

DSGN122

**Pre Industrial Design:
Baroque / Rococo**

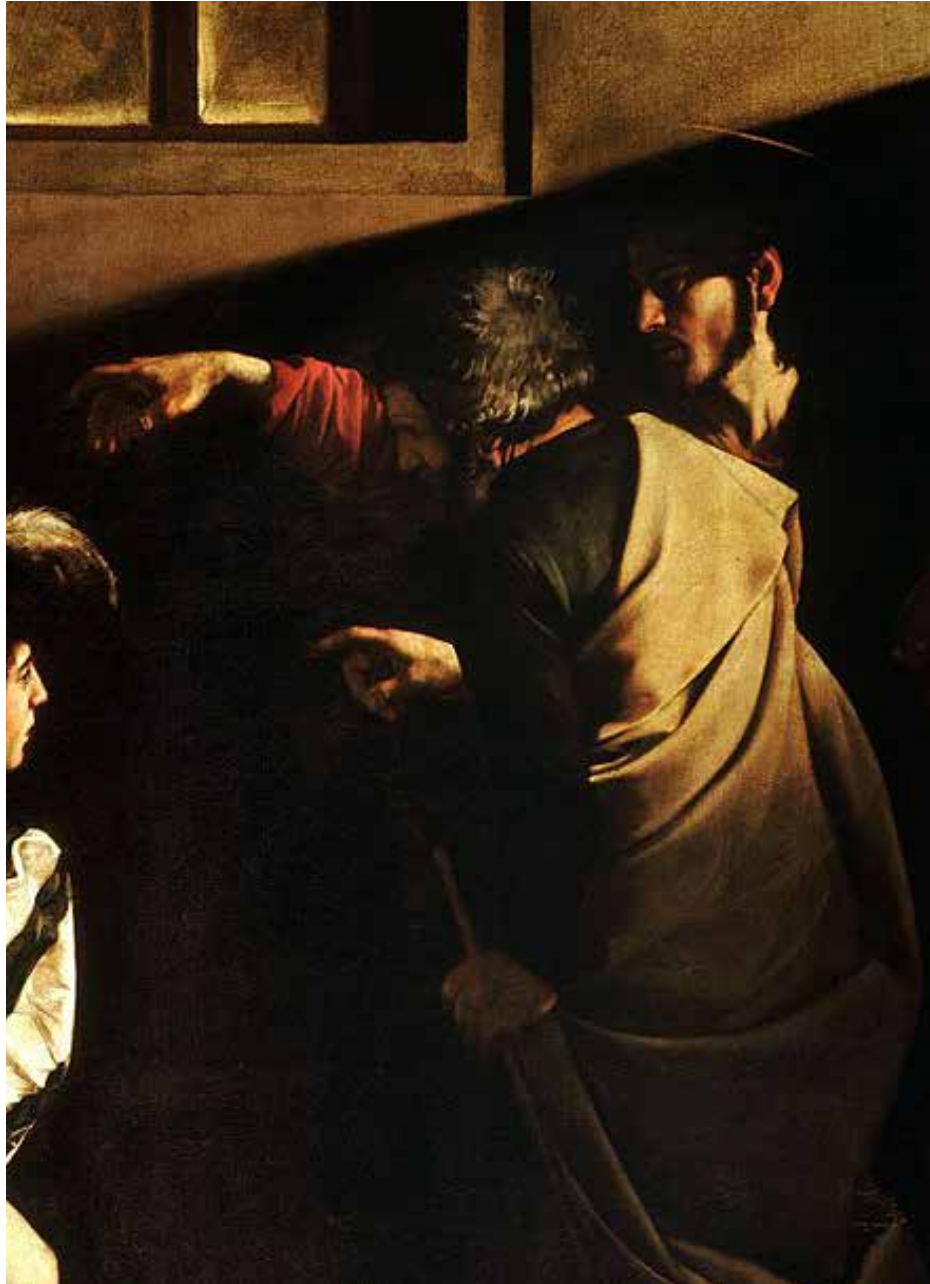


The Baroque is a period of artistic style that started around 1600 in Rome, Italy, and spread throughout the majority of Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries. In informal usage, the word baroque describes something that is elaborate and highly detailed.

The Baroque style is characterized by exaggerated motion and clear detail used to produce drama, exuberance, and grandeur in sculpture, painting, architecture, literature, dance, and music. Baroque iconography was direct, obvious, and dramatic, intending to appeal above all to the senses and the emotions.

