

Chapter 1 : Valerio Art Deco

French Art Deco period sculpture of a female dancer cast in bronze, atop a marble base. The base of the bronze sculpture has a makers mark. The piece is in good vintage condition, wi.

The book was a spirited attack on the excesses of the colorful and lavish objects at the Exposition; and on the idea that practical objects such as furniture should have any decoration at all; his conclusion was that "Modern decoration has no decoration". Art Deco of the 20s and 30s. A similar movement developed in Italy. French nationalism also played a part in the resurgence of decorative arts; French designers felt challenged by the increasing exports of less expensive German furnishings. In , the SAD proposed the holding of a major new international exposition of decorative arts in No copies of old styles were to be permitted; only modern works. Beginning in , department stores had recruited decorative artists to work in their design studios. By Primavera employed more than three hundred artists. The early art deco style featured luxurious and exotic materials such as ebony, and ivory and silk, very bright colors and stylized motifs , particularly baskets and bouquets of flowers of all colors, giving a modernist look. Reinforced concrete gave architects the ability to create new forms and bigger spaces. Previously reinforced concrete had been used only for industrial and apartment buildings, Perret had built the first modern reinforced concrete apartment building in Paris on rue Benjamin Franklin in The theater became famous as the venue for many of the first performances of the Ballets Russes. Perret and Sauvage became the leading Art Deco architects in Paris in the s. In " designer Adrien Karbowsky made a floral chair with a parrot design for the hunting lodge of art collector Jacques Doucet. After World War I they became one of the most prominent French interior design firms, producing the furniture for the first-class salons and cabins of the French transatlantic ocean liners. Some of the colors were inspired by the earlier Fauvism movement led by Henri Matisse ; others by the Orphism of painters such as Sonia Delaunay ; others by the movement known as the Nabis, and in the work of symbolist painter Odilon Redon, who designed fireplace screens and other decorative objects. Bright colors were a feature of the work of fashion designer Paul Poiret , whose work influenced both Art Deco fashion and interior design. The Cubist vocabulary was poised to attract fashion, furniture and interior designers. The rooms were furnished by Mare with neo-Louis XVI and Louis-Philippe style chairs and sofas that were updated with more angular features to make them go with the Cubist paintings. The effect he seeks is obviously one of picturesqueness and gaiety. Despite its tameness, the installation was attacked by some critics as extremely radical, which helped make for its success. The decor included massive pieces made of macassar ebony, inspired by African art, and furniture covered with Morocco leather, crocodile skin and snakeskin, and patterns taken from African designs. Stylized floral designs and bright colors were a feature of early Art Deco. Design by Joseph Csaky. The geometric forms of Cubism had an important influence on Art Deco Lobby of Sutter Street in San Francisco by Timothy Pflueger , inspired by ancient Maya art The gilded bronze Prometheus at Rockefeller Center by Paulanship , a stylized Art Deco update of classical sculpture A ceramic vase inspired by motifs of traditional African carved wood sculpture, by Emile Lenoble , Museum of Decorative Arts, Paris Art Deco was not a single style, but a collection of different and sometimes contradictory styles. In architecture, Art Deco was the successor to and reaction against Art Nouveau, a style which flourished in Europe between and , and also gradually replaced the Beaux-Arts and neoclassical that were predominant in European and American architecture. Grasset stressed the principle that various simple geometric shapes like triangles and squares are the basis of all compositional arrangements. The reinforced concrete buildings of Auguste Perret and Henri Sauvage, and particularly the Theatre des Champs-Elysees , offered a new form of construction and decoration which was copied worldwide. There was also popular interest in archeology due to excavations at Pompeii , Troy , and the tomb of the 18th dynasty Pharaoh Tutankhamun. It was influenced by discoveries in Egyptology , and growing interest in the Orient and in African art. From onwards, it was often inspired by a passion for new machines, such as airships, automobiles and ocean liners, and by this influence resulted in the style called streamline moderne. Nothing was cheap about Art Deco: The style was used to decorate the first-class salons of ocean liners, deluxe trains, and skyscrapers. It was used around the world to decorate the great movie

