

Objects 1900 and today : an exhibition of decorative and useful objects contrasting two periods of design

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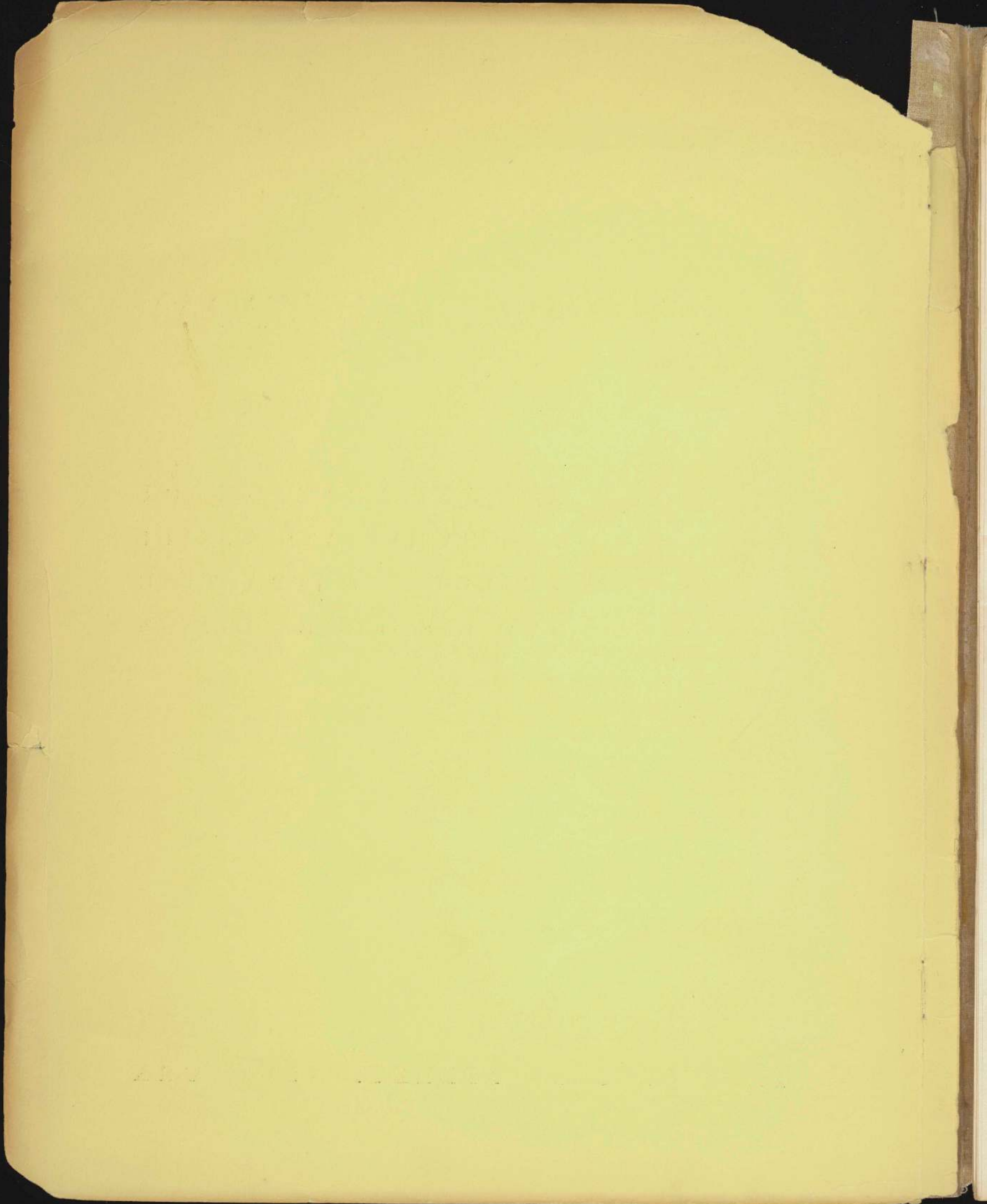
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from our founding in 1929 to the present—is
available online. It includes exhibition catalogues,
primary documents, installation views, and an
index of participating artists.

