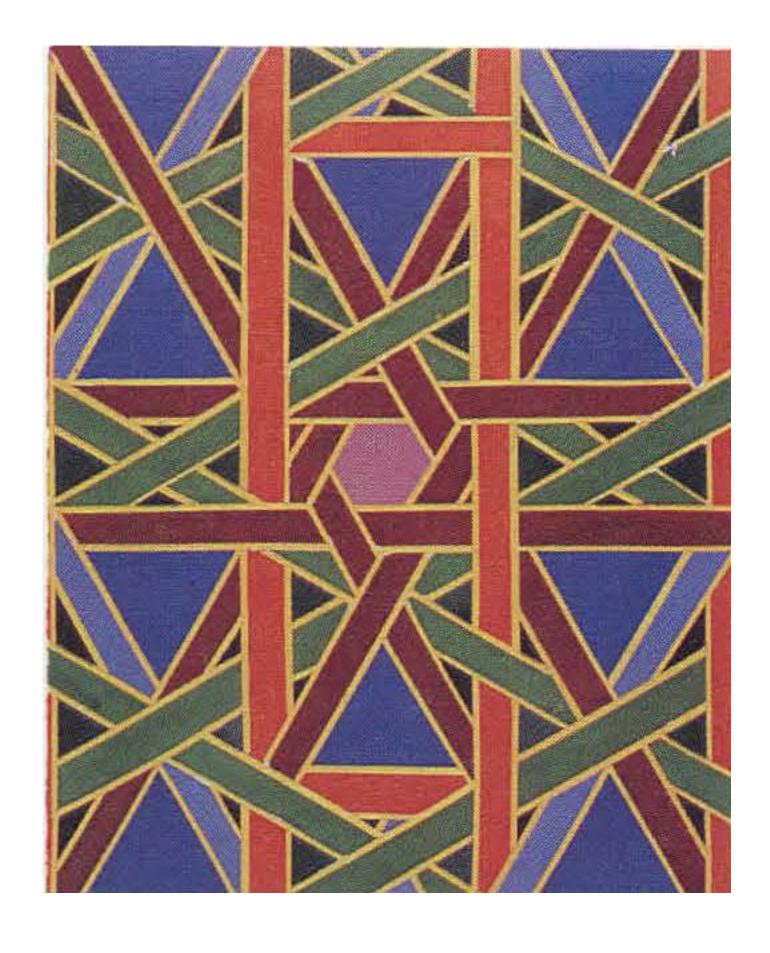


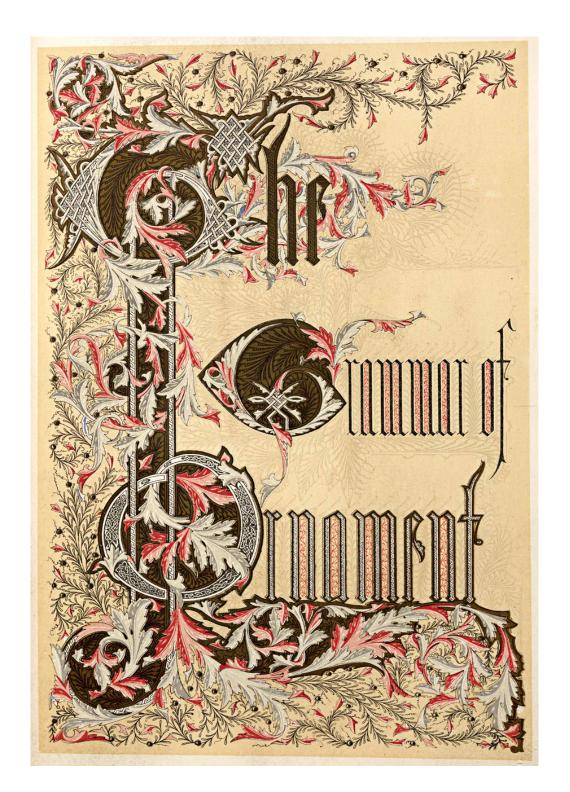
GRAMMAR OF ORNAMENT PLATE XLV +DXI+IXI+ PERSIAN Nº 2 FROM M.S.S. OF THE 16TH & 17TH CENTURIES



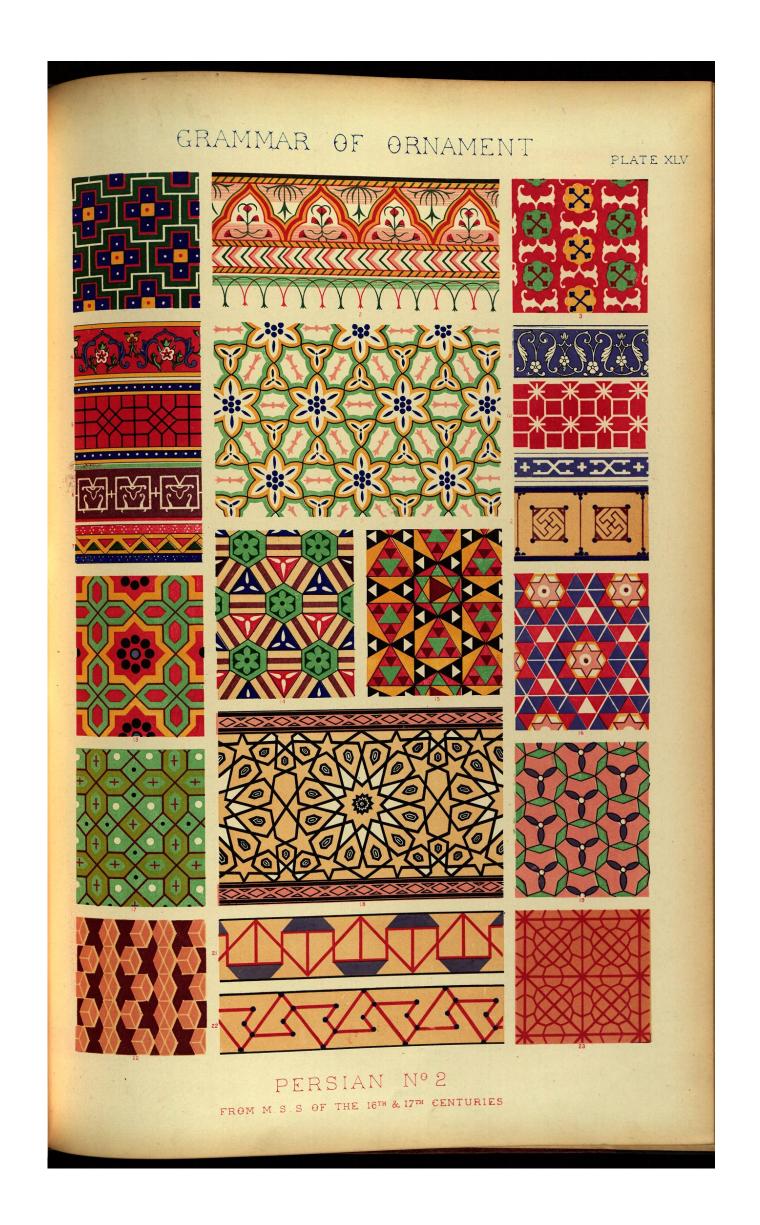










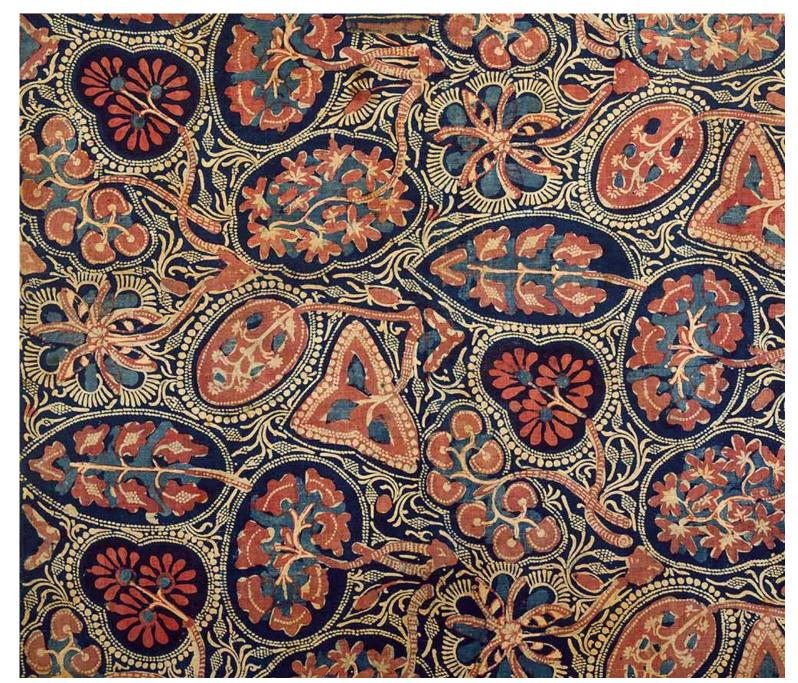






















TECHNOLOGY

PHOTOGRAPHY

photo etching, 1822, Joseph Niépce

L

first photo, 1827, Joseph Niépce

L

daguerreotype, 1839, Louis Daguerre

↓

calotype process, 1840, Henry Fox Talbot

↓

halftone printing process, 1880, Frederic Ives

↓

first portable Kodak camera, 1888, George Eastman

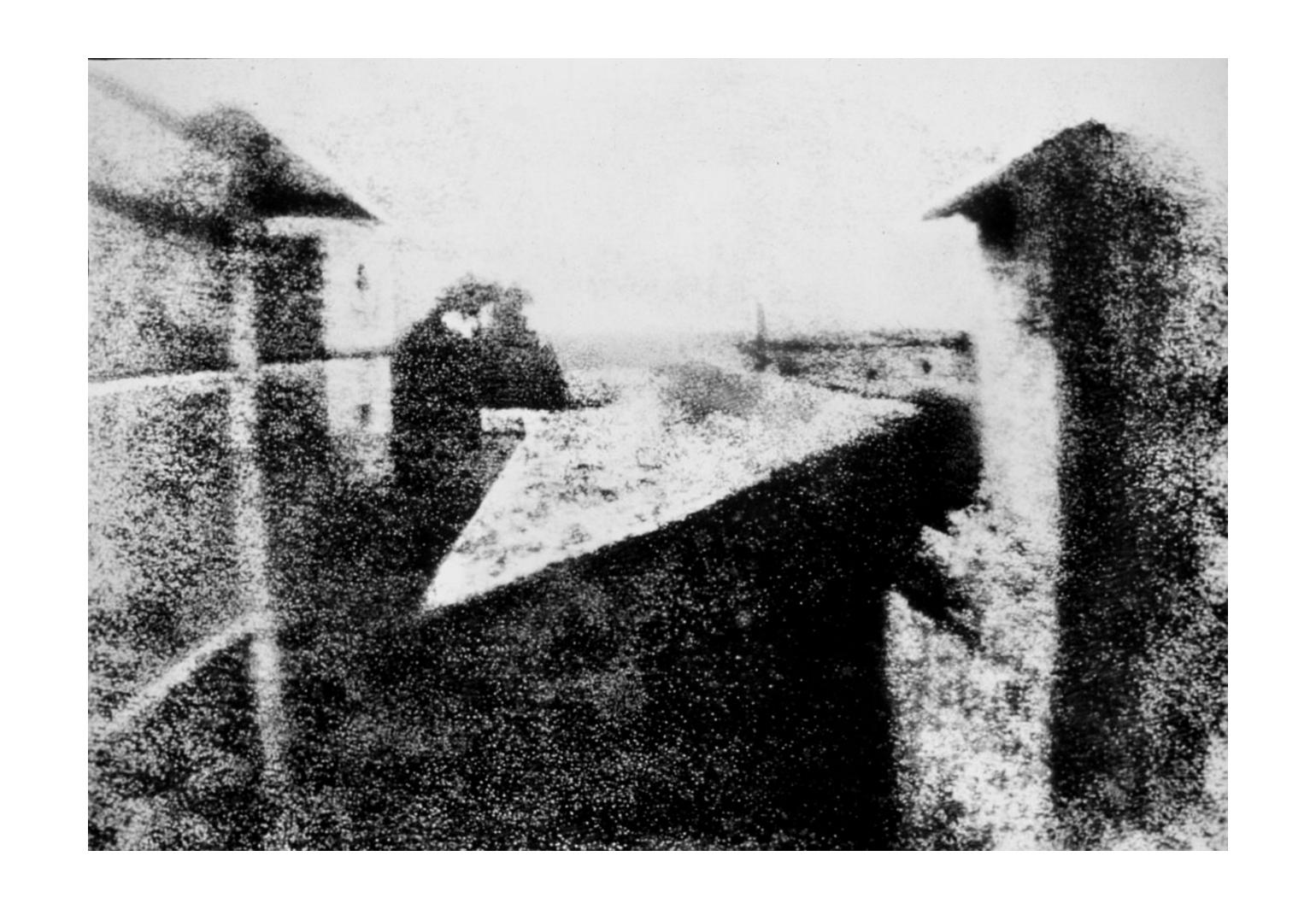
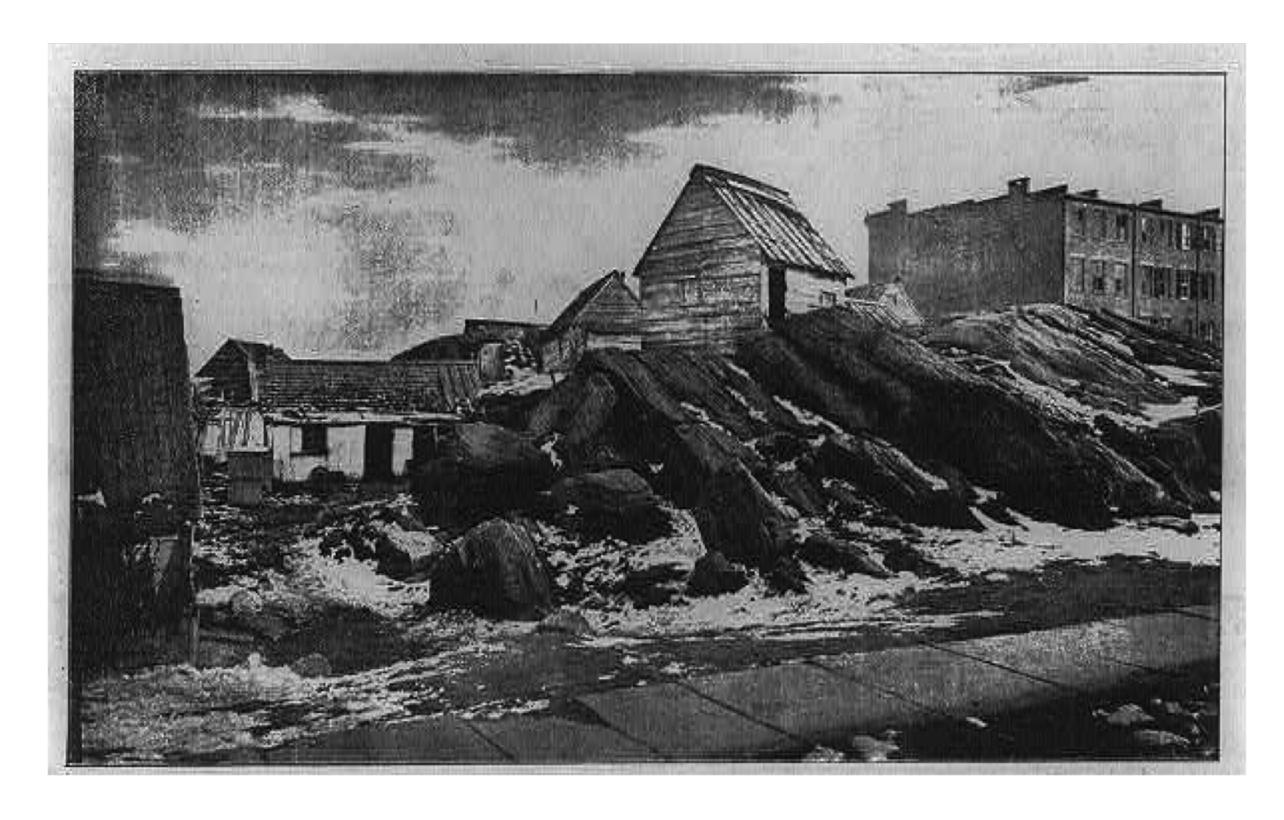


photo etching, 1822, Joseph Niépce first photo, 1827



daguerreotype, 1839, Louis Daguerre





halftone printing process, 1880, Frederic Ives first published photo



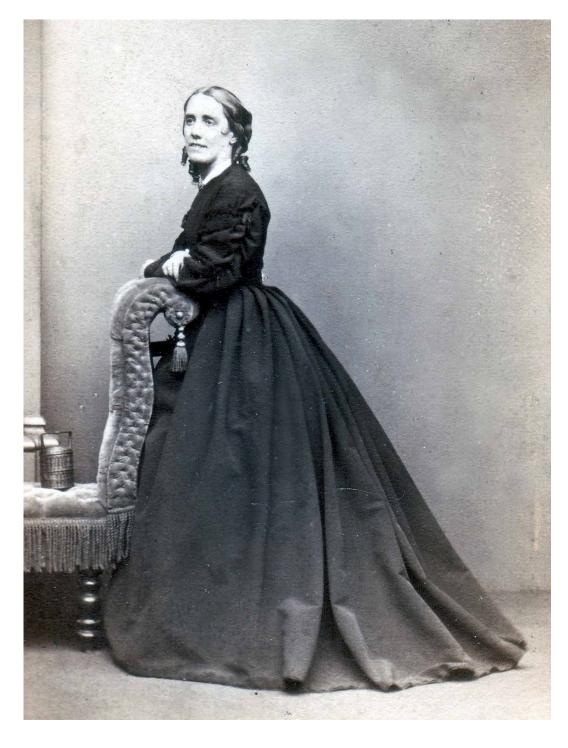




first portable Kodak camera, 1888, George Eastman













photography

+

advanced printing technology

+

illustration

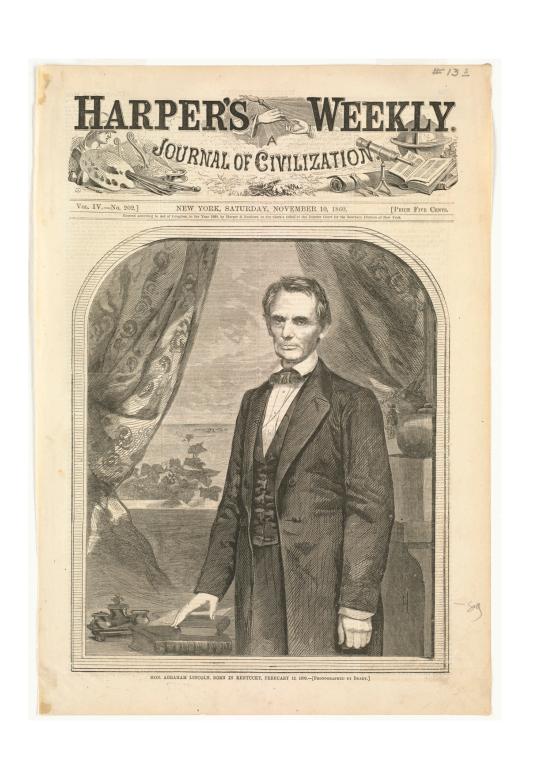
first periodicals

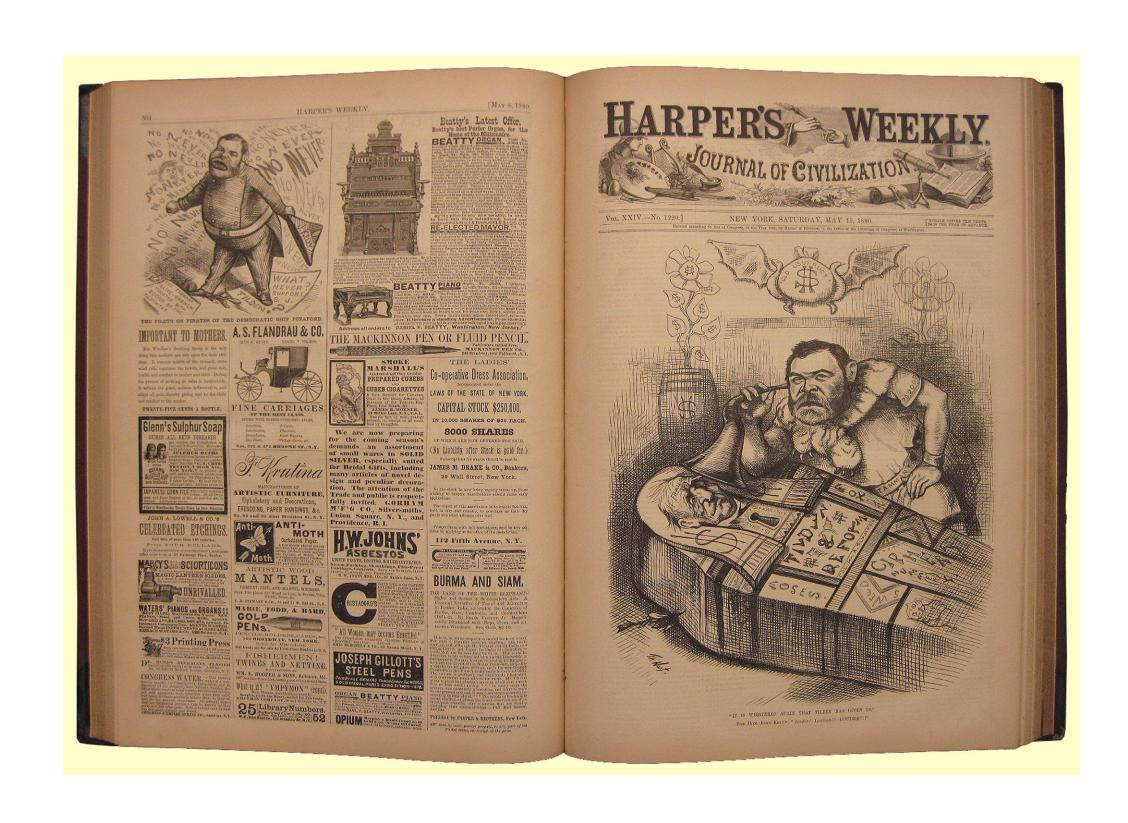


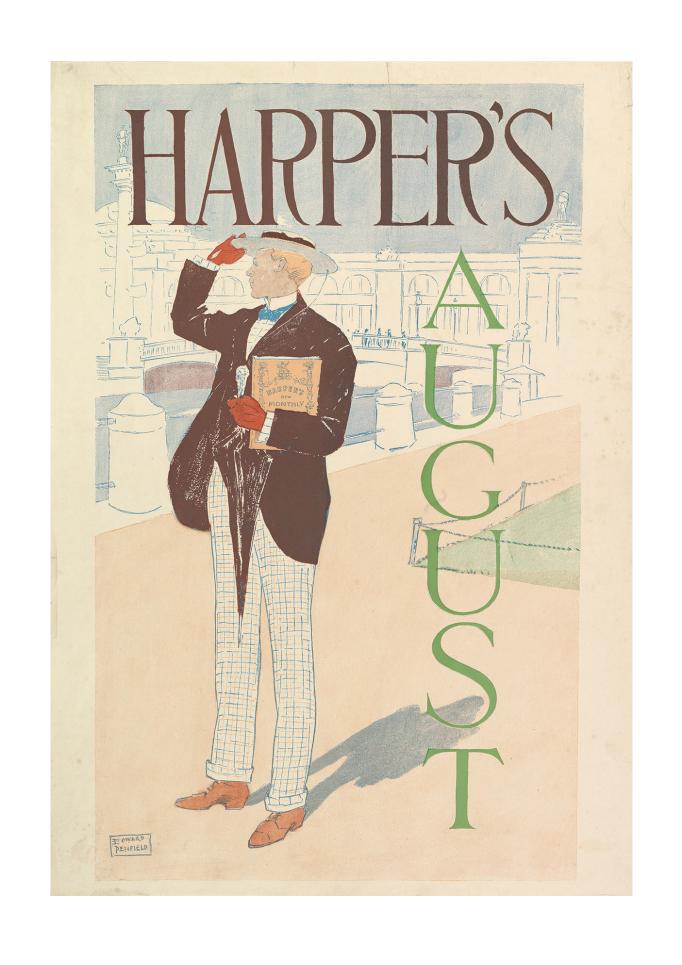


The Gentleman's Magazine 1731, London

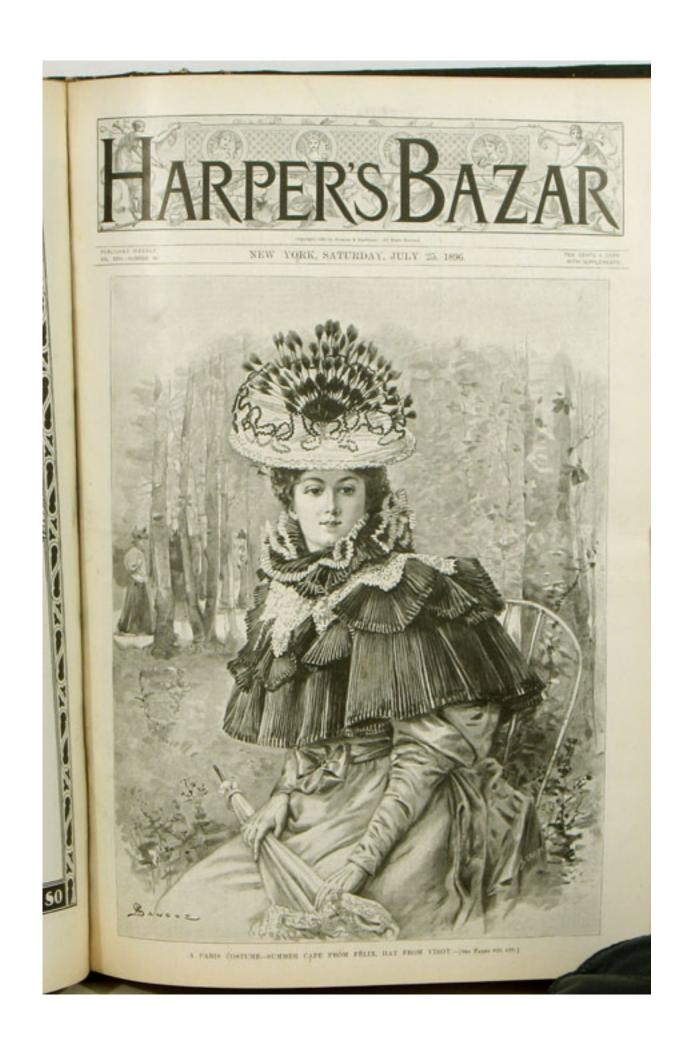
first periodicals







Harper's 1850, Harper & Brothers, New York

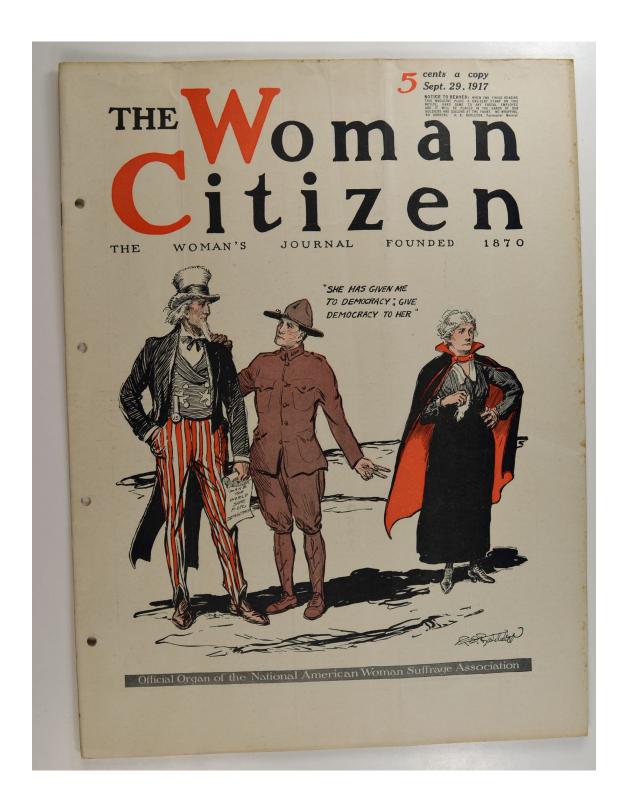


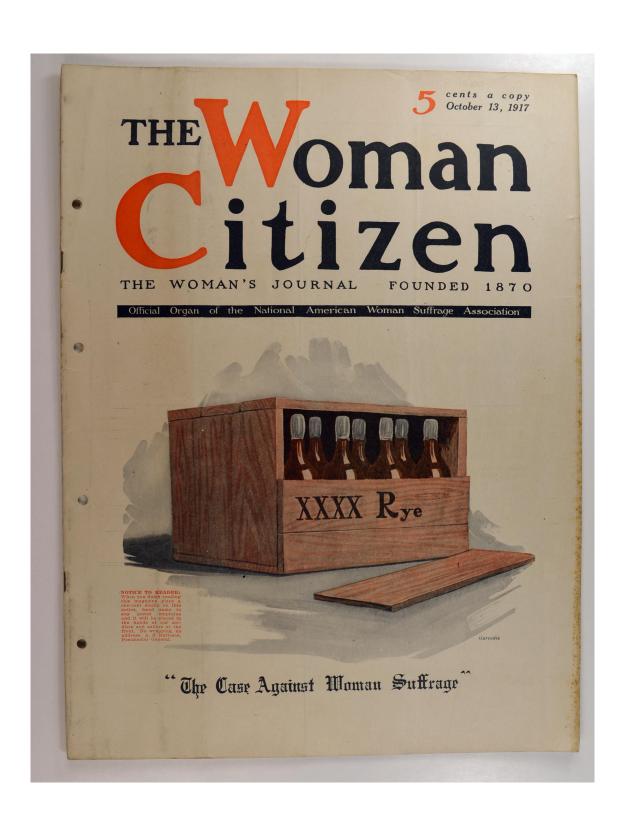


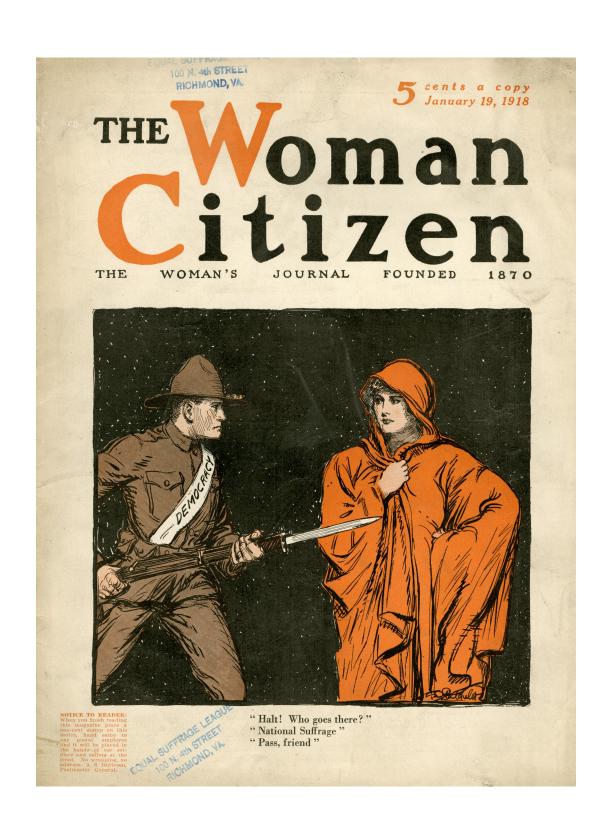


Harper's Bazar 1867

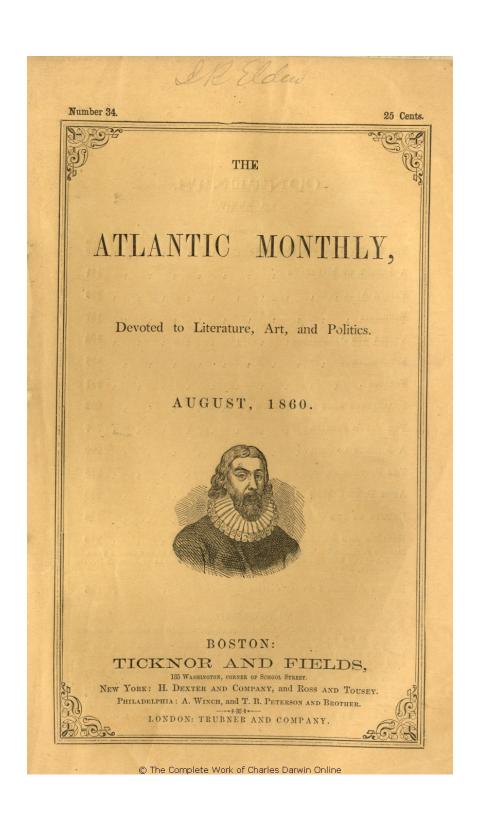








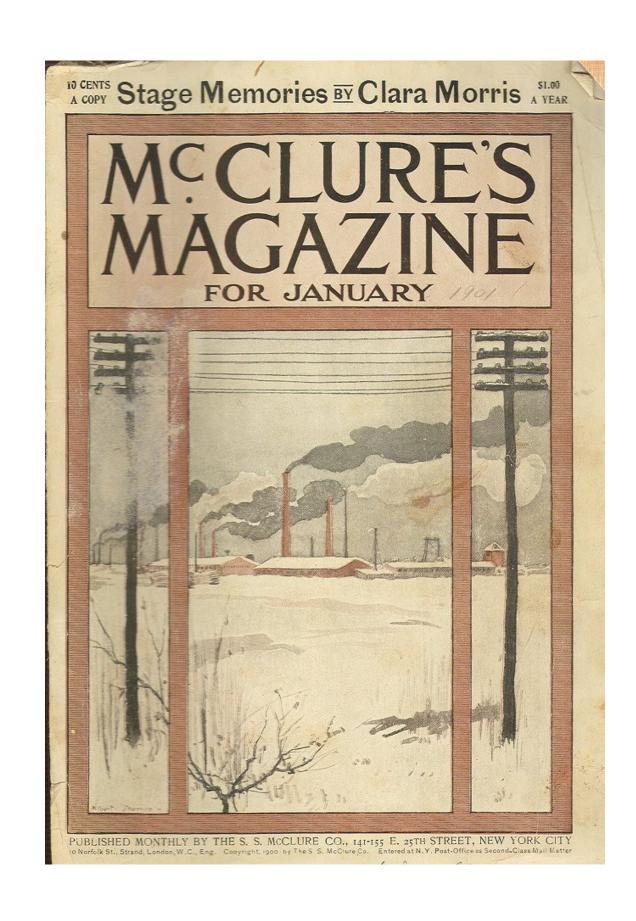
Woman's Journal 1870—1931





The Atlantic 1857

Scientific American 1845



McClure's 1893

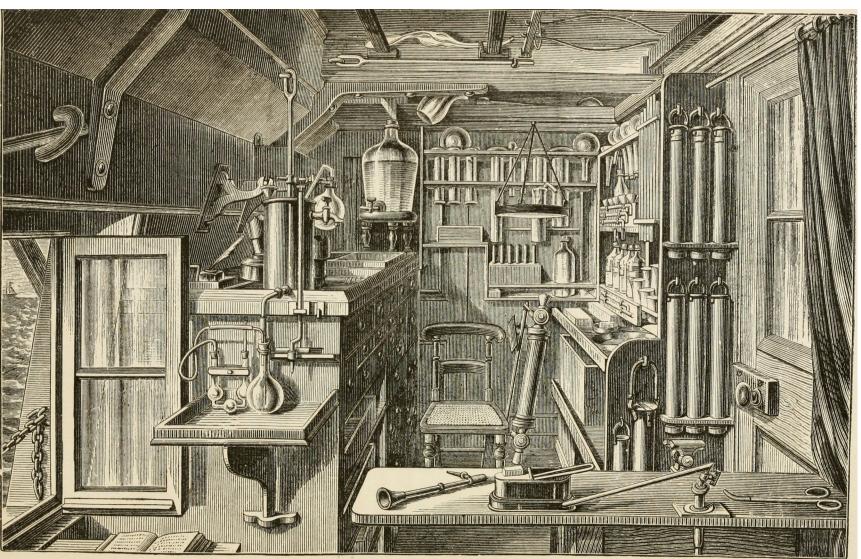
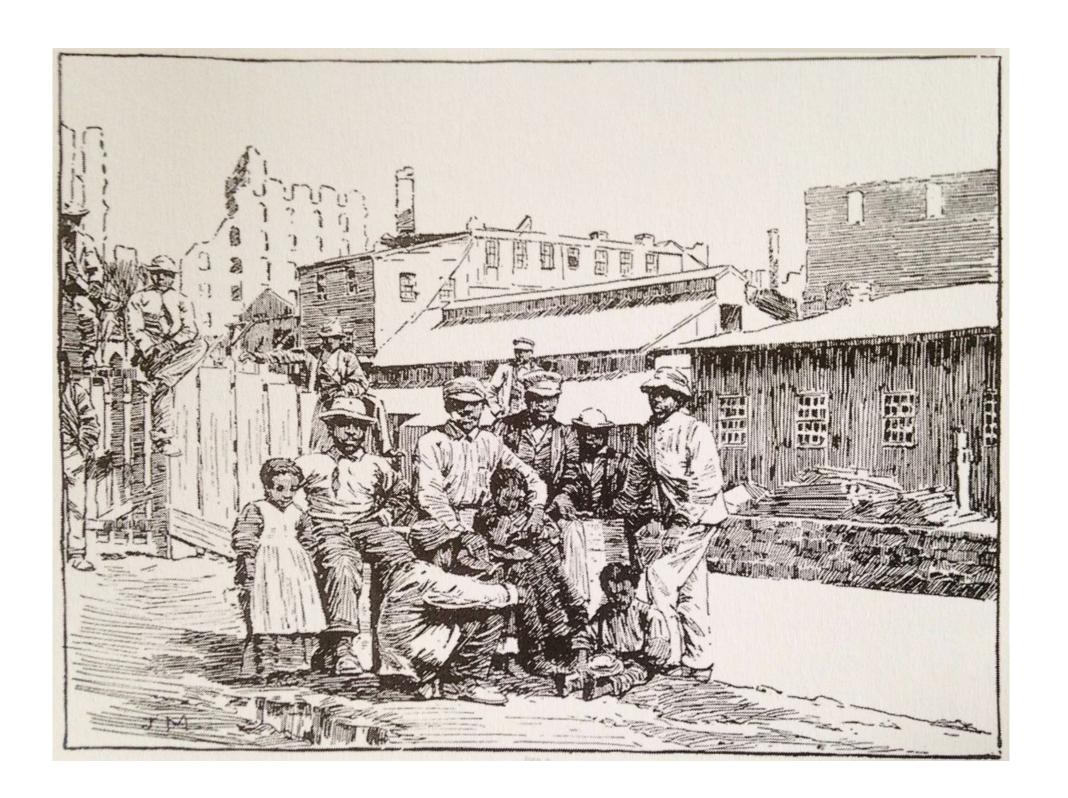


Fig. 2.—The Chemical Laboratory.



