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SUBJECT ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN PLANING

ASSIGNMENT 1

SUBMITTED TO ALINA MUSHTAQ Mam

NEO CLASSICISM

**Neoclassicism** (also spelled **Neo-classicism**; from [Greek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek)  AND a highest rank was a Western [cultural movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_movement) in the decorated and visual arts, music, and architecture that drew inspiration from the art and culture of [classical antiquity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_antiquity). Neoclassicism was born in Rome big thanks to the writings of [Johann Joachim Winckelmann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Joachim_Winckelmann), at the time of the rediscovery of [Pompeii](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pompeii) and [Herculaneum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herculaneum), but its popularity spread all over Europe as a generation of European art students finished their [Grand Tour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Tour) and returned from Italy to their home countries with newly rediscovered Greco-Roman ideals. The main Neoclassical movement coincided with the 18th-century Age of, and continued into the early 19th century, laterally competing with [Romanticism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanticism). In architecture, the style continued throughout the 19th, 20th and up to the 21st century.

The written words of [Johann Joachim Winckelmann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Joachim_Winckelmann) was important in this movement in both architecture and the visual arts. the first to distinguish sharply between Ancient Greek and Roman art, and take periods within Greek art, tracing a trajectory from growth to maturity and then imitation or decadence that continues to have influence to the present day. Winckelmann believed that art should aim at "noble simplicity and calm grandeur" and praised the idealism of Greek art, in which he said we find "not only nature at its most beautiful but also something beyond nature, namely certain ideal forms of its beauty, which, as an ancient interpreter of [Plato](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plato) teaches us, come from images created by the mind alone". The theory was very far from new in Western art, but his emphasis on close copying of Greek models was: "The only way for us to become great , is to imitate the work ancients.

Neoclassicism was strongest in [architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Architecture), and the [decorative arts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decorative_arts), where classical models in the same medium were relatively accessible; examples from ancient painting that demonstrated the qualities that Winckelmann's writing found in sculpture were and are lacking. Winckelmann was involved in the dissemination of knowledge of the first large Roman paintings to be discovered, at [Pompeii](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pompeii) and [Herculaneum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herculaneum) and, like most contemporaries except for [Gavin Hamilton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gavin_Hamilton_(artist)), was unimpressed by them, and comments on the decline of painting in his period.

In English POINT VIEWS "Neoclassicism" is primarily used for visual arts; the similar movement in [English literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_literature), which is called [Augustan literature](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augustan_literature). This, which had been dominant for several decades, was beginning to decline by the time Neoclassicism in the visual arts became fashionable. Though terms differ, the situation in French literature was similar. In music, the period saw the rise of [classical music](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_music), and "Neoclassicism" is used of [20th-century developments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neoclassicism_(music)). However, the operas of [Christoph Willibald Gluck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christoph_Willibald_Gluck) represented a specifically Neoclassical approach, spelt out in his preface to the published score of , which aimed to reform opera by removing [ornamentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ornamentation_(music)), increasing the role of the chorus in line with [Greek tragedy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_tragedy), and using simpler unadorned melodic lines.

For painting, Greek painting was fully lost: Neoclassicist painters imaginatively and revived it, partly through bas-relief friezes, mosaics and pottery painting, and partly through the examples of painting and decoration of the High Renaissance of generation, frescos in Nero's . Much "Neoclassical" painting is more classicizing in subject matter than in anything else. A fierce, but often very badly informed, dispute raged for decades over the relative merits of Greek and Roman art, with Winckelmann and his fellow Hellenists generally being on the winning side.

An early Neoclassicist in sculpture was the Swede of [John Flaxman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Flaxman) was also, or mainly, a sculptor, mostly producing severely classical reliefs that are comparable in style to his prints; he also designed and Neoclassical ceramics for [Josiah Wedgwood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josiah_Wedgwood) for several years.  and his son [Rudolph](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rudolph_Schadow), one of the few Neoclassical sculptors to die young, were the leading German artists, with Franz Anton von  in Austria. The late Baroque Austrian sculptor  turned to Neoclassicism in mid-career, shortly before he appears to have suffered some kind of mental crisis, after which he retired to the country and devoted himself to the highly distinctive "character heads" of bald figures pulling extreme facial expressions. Like Piranesi's these enjoyed a great revival of interest during  in the early 20th century.

