

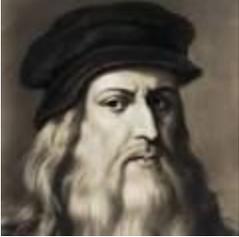
## 50 most influential visual artists & 50 most influential musical artists

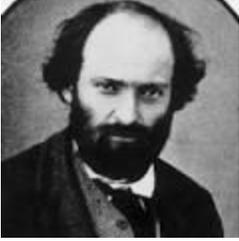
### A List of The Most Important Masterpieces in Western Art History

Artists of The 50 Greatest Paintings in the History of Art.

<http://www.historyofpainters.com/paintings.htm>

Music: <http://www.rollingstone.com/music/lists/100-greatest-artists-of-all-time-19691231>

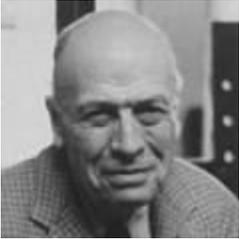
Artist's name: Include their years as well	Evidence	Mental illness? Mental instability? Emotional Instability?
<p>1. Pieter Bruegel the Elder circa 1505</p>	<p>“Pieter Brueghel the Elder came from a long line of fine craftsmen and artists.” <a href="http://Historyofpainter.com">Historyofpainter.com</a></p>	<p>No, mental instability or emotional instability.</p>
<p>2.  Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)</p>	<p>“He learned a wide breadth of technical skills including metalworking, leather arts, carpentry, drawing, painting and sculpting. His earliest known dated work—a pen-and-ink drawing of a landscape in the Arno valley—was sketched in 1473.” <a href="http://bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>No, mental instability nor emotional instability just an early education of the fine arts.</p>
<p>3.  Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890)</p>	<p>“Before long, it became apparent that in addition to suffering from physical illness, his psychological health was declining; around this time, he is known to have sipped on turpentine and eaten paint.” <a href="http://bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>His psychological health declined. Van Gogh was known to drink turpentine and eat paint.</p>
<p>4.  Claude Monet (1840-1926)</p>	<p>“Monet struggled with depression, poverty and illness throughout his life.” <a href="http://bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Monet had depression and lived in poverty and illness. Contributing to his mental instability.</p>

<p>5.  Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)</p>	<p>“Lonely and deeply depressed over the death of his close friend, Carlos Casagemas, he painted scenes of poverty, isolation and anguish, almost exclusively in shades of blue and green. Picasso's most famous paintings from the Blue Period...” <a href="https://www.bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Pablo Picasso was a talented artist. After the death of his close friend, he began to become depressed and very lonely. Painting in shades of blue and green.</p>
<p>6.  Michelangelo (1475-1564)</p>	<p>“Over the years, he suffered increasing infirmities from the rigors of his work; in one of his poems, he documented the tremendous physical strain that he endured by painting the Sistine Chapel ceiling.” <a href="https://www.bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Michelangelo suffered the physical strain of painting the chapel. He was not emotionally unstable.</p>
<p>7.  Paul Cezanne (1839-1906)</p>	<p>“Scholars have linked this withdrawal to two factors: 1) The more personal direction his work began to take was not well-aligned with that of other Impressionists, and 2) his art continued to generate disappointing responses from the public at large. In fact, after the third Impressionist show, Cézanne did not exhibit publicly for nearly 20 years.” - <a href="https://www.bio.com">Bio.com</a></p>	<p>Though he struggled in life he was not diagnose with any mental illness</p>
<p>8.  Salvador Dali (1904-1989)</p>	<p>“Salvador Dali was given the same name as his brother after his brother's death, leading to Dali having identity crisis issues that followed him for years after childhood.” <a href="https://www.bio.com">Bio.com</a></p>	<p>Salvador Dali faced mental instability in the form of having identity crisis issues of having the same name as his deceased brother.</p>

