



Art Deco-Streamline Moderne Combination in Design: An Analysis of the Floating Space SS Normandie From the Outside to the Inside

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Abstract

Art Deco and Streamline Moderne influenced design disciplines and enabled the production of many works during the periods they dominated. The floating space "SS Normandie Ship", which constitutes the sample of the work, can be shown as one of the important and successful examples of the combination of Art Deco and Streamline Moderne. A descriptive case study, one of the qualitative research methods, was conducted in the study. The sample of the study is analyzed from outside to inside (shell/body, spatial fiction, interior fittings, interior complementary elements, etc.) through holistic design language, aiming to emphasize the importance of both styles in design disciplines. The findings show that different design approaches can come together to create enriching and inspiring spaces in terms of offering aesthetic, functional, and innovative solutions. Therefore, the study is important in terms of making readers think about the roles of the combination of different styles in spatial fiction.

Keywords: Art Deco, streamline moderne, ss normandie ship, interior-exterior analysis.

Tasarımda Art Deco-Streamline Modern Birlikteliği: Dıştan İçe Yüzen Mekân SS Normandie Gemisi Üzerine Bir Analiz

Öz

Art Deco ve Streamline Modern, tasarım disiplinlerine etkilerini göstermiş, hâkim oldukları dönemlerde birçok eser üretilmesini sağlamışlardır. Çalışmanın örneklemini oluşturan yüzen mekan "SS Normandie Gemisi", Art Deco ve Streamline Modern birlikteliğine verilebilecek önemli ve başarılı örnekler arasında gösterilebilir. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden betimleyici vaka çalışması yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklemini dıştan içe (kabuk/gövde, mekânsal kurgu, iç mekân donatıları, iç mekân tamamlayıcı öğeleri vb.) bütüncül tasarım dili üzerinden analiz edilerek, her iki tarzın tasarım disiplinlerindeki önemine vurgu yapılması amaçlanmaktadır. Elde edilen bulgular estetik, işlevsel ve yenilikçi çözümler sunması açısından farklı tasarım yaklaşımlarının bir araya gelerek zenginleştirici ve ilham verici mekânlar oluşturabileceğini göstermektedir. Dolayısıyla çalışma, farklı tarzların birlikteliğinin mekânsal kurgudaki rolleri üzerine düşündürmesi açısından önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Art deco, streamline modern, ss normandie gemisi, iç-dış mekân analizi.

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1. Introduction

Many styles/movements have influenced design disciplines in the periods in which they emerged and enabled the production of works/products with different approaches. Art Deco, which was examined within the scope of the study, and Streamline Moderne, which emerged from this movement, led to the emergence of different design approaches in the period in which they were born. To reveal the exterior-to-interior spatial reading of the SS Normandie Ship, which was examined within the scope of the study and constitutes the sample of the study, with a holistic approach, it is necessary to understand both styles separately.

1.1. An Overview of Art Deco - Streamline Moderne

Art Deco emerged in France in the 1920s, at a time when the idea was intense to erase the traces of the bad days after the great destruction caused by the First World War and to bring a new order to the world. The origin of the concept of Art Deco, which means "decorative art" in Turkish, is based on the combination of the French word "art", which means art, and the adjective "deco", which means decorative (Kayaalp, 2018). It was introduced in Paris in 1925 with the "Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriel Modernes" and became a movement that attracted attention all over the world, especially in the United States. It is expressed as the only decorative style with a global reach, to which world cultures can contribute, in addition to spreading to all continents of the world (Gallardo, 2022). Like many movements, Art Deco is among the movements that are the continuation of each other with the movements/styles that emerged before and after but have changed direction in some details. Art Deco can be thought of as consisting of three movements or directions: French, Anglo-Saxon, and non-European. In turn, from the interaction of these three aspects, three phases or moments of Art Deco emerge as a result of its evolution: (i) an initial phase of classical inspiration; (ii) a second phase with a strong expressionist influence and (iii) a generally wavy appearance known as Streamline Moderne. Although dates can be determined for the emergence and development of these stages, they overlap. Therefore, it can be considered a common situation to find works in which a clear transition or even a combination of two or more can be seen (Gallardo, 2022). Polatkan & Özer (2006), for Art Deco; presented an approach as follows: "It is necessary to describe an act that has no theory, is not utopian, does not turn its face entirely to the past or the future in aesthetic production, and popularizes many modern architectural rhetorics with social depth." Batur (1993) emphasizes that Art Deco is inspired by the Art Nouveau movement, but is a geometric, simple form and taste, influenced by movements such as Bauhaus and Cubism. Coates, Brooker & Stone (2011) similarly stated that Art Deco had an aesthetic approach that brought together the features of many contemporary movements such as Art Nouveau, Cubism, and Futurism. Hasol (2010) stated that "Although it emerged with the motto of form follows function, it developed more as a style of surface decoration, and angular and zigzag surface shapes gained character with ornaments." Playing an important role in interdisciplinary interaction, Art Deco projects/designs created dynamic collaborations between architects, painters, sculptors, and designers (Dewidar, 2018).

The first examples of Art Deco architecture are seen in urban/public buildings rather than residential buildings. Among these terraced and tall buildings, the Chrysler Building, Rockefeller Building, and Empire State Building, all located in New York, can be given as examples of the most iconic works of the movement. A new modern attitude and a new language were introduced with these skyscrapers that changed the skyline of the city (Figure 1.a-b-c). These buildings are important examples in the history of architecture, contributing to the recognition of the Art Deco style and revealing its most striking features (reinforced concrete, straight lines, clean rectangular shapes, terraced buildings, sharp angles, chevrons, and the use of zigzags) (Ghislini, 2021).