Painting

- Baroque painting is the painting associated with the Baroque cultural movement, which began in Italy in the 17th century.
- In its most typical manifestations, Baroque painting is characterized by great drama, rich, deep color, and intense light and dark shadows.
- Caravaggio was an important figure in early Baroque painting during the 16th and 17th centuries and inspired many mimics, known as Caravaggisti.
- Pietro da Cortona was the most influential painter of the High Baroque Period.
- In the later 17th century, artists such as Giordano increasingly produced monumental ceiling frescoes .

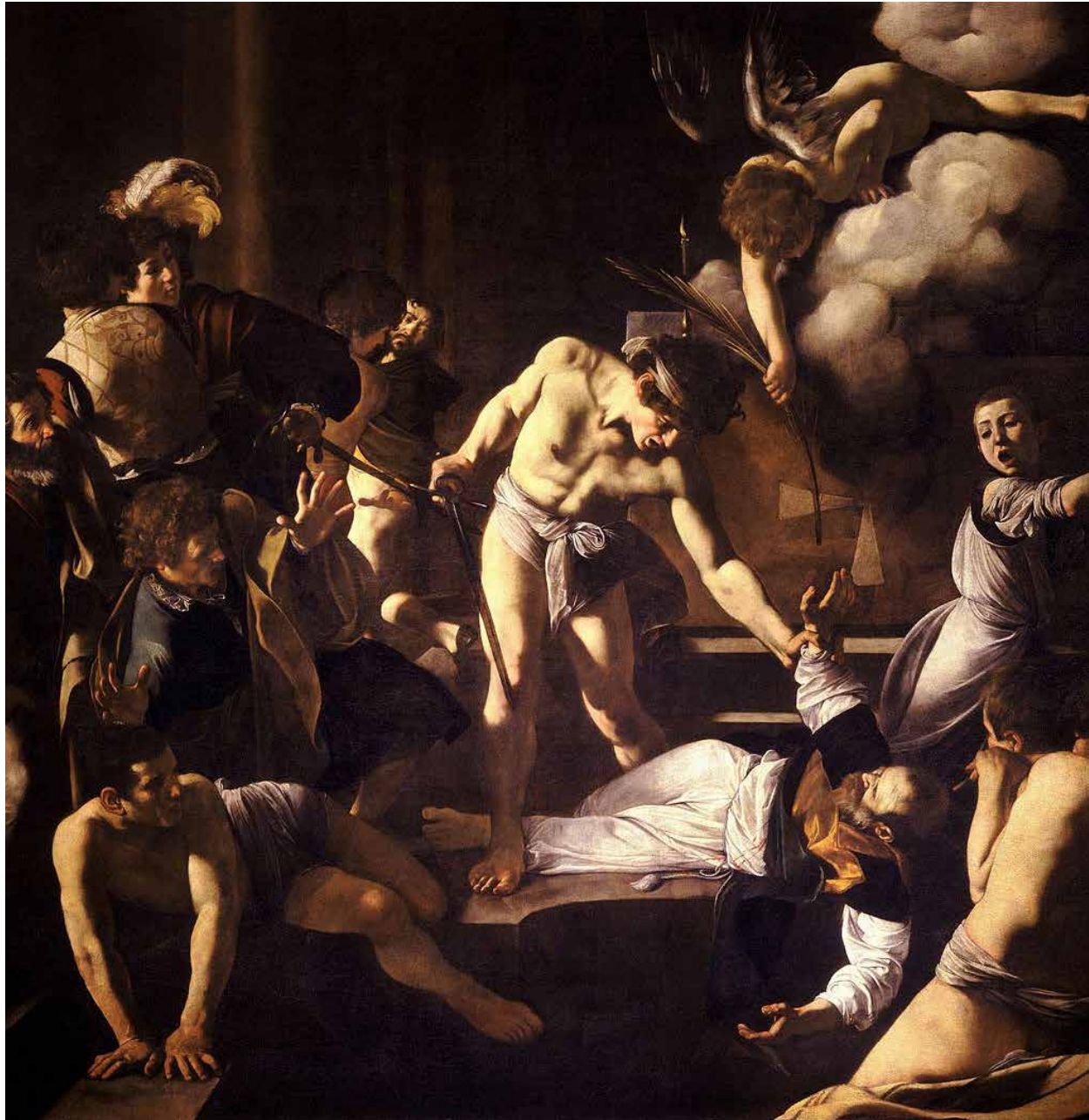


Caravaggio (1571-1610)

- Italian painter
- Known for: dramatic use of lighting in Baroque paintings



Caravaggio, The Calling
of Saint Matthew,
1599–1600



Caravaggio, The
Martyrdom of Saint
Matthew, 1599–1600



Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640)

- Flemish artist
- Known for: influence on Flemish Baroque tradition



Peter Paul Rubens, "Daniel in the Lion's Den," c1615.

