

HYBRID ENCOUNTERS: REFRAMING PICASSO'S *SUITE VOLLARD*

ENCUENTROS HÍBRIDOS REENCUADRANDO LA *SUITE VOLLARD* DE PICASSO

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Abstract: The 50th year of Picasso's death affords an opportunity to look again at his approach to art. My article reconsiders his *Suite Vollard* (1930-37), a series of 100 prints that are habitually described as somehow at odds with modernism, as representative of a legitimately 'naturalistic' or 'traditional style', and having almost nothing to do with his earlier 'mode(s)' of working. As demonstrated, however, the shifting, fragmented and equivocating nature of his print portfolio indicates a far more hybrid form of creativity. It is akin, for example, to the hybridizations of the artist's *Demoiselles d'Avignon* (1907) and his collages and papiers collés c. 1912. As such, I resist the tendency to view Picasso's print series through the rather monocular lens of a definitively 'classical' or 'neo-classical' style'. In trying to unsettle and reframe the languages and constructs that have consistently plagued Picasso's *Suite*, I suggest that its 100 plates are part of a wider stratagem to undo the commonplace occurrences that have always defined the histories of art.

Keywords: Classicism; Hybrid; Neoclassicism; Picasso; *Suite Vollard*.

Resumen: El 50º aniversario de la muerte de Picasso brinda la oportunidad de revisar su enfoque del arte. Mi artículo reconsidera su *Suite Vollard* (1930-37), una serie de 100 grabados que habitualmente se describen, de alguna manera, como no concordante con la modernidad, como representante de un estilo legítimamente 'naturalista' o 'tradicional', y que no tienen casi nada que ver con su(s) 'modo(s)' anterior(es) de trabajar. Está demostrado, sin embargo, que la naturaleza cambiante, fragmentada y equívoca de su carpeta de grabados indica una forma de creatividad mucho más híbrida. Es similar, por ejemplo, a las hibridaciones de *Demoiselles d'Avignon* (1907) del artista y sus collages y papiers collés c. 1912. De este modo, me resisto a la tendencia a ver la serie de grabados de Picasso a través de la lente más bien monocular de un estilo definitivamente "clásico" o "neoclásico". Al tratar de desestabilizar y reformular los lenguajes y construcciones que han plagado constantemente la *Suite* de

Picasso, sugiero que sus 100 láminas son parte de una estratagema más amplia para deshacer los lugares comunes que siempre han definido las historias del arte.

Palabras clave: Clasicismo; Híbrido; Neoclasicismo; Picasso; *Suite Vollard*.

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1. Introduction¹

Hybrid (hAɪbrɪd)

a. produced by the union of two distinct species, varieties etc.; produced by cross-fertilization or interbreeding; mongrel; cross-bred; derived from incongruous sources.

n. a mongrel; an animal or plant produced by the union of two distinct species, varieties etc.; one of mixed nationality; a word compounded from different languages; anything composed of heterogeneous parts or elements

(*The Concise English Dictionary*, 1998)

Great mystery encompasses the commissioning and creation of Picasso's most famous group of 100 etchings and engravings, the *Suite Vollard* of 1930-1937 (Coles Costello, 1979). Analysis of the *Suite* traditionally relies on Hans Bolliger's rather conservative organisation of the plates at a time when it was put up for sale as a cohesive set in the 1950s, when he first orchestrated this body of work into twenty-seven assorted 'introductory' plates, and five loosely thematic 'chapters'. Five plates are grouped as 'The Battle of Love', forty-six as the subject of 'The Sculptor's Studio', four plates as 'Rembrandt', eleven classified as 'Minotaure', a further four as 'The Blind Minotaur' (Bollinger, 2007). Three portraits of Ambroise Vollard, executed in 1937, were later added. It was normal practice for print portfolios to be kept unbound so the *Suite's* precise order and the exact events by which it came about remain in principal unknown².

In fact the work's status as a suite was for some time called into question. Even though virtually half of Picasso's plates have to do with the association between an artist and his creations and between an artist and his life models, the *Suite* altogether resists any particular reading or explanation. So, although Bolliger's schema is a useful construction –to the point

¹ The Fundación Almine y Bernard Picasso para el Arte, Brussels (FABA) generously supported research for this essay. My special thanks go to Professor Neil Cox –Head of the Leonard A. Lauder Research Center for Modern Art, New York– for sharing his knowledge of Cubism, Surrealism and Picasso during the construction of this article. The Emeritus Professors Michael Bury and Elizabeth Cowling both gave their cherished time and expertise regarding printmaking and Picasso. My thanks also go to Stephen Coppel –Curator of Modern Prints and Drawings at the British Museum, London– for his very astute observations on my work in draft. Finally, I thank Professor Michael FitzGerald –Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut– for his peer review on behalf of FABA. This essay is dedicated to Michael Bury (1947-2021).

² The *Suite* may have been envisioned as the set of plates for an ambitious deluxe edition of a projected Vollard book, *Minos et Pasiphaé*, with an accompanying text by André Suarès. (Coppel, 2012, pp. 17-21).

that scholars are now largely saddled with its classifications— it nonetheless has instigated endless confusion and debate concerning the *Suite's* *raison d'être*.

2. Theoretical framework / objectives

In her book on the artist's prints of the 1930s, Lisa Florman very forcefully challenged Bolliger's schematic by contending that Picasso purposely left his *Suite* open-ended to permit an ongoing chain of associations between the various plates. Her argument is built on the premise that the prints' 'classicism' is very much akin to the construction of ancient myth and that 'mythological logic governs all of Picasso's classicizing images.' This analysis of all the 1930s prints, including the *Suite Vollard*, interprets it as a type of 'counter-or anti-classicism' (Florman, 2000, p. 206)³. As Florman argues, once Cubism became widely acknowledged as instigating a move toward flatness and abstraction, 'Picasso expanded his repertoire to include images done in a 'classicizing style and whose figures appeared to have the weight and palpable presence of sculpture' (Florman, 2000, p. 22). The overriding art historical terminology used to describe Picasso's group of 100 prints essentially involves the *Suite* taking on a supposed 'antique cast', 'the style of the prints [being] resolutely classical', and carried out in 'a style at the furthest remove from modernism.' Picasso's *Suite* is also consistently identified as a type of artistic traditionalism, 'with few of the prints contain[ing] more than a hint of Cubism or Surrealism' (Florman, 2000, p. 5; Elliott, 2007, p. 54).

