

Painting Music

Ingres/Duchamp



Richard Hoadley

2007-12

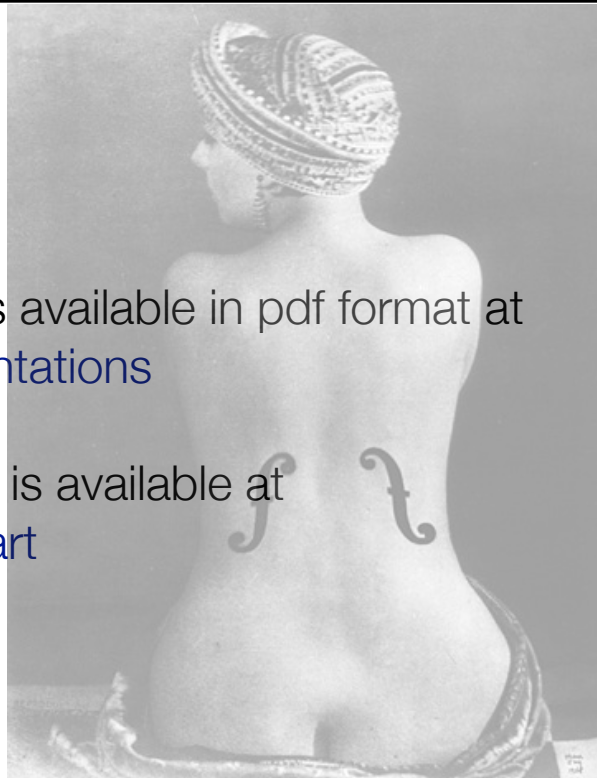
v0.4

Painting Music

Note

This presentation is available in pdf format at
rheadley.net/presentations

Further information is available at
rheadley.net/sonicart



Painting Music:

Ingres, Ingres, Man Ray



Johannes **Vermeer** (1632-1675) **Young Woman Seated at a Virginal** (1670-72)



Photo © The National Gallery, London.

Jean-Antoine **Watteau** (1684 - 1721) **The Pleasures of the Ball** (1714)



Painting Music 1600-1800

Painting Music 1800-1900

James McNeill Whistler (1834-1903) **Symphony in White No 1-the White Girl**
(1862)



Painting Music 1800-1900

Whistler **Symphony in Grey and Green: The Ocean** (1866)



Painting Music 1800-1900

Whistler **Symphony in Blue and Pink** (1870)



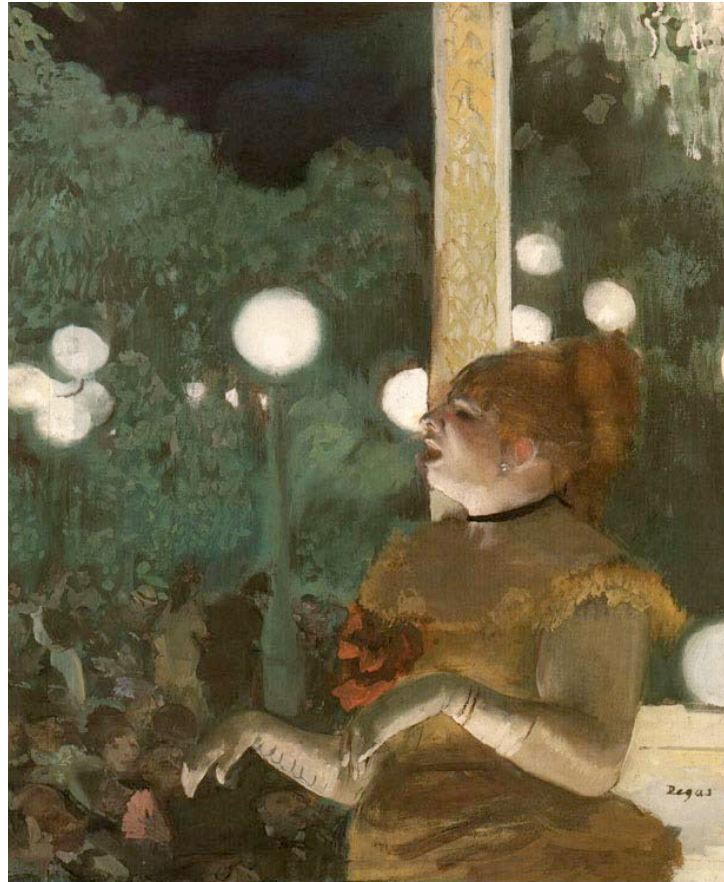
Painting Music 1800-1900

Whistler **Nocturne in Blue and Silver** (1871)



Painting Music 1800-1900

Degas (1834-1917) **The Song of the Dog** (1876-77)



Painting Music: Henri Matisse (1869-1954)

