



SPANISH MODERN MASTERS

We are delighted to present this collection of works celebrating abstract Spanish art of the twentieth century. Included are works by some of the key artists from the post-war abstract movements such as Antonio Saura (1930–1998) and Antoni Tàpies (b. 1923) as well as Luis Feito (b. 1929) and Manolo Millares (1921–1972). These artists represent Spain at its most powerful, passionate and profound. A sense of cruelty, magnificence, anxiety and mysticism unites their work. They are driven to search for the highest truths and cannot separate the material from the spiritual, or the temporal from the eternal.

These artists are proponents of 'art autre' or 'informal art' – a term that first appeared at an exhibition in a Paris gallery in 1951 to describe the work of young European painters who provided an alternative to the geometric abstractions popular after World War II. Informalism grouped together a series of artistic styles using symbols and a variety of materials as well as gestural or calligraphic painting. Most importantly, this group wanted to move the emphasis in their work away from theory or concept and instead to focus on the absolute prominence of plasticity or the pictorial material.

In Spain, the informalist trend developed in 1957 with the Madrid based group El Paso (The Passage), formed by artists including Antonio Saura, Manolo Millares, Luis Feito and Rafael Canogar. The dynamism of this young group had a profound impact on European art that is still felt today. The informalist trend also had an impact on the Catalonian, Barcelona based group Dau al Set – of which Antoni Tàpies was a leading member. Their art was also easily identifiable with the 'black Spain' of the time: an art that (in the words of Millares) "destroys itself so as to rebuild itself ipso facto from its ruins".



millares

Manolo MILLARES (1926-1972)

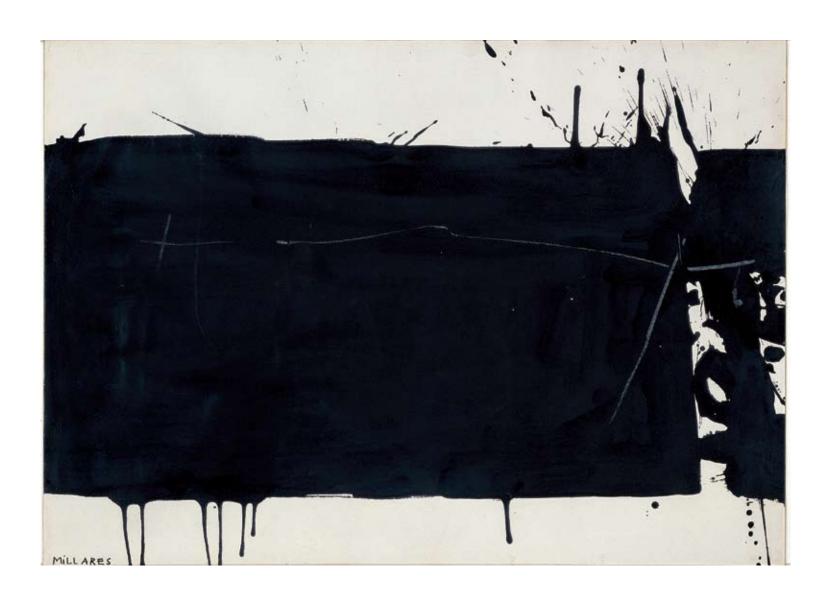
Born in the Canary Islands and largely self-taught as an artist, Millares was initially influenced by Surrealism and archaeology – particularly the rituals, symbols and textiles of the indigenous inhabitants of the Canary Islands. In 1953, he moved to Madrid and focused on abstraction, with a palette primarily of black and white. Millares often juxtaposed the construction of a picture with the destruction of its materials (tearing or ripping sackcloth, for example, or creating holes and stitching them up) to explore themes of human suffering, anguish and redemption. His art was "an art of explosion and protest" and "a passionate means of express[ing]" the idea that through destruction, something better can be built. The paintings in this exhibition are from the early 1960s, and show Millares using pure expressive gestures. Some critics have seen the transition from the predominance of black in his early works, to the emphasis on white in his later works as very significant – particularly the pre-eminence of white in the final works produced just before his death.

Selected solo exhibitions

1960	First solo exhibition in America: at the Pierre Matisse Gallery, New York
1961	Millares publishes the article entitled "Destruction-Construction in my pictures"
1975	Museo de Arte Contemporaneo, Madrid
1992	Museo Nacional Reina Sofia, Madrid
	Centro Atlantico de Arte Moderna, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
2003	Sociedad Estatal para la Accion Cultural Exterior, Madrid