MAY 12 1883 NO.Z. S. 29-FOL PROPERSON OF THE SECOND SECOND

No.1.440.—Vor. T.VI)

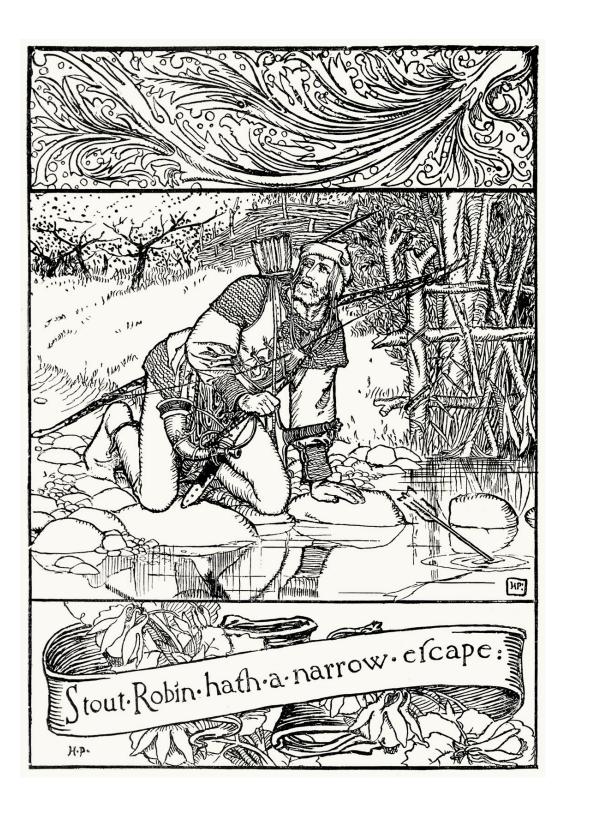
NEW YORK-FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28 1883

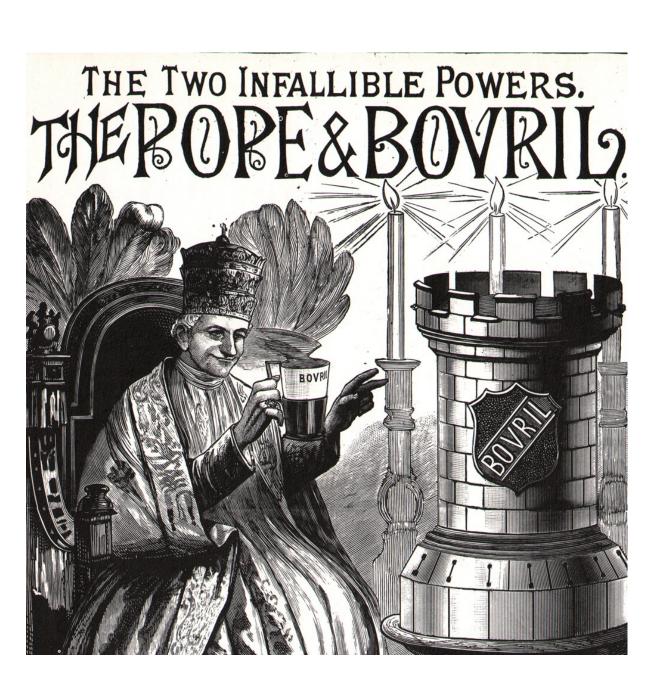
PRICE, 10 CENTS. \$4.00 YEARLY.



NEW YORK.—COMPLETING A GREAT WORK—LASHING THE STAYS OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

FROM A SKRETCH BY A STAFF ABRIST.—SEE PAGE 153,









Howard Pyle

Dana Gibson

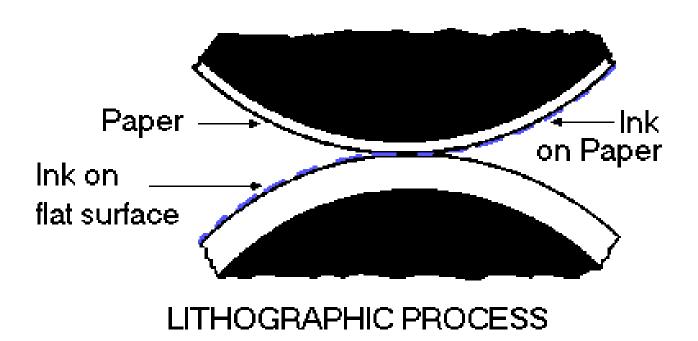
TECHNOLOGY

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY

Lithography, 1796, Aloys Senefelder

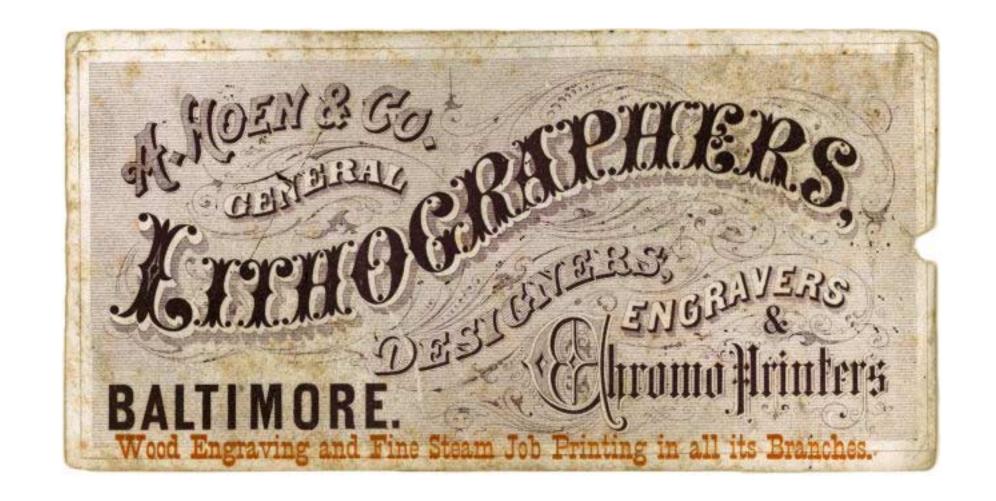


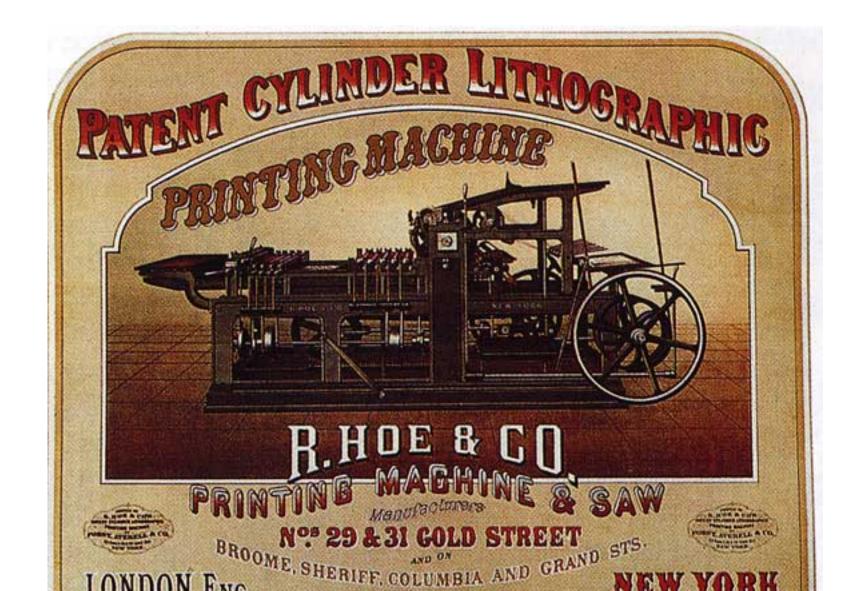












Chromolithography

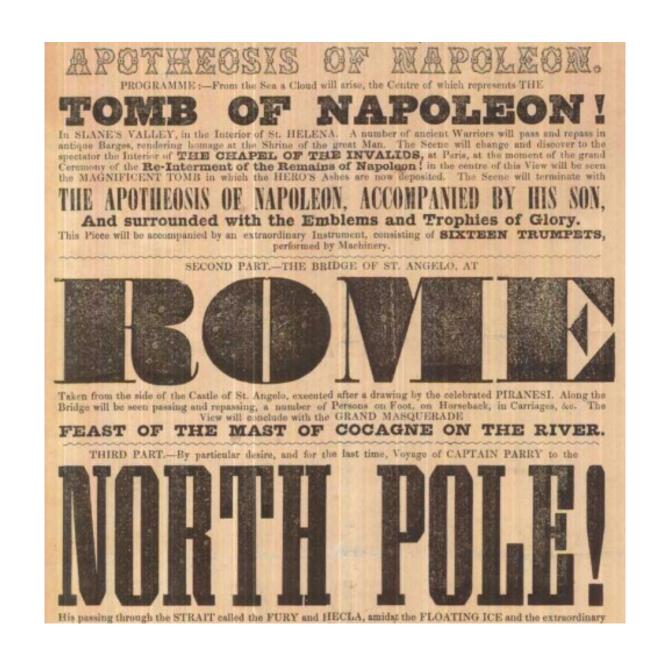


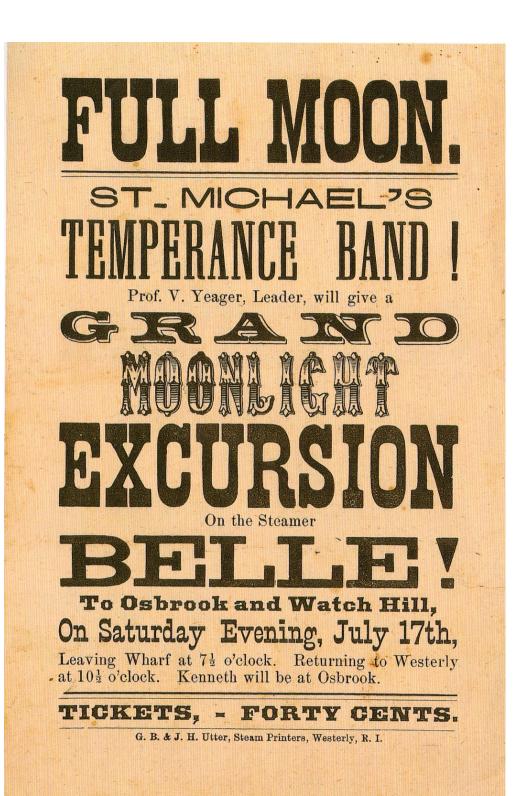
Chromolithography debut at the Great Exhibition of 1851

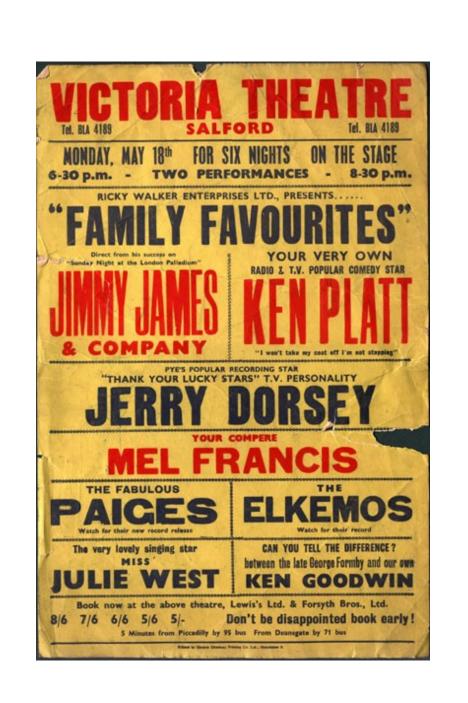




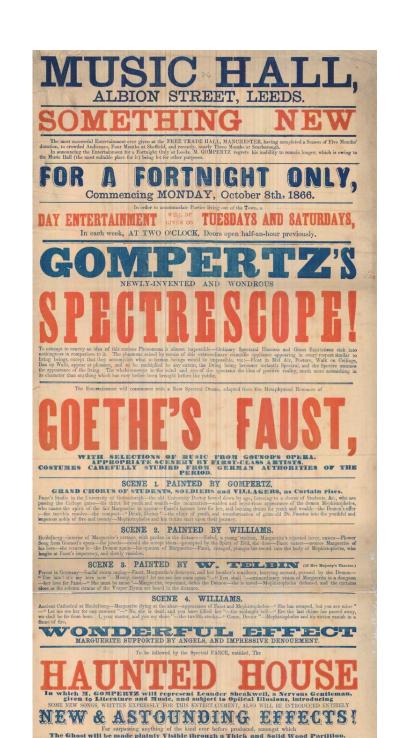










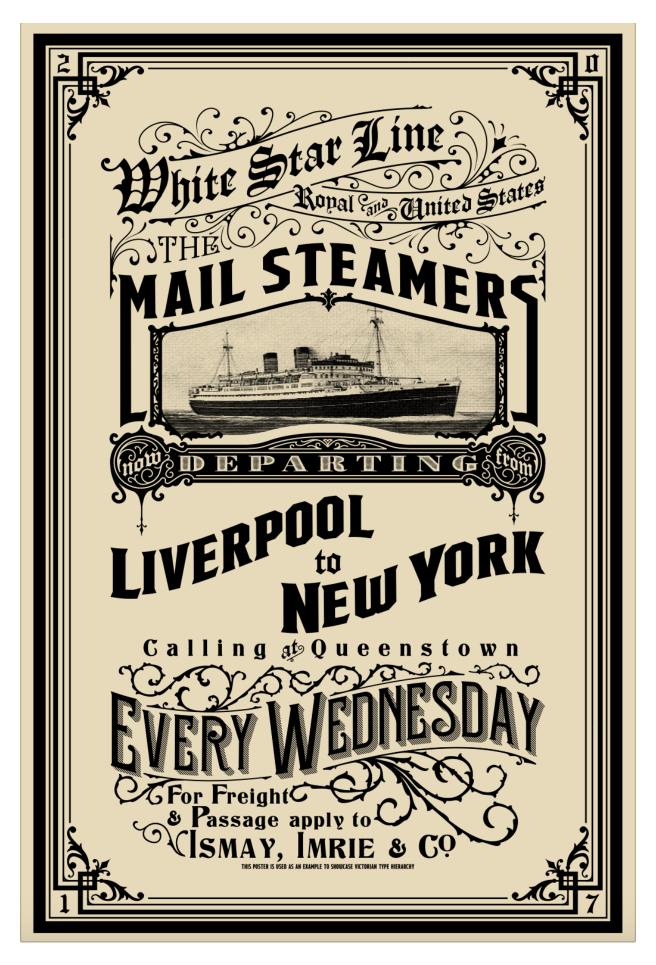


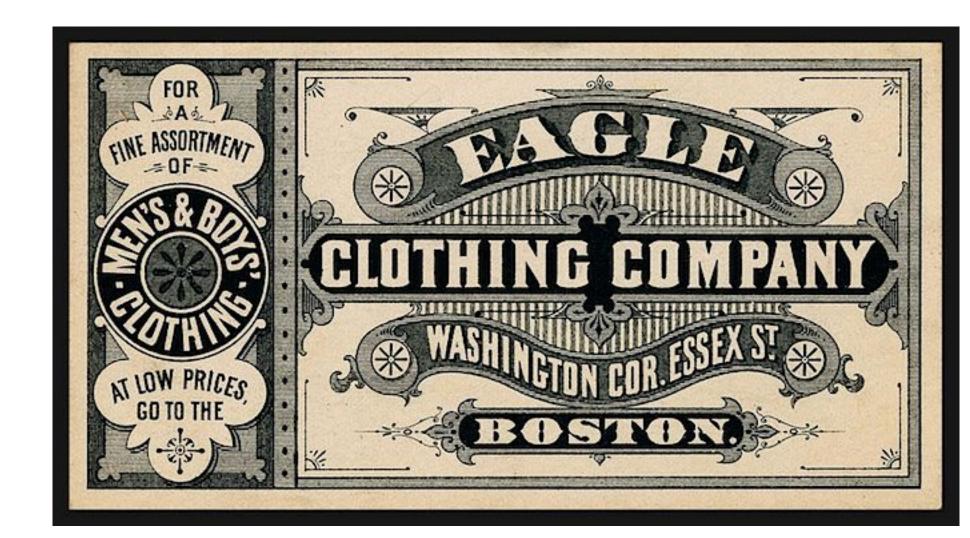


chromolithography gave the designer absolute freedom in designing typography and letterforms. They were finally free from the horizontal restraints of the printing press.

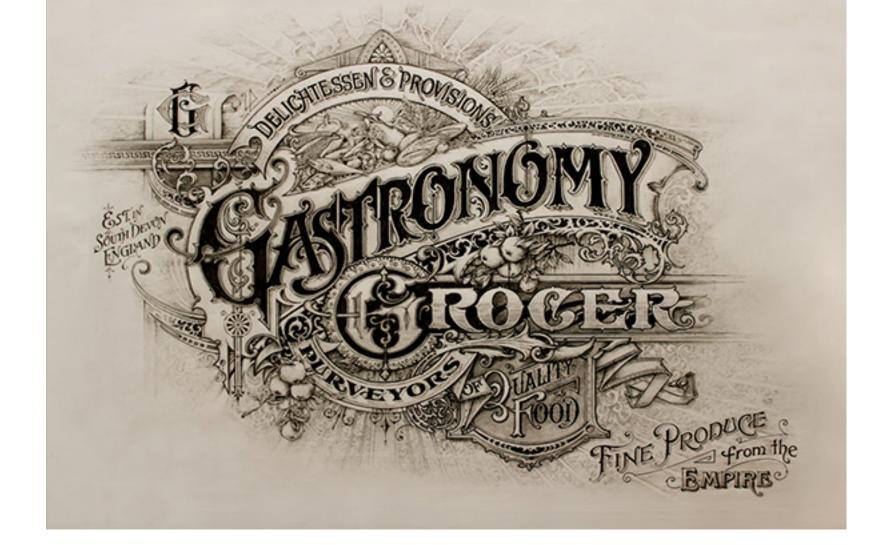


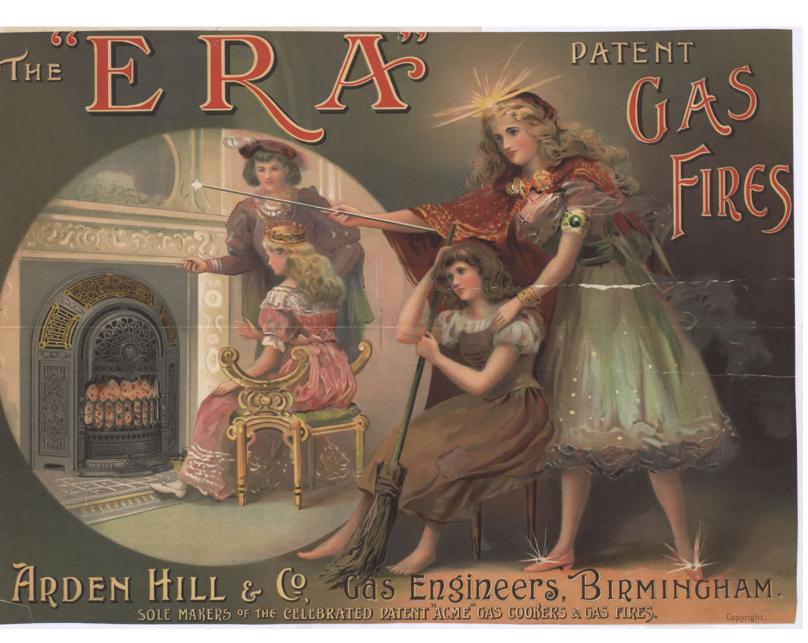






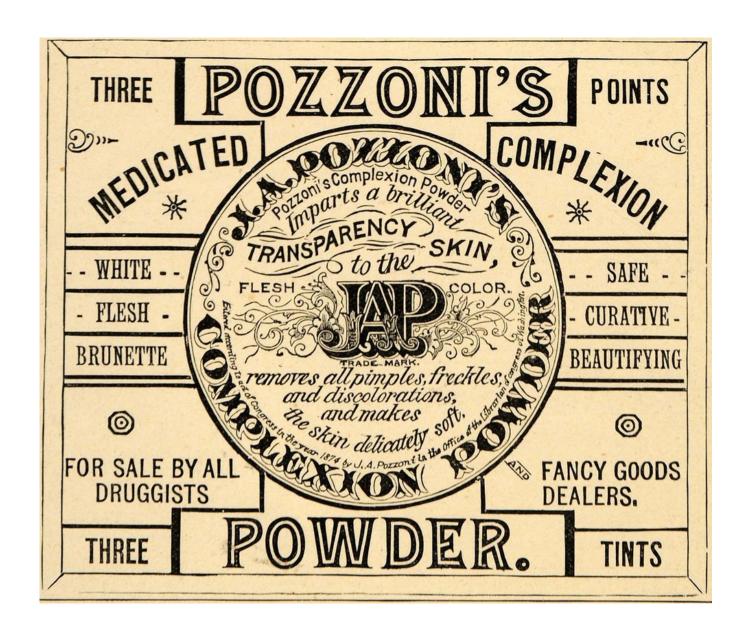


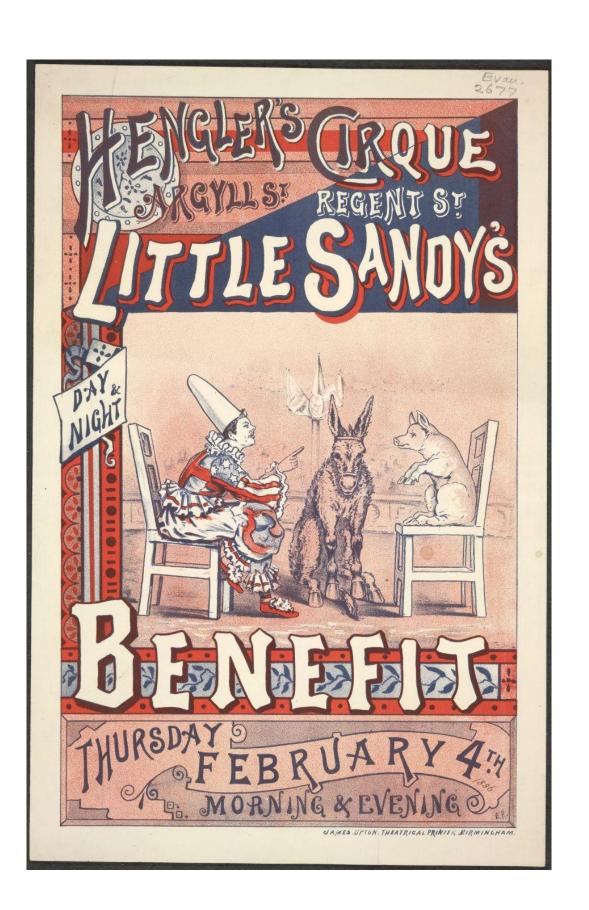




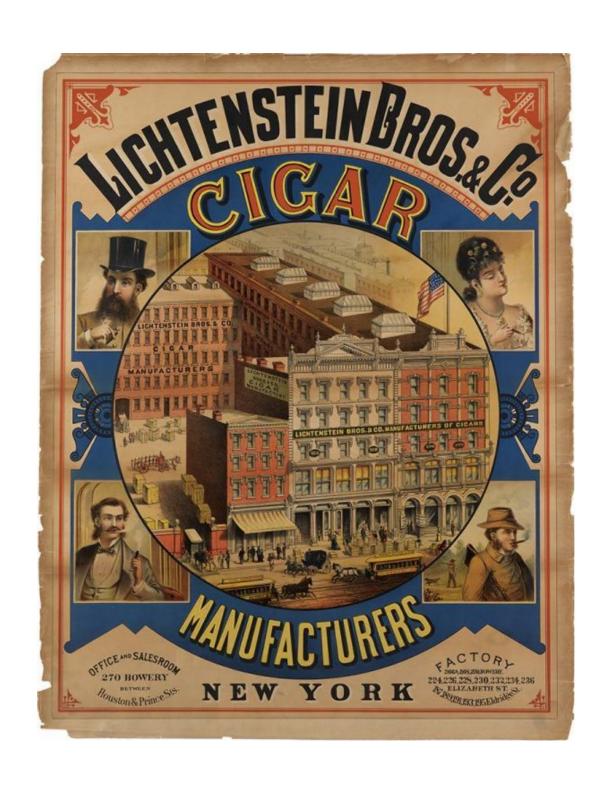




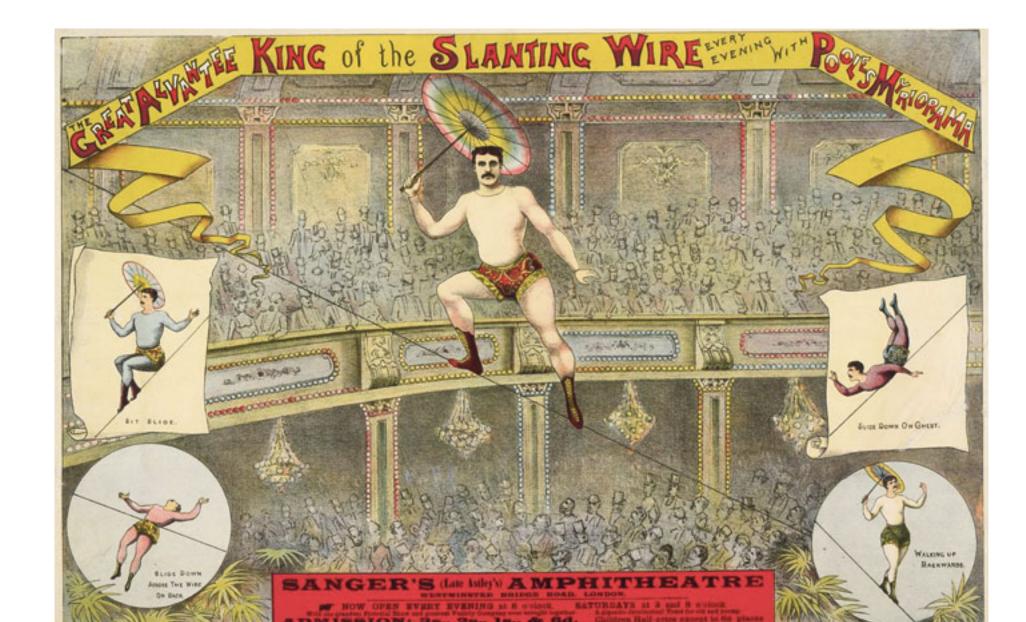






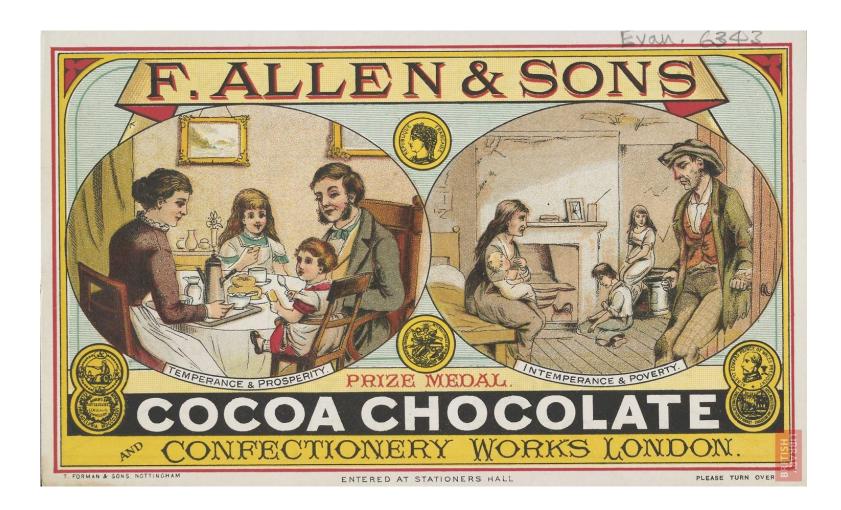




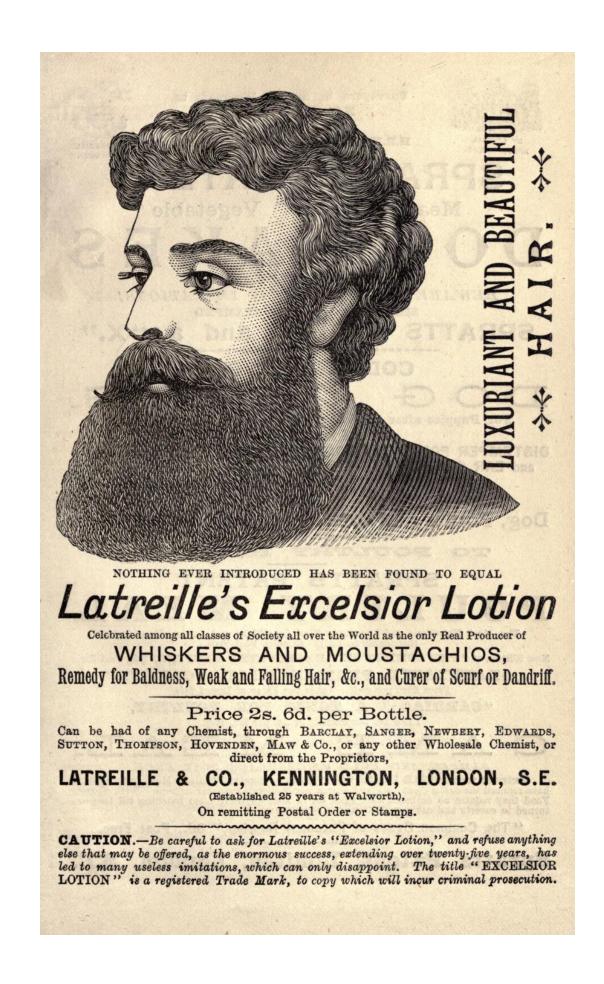


Packaging Publications Children's Books Ephemera





ARTIFACTS





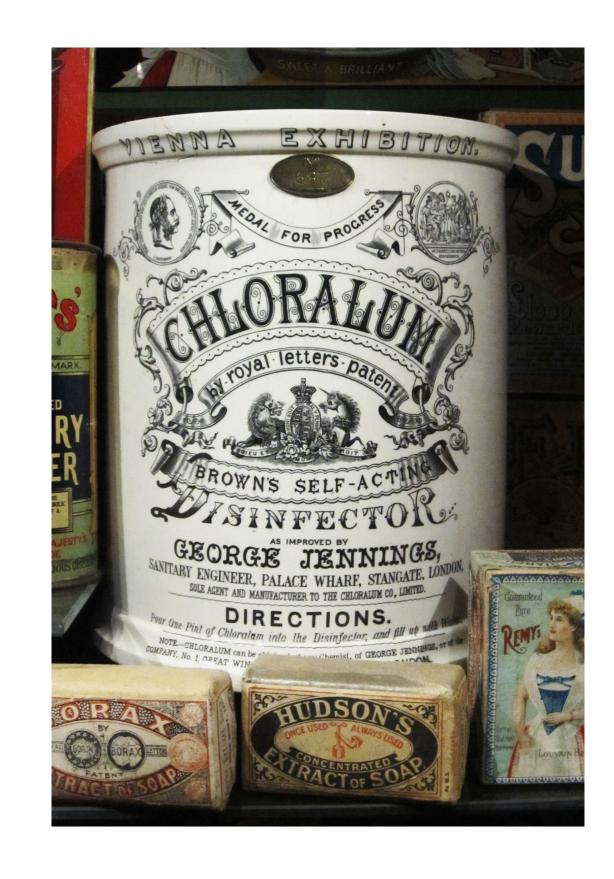


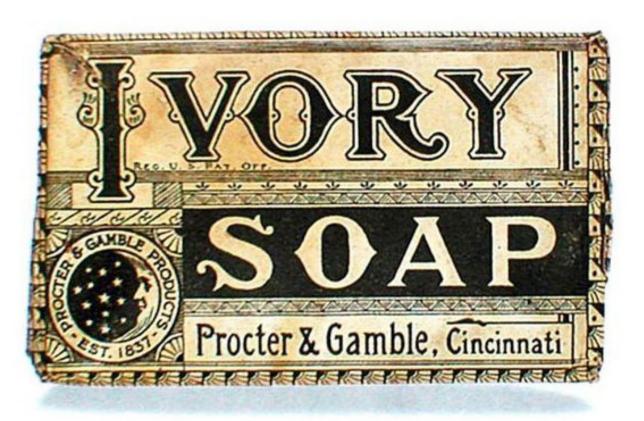
ARTIFACTS

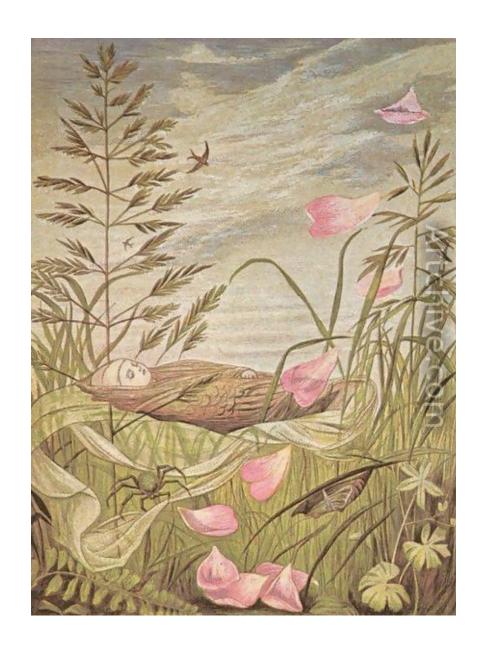






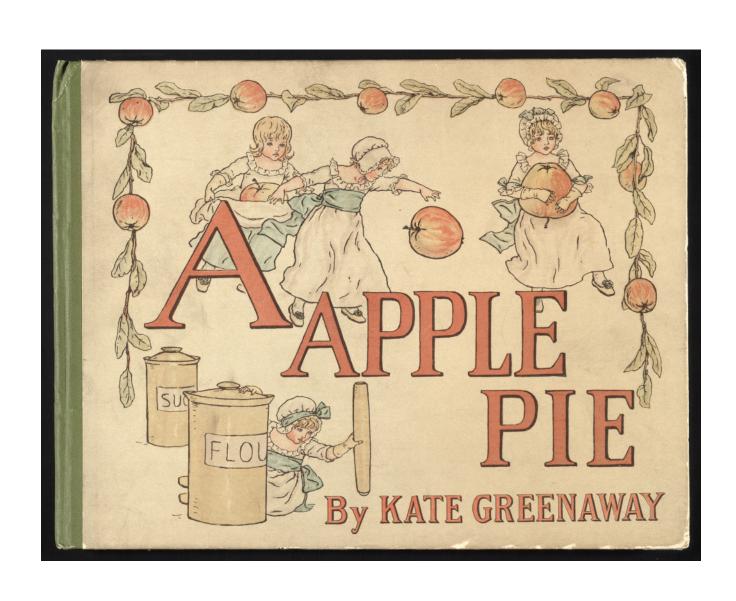




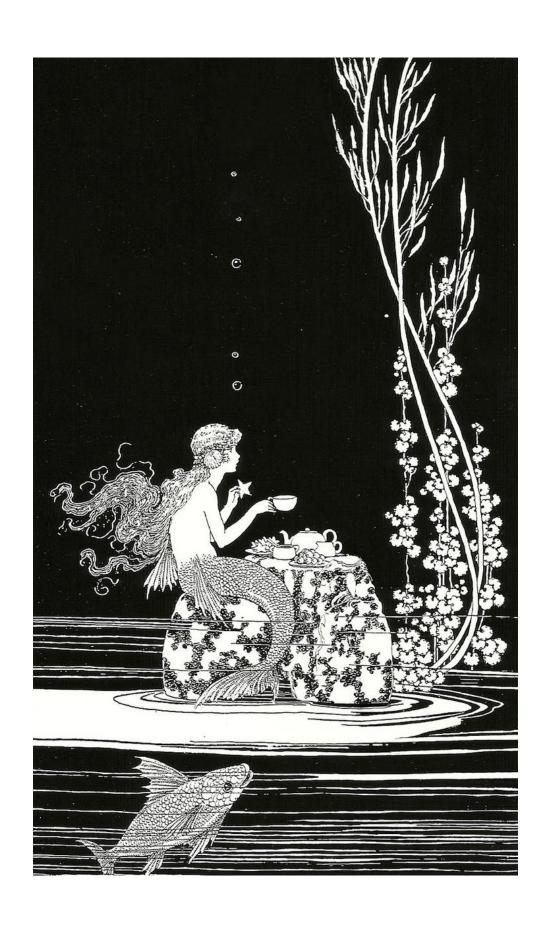




Eleanor Vere Boyle



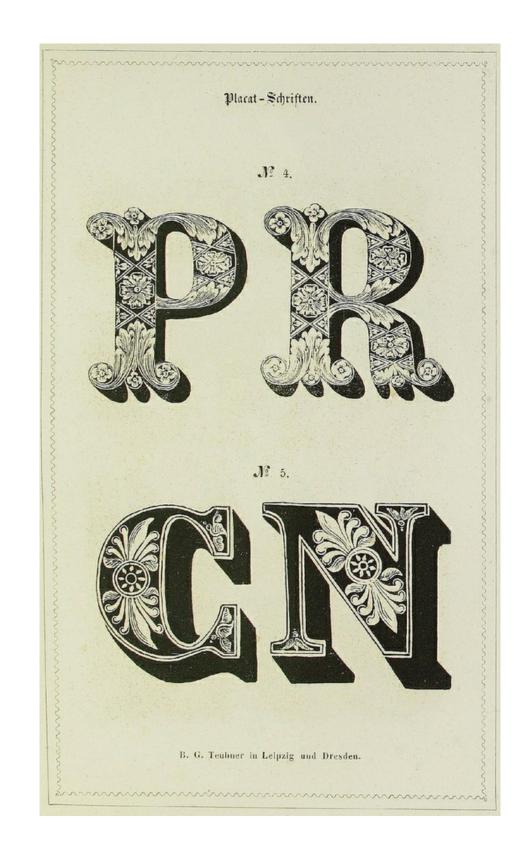
Kate Greenaway



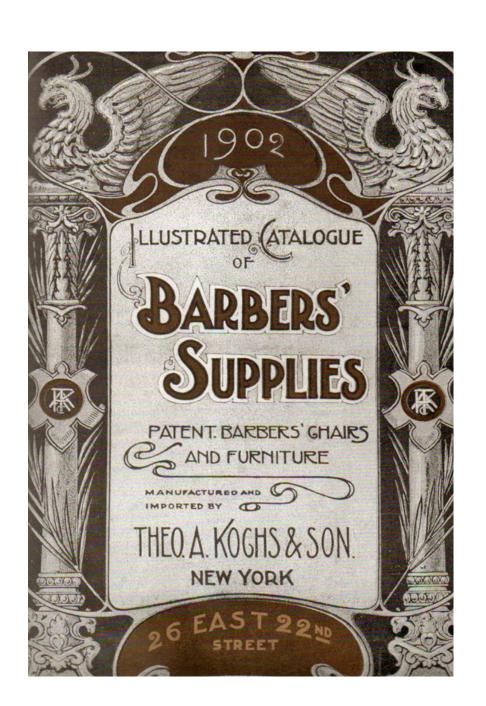
Ida Rentoul Outhwaite

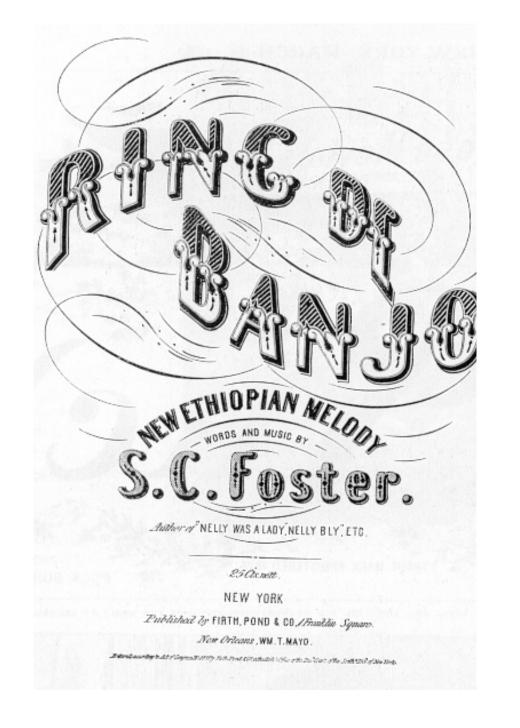
How is value defined?