OBJECTS

1900 AND TODAY

AN EXHIBITION OF
DECORATIVE AND USEFUL
OBJECTS CONTRASTING
TWO PERIODS OF DESIGN

THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART
11 WEST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK



EXHIBITION

OBJECTS 1900 AND TODAY

April 3 to May 1, 1933

This exhibition of decorative and useful objects is arranged with the purpose of contrasting the design, and the attitude toward design, of two modern periods. One is not necessarily better than the other. If it appears so, it is because we lack historical perspective on contemporary design, and have a falsely conditioned perspective on that of 1900.

Separated by scarcely thirty years the two periods, each with a consistent and characteristic discipline, have totally different points of view.

In 1900 the Decorative Arts (L'Art Nouveau, Jugendstil) had a style independent of the architecture of their day, based on imitation of natural forms and lines which curve, diverge and converge.

Today industrial design is functionally motivated and follows the same principles as modern architecture: machine-like simplicity, smoothness of surface, avoidance of ornament.

Perhaps no thirty years have witnessed a greater change in the aspect of objects and motivation in their design.

Philip Johnson

There is appended an article from Creative Art, April 1933, on the period of 1900, and a check list of objects exhibited, with comments.

Archive

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EXHIBITION

OBJECTS 1900 AND TODAY

April 3 to May 1, 1955

This exhibition of decorative and useful objects is arranged with the purpose of contrasting the design and the attitude toward design of two modern periods. One is not necessarily better than the other. It is apparent, however, that in design we lack historical perspective on that of 1900.

Separated by nearly thirty years the two periods, each with a consistent and distinctive discipline, have totally different points of view.

In 1900 the decorative arts (Art Nouveau, Jugendstil) had a style independent of the work of the craftsman, based on imitation of natural forms and lines which were, diverse and complex.

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OBJECTS 1900 AND TODAY

by Philip Johnson

Most of us today can remember the curved and flower-covered bric-a-brac of the period of 1900. In most houses there are still a few such pieces,--perhaps a Tiffany glass lampshade, a bud vase, or a bronze lady whose billowing skirts received calling cards. These objects are now regarded with fashionable horror.

Such shudders are, however, unjustified. It is only that the proper perspective on the period is lacking. The style has been judged on the basis of the poorest examples rather than on the best. We have all seen dull Gothic and ugly Francois I but we do not condemn these periods. The style in the decorative arts in 1900 -- the Jugendstil, or as it is called in French (and English!) Art Nouveau -- is one that merits reevaluation.

The essence of the style whether in painting or the decorative arts lies in the double curving lines which approach and diverge, often ending in a whiplash swirl. Usually these lines also were imitative of natural forms: waves, plants, or flowers.

Contrast of the decorative objects of this period with those of modern design does much to clarify both types. The exhibition of Objects 1900 and Today at the Museum of Modern Art has been arranged to illustrate this contrast. Both periods considered themselves modern and

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Most of us today can remember the curved and flower-covered proto-style of the period of 1800. In most houses there are still a few such pieces, perhaps a Tiffany glass lampshade, a bed vase, or a picture lady whose pillowcase skirts received similar orders. These objects are now surrounded with fashionable horror.

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Contrast of the decorative objects of this period with those of modern design does much to clarify both types. The exhibition of Objects 1800 and Today at the Museum of Modern Art has been arranged to illustrate this contrast. Both periods considered themselves modern and

entirely free from tradition. The Jugendstil was based on the curved and the linear. Modern work is based on neither. The style of 1900 took its motifs from nature. Modern work finds its inspiration in the machine. The Jugendstil can be called fundamentally a style of ornament. The basis of the modern style is lack of ornament.

The factors, historical and aesthetic, which enter into the design of objects today are too involved to be treated in a short article. The style of 1900, however, is now far enough removed in time to enable us to analyze its origins.

