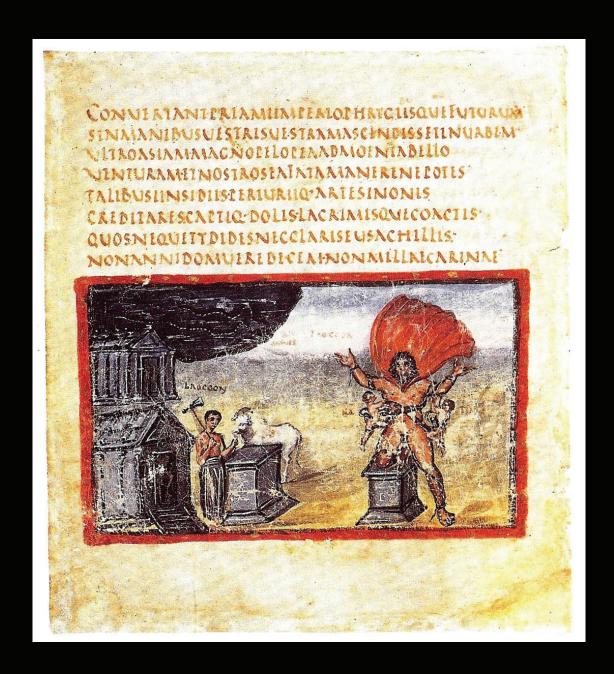
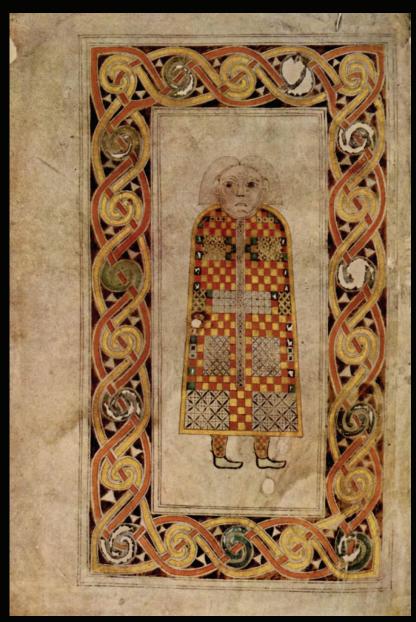
## History of Graphic Design Lecture Five Professor Eckler

The Vatican Vergil, The death of Laocoön, early fifth century A.D. Two scenes from the life of Laocoön are shown in one illustration.



The Book of Durrow, the man, symbol of Matthew, 680 A.D. As flat as a cubist painting and constructed from simple geometeric forms, this figure, facing the opening of the Gospel of Saint Matthew, wears a checkered pattern of red, yellow, and green squares and tilelike patterned textures.

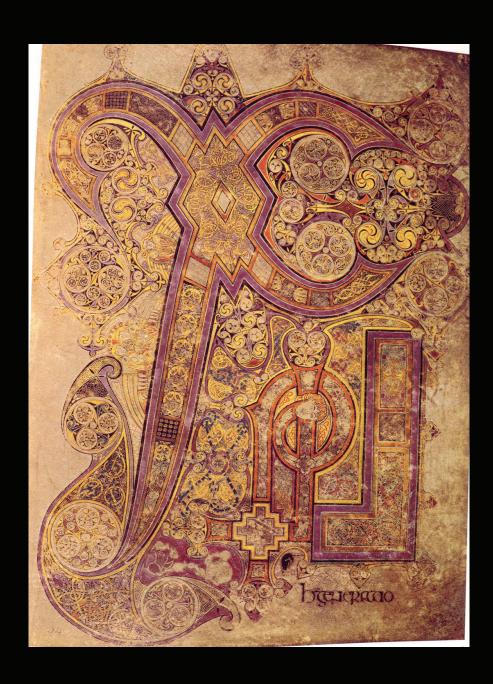


The book of Durrow, opening page the Gospel of Saint Mark, 680 A.D. Linked into a ligature, and I and N become an aesthetic form of interlaced threads and coiling spiral motifs.