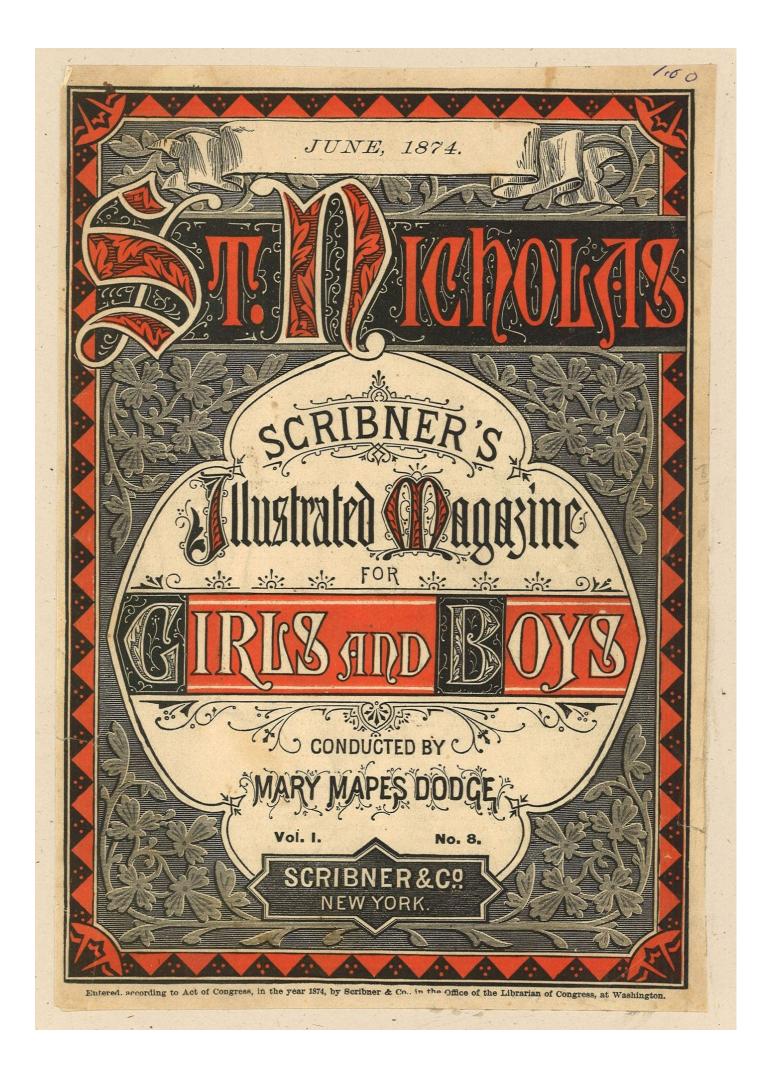
What facilitates meaning?

