

2 E 91ST STREET  
NEW YORK NY 10128

PHONE 212.849.8400  
FAX 212.849.8401  
COOPERHEWITT.ORG

@COOPERHEWITT

MEDIA ONLY

LAURIE BOHLK  
212.849.8420  
BOHLKL@SI.EDU

HANNAH HOLDEN  
212.849.3251  
HOLDENH@SI.EDU

SI-50 -2018

## COOPER HEWITT PRESENTS “SATURATED: THE ALLURE AND SCIENCE OF COLOR”

ON VIEW MAY 11 THROUGH JAN. 13, 2019

FEB. 27, 2018



Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum presents “Saturated: The Allure and Science of Color,” an exhibition on view May 11 through Jan. 13 that explores the elusive, complex phenomenon of color perception and how it has captivated artists, designers, scientists and philosophers. Featuring over 190 objects spanning from antiquity to the present, the exhibition reveals how designers apply the theories of the world’s greatest color thinkers to bring order and excitement to the visual world.

“Color has been studied for centuries and yet there is still much to learn about its properties,” said Caroline Baumann, director of the museum, “From rare first editions of texts codifying color theory to iconic works from designers who are color masters, manipulating and materializing truly astonishing effects, the exhibition draws on the extraordinary collections of Smithsonian Libraries and Cooper Hewitt to examine how design advances our understanding of what can be achieved when we experiment and innovate with color.”

“Saturated: The Allure and Science of Color” will be installed in the museum’s second-floor permanent collection galleries and is co-curated by Jennifer Cohlman Bracchi, librarian at Smithsonian Libraries, and Susan Brown, associate curator of textiles at Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum. The exhibition expands on “Color in a New Light,” curated by Bracchi and presented by Smithsonian Libraries at the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C. from Jan. 2016 to March 2017.

“Saturated: The Allure and Science of Color” is organized into seven sections: Capturing Color, Color Optics, Creating Colors, Navigating Color, Color and Form, Color Collaboration and Consumer Choice.

## CAPTURING COLOR

Elusive, subjective and complex, color has defied many attempts to capture it. On view in the pages of more than three dozen rare books of color theory are illustrations—spheres, cones, grids, wheels and more—that showcase a dazzling spectrum of efforts to model, systematize and measure color. In *Opticks, or, A treatise of the reflections, refractions, inflections and colours of light*, 1704, **Sir Isaac Newton** documents discoveries from his experiments passing light through a prism. In *Zur Farbenlehr* (“Theory of colors”), 1810, German polymath and philosopher **Johann Wolfgang von Goethe** challenges Newton’s *Opticks* with his own theories of how color is perceived by humans.

## COLOR OPTICS

Many mesmerizing designs make use of eye-popping optical effects that play with perception and illusion. Both the shimmering whorls of **Louis Comfort Tiffany**’s Peacock vase, ca. 1901 and the brightly winged insects in flight around **Ingo Maurer**’s hanging lamp J.B. Schmetterling (Butterfly), 2011, dazzle the viewer through the color-shifting property of iridescence.

A disorienting after-image effect adds a psychedelic look to **Victor Moscoso**’s posters for the Miller Blues Band and Blues Project, 1967. Moscoso credits his Yale professor **Josef Albers** as an influence for his use of vibrating colors in his work. In addition to a print from Albers’ *Homage to the Square, Soft Edge-Hard Edge* folio, two color plates from the original silkscreen edition of his 1963 color theory handbook *Interaction of Color* are on display.

## CREATING COLORS

For 40,000 years, artisans colored everything from textiles and paper to ceramics and glass using mineral, animal, plant and insect sources. For instance, in an aryballos created in Syria in the third- to fifth-century A.D., the addition of cobalt to glass resulted in the vessel’s deep blue color, while a huipil from Mexico is colored with dye from a marine snail.

In the 19th century, William Henry Perkins accidentally created the first synthetic dye from coal tar, and the color industry exploded with the understanding that colors could be synthesized in the lab. Today, innovations in materials and technology continue to challenge and inspire color scientists. Through the designer’s use of 3-D printing, **Michael Eden**’s Tall Green Bloom Urn, 2012, achieves a vivid color impossible to produce with traditional ceramic materials.

## NAVIGATING COLOR

In communication design, color can be used as an organizer to call out important information and guide the eye through space. In his 1974 New York subway diagram, **Massimo Vignelli** used an eight-color palette to color-code the complex system of subway lines.

## COLOR AND FORM

Color enables us to understand spatial relationships, but can also deceive the eye. On view are four textile samples from **Verner Pantón**’s 1969 Décor I Series in which a gradation of eight shades of turquoise causes turquoise geometric patterns to appear to project or recede.

## COLOR COLLABORATION

Designers, manufacturers and their clients need to be able to communicate effectively about color, often remotely. For centuries, designers and manufacturers have produced specialized tools like textile color blankets, sample plates, and shade cards to develop palettes and coordination production. Systems for standardizing and matching colors, like the **Pantone** color deck, 2014, streamline production and prevent waste.

