

Historic Details for Interior Design



Presented

By

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Interior Design

“Knowledge of interiors from past civilizations and various cultures will help us evaluate and improve our environments.”

Whiton

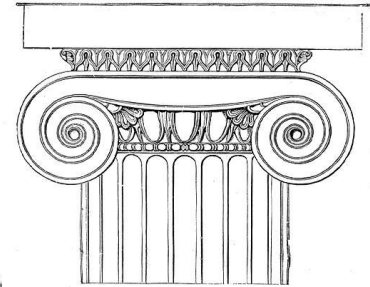


This presentation will provide a thumb nail sketch of the various cultures that have made key contributions to the historical development of furnishings, architecture and design elements from antiquity to the 21st century.

Chronological order of historical epochs

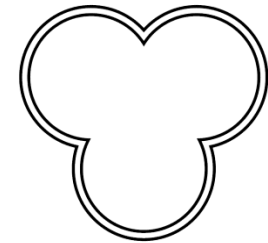
- Ancient civilizations

- Egyptian
- Asian
- Greek & Minoan
- Roman and Etruscan



- Middle Ages

- Early Christian
- Byzantine
- Romanesque
- Gothic



• Renaissance in Europe

- Italian
- French
- English



• Baroque

- France
- England



Louis XIV chair

• The New World – America





- **Rococo**

- France
- England
- America



- **Neoclassical**

- France
- England
- America



- **19th Century**

- French Empire



- English Regency & Victorian

- American Classic Revivals

- Biedermeier



- **Industrial Revolution**

- **Aesthetic Movements**

- Art Nouveau

- Arts and Crafts



- **20th Century**

- Art Deco
- Bauhaus
- Prairie Style
- Modern
- De Stijl



- **Contemporary**

- 20th and 21st century furnishings and accessories

Seven issues that always impact Interior Design

Political

Religious

Inventions and Discoveries

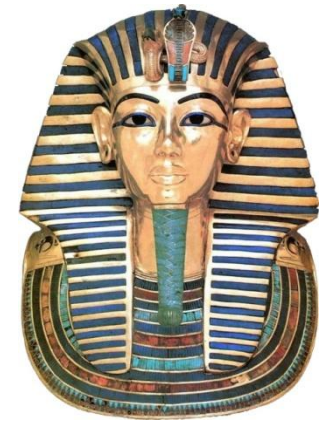
Economic

Climate and Geography

Trade Relations

Available Materials

Ancient Civilizations



- Egyptian
 - 4500 BC – AD 30
 - Egyptian design evolved from a fully developed ancient culture which revolved around the power and worship of the ruling monarchs.
 - Monumental architecture
 - Pyramids
 - Plant forms used as capitals
 - Obelisks
 - Sphinxes with bodies of lions
 - Papyrus and lotus shapes
 - Drum feet on furnishings



Asian



- The historic Chinese culture dates from 4000 BC – AD 1912

Important contributions were made by every dynasty, but the Han dynasty (206 BC) is responsible for the manufacture of paper and the establishment of the Silk Road.

Some of the most important arts were developed during the Ming Dynasty (AD 1368 – 1644)



Famille Rose Bowl



Peony



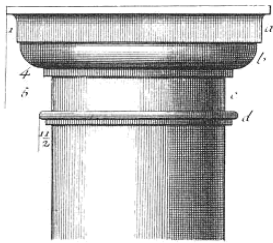
Endless Knot



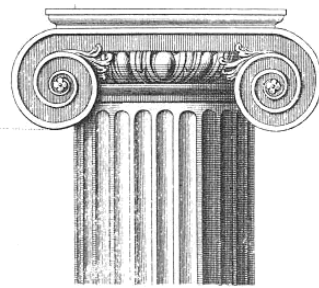
Dragon

Ancient Greece

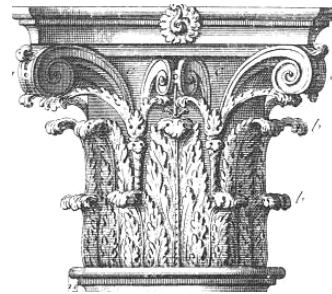
- Ancient Greek designs are considered the true 'classics' of both furnishings and architecture.
- During this time, the **classical architectural orders** were perfected.



