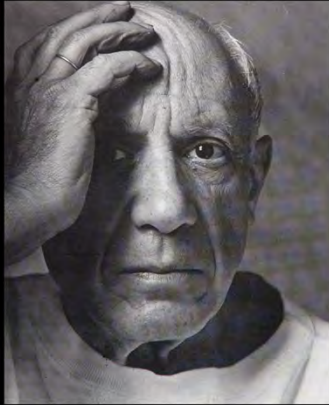
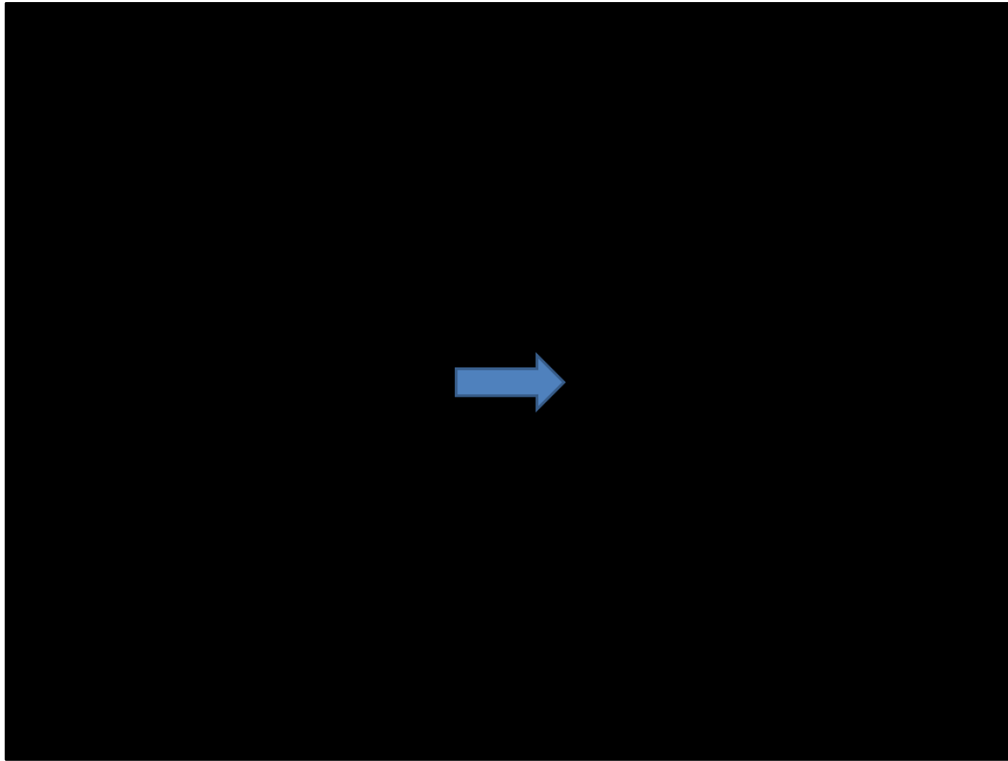


Picasso

1881 - 1973



- As we said last week, along with Matisse one of most important innovators of 20th century art, but many would argue that Picasso was the most important artist of the 20th century.
- He was a painter first, but also created sculpture, ceramics, drawing, prints
- He said, "Paintings... tiles... sculptures... back to painting. The combination is good - like salad."
- Kept a visual diary
- Continually reinvented his art & changed the art world forever
- He was strong-willed, independent, egotistical, high energy – the original bad boy!
- And no biography of Picasso would be complete without talking his passion for women and his relationships – a true macho man
- We'll start with a brief bio video



<http://www.biography.com/people/pablo-picasso-9440021/videos/pablo-picasso-mini-biography-2189594028>



The Picador, 1890

The Picador, 1890

Painted when he was just 9

Hinted at artistic genius

- Pablo Ruiz Picasso was born in 1881 in Málaga, Spain to José Ruiz Blasco and María Picasso López
- His baptized name was Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Martyr Patricio Clito Ruíz y Picasso
- He took his mother's maiden name of Picasso
- His father was an artist, a drawing teacher, and curator of an art museum
- By age of 4, Picasso could draw very well and was showing signs of early artistic genius
- This was a painting he did when he was just 9 years old



First Communion, 1896

First Communion, 1896, oil on canvas, Museo Picasso, Barcelona

- 1895 the family moved to Barcelona. His father was teaching in Barcelona at Fine Arts Academy.
- Though highly unusual, Pablo enrolled at age 13, took advanced classes but got bored
- This was his first large scale academic painting
- Father and uncle got him a studio
- Age 16, moved to Madrid, again found studies boring and discovered street life
- At the age of 16, one of Picasso's paintings was chosen for the Spanish Pavilion at the 1900 World Exhibition in Paris and won a gold medal



Le Moulin de la Galette, 1900

Le Moulin de la Galette, 1900, 34 3/4 x 45 1/2 inches, Guggenheim

In 1900 he goes to Paris for World's Faire

This is his first painting painted in Paris, at age 19

No style of his own yet, Heavily influenced by Toulouse-Lautrec



Self Portrait: 'Yo Picasso', 1901

Self Portrait: 'Yo Picasso', 1901, oil on canvas, 73.5 x 60.5 cm, private collection