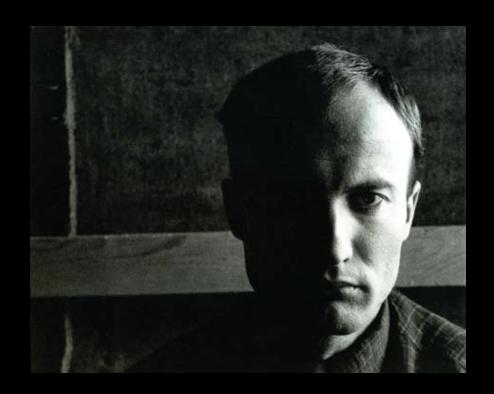


Oil on paper 1961 Signed 'MILLARES' 50 x 70 cm (19 1/2 x 27 1/2 in)



Gouache on paper 1962 70 x 50 cm (27 1/2 x 19 1/2 in)





Gouache on paper 1959 Signed 'MILLARES' 50 x 70 cm (19 1/2 x 27 1/2 in)



Gouache on paper 1962 50 x 70 cm (19 1/2 x 27 1/2 in)



saura

Antonio SAURA (1930-1998)

Antonio Saura was born in Huesca, Aragon in 1930. He began to paint, self-taught, in 1947 during a long illness. Working in complete isolation in a surrealist style, he made paintings of a mysterious, poetic world inhabited only by monstrous organic forms. His first one-man exhibition was at the Galeria Buchholz, Madrid, 1951. He spent 1954–5 in Paris, experimenting with new techniques and materials, and adopting a gestural, automatist manner of painting, showing a parallel with the work of Jackson Pollock and contemporary action painting. The brutal suppression of student demonstrations shortly after his return to Madrid in 1955 led him to adopt a violently expressionist style: taking forms inspired by the human body as his starting-point and working almost entirely in black and white. His figures can be graphically violent and humorous – in the tradition of Goya.

Selected solo exhibitions

1966	Institute of Contemporary Arts. London
1980	Fundación Joan Miró, CEAC. Barcelona
1990	Centro de Arte Reina Sofía. Madrid
2003	Antonio Saura / Damas : Obra sobre papel Fundación Juan March Museo de Arte Español Contemporáneo Palma de Mallorca, Spain
2005	Songe et mensonge / Une parabole moderne (1958 – 1962) d'Antonio Saura les Abattoirs Toulouse, France
2005	Itinerarios de Antonio Saura Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Madrid, Spain

Prizes

1960	John Solomon Guggenheim Fellowship Award - New York
1964	Carnegie Prize - United States
1994	Premio Aragón - Alcolea de Cinca, Huesca, Spain

Antonio Saura with Luis Feito, Cuenca 1957



5. 'Pac'

Mixed media on paper 1996 Signed in pencil and dated 41 x 31 cm (16 x 12 1/4 in)





Antonio Saura, Miró, Canogar and Millares 1959

6. 'Autodafé'

Mixed media 1985 Signed in pencil and dated 31 \times 50.5 cm (12 1/4 \times 19 7/8 in)

Provenance: Galerie Lauter, Mannheim.



7. 'Adàn y Eva'

Mixed media on paper 1959 Signed and inscribed 70×50 cm (27 $1/2 \times 19 3/4$ in)

Provenance: Private collection, Madrid



feito

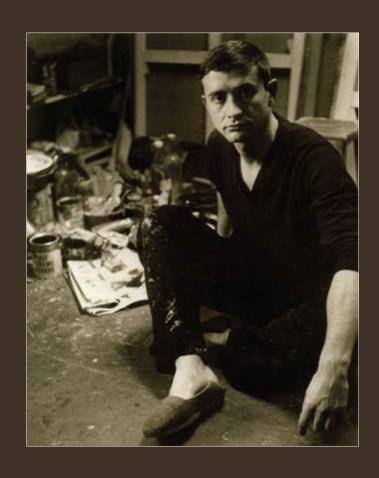
Luis FEITO (b. 1929)

Feito was born in Madrid, and attended the San Fernando School of Fine Art there in 1950. Initially he worked figuratively, but in 1954 he held his first exhibition of abstract work at the Galeria Fernando Fe, Madrid. In 1956 he moved to Paris and was influenced by the Automatism movement that was prevalent there. Throughout his life, Feito has been drawn to a rich variety of sources for his inspiration: from African and Asian 'primitive' art to Native American Indian artefacts. He works on canvas or paper using oil and sand in monochromatic scale colours, such as black, white and ochre. In 1962 a new colour appeared in his paintings – red – often used in circular forms. Feito's use of bold gestures, light and contrasting bi-tonal colours are key to the power of his paintings. He has always searched to simplify his practice; creating a silent and contemplative space where the inner light of his colours can reach us.

