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Why Andy Warhol?

Andy Warhol's Pop Art legacy continues to inspire various forms of contemporary aesthetic expression. Our collection of hand-signed Warhol screen prints includes pop art subjects of Flowers, Marilyn Monroe, Mao, Cow, and Campbell's Soup, and are of higher collectible value due to their distinct color variations and one-of-a-kind nature.

Have one to sell? Sell Andy Warhol fine art with us

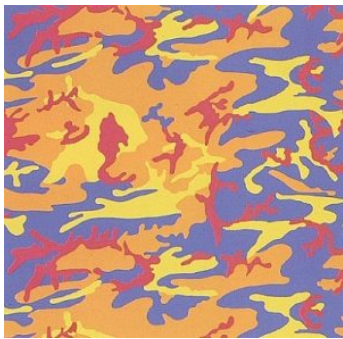
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Related News



Andy Warhol Mick Jagger Screenprint Portfolio, 1975

Andy Warhol and Mick Jagger met in 1964 in New York when Jagger and the Rolling Stones were still relatively unknown in the United States. Warhol was fascinated by Jagger's celebrity status and decided to create a portfolio of ten screenprints featuring Jagger titled Mick Jagger, 1975.



Andy Warhol Camouflage Series, 1987

In this series, Warhol wholly embraces a pattern that heavily associated with its utilitarian and military purpose. The prints are colored in psychedelic colors, completely altering the print's original identity as a disguise.



Exhibition on View: Warhol. Mechanical Art

Starting from today, the Warhol. Mechanical Art will be an exhibition open until September 16, 2018. Organized by and held at Museo Picasso Málaga in Spain, the show will be a comprehensive overview of all types of Warhol art.



Andy Warhol The Reigning Queens Portfolio

Andy Warhol famously said "I want to be as famous as the Queen of England." In 1985, he turned his attention to the monarchy by creating The Reigning Queens Series screenprints, a portfolio of sixteen works featuring female monarchs of the time. This iconic portfolio is considered Warhol's largest portfolio of screenprints. The queens featured are Queen Elizabeth II, Queen Beatrix of Netherlands, Queen Margrethe II of Denmark and Queen Ntombi Twala of Swaziland.



Andy Warhol Electric Chairs Series, 1971

The Electric Chair Series is a manifestation of the mass public fascination with death and violence. Warhol employs the repetition in a powerful way as the multiplicity invariably desensitizes the viewer against the symbol of death and corporal punishment.



Andy Warhol Myths Series, 1981

The series of ten screenprints is a nostalgic representation of America's enchanted past. From the vibrant coloring to the icons' dramatic expressions, each screen print reflects American glamour and theatricality.

Andy Warhol Ten Portraits of Jews of the Twentieth Century Series, 1980

The ten screenprints feature a collection of writers, actresses and scientists who are incredibly recognizable around the world. The series received negative feedback given that Warhol was Catholic and that he himself did not invest any interest in the subjects.



Andy Warhol Cologne Cathedral Series, 1985

In the series of four screenprints, Warhol depicts the Roman Catholic church based in Cologne, Germany with dramatic flair, exaggerating its height and endowing it with bright rich colors.

Andy Warhol Joseph Beuys Series, 1980-1983

In this portfolio of 6 screenprints, Andy Warhol pays tribute to Joseph Beuys, a German performance artist and sculptor who dominated the European art scene in the 80's with his extensive works concerned with



concepts such as humanism, social practice and social philosophy.

Andy Warhol Flash-November 22, 1963 Series, 1968



Andy Warhol Details of Renaissance Paintings Series, 1984



Andy Warhol Grapes Series, 1979

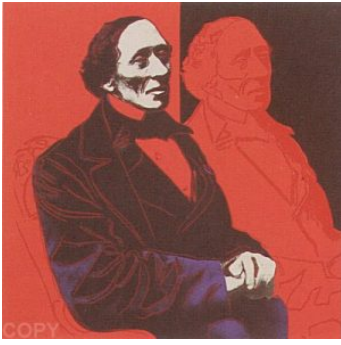
In 1979, Andy Warhol created a series of prints which showcased repeated imagery of grapes. Unknown to many, each of the prints also shows a different grape variety, although they are uniformly referred to as “Grapes”.



