



I Vue extérieure de la Fondation Vincent van Gogh Arles avec la verrière multicolore de Raphael Hefti et le portail de Bertrand Lavier.
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1 Les deux premières salles rendent compte de l'influence de l'œuvre d'Adolphe Monticelli (1824-1886), que Van Gogh considéra comme un père ou un frère. Exécutées de 1872 à 1884 près de Marseille, les toiles présentées attestent de la grande maturité du peintre dans le traitement de la couleur : glorieuse, suggestive et passionnée, faite à partir de francs empâtements et dont l'influence sur Van Gogh sera manifeste. Monticelli nous donne ici à voir un Midi « en plein jaune, en plein orangé, en plein souffre » (Van Gogh, lettre 670, 26 août 1888).

2 En février 1888, Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890) rejoint en train Arles, ce « Japon français ». L'œuvre du peintre est présent dans cette exposition à travers sept toiles. Respectivement peintes en juin et juillet 1888 dans les alentours d'Arles, sous le soleil du Midi, *Champ de blé avec gerbes* et *Wagons de chemin de fer* témoignent de la première traversée de l'été arlésien par l'artiste ; été qui lui inspira l'utilisation d'un jaune vif pour la couleur des blés.

3 Réalisé à Mougins, à Notre-Dame-de-Vie – où Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) emménage en juin 1961 – *Paysage* (1972) juxtapose une écriture picturale basée sur l'abréviation, faite de signes exécutés rapidement, à une peinture fluide, caractéristique des œuvres dites « tardives » du peintre. L'artiste, alors âgé de 91 ans, élabora sa toile avec une forme d'automatisme et déploie sans encombre son inépuisable vitalité créatrice, symbolisée par le « soleil tardif ».

4 Consacrée à l'œuvre de Sigmar Polke (1941-2010), cette salle expose une peinture appréhendée comme creuset d'expérimentations hétérogènes « alchimico-picturales ». Loin d'être une référence directe au *Paysage* de

5 La sélection proposée dans cette salle met en regard le travail de Pablo Picasso, d'Alexander Calder et de Germaine Richier, tous les trois étant, là encore, à la peinture fluides, caractéristiques des œuvres dites « tardives » du peintre. L'artiste, alors âgé de 91 ans, élabora sa toile avec une forme d'automatisme et déploie sans encombre son inépuisable vitalité créatrice, symbolisée par le « soleil tardif ».

6 Giorgio De Chirico (1888-1978) incarne le démiurge d'une « mythologie moderne » (André Breton) dont les œuvres des années 1910 marquent profondément le cercle des avant-gardes, au premier rang desquels se trouve le surréalisme. Ses autoportraits exubérants, qu'il réalise après 1919, tiendront une place importante tout au long de sa carrière, apparaissant dès lors comme un motif stagnant.

7 Matière en décrépitude, ces trois sculptures traduisent un état de déliquescence du monde, contrasté par la série de gouaches de l'Américain Alexander Calder (1898-1976). Exécutée autour de 1968 et utilisée comme matrice dans les lithographies qu'il réalisa pour la famille Maeght, cette parade de soleils stylisés témoigne d'une exubérance de couleurs primaires.

8 Picasso, *Moderne Kunst* (1968) de Polke tranche par sa parodie de l'automatisme propre au modernisme institutionnalisé.

9 L'œuvre d'Etel Adnan (née en 1925), aux formes simples et premières, puise dans l'errance et le mouvement, mêlant langue écrite et art visuel au sein d'un engagement politique fort. Nommé artiste officiel de guerre par le gouvernement britannique lors des deux guerres mondiales, Nash a par ailleurs su s'ouvrir à l'atmosphère vivifiante de la Méditerranée qu'il fréquenta lors de nombreux séjours.

