

THE VIRTUES OF SIMPLICITY
AMERICAN
ARTS & CRAFTS
FROM THE MORSE COLLECTION

O B J E C T G U I D E

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT originated in the nineteenth-century in Great Britain as a response mainly to the harsh realities of the Industrial Revolution—mass production that debased the individual and yielded cheap, poorly designed products—as well as to the excesses of Victorian decoration. Internationally, its proponents sought a return to work by hand, the dignity of labor, and unity of design.

Though the artists had common goals, works of great individuality were produced by different countries and regions because the movement emphasized the use of local history, materials, and sources. Charles Hosmer Morse (1833–1921), the Chicago industrialist for whom the Museum is named, redecorated his Winter Park home, Osceola Lodge, in the Arts and Crafts style around 1905. This exhibition includes Craftsman furnishings he purchased from Gustav Stickley (1858–1942), the influential figure who helped popularize the movement's ideals across the country. Also, thanks in part to Mr. Morse, the Museum has particularly fine Arts and Crafts examples from Chicago, which

emerged from the great fire of 1871 as a major hub of the movement in America. In the United States, Arts and Crafts designs were notable for their simplicity and spare ornamentation, often inspired by nature. Yet for both creators and consumers, the objects represented more than an aesthetic: their value derived from a production process that honored the individual and a simpler way of life.

The objects in this exhibition—selected to illustrate the movement's roots in Europe and blossoming in the United States—are organized into three geographical sections: Europe, Chicago, and Other American Regions. All known makers and designers are included in the object listings as well as any marks, labels, and inscriptions on the object.

EUROPE

1) Case, left to right:

Mantel clock, c. 1902–5

Great Clock, Tudric line
Pewter, abalone, brass
Designer: Archibald Knox,
1864–1933, Birmingham, England
Maker: W. H. Haseler and Co.,
1870–c. 1926, Birmingham, England
Retailer: Liberty & Co.,
1875–present, London
Marks on case: *TUDRIC*
Marks on clock movement:
FRANCE
(70-005)

Carriage clock, c. 1901

Tudric line
Pewter, enamel, copper
Designer: Archibald Knox,
1864–1933, Birmingham, England
Maker: W. H. Haseler and Co.,
1870–c. 1926, Birmingham, England
Retailer: Liberty & Co.,
1875–present, London
Marks: *TUDRIC / 0721 / 1*
(70-004)

LIBERTY & CO.

From about 1890, the innovative London Regent Street shop **Liberty & Co.** helped spread the movement's influence with high-end furniture, textiles, wall-coverings, pottery, and metalwork by such distinguished designers as **C.F.A. Voysey**, **Walter Crane**, and **Archibald Knox**, all who worked in anonymity. Knox's *Tudric mantel clock* was designed to resemble the monuments found on the Isle of Man, where Celtic monoliths sat alongside Manx crosses.

Centerpiece, 1899

Sterling silver
Maker: Goldsmiths & Silversmiths
Company Limited, 1880–1952,
London
Marks: *Goldsmiths' / & Silversmiths'*
Company Ltd. / 112 Regent Street,
London, W. / [hallmarks]
(MET-034-78)

2) Case, clockwise from top left:

Vase, c. 1900

Glazed clay
Maker: Royal Doulton,
1853–present, Burslem,
Staffordshire, England
Marks: *H A / [lion standing on*
royal crown] / 8002 / T
(PO-009-75)

Vase, c. 1900

Glazed white clay
Marks: [illegible] / *ENGLAND*
Gift of Herbert O. and Susan C.
Robinson
(PO-144-86)

Vase, c. 1900–1903

Hazeldene pattern
Glazed clay
Designer: William Moorcroft,
1872–1945, Burslem, Staffordshire,
England
Maker: James Macintyre & Co.,
c. 1860–present, Burslem,
Staffordshire, England
Retailer: Liberty & Co.,
1875–present, London
Marks: *Made for Liberty & Co. / Ro.*
No. 397964 / W. Moorcroft / des
(PO-010-71)