Figure 1. a. Chrysler Building, New York, USA (right) (Chrysler Building, 2024), b. Empire State Building, New York, USA (left) (Empire State Building, 2024), c. Rockefeller Building, New York, USA (bottom) (New York, Rockefeller Center, 2024)

Characterized by concepts of elegance, luxury, and modernity, Art Deco features include hard edges, rich ornamentation, geometric shapes including chevrons and ziggurats, and stylized floral and sunrise patterns (Dewidar, 2018). One of the most distinctive aspects of Art Deco architecture is the details. Doors, windows, and other architectural features often have decorative carvings or geometric patterns. Building facades are decorated with reliefs representing stylized human figures, animals, plants, or other decorative elements (Art Deco, 2024). Although some buildings used expensive handmade decorations, other buildings featured repetitive machine-made decorations inside or outside. To keep costs low, ornamental applications are generally limited to the most visible parts of building facades (Dewidar, 2018). This movement, which has a creative but short history, not only influenced the architecture of the USA but also had an impact on interiors, furniture, fashion, and art. Especially Art Deco interiors were often equipped with furniture and art objects reflecting the style of the period, creating a luxurious and sophisticated environment.

Due to the devastating financial problems that arose with the Great Depression, which was a global economic crisis that started in 1929 and lasted until the late 1930s, people's tolerance for structures, spaces, or products that were defined as ornate, intense or luxurious decreased, and designers began to adapt their creativity to their new realities. They had to find their way. In the USA, the center of the crisis, the market value of design began to be understood and formalism came to the fore in the search for something different. Streamline Moderne, which means aerodynamic, streamline, modernize in Turkish and is also called Art Modern, was born from the Art Deco style. Taking cues from movement, speed, and transportation infrastructure, a streamlined image was adopted and developed as a more accessible style influenced by the fast-paced, contemporary life of the moment (Kowalik, 2017). Therefore, the emphasis on modern luxury with the Art Deco style, where geometric forms, sharp lines, and symmetrical details are clearly emphasized, has been replaced by the interest or search for a style based on industry and more accessible/preferable for all consumer groups, namely Streamline Moderne. After the great depression, it showed itself as a style that met the needs of the period it was in and, in this sense, had a wide range of production in different business fields or disciplines. Streamline Moderne was exhibited at the World Fair held in Chicago, the third largest city in the USA, in 1933 and New York in 1939; It emerged as a style that made its name known with the view of "building tomorrow with today's tools" (Yesiralioğlu, 2021). Therefore, as the world moves into the machine age, planes, trains, and automobiles are modernizing, and all architectural and interior designs are inspired by aerodynamic aesthetics (Torres, 2020). Struggling to find a machine aesthetic that was both intellectually defensible and commercially viable, designers sought a new style that

would honestly express the technological modernity of American life. However, it was thought that this style should also appeal to consumers (Meikle, 2010). In this approach, where the main theme is speed and the main line is the drop form, it is called "style paquebot", which means ocean liner style in France, due to the widespread use of the maritime theme (Ziraki, 2023). Softened corners/edges, smoothness, parallel lines, curvilinear surfaces, shiny surfaces, and the use of chrome-aluminum are among the basic design features. With this style, friction has been greatly reduced, especially in transportation, and fuel savings have been achieved (Çetin, 2020). As a mark of aesthetic style and symbol of machine-age speed, precision, and efficiency of the twentieth century, aerodynamics was embodied in the airplane as a scientific fact (Cheney & Cheney, 1936). Although transport vehicles are among its prominent examples, it has become a part of daily life as it spread all over the world. One of the most important pioneers of Streamline Moderne is product designer Raymond Loewy. Loewy expresses his view on this style as the development of the basic forms of each product or design over time towards smooth, flowing, and minimal forms that are characteristic of its era. Realizing that shell design was appreciated more than before with Streamline Moderne, Loewy began to highlight aesthetic values and benefits in many of the products it designed. Among the most important designs that support this are the Coldspot refrigerator, electric pencil sharpener, etc. (Çetin, 2020) (Figure 2.a-b).



Figure 2. a. Coldspot refrigerator (left), **b.** Electric pencil sharpener (right)(Çetin, 2020)

The Streamline Moderne movement has left a deep impact on many examples of architecture and interior architecture that are still used today. Especially the rise of transportation technologies such as automobiles, planes, ships, and trains and the speed or fast travel idea that they bring with them have revealed the reflex of the need for architects/interior designers to design spaces/areas that reflect this feeling of speed and movement. Walter Gropius also referred to Streamline Moderne by saying "We want an architecture shaped according to our world of machines, radios, and fast cars" (Hines, 2010). If structuralism brought mechanization to architecture, Streamline was turning architecture into a monument of mechanization (Andrii, 2021). Interiors, furniture, and decorative objects designed in this style took an important place in American homes of the 1930s and 1940s (Kowalik, 2017). It is considered one of the first movements to almost completely remove ornamentation from spaces and buildings and take a step towards modernist design with rounded stylish corners and horizontal lines. This approach developed for design also brought to mind requirements such as protection and stability (Meikle, 2010). The Coca-Cola Building in Los Angeles and the Ocean Drive Hotel in Miami are among the best-known examples. Both architectural structures successfully reflect the aesthetic principles of Streamline Moderne. These structures represent a design desire that is both functional and visually appealing (Forever Modern, 2024) (Figure 3.a-b). Unlike high and vertical Art Deco buildings, Streamline Moderne buildings were generally shaped as low and horizontal designs, as can be seen from the two examples given above. Horizontal lines are a defining feature of this style, supporting a sense of movement and dynamism. It is possible to see the use of horizontal lines in spaces (horizontal window strips, furniture, etc.) as well as in buildings. Large horizontal windows included in the designs play an important role, especially in maximizing natural light and providing a connection between

indoor and outdoor spaces. Contrary to the color palette used in the Art Deco style, white, which symbolizes hygiene, was especially preferred along with soft colors and metallic tones (Canipe, 2018).