In fashion World, Neoclassicism influenced greater simplicity of women's dresses, and the long-lasting fashion for white, from well before the French Revolution, but it was not until, at least for women. Classical costumes had long been worn by fashionable ladies posing as some figure from Greek or Roman myth in a portrait , but such costumes were only worn for the portrait sitting and [masquerade balls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masquerade_ball) until the Revolutionary period, and perhaps, like other exotic styles, as undress at home. But the styles worn in portraits by [Juliette Récamier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juliette_R%C3%A9camier) and other Parisian trend-setters were for going-out in public as well. Seeing Mme. In 1788, just before the Revolution, the court portraitist [Louise Élisabeth Vigée Le Brun](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louise_%C3%89lisabeth_Vig%C3%A9e_Le_Brun) had held a Greek supper where the ladies wore plain white Grecian tunics. Shorter classical hairstyles, where possible with curls, were less controversial and very widely adopted, and hair was now uncovered even outdoors; except for evening dress, [bonnets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonnet_(headgear)) or other coverings had typically been worn even indoors before.

Classically inspired male hair styles included the [Bedford Crop](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bedford_Crop), arguably the precursor is most modern male styles, which was invented by the radical politician [Francis Russell, 5th Duke of Bedford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Russell,_5th_Duke_of_Bedford) as a protest against a [tax on hair powder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duty_on_Hair_Powder_Act_1795); he encouraged his friends to adopt it by betting them they would not. Another influential style (or group of styles) was named by the French "à la Titus" after [Titus Junius Brutus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Titus_Junius_Brutus)  with hair short and layered but somewhat piled up on the crown, often with restraine locks hanging down; variants are familiar from the hair of both [Napoleon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleon) and [George IV of England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_IV_of_England). The style was supposed to have been introduced by the actor [François-Joseph Talma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fran%C3%A7ois-Joseph_Talma), who upstaged his wigged co-actors when appearing in productions of works such as [Voltaire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voltaire)'s [*Brutus*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brutus_(tragedy)) (about [Lucius Junius Brutus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucius_Junius_Brutus), who orders the execution of his son Titus). In 1799 a Parisian fashion magazine reported that even bald men were adopting Titus wigs, and the style was also worn by women.

 The movement was a reaction in the first part of the 20th century to the disintegrating chromaticism of late-Romanticism and Impressionism, emerging in parallel with musical Modernism, which sought to abandon key tonality altogether. It manifested a desire for cleanness and simplicity of style, which allowed for quite dissonant paraphrasing of classical procedures, but sought to blow away the cobwebs of Romanticism and the twilit glimmerings of [Impressionism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impressionism_in_music) in favour of bold rhythms, assertive harmony and clean-cut sectional forms, coinciding with the vogue for reconstructed "classical" dancing and costume in [ballet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ballet) and [physical education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physical_education).

The 17th-18th century dance suite had had a minor revival before [World War I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I) but the Neoclassicists were not altogether happy with unmodified diatonicism, and tended to emphasise the bright dissonance of suspensions and ornaments, the angular qualities of 17th-century modal harmony and the energetic lines of countrapuntal part-writing. [Respighi's](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Respighi,_Ottorino) *Ancient Airs and Dances* (1917) led the way for the sort of sound to which the Neoclassicists aspired. Although the practice of borrowing musical styles from the past has not been uncommon throughout musical history, art musics have gone through periods where musicians used modern techniques coupled with older forms or harmonies to create new kinds of works.

ART NOUVEAU

**Art Nouveau**  is an international [style](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style_(visual_arts)) of art, architecture and , especially the [decorative arts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decorative_arts), known in different languages by different names: . In English it is also known as the **Modern Style** (not to be confused with [Modernism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modernism) and [Modern architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_architecture)). The style was most popular between 1890 and 1910. It was a reaction against the [academic art](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academic_art), [eclecticism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eclecticism) and [historicism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historicism) of 19th century architecture and decoration. It was often inspired by natural forms such as the sinuous curves of plants and flowers. Other characteristics of Art Nouveau were a sense of dynamism and movement, often given by asymmetry and the use of modern materials, particularly iron, glass, ceramics and later concrete, to create unusual forms and larger open spaces.