3) Platform, left to right, front to back:

Drafting desk, c. 1905

Softwood, brass, paint
Maker: English or Austrian
(FURN-016-70)

Lamp, c. 1900

Silver over bronze, blown glass
moonstones
Maker: Glasfabrik Johann Loetz-
Witwe, 1836–1939, Klostermühle,
Austria
Marks: [illegible]
(MISC-027-69)

Tablecloth, c. 1900

Velvet
Maker: Austrian
Gift of Lee Collison
(2008-001)

Firescreen, c. 1885–96

Flora (Roman goddess of flowers
and spring)
Leaded glass, oak
Designer: Edward Burne-Jones,
1833–98, London
Maker: Morris & Co., 1875–96,
London
(GL-025-84)

4) Six leaves from *The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer: Now Newly Imprinted*, 1896

Ink on handmade paper
Designer: William Morris, 1834–96,
London
Illustrator: Edward Burne-Jones,
1833–98, London
Publisher: Kelmscott Press, 1891–98,
Hammersmith, London
(BO-008-74:A)

WIENER WERKSTÄTTE

In Austria, artists adopted tenets of the English Arts and Crafts movement, although drawing from their own history and tradition, they used classical design elements, rectilinear lines, and more abstracted decoration. The **Wiener Werkstätte** (Viennese Workshop and Production Cooperative of Art Works) developed in 1903 under designers such as **Josef Hoffmann** (1870–1956), **Koloman Moser** (1868–1918) and most famously, **Gustav Klimt** (1862–1918). The concept of simplicity and a *Gesamtkunstwerk*—a complete work of art—remained fundamental to the designs of these artists.

WILLIAM MORRIS

William Morris (1834–96)—one of the founding fathers of the Arts and Crafts movement—designed everything from wallpaper to furniture. His designs and those of others working for his company, including Pre-Raphaelite painters such as **Edward Burne-Jones** (1833–98), became enormously popular by the 1870s. Their work transformed the Victorian taste for depth in design to the more flattened, natural patterns seen in Celtic relief carving and medieval design. A collector of medieval illuminated manuscripts, Morris ventured into book publishing in 1890. *The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer: Now Newly Imprinted* was one of most important works printed by his **Kelmscott Press**. The decorative, intertwining foliage found along the border of his books emulated similar patterning found in medieval manuscripts—a link that was central to the ideals of Arts and Crafts movement in England.

CHICAGO

1) *Platform, left to right, front to back:*

Cornice block, c. 1893

Chicago Stock Exchange building, 1894–1972, Chicago, (Adler & Sullivan, 1883–96, Chicago, architect)
Concrete
(2002-002)

Arm chair, c. 1892

Dining room, Charles Hosmer Morse house, 1893–1929, Kenwood, Chicago, (Mifflin Bell, 1846–1904, Chicago, architect)
Mahogany
Maker: Attributed to the Henry Dibblee Company, c. 1880–96, Chicago
(2001-005:1)

Desk, c. 1892

Study, Charles Hosmer Morse house, 1893–1929, Kenwood, Chicago, (Mifflin Bell, 1846–1904, Chicago, architect)
Mahogany
Maker: Attributed to the Henry Dibblee Company, c. 1880–96, Chicago
Marks: 684 10-92
(FURN-023-92)

Cabinet doors, c. 1892

Dining room, Charles Hosmer Morse house, 1893–1929, Kenwood, Chicago, (Mifflin Bell, 1846–1904, Chicago, architect)
Squirrel
Mahogany, iron
Maker: Attributed to the Henry Dibblee Company, c. 1880–96, Chicago
(2008-012:1, 2)