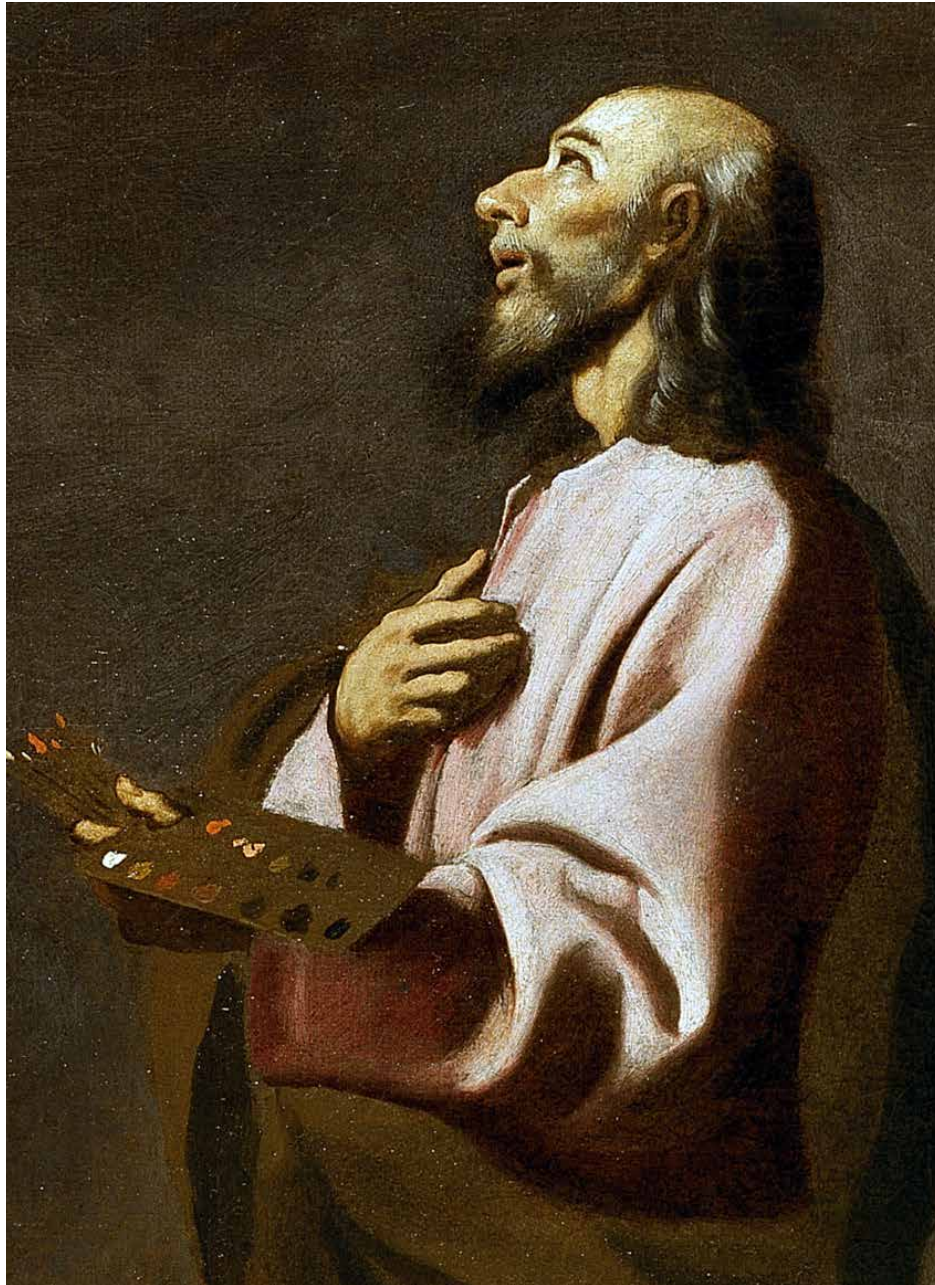


Peter Paul Rubens, "Descent from the Cross," 1617-18.



