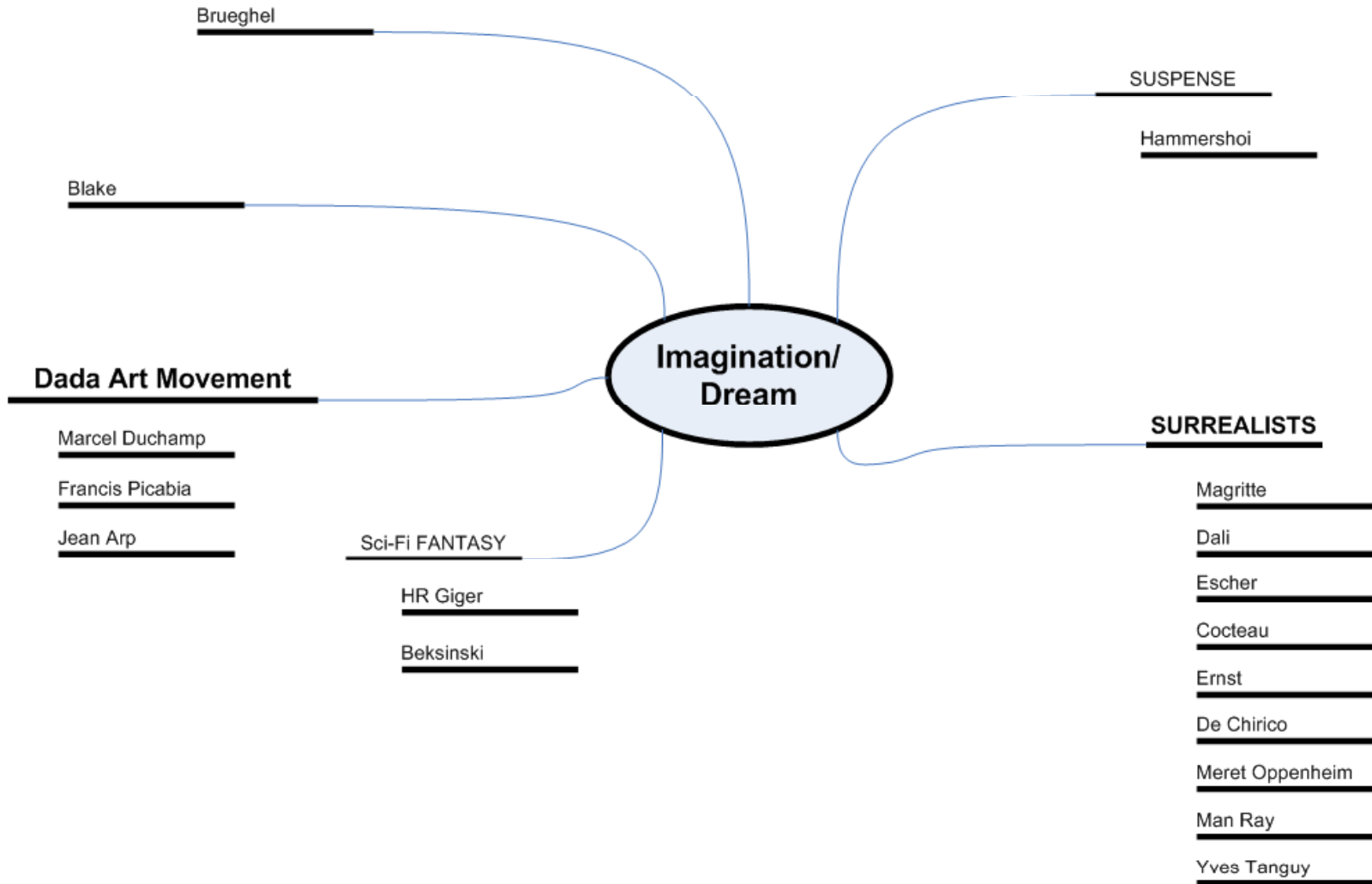




# **IMAGINATION/DREAMS**

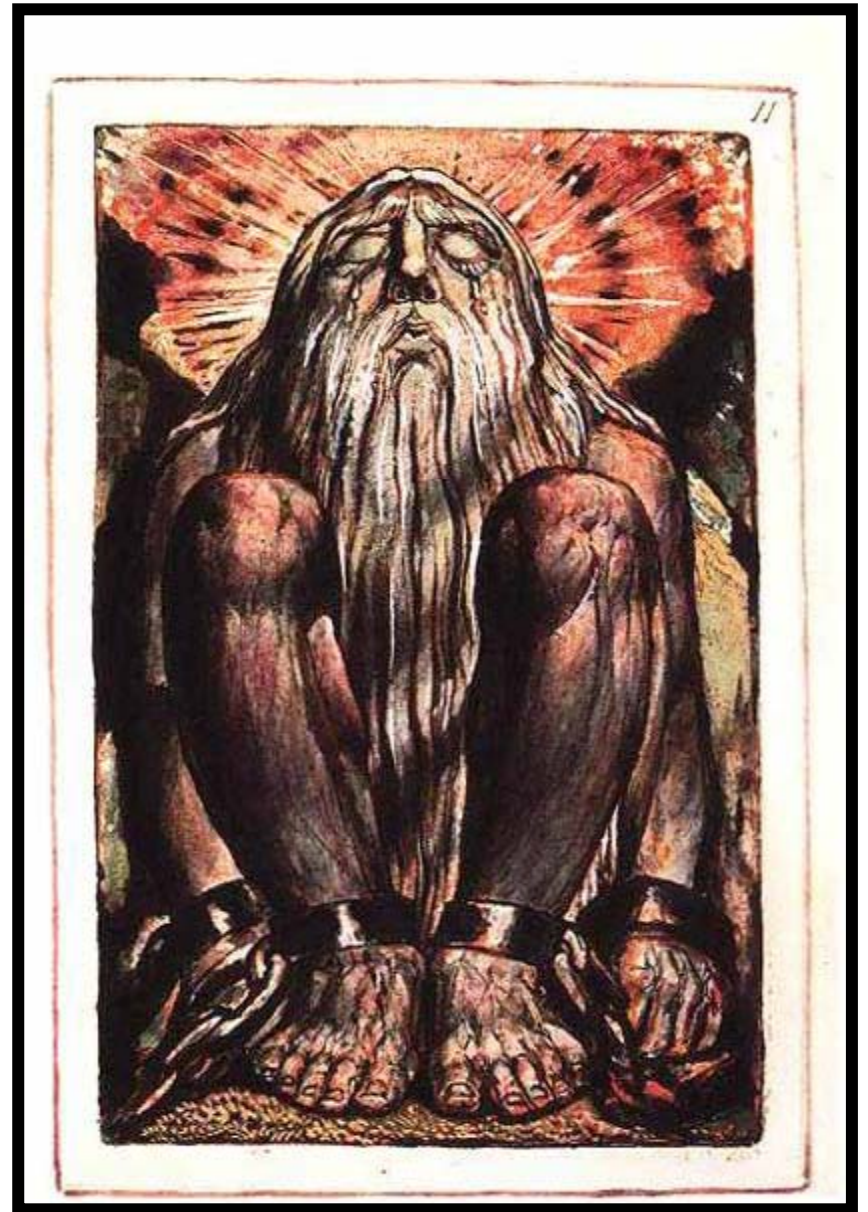
**HCB**

# Imagination / Dream Art





Blake, William



Blake William



William Blake - *House of Death* c.1805, was presented to the Tate in 1939. Colour print finished in ink and watercolour on paper, 43.1 x 53.6 cm.

Blake, William house of death 1795

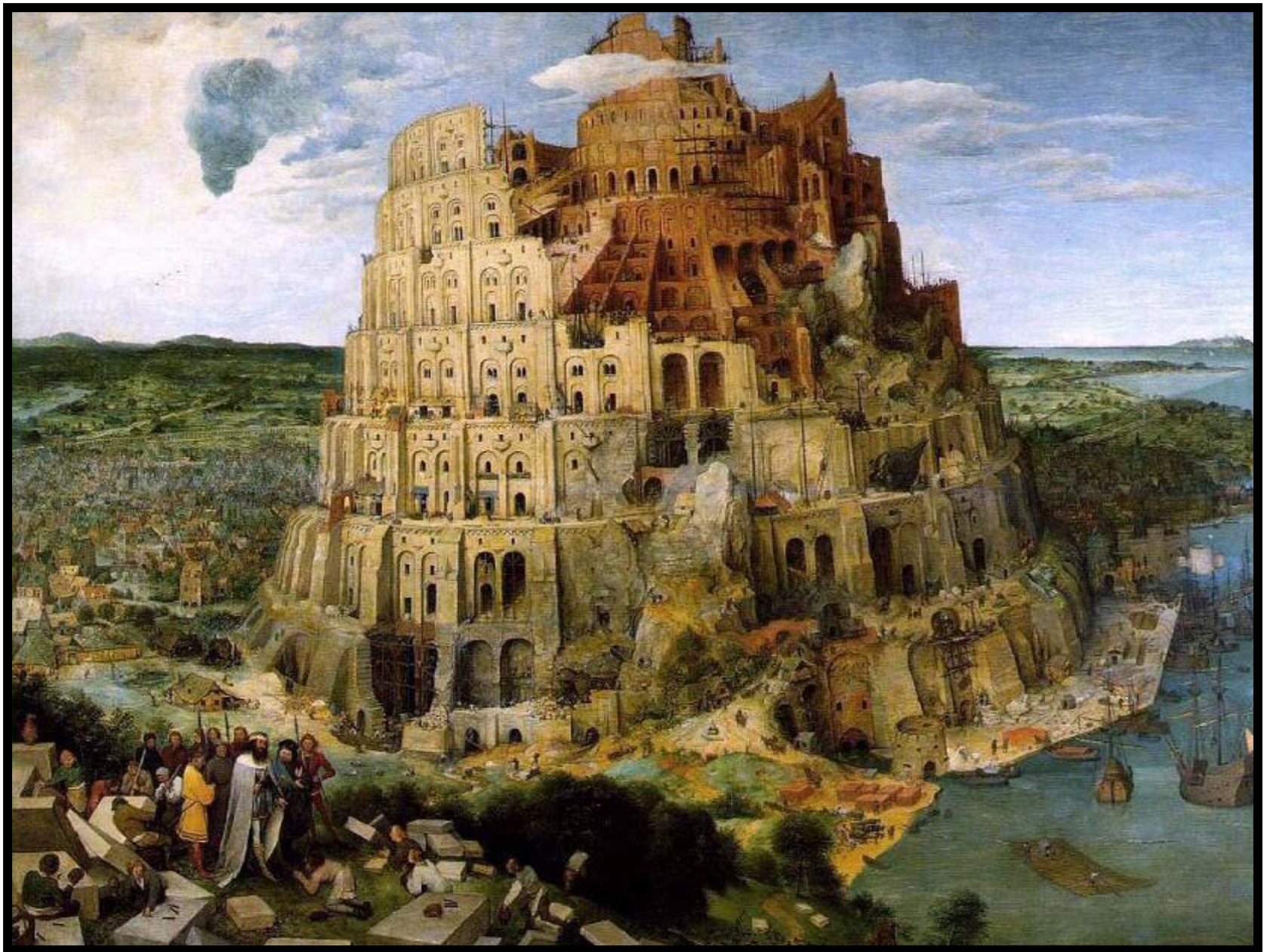


*Nebuchadnezzar*, 1795

Blake, William Nebuchadnezzar 1795



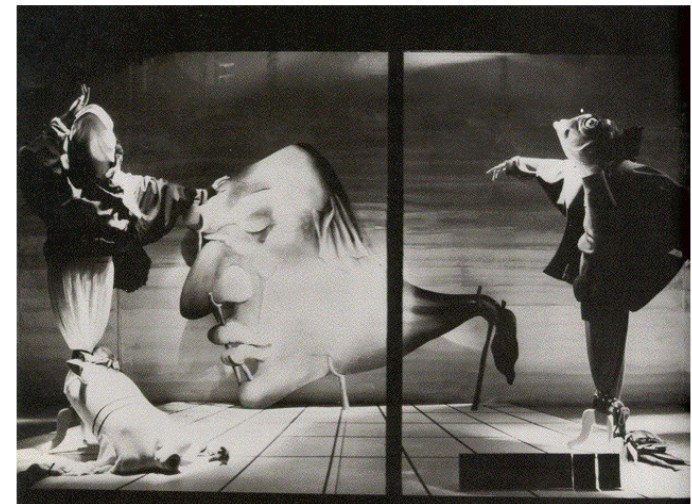
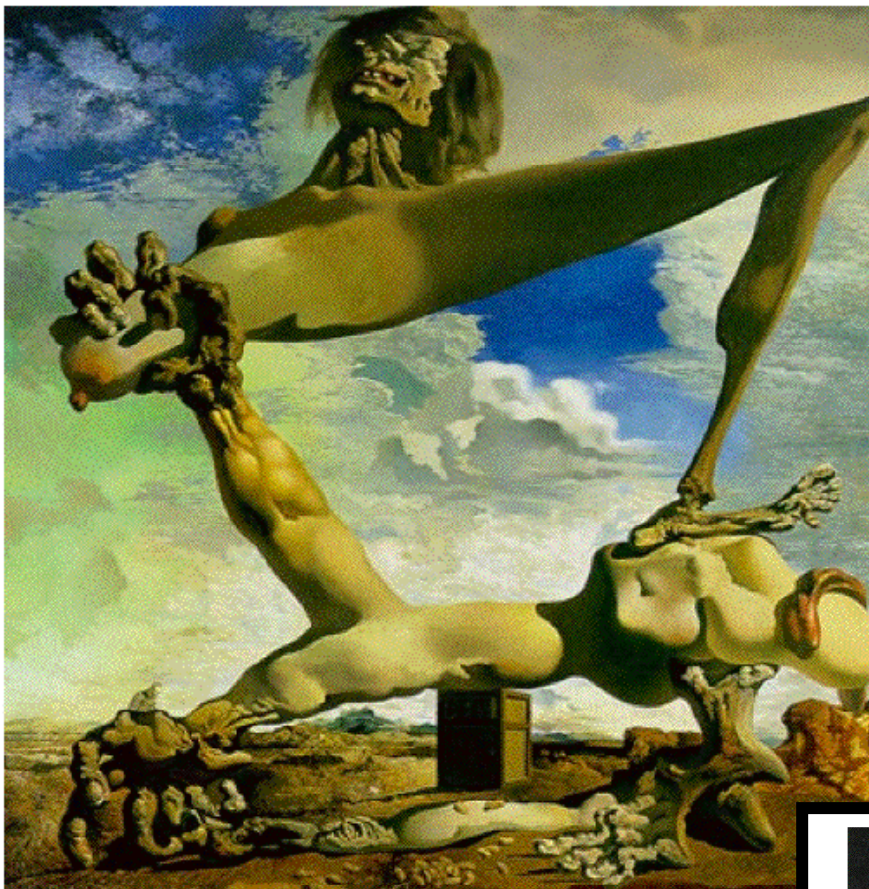
Brueghel 7 deadly sins



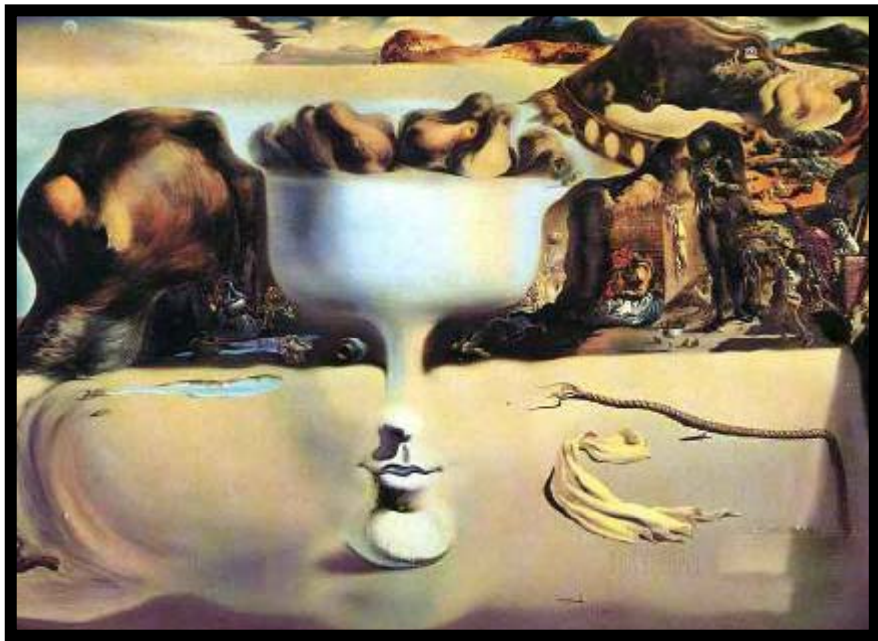
Bruegel tower of babel

The images of Salvador Dali are very realistically rendered. He was a superb draftsman and used that ability to create a dreamlike or nightmarish reality of his own.