Figure 3. a. Coca-Cola Building (left)(photo from Carol M. Highsmith Archive), b. Ocean Drive Hotel (right) (photo from State Archives of Florida) designed in Streamline Moderne style (Forever Modern, 2024)

Influenced by the ocean liner and yacht designs of the period, Streamline Moderne frequently used marine motifs, and harsh angles were replaced by simple and aerodynamic curves. Porthole-like windows, railings resembling a ship's deck, and sea-inspired color palettes differentiated the Streamline Moderne style from other styles. Advances in material technology have further accelerated the development of this style. New materials, such as steel-reinforced concrete, have allowed designers, especially architects, to create large-scale structures with clean lines and curvilinear lines that were previously considered unattainable (What is the Streamline Moderne Style in Architecture?, 2023). These materials not only added aesthetic appeal to buildings but also reflected the modern industrial age. The Streamline Moderne effect is visible in interior design, especially in furniture, lighting, and other physical and aesthetic elements that complement the space; Furniture: Moderne's emphasis on curved forms and long horizontal lines also significantly influenced furniture design. One of the durable iconic pieces. Streamline Dining chairs produced in modern style are considered as one of the durable, iconic pieces and are known for their stylish, curved backrests and simple, elegant lines. Made from materials such as chrome and leather, these furniture blend seamlessly into contemporary dining spaces, adding timeless sophistication; Lighting: Many lighting fixtures have been produced with the Streamline Moderne approach. Pendant lights with curved, frosted glass shades and metal accents can be seen in many modern interiors. In addition to their functionality, these fixtures also served as assertive pieces that emphasized the magnificence of the period; Spatial elements: Rounded corners in wall designs or the use of horizontal bands in window frames are a homage to Streamline Moderne. These elements add a sense of sophistication and timelessness to interior designs (Streamline Moderne: Shaping Modern Interior Design with Timeless Elegance, 2023).

Within the scope of this study, aims to realize the spatial reading of the "SS Normandie Ship", which constitutes the sample of the study and is a successful synthesis of Art Deco and Streamline Moderne styles, from outside to inside (shell, spatial fiction, interior fittings, interior complementary elements, etc.).

2. Research Method

The research method used is the descriptive situation model, which is one of the qualitative research methods. The SS Normandie ship, designed and built with the Art Deco-Streamline Moderne synthesis, is taken as an example. The study was supported by visual data obtained from different sources and digital media on the ship, and the analysis aimed within the scope of the study was carried out by providing a holistic flow. The seven most iconic/main interiors serving the ship's first-class passengers are analyzed from outside to inside, starting with the hull design ((i) Grand entrance hall; (ii) Main dining hall; (iii) Theatre/cinema; (iv)) Cafe grill; (v) Deauville and Trouville suites; (vi) Smoking room; (vii) Winter garden) and readings of these spaces were made.

3. Findings and Discussion

In his novel "A Floating City" published by Jules Verne in 1871, he described the steamship Great Eastern not only as a sea vessel but also as a microcosm containing all the emotions and needs inherent in human nature. In the 1920s and 1930s, French artist Adolphe Jean-Marie Mouron attributed some meanings to the ships he drew in his poster designs; He stated that these steam-powered vehicles should be viewed as a symbol of social progress on a large scale (Yener, 2021). Before the advent of container or tanker ships, steam transatlantic passenger ships were the largest seagoing vessels. As symbols of the machine age, these ships, where speed and design met, opened up journeys leading to new adventures and dreams. At the same time, they played the leading role in luxury travel with their luxurious interior designs (Yener, 2021). The SS Normandie Ship, which constituted the sample of the study and was built for the French Line in France, is the fastest and largest passenger ship of its time with its first transatlantic voyage from Le Havre to New York Harbor in 1935 (Yesiralioglu, 2021) (Figure 4). She completed her first voyage with great success and broke the record for the fastest transatlantic crossing, both westward and eastward (The SS Normandie – A True Monarch of The Seas, 2020).



Figure 4. The SS Normandie arrives in New York from her Maiden Voyage on June 3, 1935 (The SS Normandie – A True Monarch of The Seas, 2020)

The ship is also described as the latest point in construction technology and the symbol of modern culture. It has also become known as "Style Paquebot", that is, ocean liner style, in France. SS Normandie Ship has a passenger capacity of one thousand nine hundred seventy-two (1,972) and one thousand three hundred and forty-five (1,345) crew and a length of three hundred thirteen thousand fifty-eight (313.58) meters (The SS Normandie – A True Monarch of The Seas, 2020). As well as the technical features of the ship, the intertwined/synthesized Art Deco and Streamline Moderne effects on different surfaces and areas of the ship from outside to inside (shell/hull, interior, fittings, surfaces, etc.), which are discussed within the scope of the study, also play an important role in making the ship stand out for itself.

3.1. SS Normandie Shell/Hull Design Analysis

Table 1. SS Normandie Ship Imprint Information (created by the author)

Architect: Vladimir Yourkevich
Year of construction: 1931
Medicine: Ocean liner
Length: 313,58
Passenger capacity: 1.972 (848 people first class/670 people second class/454 people tourists)
Crew capacity: 1.345

Russian architect Vladimir Yourkevich was commissioned to design the ship's hull. He used a curved bow, unlike the straight vertical bow design language of other ships (Figure 5.a-b); It has created an innovative design value with a thin pear-shaped body section. The hull of this ship, whose hull construction took twenty-one months, is the largest mass ever transported on land (The SS Normandie – A True Monarch of The Seas, 2020).