The first Art Nouveau houses and decoration [appeared in Brussels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_Nouveau_in_Brussels) in the 1890s, in the architecture and interior design of houses designed by [Paul Hankar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Hankar), [Henry van de Velde](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_van_de_Velde), and especially [Victor Horta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victor_Horta), whose [Hôtel Tassel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H%C3%B4tel_Tassel) was completed in 1893. It moved quickly to Paris, where it was adapted by [Hector Guimard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hector_Guimard), who saw Horta's work in Brussels and applied the style for the entrances of the new [Paris Métro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris_M%C3%A9tro). It reached its peaks which introduced the Art Nouveau work of artists such as [Louis Tiffany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Tiffany). It appeared in graphic arts in the posters of [Alphonse Mucha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alphonse_Mucha),

From Belgium and France, it spread to the rest of Europe, taking on different names and characteristics in each country. It often appeared not only in capitals, but also in rapidly growing cities that wanted to establish artistic identities ([Turin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turin) and [Palermo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palermo) in Italy; [Glasgow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glasgow) in Scotland; [Munich](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Munich) and [Darmstadt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darmstadt) in Germany), as well as in centres of independence movements.

By 1914, and with the beginning of the [First World War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_World_War), Art Nouveau was largely exhausted. In the 1920s, it was replaced as the dominant architectural and decorative art style by [Art Deco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_Deco) and then [Modernism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modernism). The Art Nouveau style began to receive more positive attention from critics in the late 1960s, with a major exhibition of the work of [Hector Guimard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hector_Guimard) at the [Museum of Modern Art](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museum_of_Modern_Art) in 1970.

The new art movement had been designs by [William Morris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Morris), and in the [Arts and Crafts movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arts_and_Crafts_movement) founded by the pupils of Morris. Early prototypes of the style include the [Red House](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_House,_Bexley) with interiors by Morris and architecture by [Philip Webb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Webb) (1859), and. The new movement was also strongly influenced by the [Pre-Raphaelite](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pre-Raphaelite) painters, including [Dante Gabriel Rossetti](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dante_Gabriel_Rossetti) and [Edward Burne-Jones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Burne-Jones), and especially by British graphic artists of the 1880s, including [Selwyn Image](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selwyn_Image), [Heywood Sumner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heywood_Sumner), [Walter Crane](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Crane), [Alfred Gilbert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Gilbert), and especially [Aubrey Beardsley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aubrey_Beardsley). The chair designed by [Arthur Mackmurdo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Mackmurdo) has been recognized as a precursor of Art Nouveau design.

In France, it was influenced by the architectural theorist and historian  a declared enemy of the historical [Beaux-Arts architectural style](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beaux-Arts_architecture). In his 1872 book *Entretiens sur l'architecture*, he wrote, "Use the means and knowledge given to us by our times, without the intervening traditions which are no longer viable today, and in that way we can inaugurate a new architecture. For each function its material; for each material its form and its ornament." This book influenced a generation of architects, including [Louis Sullivan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Sullivan), [Victor Horta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victor_Horta), [Hector Guimard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hector_Guimard), and [Antoni Gaudí](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoni_Gaud%C3%AD).

The French painters [Maurice Denis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maurice_Denis), [Pierre Bonnard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Bonnard) and [Édouard Vuillard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%89douard_Vuillard) played an important part in integrating fine arts painting with decoration. "I believe that before everything a painting must decorate", Denis wrote in 1891. "The choice of subjects or scenes is nothing. It is by the value of tones, the coloured surface and the harmony of lines that I can reach the spirit and wake up the emotions."

 The stylized features of Japanese prints appeared in Art Nouveau graphics, porcelain, jewellery, and furniture. Since the beginning of 1860, an [Far Eastern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Far_East) influence suddenly manifested. In 1862, art lovers from London or Paris, could buy [Japanese artworks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_art), because in that year, Japan appeared for the first time as an exhibitor at the [International Exhibition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1862_International_Exhibition) in London. Also in 1862, in Paris, *La Porte Chinoise* store, on [Rue de Rivoli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rue_de_Rivoli), was open, where Japanese [ukiyo-e](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukiyo-e) and other objects from the Far Eastern were sold. In 1867, and in 1870 *Art and Industries in Japan* by R. Alcock, and two years later, O. H. Moser and T. W. Cutler published books about Japanese art. Some Art Nouveau artists, like [Victor Horta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victor_Horta), owned a collection of Far Eastern art, especially Japanese.

