



GUSTAV  
KLIMT

## Andre Derain

Charing Cross Bridge,  
London (1906)

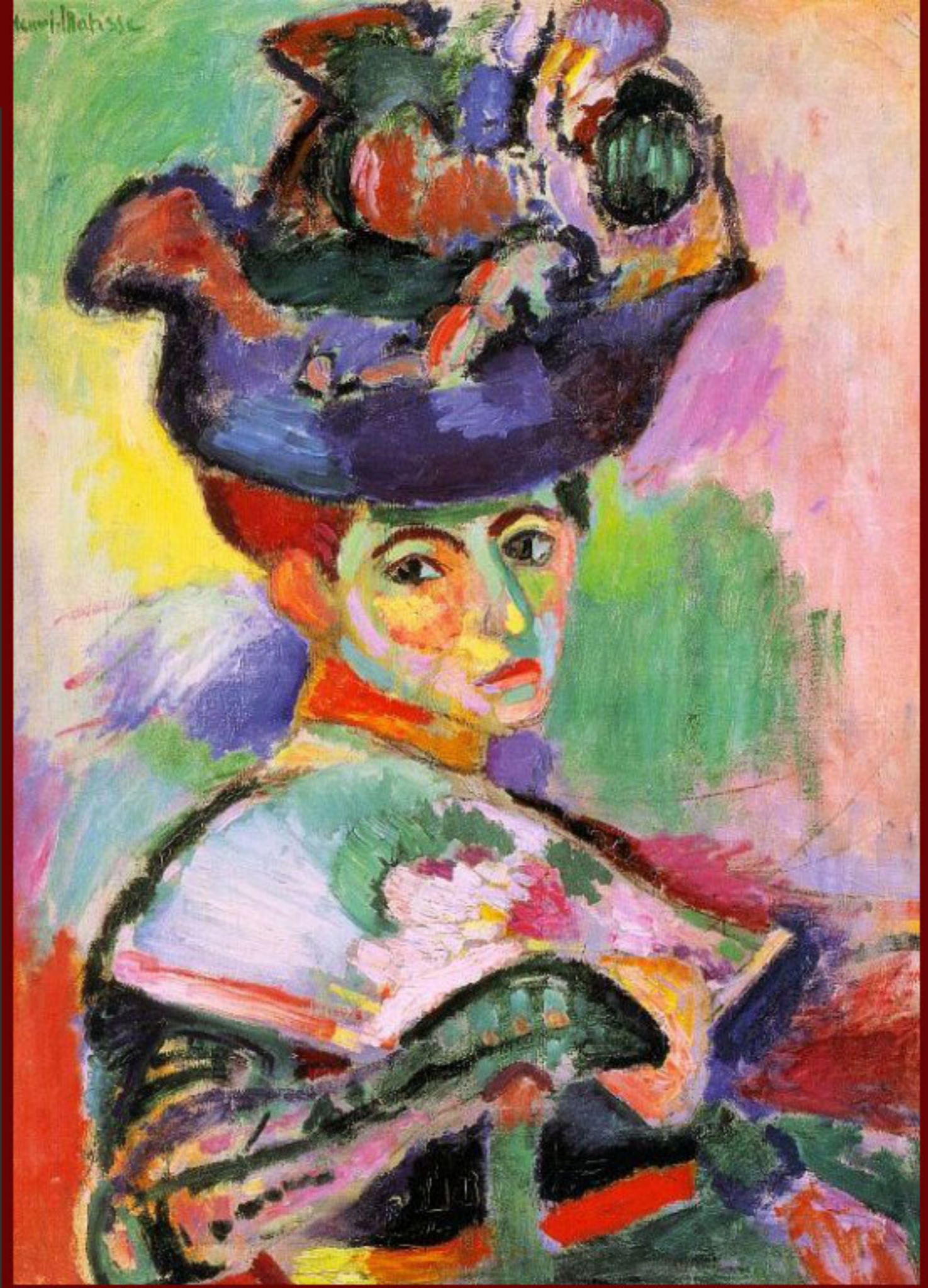
Derain abandoned his engineering studies for painting. He and fellow art-lover Henri Matisse worked together, and Fauvism was born. Derain visited London a few times in 1906 to paint the river.



## Henri Matisse

Matisse once said "A work of art must carry in itself its complete significance and impose it upon the beholder, even before he can identify the subject matter." Matisse produced many small, colorful works.

Woman With a Hat (1905)



## Henri Matisse

### The Sadness of the King (1952)

Matisse began to cut designs from paper, a technique called *decoupage* in French. This technique allowed him to “paint” with scissors by cutting into a color and then manipulating the elements like a sculptor.

