

Art File

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Art Paper

Barbara Hepworth

Life

The artist was born on 10th January 1903 in Wakefield and had she had he demise on 20th May 1975. He is a renowned English artists and was a famous sculptor. From his sculptor work she exemplified modernism more so the modern sculpture She stood out as the leading artist who ever existed in the first and second world wars. She is regarded with other artists who live in St. Ives (Bowness, Nadal & Smith, 2019). Her early life bibliography indicates that she attended Wakefield Girl's high school. She received several rewards more so on the field of music starting from the age of 12 years. She got a scholarship that saw her study in Leeds school of Art starting from the year 1920.

She got awarded a diploma in the royal college of art in 1924 after completing the county scholarship that she had received on 1921 (Bowness, 2017). The diploma completion was not an easy breakthrough following the strong male dominated environment that posed a challenge to her.

Early career

Hepworth travelled to Florence following a west riding travel scholarship that she had received after the completion of her diploma. She became a ¹runner up in the Prix-de-Rome that she participated in which John Skeaping took the victory home. ⁴In Italy, she learned how to carve marble which sculptor Giovanni Ardini taught her (Britannica, 2020). Later on, Skeaping and Hepworth had their way back to London where they decided to have their works together in the year 1926.

Hepworth's early work seemed to be attached to abstraction and even art movements across the continent (Bowness, 2017). In the year 1931, she stood out as the first artist who sculpt the pierced kind of figures that were said to possess characteristics that transcended across all of her art works and even inspired the works for other artists that included Henry Moore.

The galleries or locations that her art work can be traced

Hepworth had various work of art that brought fame to her since she secured prizes and recognition. There have been various galleries and even locations that Hepworth's work of art can be found. There have been two museums that have been named after her. The first is ¹the Barbara Hepworth Museum that is found ¹in St. Ives. The second one is the Cornwall and the Hepworth Wakefield that are located in West Yorkshire (Britannica, 2020). Other museums where her art work can be found include the university of Liverpool, Churchill college in Cambridge, the Birmingham museum and art gallery, Kenwood house found in London, the Leeds Art Gallery, Kettle's Yard in Cambridge and the Art Gallery of South Australia found in Adelaide, Australia.

The famous sculptures that she made

Hepworth got commissioned in 1951 by the then Arts council which allowed her ¹to create a piece that was important for the festival of Britain. The resulting work that she made went forth to feature in other figures if limestone's that had Irish origin. They were given the name Contrapuntal forms (Bowness, 2017). They were displayed in southern bank that is located in London. Later on, the display was done in Glebe lands after ¹it was donated to the New town of Harlow.

Single form was one of the prestigious works that Hepworth made in to keep the memories of her friend who served as a collector to her sculpture works. Her friend was the former secretary

general (Bowness, 2017). The single form has been preserved ¹ in the plaza of the united nations building found in the city of New York. The commissioning of the work was done by Jacob Blaustein who was a delegate in United Nations.

Other pieces of Art that Hepworth is remembered with is the bronze sculpture that was part of the six editions which was famous in Wolvehamptom (Bowness, Nadal & Smith, 2019). The two forms that was stolen in Dulwich, south London was part of the famous work of art that was insured for 500,000 euros.

The era of art that Hepworth worked in

The movement that Hepworth work of art had is the modernism and the abstract art. The modernistic form of innovations or artistic work that she came up with was the abstract art. The era seemed to move from the traditional form of art and it is evident that Hepworth incorporated new forms of art. The time frame of the era was in the 20th century since she was born in 10th January 1903 went through the first and the second world war and had the period that saw the abrupt change in technology (Bowness, Nadal & Smith, 2019). Following most of the work that she made from sculptures she is viewed as the queen of stone age since she put forth modern art into top notch. For instance, when she had her child in 1929, she considered piercing the carving she used to made two years later hence that was fulfilled in 1931. That foresaw the introduction of the hole to the British sculptures that were made. This gave her credit to be treated as the modern master of sculpture work.

The contributions that Hepworth made to the world of art

Looking at the recognition that Hepworth got really gives a proof that she made significant contribution to the world of art. For instance, she received the Grand prix award in 1959 that took

place in ¹ Sao Paulo Art Biennial. She further received ¹ the acknowledgement of the freedom of St. Ives in 1968. There are several artworks that Hepworth made that included the Monolith-Empyrean that she innovated in 1953, the figure of landscape that she had in 1960 that is currently stored in Hirschhorn museum in Washington D.C (Curtis et al., 2016). Other works of art include the Winged figure and the sphere with inner form of 1963, the Achaean of 1963, the ² dual form found at St. Ives Guildhall, the single form that was a memorial artwork, the rock form, the two form made in 1969, the crucifixion that she made in 1966 and the walk through or the four square she had in 1966 and the sculpted Corinthos that is found in Tate Liverpool.

Hepworth produced two lithographic suites after she had experimented with lithography. She later produced others that had the name opposing forms that can be traced in Marlborough Fine Art that is found in London. There have been museums that have been named after her. The naming of the museum comes about following the significant collections that she had produced during the modern era that she existed (Curtis et al., 2016). The first one is ¹ the Barbara Hepworth Museum that is found in St. Ives and the Hepworth Wakefield that is found in West Yorkshire.

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Appendices

Appendix 1



Monolith-empyrean, 1953

Appendix 2



Dual form at St Ives Guildhall

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