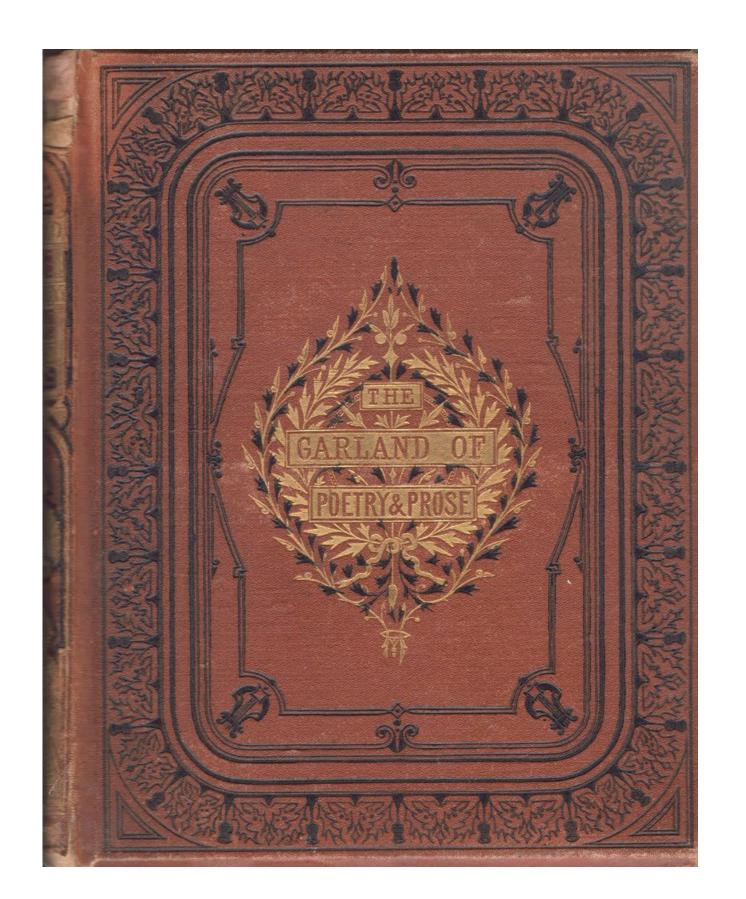


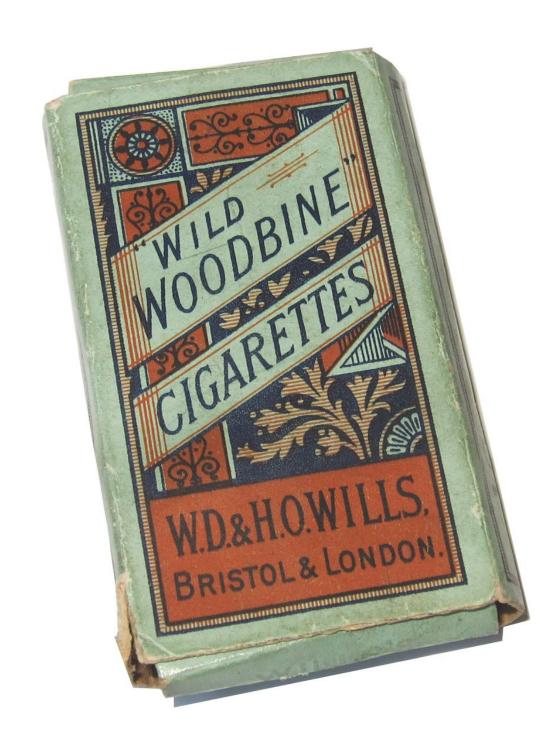


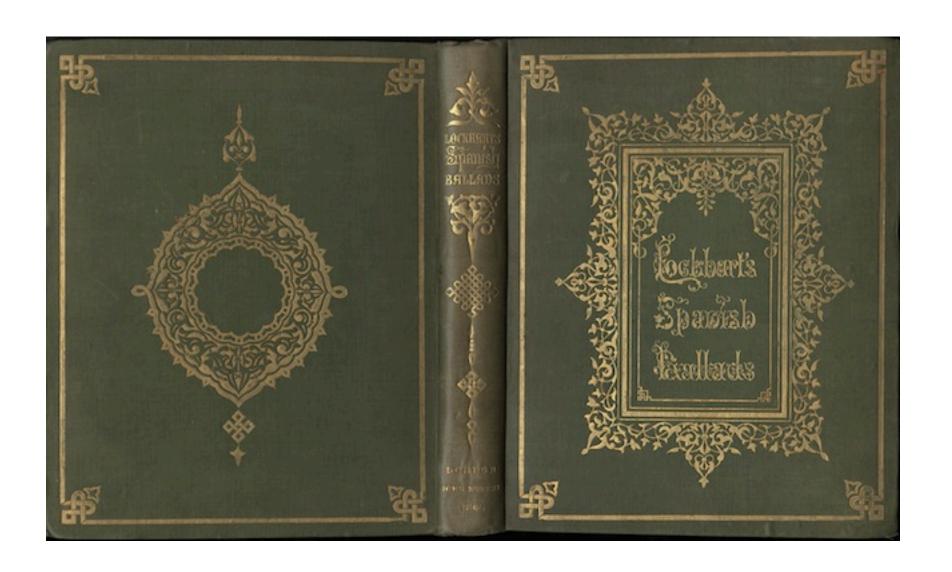












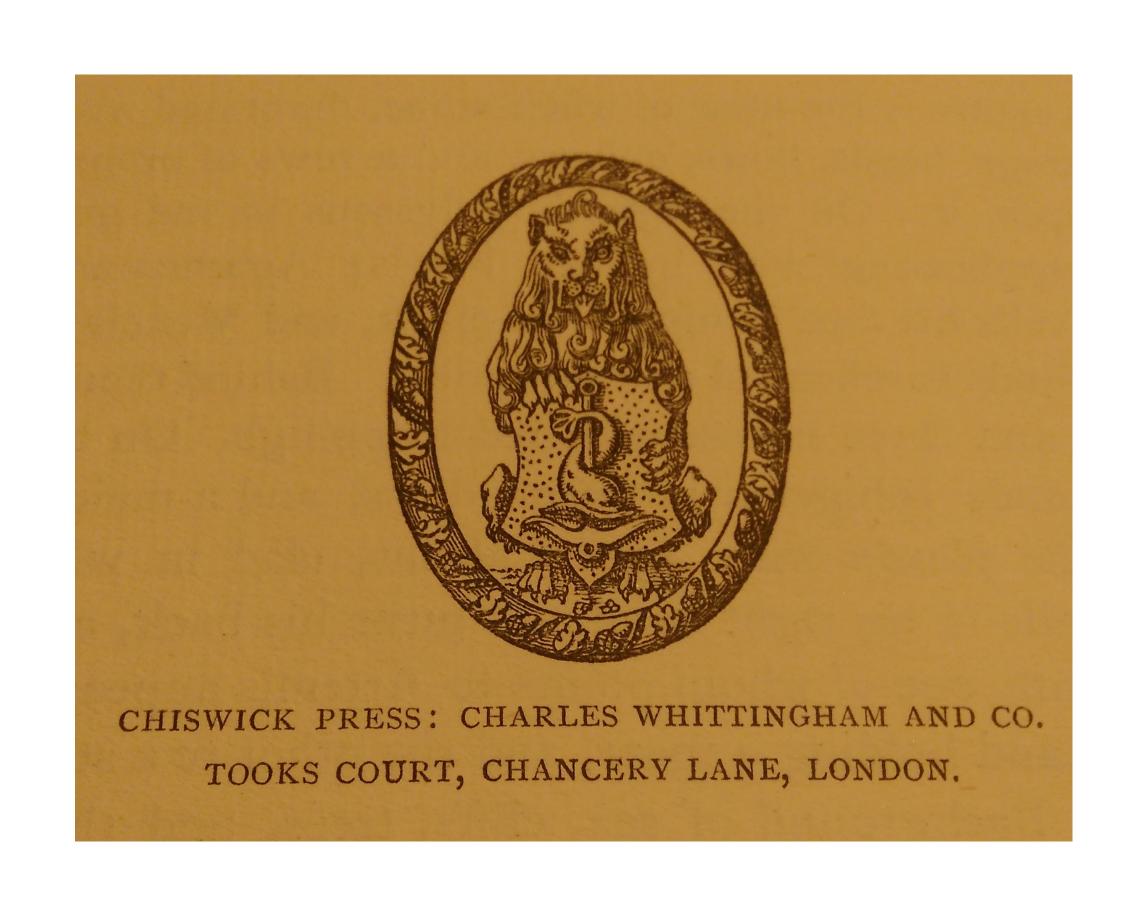
Provenance: the origin of something

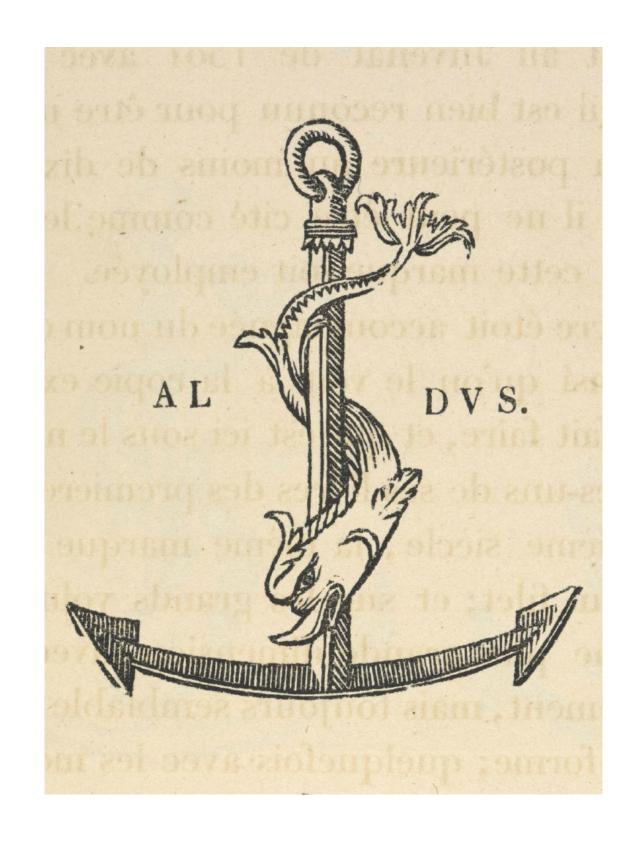
Arts and Crafts Movement 1840—1900

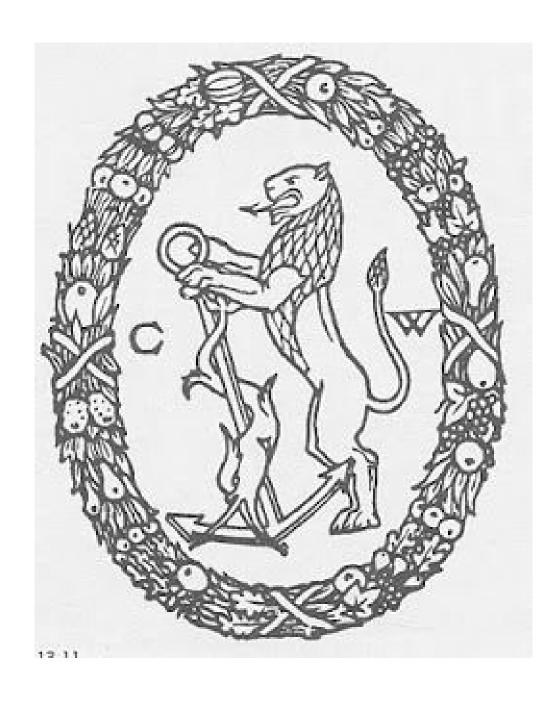
old/new

The Chiswick Press The Kelmscott Press The Century Guild

Charles Whittingham The Chiswick Press, 1811





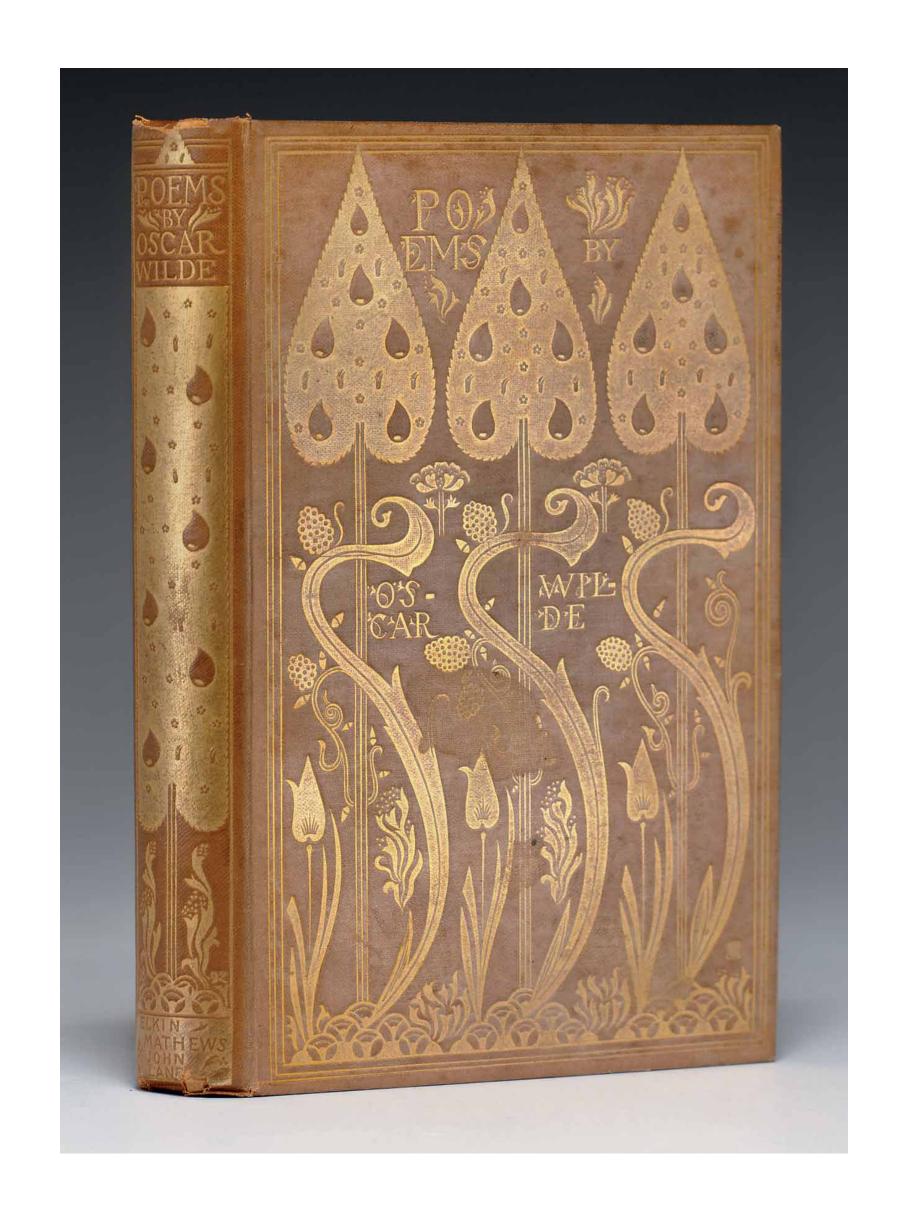


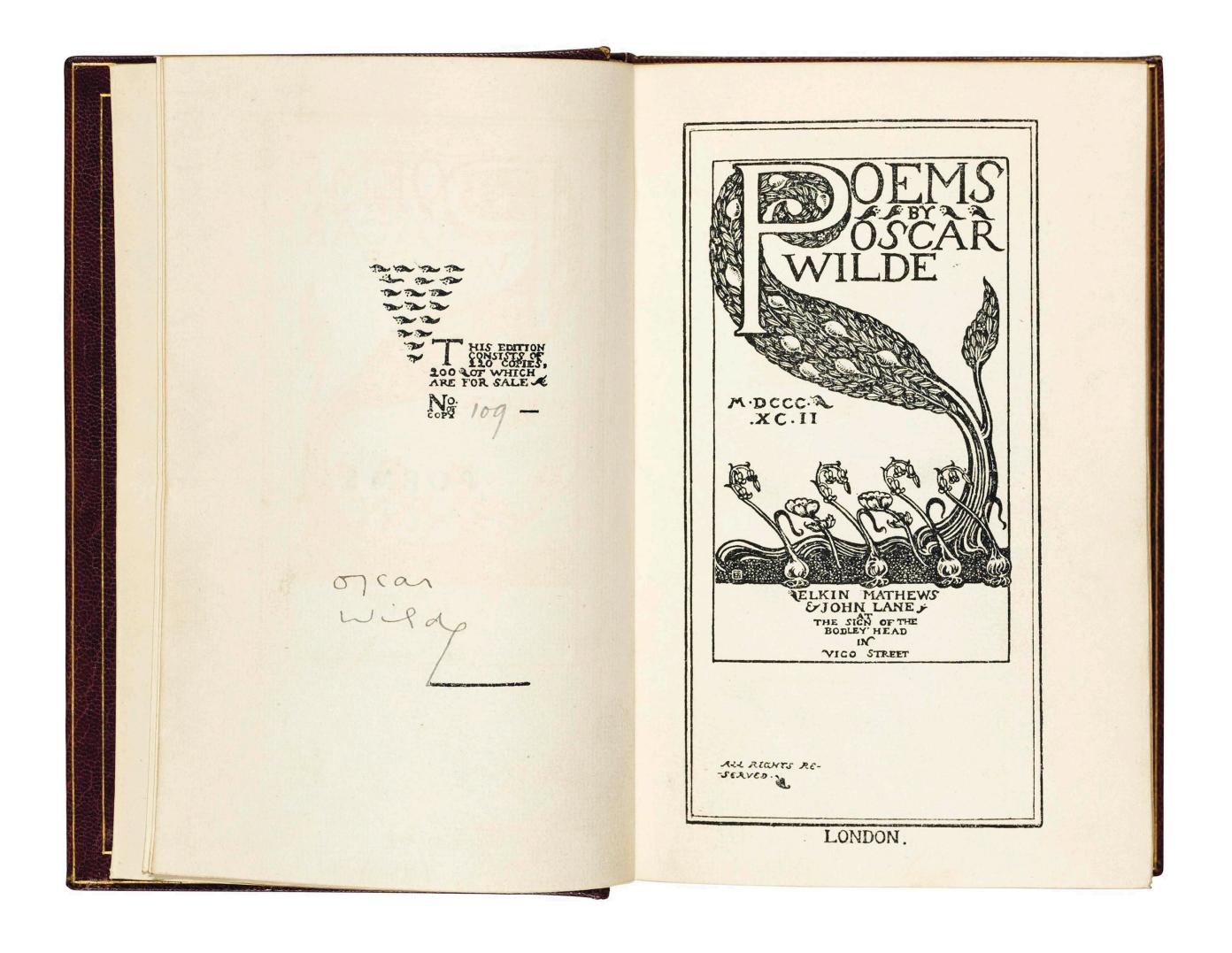


printer's mark, Aldine Press, 1495

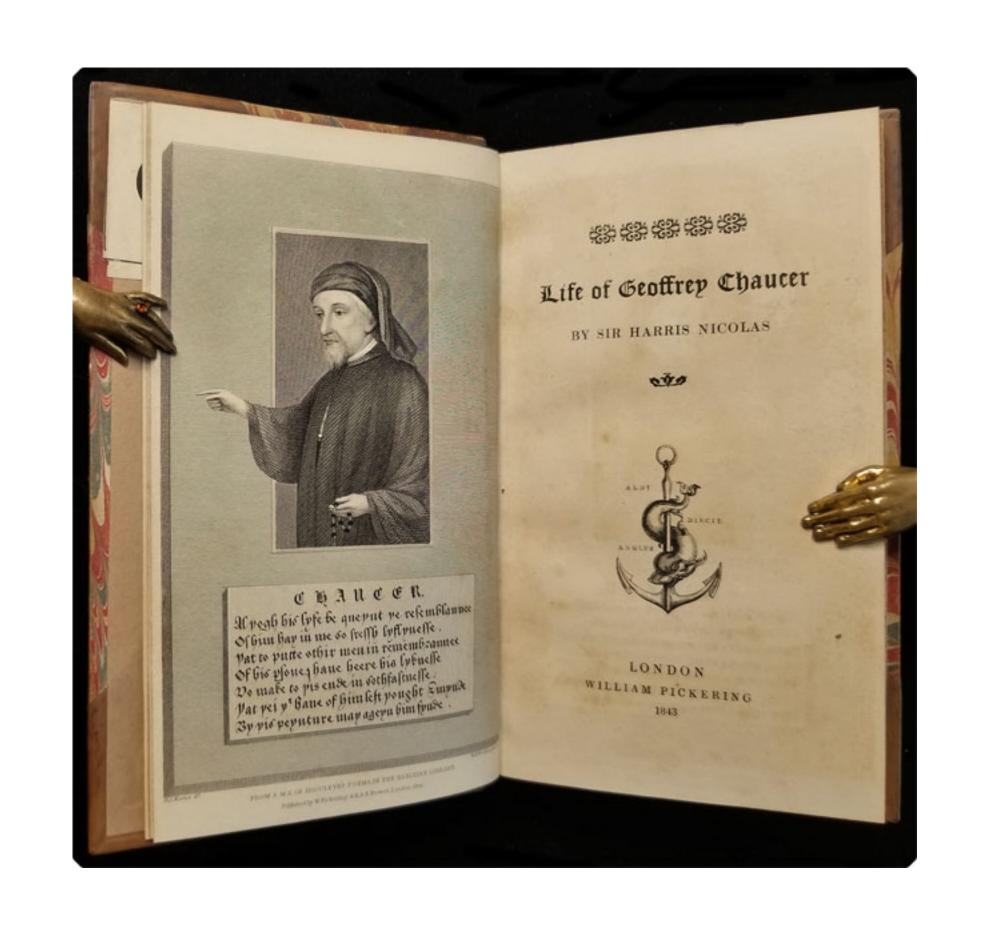
printer's mark, Chiswick Press, 1895

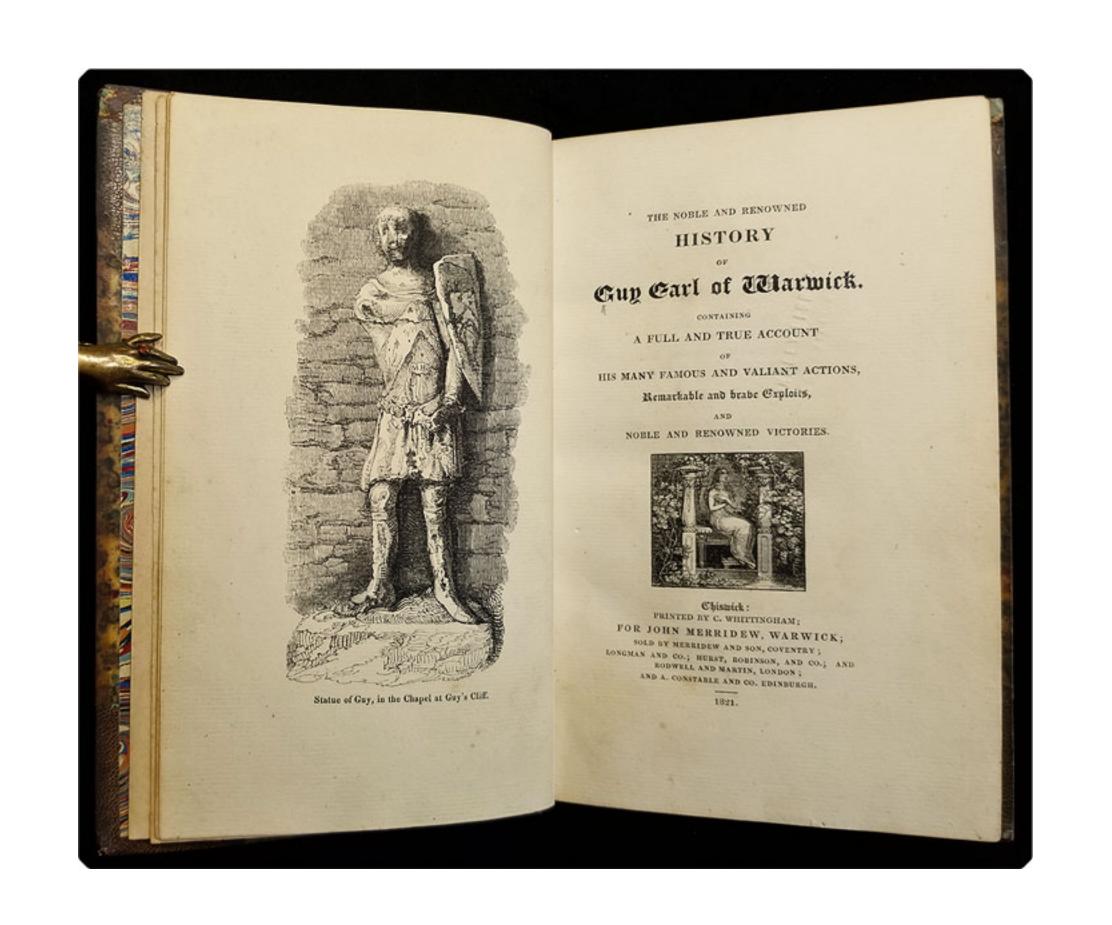
printer's mark, Chiswick Press, 1898



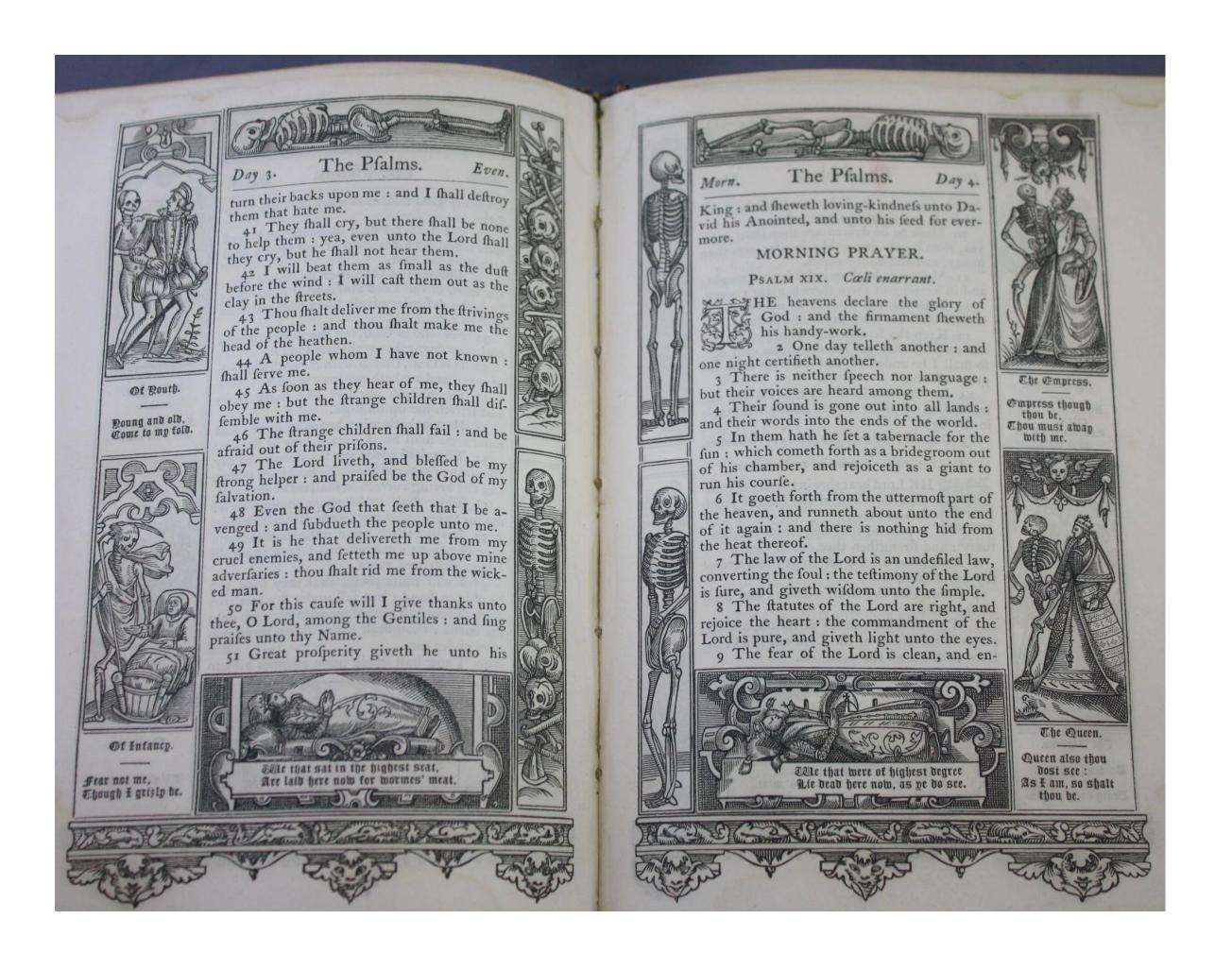


The Poems of Oscar Wilde 1892





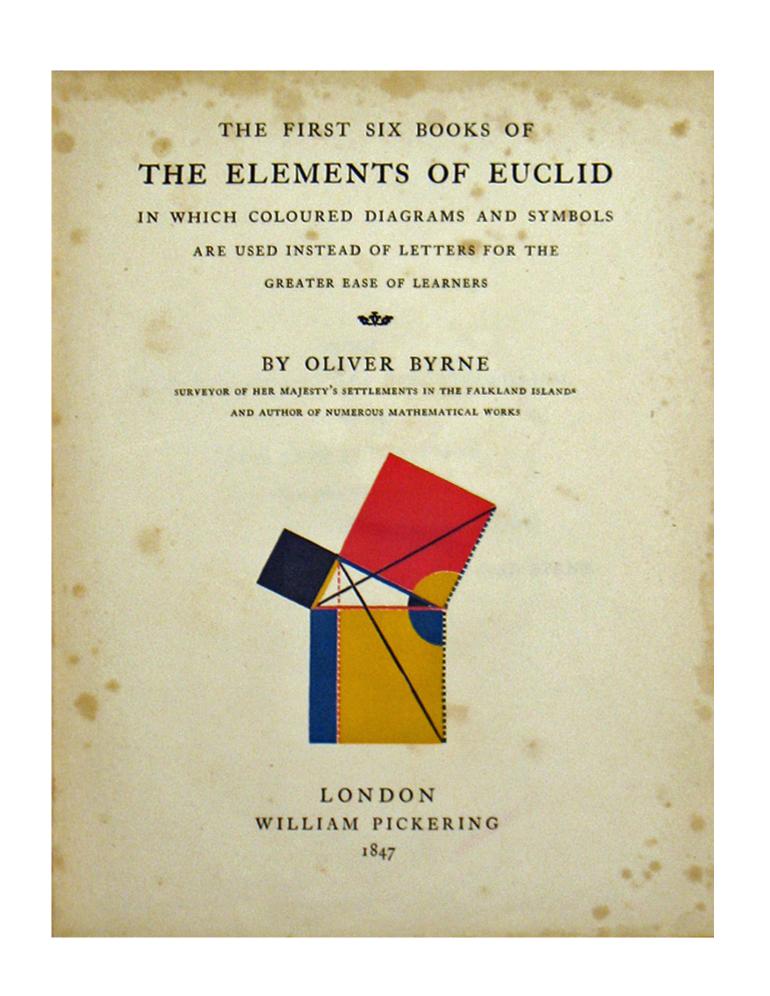
Aldine Poets 1843

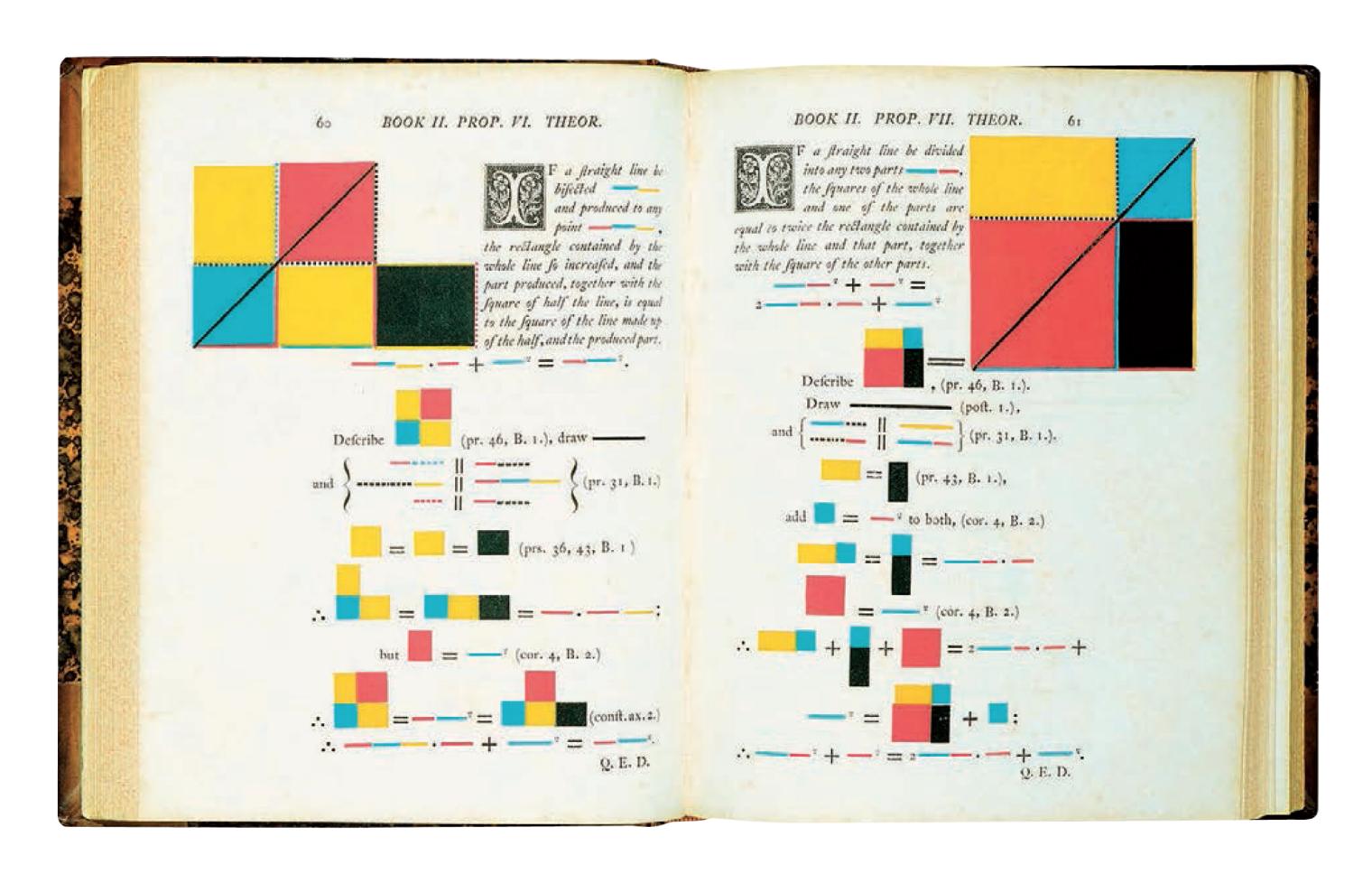


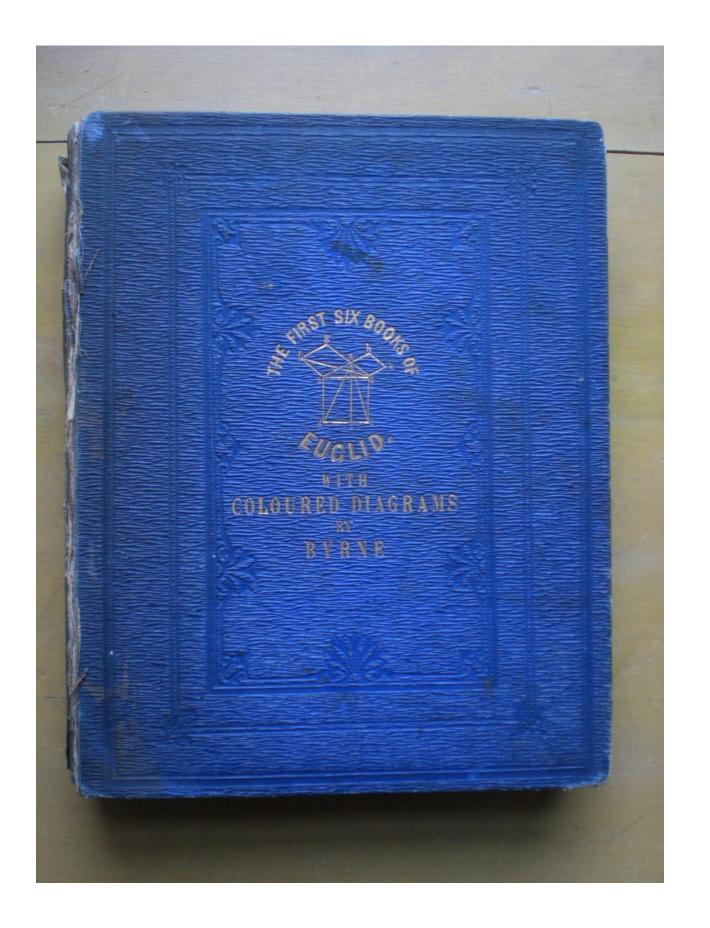


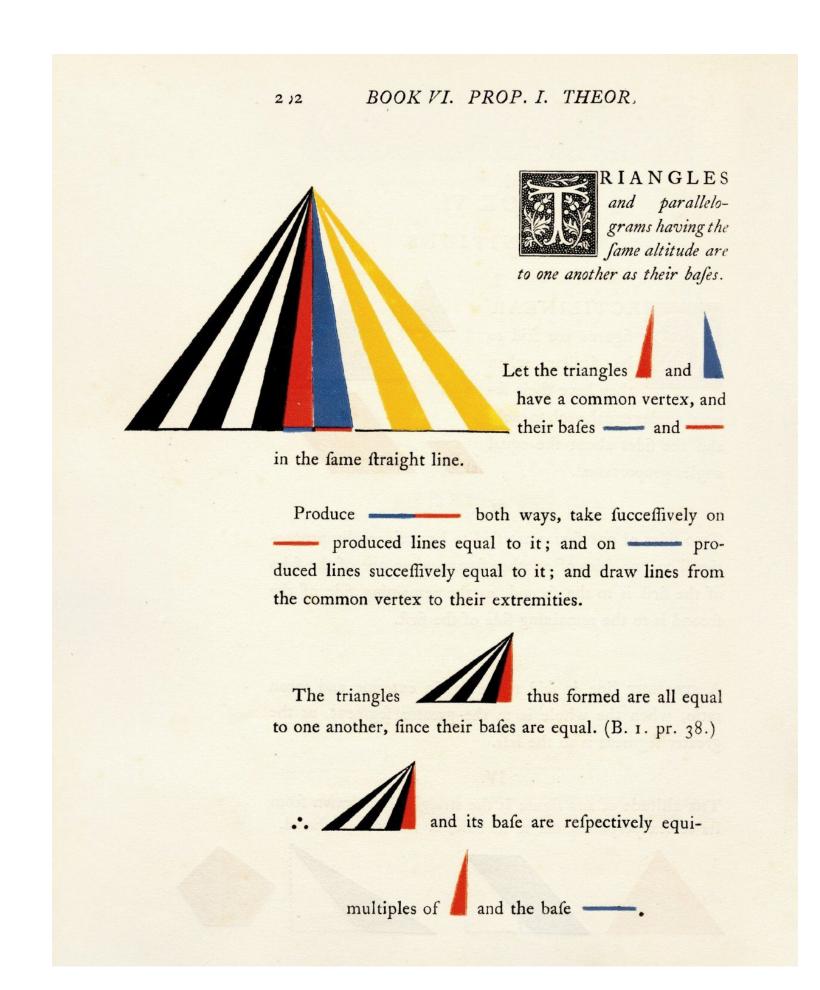
Book of Common Prayer 1844

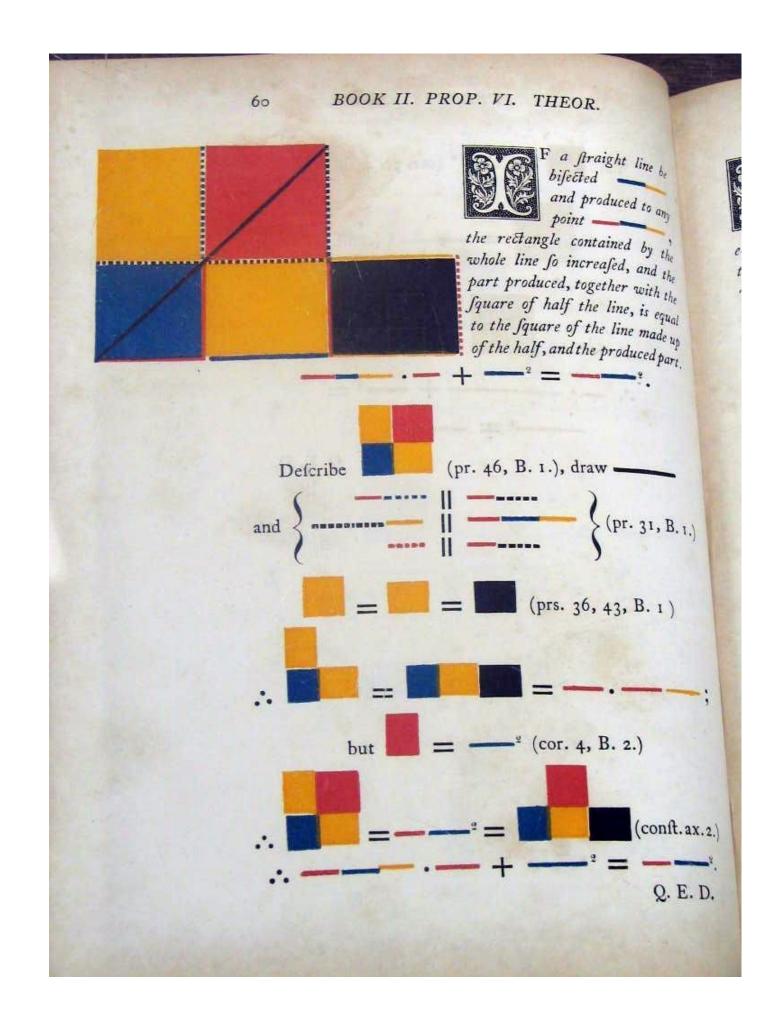
William Pickering The Elements of Euclid, 1847





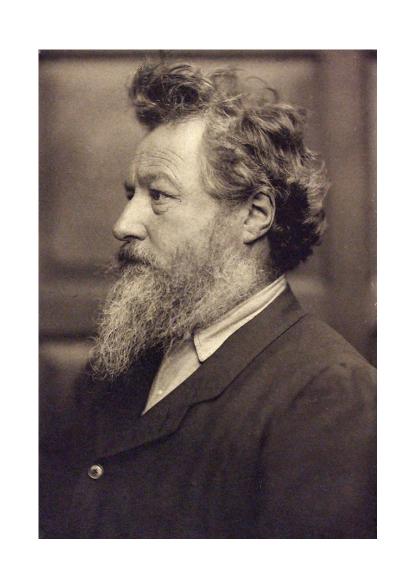






return to handcraft focus on artistic vision merging of creative practices

William Morris













Emery Walker Chiswick Press, Doves Press



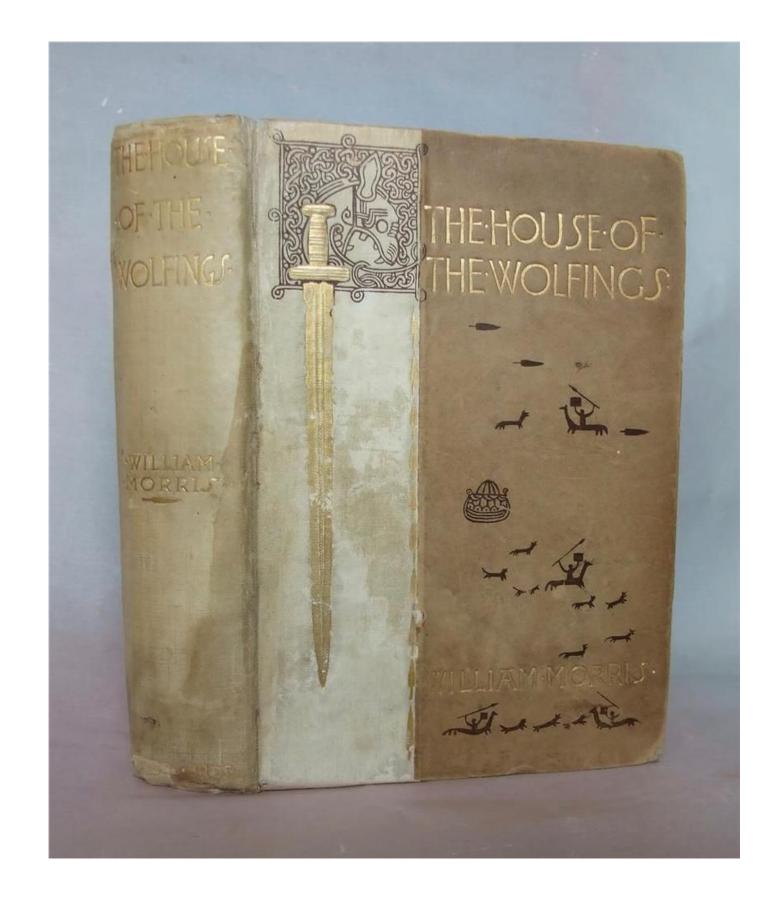
N THE BEGINNING

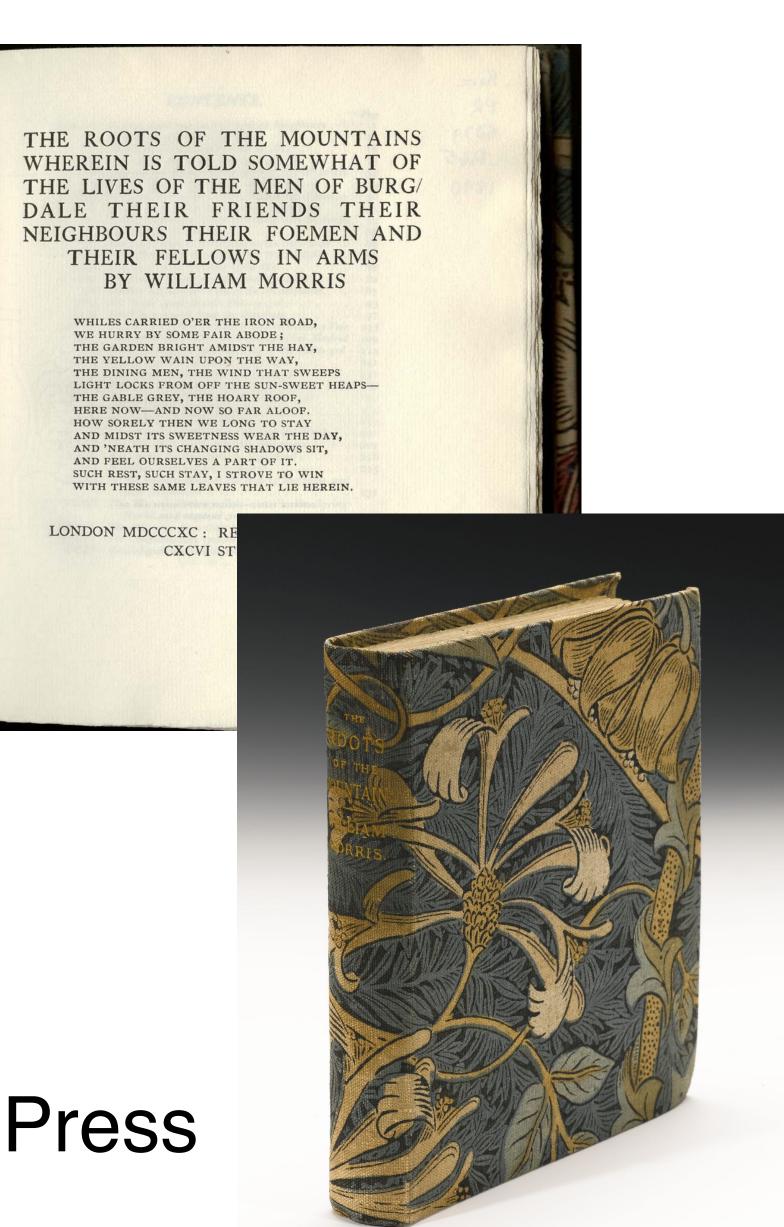
DARKNESS WAS UPON THE FACE OF THE DEEP, & THE SPIRIT OF GOD MOVED UPON THE FACE OF THE WATERS.

([And God said. Let then be light: it there was light. And God saw the light. that it was good: It God devided the light from the darkness. And God called the light Duy; and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the moving were the first day.

(E And God said. Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, it lot it devide the waters from the waters. the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmamene from the waters which were above the firmament of it was so. And God called the femanere Heaven. And the evening is the morning were the second day. ([And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unco enceplace, and let the day land appears and it was so. And God called the day land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he Scar; and God saw that it was good. And God saw. Let the earth being forth gran, the horb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in stself, upon the earth: & is wan so. And the earth brought forth grass, & hosb-yielding seed after his kind, & the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in stself. after his kind and God saw that it was good. And the evening & the morning were the third day. ([And God said. Let there be lighes in the firmacrone of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, & years; and let there be for lighes in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth; it is was so. And God made two great lights; the greater light so rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night; he stude the stars also. And God sot them in the fornament of the heaven to give light upon the earth, and to rule ever the day and ever the night, it to doubt the light from the darkness; and God saw that it was good. And the evening and the morning were the fourth day.

And God said. Let the waters being forth abundancy the moving creature that bath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmamene of heaven. And God created great whales. It every living creature that mourth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind. It every winged fowf after his kind: It God sew that it was good. And God blessed them, seying, Befruidul, & multiply, and fall the waters in the seas, and let fowl multiply in the earth. And the evening At the morning were the fifth day. (() And God said. Let the earth bring forth the living crumer after his kind, carde, and croping thing, and beart of the moth after his kind; and it was so. And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and carde after their kind, and every thing that croepeth upon the





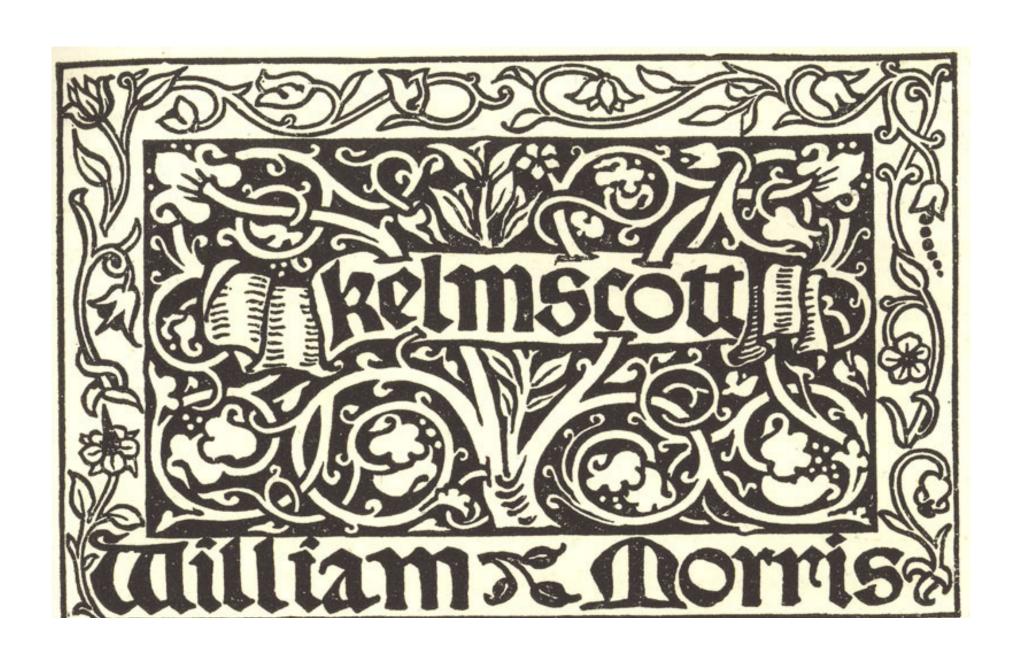
Emory Walker, Chiswick Press 1888—1890

is the Chaucer type



ET there are matters which I should have thought easy for her, say for example teach, ing Manchester how to consume its own smoke, or Leeds how to get rid of its super, fluous black dye with out turning it into the river, which would be as much worth her attention as the production of the heaviest of heavy black silks, or the biggest of useless guns. Anyhow, however it be done, unless people care about carrying on their business without making the world hideous, how can they care about art? Iknowit will cost much both of time and money to better these things even a little; but I do

Kelmscott Press, 1890

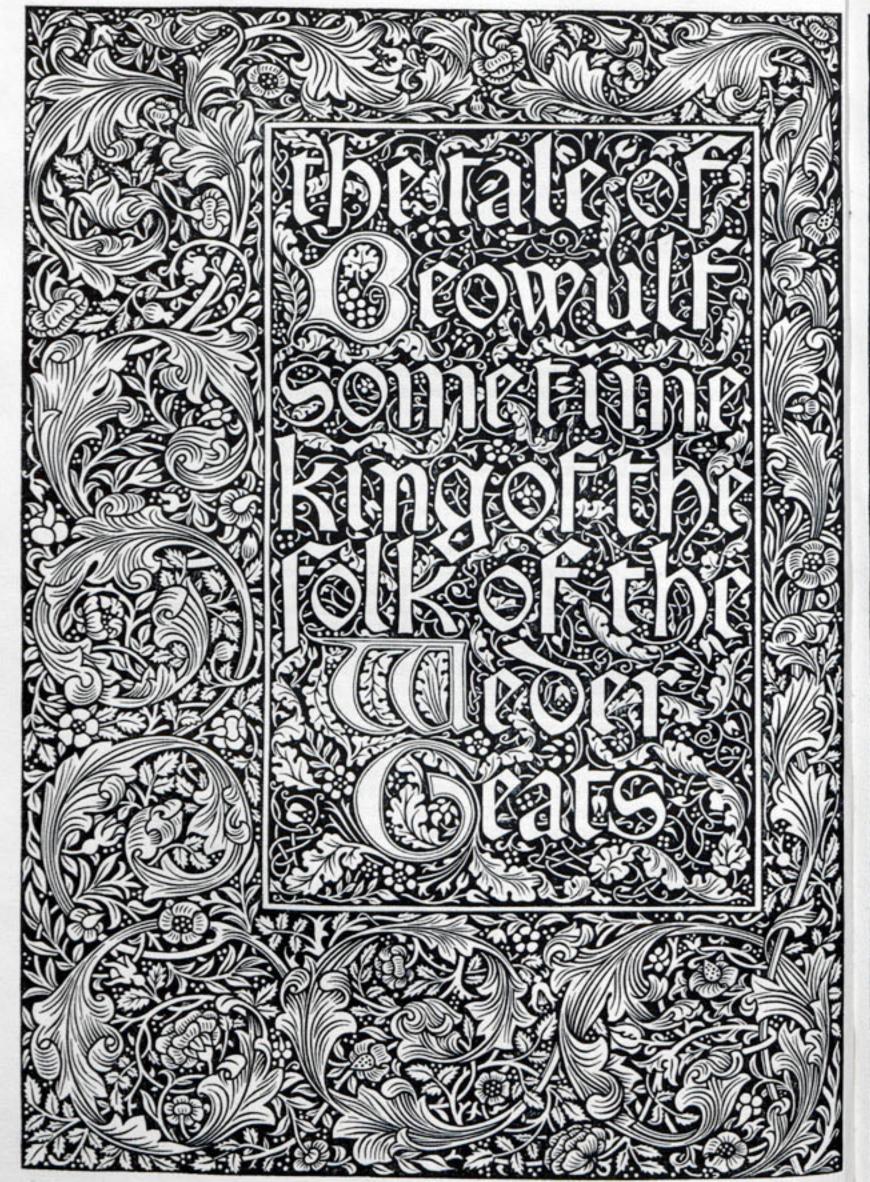


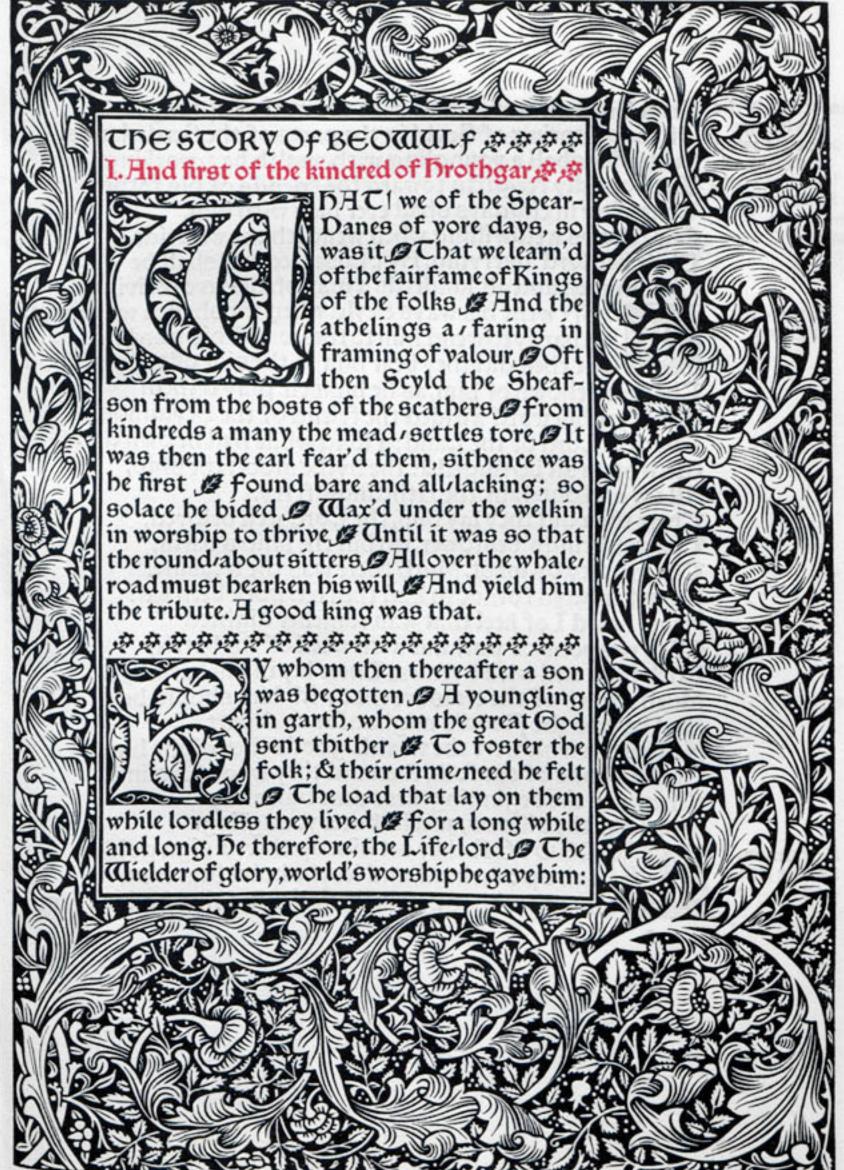
P22 Morris Trov

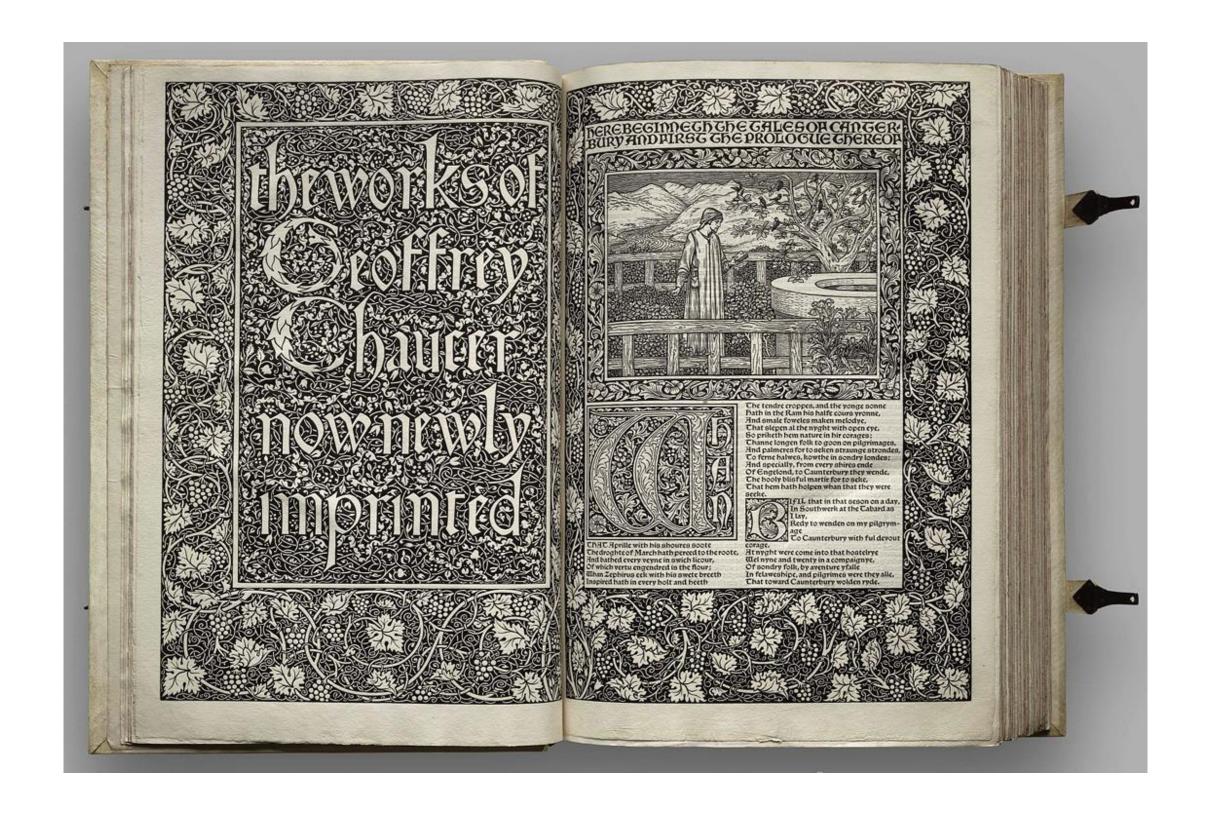
abcdefghíjklmno pqrstuvwxyz

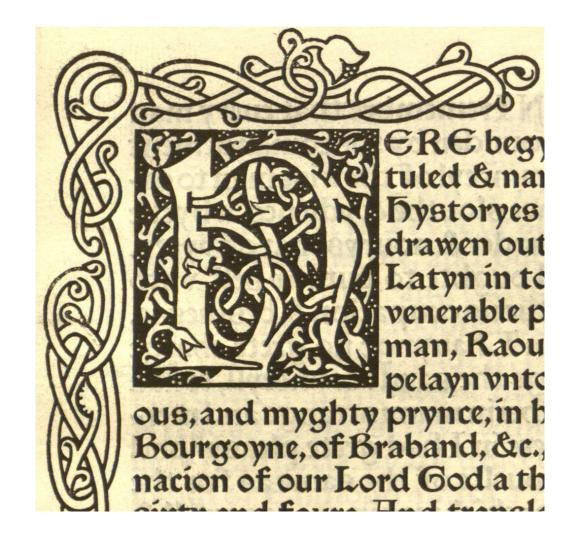
22 Morris Colden

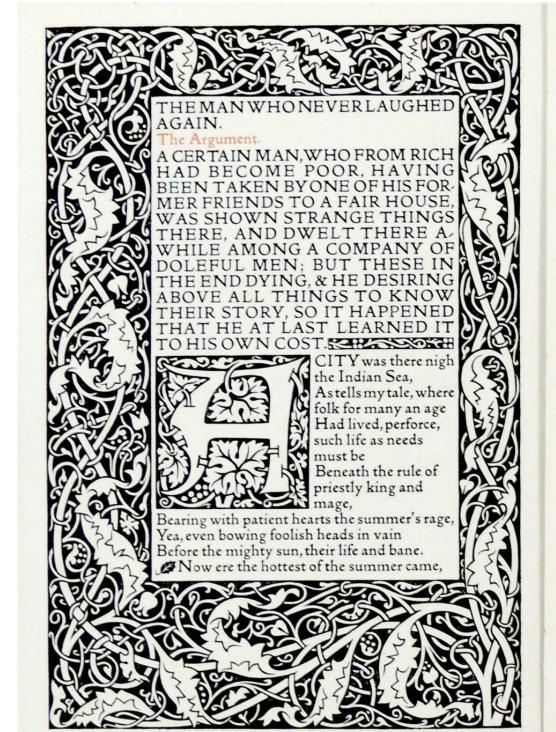
abcdefghijklmnop qrstuvwxyz

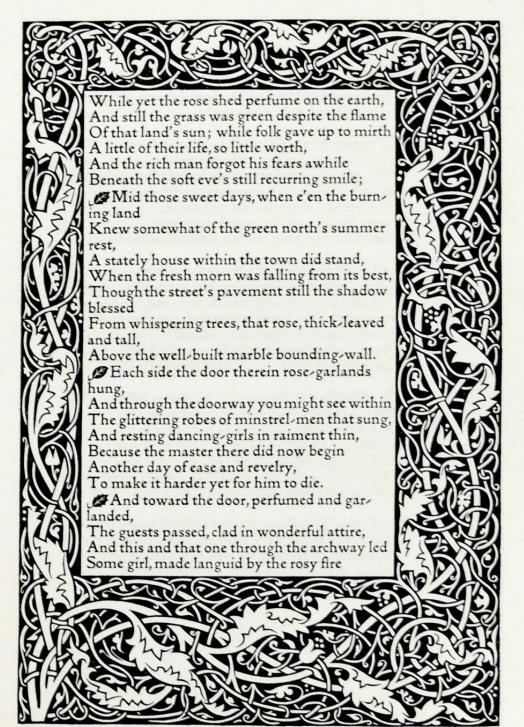




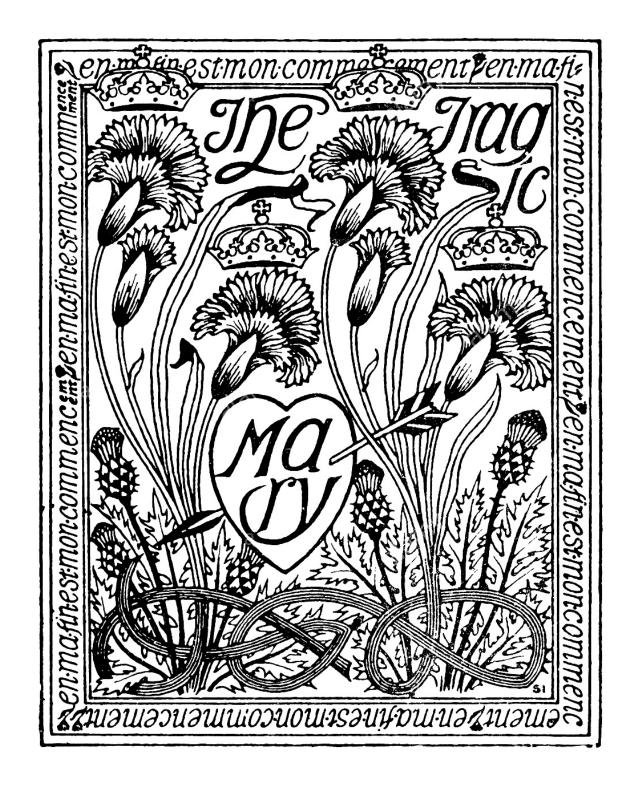




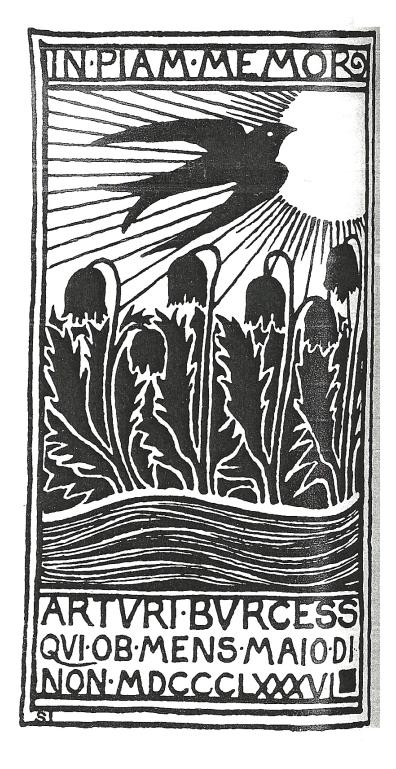




The Century Guild 1882



Selwyn Image

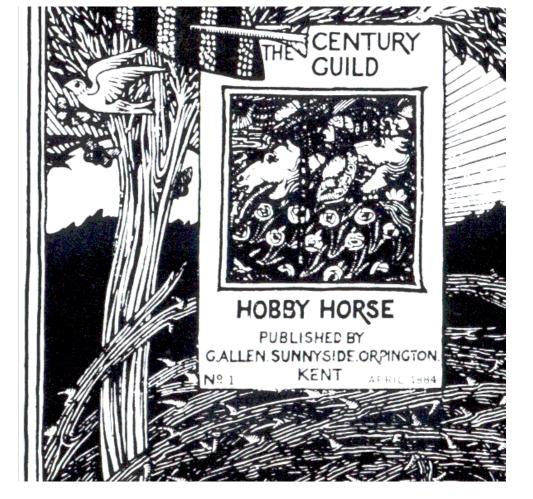


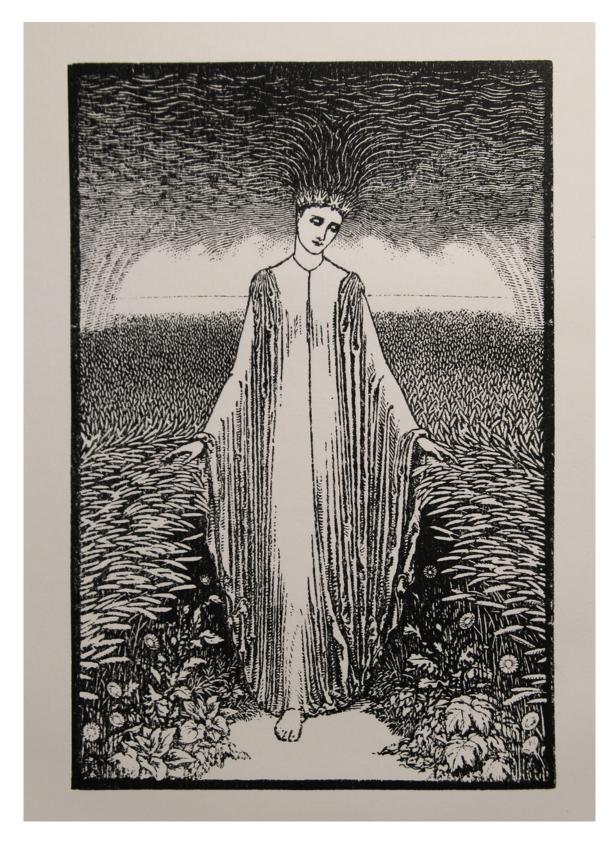


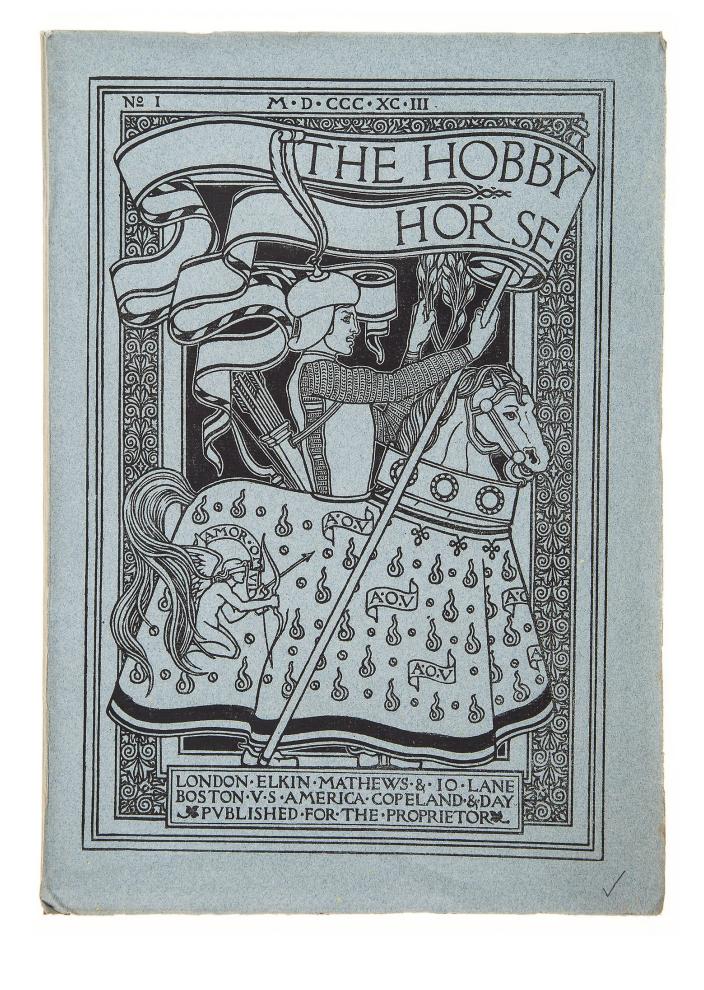




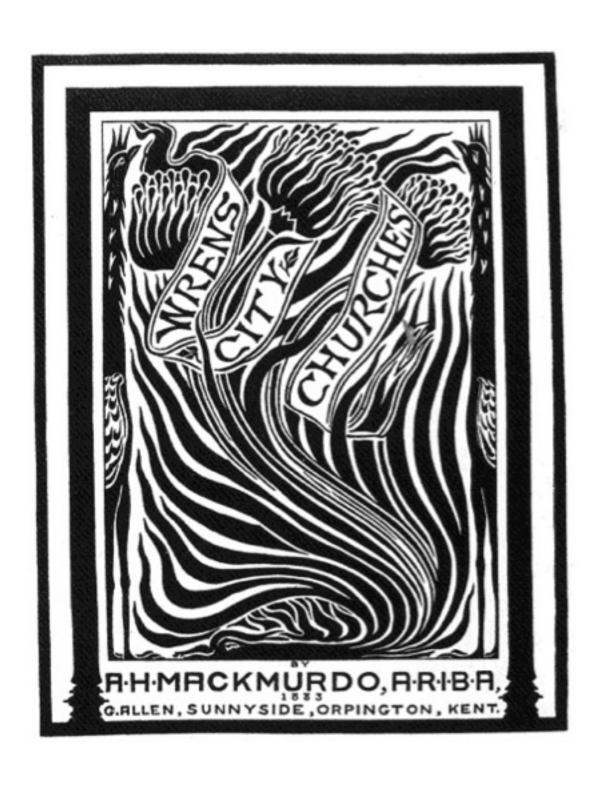
Arthur Mackmurdo







The Hobby Horse 1884



Though the arts and crafts movement rejected the Victorian approach of cheap mass production and a confused and aimless visual style, they are considered the first wave of designers who used these new technologies and formats to produce quality work. They merged craft and technology in service of fulfilling a distinct creative vision.