The Exposition was the first international showcase for Art Nouveau designers and artists from across Europe and beyond. Prize winners and participants included [Alphonse Mucha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alphonse_Mucha), who made murals for the pavilion of [Bosnia-Herzegovina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bosnia-Herzegovina) and designed the menu for the restaurant of the pavilion; the decorators and designers [Bruno Paul](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bruno_Paul) and from Berlin; [Carlo Bugatti](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carlo_Bugatti) from [Turin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turin); Bernhardt Pankok from [Bavaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bavaria); The Russian architect-designer Fyodor  and Company from the United States. The Viennese architect [Otto Wagner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Otto_Wagner) was a member of the jury, and presented a model of the Art Nouveau bathroom of his own town apartment in Vienna, featuring a glass bathtub. [Josef Hoffmann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josef_Hoffmann) designed the Viennese exhibit at the Paris exposition, highlighting the designs of the [Vienna Secession](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna_Secession). [Eliel Saarinen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eliel_Saarinen) first won international recognition for his imaginative design of the pavilion of Finland.

ART NOUVEAU OVER THE WORLD

* Catalans were behind Art Nouveau projects in [Havana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Havana), [Cuba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuba), they were even not qualified enough to be called architects. Catalans were not directly involved in works in [Ponce, Puerto Rico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ponce,_Puerto_Rico) but were an inspiration and a subject of study for local architects in [Ponce, Puerto Rico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ponce,_Puerto_Rico),
* French were behind Art Nouveau in [Tunisia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunisia) (that was a [French protectorate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_protectorate_of_Tunisia) then),
* Germans were behind Jugendstil heritage of, [Namibia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Namibia); [Qingdao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qingdao), China,
* Italians were behind Art Nouveau in [Valparaiso](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valparaiso), [Chile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chile); [Montevideo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montevideo), [Uruguay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uruguay); [Rio de Janeiro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rio_de_Janeiro).
* Russians were behind Art Nouveau heritage of [Harbin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harbin), China,
* Art Nouveau Heritage in Lima consists of work of Italians Masperi brothers, French architect Claude Sahut and British masters of stained glass
* [Palacio de Bellas Artes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palacio_de_Bellas_Artes) in Mexico City was a result of the cooperation of Italian, Catalan sculptor [Agustí Querol Subirats](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agust%C3%AD_Querol_Subirats) and French master [Edgar Brandt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edgar_Brandt).

A notable art movement called [Bezalel school](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bezalel_school) appeared in the [Palestine region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestine_(region)) in dating to the late Ottoman and [British Mandate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandatory_Palestine) periods. It has been described as "a fusion of [oriental art](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asian_art) and Jugendstil."

The graphic arts flourished in the Art Nouveau period, thanks to new technologies of printing, particularly colour , which allowed the mass production of colour posters. Art was no longer confined to galleries, museums and salons; it could be found on Paris walls, and in illustrated art magazines, which circulated throughout Europe and to the United States. The most popular theme of Art Nouveau posters was women; women symbolizing glamour, modernity and beauty, often surrounded by flowers.

In Britain, the leading graphic artist in the Art Nouveau style was [Aubrey Beardsley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aubrey_Beardsley) (1872–1898). He began with engraved book illustrations for [*Le Morte d'Arthur*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Le_Morte_d%27Arthur), then black and white illustrations for [Salome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salome) by [Oscar Wilde](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oscar_Wilde) (1893), which brought him fame. In the same year, he began engraving illustrations and posters for the art magazine *The Studio*, which helped publicize European artists such as [Fernand Khnopff](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fernand_Khnopff) in Britain. The curving lines and intricate floral patterns attracted as much attention as the text.