3. Research results

Habitually, this language and line of thinking is brought to bear when tackling Picasso's notionally 'classical' paintings, drawings and prints. The term and construct of the 'classical' was up until relatively recently hardly ever challenged in Picasso literature, and in the light of his work being universally subsumed under the rubric of a new analysis of the First World War and its aftermath in France (Buchloh, 1981, pp. 19-68; Silver, 1989; Cowling and Mundy, 1990; Leighten, 1989, pp. 98-106).

This is perturbing given this type of terminology was a distinct anathema to Picasso. «From the beginning Picasso was always wary of aesthetic pronouncements, always terse and epigrammatic», explains Dore Ashton in her anthology of his statements. Picasso's comments could at times be deliberately contradictory, but on issues of 'style', 'classification' and 'periodization' in art, he was consistent in endeavouring to modify the status of such terms. As Ashton correspondingly discerns, «in the flow of life's thought many of these statements would not appear as contraries». With proper context, —«who is asking [and] what are the specific circumstances» (Ashton, 1972, pp. 18-21)— Picasso's statements are not a chronicle of his artistic 'reality', but adversely reflect the many fragmented, hybrid facets of his creativity. 'Don't talk to the driver' was a preferred watchword when pressed for drawnout explanations

³ As Florman argues, Picasso's ambivalence and antagonism towards superficial interpretations of classicism is allied with dissident Surrealist reconsiderations of classical antiquity (Florman, 2000, p. 166).

of his work. His statements on art were always situated in direct opposition to notions of tradition and artistic progress. Likewise, he made every effort to deter approaches that would leave the huge scope and diversity of his creativity open to the yardstick of 'style'.

Picasso's sayings routinely reveal an abhorrence of academic 'canons of beauty', 'naturalism', 'style', and historical continuity. As for 'Cubism', Picasso insisted that it was equivalent to any other discipline in painting, with similar rudiments and commonalities. He explained this to Marius de Zayas in an interview in 1923: «Drawing, design and color are understood and practised in Cubism in the spirit and manner that they are understood and practiced in all other schools [of painting]» (Ashton, 1972, p. 59).

It goes without saying that there is an enormous disparity here between the prescribed terms 'Classical' or 'Cubist' and Picasso's own beliefs about art's principles. When asked about the artistic fluctuations in his practice, he simply stated: «They are all the same images from different planes [of reality]». As for art requiring alternate modes and means of expression, Picasso reiterated that there were no 'figurative', 'nonfigurative', 'abstract', or «natural work[s] of art». And just to further his argument, neither were there any 'concrete forms' of art, but only 'signs'.

If the subjects I have wanted to express have suggested different ways of expression I have never hesitated to adopt them [...]. Whenever I have had something to say, I have said it in the manner in which I felt it ought to be said. Different motives inevitably require different methods of expression (Ashton, 1972, p. 5).

Picasso's use of the word 'manner' is of some significance in relation to set terminologies such as 'Cubism' and 'Classicism', because it implies that *seeing* involves circumnavigating a whole host of aesthetic constructs, terminologies and unmitigated patterns of thought. The word 'Cubism', indeed, merely gives us something to cling to when looking at this difficult and varied art form, but the term is misrepresentative and throwaway to say the least (Cox, 2000, p. 11). The use of the 'facet' as a basic technical element in painting means the 'cube' of Cubism is not suitably of the essence, so we could just as well label it 'Facet-ism'. It is commonly accepted that the provenance of the terms 'Cubist' and 'Cubism' originate from Matisse's description of Georges Braque's *Houses at L'Estaque* (1908)⁴ as composed of 'little cubes'. What artists saw as an expedient description for their work was thus construed factually by others. But the word 'Cubism' itself can never possibly do justice to the highly heterogeneous, inventive, animate, humorous and remarkable thing that *is* 'Cubism'. It would be pointless to pick an alternate term regardless, so we are wedded to the ism suffix.

To treat historical works of art in this way is not unfamiliar. Unsurprisingly, the value and predominance of the term 'Cubism' was immediately challenged the minute it emerged. Jean Metzinger, in 'Cubisme et tradition' (*Paris-Journal*, 18 August 1911, p. 5), for instance, observed in the work of his fellow painters a fine balancing act between historical artistic traditions and modernist experimentation. «Because they use the [simplest ...] and the most

⁴ Kunstmuseum, Bern.

complete, and logical forms, they have been made out to be 'cubists'», he objected. In fact, Picasso told the journalist Charles Cottet in late 1911 (*Paris Journal*, January 1, 1912) that «There is no Cubism» And as he expressed to Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler in 1913: «The news you've given me about the discussions of painting is sad indeed. As for me, I have received Apollinaire's book on Cubism. I'm quite disappointed with all this chatter» (Antliff & Leighton, 2008, p. 123; Rubin, 1989, p. 416). By 1923, moreover, Picasso had become completely «impatient with the rhetoric that had attached itself to his cubist period and wished to stress that only in the work itself could the aesthetic be divined» (Ashton, 1972, p. 20). At any rate, as one scholar of Cubism has fittingly demonstrated, the artist's pre-War 'Cubist' collage *Head* (1913)⁵, and his painting of *Woman in a Chemise Sitting in an Armchair* (1913-1914)⁶, could just as easily be understood 'as Surrealist', and André Breton too wrote of 'that ridiculous word 'cubism'' in *Surrealism and Painting* (1928). Breton's own understanding of Picasso's 'Cubist' work in 1928 directly acknowledged the great grey 'scaffoldings' of 1912, the most perfect example of which is *Man with Clarinet* (1911-1912)⁷, whose 'parallel' existence must remain a subject for endless meditation⁸.

