

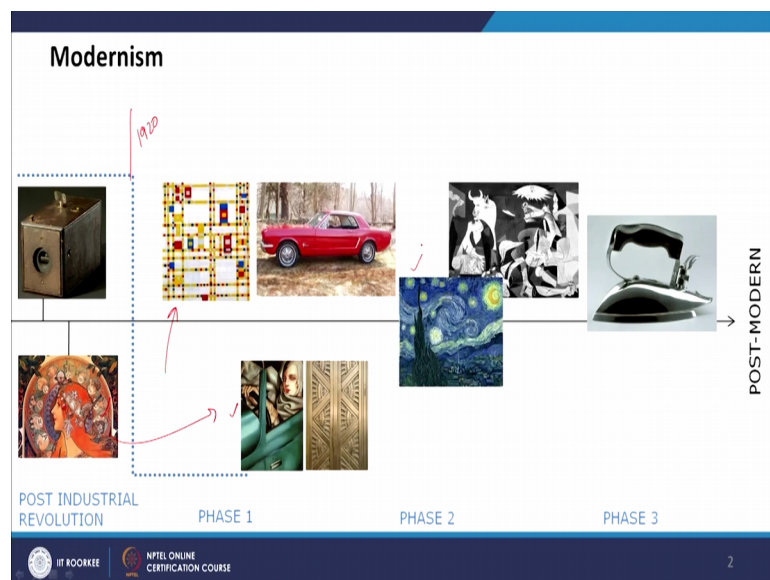
Contemporary Architecture and Design
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Lecture - 27
Phases of Modern Art- Part I

Welcome students to the online NPTEL course Contemporary Architecture and Design. Today, we will discuss about the art movement which was there during the modernist era. We have already discussed few of the art movement which was closely linked with the design and architecture movement for example, Art Nouveau Art Deco and the style or De Stijl during the Bauhaus era. And we have discussed few artist work and the poster designs and which was during that era.

And today we will discuss about the other art movement which was not as closely merge with the architecture movement or design movement , but they were also closely linked with the other movements of they were also the movements during the modernist era. And few of the postmodern movement were also linked with this art movement which we will go discuss later when we talk about the postmodern architectural movement.

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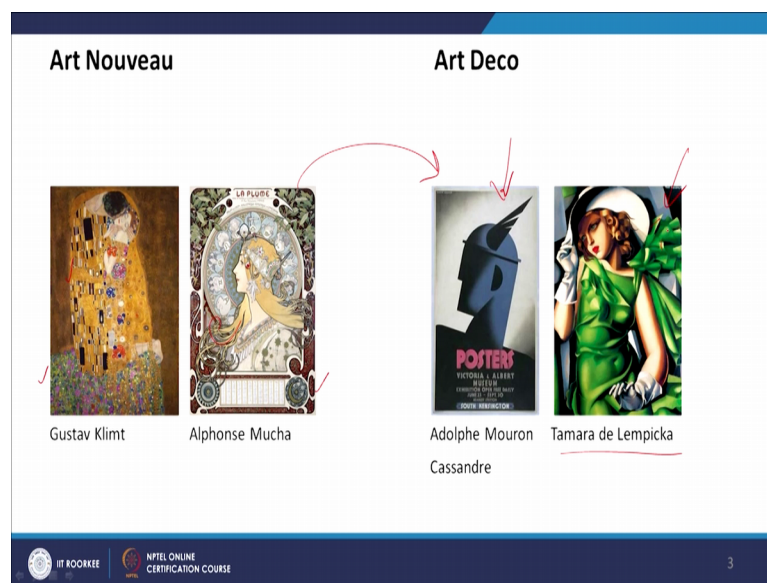


So, this is the time frame of modernist art movements. So, we can recognize this is just the pre modern or just before 1920s which is against the machine movement which is Art Nouveau. And then we have Art Deco which is inspired from Art Nouveau , but more

abstract and more geometric than we have purely geometric movement, which is like Piet Mondrian's and Theo Van Doesburg's, paintings, which is De style or De Stijl which is closely linked with Bauhaus, and then we have this impressionism or pointillism and expressionism, expressionism we have discussed there is part of expressionism in architecture as well and then we have talked about Alphonse Munch Scream.

And so, and this is Cubism by Picasso and today we will start discussing about the modern art movement.

