

Waterside Adventures

Artists such as Arthur Dove (American, 1880–1946), Joel Meyerowitz (American, b. 1938), and Paul Klee (German, born Switzerland, 1879–1940) liked to paint or photograph the outdoors. Even though their artworks are all water scenes, they look and feel quite different.

Look closely at each picture. What colors do you notice? How do those colors make you feel? Why do you think the artist chose to use those colors?



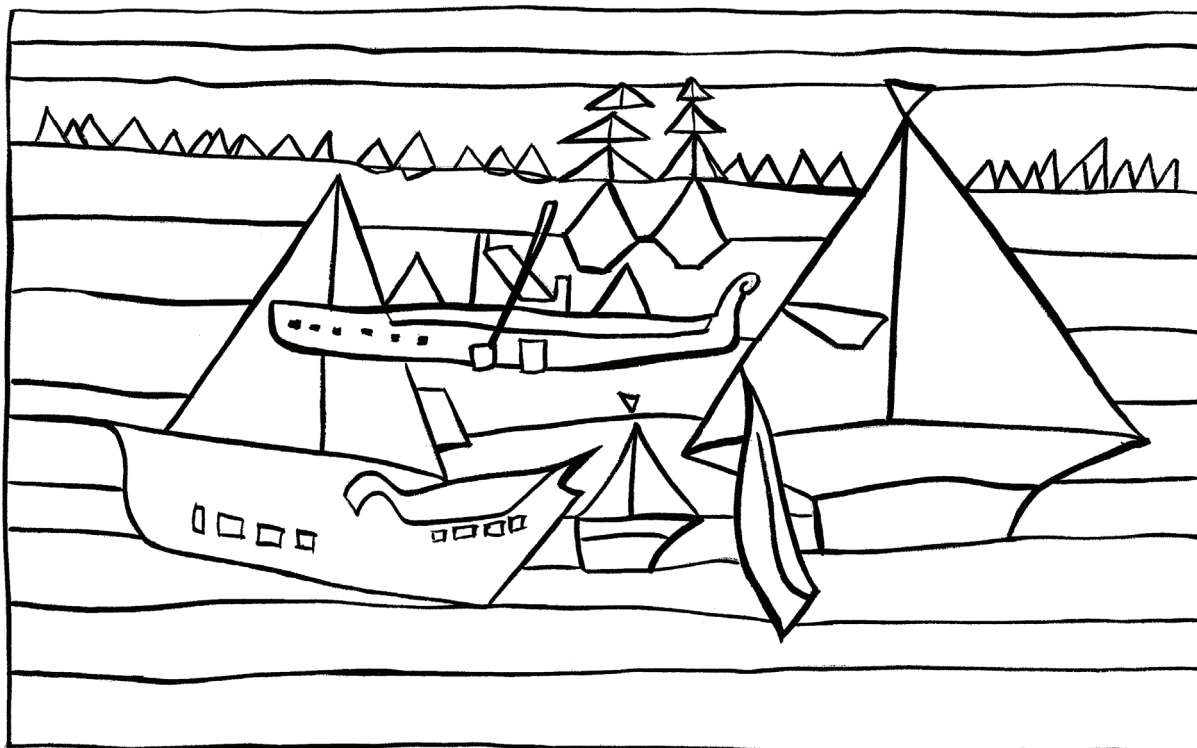
Paul Klee, *Small Picture of a Regatta*, 1922, Watercolor on paper, 5 3/4 x 9 in. The Phillips Collection, Acquired 1953

RIGHT TOP: Arthur G. Dove, *Red Barge*, 1931, Oil on canvas, 30 x 40 in. The Phillips Collection, Acquired 1920

RIGHT BOTTOM: Joel Meyerowitz, *Bay/Sky Series*, 1984, Chromogenic print, 11 in x 14 in. The Phillips Collection, Acquired 2014



Choose your own colors to change the mood of Paul Klee's river scene.



I Spy...