<p>9.  Paul Gauguin (1848-1903)</p>	<p>“The treatments for syphilis were painful and took a toll on his mental health. The next few years he spent travelling, always trying to escape his problems and find solace somewhere else.” <a href="http://gauguin.gallery.com">gauguin.gallery.com</a></p>	<p>Gauguin faced emotional instability, when he contracted syphilis and took treatment for them. They were painful and took a toll on his mental health. He seek comfort and try escaping his suffering by travelling.</p>
<p>10. Andy Warhol (1928-1987)</p>	<p>“In 1942, at the age of 14, Warhol again suffered a tragedy when his father passed away from a jaundiced liver.” - <a href="http://Bio.com">Bio.com</a></p>	<p>Andy Warhol did suffered from his father’s death. But he overcame this and became one of the most influential commercial artist.</p>
<p>11.  Georgia O'Keeffe (1887-1986)</p>	<p>“...Georgia O’Keeffe was admitted to Doctors Hospital in New York City after suffering from anxiety and depression.” - <a href="http://MNN.com">MNN.com</a></p>	<p>Georgia O’ Keeffe was diagnosed with mental illness such as anxiety and depression. Reported to have weeping spell and went long periods without eating or sleeping.</p>
<p>12. Rembrandt  Rembrandt van Rijn <small>15 July 1606 – 4 October 1669</small> (1606-1669)</p>	<p>“But modern research has found no evidence that the painting was rejected or that Rembrandt experienced deep devastation upon his wife's death.” - <a href="http://bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Rembrandt was reported no evidence of having a painting reject, but he did experience deep devastation upon his death.</p>
<p>13.  Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841-1919)</p>	<p>“While his Salon works helped raise his profile in the art world, Renoir had to struggle to make a living.” - <a href="http://bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>While Renoir struggled in making a living, he wasn’t emotional instability throughout his whole life.</p>

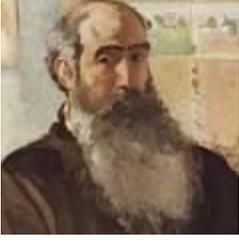
<p>14.</p>  <p>Frida Kahlo (1907-1954)</p>	<p>“Deeply depressed, Kahlo was hospitalized again in April 1954 because of poor health, or, as some reports indicated, a suicide attempt.” - <a href="https://www.bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>She faced emotional instability because of her poor health and indicated suicide attempt.</p>
<p>15.</p>  <p>Jackson Pollock (1912-1956)</p>	<p>“Depressed and haunted, Pollock would frequently meet his friends at the nearby Cedar Bar, drinking until it closed and getting into violent fights.” - <a href="https://www.bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Jackson Pollock struggled with fame, becoming dismissive of other artist. He found it hard to perform for camera, so drank heavily. He was emotionally unstable.</p>
<p>16.</p>  <p>Caravaggio (1571-1610)</p>	<p>“Controversy, though, only fueled Caravaggio's success. And as that success grew, so did the painter's own personal turmoil.” - <a href="https://www.bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>As Caravaggio success grew, his own personal turmoil became worse. However, he was not emotionally or mentally unstable.</p>
<p>17.</p>  <p>Raphael (1483-1520)</p>	<p>“In 1494, when Raphael was just 11 years old, Giovanni died. Raphael then took over the daunting task of managing his father’s workshop. His success in this role quickly surpassed his father’s...” - <a href="https://www.bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Raphael did not show any signs of the emotional instability or an emotional one. Raphael lived a generally peaceful life, with the only tragedy was being the death of his father at the age of eleven.</p>
<p>18.</p> 	<p>“Working through his pain, in 1945 Chagall began the set design and costumes for a production of <a href="#">Igor Stravinsky's</a> ballet <i>The Firebird</i>, which premiered in 1949, ran until 1965 and has</p>	<p>Though Chagall was deeply affected by the death of his wife. He steadily overcame his grief.</p>

