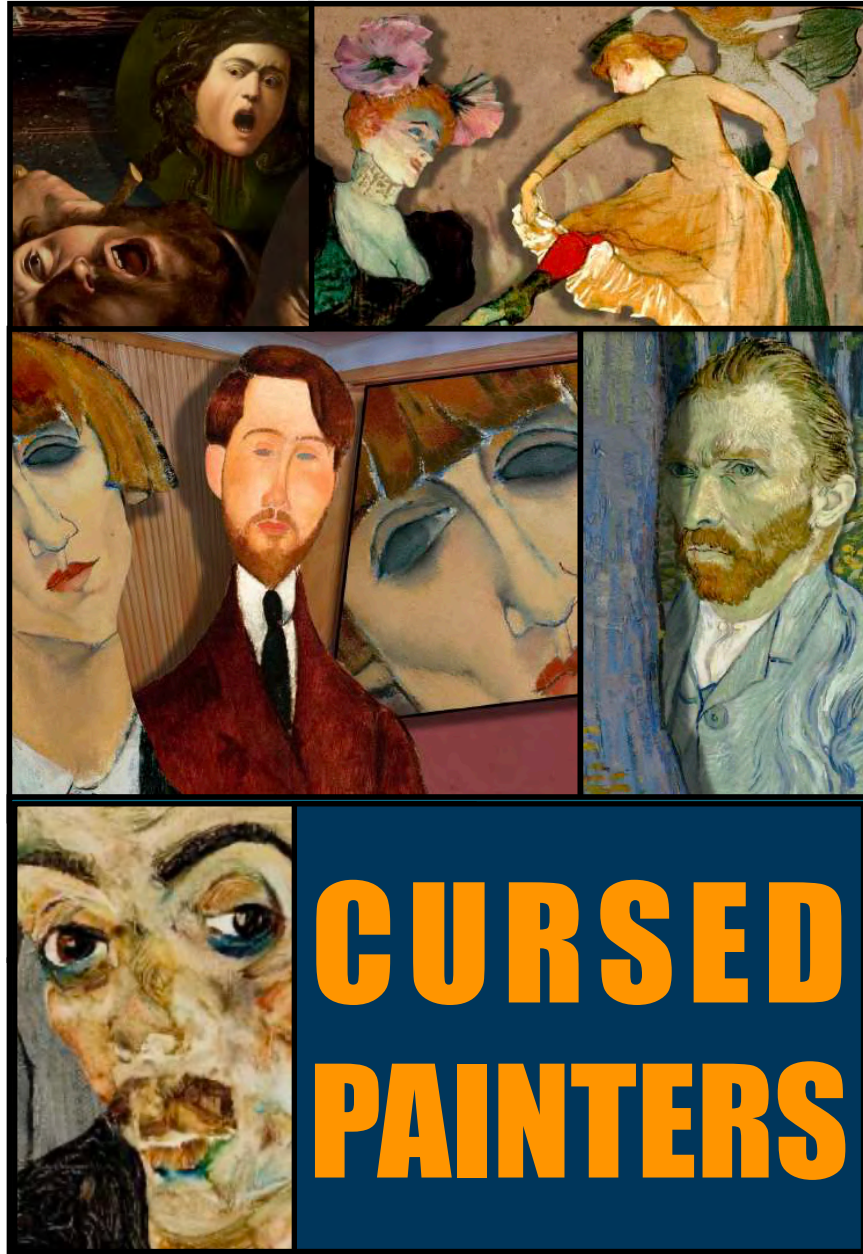




Six artists whose lives were scarred by misunderstandings, excess, poverty, and illness, often ending in premature or tragic deaths.