INTEGRATED DECORATION

In *Ornament in Architecture*, architect **Louis Sullivan** (1856–1924) argued that mass and proportion must be mastered before ornament could be considered. He soon captured the juxtaposition of simplicity and the jewel-like qualities of early church architecture in his decidedly commercial commissions. The cornice block on exhibition from Adler & Sullivan's Chicago Stock Exchange building (c. 1893) exemplifies the way the firm integrated decoration into the actual building. The cornice segment is a decorative embellishment, yet it serves as an integral block for the building. The surface decoration was directly inspired by the complex patterning found in medieval manuscripts so influential to the English reformers. Likewise, the **Henry Dibblee Company** in Chicago embraced the principle of integrated decoration through hand-carved woodwork for all facets of interior design. The acanthus motif carved into the desk, chairs, and cabinet doors from the Charles Hosmer Morse house in Kenwood is a prime example.

Arm chair, c. 1892

Dining room, Charles Hosmer Morse house, 1893–1929, Kenwood, Chicago, (Mifflin Bell, 1846–1904, Chicago, architect)
Mahogany
Maker: Attributed to the Henry Dibblee Company, c. 1880–96, Chicago
(2001-005:4)

2) *Case, clockwise from top left:*

Tumbler, c. 1905

Copper
Maker: Craftsman's Guild, c. 1900–10, Highland Park, Illinois
Gift of Frances Grover
(MET-009-84)

Vase, c. 1905

Copper
Maker: Craftsman's Guild, c. 1900–10, Highland Park, Illinois
Gift of Frances Grover
(MET-008-84)

***The Sunbonnet Babies' Primer*, 1902**

Author: Eulalie Osgood Grover, 1873–1958
Illustrator: Bertha L. Corbett [Melcher], 1872–c. 1950
Publisher: Rand, McNally & Co., 1856–present, Chicago
Inscription: *Then to / My dear Mother— / For her sympathy and help / In the making of this little book. / — Eulalie / June First / Nineteen hundred and two. / (First edition)*
Gift of Frances Grover
(2412)

3) *Case, left to right:*

Candlestick, 1905

Brass
Maker: The Kalo Shop, 1900–1970, Chicago
Partial paper label: *The Kal[o Shop] / 416 Fine Ar[ts Building] / 203 Michi[gan] / Chic[ago]*
(2000-008)

THE GUILD SYSTEM

Guilds in Chicago were largely based on the English model—cooperative arrangements of craftspeople working for a greater good and to unify the arts. **The Craftsman's Guild** was one of nearly a dozen such guilds formed around 1900 in Chicago. Members believed that craft elevated moral character even at the youngest ages. **Eulalie Osgood Grover** (1873–1958), sister of founder **Edwin O. Grover**, wrote *The Sunbonnet Babies' Primer* while at the guild. This textbook revolutionized the manner in which children were educated throughout the country.

CHICAGO METALWORK

The movement elevated decorative art to a position of moral importance, and metalwork was popular at the turn of the twentieth century. The demand in Chicago and ready availability of supplies provided opportunities for artists from a variety of backgrounds. **The Kalo Shop**, founded by a group of young female graduates of the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, became one of the largest makers of metalwork in Chicago. The brass candlestick on exhibit, among the first pieces produced, was purchased in October 1905 from Marshall Field & Company as a wedding gift to Charles Hosmer Morse's daughter, Elizabeth. Artist **Robert Jarvie**, a former city clerk and metalworking hobbyist, opened the **Jarvie Shop** in 1904 in the same building as Kalo. **Lebolt & Company**, a respected Chicago jeweler, opened a workshop to supply its stores and was known for reasonably priced hand-hammered silver.

