

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“The Artchive.” Art.com. 12 Jan 2009 < http://www.artchive.com/ftp_site.htm>.

This website contains galleries from all prominent artists and artistic styles since the Renaissance, including many works of art done by Picasso in each of his major artistic styles. Four images from this site were used to make the documentary. Because the images found here are consistent with what I have found in my research and accurately portray the paintings in question, this is a credible source. One image was left untitled due to space restrictions on the slide. This was *The Guitar Player* by Pablo Picasso.

“Bella Gallery.” California State University East Bay. 2008. 11 Jan 2009
<<http://www.mcs.csu Hayward.edu/~malek/Bella.html>>.

This website contains images of many paintings from a variety of artists, including some cubist works of art by Picasso. I also used a picture of a cubist painting by Fernand Léger. These images, a total of three, were used to make my documentary. One of these, *Factory at Horta de Ebbo* by Pablo Picasso, was also left untitled. Because these are all accurate representations of the original pieces of art, they are primary sources. California State University East Bay hosts this website, making it highly likely that this is a credible source.

“Captain Pablo’s Voyages.” Time Archive. 26 Jun 1950. 2 Nov 2008
<<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,857821-1,00.html>>.

“Captain Pablo’s Voyages” is a cover article from Time magazine written in 1950. This article covers Pablo Picasso, his position in Paris at the time, his life and art so far, and his work at that time and its reception. It was very useful in seeing how he was being perceived in the later years of his life. It also depicted the large impact he had on artists and society even when he was alive. As this article is from Time Magazine, one of the most prominent journalistic periodicals of the time, this article is a credible source. Since it addresses the work that Picasso was doing in 1950, and also includes multiple quotes from Picasso himself, it is a primary source.

“The Collection: Highlights.” Museu Picasso. 2008. 11 Jan 2009
<<http://www.bcn.cat/museupicasso/en/collection/highlights.html>>.

The Museu Picasso website contains a selected number of works shown in the museum itself in Barcelona. This museum is dedicated solely to Picasso and is housed in a city that Picasso lived in. Four images from the “Highlights” page, which displays many paintings from throughout Picasso’s career, were used in my documentary. Because this museum’s sole focus is Pablo Picasso, I believe that it is a credible source.

“The Collection.” National Gallery of Art. 2009. 11 Jan 2009
<<http://www.nga.gov/collection/index.shtm>>.

This website holds a collection of images from the National Gallery of Art in Washington D.C. It has a small series of works of art done by Picasso, four of which were used throughout my documentary to show different elements of Picasso’s artistic history. Since this collection is from a national museum, the images are credible sources.

“The Collection.” The Museum of Modern Art. 2007. 11 Jan 2009
<<http://www.moma.org/collection/>>.

This online collection has a gallery of images of original paintings from every artist shown in the Museum of Modern Art. Many paintings done by Picasso were found here, as well as a painting by Roy Lichtenstein, one by Henri Matisse, and two more by Stuart Davis. It was a very useful source and I used 21 images from this website. One of these, *Les Femmes d’Alger (O. J. R. M.)*, was extremely important in my documentary. The Museum of Modern Art has been a well-established, renowned museum for many years, which makes this a credible source. Three images from this website are untitled in my documentary because of restricted space. They are: *Girl Before a Mirror*, *Guitar*, and *Ma Jolie*, all by Pablo Picasso.

de Kooning, Willem. Pink Angels. 1945. Artnet. 11 Jan 2009.
<http://www.artnet.com/magazineus/features/finch/finch9-28-06_detail.asp?picnum=2>.

This image is of *Pink Angels*, a painting by Willem de Kooning. This image was used to compare the work of Kooning to Pablo Picasso’s artwork. Because this is an image of a painting, and the image accurately shows the original painting, I have included this image as a primary source.

“Guernica Destruction 1937.” Photo. AP Images. King County Library System, Issaquah, WA. 10 June 2009. <<http://apimages.ap.org/fronts/Default.aspx?sh=14>>.