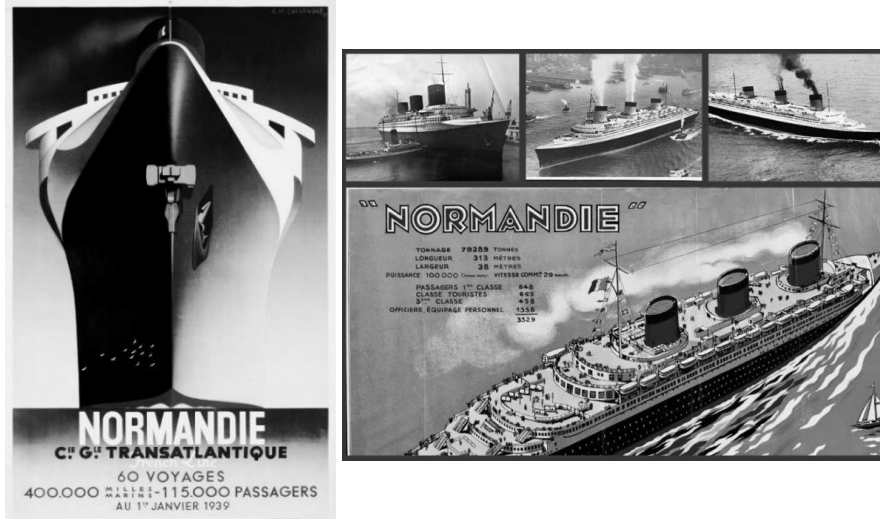


Figure 5. a. Normandie Poster, by Adolphe Jean-Marie Mouron (left)(AM Cassandre, 2010), **b.** Normandie Ship (right)(Grace, 2019)

The Streamline Moderne influence is evident in the design. Softened corners, flowing lines, and a simple design language devoid of ornamentation reveal the design principles of the style. Such a design approach also supports reducing the resistance of this floating space during movement and increasing its speed. Although the aerodynamic effects advocated by Streamline Moderne are strongly analyzed here, the presence of aesthetic concerns also draws attention. Each floor plan has a terraced structure within itself, and although this feature points to the design principle of the Art Deco style, its rounded structure supports the Streamline Moderne style (Figure 5.b). Additionally, three cylindrical ventilation chimneys, whose height gradually decreases towards the stern of the ship, complete the design. Therefore, this ship, which expresses a modern and new stance, meets both functionalities as a working principle; It also provides a balance appropriate to the contemporary and aesthetic design approach of the period.

3.2. SS Normandie Ship Interior Designs Analysis

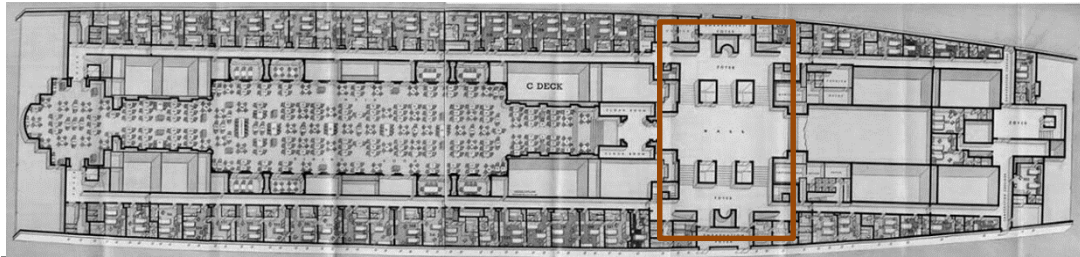
The interior designs of the ship are as important as the hull design. Luxurious interiors are designed in Art Deco and Streamline Moderne style. Major designers include Pierre Patout, Roger Henri Expert, Emile-Jacques Ruhlmann, Jules Leleu, Raymond Subes, and Rene Lalique (Moonan, 2005). In some volumes, Art Deco and Streamline Moderne effects are read separately; in others, the synthesis of these styles attracts attention. Many sculptures and murals referenced Normandy, the French province that gave its name to Normandy. Most public spaces, including the main dining room, entrance hall, suite rooms, theater, and smoking room, are available to first-class passengers for 848 people (Miller, 2017, Goran, 2016). This study discusses spaces serving first-class passengers, where Art Deco and Streamline Moderne styles are widely used. The interior layouts were analyzed formally through black and white photographs of the ship obtained from the digital environment, and the analyses were strengthened through the available color images.

(i) Grand Entrance Hall:

The main entrance hall, which provides access to the first-class main dining area, is not only a passage corridor to the spaces opened to it but also a place for guests to briefly rest, sit, socialize, etc. before moving to their suites and cabins. It is also read as a place where actions take place (Figure 6.a) (Table 2).

Table 2. SS Normandie Grand Entrance Hall Location and Plan (SS Normandie from Construction, Maiden Voyage and First Class Interiors, 2024)(created by the author)

Location: Deck C



One of the most important details that draw attention to the entrance hall is the four main elevators that provide vertical circulation, as seen in the plan in Table 2. These elevators are made of golden-colored wrought iron and leave an extremely fascinating effect. The Art Deco influence can be seen in these clad elevators, which are decorated with repeating motifs, including the motif of seashells (Figure 6.b-c). While there is a thick-lined surface design consisting of geometric forms and extending towards the center on the floor; There are light pools in oval and rectangular forms on the ceiling. This reveals an elegant synthesis of Art Deco print and Streamline Moderne.



Figure 6. a.,b.,c. SS Normandie Ship Grand Entrance Hall Interior Images (SS Normandie from Construction, Maiden Voyage and First Class Interiors; 2024; The SS Normandie's 80th Anniversary, 2024)

(ii) Main Dining Room:

The main dining hall, located in the large entrance hall and structured in a long and narrow corridor structure, is located in a very large square meter (Figure 7.a) (Table 3). Apart from being a place designed only for dining, it was also known as an architectural wonder.