The Swiss-French artist [Eugène Grasset](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eug%C3%A8ne_Grasset) (1845–1917) was one of the first creators of French Art Nouveau posters. He helped decorate the famous cabaret [Le Chat noir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Le_Chat_Noir) in 1885 and made his first posters for the *Fêtes de Paris*. He made a celebrated poster of [Sarah Bernhardt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarah_Bernhardt) in 1890, and a wide variety of book illustrations. The [Czech](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czechs) artist [Alphonse Mucha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alphonse_Mucha) (1860–1939) arrived in Paris in 1888, and in 1895 made a poster for actress Sarah Bernhardt in the play [*Gismonda*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gismonda) by [Victorien Sardou](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victorien_Sardou). The success of this poster led to a contract to produce posters for six more plays by Bernhardt. Over the next four years, he also designed sets, costumes, and even jewellery for the actress. Based on the success of his theater posters, Mucha made posters for a variety of products, ranging from cigarettes and soap to beer biscuits, all featuring an idealized female figure with an hourglass figure. He went on to design products, from jewellery to biscuit boxes, in his distinctive style.

SEE THE BELOW TABLE

| **Country** | **Broad-scope museums** | **House-museums of Art Nouveau artists** | **Museums dedicated to local Art Nouveau movements** | **Other Art Nouveau buildings with museum status or featuring a museum inside** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/1a/Flag_of_Argentina.svg/23px-Flag_of_Argentina.svg.png [Argentina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argentina) |  |  |  | [Juan Carlos Castagnino Municipal Museum of Art](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juan_Carlos_Castagnino_Municipal_Museum_of_Art) in [Mar del Plata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mar_del_Plata) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/41/Flag_of_Austria.svg/23px-Flag_of_Austria.svg.png [Austria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria) | [Museum of Applied Arts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museum_of_Applied_Arts,_Vienna) in [Vienna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna) |  | [Secession Building](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secession_Building) in [Vienna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna) | Wagner Pavilions at [Karlsplatz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna_Museum#Otto_Wagner_Pavilion_on_Karlsplatz) and [Hietzing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna_Museum#Otto_Wagner_Hofpavillon_at_Hietzing) in [Vienna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vienna) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/92/Flag_of_Belgium_%28civil%29.svg/23px-Flag_of_Belgium_%28civil%29.svg.png [Belgium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgium) | [Fin-de-Siècle Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fin-de-Si%C3%A8cle_Museum) in [Brussels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brussels) | [Maison and Atelier Horta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horta_Museum) in [Brussels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brussels) |  | [Belgian Comic Strip Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgian_Comic_Strip_Center), [Musical Instrument Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musical_Instrument_Museum_(Brussels)) in [Brussels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brussels) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/78/Flag_of_Chile.svg/23px-Flag_of_Chile.svg.png [Chile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chile) |  |  |  | [Palacio Baburizza](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palacio_Baburizza) in [Valparaiso](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valparaiso) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/cb/Flag_of_the_Czech_Republic.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_Czech_Republic.svg.png [Czech Republic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czech_Republic) | [*East Bohemian Museum*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Bohemian_Museum) in [Hradec Kralove](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hradec_Kralove) | [Alphonse Mucha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alphonse_Mucha) Museum in [Prague](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prague) |  | Museum of Modern Art in [Olomouc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olomouc) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/9/9c/Flag_of_Denmark.svg/20px-Flag_of_Denmark.svg.png [Denmark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denmark) | Museum Sønderjylland in [Skærbæk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sk%C3%A6rb%C3%A6k) |  |  |  |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/bc/Flag_of_Finland.svg/23px-Flag_of_Finland.svg.png [Finland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finland) | [Ateneum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ateneum) and [*Finnish National Museum*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finnish_National_Museum) in [Helsinki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helsinki), *Turku Art Museum* in [Turku](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turku) | [Hvitträsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hvittr%C3%A4sk) (house of [Herman Gesellius](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herman_Gesellius), [Armas Lindgren](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armas_Lindgren), and [Eliel Saarinen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eliel_Saarinen)) in [Kirkkonummi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kirkkonummi) and [Gallen-Kallela Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gallen-Kallela_Museum) in [Espoo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Espoo) |  |  |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/c/c3/Flag_of_France.svg/23px-Flag_of_France.svg.png [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) | [Musée d'Orsay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9e_d%27Orsay), [Museum of Decorative Arts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9e_des_Arts_D%C3%A9coratifs,_Paris), [Carnavalet Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnavalet_Museum), [Petit