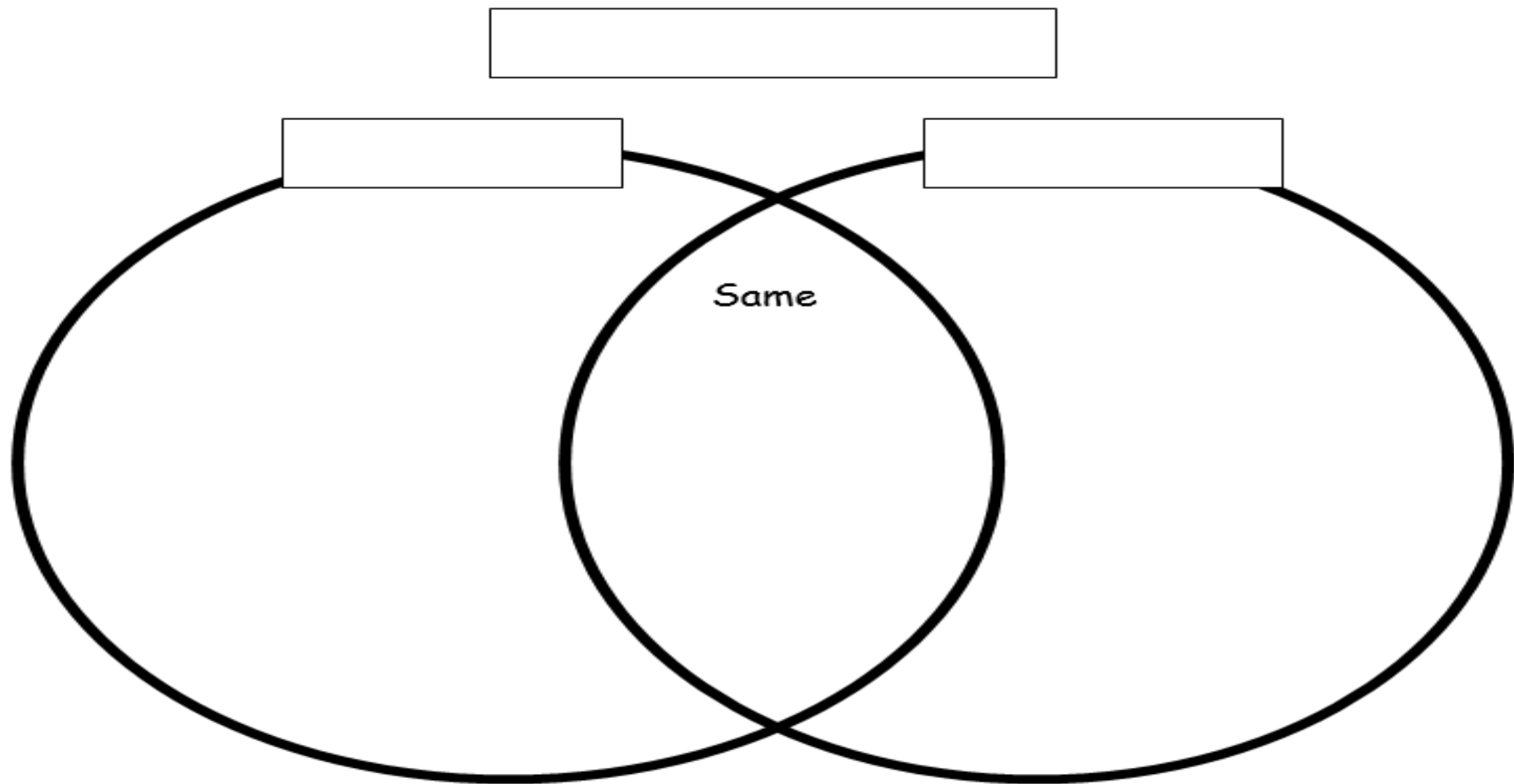




Compare and Contrast

Use the Venn Diagram that follows to list how these goats are different and the same.



Pablo Picasso

Born 1881, Málaga, Spain

Died 1973, Mougins, France

Tête de Chevre de Profil, 1952

Painted and partially glazed
stoneware

Gift of Ruth Miller, 1993.11

Picasso depicted goats in many different mediums. He had a pet goat named Esmeralda, which he won as a prize in a local French lottery. He would describe at length how he adored this goat, despite its unruly behavior. As someone who avoided convention himself, Picasso may have identified with this maverick animal. The goat on his plate seems to have a mischievous twinkle in its wide- open eye.





Grace Thurston Arnold Albee

Born 1890, Scituate, Rhode Island

Died 1985, Bristol, Rhode Island

A Peaceful Afternoon, 1943

Wood engraving

Gift of John Cranston

Heintzelman, 1965.10

Albee's goat appears peaceful, but its surroundings are chaotic. The domestic goat (*Capra aegagrus hircus*) is naturally curious, likes to climb, and is notorious for escaping its enclosure. A quick climb up the debris, and this goat would be free.

Goat Facts

Capra aegagrus hircus

Angora goat



- Goats were one of the first animals to be tamed by humans and were being herded 9,000 years ago.
- There are 210 different breeds of goats and over 450 million goats around the world. China has the most goats with over 170 million
- Goats, being mountain animals, are very good at climbing; they've been known to climb to the tops of trees, or even dams!
- Kids (baby goats) most commonly arrive as twins. Sometimes just a single, but often triplets are born.
- At two weeks old, kids are fearlessly agile, running and leaping for fun.
- Goats are used for milk and meat. Some goats, like the Angora, are raised for their hair or wool.

Learn more at <https://kidskonnnect.com/animals/goat/>

- Goats are foragers, NOT grazers. It is actually unnatural to graze a goat on grass and increases the likelihood of them picking up harmful parasites. In their natural habitat, they roam mountaintops and reach up as high as possible to pick out choice bits of forage around them.
- Counter to the dominant stereotype about goats being willing to eat anything, they are actually very picky eaters. They have very sensitive lips, which they use to “mouth” things in search of clean and tasty food. They will often refuse to eat hay that has been walked on or lying around loose for a day
- Goats have four “stomachs.” Their food moves first into the rumen (from which it is periodically regurgitated for more “cud chewing”), then to the reticulum, later to the omasum, and finally to the abomasum (which is most like a more sensitive human stomach)
- Goats are burpers! This is due to the role of their rumen. The rumen, which in a mature goat holds four to five gallons of plant material, breaks down cellulose and acts as a fermentation vat. Of course, fermentation produces gas, and this gas escapes in the form of loud, healthy burps.