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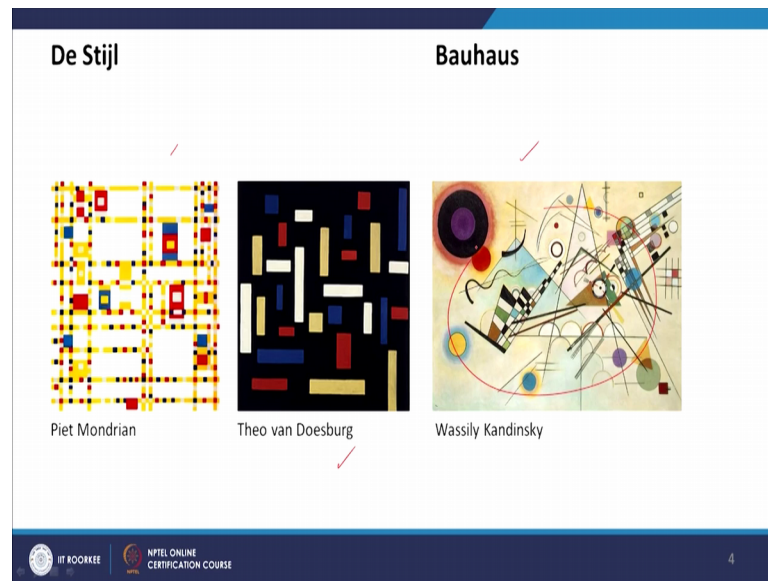
And in the next class also will continue that. So, this is Art Nouveau where Gustav Klimt, Alphonse Mucha, Mucha is Alphonse Mucha is working and then we see the whiplash lines which is very biomorphic in nature, and which goes with the architectural movement as well, where we see the whiplash lines when Victor Horta designing the hotel tassel or Antonio Gaudis work. And we see lot of influence of gold in Gustav Klimt's work which was again linked with the baroque and rococo style which happened before industrial revolution, but Art Nouveau kind of got inspiration from that. Now the next phase we see Art Deco, which is within the modern era which is after 1920s.

And Alphonse Mouron's work and Tamara De Lempicka's work where we see curvilinear patterns or lines and then, but we see lot of geometric influence in that and these shines in the patterns, where we see this kind of metallic shines which is there within the

painting and which is also linked with the architecture movement like sunburst pattern where over emphasis of metallic color and texture was there.

Now, we have also talked about the De style or De Stijl movement and the Bauhaus movements paintings which falls under that.

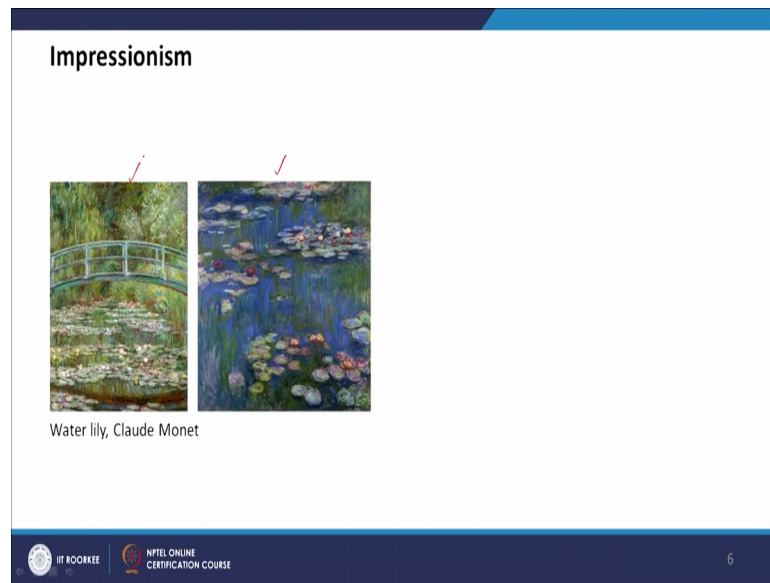
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So, Piet Mondrian's Boardway Boogie Woogie, Theo Van Doesburgs work or Wassily Kandinskys work in Bauhaus movement where they talking about pure geometry and pure basic colors which is red, yellow and blue. Which are the primary colors with achromatic shades of green, black and white. And here we see the exploration of just eye movement and not this painting does not convey any meaning. And it is it is highly abstract and just superimposition of different rectilinear or pure geometric forms, which creates a pattern and in in the canvas.

So, after that we have seen which is against a reaction of De style or De Stijl movement, which is expressionism, when people start the painters started expressing their thought to a with metaphorical expression, through lines colors and textures for example, this painting scream by Edvard Munch, where we see the color the flowy lines and patterns which depicts the expression which is stream or fovea through this painting. And next today we will discuss these movements we have not discussed, as such before that till now what we are talking about it has been discussed earlier.