Adolph Gottlieb (American, 1903-1974) liked to create visual stories using symbols, lines, and shapes. Over the course of a decade, he painted more than 500 pictographs, which refer to the archaic art he saw in the American Southwest and to the art of non-Western cultures. Gottlieb's paintings, with their loose grids enclosing cryptic symbols, resemble the pictographic writing of ancient cultures—whose meaning is often mysterious. Pictographs also allowed the artist to instill his paintings with meaning not limited to particular cultures, times, or places.

Look closely at Gottlieb's *The Seer* and see if you can find the following:

- Arrow
- Hand
- Target
- Face
- Peace symbol
- Eye



Adolph Gottlieb, *The Seer*, 1950, Oil on canvas, 59 3/4 x 71 5/8 in. The Phillips Collection, Acquired 1952; Art © Adolph and Esther Gottlieb Foundation/Licensed by VAGA, New York, NY

Gottlieb often used a grid to organize his symbols and shapes. Use the blank grid below to make your own artwork by filling in the boxes with your own symbols and shapes. Do they tell a story?



Pierre Bonnard, *The Open Window*, 1921, Oil on canvas, 46 1/2 x 37 3/4 in., The Phillips Collection, Acquired 1930

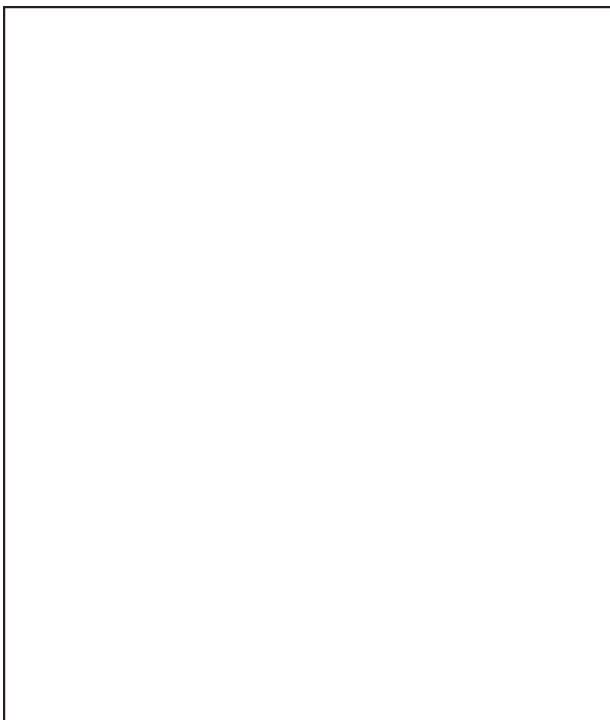
Let's Look Closely

Pierre Bonnard (French, 1867–1947) was one of Duncan Phillips's favorite artists. The Phillips owns 33 works of art by Bonnard!

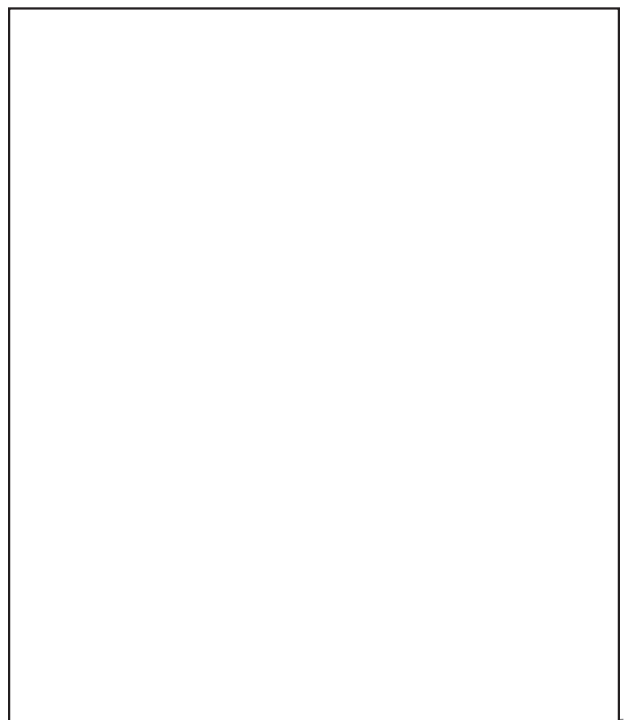
Let's explore Pierre Bonnard's *The Open Window*.