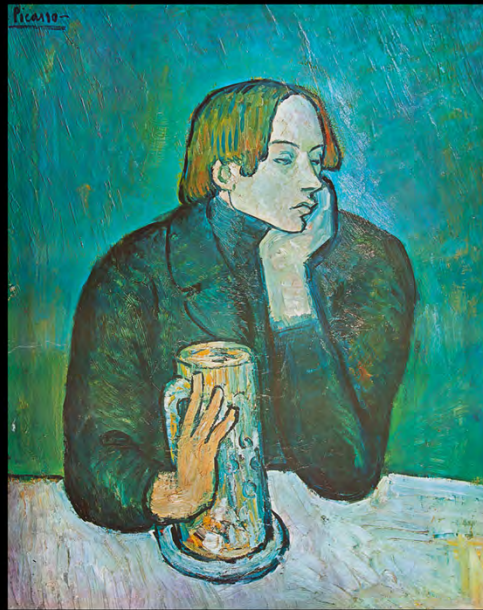
- moved back and forth between Spain and Paris for the next 4 years
- Discovered gypsies, circus performers, beggars, circus and bullfights – all these became life-long interests and will appear over time in his artwork
- Picasso did all types of art and his work was constantly changing



Self Portrait, 1901

- In 1901 his friend Casagemas committed suicide which greatly affected him. Restless, lonely, poor he painted in shades of blue
- For the next three years Picasso used a lot of blue paint in all of his paintings. This time became known as his "**BLUE PERIOD.**"

Compare this to Yo Picasso only 6 months earlier



Portrait of Jaime Sabartes, 1901

Portrait of Jaime Sabartes, 1901, oil on canvas, 32 ¼ x 26 in, Pushkin Museum, Moscow

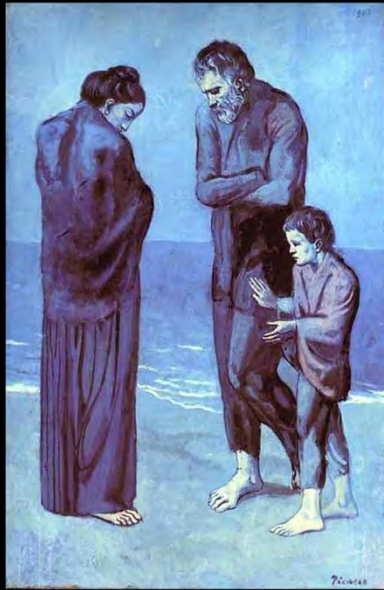
Fellow Spanish artist and friend, later his secretary/administrator



The Gourmet, 1901

Le Gourmand (The Gourmet), 1901, oil on canvas, 36 ½ x 26 ⅞ in, National Gallery of Art, Chester Dale Collection

- In 1901 when Picasso was twenty, he painted "The Gourmet" mainly in many shades of blue.
- Around this time, he changes name from Ruiz or Ruiz Picasso to just Picasso (why?)
- *What feeling do you have when you look at the painting? Is it happy, sad, dreary, bright, funny, etc.?*
- *Do you see any shapes? Circle of head, arms, bowl, tablecloth*
- *Are the lines curvy, straight? Do they give movement to the painting? Lines of hair, fold of napkin keep our eyes moving*
- *Is it a lively painting or quiet and still?*



The Tragedy, 1903

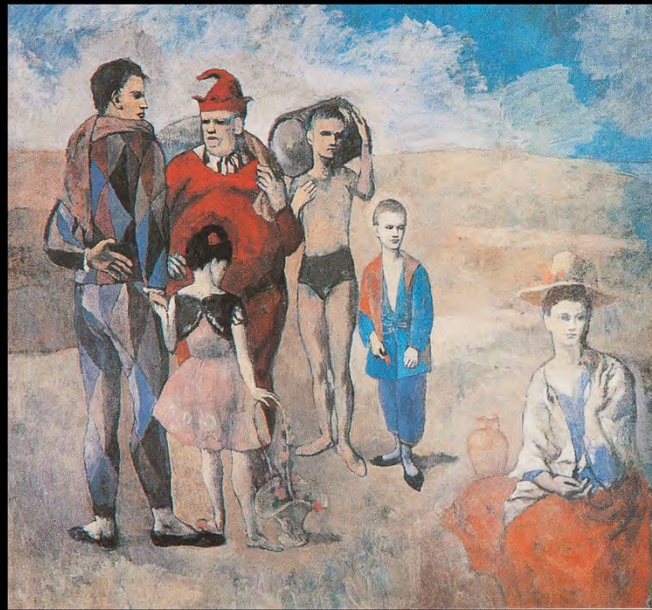
The Tragedy, 1903, oil on wood, National Gallery of Art, DC



The Old Guitarist, 1903

The Old Guitarist, 1903, medium, size, Art Institute of Chicago

Masterpiece



Family of Saltimbanques, 1905

Family of Saltimbanques, 1905, medium, size, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

- 1904, he moves to Paris; meets a girl – Fernande Olivier. Happy change in Picasso's life and painting
- Stays there until 1947 then moves to south of France, never returns to Spain
- Around this time the colors on Picasso's palette changed. Gradually he began to use more rose and less blue.
- **Rose Period** – switches to warmer pinks and yellows
- Draws a lot of circus performers, harlequins (a type of clown)
- Harlequins as image of himself
- Lives in Montmartre with other artists



Gertrude Stein, 1905-1906

Gertrude Stein, 1905-1906, oil on canvas, 39 3/8 x 32, Met

Had become his patron

Sat for him many times – very unusual, rarely painted from life

"I do not paint what I see; I paint what I know

Compare head to rest – head foretells cubism

When someone commented that Stein did not look like her portrait, Picasso replied, "She will."