This is an image of the destruction caused by the bombing of the Basque town, Guernica, which inspired Picasso’s masterpiece, *Guernica*. This online database

can only be accessed through a library subscription. This image was chosen for my documentary because of its high quality and uniqueness. It is a primary source because the photo itself was taken in 1937 after the bombing.

“Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History.” The Metropolitan Museum of Art. 2008. 12 Jan 2009 < <http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/>>.

This website is from the Metropolitan Museum of Art and contains a history of art dating from Mesopotamian art to current art. This website has thousands of pieces of art, with a few from Picasso. One of these, *The Dream and Lie of Franco*, was used in my documentary as an example of Picasso’s political work. Because these images are from a large, acclaimed museum, I view this website as a credible source. This is listed as a primary because the pictures are directly from the Metropolitan Museum of Art’s collection.

Hughes, Robert. “Picasso by Picasso.” Time. 1 Nov 1971: 69-78.

This article from Time Magazine, written in 1971, covers Picasso’s life and reflects on his importance in art. It examines his different stages of art as well as discussing his early life. It conveys how people viewed Picasso’s art and how it continued to influence them in the last years of his life. Since this article is from Time Magazine, I feel that it gives an accurate view of Picasso’s art in this time period, making it a credible source. This source is primary because it was written during the time when Picasso was alive, discusses his art in 1971, and accurately portrays how Picasso was viewed at the time.

Kahnweiler, Daniel-Henry. “Excerpt from The Way of Cubism.” Columbia University. 1920. 4 Dec 2008
<http://www.learn.columbia.edu/picmon/pdf/art_hum_reading_48.pdf>.

This source is an in-depth excerpt from Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler’s book The Way of Cubism, written in 1920. It addresses how Picasso and Georges Braque worked together to develop cubism, how it continued to grow over time, and why it was such a different and important advancement in art. Kahnweiler was a prominent figure in the art world during this time and was an advocate of Picasso’s work; Picasso painted a cubist portrait of Kahnweiler in 1910. Because of this, this excerpt is very helpful in determining the true nature of cubism and not how others have analyzed or interpreted it. The Columbia University website contains this reference, making it a credible source, and because it is well credited and seems to be consistent with the original book, it is a primary source. I was not able to obtain the original book, so this excerpt was the best resource I could find in this regard.

“LIFE photo archive hosted by Google.” LIFE. 2008. 11 Jan 2009
<<http://images.google.com/hosted/life>>.

This website contains images from LIFE magazine and is comprised of images on a huge variety of subjects from the 1750's to today. I used this website to get six images on a variety of subjects that are discussed in my documentary, such as contemporary artists, political events during Picasso's life, and Gertrude Stein, a friend of Picasso's. All the images are photographs taken concurrent to the events they portray, making each of them a primary source. Because LIFE magazine was the leading source for photojournalism when it was in production, this database is a credible source.

Miller, Henry. “Picasso at 90.” LIFE. 29 Oct 1969: 52-54.

This article gives another account of how much influence Picasso had with his art and how important a figure he was in the 20th century. It clearly supports my thesis and quotes from this article have been helpful in reinforcing my arguments. Life magazine reported on new and progressive events in society, and so this article shows that Picasso was an influential phenomenon even at 90 years old. Henry Miller was an artist himself, as well as an author, which makes this a very useful, first-hand account.

Otero, Roberto. Forever Picasso. Trans. Elaine Kerrigan. New York: Harry N. Abrams Inc., 1975.

This book is a detailed account of Pablo Picasso's last years on earth. It shows how he lived his life on a day-to-day basis, covers major events that he went to, and describes his artistic life during his last years. In addition, this book contains an extensive collection of photographs of Picasso taken by the author. I used two of these photographs in the making of my documentary. This book is a credible source because it was written by a good friend of Picasso's, so it is a solid, first-hand account of Picasso's later life.