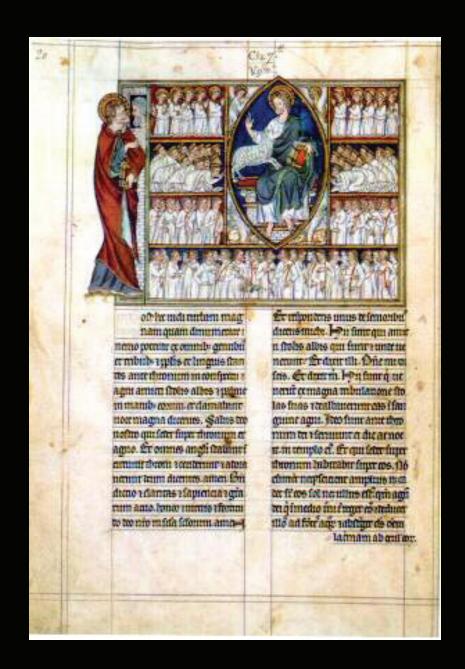
The Lindisfarne Gospels, carpet page facing the opening of Saint Matthew, 698 A.D.



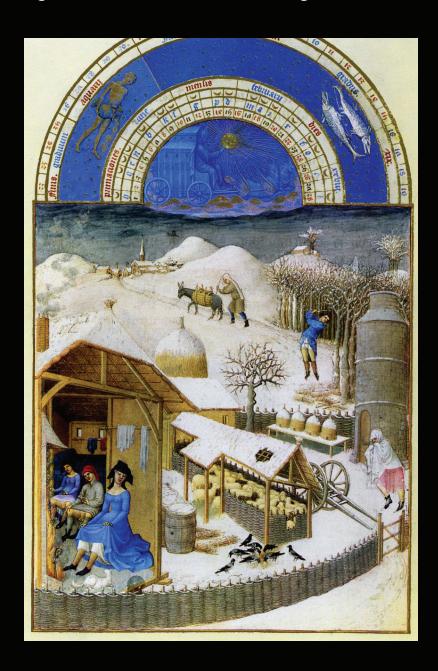


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C um essectes ponsaza matereius maria 10 seph. antequam conuenirent inuenta .e. inutero habens The multitude worshipping God, from the Douce Apocalypse, 1265 A.D. Saint John, the roving reporter of the final doom, is shown at the left of the scene, peering curiously into the rectangular image



The Limbourg brothers, January page from Les tres riches heures du duc de Berry, 1413–16. Both pictorial and written information is presented with clarity, attesting to a high-level of observation and visual organization.



The Limbourg brothers, February page from Les tres riches heures du duc de Berry, 1413–16. Both pictorial and written information is presented with clarity, attesting to a high-level of observation and visual organization.



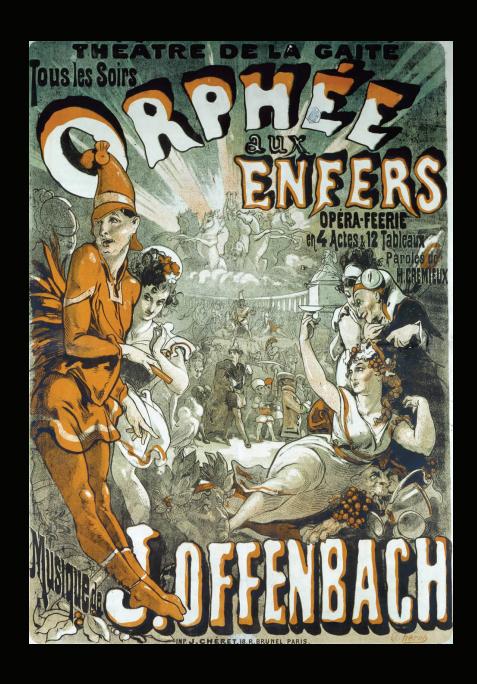
Hishikawa Moronobu, Young Man with Two Courtesans, 1682. The earliest ukiyo-e prints presented scenes from daily life in a simple narrative manner.



Attributed to Katsushika Hokusai, c. 1820. Scenes of everyday life, such as these women working thread, were published in pictorial books of Hokusai's art.