Candleholder, c. 1910

Brass, copper
Maker: Carence Crafters,
c. 1908–11, Chicago
Marks: [CC conjoined monogram]
(MET-010-86)

Napkin ring, c. 1914

Silver
Maker: Lebolt & Company,
1899–1922, Chicago
Marks: *LEBOLT / HANDMADE /
STERLING / 132 / [rampant lion] /
Xmas 1914*
Inscription: *R* [Richard Millard
Genius Jr., grandson of Charles
Hosmer Morse, brother of Jeannette
Genius McKean]
(MET-017-90)

PRAIRIE SCHOOL

The **Prairie School** of architecture in the Midwest, most notably practiced by **Frank Lloyd Wright** (1867–1959), was closely linked to the flat plains of the local landscape. Designed as a complete environment, the Prairie home included interior elements that reflected the outdoor character. Wright's sideboard panel from the Darwin D. Martin house (1905) demonstrates a strong vertical emphasis, reduction of ornament to simple components, and the use of transparent glass to integrate the inside with the outside. Meanwhile, the **Tobey Furniture Company** merged Prairie-style design with English ideals to become one of the nation's largest furniture manufacturers. Tobey installed a room showcasing the designs of William Morris in 1902, but the firm had been selling English-reform designed wallpapers since the early 1880s. Tobey's *New Furniture* line was first designed by Gustav Stickley.

Pair of candlesticks, c. 1901–3

Bronze
Maker: Robert Riddle Jarvie,
1865–1941, Chicago
(1998-001:1, 2)

4) *Platform, left to right, front to back:*

Sideboard panel, c. 1903–5

Dining room, Darwin D. Martin house, 1905–present, Buffalo, New York, (Frank Lloyd Wright, 1867–1959, Chicago, architect)
Leaded glass
Designer: Frank Lloyd Wright, 1867–1959, Chicago
Maker: Linden Glass Company, c. 1880–c. 1935, Chicago (GL-058-68)

Vase, c. 1910

No. 434, Teco Pottery
Glazed clay
Designer: Fernand Moreau, 1853–1920, Chicago
Maker: Gates Potteries, 1886–c. 1930, Terra Cotta, Illinois (2001-061)

Desk, c. 1900–5

Charles Hosmer Morse house, Osceola Lodge, 1886/1905–present, Winter Park, Florida
Oak
Maker: Tobey Furniture Company, 1856–1954, Chicago
Marks: *The Tobey Furniture Co. Chicago. / J-A- / HAND / MADE* (FURN-065-88)

Vase, c. 1904

Poppies
Glazed white
Maker: Pauline Pottery, 1883–1911, Chicago, then Edgerton, Wisconsin (2000-009)

Landscape, c. 1910

Oil on canvas
George Ames Aldrich, 1872–1941, Chicago
Signed, lower left: *G. Ames Aldrich* (2000-005)

Vase, c. 1905

No. 72, Teco Pottery
Glazed clay
Designer: William D. Gates, 1852–1935, Chicago
Maker: Gates Potteries, 1886–c. 1930, Terra Cotta, Illinois
Marks: [*TECO* monogram] / [*TECO* monogram]
Paper label: *TECO / POTTERY / NO. 72 / GATES / POTTERIES / DESIGNED BY / WM GATES / CHICAGO* (PO-030-82)

Plant stand, c. 1905

Charles Hosmer Morse house, Osceola Lodge, 1886/1905–present, Winter Park, Florida
New Furniture line
Oak
Tobey Furniture Company, 1856–1954, Chicago
Paper label: *THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO. / CHICAGO / Number ____* (FURN-014-75)

Window, c. 1908–9

Josephine Bradley house, 1910–present, Madison, Wisconsin, (Louis Sullivan, 1856–1924, Chicago, architect)
Leaded glass
Designer: George Grant Elmslie, 1869–1952, Chicago (GL-043-82)

GATES POTTERIES AND TECO

Teco Pottery, a subsection of **Gates Potteries**, incorporated abstract geometric designs and architectonic forms. Established in an idyllic country setting outside Chicago, the factory was based on William Morris's and John Ruskin's socialistic ideas, but the company also used modern production techniques such as piece molds, power sprayers, and coal-fired muffle kilns. Designers such as **Fernand Moreau** (1853–1920), **Frank Lloyd Wright**, and **William Day Gates** (1852–1935) produced wonderfully diverse pieces for Teco in the pottery's signature green glaze.



Vase, c. 1905. No. 72, Teco Pottery, glazed clay, Gates Potteries, Terra Cotta, Illinois (PO-030-82).

