

[Grosz at MoMA](#)

[Grosz at the Tate](#)

[Grosz at Museo Nacional Thyssen-Bornemisza](#)

[Grosz at David Nolan Gallery](#)



Grosz, 1921

Photograph: George-Grosz-Archiv

Watch a [rare filmed interview](#) with Grosz and Hans René Conrath, recorded just one year before the artist's untimely death. An [article](#) in the New York Times, "George Grosz: A Moral Recoil," was published at the ten-year anniversary in 1969.

In 2010, [George Grosz, Esq.: Illustrations for Esquire Magazine](#) traveled to Moeller Fine Art's Berlin and New York locations. A [virtual version](#) of the exhibition is still available online along with a comprehensive timeline of the artist's life.

[Decadence & Decay: Max Beckmann, Otto Dix, George Grosz](#) was on view at Galerie St. Etienne in 2011. Read a [review](#) in the New York Times.

In 2012, David Nolan gallery installed the exhibition [George Grosz: The Way of All Flesh](#), featuring works on paper created between 1927 and 1931 that explore the subject of butcheries in Berlin and marked one of the last series the artist produced before leaving for the United States.

Grosz spent time in Dallas, Texas in the 1950s and produced a series of work. In 2012, the [Dallas Museum of Art](#) produced the exhibition *Flower of the Prairie: George Grosz in Dallas* to mark this moment in the artist's life. Read an article about the exhibition in [Glasstire](#) by Betsy Lewis and another in [ACTX](#) by Charissa N. Terranova.

The 2014 exhibition [George Grosz: The Big Pastime](#) was organized by the Museum Kunstpalast Düsseldorf and traveled to Ernst Barlach Haus. The exhibition explored the conditions of the Weimar Republic.

The Museum der Moderne Salzburg installed *Visual Wit and Social Critique: Satire from Goya to Grosz* in 2016. [Read a review](#) in Studio International by Anna McNay. That same year, David Nolan Gallery opened [George Grosz: Politics and His Influence](#).

Listen to a 2021 episode of the [Exploding Appendix podcast](#), an interview with Dr. Barbara McCloskey speaking about her ongoing research on Grosz.

The Heckscher Museum of Art installed a feature of Grosz's [Eclipse of the Sun \(1926\)](#) in 2022, centering this one painting which "critiques the greed and violence of Germany's military, politicians, and industrialists" in the period following World War I.

[Dix, Grosz, Barlach, Klee: Illustrious Guests from the Niescher Collection](#) was at Ernst Barlach Hause in Hamburg in 2023, featuring 70 artworks by 15 artists whose work span between the two poles of Expressionism and New Objectivity in modern German art.

[George Grosz: The Stick Men](#) was at the Heckscher Museum of Art in 2024, the first dedicated exhibition to the *Stick Men* series since its debut in 1948. Read an article about the exhibition in [Forbes](#) and watch a [talk](#) about the series given by Dr. Karli Wurzelbacher.



Grosz drawing *Manifest Destiny*, 1936
Photograph: Archive of Ralph Jentsch



George Grosz (German, 1893-1959)

Gefährliche Straße, 1918

Oil on canvas

Private Collection; L2026:53.1

Born and raised in Berlin, George Grosz grew up in a tumultuous era of German history. He studied at the Dresden Academy of Fine Arts before entering military service, but was deemed unfit after a psychiatric evaluation. The artist was staunchly against German nationalism and the absurdities of war, often painting caricatures and sharp political commentary. **Gefährliche Straße (Dangerous Street)** is Grosz's depiction of Berlin at the end of World War I. The apocalyptic scene in a red-light district features Circe, the Greek mythological sorceress who turns men into pigs, as a prostitute working within the decadence and death of the city. As the artist reflected: "The collapse of Germany was only a matter of time."

On view August 19 – November 22, 2026