

KETTLE'S YARD

A Family Guide to **New Rhythms** **Henri Gaudier-Brzeska** **Art, Dance and Movement 1911–1915**

*Information, pictures and activities
to help you explore the exhibition.*

Henri Gaudier-Brzeska was born in France in 1891. In 1914 he joined the French army and fought in the First World War. He was killed in action in 1915, when he was just 23 years old.

Although Henri never had any art training and lived a short life, he made thousands of artworks. This exhibition explores the drawings and sculptures he made whilst living in London between 1911-1914, just over 100 years ago.

London was an exciting place for an artist to be at that time. New styles of dance from America and France were becoming popular, as well as performances by the Russian Ballet. These dance crazes inspired Henri to show the body in movement in his artwork.

In the exhibition you will see artworks by other artists who shared ideas with Henri. There is also a film showing a new dance and musical piece made this year that is inspired by Henri's artwork.

Are you ready to dance your way around the exhibition? Grab a pencil and explore the world of Henri Gaudier-Brzeska!



kettlesyard.co.uk



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Spot the Difference

In 1913, when Henri was 22, he made these three drawings of himself. What differences can you spot between the three pictures? Circle any that you can see.



Self-portrait with a pipe (1), 1913



Self-portrait with a pipe (2), 1913



Self-portrait with a pipe (3), 1913

Can you see how portraits 2 and 3 show a more angular, less realistic image of the artist? In these portraits, Henri was influenced by Cubism, an art movement where artists would bring different viewpoints and simplified shapes together in a picture. Rather than trying to make it look realistic, this would create a picture that was made up of broken up shapes, that appear flat, without much depth.

If these portraits could talk, what do you think they would tell us about the artist?

Sculpting Dance

In these sculptures, Henri wanted to show dancers in movement. He was inspired by the French sculptor Auguste Rodin. Rodin thought that showing movement was the key to making artwork look alive.



Dancer, 1913



Red Stone Dancer, 1913-14

Look closely at how these figures are standing. Can you copy their poses? Be careful to keep your balance!

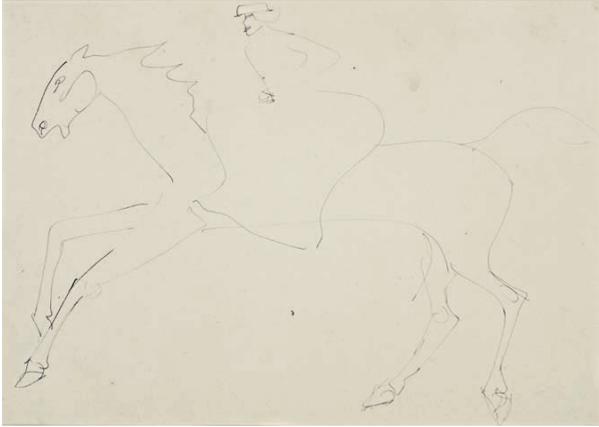
Even though these dance sculptures are very different, they were both made by Henri in the same year. Can you spot three differences between them?

If these sculptures could move, how do you think they would dance? Would one be slow, the other fast? Would they be smooth or energetic?

Write down some words to describe their movement.

Quick Draw

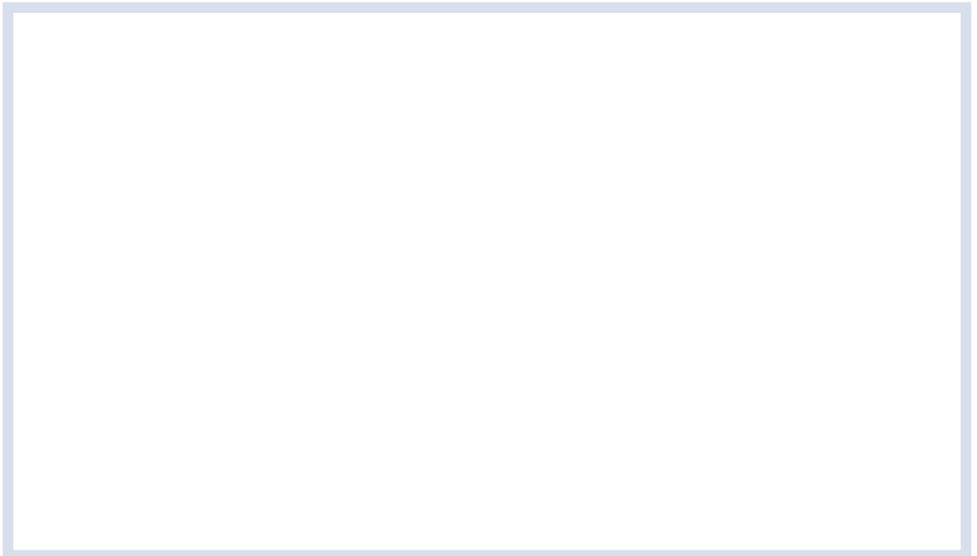
Henri spent a lot of time sketching the world around him. He liked to sketch in parks, at the zoo or as he walked down the street. These sketches often had just a few lines to try to show what people and animals looked like when they move.



Woman on a horse, 1912-13 (circa)

Can you find this picture of a woman riding a horse? See how few lines he has used to show that the horse is galloping?

Watch someone walking across the gallery, or focus on something you can see moving outside. Try creating your own sketch using as few lines as possible.



Now let's see your drawing of dance moves!

Overleaf you can do your own drawing inspired by what you have seen in the exhibition.

Post it into the box in the gallery for a chance to have it displayed in an exhibition at Kettle's Yard!

The exhibition will be part of Castle Hill Open Day on Saturday 20th June 2015.



Girl with skirt blowing, 1912 (circa)