Francisco de Zurbarán (1598-1664)

- Spanish painter
- Known for: skilled use of light and shadow in religious Baroque paintings



Francisco Zurbarán as Saint Luke,
c.1635–1640

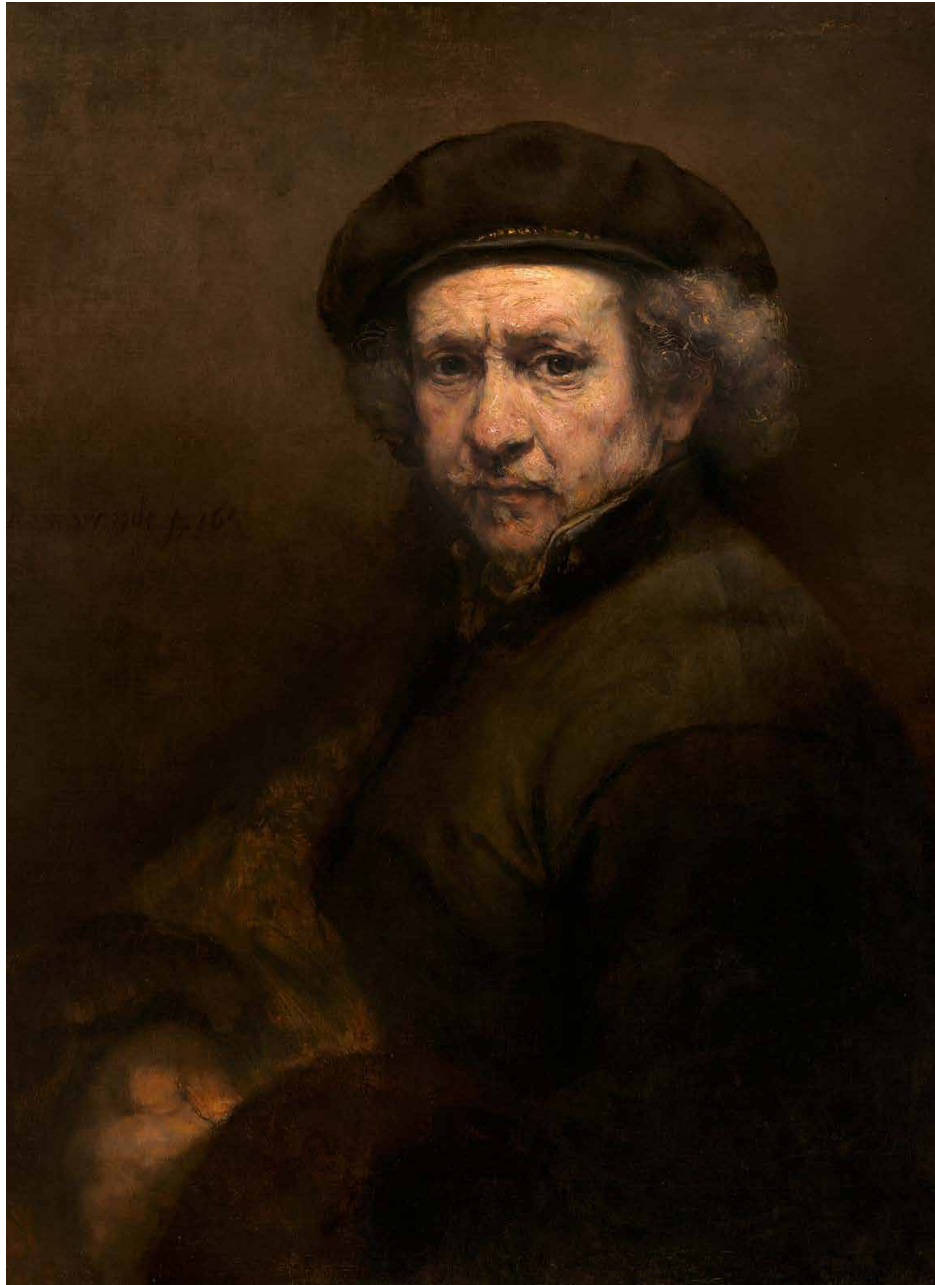


Francisco de Zurbarán, Saint Francis
in Meditation, c. 1631–1640



Rembrandt (1606-1669)

- Dutch artist
- Known for: possessing an exceptional ability to render people in their various moods and dramatic guises



Self-portrait by Rembrandt, 1659



Rembrandt, 1633: 'The Storm on the Sea of Galilee'

Furniture & Interior Design

- The main motifs used are: horns of plenty, festoons, baby angels, lion heads holding a metal ring in their mouths, female faces surrounded by garlands, oval cartouches, acanthus leaves, classical columns, caryatids, pediments and other elements of Classical architecture sculpted on some parts of pieces of furniture,[76] baskets with fruits or flowers, shells, armour and trophies, heads of Apollo or Bacchus, and C-shaped volutes