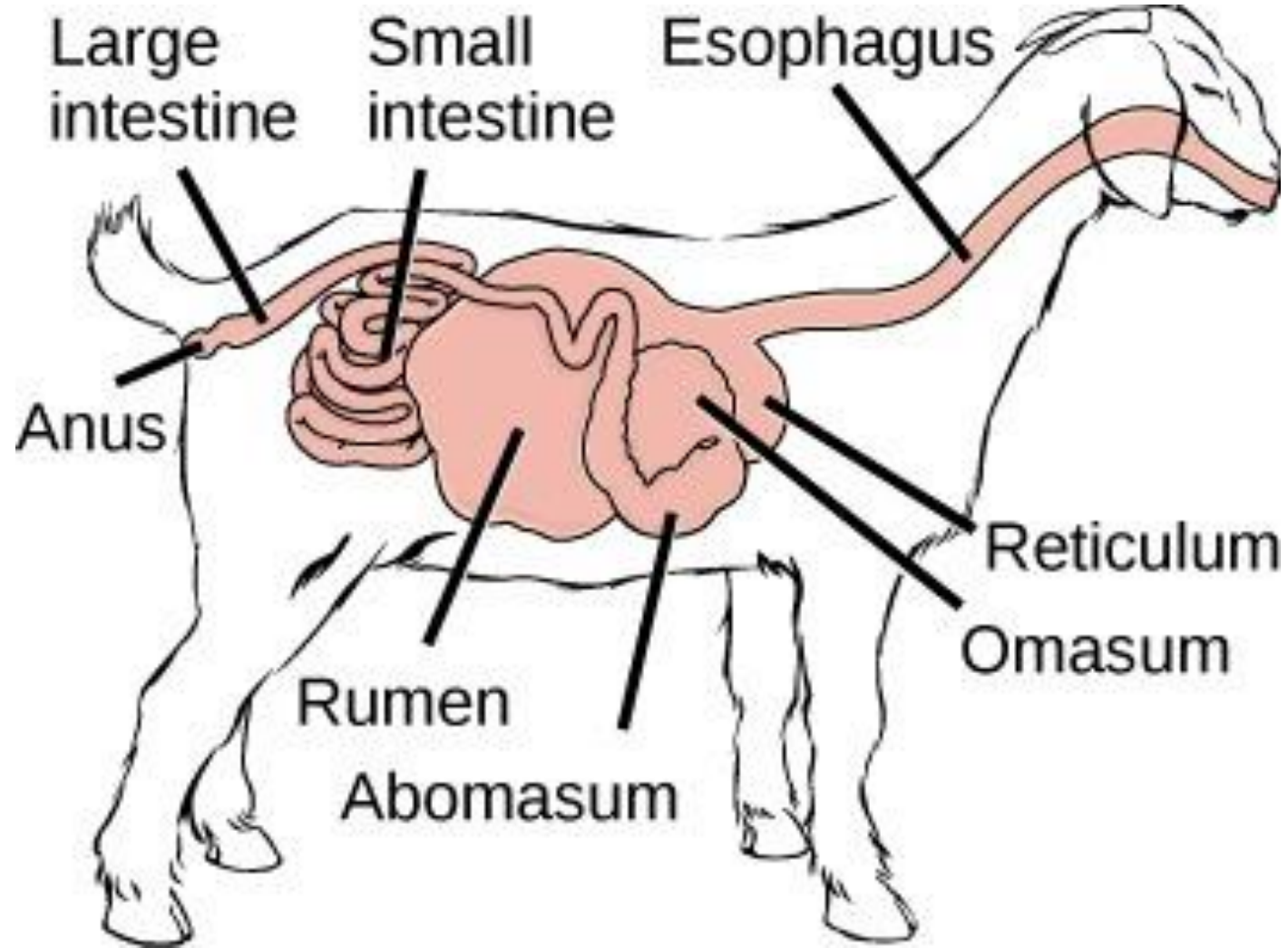


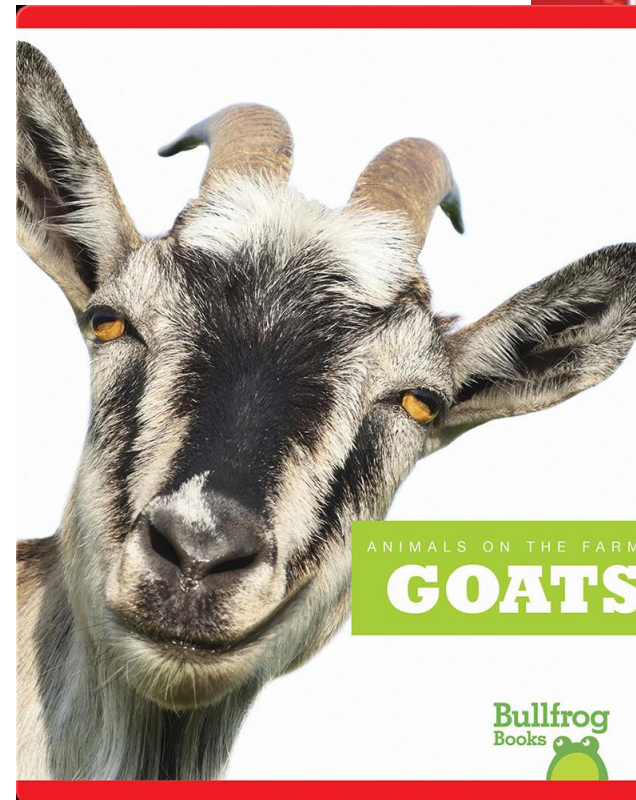
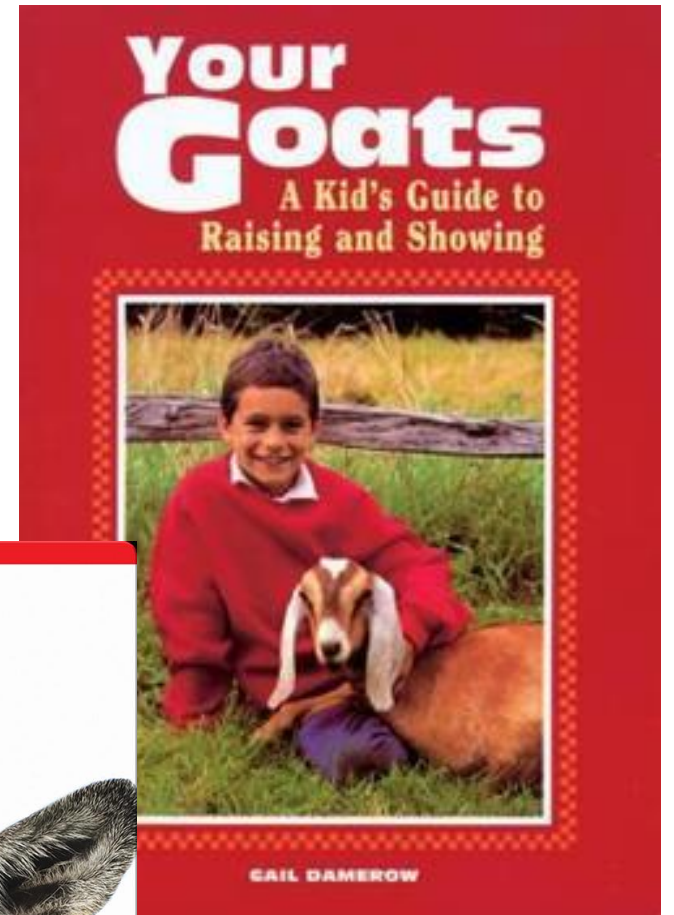
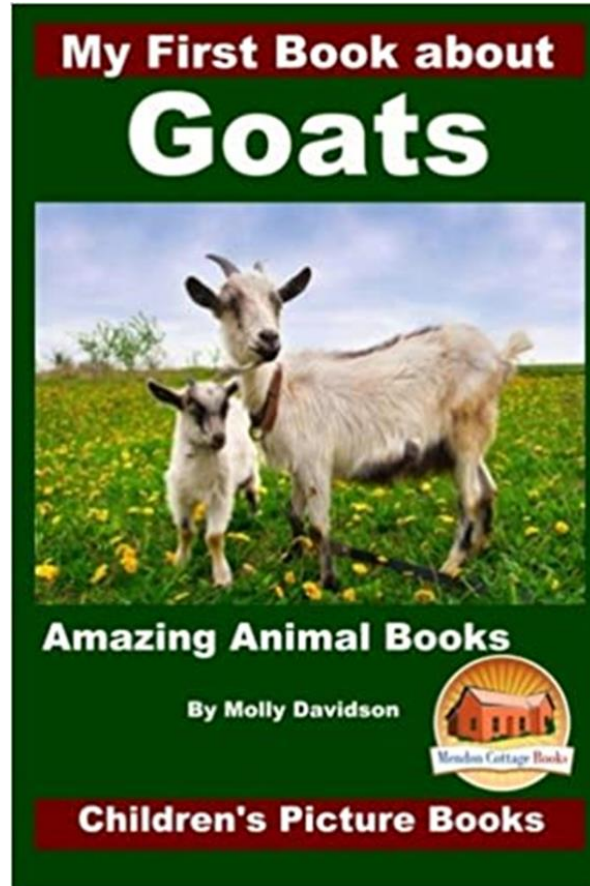
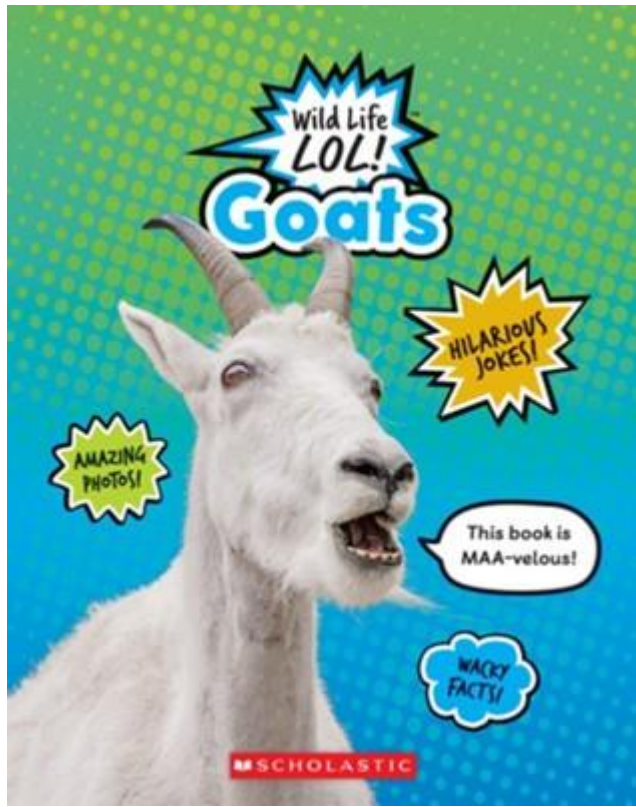
Baby goats frolicking