Thinking along these lines might seem like simple pigeonholing when it comes to historical works of art. But if we are to take seriously Picasso's anti-historicist and antithetical approach to 'isms' and art, we must recognise that they apply equally to 'Classicism', 'Cubism' and 'Surrealism', or any other idiom for that matter. As John Berger argued in his watershed *Ways of Seeing*:

The relation between what we see and what we know is never settled. Yet when an image is presented as a work, the way people look at it is affected by a whole series of learnt assumptions about art. Assumptions concerning: Beauty // Truth // Genius // Civilization // Form // Status // Taste // [...] The way we see things is affected by what we know or what we believe (1972, pp. 7-8, 11).

Berger's book completely altered the way art historians think about art analysis, and scholars of modernism have similarly riffed on the difficult 'communication between what sees and what is seen', questioning the 'structures of interpretation that have been developed subsequently in order to make sense of them.' By directing attention away from Cubism and towards Surrealism, some have sought to disrupt 'the terms of looking and thinking ... [and] 'bringing to the fore the construct that is our habitual ... idea of Cubism.' Correspondingly, I approach the problem by trying to *unsettle* and *reframe* the languages and constructs that have consistently beleaguered Picasso's *Suite*, building on the work of those who have suggested that the relationship between seeing and knowing is never stable, and that this «negotiation is never simple [...], but always structured or informed by our notions [...] of

⁵ Scottish National Gallery of Art, Edinburgh.

⁶ Private Collection.

⁷ Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza, Madrid.

⁸ For «the object and the very idea of Cubism [as Surrealism]», see Cox (2008, p. 22). André Breton sought to co-opt Picasso and align his Cubism with Surrealism in his book *Surrealism and Painting* (1928) (1972, pp. 1-48). For Breton's annexation of Picasso and his work into the Surrealist movement, see Cowling (1985, pp. 82-104).

previous interpretative language» (Eluard, 1944, p. 36; Ashton, 1972, p. 23; Cox, 2008, pp. 22–24). Fundamentally, I want to reiterate that all historical constructs have circumscribed limits when engaging with physical works of art, especially those by Picasso.

So even going along with the often-repeated notion of the *Suite* as primarily 'classicizing' or as rendered in 'fairly traditional style', what are we to make of the persistent oppositions and vacillations, changes, fluctuations and the paradoxical and incongruent characteristics punctuating the *Suite*? At glance, say, how do we account for the variations of a changed viewpoint of the lower body in *Nude Woman Crowned with Flowers*? [Fig. 1]. Simultaneously rendered in profile and three-quarters her twisted buttocks present a dual perspective that warps and disorders the architecture of the seat. And do we interpret the line forming the figure's straightened arm as signifying the missing diagonal elements of the cubed seat? What, moreover, of the gaps or blank spaces used to avoid closed contours, allowing us to fill in the various visual possibilities? This concept of letting things in alternate planes bleed into one another and traditionally termed *passage*, was not only a key visual constituent of Paul Cézanne's landscape paintings, but one used in Braque and Picasso's early Cubist work, described by John Berger as 'like a silence demanded so that you can hear the echoes' (Berger, 1980, p. 55). The suppression of strong oblique lines and foreshortening in *Nude Woman* further creates a shallow relief space for things to nestle. It's another device derived from Cubist experimentation: one that reinforces the paradoxical sense of sculptural fullness in two-dimensions. The autonomy of the outline as a visual component also helps to lay stress on simple cut out and 'flat' shapes arranged in simple semantic relationships. In this way, *Nude Woman* has echoes of the fragmentary and hybrid nature of collage and construction.

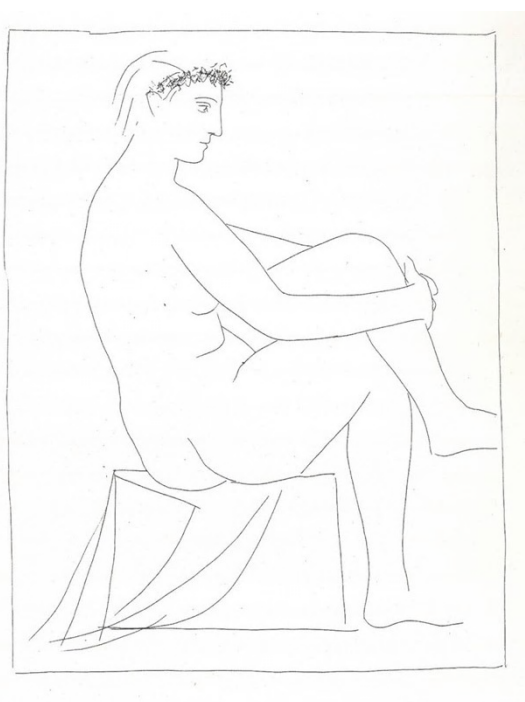


Fig. 1. Pablo Ruiz Picasso. *Nude Woman Crowned with Flowers. Suite Vollard, 1.* Boisgeloup, 16 September 1930 © Sucesión Pablo Picasso, VEGAP, Madrid, 2023

Here, I want to point up this association not only because the notion of hybridity is in keeping with Picasso's remarks on art but is likewise intrinsic to the makeup of his *Suite*. As a point of introductory analysis, we should acknowledge the various hybridisms –both figurative and abstract– that run through this large body of work. The term hybrid carries with it other associations, so it is important to establish a clear and systematic definition of the senses of hybridization, especially if we are to consider the process as an important [new] concept operating throughout Picasso's *Suite*. Again, in *Nude Woman*, there is the sense of having put together the visual elements perceived piecemeal –Picasso's fragmented aesthetic just one initial type of hybridity–. A second and most obvious sense involves human and animal crossfertilization, Minotaur appearing on 17 occasions alongside other hybrid couplings⁹.