Cupboard with scenes from the life of Christ; 1620–1640



Dutch wardrobe; 1625–1650



Commode;
by André
Charles
Boulle; circa
1710–1720



Rococo, style in interior design, the decorative arts, painting, architecture, and sculpture that originated in Paris in the early 18th century but was soon adopted throughout France and later in other countries, principally Germany and Austria. It is characterized by lightness, elegance, and an exuberant use of curving natural forms in ornamentation. The word Rococo is derived from the French word *rocaille*, which denoted the shell-covered rock work that was used to decorate artificial grottoes.

Painting

- Rococo style developed first in the decorative arts and interior design, and its influence later spread to architecture, sculpture, theater design, painting, and music.
- Rococo style is characterized by elaborate ornamentation, asymmetrical values, pastel color palette, and curved or serpentine lines.
- Rococo art works often depict themes of love, classical myths, youth, and playfulness.
- Antoine Watteau is considered to be the first great Rococo painter who influenced later Rococo masters such as Boucher and Fragonard.
- In sculpture, the work of Etienne-Maurice Falconet is widely considered to be the best representative of Rococo style.
- Rococo sculpture makes use of very delicate porcelain instead of marble or another heavy medium.



Jean Antoine Watteau (1684-1721)

- French painter
- Known for: founding the French Rococo style



Jean-Antoine Watteau, *The Embarkation for Cythera*, 1717



Jean-Antoine Watteau, *The Feast (or Festival) of Love* (1718–1719)



Francois Boucher (1703-1770)

- French painter, draughtsman and etcher
- Known for: idyllic, voluptuous paintings



Boucher, The Music Lesson, c.1749



Boucher, The Secret Message, c.1767



Jean-Honoré Fragonard (1732-1806)

- French painter and printmaker
- Known for: hedonism & exuberance in late Rococo style



Jean-Honoré Fragonard, Swing,
c.1767



Jean-Honoré Fragonard,
The Progress of Love: The Meeting,
1771 - 1773

Furniture & Interior Design

- After the reign of Louis XIV, the wealthy and aristocratic moved back to Paris from Versailles and began decorating their homes in the new Rococo style that was associated with King Louis XV.
- The notion of the salon is an Enlightenment era ideal that transformed the salon, or living room, into the central space for aristocracy to entertain guests and engage in intellectual conversation.
- Rococo interiors are highly unified in nature, and represent the coming together of a number of decorative arts.
- As with other Rococo art forms, the color palette is lighter, the lines are curvaceous ('S' curve), and the decoration is excessive.
- Furniture rose to new heights in the period and emphasized lighthearted frivolity.
- Furniture, friezes, sculpture, metalwork, wall, and ceiling decoration are woven together stylistically in the Rococo salon.



Louis Delanois, 1765



Jean Jacques Tilliard, ca. 1765-1770



An encoignure by royal cabinetmaker Jean-Pierre Latz (circa 1750)



Salon de la princesse, Hôtel de Soubise, Paris.





- Rococo fashion was based on extravagance, elegance, refinement and decoration. Women's fashion of the seventeenth-century was contrasted by the fashion of the eighteenth-century, which was ornate and sophisticated, the true style of Rococo.

Baroque Art Period

- Active dates: c. 1600-1750
- Stemmed from Italian word for “contorted idea”
- Arose mainly as a means to promote the Catholic Church during the Protestant Reformation
- Emphasizes faith in church and power in state
- Dramatic contrasts of lights and darks
- Emotional, often religious depictions
- Feelings of grandeur, awe, movement and tension
- Hidden sources of light
- Various contrasting textures
- All encompassing works (illusionistic)
- Materials: bronzes, gildings, plaster, marble, stucco
- Focal point in architecture: entrance axis, pavilion

Rococo Art Period

- Active dates: c. 1715-1789
- Stemmed from French word for shells and pebbles
- Often characterized by shell motifs
- Emerged during the Enlightenment
- Emphasizes goals of knowledge, freedom, happiness
- Pastel, light, soft colors
- Ethereal, delicate, graceful scenes of elite
- Feelings of playfulness, happiness, romance
- Scattered light
- Typically non-religious
- Symbols of sex, beauty, courtship, mythology
- Materials: bronzes, gildings, marble, carved wood, stucco
- Asymmetrical, curved forms and shapes

For next class:

The Industrial Revolution/
Mass Production

Quiz

***Reading might be provided
later in the week**