In Morroco there are goats that climb trees to eat the fruit.

Goat digestive system





Learn more about goats

Additional Goats from the BMA collection



Deurvan Adams

The Goat, 20th century

Etching on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach

Museum of Art, bequest of

Raymond & Melba Budge, 1992.3

Carl M. Schultheiss

Pastoral, ca. 1948

Engraving on paper

KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach

Museum of Art, gift of the family

of E. Hubert Deines, 1969.109



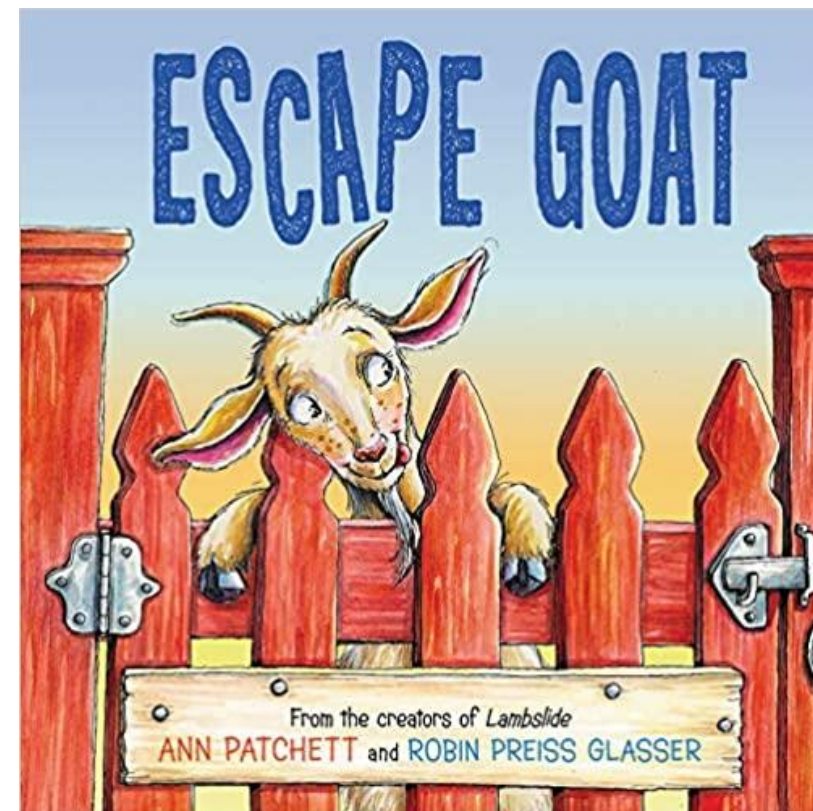
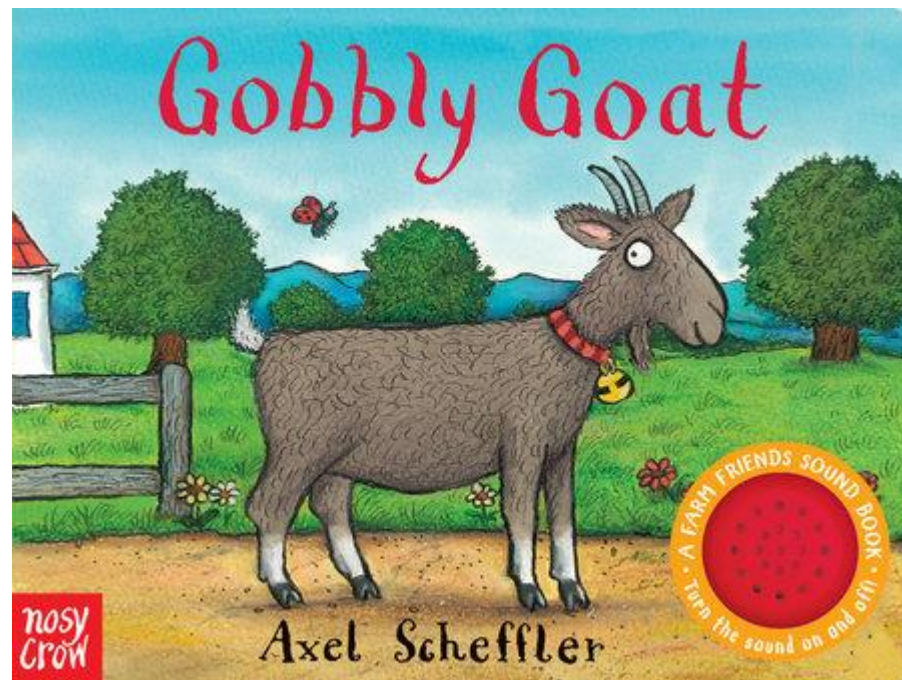
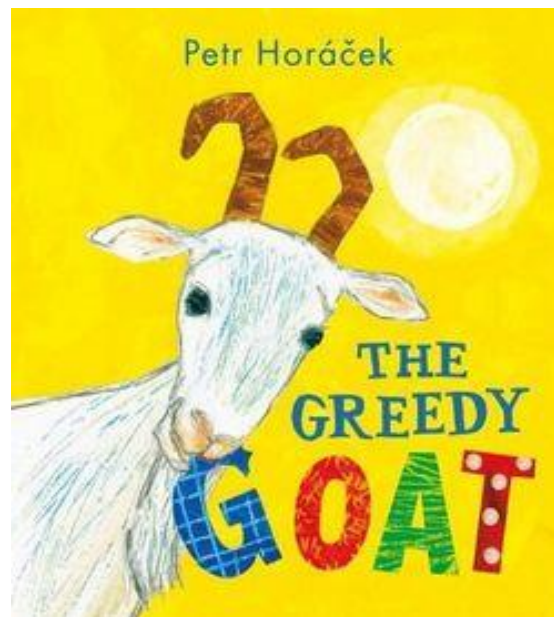
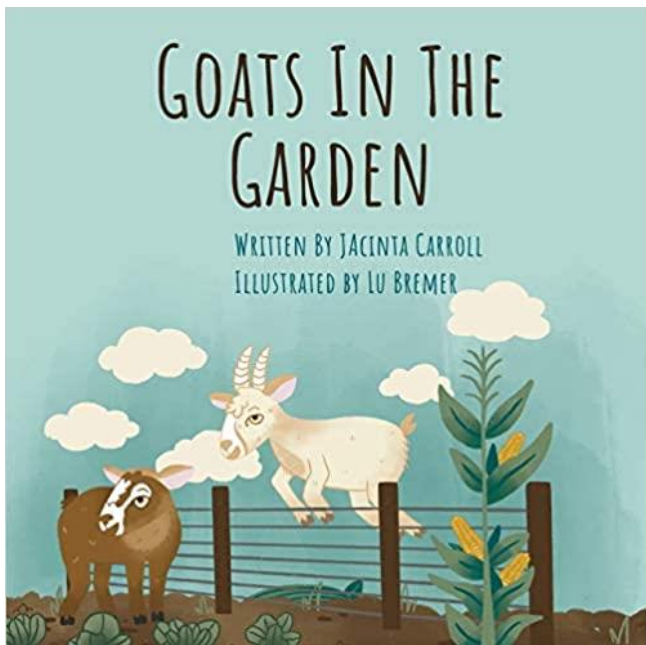