The strongest impetus toward the Jugendstil was the Arts and Crafts movement in England under the leadership of William Morris. The movement was a reaction against unordered eclecticism and the growing drabness of machine-made traditional ornament. The ideal of "Art in Everything" was coupled with the belief that beauty could be revived only by reviving the handicraft tradition. But the movement instead of leading toward a new system of design looked back to the mediaeval for inspiration.

The Arts and Crafts movement stimulated a search for the modern, but the actual principles of design came rather from painting. In trying to escape the Gothic and Baroque traditions the design followed the popular trend in contemporary painting. Primitivism and Japonisme were the especial influences. As Gauguin had

entirely free from tradition. The Jacobinism was based on the creed and the law. Robert was in fact on a higher plane. The style of 1800 took its roots from nature. Robert was like the inspiration in the machine. The Jacobinism can be called fundamentally a style of ornament. The basis of the modern style is fact of ornament.

The French, historical and scientific, which enter into the design of objects today are not involved to be treated in a short history. The style of 1800, however, is now the school toward which we are to turn. The style of 1800.

The movement toward the Jacobinism was the Arts and Crafts movement in England under the leadership of William Morris. The movement was a reaction against modern industrialism and the wrong business of machine-made traditional ornament. The ideal of "Art in Every Thing" was coupled with the belief that beauty could be revived only by reviving the traditional tradition. But the movement instead of looking toward a new system of design looked back to the traditional for inspiration.

The Arts and Crafts movement stimulated a search for the modern, but the actual principles of design were rather free. It is trying to escape the Gothic and Baroque traditions the design followed the popular trend in contemporary painting. Printmaking and tapestry were the special influences. In Germany had

retired to the south seas to find inspiration in the primitive, the decorators sought the fundamentals of design in the forms of nature, especially the primitive forms of animal life such as polyps and mussels.

Imitation of nature was mistaken for the natural. Designers unable to invent abstract forms relied on those of nature. Only the great designers of the Jugendstil succeeded in freeing the curvilinear quality of the style from the realistic representation of natural forms.

The influence of the French Japonisme was even more direct. The prints of Hokusai and Hiroshige had a strong effect on painting in the middle of the last century. Men like Degas, Whistler and Van Gogh learned from them a new sense of placement and spatial relations. But what the designers of the period got directly or indirectly was the quality of linearity. The tangential curves, the sinuous continuity of line of the Japanese prints later became characteristic of the Jugendstil.

Indeed, it is in painting itself that the double curving lines of the Jugendstil first appear. Van Gogh has been called the greatest painter of the Art Nouveau, and men as widely distributed geographically as Klimt and Munch are also included. But certainly the most typical painter of the Jugendstil is Toulouse-Lautrec. In the Jane Avril the repeated double curves of the outline of the body, the snake on her dress and in the corner ex-

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press satire and humor. On the other hand these curving lines as used by the English "aesthetes" could express decadence, as in the patterns of smoking candles or dripping blood in the drawings of Aubrey Beardsley.

Simultaneously in Munich a group of illustrators and decorators including Bruno Paul, Pankok, Riemerschmid and Eckmann were independently working out naturalistic curves in their designs. Their contributions to the magazine Jugend, founded in 1896, defined the style as a definite mode in the decorative arts and gave to it its name, Jugendstil.

But it was the genius of Henry van de Velde of Brussels which made the style universal on the continent. In his youth Van de Velde had been impregnated with the ideas of William Morris. When he was still a young man he made designs for chairs, book jackets and even for doorknobs in the Arts and Crafts manner. In 1896 he built his first house which was designed throughout in the spirit of the English handicraft tradition. His ideas on the fine arts were however not derived from the Pre-Raphaelites as were those of the English, but rather from the Neo-Impressionist revolt then raging in Paris. Van de Velde cannot be classed as a follower of Morris. Especially foreign to the handicrafts idea was Van de Velde's belief in the possibility of machine

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of Morris. Especially foreign to the handicrafts idea
was Van de Velde's belief in the possibility of machine

production and in functionalism as the basis of design. In this he was surely influenced by the buildings of Victor Horta who in the early 90's, perhaps following the ideas of Viollet-le-Duc, had dared to reveal the metal skeleton in the facade of his buildings. In his interiors also, besides the usual curvilinear forms of the Jugendstil, Horta used metal and glass with a functionalism that foreshadowed much recent work. Van de Velde therefore brought to the ideal of the Arts and Crafts a point of view fresher and sounder than the sentimental mediaevalism of the English. The Jugendstil lay ready to hand as a style which could easily be adapted to Van de Velde's point of view. He did not invent the curvilinear ornament, but he saw its possibilities and developed it into a logical style.