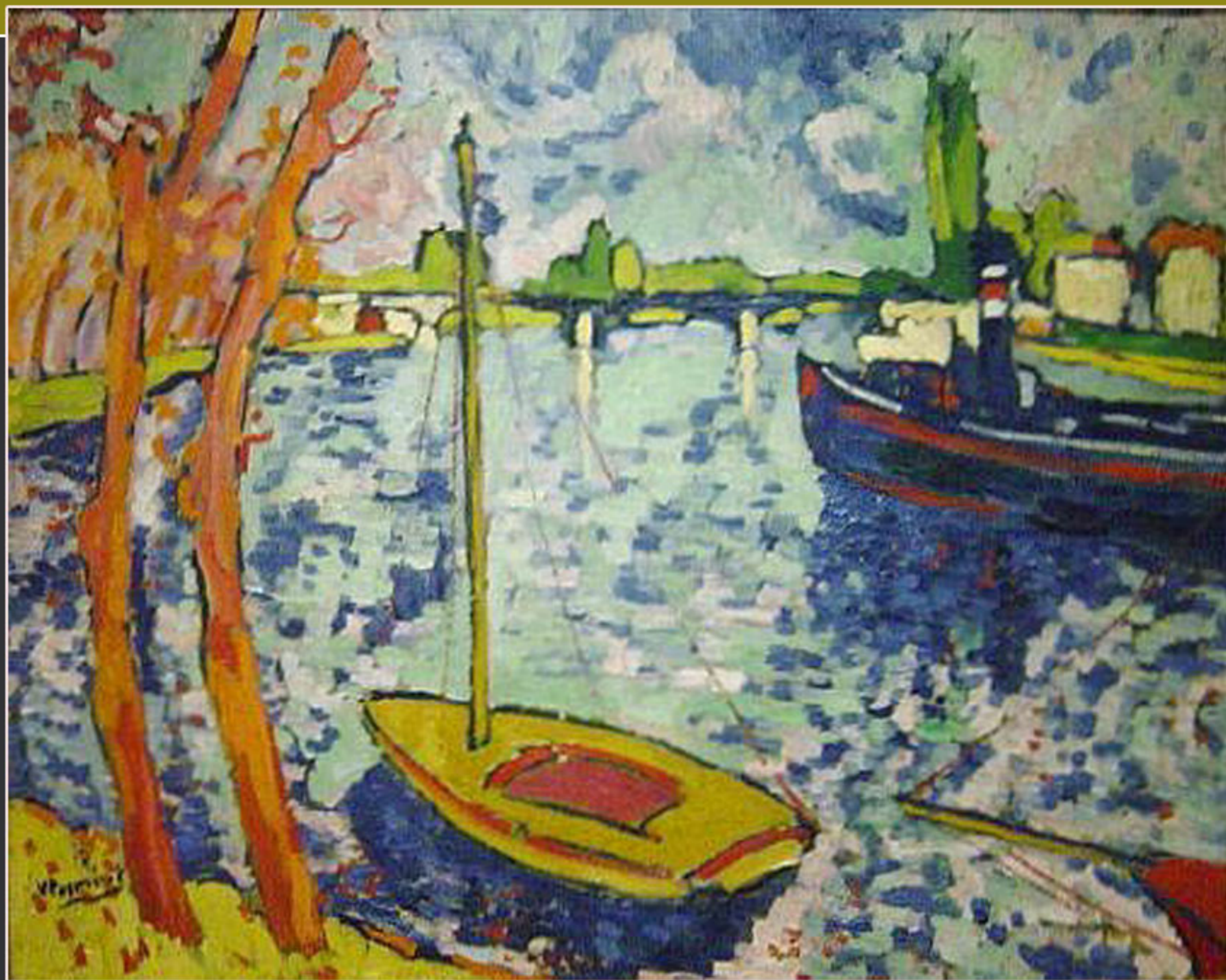
This piece was done for a limited-edition book called *Jazz* (1947). Matisse delighted in cutting out shapes. He intended for this piece to “soothe the brain.” The colors react with one another, creating a serene balance. The green figure is probably a Turkish sultan slave, playing on a drum for the dancer. The figure with the guitar is Matisse’s self-portrait, surrounded by musical notes.