Self-Portrait with Palette, 1906

Self-Portrait with Palette, 1906, oil on canvas, 18x24 in, Philadelphia Museum of Art



African Mask - *Bakwele Mask* – Congo-Brazzaville

Bakwele Mask – Congo-Brazzaville, date, wood, height 24 cm., M. Christophe Tzara, Paris

- At age 25, Picasso saw an exhibit of African sculpture and masks in Paris
- Loved simple forms and strong lines. Simplified forms till they looked like GEOMETRIC SHAPES (circles, triangles, squares, rectangles)



Bronze African Sculpture

Bronze African Sculpture, date, bronze, size, owner



The Large Bathers, Paul Cézanne, 1900-1906

Paul Cézanne, *The Large Bathers*, 1906, oil on canvas, 82 7/8 in × 98 3/4 in, Philadelphia Museum of Art

- In 1906, Picasso saw 2 paintings that quite an effect on him
- This was the first
- Cézanne's largest and last painting, not quite finished
- Cézanne died soon after this was painted
- Posthumous exhibitions in 1907 sealed his artistic legacy



Joy of Life, 1905

Joy of Life (Bonheur de Vivre), 1905

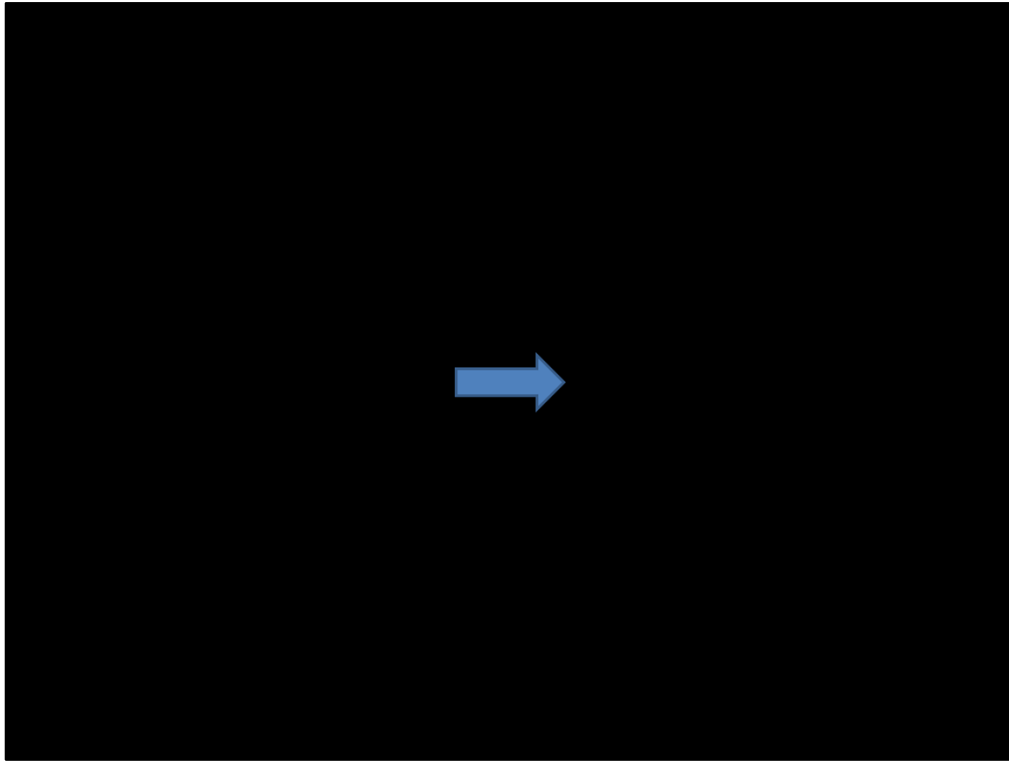
- Remember this painting from last week by Matisse?
- I mentioned it was in response to Cezanne, whom Matisse respected
- Very successful, purchased by Steins and hung in their living room with widespread viewing with very positive response
- Picasso saw the Cezanne, then this Matisse and was quite jealous and felt he must respond