These include *Minotaur Attacking an Amazon*¹⁰ and the other animalistic interbreeding in the 'The Battle of Love'¹¹, the crossing or intersection of figures encouraging further hybridist associations. A less obvious [third] form of hybridization can be attributed to compound printmaking procedures that range from drypoint and burin engraving, etching, classic and sugar-lift aquatint –frequently applied together in a single print– as well as other unpremeditated techniques of an untried nature¹². A variety of styles from meditative fine line drawings to erratically bitten tones across the plate surface¹³ flaunt a fourth hybridism regarding the artist's printmaking. In *Blind Minotaur Led by a Little Girl in the Night* (V.S: 97. 3-7 December 1934, or January 1 1935)¹⁴, aquatint, worked with a scraper tool, resembles mezzotint, drypoint and burin engraving. In another plate with the same theme [Fig. 2] the plate juxtaposes an abstracted representation of the *Death of Marat* in the upper left section, but viewed upside-down and insistently cancelled with a large 'X'.

Conjured from biomorphic body parts and everyday bric-a-brac, *Model with Surrealist Sculpture* (V.S: 74) manufactures a comparably hybrid creature. Picasso's *Surrealist Sculpture* not only embellishes the *bricolage* nature of his earlier construction and assemblage sculpture, but also pits supposed cultural impurities and syncretisms against idealised form¹⁵. In the sense of cross-breeding, a fifth hybridist form exists and carries with it unsettling associations of interbreeding, race, species, difference, as well as a variety of incongruous sources and different languages etc. A sixth hybridism worth mentioning is the *Suite*'s veritable assemblage of characters and motifs, drawn from the etchings of Rembrandt and Goya, Titian and Rubens'

⁹ Here we should also include *Faun Uncovering a Sleeping Woman* (*Vollard Suite* [V.S.]: 27), or as a masked figure (V.S: 24), alongside *The Winged Bull Watched by Four Children* (see V.S: 13).

¹⁰ V.S: 87.

¹¹ See V.S: 28 & 32.

¹² (V.S: 25, 26, 32 and 97). For a discussion on Picasso's astonishing technical achievements in print, see Clarke & McCully (2017, p. 47).

¹³ See V.S: 18.

¹⁴ (V.S: 1, 2 and 4), and intricate calligraphic embellishments (V.S: 13, 22 and 34), doodled studies, 'surreal'-looking figures, sculptures and objects (V.S: 7, 18, 11, 25, 33, 41 and 47), cubistic abstractions (V.S: 21), painterly aquatint techniques (V.S: 24, 26, 27, 97 and 98), elaborate cross-hatching and grid-like formations (V.S: 3, 6, 8 and 9), deep slashing, gouging, scratching and scraping effects (V.S: 18, 23 and 91), and strange bitten and cracking on the plate surface (V.S: 18).

¹⁵ For *Model and Surrealist Sculpture* in relation to 'Africa around 1930', see Green (2005, pp. 224-244).

paintings, ancient Greek Kylix pottery and Picasso's own work. The oddly divorced treatment of its many plates' two halves frequently stresses hybrid effects regarding the two and three-dimensional in art¹⁶.



Fig. 2. Pablo Picasso. *Blind Minotaur Led by a Little Girl in the Night*. Suite Vollard, 94. Boisgeloup, 22 September 1934 © Sucesión Pablo Picasso, VEGAP, Madrid, 2023

As a consequence, a string of hybrid associations is released across the *Suite's* 'cent estampes original.' In *Seated Nude with her Head Resting on her Hand*¹⁷ [Fig. 3], for instance, Picasso combines a feeling of smooth sculptural modelling with a sense of fragmentation and construction. To an extent, *Seated Nude* evokes the biomorphic and tumescent figures and countenances sculpted at Château de Boisgeloup in the spring of 1931, and of the type in *Sculptor and Two Sculpted Heads*¹⁸. The generalization of Picasso's model's tied-back hair-bun, the sleekness of her features and form, and right-hand resting meditatively in her head, hint at the tranquillity and self-containment often attributed to both Antique, Greco Roman statues and the French 'neo-classical' sculpture of Aristide Maillol (Cowling, 2002, p. 527). In contrast, hard-edged lines, angled and flat architectural forms that interpenetrate the figure's curvaceous body, evoke the cubistic. Observe how her perfectly spherical left-breast is shifted to the front, while the other is viewed from the side, or how a section of architrave interpenetrates the woman's neckline, her elbow and left-hand mingling with the armchair. Accordingly, the amalgamation of 'modes' recollect two famous pencil drawings, *Portrait of Max Jacob* (1915)¹⁹ and *Portrait of Ambroise Vollard*, where Picasso's self-styled 'Ingrism(s)' or 'classical draughtsmanship' sits uncomfortably alongside strange anatomical distortion and

¹⁶ See V.S: 3, 6, 12, 40, 59, 60, 69 and 71.

¹⁷ V.S: 21. 9 March 1934, Paris.

¹⁸ V.S: 48.

¹⁹ Musée national Picasso, Paris.

cubistic perspectival contrivance [Fig. 9]. Alternatively, the seated nude's features are in particular redolent of the faceted and deeply ridged surfaces in famous *Head (Fernande, 1909)*²⁰, the fine lines making-up her face and hair recalling Picasso's original statement and 'intention of doing them in wire' (Penrose, 1968, p. 19).

