

## HOLCOMB ART LITERACY, 2017-2018

October

Andy Warhol

Slides

### Photo of Young Andy Warhol (slide 1):

Andy Warhol was born Andrew Warhola on August 6, 1928, in a two-room apartment at 73 Orr Street in a working-class neighborhood in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Carpatho-Rusyn immigrants from an area in the Carpathian Mountains in what is present-day Eastern Slovakia, his parents Andrej and Julia Warhola had three sons, Paul, John, and Andy, the youngest.

### Photo of Adolescent Andy Warhol (slide 2):

As a child, Warhol suffered from Sydenham chorea, a neurological disorder commonly known as St. Vitus dance, characterized by involuntary movements and discoloration of his skin. He was often bullied as a child. When the disorder occasionally kept him home from school, Warhol would read comics and Hollywood magazines and play with paper cutouts. Growing up in Depression-era Pittsburgh, the family had few luxuries, but Warhol's parents bought him his first camera when he was eight years old. He attended elementary at Holmes School and took free Tam O'Shanter art classes at Carnegie Institute (now Carnegie Museum of Art) taught by Joseph Fitzpatrick, before attending Schenley High School in 1942. Recognizing his son's talent, Andrej saved money to pay for Warhol's college education, and he attended Carnegie Institute of Technology (now Carnegie Mellon University) from 1945 to 1949.

### Sprite Heads Playing Violins – 1948 (Slide 3):

Warhol was known for his blotted-line ink drawings, using a process he developed in college and refined in the 1950s. This working method combined drawing with basic printmaking and allowed Warhol to repeat an image and to create multiple illustrations along a similar theme. He could also make color or compositional changes quickly in response to client requests.

### 25 Cats Name Sam – 1952 (Slide 4):

In 1952, Julia Warhola moved to New York City to live with her son. Julia was an artist in her own right. Cats and angels were her favorite things to illustrate, and in 1957 Warhol published a book of her drawings, *Holy Cats by Andy Warhol's Mother*. Warhol enlisted her to add her feminine and delicate penmanship to hundreds of his drawings, including advertisements, album covers, and book illustrations. During this time, they supposedly had 25 cats living with the. The title is not mis-spelled; his mother left the 'd' off 'named', and Andy liked the mistake so much that he left it in.

### Shoes – 1955 (Slide 5):

He kickstarted his career in the 1950s as a commercial illustrator, earning a sizeable revenue to finance his artistic ventures. The art director at Glamour magazine asked him for drawings of shoes, which she needed the next morning. Andy made the shoes look as if they had been worn, but the art director wanted them to look brand new. Andy re-did the drawings, and this time they were perfect. The illustrations were published in the magazine. His credit read "Andy Warhol," without the "a" in the last name; from then on that's what he called himself.

### Coca Cola – 1961 (Slide 6):

In 1960, Warhol turned his attention to the pop art movement, which began in Britain in the mid-1950s. Everyday life inspired pop artists, and their source material became mass-produced products and commercial artifacts of daily life; commercial products entered into the highly valued fine art space. In

1961, Warhol created his first pop paintings, which were based on comics and ads. Warhol's 1961 *Coca-Cola [2]* is a pivotal piece in his career, evidence that his transition from hand-painted works to silkscreens did not happen suddenly. The black and gray composition first sketched then hand painted is a blend of both pop and abstraction, which he turned away from at the beginning of his career before experimenting with it again in the 1980s.

#### Marilyn Monroe – 1962 (Slide 7-8):

Warhol turned to perhaps his most notable style—photographic silkscreen printing—in 1962. This commercial process allowed him to easily reproduce the images that he appropriated from popular culture. Among Warhol's first photographic silkscreen works are his paintings of Marilyn Monroe made from a production still from the 1953 film *Niagara*.

#### Campbells Soup Cans – 1962 (Slide 9):

Warhol made his series of *Campbell's Soup Cans* in 1962 and exhibited them the same year in his first solo pop art exhibition at Ferus Gallery in Los Angeles.