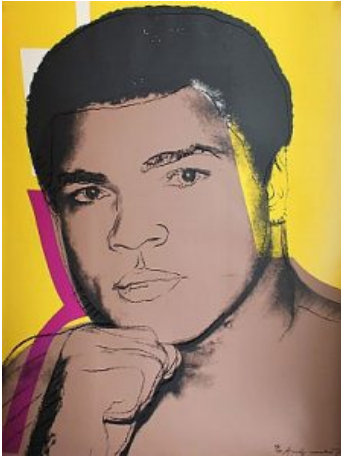
Andy Warhol's Ingrid Bergman Series, 1983

The three-piece series depicts the silver screen actress in some of her most famous roles as well as a glamorous headshot profile, re-imagined with glowing hues and graphic color blocks.

Andy Warhol's Hans Christian Andersen Series, 1987



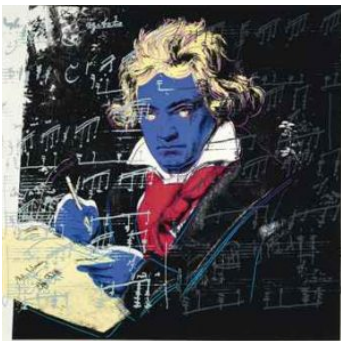
Andy Warhol created two series of four screen prints dedicated to Hans Christian Andersen. The series was conceived a year prior to his death, therefore it is possible the artist began reflecting on his own childhood during this time.



Andy Warhol's Muhammad Ali Series, 1978

Though Andy Warhol was never enthusiastic about sports, his Muhammad Ali series truly stands out for their detailed depiction of the athlete in action.

Andy Warhol Cowboys and Indians Series, 1986



Andy Warhol's Beethoven Series, 1987

Andy Warhol created this series of 4 screen prints in 1987 of Beethoven, shortly before his death. This series is unique as it departs from the celebrities and grocery items for which Warhol became known for. The source image was taken from an 1820 portrait by Joseph Karl Stieler.



Art New York, May 3-6, 2018

We are thrilled to announce that we will be exhibiting at Art New York May 3rd-6th 2018. Highlights including some of our favorite works by Andy Warhol, Sam Francis, Frank Stella, Picasso, Chagall, and more.

Analysis: Andy Warhol's Flowers Series, 1970



Female Artists Who Greatly Influenced Gender Equality

The women involved in art's history go beyond the final product's mastic composition. Some of them earned their fame from their canvas, while others used the deviance of their art as a weapon against their oppressors.



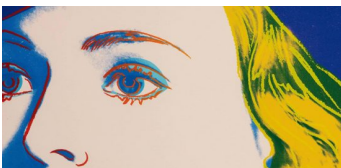
Andy Warhol, The Reigning Queens Portfolio

Andy Warhol's Ladies and Gentlemen Series, 1975

Provocative, ambiguous, and direct, this series marks Andy Warhol's departure from portraiture based on appropriated images. Inspired by the embracing of sexuality in the 70's, Warhol created a series of 10 screenprints titled Ladies and Gentlemen, 1975.



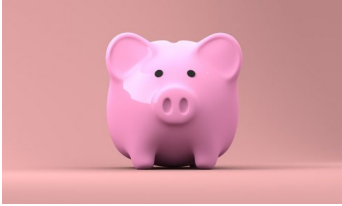
Andy Warhol, Ingrid Bergman With Hat, 1983 | Color Screenprint on Lenox Museum Board



Andy Warhol's Cow Series

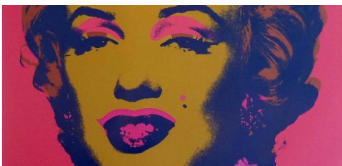


The whimsical series came to fruition under the guidance of Pop art dealer Ivan Karp and printmaker Gerard Malanga. This series is one of the first edition print series Warhol created.



Looking to Sell Picasso, Stella, Lichtenstein, Francis, Chagall, or Miró?