<p>Marc Chagall (1887-1985)</p>	<p>been staged numerous times since.” <a href="#">bio.com</a></p>	
<p>19.  Edgar Degas (1834-1917)c</p>	<p>“Degas enjoyed capturing female dancers and played with unusual angles and ideas around centering” - <a href="#">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Degas was not mentally unstable or emotionally one. He led a fairly peaceful life.</p>
<p>20.  Édouard Manet (1832-1883)</p>	<p>“His parents disapproved of his interest, but he eventually went to art school and studied the old masters in Europe.” - <a href="#">bio.com</a></p>	<p>At first Manet struggled with having his parent disapproving his interest in art. But beside that he wasn't emotionally unstable.</p>
<p>21.  Henri Matisse (1869-1954)</p>	<p>“After surgery in 1941, Matisse was often bedridden; however, he continued to work from a bed in his studio” - <a href="#">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Matisse was not seen to be emotionally unstable in his life.</p>
<p>22.  Sandro Botticelli (1445-1510)</p>	<p>“Sandro Botticelli was born in the mid-1440s in Florence, Italy.” - <a href="#">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Not much is written about Sandro Botticelli. Not mentally unstable nor emotionally unstable.</p>
<p>23. </p>	<p>“With paintings bearing such titles as "Despair" (1892), "Melancholy" (c. 1892–93), "Anxiety" (1894), "Jealousy" (1894–95) and "The Scream" (also known as "The Cry")—the last of which,</p>	<p>Referring to his mental instability in which he drank heavily for his family misfortune and mental state.</p>

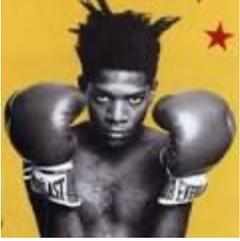
<p>Edvard Munch (1863-1944)</p>	<p>Painted in 1893, would go on to become one of the most famous paintings ever produced—Munch’s mental state was on full display...” <a href="#">bio.com</a></p>	
<p>24.  Titian (1490-1576)</p>	<p>“He worked with Sebastiano Zuccato, Giovanni Bellini and Giorgione before branching out on his own.” <a href="#">bio.com</a></p>	<p>He began working with other artist before branching out and reaching success.</p>
<p>25.  Gustav Klimt (1862-1918)</p>	<p>“While at the institution, Klimt received a conservative, classical training that he readily accepted, and he focused his studies on architectural painting.” <a href="#">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Klimt was not shown to be mentally or emotionally unstable. But he did experienced significant influence from the death of his father and brother.</p>
<p>26.  Wassily Kandinsky (1866-1944)</p>	<p>“One of the pioneers of abstract modern art, Wassily Kandinsky exploited the evocative interrelation between color and form to create an aesthetic experience that engaged the sight, sound, and emotions of the public.” <a href="#">theartstory.org</a></p>	<p>Not mentally ill nor emotionally unstable</p>
<p>27.  Edward Hopper (1882-1967)</p>	<p>“No one captured the isolation of the individual within the modern city like Edward Hopper. His imagery of figures within urban settings go well beyond their role as modern cityscapes, exposing the underbelly of the human experience.” <a href="#">theartstory.org</a></p>	<p>Not mentally ill nor emotionally unstable</p>

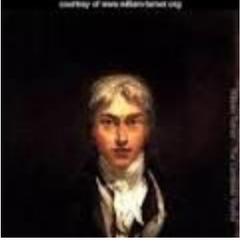
 <p>28. Georges Seurat (1859-1891)</p>	<p>“He and his colleagues often took inspiration from the streets of the city, from its cabarets and nightclubs, and from the parks and landscapes of the Paris suburbs.”</p>	<p>Not mentally ill nor emotionally unstable. He enjoyed painting his surroundings.</p>
 <p>29. Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640)</p>	<p>“Peter Paul Rubens (June 28, 1577 - May 30, 1640) was a prolific seventeenth-century Flemish Baroque painter, and a proponent of an exuberant Baroque style that emphasized movement, color, and sensuality.” - <a href="http://wordart.info">wordart.info</a></p>	<p>No mention of possible signs or indication of mental illness.</p>
 <p>30. Marcel Duchamp (1887-1968)</p>	<p>“Largely ignored during his lifetime, he was in his 70s when he emerged as master whose entirely new attitude toward art and society changed the future of visual arts.” ~ <a href="http://www.biography.com/people/marcel-duchamp-9280070">http://www.biography.com/people/marcel-duchamp-9280070</a></p>	<p>He does not have any mental illness.</p>
 <p>31. Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528)</p>	<p>“The trip had a strong effect on Durer; echoes of Italian art are apparent in most of his drawings, paintings, and graphics of the following decade. Italian influences were slower to take hold in his graphics than in his drawings and paintings.” - <a href="http://bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Not much information about Dürer. He is neither shown in these brief text to be mentally unstable nor emotional.</p>

