









* 2005.11.15 *

ON TECHNIQUE
Drawings

...ed by the dukes of Bur
thriving provincial center
to many religious institut
the huge Gothic church o





BAGGAX

CELEB TVT
CELEB
-BLT-

IT'S ME

I DID NOT
DIE

SUCKY

FENCE SABIAN
ASSASSIN
PRIVATE
ON
SOVEREIGN
EXISTENCE

10000
10000 21800

[Large, dense, black graffiti scribble]

[White graffiti scribble]

TWENTYTHOUSAND



RUDE PANDA

philma
delphia.

TKU-IYA-FST
Boog
BROAD STREET BULLY

**SKILLA
ROT**

IMPERIAL
CASANOVA
RESUAREZ
CH



WICKED

PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS







TYPE →

SENSE →

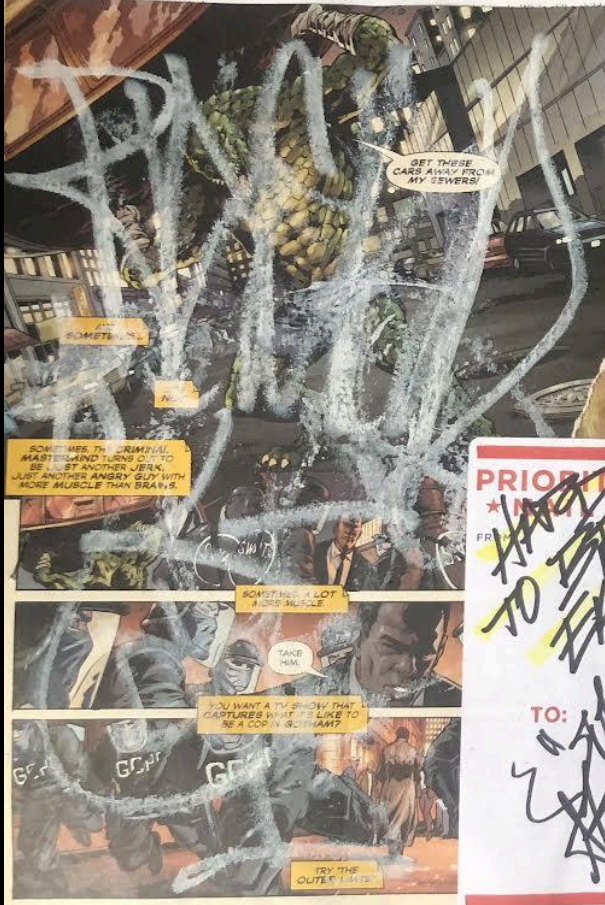


LOSER ON ROCK

isolated coastal regions, at Cuillercoats or the warmth of a convivial meeting

Penoir studio outdoors, but he later found this too restrictive. In addition to his landscapes he painted voluptuous nudes, sensitive portraits, and pretty scenes with flowers, women, and young children

KEY WORKS: *La Grenouillère*, 1869; *Le Moulin de la Galette*, 1876; *Luncheon of the Boating Party*, 1881



GET THESE CARS AWAY FROM MY SEWERS!

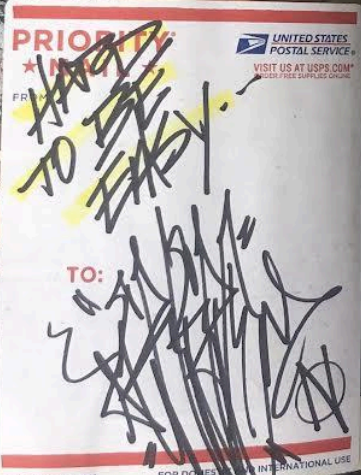
SOMETIMES THE CRIMINAL MASTERSMIND TURNS OUT TO BE JUST ANOTHER JERK, JUST ANOTHER ANGRY GUY WITH MORE MUSCLE THAN BRAINS.

SOMEY HERE A LOT MORE MUSCLE

TAKE HIM.

YOU WANT A TV SHOW THAT CAPTURES WHAT IT'S LIKE TO BE A COP IN GOTHAM?

TRY THE OUTER LIMITS.



Label 228, March 2016

Thomas Eakins

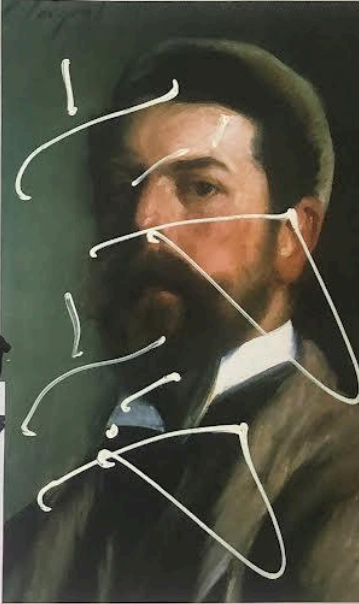
LEARNED TO DRAW FROM AMERICAN PAINTERS OF HIS DAY, NOT FROM THE EUROPEAN ACADEMY. He was a pioneer in the use of photography in his work. He was also a portrait painter and worked in the field of anatomy. He studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Eakins spent five years in Europe (1866-70). In Paris, he continued his studies under Jean-Léon Gérôme, but the highlight was a six-month stay in Spain, where he was captivated by the so-called naturalism of Velázquez. On his return to Philadelphia, Eakins continued teaching with painting, although the public response to his work was disappointing. He died in 1916.

series of colored prints that feature bold, asymmetrical compositions, unusual viewpoints, and inventive color schemes. Cassatt also helped to promote the Impressionist movement in the U.S., persuading wealthy friends to purchase pictures.

KEY WORKS: *Little Girl in a Blue Armchair*, 1878; *in the Omnibus*, 1890-91; *The Boating Party*, 1894

John Singer Sargent

1856-1925, AMERICAN. Sargent was an American chronicler who spent most of his career in Europe. He was born in Florence, where he received his initial artistic training, before moving to Paris and entering the studio of Carlus-Durán. Sargent painted his namesake 300.



SELF-PORTRAIT, JOHN SINGER SARGENT, 1892



Georges Seurat

1859-1891, FRENCH. Seurat was a leading post-impressionist painter who is best remembered for his pioneering divisionist (or pointillist) technique. He came from an artistic background and had a private collection of art.

Seurat's work was a reaction to the Impressionist movement, which was based on a scientific approach to color. He used a limited palette of primary colors and black, which he mixed to create a wide range of tones. His technique involved painting small dots of color, which would blend together in the viewer's eye. This method was known as pointillism. Seurat's work was highly influential and paved the way for the Cubist movement.

to best effect in his masterpiece, *La Grande Jatte*, which was shown at the Impressionist exhibition to great acclaim. Seurat was continuing to explore promising new directions in his subsequent works when he died suddenly at the age of 31.

KEY WORKS: *Bathing at Asnières*, 1883-84; *Sunday Afternoon on the Grand Canal*, 1884-86; *Woman Powdering Herself*, 1890