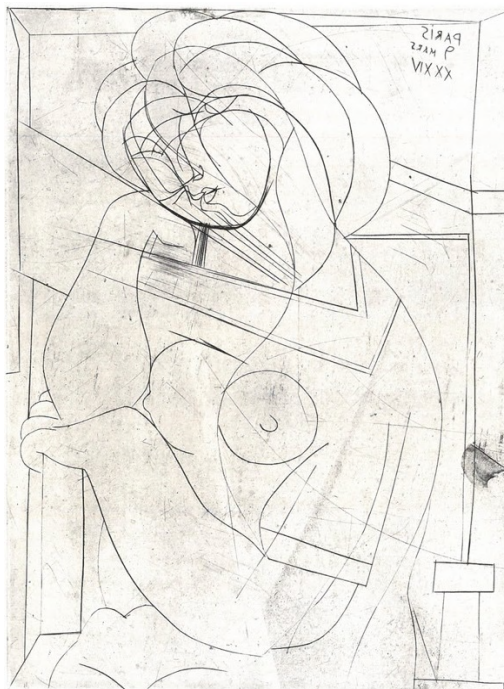


Fig. 3. Pablo Picasso. *Seated Nude with her Head Resting on her Hand. Suite Vollard*, 21. Paris, 9 March 1934
© Sucesión Pablo Picasso, VEGAP, Madrid, 2023

At this juncture, we might want to temper our reading of *Seated Nude* from the perspective of supposedly pre-war 'Cubist', 'neo-classical', or 'surrealistic' forms of representation. Without wanting to disparage the persuasive method that has hitherto governed stylistic appraisals of the *Suite*, the use of undemanding categories, classifications and histories to describe Picasso's 100 plates as 'classical', has limited critical usefulness regarding the visual analysis of his work. Concepts of 'style' and the great 'classical' tenets are in actual fact quashed by his pertinent sayings on art. «Down with style! [...] Does God have a style? [...] He made what doesn't exist» (Malraux, 1994, p. 18). So did I', Picasso remarked to André Malraux apropos this slippery concept in art history and connoisseurship. Ought we rule out his altogether sacrosanct statement? Perhaps not, because it was not said in isolation. At the Bateau-Lavoir at 2 a.m., and around the time of the creation of *Les Femmes d'Alger (O. J.)* (1907)²¹, the Spaniard loiters outside Max Jacob's studio window, where the poet's lamp is continually alight:

Picasso: Hey Max, what are you doing?

Jacob: I'm searching for a style.

²⁰ Musée Picasso, Paris.

²¹ MoMA, New York.

Picasso (going off): There is no such thing (Parmelin, 1964, p. 135).

Picasso also expressed his out-and-out rejection regarding the language of academic classicism, something that he explained to Christian Zervos in 1935:

Academic painting is a sham [...]. The Beauties of the Parthenon, Venuses, nymphs, Narcissuses, are so many lies. Art is not the application of a canon of beauty but what instinct and the brain can conceive beyond any canon. When we love a woman we don't start measuring her limbs (Ashton, 1972, p. 11).

Again-and-again Picasso registered his artistic reasoning and informing Marius de Zayas:

The several manners I have used in my art must not be considered as an evolution, or as steps towards an unknown ideal of painting. All I have ever made was made for the present and with the hope that it will always remain in the present (Ashton, 1972, pp. 4-5).

Picasso's rational confirms that antithetical forms in art were able to coexist, and he had in a way already achieved a similar type of visual incompatibility when he overpainted the faces and bodies of the right-hand figures of *Les Femmes d'Alger*, a work from which stemmed many of the key devices of 'Cubism'. Its huge inconsistencies in style and scale, improbably compressed, warping and solid spaces, and the representation of individual figures viewed from various angles, not to mention the contorted anatomies and primitivising masked faces, function to create a huge pictorial hybrid²².

But this is not really my interest here. Rather it is the arrangement of the *Suite's* many hybrid spaces and the contrasting scale and shape of its figures that continually draw the eye. In *Sculptor, Reclining Model and Sculpture* [Fig. 4], the structural squeeze makes the characters appear closer together in space, yet oddly, they do not seem similar in scale. A strange spatial and psychological relationship takes place between figure and spectator, the reclining model etched in such a way as to recall the flat shapes cut out and arranged in collage and construction sculpture. The effect adds to both the compositional compression and visual disruption mid-point in the arrangement. Meanwhile, a thoughtful-looking sculptor scrutinises from the distant background his standing sculpture, positioned to the left and turned away from us slightly. As such, we are encouraged to consider the adverse possibility that it is sculpture that is enamoured of, Pygmalion-like, either his creator or the model. It's an arrangement that mirrors and ramps-up the compositions' difficult vacillating relationships.

Similarly, in *Sculptors, Models and Sculpture* [Fig. 5], *Reclining Sculptor in front of a Young Horseman*²³ and *Sculpture of a Young Man with a Goblet* [Fig. 6], one's perception shifts endlessly between choices as we negotiate the alternate pictorial strategies and are relentlessly called upon to adjust between various spaces, scales and perspectives. The to-and-fro of void and mass, plane and recession, shallowness and depth, horizontal and vertical and so on, bolsters a feeling of a notionally fluctuating harmony and antithesis in the plates. Most

²² Robert Rosenblum and Leo Steinberg likewise recognise the 'inconsistency, 'visual disorientation' and 'internal disruptions' within Picasso's picture (Steinberg, 1988, pp. 7-74).

²³ V.S. 55.

strikingly, it's akin to the hybrid visual strategies of, for example, Picasso's 1912 *Violin*²⁴. As Rosalind Krauss has vividly demonstrated, the simple cut out *papier collé* elements operate like a palindrome, extracted from the same section of newsprint, but able to simultaneously suggest opposing terms (Krauss, 1992, pp. 261-286). An important visual lesson that can be derived from Picasso's new 'linguistic' way of picturing, is that the significance of any constituent is innately variable, unstable and originates only from its place within a wider scope of signification. Essentially, Picasso's visualising in earlier collage indicates something symbolically as opposed to being bound by traditional mimetic processes.