Oxford Art Online. King County Library System, Issaquah, WA. 11 Jan 2009
<<http://www.oxfordartonline.com/subscriber>>.

This database is only available to library members, so I was able to access it through my membership with the King County Library. It contains many famous works of art for all prominent artists. Images of paintings done by Edouard Manet, Pierre Auguste Renoir, Claude Monet, Gustav Klimt, Edgar Degas, Paul Cézanne, and Edvard Munch, as well as some images of paintings done by Picasso, were all used in my documentary, a total of 10 pictures. This is a primary source because it shows images of the original works of art done by artists.

“Picasso on Picasso.” TIME Archive. 16 Jun 1930. 2 Nov 2008
<<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,739536,00.html>>.

Also from Time Magazine, “Picasso on Picasso” is an article written about Pablo Picasso in 1930. It covers his already growing success and fame, as well as his influence on other artists. This showed me that even in the middle of his career, Picasso had an impact on other artists. In addition to this, it has some quotes taken from a letter written by Picasso, in which he discussed his views on the recreation of his artwork. As Time Magazine was one of the leading journalistic magazines of the time, this is a credible source. It is included in my primary sources because it was written during Picasso’s life, directly addresses Picasso’s work at the time and how it was viewed, and includes some of Picasso’s own views on art.

Picasso, Pablo. Massacre in Korea. 1951. The Imperial Military: It’s Limitless Enemies-and China. 3 Apr 2003. 12 Jan 2009
<<http://www.rohan.sdsu.edu/~rgibson/imperial.htm>>.

This is an image of one of Picasso’s political works of art, *Massacre in Korea*. This image was used in my documentary to show how Picasso often painted political pieces. This was, in turn, used to show that Picasso’s artwork showed the events of his life and reflected the feelings of the time period he lived in.

Picasso, Pablo. “Statement to Marius de Zayas.” Columbia University. 1923. 4 Dec 2008
<http://www.learn.columbia.edu/picmon/pdf/art_hum_reading_49.pdf>.

This site contains a letter written from Pablo Picasso in 1923 to Marius de Zayas concerning his views on art. Picasso writes about his ideas on the concept of research in relation to art, how he views cubism and his work done in that field, and what he thinks about evolution in terms of art. This was an invaluable source for its first-hand information on what cubism really was and was meant to be. I found multiple quotes that tie in perfectly with my thesis. Since it is from the Columbia University website, it is reliable and authentic. Again, Columbia University included excellent citations, explaining where it was originally published, which shows that it is consistent with the original and so a valid primary source.

“Robert Motherwell in his Studio.” Photo. The Dedalus Foundation. mid-1950’s. 11 June 2009. <<http://dedalusfoundation.org/index.php/site/archives-photographs/>>.

This image is of the artist Robert Motherwell, who was influenced by Picasso’s work, especially his painting *Guernica*. The image is from The Dedalus Foundation, which was founded by Robert Motherwell, and can only be used with permission from the foundation. Because of this, I emailed the foundation and received permission for use in my documentary. This is a primary source because the picture was taken in the 1950’s, when Robert Motherwell was alive and producing artwork.

Stein, Gertrude. Picasso. London: B.T. Batsford, LTD, 1938.

This book was written by a close friend of Picasso's, Gertrude Stein. Since it was written in 1938, it is a valuable primary source for this topic. It contains views on Picasso's childhood and his artwork, and focuses especially on cubism. Stein gives a fresh perspective on cubism and so was helpful in my understanding of this art movement. There were multiple excellent quotes throughout this book, which were used in my documentary.

Secondary Sources

Barreuco, Manuel. 300 Years of Guitar Masterpieces. CD. The Moss Music Group. 1991.

This CD set contains three CDs of Spanish guitar pieces from a variety of composers over 300 years, played by Manuel Barreuco. This set also contains a booklet explaining who the different composers are and at what times the composers wrote the pieces on the CDs. I used multiple excerpts from a variety of songs from these CDs, making sure to only use those pieces that were written during Picasso's lifetime.