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So, we will start with impressionism, so impressionism is a style of painting which has a different kind of technique into that . So, it is not the like the previous paintings, where the color was the water color was thin. So, it there is a different technique called Impasto, which is implied over here and if we look at there is a thick color patches which creates the painting. So, this is water lily by Claude Monet, and this is water lily with the breach. So, Monet has painted many scenes with the water lily. And also their many other paintings by Monet .

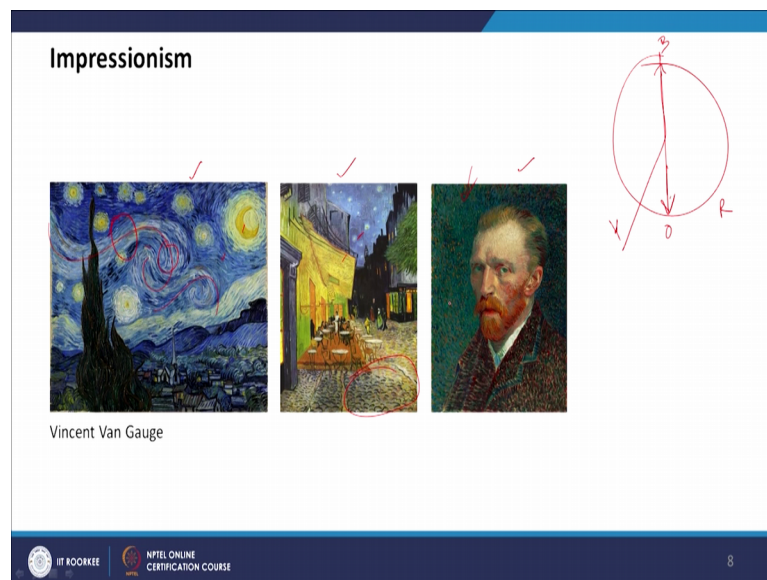
So, here we see a abstraction from the photorealism though it depicts the particular landscapes. So, there is no distortion like which we have seen earlier in the expressionism. So, there is a distortion in the shape and proportion and for example, if we look at the screen, so there was a highly distorted figures. So, it is lot of abstraction there in the proportion and the shape and before that there if you look at the De style movement. So, there is nothing related to the figurative. So, it is not very far a far from the figurative expression of the realism and here we see the the bridge looks like a bridge and the lilies looks like lilies and water and , but there was no distortion, but there is a technique of painting which is different.

So, the thick colors, which is called Impasto. So, you can see the thick color patches which creates actually creates a texture on the canvas. So, it is not flat canvas.

So, thick color creates an illusion on the and there is a feeling of tactile texture on the painting. And here as we know that in modernism, modernism is about abstraction. So, there was very less movement in modernism which talks about the photorealistic depiction. So, the realism. So, today we see some hyper realistic painting, but that was not there in the modernism. So, the thought was that camera can capture the realistic image better than paintings. So, they went towards the abstraction. So, this abstraction also was there in terms of architecture. So, when we look about look at the Farnsworth house and other high modern building.

So, those buildings were highly abstract geometric the use of material and rhythm rhyme those things was quite dominating. So, also we have this monolithic movement while geometry plays pivotal role, which is away from the and which also talks about the abstraction in architecture. And also we have seen abstraction in furniture design when we see this Bauhaus movement chair like Barcelona chair and like Corbusier chair or George Nelsons furniture design, and those are also quite abstract and geometry was there was quite overpowering than the earlier pre modern eras design.

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So, there are other painters like Vincent Van Gague. So, here this is the starry night this is cafe at night and this is his self-portrait. Here also we see these kind of same technique which is Impasto and here there is a shimmery mix and fluidness in the painting, in the starry night. And also you can see the this quite contrasting colors applied over here.

So, it is yellow almost towards the orange, and then blue which is almost at the opposite side of the color wheel, and here we see orange and blue Juxtaposed again here we see orange and blue which is a opposite to the colour wheel which is constricting colour highly constricting colour, which gives a shimmery effect and with the thick color patches which is impasto is also giving this shimmery effect, because there is a 2 opposite direction of the color wheel is there which is blue and orange; which is mixture of yellow and red .

So, there is a like it is bright vibrant color pallet is created here also, you can you can see this blue and orange plays role. So, here also you can see this this creates like a these are like pointed dots of orange on blue.