palaces of the late 1920s and 1930s. Later, after the Great Depression, the style changed and became more sober. A good example of the luxury style of Art Deco is the boudoir of the fashion designer Jeanne Lanvin, designed by Armand-Albert Rateau made between 1925 and 1927. It was located in her house at 16 rue Barbet de Jouy, in Paris, which was demolished in 1960. The room was reconstructed in the Museum of Decorative Arts in Paris. The walls are covered with molded lambris below sculpted bas-reliefs in stucco. The alcove is framed with columns of marble on top with bases and a plinth of sculpted wood. The floor is of white and black marble, and in the cabinets decorative objects are displayed against a background of blue silk. Her bathroom had a tub and washstand made of sienna marble, with a wall of carved stucco and bronze fittings. The study designed by the Paris firm of Alavoine for an American businessman in 1927, now in the Brooklyn Museum, had a unique American feature. Since it was constructed during Prohibition, when serving alcohol was prohibited, it included a secret bar hidden behind the panels. It featured a serpentine armchair and two tubular armchairs by Eileen Gray, a floor of mat silvered glass slabs, a panel of abstract patterns in silver and black lacquer, and an assortment of animal skins. This was officially sponsored by the French government, and covered a site in Paris of 55 acres, running from the Grand Palais on the right bank to Les Invalides on the left bank, and along the banks of the Seine. The Grand Palais, the largest hall in the city, was filled with exhibits of decorative arts from the participating countries. There were 15, exhibitors from twenty different countries, including England, Italy, Spain, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Japan, and the new Soviet Union, though Germany was not invited because of tensions after the war and the United States, misunderstanding the purpose of the exhibit, declined to participate. It was visited by sixteen million people during its seven-month run. The rules of the exhibition required that all work be modern; no historical styles were allowed. The main purpose of the Exhibit was to promote the French manufacturers of luxury furniture, porcelain, glass, metal work, textiles and other decorative products. To further promote the products, all the major Paris department stores and major designers had their own pavilions. The Exposition had a secondary purpose in promoting products from French colonies in Africa and Asia, including ivory and exotic woods. The interior design followed the same principles of symmetry and geometric forms which set it apart from Art Nouveau, and bright colors, fine craftsmanship rare and expensive materials which set it apart from the strict functionality of the Modernist style. While most of the pavilions were lavishly decorated and filled with hand-made luxury furniture, two pavilions, those of the Soviet Union and Pavilion du Nouveau Esprit, built by the magazine of that name run by Le Corbusier, were built in an austere style with plain white walls and no decoration; they were among the earliest examples of modernist architecture.

Chapter 2 : Art DÃ©co Sculpture | French Antiques

Antique true Art Deco 's bronze created by CT. artist Robert Garrett Thew. A sculpture figural of nude lady reading a book single bookend.

Her interests lie in social and cultural aspects of contemporary art production and she especially enjoys writing about street and urban art. Likes to knit, play adventure video games and host quiz nights at a local bar. We recently discussed the importance and characteristics of Art Deco style. Living its golden years in the period between two biggest global conflicts Art Deco was one of the most elegant and glamorous styles in the modern art history. At the interwar period, Art Deco patterns were a synonym for modernist ideas of progress, optimistic celebrations of life and luxurious lifestyle of a generation of youth who was coming of age after the war. Her artistry is a perfect representation of her lifestyle of glamour. Drawing inspiration from the popular painting movements of the time like cubism, for instance, Tamara de Lempicka developed her unique approach, which was more subtle than the original cubist expression, elegant, precise and clean. She was one of the most prominent portrait painters in her generation, favored by the elite audience and her works are even today greeted with enthusiasm. Throughout this period, he also collaborated with Paul Poiret, another famous designer from Art Deco golden years and except his illustrations he did numerous designs for opera and theater costumes and stage sets. His designs and illustrations are often described as exotic and romantic, extravagant in their appearance. In his long career, spanning approximately eight decades, he used to work in the other fields as well, from jewelry design to interior decor and sculpture. For a while, he also worked with Hollywood production companies, designing sets and costumes for some memorable films like Ben-Hur. Born in Paris, Lalique became one of the most praised Art Nouveau jewelry designers working for the leading French jewelers like Cartier and Boucheron. His pieces became more streamlined and he began experimenting with new materials from metal to enamel. However, glass pieces remained his favorite, except they gained new prismatic qualities. In the Art Deco period, he dominated the jewelry and glass market, and his success can also be attributed to his lost wax method of glass casting which allowed him to create multiples of the same design. Some of his monumental works in Art Deco style, except his smaller perfume bottles, pieces of jewelry, and car ornaments, are the walls of lighted glass and glass columns for ocean liner Normandie and his stylized glass fountain made for the first Art Deco exposition. The first use of the term Art Deco is often attributed to this man, even though the term officially entered the art history vocabulary in the sixties. Already an idol in the history of architecture, Le Corbusier favored standardized housing, purist aesthetics, strict and rational designs. During his formative years, he was mostly interested in sculpture and copper work. After, he began his lacquer experiments as the apprentice of Japanese artist Seizo Sugawara. At first, his lacquer works were mostly inspired by Japanese cultural heritage and naturalistic motifs typical for Art Nouveau designs, but he afterwards abandoned these motifs for more abstract and purer forms influenced by Cubism and African art. Dunand applied lacquer on a variety of objects and surfaces from vases and jewelry to panels, furniture, and even portraits. On many occasions, he worked with other prominent furniture designers of the Art Deco period and after a whole century, his furniture and decorative works are still highly valued by art collectors. The Ballets Russes as the first international performing company which featured stage and costume designs by the prominent artists was for a long time one of the main sources of inspiration for Art Deco designers. He was a member of the Mir Iskusstva group, which became famous in Paris in the years of the Ballets Russes craze. This group of artists revolutionized theatrical design at the beginning of the century working not only on costumes and on decor but also influencing the visual style of the dance. His use of harmonious coloring, rich decorations, and bold compositions influenced a new generation of designers making a great impact on the further developments of this decorative style. Ruhlmann strongly believed that the salvation of art depended on the elites and unlike Le Corbusier who promoted strictness and purism the designs of Ruhlmann perfectly embodied that spectacular and luxurious spirit of the age. Although he was restrictive in the use of ornamentation, he fashioned his furniture pieces and interior decorations of the finest and expensive materials like exotic woods, ivory, lacquer, and precious metals. Among the high-style Art Deco artists, Ruhlmann is