## Maurice de Vlaminck

The River Seine at  
Chatou (1906)

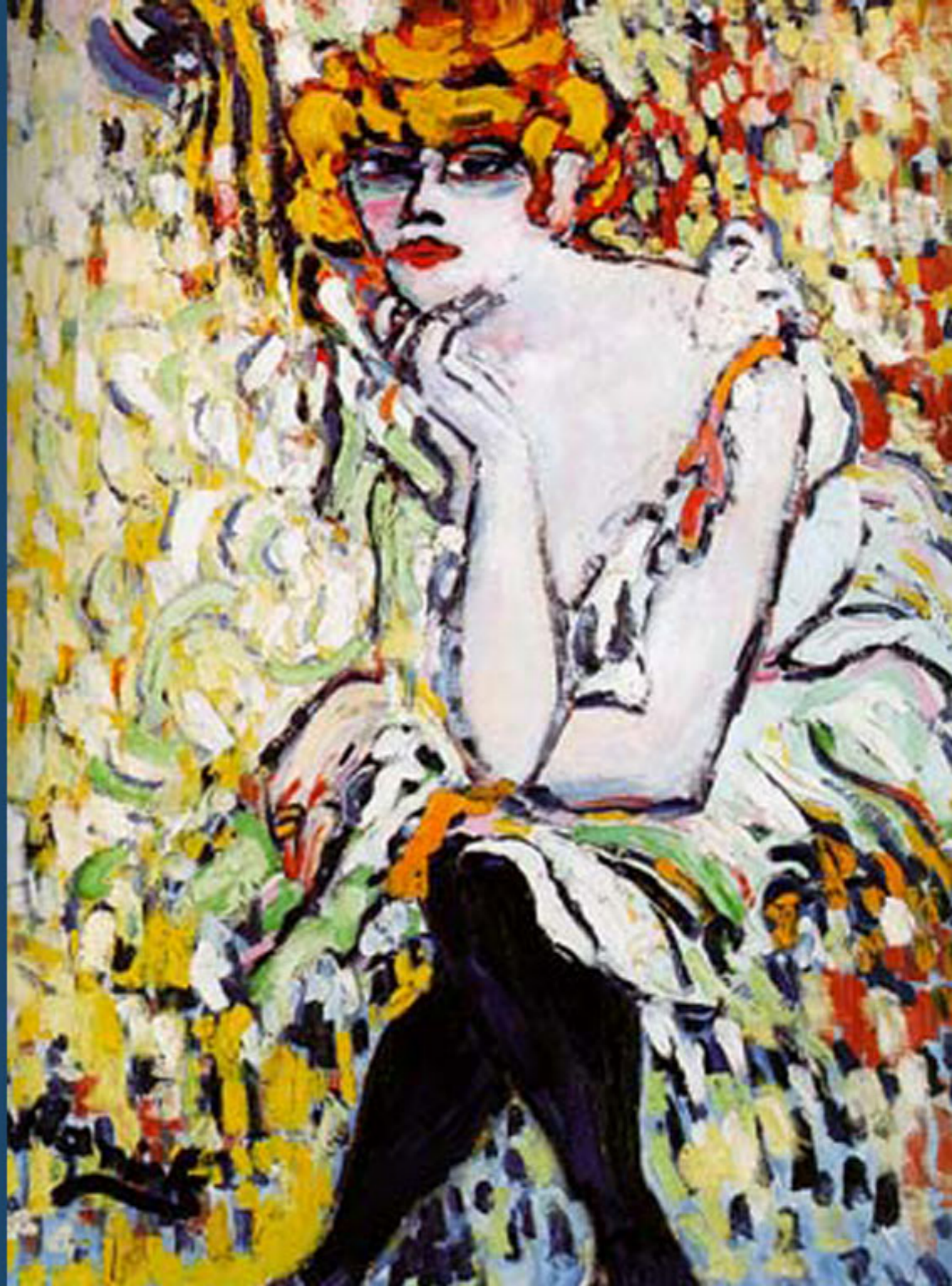
Vlaminck was mostly self-taught, and he saw art as an outlet for his revolutionary zeal. Greatly influenced by van Gogh and Matisse, he became a collector of "primitive art."



## Maurice de Vlaminck

### A Dancer at the Rat Mort (1906)

A dancer at the famous Paris café, Le Rat Mort, takes a break from the night's routine. Vlaminck uses the merest outline to suggest her body and dress.



## Emil Nolde

Nolde was an introverted painter. He taught ornamental design in Switzerland between 1892-97. His favorite scenes to depict were usually German countryside. His brushwork is very violent- a typical signature of the German Expressionist movement.

