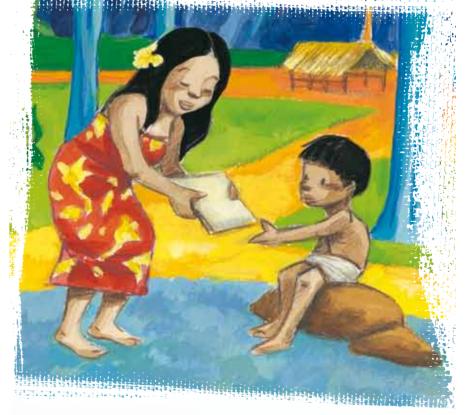
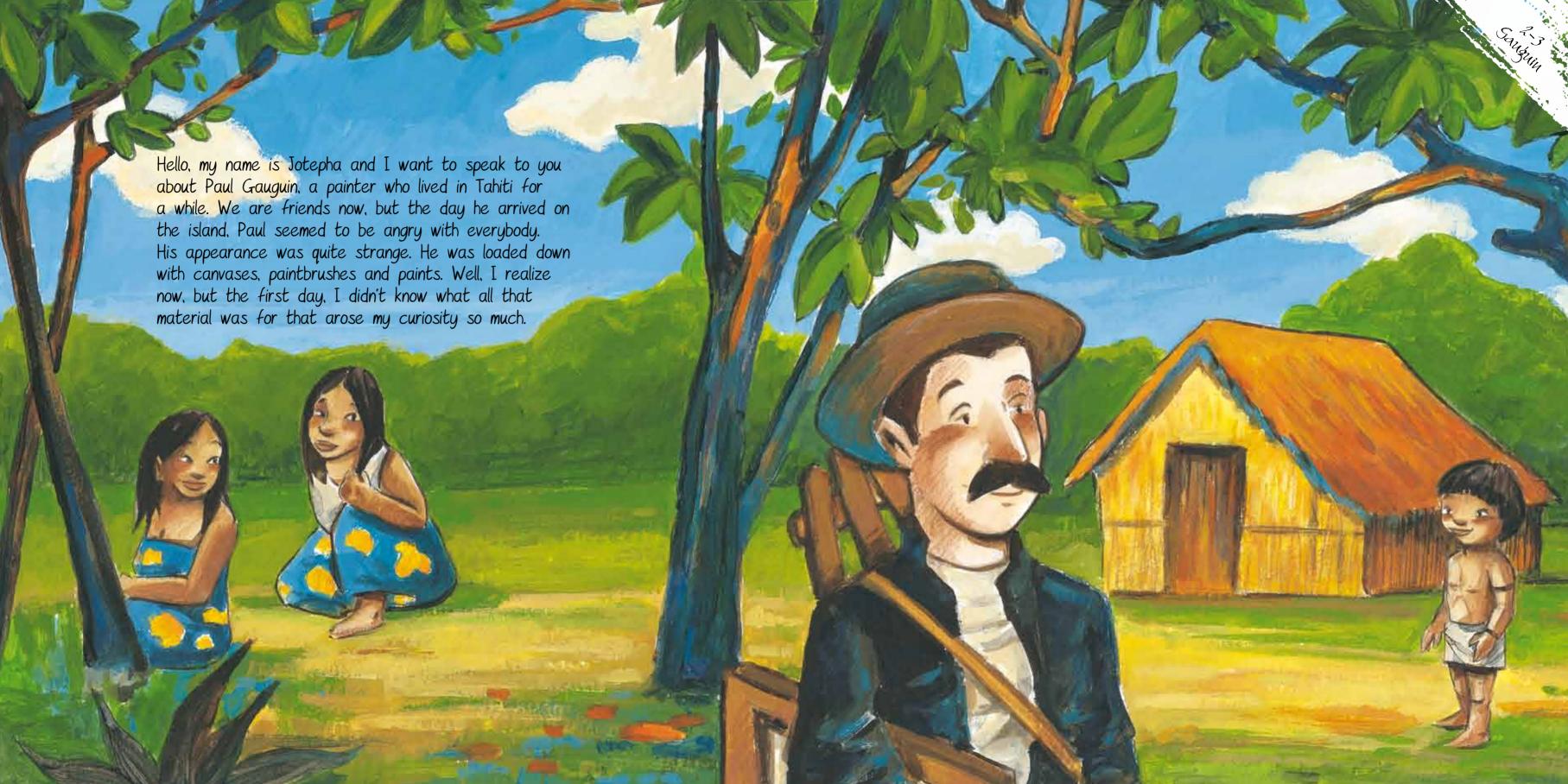


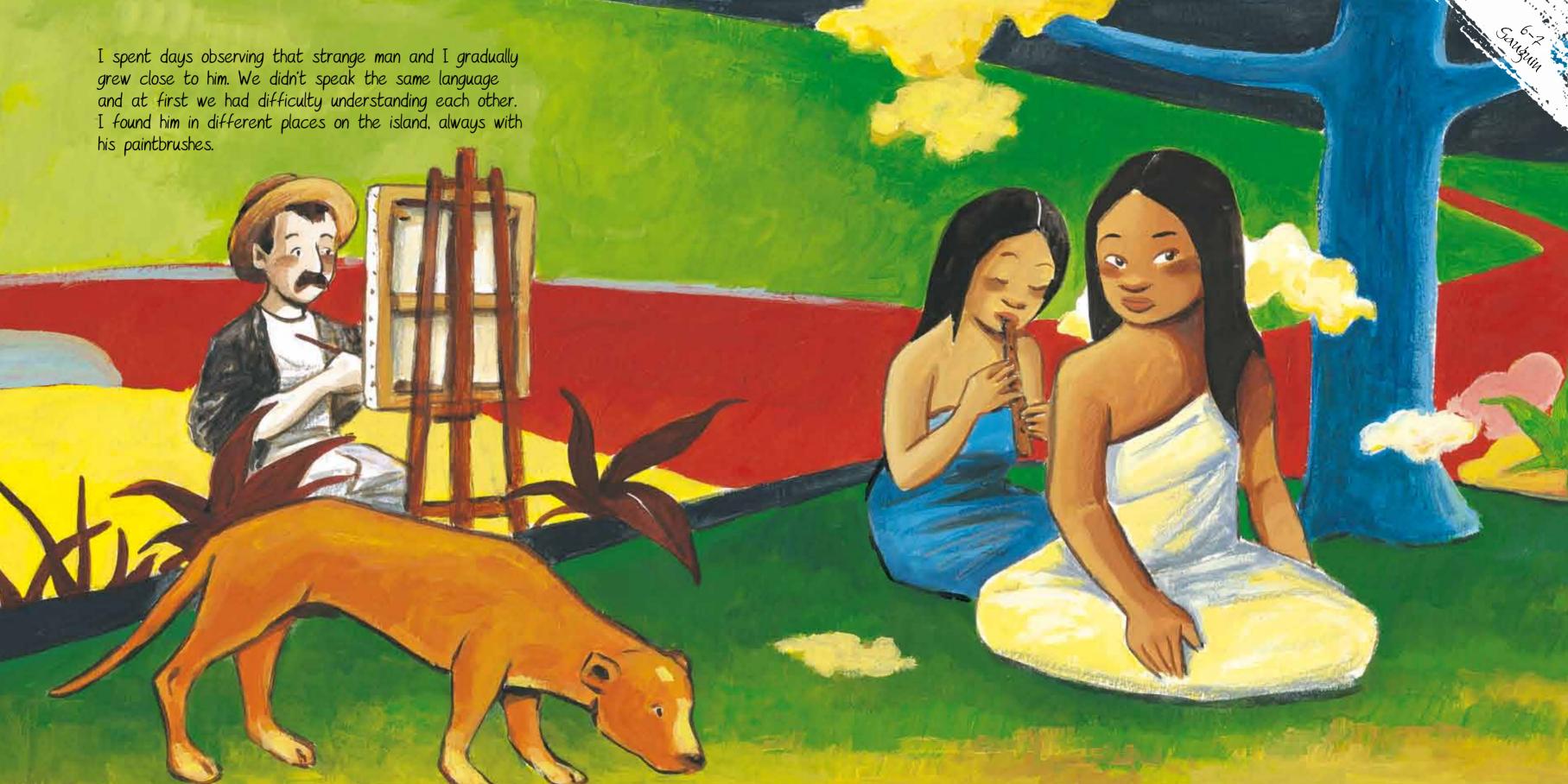
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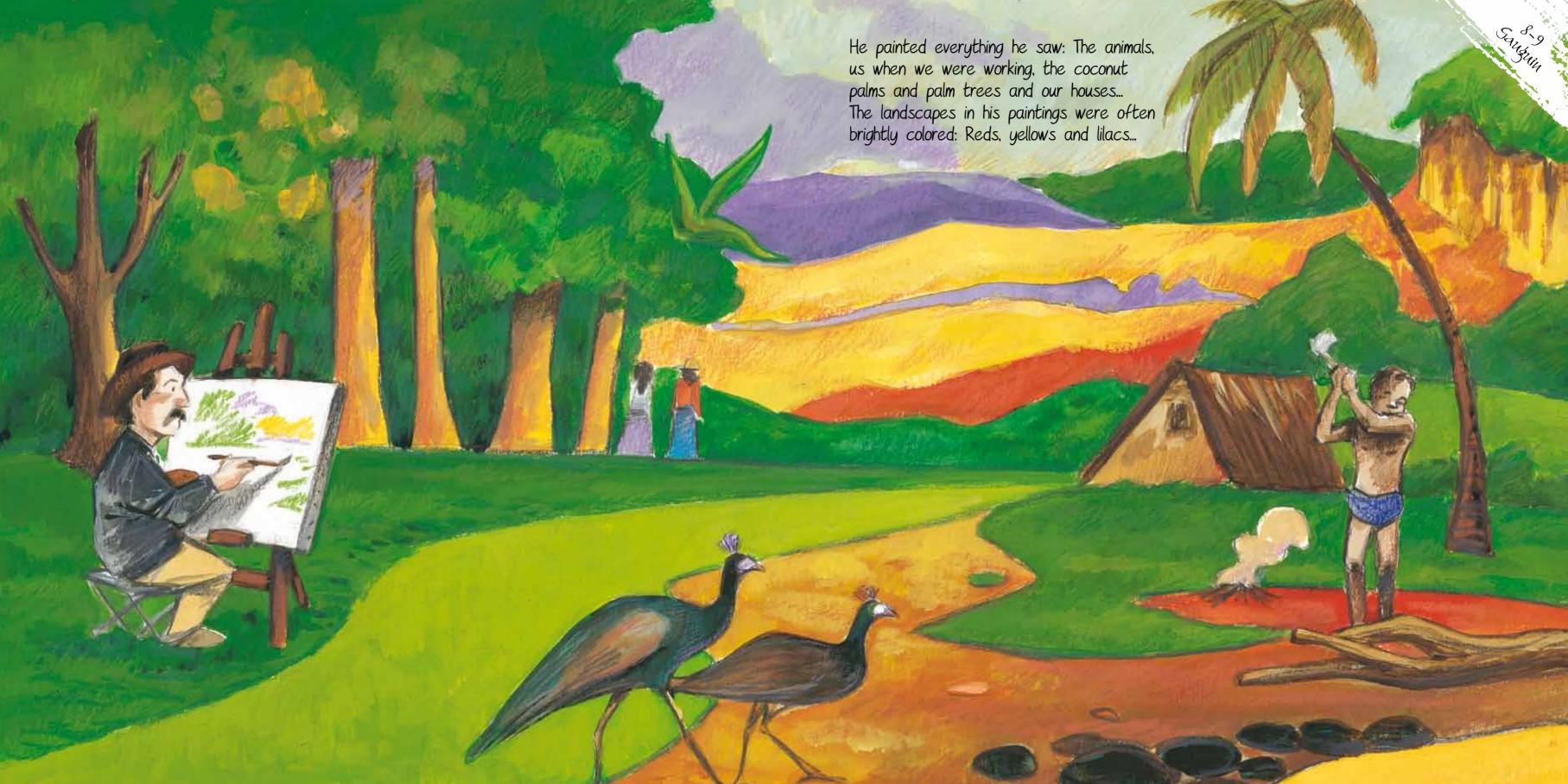




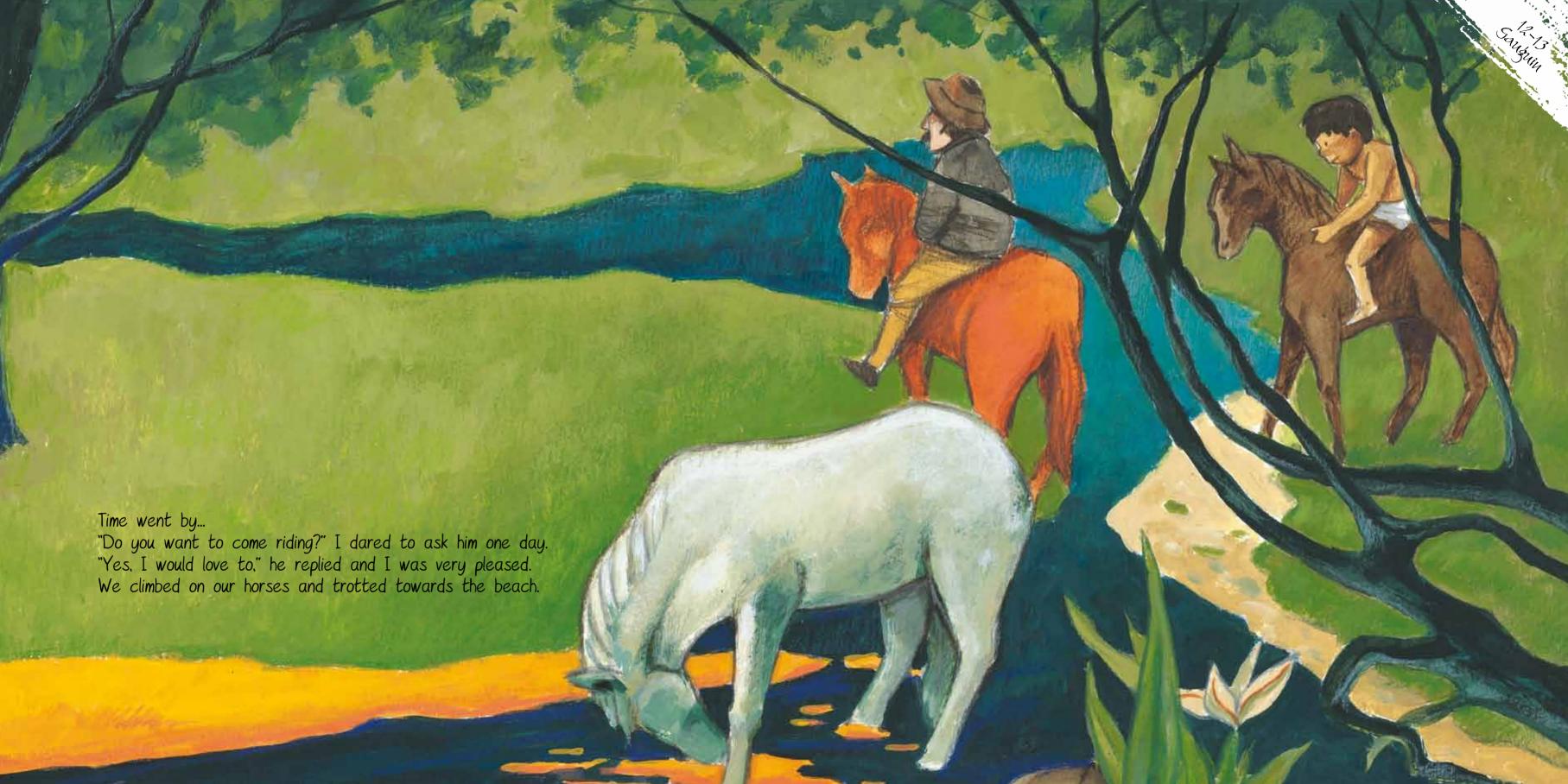