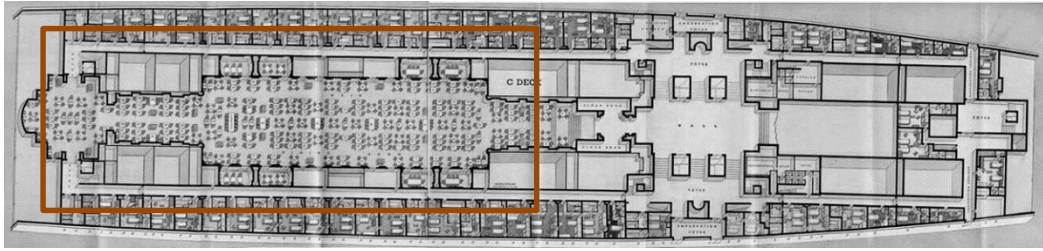
The giant doors (6.1 m high) decorated with dense bronze medallions through which the space opens were designed by Raymond Subes. The most important spatial element of the main dining room is the fascinating Lalique glass columns (Figure 7.a-b-c) (SS Normandie from Construction, Maiden Voyage and First Class Interiors, 2024), which are the symbol of luxury and wealth represented by Normandie, shining in the light of the environment. Since natural light does not enter the living room, glass lighting elements on the ceiling (pendant lighting) and wall surfaces (vertical sconces) make a strong contribution to the space both functionally and aesthetically. These illuminations caused the ship to be called the "ship of light". Murals on the wall surfaces and occasional giant sculptures throughout the space are among the important elements that complete the space. In particular, the display of the paganist La Paix statue is in line with the hedonistic nature and reflects a luxurious lifestyle, which is the image that France wants to emphasize (La Normandie: Art Deco Afloat, 2024) (Figure 7. b).

Table 3. SS Normandie Main Dining Hall Location and Plan (SS Normandie from Construction, Maiden Voyage and First Class Interiors, 2024)(created by the author)

Location: Deck C

Hall dimensions: Length: 305 ft (93m); Width: 46 ft (14 m); Height: 28 (8.5 m) ft

Guest capacity: 700 people



In this hall, which can host 700 people at the same time, some of the tables (150) and chairs are rectangular and some have a circular seating arrangement and are placed according to the number of different people. However, the waiters' inability to move freely around the table was seen as a problem (La Normandie: Art Deco Afloat, 2024). Therefore, it is possible to say that it is a hall designed with aesthetic concerns, with functionality being secondary. The spatial organization within the hall, the colors used, the materials, and the equipment create a sense of security in the guests due to the harmony they achieve within themselves, and the absence of window openings creates the effect of protection from external factors/dangers, social diseases and lower class passengers (La Normandie: Art Deco Afloat, 2024). The forehead detail surrounding the rigid forms in the cassette ceiling design has a curved form.



Figure 7. a.,b.,c. SS Normandie Main Dining Hall Interior Images (Miller, 2017; Ryan, 2023-colored by Alejandro Art)

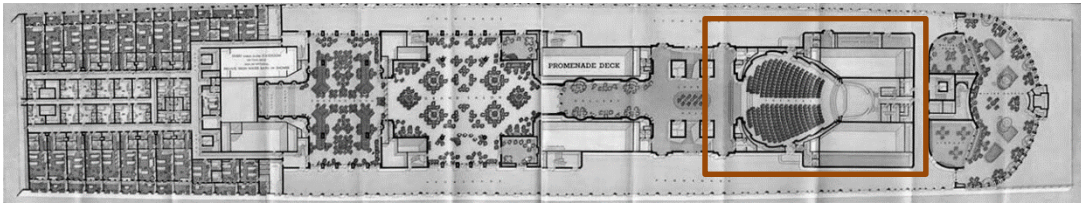
In this place, where bronze color and forged glass are generally used, the Art Deco style is dominant, but the Streamline Moderne combination can be read very clearly and distinctively in the balance of sharp forms with softened forms.

(iii) Theatre/Cinema:

Hosting some of the best performances of the period, the SS Normandie theater was a tribute to art and culture. With seating at different levels, opulent details, and state-of-the-art acoustics, it offered passengers a cultural experience that could rival the best movie theaters on land (Ryan, 2023).

Table 4. SS Normandie Ship Theater Location and Plan (SS Normandie from Construction, Maiden Voyage and First Class Interiors, 2024)(created by the author)

Location: Promenade Deck
Guest capacity: 350 people



Softened corners/edges, curvilinear lines, and plain language, which are among the main principles of Streamline Moderne, draw attention to the interior design of the theater, which is another place where the entrance hall with four elevators is felt, where the Art Deco influence is felt intensely. A holistic design has emerged with the parallel curvilinear lines on the ceiling surface and the segmented surfaces on the walls (Figure 8.a-b-c) (Table 4).

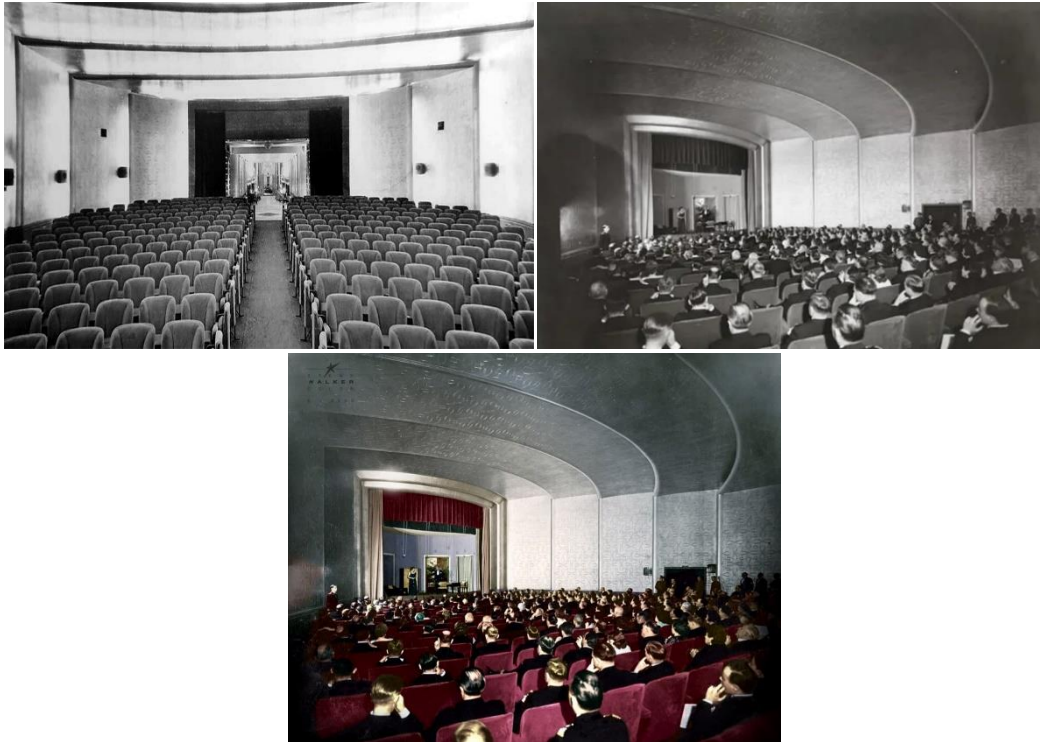


Figure 8. a., b., c. SS Normandie Ship Theater Interior Images (SS Normandie from Construction, Maiden Voyage and First Class Interiors, 2024; The SS Normandie's 80th Anniversary, 2024; Ryan, 2023 (colored by Steve Nalker, 2020))