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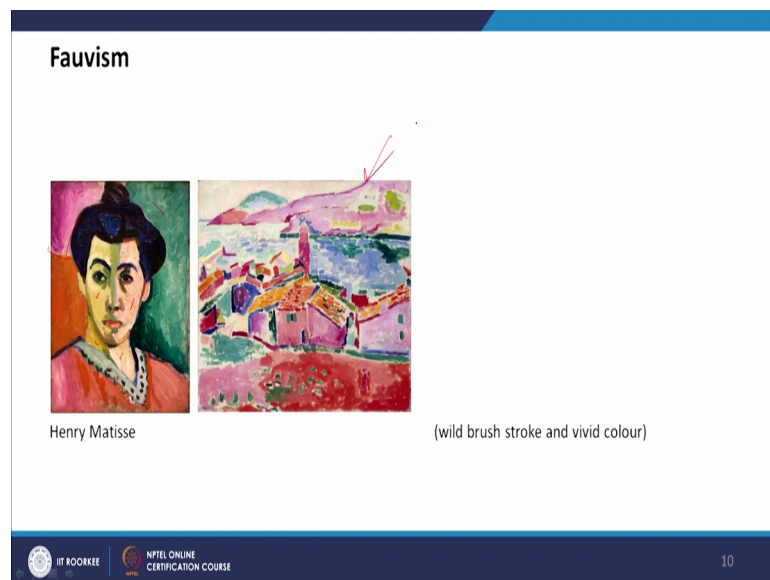
So, from there is another sub movement you can see pointillism is here. So, Georges Seurat in his painting you can see lot of points are there of different colors which creates the painting. So, this painting is created from the concept of lot of points can be merged psychologically in our mind, when we see them and holistically we see the picture. So, these are nothing but the juxtaposition of different colored points. And sometimes this colors might not have any relation like orange and blue and they create together they create a different color pallet when we see from far.

So, this orange dots and blue dot merge into the and merged together and creates something different colors. So, if you look at this painting closely I do not have a picture

over here. So, these points are different colors and if you see closely this there will be a different colored points and when you see the picture holistically then it will appear like a complete meaning of , the complete meaning of the painting will appear.

. So, another painter Paul Gauguin was also with within the phase of impressionism and there are other painters who are also there and from impressionism, there is another later impressionism there is a neo impressionism. So, van Gogh Paul Gauguin and George Seurat is also from a neo impressionism where they explode more geometric form, and a little bit more vibrant colors than the Morne work. Now from there in another movement fauvism emerged later after impressionism.

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So, here also you can see different color patches, which does not have any relation. So, if you look at the painting this is Madame by a Henry Matisse. And here there is no link of these colors and then there are different color patches, which creates this painting, and here also in this painting you see different colors which are Juxtaposed. And this fauvism this etymologically this French it came from a French word which means a wild beasts.

So, this wild kind of brush stroke and vivid color because of this vivid color and wild brush stroke this term called fauvism immerge from that, and this is a derivative of impressionism and pointillism while they started using different color points and different color patches. Which we seen starry night or in other painters work . So, from

there the fauvism came where they started using different brush strokes and this these brush stroke are quite visible these strokes are not merged together in proper gradient.

So, these brush strokes which we seen here are visible brush strokes with different colors and which are not properly blended and that is the style of fauvism and then sometimes there will black outlines around the painting, which will create this particular style. So, there are other fauvist painters like Andre Derain and George Braque. George Braque later moved on to the cubism , but he started with the Fauvist painting. So, here also we can see different colors.

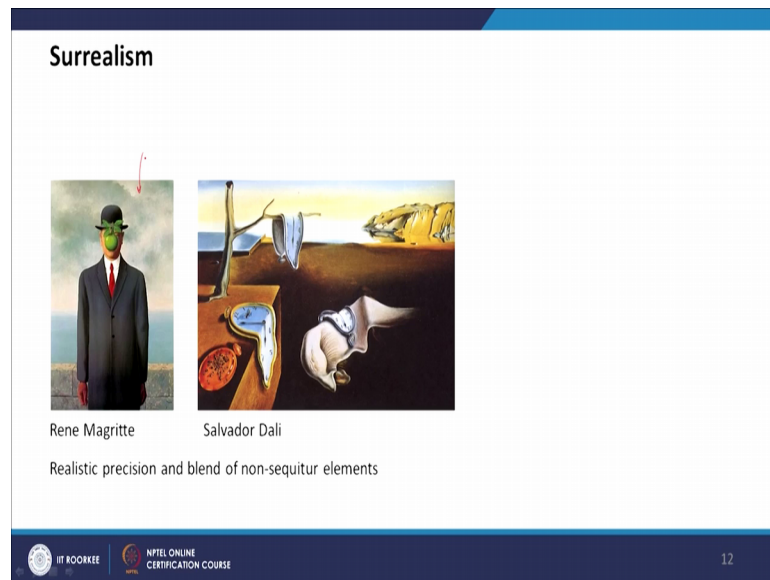
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Where you can see multiple colors are create color patches are added to a make the sky. Here also there are different color patches, which comes under the Fauvism. And also the black border which goes around the shape is also the characteristic feature of Fauvist painting.

