

CHRONOLOGICAL PICTURE

<i>Historical events</i>		<i>Artistic events</i>
<p>Franco-Prussian war: French defeat at Sedan. III Republic. Breach of Porta Pia: Rome becomes capital of Italy.</p> <p>Archaeological excavations begun in Troy.</p> <p>Pasteur identifies the staphylococcus, the streptococcus and the carbuncle bacteria.</p> <p>Birth of bacteriology.</p>	1870	<p>De sanctis writes <i>La Storia della letteratura italiana</i>.</p> <p>Christopher Dresser writes <i>The Technical Educator</i>, fundamental for the meaning of the structure of plant elements, giving rise to one of most vital motifs in Art Nouveau: the linear rhythm and dynamic energy in the forms created by Nature.</p>
<p>The Commune of Paris.</p> <p>Proclamation of the German Reich.</p> <p>Mont Cénis tunnel.</p> <p>Meucci invents the telephone.</p> <p>Gramme invents the dynamo.</p> <p>Chicago Fire.</p>	1871	<p>Rimbaud writes <i>Le Bateau Ivre</i>.</p> <p>First performance of <i>Aida</i> in Cairo.</p>
<p>Mazzini dies in Pisa.</p> <p>Pirelli is founded in Milan.</p> <p>In France, Castner invents the gas organ, a curious two octave instrument, of which only one was made. It was put on display in Strasbourg in 1988.</p>	1872	<p>James A. McNeill Whistler begins <i>Old Battersea Bridge: Nocturne – blue on gold</i>.</p> <p>"The arts and crafts movement in America" exhibition is held at the Art Museum of Princeton University.</p>
<p>Pact of the Three Emperors (Germany, Austria and Russia).</p> <p>Death of Manzoni.</p> <p>Remington makes the first typewriter.</p>	1873	<p>Nietzsche writes <i>The Birth of Tragedy</i>.</p> <p>Rimbaud publishes <i>Une saison en enfer</i>, Zola <i>Le ventre de Paris</i>.</p> <p>Walter Crane illustrates <i>The frog prince</i>, with effects influenced by Japanese woodcuttings.</p>
<p>Birth of Schönberg.</p> <p>Verdi appointed Senator.</p>	1874	<p>First exhibition of the Impressionists in the studio of the photographer Nadar in Paris.</p> <p>Presentation of <i>Impression soleil levant</i> by Monet.</p> <p>Rimbaud publishes <i>Illuminations</i>; Verlaine <i>Romances sans paroles</i>; Flaubert <i>La tentation de Saint-Antoin</i>.</p>
<p>England buys the shares of the Suez Canal from Egypt.</p> <p>In France the Constitution of the Third Republic is approved (in force until 1940).</p> <p>The Social Democratic party is formed in Germany.</p> <p>The Opéra is inaugurated in Paris.</p>	1875	<p>Crane publishes the educational volume <i>Lines and outlines</i>.</p> <p>Whistler completes <i>Nocturne – blue and gold</i>.</p> <p>Bizet composes <i>Carmen</i>.</p>

<p>De Pretis becomes Prime Minister: in Italy the left-wing replaces the historical right-wing. The First International is wound up. Queen Victoria is proclaimed Empress of India. Bell perfects the telephone. Wagner inaugurates the theatre-temple at Bayreuth with Das Ring des Nibelungen (The Ring of the Nibelungs). Death of Bakunin. Otto and Langen invent the 4-stroke engine.</p>	<p>1876</p>	<p>Mallarmè writes L'après-midi d'un faune. Whistler decorates the Peacock Room in Leyland House, London. Dresser writes Japan, its architecture, art and art manufactures, decisive for the spread of interest in Japanese art. Exhibition in Philadelphia marking the centenary of the independence of the U.S.A. Louis C. Tiffany makes the first window from opalescent glass. Renoir paints Le Moulin de la Galette.</p>
<p>In Italy, two years of primary education become compulsory (Coppino Law). Thomas Edison invents the phonograph.</p>	<p>1877</p>	<p>Gustave Moreau exhibits Salomè at the Salon de Paris. Third exhibition by the Impressionists: Works by Renoir, Degas, Pissarro, Sisley and Cèzanne are on show.</p>
<p>Deaths of Vittorio Emanuele II and Pius IX. Japan re-organizes its army on the German model. First automatic telephone exchange in New Haven.</p>	<p>1878</p>	<p>Nietzsche writes Human, All-Too-Human. Whistler takes John Ruskin to court after the latter had spoken of Nocturne – blue and gold as a "knowing fake" challenging its price. Whistler wins the lawsuit but is publicly discredited, given Ruskin's fame.</p>
<p>W. von Siemens and J.G. Halske present the electric locomotive. The first funicular railway is installed on the slopes of Vesuvius. The American Constantin Fahlberg discovers saccharine. Edison invents the electric light bulb.</p>	<p>1879</p>	<p>Foundation of Louis C. Tiffany Company Associated Artists, dedicated to interior decoration, including that of the White House, Washington DC (1882-1883). H. Ibsen writes A doll's house.</p>
<p>The milling tax is abolished in Italy. The tango, at the time more a code for the emarginated classes than a dance, comes into being in the suburbs of Buenos Aires.</p>	<p>1880</p>	<p>Rodin is commissioned to sculpt a bronze door for the new Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris: this is the Porte de l'Enfer on which he works until his death.</p>
<p>Tsar Alexander II is assassinated. French protectorate in Tunisia. At the first Universal Exhibition of Electricity in Paris, a transmission in stereo is made for the first time. Work begins on the Panama Canal by Ferdinand de Lesseps. Manet receives the Legion of Honour. Birth of Picasso.</p>	<p>1881</p>	<p>Octave Maus becomes editor of the journal L'Art Moderne in Brussels. Ballo Excelsior at La Scala. Verga writes I Malavoglia; D'Annunzio Canto Novo and Fogazzaro Malombra.</p>