PAULINE POTTERY

Pauline Jacobus (c. 1860–1930), who founded the first pottery company in Chicago, began her career, as many women at the time did, as a china painter. She continued her studies in Cincinnati at the **Rookwood School for Pottery Decoration**. Though she opened **Pauline Pottery** in her native Chicago, she moved the business shortly to Wisconsin in search of the ideal white clay. The company employed forty workers, and her lines were offered in the finest retailers including Marshall Field & Co. in Chicago and Tiffany & Co. in New York. The Morse Museum's vase was purchased in 1905 from Marshall Field's as a wedding gift to Charles Hosmer Morse's daughter, Elizabeth.

OTHER AMERICAN REGIONS

1) Platform, left to right, front to back:

Table lamp, c. 1910–26

No. L29, Vasekraft line, Funnel design, flambé glazed
Glazed clay, leaded-glass inset
Maker: Fulper Pottery Company, 1909–35, Flemington, New Jersey
Marks: *WE / FULPER / 1 / 1 / 1 / patent pending U.S. / [Vasekraft logo] Fulper / 805* (PO-024-84)

Humidor, c. 1905

Charles Hosmer Morse house, Osceola Lodge, 1886/1905–present, Winter Park, Florida
Oak, brass
Maker: Jewett Humidor, c. 1910–20, Buffalo, New York
Marks: *THE JEWETT HUMIDOR / BUFFALO, N.Y.*
Inscription: *MORSE* (FURN-029-88)

Screen, c. 1905

Charles Hosmer Morse house, Osceola Lodge, 1886/1905–present, Winter Park, Florida
Oak, burlap, bronze
Maker: American (FURN-161-89)

Lamp, c. 1910–28

Leaded glass, brass, copper
Maker: Roycroft, 1894–1938, East Aurora, New York (GL-016-80)

2) Platform, left to right:

Chest of drawers, c. 1904–6

Charles Hosmer Morse house, Osceola Lodge, 1886/1905–present, Winter Park, Florida
No. 913, Craftsman Furniture Oak
Maker: Gustav Stickley, Craftsman Workshops, 1900–1915, Eastwood, New York
Marks: [joiners compass around *Als ik kan* logo] / *Gustav Stickley* (FURN-155-89)

Mirror, c. 1902–4

Charles Hosmer Morse house, Osceola Lodge, 1886/1905–present, Winter Park, Florida
Craftsman Furniture Oak, mirror
Maker: Gustav Stickley, United Crafts, 1900–1915, Eastwood, New York
Marks: [joiners compass around *Als ik kan* logo] / *Stickley* (FURN-156-89)

Chair, c. 1908

Poolroom, Charles Hosmer Morse house, 1893–1929, Kenwood, Chicago
No. 379, Quaint Furniture Oak, rush
Maker: Stickley Brothers Company, 1891–1926, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Marks: *“QUAINT” / FURNITURE / STICKLEY BROS. CO. / GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.* (FURN-053-88)

THE STICKLEY BROTHERS

The Stickley name, automatically associated with fine work in the American Arts and Crafts style, is most often assumed to refer only to **Gustav Stickley** (1858–1942). But the Stickley reputation was further developed by the various furniture-production companies formed by his four brothers as well: **Charles** (1860–1927), **Albert** (1862–1928), **Leopold** (1869–1957), and **John George** (1871–1921). The first furniture business formed by these sons of German immigrants was called Stickley Brothers Furniture Company. It opened in 1884 in Binghamton, New York, and was a joint venture between Gustav, Charles, and Albert. Charles soon withdrew his interest and formed a rival company called Stickley-Brandt with an uncle. In 1891, Albert left Gustav to form Stickley Brothers Company with his brother John George in Grand



Rapids, Michigan. This company produced a broad range of furniture styles, including colonial revival and Arts and Crafts, and, though John George left by 1900, it found great success producing various “Quaint” lines of furniture. John George joined Leopold in Fayetteville, New York, in purchasing an existing furniture company and renaming it L & J.G. Stickley, Inc. Their initial line, called “Mission Oak,” debuted in 1905.