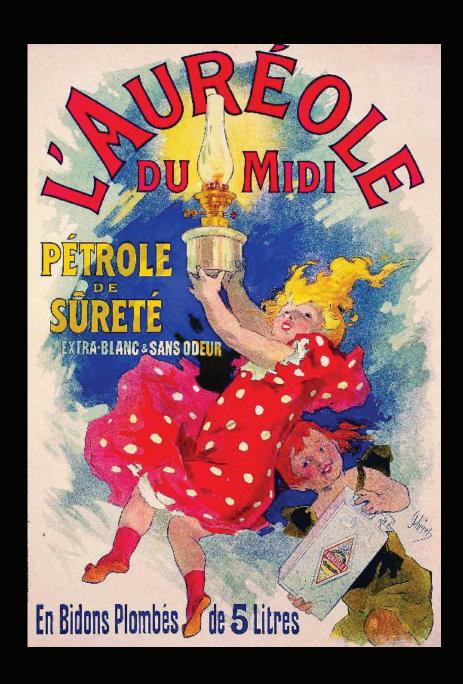


Jules Chéret, poster for *Orphée aux Enfers*, 1879. Chéret evolved toward larger, more animated figures and greater unity of word and image.



Jules Chéret, poster for La biche au bois (The Doe in the Wood), 1866. Chéret's early green and black poster used multiple image formats so popular in the 1860s. The lettering is a harbinger of the swirling forms marking his mature style.





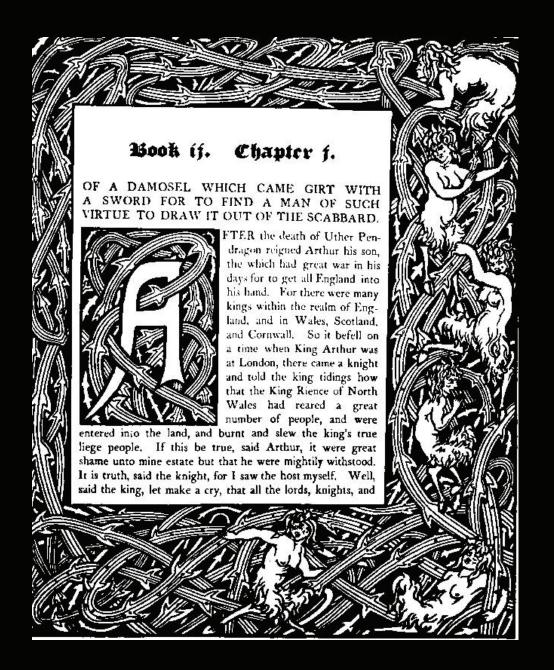
Aubrey Beardsley, first cover for *The Studio*, 1893. Beardsley's career was launched when editor C. Lewis Hine featured his work on this cover and reproduced eleven of his illustrations in the inaugural issue.



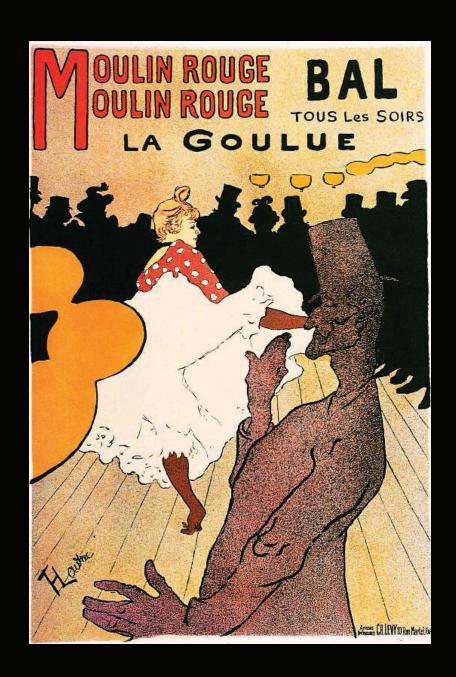
Aubrey Beardsley, full page illustration, *Mort d'Arthur*, 1893. This image shows Beardsley's emerging ability to compose contour line, textured areas, and black and white shapes into powerful compositions. The contrast between geometric and organic shapes reflects the influence of the Japanese print.



