



ITALIAN SHOW

29 JANUARY - 28 FEBRUARY 2014

DICKINSON

Dickinson is delighted to present *Italian Show*, an exhibition featuring selected works by Post-War and Contemporary Italian artists. Together, the exhibition represents some of the most significant artistic movements and attitudes of the second half of the 20th century, all of which sought to contribute to the utopian protests of the late 1960s.

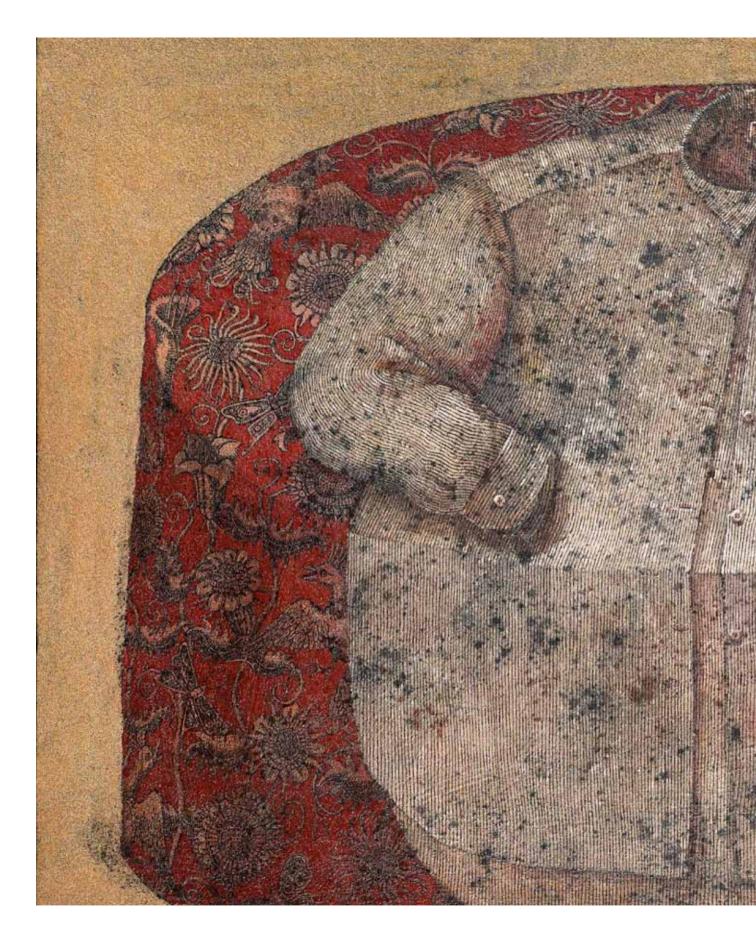
The rupture with the modernist tradition began in the 1950s with the development of an art that was seeking a dynamic new mode of creation. By early 1960s, the most prominent Italian artists had departed drastically from the traditional canon. Alberto Burri, Lucio Fontana and Piero Manzoni reached beyond the limits of painting in their employment of unusual materials and innovative techniques, thereby pushing the boundaries of the canvas. Alberto Burri created his earliest works while imprisoned during the Second World War, an experiment that later led him to attack his canvases with burnt or raw materials. cut and sewed up like physical wounds. Lucio Fontana challenged the traditional flat surface of the canvas by slashing (Tagli) and puncturing (Buchi) the canvas, in an effort to create a window open to infinity and to what lies behind the opaque planarity. After discovering Yves Klein's monochrome works, Piero Manzoni focused from 1957 onwards on his Achromes, white canvases covered with glue and kaolin on which he formed shapes using pleats and the natural texture of the canvas. Together with Agostino Bonalumi and Enrico Castellani, Manzoni founded the Azimuth Gallery in Milan, which was connected to Germany's Gruppe Zero. Founded by Heinz Mack, Otto Piene and Günther Uecker, Gruppe Zero had similar concerns about the necessity of achieving emancipation from the artistic traditions of gesture painting. Yet another member of the Azimuth Gallery group was Dadamaino, whose Volumi featured large elliptical holes in canvases which then became frames for the voids, ultimately responding to her ongoing quest for immateriality. Turi Simeti followed in the footsteps of Bonalumi with his work on the concept of the paintingas-object. By incorporating ellipsoid elements pressed against the back of his canvas, he was able to create movement, and contribute further to ongoing artistic efforts to manipulate and reform the surface. Other artists such as Alberto Biasi pushed the boundaries of traditional art by transforming geometrical shapes into opticalkinetic, which takes its name from the optical illusions it creates. As a group, these artists exerted a strong impact on succeeding generations, and specifically on the spirit of Arte Povera.