WRITING DESK, c. 1905. Oak, Stickley Brothers Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan (FURN-038-88).

Writing desk, c. 1905

Thomas Keyes house, Keyes Cottage, 1886–c. 1950, Winter Park, Florida
Oak
Maker: Stickley Brothers Company, 1891–1926, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Marks: *STICKLEY BROS. CO. / GRAND RAPIDS* (FURN-038-88)

Portieres, c. 1910

Charles Hosmer Morse house, Osceola Lodge, 1886/1905–present, Winter Park, Florida
No. 908, Lotus design, Craftsman Needlework
Flax, jute, linen, silk
Maker: Gustav Stickley, Craftsman Workshops, 1900–15, Eastwood, New York (2004-016:1, 2)

Magazine stand, c. 1906–10

No. 345
Oak
Maker: L. & J. G. Stickley, 1901–present, Fayetteville, New York (FURN-024-87)

Book stand, c. 1925

Little Journeys subscription premium Oak
Maker: Roycroft, 1894–1938, East Aurora, New York
Marks: [orb and cross around R] (FURN-006-82)
Note: The book stand was provided as a gift with a subscription.

BUFFALO: A CENTER FOR METALWORK

In Buffalo, New York, **Bernard Carpenter** and **Otto Heintz** (1877–1918) developed the **Buffalo Arts Crafts Shop** and focused on medieval-style boxes with crude enameling. The venture was short-lived, and Heintz went on to establish the **Heintz Art Metal Shop** in 1906. Heintz' work was known for combining finely crafted, though machine-shaped works, that exhibited the influence of Austrian and Japanese form and design.

3) Case, clockwise from top:

Vase, c. 1911–12

No. 3740 B
Silver-plated bronze, turquoise
Maker: Heintz Art Metal Shop,
1906–30, Buffalo, New York
Marks: 3740 B / [AHMS diamond
shape monogram] / Sterling / on
bronze / PAT. APD. FOR
(MET-082-70)

Vase, after 1912

No. 3583 A
Bronze, silver
Maker: Heintz Art Metal Shop,
1906–30, Buffalo, New York
Marks: 3583A / [AHMS diamond
shape monogram]
(MET-079-70)

Covered box, c. 1903

Copper, enamel
Maker: Buffalo Art Crafts Shop,
1902–6, Buffalo, New York
(2008-013)

Vase, c. 1906–11

No. 431
Gold doré bronze
Maker: Heintz Art Metal Shop,
1906–30, Buffalo, New York
Marks: 431 / [AHMS diamond
shape monogram]
(MET-065-79)

4) Case, left to right, front to back:

Bookend, c. 1910

Charles Hosmer Morse house,
Osceola Lodge, 1886/1905–present,
Winter Park, Florida
Copper
Maker: Attributed to The Frost Arts
and Crafts Workshops, 1906–c. 1925,
Dayton, Ohio
(2008-011)

Bowl and underplate, c. 1905

Silver
Maker: Thomas G. Brown & Sons,
1881–1915, New York
Marks: [lions head logo] B /
STERLING
(MET-027-82)

Bookends, c. 1915–17

Copper
Maker: Craftsman Studios,
c. 1915–40, Laguna Beach, California
Marks: [CS conjoined monogram]
(MET-053-79)

Centerpiece console bowl, c. 1918

No. 844
Copper
Maker: Craftsman Studios,
c. 1915–40, Laguna Beach, California
Marks: CRAFTSMEN STUDIOS
/ HAND MADE [anvil and ham-
mer logo] / LAGUNA BEACH /
CALIF / 844
(MET-020-79)

Desk set (pen tray and covered box), c. 1907–17

Brass
Maker: Forest Craft Guild,
1905–18, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Marks: FOREST / CRAFT /
GUILD
(MET-082-80:1, 2)