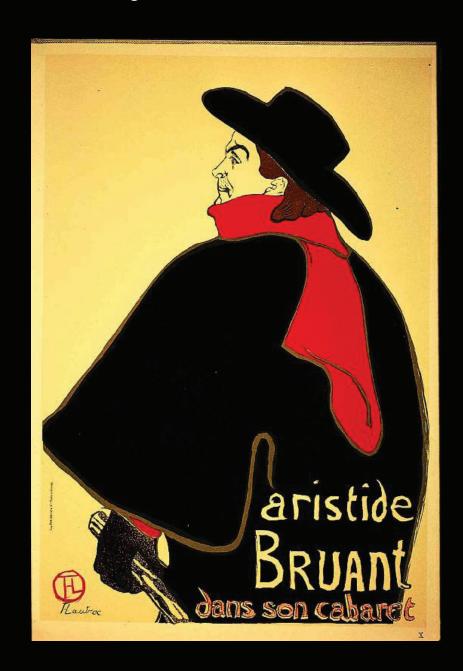
Aubrey Beardsley, chapter opening, *Mort d'Arthur*, 1893. William Morris's lyrical bouquets were replaced by rollicking mythological nymphs in a briar border design.



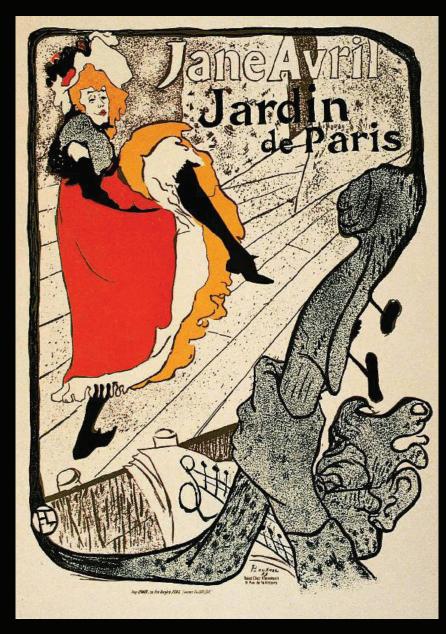
Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, poster, "La Goulue au Moulin Rouge," 1891. Shapes become symbols; in combination, these signify a place and an event.



Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, poster for *Aristide Bruant*, 1893. The influence of the Japanese print is clearly evident in the flat silhouette, unmodulated color, and stylized curvilinear drawing.



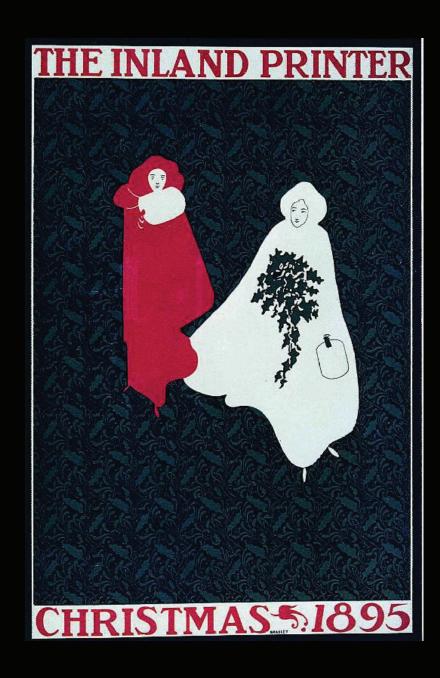
Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, poster for Jane Avril, 1893. The gestural expressiveness of Toulouse-Lautrec's drawing on the lithographic stone captures the vitality of the dancer. This poster was created from sketches made during a performance.



Alphonse Mucha, Gismonda poster, 1894. The life-size figure, mosaic pattern, and elongated shape created an overnight sensation.



Will Bradley, cover for *The Inland Printer*, 1895. Figures are reduced to organic symbols in dynamic shape relationships.