The year 1896 saw the founding of the style as the modern style in decoration. The magazine Jugend was founded. Hector Guimard built his Castel Béranger in Paris, which although derivative of Horta's work, was considered outrageously modern by the Paris of that day. In the same year the German Siegfried Bing opened his shop with four rooms designed by Van de Velde. This shop which became the center of the movement in the contemporary decorative arts, was called "L'Art Nouveau", whence came the French name for the style. Although the style was appreciated intellectually (witness the Paris Exposition

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The year 1889 saw the founding of the style in the
modern style in decoration. The organic form was four-
fold. Victor Guisard built his Grand Bazaar in Paris,
which although derivative of Horta's work, was considered
as outrageously modern by the Paris of that day. In the
same year the German architect Hildebrandt also worked with
four tones designed by the de Vries. This style which
became the center of the movement in the contemporary
decorative arts, was called 'Stijl-Hildebrandt', whence came
the French name for the style. Although the style was
appreciated intellectually (at least the Paris Exposition

of 1900) it never became popular and "L'Art Nouveau-Bing" was a failure financially.

It was in Germany that Van de Velde and the Jugendstil were popularly accepted. The exhibition of 1897 in Dresden where Bing showed a suite of rooms designed by Van de Velde gave the architect instant popularity. Aside from building a number of important buildings in the Rhineland, Van de Velde founded, and directed until the War, the famous Kunstgewerbeschule at Weimar which after the War became the Bauhaus.

The Jugendstil itself was, however, short-lived. Just as the architecture of the period 1895-1900 was more daring and original than the architecture of 1910, so in the minor arts the trend in this period was toward more traditional design. The continent settled into a phase which has been called the New Tradition, best exemplified in architecture by the work of Berlage in Holland, Perret in France and Behrens in Germany. The furniture designed by these men naturally suited the restrained mediaevalism or classicism of their buildings. It was not until about 1922 that an entirely new impulse was felt in architecture. Since that time the minor arts cannot be considered as separate from the new architecture.

It is perhaps the most fundamental contrast between the two periods of design that in 1900 the Decorative Arts possessed a style of their own, independent of the

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The Jugendstil itself was, however, short-lived. Just as the exhibition of the period 1885-1900 was one day and critical than the exhibition of 1910, so in the next year the trend in this period was toward more traditional designs. The movement settled into a phase which has been called the New Traditionalism but exemplified in architecture by the work of Berlage in Holland, Tross in France and others in Germany. The traditionalism by these was actually called the traditional modernism or classicism of their buildings. It was not until about 1922 that an entirely new impulse was felt in architecture since that time the Jugendstil cannot be considered as separate from the new architecture.

It is perhaps the most fundamental contrast between the two periods of design that in 1900 the Decorative Arts possessed a style of their own, independent of the

architecture of the time, whereas today the discipline of modern architecture has become so broad that there can be no sub-category as that of the decorative arts.

From "Creative Art"
April 1933

evolution of the time, where today the discipline
of modern architecture has become so broad that there
can be no sub-category or part of the descriptive arts.

~~THE CLASSICAL ART~~
1911

1. JEWELRY BOXES

1900 (Designed, Birmingham, England)
The choice of materials, the curvilinear shape of the box, and the interweaving detail of the clasp are typical of 1900.

MODERN (English, loaned by Saks-Fifth Avenue)

Convenient in size, sharp in outline, utilitarian in clasp and unornamented save for the texture of the material used.

2. ORNAMENT VS. USEFUL OBJECT

1900 Carved Rock Crystal, (Designed by Louis C. Tiffany, loaned by Tiffany Studios)

MODERN Table Lighter, (English, loaned by Wedderien, Inc.)