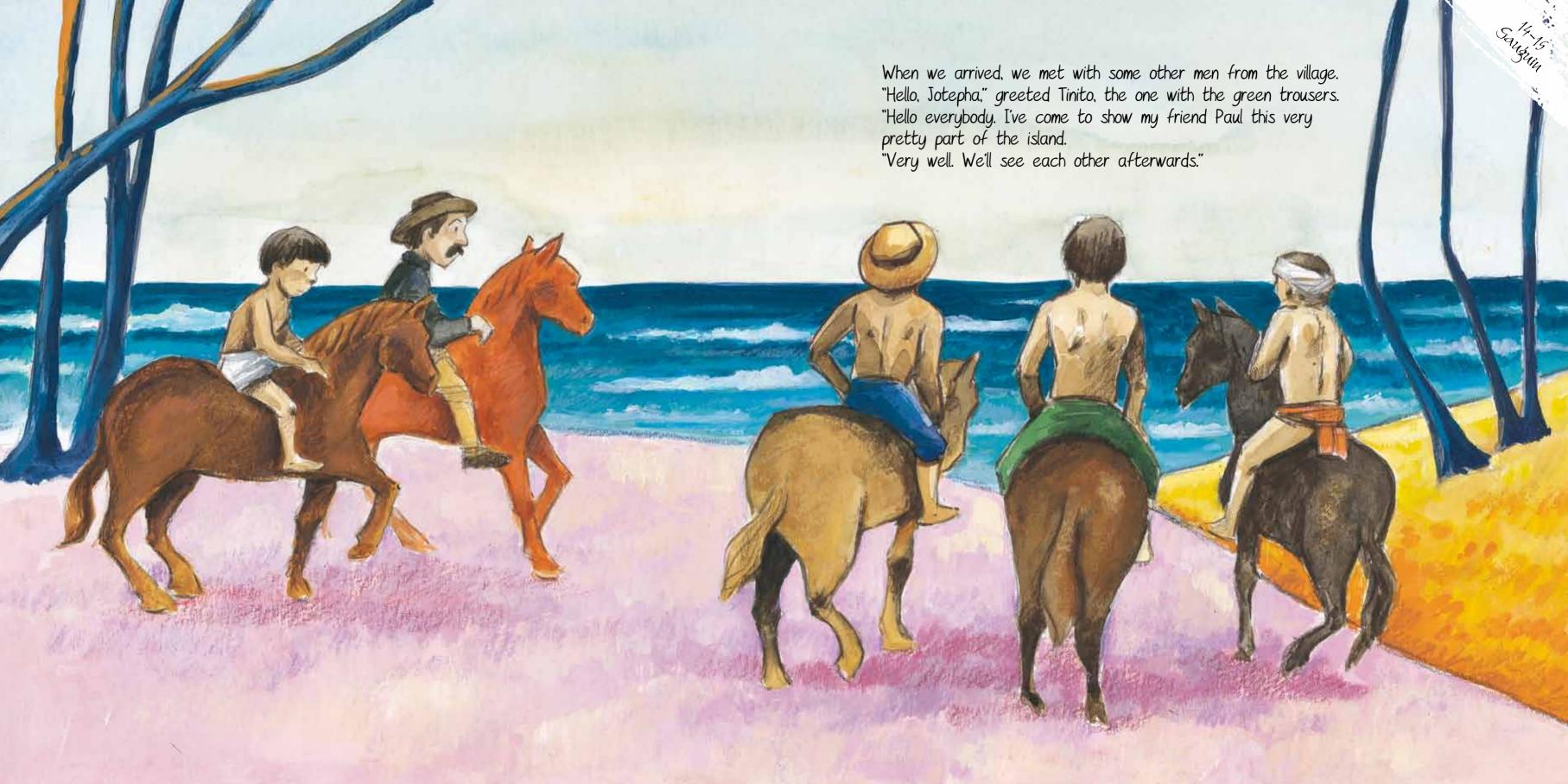


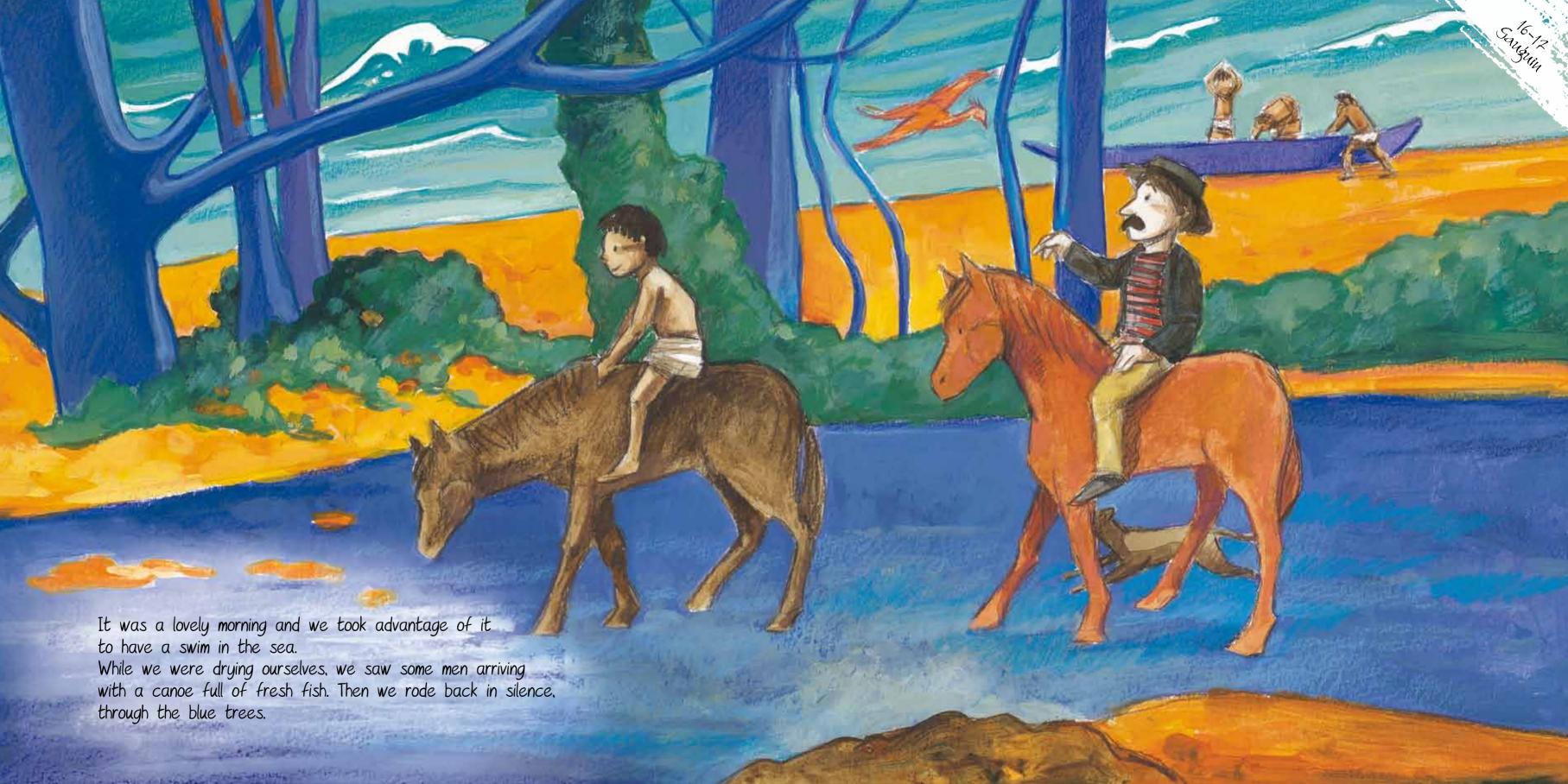


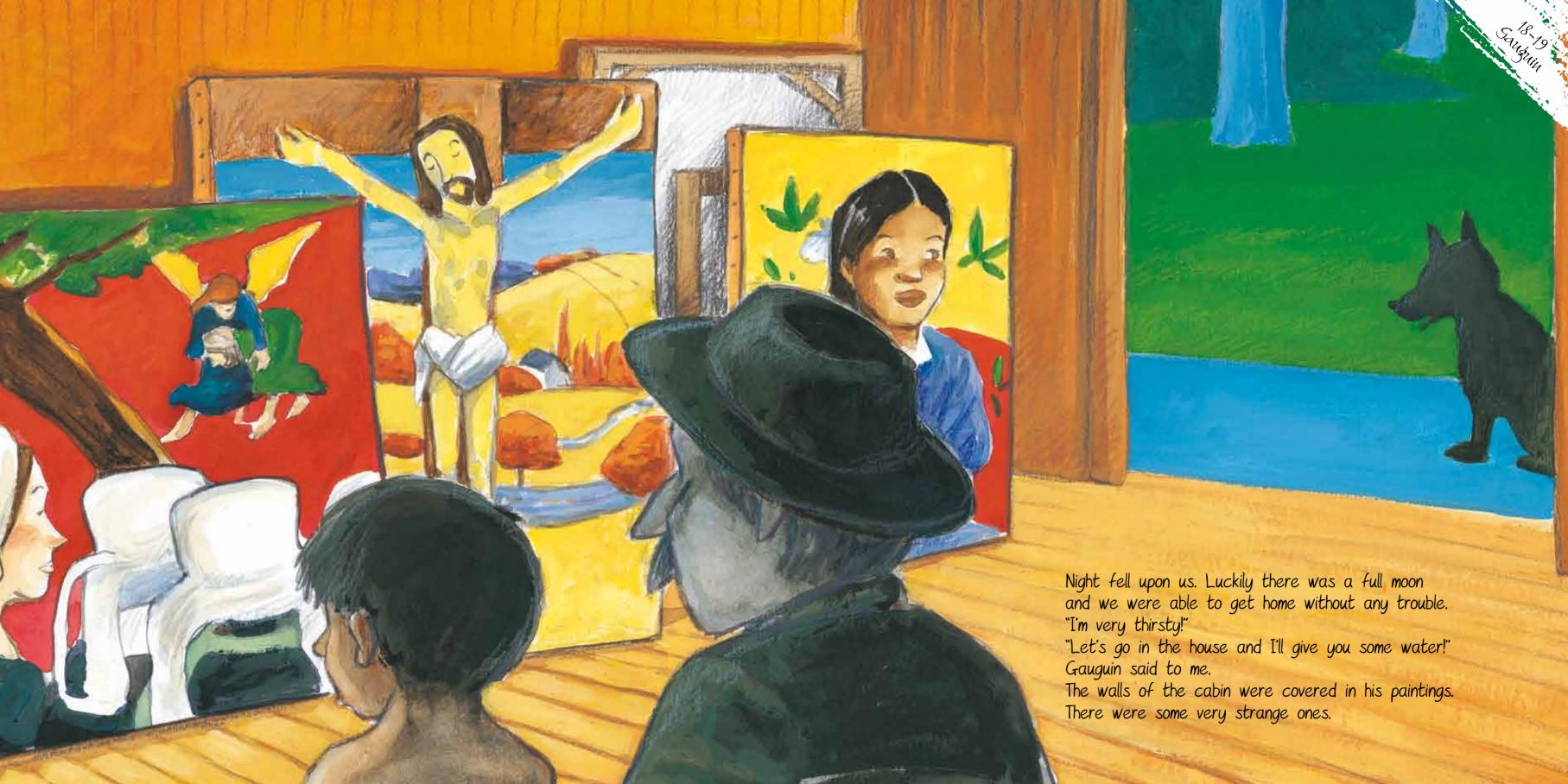


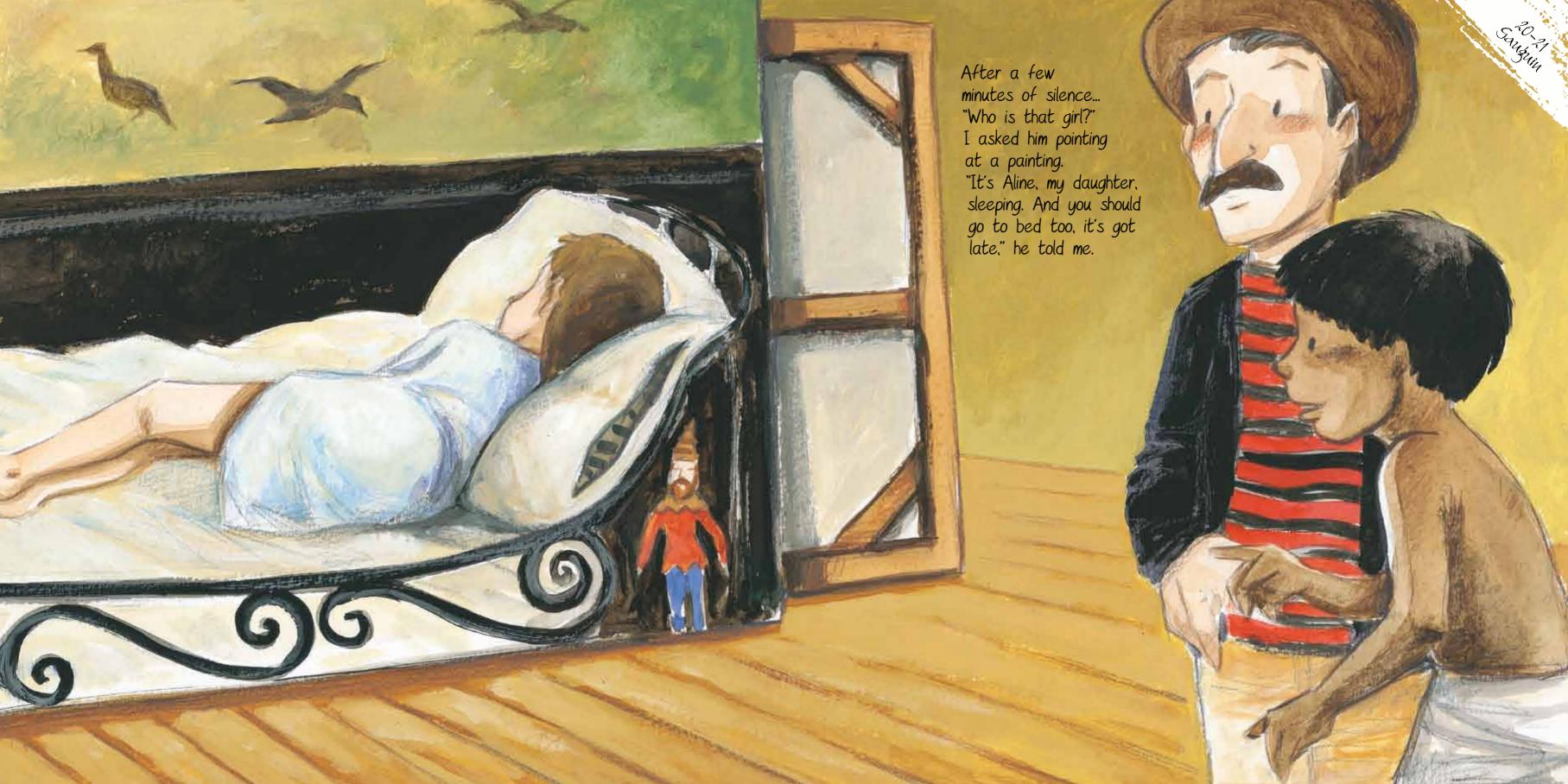


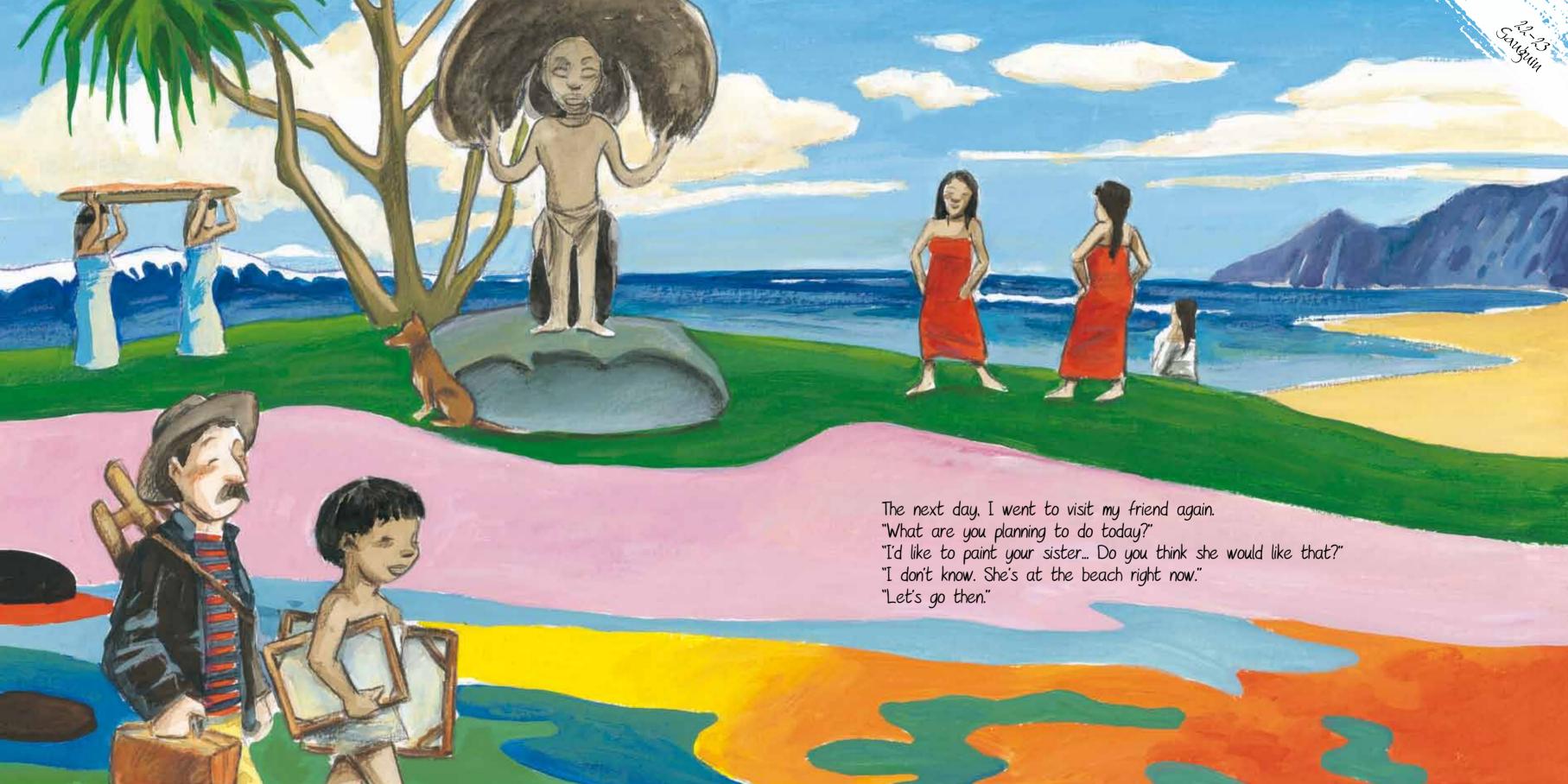






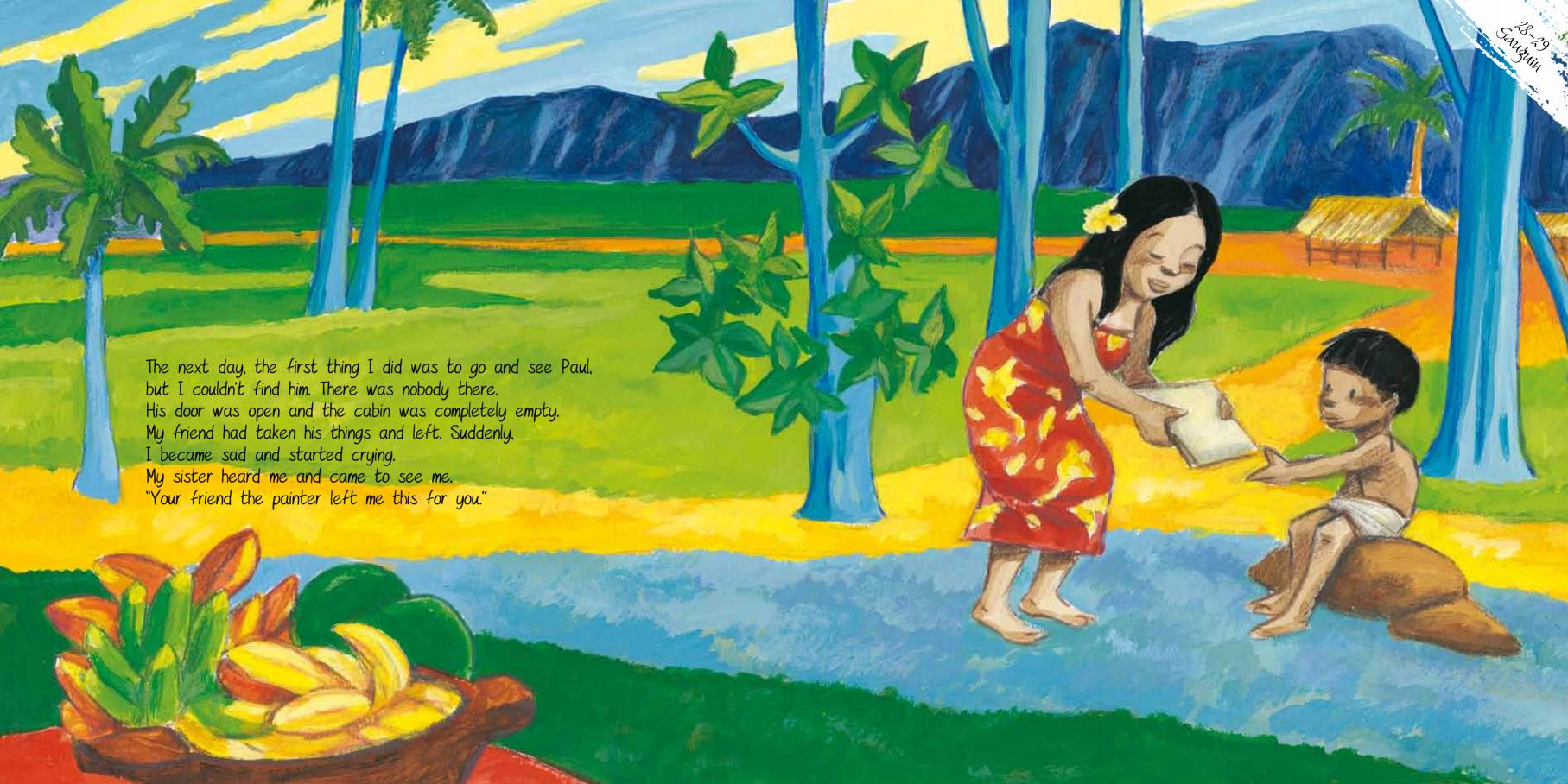