Selected solo exhibitions

1964	Retrospective, Hamburg Museum, Hamburg
1965	Tacoma Museum, Washington
1966	Chaux-de-Fonds Museum, Switzerland
1968	Museum of Contemporary Art, Montreal
1969	Quebec Museum, Quebec
1977	Museum of Modern Art, Bilbao
1988	Museum of Contemporary Art, Madrid
2002	Retrospective exhibition at the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía, Madrid
Prizes	
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1993	Commander of the Order of Arts and Letters, France
1998	Gold Medal of Fine Arts, Spain
2001	Critics Prize, Estampa, Madrid
2002	AECA Grand Prize, Arco, Madrid





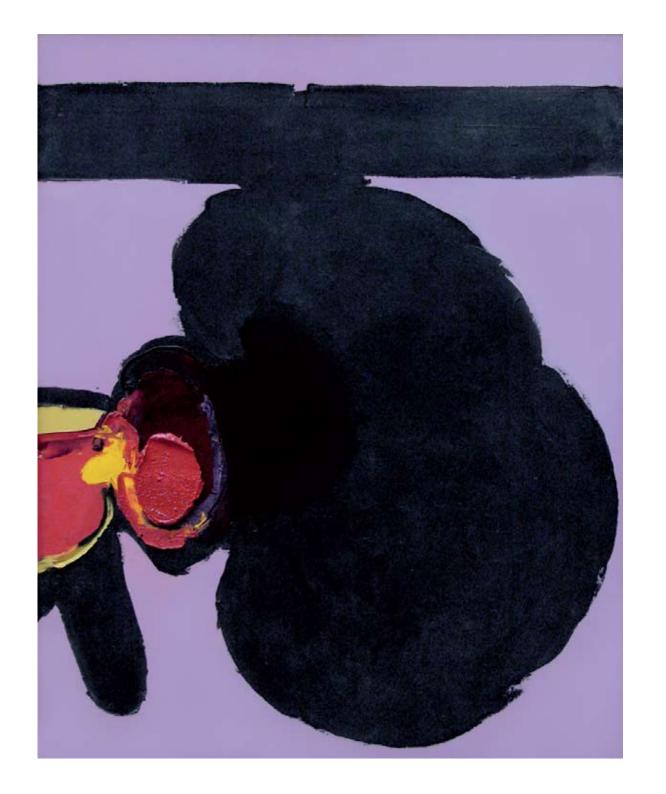
Gouache on paper 1960 Signed Feito. Signed and dated verso also 30.5 x 40.5 cm (12 x 16 in)

Purchased directly from the artist Accompanied with a photocertificate



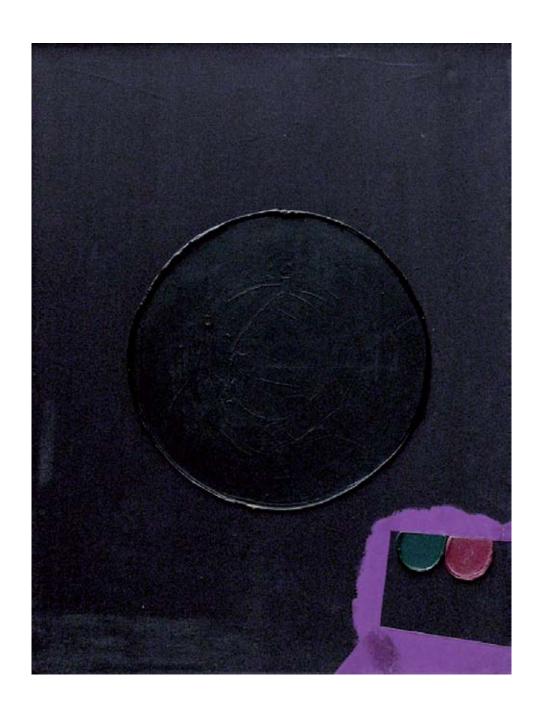
Oil on canvas 1965 Signed 162 x 130 cm (63 3/4 x 51 1/4 in)

Provenance: Galerie Arnaud, Paris



0il on canvas 1974 Signed 130 x 97cm (51 1/4 x 38 1/4 in)

Provenance: Galerie Arnaud, Paris



Acrylic on paper 2007 Signed and dated Feito 07 63.5 x 91 cm (25 x 35 3/4 in)

Purchased directly from the artist Accompanied with a photocertificate



tàpies

Antoni TAPIES (b.1923)

Tàpies' early work was influenced by Picasso and Surrealism, as well as the philosophy of Heidegger and Sartre, and Eastern thought. Later, he formed a strong connection with Joan Miró. From his early days as a painter, he was always interested in matter, experimenting with different materials and collage, often using found objects to explore concepts such as the dichotomy between "real culture" and "official culture", or notions of "high" and "low" art. In 1948 he co-founded the magazine Dau al Set. As well as using paint and collage on canvas and paper, Tàpies also created monumental sculpture, ceramics, murals, set design, etchings and other graphic work. In 1984, the Fundació Antoni Tàpies was set up in Barcelona with the aim of encouraging a better understanding of contemporary art and culture. He has written about the social function of art as a means to transform peoples' behaviour. Sir Roland Penrose has observed how "the ultimate purpose [of Tàpies' art] is transcendental" and that his "deepest hope is of the transformation of mankind".