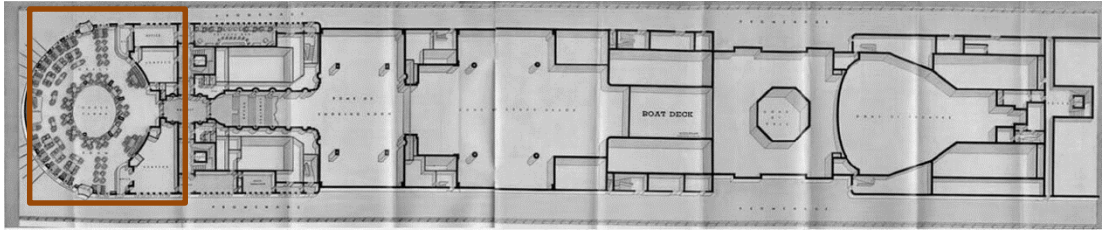
In this place, where the Streamline Moderne style generally dominates, the simple motif on the ceiling and wall panels, which does not tire the eyes, also winks at the Art Deco influence. Seating arrangement and stage design were also designed in a circular form with a sociopetal design approach to make the stage-audience relationship more effective.

(iv) Cafe Grill:

The dominance of aerodynamic forms is observed in this space, which offers guests a pleasant spatial experience with a panoramic sea view thanks to the window openings that strongly let in daylight (Table 5). The luxury and magnificence of Art Deco that the main dining room offers to its users are greatly simplified in this space.

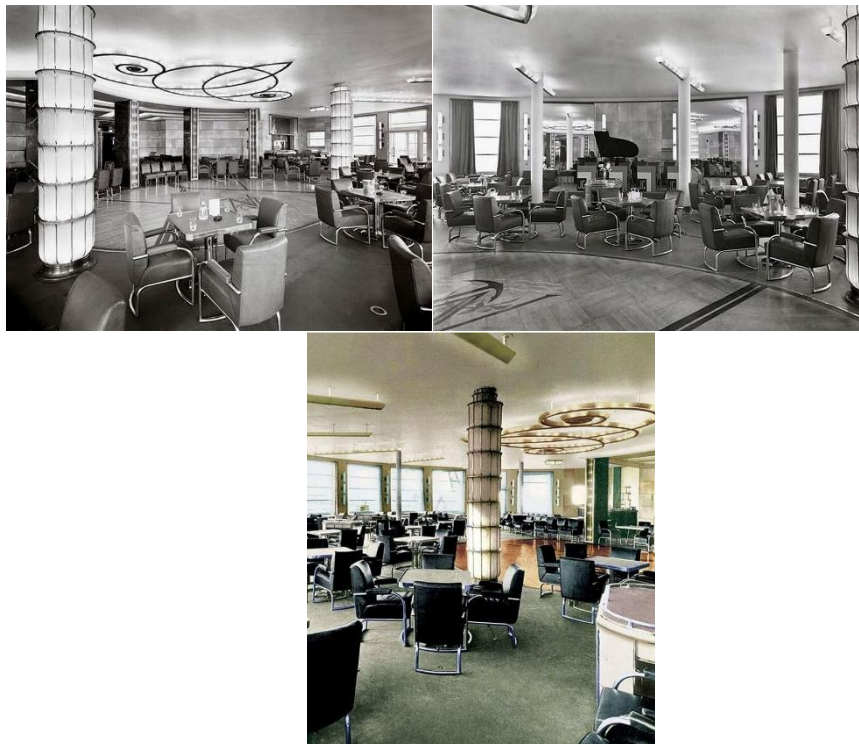
Table 5. SS Normandie Ship Café Grill Location and Plan (SS Normandie from Construction, Maiden Voyage and First Class Interiors, 2024)(created by the author)

Location: Boat Deck



Seating arrangements are placed by the form of the space. The oval dance floor, located in the middle of the venue, is made of rosewood and oak material parquet. On the ceiling plane on the runway axis, a spiral lighting element that meets the ground form and has movement attracts attention (Figure 9. a). Other lighting elements on the ceiling plane take their place as light bands with a rectangular form. Lalique glass columns in the main dining room are among the striking lighting elements of this place. The iron profiles used on the armrests and legs of the seating elements also include softened edge/corner details without breaking away from the general design approach of the space. The plain language, simplicity, and fluid lines of the space reveal the Streamline Moderne effect (Figure 9.a-b-c).