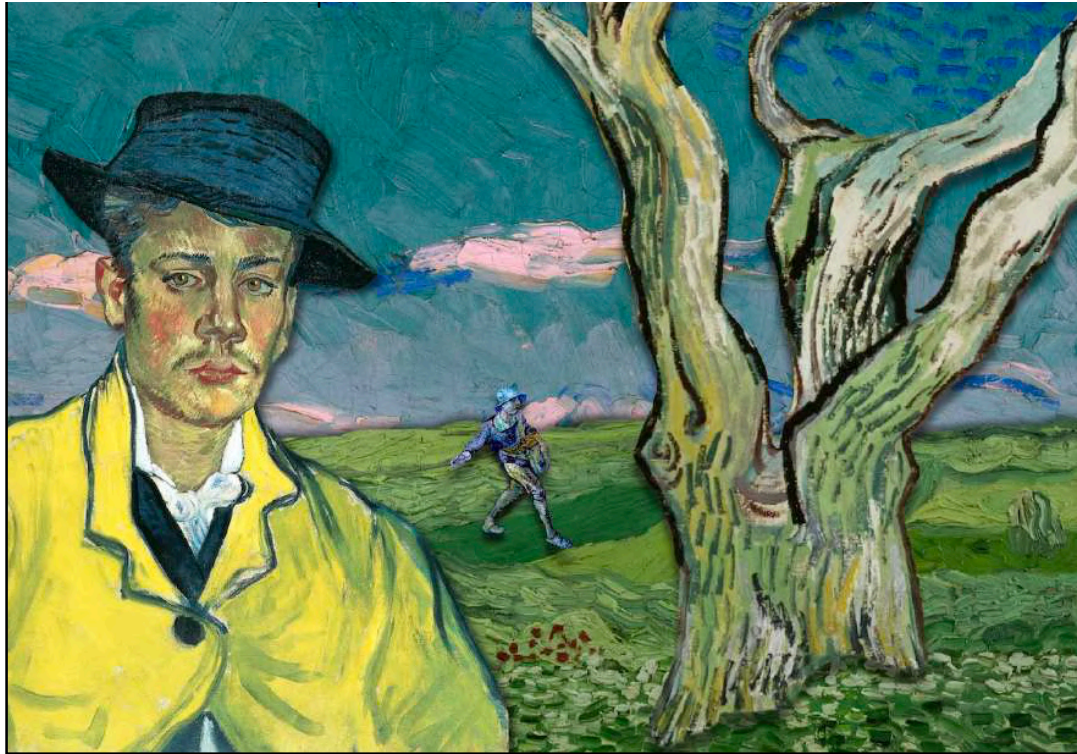
We wanted to remember them with a series of collages inspired by and dedicated to them.