#### Brillo Pads – 1964 (Slide 10):

Warhol first began making box sculptures in 1963. Invoking a factory assembly line and enlisting help from his studio assistants at the Silver Factory, he created hundreds of replicas of large supermarket product boxes—including *Brillo Boxes*, *Heinz Boxes*, *Del Monte Boxes*, and more. The finished sculptures were nearly indistinguishable from their cardboard supermarket counterparts, single packing cartons. The *Brillo Boxes* were first exhibited in 1964 at the Stable Gallery in New York where they were tightly packed and piled high, recalling a grocery warehouse. Recently sold at Christies Auction for \$3 MILLION!!

#### Time Capsules 1950-1987 (Slide 11-12):

Central to Warhol's practice were collecting and documenting. He collected everything from watches to cookie jars, and his largest serial work, *Time Capsules*, encapsulated items from his daily life from the 1950s to his death. He documented the world around him not only through his paintings and films, but also through his tape recorder and Polaroid photography, capturing his encounters, both mundane and magnificent. In total, he collected over 300,000 items and made 612 brown cardboard boxes.

#### Paramount – 1984 (Slide 13):

Throughout his career, Warhol frequently collaborated with artists, and in 1984 he worked with young artists Jean-Michel Basquiat, Francesco Clemente, and Keith Haring. When working with Basquiat and Clemente, each artist worked independently on the canvas before passing it along, the artist's individual marks remaining distinct and recognizable signs and logos becoming part of the compositions. Warhol also returned to hand painting with a brush in the 1980s, something he had set aside in the 1960s in favor of the silkscreen.

#### Amiga Experiments – 1985 (Slide 14):

Continuing his artistic experimentation, Warhol made a series of digital artworks in 1985 using an Amiga 1000 Personal Computer (PC). The artist, tapped by the company Commodore International to be a spokesperson for the computer's multimedia capabilities. Only several were publicized but 28 additional works were found decades later on dozens of unlabeled floppy disks.

#### Camouflages – 1986 (Slide 15):

During the latter part of his career, Warhol again experimented with abstraction. His *Rorschachs* (1984) and *Camouflages* (1986) had no identifiable subject, a notable departure from his earlier works, though they were still immediately recognizable images.

### Andy Warhol Self Portrait – 1986 (Slide 16):

On February 22, 1987, Warhol died at New York Hospital in Manhattan due to complications following a surgery to remove his gall bladder. Warhol is buried next to his mother and father at St. John the Baptist Byzantine Catholic Cemetery in Bethel Park, a suburb south of Pittsburgh.

### Andy Warhol Project Ideas

#### Blotted Line

<https://www.warhol.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Blotted-Line.pdf>

Video:

[https://video.search.yahoo.com/yhs/search;\\_ylt=A86.J79Cm7pZnRYAVyonnllQ?p=andy+warhols+blotted+line+technique&fr=yhs-mozilla-001&fr2=piv-web&hspart=mozilla&hsimp=yhs-001#id=1&vid=2468fc68f38645290cbb6aa125a923d0&action=view](https://video.search.yahoo.com/yhs/search;_ylt=A86.J79Cm7pZnRYAVyonnllQ?p=andy+warhols+blotted+line+technique&fr=yhs-mozilla-001&fr2=piv-web&hspart=mozilla&hsimp=yhs-001#id=1&vid=2468fc68f38645290cbb6aa125a923d0&action=view)



1. Using trace paper, trace an image with pencil.
2. Hinge the tracing paper with tape to watercolor paper/rag paper.
3. Opening paper like a book, sketch same outline on opposite side of trace paper with ink/thin layer of black paint and then place back on watercolor paper/rag paper – slightly press onto watercolor paper/rag paper. Continue to do small sections at a time until completed.
4. When completed remove trace paper carefully.
5. Using water colors or dyes after the ink is dry, carefully fill in the drawings. Clean brush between colors (not too much water). Let dry.