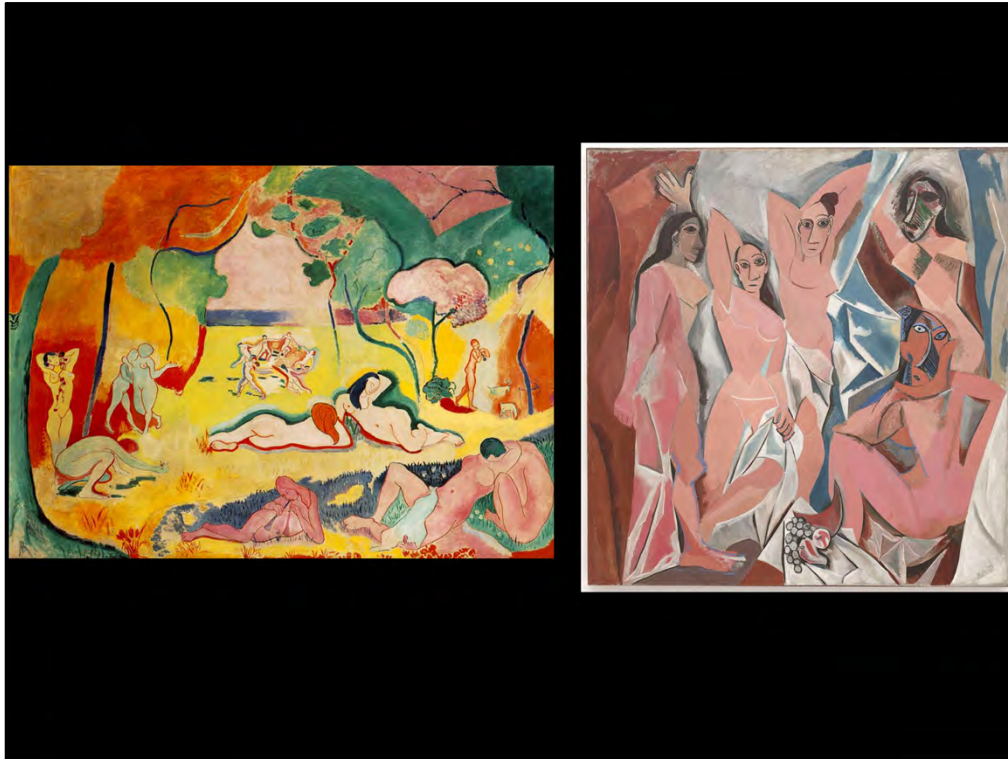
Les Demoiselles D'Avignon, 1907

Les Demoiselles D'Avignon, 1907, oil on canvas, 96 × 92 in, Museum of Modern Art, New York

- This was Picasso's response, *Les Demoiselles D'Avignon* (Women of Avignon)
- Egyptian, iberian, african
- Each face he painted became simpler and simpler until the last two faces looked like African masks!
- Picasso continued to experiment with shapes until he developed a very unusual style that was called **CUBISM**
- First cubist painting, angular
- People found new style confusing because it was different - but also interesting
- Video for a little more explanation about this painting



<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/art-1010/early-abstraction/cubism/v/picasso-les-demoiselles-d-avignon-1907>



Compare & Contrast



Head of a Woman, 1909

Head of a Woman, 1909, bronze, 16x 10 ¼ x 10, Met

At the same time he's developing cubist painting, he's also working on the style in sculpture

first cubist sculpture

Fernande Olivier

Created more than 60 cubist paintings, sculptures, drawings in ten months in 1909

Like Matisse, he used sculpture to figure out how to paint



Girl with Mandolin, 1910

Girl with Mandolin, 1910

Previously artists painted to make people look realistic.

Cubism important turning point in modern art

Cubism actually developed by Georges Braque – conceptual interpretation of reality

Cubist portrait – started breaking things down into little cubes that could be taken apart and moved around

Relationship between Braque and Picasso – cubism

“creative vacuum cleaner” from Kahn Academy – he would see ideas in other artist’s studios and incorporate them into his work, usually better than the original artist

Return to basics – geometric forms, neutral colors, minimal technique, many points of view



portrait-of-ambroise-vollard 1910



Still Life with Guitar, 1912

Still Life with Guitar, 1912

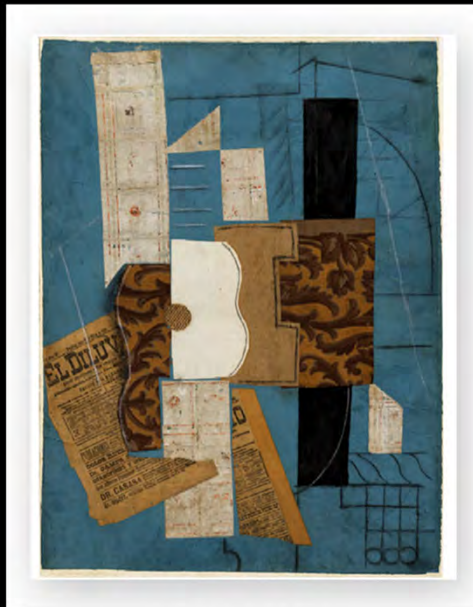
most famous, most revolutionary sculpture Picasso ever made: The paper construction of a guitar that he cobbled together late in 1912. As just about everybody points out, it manages to rewrite the rules for how three dimensions can be represented in sculpture, just as Picasso's paintings had done in 2D. With his guitar assemblage, Picasso manages to represent empty space – of the guitar's sound-hole, for instance – as a positive, material presence.