Beauty of natural material and hand carved floral forms

vs.

Beauty of machinery.

3. BOWLS

1900 (Favrill glass, designed by Louis C. Tiffany, loaned by Tiffany Studios)

Deriving from the morning-glory in shape and tint, depends for its beauty on variation of pattern and color, and on the iridescent quality of the glass itself.

MODERN (Porcelain, designed by the Staatliche Porzellan Manufaktur, Berlin)

Pure white, shaped functionally without unnecessary rim, depends for its beauty on the simple expression of medium and function.

I. TWENTY SEVEN

1891 (Designed, H. H. ...)
The change of material, the construction of the
of the box, and the construction of the
along the vertical of 1891.

1892 (Designed, H. H. ...)
Construction of the glass, shown in section, with
for the change and construction of the
out of the vertical axis.

II. TWENTY EIGHT

1893 (Designed, H. H. ...)
Design, shown by H. H. ...
1894 (Designed, H. H. ...)
Design of vertical section and horizontal section
of the glass.

III. TWENTY NINE

1895 (Designed, H. H. ...)
Design, shown by H. H. ...
Design from the vertical axis in shape and
for the change of vertical axis
of the glass.

1896 (Designed, H. H. ...)
Design, shown by H. H. ...
Two views, shown functionally of the
with the change of the glass
of the vertical axis.

4. COFFEE SPOONS

1900: (American, loaned by Mrs. F. T. Van Beuren)
Lilies of the valley motivate shape as well
ornament.

MODERN: (Adaptation of modern German design)
The ideal of functionalism has here arrived
at a traditional shape.

5. DESSERT SPOONS

1900: (Designed by Marcus & Company)
Typical floral decoration.

MODERN (Covington Plain, loaned by Black Starr & Frost -
Gorham)
A traditional design

6. CLOTHES BRUSHES

1900: (American)

MODERN: (German, loaned by Saks-Fifth Avenue)

Silver vs. chromium
Wavy ornament vs. simple surface
Handle vs. no handle

7. TRAYS

1900 (Designed by Louis C. Tiffany, loaned by Tiffany
Studios)

The restrained, curved lines of the decoration
form an integral part of the tray. This abstract
ornament, rather than more literal naturalistic
design, is characteristic of the best work of the
period.

MODERN: (Designed by Rena Rosenthal, loaned by Rena Rosen-
thal, Inc.)

Glass and chromium have replaced tarnishable sil-
ver, and sharp, straight lines supersede the cur-
ved.

4. OTHER PAPERS

1900: (Lentini, James) -
List of the various papers as well
as notes.

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8. TABLES

- 1900: (Designed by Eugene Colonna for L'Art Nouveau-Bing, loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art).
Curved corners and curvilinear ornament.
- MODERN: (Designed by Le Corbusier and Charlotte Perriand, loaned by Thonet Brothers, New York)
New materials in functional forms.

9. CENTERPIECES

- 1900: (Designed by Louis C. Tiffany, loaned by Tiffany Studios)
Sumptuous, elaborate, large and purely decorative.
- MODERN: (Designed by the Staatliche Porzellan Manufaktur, Berlin)
Smaller, simpler, and at least partially useful.

10. HANGINGS

- 1900: (Designed by Louis C. Tiffany, loaned by Tiffany Studios)
Velours wall hanging hand-painted in a design of corn and pumpkins.
- MODERN: (French bourrette and domestic serge, loaned by Howard & Schaffer Inc.)
Variation in texture and weave takes the place of decorative design.

11. FINGER BOWLS

- 1900: (Designed by Louis C. Tiffany)
Irregular in shape and color. Inspired by flower petals.
- MODERN: (Bohemian)
The simplest functional form.

8. TABLES

1900:

(Designed by Henry Cole for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1877.)
Curved corners and decorative elements.

MODERN:

(Designed by Le Corbusier and Charlotte Perrotin, 1929.)
Designed by Ernest Brechet, New York.
New materials in functional forms.