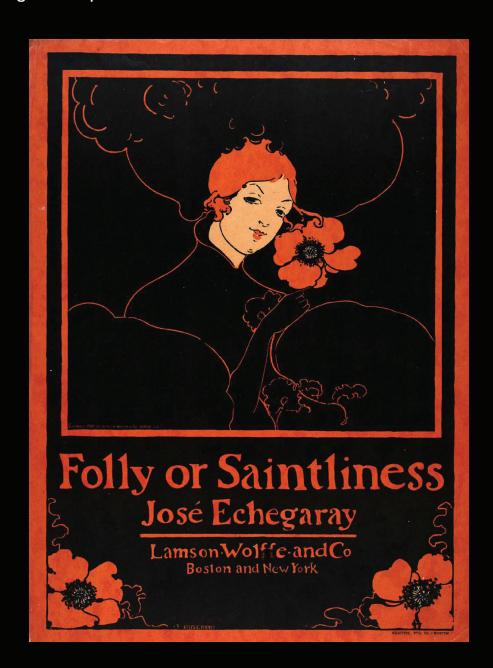
Will Bradley, poster for *The Chap Book*, 1895. Repetition of the figure in a smaller size, overlapping the larger figure, enabled Bradley to create a complex set of visual relationships.



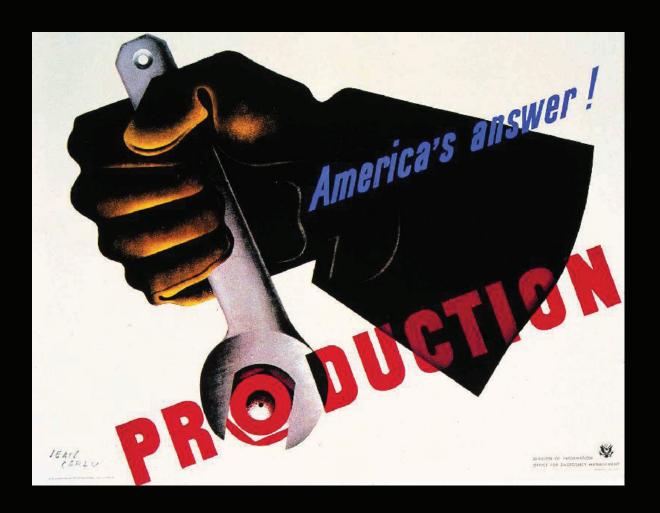
Will Bradley, poster for *Bradley: His Book*, 1898. Medieval romanticism, Arts and Crafts-inspired patterns, and art nouveau are meshed into a compressed frontal image.



Ethel Reed, poster for the book *Folly or Saintliness*, 1895. In an imaginative use of three-color printing, the white face with red lips glows against an otherwise black and orange-brown poster.



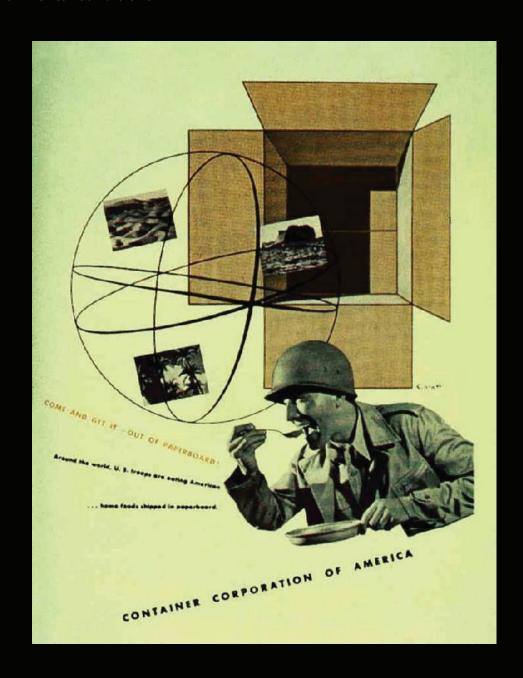
Jean Carlu, poster for the Office of Emergency Management, 1941. Visual and verbal elements are inseparably interlocked into an intense symbol of productivity and labor.



Herbert Bayer, poster to encourage egg production, c. 1943. Black and white predominate, intensifying the muted primary colors.



Herbert Matter, advertisement for CCA, 1943. A unified complex of images suggests global scope, paperboard boxes, and food for troops in harsh environmental conditions.