Music (sketch) (1907)



Painting Music: Matisse

Music (1910)



Painting Music: Matisse

Music Lesson (1917)



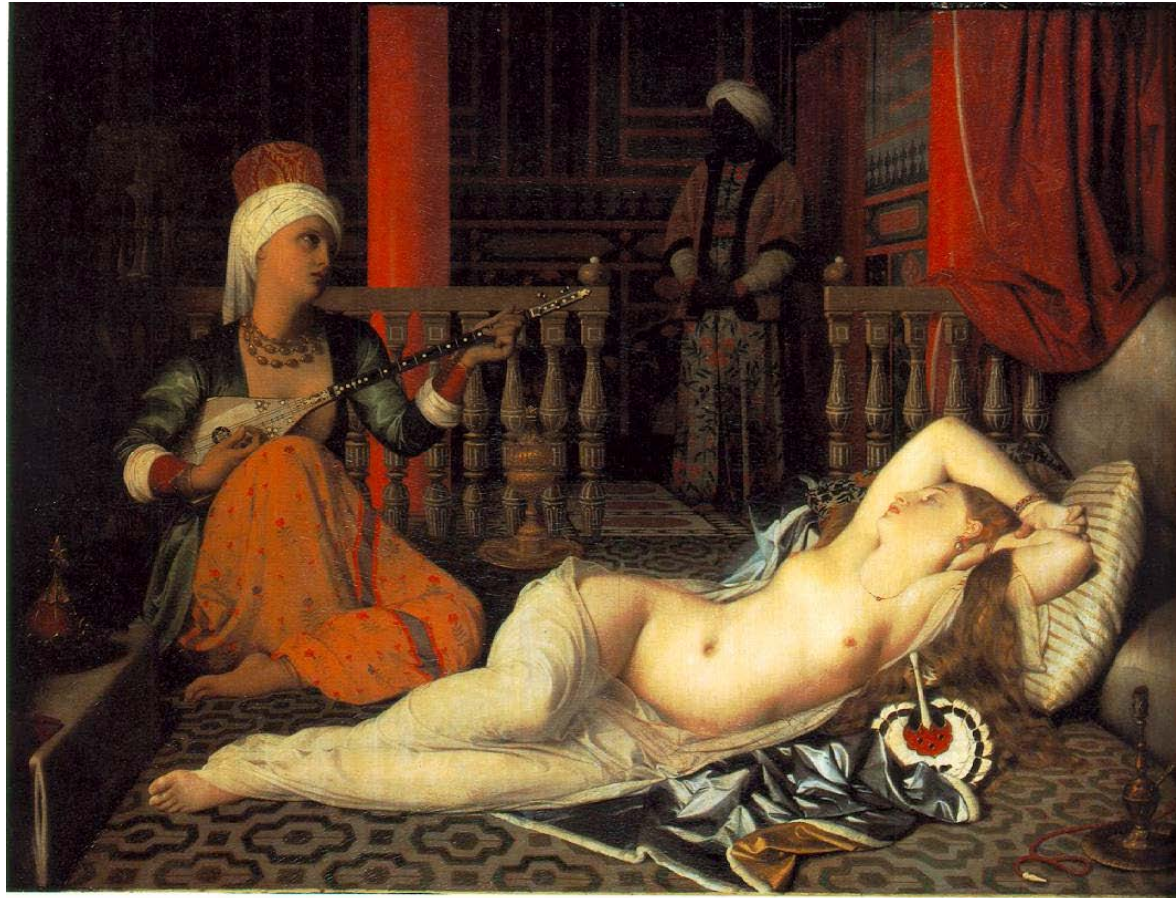
Painting Music: Matisse v Picasso

Matisse **Music** (1939) & Picasso **Serenade** (1942)



Painting Music: Ingres (1780-1876)

Odalisque with a Slave (1840)



Painting Music: Picasso (1881-1973)

Young Faun Playing a Serenade to a Young Girl (1938)



Painting Music: Kandinsky (1866-1944)

Improvisation 7 (1910)



- Born in Moscow in 1866
- The influence of music in his paintings cannot be overstated
- The names of his paintings include Improvisations, Impressions, and Compositions.

