Arts and Craft Movement
1880-1910
Britain pre-Industrialisation

The Haywain, 1821
John Constable
Image of industrialisation mid C19th

Britain post Industrialisation
Inspiration and influences

• Medieval architecture

• Romantic literature and poetry of Shelley, Keats and Tennyson

• Pre-Raphaelite painting

• The writings of John Ruskin (art critic, social thinker and philanthropist)
Leading Craftsmen

- William Morris
- Edward Coley Burne-Jones
- Charles Voysey
- Charles Rennie Macintosh
- Phoebe Anna Traquair
- William De Morgan
Principles of the Arts and Crafts Movement

- The Arts and Crafts movement was not defined by a particular style but by a set of principles and attitudes

- Rebellion against industrialisation and mass production by machine

- A belief in a socialist society, a striving for a good quality of life for all, including art for the people, by the people

- Artists and craftsman were seen as equals

- The revival of craftsmanship, honesty in construction and truth to materials
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Design Principles

- Simplicity of design, devoid of superfluous and excessive ornamentation
- Pattern was based on flora and fauna, flattened and simplified
- Visible construction methods - visible joints, metalwork hammer finished
William Morris

Born - 1834

apprentice in architectural drawing

Inspired by the Gothic style of the Medieval period

Founded Morris&Co. a design company specialising in tapestry, fabric, wallpaper, furniture and stained glass

William Morris reclining chair
Wallpaper, fabric and tile designs
Furniture

THE SUSSEX RUSH-SEATED CHAIRS
MORRIS AND COMPANY
449 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

[Images of various furniture pieces, including rush-seated chairs and a room interior.]
• Phoebe Anna Traquair
• Born in Dublin, 1852
• Lived in Edinburgh
• Painter, illustrator, embroiderer
Charles Rennie Macintosh

• Born – 1868, Glasgow

• Apprentice Architect

• Complemented his apprenticeship with drawing classes at Glasgow school of Art

• Won many prizes including a travelling studentship which gave him the opportunity to travel to Italy

• He designed the whole of the building inside and out, down to the door handles and art on the walls

• Macintoshes most famous works were the rebuilding of Glasgow School of Art (sadly burnt early in 2014), The Hill House, Helensburgh and several tea rooms in Glasgow.

• Due to the lack of recognition he felt he deserved he moved to London in 1914. However, a lack of building work during WW1 meant work dried up for architects so he turned his talents to painting and moved again to France.
Tea rooms
Hill House