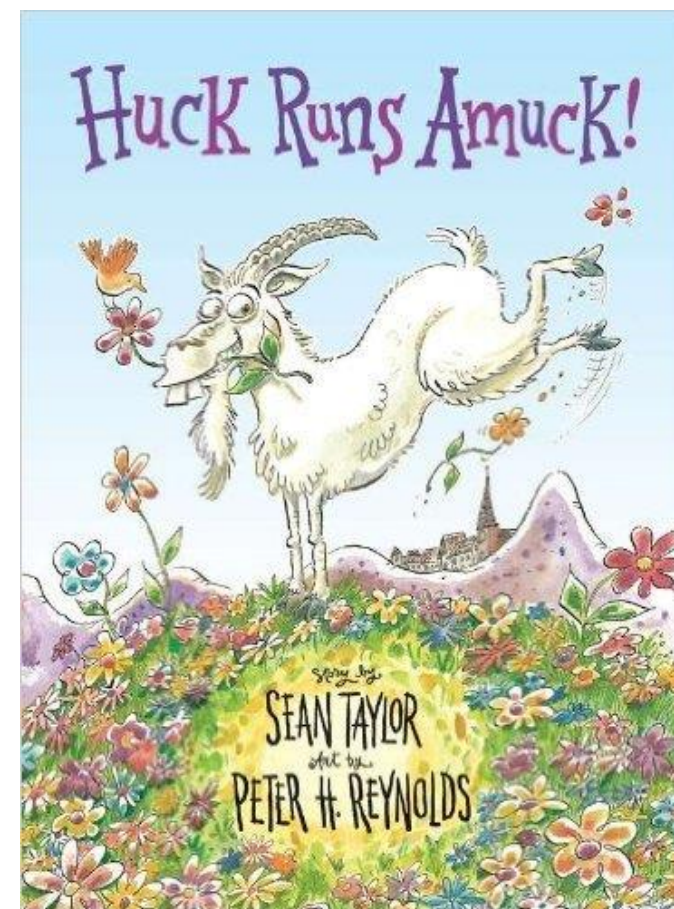
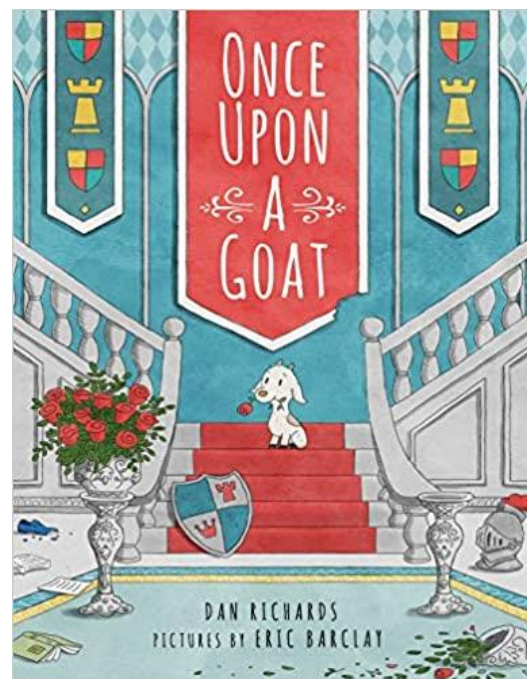
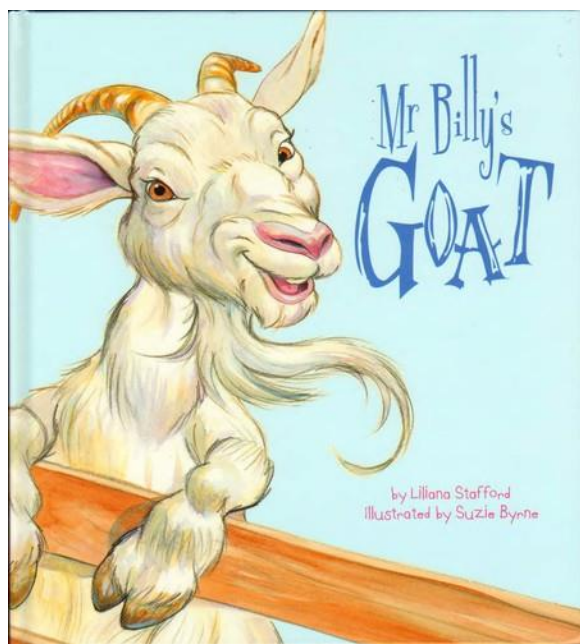
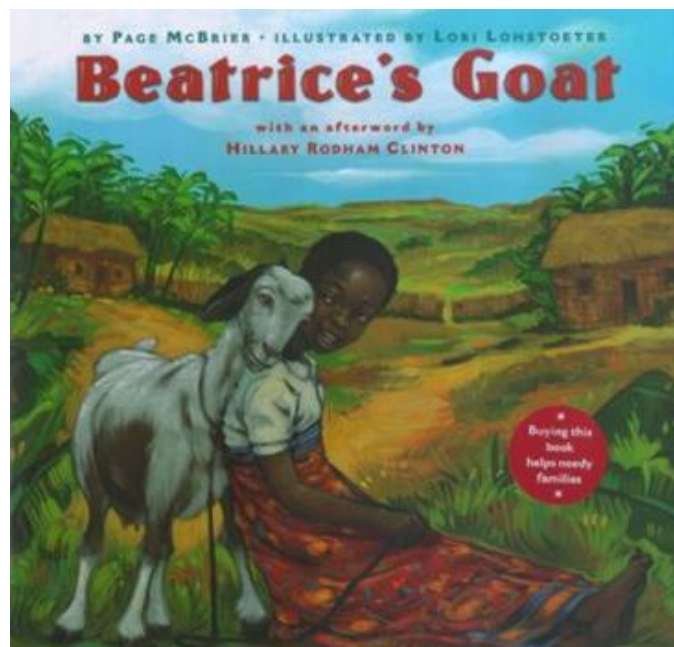
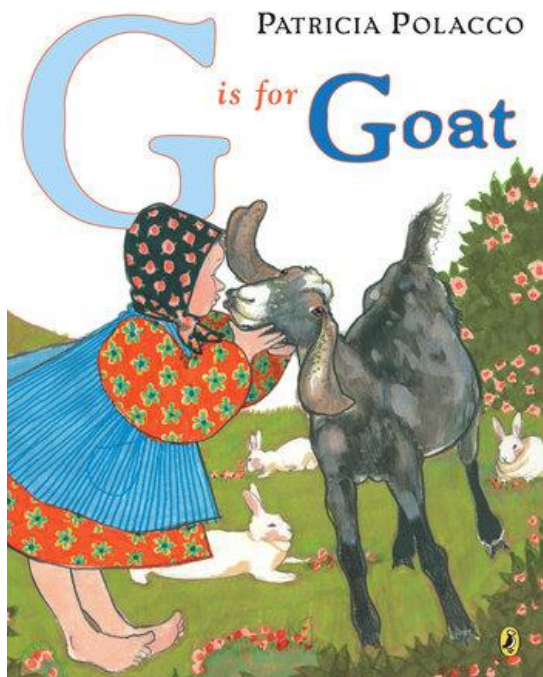
Count Heinrich von Brühl (1700-1763), the chancellor of Saxony, was also a director of the Meissen factory from 1733-63. Von Brühl, who was a bit of an eccentric, had 1500 suits of clothes with wigs and snuff boxes to match each outfit. Legend has it that the chancellor, grateful for his tailor's services, asked the man to name his reward. The tailor wanted to attend a court banquet, a social impossibility, so instead von Brühl ordered a Meissen figure to be created in the tailor's honor and the figure attended a banquet as a table centerpiece.