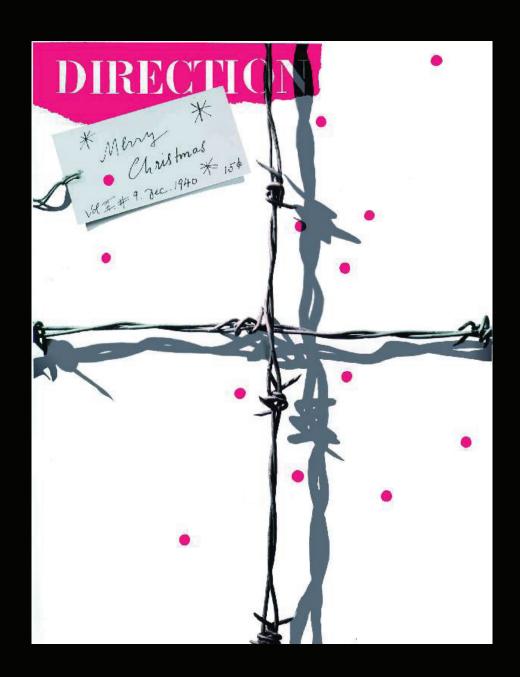


Ben Cunningham (artist), Leo Lionni (art director), N.W. Ayer & Sons (agency), CCA advertisement honoring Nevada, 1949.

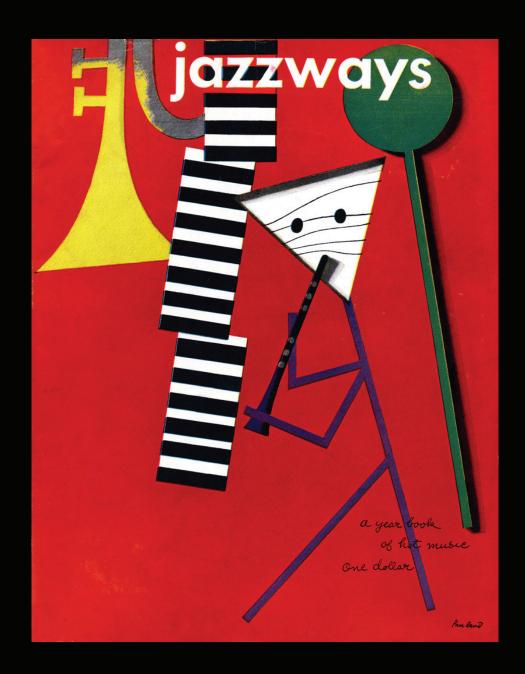




Paul Rand, cover for *Direction* magazine, 1940. The red dots are symbolically ambiguous, becoming holiday decorations or blood drops.



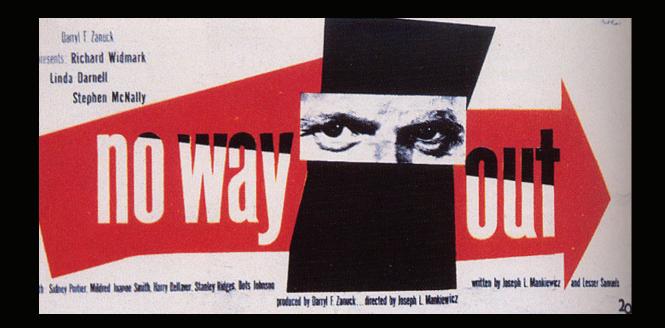
Paul Rand, *Jazzways* yearbook cover, 1946. Collage technique, elemental symbolic forms, and dynamic composition characterized Rand's work in the late 1930s and 1940s.



Paul Rand, Ohrbach's advertisement, 1946. A combination of elements—logotype, photography, decorative drawing, and type—are playfully united.

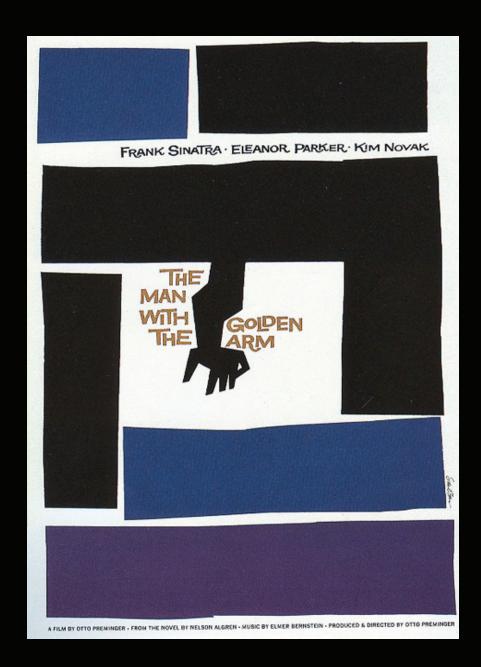


Paul Rand, poster for the film No  $W\alpha y$  Out, 1950. Rand's integration of photography, typography, signs, graphic shapes, and the surrounding white space stands in marked contrast to typical film posters.



