

FAQs

1. What is Suprematism?

Suprematism was an art movement, focused on basic geometric forms, such as circles, squares, lines, and rectangles, painted in a limited range of colors.

The term "Suprematism" refers to an abstract art based upon "The supremacy of pure artistic feeling" rather than on visual depiction of objects.

It was founded by Kazimir Malevich in Russia, around 1913, and announced in Malevich's 1915 exhibition in St. Petersburg where he exhibited 36 works in a similar style.

2. Brief on Art Deco?

Art Deco, is a style of visual arts, architecture and design that first appeared in France just before WWI.

It became popular in the 1920s - 30s, and influenced the design of buildings, furniture, jewelry, fashion, cars, movie theaters, trains, ocean liners, and everyday objects.

It took its name, short for Arts Décoratifs, from the International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Arts held in Paris in 1925.

Art Deco was associated with both luxury and modernity; it combined very expensive materials and exquisite craftsmanship put into modernistic forms.

3. Brief on Artdeco influence on Architecture.

The Théâtre des Champs-Élysées by Auguste Perret was the first landmark Art Deco building completed in Paris.

Previously reinforcement had been used only for industrial buildings, Perret had built the first modern reinforced concrete

apartment building in Paris.

The New York skyline was radically changed by the Chrysler Building in Manhattan, designed by William Van Allen which became the icon of Art Deco.

It was a giant seventy-seven floor tall advertisement for Chrysler automobiles. The top was crowned by a stainless steel spire.

The stainless steel spire was ornamented by deco "gargoyles" as stainless steel radiator cap decorations. The base of the tower, thirty-three stories above the street, was decorated with colorful art deco friezes, and the lobby was decorated with art deco symbols and images expressing modernity.

The Chrysler Building was followed by Empire State Building by William F. Lamb and then the RCA Building. Similar buildings, though not quite as tall, soon appeared in Chicago and other large American cities.