Kandinsky - the road to Abstraction

from Schoenberg Drei Klavierstucke Op 11

Painting Music: Kandinsky

Composition 4 (1911)



Painting Music: Kandinsky

Composition 5 (1911)



Painting Music: Kandinsky

Composition 7 (1913)



Painting Music: Kandinsky

Improvisation 31 - Sea Battle (1913)



Painting Music: Kandinsky

Composition 8 (1923)



Painting Music: Kandinsky

Contrasting Sounds (1924)



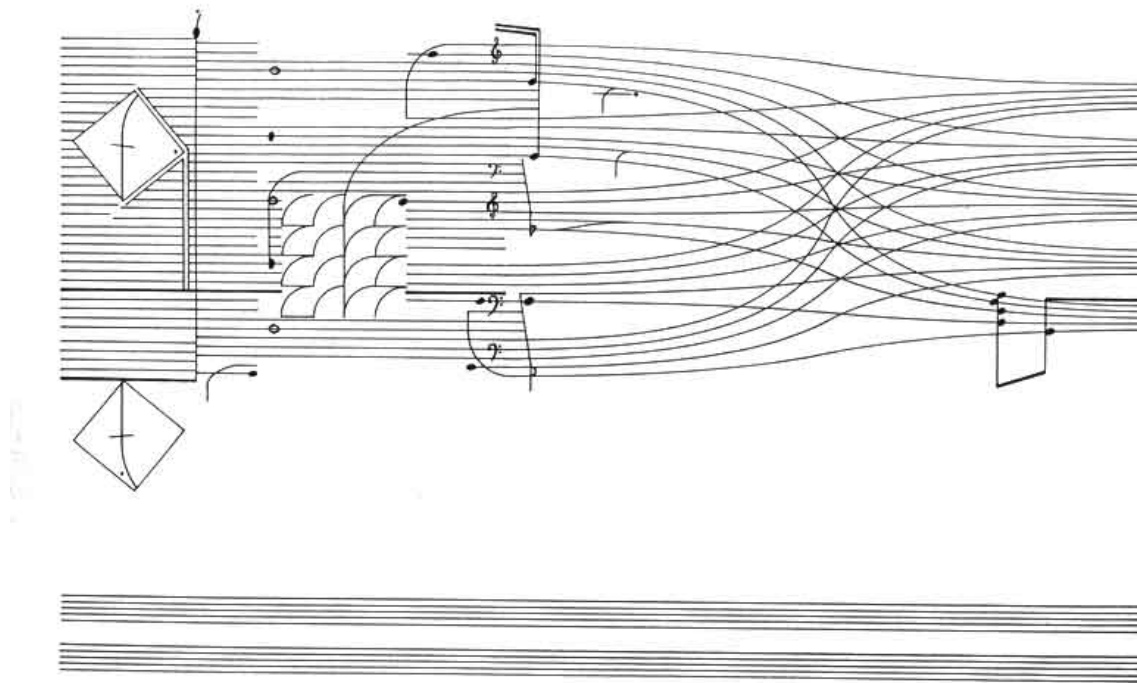
Painting Music: Kandinsky

Composition 10 (1939)



Painting Music: Cornelius Cardew (1936-81)

Treatise (detail) (1967)



29

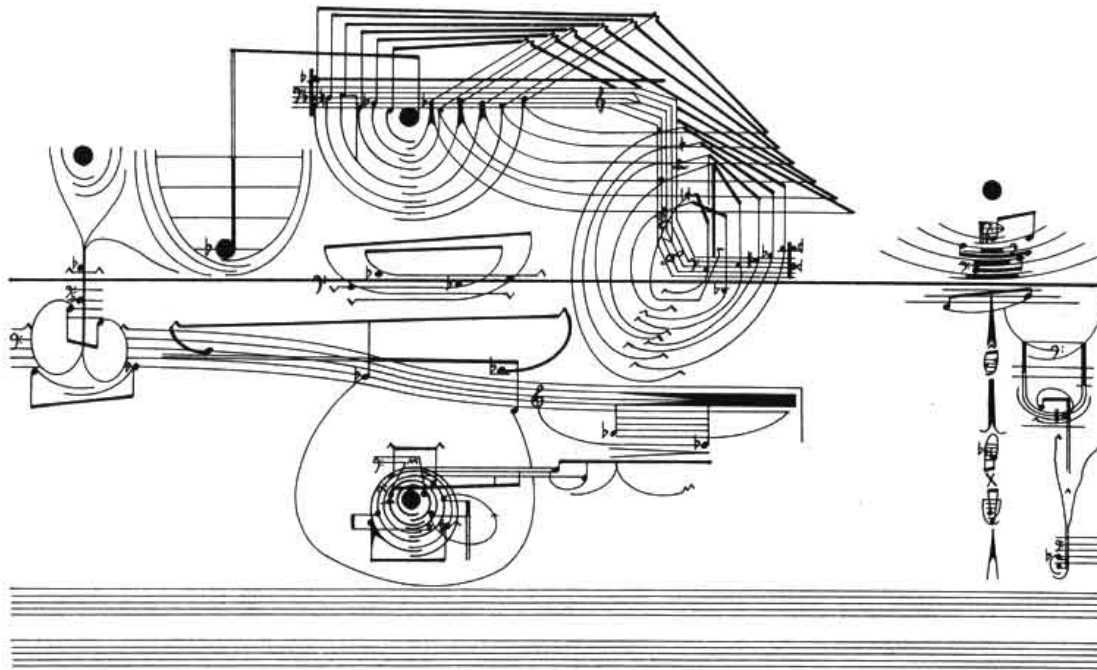
<http://www.spiralcage.com/improvMeeting/treatise.html>