Still Life with Chair Caning, 1912

Still Life with Chair Caning, 1912

First use of collage



Guitar, 1913

Guitar, 1913, MOMA

- Collage – invented by Picasso (in collaboration with Georges Braque) – a new kind of “Cubist” image
- Collage means “to paste” in French



Three Musicians, 1921

*Three Musicians, 1921, oil on canvas, 80 ½ x 74 ⅞ in, Philadelphia Museum of Art
Also known as *Musicians in Masks**

- Over time collage simplified and it was easier to see what things were
- Back to circus – Harlequin, Pulcinella, Friar
- *What musical instruments are they playing?* (Harlequin - violin; pierrot - clarinet; monk -accordion). *Which do you see first; shapes, colors or people? What shapes and colors are repeated? What feeling does this painting give you?*
- By 1918 Picasso achieved financial success



Two Women Running on the Beach, 1922

Two Women Running on the Beach, 1922

Yet at same time, exploring another style

In 1907, he visited Rome and saw lots of ancient statues, monuments and art

Created paintings with a more ancient sculptural feel -



Woman in White, 1923

Woman in White, 1923, oil, water-based paint, and crayon on canvas, 39 x 31 ½ in,
Museum of Modern Art



Seated Harlequin, 1923

Seated Harlequin, 1923, oil on canvas, 32 ¾ x 24 ⅞ in, Kunstmuseum Basel, Basel, Switzerland



Paul en Arlequin, 1924

Paul en Arlequin (Paulo, Picasso's Son, as Harlequin), 1924, oil on canvas, size, Musée Picasso, Paris



Girl Before the Mirror, 1932

Girl Before the Mirror, 1932, oil on canvas, 64 x 51 ¼ in, Museum of Modern Art, New York



Woman Sitting near a Window , 1932

Woman Sitting near a Window (Femme assise pres d'une fenêtre), 1932, medium, size, private collection

Marie Therese Walter

- Shapes and lines – shows simple, flat shapes and very strong lines
- Combining frontal and profile view – shows the many sides of a figure or object, to create a “new reality” to show many sides of a person's face or the top and sides of a table.
- When you look at a person's face from the front, you see two eyes, the nose, and the mouth. When you see the face from the side, you see the **PROFILE** (outline of the forehead, nose and chin) and one eye. Picasso liked to put all of that information into "one painting."
- *Do you get more information? How do you feel about portraits painted in this style?*

Sold in 2013 for \$45M



Bather with Beach Ball, 1932

Bather with Beach Ball, 1932, oil on canvas, 146.2 x 114.6 cm, MOMA



Picasso, c 1937

Picasso, c 1937



Portrait of Marie-Therese, 1937

Portrait of Marie-Therese, 1937, oil on canvas, size, Musée National Picasso, Paris

Marie-Therese was girlfriend,



Portrait of Dora Maar, 1937

Portrait of Dora Maar, 1937, , oil on canvas, 92 x 65 cm, Musée Picasso, Paris

Mistress and muse of Picasso, met him just after Marie-Therese had a daughter with him
out of wedlock

With him until about 1944

Helped paint Guernica



Weeping Woman, 1937

Weeping Woman, Study for Guernica, (Dora), 1937, oil on canvas, 23 ⅝ x 19 ¼ in, Tate Museum, London



Guernica, 1937

Guernica, 1937, oil on canvas, 137.4 x 305.5 in, Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofia, Madrid

- 2nd important painting
- Commissioned for 1937 World's Fair
- Had not lived in Spain since 1934 and never returned
- Sometimes Picasso created serious works of art. In 1937 a small town (Guernica) in Spain was bombed by the nationalists during the Spanish Civil War.
- "Guernica" is very large. It is 25 feet long and 11 feet high. It shows the horrors of war and how Picasso felt about the bombing of the little village.
- Picasso completed "Guernica" in just three weeks
- Has become a universal symbol of suffering in war time
- Did not want it displayed in Spain until democracy restored, went to MOMA after exhibited. Finally returned to Spain in 1981, moved to Museo Reina Sofia in 1992