certainly the forerunner who helped define the movement and who still inspires designers today. Inspired by the Cubism, Fauvism and working closely with Surrealist poetry school and Dada artists, she was the first designer to introduce abstract inspiration into the world of fashion. The concept of geometric design was something ultimately new and fashionable during the decade between and , and some of her best pieces come from this period. Sonia Delaunay also made imaginative waistcoats for Tristan Tzara, Louis Aragon, Rene Crevel and other Surrealist poets and even today her abstract designs influence high-end fashion collections. Georges Lepape – Vogue, July 20, He first entered the art world working as an illustrator for Paul Poiret and later on became one of the most famous fashion magazine illustrators. Throughout his work, just like many other Art Deco artists, Georges Lepape was influenced by Orientalism, Persian miniatures and the popular theater aesthetics of the Ballet Russes. Representative of his style are his illustrations depicting thin female figures wearing turbans and perhaps the best qualities of his subjects are their carefree attitudes, self-confident and independent looks. After , Lepape mostly produced book illustrations abandoning the world of fashion. His years in Paris were marked by his friendship with the avant-garde artists Modigliani , de Chirico , and Braque. Some of the pieces he created were based on the actual machine parts. His other famous works include jewelry which incorporates miniature cubist paintings and neo-classical pieces which are an odd combination of metal and ceramics. Except jewelry, he also designed objects like tea and coffee services, flatware, trays, pitchers and serving pieces among other. Until this day, he remains one of the jewelers favored by the collectors. Art Deco As one of the most popular decorative styles in history, Art Deco has lived up to many of its revivals and imitations. The book Art Deco, written by the German-based art historian Norbert Wolf, traces the origins of the movement in the period between the two World Wars, focusing on the pioneering creations, characteristics of this widely recognizable style, most significant artists, and also social and political contextualization of the movement. The book provides a comprehensive insight into the evolution of the movement, bringing together historic and contemporary examples of Art Deco style and the extravagant spirit it celebrates. All images used for illustrative purposes only.

Chapter 3 : Art Deco - Wikipedia

The area of Art Deco Sculpture of the 's and 's also illustrates the marked trend in the Art Deco period for geometric forms and stylization as well as the surge of interest in exotic cultures and subjects.

Chapter 4 : art deco statues and sculptures

Product Description artist was known, was a prolific Art Deco and avant-garde sculptor.

Chapter 5 : Art and Statues for Sale | Statues and Figurines | Art Deco Collection

"Art Deco" is the short version of the French term "art décoratif", which can be roughly translated to "decorative art". It is an artistic movement that dates back to the time between and and which focussed on the designs of everyday objects as well as dresses and jewellery, furniture, vehicles or buildings.

Chapter 6 : Canonbury Antiques Art Deco - Art Deco Bronzes

Art Deco belongs to a world of luxury and decadence, the golden age of the 's and 'calendrierdelascience.com very term conjures up a multitude of romantic images; huge ocean liners gliding effortlessly across moonlit seas; the sound of clinking cocktail glasses with a raucous jazz band emanating from a sumptuously decorated ballroom.

Chapter 7 : Art Deco Sculpture | eBay

You searched for: art deco sculpture! Etsy is the home to thousands of handmade, vintage, and one-of-a-kind products

and gifts related to your search. No matter what you're looking for or where you are in the world, our global marketplace of sellers can help you find unique and affordable options.

Chapter 8 : Art DÃ©co Sculpture (Page: 2) | French Antiques

Our contemporary Art Deco sculptures keep the sleek, geometric design and symmetric precision of the original movement alive today. Art Deco combined smooth designs and then-new materials like stainless steel and chrome with ancient art motifs from around the world.

Chapter 9 : Art Deco Sculptures and Art Nouveau Statues by calendrierdelascience.com for Sale

Art Deco, sometimes referred to as Deco, is a style of visual arts, architecture and design that first appeared in France just before World War I. Art Deco influenced the design of buildings, furniture, jewelry, fashion, cars, movie theatres, trains, ocean liners, and everyday objects such as radios and vacuum cleaners.