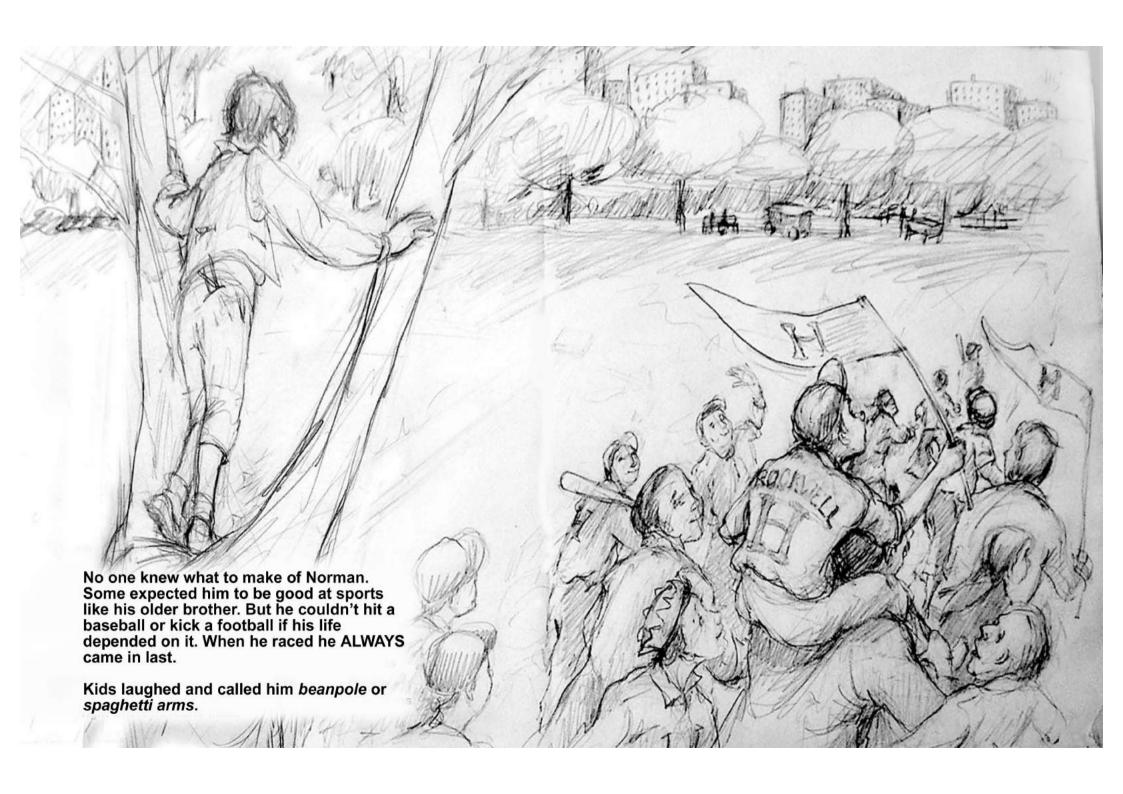
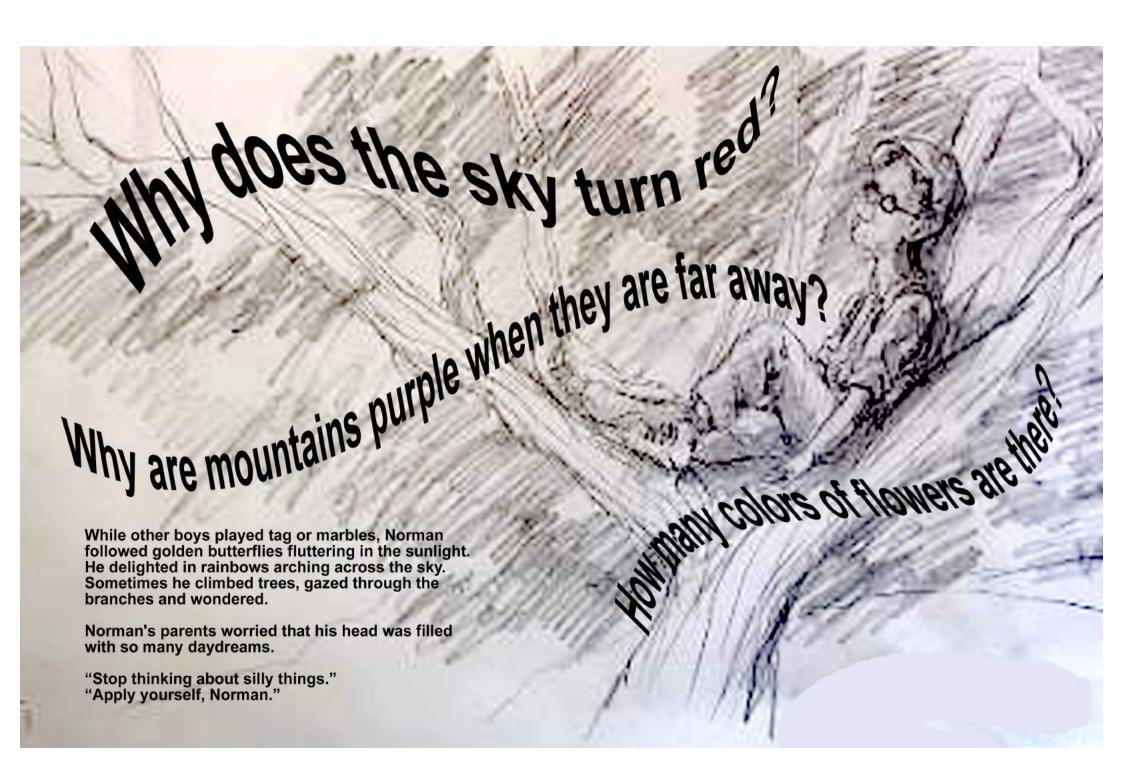
Norman Finds His Own Way