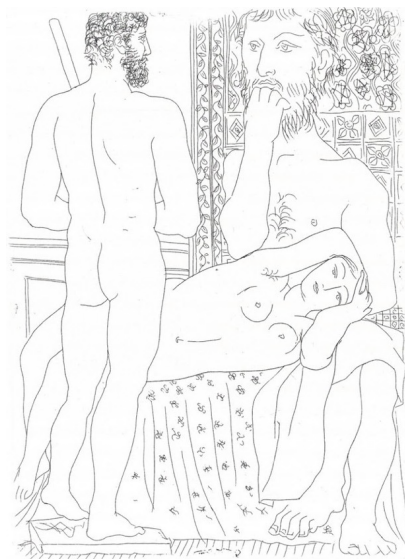


Fig. 4. Pablo Picasso. *Sculptor, Reclining Model and Sculpture. Suite Vollard, 37. Paris, 17 March 1933*
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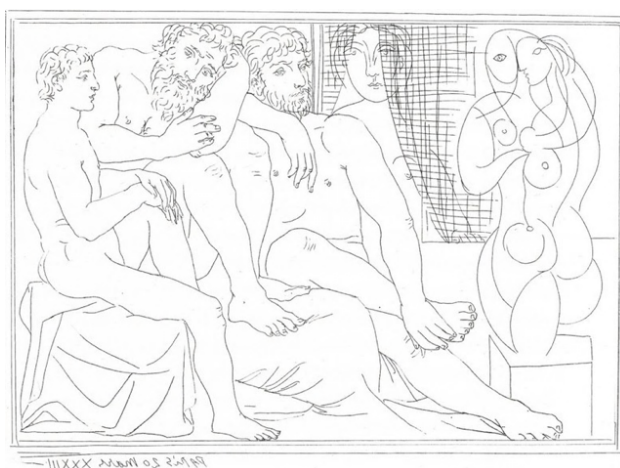


Fig. 5. Pablo Picasso. *Sculptors, Models and Sculpture. Suite Vollard, 41. Paris, 20 March 1933* © Sucesión Pablo Picasso, VEGAP, Madrid, 2023



Fig. 6. Pablo Picasso. *Sculpture of a Young Man with a Goblet. Suite Vollard, 70. Paris, 11 April 1933* © Sucesión Pablo Picasso, VEGAP, Madrid, 2023

²⁴ Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris.

The effects of earlier 'modes' can be found throughout, including the plates *Sculptors, Models and Sculpture*²⁵ and *Two Sculptors in Front of a Statue* [Fig. 7]. Here the options offered by means of strange spatial and figurative arrangements proffer endless conundrums. For instance, what are we to make of the impossibly long arm of the sculptor sliding down the back of his companion in *Two Sculptors*, and to whom do we ascribe the many arms, legs and feet in this –and other– tightly bound figurative groupings, or make of their askew positionings, overlappings, foreshortenings and countless visual quandaries? In a way, the latter plate looks back to air-filled arms and legs 'with as many twists as an intestine' in the drawing *Man at a Bar* (1914)²⁶, where the «multiplicity of legs and arms enables the artist to indulge in pictorial counterpoint of utmost complexity, to play negative and positive space off against each other until the eye reels [...and] a contrivance to which Picasso will have frequent recourse» (Richardson, 1996, pp. 410–411). With its small and featureless head, bulbous stomach and sagging buttocks thrown round to meet us, Picasso's modern *Venus* in *Two Sculptors* seems to directly challenge the refined anatomical proportions and beautifying line of Ingres and other French nineteenth-century 'neo-classical' painters and sculptors. So Picasso's plate is in total agreement with his belief that art is conceived 'beyond any canon [of ideality].'

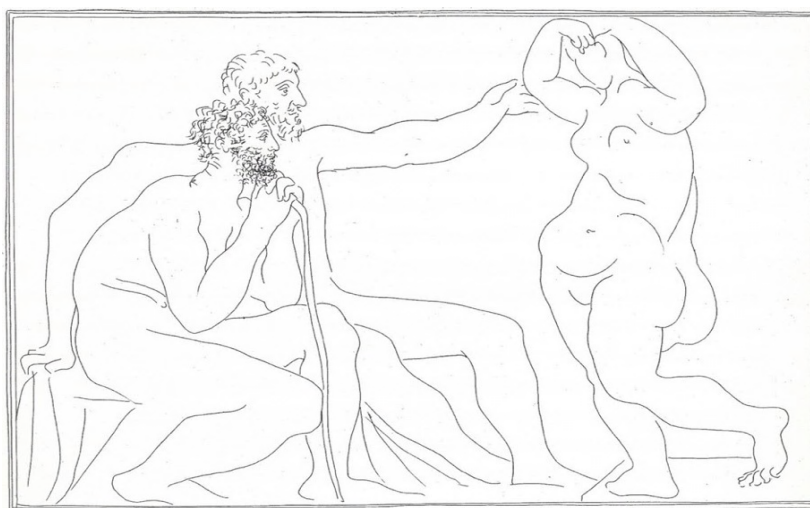


Fig. 7. Pablo Picasso. *Two Sculptors in Front of a Statue*. Suite Vollard, 7. Boisgeloup (?), 9 July 1931 © Sucesión Pablo Picasso, VEGAP, Madrid, 2023

Akin to the 'introductory' plates, those of the 'Sculptor's Studio' require us to fill in the void between contours and to use one's imagination to transform the many silent passages into fleshy, solid formations. In the process, Picasso employs our creative participation in his *Suite*. Here the visual to-ing and fro-ing between angles and viewpoints, worlds and pictorial realities, and the strange reimaging of mode, scale, space, configuration and motif, has something of the antithetical nature of *Les Femmes d'Alger* and later Cubism, where its purpose is to dethrone the cast-iron assurances of our visual certainty. The destabilizing and unruly character of Picasso's *Suite* is entirely deliberate, its sense(s) of vacillation conjuring up deep feelings of

²⁵ V.S. 41.