#### Warhol Hand Prints

<http://artprojectsforkids.org/warhol-hand-prints-2/>

#### **MATERIALS**

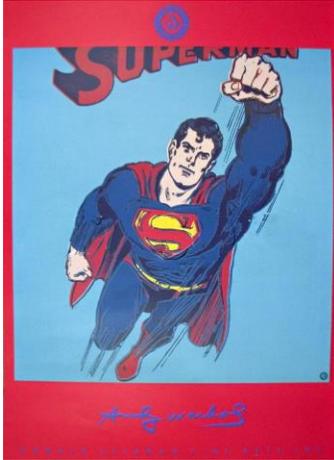


- Watercolor Paper, 11" x 15"
- Crayon
- Liquid watercolor paint
- White acrylic paint
- Black acrylic paint

#### **DIRECTIONS**

1. I had pre-drawn the grid on the watercolor paper, but the students had to trace it heavily with a dark crayon. Afterwards, they painted each rectangle a different color. I had them use my liquid watercolors in spill-proof cups to speed up the process.
2. The watercolor sheets were taken away to dry and the students practiced making leaf prints with white acrylic paint on black paper. It was quite messy, as I knew it would be, but they did all have a lot of fun.
3. After about 20 minutes of leaf printing, I set up a station with one plate of black acrylic paint and one with white. I wiped any excess paint off the hands, and the students made hand prints on the watercolor paper. The hands were flipped for the bottom row to make a checker pattern.

## Pop Art Portraits



<http://artprojectsforkids.org/pop-art-portraits/>

### MATERIALS

- Laser prints of famous people
- Acetate
- Sharpie markers, assorted colors
- Clear tape

### DIRECTIONS

1. Review some of Andy Warhol's portraits of Marilyn Monroe, Elvis Presley, etc. Collect several photos of celebrities or of the students themselves and copy in black and white. Let the student's choose one photo, and give them 3 squares of acetate and a black Sharpie marker.
2. Students place the acetate over their photos and trace the edges in black. When tracing is complete, the voids are filled in with colored Sharpies. Students make total of three drawings, each with a variety of colors.
3. Trim the acetate if necessary. Using colorful card stock, cut three paper frames to fit the size of the art. Tape the acetate to the back of each frame. The panels may be posted flat to a wall, or taped together to make a z-fold card.

## Campbell Soup Mural

Andy Warhol



Colored by \_\_\_\_\_

### Camouflage - Sound Activity

<https://www.warhol.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Camouflage-Sound-Activity.pdf>

Audio: <https://soundcloud.com/thewarholmuseum/spring-vivaldi-excerpt>

<https://soundcloud.com/thewarholmuseum/war-edwin-starr-excerpt>

<https://soundcloud.com/thewarholmuseum/i-feel-love-donna-summer>

### Ode to Food

[https://www.warhol.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Campbells\\_Soup.pdf](https://www.warhol.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Campbells_Soup.pdf)

## Self Portrait

<http://www.brassyapple.com/2013/02/art-project-for-kids-from-meaningful.html>



Take a picture of your child.

The next step is to crop it and turn it black and white. You will want to crop it to be a square.

You will want to print this out four times. The next step is to color the images. The next step was to cut out the square. The final step is putting it all together. I used a piece of tag board we had, and I cut it to size. Then, the girls were able to glue their pictures in place.

Clay Tiles

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eHxlab3Djw0>

Printmaking

<https://artreekids.wordpress.com/2015/04/06/andy-warhol-pets-and-printmaking/>

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8YnCiLZRLAk&feature=youtu.be>



1. Using a thin sheet of Styrofoam, sketch the outline of an object using a pencil or
2. Roll/paint side of Styrofoam with etched sketch.
3. Place piece of paper over painted side and roll from one end to the other with a small rolling pin using slight pressure.
4. Have student pain one portion of object with another color and place paper in the same position it was and slowly role with rolling pin solely

in the area of new paint. Let dry.