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| Bacon, Francis (1909 – 1992) |
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| British painter Francis Bacon was one of the most important figures of international post-war Modernism. During the 1940s and 1950s, he developed a characteristic painting format used throughout his career, generally featuring an isolated figure within an armature or stage-like setting. Bacon’s work is renowned for its raw emotional appeal, and also its ability to convey an existential sense of the human condition. Much of Bacon’s early life was spent in Anglo-Irish houses near Dublin until, in 1926, his father expelled him from the family home. In 1927, he spent some time in Berlin, Paris, and Chantilly; on returning to London, Bacon set himself up as an interior decorator. His painting developed sporadically until Three Studies for Figures at the Base of a Crucifixion (1944) attracted considerable critical attention. During the 1950s, a series of variations on Diego Velazquez’s Portrait of Pope Innocent X (c. 1650) supported the development of Bacon’s international reputation, consolidated by a major retrospective at the Tate in 1962. In 1970, however, on the eve of his major retrospective exhibition at Grand Palais, Paris, his former lover George Dyer died of an overdose, a tragedy Bacon later commemorated in a group of triptychs. After this event he withdrew considerably from Soho Bohemia, in which he had played such a leading role during the previous two decades. |
| British painter Francis Bacon was one of the most important figures of international post-war Modernism. During the 1940s and 1950s, he developed a characteristic painting format used throughout his career, generally featuring an isolated figure within an armature or stage-like setting. Bacon’s work is renowned for its raw emotional appeal, and also its ability to convey an existential sense of the human condition. Much of Bacon’s early life was spent in Anglo-Irish houses near Dublin until, in 1926, his father expelled him from the family home. In 1927, he spent some time in Berlin, Paris, and Chantilly; on returning to London, Bacon set himself up as an interior decorator. His painting developed sporadically until Three Studies for Figures at the Base of a Crucifixion (1944) attracted considerable critical attention. During the 1950s, a series of variations on Diego Velazquez’s Portrait of Pope Innocent X (c. 1650) supported the development of Bacon’s international reputation, consolidated by a major retrospective at the Tate in 1962. In 1970, however, on the eve of his major retrospective exhibition at Grand Palais, Paris, his former lover George Dyer died of an overdose, a tragedy Bacon later commemorated in a group of triptychs. After this event he withdrew considerably from Soho Bohemia, in which he had played such a leading role during the previous two decades.  File: bacon1.jpg  1 Francis Bacon Pope II, 1951 http://www.francis-bacon.com/paintings/pope-ii-1951/?c=50-51  By the late 1940s, Bacon’s characteristic pictorial format had emerged: the single figure, frequently framed in a geometric armature against an indeterminate background. He also began the first of a series of paintings that featured throughout his career. This was a group of works focused around the screaming male figure: *Pope II*, for example, is part of the series embodying his fascination with Velasquez’s *Portrait of Pope Innocent X* alongside the image of the screaming nurse from Eisenstein's film *Battleship Potemkin* (1925). These paintings have been interpreted as channelling a preoccupation with violence, fuelled in part by the artist's fascination with sado-masochism, but also by the turbulent experiences of his early life in post-independence Ireland. In a later interview with the art critic David Sylvester, published in 1975, Bacon denied any connection with any aspects of his personal life or wider experience: “But this violence of my life, the violence which I’ve lived amongst, I think it's very different to the violence in painting. When talking about the violence of paint, it's nothing to do with the violence of war. It's to do with the attempt to remake the violence of reality itself.” The emotional intensity of these single-figure studies has also invited readings in terms of both Cold War anxieties and existentialism.  Bacon’s work was usually focused around thematic series, including studies of animals in the late 1950s, and portraits of a close circle of his friends, (Dyer, Lucien Freud, and Henrietta Moraes), in the 1960s. Rather than working directly from models, Bacon now preferred to use photographs as a source, as in the series of portraits of the artist Isabel Rawsthorn, painted between 1964 and 1970. Frequently, these photographs were provided by John Deakin, a fellow member of the Colony Club set. After Dyer’s suicide, Bacon’s work became preoccupied with themes of death, loss, and mourning, including a notable group of triptychs acting as a requiem for his former lover. These Black Triptychs, in which the central motif of each panel is framed within a black doorway, use a format favoured by Bacon from the 1940s onwards, and is linked to his preoccupation with painting in series. *Triptych May-June 1973* depicts moments from Dyer’s progression towards death on his last evening; its compositional bleakness is also appropriate to the development of the artist’s late tragic theme. Bacon died in Madrid in 1992. In 2001, the reconstruction of his London studio at 7 Reece Mews opened in Dublin City Gallery the Hugh Lane.  File: bacon2.jpg  2 Francis Bacon Triptych May-June 1973 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Triptych\_May-June,\_1973.jpg |
| Further reading:  (Cappock)  (Peppiatt)  (Russel)  (Sylvester)  (The Estate of Francis Bacon) |