Arte Povera was an attitude rather than a movement, as the latter would have narrowed its actors to a definition. Members of the Arte Povera group shared a socially and politically engaged attitude that can be defined as a rejection of the industry of culture and more generally of the society of consumption. This engagement

found its artistic form in the process of creation rather than in the finished object. By condemning identity and object, Arte Povera artists became completely elusive. The expression "Arte Povera" was used for the first time in September 1967 by Germano Celant to characterize an exhibition held in Genoa. "Povera" traditionally refers to the use of humble materials, though this definition has since been contested by scholars who argue that the term refers instead to simpler creative techniques, as contrasted with the intensely theoretical concepts behind the works. The Italian Show includes works by a number of artists who embraced this way of thinking. Michelangelo Pistoletto and his mirror pieces reflect the form and movement of the viewer and his environment. Alighiero Boetti whose embroidered works with their varied colours and forms, reference the evolving worldwide geopolitical situation. Pier Paolo Calzolari demonstrates his enduring fascination with the pure whiteness of frost as subject. More recently Mario Ceroli who employs burnt wood as a favourite medium, advocates a return to the origins of craftsmanship.

Not all Italian artists responded favorably to the prevailing attitudes of *Arte Povera*. **Domenico Gnoli** elected to create paintings that magnified details of clothing or furniture, emphasizing the growing importance of materiality. His aesthetic was a direct protest against those artists who prized simplicity. **Mimmo Rotella** pursued a different

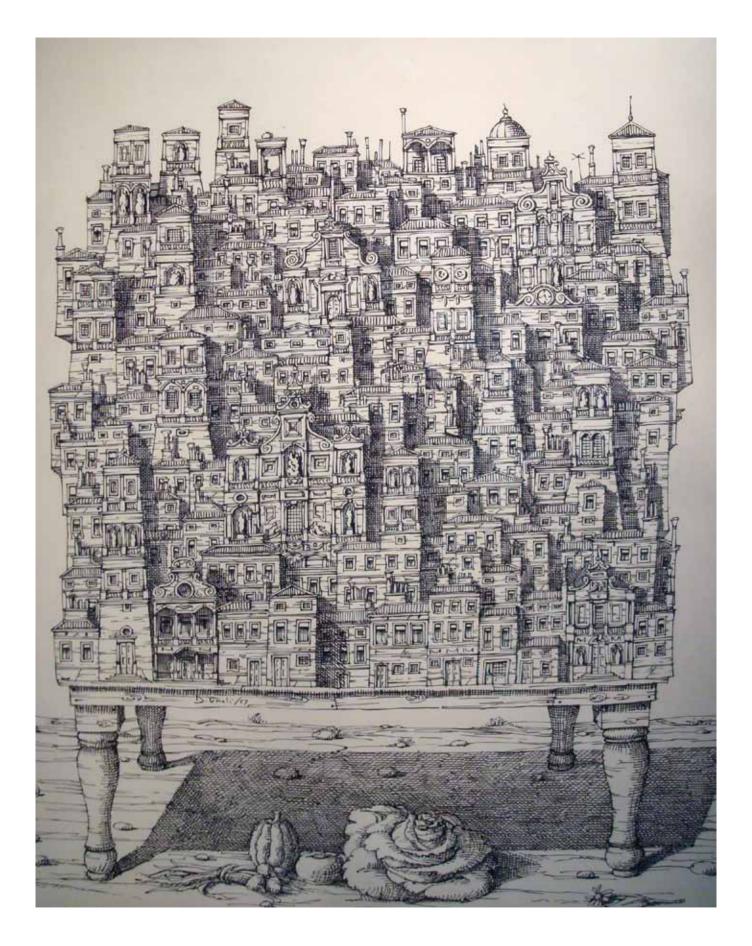
direction yet again, and his work approaches that of the Nouveau Réalisme movement in France and the Affichistes. Finally, a new generation of Italian artists remain very much influenced by mid-20th century theories, as demonstrated by **Francesca Pasquali**, who seeks to challenge the way we see everyday objects by removing their original functions and focusing instead on their pure aesthetic forms.