Bradbury, Kristen, et al. Essential History of Art. Bath: Paragon, 2001.

This book contains a history of art, starting with ancient art and ending with modern art in 1991. It covers the most important artists and art movements during this time period. Each page focuses on a different artist, giving a short biography, an example of their work, and an explanation of their artistic style. I used this book as a reference to find what artists and art movements came before Picasso and what that art looked like. This is a credible source because the multiple authors who worked together to write this book are very knowledgeable in the art world and have written many other books on art and specific artists.

Britt, David. Modern Art: Impressionism to Post-Modernism. London: Thames & Hudson, 1989.

This book contains information on all the important artistic movements of modern art, starting with Impressionism and going through Post-Modernism. This book was used for a more basic knowledge of art movements that came before Picasso's work, which made up my historical context. These were Impressionism, Symbolism, Expressionism, and Fauvism, which were the movements that heavily influenced Picasso. This book contains a very large bibliography, a sign of extensive research, making this a credible source.

"Corbis." 2009. 11 Jan 2009. < <http://pro.corbis.com/default.aspx>>.

This website contains thousands of images on a huge variety of subjects. I used royalty-free images from this online collection, which were used throughout my documentary. One of these images was a painting of Picasso's and two others were editorial images.

"Getty Images." 2009. 11 Jan 2009.
<<http://www.gettyimages.com/Creative/CreativeHome.aspx>>.

This website has thousands of creative and editorial images from the Getty images collection. Similar to Corbis, I used royalty-free images from this collection. I

found five images on this website that related to my project, and these images were used in my documentary.

eLibrary. King County Library System., Issaquah, WA. 11 Jan 2009.
<<http://elibrary.bigchalk.com/libweb/elib/do/search>>.

This online database contains a vast amount of information. It contains news and magazine stories, images, video, audio, transcripts, maps, and information from books, though this website was used exclusively for images. I used this resource because it contains unique images of a higher quality than can be found in the public domain. This database is accessed only through a library subscription. I found multiple editorial images of Picasso and a variety of other subjects that I used in my documentary. All in all, I used five pictures from this website. This site is a branch of Proquest, which is a respected research tool, making this is a credible source.

Fabre, Josep Palau i. Picasso. Trans. Kenneth Lyons. New York: Rizzoli, 1981.

This book gives a very thorough outline of Picasso's life, explaining his different stages in painting, how his art evolved over time, and what affected him. It gave insight into what might have caused Picasso to paint what he did, as it shows the events that would have affected Picasso. In addition to the information, it has 150 important works of Picasso's, which were helpful in choosing what pictures to use in my final project. This book is written by Josep Palau i Fabre, who is viewed as a world expert on Pablo Picasso and is noted for his work on this artist and also knew Picasso in person, making this book a reliable source.

Fitzgerald, Michael. Picasso and American Art. New York: Whitney Museum of American Art, 2006.

This book discusses Pablo Picasso's influence on American art, and specifically on nine artists in America. It has been very helpful in showing exactly how Picasso has had an influence in America. Not only does this book discuss the influence as shown in other artist's work, it addresses how this came about. It also contains many very useful images, both of Picasso's work and of the artist's he influenced, such as Arthur Dove, Marsden Hartley, Max Weber, and Stuart Davis. Eight of these images were scanned and used in my documentary. The author and this book is credible because he is a professor in the Department of Fine Arts at Trinity College. In addition to this, his bibliography is very extensive, which shows that he did excellent research for his book.

Fletcher, Jamie. Personal Interview. 9 Jun. 2009.

I conducted this 15- minute interview with Jamie Fletcher, a teacher that I know who received a minor in Art History. She focused her studies on modern art, so

was knowledgeable about Picasso. This interview was used to get a different, first-hand perspective on Picasso's work and his legacy.

Fuentes, Carlos. Buried Mirror. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1992.