10 Giorgio De Chirico, *Autoritratto incostume del Seicento/Autoportrait en costume du xviiie siècle/Self-portrait in 17th Century Costume*, 1952 Huile sur toile/Oil on canvas, 91,5 x 73 cm Musée national Picasso-Paris Dation Jacqueline Picasso, 1990. MP1990-44 En dépôt au musée Unterlinden/On deposit at the Unterlinden Museum, Colmar © Succession Picasso 2018

11 Paul Nash s'est également tourné vers le textile, la conception de livres, la scénographie et la décoration d'intérieur; le papier peint recouvrant les parois de l'exposition reprend un design conçu par Paul Nash pour l'ouvrage *A Specimen Book of Pattern Papers Designed for and in Use at the Curwen Press* (1928).

12 Cette dernière salle réunit une sélection de photographies et d'archives. Paul Nash visite Paris, Arles, Avignon et Marseille en 1933 et y prend une série de photographies avec un Kodak de poche (n° 1 série II) offert par sa femme en 1930. Nous y trouvons le théâtre antique de Cocteau, nous conduisent dans ces endroits hors du monde réel. En 1930, il entre en contact avec d'Arles et l'artiste, assis et pensif dans un café du Sud de la France.

13 Le ciel, le soleil et les nuages entrent dans son œuvre au détriment de l'environnement immédiat qu'il avait peint jusqu'alors. La métaphore du corps en vol confère à *Dawn Flowers* (*Sunset, Ruin of the Monoliths* (*Cercle de monolithes*), vers 1937-1938) exposé dans cette salle. D'autres comme *Landscape of the Megaliths* (*Paysage des mégalithes*, 1934) et *Druid Landscape* (*Paysages druidiques*, 1934), ont été commencées à Nice, alors que Nash et sa femme Margaret séjournent à l'hôtel des Princes dans une chambre donnant sur la promenade des Anglais.

14 Dans *Voyages of the Moon* (*Voyages de la lune*, 1934-1937), Nash utilise les multiples reflets d'un globe lumineux aperçus dans les glaces d'un restaurant toulonnais pour créer une composition quasi abstraite qui évoque des corps célestes en suspension dans un univers inconnu.

15 Paul Nash, *Landscapes of the Megaliths* (*Paysage des mégalithes*), 1934 Huile sur toile/Oil on canvas, 49,5 x 73,2 cm Avec l'aimable autorisation de la/Collection du Musée national Picasso-Paris

16 Paul Nash, *Blue House on the Shore* (*Maison bleue sur le rivage*), vers c.1930-1931 Huile sur toile/Oil on canvas, 41,9 x 73,7 cm Avec l'aimable autorisation de la/Courtesy of Tate. Collection Jacques Doucet, Avignon Acquis en/ Purchased 1939

17 Paul Nash, *Amphithéâtre romain/The Roman amphitheatre*, 1934 Tirage moderne à partir d'un négatif argentique/Modern print from black-and-white negative, 13 x 18 cm Avec l'aimable autorisation de la/Courtesy of Tate.

18 Paul Nash, *Eclipse of the Sunflower* (*Éclipse du tournesol*), 1945 Huile sur toile/Oil on canvas, 71,1 x 91,4 cm Avec l'aimable autorisation de la/Courtesy of Collection du British Council

19 Paul Nash, *The Sunflower Rises* (*Le tournesol se lève*), 1946 Aquarelle, crayon de couleur et crayon sur papier/Watercolour, crayon and pencil on paper, 45,2 x 59,8 cm Avec l'aimable autorisation des National Galleries of Scotland, Édimbourg/Edinburgh. Acquis en/Purchased 1974

20 Paul Nash, *Landscape of the Megaliths* (*Paysage des mégalithes*), 1934 Huile sur toile/Oil on canvas, 49,5 x 73,2 cm Avec l'aimable autorisation de la/Collection du Musée national Picasso-Paris