Looking to sell your art? If you want to sell Pablo Picasso, Marc Chagall, Joan Miró, Andy Warhol, Roy Lichtenstein, Frank Stella, Sam Francis, or other artists we carry, we want to get in contact with you. We make our process simple and hassle free.



Andy Warhol, Marilyn Monroe (Marilyn), 1967



Andy Warhol, Mick Jagger, 1975



Andy Warhol: Campbell Soup Cans Series

Andy Warhol's Campbell's Soup Cans are perhaps the most well-known images of American modern art. Initially created as a series of thirty two canvases in 1962, the soup cans gained international acclaim as a breakthrough in Pop Art.

Analysis: Andy Warhol's Marilyn Monroe Series (1962, 1967)



The first of his screen prints, Andy Warhol's Marilyn Monroe series (1967) are motley variations of the iconic actress. Except Andy Warhol's Marilyn Diptych is half colorless, perhaps in response to her tragic end.



Andy Warhol and his Screenprint

Andy Warhol: Portraits at the Crocker Museum March, 13-June 19, 2016



Selling Warhol's First Studio for \$10 Million



American Artist Series: Andy Warhol

Andy Warhol: Endangered Species Portfolio, 1983

Andy Warhol's Endangered Species silkscreen prints are some of the most important works of his oeuvre. These 10 screen prints were the result of a conversation about ecological issues between Warhol and art dealers Ronald and Frayda Feldman.

Warhol Museum Not Coming to New York After All



"Uncle Andy": Crowdfunding for Andy Warhol Movie



"Warhol: The Athletes" at Oklahoma City Museum of Art



Andy Warhol: Into the Future



Diamond Dust: Shining Bright with Artists



"Which Warhol's Warhols'?" Australian Art Series Hotel Group to Offer Works by Tony Tetro

The Andy Warhol Foundation: What Will Happen to Warhol?



Warhol, Warhol, Warhol



Andy Warhol's Marilyn Monroe (Marilyn), 1967 Series



Andy Warhol Campbell Soup Cans Series

Andy Warhol Biography



Andy Warhol (American, 1928–1987)

The American artist and filmmaker **Andy Warhol** was born Andrew Warhola in 1928. There has for years been quite a bit of confusion to where and when Andy Warhol was born, but according to Andy's two older brothers and the birth certificate that was filed in Pittsburgh in 1945, he was born on August 6th in Pittsburgh. Whether or not this is the day he was born hasn't been proved, but it was on this date he would celebrate his birthday. However, there is no doubt that he died at 6:31 A.M. on Sunday, February 22nd, 1987, at the New York Hospital after a gallbladder operation. He is considered a founder and major figure of the POP ART movement. A graduate of the Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1949, he moved to New York City and gained success as a commercial artist. He got his first break in August 1949, when Glamour Magazine wanted him to illustrate a feature entitled "Success is a Job in New York". But by accident the credit read "Drawings by Andy Warhol" and that's how Andy dropped the "a" in his last name. He continued doing ads and illustrations and by 1955 he was the most successful and imitated commercial artist in New York. In 1960 he produced the first of his paintings depicting enlarged comic strip images – such as Popeye and Superman – initially for use in a window display.

Warhol pioneered the development of the process whereby an enlarged photographic image is transferred to a silk screen that is then placed on a canvas and inked from the back. Each Warhol silkscreen used this technique that enabled him to produce the series of mass-media images – repetitive, yet with slight variations – that he began in 1962. These iconic Andy Warhol prints, incorporating such items as Campbell's Soup cans, dollar bills, Coca-Cola bottles, and the faces of celebrities, can be taken as comments on the banality, harshness, and ambiguity of American culture.

Later in the 1960s, Warhol made a series of experimental films dealing with such ideas as time, boredom, and repetition; they include *Sleep* (1963), *Empire* (1964), and *The Chelsea Girls* (1966). In 1965 he started working with a rockband called “The Velvet Underground” formed by Lou Reed and John Cale. Andy introduced them to the model and moviestar Nico and she sang on their debut album from 1967 “The Velvet Underground and Nico”. Andy would travel around the country, not only with The Velvets, but also with superstar of the year Edie Sedgwick and the lightshow “The Exploding Plastic Inevitable”.