<http://www.ubu.com/sound/cardew.html>

Painting Music: Cornelius Cardew (1936-81)

Treatise (detail) (1967)

Treatise - Performed by Seven Guitars



123

Cardew - An Animated Analysis

Painting Music: Leger/Milhaud

La Creation du Monde (1923)



Painting Music Leger/Milhaud

La Creation du Monde (1923)

Thomas Grochowiak
Serenio, nach Milhaud: La
Création du Monde, (2.
Fassung)
1990, farbige Tusche auf
Papier, 65 x 50 cm
© Thomas Grochowiak



Painting Music

Kandinsky, Klee and all that jazz



Painting Music Paul **Klee** (1879-1940)

Im Bachschen Stil (1919)



<http://observer.guardian.co.uk/review/story/0,,636047,00.html>

Painting Music: Paul Klee

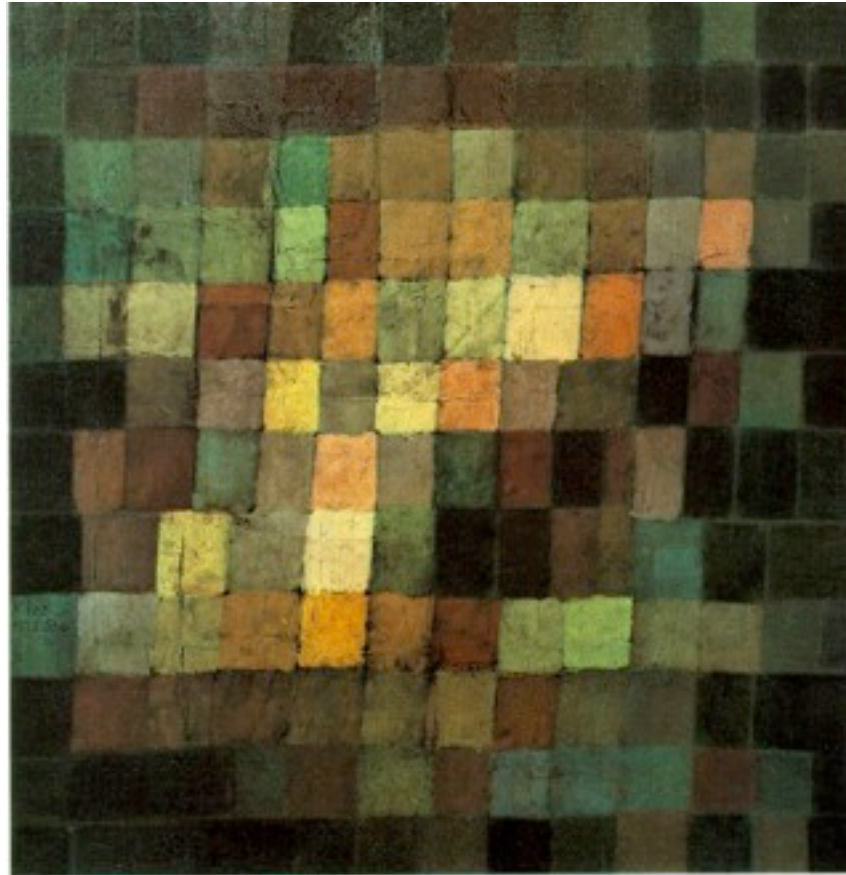
The Singer I as Fiordiligi (1923)



Painting Music: Paul Klee

Ancient Sound (1925)

Klee's most well-known paintings - bold lines across coloured squares - were a product of a disabling illness late in his life. Like Matisse's famous paper cut-outs, produced after the artist became blind, Klee managed to transform his disability into a more profound art.