The impact of these small, insular groups of creatives eventually had far reaching impact. The quality, beauty, and dynamism of the work produced won up inspiring countless others and creating a movement that expanded beyond England and encompassed all fields of art and design.





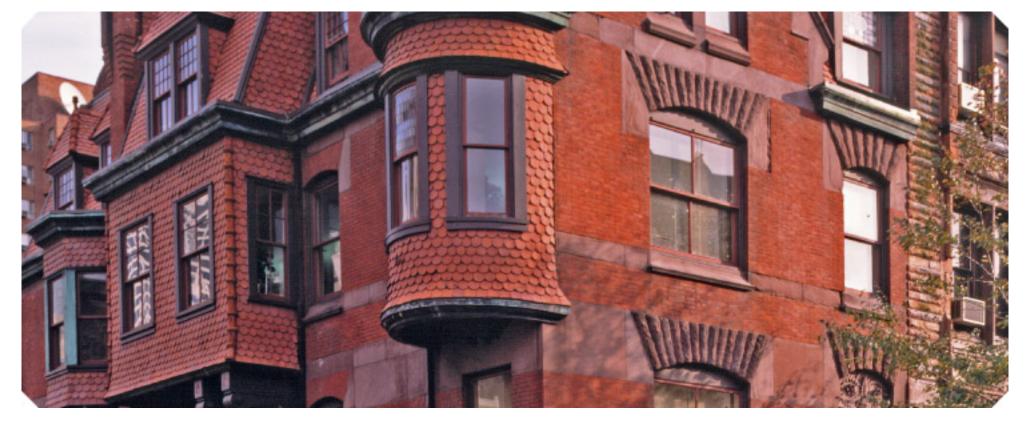
Florence Koehler



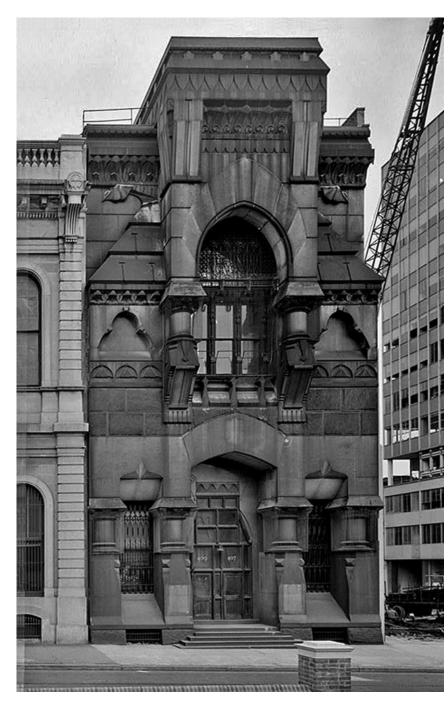




Marie Zimmermann











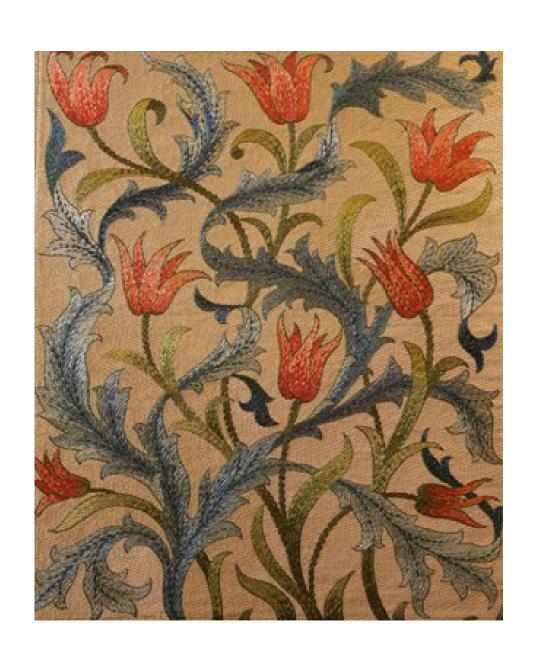
Frank Furness Ruth Erikson

May Morris













Julia Morgan





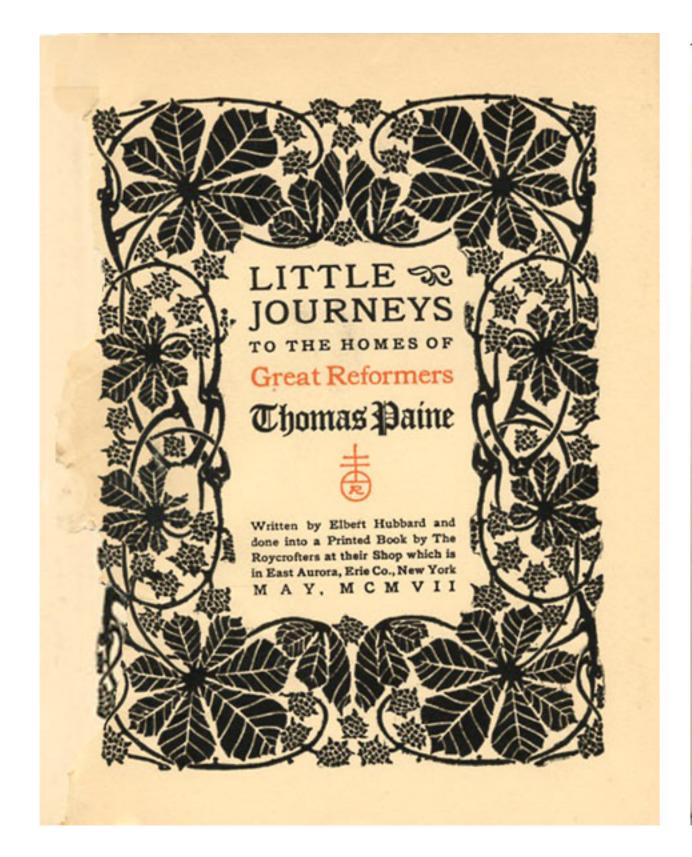


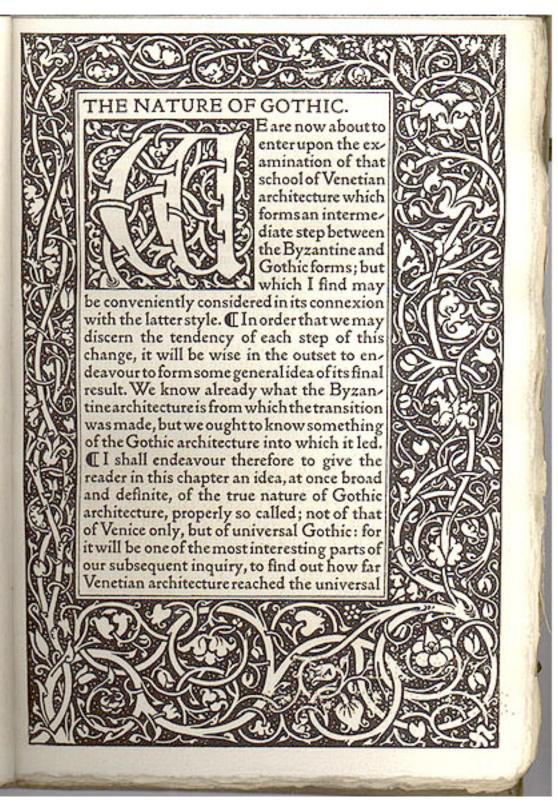


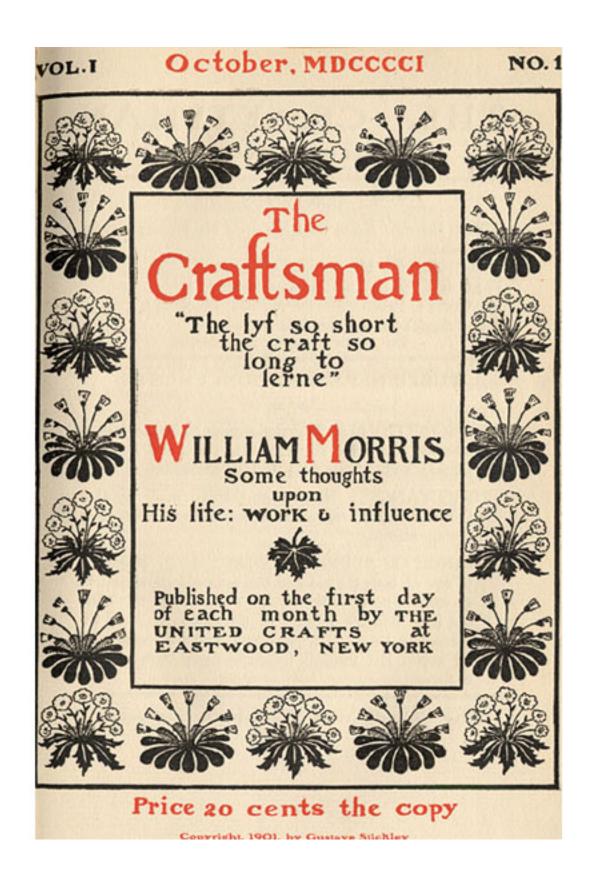
The Arts and Craft movement represents one of the first examples of artists and designers taking control of their work and ultimately their field. The Arts and Crafts philosophy was centered on questioning how creative work was being valued within the Victorian socio-economic climate and—through organizing, collaborating, and creating—changing the prevailing perception of creative work on a global scale.

Their reinterpretation of their role within their culture positioned not production, technology, or commerce as the central element of value; rather, the creative contribution—the skill and vision— of the artist and craftsperson. This change is ultimately the most important part of their legacy in regards to laying the groundwork for the emergence of the modernist movement.

The Arts and Crafts movement eventually inspired a renaissance of book design and typography that spanned the globe in the form of independent presses and designers creating new typefaces based on designs form the past.

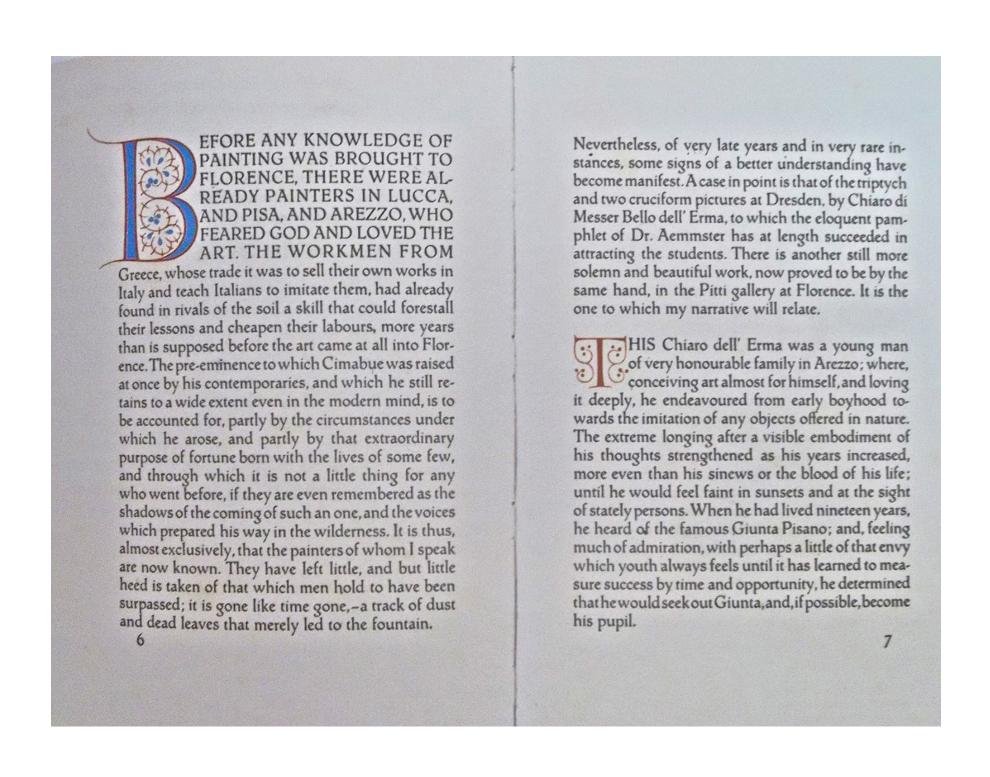


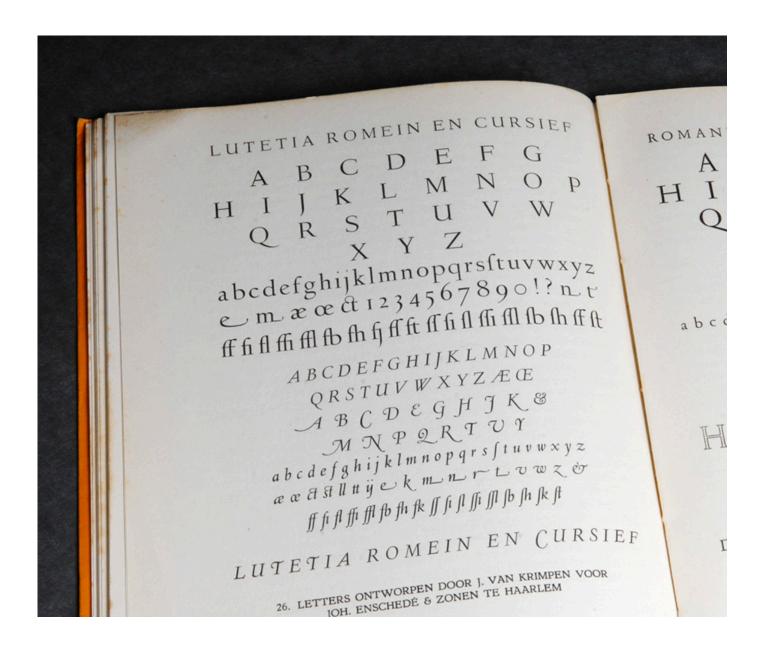


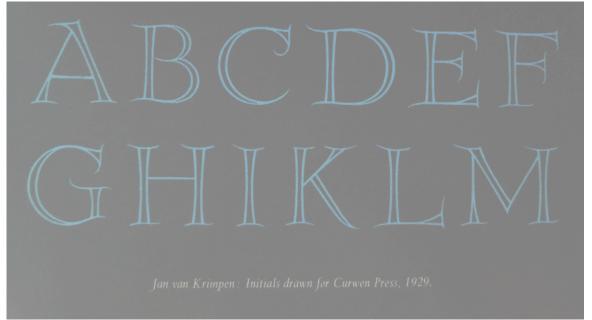


the Netherlands:

S. H. De Roos & Jan Van Krimpen





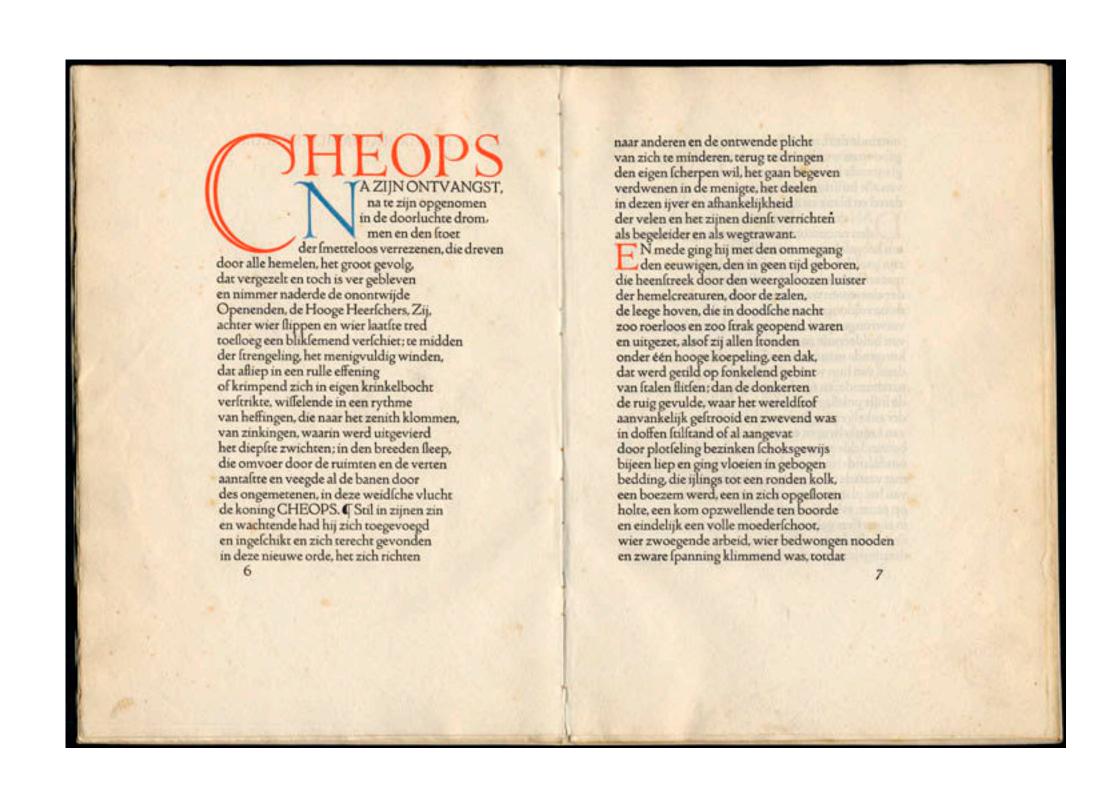


Jan Van Krimpen

De Roos

S. H. De Roos Holland Medieval

ABCDEFGHIKLM NOPQRSTUVWX YZÀÅabcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyzàåé& 1234567890(\$£€.,!?)

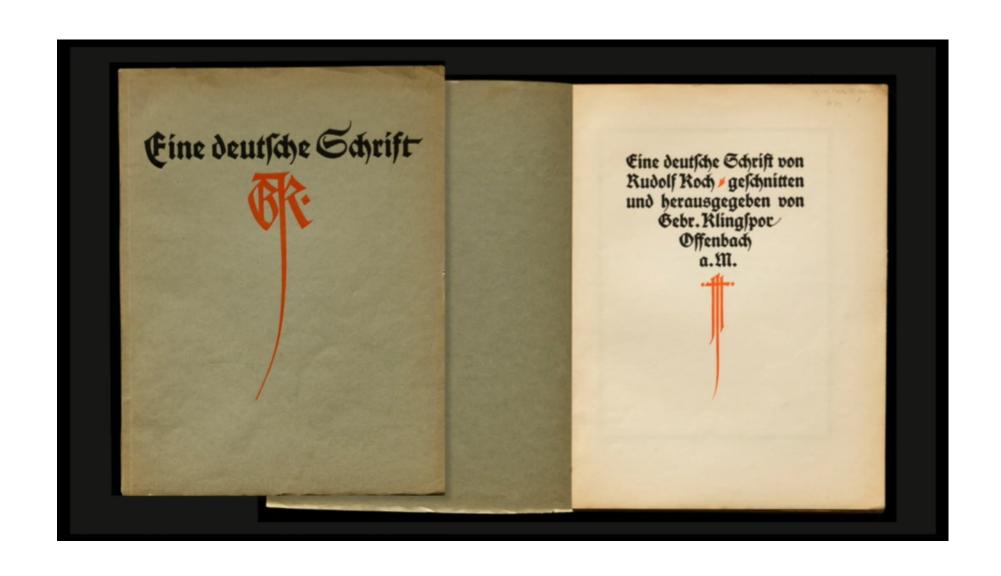


Germany: Rudolph Koch, 1827—1934



Mokka-Schokolade ROMANO

Die nahrhaftelte und wohlschmeckendste Schokolade. Hergestellt aus reinem Kakao, bestem Rohrzuckerund feinster Alpenmilch



OAKS MAY FALL WHEN
THE REED WILL BRAVE
THE STORM+THE FEAR
OF THE LORD IS THE BE
GINNING OF WISDOM+
FINE FEATHERS MAKE
FINE BIRDS + ALL THAT
GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD+
SIMPLICITY IS THE SOUL
OF TRUTH+ANY WORK
IS BETTER THAN NONE
AT ALL+NO MAN CAN
SERVE TWO MASTERS+



Grobe Kabel

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPORSTUVWXYZAOU abcdefghijklmnopqrfstuvwxyzäöüdckloffffff IIIII 1888 1234567890

21495 Nonparellie, o Punkte

Der Kyniker Demetries lagte mit feiner gewöhnten Treifführheit, se nibe mehr, wem zu eige mehr, wem zu erige Vorlämiten der Weisbeit übnliche, aber fie immer gebrechdenig Verfägeng habe, als wenn mas vieles gelernt hätte, was man nicht zur Hand his Magild aus heit hillen, worder fielt um det bes bedingt find, ausem im Mesch, leben jeder Siebenjahrenbichnitt fein beinoderer Gepräge trägt, welcher die Geit der Perfpektive find, – es wird die nicht viel fühaden, an dem verübersrugehne. WISSEN UNNOTIG UND OHNE NUTZEN IST. LUCIUS ANNANUS SENE

21409 Petit. 8 Punkte Saut. 144 a., SS A., etwa S.K.Ilo
Es gehört zur Naturbeobachtung eine gewisse ruhige Reinheit des
Innern, das von gar nichts gestört und präokkupiert ist. Dem Kinde entgeht der Käfer an der Blume nicht, es hat alle seine Sinne füg
ein einziges, einfaches Interesse beisammen, und es fällt ihm durchaus nicht ein, daß zu gleicher Zeit etwa, auch in der Bildung einer
Wolke sich etwas Merkwürdiges ereigenen könne, um seine Blick
ZUGLEICH AUCH DORTHIN ZU WENDEN J. W. GOETHE

Laß dir's gesagt sein, daß Freundlichkeit gegen jedermann die befte Lebensregel ist, die uns manchen Kummer sparen kann, und daß du selbst gegen die, welche dir nicht gefallen, verbindlich sein kannst, ohne falsch und unwahr zu werden. Die wahre Höflichkeit und der feinste Weltten ist die angeborene FREUNDLICHKEITDES WOHLWOLLENDEN HERZENS

2441 Korpus, 10 Punkte Suz, 1164, 40 A. erwa 6 Kib Ich frage nicht, ob dieses höchste Wesen Verstand und Vernunft habe, sondern ich fühle: es ist der Verstand, es ist die Vernunft selber. Alle Geschöpfe sind davon durchdrungen, und der Mensch hat davon soviel, daß er Telle DES HOCHSTEN ERKENNEN MAG. 1234567890

Weife Lebensführung gelingt keinem Menschen durch Zufall. Man muß, solange man lebt, lernen, wie man leben soll. Lerne zu leben und zu sterben, du wirst eine erhabene Ruhe allen irdischen Dingen GEGENUBER GEWINNEN. L.A. SENECA

Man muß lernen, sich selbst zu genügen und die ganze Welt entbehren zu können. Das ist hart, aber für mich die einzige Art, mir DAS LEBEN ZU VERSUSSEN. FRIEDR.II.

Lebe so mit den Menschen, als ob Gott es sähe; sprich so mit Gott, als ob die MENSCHEN ES HÖRTEN. SENECA

Das Belte im Leben ilt Arbeit, man kann falt lagen das einzige. MAN LEBT SICH SELBST

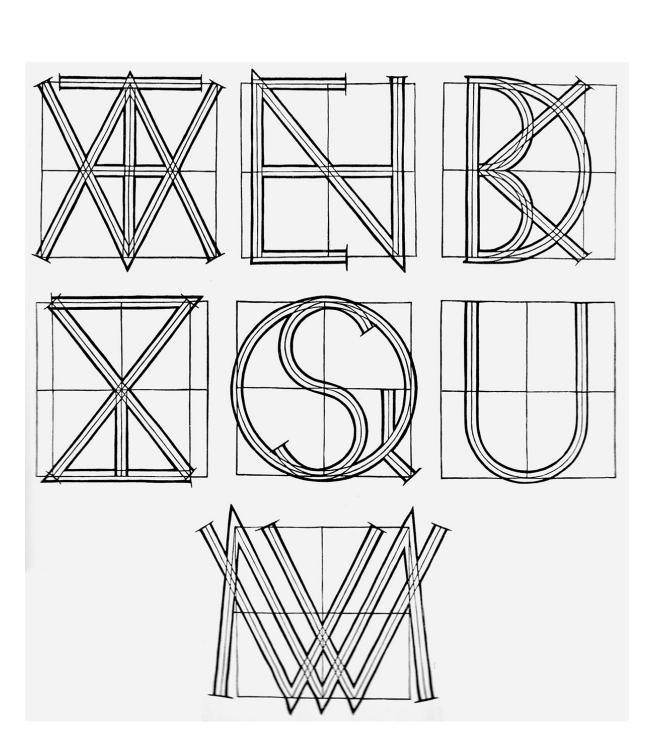
Je beller einer ilt, delto mehr MUSS ER LEIDEN. 1845

Technische Neuheiten
KONSTRUKTEURE

Frankfurter Melle

Daimler-Benz





Schriftbeilpiel Koch-Antiqua

SCHRIFTBEISPIEL NEULAND

Schriftbeispiel Kabel

Schriftbeispiel Zeppelin

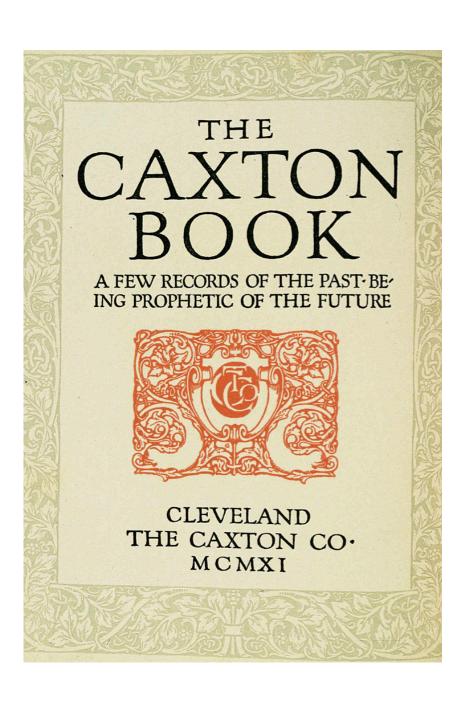
SCHRIFTBEISPIEL PRISMA

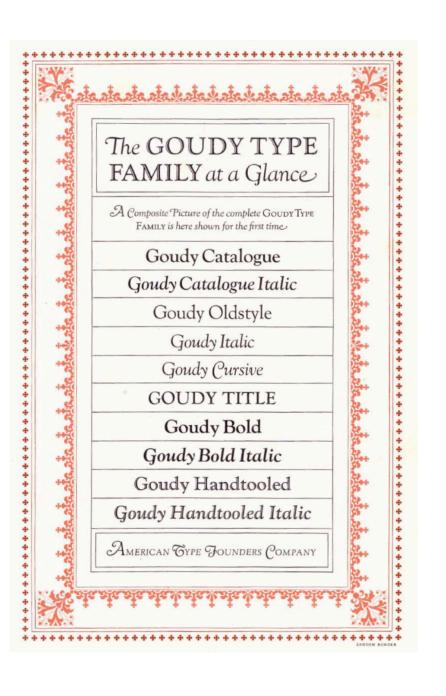
Schriftbeispiel Holla

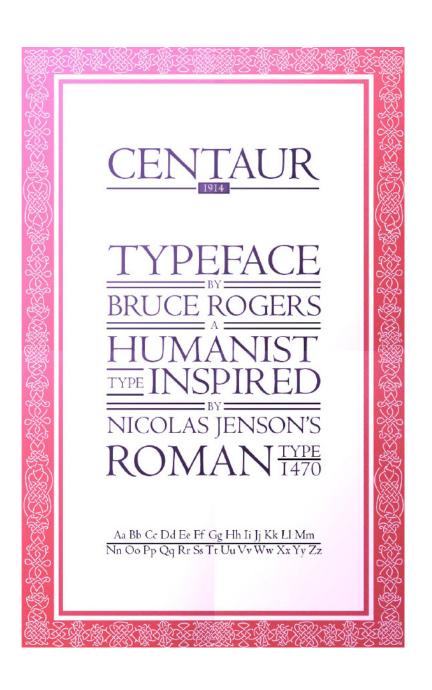
Schriftbeispiel Marathon

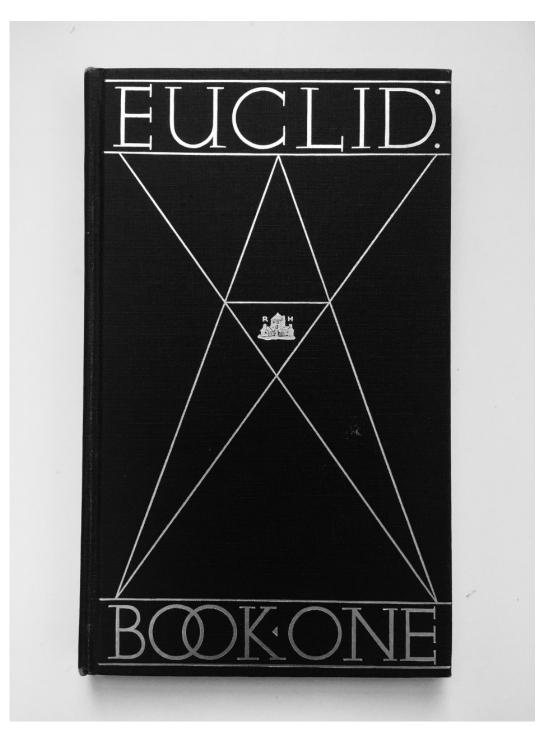
US:

Bruce Rogers, Frederic W. Goudy



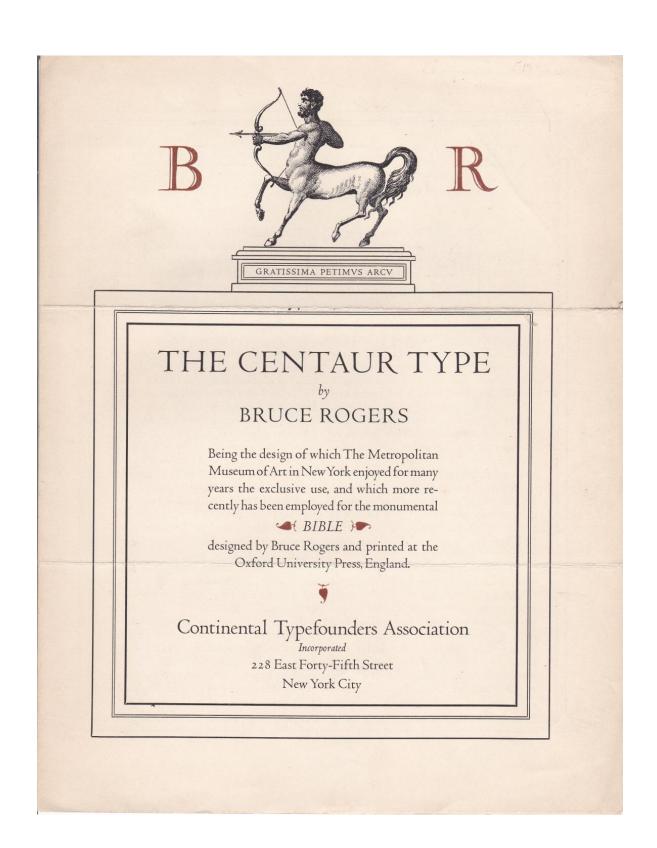




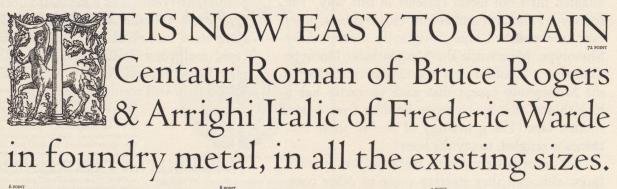


Goudy

Rogers



* AND ARRIGHI >*



SOME OF US TO PREFER. IT MAY be that my eye reacted earlier than most from the type made popular in the nineties by the so-called revival of printing; at any RATE MONTAIGNE SOON SEEMED TO

it; but for various reasons ALMOST TEN YEARS had passed before actual work

shall be able to buy any type face which exists, whether he knows how to use it or not. I am no believer in any kind of censorships, but I believe firmly in what James THAT WHICH EVERYONE CAN GET TOO EASILY ceases to have value for anyone." Nevertheless, counting the years

it is evident that a great book designer and craftsman has devoted most of his MATURE YEARS IN GIVING US A letter built on the best traditions of calligraphy

& TYPEMAKING. This about Centaur WAS WRITTEN BY Daniel Berkeley Updike:

ANY OF ITS FELLOWS. THE EFFECT OF THAT, IN THE LARGE SIZES OF MR. ROGERS' Centaur the calligraphic qualities of the lower case become

capitals are positively majestic. ITS FAULT IS A VIRTUE & makes Mr. Rollins' concern trifling; it

JUST CANNOT lend itself well to COMPOSITION of the mean and cheap.

This is 60-pt. Centaur. The largest Arrighi is 48-pt. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ



ABCDEFGHIJK abcdefghijklm LMNOPQRSTU nopqrstuvwxyz VWXYZ

1234567890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ& ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS TUVWXYZ&fiffffffffl.,';:!?abcdefghijklmnopqrst uvwxyz\$1234567890

ABCDEFGGHIJJKL MNOPQRSTTUVW XYYZ&fifffiflflctQu abcdefghijklmnopqrstu vwxyz.,';:!?-\$1234567890 Goudy Old Style

Forest Hills, Long Island

Copperplate Gothic

SAVINGS & LOAN

Kennerley Old Style

Soda Fountain

Trajan

MATRICES

Deepdene

On Deepdene Lane

Goudy Stout

SUGAR STRING

Goudy Sans

Puffer's Fancy French Sundae

Italian Old Style

Arts and Crafts

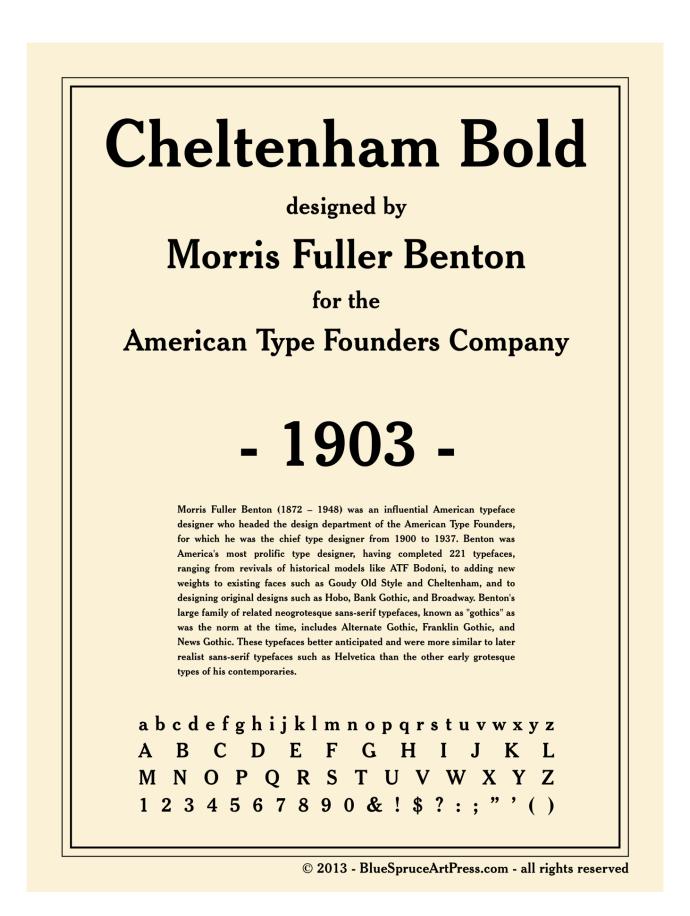
type revivals go mainstream: Morris Fuller Benton

Century Schoolbook

Aa Qq Rr Aa Qq Rr

Run, run, run!