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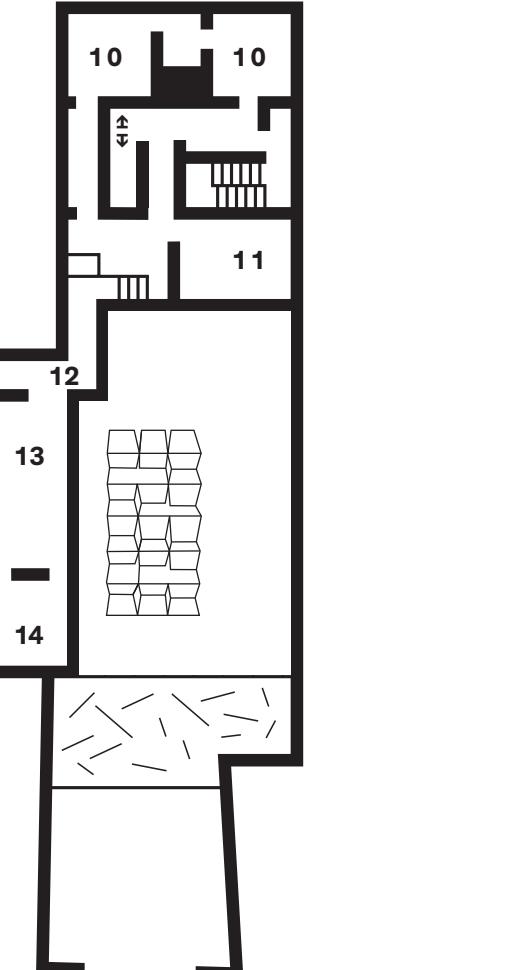
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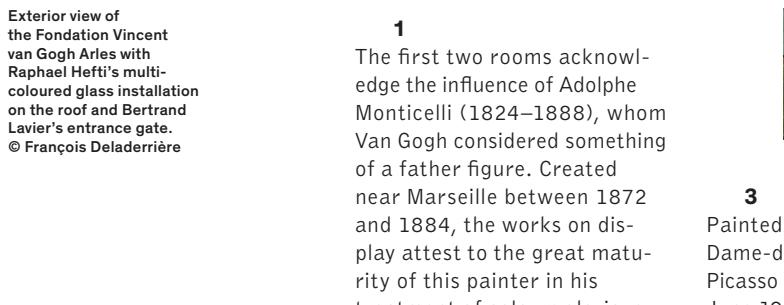
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62 Paul Nash, *Landscapes of the Megaliths* (*Paysage des mégalithes</i*



THE FONDATION VINCENT VAN GOGH ARLES
Since its inauguration in 2014, the Fondation Vincent van Gogh Arles has explored how the work of Van Gogh, which reached its peak during his stay in Arles, has resonated to this day with artists around the globe.

HOT SUN, LATE SUN
The themed exhibition *Hot Sun, Late Sun. Modernism Untamed* is centred on the direct connection that Pablo Picasso and Vincent van Gogh both had to the Mediterranean. But it takes us beyond the explosion of Provence into these painters' works to an exploration of the early 1970s, starting with the final period in Picasso's life. Through this lens, the year 1970 can be considered a turning point between the old and the new – between Modernism and Post-modernism. While the sun at its zenith is a symbol of Modernism – and Van Gogh one of its precursors – the late sun foreshadows a final flare of activity and pictorial renewal.



I Exterior view of the Fondation Vincent van Gogh Arles with Raphael Hefti's multi-coloured glass installation on the roof and Bertrand Lavier's entrance gate.
© François Deladerrière

1 The first two rooms acknowledge the influence of Adolphe Monticelli (1824–1888), whom Van Gogh considered something of a father figure. Created near Marseille between 1872 and 1884, the works on display attest to the great maturity of this painter in his treatment of colour: glorious, evocative and impassioned, and built up through pure layers, whose impact on Van Gogh would be undeniable. Here, Monticelli presents us with a South "all in yellow, all in orange, all in sulphur" (Van Gogh, letter 670, 26 August 1888).

2 In February 1888, Vincent van Gogh (1853–1890) caught a train to Arles, his "French Japan". Seven of his works are shown in this exhibition. Painted near Arles under the Provençal sun in June and July 1888 respectively, *Wheat Field with Sheaves and Railway Carriages* bear witness to the artist's first summer spent in Arles, an experience that prompted him to render his wheat in vivid yellow.

