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Press release

Estate of the Bauhaus figures Hinnerk and Lou Scheper secured for Berlin Lotto-Stiftung Berlin enables the Bauhaus-Archiv / Museum für Gestaltung to purchase the works and papers of Hinnerk and Lou Scheper.

Due to help from the Lotto-Stiftung the estate of the artist couple Hinnerk and Lou Scheper can be kept in Berlin. With €1.185m in financial support, the Lotto-Stiftung has enabled Berlin's Bauhaus-Archiv / Museum für Gestaltung to purchase the extensive legacy left behind by Hinnerk and Lou Scheper and to secure it for Berlin. On 5 October 2016, during its third session of 2016, the board of trustees of the Lotto-Stiftung Berlin, chaired by Mayor Michael Müller, distributed a total of €18.5m.

Berlin, 25 October 2016: The artists Hinnerk and Lou Scheper had a decisive impact on the Bauhaus. They additionally played a key part in the development of heritage conservation and art in post-war Berlin. The couple's unique estate includes colour designs, drawings, prints, photographs, furniture, design objects, documents and correspondence as well as an extensive library featuring rare exhibition catalogues, brochures and journals of the 1920s. Dr Annemarie Jaeggi, Director of the Bauhaus-Archiv / Museum für Gestaltung, is delighted: "Thanks to the generous support of the Lotto-Stiftung Berlin it will be possible for us to permanently secure the magnificent estate of Hinnerk and Lou Scheper – two of the Bauhaus's most important representatives – for the Bauhaus-Archiv and thus for scholars and the general public. We thank all of our supporters for this great tribute to our work."

The estate of Hinnerk and Lou Scheper

Both Hinnerk and Lou Scheper were among the central figures at the Bauhaus. Hinnerk Scheper was enrolled at the Bauhaus in Weimar as early as 1919 and completed his studies in the wall-painting workshop in 1922; Walter Gropius invited him to return to serve as its head in 1925. With the exception of a stay in Russia, he continued to work there as a professor until the Bauhaus was closed in 1933, and he thus lastingly influenced the teaching done there. After managing to support himself during the Nazi regime by means of wall paintings, he became a conservator and head of the heritage-conservation office of Berlin and decisively contributed to Berlin's reconstruction. Lou Scheper came to the Bauhaus in 1920, where she made extensive use of the opportunities for interdisciplinary work and distinguished herself through her colour designs and work for the stage. Married to Hinnerk Scheper in 1922, she accompanied her husband through the stations of his career and developed an exceptional talent in the field of fine art in the process – as a result she can appropriately be seen as one of the few female painters to have emerged from the Bauhaus.

Hinnerk Scheper's plans for colour designs are among the 1920s' most important explorations of colour, architecture and space. He developed a wayfinding system for the Bauhaus Building in Dessau in which hues are assigned to areas serving specific functions. The colour schemes he created for public buildings like the hospital in Münster, the Schlossmuseum in Weimar and the Museum Folkwang in Essen show his ability to use the arrangement of fields of colour in subtle tones to affect the given functional demands and to simultaneously generate memorable atmospheric moods. These works are supplemented by his very large estate of prints and drawings.

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The extensive artistic estate of Lou Scheper represents the outstanding oeuvre of a female painter from the Bauhaus. Her watercolours present a broad spectrum ranging from her early occupation with Paul Klee to surrealistic plant-filled landscapes and cityscapes to works for the stage for Oskar Schlemmer. In particular her witty and precisely observed illustrated letters provide a poetic glimpse inside the dense network of relationships at the Bauhaus. The furniture, toys and ceramics from the estate of Hinnerk and Lou Scheper represent something special, and they include one-of-a-kind Bauhaus design icons by Marcel Breuer, Erich Dieckmann and Alma Buscher. The collection additionally contains paintings, drawings and prints by Oskar Schlemmer and Lyonel Feininger, among others. The group of material is rounded off by over 10,000 photographs – with masterworks by Lucia Moholy-Nagy, Florence Henri and Josef Albers, among others – as well as the estate library, which encompasses around 550 books and 400 journals, including original Bauhaus Books and the journal of the Bauhaus. The extensive body of documents related to the history of the Bauhaus, post-war heritage conservation and important buildings – such as Berlin's Philharmonie and Staatsbibliothek – as well as the couple's complete professional and private correspondence, which includes almost 3000 letters and postcards, are extraordinarily relevant for the city of Berlin in particular, because they provide extensive insight into the building work done in the period after the war and thus central information about the history of the city.

The Bauhaus-Archiv / Museum für Gestaltung, Berlin

The Bauhaus-Archiv / Museum für Gestaltung in Berlin researches and presents the history and influence of the Bauhaus (1919–1933), the 20th century's most important school of architecture, design and art. In a building designed by the Bauhaus's founder Walter Gropius, the world's largest collection on the history of the school and every aspect of its work is open to anyone who would like to learn more. In addition to historical topics surrounding the Bauhaus, the Bauhaus-Archiv has also begun to devote an increasing amount of attention to questions related to contemporary architecture and current developments in design. To celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Bauhaus's founding in 2019, the Bauhaus-Archiv will be receiving a new museum building in the years to come. For further information, see: www.bauhaus.de.

The Lotto-Stiftung Berlin

Since its founding in 1975 the Lotto-Stiftung Berlin has been supporting projects within the areas of welfare, charity, aiding environmental protection, culture, civics, helping young people and sports. To date the charitable trust has allotted well over €2.4m. Before the establishment of the Lotto-Stiftung Berlin, funds were distributed through the trustees of the Deutsche Klassenlotterie Berlin; this organisation allocated a total of €264m in single-purpose grants. For further information, see: www.lotto-stiftung-berlin.de.

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