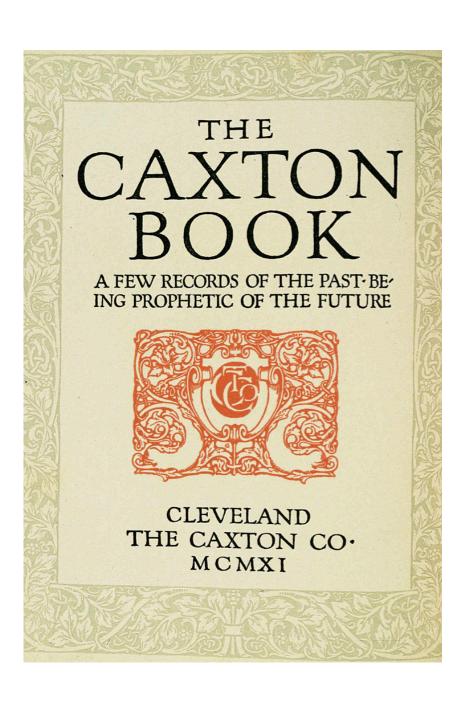
abcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789

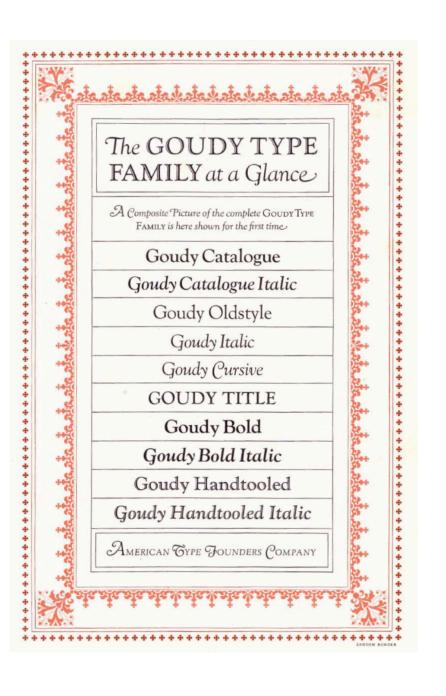


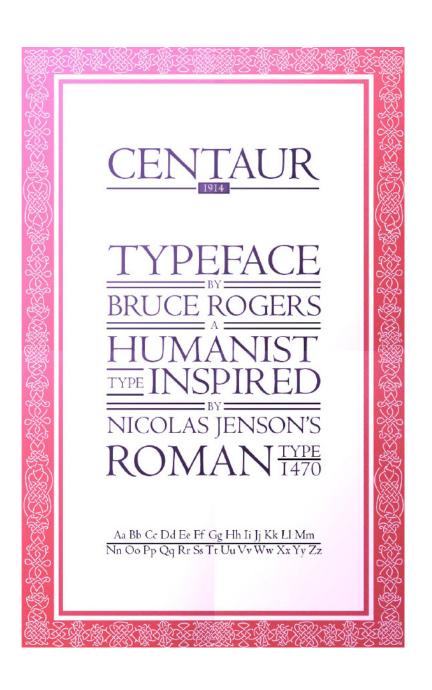


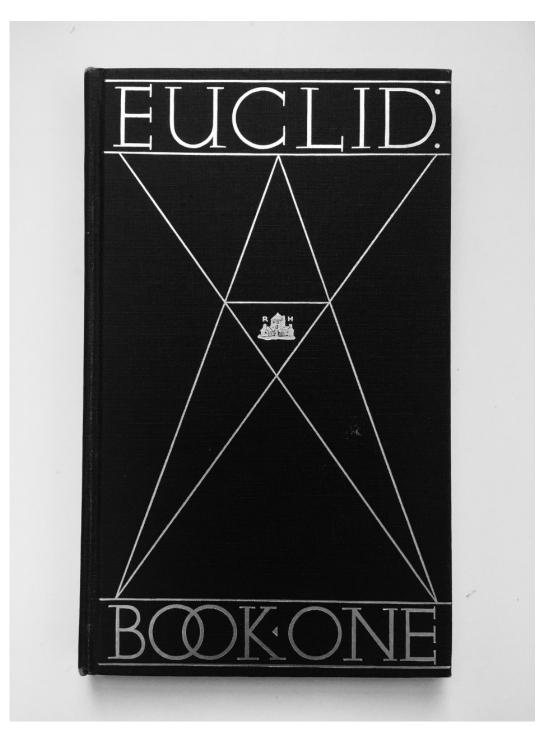
US:

Bruce Rogers, Frederic W. Goudy



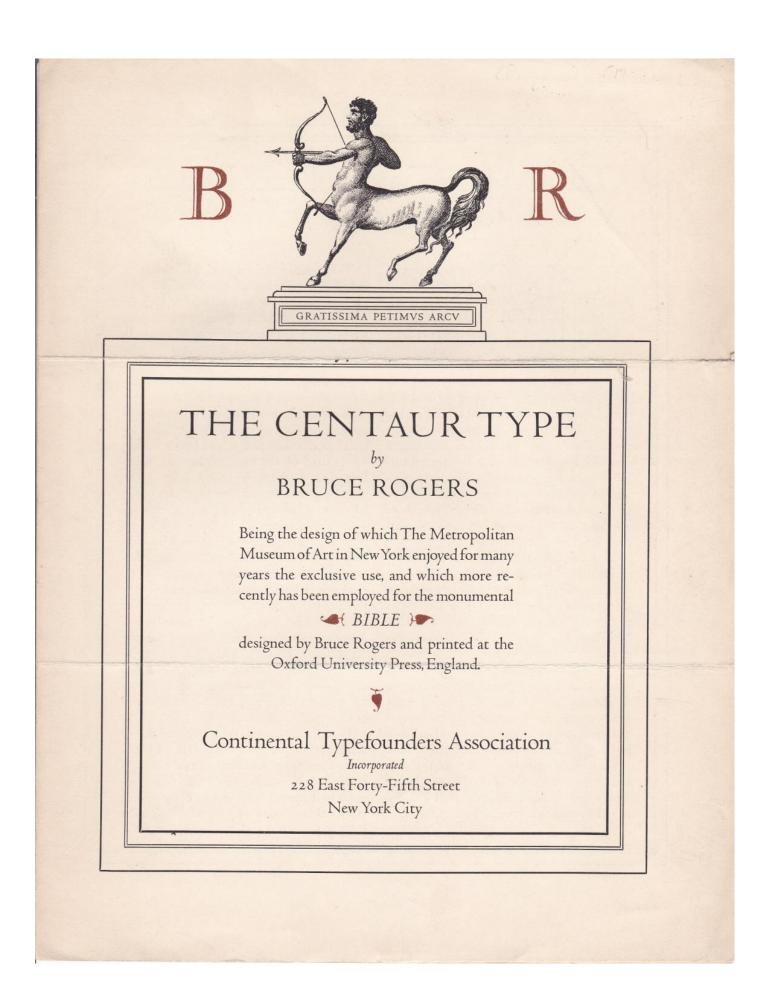






Goudy

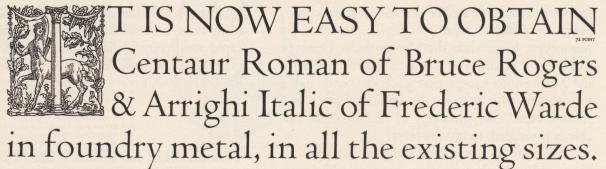
Rogers



ABCDEFGHIJK abcdefghijklm LMNOPQRSTU nopqrstuvwxyz VWXYZ 1234567890

CENTAUR

* AND ARRIGHI >*



IMPROVING UPON it; but for various reasons ALMOST TEN YEARS had passed before actual work

THAT WHICH EVERYONE CAN GET TOO EASIL

SPENT ON THE MONTAIGNE MATURE YEARS IN GIVING US A

& TYPEMAKING. This about Centaur WAS WRITTEN BY Daniel Berkeley Updike:

capitals are positively majestic. ITS FAULT IS A VIRTUE & makes Mr. Rollins' concern trifling; it

JUST CANNOT lend itself well to COMPOSITION of the mean and cheap.

This is 60-pt. Centaur. The largest Arrighi is 48-pt. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ



ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ& ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS TUVWXYZ&fiffffffffl.,';:!?abcdefghijklmnopqrst uvwxyz\$1234567890

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ& ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS TUVWXYZ&fiffffffffl.,';:!?abcdefghijklmnopqrst uvwxyz\$1234567890 Goudy Old Style

Forest Hills, Long Island

Copperplate Gothic

SAVINGS & LOAN

Kennerley Old Style

Soda Fountain

Trajan

MATRICES

Deepdene

On Deepdene Lane

Goudy Stout

SUGAR STRING

Goudy Sans

Puffer's Fancy French Sundae

Italian Old Style

Arts and Crafts

Morris Fuller Benton American Type Founders, 1900—1937

Cheltenham Bold

designed by

Morris Fuller Benton

for the

American Type Founders Company

- 1903 -

Morris Fuller Benton (1872 – 1948) was an influential American typefaced designer who headed the design department of the American Type Founders, for which he was the chief type designer from 1900 to 1937. Benton was America's most prolific type designer, having completed 221 typefaces, ranging from revivals of historical models like ATF Bodoni, to adding new weights to existing faces such as Goudy Old Style and Cheltenham, and to designing original designs such as Hobo, Bank Gothic, and Broadway. Benton's large family of related neogrotesque sans-serif typefaces, known as "gothics" as was the norm at the time, includes Alternate Gothic, Franklin Gothic, and News Gothic. These typefaces better anticipated and were more similar to later realist sans-serif typefaces such as Helvetica than the other early grotesque types of his contemporaries.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
A B C D E F G H I J K L
M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 & ! \$? : ; "'()

© 2013 - BlueSpruceArtPress.com - all rights reserved

Century Schoolbook

Aa Qq Rr

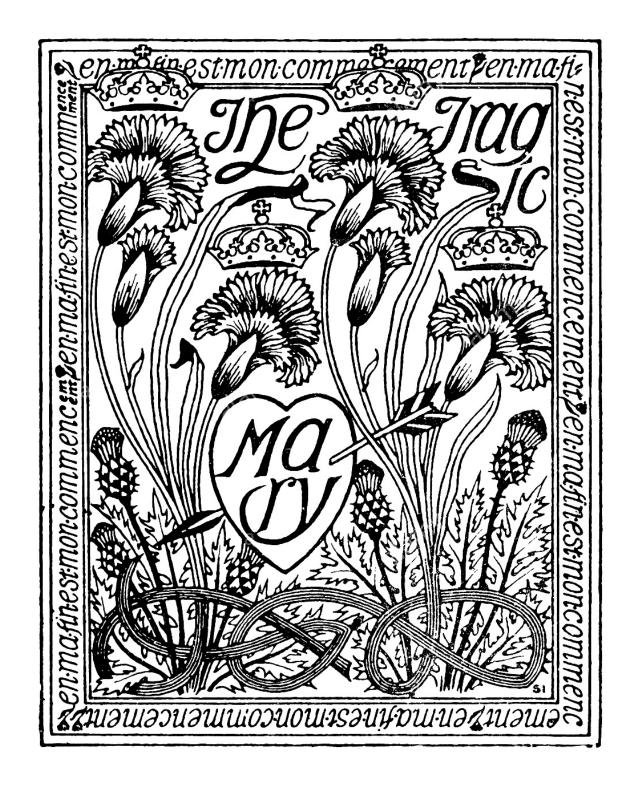
Aa Qq Rr

Run, run, run!

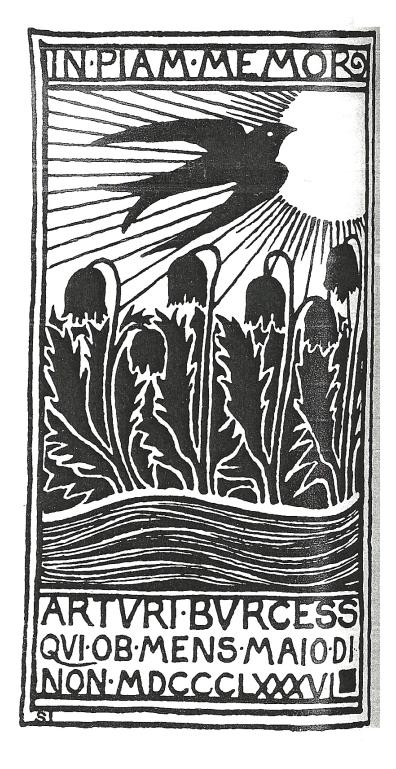
nopqrstuvwxyz

0123456789





Selwyn Image

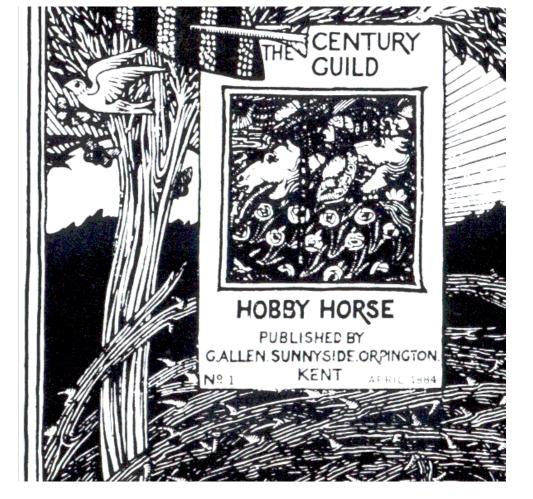


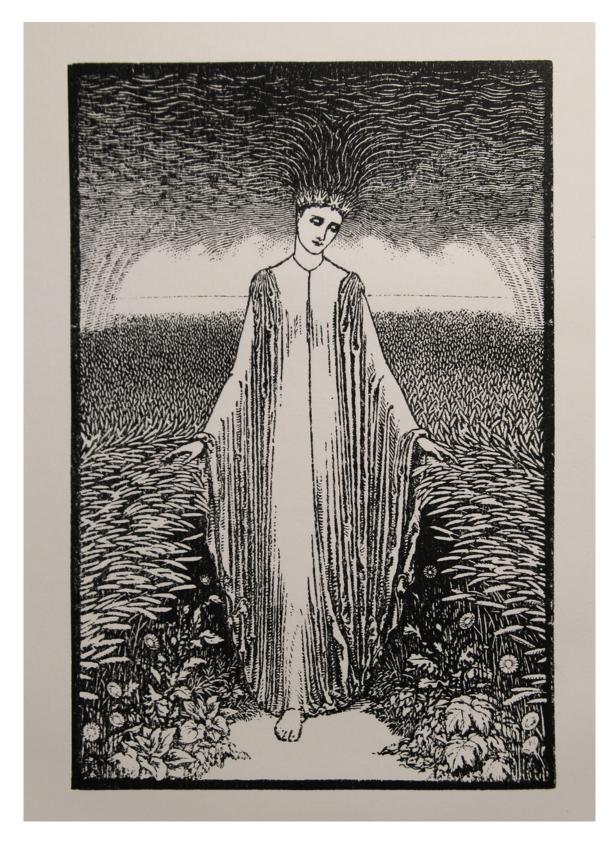


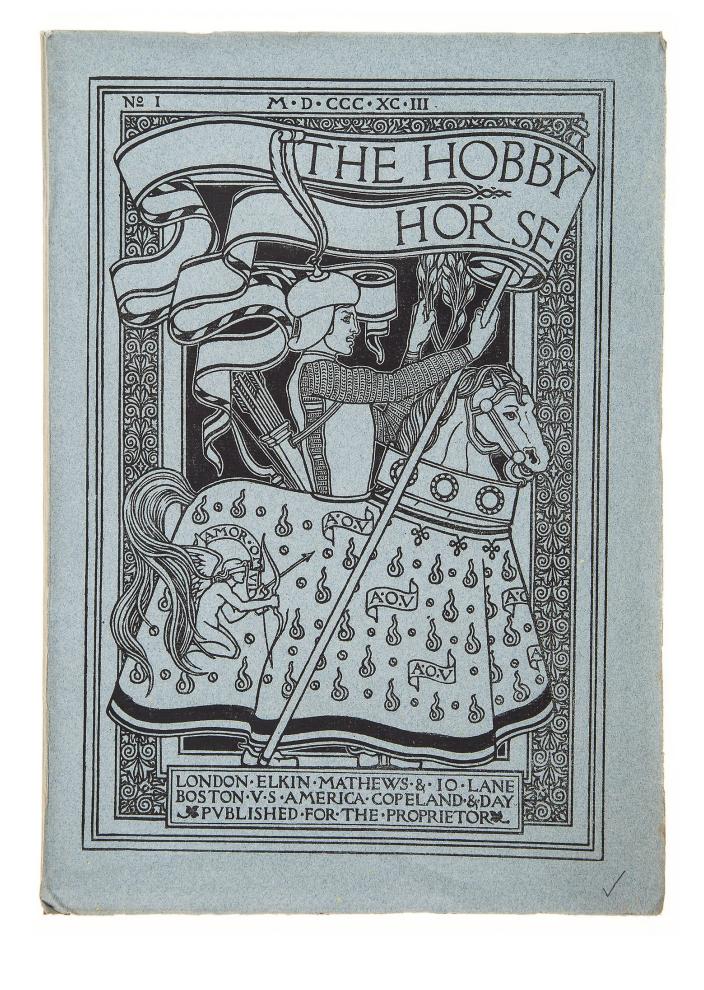




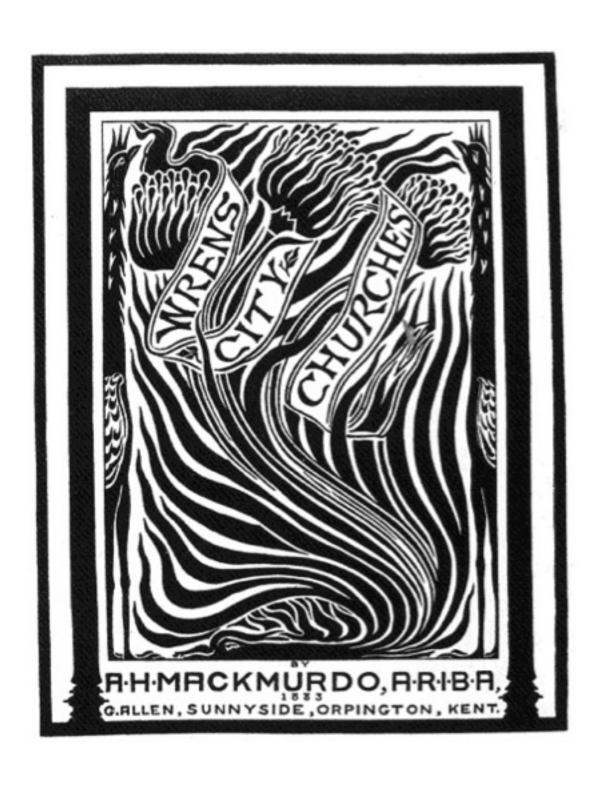
Arthur Mackmurdo







The Hobby Horse 1884



Beginning in the later part of the Arts & Crafts movement we witness the introduction of a new approach to visual art and design—one that replaces literal interpretation with personal perspective and visual expression as the primary objective of creative endeavor. This shift positions the imagination of the creative as the driving force dictating visual form.

in 1853, Japan ended a period of isolationism that lasted for over 200 years.



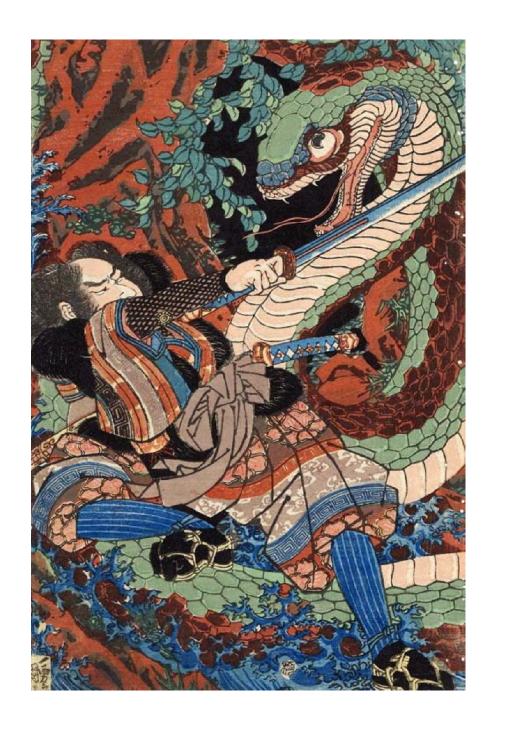






Ukiyo-e prints Pictures of the Floating World Edo period, 1603—1868 during the time of Sakoku