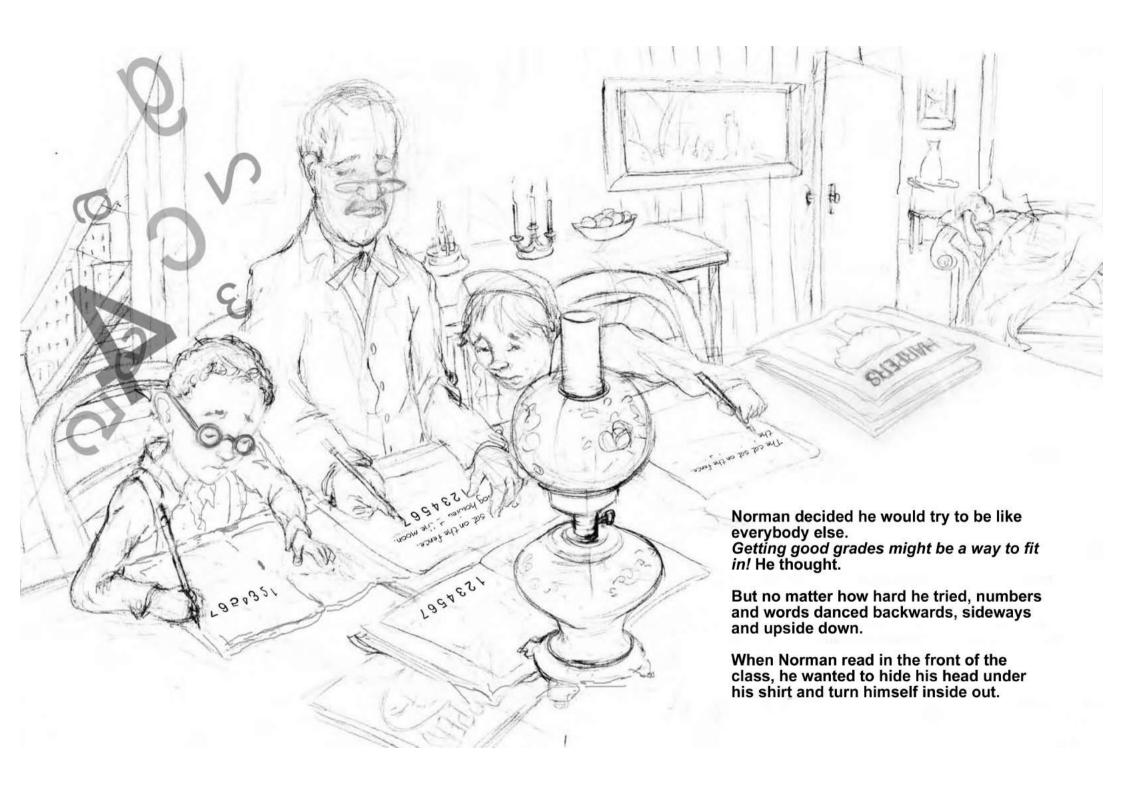


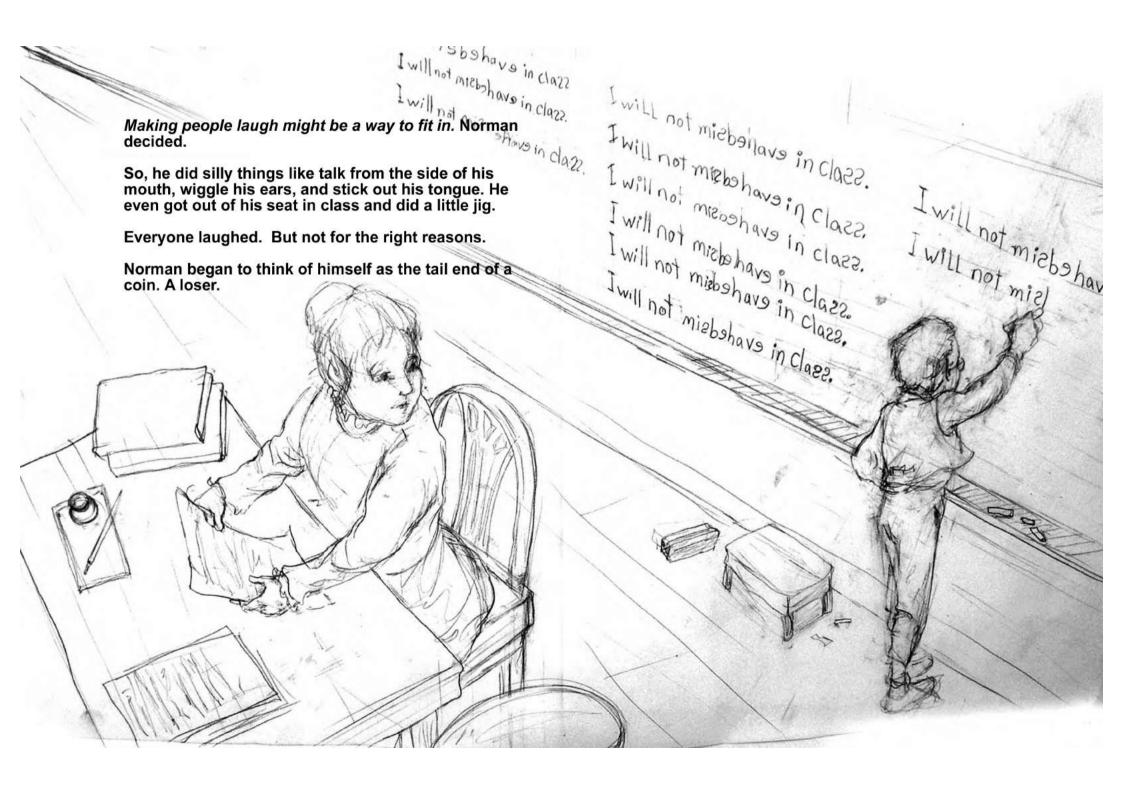
Written by Gina Capaldi & Q.L. Pearce

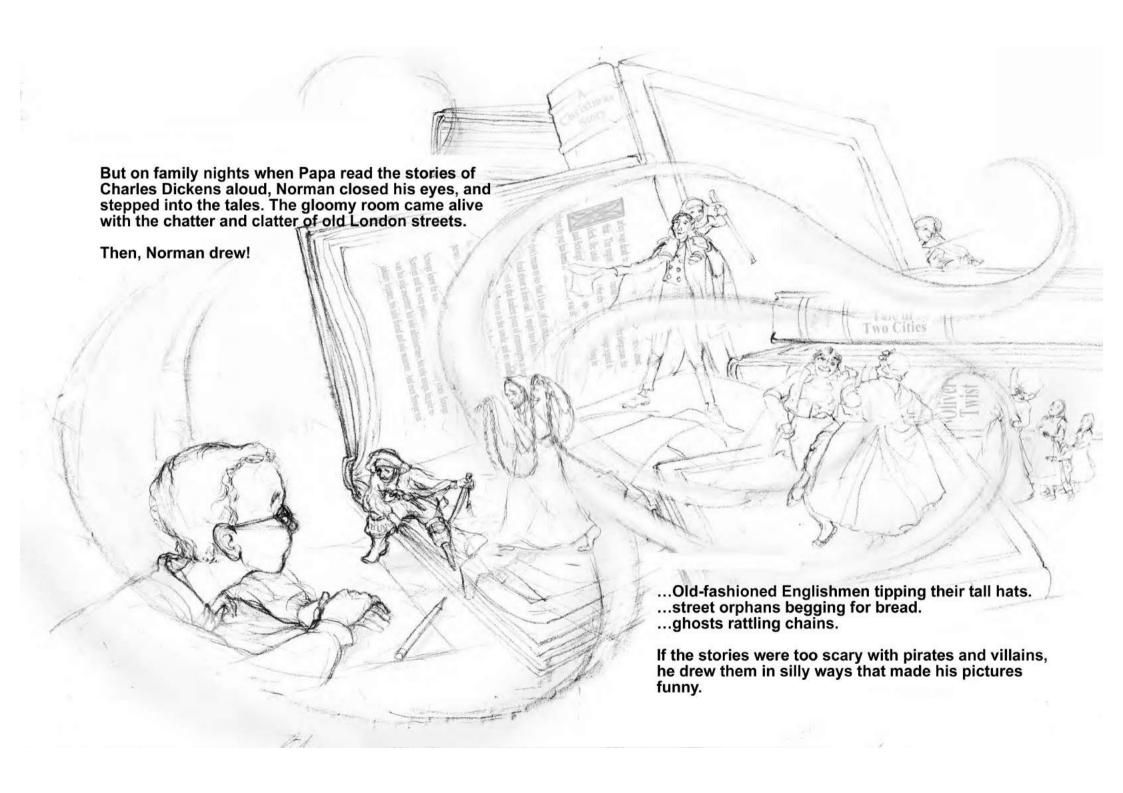


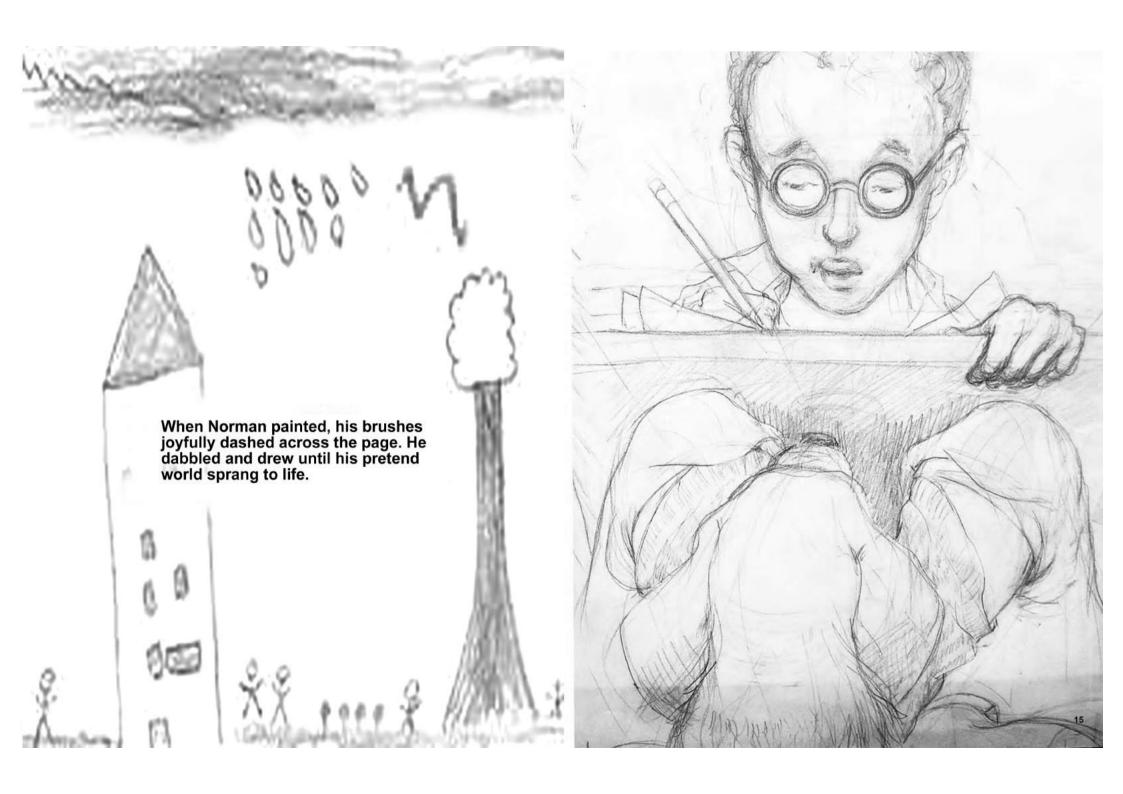