Doric



Ionic



Corinthian

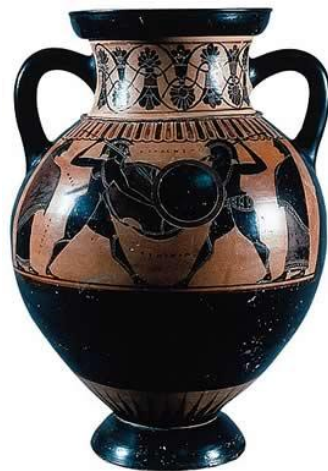
The **acanthus leaf** is introduced and becomes the most copied and adapted design in all of history.



Greek furniture and pottery



Red Figure Pottery



Black Figure Pottery

Although an actual example of the **Klismos chair** does not exist, it is depicted on several murals and on classic Greek pottery. The classic lines of the chair have been copied and adapted for over 2000 years.

Greek Motifs

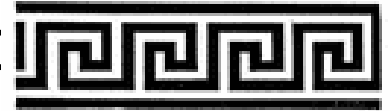
Guilloche



Egg and dart



Greek Fret



Bead and reel molding



Anthemion

Classic Greek Vase Shapes



Ancient Rome

- The most important contributions from the Roman Empire were political, social and inventions and discoveries.
- The ancient Romans discovered the formula for concrete and after the fall of the empire, the formula was lost until the 18th century. Their formula allowed concrete to become impervious to water deterioration, so they were able to pour concrete under water and have it set.
- Their contributions to architecture were numerous:

Colosseum



Public Forums



Aqueducts



Roman Ornaments

- Trompe l'oeil



Mosaic floors



Image by Mandy Borrow

- Lectus



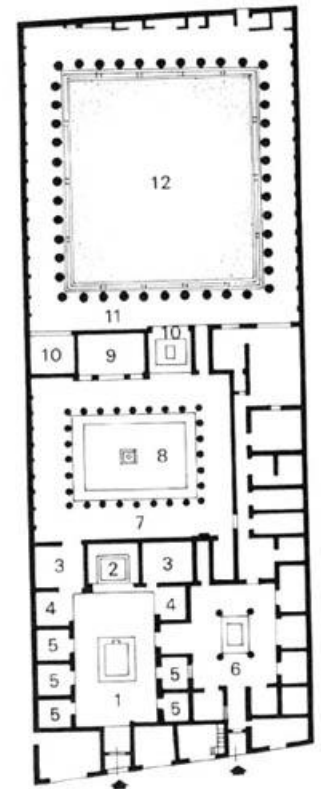
Sculptures

Bronze sculpture of
Poseidon 575 BC



Roman Private Homes

IN AD 79, Mt. Vesuvius near Naples, Italy erupted and buried the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. This preserved the décor as well as the domestic house plans, giving us a glimpse into the daily life of the citizens of the ancient Roman Empire.



House of Faun

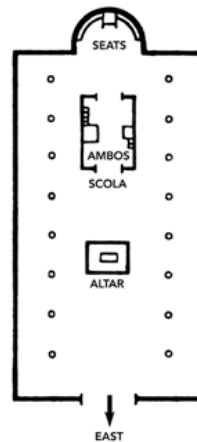
Middle Ages

- The contributions of the Middle Ages revolve mostly around developments in architecture. After the fall of the Roman Empire, there was a general lack of government, diseases ravaged Europe and there were many religious issues that continued to cause upheaval. Christianity and Islam were growing, causing continued invasions and wars.

Early Christian - concentration on the early doctrines of the Christian religion. The plan was based on the Roman Basilica, open public plan.

Romanesque

All of the features of the Romanesque architecture can be seen in the Leaning Tower of Pisa.



Byzantine architecture adapted the pendentive as a new form of structural support. The most famous existing example of this architecture is The Hagia Sophia.



Gothic

- The height of architectural designs of the Middle Ages was the Gothic styles which were prominent in the churches of France and England.

- **Characteristics:**

- Gargoyles
- Trefoils
- Quatrefoils
- Window tracery
- Ribbed vaults
- Pointed arches
- Clustered columns
- Soaring heights