Selected solo exhibitions and publications

1962	First retrospective exhibitions devoted to his work: at the Kestner-Gesellschaft in Hannover,
	Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York and at the Kunsthaus in Zurich
1965	Retrospective exhibition at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London
1967	First of many solo exhibitions at the Galerie Maeght
1974	Publishes L'art contra l'estètica, a compilation of articles and statements
1978	Publishes the autobiographical Memòria personal
1982	Publication of La realitat com a art
2000	Retrospective exhibition at the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía, Madrid
Prizes	
1957	Awarded the X Prize Internazionale per la Pittura de Lissone (Milan)
1958	XXIX Venice Biannale: receives the UNESCO Prize & David Bright Foundation Award
1981	Awarded the Medalla de Oro de Bellas Artes, in Madrid, and doctor honoris causa by the Royal College of Art, London
1992	Honorary member of the Royal Academy of Arts in London, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Cambridge (USA).
	Barcelona City Council confers on him the Gold Medal of the city
2003	Awarded the Order of the Legion of Honour, France, and the Premio Velázquez de las Artes Plásticas by the Spanish government.



12. 'Collage de papel y cordel'

Collage, oil and rope on paper 1966 Signed in pencil 77 x 57 cm (30 1/4 x 22 3/8 in)

Exhibited: Stockholm, Galerie Buren, 1966, no. 6 ill.
Literature: Alexandre Cirici, Tapies, Testimoni del Silenci, Barcelona 1970, p. 272, pl. 278, ill.
Antoni Tapies, Erinnerungen; Fragment einer Autobiographie, Vol: II, p. 280, pl. 1, ill.
Anna Agusti, Antoni Tapies: The Complete Works, Volume II: 1961–1968, Barcelona 1990, p. 342, no. 1638, ill.



13. 'Forma marrón sobre papel negre l'

Oil and sand on paper on canvas 1995 Signed 56 x 76.5 cm (22 x 30 in)

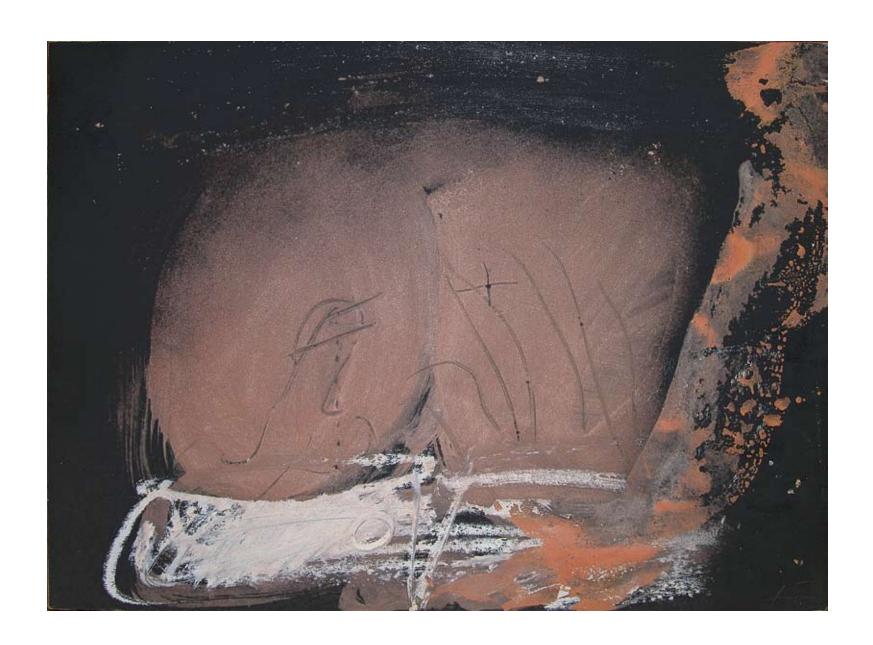
Certificate: Antoni Tàpies Foundation

Provenance: Private collection, Barcelona.

Bibliography: The complete works Vol. VII - 1991 - 1997, p. 374, No. 6801

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Auditorio de Galicia, Santiago de Compostela, Centro Cultural de Belém, Belém, Spain, 1996, cat. no. 36, ill. p. 70 Sala de cultura García Castañón. Caja Navarra. Pamplona, Spain, 2002, ill. p. 21





Picasso and Antoni Tàpies, Notre-Dame-de-Vie 1967

14. 'X'

Painting and pencil on paper 2006 Signed in pencil 85 x 64.5 cm (33 1/2 x 25 3/8 in)

Provenance: Galerie Lelong, Paris