<p>32.</p>  <p>Francisco Goya (1746-1828)</p>	<p>“The influence that this illness had upon Goya’s artistic work has been repeatedly focused upon. Dividing into two separate periods, before and after, is possibly fictitious because, as already pointed out, tragic elements are found also in the works produced in the early period, certainly, however, in the second period, horror appears more and more often and lead to the production, from <i>Caprices to Black paintings.</i>” - <a href="#">Us National Library of Medicine</a></p>	<p>Goya artistic output had ultimately been affected by his mental and physical illness. He gradually developed depression and hypochondria.</p>
<p>33.</p>  <p>Joan Miró (1893-1983)</p>	<p>“Miro's first known episode of depression occurred in 1911, when he was about 18 years old. Describing this experience, Miro stated, "I was demoralized and suffered a serious depression . . . and stayed three months in bed." ~ <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1993/10/24/opinion/1-mir-o-offers-case-in-point-of-creativity-s-link-to-depression-133593.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1993/10/24/opinion/1-mir-o-offers-case-in-point-of-creativity-s-link-to-depression-133593.html</a></p>	<p>He suffered from depression.</p>
<p>34.</p>  <p>Paul Klee (1879-1940)</p>	<p>“Paul Klee was born in Münchenbuchsee, Switzerland, on December 18, 1879.” - <a href="#">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Paul Klee is not depicted to have any emotional or mental instability.</p>

 <p>35. El Greco (1541-1614)</p>	<p>“ He is remembered chiefly for his elongated, tortured figures, often religious in nature, the style of which baffled his contemporaries but helped establish his reputation in the years to come.” - <a href="http://bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Though his artistic style was very different from other artist of his time. He is not emotionally unstable.</p>
 <p>36. Mark Rothko (1903-1970)</p>	<p>“Rothko was diagnosed with heart trouble in 1968 and suffered from depression. He committed suicide in his studio on February 25, 1970.” - <a href="http://bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>He was mentally unstable and shown to be diagnosed to suffer from depression. Committing suicide in his studio in 1970.</p>
 <p>37. René Magritte (1898-1967)</p>	<p>“Magritte found solace from the tragedy in films and novels and especially through painting.” - <a href="http://bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Magritte was not emotional or mental unstable. Though there was always looming threat of financial security. The biggest tragedy to young Magritte was when his mother committed suicide.</p>
 <p>38. Winslow Homer (1836-1910)</p>	<p>“Winslow Homer (1836–1910) is regarded by many as the greatest American painter of the nineteenth century.” Met M</p>	<p>Not mentally unstable nor showing any signs of emotional instability.</p>
 <p>39. Camille Pissarro (1830-1903)</p>	<p>In his later years, Pissarro suffered from a recurring eye infection that prevented him from working outdoors during much of the year. As a result of this disability, he often painted while looking out the window of a hotel room.</p>	<p>He did not have any mental illness and lived a rather happy life.</p>

	<p>~<a href="http://www.biography.com/people/camille-pissarro-9441740">http://www.biography.com/people/camille-pissarro-9441740</a></p>	
<p>40.</p>  <p>Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec (1864-1901)</p>	<p>“He had a nervous breakdown in 1899 after his mother, whom he was close to, decided to leave Paris, and the artist was committed to a sanitarium for several months.” - <a href="http://www.biography.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Though he suffered mentally because of his father disapproval of becoming a professional artist. He was emotionally unstable.</p>
<p>41.</p>  <p>Henri Rousseau (1844-1910)</p>	<p>“His portraits and landscapes often had a childlike or "naïve" quality, since he had not learned anatomy or perspective; their vivid colors, ambiguous spaces, non-realistic scale and dramatic intensity gave them a dreamlike quality.” - <a href="http://www.biography.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>Henri Rousseau was not mentally or emotionally unstable.</p>
<p>42.</p>  <p>Alberto Giacometti (1901-1966)</p>	<p>“During that time, his art would take yet a new direction, with his sculptures of the human for becoming elongated and thin and increasingly small in size, lending the figures an air of loneliness and suffering.”</p>	<p>Despite his art showing sadness he did not have a mental illness.</p>
<p>43.</p> 	<p>“Jan Vermeer struggled financially in his final years” ~<a href="http://www.biography.com/people/jan-vermeer-9517541">http://www.biography.com/people/jan-vermeer-9517541</a></p>	<p>He does not have any mental illnesses.</p>