<p>Death of Garibaldi. Electoral reform in Italy: the right to vote is extended to adult male citizens who are literate or who pay a certain tax rate (increasing the electorate from 2.2 to 6.9% of the population). Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, Italy). Koch discovers the TBC bacillus. Andrea Costa is the first Socialist elected to the Italian Parliament. Electric energy is conveyed over high voltage lines for the first time by Marcel Deprez.</p>	1882	<p>Oscar Wilde begins his American lectures, where he presents the new lines of artistic research in Europe and underlines the need for close unity between the arts. The medieval village is reconstructed at the Valentino Park in Turin. Redon publishes the series of lithographs To Edgar Allan Poe. Crane illustrates the fairy tales of the Brothers Grimm. Arthur Mackmurdo is amongst the founders of the Century Guild, an association of artists-craftsmen.</p>
<p>Death of Wagner and Marx. First journey of the Orient Express. Edison produces the first incandescent light bulb.</p>	1883	<p>Following the first major exhibition of modern art, the National Gallery of Modern Art is established in Rome. Antonio Gaudì begins work on the Sagrada Familia. The Chapel for the Universal Exhibition of Chicago by Tiffany. Nietzsche writes Thus spoke Zarathustra.</p>
<p>Vincenzo Breda founds the Terni steelworks. Discovery of the cholera bacillus by Koch. Discovery of the bacillus of diphtheria by Klebs and Löffler.</p>	1884	<p>Arthur Mackmurdo is one of the founders of the journal The Hobby Horse, which will make a major contribution to the graphic layout in book illustration. Exhibition of the Union Central des Arts Décoratifs, Paris. Huysmans writes A rebours, defined the "Bible of the school of Decadent poets".</p>
<p>Conference of Berlin on the colonial expansion of European countries. Pasteur produces the anti-rabies vaccine. Freud devises the theory of psychoanalysis. Death of Victor Hugo. Mannesmann presents tubes without welding.</p>	1885	<p>In Rome, work begins on the monument to Vittorio Emanuele II, designed by G. Sacconi, with the consequent destruction of important historical-artistic evidence. Nietzsche writes Beyond good and evil.</p>
<p>Death of Liszt. Ludwig II of Bavaria commits suicide in mysterious circumstances. Ottman Mergenthaler produces the first linotype. John Pemberton invents Coca-Cola in Atlanta.</p>	1886	<p>The last collective exhibition of the Impressionists is held in Paris. The Manifesto of Symbolism is published in Le Figaro. In collaboration with Adler, Louis Sullivan starts the Auditorium Building, in which his architectural ideal in the conception of the form as the result of spontaneous and harmonious growth is revealed.</p>
<p>Adoption of protectionist tariffs in Italy. Crispi Prime Minister. Defeat of Dogali. Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. Emile Berliner invents the record. Tolbert canson develops monotype.</p>	1887	<p>Gaudì resumes work on the crypt of the Sagrada Familia in Barcelona and works on the restoration of the Archbishops' Palace in Astorga. In Paris, Alphonse Mucha starts his activity as an illustrator for the most fashionable magazines. Walter Pater publishes Imaginary portraits.</p>