On June 3rd, 1968, Valerie Solanis, a rejected superstar, came into The Factory and shot Andy three times in the chest. He was rushed to hospital where he was pronounced dead, but after having his chest cut up and been given heart massage, he survived. Valerie Solanis turned herself in that night and was put in a mental institution. She was later given a three year prison sentence. After recovering Andy Warhol continued to work. He founded *inter/VIEW* magazine in 1969 (they changed the name to *Interview* in 1971), published *The Philosophy of Andy Warhol: From A to B and Back Again* in 1975 and continued to paint portraits until his death in 1987.

If you enjoy Andy Warhol prints, you may also be interested in contemporary Calder lithographs.

WARHOL PAINTINGS

In the 1960s, Warhol began his most prolific period as an artist. He had already begun making a name for himself in the commercial art world, yet he desired to be known as a fine artist as well. He began converting the themes of advertisements into large-scale graphic canvases. To make his large-scale graphic canvases, Warhol projected an enlarged image onto a canvas on the wall. He would subsequently work freehand, without a pencil, rendering a painterly result. In order to develop his own niche in painting, his friends suggested he paint the things he loved the most. The result was the iconic *Campbell's Soup Cans, 1962*. Warhol said of Campbell's Soup “I used to drink it. I used to have the same lunch every day, for 20 years, I guess, the same thing over and over again.” Though the works resemble mass-produced advertisements, they were painted by projecting the images onto a canvas and stenciled afterwards. This way, Warhol removes evidence of an artist's hand.<

WARHOL PHOTOGRAPHY

Though best known for his silkscreens and paintings, Warhol became a passionate photographer later in his life. He carried a camera with him at all times, capturing everything from personal friends to iconic celebrities. The photographs signified his apathy towards social hierarchy and also ranged from black and white 35 mm portraits to Polaroid shots. He approached photography in two ways. In one instance, he created over 500 ‘stitched’ photographs which feature identical images sewn together in a grid form.

This was a clear demonstration of his interest in repeated imagery. In another instance, he would only choose a single photo from a set to become a print. The singularity of these works shows a clear separation from Warhol's typical themes of mass production and repetition. Therefore, photography provided Warhol opportunities to showcase both his private self and his public artistic identity.

WARHOL SCREEN PRINTS

Of his silkscreens, Warhol has said “the reason I’m painting this way is that I want to be a machine, and I feel that whatever I do and do machine-like is what I want to do.” Indeed, machine-like precision and mimicry appear repeatedly in works of this medium. The screenprinting process was a variation of stenciling. Warhol had a streamlined process in producing silk screen prints. First, he laid a photograph on to the mesh of a silk screen. Afterwards, he passed an ink-covered squeegee over the mesh. The ink would pass through the mesh and impress a print of the image onto the canvas underneath. The choice of ink depended on the intended composition of the final product. Warhol was able to apply multiple colors to create a layering effect, thus a different color composition could be made each time. He used a variety of canvases and papers. Warhol's best known silk screen prints include his iconic portfolio of Marilyn Monroe: *Marilyn Monroe (Marilyn)*, 1967 and *Elizabeth Taylor (Colored Liz)*, 1963. Producing art in a systematic manner similar to an assembly line, Warhol gave rise to series or portfolios of his beloved celebrities. Even today, these massively recognizable images serve as a beacon of popular culture.

Warhol's range as an artist certainly shows in his sculptures and installations. Similar to his other works, his sculptures replicated commercial symbols and ideologies. Of this medium the best known were the series of “grocery carton” works which replicated Heinz Ketchup and Campbell's tomato juice cans. His best known sculpture from this series is probably his *Brillo Boxes*, 1964. As the name suggests, Warhol applied silkscreened logos of the consumer product onto plywood boxes. The resulting appearance was identical to the logoed boxes often see in supermarkets. These sculptures were first exhibited at the Stable Gallery in 1964 and called to question what can be considered as fine art. When asked about these boxes, Warhol expressed he “wanted something ordinary”. Overall, his sculptural works centered on Warhol's beloved premise of commercialization.