Domenico GNOLI (1933-1970)

Chemise sur la table, 1964 acrylic and sand on canvas 89 x 146 cm.





Domenico GNOLI (1933-1970)

Untitled, 1957 ink on paper 73 x 116 cm.







Alberto BURRI (1915-1995)

Senza Titolo, 1950 oil on canvas 40 x 45 cm.



Lucio FONTANA (1899-1968)

Concetto Spaziale, Attesa, 1959 waterpaint and oil on canvas 89 x 116 cm.



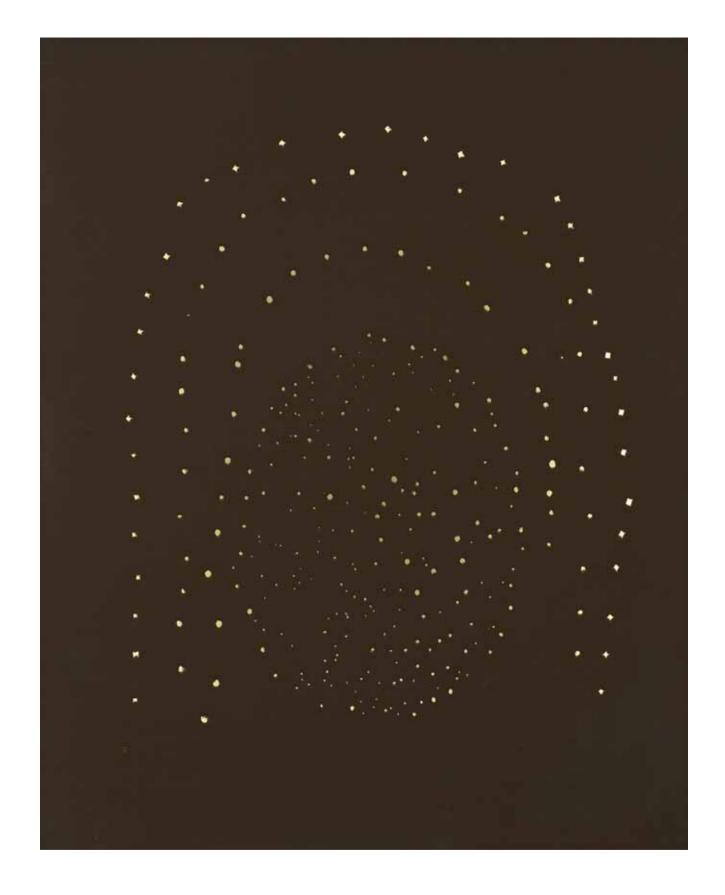
Lucio FONTANA (1899-1968)

Concetto Spaziale, 1961 oil on canvas 80 x 100 cm.



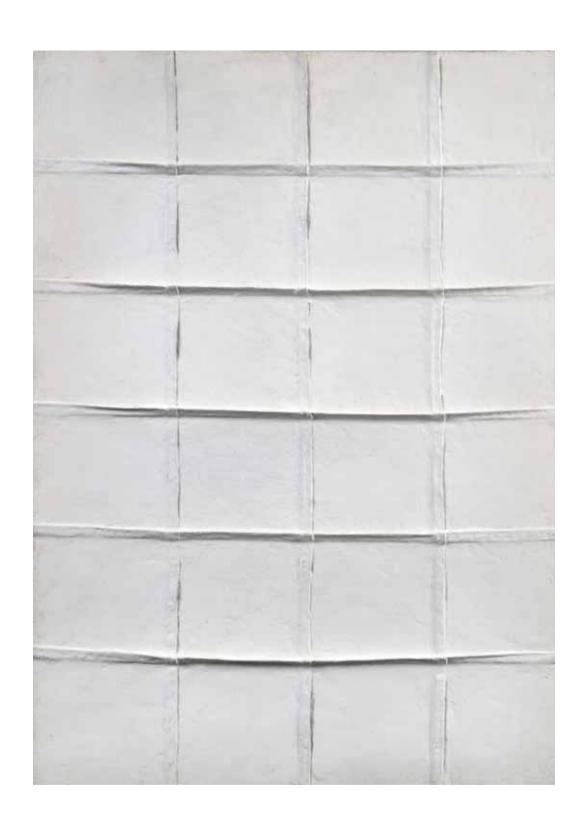
DADAMAINO (1935-2004)