<p>Wilhelm II ascends to the German throne. In Italy, reform of local authorities: the position of mayor is by election. Foundation of Montecatini, active active in the extractive industry. John B. Dunlop invents the tyre and founds the first factory using the vulcanisation technique conceived by Goodyear. George Eastman revolutionises the photographic market with the first Kodak camera. Hertz discovers and uses electromagnetic waves. The anatomist Waldeyer discovers chromosomes.</p>	1888	<p>Josephin Peladin founds the cabalistic order of the Rosicrucians, which has amongst its aims that of "revealing to Christian theology all its esoteric magnificence, of which it is unaware". Morris, Mackmurdo, Crane and Ashbee found the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society. Periodic exhibitions of furniture, fabrics, and carpets begin in London as part of the Arts and Crafts movement, for re-qualification as applied arts. Verga writes Maestro Don Gesualdo.</p>
<p>New penal code in Italy: abolition of the death penalty and sanction of the right to strike. The Second International is founded. The Constitution is granted in Japan. Rudolph of Habsburg and Maria Vetsera die in Mayerling in mysterious circumstances. Edison invents the "cinetograph", the first camera with sound.</p>	1889	<p>Hector Guimard begins work on the entrances to the Paris Metro. The Eiffel Tower is built for the Universal Exhibition. Gaudí completes the Parc Guell. In collaboration with H. Horne, Mackmurdo builds the Savoy Hotel in London. Sullivan completes the Auditorium Building in Chicago. Van de Velde joins the Les XX group in Brussels. Bergson writes the Essai sur les données immédiates de la conscience. D'Annunzio writes Il Piacere.</p>
<p>Wilhelm II forces Bismark to resign: beginning of the Neue Kurs. Proclamation of the colony of Eritrea. Clement Ader with the Eole makes a flight of 50 metres. Discovery of anti-diphtheria and anti-tetanus serum.</p>	1890	<p>Henry C. Van de Velde studies the layout and characters for the journal Van nu en Straks, fundamental for the renewal of the book in Belgium. Oscar Wilde writes The Portrait of Dorian Gray. William Morris founds the Kelmscott Press, a typography Famous for the excellent production with hand presses; Morris had specifically designed the fonts.</p>
<p>The Rerum Novarum encyclical states the Catholic doctrine of social matters. Building on Trans-Siberian Railway started. The first Chambre of Labour (trade union headquarters) is built in Milan. Gabriel Lippman reproduces colours in a photograph.</p>	1891	<p>First exhibition of the Nabis. Aubrey Beardsley illustrates Le Morte d'Arthur by Thomas Malory. Pascoli publishes Myricae.</p>
<p>The Party of Italian Workers (then the Socialist Party) is founded in Genoa. Giolitti is Prime Minister. Alfred Bocklin settles in Fiesole. Diesel invents the motor named after him.</p>	1892	<p>Victor Horta begins the Hotel Tassel in Brussels, almost a manifesto of the programme of Art Nouveau. The first secession movement is founded in Munich, under the guidance of Von Stuck. Hermann Obrist opens an embroidery workshop in Florence. Pelizzo da Volpedo starts painting Il quarto Stato. Ernest Basile draws up the plan for the Universal Exhibition of Palermo.</p>

<p>The Independent Labour Party is founded. First demonstrations by Sicilian Fascists. Henry Ford builds the first automobile with an internal combustion engine.</p>	<p>1893</p>	<p>Secession in Berlin under the guidance of F. Liebermann. Alois Riegl publishes <i>Stilfragen</i> (Problems of Style). In Russia, the Group of Vagabonds is created, trying to re-qualify, for educational and social purposes, traditional Slav motifs. The magazine <i>The Studio</i> devotes its first issue to the work of Beardsley. Svevo writes <i>Una vita</i>.</p>
<p>The Dreyfus affair breaks out in France. Nicholas II becomes Tsar of Russia. Sino-Japanese war over rivalry of Korea: China surrenders Formosa. State of siege in Sicily. Yersin and Kitasato discover the bacillus of the plague.</p>	<p>1894</p>	<p>Macha designs the Gismonda poster for S. Barnhardt. Sullivan begins the Guaranty Building in Buffalo, independent of any style of the period. The <i>Yellow Book</i> is published, with Beardsley as art director. Van de Velde furnishes and decorates his Uccle house, giving the first example of his theories. G.B. Shaw writes <i>Mrs. Warren's Profession</i>.</p>
<p>Frederick W. Taylor starts "mass" production. In Paris the Lumière brothers build the first cinema equipment. Marconi makes the first wireless connection. Wilhelm C. Rontgen makes the first X-ray. Maxim invents the machine-gun. Lorenza develops the theory of electrons. Italian defeat at Amba Alagi.</p>	<p>1895</p>	<p>First Biennale of Venice. Obrist designs the wool and silk wall panel <i>The Whiplash</i>, which synthesizes in an abstract gesture all the elementary force of Art Nouveau, of which it becomes a symbol. Otto Wagner publishes <i>Moderne Architektur</i>, which contributes to the diffusion of the Viennese style. Victor Horta begins the Solvay house. Fogazzaro writes <i>Piccolo mondo antico</i>.</p>
<p>Italian defeat at Adua. The first modern Olympic Games are held in Athens. Bequerel discovers the radioactivity of uranium salts. Theodor Herzl writes <i>Der Jugendstaat</i> and founds the Zionist movement.</p>	<p>1896</p>	<p>In Springfield, Will Bradley founds his printing works-publishing company, the Wayside Press, which published the journal <i>Bradley – His Book</i> and is active in the field of applied arts. In Paris, the art merchant Bing opens the shop-gallery Art Nouveau furnished by Van de Velde. In Chicago, the Universal Exhibition makes a considerable contribution to the renewal of American artistic culture. The Jugendstil spreads throughout Germany with the departure of Eckman for Berlin, Olbrich for Darmstadt and Behrens for Dusseldorf. First one-man show by Munch at Bing's gallery. Beardsley founds the magazine <i>The Savoy</i>. R. Strauss composes <i>Thus spoke Zarathustra</i>. D'Annunzio writes <i>La vergine delle rocce</i>. First performance of <i>Salomé</i> by Oscar Wilde.</p>