Palais](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petit_Palais) in [Paris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris); [Musée historique](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9e_historique_de_Haguenau) in [Haguenau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haguenau); [Musée d'art moderne et contemporain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strasbourg_Museum_of_Modern_and_Contemporary_Art) in [Strasbourg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strasbourg), [Museum of Fine Arts of Nancy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museum_of_Fine_Arts_of_Nancy) | [Villa Majorelle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Villa_Majorelle) in [Nancy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nancy,_France); [Musée Lalique](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mus%C3%A9e_Lalique&action=edit&redlink=1) [[fr](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9e_Lalique)] in [Wingen-sur-Moder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wingen-sur-Moder); | [Museum of the Nancy School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9e_de_l%27%C3%89cole_de_Nancy) in [Nancy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nancy,_France) | [Maxim's Art Nouveau "Collection 1900"](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maxim%27s_Art_Nouveau_%22Collection_1900%22) above [Maxim's](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maxim%27s) restaurant in [Paris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris) (groups of twenty or more persons only) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/b/ba/Flag_of_Germany.svg/23px-Flag_of_Germany.svg.png [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany) | [Bröhan Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Br%C3%B6han_Museum) in Berlin, Museum in der Majolika in [Karlsruhe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karlsruhe), [Landesmuseum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landesmuseum_Mainz) in [Mainz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mainz), [Museum Wiesbaden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museum_Wiesbaden) in [Wiesbaden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiesbaden) |  | [Darmstadt Colony Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Darmstadt_Colony_Museum&action=edit&redlink=1) [[de](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museum_K%C3%BCnstlerkolonie_Darmstadt)] in [Darmstadt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darmstadt) | [Osthaus Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osthaus-Museum_Hagen) in [Hagen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hagen) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c1/Flag_of_Hungary.svg/23px-Flag_of_Hungary.svg.png [Hungary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungary) | [*Museum of Applied Arts*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museum_of_Applied_Arts_(Budapest)) and its branch Villa György Ráth in [Budapest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Budapest) | [Miksa Róth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miksa_R%C3%B3th) House museum in [Budapest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Budapest) | House of Hungarian Szecesszió in [Budapest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Budapest) | [Geological Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geological_Museum_(Budapest)) in [Budapest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Budapest) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/0/03/Flag_of_Italy.svg/23px-Flag_of_Italy.svg.png [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy) | [Municipal museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Municipal_museum&action=edit&redlink=1) [[it](https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museo_civico_(Casale_Monferrato))] in [Casale Monferrato](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casale_Monferrato) |  |  |  |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/84/Flag_of_Latvia.svg/23px-Flag_of_Latvia.svg.png [Latvia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latvia) |  |  | Riga Art Nouveau Museum in [Riga](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riga) |  |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/fc/Flag_of_Mexico.svg/23px-Flag_of_Mexico.svg.png [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico) |  |  |  | [Museo del Objeto del Objeto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museo_del_Objeto_del_Objeto) in Mexico City |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d9/Flag_of_Norway.svg/21px-Flag_of_Norway.svg.png [Norway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norway) |  |  | [Jugendstil Centre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jugendstilsenteret) in [Ålesund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%85lesund) | [Norwegian Museum of Contemporary Art](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norwegian_Museum_of_Contemporary_Art) in [Oslo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oslo) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/5c/Flag_of_Portugal.svg/23px-Flag_of_Portugal.svg.png [Portugal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portugal) |  |  | Museum of *Arte Nova* in [Aveiro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aveiro,_Portugal) | [Museum-Residence of Dr. Anastácio Gonçalves](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casa-Museu_Dr._Anast%C3%A1cio_Gon%C3%A7alves) in [Lisbon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lisbon) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/73/Flag_of_Romania.svg/23px-Flag_of_Romania.svg.png [Romania](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romania) | *Székely National Museum* in [Sfântu Gheorghe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sf%C3%A2ntu_Gheorghe) |  |  |  |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/f/f3/Flag_of_Russia.svg/23px-Flag_of_Russia.svg.png [Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) | [Abramtsevo Colony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abramtsevo_Colony) in [Moscow region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow_region); All-Russian Decorative Art Museum and [*Gorky Museum*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gorky_Museum) in [Moscow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow); [State Russian Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Russian_Museum), [*Museum of Political History of