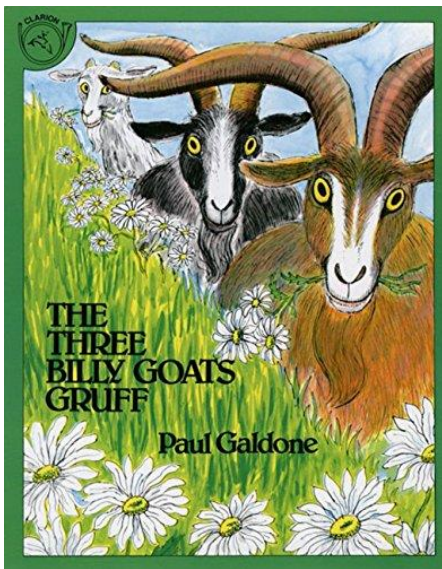


Johann Joachim Kaendler, Meissen Porcelain Factory
Tailor on he-goat, late 19th century
 Porcelain
 KSU, Marianna Kistler Beach Museum of Art, gift of the
 Bird Trust (Colonel Clayton A. Bird & Margaret H. Bird,
 co-trustees), in honor of J. Robert Wilson & Barbara K.
 Wilson, 2005.310

Picture Books





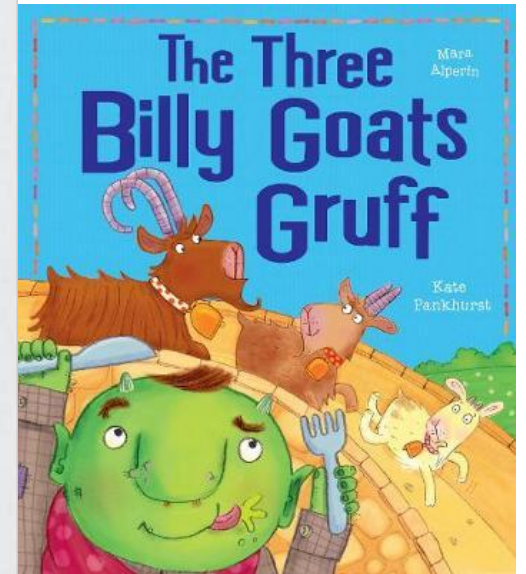
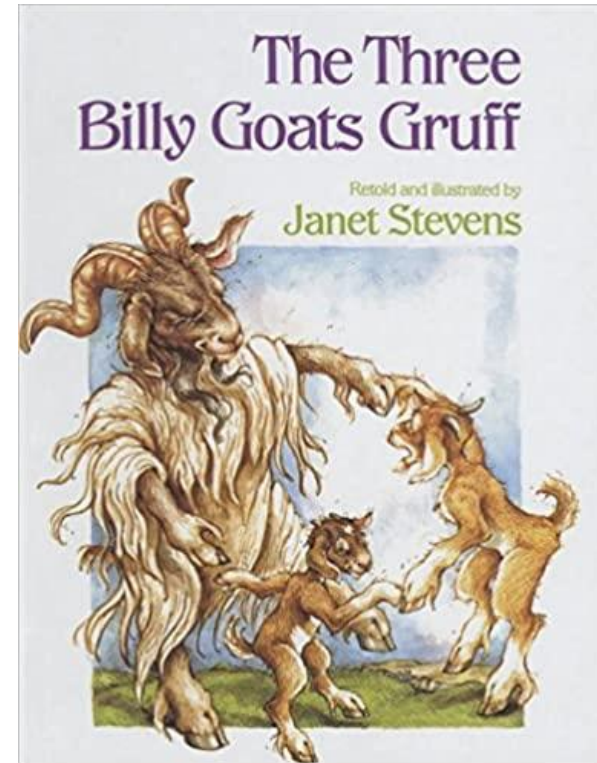
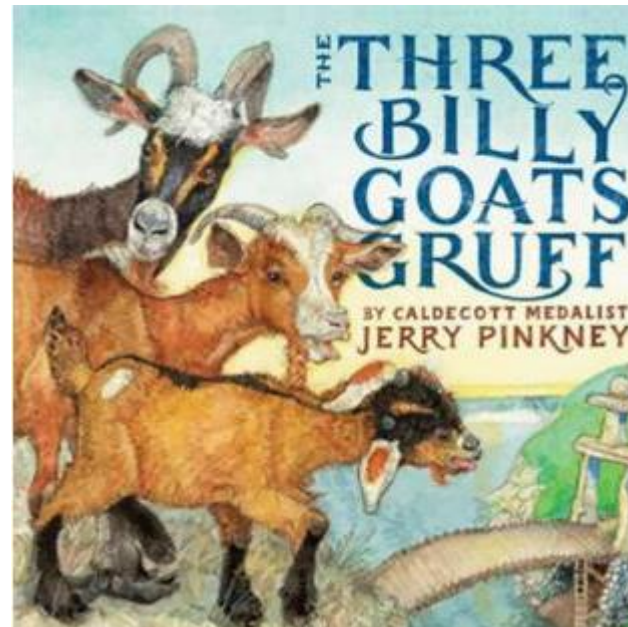
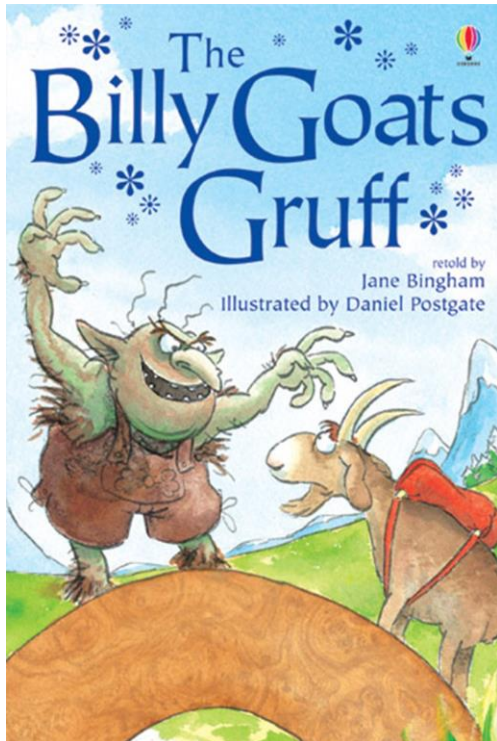
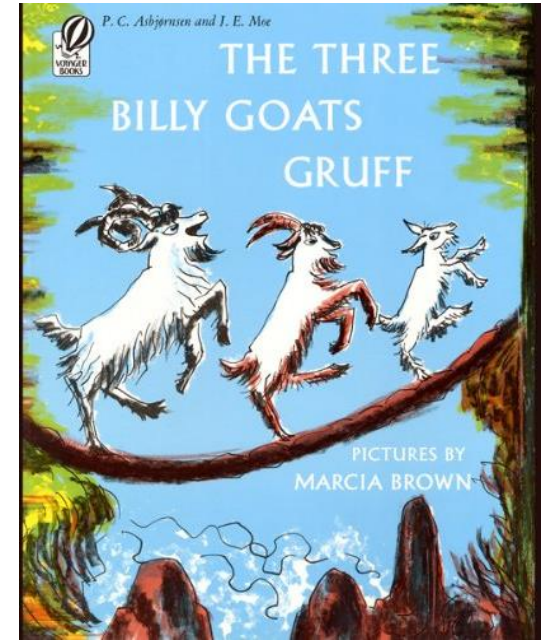


THE THREE BILLY GOATS GRUFF

The most famous goat story! The original version is a Norwegian fairy tale which was collected by Peter Christen Asbjørnsen and Jørgen Moe in their *Norske Folkeeventyr*, first published between 1841 and 1844.