Volume, 1958 tempera on canvas 70 x 50 cm.



Lucio FONTANA (1899-1968)

Concetto Spaziale, 1960 waterpaint on canvas 116.2 x 93.2 cm.



Piero MANZONI (1933-1963)

Achrome, 1959 kaolin on canvas 70 x 50 cm.



Alberto BURRI (1915-1995)

Combustione T N.12, 1956
paper and vinavil combustion on cardboard
35.7 x 26.5 cm.



Mario CEROLI (b.1938)

Senza titolo, 1997 burnt wood 175 x 80 x 20 cm.

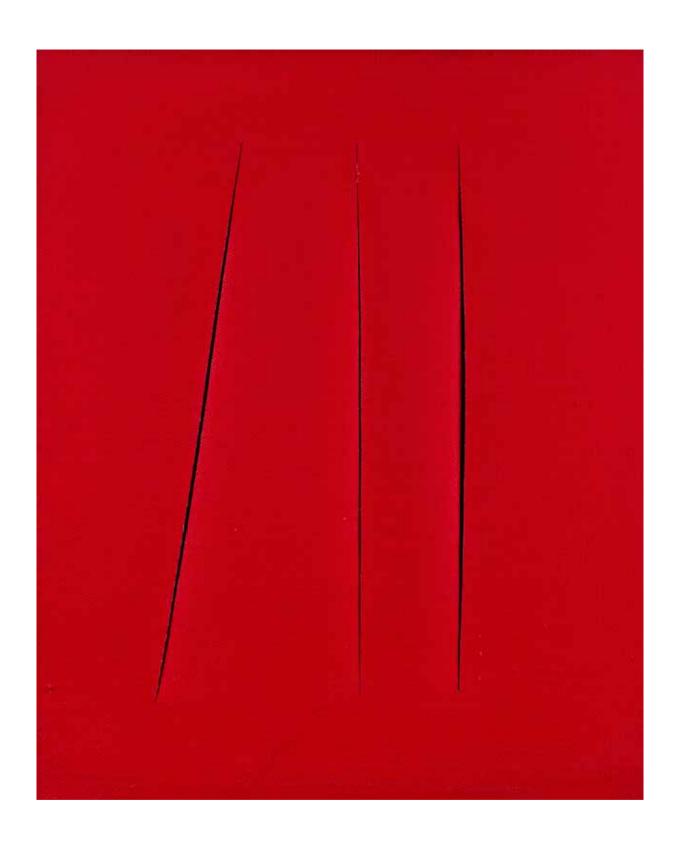






Lucio FONTANA (1899-1968)

Concetto Spaziale, 1962 glazed ceramic 25.4 x 29.21 x 21.59 cm.



Lucio FONTANA (1899-1968)

Concetto Spaziale, Attese, 1967 waterpaint on canvas, red 46 x 38 cm.