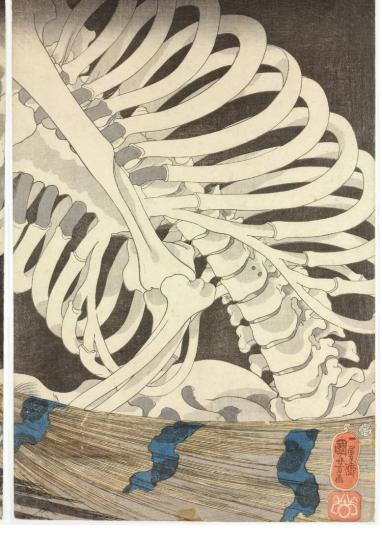


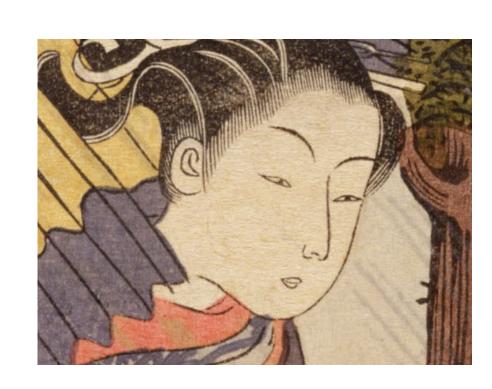














Kitagawa Utamaro, 1754—1806







1790 1793—4 1795—6



Katsushika Hokusai, 1760—1849





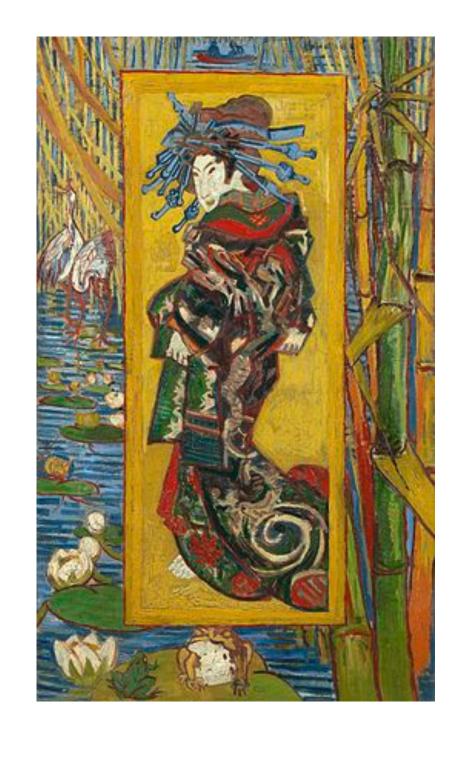
Ando Hiroshige, 1797—1858



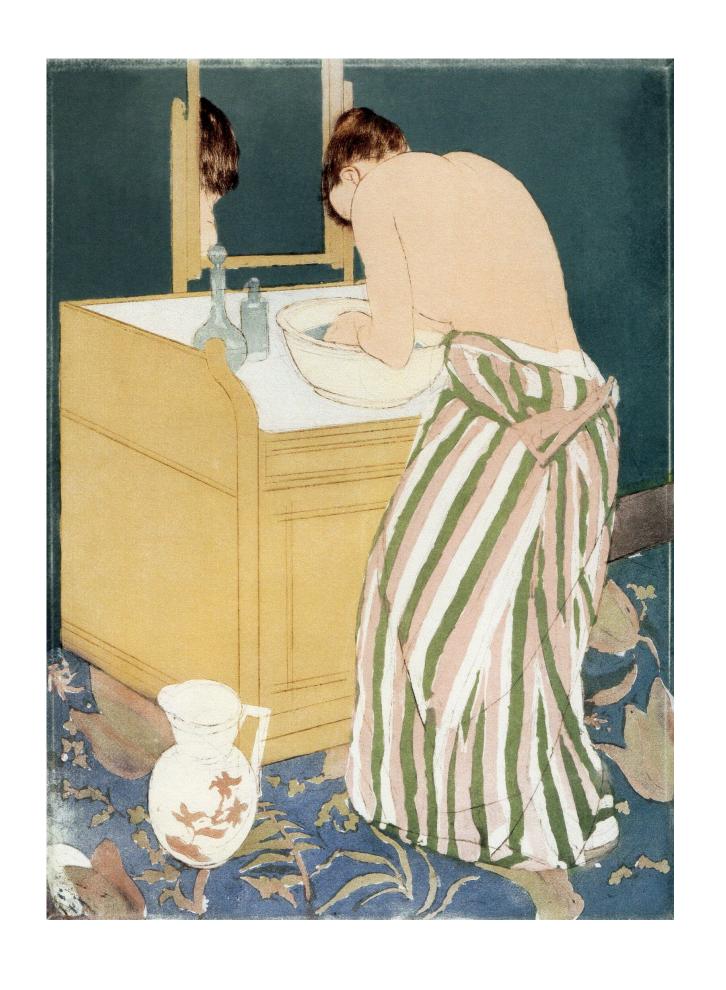




1832 1838 1857









Van Gogh 1887

Mary Cassatt 1890—91

Eugene Grasset 1896



Frank Lloyd Wright 1909



Arthur Makmurdo 1884

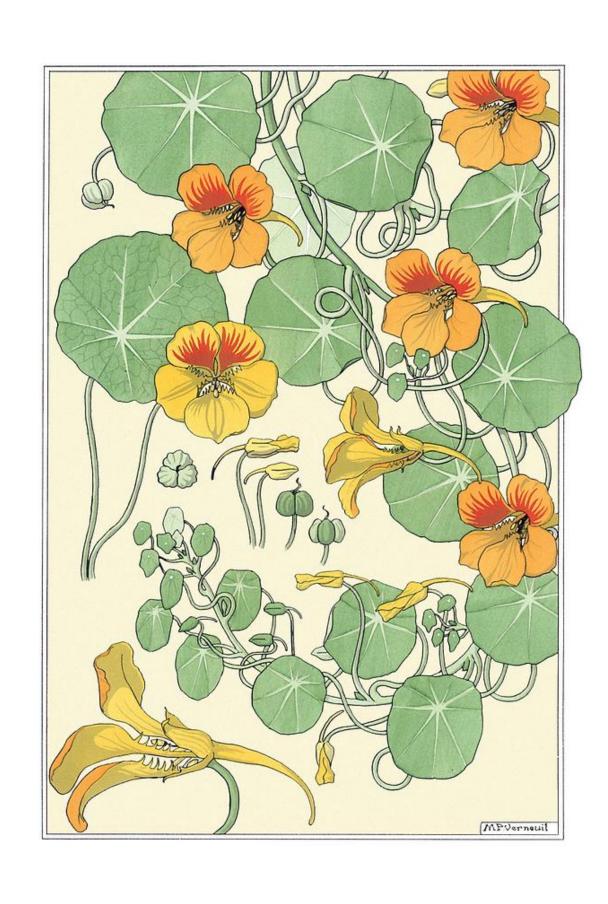
ART NOUVEAU

1837—1901

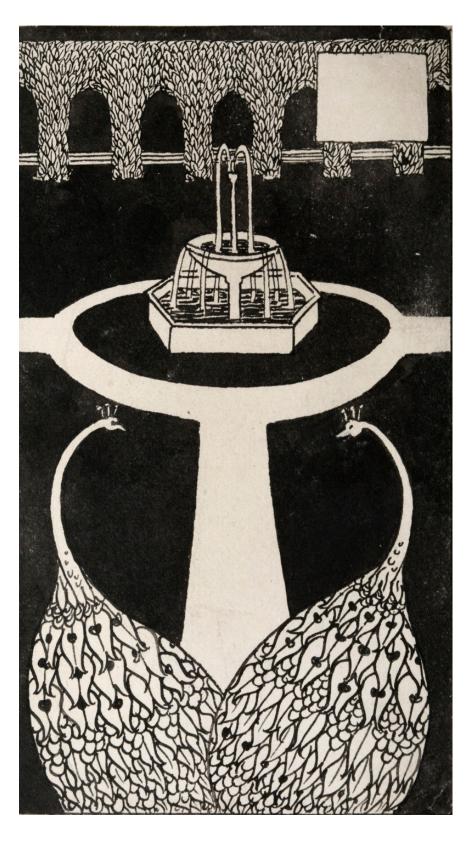
Eugene Grasset Paris, 1871







Aubrey Beardsley London, 1891



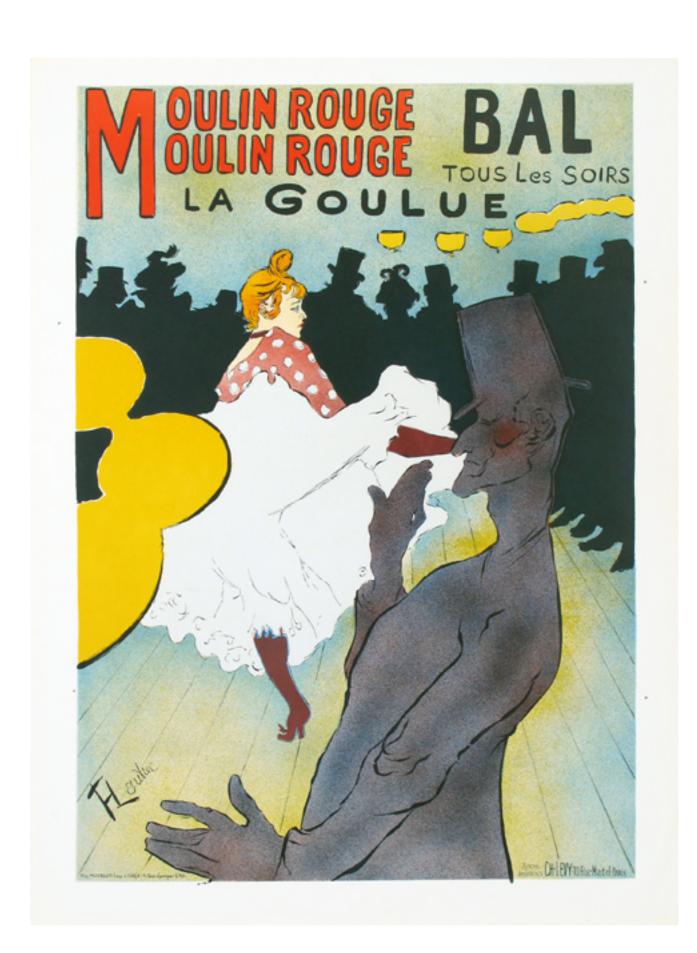


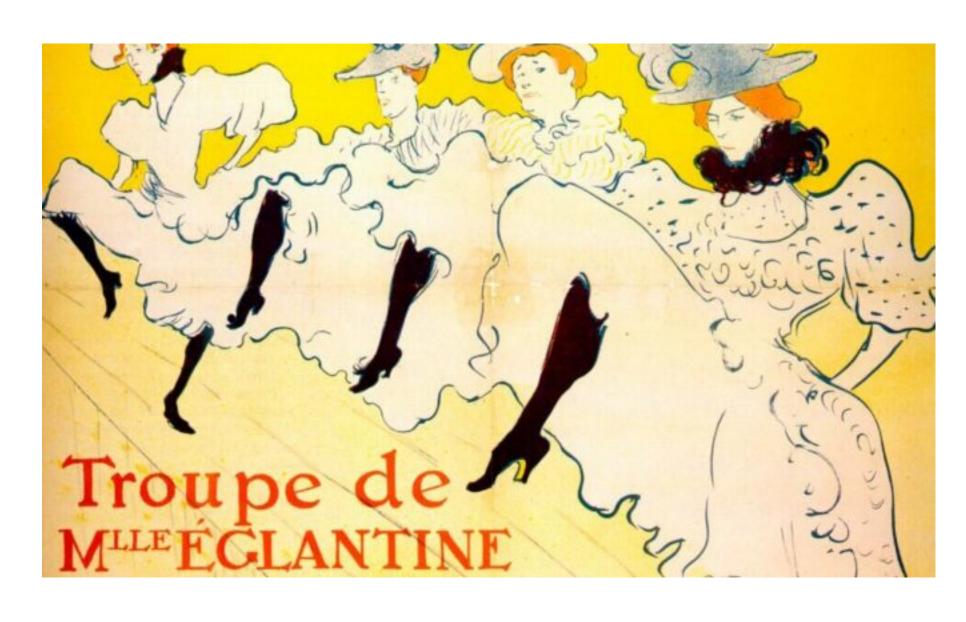




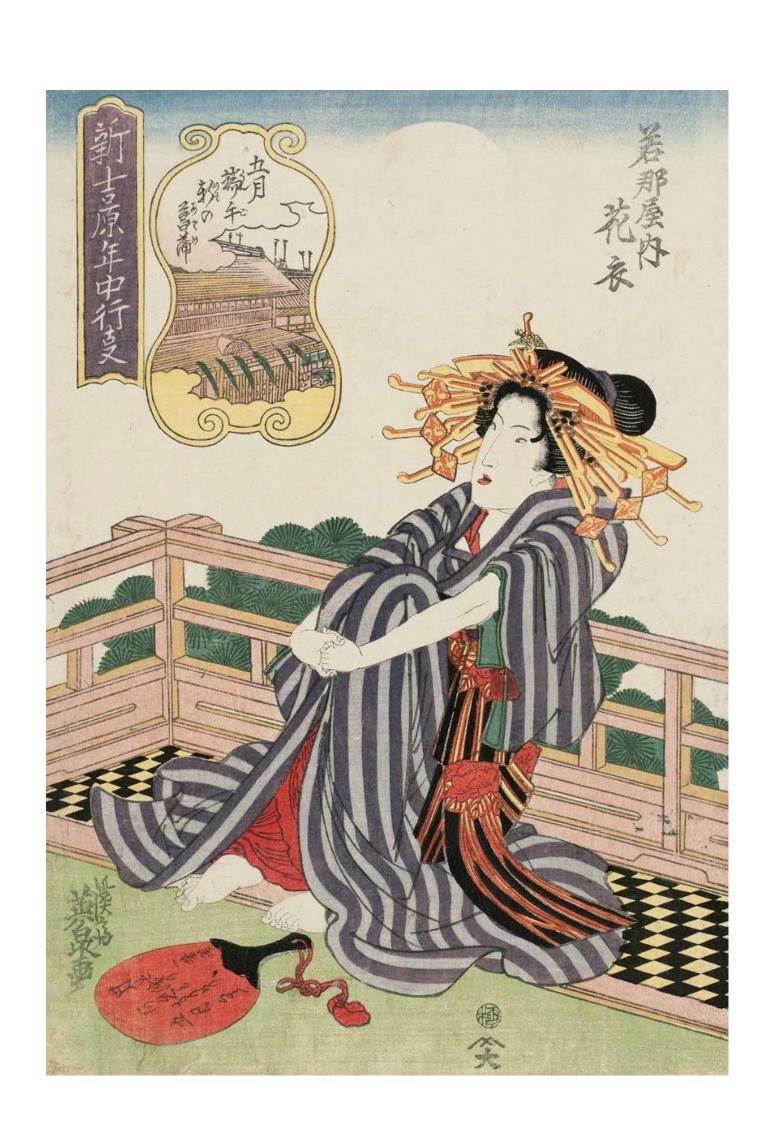


Toulouse Lautrec Paris, 1882



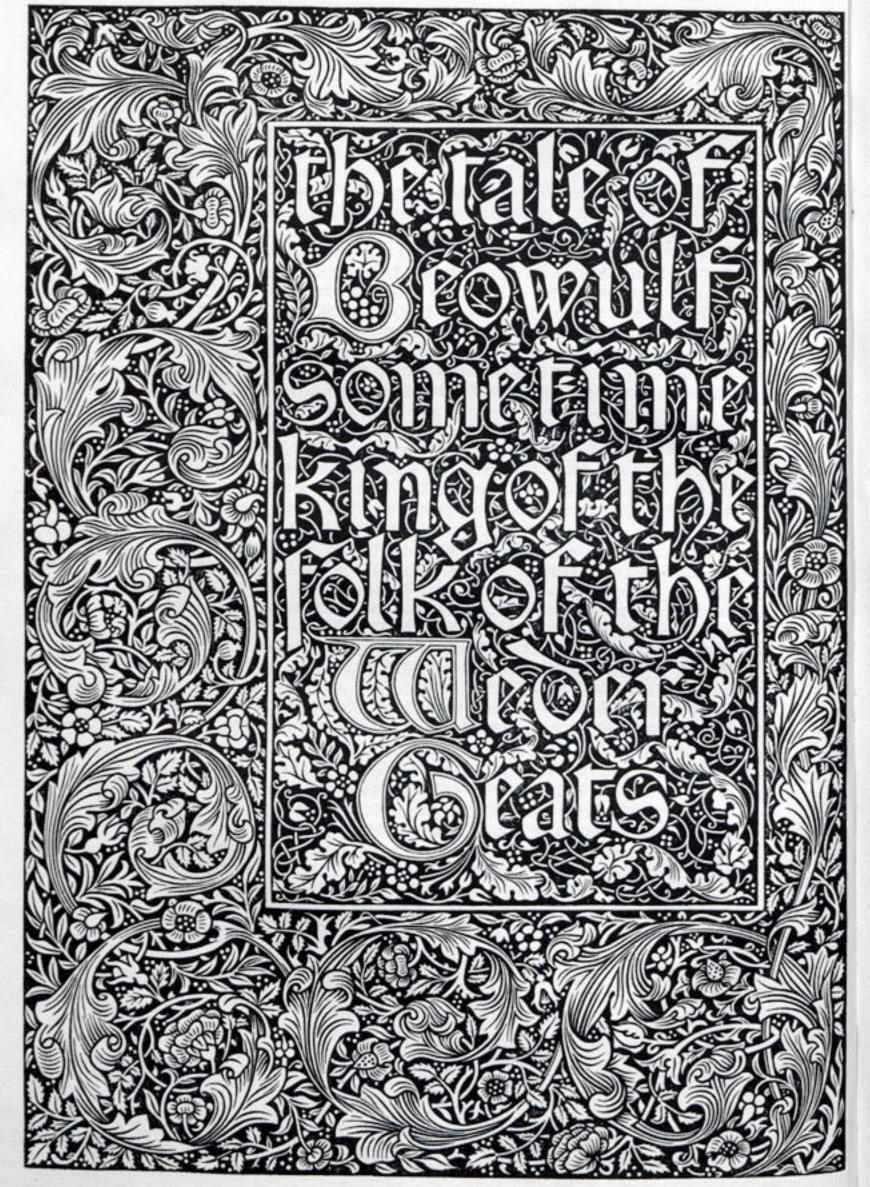


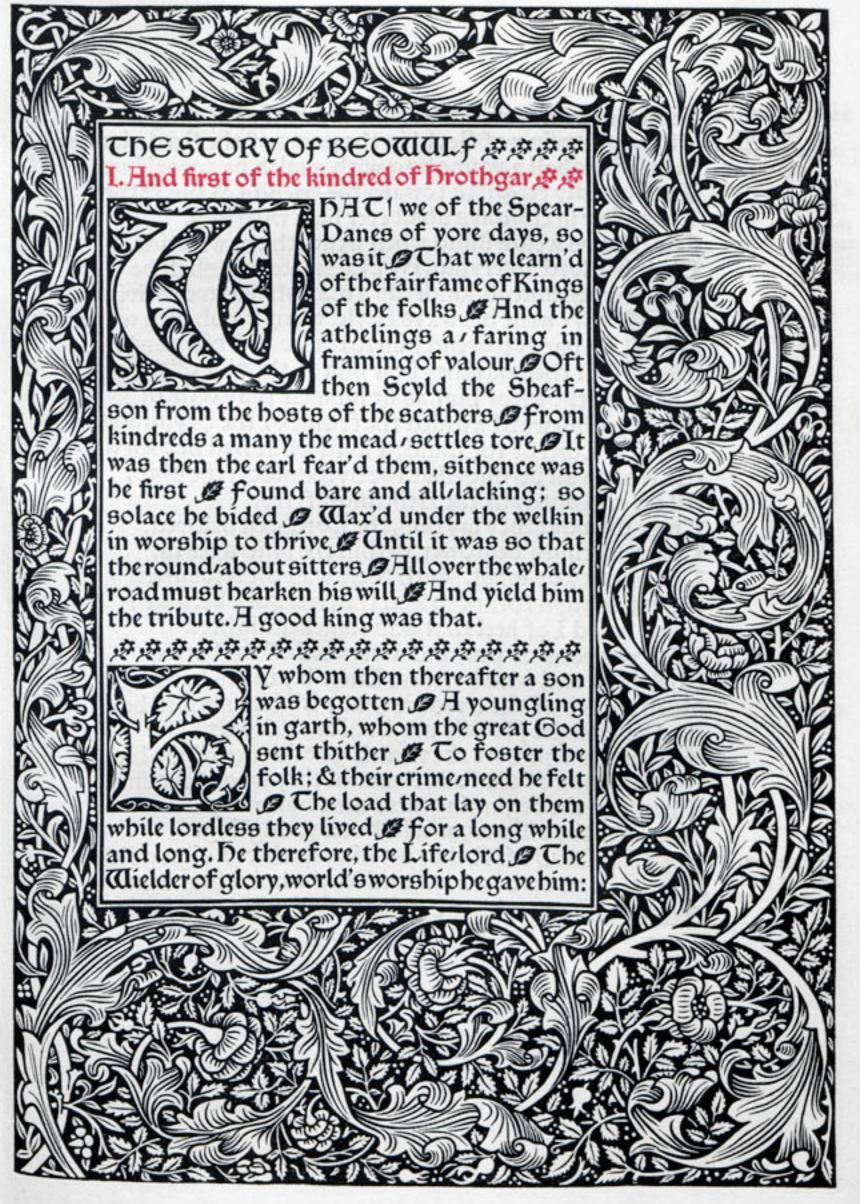






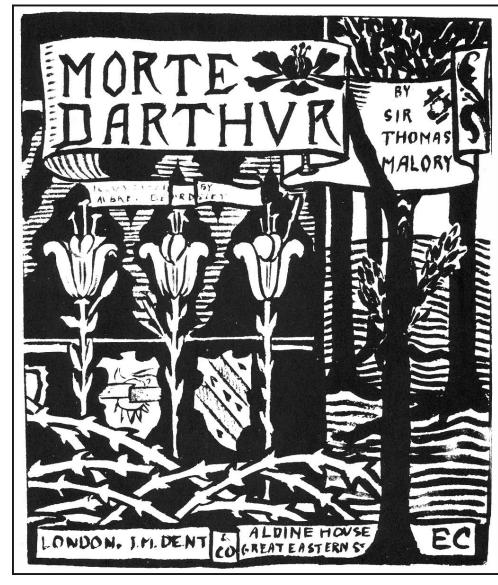


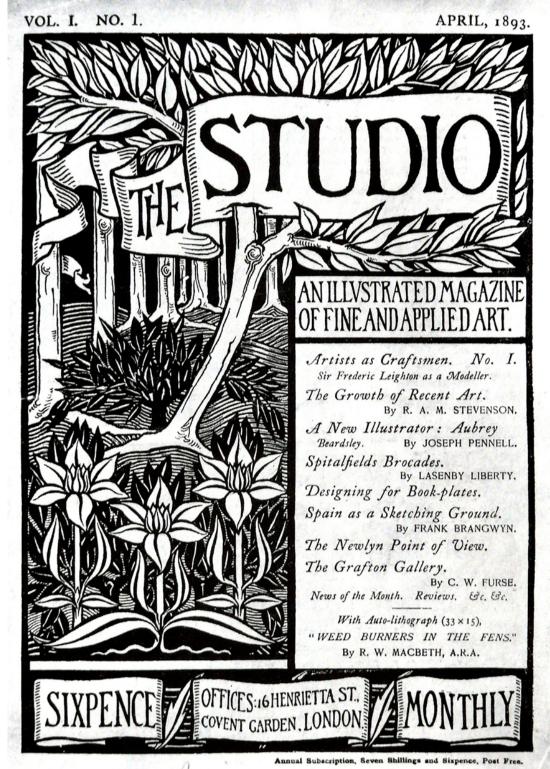


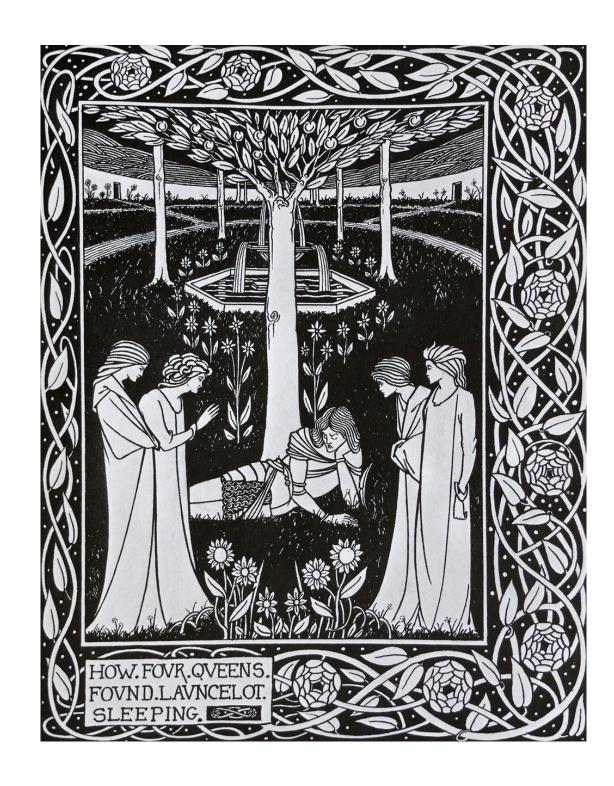


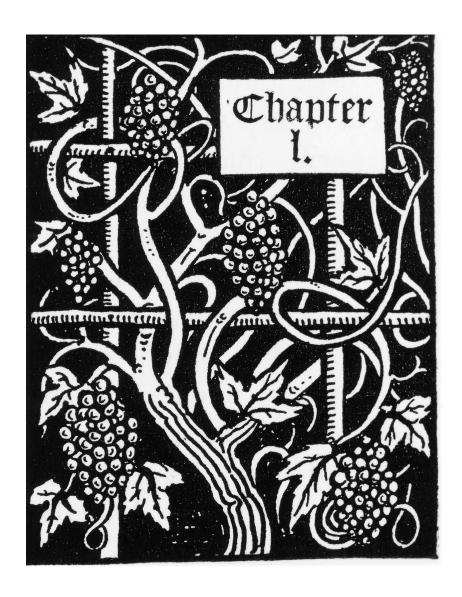










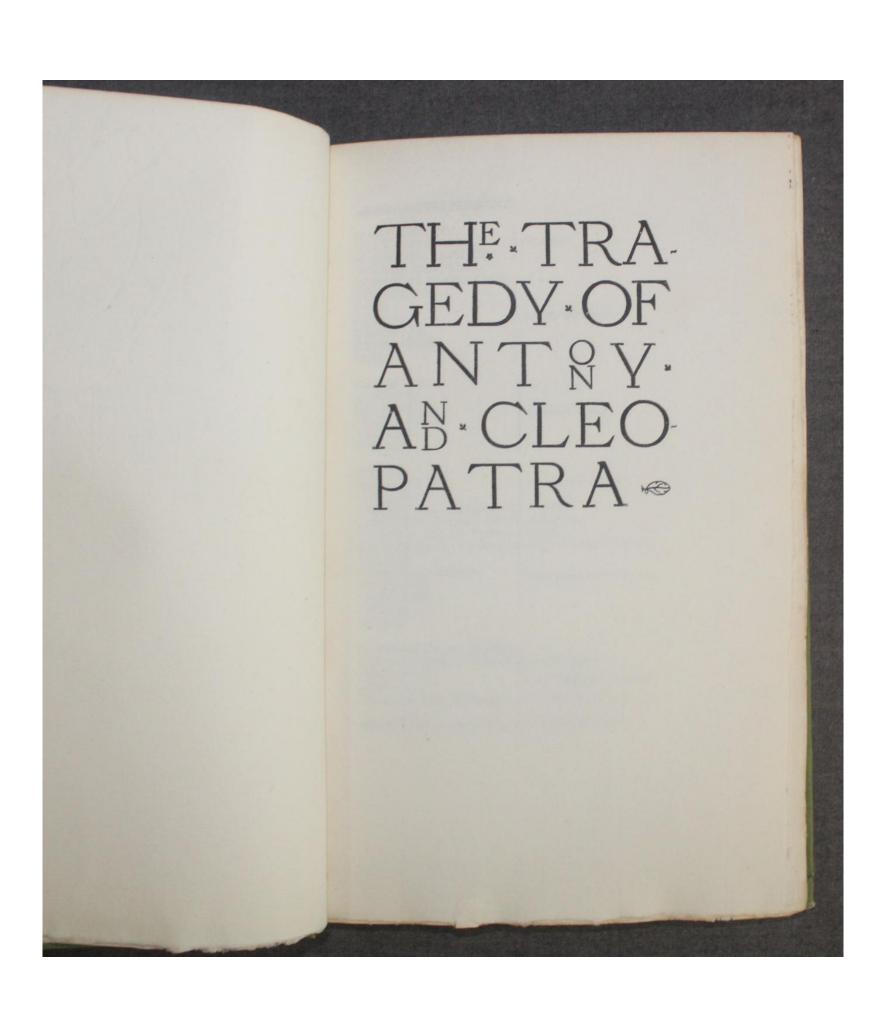


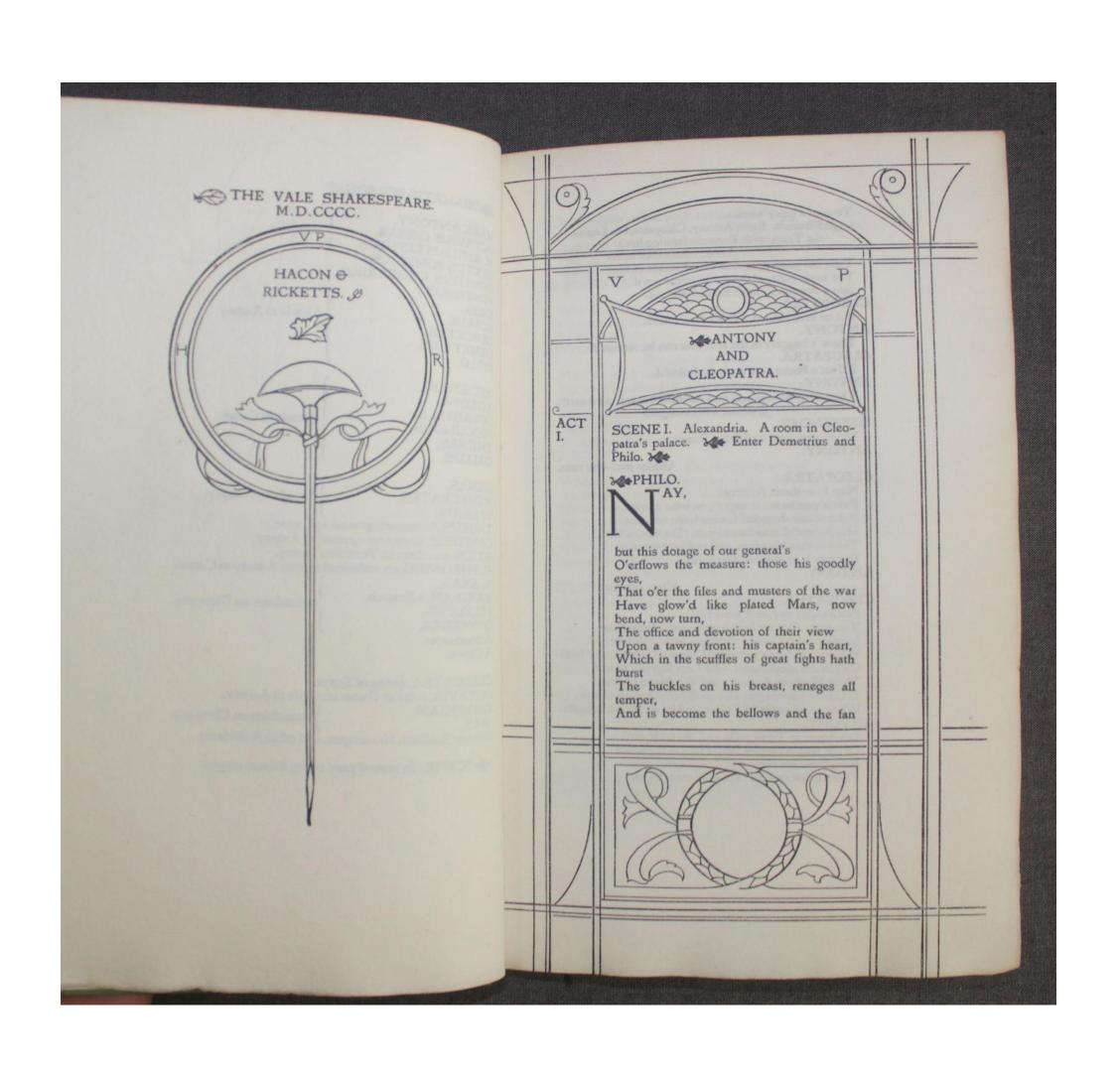






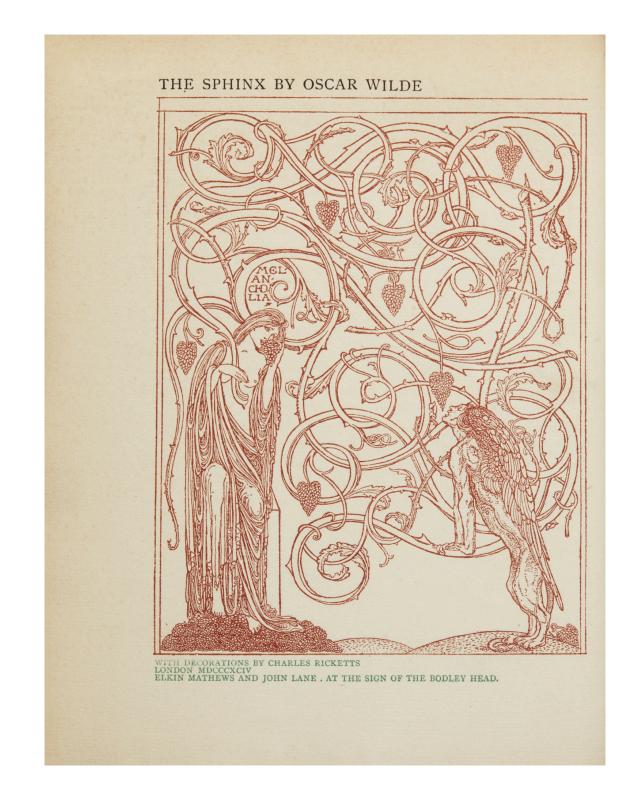
Charles Ricketts London, 1889

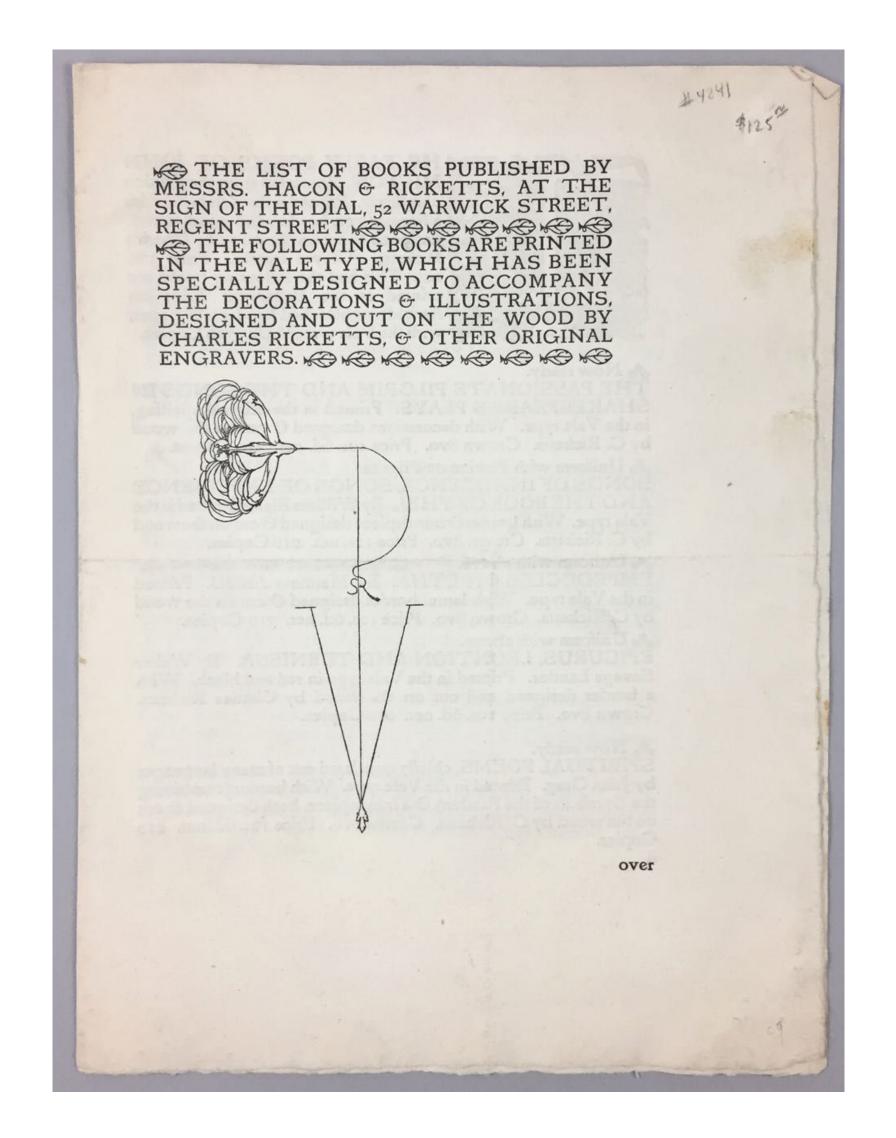




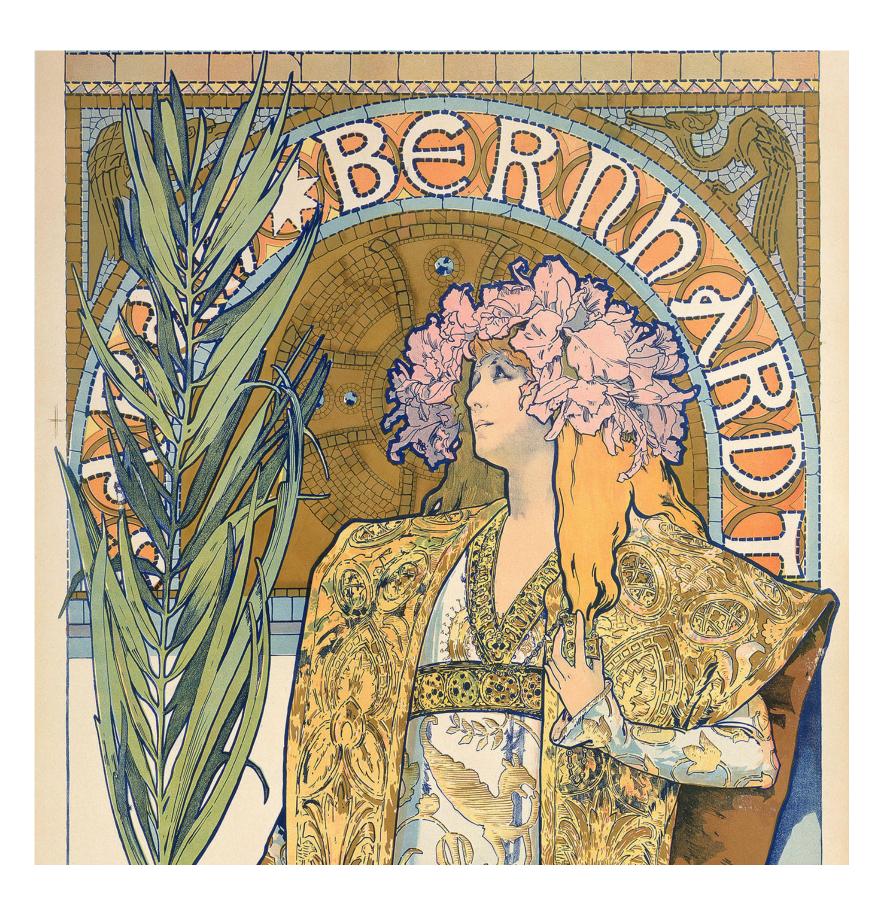




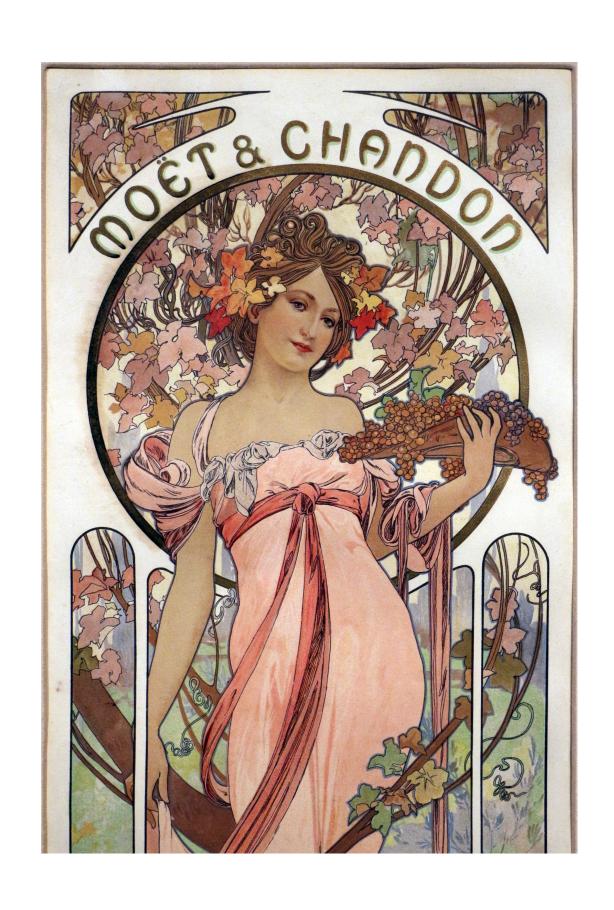




Alphonse Mucha Paris, 1888







As art nouveau progresses, we see artists and designers beginning to break away from past motifs and inspirations and embracing a distinct stylization based on personal expression and interpretation.



