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Irene Ludwig, widow of the chocolate magnate and art collector Peter Ludwig, plans to donate pieces to a museum named after her late husband. He was renowned for his generosity, giving or lending almost everything he bought to museums and galleries. However, he insisted that collections should bear his name - hence the Ludwig museums across Germany and those in St Petersburg, Budapest, Vienna and Beijing. Ludwig gave Cologne a number of world-famous Picassos in , which were complemented by additional loans. The collection now being offered includes ceramics, works on paper, relief plates and graphic prints. Among Picasso paintings donated previously were *Woman with Artichoke*, , and *Harlequin*. The works are currently on loan to the museum. The city council was due to vote yesterday on whether to accept the permanent donation, but it is regarded as a formality. Before this donation we had about works by Picasso. Now we will have over pieces. We are all so happy about this. The Ludwig Museum has enjoyed more space to house the extra works since January, when the Wallraf-Richartz museum, with which it shared its building on the Rhine, moved out. Peter Ludwig, who was known as "Mr More" in the New York art world, bought art in huge quantities and was an enthusiast for pop art, Soviet painting and contemporary Cuban art. He studied art history at university in Mainz - where he met Irene - and wrote his dissertation on Picasso, which was apparently regarded as a daring subject to choose at the time. Ludwig and his wife began collecting for public exhibition in Andy Warhol drew a portrait of him in When he offered the busts to the Ludwig Museum in Cologne to decorate its entrance hall there was a storm of protest. During the subsequent row he claimed that Breker was one of the greatest sculptors of the century, that not all Nazi-approved art was bad, and that it should again be on show in German museums. As well as the Picassos, the museum houses the most comprehensive collection of early Russian avant-garde artworks outside Russia, American and British Pop Art and contemporary German art. On Monday, the museum staff and management threw a party attended by Irene Ludwig, to celebrate the donation.

Chapter 2 : Visit Museum Ludwig on your trip to Cologne or Germany â€¢ Inspirock

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Even going outside on the roof terrace is a nice city-view bonus. They have some of my favourite artists and works I like No dejan meter bol It has a temporary exhibition and other permanent; the two very curious. Comes in very handy to take shelter from the cold. Coming into the lobby this placed looked like it was going to be empty. Once inside you really can admire the architecture of the building. The art is modern so some of it may not be enjoyable or appreciated by all but art is art. A definite must visit if in Cologne. Huge collection of fantastic pieces on four floors. Architecturally interesting and a very pleasant space. Helpful and friendly staff. Must see if in Cologne and perhaps fit for more than one visit. The museum also has great windows and platforms for viewing Cologne from different angles. The temporary exhibitions are also exciting and the permanent collection is worth seeing at least once in your life as it is really unique. There was also a Salvador Dali on display! Staff was friendly and helpful, but they definitely shoo you out right at closing time! Loved the gallery and surrounding architecture. Close walk to a connected film museum, the riverside, and several bier gardens and cafes. The Chanterelle mushrooms in the risotto were like something out of a dream! The salads are to die for. The blueberry--lavender lemonade was unbelievable. Their own farm to table menu is extremely creative. A must go visit to the restaurant then go to the museum to walk it off.

Chapter 3 : Museum Ludwig - Wikipedia

Picasso: The Ludwig Collection: Paintings, Drawings, Sculptures, Ceramics, Prints (Art & Design) by Weiss, Evelyn and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at blog.quintoapp.com