From fashion to cosmetics to interiors, designers of many disciplines need to intuit what color a customer will want—and even predict which colors will go in and out of style by the time their products hit the market. To help, 40-year-old trend-forecasting agency **PeclersParis** publishes a biannual *Colors Trend Book* for designers. Cooper Hewitt visitors are invited to flip through the book and discover which colors PeclersParis predicts will be trending in the spring and summer of 2020. Visitors can also adopt the role of color trend forecaster and develop personalized color palettes via an interactive display.

## CONSUMER CHOICE

Color is the most seductive aspect of many consumer products. It can be used to disrupt the perception of a certain type of product or attract a particular type of customer. In 1959, **Henry Dreyfus Associates** introduced the Signature Princess Telephone in pale pink—a color they hoped would appeal to a newly discovered consumer demographic: teenage girls and young women.

Corporate colorists work not only to bring the most appealing colors to market, but also to develop a recognizable color palette for the brand. The **Jonathan Ive**-designed iMac Computer, 1999–2000, became the best-selling personal computer in the United States with its bright, translucent case available in five colors named for fruits. On view is “blueberry,” but consumers could also pick grape, tangerine, lime and strawberry colorways.

## SPECIAL EVENTS

“Saturated: The Allure and Science of Color” opens to coincide with the fifth edition of NYCxDesign, New York City’s annual celebration of design, taking place May 11-23. Cooper Hewitt is proud to be a founding cultural partner of the event, which attracts hundreds of thousands of attendees and designers from across the globe and celebrates a world of design.

## ONLINE EXPERIENCE

Cooper Hewitt’s user-friendly online collection enables all audiences—casual browsers, designers, curators, educators, students and scholars—to explore and examine one of the most diverse and comprehensive collections of design works in existence. Online visitors can search the 210,000 objects in the collection through traditional fields, such as time periods or countries, and also take a deep dive through color, size or type of object. Searching by color using RGB hex values or Crayola colors allows for an easy, enjoyable and educational means of exploration. Visit [collection.cooperhewitt.org](http://collection.cooperhewitt.org).

“Saturated: The Allure and Science of Color” is made possible in part by support from the August Heckscher Exhibition Fund, Judy Francis Zankel, PeclersParis, and The Josef and Anni Albers Foundation.

## **ABOUT SMITHSONIAN LIBRARIES**

The Smithsonian Libraries maintains a collection of more than 2 million volumes and serves as an educational resource for the Smithsonian Institution, the global research community and the public. The Libraries are located in Washington, D.C., Edgewater, Md., New York City and the Republic of Panama. For more information, visit [library.si.edu](http://library.si.edu).

## **ABOUT COOPER HEWITT, SMITHSONIAN DESIGN MUSEUM**

Founded in 1897, Cooper Hewitt is the only museum in the United States devoted exclusively to historic and contemporary design. Housed in the renovated and restored Carnegie Mansion, Cooper Hewitt showcases one of the most diverse and comprehensive collections of design works in existence. The museum’s restoration, modernization and expansion have won numerous awards and honors, including a Lucy G. Moses Preservation Award from the New York Landmarks Conservancy, a Gold Pencil Award for Best in Responsive Environments and LEED Silver certification. Cooper Hewitt offers a full range of interactive capabilities and immersive creative experiences, including the Cooper Hewitt Pen that allows visitors to “collect” and “save” objects from around the galleries, the opportunity to explore the collection digitally on ultra-high-definition touch-screen tables, and draw and project their own wallpaper designs in the Immersion Room.

Cooper Hewitt is located at 2 East 91st Street at Fifth Avenue in New York City. Hours are Sunday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. The Arthur Ross Terrace and Garden, accessible without an admissions ticket, opens at 8 a.m., Monday through Friday. The Tarallucci e Vino café is open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., and Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The museum is closed on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Public transit routes include the Lexington Avenue 4, 5 and 6 subways (86th or 96th Street stations), the Second Avenue Q subway (96th Street station), and the Fifth and Madison Avenue buses. Adult admission, \$16 in advance via [tickets.cooperhewitt.org](http://tickets.cooperhewitt.org), \$18 at door; seniors, \$10 in advance via [tickets.cooperhewitt.org](http://tickets.cooperhewitt.org), \$12 at door; students, \$7 in advance via [tickets.cooperhewitt.org](http://tickets.cooperhewitt.org), \$9 at door. Cooper Hewitt members and children younger than age 18 are admitted free. Pay What You Wish every Saturday, 6 to 9 p.m. The museum is fully accessible.

For further information, call (212) 849-8400, visit Cooper Hewitt’s website at [www.cooperhewitt.org](http://www.cooperhewitt.org) and follow the museum on [www.twitter.com/cooperhewitt](http://www.twitter.com/cooperhewitt), [www.facebook.com/cooperhewitt](http://www.facebook.com/cooperhewitt) and [www.instagram.com/cooperhewitt](http://www.instagram.com/cooperhewitt).

###