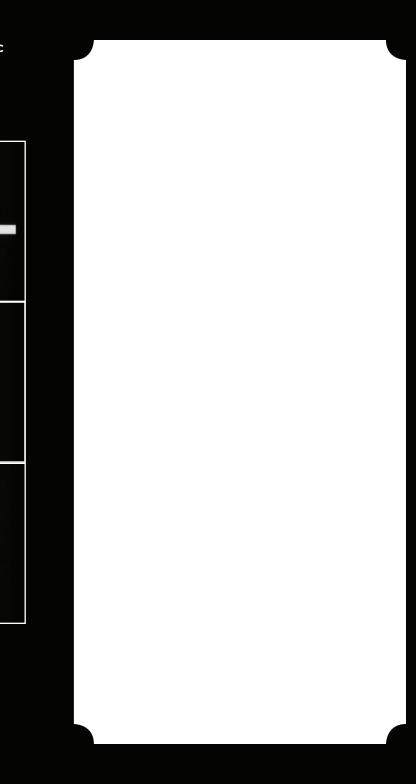


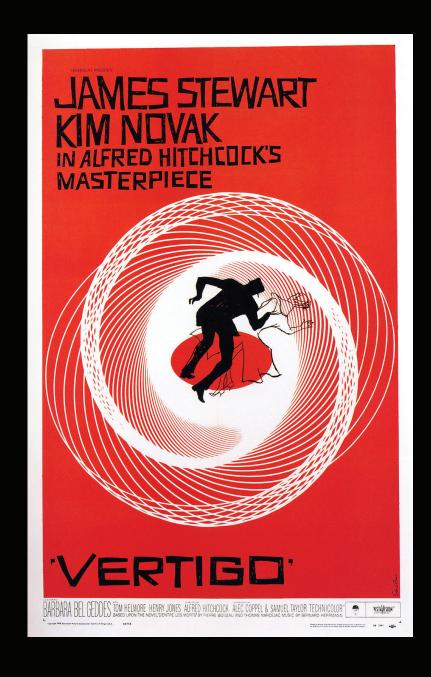
Saul Bass, logo for *The Man With The Golden Arm,* 1955. This consistent and memorable visual identifier was flexible enough for uses ranging from minute newspaper advertisements to large-scale posters.

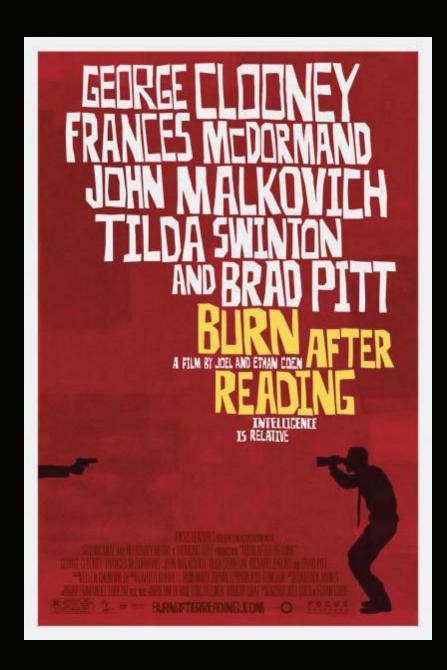


Saul Bass, film titles for *The Man With The Golden Arm*, 1955. Abstract graphic elements create a spare, gaunt intensity reflecting the character of the film.









Alan Fletcher, Colin Forbes, and Bob Gill, cover for *Graphis*, 1965. The record of a parcel's international journey carrying Pentagram work to the magazine also became the package carrying Graphis to its readers.

