

# Industrial design history



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Industrial design history Chair was designed and created by Luigi Frullini between 1875 and 1876. This coincided with the Arts and Crafts period. Luigi Frullini was an Italian craftsman that was born in 1839 and died in 1897. Luigi Frullini was a furniture maker and woodcarver. The chair exhibited the Renaissance Revival style. Renaissance Revival was the period between 1850 and 1880. The period was characterized by the creation of furniture that was medium or large. The furniture craftsmen majorly used walnut in their making since it was easily available at that time and cheap. The essential element used in this period was a rectilinear shape. Common motifs employed in this period were the flowers, fruit, medallions, cartouches, caryatids, contoured panels, classical busts, scrolls, animal heads and architectural elements that had no structural intent like columns, pediments and bolusters.

The chair was made of walnut and leather. In addition, it was stamped and got gilt decoration. The chair was given to Philadelphia Museum of Art as a gift from the Preservation society stationed in Newport County. The chair was part of dining room furniture that was commissioned by George Peabody Wetmore for his home in New Port Rhode Island.

The Armchair was designed in 1898 by Gustav Serrurier-Bovy. Gustav Serrurier-Bovy was a Belgian born in 1858. He died in 1910, but created a lot of works during his short life. In 1898, he managed to make an Armchair that was a depiction of the art Nouveau style that existed at that time. Art Nouveau style thrived between 1895 and 1920. The chair also owes much more to the Vernacular style that existed in England around the late nineteenth century.

Art Nouveau style had a number of elements. Art Nouveau was characterized

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by a lot of graceful, sinuous lines. These lines were flowing and rarely angular. Furthermore, the art Nouveau style was also characterized by a lot of violent curves. The rhythmic patterns of the curvey lines were characteristic of the given art style. The curvey lines connected the images in the art to beautiful items, like hardware and furniture. In addition, some elements, like organic subject matter, were included in the style. One would find plenty of vines, flowers, grass, seaweed, insects, leaves, and images of jewelry, architecture, windows and architecture. One can identify Art Nouveau style art and architecture by looking for some elements. Another element included in the Art Nouveau style was the use of new materials. New materials were represented by classic gemstones or glass.

The Chippendale wing-chair was designed and made by Benjamin Randolph. Randolph was a lover of the Chippendale style. Benjamin Randolph was born in 1741 and died in 1827. The chair was massive in proportion and had richly carvings on its legs, arms, and apron. The legs terminate in a furred paw feet.

Benjamin Randolph was an American cabinetmaker and joiner. By 1762, Benjamin was a well established entrepreneur in Philadelphia and a craftsman. He specialized in mahogany and walnut and case furniture. The furniture maker had carved sets of chairs.

The Chippendale style existed from 1750 to 1780. It was a tremendously popular style among the American styles. It continued to follow some latest trends found in London. Queen Anne period existed before Chippendale (1725-1750). People sometimes think Chippendale style was more of a decorative version of the Queen Anne design.

The Chippendale style was sometimes called rococo. It was inspired by

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Gothic, French and Chinese design. It had intricately carved patterns; ball-and-claw feet were found on much Chippendale furniture, like the art piece by Benjamin Randolph. In addition, the scroll foot or hairy paws were also popular. The legs were completely straight without ornamentation. They were clear, angular and had Chinese influence. In the Chippendale era, the acanthus leaf was a repeating theme among some furniture examples. In addition, the Corinthian capitals were typically designed to match with the leaves.

In the Chippendale style, pieces were majorly made of wood. The finest crafts were made of mahogany. In addition, walnut, maples, cherry were also used since they were less expensive. Furthermore, Chippendale style stools, settees, and chairs were usually upholstered with one of the finest fabrics. Shell motifs from the Queen Anne era were also used in that era.

#### Works Cited

Sckwak, Karen. Philadelphia Museum of Art. New York: Philadelphia Museum of Art, 2010. Print.