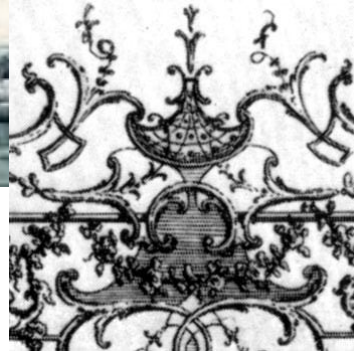
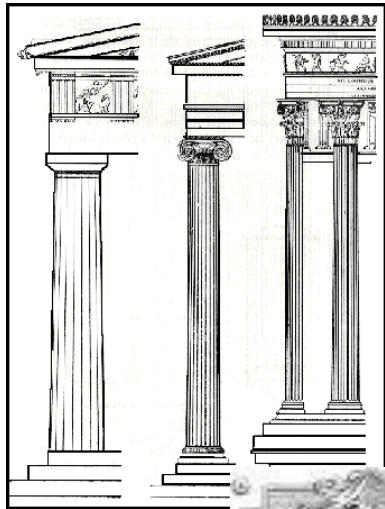


Renaissance

- Although the 'awakening' of the arts concentrated in Italy, the Renaissance was felt all over Europe. Italy led the push to new literature, fine arts, architecture and other inventions and discoveries.



- Characteristic Motifs



- Classic details and the return of classic orders
 - Arabesque
 - Murals
- Fruits, flowers and foliage
 - Acanthus leaf
 - Chimera
- Garlands and swags
 - Griffin
 - Cartouche
 - Pietre dure
 - marquetry



Pietre Dure: an inlay made of polished stones cut and fit to form a picture or pattern.

Marquetry: A type of veneering that makes use of a variety of materials fit together to form a thin sheet of flowing patterns used in table tops, flooring, etc.



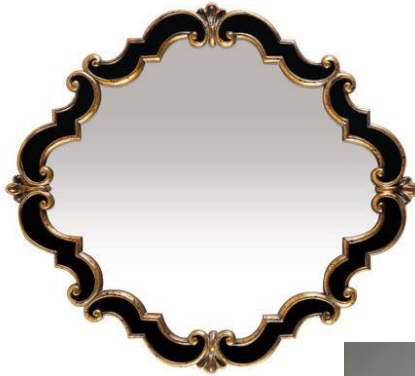
Renaissance

The Renaissance 'style' incorporates winding stairs with ornate wrought iron railings, heavy tapestries, deep rich colors and heavy trims as the table runner at the right, ornate ceiling beams, as well as black and white marble floors.



Baroque

- Baroque is an artistic style prevalent from the late 16th century and is characterized by dynamic movement in styles, forms, shapes as well as in music and art.



The New World



The design characteristics of the colonies in North and South America were adaptations of what had been current in Europe. However, while there was plenty of wood for furniture and houses, the people did not have the tools and the craftsmen who were there often just made the designs from memory. The furnishings and details were elementary and primitive, not refined as they were in France, England and Spain.

Rococo



- The Rococo style is considered the best of the European styles because the proportions, decorations and lines were perfect.
- These styles are the Queen Anne and Chippendale in England and the furniture of Louis XV in France.



18th Century American

- Classic American styles included adaptations of Queen Anne, Chippendale and Hepplewhite chairs, high boys, side boards, wing chairs and Windsor chairs.



Neoclassical



The new classical styles revolved around the discovery and exploration of the ruins of Pompeii in 1750 by some Louis XV soldiers. Madame du Pompadour led the reintroduction of the classical styles to Europe. There was a swing from the dramatic Baroque and Rococo back to straight classic lines which characterized the furnishings of Louis XVI in France, the Adam Brothers, Hepplewhite and Sheraton styles in England the American Federal styles.



Robert Adam studied classic architecture and Greek design details and adapted them to his architectural style.



Etruscan dressing room at Osterley Park in Middlesex.



19th century styles



- French Empire



- English Regency



American Classic Revival

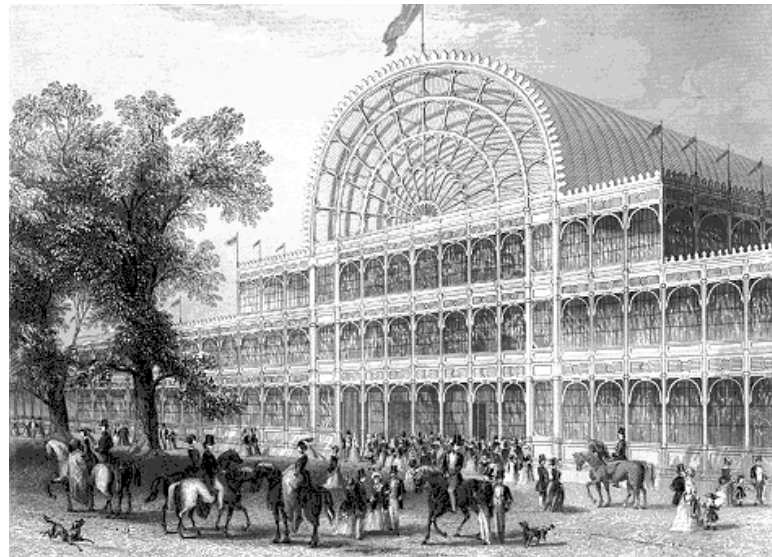


Biedermeier



Industrial Revolution

- The industrial Revolution brought many changes to interiors and to furnishings. Veneers were developed, the hourglass metal spring allowed fully upholstered sofas and gas lighting, electricity and the extensive use of glass for greenhouses made it possible to grow flowers and vegetables year round.