Russia*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museum_of_Political_History_of_Russia_(St._Petersburg)) in [Saint Petersburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Petersburg) | Fyodor Livchak House Museum in [Ulyanovsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulyanovsk)[[193]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_Nouveau#cite_note-196) | Museum of Talashkino Art Colony in Flenovo, [Smolensk Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smolensk_Oblast) (in Russian only) | Museum of Silver Age of Russian literature in [Moscow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow), Museum of *Modern* in [Samara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samara), Estate of Aseevs in [Tambov](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tambov); Municipal Museum in [Primorsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primorsk,_Leningrad_Oblast) and Estate-museum of Scherbov in [Gatchina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gatchina) (both [Leningrad Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leningrad_Oblast)), [Taganrog Museum of Architecture and Urbanism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taganrog_Museum_of_Architecture_and_Urbanism) in [Taganrog](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taganrog), Museum of Belle Epoque Architecture in [Ulyanovsk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulyanovsk) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/9/9a/Flag_of_Spain.svg/23px-Flag_of_Spain.svg.png [Spain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spain) | [National Art Museum of Catalonia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museu_Nacional_d%27Art_de_Catalunya) in [Barcelona](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barcelona), [CaixaFòrum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CaixaForum_Madrid) in [Madrid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madrid), [*Museo Art Nouveau and Art Déco*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casa_Lis) in [Salamanca](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salamanca) | [Gaudí House Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gaud%C3%AD_House_Museum) in [Barcelona](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barcelona), [Lluís Domènech i Montaner House-Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Llu%C3%ADs_Dom%C3%A8nech_i_Montaner_House-Museum) in [Canet de Mar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canet_de_Mar) | [Museum of Catalan Modernisme](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Museum_of_Catalan_Modernisme&action=edit&redlink=1) [[ca](https://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museu_del_Modernisme_Catal%C3%A0)] in [Barcelona](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barcelona), [Art Nouveau House-Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Art_Nouveau_House-Museum&action=edit&redlink=1) [[es](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casa-Museo_Modernista_de_Novelda)] in [Novelda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novelda) | [Sagrada Família](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sagrada_Fam%C3%ADlia), [Hospital de Sant Pau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospital_de_Sant_Pau) in [Barcelona](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barcelona) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/4/4c/Flag_of_Sweden.svg/23px-Flag_of_Sweden.svg.png [Sweden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden) |  |  |  | [Biological museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_museum_(Stockholm)) in [Stockholm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stockholm), [Röhsska Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R%C3%B6hsska_Museum) in [Gothenburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gothenburg) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f3/Flag_of_Switzerland.svg/16px-Flag_of_Switzerland.svg.png  [Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland) | [Musée des Beaux-Arts in La Chaux-de-Fonds](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Mus%C3%A9e_des_Beaux-Arts_in_La_Chaux-de-Fonds&action=edit&redlink=1) [[fr](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mus%C3%A9e_des_Beaux-Arts_de_La_Chaux-de-Fonds)] |  |  |  |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/ae/Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_Kingdom.svg.png [UK](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom) | [Victoria and Albert Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_and_Albert_Museum) in [London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London); [Kelvingrove Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kelvingrove_Museum) in [Glasgow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glasgow), [Haworth Art Gallery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haworth_Art_Gallery) in [Accrington](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accrington)[[194]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_Nouveau#cite_note-haworth-197) | Mackintosh House in [Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunterian_Museum_and_Art_Gallery) in [Glasgow](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glasgow) |  | [Horniman Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horniman_Museum) in [London](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/49/Flag_of_Ukraine.svg/23px-Flag_of_Ukraine.svg.png [Ukraine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukraine) |  |  |  | Art Museum in [Chernivtsi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chernivtsi), Museum of Local Lore in [Poltava](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poltava) |
| https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/a/a4/Flag_of_the_United_States.svg/23px-Flag_of_the_United_States.svg.png [USA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) | [Charles Hosmer Morse Museum of American Art](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Hosmer_Morse_Museum_of_American_Art) in [Winter Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winter_Park,_Florida), Florida, [Metropolitan Museum of Art](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metropolitan_Museum_of_Art) in New York, [Getty Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Getty_Center) in Los Angeles; [Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cooper_Hewitt,_Smithsonian_Design_Museum) in New York City, [Art Institute of Chicago](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_Institute_of_Chicago) in Chicago |  |  |  |

There