9. CHAIRS

1900:

(Designed by Louis C. Tiffany, 1892.)
Stained glass, metal, and ivory decorative elements.

MODERN:

(Designed by the Brno School, 1920s.)
Simpler, and at least partially useful.

10. HANGINGS

1900:

(Designed by Louis C. Tiffany, 1892.)
Velvet wall hangings hand-painted in a design of color and pattern.

MODERN:

(Trend towards and domestic uses, 1920s.)
Howard & Schiller Inc.,
Variation in texture and weave takes the place of decorative design.

11. FURNITURE

1900:

(Designed by Louis C. Tiffany, 1892.)
Intricate in shape and color.
Details.

MODERN:

(Bauhaus)
The simplest functional form.

12. CEILING LIGHTS

1900: (Designed by Louis C. Tiffany, loaned by Tiffany Studios)

MODERN: (German, loaned by Schwintzer & Graeff, New York)

Elongated hand painted bowl vs. a sphere of ground glass.

13. VASES

1900: (American, loaned by Mrs. F. T. Van Beuren)
An ornamental trophy cup. The whiplash curves of the handles are especially typical of the period.

MODERN: (Designed by Paul T. Frankl)

The cylindrical shape is the simplest in manufacture and use.

14. TEA POTS

1900: (Designed by Louis C. Tiffany, loaned by Tiffany Studios)

MODERN: (Designed by Schot & Company, Jena, Germany)

Tarnished silver surface vs. transparent unbreakable glass.

Curvilinear floral ornament vs. the clarity of glass and the color of tea.

15. BUD VASES

1900: (Designed by Louis C. Tiffany, Loaned by Tiffany Studios)

MODERN: (Designed by Staatliche Porzellan Manufaktur, Berlin)

An orchidaceous form vs. simple cylinder.

13. CHINA LACERS

1900: (Designed by Louis S. Tiffany, issued by Tiffany Studios)
 1900: (Designed by Robert S. Johnson & Company, New York)
 Designed and painted over a surface of ground glass.

14. VASES

1900: (American, issued by Mrs. W. F. Van Dusen)
 An experimental study of the design of the handles and especially typical of the period.
 1900: (Designed by Paul F. French)
 The cylindrical shape is the simplest in form for use.

15. TEA POTS

1900: (Designed by Louis S. Tiffany, issued by Tiffany Studios)
 1900: (Designed by Robert S. Johnson & Company, New York)
 Furnished silver surface for transparent surface.
 This glass.
 Curved lines of ornament and the clarity of glass and the color of tea.

16. HOT VASES

1900: (Designed by Louis S. Tiffany, issued by Tiffany Studios)
 1900: (Designed by Steelcase Furniture Manufacturing, Berlin)
 An oval-shaped form for single cylinder.

16. PLATES

- 1900: (Haviland China, designed by Georges de Feure, loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art) Inspired by the foamy waves of Japanese prints.
- MODERN: (Urbino design, Staatliche Porzellan Manufaktur, Berlin) Reduced to the simplest possible shape and color.

17. TRANSLUCENT GLASS

- 1900: (Opal glass, designed and loaned by Tiffany Studios)
- MODERN: (Magnalite, manufactured and loaned by the American 3 Way Luxfer Prism Company Inc.)

Both panes have the similar purpose of admitting light without visibility. The Tiffany pane is designed to be ornamental and its wavy pattern is the result of irregularities of manufacture. The regular pattern of the Magnalite pane is the result of considerations of machine production and of function: best distribution of light and ease of cleaning.

18. INTERIORS

- 1895: (House in Brussels, Victor Horta, architect) Audacious use of metal and glass. Typical curvilinear ornament.
- 1930: (Tugendhat House, Brno, Czechoslovakia, Miës van der Rohe, architect) Audacious use of metal and glass. Growing plants and luxurious materials form only decoration.

16. PLATES

18001 (Holland China, designed by Georges de Foye, loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art) Inspired by the wavy waves of Japanese prints.

MOBERG: (Urtica design, Staatliche Porzellan Manufaktur, Berlin) Reduced to the simplest possible shape and color.