Figure 9. a.,b.,c. SS Normandie Ship Café Grill Interior Images (SS Normandie from Construction, Maiden Voyage and First Class Interiors, 2024; Ryan, 2023)

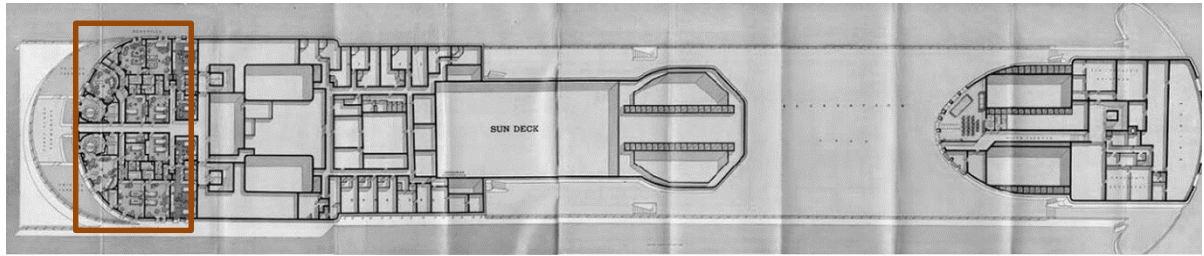


(v) Deauville and Trouville Suites:

These two grand deluxe suites, which are among the most luxurious accommodation units on the ship, include areas such as a dining room, living room, pantry, bathroom, maid's room, multiple bedrooms, and a private outdoor terrace. While the Deauville Suite is located on the port side; Trouville is located on the starboard side. Both suites are designed to offer their guests a luxurious accommodation experience (Table 6). Within the scope of the study, bedroom, and living room designs are analyzed.

Table 6. SS Normandie Suites Location and Plan (SS Normandie from Construction, Maiden Voyage and First Class Interiors, 2024)(created by the author)

Location: Sun Deck



The Art Deco influence is felt heavily in the Deauville Suite double bedroom design. The wall painting used as a bed headboard, the motifs used on the carpet and the presence of geometric lines in general, and the vertical glass sconces used as lighting elements hanging on the wall surface reflect the characteristic features of the Art Deco style. The circular aerodynamic form used on the ceiling surface and specially designed for lighting supports the movement advocated by Streamline Moderne by breaking the monotony in the space, and the synthesis of both styles can be easily observed (Figure 10. a). In the living room, a circular and fluid space setup originating from the way the ship is divided into internal volumes refers to the Streamline Moderne style, but it is possible to see soft and circular forms in some of the fittings and the carpet. However, as in the bedroom, the lighting elements used, the motif fabrics on the seating elements, and the embossed motifs on the wall surface can be read as Art Deco style (Figure 10.b).

Figure 10. a. SS Normandie Ship Deauville Suite Double Bedroom (SS Normandie from Construction, Maiden Voyage and First Class Interiors, 2024), **b.** Living Room Interior Images (The SS Normandie – A True Monarch of The Seas, 2020)



The Trouville Suite bedroom, whose design is different from the Deauville Suite, has a simpler language, unlike the Deauville Suite. While a geometric order prevails on the ceiling; There are also vertical and horizontal rectangular wall lamps on the wall surfaces. The carpet used on the floor again shows a design in which symmetrical forms meet each other (Figure 11.a). In general, the elegant elegance of Art Deco attracts attention to the place.



Figure 11. a. SS Normandie Ship Trouville Suite Double Bedroom ssmaritime.com, 2024, **b.,c.** Lounge (uncolored/colored) Interior Images (SS Normandie from Construction, Maiden Voyage and First Class Interiors, 2024; Ryan, 2023)

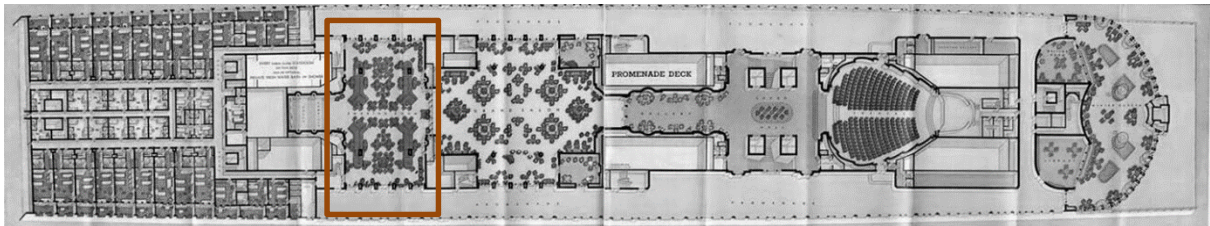
In the living room, as can be seen from the colorful image; colorful and vibrant wallpapers, ceiling surface design, patterned carpet surface, wood and leather materials used in furniture, etc. The details show the characteristic features of Art Deco (Figure 11.b-c).

(vi) Smoking Room

The Smoking Room, designed so that guests who dine or dance in the main dining hall or Café Grill can relax on comfortable, wide armchairs at the end of the evening, is located on the same deck as the cinema/theater hall and the winter garden (Table 7). It is among the places where the Art Deco style is visible.

Table 7. SS Normandie Smoking Room Location and Plan (created by the author)

Location: Promenade Deck



Wall panels depicting life in Egypt, which was a source of inspiration for Art Deco designers of the period, significantly reflect the characteristic feature of Art Deco, which stylizes ancient Greek, Egyptian, or Far Eastern motifs (Figure 12.a-b). The lacquered Coromandel panels designed by Mr Dunand depict themes of sports, fishing and hunting, horse conquest, dance, harvest, and the joy of humanity. Gold leaf lacquer wood panels have turned into an impressive design (SS Normandie from Construction, Maiden Voyage and First Class Interiors, 2024).



Figure 12. a., b. Smoking Room Interior Images (SS Normandie from Construction, Maiden Voyage and First Class Interiors, 2024, Ryan, 2023) (left image by Photo Hamon; right image by Canterbury Auction Galleries)

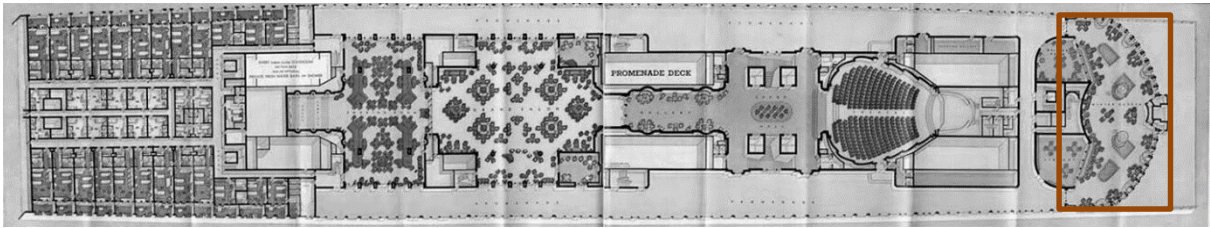
The seating elements are made of leather, which is the most commonly used material in the style, and wooden materials are used on the tables. The dominance of geometric forms and symmetry on the ceiling also reflects the distinctive features of Art Deco. While the wall panels in the space are illuminated with spotlighting elements, the lighting elements located at the center point of the circular-shaped seating arrangements are placed in vases made of slate. From here, the use of natural stone or marble material in Art Deco shows itself as an important detail.