Portrait of Sabartes, 1939

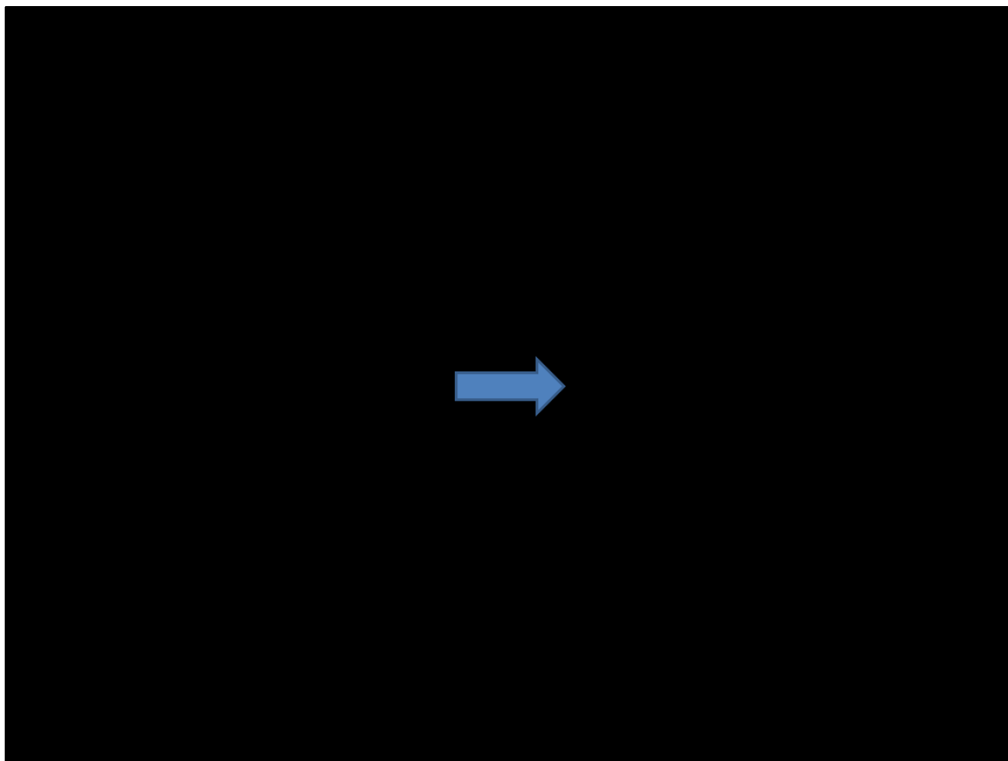
Portrait of Sabartes, 1939



Woman with a Hat, 1941

Woman with a Hat, 1941, medium, size, Kunstmuseum Basel, Switzerland
Also known as *Woman with Hat Seated in an Armchair* or *Seated Woman with a Hat*

- The artist was free to express his feelings about what he was painting and didn't have to focus on nature as we see it.
- *Is it similar to actually looking at a person who would be constantly moving his hands and body and turning his head?* (A photograph freezes a person in one position. Cubist painting enabled the artist to show many positions or moments in time in one painting!)
- *Does the portrait have movement?*
- *Does it seem more alive?*



<http://www.moma.org/explore/multimedia/audios/408/7290>



Bull's Head, 1942

Bull's Head, 1942, found objects, Picasso Museum, Paris

Found object sculpture – “most famous discovery”
Bicycle seat & handlebars



Picasso in his sculpture studio

Picasso in his sculpture studio, date, photograph



She-Goat, 1950

She Goat, 1950, bronze, 46 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 56 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 28 $\frac{1}{8}$ in, Musée Picasso, Paris

Loved birds & animals and always a lot around him
Picasso's pet goat becomes a bronze sculpture called "*She-Goat*"
Made of lots of "junk"



Picasso's pet goat Esmerelda tied to "She Goat" sculpture, 1957

Picasso's pet goat became a bronze sculpture and is called *She-Goat*

Various sculptures, including one of a goat to which Picasso's pet goat is chained, adorned the front lawn of the Villa La Californie, 1957

- Picasso did many forms of art – including sculpture and painting pottery
- He owned a goat and kept it tethered in his front yard. He did sculptures, paintings, and drawings of the goat.



Pablo Picasso

Picasso in front of "She-Goat", date, photograph



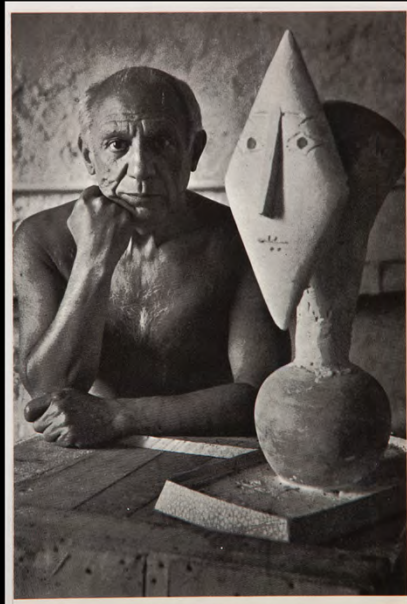
Woman with a Baby Carriage, 1950

Woman with a Baby Carriage, 1950, bronze, size, Collection Picasso

Giacometti influence

Again, made of junk

Made after 2 children born with Francoise Gilot, Claude (1947), Paloma (1949)



Pablo Picasso

Picasso with sculptured portrait of Françoise, (???), date, photograph



- Picasso did many forms of art – including sculpture, ceramics and painting pottery
- He began creating pottery in 1947 – like mad
- Created over 2,000 in one year
- Playful and whimsical



Pablo Picasso, 1957

Pablo Picasso eating fish, date, photograph

- Picasso also decorated ceramic pieces like bowls and plates.
- Picasso finished eating his fish and then picked up the skeleton of the fish and ate all that remained until the fishbone was clean. He took the fishbone into his studio and carefully pressed it into soft clay several times making his own fossil-like decorations for plates



Pablo Picasso, 1957

Pablo Picasso, date, photograph



Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso, date, photograph



Francoise and the children (Claude & Paloma), 1955

Francoise and the children (Claude & Paloma), 1955

She is a writer
1944-1953

Wrote book "Life with Picasso", 1964 became movie "Surviving Picasso"



Picasso and Lump, 1957

David Douglas Duncan – “Picasso & Lump”



Les femmes d'Alger, 1955

Les femmes d'Alger (Version 'O'), 1955

[Sold for \\$179.4 million](#) in a Christie's auction on May 11, 2015, the highest price ever paid for an artwork at auction.



Dove of Peace, 1949



Don Quixote, 1955

Don Quixote, 1955, ink drawing, 17 in x 12.5 in, Museum of St. Denis, Paris

Spanish literary hero and his sidekick, Sancho Panza. It was featured on the August 18-24 issue of the French weekly journal *Les Lettres Francaises* in celebration of the 350th anniversary of the first part of Cervantes's *Don Quixote*. Made on August 10, 1955, the drawing *Don Quixote* was in a very different style than Picasso's earlier Blue, Rose, and Cubist periods.