Vase, c. 1905

No. 235
Copper, brass
Maker: Stickley Brothers Company,
1891–1926, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Marks: 235
Gift of Chick Aldridge
(MET-054-84)

5) Metalware from Roycroft, 1894–1938 East Aurora, New York

Left to right:

Pair of candlesticks, c. 1915–28

Nickel-plated metal
Marks (each): [orb and cross
around R] / ROYCROFT
(MET-005-81:1, 2)

Tray, c. 1910–26

Nickel-plated metal
Marks: [orb and cross around R]
(MET-044-91)

Vase, c. 1915–28

No. 223
Nickel-plated metal
Marks: [orb and cross around R] /
ROYCROFT
(MET-006-81)

Bowl, c. 1915–28

No. 208
Nickel-plated metal
Marks: [orb and cross around R] /
ROYCROFT
(MET-003-81)

6) Metalware from Roycroft, 1894–1938 East Aurora, New York

Left to right, front to back:

Pen tray, c. 1915–28

Copper
Marks: [orb and cross around R]
(MET-018-80)

Ink pot, c. 1915–28

No. 702
Copper, glass
Marks on base: [orb and cross
around R]
Marks on inkwell: A. G. Co.
(MET-110-81:A, B)

Wall sconces, c. 1909–20

Copper
Marks (each): [orb and cross
around R]
(MET-019-80:1, 2)

METALWORKING ACROSS THE COUNTRY

The **Forest Craft Guild** was started in Grand Rapids, Michigan, by **Forest Emerson Mann** (1879–c. 1920), who had been a student of **Arthur Wesley Dow's** (1857–1922) at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn around 1902. The guild specialized in hand-hammered and heavily patinated brass accessories. On the West Coast, Arts and Crafts metalworkers included **Craftsman Studios** in Laguna Beach, California. The California company's hand-hammered copper pieces represented a less structured regional style.



BOWL AND UNDERPLATE, c. 1905. Silver, Thomas G. Brown & Sons, New York (MET-027-82).

Smoking set (five ash trays and matchbox holder), c. 1920–28

Copper

Marks: [orb and cross around R]
(MET-018-82)

Console set (bowl and pair of candlesticks), c. 1915–28

Copper

Marks (each): [orb and cross around R]
(MET-046-78:1–3)

Desk set (letter rack, letter opener, pen tray, bud vase), c. 1910–26

Copper

Marks: [orb and cross around R] /
ROYCROFT
(MET-004-81:1–4)

Vase, c. 1915–28

No. 203

Copper, silver

Marks: [orb and cross around R]
(MET-007-79)

Vase, c. 1915–28

No. 248

Copper, glass

Glassmaker: Steuben Glass Works,
1903–present, Corning, New York

Marks on base: [orb and cross around R] / ROYCROFT

Marks on glass: STEUBEN
(GL-003-82)

THE ROYCROFTERS

Writer and philosopher **Elbert Hubbard** (1856–1915), a former executive with the Larkin Soap Company of Buffalo, New York, founded the Roycrofters in East Aurora, New York, looking to guild models in England. The **Roycroft Press**, his first venture in 1895, disseminated his thoughts on politics, religion, and society through *The Philistine* magazine. The press was named after two seventeenth-century London printers but based upon William Morris's Kelmscott Press, which he had visited a few years earlier. Adopting the orb and cross from a fifteenth-century Venetian press as his logo, Hubbard achieved a national reputation with his timely articles. Soon an entire community developed around “the cult of Hubbard,” complete with medieval architecture, devoted craftsmen, and a variety of crafts including furniture, metalwork, and pottery. Hubbard said “...a Roycrofter is a person who makes beautiful things, and makes them as well as he can.” Hubbard died tragically aboard the *Lusitania* when it was sunk by a German submarine in 1915.



VASE, c. 1915–28. Copper, glass;
Roycroft, East Aurora, New York;
Steuben Glass Works, Corning,
New York (GL-003-82).



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