²⁶ Private Collection.

uncertainty. Hence, like Cubist works, its plates never declare «that there is a correct place from which to see the world», and imply «a constant displacement of position [where] the world slips away from the image [and ...] the viewer slips away from the world» (Cox, 2000, p. 129).

Undeniably, Picasso's concerns regarding Cubism in 1908-9 lay not in the language of 'classical' harmony and order in painting, but rather in 'disrupting its framework to the point of collapse' (Reff, 1992, pp. 17-43)²⁷. And we experience the sensation of a hypothetically ceaseless point of collapse and counter-collapse in *Female Bullfighter II* [Fig. 8], the strange and indeterminate coupling knitted into a dreamy air of shifting planes, where any sense of a stable, unified image or space totally escapes us. Such is the difference here in perspectives –the figures simultaneously falling backwards and spilling out of the picture– that the space between horse and bull snaps opens like a mechanical trap, a pictorial device strongly evocative of Picasso's *Cottage and Trees (La Rue-des-Bois)* (1908)²⁸.

This sense of vacillation is replicated in Picasso's life-size *Dryad* (1908)²⁹ where, similar to *Les Femmes d'Alger*, «Our vision heaves in and out [...] like the pitching of a boat in high seas, or a similitude of sexual energy» (Steinberg, 1988). In addition to this visual oscillation, there is a clear sense of evolving hybridity, the bullfighter's right shoulder sprouting an equine appendage, her left leg doubling as a flagging arm, the protagonists repeatedly in the act of conjuring up new hybrids. As mentioned, Cubism is a handy term, albeit a preposterous one. However, if we see in *Female Bullfighter II* the 'Cubist', it is only one of many co-existent 'manners' and a case of the 'surreal' borrowed from the cubistic, or of Picasso 'surrealising' his Cubism.



Fig. 8. Pablo Picasso. *Female Bullfighter II. Suite Vollard*, 22. Paris, 20 June 1934 © Sucesión Pablo Picasso, VEGAP, Madrid, 2023

²⁷ Alternatively, see Cottington (1998, p. 40).

²⁸ Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, Moscow. As Cottington notices: «the space between [house and wall] yawns wide» (1998, p. 22) in Picasso's 1908 *Cottage and Trees*.

²⁹ State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg.

This musing affords us the opportunity to consider briefly what the *Suite*'s hybridity can tell us about Picasso in this particular moment –the shifting–, fragmented and disruptive character of his print portfolio indicating a creative *élan* way beyond the vagaries of 'style', categorization and artistic biography. By rejecting these aesthetic canons and linear narratives, Picasso sought an improved sense of his artistic life as a series of 'moments', 'variations' and 'manners' –all facets of a process that he endlessly re-cycled, re-worked and re-imagined–. Essentially, Picasso's *Suite* should be seen as part of a greater interconnected whole with recurrent themes, symmetries and modes stretching over many decades. Moreover, this is a direct challenge to the biographical gambit in Picasso studies, where, alternatively, «the cycles, irruptions and repetitions of artistic vision formed the pattern by which Picasso perceived his life to be lived [...] a way of living visually, and living in that element is chaotic, repetitive, fragmented, impulsive and so on» (Cox, 2018, p. 179)³⁰.

So assuming the hybrid and shifting nature of Picasso's art, should we discard all categorization of his work in the main? This would be an obvious deduction. However, Picasso's antipathy towards artistic constructs is best viewed as a *tempering* of notions with respect to 'style', periodization and art historical labelling, and a reinforcement of his belief that art was essentially all 'the same images in different planes'. What's more, Picasso's persistent use of hybridization is bound up with his restless flow of inventiveness, one that allows for disruptive patterns of hyper-productivity to bleed into a larger creative venture. As such, Picasso's 100 plates run parallel to a radical period of work in the early 1930s, most famously captured by his collage maquette illustrating the half-bull, half-human hybrid for the inaugural cover of *Minotaure*³¹. As scholars have shown in the context of this Surrealist-orientated periodical, Picasso's correspondingly unstable and disruptive image of his work reveals that patterns of discontinuity, contradiction, interference and destabilisation are fundamental to his creativity (Cox, 2018; Cowling, 2002; Green, 2005; Florman, 2000). The jarring proximity of collage relays an obvious sense of hybridity, but equally there is a powerful feeling in Picasso's *Suite* of a notionally limitless positioning and counter positioning, of things shifting in a continuous play of variation.

This idea brings us back to Lisa Florman's contention that the seemingly chance development of the *Suite* is entirely intentional. As she perceptively argues, the multiplicity of its 'interconnections' is constantly «meant to scatter the terms and restart the game [...] by confounding the suppositions upon which classicism's very identity is based» (Florman, 2000, p. 93 and p. 205). If her assessment that the plates 'can continually be rearranged' is accurate, and that juggling the prints about creates diverse or conflicting relations between them, its method is representative of shuffling playing cards, moving pieces on a chess board, or throwing dice in a game of chance. In this way, Picasso's *Suite* is intimately associated with the 'jouer' of collage, particularly the playful overlapping and paradoxical surfaces in *Still Life with*

³⁰ «... and not as, as we might normally conceive things (and as [Picasso's biographer John] Richardson does), the other way around, where 'real' life determines art».

³¹ May 1933, Paris. Collection MoMA, New York.

Chair Caning (1912)³², and more hybrid *papiers collés* –pasted papers– including *Guitar, Sheet Music, and Wine Glass* (1912)³³. More analytically, collage and *papiers collé* correspond precisely to the portfolio's uncanny pictorial language of interbreeding, where «the cross-fertilization of standard structures from one subject to another (head becomes bottle becomes violin)» (Cox, 2002, p. 287), constantly shifts, disturbs and defies classification.