Maurice Verneuil Paris, 1890









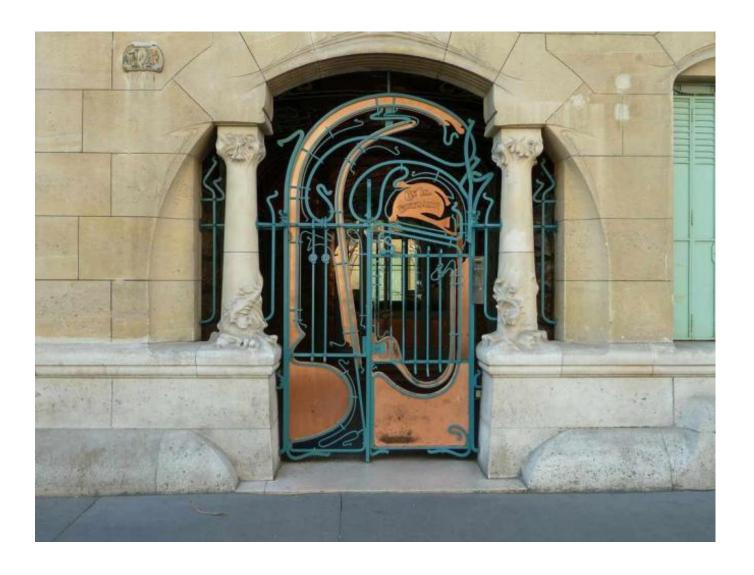




Hector Guimard Paris, 1882

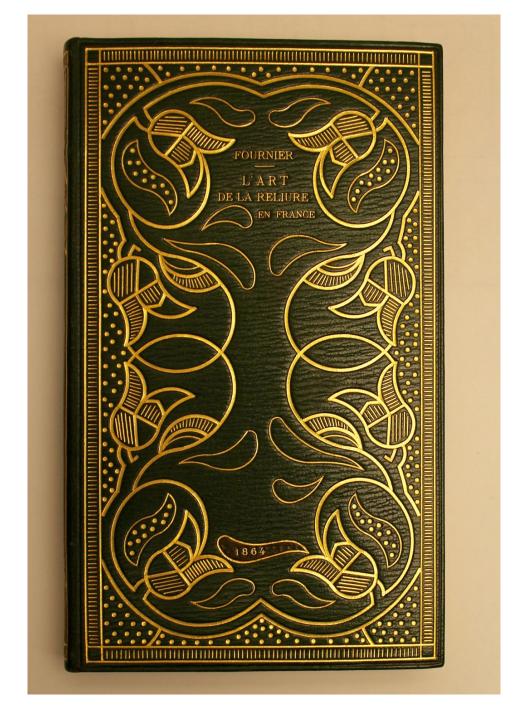






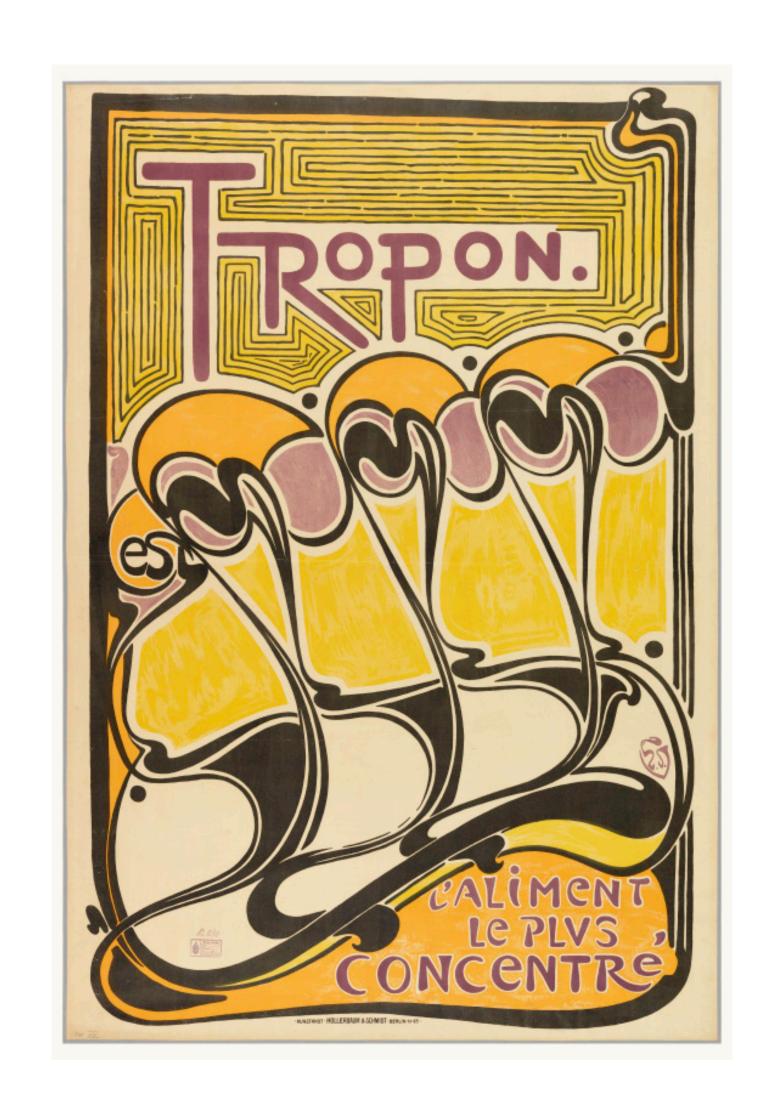






Henry Van de Veld Brussels, Paris, 1892—1936



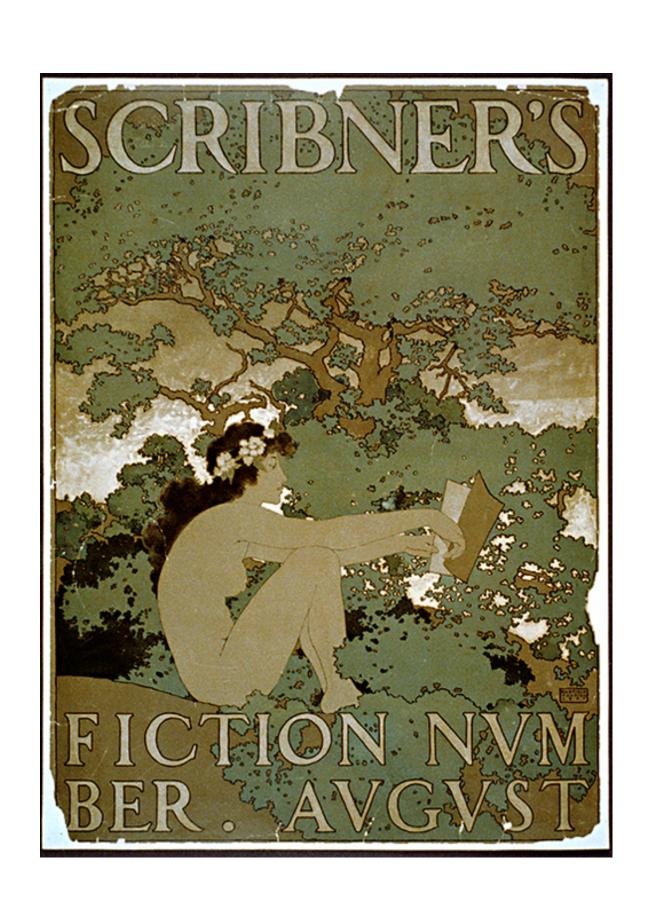




American poster artists





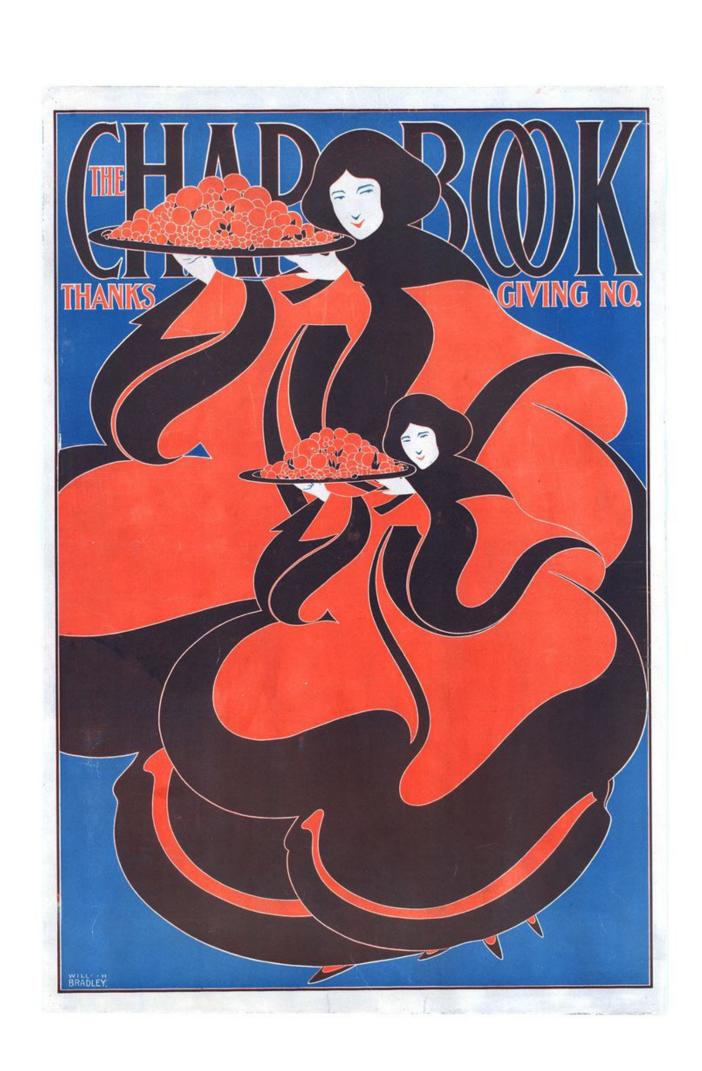


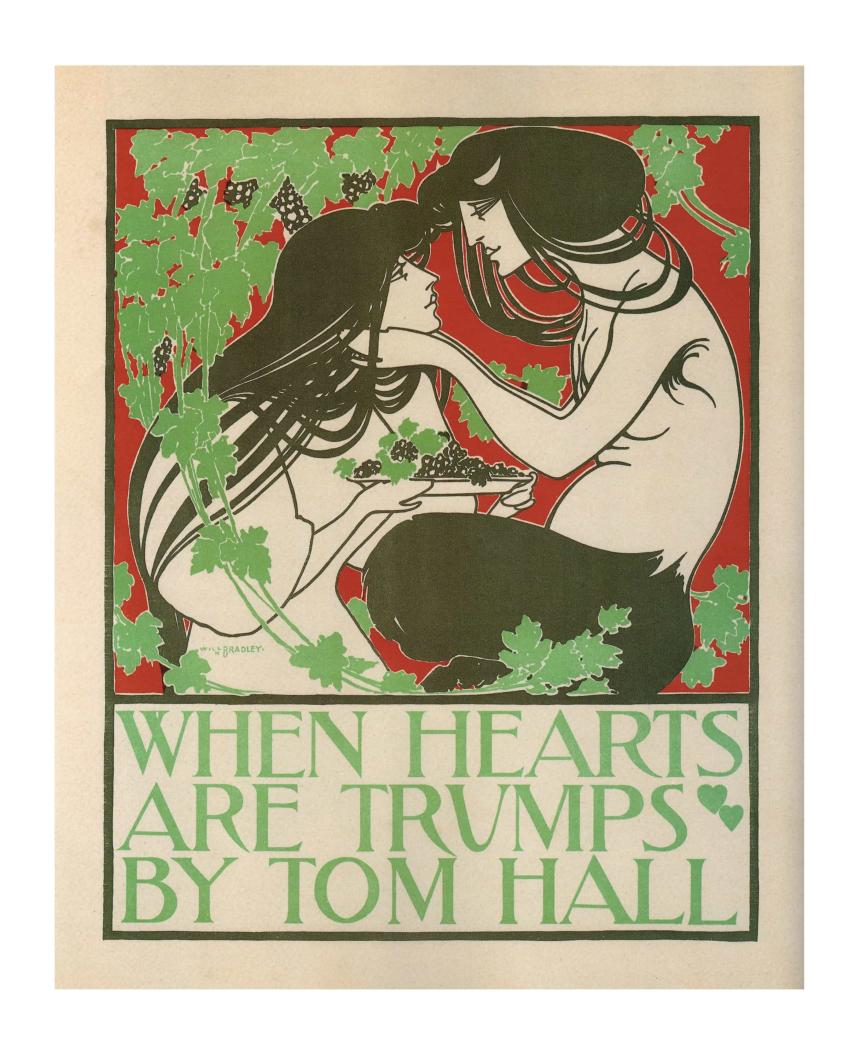
Joseph Gould

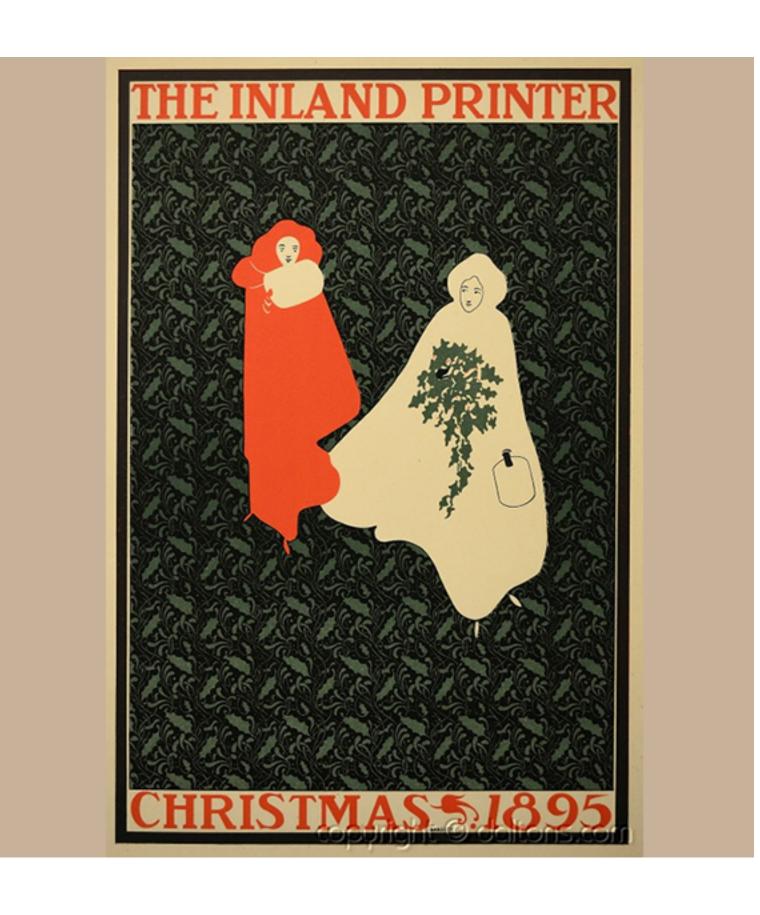
Louis Rhead

Maxfield Parrish

Will Bradley Boston, 1896

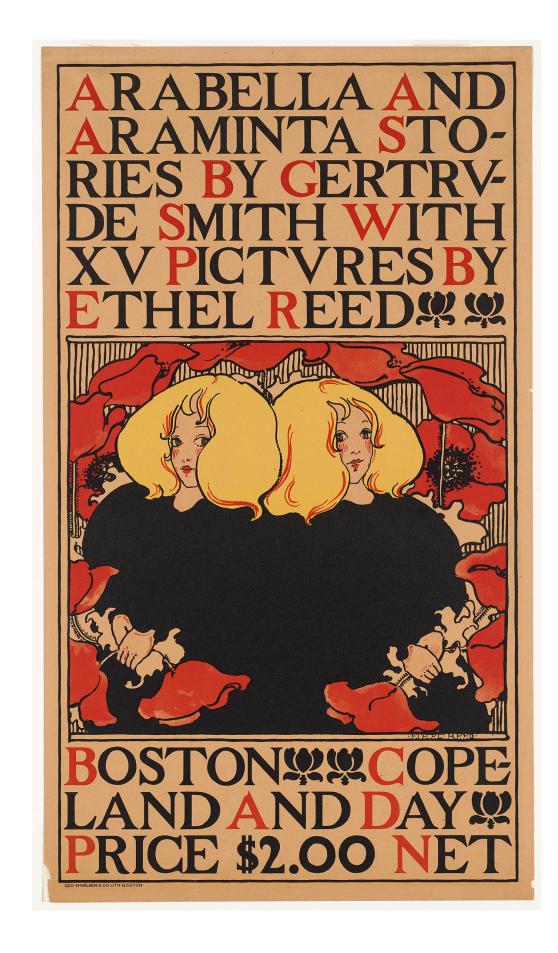


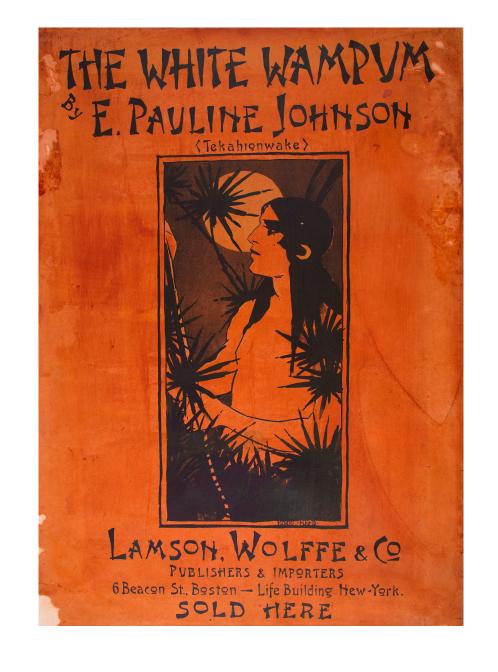




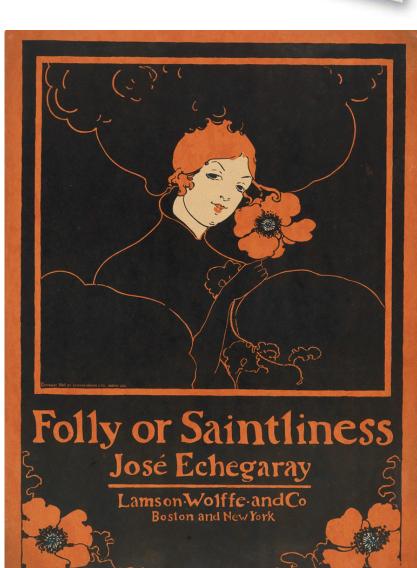


Ethel Read Boston, 1896





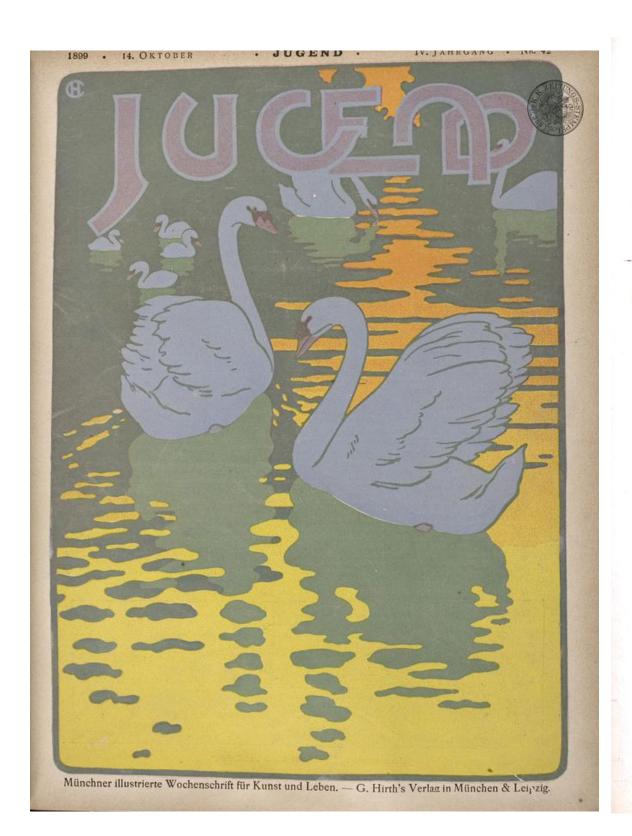


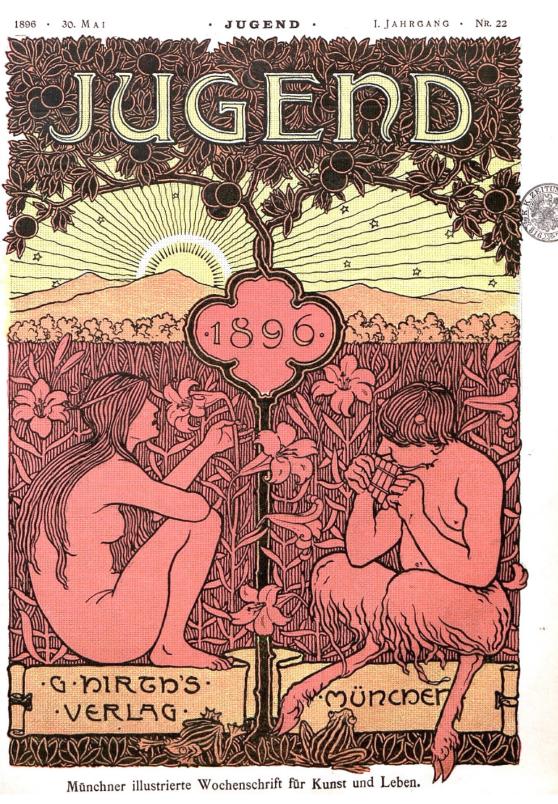


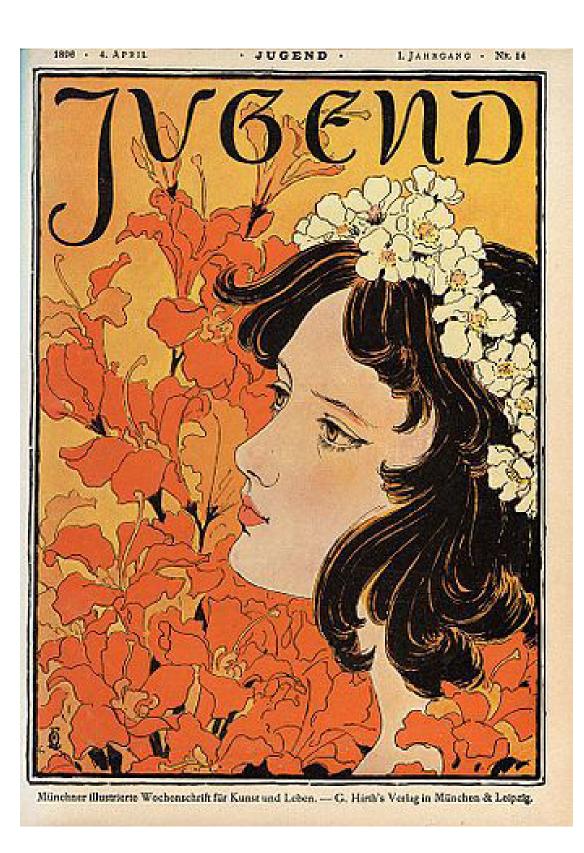


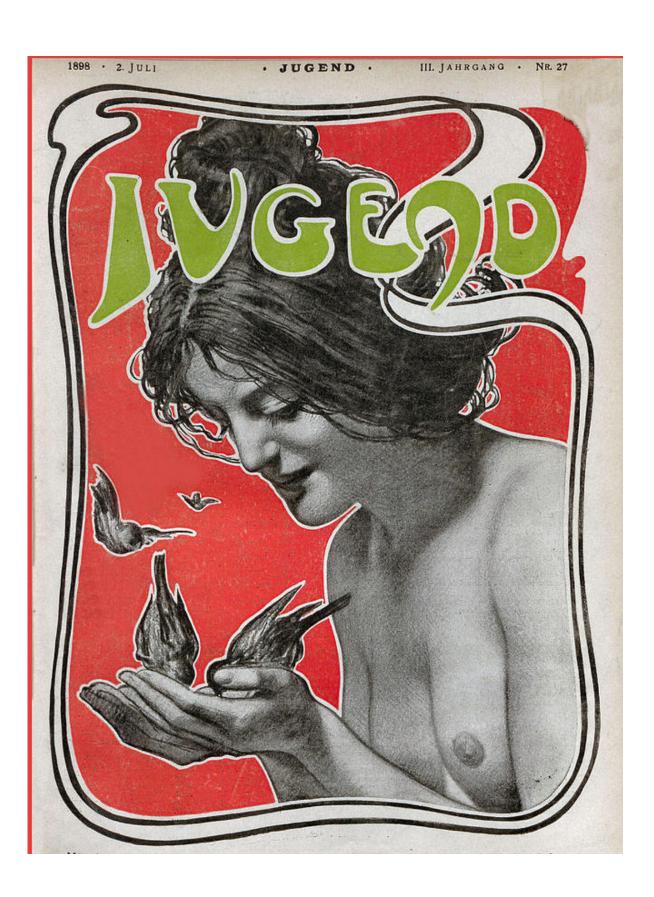


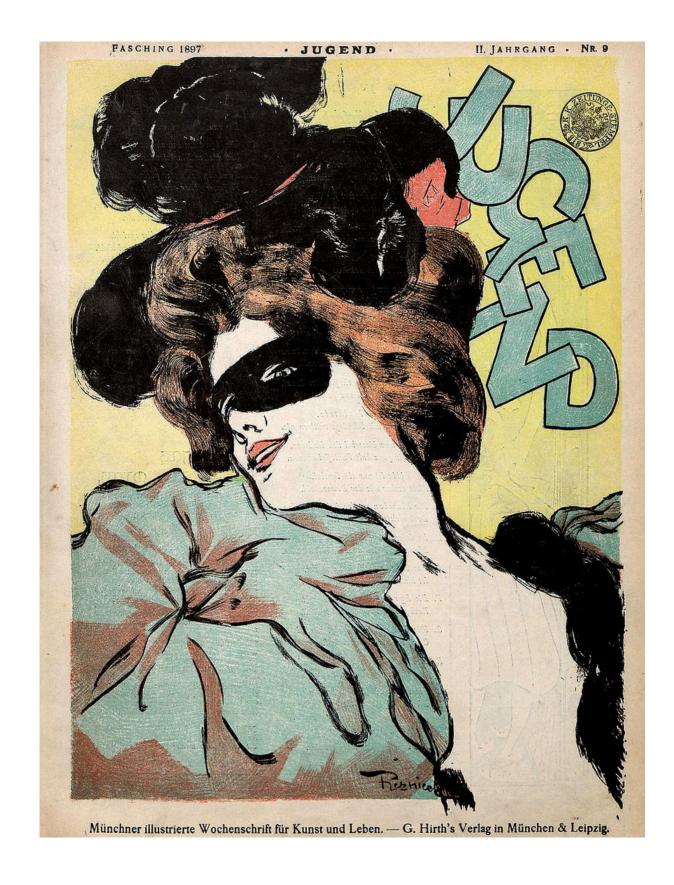
Jugendstil, 1896—1940, Germany





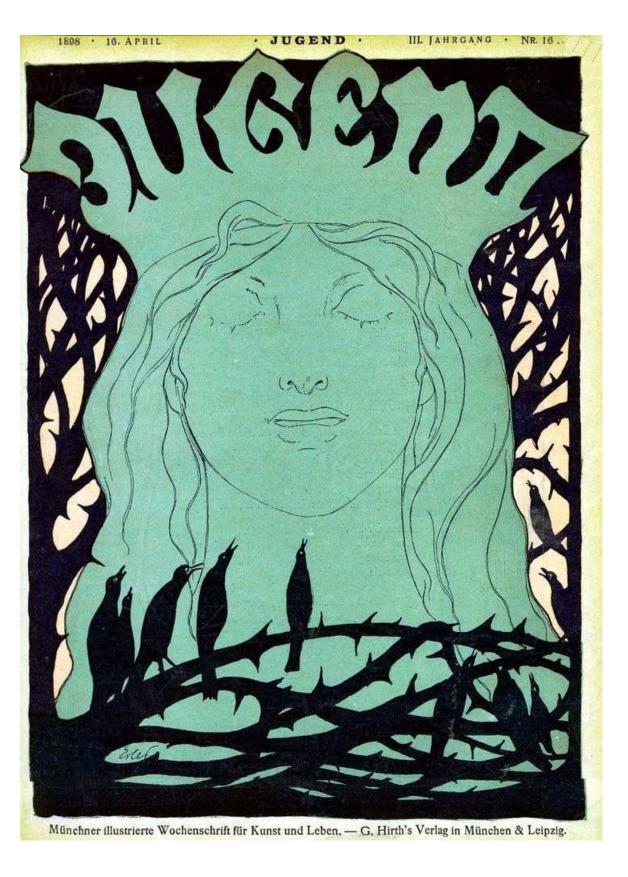












Starting in the 1700s, thousands of objects arrived in Europe in the aftermath of colonial conquest and exploratory expeditions. They were exhibited in prominent cities throughout Europe including Paris, Berlin, Munich, and London.

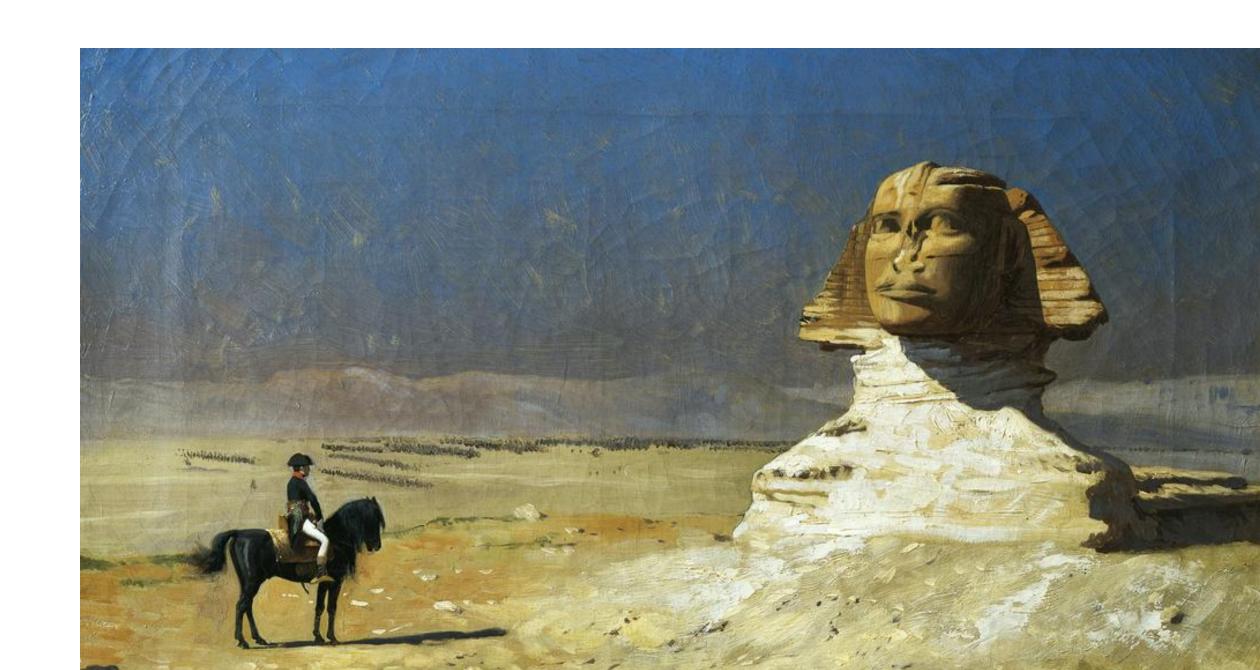














Nigeria



Zimbabwe





Ghana



Egypt

Ivory Coast

At first, these works were seen as artifacts rather than art and eventually categorized within the space of "primitive" art. Yet within this non-Western perspective was a catalyst that would eventually significantly impact the prevailing approaches to art and design. Many of the pioneers of the avant grade movements of the early twentieth century were heavily influenced by the graphic dynamism, and sophisticated stylization of form that was so central in the approach of traditional African art.

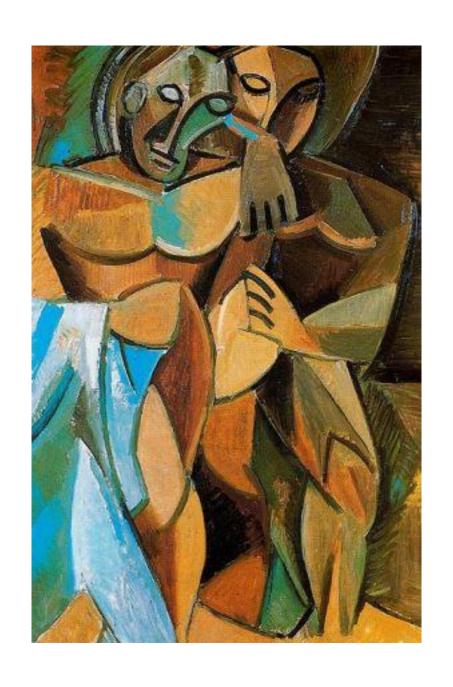


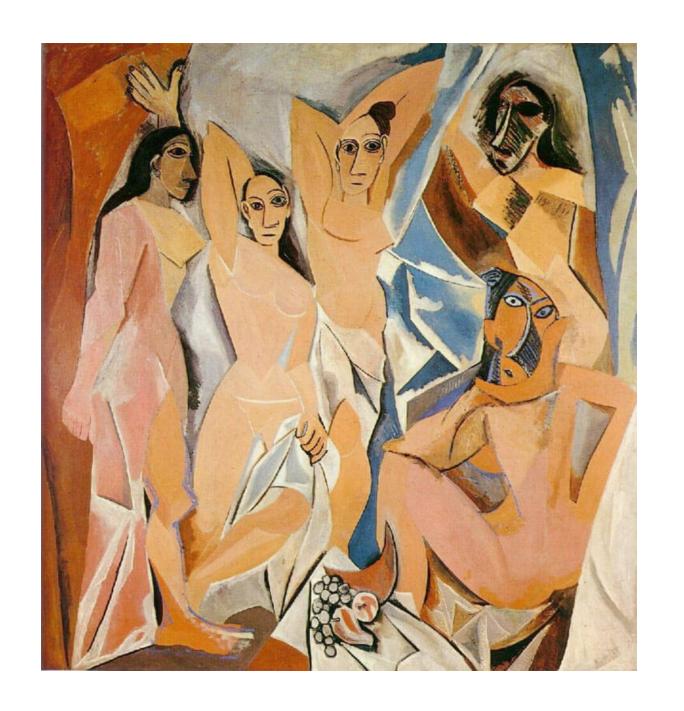
textile woven from palm fiber from the Kuba people, Central Africa, 19th—20th century



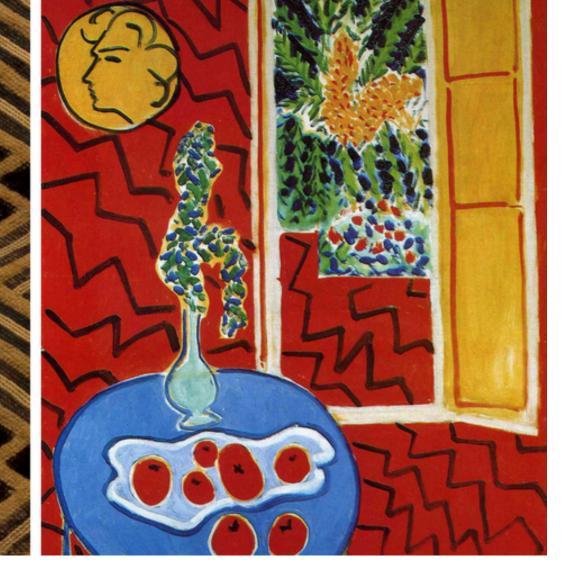
wood and metal sculpture from the Fang people, Central Africa, 19th century wood sculpture with beads from the Baule people, Ivory Coast, 19th century



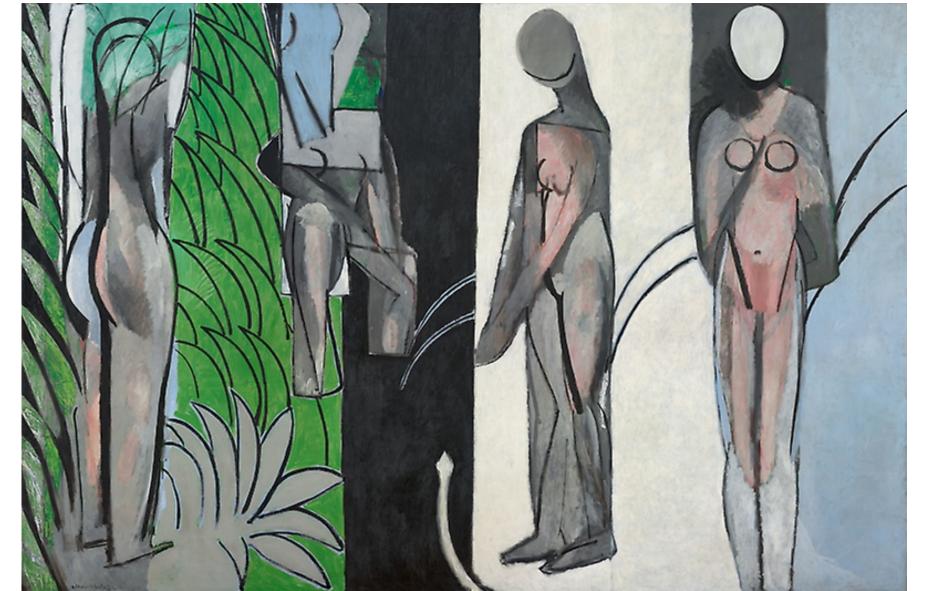
























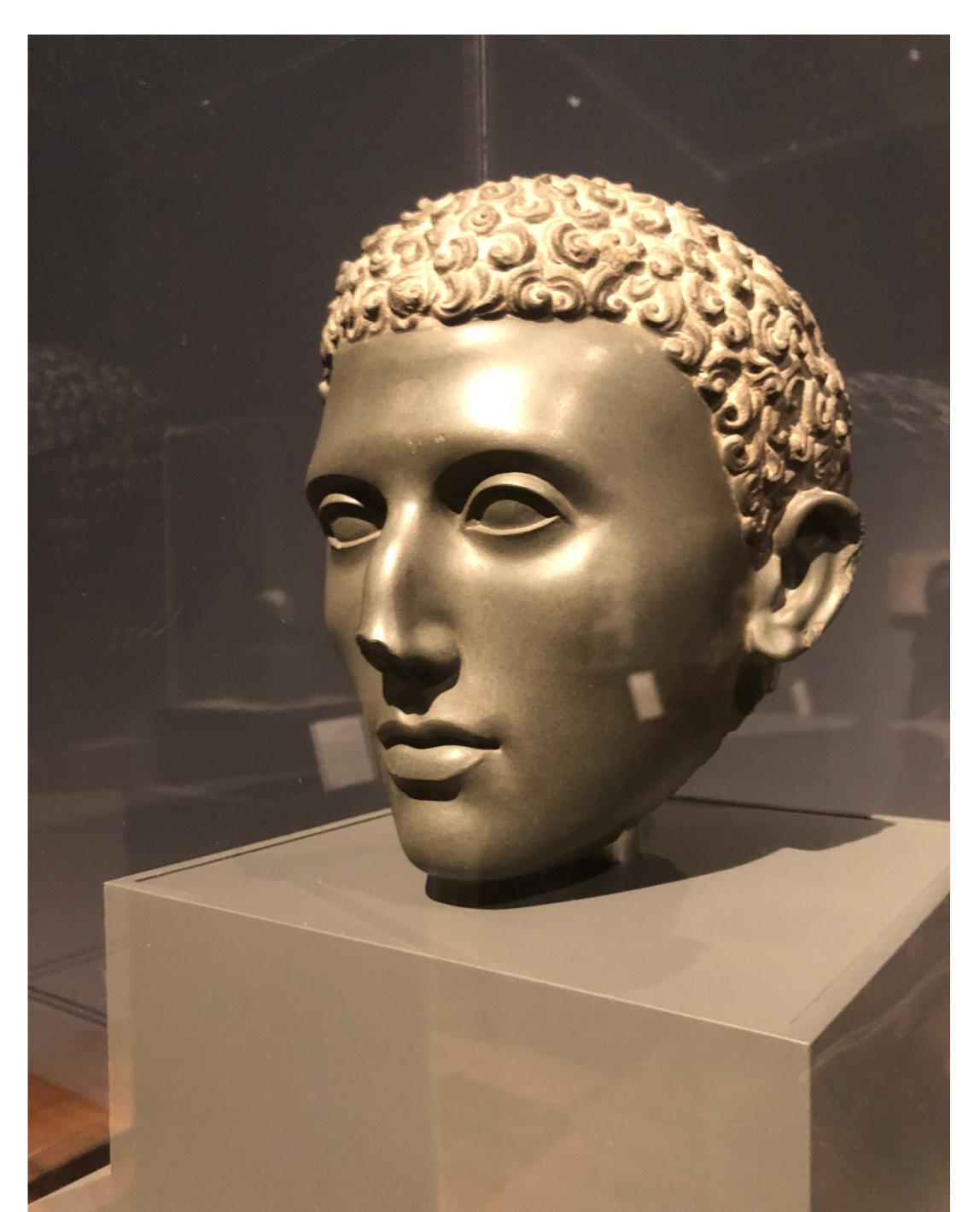




Extreme stylization Bold use of pattern Integration of geometric abstraction Use of design elements as personal symbols of meaning Design as a means of self expression







For over a thousand years, western art had been preoccupied with, naturalism, realism, and accurate visual representation. Creative participation had been rooted in a value system based on illusion, replication, and applied human labor. Creative approaches outside of this narrow perspective eventually infiltrated the consciousness of the leading creative innovators of the day and, combined with the signifiant instances of evolution and change occurring around the globe, became a catalyst for ushering in a new way of interpreting the practice of art and design.

The Age of Revolution: 1770's—1850's

French Revolution: 1789

American Revolution: 1775

Revolutions of 1848

American Civil War: 1865

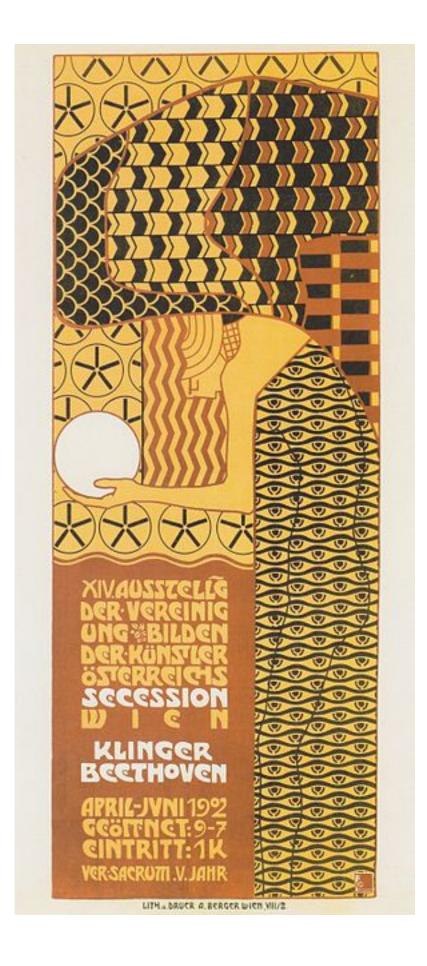
World War 1: 1914

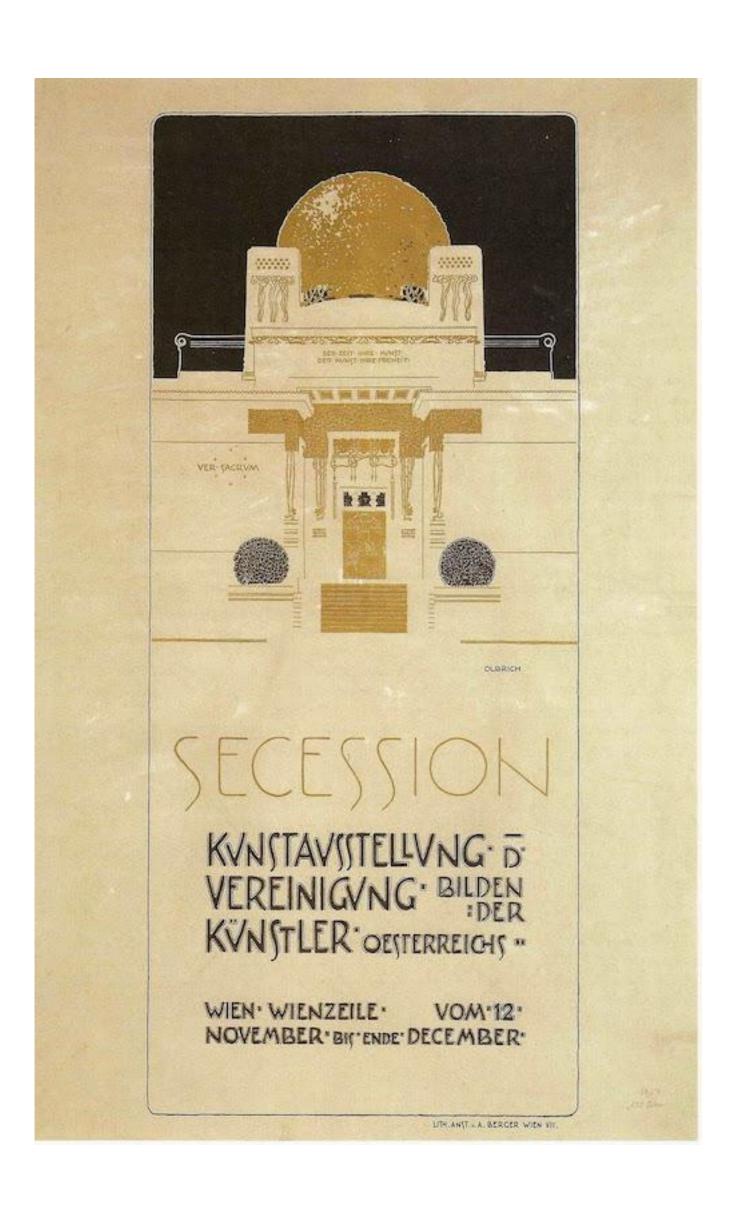
Russian Revolution: 1905,1917, 1918

The German Revolution: 1918

The Great Depression: 1929

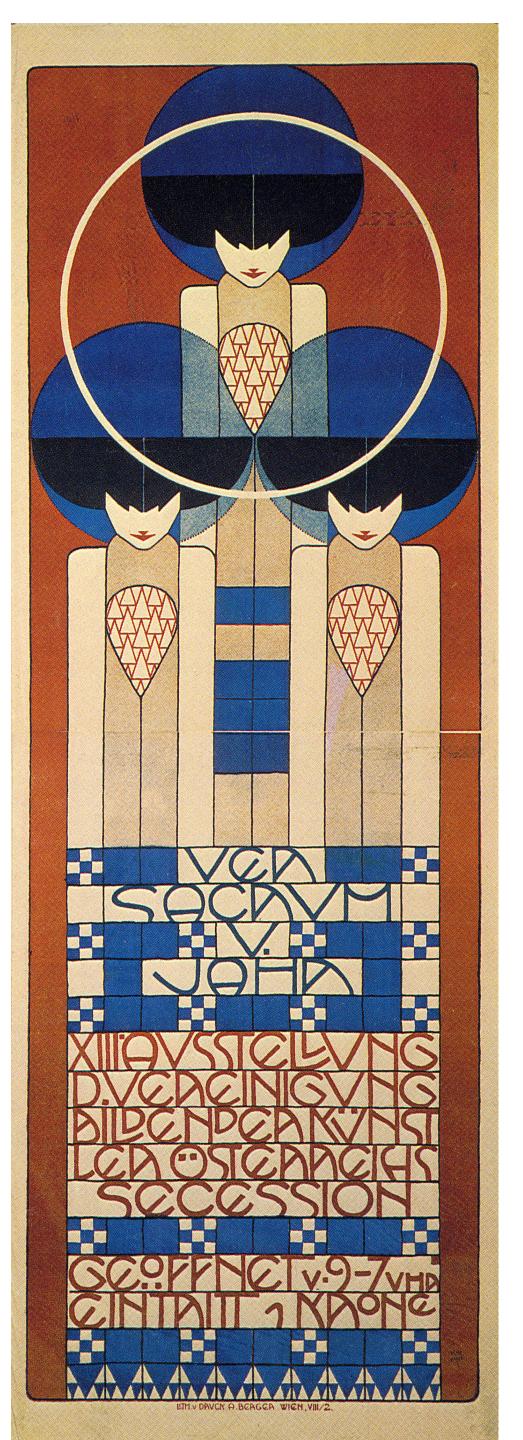
World War 2: 1939



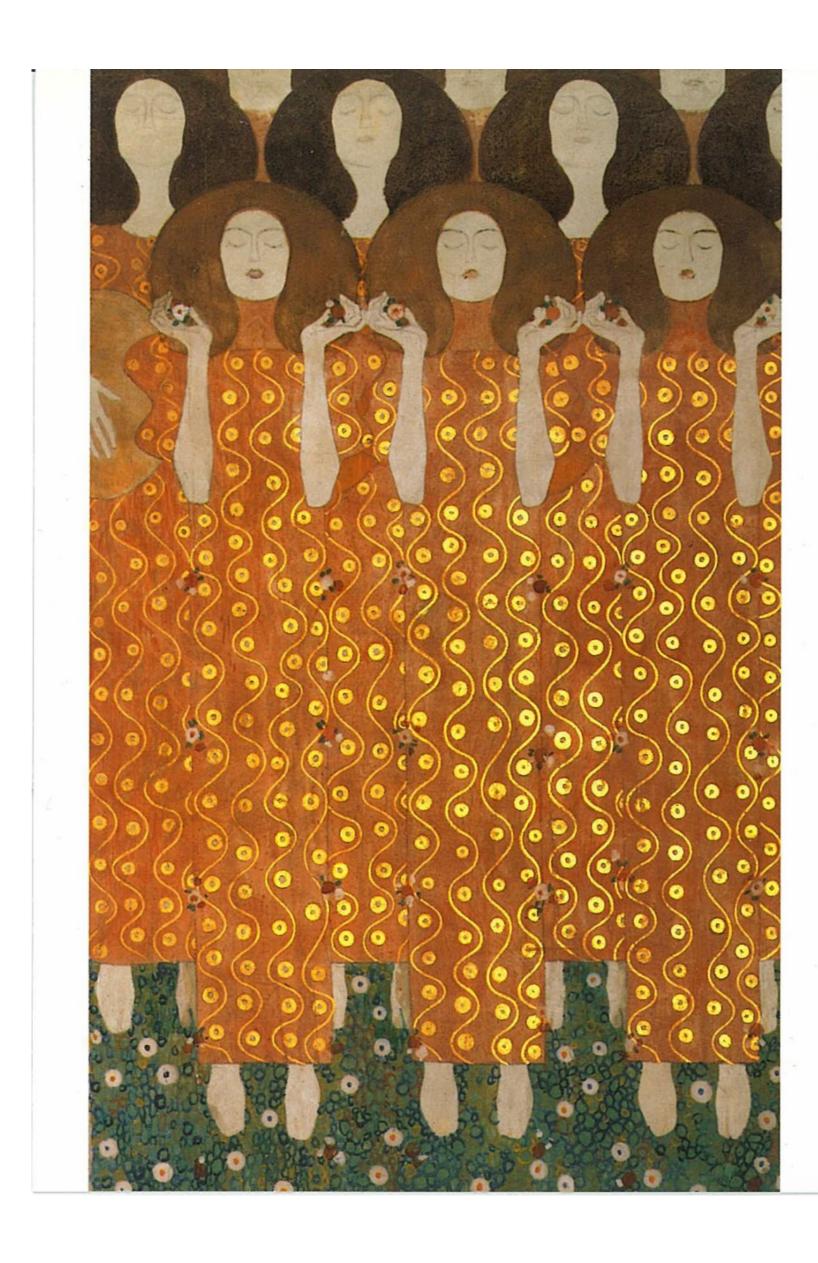












QUESTION:

1. Within our current contemporary culture, what ways are we looking to the past for inspiration for the future?

2. Within our current contemporary culture, what ways are we breaking from the past and rejecting previous definitions, systems, and values for the sake of creating a more ideal future?

Minimum 200 words for each question

Juliet Shen
Artist, Designer, Typographer
Seattle



رلمشروبات (لإستوانية

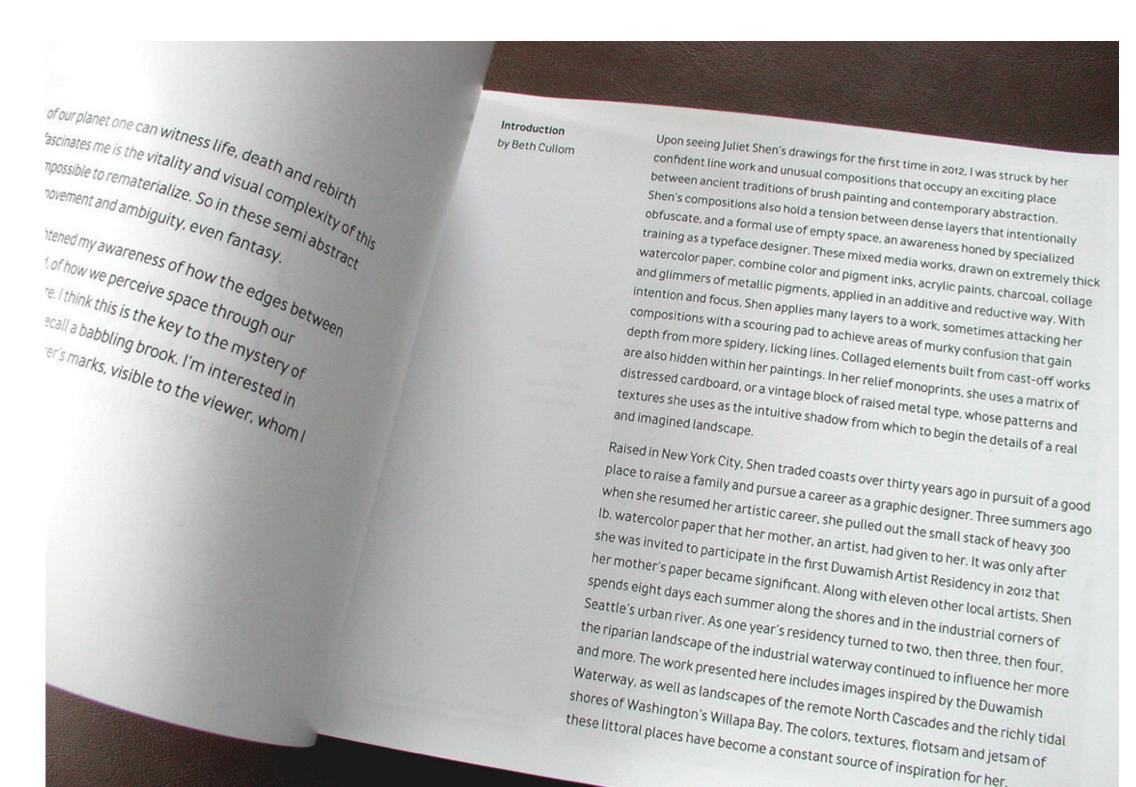
حلب طهران عمان الإسكندرية الدار البيضاء دمشق طرابلس

387-International flight

اصبر على حفظ خضر واستشر فطناً، وزج همك في بغداذ منثملاً

AwanZaman





Lushootseed

ЬB d d² g g mm nń વ વ વ વ x x x УÝ

ti?ə? di?ə? ?aci\talbix ?al ti?i\tau
tuha?k dix bid čə\tau, gəl tus?əs\ta\lis
?al tudi? s\tau abac. d(i)\tau tu?u\tau
tu\tau\tau\tau
tu\tau\tau
lil. gəl \tau x i?x i?. gəl di\tau
tudəx ?u\tau səlg ə?. gəl tu\ta\ta\lil əlg ə?.
gəl absbədbəda? əlg ə? absbədbəda?
əlg ə?. gəl ti?i\tau
ti?ə? cal'caləss.

t(u)astatlil ti?ə? yəl'yəlabs ?al tudi? qix" sqx"abac ?al ti?ə? pədhədəb g"əl lət'sil. g"əl ?alil ti?it Xusqil ?ə ti?ə? di?ə? s?uladx", ti?ə? di?ə? Xx"ay?. tul'?al g"əl ləšabalik"əlg"ə? ?ə ti?it bələs?uladx" ?i tə biacs sux"i?x"i?s əlg"ə?. Lushootseed Sulad

g"əl ?aliləx" ti səčitils dx"?al k"i sət'sils.
g"əl £u?ə\xax" əlg"ə?. £ubəbəlk"ax"
əlg"ə? dx"?al ti?ə? di?ə? čit £qucid ?ə
ti?ə? di?ə? s?ilucid ?ə dx"qəlb. ?al
k"ədi? tus?əs£a£lils əlg"ə?. tul'?al g"əl,
g"əl ?ə\xtx"ax" əlg"ə? ti?ə? stabs
əlg"ə? ?al ti?ə? dadatu. g"əl
?u?abg"asəx" əlg"ə? ?al ti?ə? qx"abac
?al ti?ə? stk"ab. Lushootseed School

Excerpt from "The Legend of the Boy Who Could Not Walk," as narrated by Emma Conrad (Sauk-Suiattle).

akxys!x