Hands with Bouquet, 1958



Picasso and his wife Jacqueline, 1961

Picasso and his wife Jacqueline, 1961, photograph

Met her in 1953, married in 1961

Companion, nurse, keeper of the flame

Wouldn't allow Claude & Paloma at his funeral

Dies from suicide in 1986 after Picasso died, can't live without him



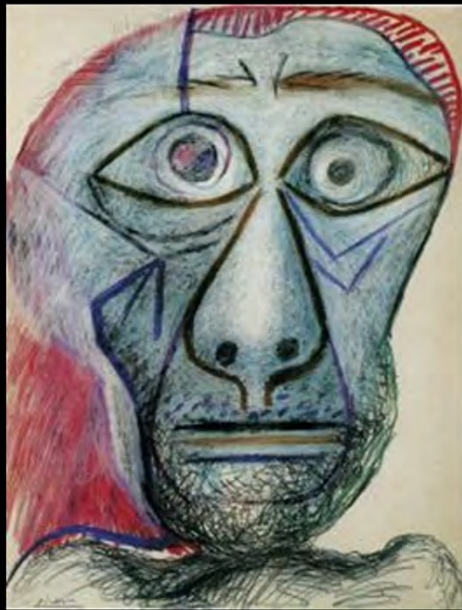
Chicago Monument, 1964

Chicago Monument, 1964, Cor-Ten steel, 50' high, Chicago

Asked by Skidmore of SOM



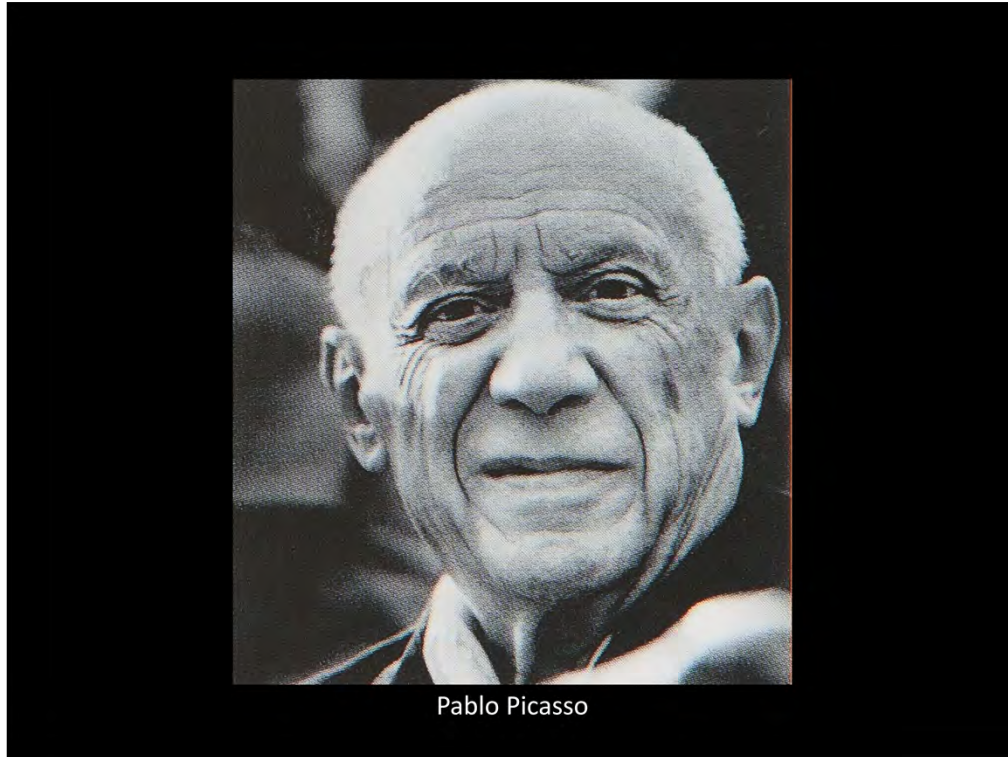
Unveiling the sculpture, 1967



Facing Death , 1972

Facing Death (self portrait), 1972

One of last self portraits and one of last works



Pablo Picasso, date, photograph

- Summary – Picasso died at the age of 91, painted until the day he died, created over 22,000 works of art during his lifetime and was a very successful artist
- Picasso did many art forms – drawings, paintings, etchings, sculpture, ceramics, lithographs, collage
- His style changed throughout his life and he revisited them as well
- Always experimenting with and inventing new ways of creating art
- More interested in the process of working, than the finished work of art.
- People, animals, circus, life influenced his work
- Liked to show his emotions and feelings about life in his work
- Felt that art should always be experimental and playful.