(vii) Winter Garden

Another iconic place of the ship is the winter garden. This garden, which has an oval facade at the front of the ship, receives strong daylight through window openings on all three facades (Table 8). The ornamental pools, live plants, exotic birds, and the atmosphere of the place in the semicircular volume create the impression of a peaceful shelter in a tropical forest for the guests.

Table 8. SS Normandie Ship Winter Garden Location and Plan (created by the author)

Location: Promenade Deck



The most beautiful flowers are exhibited in parterres, pergolas, and glass-enclosed greenhouses. Two large ornate glass cages with exotic birds are located above the ornamental ponds in the middle of the garden. It can be seen that all the equipment used is placed in the space form. Elliptic, softened corners dominate the space, and the spatial organization, selected accessories, and specialized space designs for plants/birds successfully complement the fluidity of the window openings. It is observed that metal, glass, and marble are used extensively as materials. Within the framework of the data obtained from the winter garden spatial analysis, the Streamline Moderne style is read with the window openings seen as horizontal band windows in the formal sense, rounded forms, and softened corners on the ceiling/wall plane and fittings; The materials used and the stylish/flashed water elements and glass cages reflect the Art Deco style in the best way (Figure 13.a-b).

Figure 13. a., b. Winter Garden Interior Images (SS Normandie: the winter garden, 2024, CGT French Line – The Ocean Liner Normandie – 1937, 2024) (right image photo by Jardin D’Hiver)



It is clear that the ship hull/shell and seven interior layouts discussed within the scope of the study, each with a different design language, have been presented in a highly professional and holistic design language, without deviating from the characteristic features of Art Deco and Streamline Moderne, which manifests itself as its continuation. shows.

4. Conclusion and Suggestions

Art Deco and Streamline Moderne, examined within the scope of the study, were used in the design approaches of their period as two different styles that fed on each other. To make a general evaluation in the light of the data obtained within the scope of the study regarding these two styles, which differ from each other at some points (Table 9);

Table 9. An Overview of Art Deco and Streamline Moderne (Spacey, 2016) (developed by the author)

	Art Deco	Streamline Moderne
Type	Architectural Styles	Architectural Styles
Definition	<p>Art Deco: Art Deco is an artistic and architectural style during a period of profound social, cultural, and economic changes worldwide.</p> <p>Streamline Moderne: A late form of Art Deco architecture and design characterized by curving forms and long horizontal lines.</p>	

Table 9. An Overview of Art Deco and Streamline Moderne (Spacey, 2016) (developed by the author) (continued)

Period	1920 to 1930	1930 to 1944
Characteristics		
Bold geometric shapes		Landscape orientation
Straight lines		Horizontal lines
Bright colors		Curved forms
Hard edge		Rounded edges
Rich ornaments		Subdued colors
Frequent use of lighting and mirrors		Impression of speed and movement
Elegance and Luxury		Flat roof
Analytical and industrial content		Polished meta
Planarity		Ship-like
Ancient or non-western inspiration		Machine-like
Stylized figures		Nautical themes
		Lack of ornamentation
Related Concepts	Cubism, Fovizm, Art Nouveau, Bauhaus, De Stijl	Art Deco, Ornamentation, Bauhaus

All of the characteristic features in Table 9 are observed in the design of the SS Normandie Ship, which is the sample of the study. In particular, functionality and aesthetic concern, use of materials, formal design language, and the combination of art and technology are among the most important design criteria noted in ship design. Functionality and aesthetic concern: Although functionality is important for both styles, aesthetic concern is more dominant in the Art Deco style compared to Streamline Moderne. The desire to create dense decorations and ostentatious spaces turns into the simple elegance of Art Deco in Streamline Moderne. Successful use of materials: Visual feast is provided at the highest level thanks to the generous use of glass, wood, marble, and quality fabrics. Vibrant color palettes reflect the dynamism of Art Deco in the best possible way. Form harmony: Art Deco's geometric, flat form approach and Streamline Moderne's soft, oval, and fluid structure have achieved successful unity and harmony. Although each space has a different concept within itself, they are synthesized with the unbreakable harmony of style. This indicates that design principles such as symmetry, harmony, proportion, balance, unity, and diversity have been successfully emphasized. These emphases on space, equipment, and physical elements (ceilings, walls, etc.) are not only aesthetically elegant and functionally useful; They contribute to the speed and stability of the ship. Combination of technology and art: Streamline Moderne's adaptation to technology and its feature of being the largest and fastest ocean liner of the period are combined in the best way with the artistic and craftsmanship (hand craftsmanship) success of Art Deco.

Fluid lines dominate the shell design of this floating space, which is considered from the outside to the inside, and the concepts of aerodynamics and speed advocated by Streamline Moderne are successfully emphasized, while the details referring to luxury and magnificence in the interior strongly reflect the Art Deco style. The ship is a representation of modern culture arising from the unity of technology and art. Therefore, the ship is considered a work of art and a symbol of social progress, beyond being just a marine vehicle obtained by taking advantage of all technological possibilities. Such syntheses or design approaches are also important in that they make us think about the roles of the combination or possible combinations of other different styles in spatial fiction.

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The article complied with national and international research and publication ethics. Ethics committee permission was not required in the study.

Author Contribution and Conflict of Interest Declaration Information

There is no conflict of interest in the article.

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