3 Painted in Mougins, at Notre-Dame-de-Vie where Pablo Picasso (1881–1973) moved to in June 1961, *Landscape* (1972) juxtaposes a pictorial language based on abbreviation, made up of quickly executed signs, with a fluid style of painting typical of his so-called "late" works. The 91-year-old artist worked his composition in automatist fashion, and built up through pure layers, whose impact on Van Gogh would be undeniable. Here, Monticelli presents us with a South "all in yellow, all in orange, all in sulphur" (Van Gogh, letter 670, 26 August 1888).

4 Dedicated to the art of Sigmar Polke (1941–2010), this room features a work considered an "alchemical-pictorial" melting pot of experimentation. Far from being a direct reference to Picasso's *Landscape*, Polke's

5 Giorgio de Chirico (1888–1978) incarnated the demiurge of a "modern mythology" (André Breton) whose works in the 1910s had a profound impact on the avant-garde; at the time dominated by Surrealism. His exuberant self-portraits made after 1919 would remain prominent throughout his career, appearing as a constant motif in his paintings up to that point. The metaphor of the body in flight endows *Dawn Flowers* (1944) with a harrowing significance: the flower is not the delicate, perfumed ornament of gardens, but the "rose of death", the nickname the Spanish gave to the parachute, an image that continued to haunt Nash's mind.

6 Associated with the second generation of Abstract Expressionists, the American artist Joan Mitchell (1925–1992) had a predilection for such European artists as Cézanne, Matisse, Kandinsky, Monet and Van Gogh. Having left the artistic epicentre that was New York for Paris and later Vétheuil, she produced the series *Sunflowers* (1990–1991),

7 An embodiment of a cosmic, futurist sun, *Sun Ra* (1914–1993) is one of the key figures in space jazz. His use of symbols drawn from Egyptian mythology fuels an emancipative approach of utopic potential. Considered one of the pioneers of Afro-Futurism, he was the head of a unique community: the Sun Ra Arkestra. In 1923, he visited the Rollright Stones, and in 1933 the Neolithic henge at Avebury. Fascinated by these monuments used to worship the sun, the moon and the stars, in particular through their energetic concert in 1970 at the Fondation Maeght in Saint-Paul-de-Vence – a hub of post-war modern art.

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9 The works of Etel Adnan (born 1925), in simple, primary shapes, draw on wandering and movement, blending written language and visual art with a strong political engagement. From 1995, her paintings have developed in a more intimate format, emphasising the force of the colours and the abstraction of her shapes, as can be seen in the examples from her series *The Weight of the World* (2016).

10 Presented in reverse chronological order, the exhibition begins with three paintings made by Nash during the final years of his life, between 1944 and 1946. The watercolour *The Sunflower Rises* was created in his garden in Oxford, in June 1946. This final work, where the sunflower melds with the sun, summarises the journey of an artist straddling the real world and that of the subconscious, transcendence and mysticism. After the outbreak of the Second World War, the sun, sky and clouds found their way into his art, taking over from his immediate terrestrial environment that had dominated

11 Also presented in this room are a large number of paintings from the 1930s, which coincide with his trips to the South of France. As a child, Nash was intrigued by the stones he found in his grandfather's garden. In 1923, he visited the Rollright Stones, and in 1933 the Neolithic henge at Avebury. Fascinated by these monuments used to worship the sun, the moon and the stars, in particular through their energetic concert in 1970 at the Fondation Maeght in Saint-Paul-de-Vence – a hub of post-war modern art.

12 Paul Nash also worked in textiles, book design, scenography

13 This room includes a collection of paintings and watercolours completed between 1918 and 1938. *Sunset, Ruin of the Hospice, Wytschaete* (1918) depicts an apocalypse wherein the sun, a toxic, sulphurous ball, can barely project its crisp rays through a thick layer of dark clouds. The paintings *Nostalgic Landscapes* (c.1937–1938), on display in this room. Others, such as *Landscape of the Megaliths* (1923–1938), born in Provence, strive towards another form of hybridisation, and the works relate to a process of much longer duration. De Chirico's art seems to rest upon an attitude that is resolutely anti-modern, or even ironic.