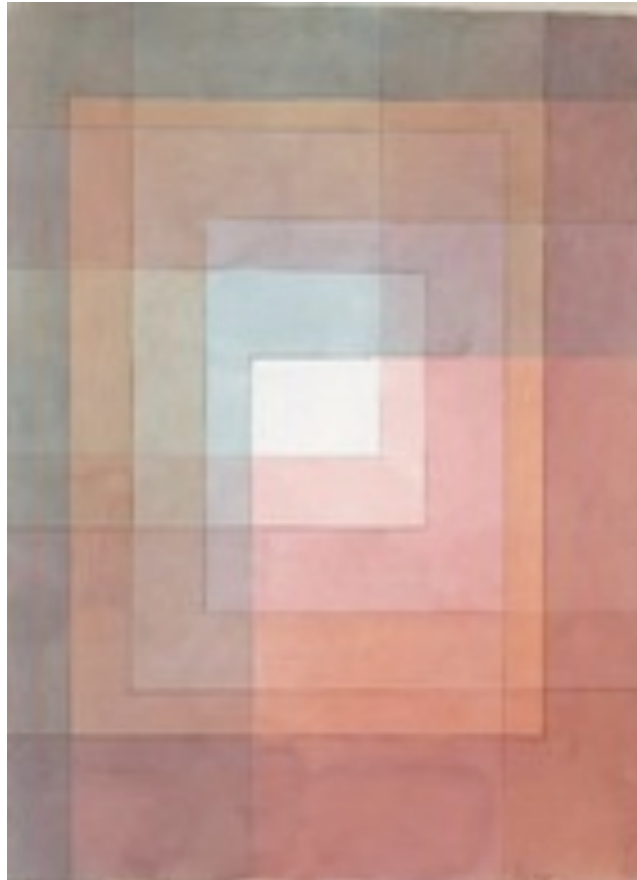
Painting **Music** Paul **Klee**

Pastoral Rhythms (1927)



Painting Music: Paul Klee

Polyphon Gefasstes Weiss (1930)



Painting Music: Paul Klee

Heroic Fiddling (1938)



Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)

The Old Guitarist (1903)



Pablo Picasso

Girl with Mandolin (1910)



Pablo Picasso

Man with Mandolin (1911)



Pablo Picasso

Man with Guitar (1911)



Pablo Picasso

The Accordionist (1911)



Pablo Picasso

Man with a Clarinet (1911)



Pablo Picasso

Ma Jolie (1911-1912)



Piet Mondrian (1872-1944)

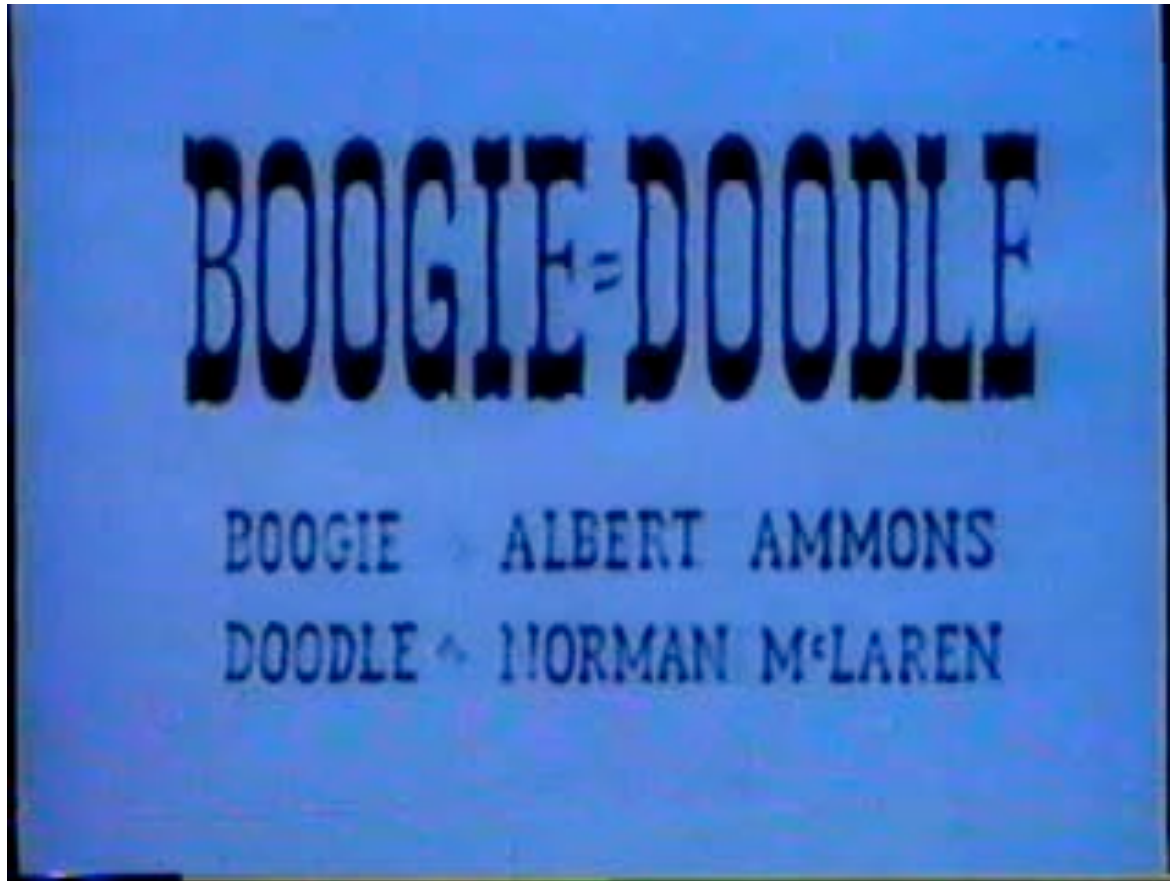
Victory Boogie-Woogie (1942-43)