This image called *Soft Boiled Beans* was also said to be his premonition about the Spanish Civil War.



This is a photography set utilizing Dali's imagery.



Dali, Salvador Apparition of face on fruit bowl 1938



Dali, Salvador Dream caused by the flight of a bee 1944



Dali Swans Reflecting Elephants 1937



Dali, Salvador The Persistence of Memory 1931

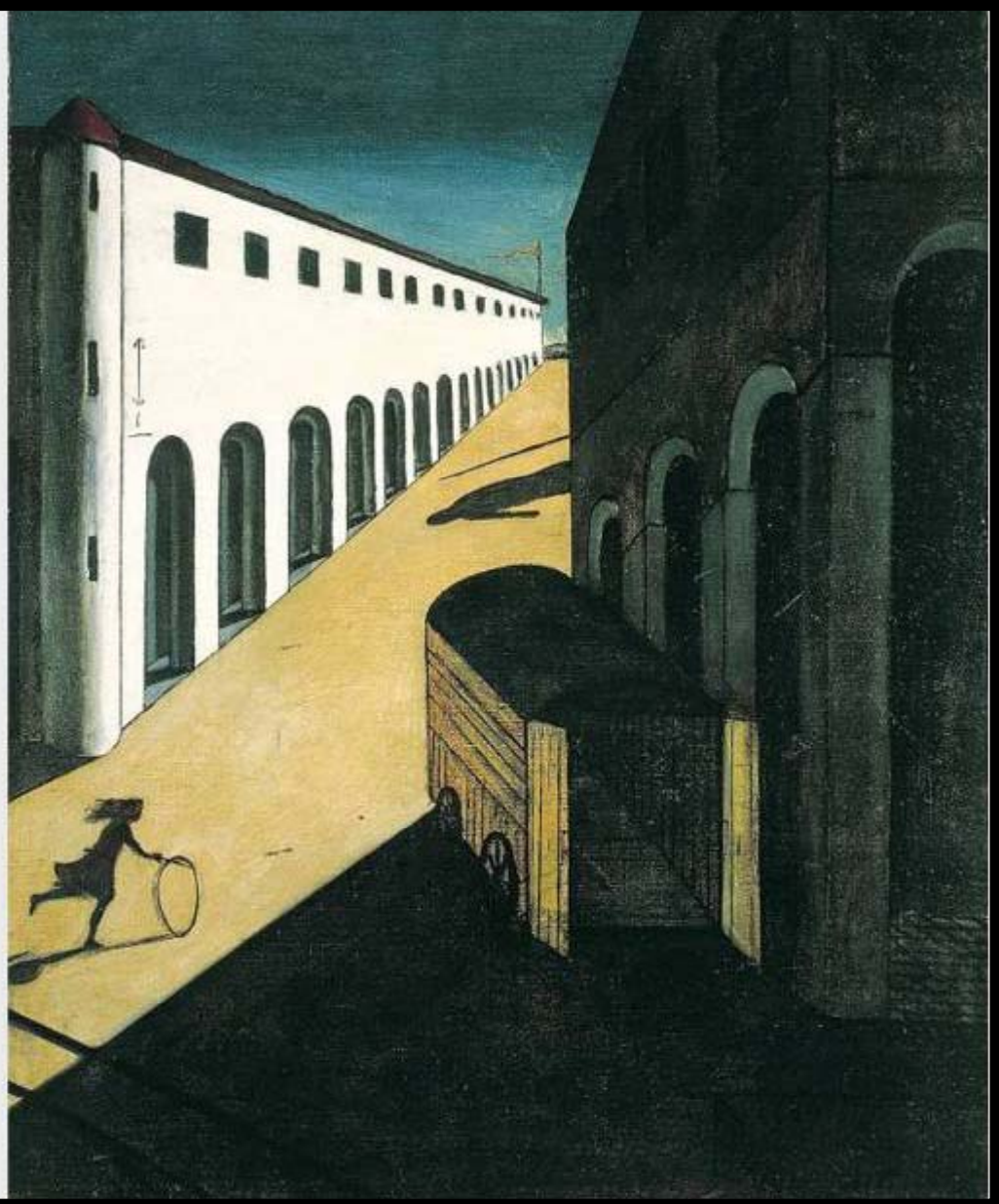


**GIORGIO DE  
CHIRICO,**  
*Melancholy and  
Mystery of a Street,*  
1914\*. Oil on canvas, 2'  
10 1/4" x 2' 4 1/2".  
Private collection.

Precursor to Surrealism

He called his style, **Metaphysical**  
(alternate reality) empty, Italian  
architecture

multiple vanishing points, firm  
outlines, feeling of uneasiness



**MAX ERNST, Two Children Are Threatened by a Nightingale, 1924\*.**

Oil on wood with wood construction, 2' 3 1/2" x 1' 10 1/2" x 4 1/2". Museum of Modern Art, New York.

Originally a Dadaist

Odd juxtaposition of objects

Objects added to painting cause illusion of depth



*Children Threatened by a Nightingale* by Max Ernst

Ernst's background as a Dada artist allowed him "to investigate and reassemble the world of appearances." *Art, Context and Criticism*

This piece is an assemblage using collage items and oil on wood with wood constructions.