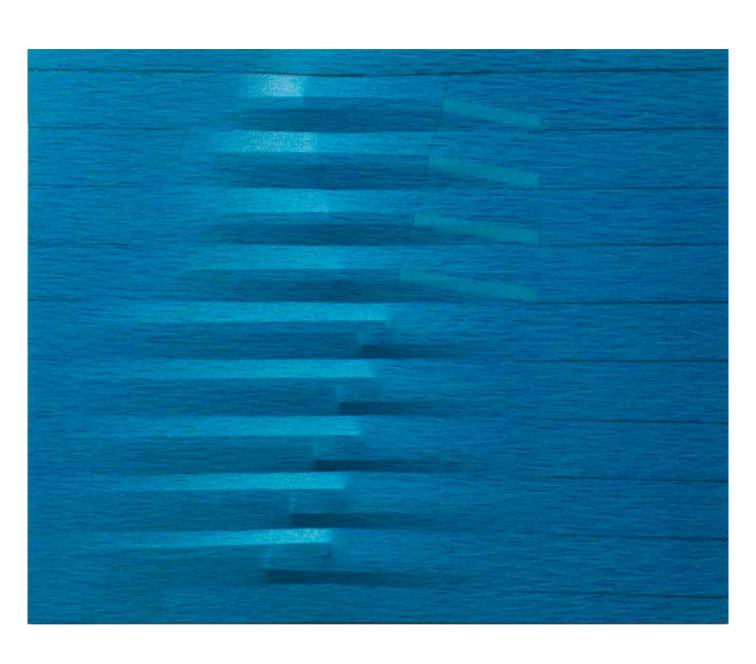
Pier Paolo CALZOLARI (b.1943)

L' aria vibra del ronzio degli insetti, 1970 lead, neon, and freezing structure 325 x 55 x 75 cm.



Michelangelo PISTOLETTO (b.1933)

Divisione e Moltiplicazione dello Specchio, 1978 mirror, wooden frame 186 x 159 cm.

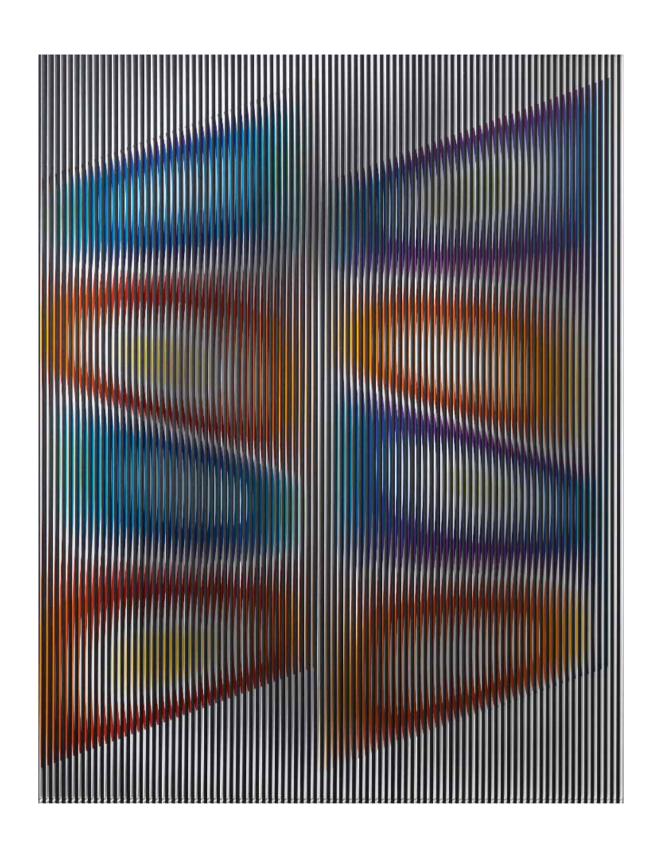


Agostino BONALUMI (1935-2013)

Azzurro, 1988 vinylic tempera on extroflexe canvas 81 x 100 cm.



Turi SIMETI (b.1929) Sei Ovali Rossi, 2012 acrylic on shaped canvas 80 x 60 cm.



Alberto BIASI (b.1937)

Colori cullati dal vento, 2000 collage on table and PVC strips 157 x 127 x 4 cm.



Francesca PASQUALI (b.1980)

Yellow Straws, 2013 mixed media 110 x 100 x 25 cm.













Alighiero BOETTI (1940-1994)

Le infinite possibilità di esistere, 1989 embroidery on canvas 34.5 x 34.5 cm.

Alighiero BOETTI (1940-1994)

Le infinite possibilità di esistere, 1989 embroidery on canvas 35 x 33.5 cm.