This is the link to the Paul Caldane version.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aNMBhGPU1_U



Art Projects

These goats start with a toilet paper roll for the body. Adding yarn or strips of felt give the goat its hair. Clothes pins or painted sticks make great legs. Don't forget horns and a beard. Or you can just make the head!



A paper plate makes the base for this goat head. The edges make the horns and the ears.



Use the link below to make this bookmark

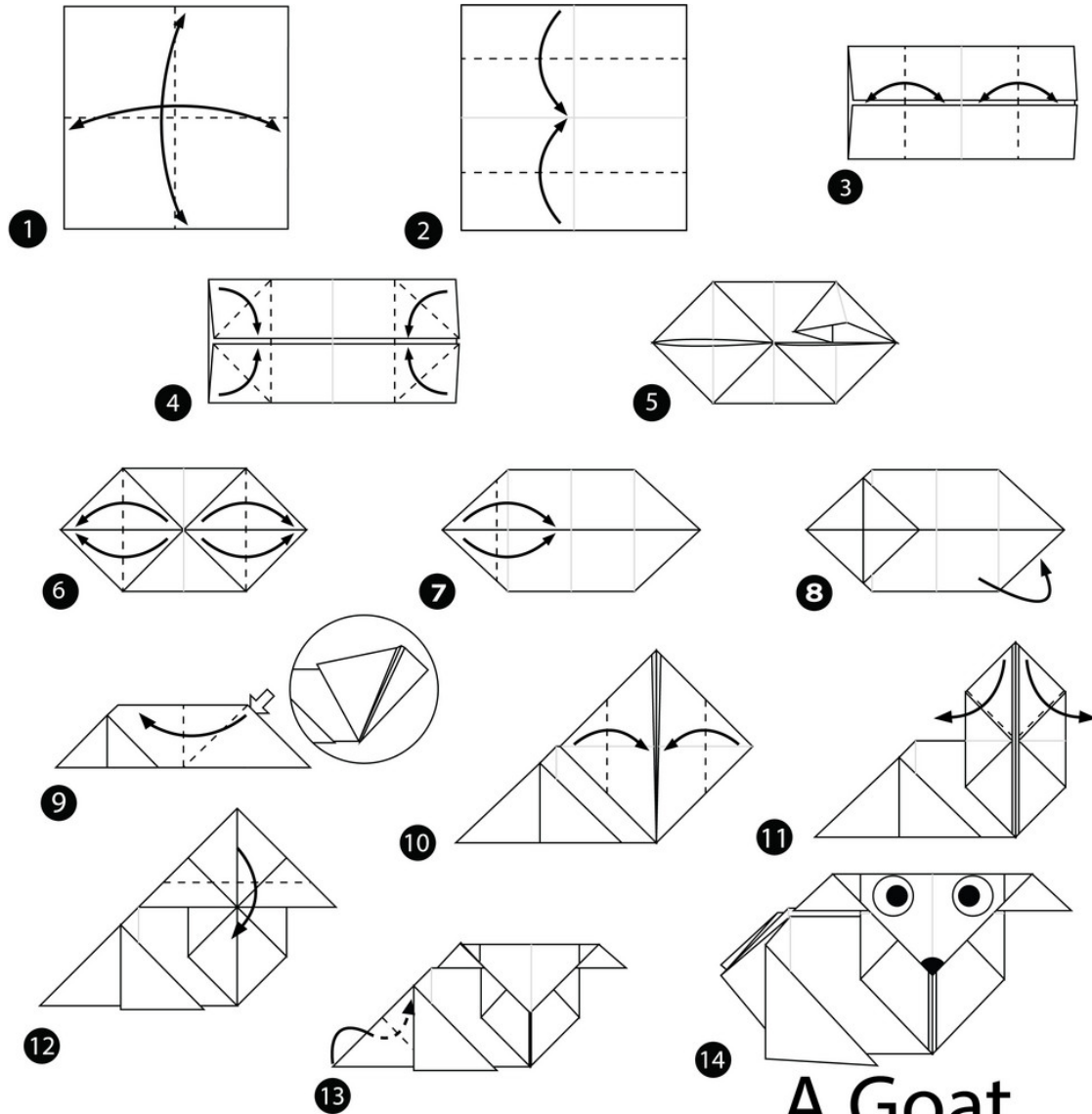
<https://www.redtedart.com/make-your-own-goat-bookmark-corner/>



Use an old pair of gloves to make the base for finger puppets. You can also roll a piece of felt into the correct size for your finger and hot glue it. Add goat heads and don't forget to create a troll!