1. Look carefully at *The Open Window* for at least 30 seconds. What do you first notice? What shapes do you see? Lines? Colors? Make a list of your observations.
2. What might be happening in this scene? What do you see that makes you think that?
3. What are you curious about? What questions do you have for the artist or for someone/something in the painting?
4. What might have happened before this scene? What might happen next? Sketch your ideas in the space below. Extend the story. Use your observations, curiosity, and imagination.

BEFORE



AFTER



An Afternoon in France

Luncheon of the Boating Party by Pierre-Auguste Renoir remains the best known and most popular work of art at The Phillips Collection. The painting captures an idyllic atmosphere as Renoir's friends share food, wine, and conversation on a balcony overlooking the Seine at the Maison Fournaise restaurant in Chatou. Parisians flocked to the Maison Fournaise to rent rowing skiffs, eat a good meal, or stay the night.

The painting also reflects the changing character of French society in the mid- to late 19th century. The restaurant welcomed customers of many classes, including businessmen, society women, artists, actresses, writers, critics, seamstresses, and shop girls. This diverse group embodied a new, modern Parisian society.



Pierre-Auguste Renoir, *Luncheon of the Boating Party*, 1880–81. Oil on canvas, 51 1/4 x 69 1/8 in., The Phillips Collection, Acquired 1923

RENOIR'S LOVE OF FASHION

If you were one of Renoir's models in late-19th-century France, what would you wear? Cut out the model and outfits and try your hand at dressing her in these fashions from the 1880s!

Like today's fashions, these outfits (including the hats) were worn for specific activities, from Parisian city outings to suburban boating pleasure. They also provide clues about one's social standing. These outfits are based on Renoir's artworks. Renoir was the son of a tailor—drawing on the floor with his father's tailor's chalk—and married to a seamstress.

Doll drawings by Chad Lawrence



A Night at the Cabaret

French artist Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864–1901) revolutionized the field of printmaking. The legendary artist established his studio in Montmartre, a Paris neighborhood known for its freedom, frequented hot spots like the Chat Noir, the Mirliton, and the Moulin Rouge. His record of amusements fashioned a portrait of modern life that captured the bohemian spirit of the *belle époque*, a time of vitality and decadence in France.

Design your own poster inspired by Toulouse-Lautrec's famous images of *belle époque* Paris. In Europe in the 1890s, these bright posters by Toulouse-Lautrec and many other artists—promoting cabaret performances, products, and more—brought joy and color to the streets of Paris, and new posters were pasted daily.

COLORING TIPS

- Toulouse-Lautrec often highlighted specific features of his models (such as hair color or clothing). Focus on a specific part of the poster. Is there anything you would add to the poster?
- Color is key! Toulouse-Lautrec used color sparingly but effectively. Select a few and color your own cabaret poster.



Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, *Jane Avril*, 1899, Brush lithograph, printed in four colors from three stones. Key stone printed in black, one color stone in red, one in yellow and blue on wove paper, 22 1/16 × 14 15/16 in., Private collection



Inspired by: Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, *Jane Avril*, 1893, Brush and spatter lithograph, printed in five colors. Key stone printed in olive green, color stones in yellow, orange, red, and black on wove paper, 48 13/16 × 36 in., Private collection



Inspired by: Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, *Ambassadeurs*, Aristide Bruant, 1892, Brush and spatter lithograph, printed in five colors. Key stone printed in black, color stones in yellow, orange, red, and blue, and black on two sheets of wove paper, 52 15/16 × 36 5/8 in., Private collection