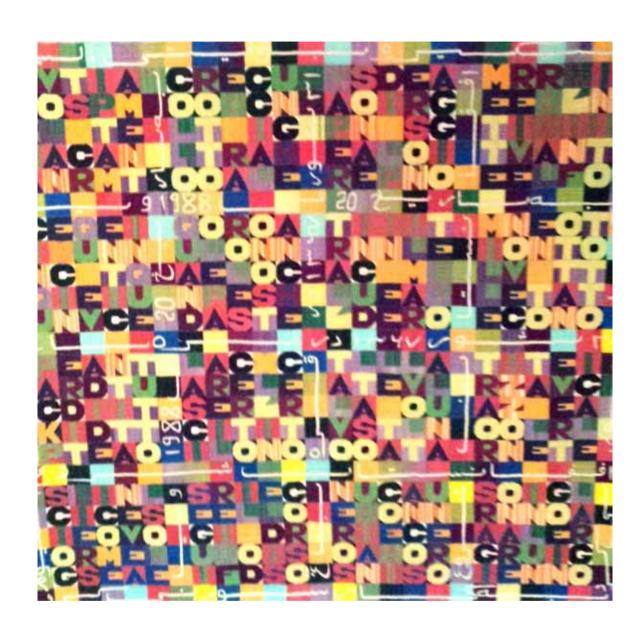


Alighiero BOETTI (1940-1994)

Cinque x Cinque Venticinque, 1989 embroidery on canvas 22.5 x 22.5 cm.

Alighiero BOETTI (1940-1994)

Immaginando Tutto, c. 1990 embroidery 27 x 28.5 cm.



Alighiero BOETTI (1940-1994)

Arazzo, 1988 embroidery on canvas 110 x 110 cm.



Mimmo ROTELLA (1918-2006)

Legr, 1958 collage on canvas 60 x 100 cm.

LIST OF WORKS

Domenico GNOLI (1933-1970)

Chemise sur la table, 1964
acrylic and sand on canvas
signed and dated on reverse *D Gnoli 64*89 x 146 cm. (35 x 57^{5/12} in.)

Domenico GNOLI (1933-1970)

Untitled, 1957
ink on paper
signed and dated lower left *D. Gnoli 57*73 x 56 cm. (28^{3/4} x 22 in.)

Alberto BURRI (1915-1995)

Senza Titolo, 1950 oil on canvas signed and dated on reverse *BURRI* 50 40 x 45 cm. (15^{3/4} x 17 ^{3/4} in.)

Lucio FONTANA (1899-1968)

Concetto Spaziale, Attesa, 1959
waterpaint and oil on canvas, gold shapes on a
black background
dated and titled, signed on reverse Fontana /
Concetto Spaziale / 1 + 1-30TA / 1959
89 x 116 cm. (35 x 45^{7/12} in.)

Lucio FONTANA (1899-1968)

Concetto Spaziale, 1961 oil on canvas signed lower right *I. Fontana* 80 x 100 cm. (31^{1/2} x 39^{3/8} in.)

DADAMAINO (1935-2004)

Volume, 1958
tempera on canvas
signed and dated on reverse Dadamaino
VOLUME 1958
70 x 50 cm. (27^{1/2} x19 ^{3/4} in.)

Lucio FONTANA (1899-1968)

Concetto Spaziale, 1960
waterpaint on canvas
signed, titled and inscribed on reverse *I. Fontana /*Concetto Spaziale / 1 + 1 - 3321 T
116.2 x 93.2 cm. (45^{3/4} x 36^{3/4} in.)

Piero MANZONI (1933-1963)

Achrome, 1959 kaolin on canvas 70 x 50 cm. (27^{1/2} x 19^{3/4} in.)

Alberto BURRI (1915-1995)

Combustione T N.12, 1956
paper and vinavil combustion on cardboard
signed and titled n. 12 Combustione T Burri on the
reverse
35.7 x 26.5 cm. (14 1/8 x 10 3/8 in.)

Mario CEROLI (b. 1938)

Senza titolo, 1997 burnt wood 175 x 80 x 20 cm. (68^{3/4} x 31^{5/12} x 7^{3/4} in.)