Though this book is not about Pablo Picasso, it contains a history of Spain. It was used to find information on the Spanish Civil War, which was influential during Picasso's lifetime. During the Spanish Civil War, the town of Guernica was bombed, and Picasso painted a masterpiece inspired by this event. Because of this, it was important to know the background on this war. Because this book contains an extensive list of sources and because the information I found matches other sources I have read, this is a credible source.

Galenson, David W. "Analyzing Artistic Innovation: The Greatest Breakthroughs of the Twentieth Century." Historical Methods Summer 2008, p. 111-119. Proquest. Shorewood High School Library, Shoreline, WA. 27 Oct. 2008 <<http://www.proquest.com>>.

This article identifies the most influential artists of the 20th century, the most important periods in art, and what artists were responsible for those periods of art. In his article, Galenson shows the dominant position of Pablo Picasso in the 20th century. This was very helpful for comparing Picasso's influence in art to that of other artists. This is a credible source because it is an article from a scholarly journal, Historical Methods, and was found on Proquest, a reliable database for scholarly information.

Glimcher, Arnold and Marc Glimcher. The Sketchbooks of Picasso. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press, 1986.

This book consists of hundreds of sketches made by Picasso throughout his artistic career, which were discussed by the authors. Though none of the sketches were used in my documentary, a valuable quote about a painting of Picasso's, *Les Femmes d'Alger (O. J. R. Version O)*, was used from this book. The authors are credible because both have written many books on art, and the book also contains a large bibliography.

Hoberman, J. "Pop and Circumstance." The Nation 13 Dec. 2004: 22+. SIRS Renaissance. Shorewood High School Library, Shoreline, WA. 13 Nov 2008 <<http://sirs.com>>.

This article focuses solely on Picasso's painting *Guernica*. It addresses the event that inspired the painting, the importance of it to Picasso, what makes it such a powerful piece, and the influence it has had. In a particularly interesting part of this article, the author discusses how *Guernica* was used as an anti-war image for the war in Iraq, and on a separate occasion, how it was used in protest of the bombing of the Twin Towers. This was a very helpful article, as it gave excellent

information of one of Picasso's most important works of art. This is a credible source because it is from *The Nation*, a respected and valid periodical.

Huffington, Arianna Stassinopoulos. Picasso: Creator and Destroyer. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1988.

This book provides an in depth analysis of Picasso's life, and of course, his art. The author covers the whole of Picasso's life, and delves into what influenced his artwork, what his art shows, and also discusses his life beyond art. The book was used mostly for the information on his background and his cubist period. The author shows very clearly that this is a credible source. For one, she references her extensive 5-year research throughout the book and talks about the interviews she conducted with many people who knew Picasso. She also provides a full bibliography in her book, which is immense and shows excellent research and preparation.

Hughes, Robert. "Pablo Picasso." The Time 100. 8 June 1998. 20 Nov 2008.
<<http://www.time.com/time/time100.artists/profile/picasso.html>>.

This article in Times Magazine discusses the most important people of the 20th century. It talks about Picasso's influence on art and the world as a whole, as well as the nature of his art and who he was as a person. Cubism was also featured, which was very useful in creating my arguments. Because it is from a valid magazine, Time Magazine, this source is credible.

Jansen, Marten. "Rose Period." Abstract Art Paintings. 18 Nov 2008
<<http://pablo-picasso.paintings.name/rose-period/>>.

This website contains very good information on the different art periods that Picasso painted. Other than the rose period, it covers the blue period, the black period, cubism, and the art he did as a youth. This was very helpful in finding information on the importance and influence that his different periods had on the art world. In addition, this website provided me with seven images of Picasso's paintings that were used in my documentary. This is a credible source because the author used reliable sources for his work and is an abstract artist himself.

Lacayo, Richard. "Picasso's Progeny." SIRS Renaissance. 16 Oct 2006. 24 Oct. 2008
<<http://www/sirs.com>>.