Vincent van Gogh

Van Gogh never seen

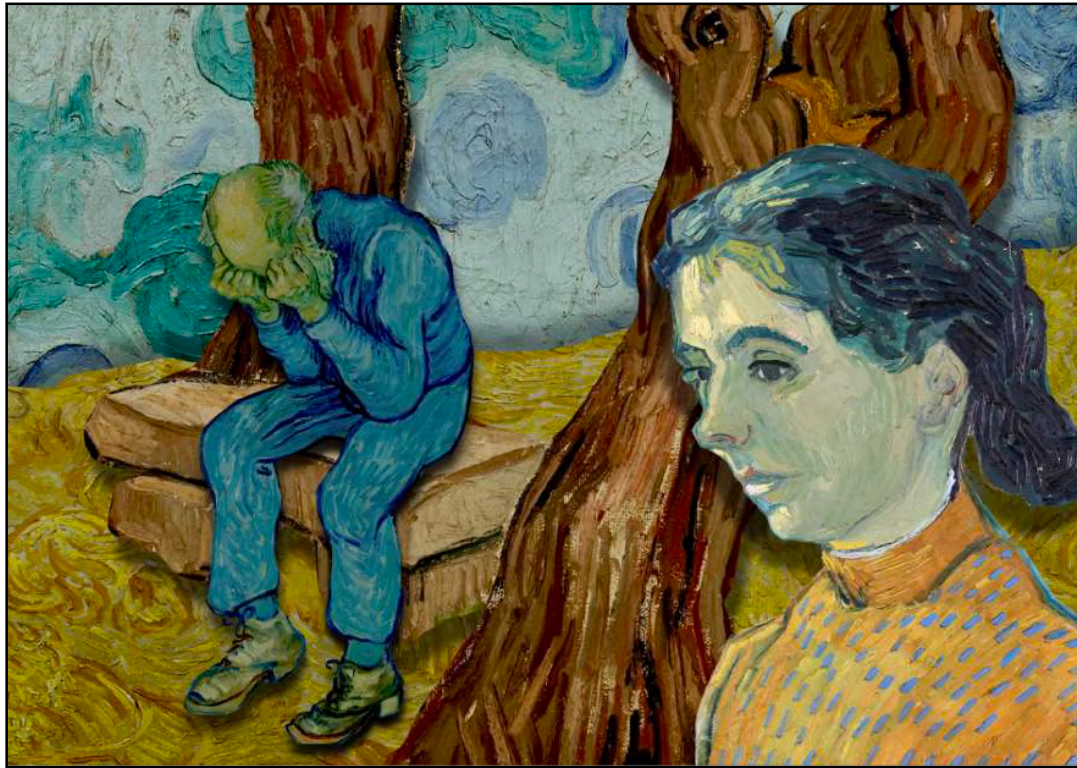


Arid Land



Vincent van Gogh (1853–1890) – Perhaps the most emblematic example of the lonely, misunderstood artist. His life was marked by poverty, mental health struggles (famous for the ear-severing incident), and an almost complete lack of appreciation for his art during his lifetime. He died by suicide.

Misunderstanding



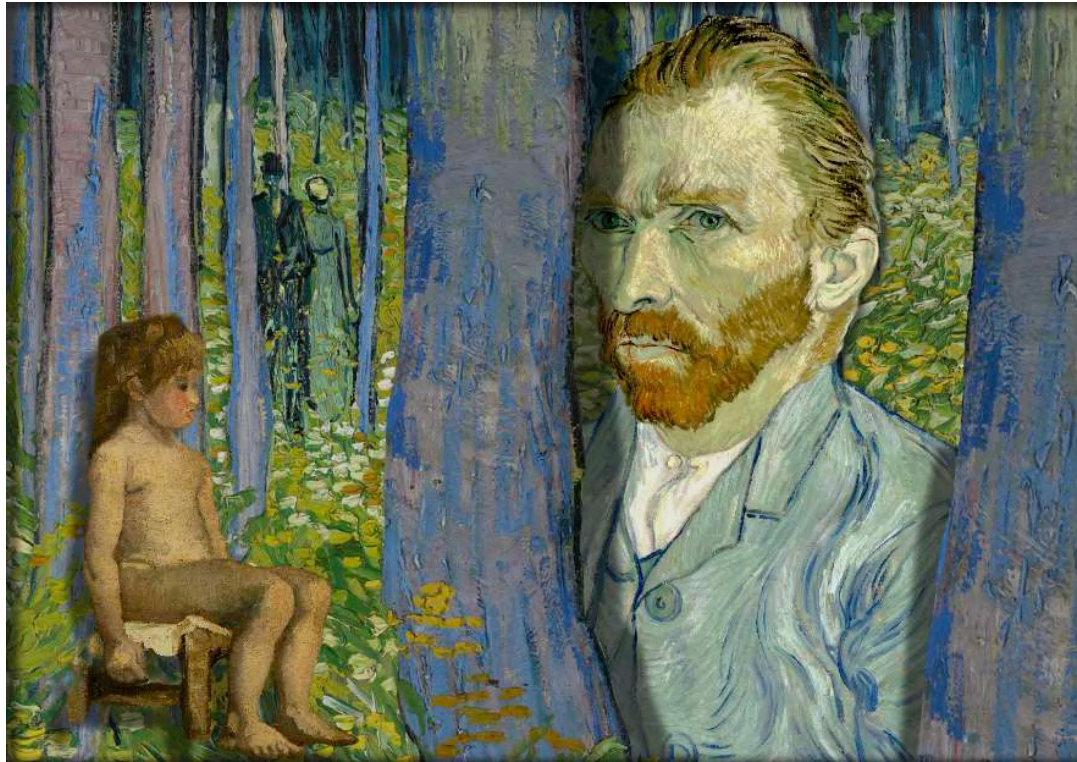
Most of what we know about Van Gogh's thoughts and artistic theories comes from the hundreds of letters he and his brother exchanged between 1872 and 1890—more than six hundred from Vincent to Theo, and forty from Theo to Vincent.

Only Child



As a man and as a painter, Vincent felt like a failure: “I feel how inferior I am to so many Belgian painters gifted with enormous talent; as for me, I am doomed to failure”. He felt inadequate; even when his brother achieved the milestone of starting a family, Vincent felt all the more alone.