Escher Reptiles 1943



Escher



Escher03



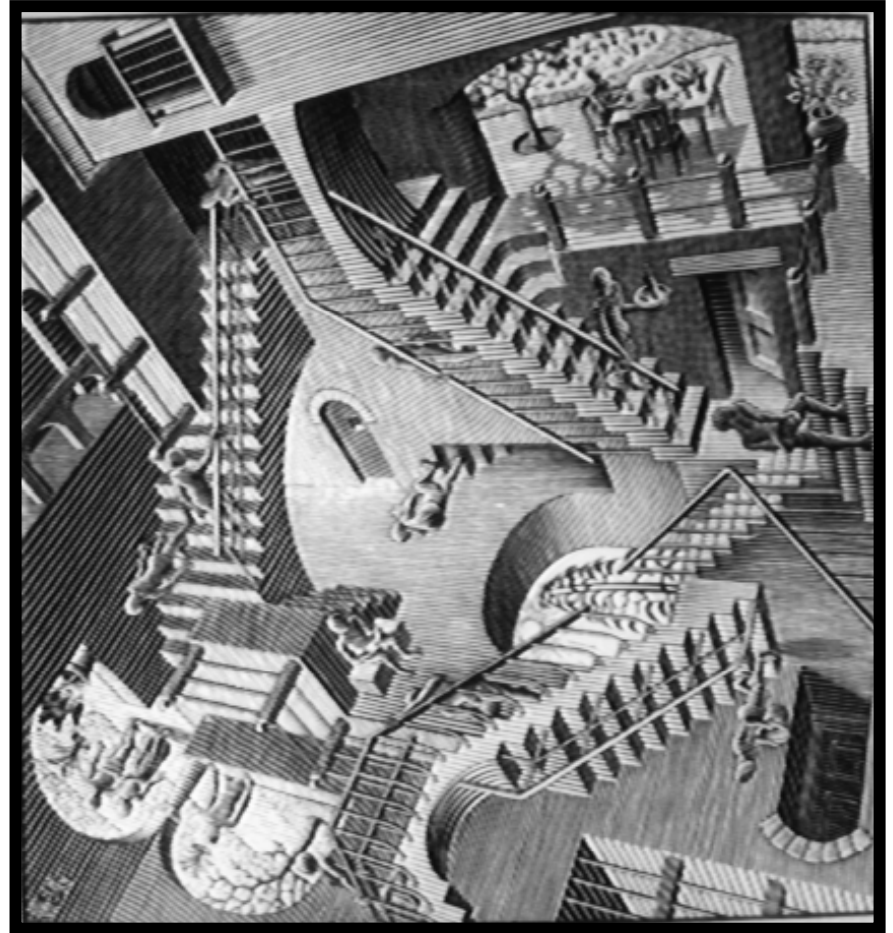
Escher-cover



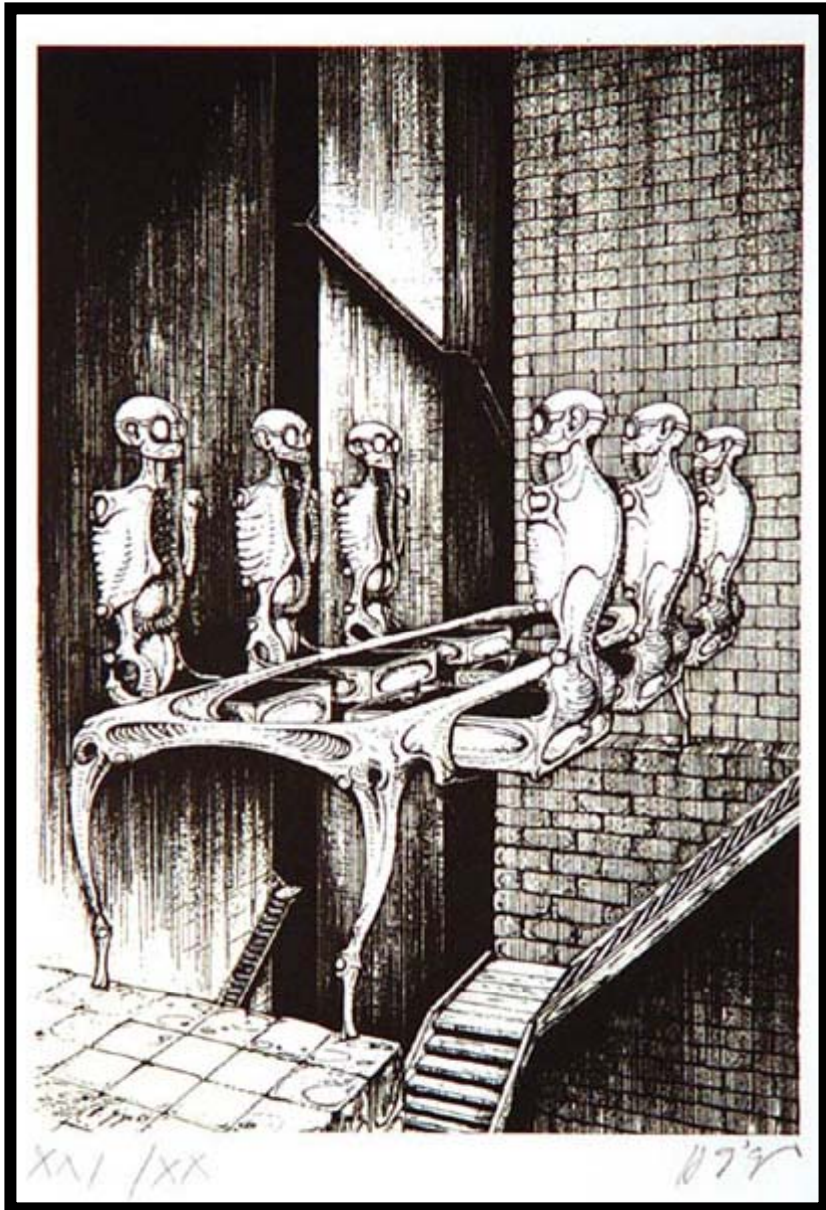
Escher-dragon



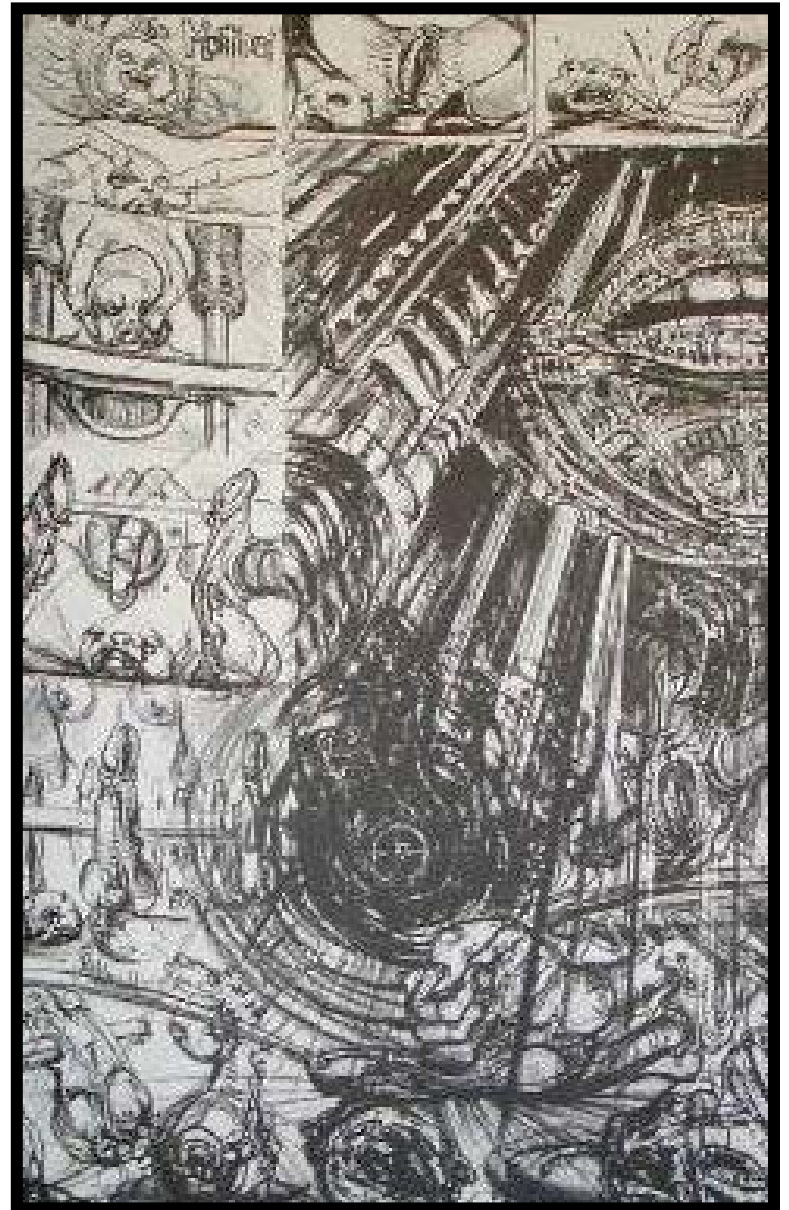
Escher-gravitat



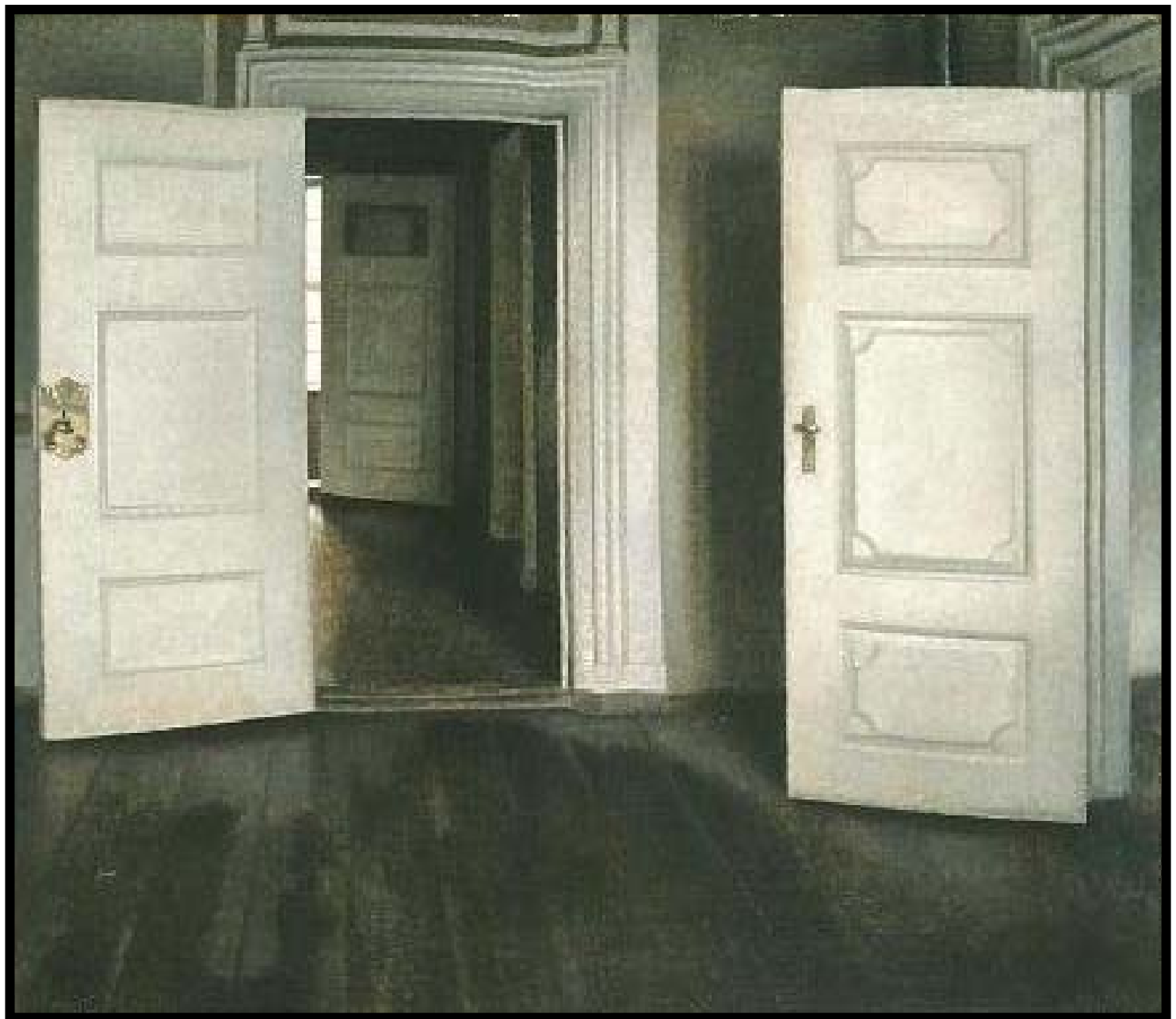
Escher-rel



Giger HR 08 Lithograph



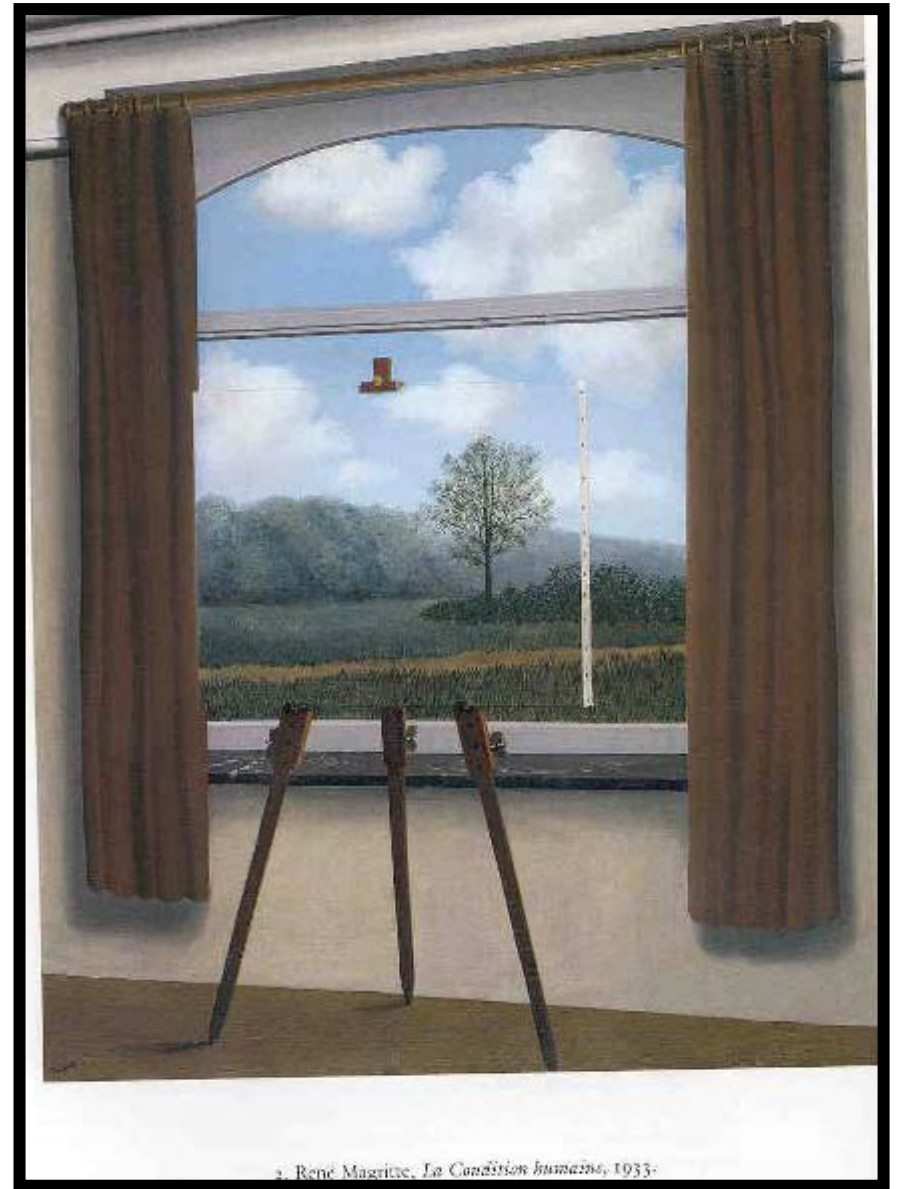
Giger HR Drwing-back\_to\_mother



Hammershoi, Vilhelm Interior1901



Magritte Golconde 1953



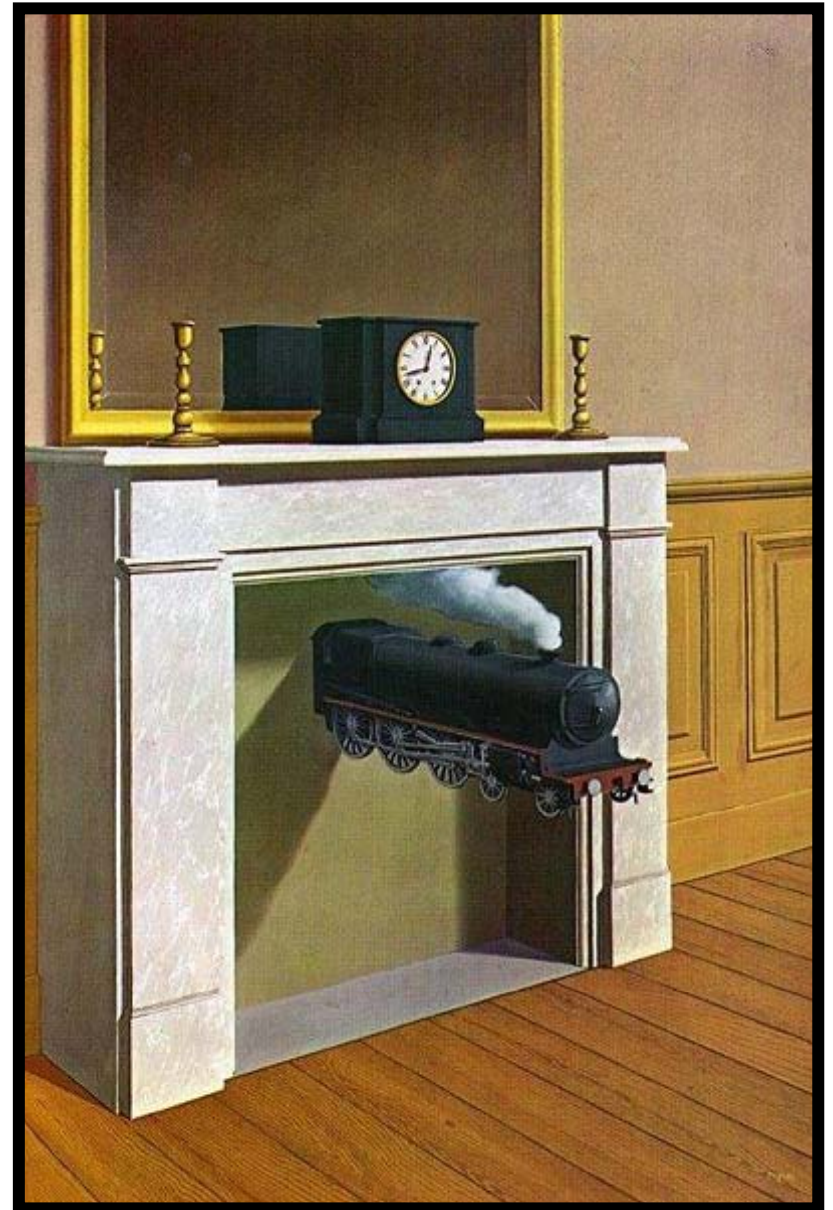
2. René Magritte, *La Condition humaine*, 1933.