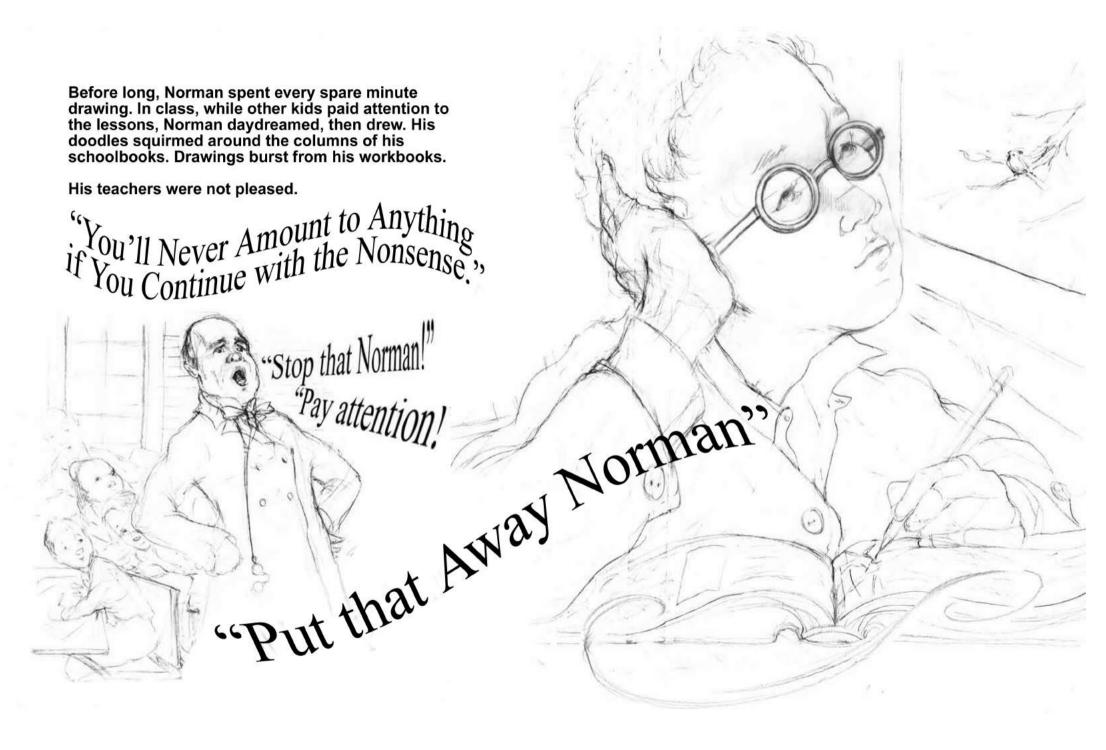


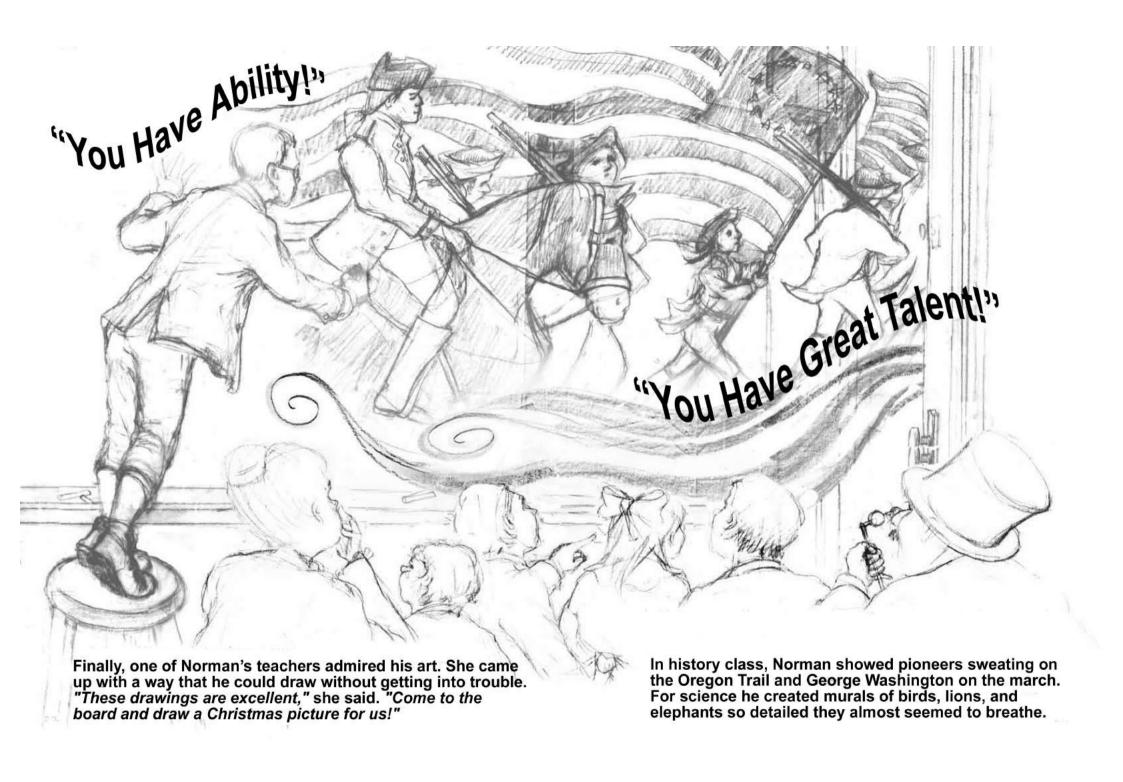


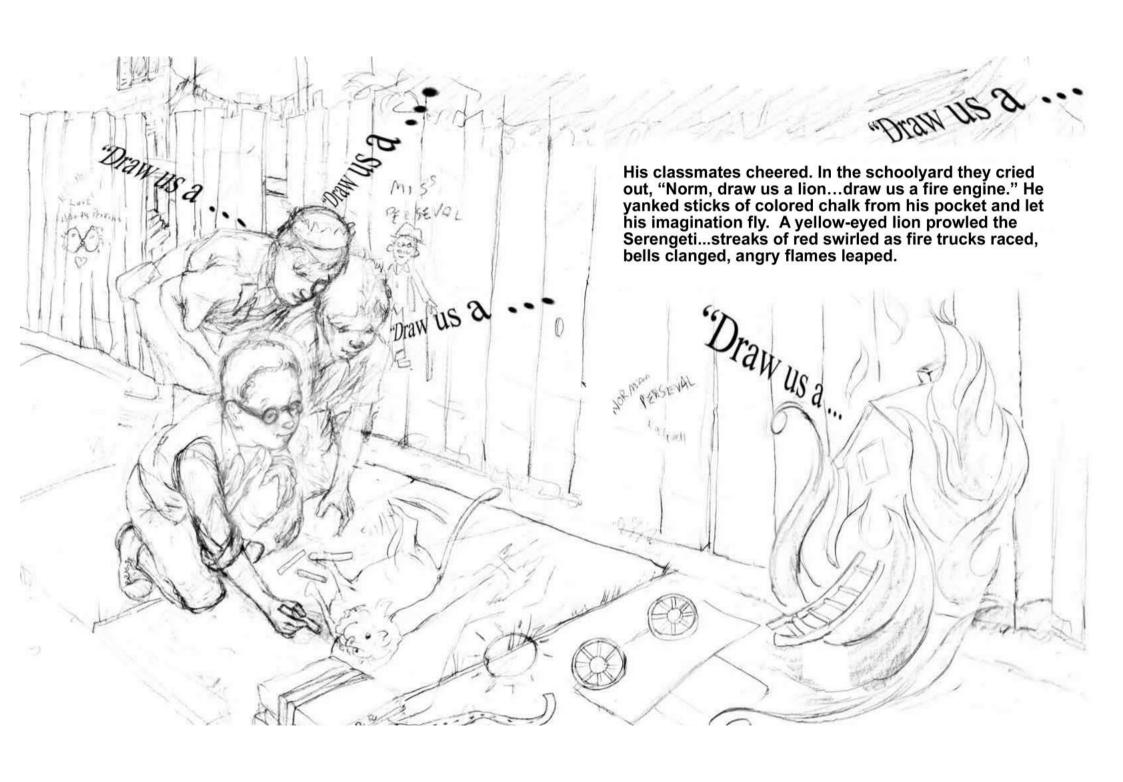
