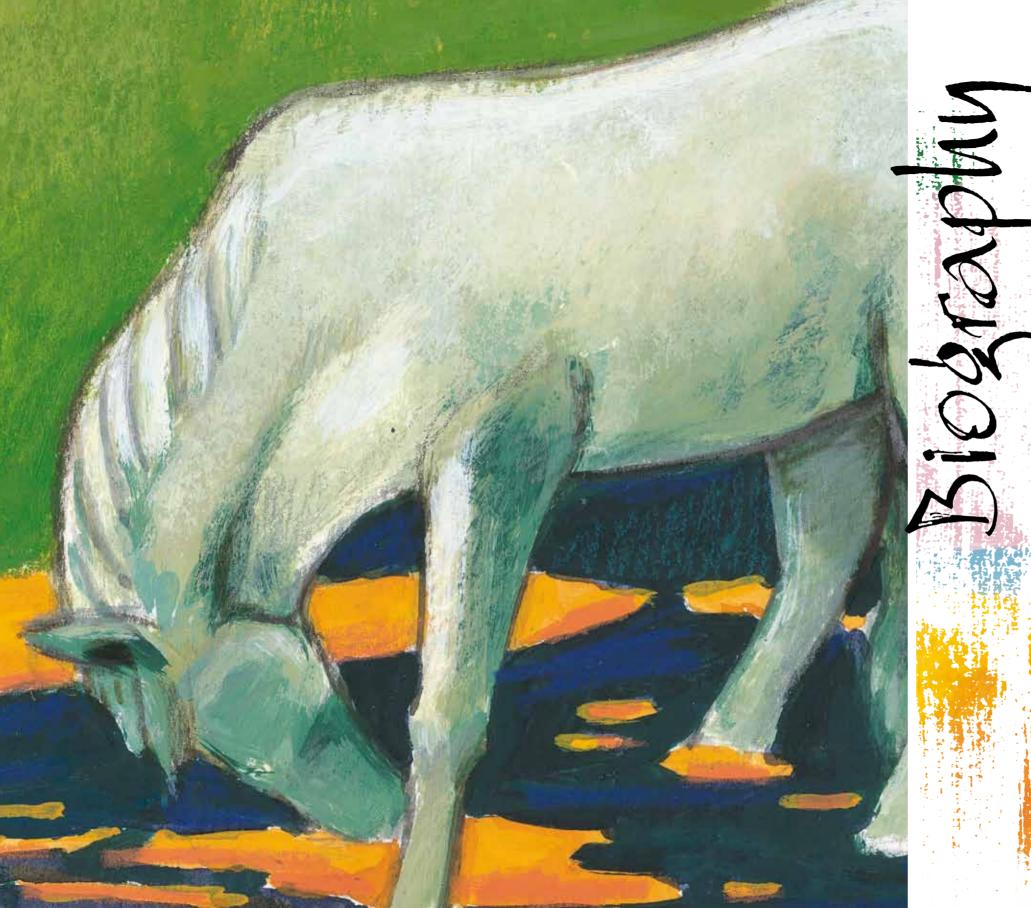












Paul Gauguin (1848-1903) was born in Paris, but he spent the first years of his life on the other side of the Atlantic, in Peru, with his grandmother,

Flora Tristán, an important writer and one of the first feminists. Gauguin returned to France, although he will always remember those years of his childhood. For this reason, he loved traveling and whenever possible, he signed up as a sailor on a ship.

He married Mette, with whom he had five children and worked in the Paris stock exchange. One day, however, he abandoned everything to dedicate himself entirely to painting. Tired of Europe, he left for Panama, with the intention of finding a simpler and more authentic life. He traveled through the whole Caribbean until he reached the island of Martinique, but the indigenous world was not as he had imagined.

His painting, on the contrary, was highly influenced by his stay in the southern seas and when he returned to French Brittany, his paintings were already very different from the norm among his Impressionist friends. In 1888, he moved to Arles in Provence, where he shared a house with another painter, Van Gogh. Although they painted together, they never stopped fighting and Gauguin soon embarked on another journey, this time to Polynesia.

He spent the last years of his life in Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands. On these islands, Gauguin wrote Noa Noa, a diary recounting his experiences. There, he fell sick, encountered financial and family problems and died in 1903.