Without Family



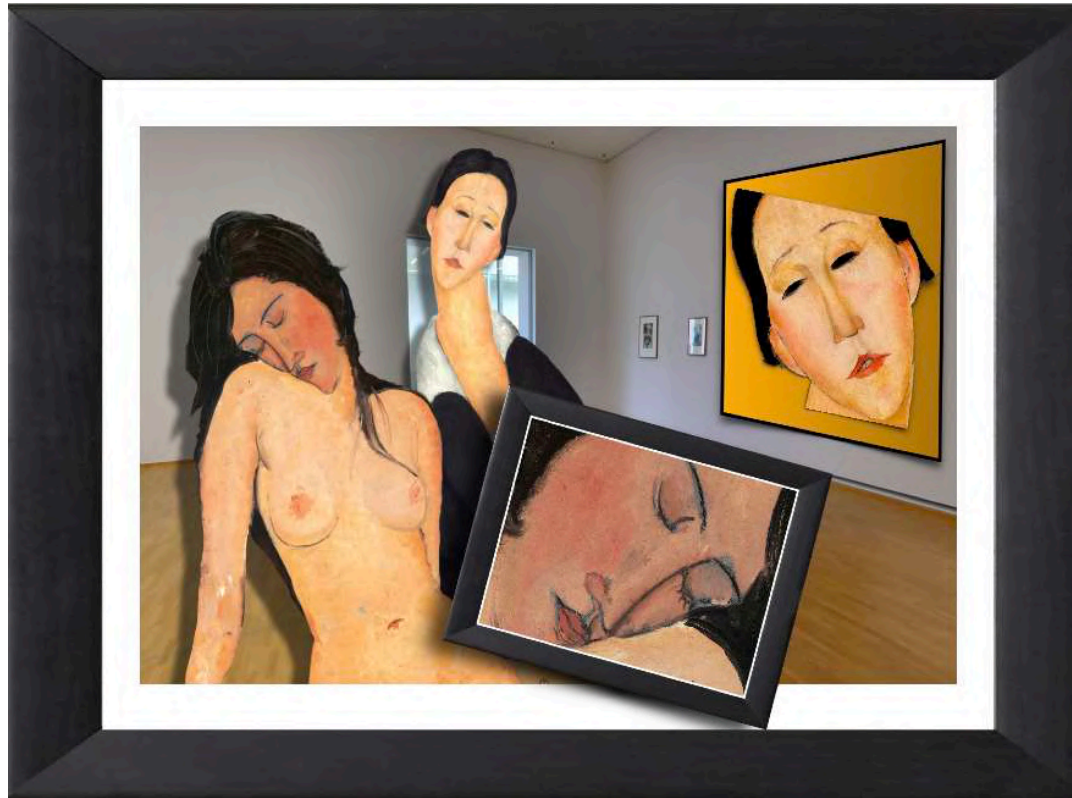
The Dutch artist, author of nearly 900 paintings and over 1,000 drawings, died by suicide in 1890 after several years of suffering and frequent mental illness. He died in Auvers-sur-Oise, the French village famous for having hosted so many artists. Van Gogh was 37 years old; he is buried alongside his brother Theo in the local cemetery. Theo was also close to him during his life, supporting and encouraging him as best he could.

Amedeo Modigliani

Modigliani's Patron



Frames



Amedeo Modigliani (1884–1920) – A brief, intense life marked by poverty, alcoholism, drugs, and tuberculosis. An extraordinary Italian genius who gave life to unforgettable portraits and mysterious sculptures. His unique, minimalist, and modern style revolutionized painting and sculpture; his works have become the symbol of a tormented existence, poised between art and suffering, love and illness, beauty and tragedy.

Seductive Nudes



Modigliani produced a remarkable number of paintings, yet gained no wealth from them. As early as his first solo exhibition in Paris in 1918 at the Galerie Weill, his paintings were judged indecent, resulting in an order to close the show.

Love Sold Out



Hospitalized with tuberculous meningitis, the artist died at dawn on January 24, 1920, at just 35 years old, leaving behind his grieving pregnant fiancée, Jeanne. A grand funeral was organized, attended by members of the entire Montmartre and Montparnasse artistic communities. The day after Amedeo's death, Jeanne Hébuterne, who had been taken to her parents' home, threw herself from a fifth-floor window.