Origami



A Goat



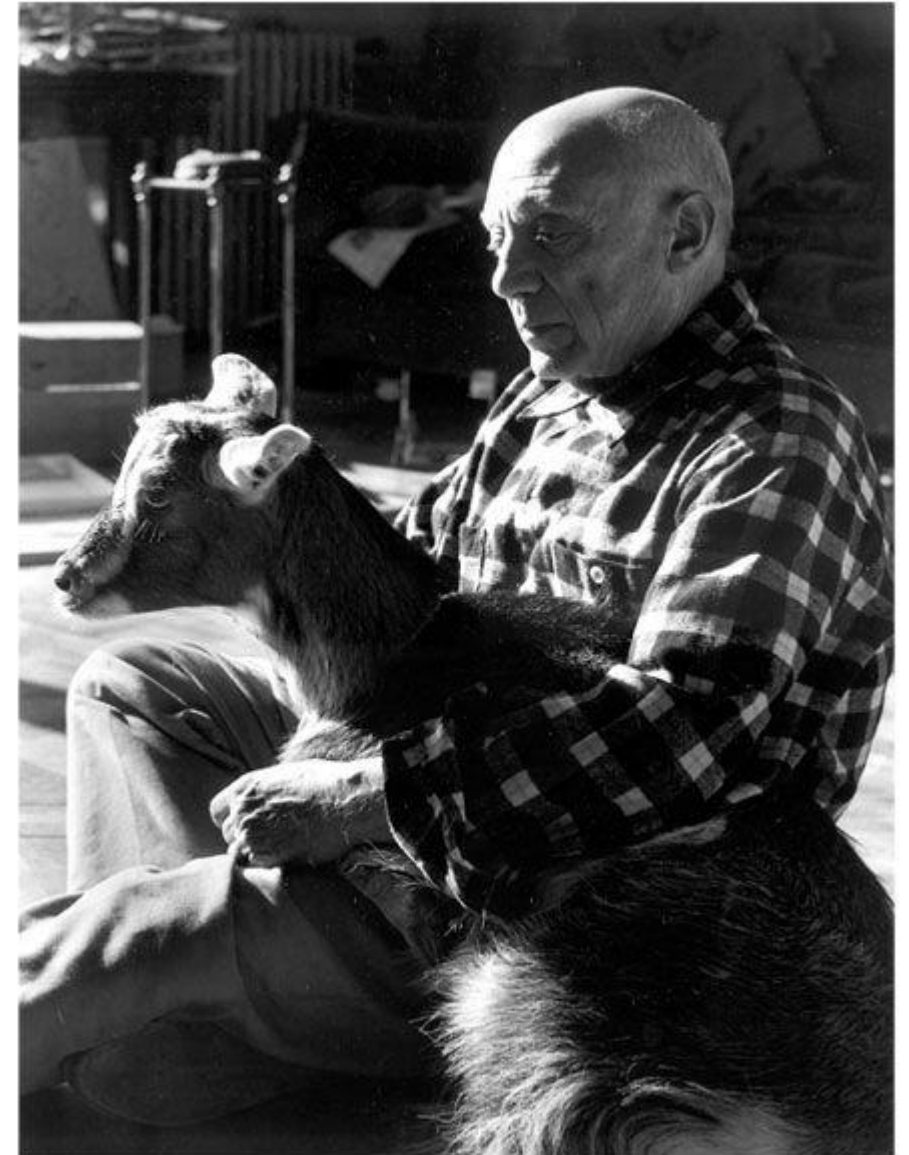
Step by step

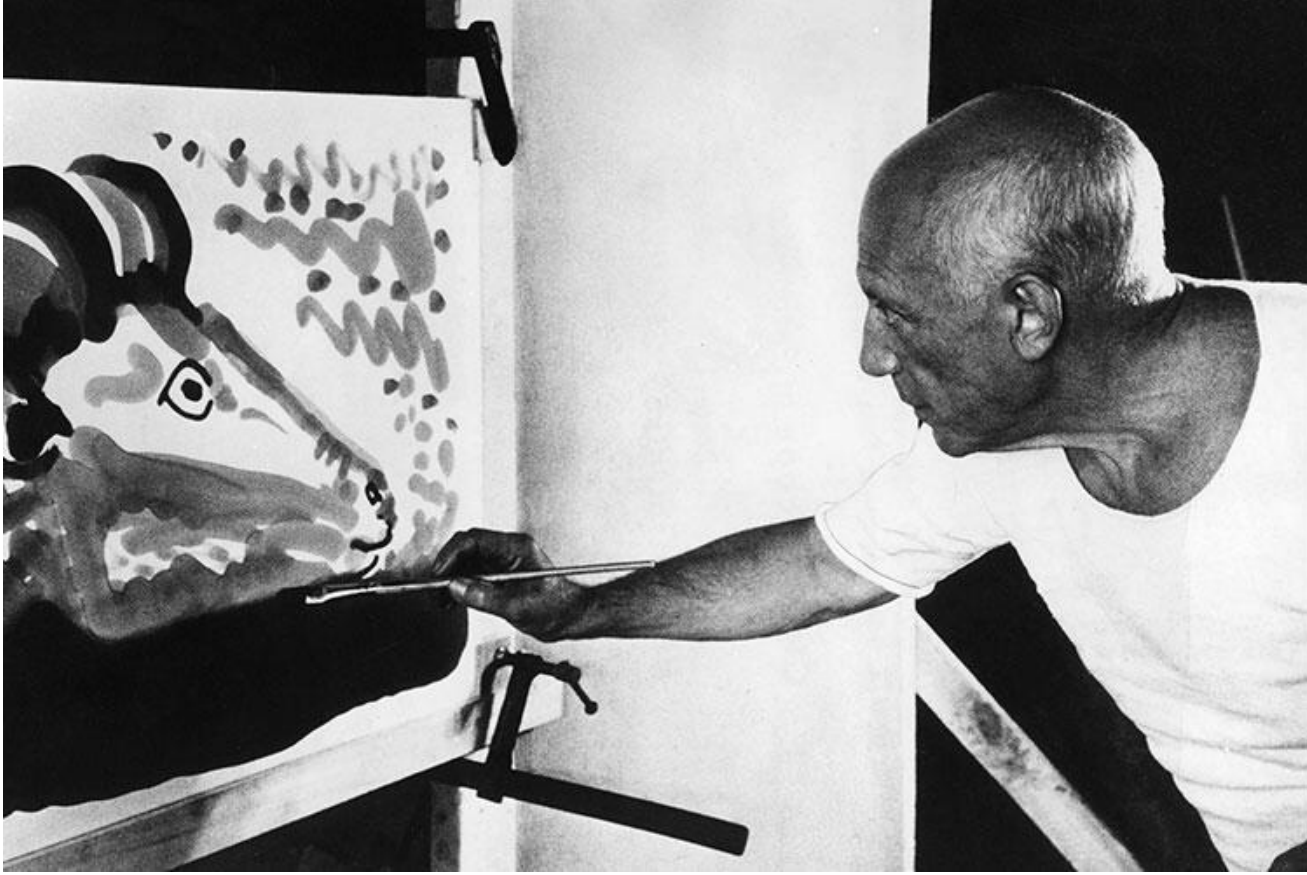
<https://www.origami-tutorial.com/origami-goat.html>

Picasso and his Goat

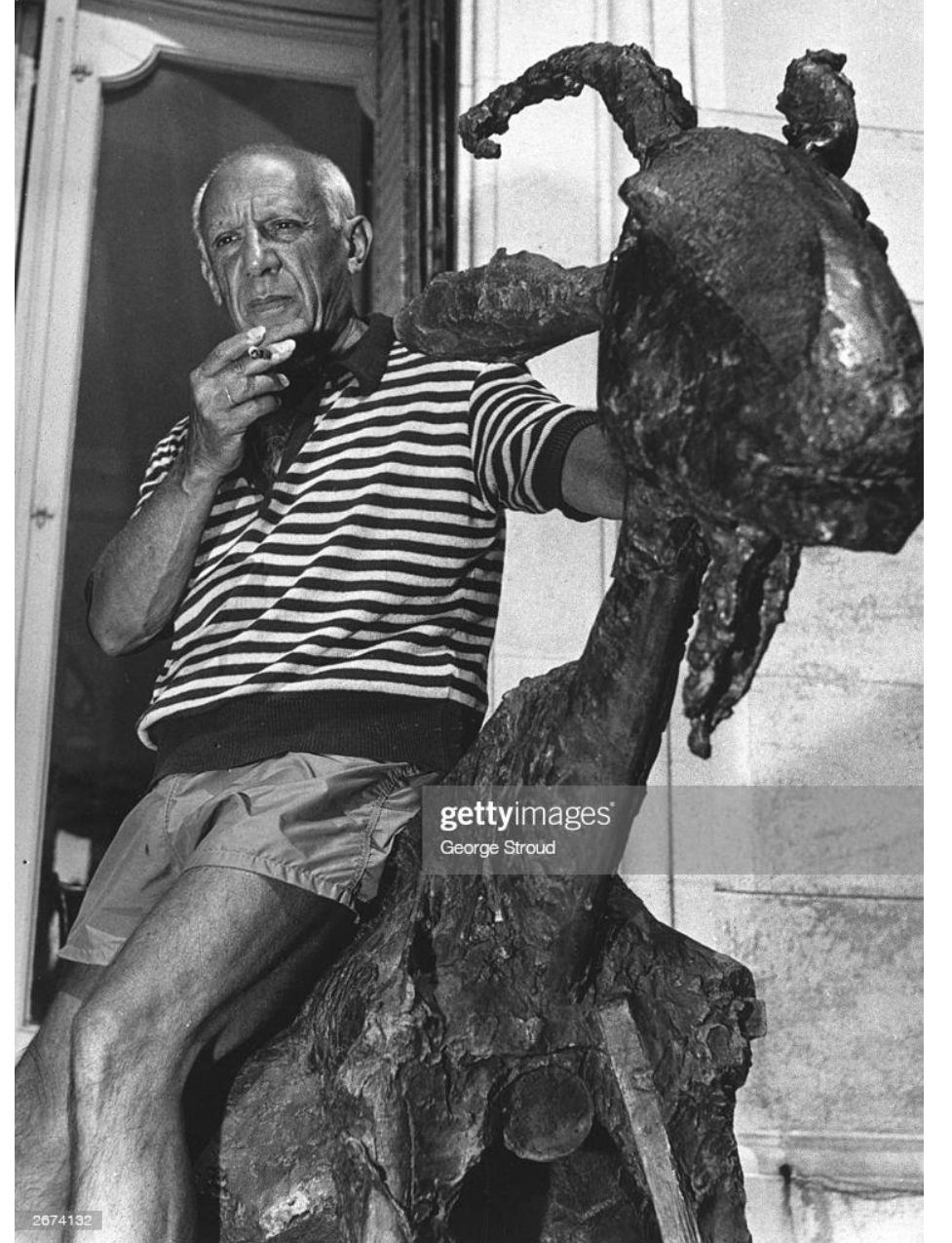
Pablo Picasso was an animal lover. He had many pets, including a goat named Esmerelda that he won through a lottery. She was a muse for a number of his paintings and sculptures!