Magritte la condition humaine 1933

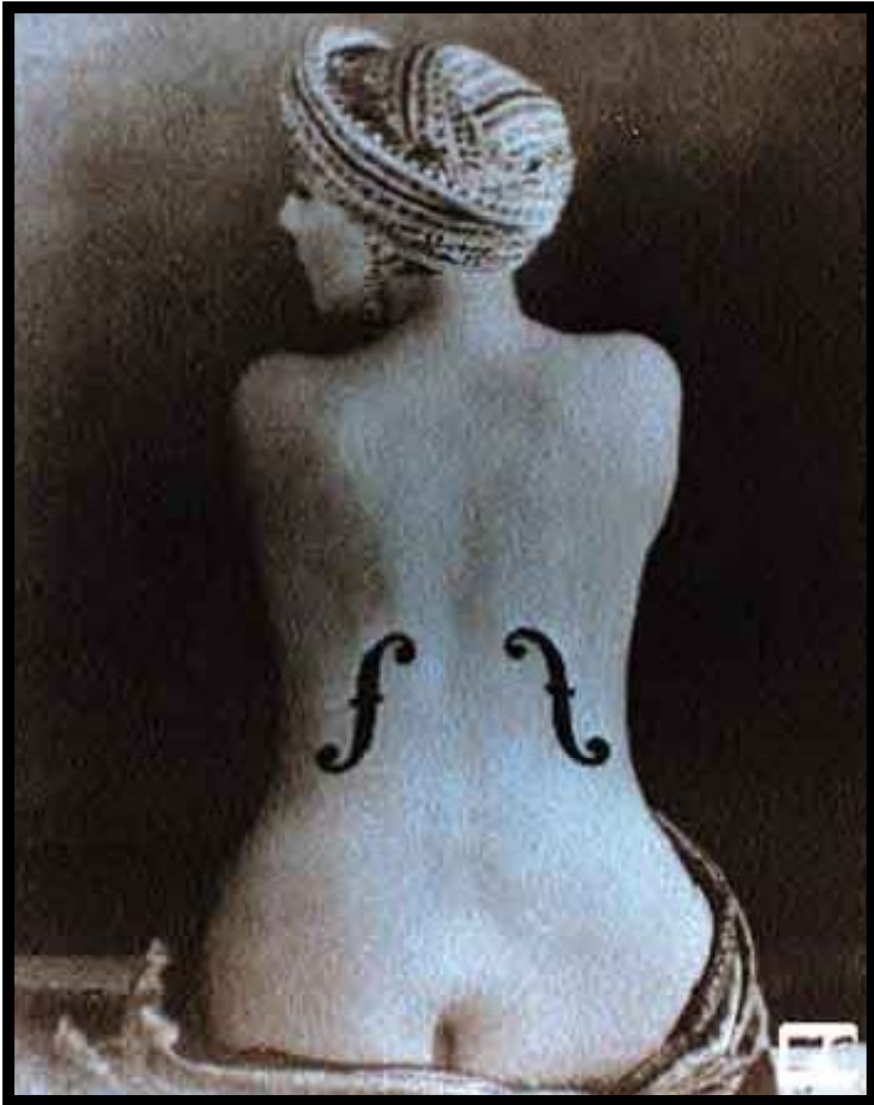




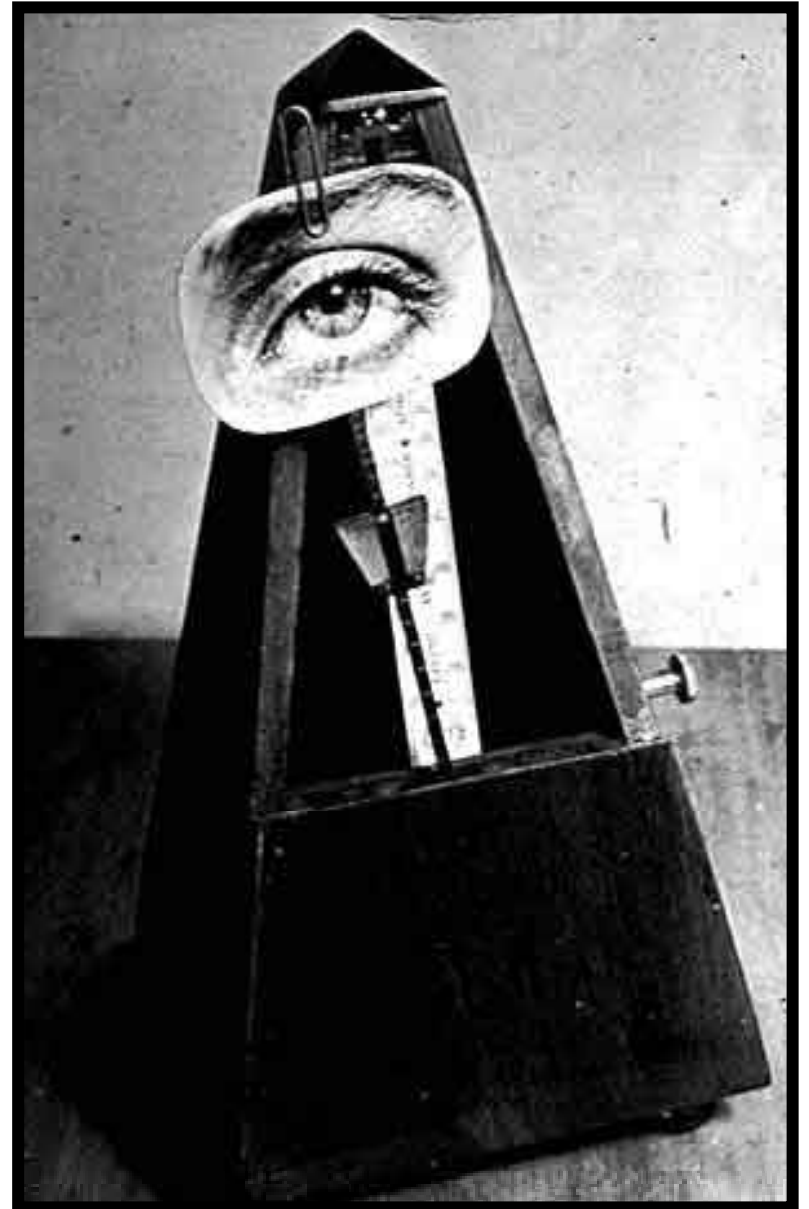
Magritte The Difficult Crossing 1926



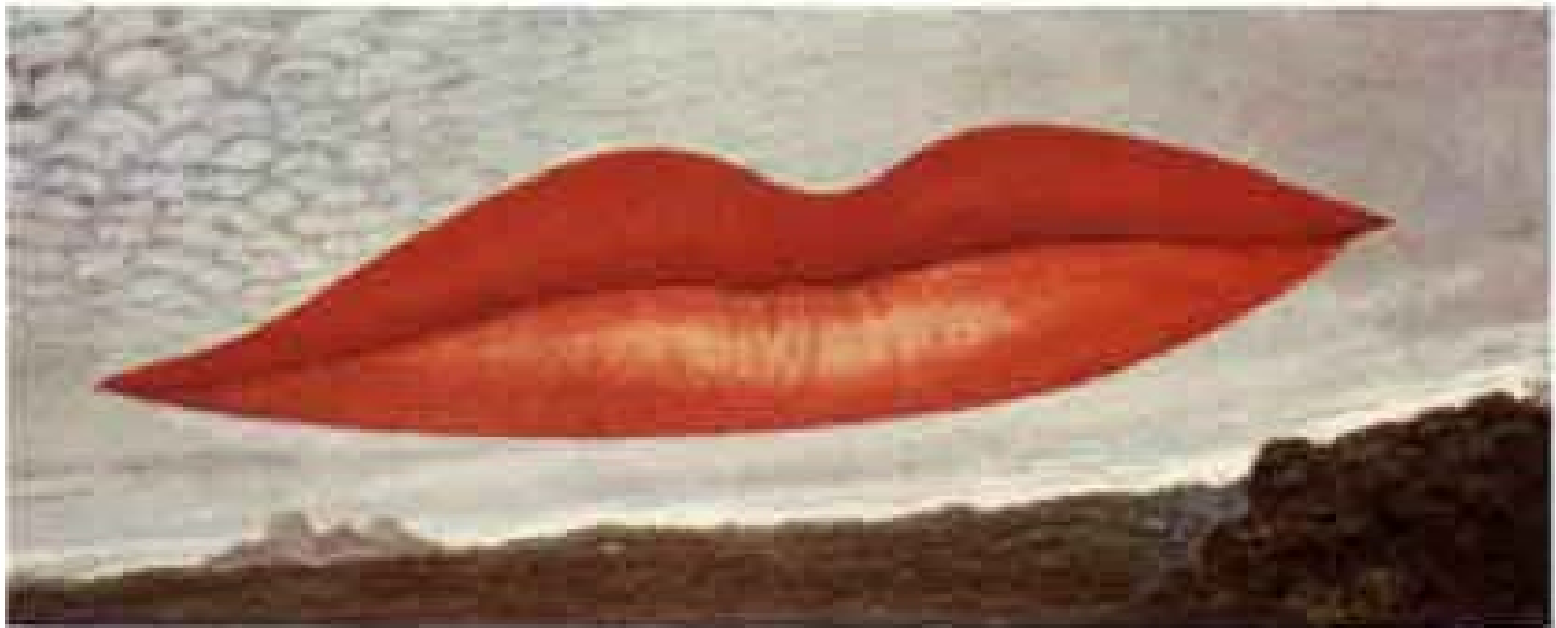
Magritte Time transfixed 1938



Man Ray Ingres' violin



Man Ray Object intended to be destroyed 1923



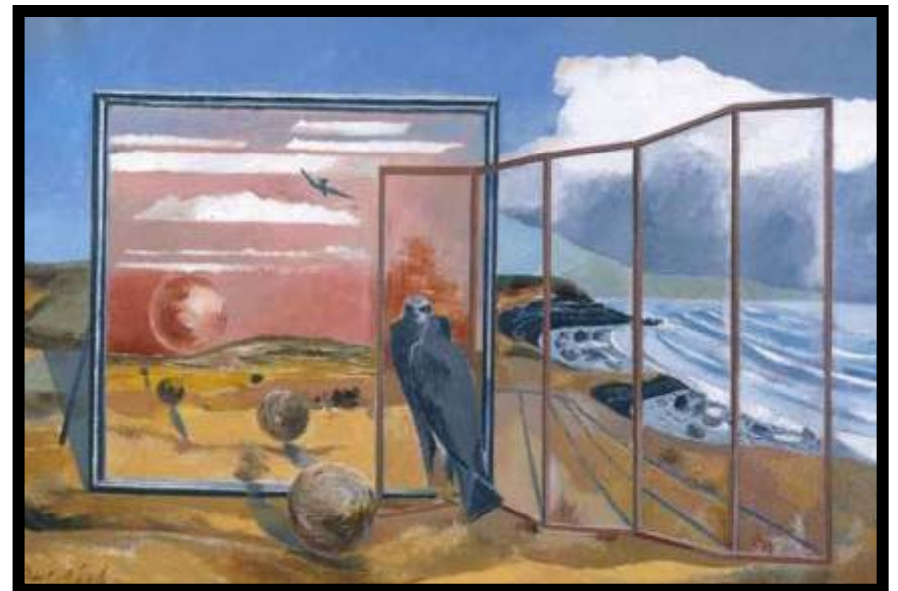
Man Ray Les amoureux



Nash, Paul Equivalents for the Megaliths 1935



Nash, Paul ww2 image



Nash, Paul, Landscape from a dream 1936



Oppenheim, Meret My nursemaid 1936



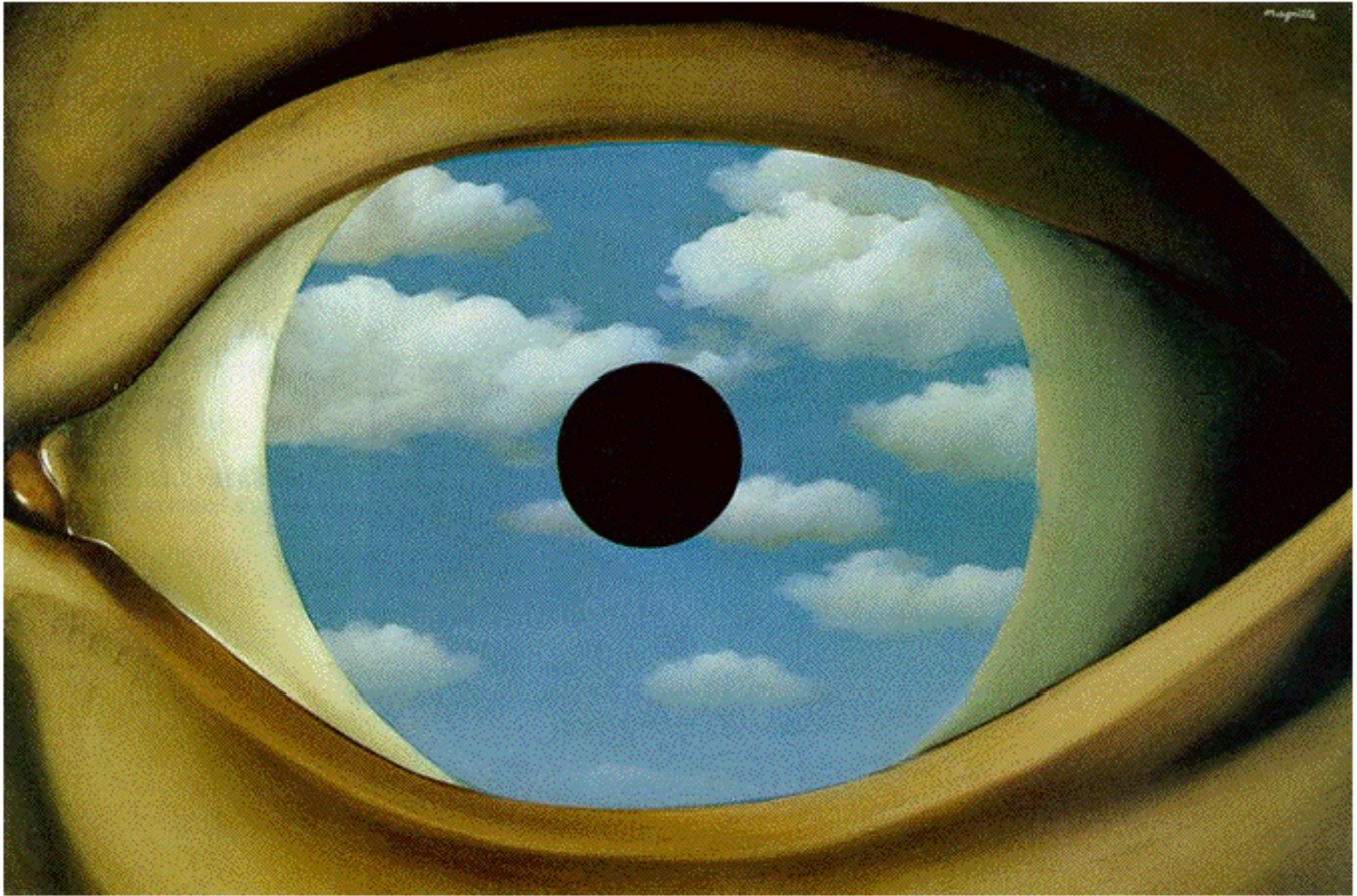
Oppenheim, Meret Fur covered breakfast 1936



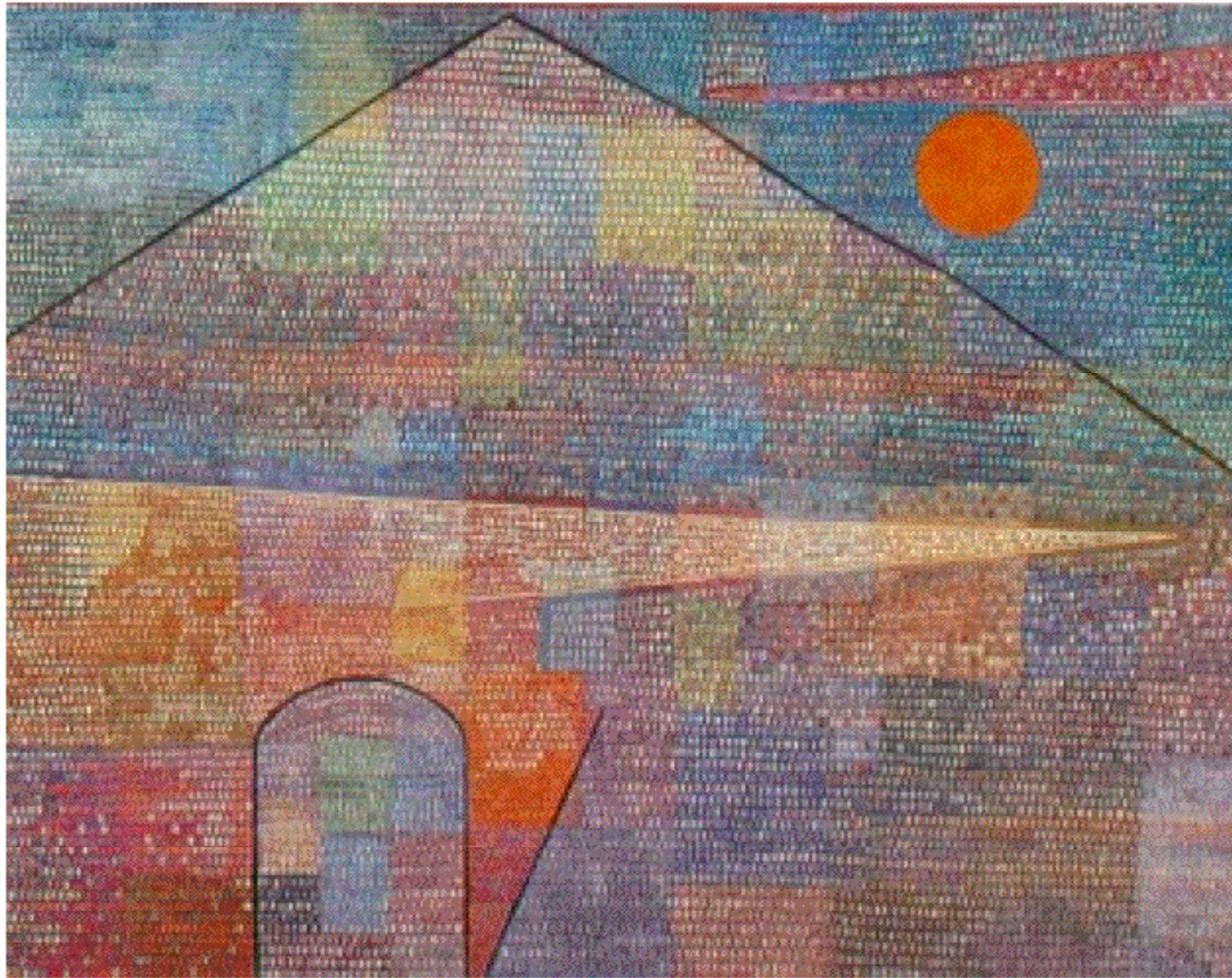
Sage, Kay J'ai Vu Trois Cites 1944

## Surrealism, child of Dada

- An outgrowth of the Dada “anti-art” movement
- Is interested in the subconscious mind, dream imagery
- Great interest in psychological theories and analysis, specifically of Freud and Jung
- Uses the concept of *displacement*, which in this case means “ a disorientation, which often is achieved by a shocking juxtaposition of elements.” *Art Past, Art Present*
- Two “branches” of Surrealism, a very realistic style such as Dali and Rene Magritte use and an abstract style such as Joan Miro and Paul Klee use.

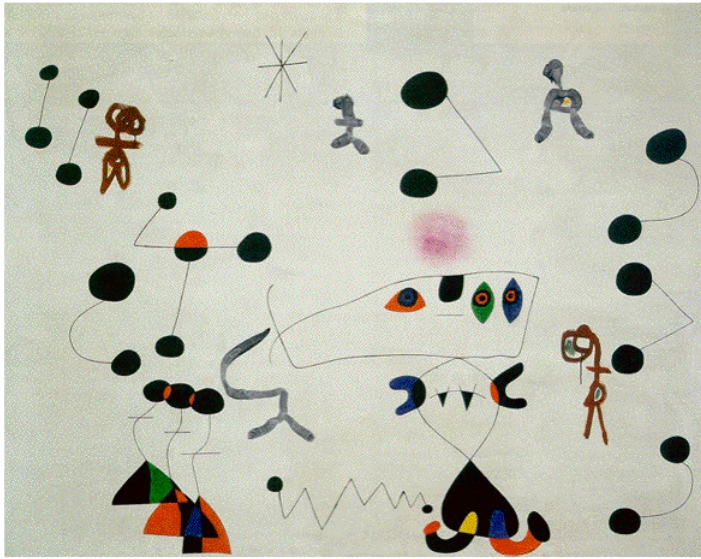


*The False Mirror* by Rene Magritte, Belgian



*Ad Parnassum* by Paul Klee, Swiss





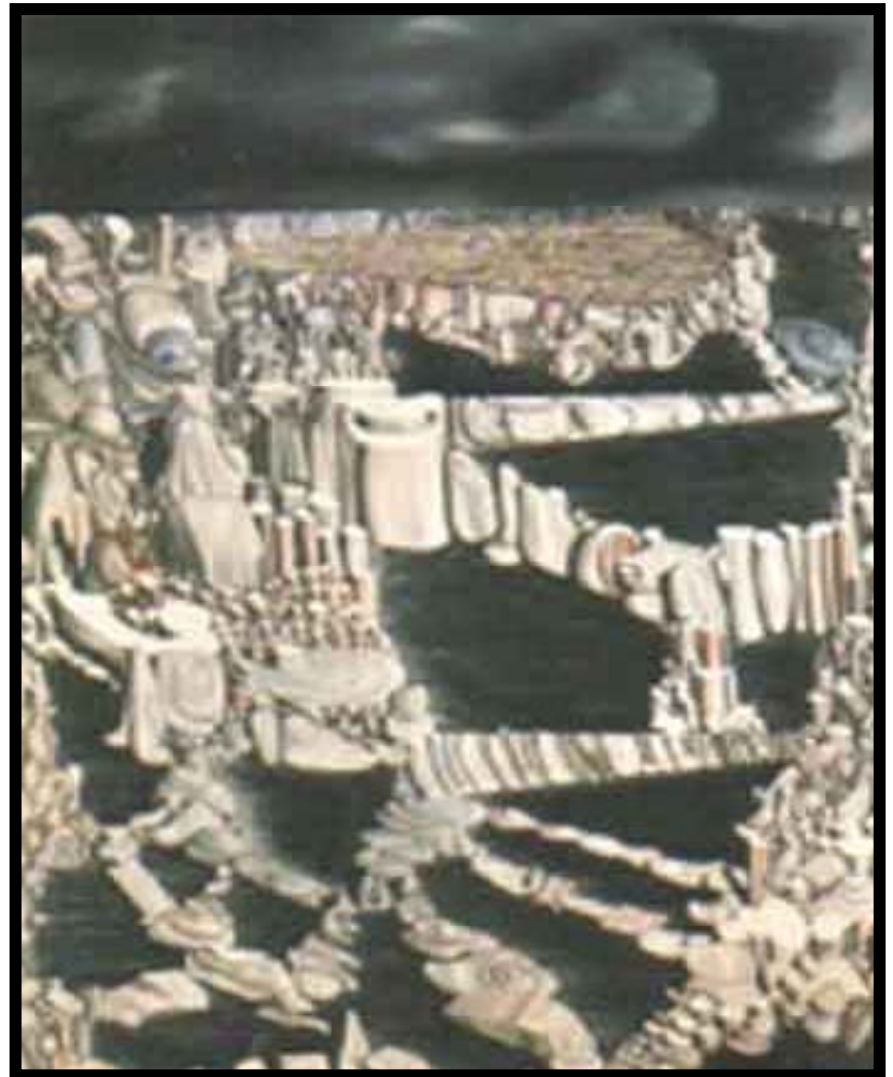
*Woman in the Night* by Joan Miro, Spanish