<p>Johannes Vermeer (1632-1675)</p>		
<p>44.  Mary Cassatt (1844-1926)</p>	<p>“These two events deeply affected Cassatt's physical and emotional health, and she was unable to paint again until around 1912.” ~ <a href="http://www.biography.com/people/mary-cassatt-9240820">http://www.biography.com/people/mary-cassatt-9240820</a></p>	<p>After the death of her brother she was no longer able to paint leading her to depression as well as her blindness.</p>
<p>45.  Jacques-Louis David (1748-1825)</p>	<p>“After several failures in competitions and finding more discouragement than support, during a period that included a suicide attempt (apparently by avoiding food)” ~ <a href="http://www.biography.com/people/jacques-louis-david-9267043">http://www.biography.com/people/jacques-louis-david-9267043</a></p>	<p>Even though he attempted suicide, he did not seem to be suffering from emotional instability.</p>
<p>46.  Jean-Michel Basquiat (1960-1988)</p>	<p>“By the mid-1980s, friends became increasingly concerned by his excessive drug use. He became paranoid and isolated himself from the world around him for long stretches.” ~ <a href="http://www.biography.com/people/jean-michel-basquiat-185851">http://www.biography.com/people/jean-michel-basquiat-185851</a></p>	<p>He was emotionally unstable taking an excessive amount of drugs to possible relieve himself.</p>
<p>47.  Dora Maar (1907-1997)</p>	<p>“Maar's depression soon transformed into a full-blown nervous breakdown, and she subsequently underwent three weeks of electroshock therapy in a psychiatric hospital.” ~ <a href="http://www.biography.com/people/dora-maar-2121557">http://www.biography.com/people/dora-maar-2121557</a></p>	<p>She suffered from depression and self-doubt which grew increasingly with her nine-year affair with Picasso.</p>

 <p>48. J. M. W. Turner (1775-1851)</p>	<p>“He grew increasingly eccentric and secretive, avoiding contact with virtually everyone except for his father, and was embittered when Queen Victoria passed him over for knighthood. Turner continued to hold exhibitions but begrudgingly sold his paintings, the loss of each one catapulting him into a prolonged state of dejection.” - <a href="http://www.bio.com">bio.com</a></p>	<p>After his father died, he sank further into depression and isolate himself. Each painting he sold begrudgingly was one that sank him into dejection.</p>
 <p>49. Artemisia Gentileschi (1593-1653)</p>	<p>“Gentileschi lost her mother when she was 12 years old. She suffered another tragedy five years later, when she was raped by one of her father's colleagues, Agostino Tassi. When Tassi refused to marry her, her father pursued a legal case against him.” ~<a href="http://www.biography.com/people/artemisia-gentileschi-9308725">http://www.biography.com/people/artemisia-gentileschi-9308725</a></p>	<p>Although she may have faced difficulty, it seems she did not suffer a mental illness.</p>
 <p>50. Diego Rivera (1886-1957)</p>	<p>“In the late 1930s, Rivera went through a slow period, in terms of work. He had no major mural commissions around this time so he devoted himself to painting other works. While they always had a stormy relationship, Rivera and Kahlo decided to divorce in 1939.” ~<a href="http://www.biography.com/people/diego-rivera-9459446">http://www.biography.com/people/diego-rivera-9459446</a></p>	<p>He faced problems but did not have any mental illness.</p>