Germany – Germany, officially the Federal Republic of Germany, is a federal parliamentary republic in central-western Europe. It includes 16 constituent states, covers an area of , square kilometres, with about 82 million inhabitants, Germany is the most populous member state of the European Union. After the United States, it is the second most popular destination in the world. Various Germanic tribes have inhabited the northern parts of modern Germany since classical antiquity, a region named Germania was documented before AD. During the Migration Period the Germanic tribes expanded southward, beginning in the 10th century, German territories formed a central part of the Holy Roman Empire. During the 16th century, northern German regions became the centre of the Protestant Reformation, in , Germany became a nation state when most of the German states unified into the Prussian-dominated German Empire. After a period of Allied occupation, two German states were founded, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic, in , the country was reunified. In the 21st century, Germany is a power and has the worlds fourth-largest economy by nominal GDP. As a global leader in industrial and technological sectors, it is both the worlds third-largest exporter and importer of goods. Germany is a country with a very high standard of living sustained by a skilled. It upholds a social security and universal health system, environmental protection. Germany was a member of the European Economic Community in The national military expenditure is the 9th highest in the world, the English word Germany derives from the Latin Germania, which came into use after Julius Caesar adopted it for the peoples east of the Rhine. Two of these connect the Cologne Stadtbahn to the Bonn Stadtbahn. These lines are operated by both cities transport authorities, resulting in both systems and the lines connecting them sometimes collectively referred to as Stadtbahn Rhein-Sieg. There are 38 underground stations,4 more are currently under construction, the Cologne Stadtbahn traces its history to the first horsecar lines that started operating in Within a few years, several companies had built an extensive network, because none of these companies showed interest in electrifying their lines, the city of Cologne bought them on 1 January Electric streetcars were introduced and additional lines built until , including Vorortbahnen to surrounding villages outside the city limits, outside the city center, these lines had separated right-of-way and were more similar to real railroads than to trams. During World War II, Cologne suffered heavy damage, the city center was almost completely destroyed and the tram lines with it. After the war, only a few of the lines were rebuilt in the downtown area. To improve the situation, construction of the first tunnel began in , when the tunnel was opened in November , it was integrated into the tram network, instead of a separate subway operation. Since then, street-running tram lines have gradually replaced with tunnels, some elevated track. From until light rail vehicles have operated together with classic trams on the same lines, because the light rail network evolved from the tram network instead of replacing it, there were numerous stations served by both light rail and tram vehicles for almost three decades. While high platforms for entry into light rail vehicles could be built on the outer branches. The introduction of technology in the early s promised wheelchair-accessible entry throughout the network without having to build several hundred high platforms. To allow the introduction of trains without having to demolish existing high platforms. On weekends, there is a service throughout the night. Because several lines overlap on the routes through the city center, the first step towards the introduction of a low-floor light rail network was concentrating four lines on similar routes on a common east-west-corridor in Within short time, these lines were equipped with low platforms 35 cm above street level on every single station, in , the 8 line, which previously operated during peak hours, stopped service 3. It is the seat of the Archbishop of Cologne and of the administration of the Archdiocese of Cologne and it is a renowned monument of German Catholicism and Gothic architecture and was declared a World Heritage Site in It is Germanys most visited landmark, attracting an average of 20, people a day, construction of Cologne Cathedral commenced in and was halted in , leaving it unfinished. Work restarted in the 19th century and was completed, to the original plan, the cathedral