This article discusses Picasso's legacy and his influence on American artists. It talks about how his work first came into play in America and how it was received. It also talks about how artists have used Picasso's work as inspiration for their own styles, as Picasso did with other artists. Richard Lacayo, the author of this article, is a writer for Time Magazine on visual arts and architecture. He is also the author of two visual arts books, which shows that he is a credible author.

Lévy, Lorraine. Picasso. Trans. Barbara Beaumont. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1990.

This book was very helpful because it contained a relatively detailed biography on Picasso's life, focusing on his different artistic styles. It covered everything from his early work in Spain to his last years of his life and the work he did then. It also contained a vast number of images, nine of which I scanned to use in my documentary. This is a credible source because the author is said to be a notable historian on Pablo Picasso. Also, the information found in this source agrees with other information found throughout my research.

Morisset, Vanessa. "Pablo Picasso." Centre Pompidou. Apr. 2005. 28 Sep 2008 <<http://www.centrepompidou.fr/education/ressources/ENS-Picasso-EN/ENS-Picasso-EN.html>>.

This was the first source that was used when starting this project, and it was helpful in giving a very broad overview of Picasso's life and art. It was also useful because it showed some of his major works of art, showing some of his styles of art. This is a credible website because it is dedicated to spreading knowledge of modern and contemporary art, and doesn't have many opinions. Instead it gave straight facts that agree with other sources.

"Picasso: Influences Behind His Work." Pablo Picasso: The Modern Artist. 2008. 19 Oct 2008 <<http://www.factsaoutpablocicasso.com/influences-behind-his-work.html>>.

This webpage was one of multiple pages on Pablo Picasso. It covered some of the basic influences on Picasso and his work, especially on his Blue Period and Cubism. It was very useful in understanding what aspects of his life could have influenced Picasso's paintings. This website is reliable because in its privacy policy it states that the best efforts were made to make the information given on the website accurate and up-to-date.

Plagens, Peter. "Picasso: No. 1 with a Palette." SIRS Renaissance. 5 Nov 2007. 19 Oct 2008 <<http://www.sirs.com>>.

This article was used to find a perspective on why Pablo Picasso was so influential in art, both in his time and today. This article discusses the major reasons why Picasso is so famous and what led him, more than other artists of his time, to be remembered and celebrated as he is. It helped explain why Picasso is such an important artist in the world. Peter Plagens, the author of this article, is a professor of art, an art critic for Newsweek, an artist himself, as well the author of multiple books on art. This all shows that his article is credible.

Plagens, Peter. "Which Is the Most Influential Work of Art of the Last 100 Years." SIRS Renaissance. 2 July 2007. 23 Oct 2008 <<http://www.sirs.com>>.

This article is another written by Peter Plagens, with a detailed analysis of *Les Femmes d'Alger (O. J. R. 1900)* and why, in the authors view, it is the most influential painting of the 20th century. It was very useful in understanding why his painting and Cubism were so important in art and why it was that this painting made such an impact. Peter Plagens is credible because he is an art critic for Newsweek, a professor of art, and an author of multiple books and articles on art.

Spies, Werner. Picasso Painting against Time. Ostfildern: Hatje Cantz, 2007.

This book focuses on Picasso's artwork in the later years of his life, and has a timeline of the last 10 or so years of his life. In this timeline are quotes from primary sources, mostly newspaper or magazine articles about Picasso. These were very beneficial, since they showed how people viewed his later work and also how his earlier work had affected people. Since the author of this book is an art historian, a journalist, and an art museum director, this book is a credible source.

"Wooden Mask." Image. Impressionism and the Making of Modern Art. 12 Jan 2009 <http://blogs.princeton.edu/wri152-3/f05/cargyros/masks_of_terror_and_veneraal_disease.html>.

This is a photo of an African mask, which was used to show how Picasso's work was influenced by African art. In my documentary, this image was used to compare the paintings that Picasso did during his Black Period to the style of these kinds of African masks. Though this particular piece did not impact Picasso, it is representative of the kind of art that did influence him.