He created Esmeralda in a variety of styles, including cubism.





İZMİR-Anadolu Agency



Picasso's studio in the town of Vallauris, where he worked beginning in 1948, was next to a yard into which potters threw pieces of metal and shards of ceramics. Picasso searched the yard for discarded materials that could suggested parts of the animal's body. He made a skeleton with these objects and filled out the sculpture with plaster. A wicker basket forms the goat's rib cage; two ceramic jugs were modified to serve as its udders. Flat palm fronds shape the slope of the goat's spine and the length of its snout. Metal scraps are used as structural units throughout. Bronze sculptures were cast from this model.

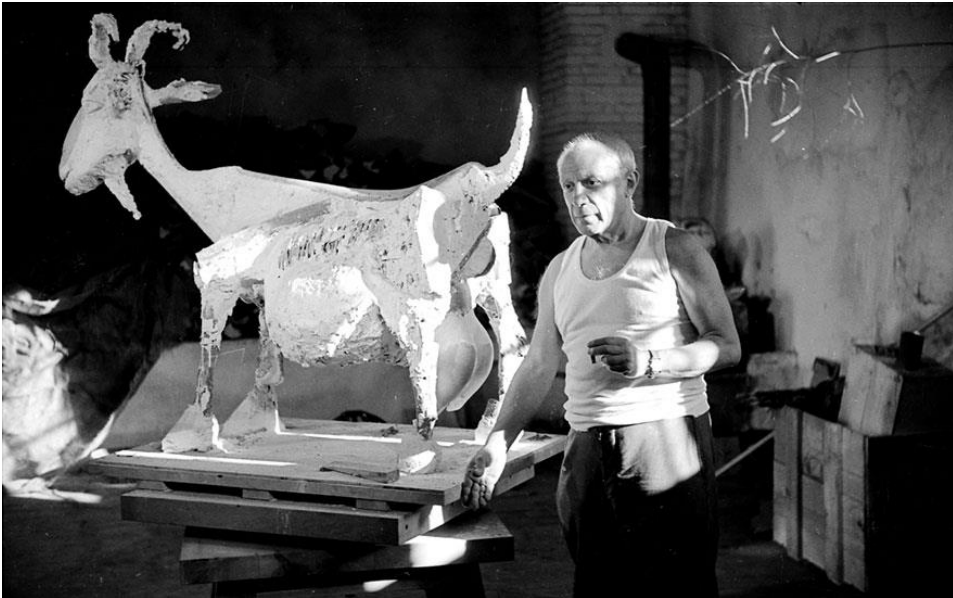
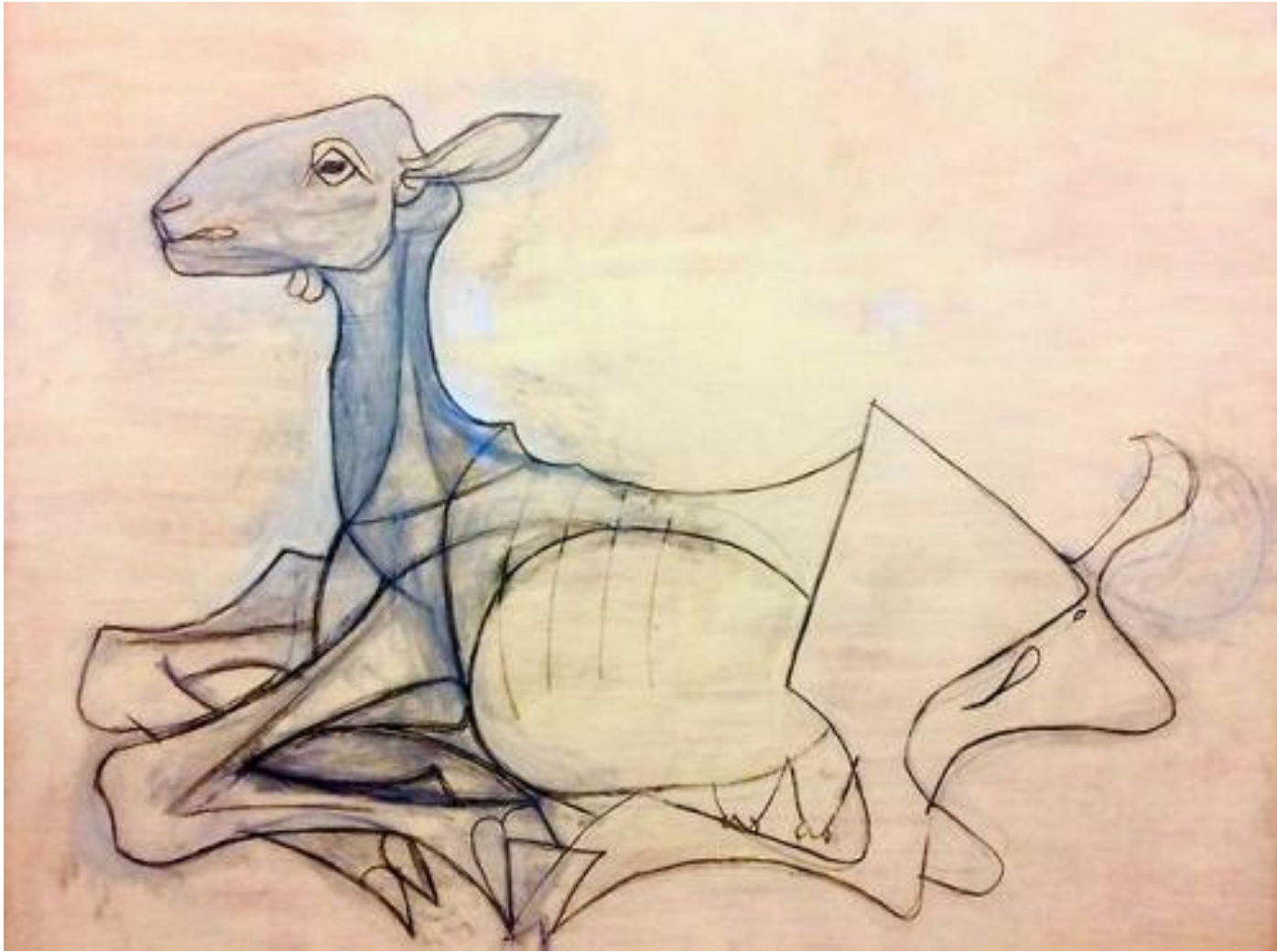


Photo by John Stewart



Pablo Picasso
She-Goat, 1950 (cast 1952)
MOMA sculpture garden



Pablo Picasso,
The Goat, 1946
Musée Picasso, Antibes
Le Chevre, 1936
Private collection





La Chèvre au Grillage
Using photo sensitive
paper and cutouts



Le Chevre
Musee national
Picasso, Paris

Flute Player and Goat
plate 1956