Now, there is another movement called Surrealism. So, these Surrealist paintings if you look at they have a photorealistic, depiction and precision of paintings.

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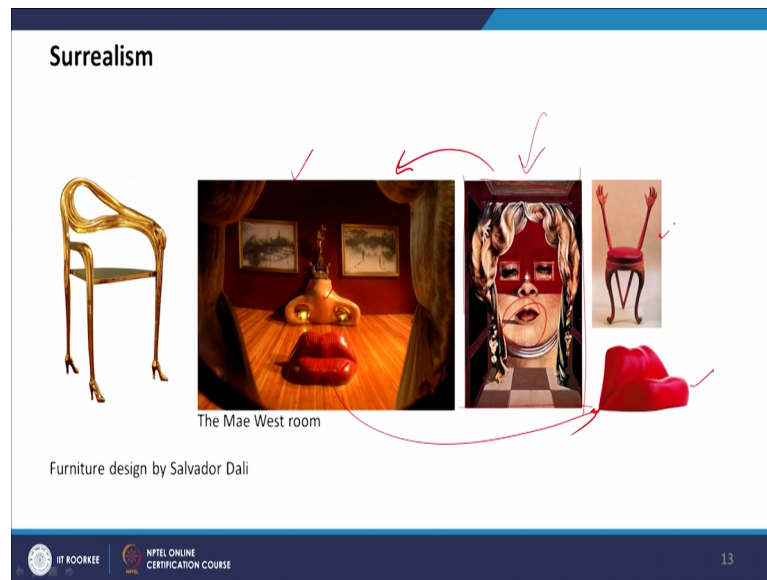


So, if you look at surrealist painter work like Rene Magritte and Salvador Dali and the other painters of Surrealist era. So, you will see the total scenario is painted in a very photorealistic precision, it is not like fauvism or impressionism, where thick brush stroke were left unmerged and like they are multiple points.

So, here we you see a very photorealistic painting, but the concept and then the elements which are not co relatable. And so, these are the like realistic, it has realistic look, but total setup is nonrealistic or non sequitur . So, this elements for example, so this is apple which is floating in front of the face. So, this is called son of man where the the this this apple is actually coming from the story of Adams and Eves apples, which a so everybody is like Adams son. So, that depicts and this picture depicts that, and here this is persistence of memory by Salvador Dali.

So, everything is like a fluid and this fluid curvilinear line which is merging with like a, blob and flowing the setup is quite unrealistic, but if you look at the color the technique of applying the color which is quite realistic. And if you look at the other painting of Salvador Dali, you can understand that the, that there are many set up where the different kind of creature, unrealistic creatures are there or the unrealistic setup is there and, but in totalality it looks very realistic in the technique. So, Salvador Dali also designed few furnitures and this is the Mae West Room,

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In Salvador Dalí museum in Spain which is derived from the Mae West painting which Salvador Dalí have painted. So, Mae West was an actress and Salvador Dalí painted portrait of Mae West which also if you look at. So, this is very metaphorical and it looks like Mae West face the actresses face.

But all these elements are talking about interior space. So, it is there is duality and so realistic ambience is there it is talking about a face and as well as it is also an interior space. So, though that unreal and surreal appearances is there, and from there is an installation which is there in Salvador Dalí Museum. And this is the sofa and this is the fireplace, which acts as the lips and the nose of the face and this is the Bocca sofa which is there from the Salvador Dalí, which is inspired from the painting of Mae West. And these are some furniture's which is designed by Salvador Dalí.

So, here in this chair you can see the, feet are metaphorically designed as a human lady's feet, and then hands arm wrist is the designed has a hand. And here also there is a the depiction of metaphorical depiction of the human figure human body part which is there in the furniture.

So, here these furniture's are surreal furniture designed by Salvador Dalí and in the next class we will discuss about other movements of modernist movements and we will then start with the postmodern movement.