Another Miro image

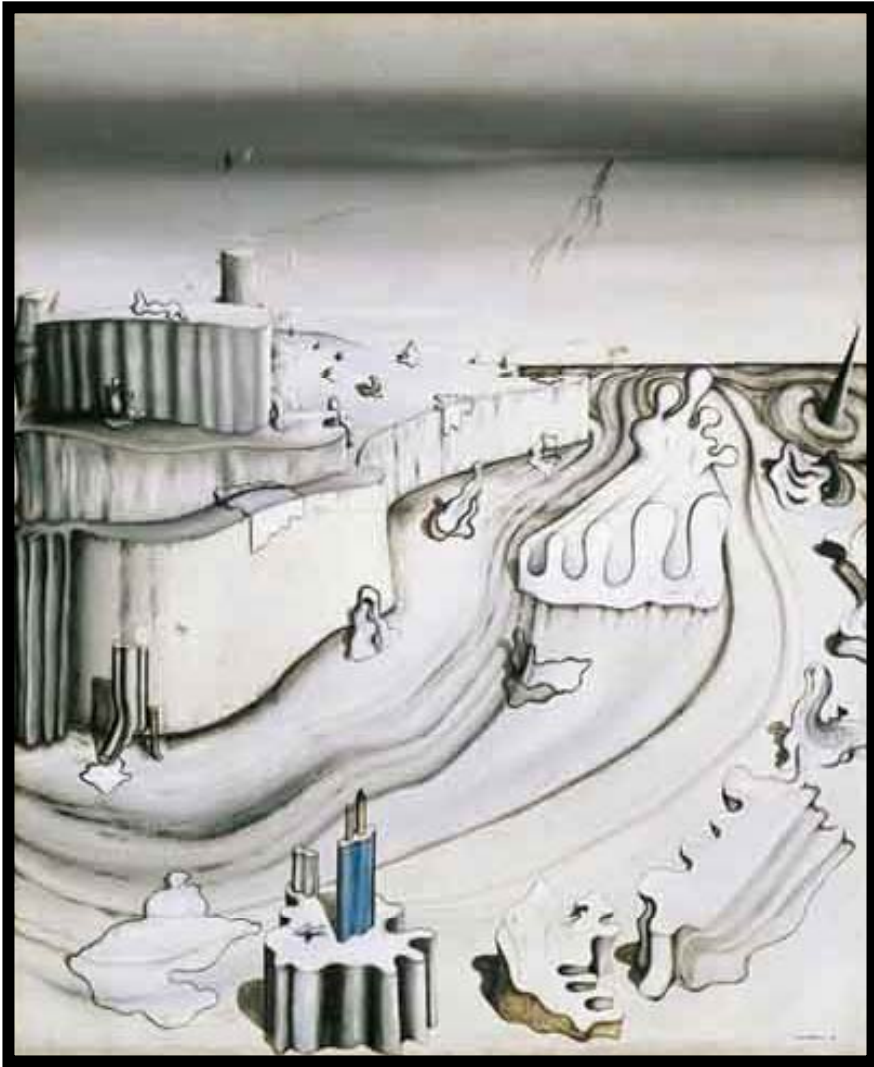




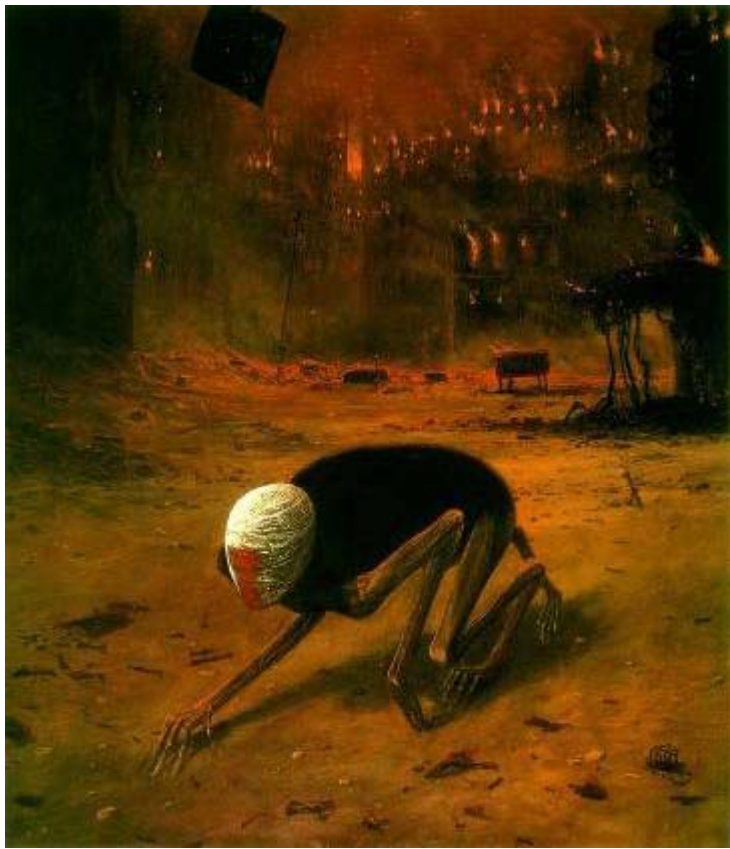
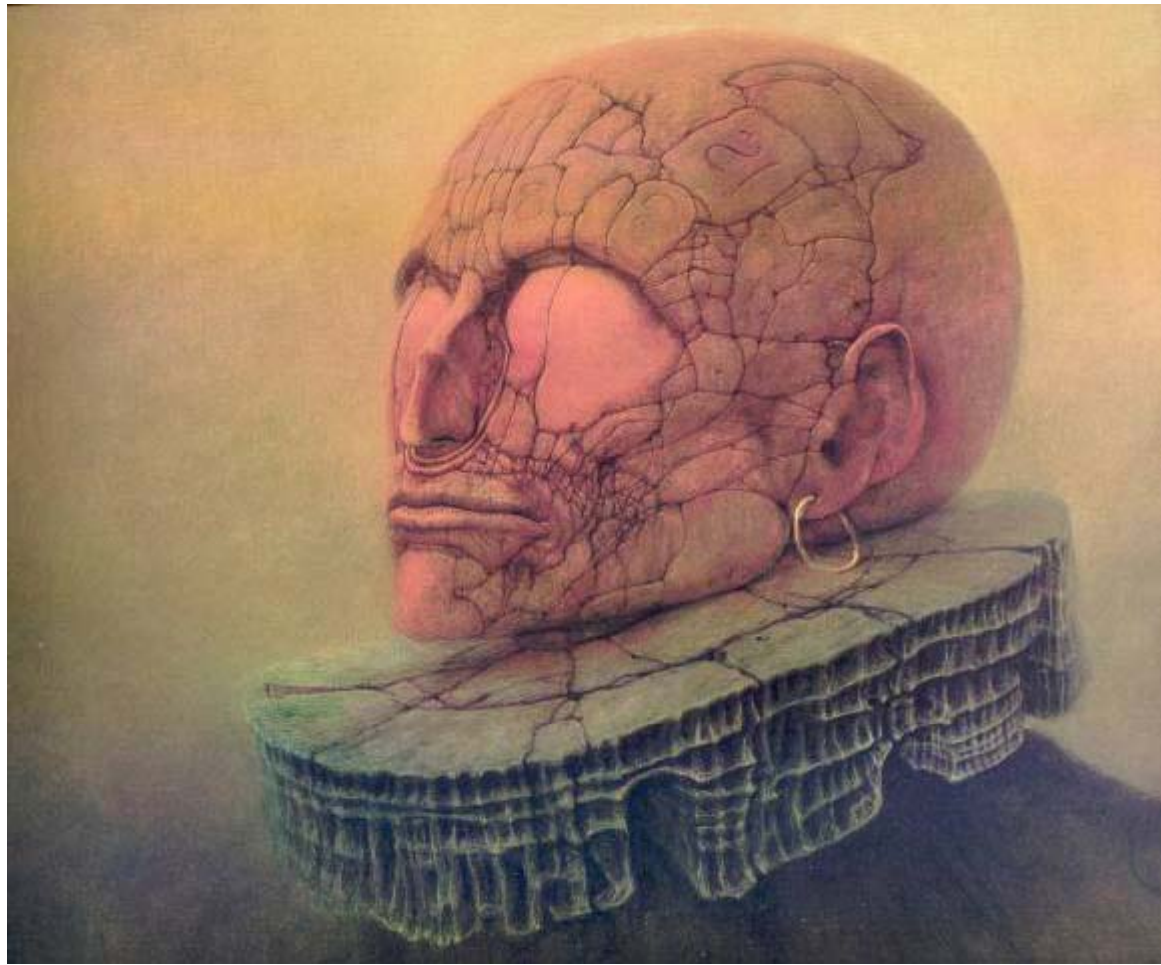
Tanguy Indefinite divisibility 1942



Tanguy, Yves Imaginary numbers 1954



Tanguy, Yves Promontory palace 1931



**Three images by Zdzislaw  
Beksinski painted in the 1970's**

# Dadaism

1910's - 1920's

# Dadaism



Began in 1916 and ended in 1922

An international movement that claimed it was "against art" and was used to respond to the violence and irrationality of war



Meant to attack and anger the bourgeoisie because of belief that it was the mentality and actions of this class that allowed war to occur



Wanted art to reflect the upsetting and violent world as they saw it



Art viewed as ridiculous and irrelevant

# Dadaism

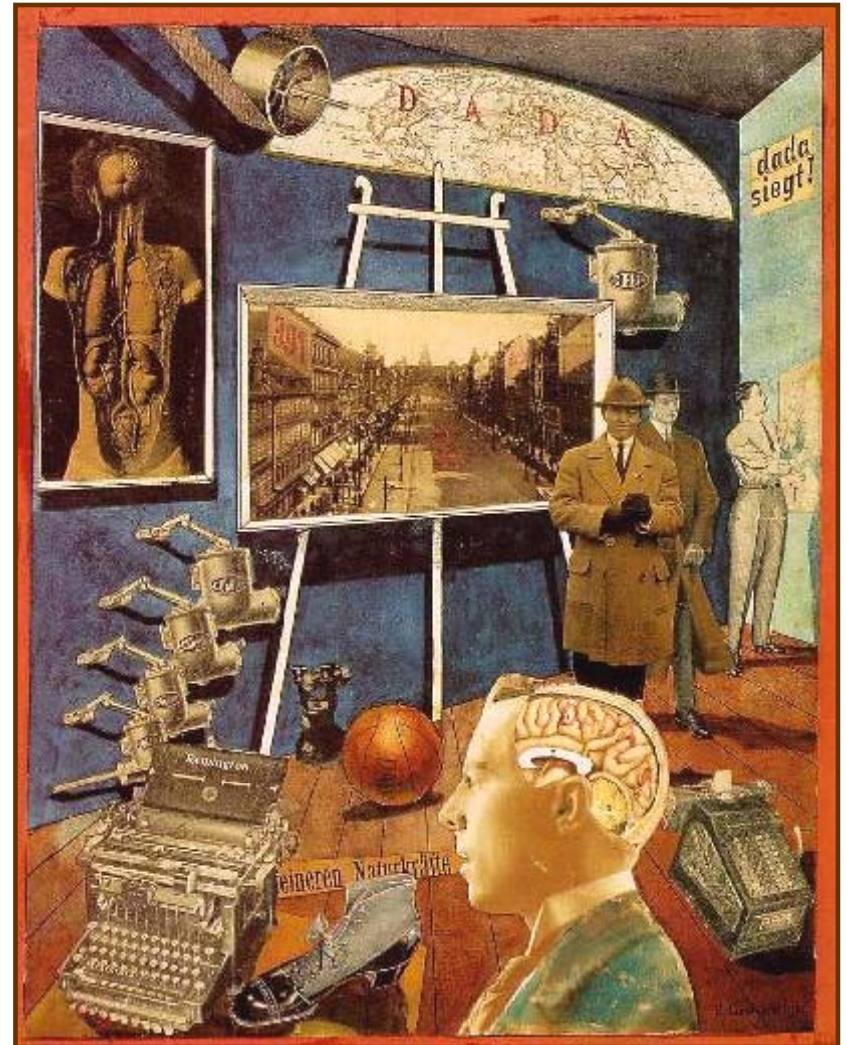


Believed that art had become meaningless and purposeless because of war and violence. One rule: Don't follow any rules.



Main Themes:

- Element of Chance
- Irony
- Nihilistic nature
- Turning utilitarian into an aesthetic



# Dadaism



Major centers in:

- Zurich
- Paris
- Berlin
- Cologne
- New York City



The word "Dada" was supposedly randomly picked from the dictionary to reflect the sense of chance and absurdity that is reflected in this art movement



# Jean Arp (1886-1966)

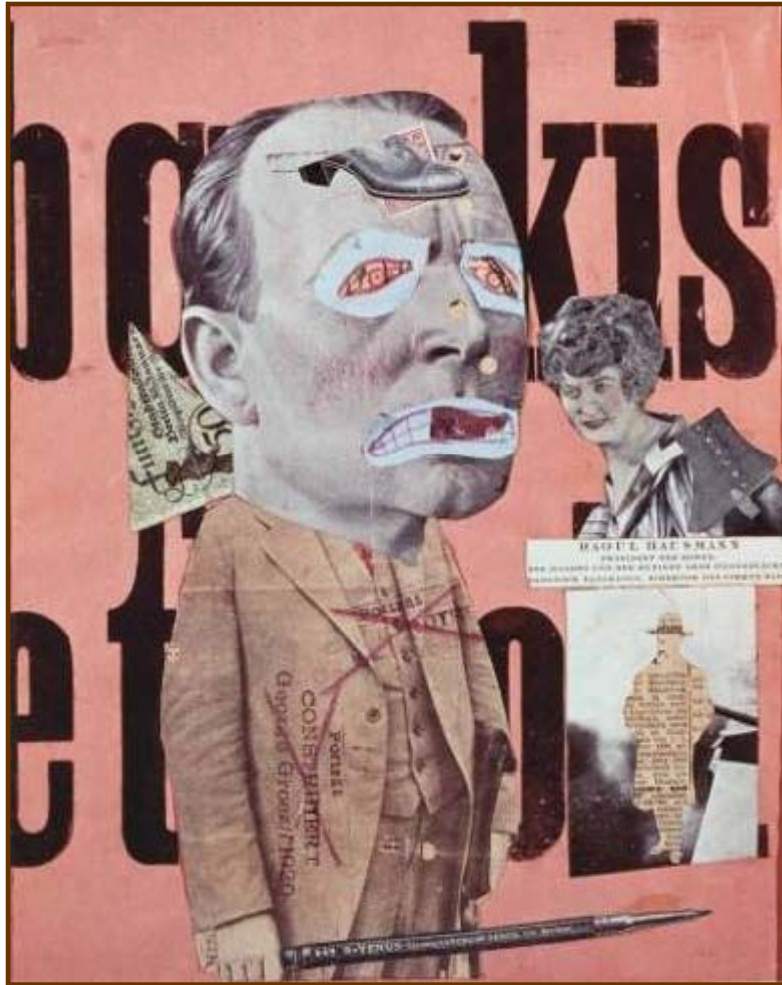


## The Artist...

- Born in Alsace, Germany
- Developed a method of creating collages by dropping torn paper on the floor and basically leaving them as they fell
- He wanted to create art that was closer to nature and free from "the life of the hand"



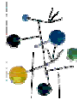
# Raoul Hausmann (1886-1971)



## The Artist...

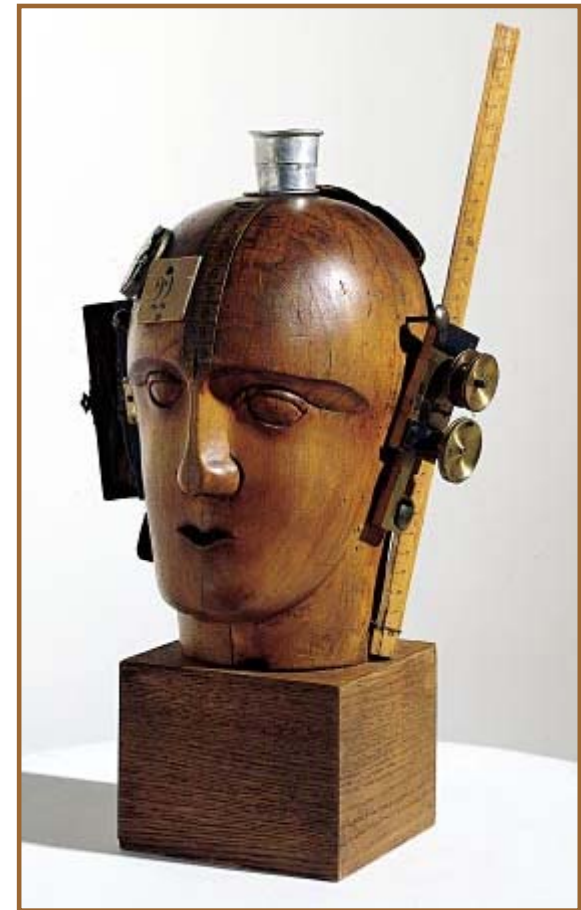
- Born in Vienna, Austria
- Moved to Berlin in 1900 and became one of the most important artists of the avant-garde art movements in the 1900s
- The orange background of *The Art Critic* is believed to be from one of his phonetic poem posters that were planned to be pasted on walls throughout Berlin.