Lucio FONTANA (1899-1968)

Concetto Spaziale, 1962 glazed ceramic incised with signature *l. Fontana* $25.4 \times 29.21 \times 21.59$ cm. $(10 \times 11^{1/2} \times 8^{1/2}$ in.)

Lucio FONTANA (1899-1968)

Concetto Spaziale, Attese, 1967
waterpaint on canvas, red
signed, dated and inscribed on reverse "I.Fontana" /
Concetto Spaziale/ATTESE / Pour mon / ami peintre
/ van Amen 5-4-67
46 x 38 cm. (18^{1/8} x 14^{15/16})

Pier Paolo CALZOLARI (b.1943)

L' aria vibra del ronzio degli insetti, 1970 lead, neon, and freezing structure $325 \times 55 \times 75$ cm. $(128 \times 21^{5/8} \times 29^{1/2} \text{ in.})$

Michelangelo PISTOLETTO (b.1933)

Divisione e Moltiplicazione dello Specchio, 1978 mirror, wooden frame signed, titled and dated on the reverse of the frame 186×159 cm. $(73^{3/4} \times 62^{1/2} \text{ in.})$

Agostino BONALUMI (1935-2013)

Azzurro, 1988
vinylic tempera on extroflexe canvas
signed on reverse *Bonalumi*81 x 100 cm. (32 x 39^{1/3} in.)

Turi SIMETI (b.1929)

Sei Ovali Rossi, 2012 acrylic on shaped canvas signed and dated on reverse Simeti 2012 80 x 60 cm. (23^{5/8} x 31^{1/2} in.)

Alberto BIASI (b.1937)

Colori cullati dal vento. Vento aquilone da nord, 2000 collage on table and PVC strips signed and dated, titled on reverse Alberto Biasi 2000 / Colori cullati del verto. Aquilone da nord 157 x 127 x 4 cm. (61^{2/3} x 50 x 1^{1/2} in.)

Francesca PASQUALI (b.1980)

Yellow Straws, 2013
mixed media
signed and dated on reverse Yellow straws 2013 /
FP130039 / Francesca Pasquali
110 x 100 x 25 cm. (43^{1/4} x 39^{1/3} x 9^{1/3} in.)

Alighiero BOETTI (1940-1994)

Le infinite possibilità di esistere, 1989 embroidery on canvas signed on reverse *Alighiero Boetti* 34.5 x 34.5 cm. (13^{1/2} x 13^{1/2} in.)

Alighiero BOETTI (1940-1994)

Le infinite possibilità di esistere, 1989 embroidery on canvas signed on reverse *Alighiero Boetti* 35 x 33.5 cm. (13^{2/3} x 13^{1/6} in.)

Alighiero BOETTI (1940-1994)

Cinque x Cinque Venticinque, 1989 embroidery on canvas signed Alighiero Boetti 22.5 x 22.5 cm. (8^{7/8} x 8^{7/8} in.)

Alighiero BOETTI (1940-1994)

Immaginando Tutto, c. 1990 embroidery on canvas signed on reverse Alighiero Boetti 27 x 28.5 cm. (10^{5/8} x 11^{1/4} in.)

Alighiero BOETTI (1940-1994)

Azazzo, 1988 embroidery on canvas signed on reverse *Alighiero Boetti* 111.8 x 114.2 cm. (43^{1/4} x 43^{1/4} in.)

Mimmo ROTELLA (1918-2006)

Legr, 1958
collage on canvas
signed on reverse Rotella / 58 / Legr
60 x 100 cm. (235/8 x 393/8 in.)

DICKINSON

Simon C. Dickinson Ltd. 58 Jermyn Street London, SW1Y 6LX t: +44 (0) 207 493 0340

www.simondickinson.com

Published by Dickinson, on the occasion of the exhibition Italian show

January 29 - February 28, 2014

Organized and Curated by Aurélie Didier
Co-organized and Designed by Lara Pilkington
Printed in the UK by Instant Print W1

Photograph credits
© Tessa Angus
© Matthew Hollow

© Simon C. Dickinson Ltd, 2014.

All rights reserved