No Words



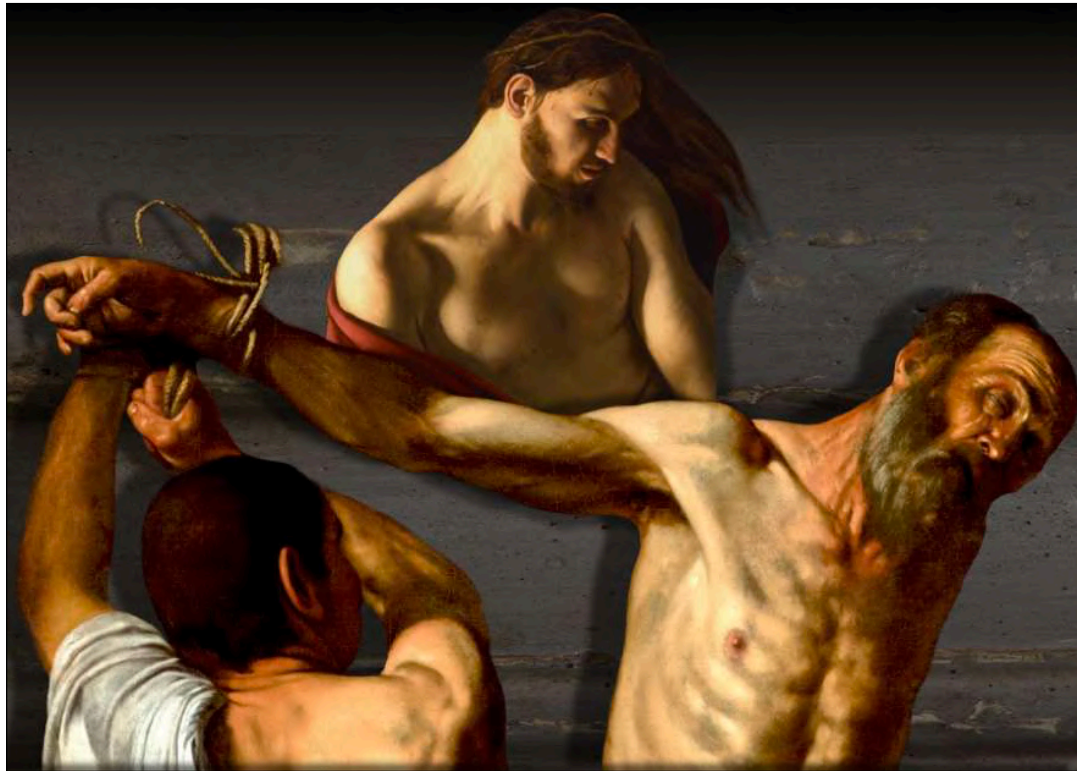
Modigliani was buried in the Père Lachaise cemetery on January 26. Jeanne Hébuterne was interred the following day in the Bagneux cemetery, near Paris. Only in 1930 did her family—bitter about having had her buried secretly—consent to having her remains placed alongside those of her beloved Amedeo, whose works began to gain widespread recognition and appreciation that very year.

Caravaggio

Caravaggio's Drama



Christian Piety



Michelangelo Merisi (known as Caravaggio, 1571–1610) – A brilliant and revolutionary artist, yet a man whose turbulent life was marked by brawls, murder, trials, convictions, and escapes. He died on the beach at Porto Ercole under mysterious circumstances on July 18, 1610, just shy of his 39th birthday. Only a few days later, he was to be pardoned with permission to return to Rome.

Scandalous Painting



Having trained in Milan and spent most of his artistic career in Rome, Caravaggio spent the last four years of his life on the run from Roman justice, moving between Naples, Malta, and Sicily.