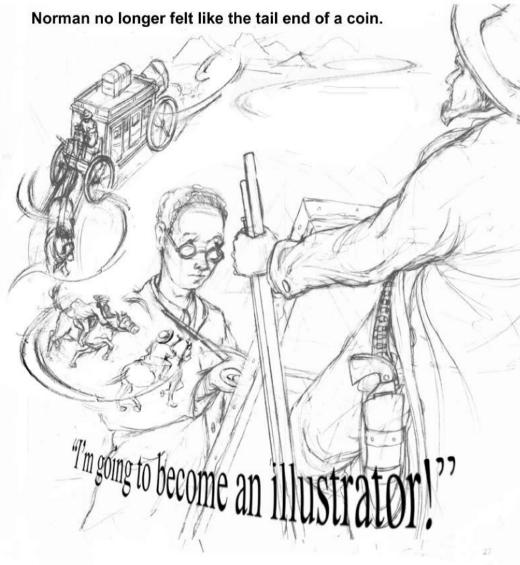


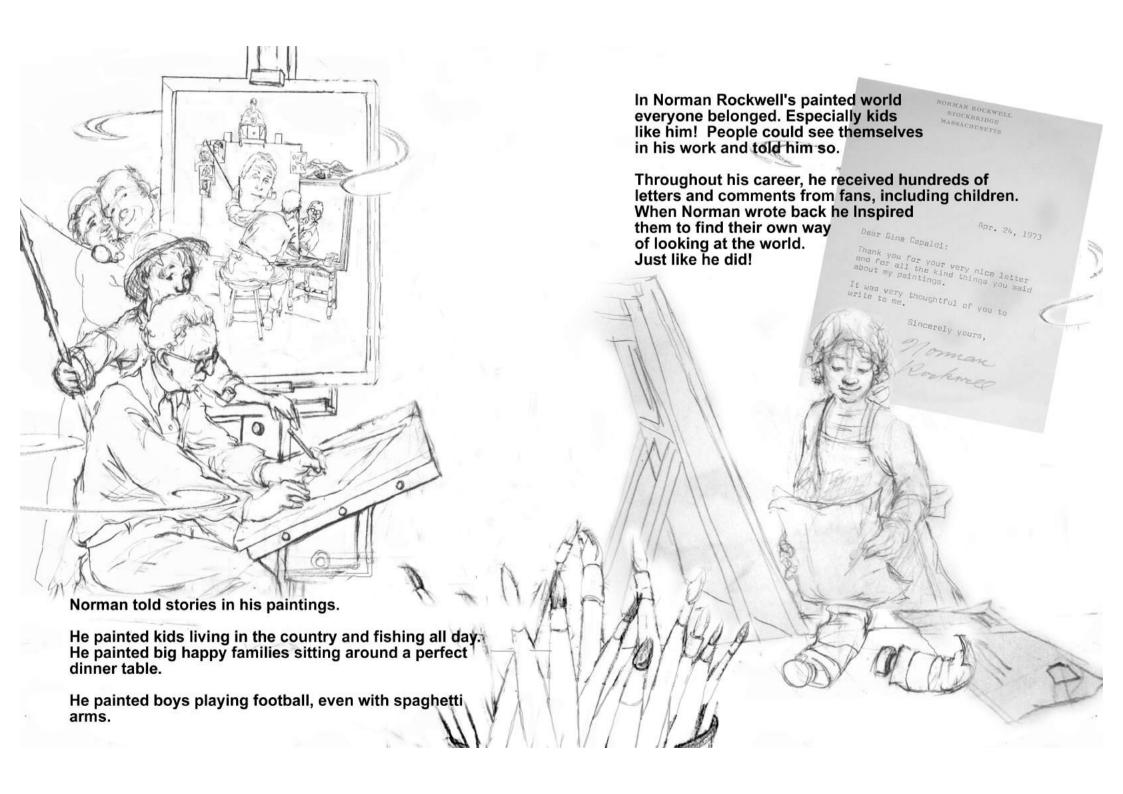
As the youngest student in art school, Norman didn't quite fit in. He wore short pants while everyone else wore long trousers. He devoured books and haunted museums while everyone else sat in cafes.