This has major ramifications for any understanding of Picasso's *Suite*, for it reiterates that heterodoxy, displacement, fragmentation, disorder, vacillation, recurrence and hybridity are part of an intentional strategy to uncouple the commonplace events that have always demarcated the histories of art. It is precisely this disorderly sense of artistic identity that goes against the *Suite's* habitual likening to a 'diary', which rejects nebulous historical trajectories, stylistic classification and 'isms' with respect to Picasso's wider oeuvre. Subsequently, the *Suite* continues a long established artistic pattern, one far more akin to the hybridizations of the 1907 *Demoiselles d'Avignon* and further hybrid inventions in collage, *papier collé* and construction sculpture. As Leo Steinberg has argued: «Collage was the first major outgrowth of Picasso's intuition that discrepant modes of representation can cohabit, like diverse fruit in a bowl. But the idea of combining un-reconciled elements in one presentation recurs continually in his art» (Steinberg, 1988, p. 61).

It is repeatedly argued that Cubism's downfall coincided with Picasso's various 'neoclassical' phases during the post-war *rappel à l'ordre* –call to order– orthodoxy within avant-garde circles, its further demise brought about by meticulous and 'Ingres'-esque representation. But as Picasso explained to de Zayas, «Cubism is no different from any other school of painting. The same principles and the same elements are common to all» (Ashton, 1972, p. 59). As the Picasso historian Elizabeth Cowling has perceptively observed of the so-called 'naturalistic' *Portrait of Ambroise Vollard* [Fig. 9], its rigid linear construction often said to evoke the 'genre Ingres', has a structural and arbitrary relationship with «the devices of Cubism [...] for despite its remarkable accuracy of detail, the drawing is no more 'life-like' than Cubist painting, and is just as obviously a construction gradually assembled by the artist on the blank sheet of paper» (Cowling, 1990, p. 206). Far from a straightforward 'Ingrism', the vertical and horizontal lines of the background bind the sitter into the surrounding architectural space, a feature not unlike the *Suite's Seated Nude*³⁴. In this way, the drawing's iridescent *grisaille* tone not only evokes the *Portrait of Vollard* (1910)³⁵, but also the 'scaffolding' of *Man with a Clarinet*, which Breton claimed belonged equally to Cubism and Surrealism.

³² Musée Picasso, Paris.

³³ McNay Art Museum, San Antonio.

³⁴ V.S: 21.

³⁵ Pushkin Museum, Moscow.



Fig. 9. Pablo Picasso. *Portrait of Ambroise Vollard*, 1915, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. © Sucesión Pablo Picasso, VEGAP, Madrid, 2023

Other formal anomalies that remind us of the *Suite* include Vollard's head seemingly too small for his body, the dealer's left shoulder and torso impossibly exaggerated, his arms and legs disproportionate and stunted: abnormalities, as we saw, that feature throughout the 'The Sculptor's Studio' plates. Note the attention paid to the jacket sleeve in the pencil drawing, Picasso slyly swapping the transparency, openness or hollowness of the cuff depicted in his 1910 painting for something far more solid-looking³⁶. Not only does the floor unnaturally fall away beneath the sitter, but also the shadows formed by the chair's legs clearly signify –in mock deference to Vollard's taste perhaps– the cube or facet of Cubism. As Cowling additionally remarks of the Vollard graphite: «The lighting in the drawing also has an arbitrary character which produces a rhythmically dispersed pattern of tone, as does the lighting in analytical Cubist paintings» (Cowling, 1990, p. 206). The final results of the Vollard portrait reveal an obvious lopsidedness to his physique and highlight the out-of-joint aspect of the chair and the surrounding architecture of the room. The drawing completed five years after the Vollard painting essentially underscores the abstracted and structural principles between the two 'manners'. As Picasso mentioned to the Swedish journalist Arvid Fougstedt, who saw the drawing during a visit to the artist's studio in 1916 and characterised the graphite work as 'an Ingres'³⁷: «People say I have abandoned Cubism to make this sort of thing; that is not true, you can confirm it yourself» (Seckel, 1994, p. 125)³⁸. Likely, Picasso was referring not just to his

³⁶ Does the sleeve hilariously reference the sound hole of his first constructed *Guitar* of 1912, another technical weapon against sculptural and artistic traditions?

³⁷ This work is frequently referred to as both 'Ingresque' and photographic. See Tinterow & Stein (2010, pp. 172-175), cat. no. 61. For Picasso's use of *carte de visite* portraiture, see Cowling (2016, pp. 103-104).

³⁸ For this citation see FitzGerald (1996, pp. 299-301).

contemporary work, which swung increasingly between 'Cubism' and said 'naturalistic styles', but that he sought to underwrite the basic relationships that co-existed in all art.

4. Conclusions

Of course, accounts of Picasso's *Suite* all have something to offer us. Yet nearly each and every one neglects to underscore his explanation for the co-existence of the 'manners' –'post cubist' and 'neoclassical' in this case– as identical images in altered planes of reality. Consequently, as Jean-Claude Lebensztejn relatedly identifies,

In Picasso's work, there is no beginning, and above all, no end, to cubism. It simply unfolds across time, in temporal facets that are labelled 'periods'... Cubism is just a word – indeed a ludicrous one. But if that's what it means to be a cubist, Picasso remained cubist throughout his artistic life (Lebensztejn, 2018, p. 53).

In rejecting «the scholarly compartmentalization of his oeuvre – Blue period followed by Rose period followed by Cubism, first Analytic, then Synthetic, and so forth» (Fraquelli, 2010, p. 90), one can justifiably maintain that there are no 'Classical', 'Cubist' or 'Surrealist' modes of art, but «only forms which are more or less convincing lies» (Ashton, 1972, p. 4). As Picasso warned us: «We all know that Art is not truth. Art is a lie that makes us realize truth, at least the truth that is given us to understand». In other words, what we see is affected by what we know or what we believe. This idea is entirely in keeping with Picasso's thinking and his integral aesthetic concept of hybrid encounters.

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