Beheading



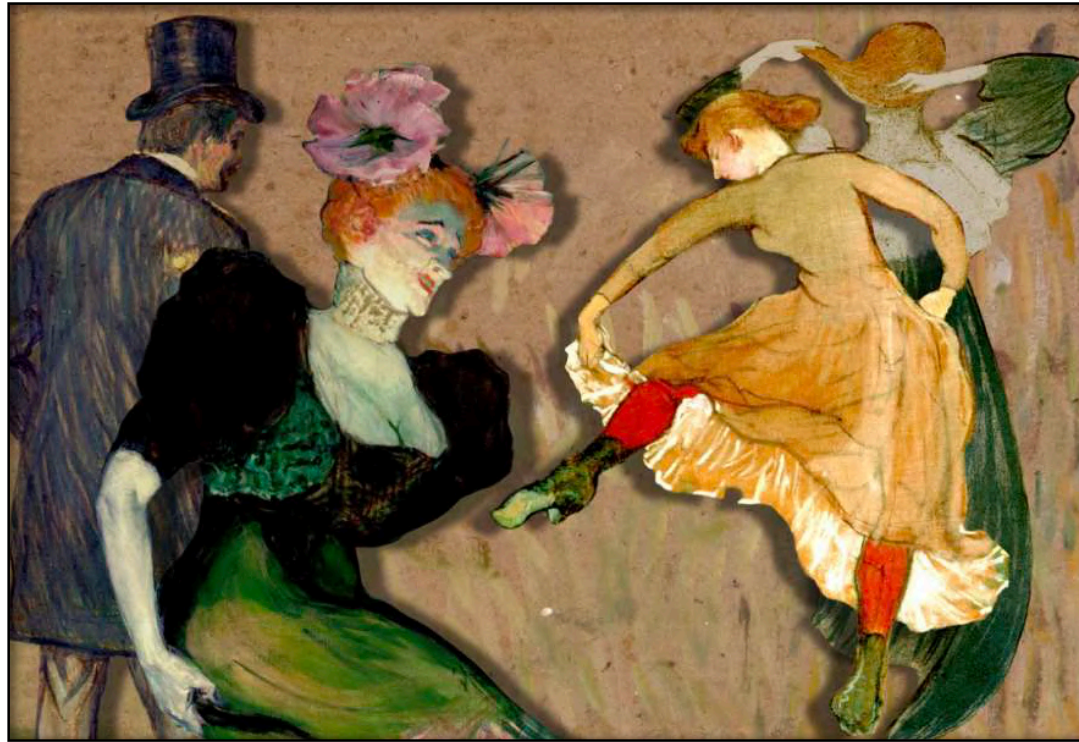
After his death, he inspired the painting movement known as 'Caravaggism,' having exerted a profound influence on 17th-century Baroque art. Yet he was unfairly forgotten until his critical rediscovery in the 20th century. Today, he is considered one of the most celebrated figures in the history of Western art.

Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec

Toulouse-Lautrec Tribute



Liberating Dance



Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864–1901) – His life was marked by severe health issues stemming from a genetic disorder that caused dwarfism and bone fragility. Despite these challenges, he fully embraced a bohemian lifestyle in Paris's Montmartre district. Alcoholism and declining health eventually led to his physical and mental breakdown, culminating in his death at a psychiatric facility at just 36 years old.

Desire to Live



Even after his death, the French press continued to fuel the narrative of a bohemian dwarf—grotesque, depraved, and miserable. Today we know that Toulouse-Lautrec was none of these things. Resisting all artistic trends, he felt an affinity for free spirits, seeking neither masters nor disciples. Understanding his art would require the fresh wave of modernity brought by the new century.

Marital Crisis

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Edvard Munch

Self-Portrait



Farewell



Edvard Munch (1863–1944) – His childhood was overshadowed by illness, bereavement, and the constant fear of inheriting a mental condition that ran in his family. The Scream, the Norwegian artist's most famous work, became the defining image of a troubled life—and an icon of the human condition.

Remorse



Munch's greatest masterpieces are the product of a tormented and painful life, marked by family loss, failure, alcoholism, neurosis, and solitude. His existence was a constant sequence of highs and lows that prevented him from ever achieving the mental and emotional stability that might have brought him peace.

Repentance



Munch's final years were defined by his efforts to win recognition from a homeland that had long ignored him. He took on public commissions and bequeathed the vast majority of his work to the city of Oslo. Shortly after finalizing this agreement with the mayor, Edvard Munch died of bronchopneumonia in 1944.

Egon Schiele

Schiele never seen



Past and Present



Egon Schiele (1890–1918) – An Austrian painter and printmaker and a protégé of the already established Gustav Klimt, Schiele is one of the leading figurative artists of the early 20th century, as well as a definitive figure of early Viennese Expressionism.

Impotence Feel



The painter drew attention for his strictly realistic and at times controversial works. Schiele's art focused on the complexities of the human soul, frequently confronting themes of sex and death, almost always rendered through tormented human figures.

Bigamist



His talent emerged early in a brief, troubled life that even saw him briefly imprisoned on charges of immorality. His works—often self-portraits and nudes—are consistently defined by a raw expressiveness and a striking sense of existential angst.

The Swingers



The label of—the 'cursed painter'—is often a posthumous badge, emphasizing the bond between artistic genius and a tragic, unconventional life like Schiele's. In 1918, the outbreak of the Spanish Flu reached Vienna, claiming the life of his six-month pregnant wife, Edith, and of Egon Schiele himself just three days later.