14 The final room features a selection of photographs and archive material. Paul Nash visited Paris, Arles, Avignon and Marseille in 1933 and took a series of photographs with the pocket Kodak camera (a No. 1 series 2) that his wife

15 desire better to understand what was at play beyond the limits of his consciousness. Openings, archways, and even the mirror, drawn from Cocteau's *Orphée*, lead us into these territories beyond the real world. In 1930, he came into contact with the Parisian avant-garde during a brief stay in the city; he went on to visit Cassis, Le Cros-de-Cagnes and Toulon.

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I Vista esterna della Fondazione Vincent van Gogh Arles con la vetrata multicolore di Raphael Hefti e il portale di Bertrand Lavier. © François Deladrière

LA FONDATION VINCENT VAN GOGH ARLES
Aperta dal 2014, la Fondazione Vincent van Gogh Arles propone di esplorare la risonanza dell'opera di Van Gogh, che raggiunge il suo apice nel periodo in cui l'artista visse ad Arles, con la produzione artistica internazionale di ieri e di oggi.

SOLE CALDO, SOLE TARDIVO
Nel prendere le mosse dallo stretto rapporto che lega Pablo Picasso e Vincent van Gogh al Mediterraneo, la mostra tematica «Sole caldo, sole tardivo. I Moderni Indomiti» ci invita tuttavia a guardare oltre l'irruzione del Sud della Francia – il Midi – nella pittura dei due artisti per esplorare i primi anni '70, a partire dall'ultimo periodo di Picasso. In questo senso, il 1970 viene considerato il momento cardine tra la vecchia e la nuova cultura; in altri termini, tra il moderno e il postmoderno. Se il sole allo zenith simboleggia il moderno, di cui Van Gogh si configura come uno dei precursori, il sole tardivo delinea dal canto suo un impeto finale e un rinnovamento pittorico dell'artista.

1 Casa blu sulla riva / *Haus am Wasser*, 1888
Le prime due sale attestano l'influenza dell'opera di Adolphe Monticelli (1824-1886), considerato da Van Gogh come un padre o un fratello. Realizzati tra il 1872 e il 1884 nei pressi di Marsiglia, i dipinti esposti danno prova della grande maturità raggiunta dal pittore nel suo lavoro sul fronte del colore: glorioso, suggestivo e appassionato, costituito da strati spessi e puri, la sua influenza su Van Gogh si rivelerà evidente. In queste tele, Monticelli ci fa vedere un *Midi* «a colpi di giallo, a colpi di arancione, a colpi di zolfo» (Van Gogh, lettera 670, 26 agosto 1888).

2 Nel febbraio del 1888, Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890) va in treno ad Arles, il «Giappone francese». Il lavoro del pittore è rappresentato in questa mostra da sette tele. Dipinte rispettivamente nel giugno e nel luglio del 1888 nei dintorni di Arles, sotto il sole del Sud, *Campo di grano con covoni e Vagoni ferroviari* sono frutto della prima estate trascorsa ad Arles dall'artista, che gli ispirò l'uso di un giallo acceso per il colore del grano.

3 Dipinto a Mougins, a Notre-Dame-de-Vie, dove Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) si trasferisce nel giugno del 1961, *Paesaggio* (1972) sovrappone una scrittura pittorica basata sull'abbreviazione, fatta di segni eseguiti rapidamente, a una pittura fluida, caratteristica delle opere cosiddette «tardive» del pittore.

4 La selezione proposta in questa sala mette a confronto il lavoro di Pablo Picasso, di Alexander Calder e di Germaine Richier, tutti e tre riuniti, anche in questo caso, dal tema del Mediterraneo.

5 Giorgio de Chirico (1888-1978) incarna il demiurgo di una «mitologia moderna» (André Breton) le cui opere del primo decennio del '900 segnano profondamente il circolo delle avanguardie, guidate in prima fila dal Surrealismo. I suoi autoritratti esuberanti, realizzati dopo il 1919, avranno un ruolo importante nel corso di tutta la sua carriera, ponendosi sin dallora come un motivo stagnante.