17. TRANSLUCENT GLASS

18002 (Opal glass, designed and loaned by Tiffany Studios)

MOBERG: (Mosaiclike, manufactured and loaned by the American & Way Luster Glass Company Inc.)

Both pieces have the similar purpose of admitting light without visibility. The Tiffany piece is designed to be ornamental and its wavy pattern is the result of irregularities of manufacture. The regular pattern of the Moberg piece is the result of considerations of machine production and of functional best distribution of light and ease of cleaning.

18. INTERIORS

18981 (House in Brussels, Victor Horta, architect) Inducious use of metal and glass. Typical Art Nouveau ornament.

18982 (Tugendhat House, Brno, Gschoslovskis, Hise van der Hobe, architect) Inducious use of metal and glass. Greater plastic and luxuriant materials for only decoration.

19. ORNAMENTAL OBJECT VS. BLANK SPACE

1900: (Object designed by Louis C. Tiffany, loaned by Tiffany Studios)
An ornamental object for the sake of ornament. Inspired by the shape and color of a tulip.

MODERN: Blank Space
Ornamental objets d'art are avoided in modern interior architectural schemes.

20. ORNAMENTAL TILES VS. STRUCTURAL GLASS BRICKS

1900: (Opal glass tiles, designed and loaned by Tiffany Studios)
The beauty of iridescent lustre and irregular texture.

MODERN: (Structural glass bricks, German, loaned by the Structural Glass Corporation, New York)
The beauty of clarity and machine produced units.

21. WALL FIXTURES

1900: (American)

MODERN: (Designed by Miës van der Rohe)

Imitation of natural forms vs. machine-like smoothness.

22. CHAIRS

1900: (Designed by Eugene Colonna for L'Art Nouveau-Bing, loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art)

MODERN: (Designed by Miës van der Rohe, 1927)

Stylistic curves, derived from the aesthetic of the Art Nouveau, vs. curves resulting from the functional use of steel tubing in chair construction.

12. ORNAMENTAL OBJECTS IN WAX BRASS

1900: (Object designed by Louis C. Tiffany, loaned by Tiffany Studios)
An ornamental object for the sake of ornament.
Inspired by the shape and color of a bird.

NOTE: This piece
Ornamental object, A'ART and avoided in nature
Inspired by the shape and color of a bird.

13. ORNAMENTAL TILES IN STYROLITE GLASS BRASS

1900: (Glass tiles, designed and loaned by Tiffany Studios)
The beauty of translucent jewels and minerals
inspired.

NOTE: (Styrolite glass tiles, loaned by the
Styrolite Glass Corporation, New York)
The beauty of clarity and machine produced work.

14. WALL FITTING

1900: (American)

NOTE: (Designed by Miss van der Bode)

Installation of natural tones vs. machine-like
enclosures.

15. CHAIR

1900: (Designed by Eugene Colonna for L'ART NOUVEAU
Museum, loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of
Art)

NOTE: (Designed by Miss van der Bode, 1927)

Stylized curves, derived from the aesthetic
of the Nouveau, vs. curves resulting from
the functional use of steel tubing in chair
construction.

23. BOOKBINDINGS

1900: (Published Berlin, 1901)

MODERN: (Designed by Jan Tschichold, Potsdam, 1931)

Curvilinear design in the Arts and Crafts tradition vs. design formed by placing of titles and choice of type.

24. CARD TRAY VS. ASH TRAY

1900: (Loaned by Rena Rosenthal)
A dancer whose billowing skirts form a card tray.

MODERN: (Orrefors glass, designed by Edvard Hald, Sweden, loaned by Orrefors Glassware Shop, New York)
Thirty years has substituted the ash tray for the card tray. A large, flat, glass dish is at once the most functional and the most decorative.

25. SALAD BOWLS

1900: (Loaned by Rena Rosenthal)
Subordination of function to ornament. The glass bowl is concealed in a silver casing of elaborate floral design.

MODERN: (Leerdan glass, Holland)
Simplest possible expression of medium and function.