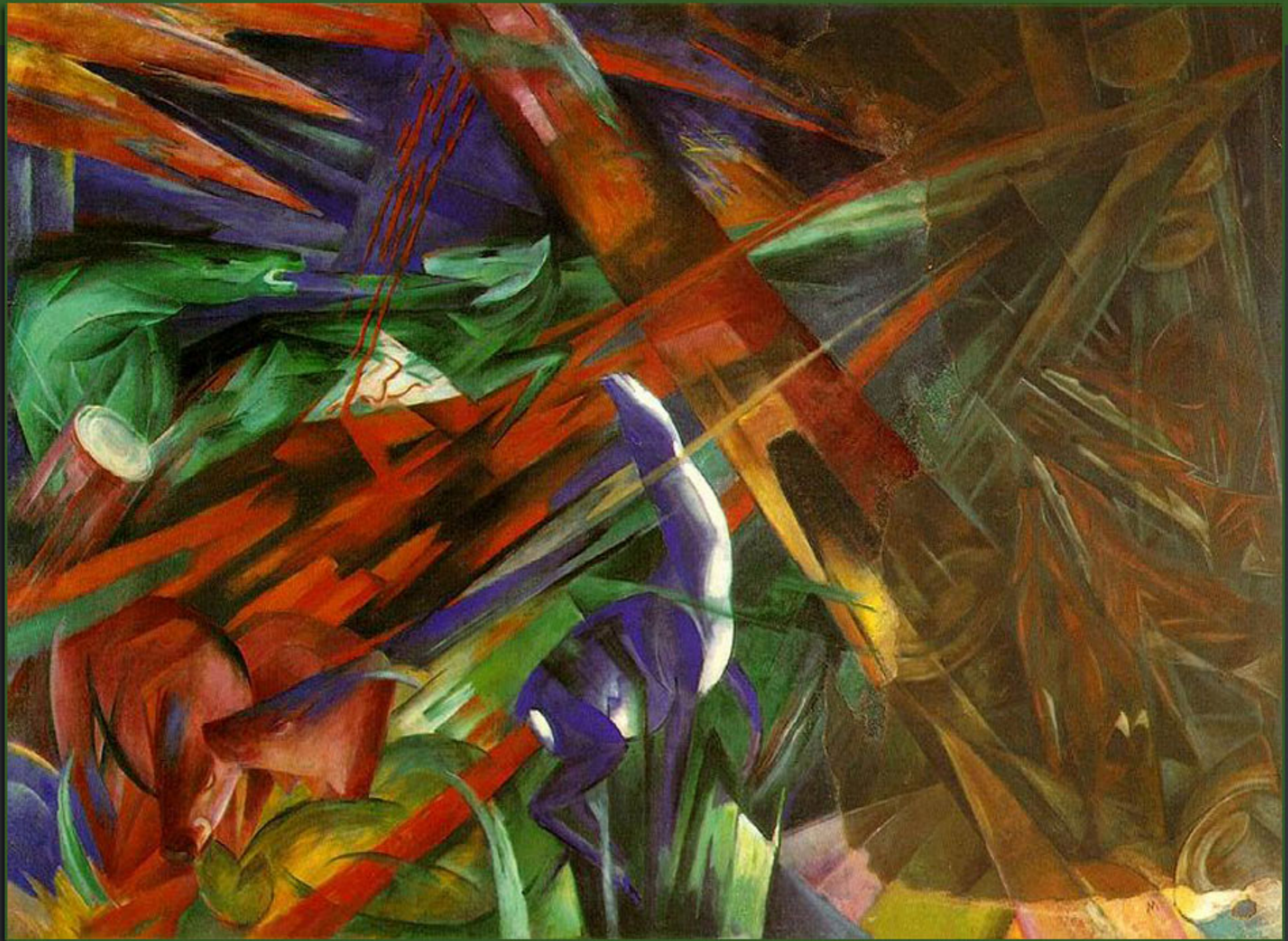
Blumengarten (1906)



## Franz Marc

### The Fate of Animals (1913)

This is a haunting image of pain and fear, depicting nature succumbing to an apocalyptic force. Franz Marc once said, "Is there any more mysterious idea for an artist than the conception of how nature is mirrored in the eyes of an animal?"





## Franz Marc

Living close to animals, Marc observed and sketched their mannerisms. Color and shape are reduced to the bare essentials, with a series of curved lines defining the horses and the surrounding trees.

The Big Blue Horse (1911)



## Gustav Klimt

### The Kiss (1907)

There is perhaps no other painting in Western art so celebrated for its depiction of sensual love. Of the couple's bodies we see only the man's head and neck. The scene is dominated by elaborate decorative motifs made up of geometrical patterns and flowers.

**Technique-** Klimt uses both matt and shiny gold leaf, silver leaf, and silver thread. Gold dust covers the umber background. Klimt had studied the decorative arts as a student and was versed in gilding and mosaics. The flowers and flesh are oil paint.



## Gustav Klimt

Using symbolist imagery, gentle impressionism, and bold patterns, Klimt created a highly distinctive style.

### Adele Bloch-Bauer's Portrait (1907)

Amid the rich patterns and geometric style is a fine portrait. The strong colors of the design dominate the picture, but the viewer's eye is drawn to the model's tender expression. This work sold for a record \$135 million in 2006.