# Raoul Hausmann (1886-1971)



## The Artist...

- Used new means of expression including "phonetic poems" and photo-montages
- Founded Dada Berlin in 1918 with Richard Hulsenbeck and Frantz Jung
- Gave up painting in 1923 and experimented with other artistic ideas



# Marcel DuChamp (1887-1968)



## The Artist...

- Wanted to introduce an indifferent reaction and looked for objects which he believed would do so
- His *Mona Lisa* was the ultimate insult to previously accepted art values, as he added a moustache and goatee to the former Da Vinci classic

# DuChamp's Ready-Mades



The Artist...

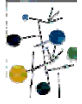
- Tried to negate and insult previous art styles



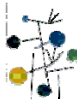
Ready-Mades:

- The process of taking everyday and often mass-produced objects and adding DuChamp's signature
- These works are valued as 'high art' today

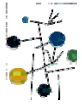
# DuChamp's Ready-Mades



Did this new type of art make all art appear better in contrast or cause all objects to be considered as art?



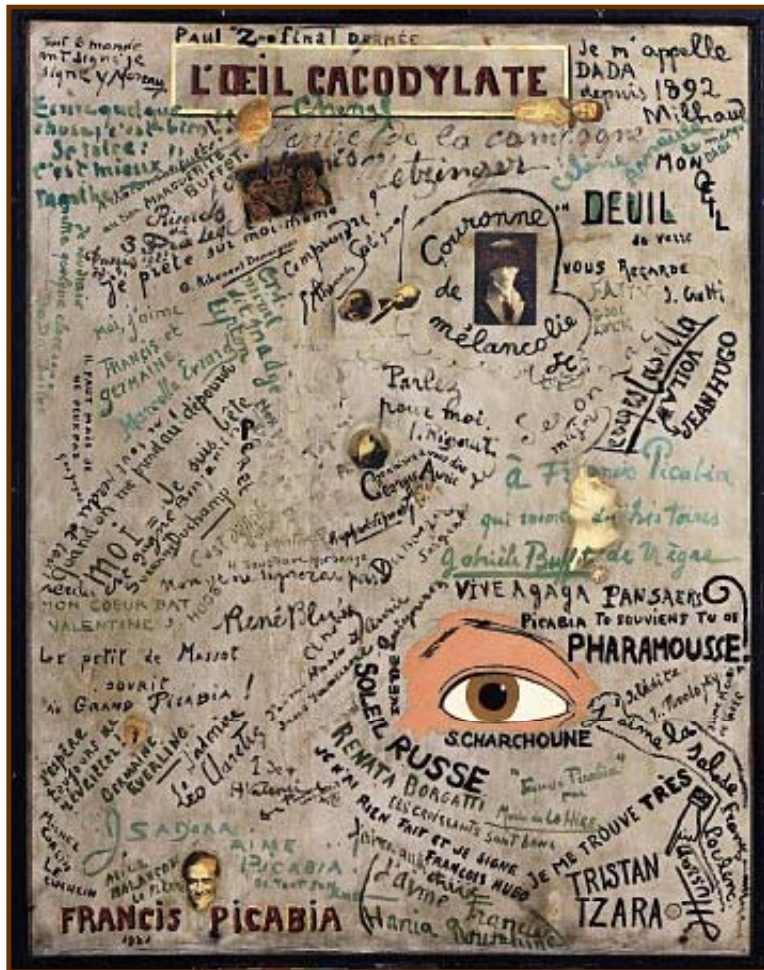
His *Fountain*, one of the most famous ready-mades is a simple urinal on its back signed under the false name, 'R. Mutt 1917'



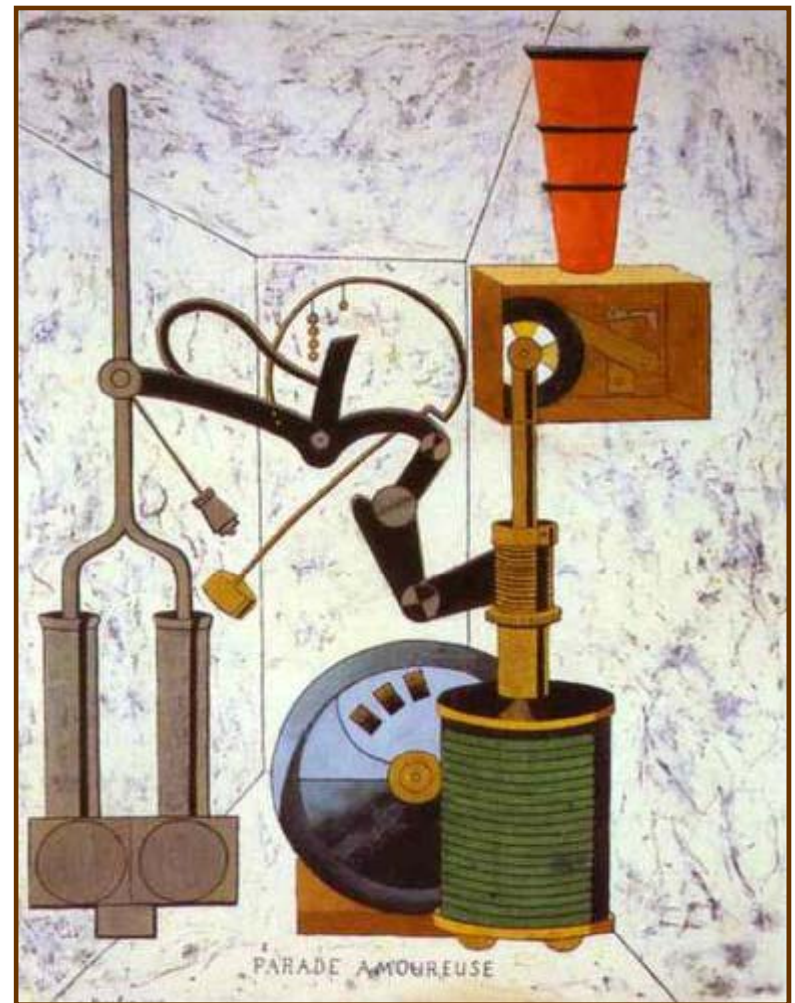
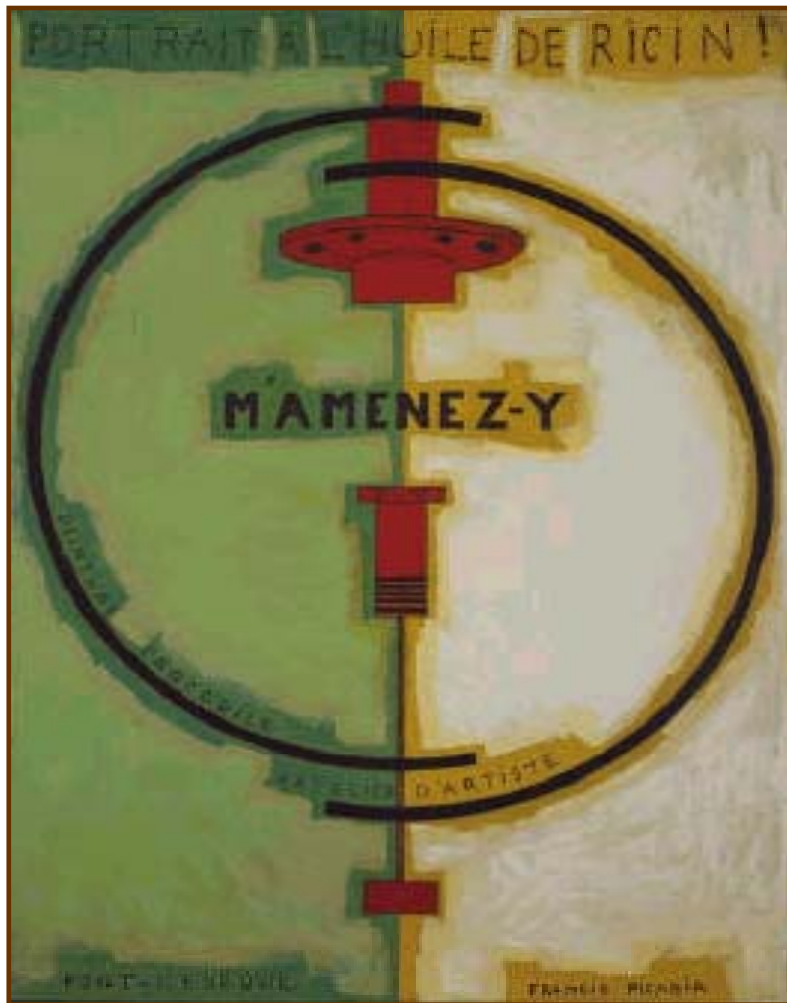
One of the recreations sold for \$1,762,500



# Francis Picabia (1879-1953)



# Francis Picabia (1879-1953)





# Decline of Dadaism



By claiming that they were against art, they ended up creating their own form of art and this contradiction caused the eventual downfall of the entire Movement.



Some say it declined because it was in danger of being accepted as art, which would oppose the entire reason behind the Movement.



1922: The Movement collapsed after increasing tension between different Dadaist centers.

# Decline of Dadaism



Provided a base for Surrealism, which developed later



Not solely pessimistic:

- Supported freeing the world of traditional views
- Wanted to create new forms of principles and rationality that clashed with the accepted art style of the Bourgeoisie class

# Surrealism

1920's - 1950's

# Surrealism



Movement toward the liberation of the mind by placing emphasis on the unconscious



Gained momentum after the Dada Art Movement



Led by Andre Breton



Two types:

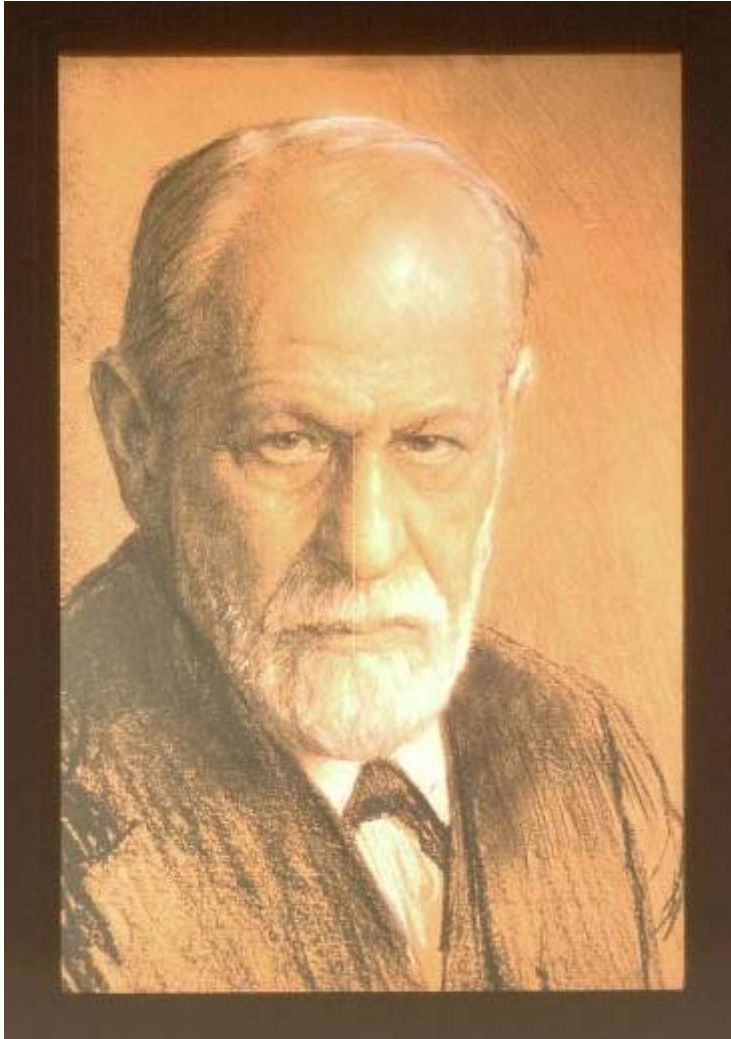
- Automatism
- Veristic Surrealism



Division originated from two different interpretations of Freud and Jung



# Sigmund Freud



## His Influence:

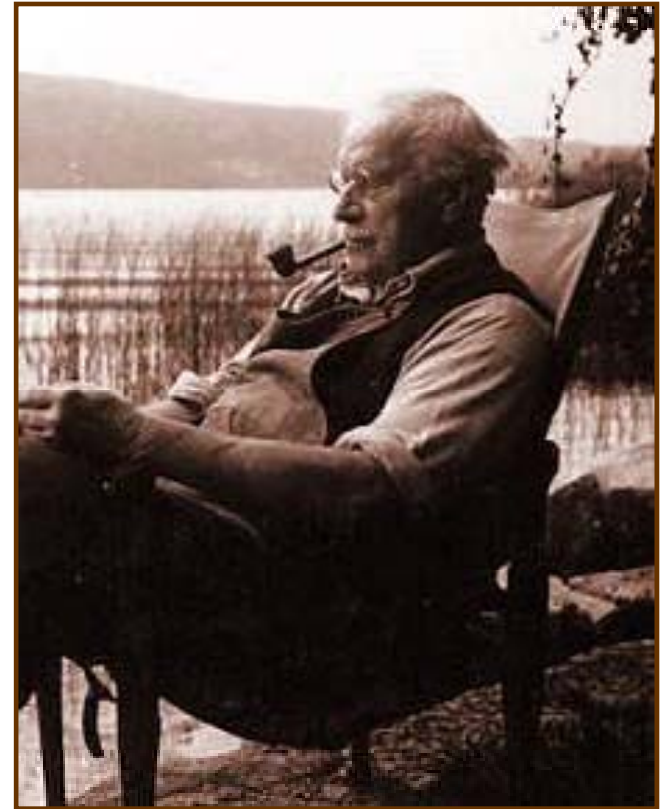
- Like his theories of psychoanalysis, surrealist painting and writing explores the depths of the unconscious mind
- His ideas provided new subject matter upon which authors and artists could extend and elaborate
- Critics often analyze art and literature in Freudian terms

# Carl Jung



## His Influence:

- Automatism
- Should not judge, but instead accept the subconscious images as they come into consciousness, allowing them to be analyzed
- The unconscious has important messages for the conscious, but the unconscious speaks through images and symbols while the conscious speaks through language
- Surrealists tried to portray the idea of 'psyche' through their art



# The Automatists



Began with Paris Surrealists and then gained popularity in New York City and Montreal