is the largest Gothic church in Northern Europe and has the second-tallest spires. Cologne's medieval builders had planned a structure to house the reliquary of the Three Kings. When construction began on the present Cologne Cathedral in 1248, the site had already been occupied by several previous structures. The earliest may have been for storage, and possibly was succeeded by a Roman temple built by Mercurius Augustus. A free-standing baptistery dating the 6th century was located at the east end of the present cathedral, only ruins of the baptistery and the octagonal baptismal font remain today. The second church, called the Old Cathedral, was completed in 1063 and it was destroyed by fire on 30 April 1194, during demolition work to prepare for a new cathedral. The relics have great significance and drew pilgrims from all over Christendom. It was important to church officials that they be properly housed, the foundation stone was laid on 15 August 1164, by Archbishop Konrad von Hochstaden. The eastern arm was completed under the direction of Master Gerhard, was consecrated in 1180, eighty four misericords in the choir date from this building phase. In the mid 14th century work on the west front commenced under Master Michael and this work halted in 1380, leaving the south tower complete up to the belfry level and crowned with a huge crane that remained in place as a landmark of the Cologne skyline for years. Some work proceeded intermittently on the structure of the nave between the west front and the arm, but during the 16th century this ceased. It was achieved by effort, the Central-Dombauverein, founded in 1818, raised two-thirds of the enormous costs. The state saw this as a way to improve its relations with the number of Catholic subjects it had gained in 1815. Work resumed in 1843 to the design of the surviving medieval plans and drawings 4. Modern art " Modern art includes artistic work produced during the period extending roughly from the 1860s to the 1960s, and denotes the style and philosophy of the art produced during that era. The term is associated with art in which the traditions of the past have been thrown aside in a spirit of experimentation. Modern artists experimented with new ways of seeing and with ideas about the nature of materials. A tendency away from the narrative, which was characteristic for the traditional arts, more recent artistic production is often called contemporary art or postmodern art. Matisse's two versions of *The Dance* signified a key point in his career and in the development of modern painting, analytic cubism was jointly developed by Picasso and Georges Braque, exemplified by *Violin and Candlestick*, Paris, from about 1909 through 1911. Although modern sculpture and architecture are reckoned to have emerged at the end of the 19th century, the beginnings of modern painting can be located earlier. The date perhaps most commonly identified as marking the birth of art is 1905. Earlier dates have also been proposed, among them 1864. In the words of art historian H. Harvard Arnason, Each of these dates has significance for the development of modern art, but none categorically marks a completely new beginning. A gradual metamorphosis took place in the course of a hundred years, the strands of thought that eventually led to modern art can be traced back to the Enlightenment, and even to the 17th century. The important modern art critic Clement Greenberg, for instance, called Immanuel Kant the first real Modernist but also drew a distinction, The Enlightenment criticized from the outside. The French Revolution of uprooted assumptions and institutions that had for centuries been accepted with little question and this gave rise to what art historian Ernst Gombrich called a self-consciousness that made people select the style of their building as one selects the pattern of a wallpaper. The pioneers of art were Romantics, Realists and Impressionists. By the late 19th century, additional movements which were to be influential in art had begun to emerge. The advocates of realism stood against the idealism of the academic art that enjoyed public. The most successful painters of the day worked either through commissions or through public exhibitions of their own work. There were official, government-sponsored painters unions, while governments regularly held exhibitions of new fine 5. Pop art " Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the mid-1950s in Britain and the late 1950s in the United States. Pop art presented a challenge to traditions of art by including imagery from popular culture such as advertising. In pop art, material is sometimes removed from its known context, isolated. Pop art employs aspects of culture, such as advertising, comic books. One of its aims is to use images of popular culture in art, emphasizing the banal or kitschy elements of any culture and it is also associated with the artists use of mechanical means of reproduction or rendering techniques. Pop art is interpreted as a reaction to the then-dominant ideas of abstract expressionism. Due to its utilization of found objects and images, it is similar to Dada, Pop art and minimalism are considered to be art movements that precede postmodern art, or are some of the earliest