"Relax kid," they would laugh.

But Norman only worked harder.

When Norman learned to paint like the Old Masters, the other students stopped calling him Kid. No one mentioned his spaghetti arms and it didn't matter if he couldn't kick a football.





Norman Rockwell "The Dickens of the Paintbrush"

"It is no exaggeration to say simply that Norman Rockwell is the most popular, the most loved, of all contemporary artists... he himself is like a gallery of Rockwell paintings-friendly. human, deeply American, varied in mood. but full, always, of the zest of living."

-Ben Hibbs. Saturday Evening Post Editor

Norman Perceval Rockwell's life spanned the Gilded Age. The Klondike Gold Rush. the Depression, two World Wars, and the glory days of the American Space Age. He was born February 3, 1894 in New York City. Norman's older brother, Jarvis, was athletic and popular. Norman felt

awkward and neglected. He felt that he didn't fit in. As a child he was frail, shy and in many accounts, he had dyslexia, which

made reading and doing arithmetic difficult.

From an early age Norman showed artistic promise and it garnered him the attention he craved. In 1908 he enrolled part time at the Chase School of Art, now the New York School of Art, when he was just 14 years old. He later quit high school and attended the National Academy of Design and The Art

Students League. As an illustrator, he told stories through his art but the stories did not represent his own life. Norman's paintings often showed happy children in big families with perfect moms and dads, and idealized images of rural life and kids at play.

> The growth of magazine publishing created many opportunities for illustrators. By the time Norman was 17

years old he got his first job in 1911 illustrating a children's' book. He painted covers for Boy's Life, and became the art director of that magazine while he was still a teenager. In 1916, he sold his first cover to The Saturday Evening Post, a magazine that printed some four million copies weekly.

Norman's work quickly become popular, but he was plaqued with anxiety and self-doubt. He spent weeks, even months, getting his





pictures to look just right. An excellent observer of everyday life, he captured the details, expressions and gestures of ordinary people getting haircuts or going to the dentist.

Norman continued to paint covers for the Saturday Evening Post and other magazines including Look, McCall's and Ladies Home Journal during the forties and fifties. He became one of the bestknown illustrators of the twentieth century.

Throughout his life, he was concerned with political issues and social injustice. When the United States entered World War II, Norman wanted to help with the war effort. He painted four canvases to represent values that Americans were fighting for: freedom of speech, freedom to worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. Under the title, The Four Freedoms, the paintings were shown around the country and raised millions of dollars





war bond sales.

Norman also addressed important concerns such as integration, civil rights, poverty, and the Vietnam War, as well as triumphs such as humankind's journey

into space. Even when he tackled serious topics his paintings had a sense of hope and optimism.

Over the course of his career Norman Rockwell created more than four thousand images. The hardworking, optimistic, and oftentimes humorous characters in his illustrations represented the best of what it meant to be an American. In 1977 he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom for "vivid and affectionate portraits of our country."

By the time of his death in 1978, his work was beloved by millions. Some critics complained that it was sentimental and idealized. Others pointed out that he was simply an illustrator, not a fine artist. But in 1999 a selection of his work was taken on tour to such respected galleries as the San Diego Museum of Art and the Guggenheim. The tour was a huge success. Original Rockwell paintings now sell in the millions of dollars.

Rockwell was the people's painter. He reflected the ideals that Americans held dear even in times of suffering such as the Depression and World War II. His familiar images are part of the American consciousness. When he was asked to explain his art, he simply said, "I showed the America I knew and observed to others who might not have noticed."