Abstract



Focused more on feeling rather than analysis



A method by which images of the subconscious reach the conscious



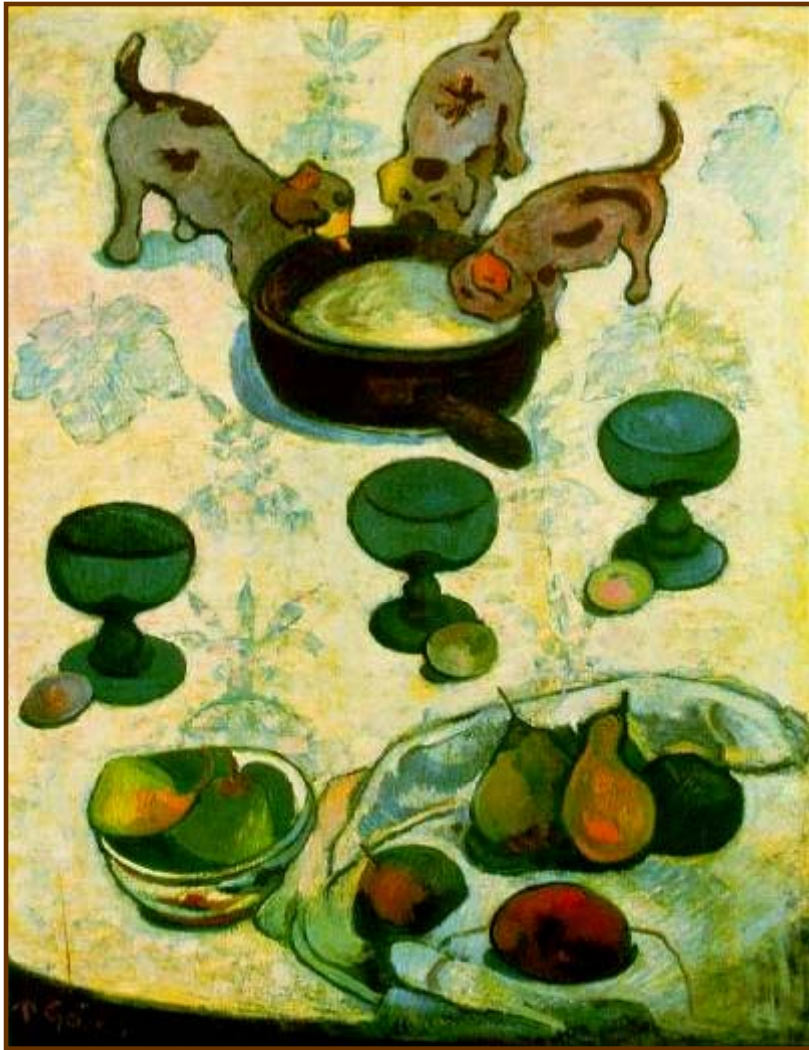
Rejection of traditional art represented the rejection of social conformity



Lines came from emotions embedded in the unconscious



# Veristic Surrealists



Make sense of their subconscious and paint with influence from the conscious state of mind



Object was a metaphor of the reality in their subconscious mind



Academic discipline

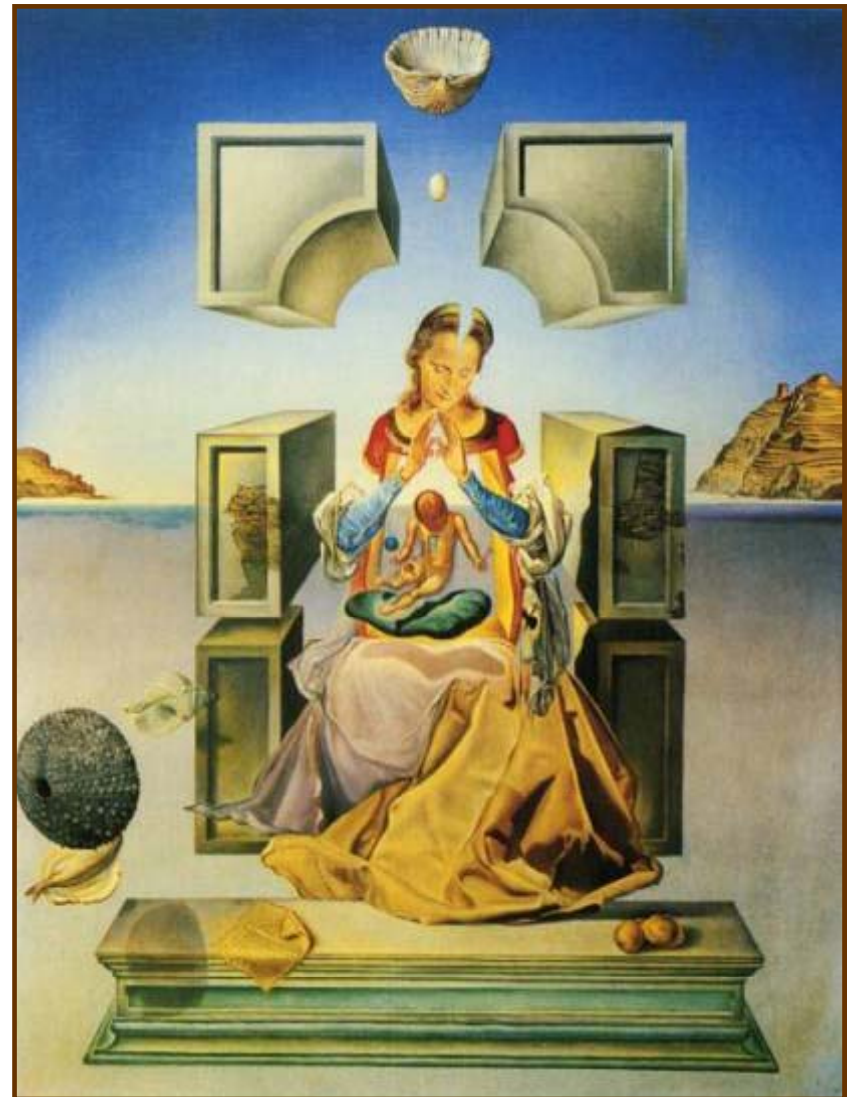
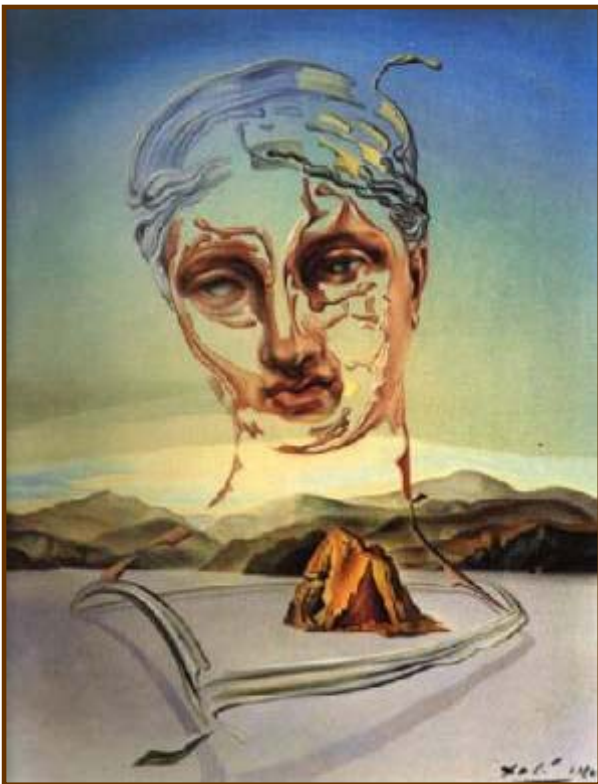


"The day I went to visit Sigmund Freud in his London exile, on the eve of his death...He said to me, 'In classic paintings I look for the subconscious - in a surrealist painting, for the conscious'."

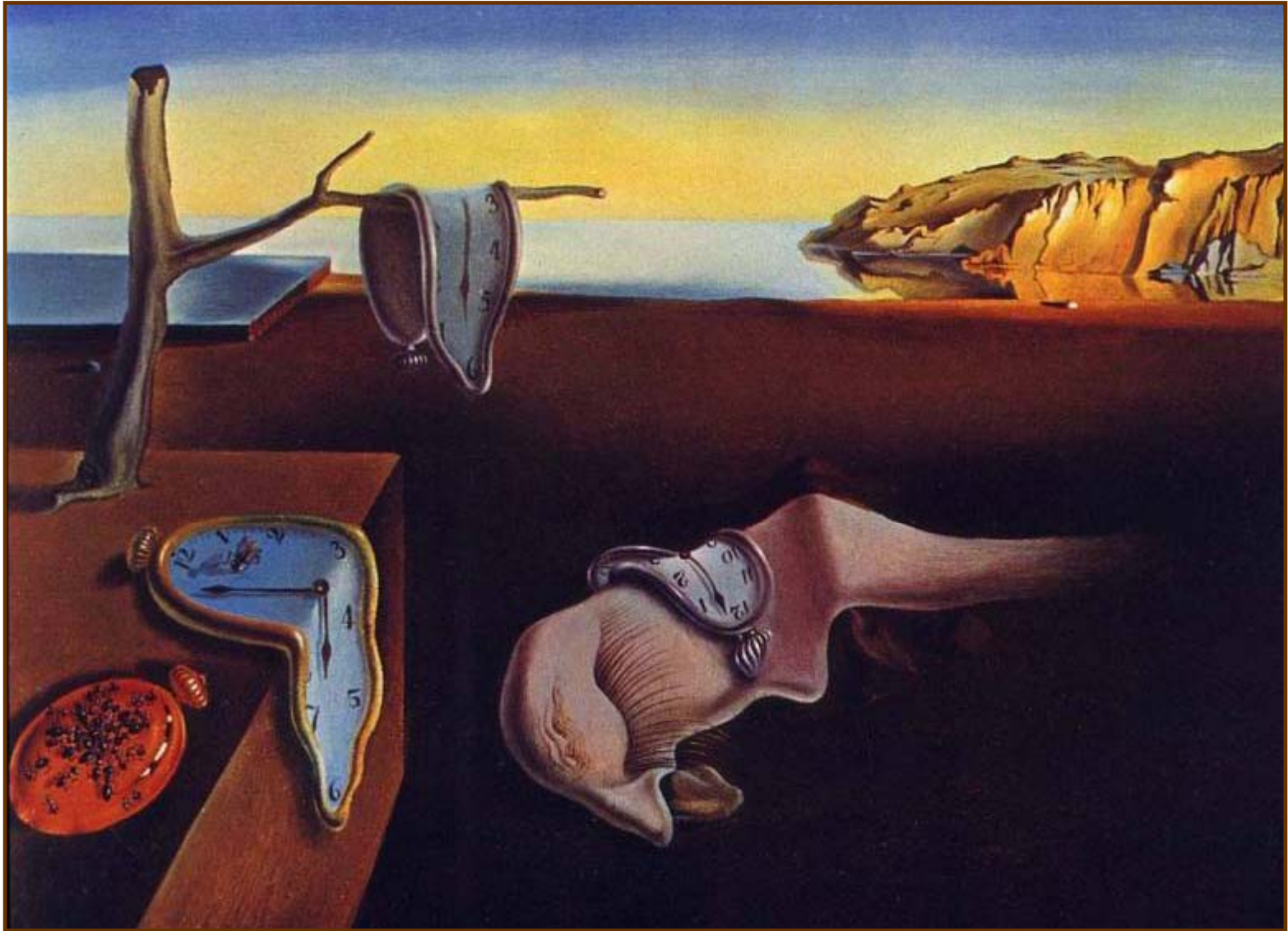
- Salvador Dalí

# Salvador Dalí (1904-1989)

"Each morning when I awake,  
I experience again a supreme  
pleasure - that of being  
Salvador Dalí." -Dalí



# Salvador Dalí (1904-1989)



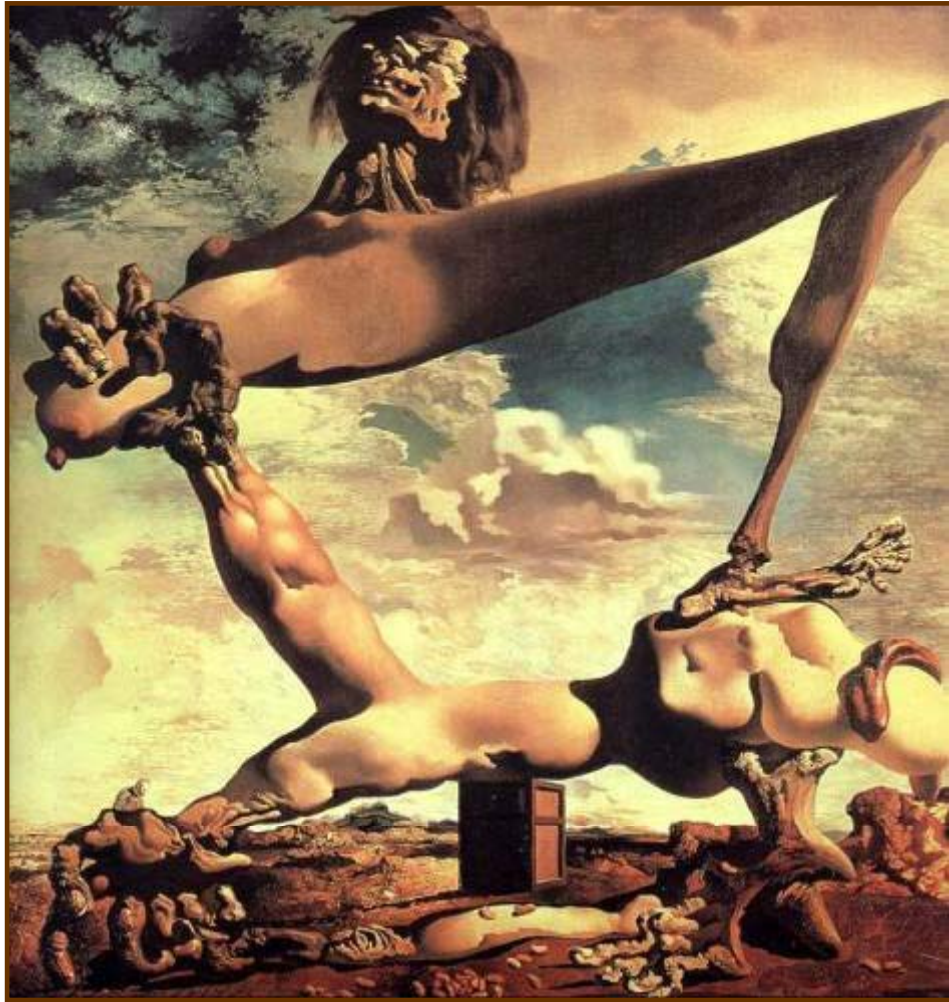
# Salvador Dalí (1904-1989)



Full Name: Salvador Domenec Felip Jacint Dalí Domenech



# Salvador Dalí (1904-1989)



*Soft Construction with Boiled Beans - Premonition of Civil War*

# Salvador Dalí (1904-1989)



# Dalí's Paranóiac Critical Method



A method of understanding the irrational by arranging it in a way that made sense

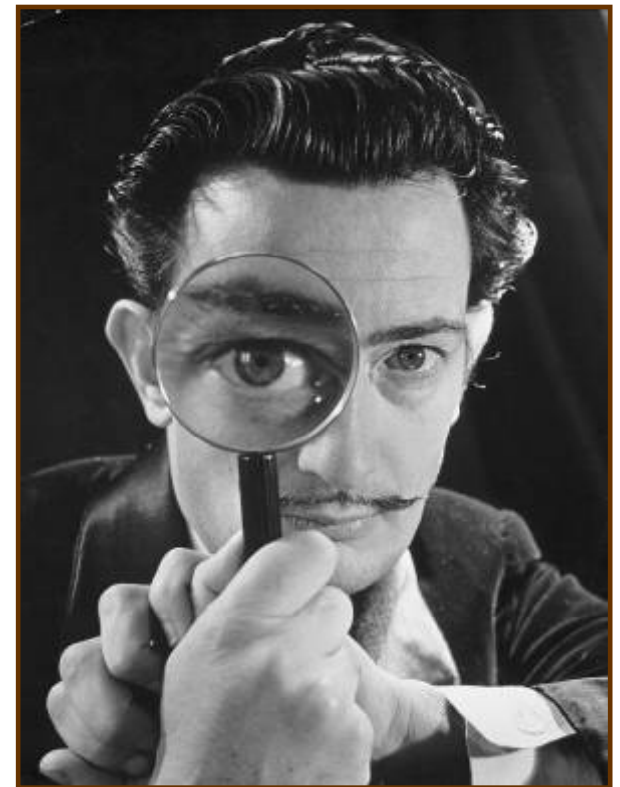


"... A spontaneous method of irrational knowledge based on the systematic objectification of associations and delirious interpretations..."