examples of postmodern art themselves. Pop art often takes imagery that is currently in use in advertising, product labeling and logos figure prominently in the imagery chosen by pop artists, seen in the labels of Campbells Soup Cans, by Andy Warhol. Even the labeling on the outside of a box containing food items for retail has been used as subject matter in pop art. The origins of pop art in North America developed differently from Great Britain, in the United States, pop art was a response by artists, it marked a return to hard-edged composition and representational art. They used impersonal, mundane reality, irony, and parody to defuse the personal symbolism, in the U. By contrast, the origins of pop art in post-War Britain, while employing irony, early pop art in Britain was a matter of ideas fueled by American popular culture when viewed from afar. Similarly, pop art was both an extension and a repudiation of Dadaism, among those artists in Europe seen as producing work leading up to pop art are, Pablo Picasso, Marcel Duchamp, and Kurt Schwitters. During the s, American artists Gerald Murphy, Charles Demuth and Stuart Davis created paintings that contained pop culture imagery, the Independent Group, founded in London in , is regarded as the precursor to the pop art movement. They were a gathering of young painters, sculptors, architects, writers and their group discussions centered on pop culture implications from elements such as mass advertising, movies, product design, comic strips, science fiction and technology. This material of found objects such as advertising, comic characters, magazine covers. One of the collages in that presentation was Paolozzis I was a Rich Mans Plaything, following Paolozzis seminal presentation in , the IG focused primarily on the imagery of American popular culture, particularly mass advertising. Nevertheless, Alloway was one of the critics to defend the inclusion of the imagery of mass culture in the fine arts 6. Abstract art “ Abstract art uses a visual language of shape, form, color and line to create a composition which may exist with a degree of independence from visual references in the world. Western art had been, from the Renaissance up to the middle of the 19th century, underpinned by the logic of perspective, the arts of cultures other than the European had become accessible and showed alternative ways of describing visual experience to the artist. By the end of the 19th century many artists felt a need to create a new kind of art which would encompass the fundamental changes taking place in technology, science and philosophy. The sources from which individual artists drew their theoretical arguments were diverse, Abstract art, non-figurative art, non-objective art, and nonrepresentational art are loosely related terms. They are similar, but perhaps not of identical meaning, Abstraction indicates a departure from reality in depiction of imagery in art. This departure from accurate representation can be slight, partial, or complete, even art that aims for verisimilitude of the highest degree can be said to be abstract, at least theoretically, since perfect representation is likely to be exceedingly elusive. Artwork which takes liberties, altering for instance color and form in ways that are conspicuous, total abstraction bears no trace of any reference to anything recognizable. In geometric abstraction, for instance, one is unlikely to find references to naturalistic entities, Figurative art and total abstraction are almost mutually exclusive. But figurative and representational art often contains partial abstraction, both geometric abstraction and lyrical abstraction are often totally abstract. It is at level of visual meaning that abstract art communicates. One can enjoy the beauty of Chinese calligraphy or Islamic calligraphy without being able to read it, in Chinese painting, abstraction can be traced to the Tang dynasty painter Wang Mo, who is credited to have invented the splashed-ink painting style. While none of his paintings remain, this style is seen in some Song Dynasty Paintings. A late Song painter named Yu Jian, adept to Tiantai buddhism and his paintings show heavily misty mountains in which the shapes of the objects are barely visible and extremely simplified. This type of painting was continued by Sesshu Toyo in his later years, another instance of abstraction in Chinese painting is seen in Zhu Deruns Cosmic Circle. The painting is a reflection of the Daoist metaphysics in which chaos, in Tokugawa Japan some zen monk-painters created Enso, a circle who represents the absolute enlightenment. Usually made in one spontaneous brush stroke, it became the paradigm of the minimalist aesthetic that guided part of the zen painting, three art movements which contributed to the development of abstract art were Romanticism, Impressionism and Expressionism. Artistic independence for artists was advanced during the 19th century, patronage from the church diminished and private patronage from the public became more capable of providing a livelihood for artists. Expressionist painters explored the use of paint surface, drawing distortions and exaggerations 7. Surrealism “ Surrealism is a cultural movement that began in the early s, and is best

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known for its visual artworks and writings.

Chapter 4 : The Hahn & Ludwig Collections | mumok

The exhibition was of the Ludwig Collection (Colleccio Ludwig) at the Museo Picasso in Barcelona, Spain. I don't know offhand who "Ludwig" was, but Ludwig was most likely the surname of a collector of Picasso's works.

Chapter 5 : 3rd largest collection of Picasso - Review of Museum Ludwig, Cologne, Germany - TripAdvisor

The German museum holds a whopping works by Picasso, an enviable collection which has lead to its fame. After Paris and Barcelona, this is the world's third largest collection of his works. After Paris and Barcelona, this is the world's third largest collection of his works.

Chapter 6 : mumok Collection | mumok

Alongside American pop art, the Peter and Irene Ludwig Collection is characterized by key works by Hanne Darboven, Gerhard Richter, Robert Smithson, Bernd and Hilla Becher, Pablo Picasso, Joseph Beuys, and Richard Hamilton.

Chapter 7 : Maria T. Ocana (Editor of Picasso, the Ludwig Collection)

Museum Ludwig, located in Cologne, Germany, houses a collection of modern blog.quintoapp.com includes works from Pop Art, Abstract and Surrealism, and has one of the largest Picasso collections in Europe.

Chapter 8 : Pablo Picasso. Col·lecci3 Ludwig | Picasso Museum Barcelona

Title: Pablo Picasso. The Ludwig Collection Authors: Maria Teresa Ocaña, Evelyn Weiss Publication year: Pages: Languages: Catalan, Spanish, English, German.

Chapter 9 : 55 Dates Highlights from the mumok Collection | blog.quintoapp.com

A sculpted head of Picasso's mistress Dora Maar, one of the works donated by Irene Ludwig. The world's largest private collection of Picasso's art has been offered to a museum in Cologne, Germany.