Mondrian first heard
boogie-woogie
pianists **Meade
Lux Lewis** and
Albert Ammons
when he came to
New York



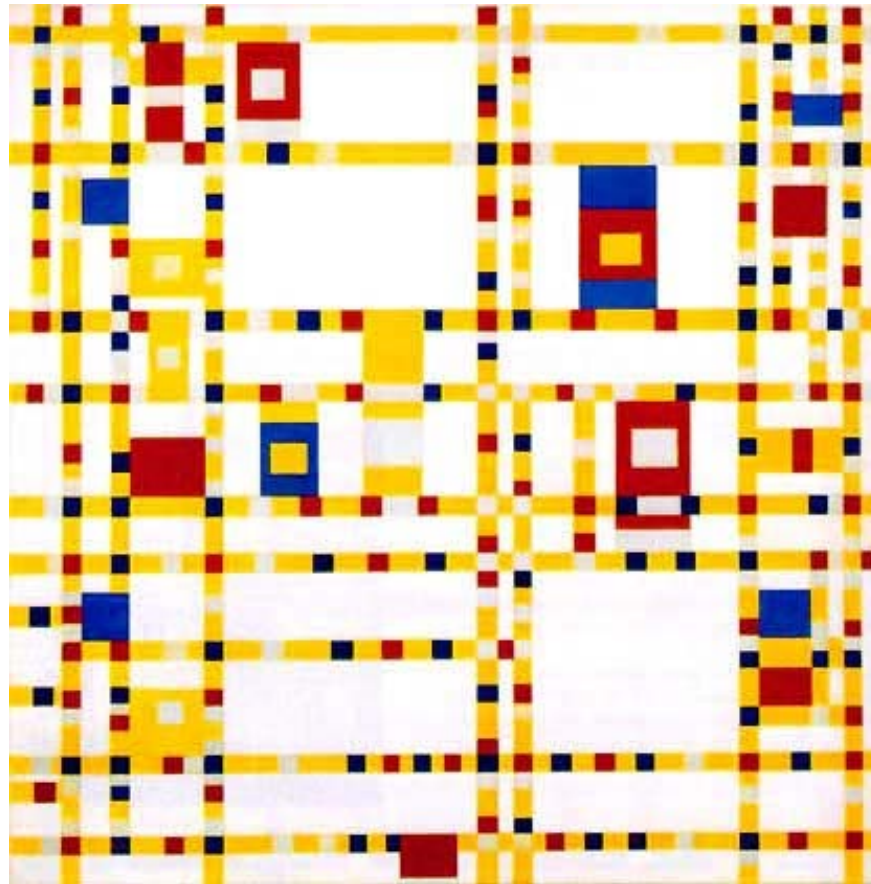
Norman McClaren (1914-1987)

Boogie-Doodle (1940)



Piet Mondrian

Broadway Boogie-Woogie (1942-43)



Painting Music: **Jackson Pollock** (1912-1956)

A load of Pollocks: painting



Painting Music: **Jackson Pollock**

A load of Pollocks: talking



“I want to express my feelings rather than just illustrate them”

Painting Music: **Jackson Pollock**

A load of Pollocks: **The Big Picture** (5:00)



Painting Music: **Jackson Pollock**

A load of Pollocks: **The First Dribble** (1:00)



Painting Music: **Jackson Pollock**

A load of Pollocks: **Interview from the film Pollock** (2000) (2:40)



Painting Music: **Jackson Pollock**

Talking **Pollocks**



Norman MacLaren

Begone Dull Care (1949) (7:45)



Sounding Images

The Other Way Around... **Music written in response to image...**

Botticelli Tryptich by Ottorino Respighi (inspired by **The Birth of Venus** by Sandro Botticelli)

Frescoes of Piero della Francesca by Bohuslav Martinu (which was prompted by **Discovery of the True Cross** by Piero Della Francesca)

Rachmaninoff's **The Isle of the Dead**, after a painting by Arnold Boecklin

Mussorgsky's **Pictures at an Exhibition.**

Sounding Images

The Other Way Around...