Emphasize:

GEOMETRIC FORM

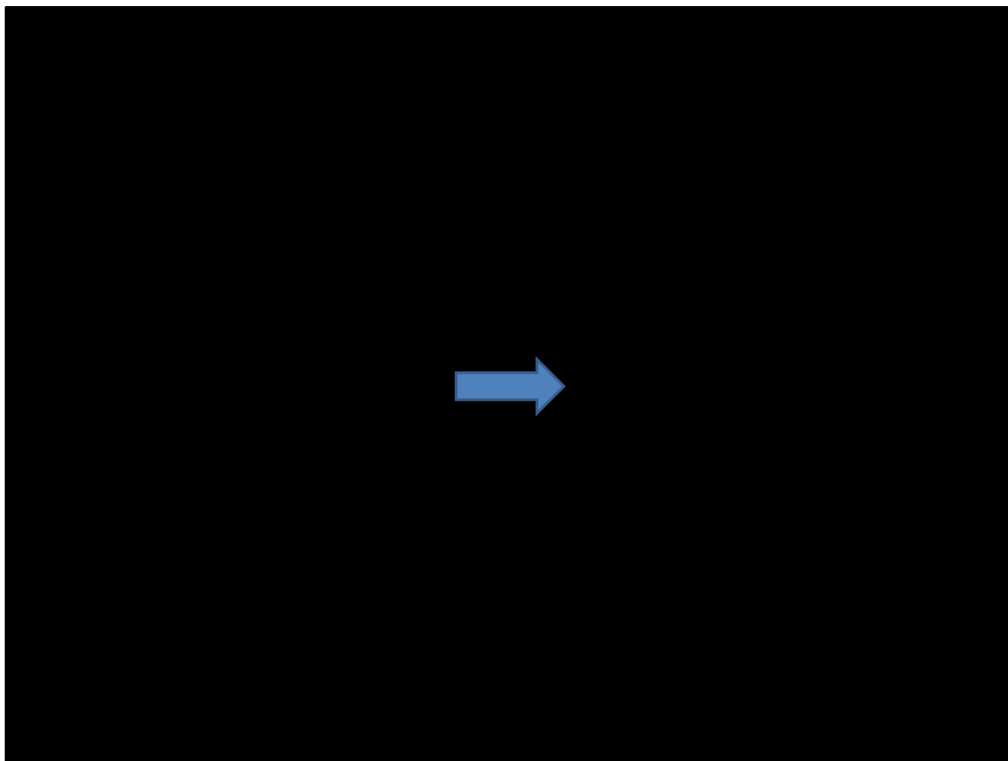
TEXTURE of paint and real objects

MULTIPLE VIEW POINTS

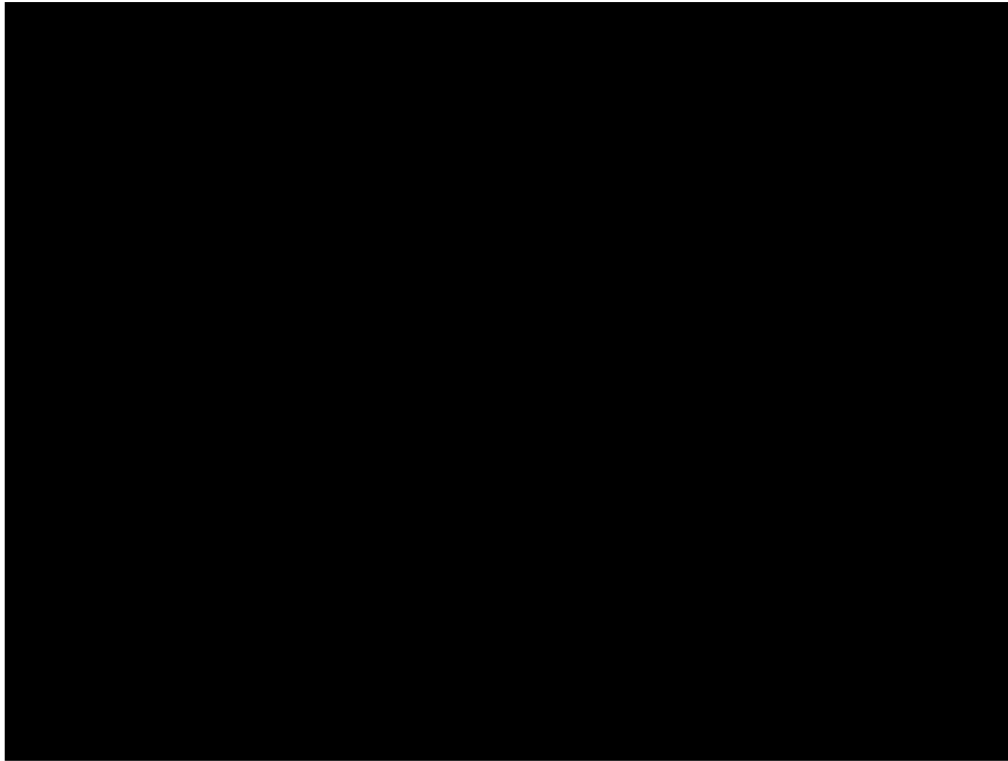
LOOKING at something and drawing from MEMORY

EXAGGERATION and PATTERN

Use of LINE



<http://www.moma.org/explore/multimedia/audios/408/7290>



Women

- 1905-1911 Fernande Oivilier
- 1911-1915 Marcelle (Eva Gouel) Humbert, she died in 1915
- 1917-1935 Olga Kholkhlova, Russian ballerina, married in 1918, son Paulo 1921,
divorced 1935? Or 1955 so wouldn't inherit ½
- 1927-1936 Marie Theresa Walter, still married when he meets her, has daughter Maia
(1935)
- 1936-1946 Dora Maar, artist
- 1944-1953 Francoise Gilot, artist, had 2 children Claude (1947), Paloma (1949)
- 1953-1973 Jacqueline Roche, married in 1961