6 Dedicata al lavoro di Sigmar Polke (1941-2010), questa sala espone un dipinto considerato un crogiuolo di sperimentazioni etereogenee «alchimico-pittoriche». Lungi dal rappresentare un

riferimento diretto al *Paesaggio* di Picasso, *Moderne Kunst* (1968) di Polke colpisce per la sua parodia dell'automatico proprio del modernismo istituzionalizzato.

7 Queste tre sculture traducono uno stato di deliquescenza del mondo, contrastato dalla serie di tempere dell'americano Alexander Calder (1898-1976). Eseguite attorno al 1968 e utilizzata come matrice per le litografie che realizzò per la famiglia Maeght, questa sfilata di soli stilizzati dà prova di un'esuberanza fatta di colori primari.

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9 L'opera di Etel Adnan (nato nel 1925), dalle forme semplici e primarie, attinge all'erranza e al movimento, mescolando linguaggio scritto e arte visiva nel design realizzato da Paul Nash.

10 Considerato uno dei pionieri dell'AfroFuturismo, è a capo di una comunità truculenta: il Sun Ra Arkestra. Queste sale riflettono la sua vitalità, in particolare attraverso l'energia profusa in un concerto nel 1970 alla Fondazione Maeght, a Saint-Paul-de-Vence, un luogo concepito per l'arte moderna del dopoguerra.

11 Giorgio De Chirico, *Autoritratto in costume del Seicento/Selbstbildnis im Kostüm des 17. Jahrhunderts*, 1952 Olio su tela / Öl auf Leinwand, 50 x 40 cm
Musée national Picasso-Paris Dazione / Überlassung Pablo Picasso, 1979. MP1990-44
In deposito al Musée Unterlinden, Colmar © Succession Picasso 2018

12 Questa sala presenta una vasta collezione di dipinti risalenti agli anni '30, che coincide con i viaggi di Nash nel sud della Francia. Da bambino, l'artista è affascinato dalle pietre trovate nel giardino del nonno. Nel 1923 e nel 1933, visita Rollright Stones, quindi il sito neolitico cromlech di Avebury. Attratto dalle pietre utilizzate per il culto del sole, della luna e del ciclo delle stagioni, e dallo spirito che emanano, ne trae fonte d'ispirazione per opere come *Circle of the Monoliths* (*Circolo dei monoliti*, 1937-1938 circa) esposta in questa sala. Altre, come *Landscape of the Megaliths* (*Paesaggio dei megaliti*, 1934) e *Druid Landscape* (*Paesaggio druidico*, 1934), sono state sintetizzate da sola il percorso di un artista in bilico tra il mondo reale e quello del subconscio, della trascendenza e del mistico.

13 Paul Nash, *The Sunflower Rises* (*Il girasole si alza* / *Die Sonnenblume geht auf*), 1946 Acquarello, matita colorata e matita su carta / Aquarell, Farb- und Bleistift auf Papier, 45,2 x 59,8 cm
Collezione del British Council / Sammlung des British Council

14 Paul Nash, *Eclipse of the Sunflower* (*Eclisse del girasole* / *Sonnenblumenfinsternis*), 1945 Olio su tela / Öl auf Leinwand, 71,1 x 91,4 cm
Collezione del British Council / Sammlung des British Council

15 Paul Nash, *Landscapes of the Megaliths* (*Paesaggio dei megaliti* / *Megalithen-Landschaft*), 1934 Olio su tela / Öl auf Leinwand, 49,5 x 73,2 cm
Collezione del British Council / Sammlung des British Council

16 Curatrice della mostra: Bice Curiger, con Julia Marchand (vice-curatrice) e Apolline Lamoril (assistente) Picasso-Méditerranée: Un'iniziativa del Musée national Picasso-Paris Con il supporto eccezionale del Musée national Picasso-Paris

17 Marie-Laure Bernadac, *Le Dernier Picasso* 1953-1973, Parigi, Centre Georges Pompidou IRCAM, 1988, p. 44

18 Paul Nash, *Blue House on the Shore* (*Casa blu sulla riva* / *Blues Haus an der Küste*), 1930-1931 circa / um 1930-1931 Olio su tela / Öl auf Leinwand, 41,9 x 73,7 cm
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