A century ago, the landscape paintings of Swiss romantic Arnold Böcklin inspired major orchestral works by composers as opposite as Serge Rachmaninoff and Max Reger. Much later, the metaphysical child-like paintings of Paul Klee have inspired composers from several generations and cultural backgrounds including Gunther Schuller and Tan Dun, to very different musical ends. Way back in 1874, in what is perhaps the most famous example of painting inspiring music, Modest Mussorgsky attempted to sonically convey 10 drawings and watercolors by his recently-deceased friend, Victor Hartmann, in his masterpiece **Pictures at an Exhibition**.

Of course, one way a composer can get around the lack of a universally recognized specificity to musical tones is to put words on top of them. Almost every single piece of political or otherwise socially-motivated piece of music is actually a political or socially-motivated collection of words set to music. To make the art and music connection, there have been notable operas based on the lives of painters but to call these musical works inspired by painting is probably a bit of a semantic stretch. The operas **Goya** (as in Francisco) by Gian-Carlo Menotti and **Vincent** (as in Van Gogh) by Einojuhani Rautavaara do not readily conjure up sonic renderings of the works of the painters in question, as far as I can hear. However, Stephen Sondheim's Broadway musical **Sunday in the Park With George**, inspired by George Seurat's pointillistic masterpiece **Sunday Afternoon on the Grand Jatte**, not only recreates the painting with the actors on the stage but the music actually goes quite far in imitating Seurat's careful dots of individual colors which blend into an image at a distance by creating melodies from a series of ostinatos and tiny dot-like motives.

Music and Art Beneath the Surface

Sounding Images

The Other Way Around...

americancomposersorchestra



Music & Art Beneath the Surface

Music and Art Beneath the Surface

Sounding Images Mussorgsky

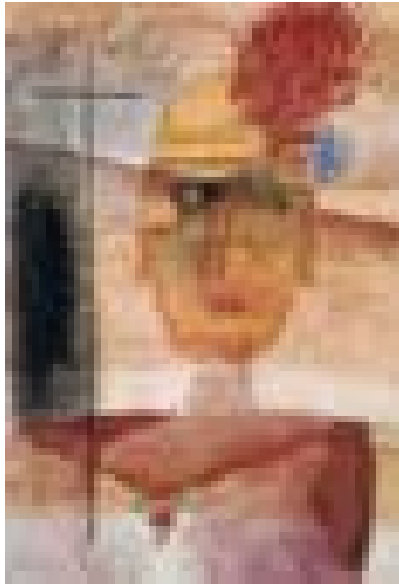
Pictures at an Exhibition (1874)



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pictures_at_an_Exhibition

Sounding Images Maxwell Davies

Five Klee Pictures (1959)

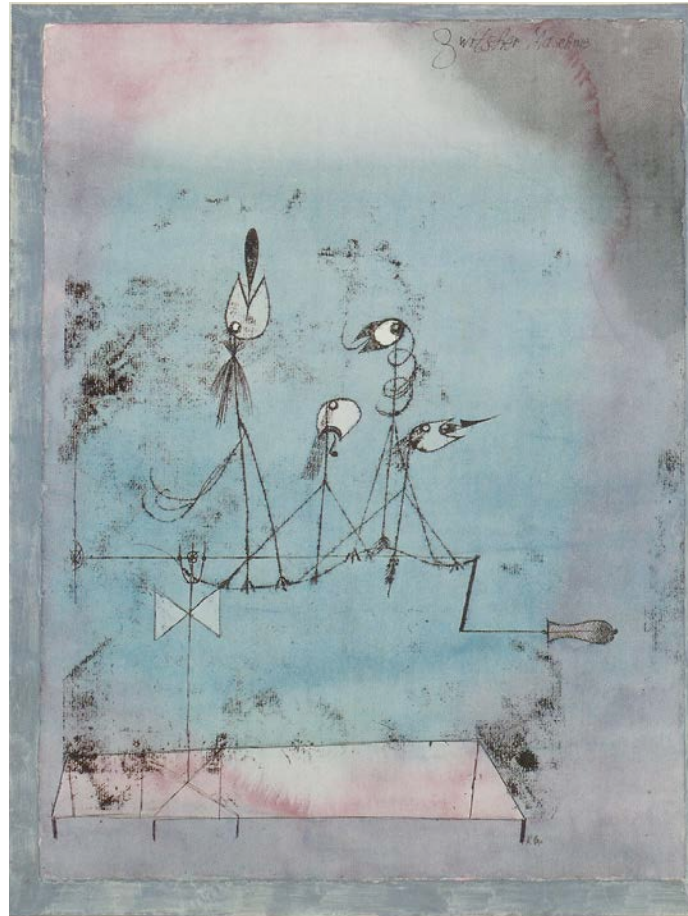


1: A Crusader



2: Oriental Garden

Five Klee Pictures 3: The Twittering Machine (1922)



3: The Twittering Machine (1922)