Joseph Paxton - The Crystal Palace 1851 World's Fair
Hyde Park, London



Victorian Era

- Overstuffed upholstery
- Bric-a-brac shelves
- Painted Lady houses



The Aesthetic Movements

While the Industrial Revolution brought so many improvements, there were groups of artists and designers who felt craftsmanship had been lost.

The **American Arts and Crafts movement** headed by William Morris promoted the art of furniture design through detailed construction. Another designer who worked during this critical time was Louis Comfort Tiffany.



Art Nouveau

- The Art Nouveau style was found mostly in Europe, and Charles Rene Mackintosh was the most prominent designer.



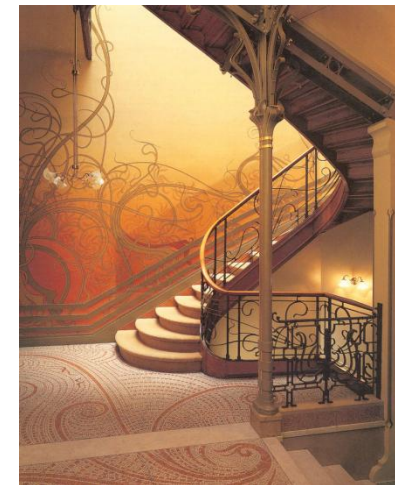
Other Art Nouveau Styles



Michael Thonet's
bentwood chairs



Beardsley art prints

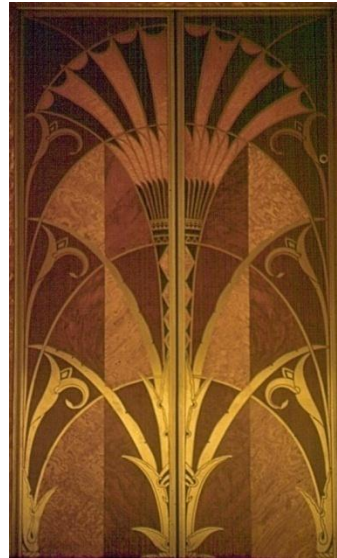


Victor Horta Tassel hotel

20th century

- Art Deco
- Bauhaus
- Prairie Style Architecture – Frank Lloyd Wright
- Modern
- DeStijl
- Contemporary

Art Deco



This fun era only lasted about 20 years.



Bauhaus

The Bauhaus school in Germany brought together some of the most talented designers, artists and architects in the 20th century.



Meis Van Der Rohe



Vassily Kandinsky



Marcel Breuer

Prairie Style

The Prairie Style of architecture was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. It featured horizontal lines, natural elements and one of the most famous residences is Falling Waters.



Modern

Materials were industrial, with polished stainless steel tubes serving as the frames and the cushions and straps were made of black leather.



Eileen Gray's table



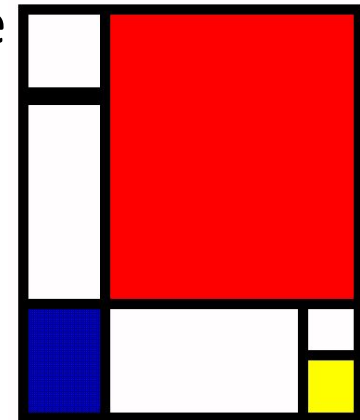
Lounge designed by Le Corbusier

De Stijl

Reitveld's chairs exemplified the essence of De Stijl which promoted the use of simple Planes and primary colors.



Artist Piet Mondrian's painted in the De Stijl style



Contemporary

- 20th and 21st century designs in furniture and accessories



Philippe Starck



Frank Gehry



Marc Newson



Charles Eames



Tizio Lamp

From antiquity to our 21st century, we are going to find the motifs repeated, changed, stretched and moved around to make new designs and new images.

The seven issues that always impact the arts can be identified in every furniture era.