- Dalí



Tricked himself into going insane in order to create a certain quality of art



# Dalí's Paranoiac Critical Method, cont'd.

His use of paranoiac-critical rationalization led him to become a celebrity who occasionally painted

Actually went insane and stated,

*I don't take drugs.  
I am drugs!*

Idiosyncratic





# Marc Chagall (1887-1985)



- Subjects in a vein of humor or fantasy
- Distinctive color and form from Russian expressionism and French Cubism
- Imagery has poetic inspiration

# Marc Chagall, cont'd.



*The Cattle Dealer, Marc Chagall*

# Marc Chagall, cont'd.



Stained Glass Window at United Nations

# Rene Magritte (1898-1967)



My painting is visible images which conceal nothing; It does not mean anything, because mystery means nothing either, it is unknowable"

- Rene Magritte



Tried to create art containing a juxtaposition of objects or an unusual mix, trying to give a new meaning to otherwise familiar possessions

# Rene Magritte (1898-1967)



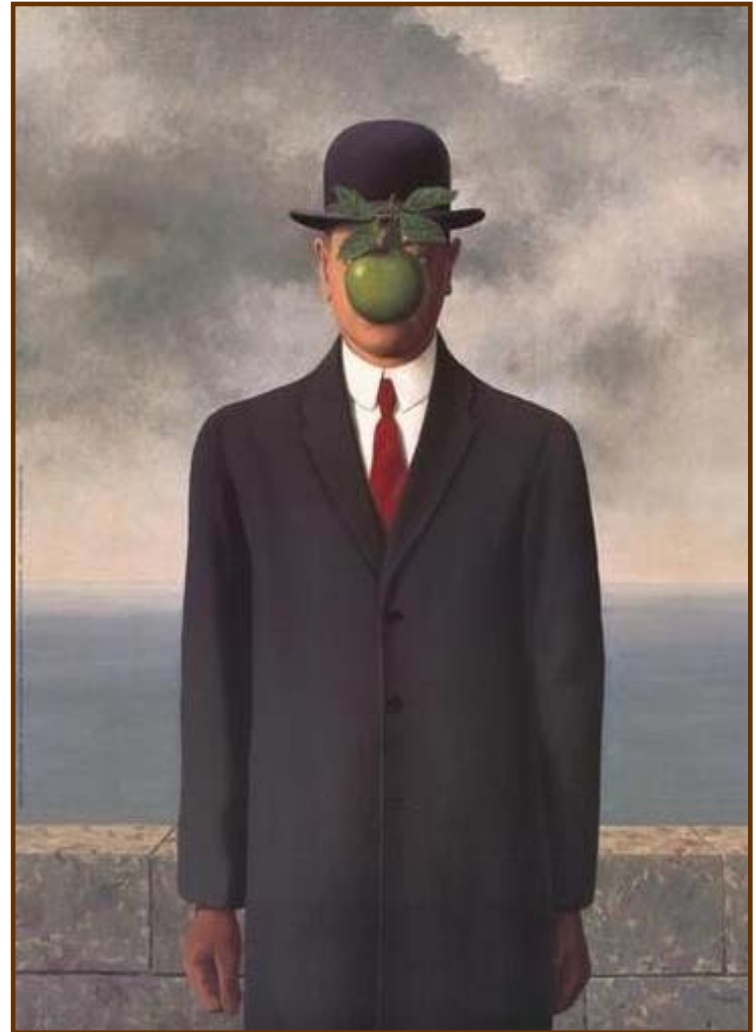
Belgian artist



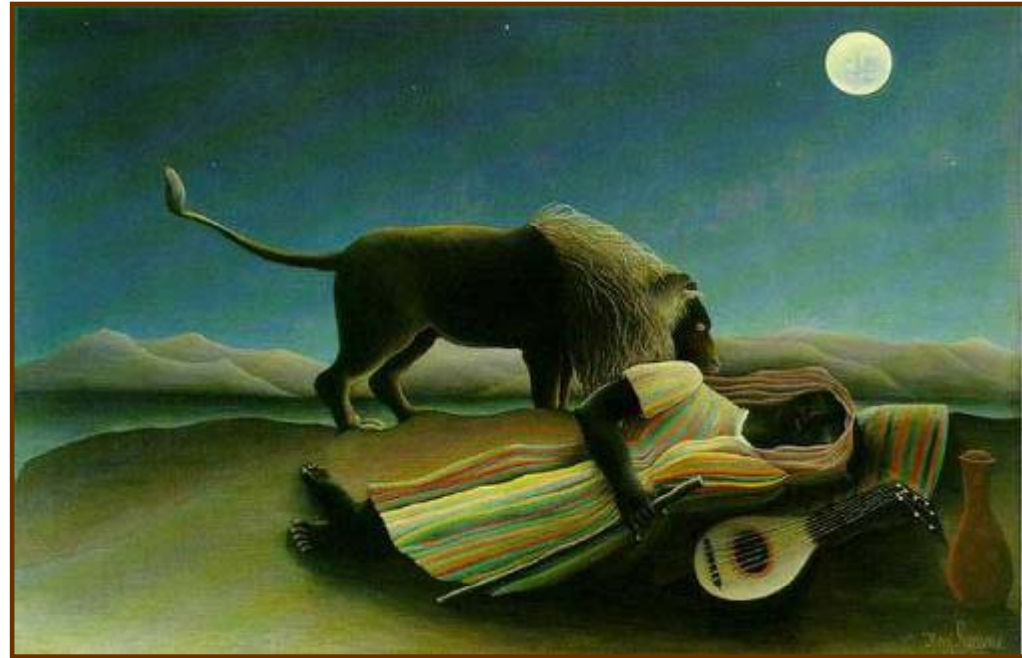
Work portrays  
fantasy mixed  
with a surreal  
reality



# Rene Magritte (1898-1967)



# Henri Rousseau (1844-1910)

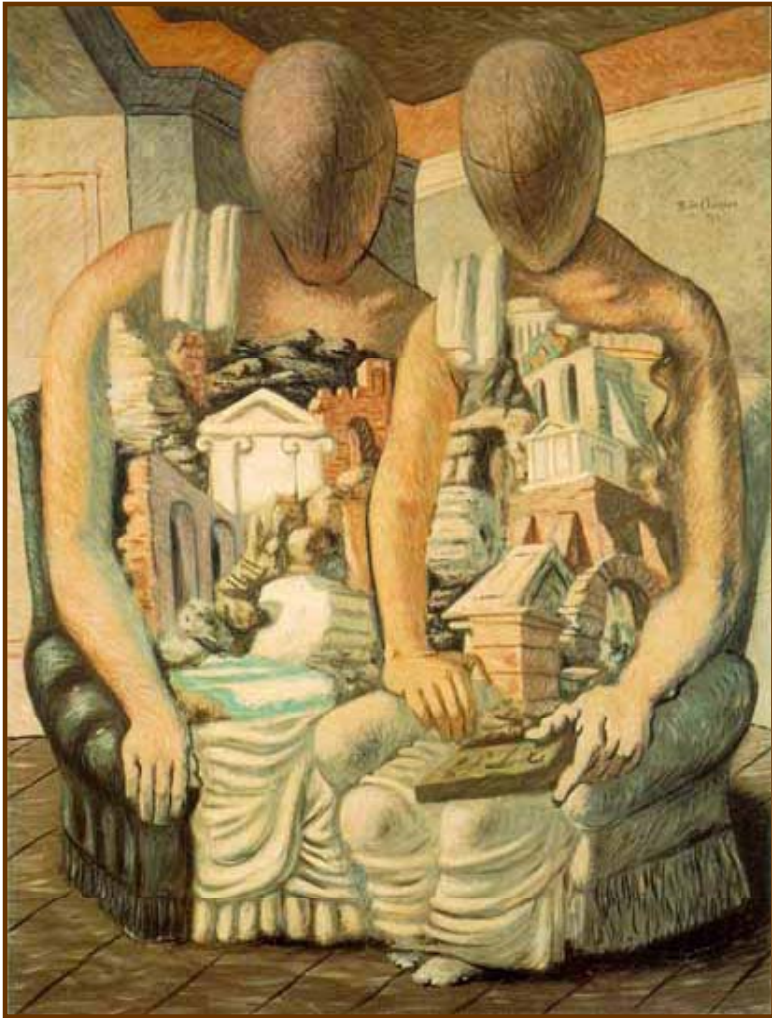


"We are the two great painters of this era; you are in the Egyptian style, I in the modern style."

- Rousseau to Pablo Picasso

# Giorgio DeChirico

(1888-1978)

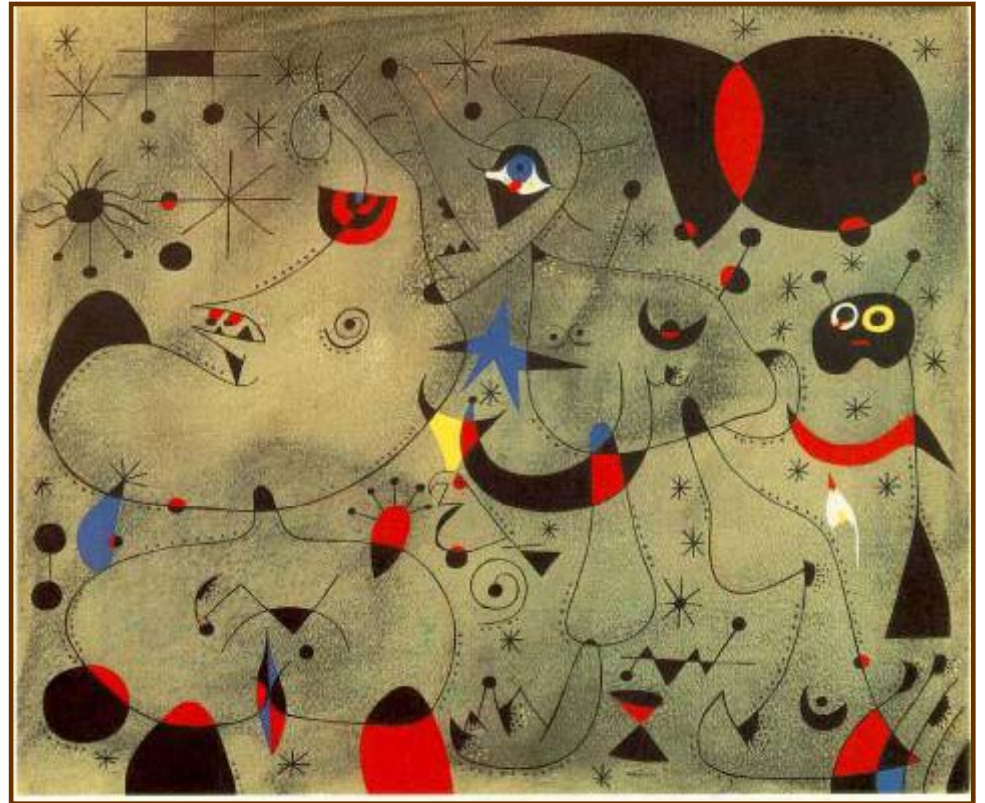


"To become truly immortal, a work of art must escape all human limits: logic and common sense will only interfere. But once these barriers are broken, it will enter the realms of childhood visions and dreams."

- Italian Surrealist  
Painter, Giorgio  
DeChirico



# Joan Miró (1893-1983)



# Joan Miró (1893-1983)



André Breton called him "the most surrealist of us all", and his work is considered among the most original of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Painted and sculpted images reflecting the turmoil of both the Spanish Civil War, war in general, and the breakdown of Europe





# Max Ernst

(1891-1976)



Invented the method 'Frottage'



Similar technique:  
'Decalcomania'



Both allowed the subconscious mind to see into a random pattern and bring out the imagination



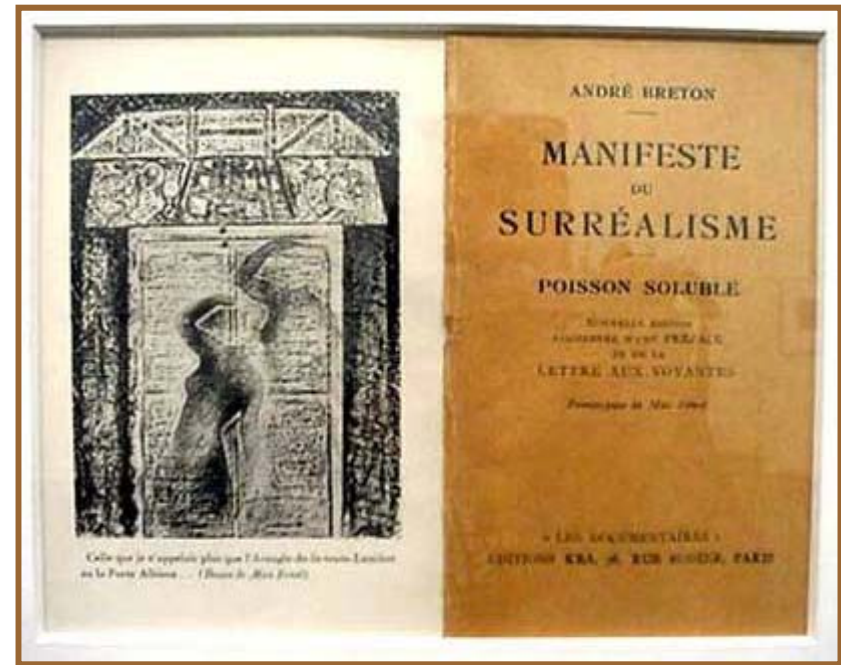
Created one of the first paintings that combined 3-D elements within a 2-D space



Created directly after WWII

# André Breton's *Surrealist Manifesto of 1924*

"We are still living under the reign of logic, but the logical processes of our time apply only to the solution of problems of secondary interest. The absolute rationalism which remains in fashion allows for the consideration of only those facts narrowly relevant to our experience.... It revolves in a cage from which release is becoming increasingly difficult... Perhaps the imagination is on the verge of recovering its rights."



- Excerpt from Breton's  
*Surrealist Manifesto*

# Surrealist Literature



First "Automatic Book": *Les Champs Magnétiques*, by Philippe Soupault and Breton



Expressed negative feelings about literal meanings given to certain objects



Not very clear or thoughtful writing



Famous authors who were believed to be precursors of the Surrealist movement include:

- Isidore Duccasse, writer of "Le Comte de Lautréamont"
- Arthur Rimbaud



# The Split from Dada



Breton's Manifesto and the introduction of the *La Révolution surréaliste* magazine clearly marked the separation.



Split from the more Dada focused group who gathered around Tristan Tzara.



Bureau of Surrealist Research started in Paris.



*Le Paysan de Paris*, by Louis Aragon in 1926, contained famous works including poems, theoretical text and automatic works, of many Surrealists.

# Surrealism: A Response



Surrealists believed that the rational mind was responsible for the tragedies of WW1 and the Industrial Revolution.



Expressions must not only be ordinary but also have a full range of imagination according to the Hegelian Dialect.



Freud and Marx contributed to Surrealism.



Andre Breton stated that the aim of Surrealism is "long live the social revolution, and it alone!"



Surrealism has been connected to communism and anarchism.

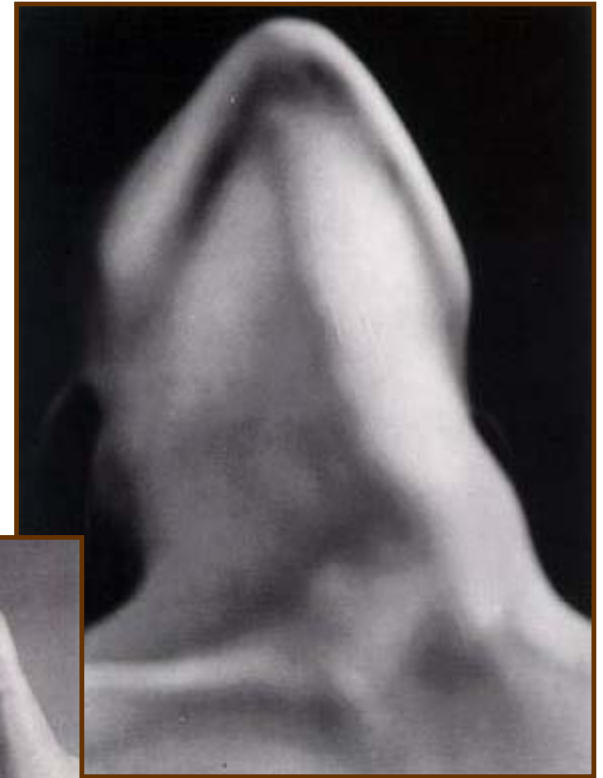
# Women In Surrealism

- Women were portrayed as artificial, especially in photography
- Artists used unnatural lighting and developing techniques to distort the image
- Toyed with sexual undertones





# Man Ray (1890-1976)



# Photography & Surrealism: Man Ray (1890-1976)