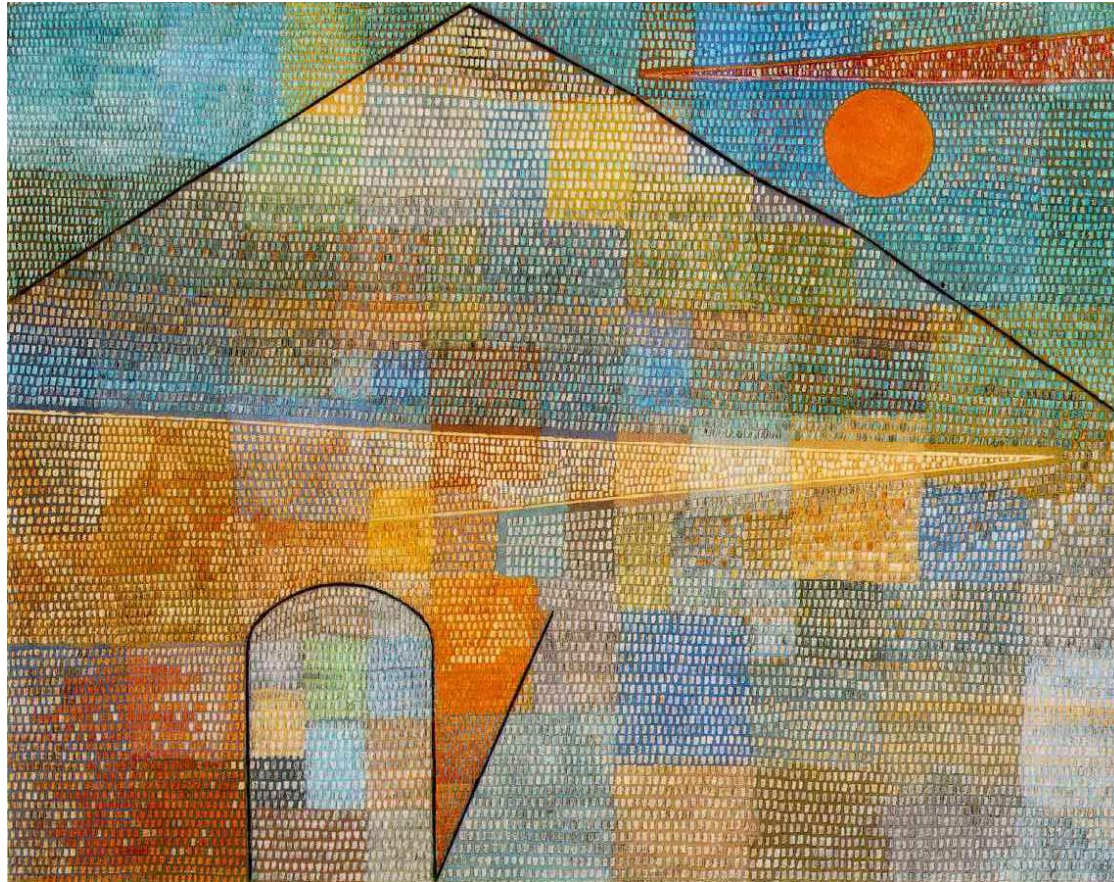
Sounding Images Maxwell Davies

Five Klee Pictures 4: Stained Glass Saint

Awaiting image!

Sounding Images Maxwell Davies

Five Klee Pictures 5: Ad Parnassum (1932)



Ikons/icons

- Icons are of great importance to Orthodox Christians.
- Beautiful and elaborate paintings are described as "windows into the kingdom of God".
- They are used in worship both in the decoration of the church and for private homes.



Ikons/icons (5:00)

- The icon is seen as both a form of prayer and a means to prayer.
- They depict Christ, his All-holy Mother, the Saints, scenes from the Bible and the lives of the Saints.
- The iconographer prepares for the painting of an icon with prayer and fasting. By worshipping at the Icon the Orthodox Christian enters into a sacred place with God.



Ikons/icons: The Last Sleep of the Virgin (1991)

- The icon is venerated and often candles and oil lamps are burnt before them. The worshipper kisses the icon making the sign of the Cross and may kneel or prostrate before it.
- In most Orthodox churches the Altar, or sanctuary, is separated from the main body of the church by a solid screen (iconostasis), pierced by three doors, the one in the centre being known as the Holy door. The screen is decorated with icons, of which the principal ones are those on either side of the Holy Door of Christ and the Mother of God.
- These are normally flanked by ones of St John the Baptist and of the Saint, or Feast, to which the church is dedicated. In Russian churches the iconostasis normally forms a solid wall decorated with four or five rows of icons according to an elaborate traditional arrangement.
- The composer Sir John Tavener is one of Britain's most famous followers of Orthodox Christianity.



Painting Music

Other Presentations

rheadley.net/presentations

end