26. LITHOGRAPH VS. PHOTOGRAPH

1900: (ETE, lithograph by Mucha, Paris, loaned by Rena Rosenthal)

MODERN: (Photograph by Edward Steichen, New York)

LIKE: in subject matter
in being reproducible

UNLIKE: in medium
in artistic approach
in sentiment

22. BOOKBINDINGS

1900: (Published Berlin, 1901)

MOHRER: (Designed by Jan Tschichold, Godesburg, 1921)

Qualitative design in the type and Grotius' trade-
tion vs. design formed by placing of titles and
choice of type.

23. CARD TRAY VS. ASH TRAY

1900: (Designed by Hans Rosenthal)

A dancer whose silhouette strikes form a card tray.

MOHRER: (Grotius' class, designed by Edward Heide, Sweden,
formed by Grotius' Glasware Shop, New York)
Thirty years has substituted the ash tray for the
card tray. A large, flat, glass dish is at once
the most functional and the most decorative.

24. SALLI BOWLS

1900: (Designed by Hans Rosenthal)

Subordination of function to ornament. The glass
bowl is concealed in a silver casing of aluminum
floral design.

MOHRER: (Linden glass, Holland)

Simplest possible expression of medium and form-
tion.

25. LITHOGRAPH VS. PHOTOGRAPH

1900: (ETC. Lithograph by Maxime Pezay, formed by Hans
Rosenthal)

MOHRER: (Photograph by Edward Steichen, New York)

Lines in subject matter
in better reproduction

QUALITY: in medium
in artistic approach
in sentiment

27. BROOCH VS. SCARFPIN

A typical floral ornament of the period vs.
a design based on the safety pin.

28. STANDARD LAMPS

1900: (Designed by Louis C. Tiffany, loaned by Tiffany Studios)

MODERN: (Designed by Werkstaetten der Stadt Halle, Germany)

Cluster of flowers as a motivation
vs.
efficient lighting as a motivation.

29. TABLE LAMPS

1900: (American)

MODERN: (Designed by Bauhaus, Dessau, 1926)

An ornamental hall table lamp
vs.
an efficient desk lamp.

30. TEA CUPS

1900: (Haviland China, designed by Georges de Feure, loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art)
Typical ornament of the period applied to a shape derived from the English Arts and Crafts tradition.

MODERN: (Designed by the Staatliche Porzellan Manufaktur, Berlin)
A traditional shape unornamented and uncolored.

31. DISHES

1900: (Solid glass dish designed by Louis C. Tiffany, loaned by Tiffany Studios)
Motif of primitive undersea life as induced by the discoveries of the microscope and the romantic primitivism of 1900.

MODERN: (Chinese jade plate, loaned by Mrs. Ralph Ellis)
An old jade plate which exemplifies all the principles of modern design.

27. BROOKS W. SCHEFFER
 A typical floral ornament of the period was
 a design based on the safety pin.
28. STANFORD LAMP
 1800: (Designed by Louis G. Tiffany, loaned by the
 Terry Studio)
 MODERN: (Designed by Peter Schuster for Staatliche
 Museen)
 Gluster of flowers as a motivation
 vs.
 efficient lighting as a motivation.
29. TABLE LAMP
 1800: (American)
 MODERN: (Designed by Barbara, Deane, 1935)
 An ornamental ball table lamp
 vs.
 an efficient desk lamp.
30. TEA CUPS
 1800: (Haviland China, designed by George de Vaux,
 loaned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art)
 Typical ornament of the period applied to a
 shape derived from the English tea and coffee
 tradition.
 MODERN: (Designed by the Staatliche Porzellan Manufaktur
 Berlin)
 A traditional shape unornamented and uncolored.
31. DISH
 1800: (Solid glass dish designed by Louis G. Tiffany,
 loaned by Terry Studio)
 Motif of primitive and modern life as induced by
 the discoveries of the microscope and the re-
 cent primitive of 1800.
 MODERN: (Chinese jade plate, loaned by Mrs. Ralph Hille)
 An old jade plate which exemplifies all the
 principles of modern design.



