

ALIGHIERO BOETTI EMBROIDERIES

9 FEBRUARY - 28 APRIL 2016

BEN BROWN FINE ARTS

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left: Alighiero Boetti, Alternandosi e Dividendosi, 1989 (detail)

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I am delighted to present this catalogue to accomvehicle by which to transport messages from one pany my third Alighiero Boetti exhibition. This show place and time to another. They include a sense of centres exclusively on Boetti's embroideries, an poetry and more specifically the concept of comiconic and integral part of his oeuvre. For a lengthy munication between people. Each phrase and discourse on how and why he embarked on riddle, presented in a grid to deconstruct the words, embroideries to narrate his vision of his art I highrepresents a vital notion in Boetti's art and therefore ly recommend Dr. Rolf Lauter's introductory essay when choosing which arazzo to buy, the personal poto my last Alighiero Boetti catalogue and Mark etry should be taken into account. They are a huge Godfrey's excellent book Alighiero e Boetti. pleasure to look at and live with.

This exhibition concentrates on Boetti's arazzi Their origins in Afghanistan and Pakistan hold great piccoli (small embroideries) in order to demonstrate resonance in the world of 2016, possibly even more that they are not just presents for god children but than in the 1970s and 1980s when Boetti was travelalso great standalone works of art which not only ling to and from that region on a regular basis. have great visual impact, but also encapsulate so much of what Boetti was all about – reinforcing his My family and I all love them and I sincerely hope fondness for language and wordplay, raising guesthat you will too. tions of authorship, embracing order and disorder, championing colour and the element of surprise and, Ben Brown perhaps most importantly, the *arazzi* became a London

FOREWORD

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PLATES



Attirare l'Attenzione, 1985 Embroidery 4 parts, 21.5 × 22 cm. (8 1/2 × 8 5/8 in.) each





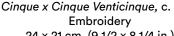


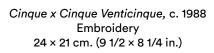


Coperte e Scoperte, 1992 Embroidery 17 × 18 cm. (6 3/4 × 7 in.)



Fortuna e Sfortuna, 1994 Embroidery 17.5 × 17.7 cm. (6 7/8 × 7 in.)





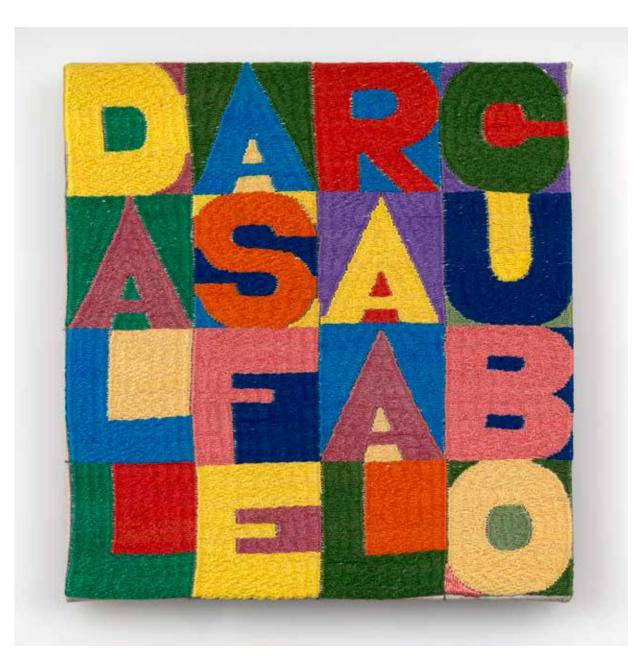


Cinque x Cinque Venticinque, 1988 Embroidery 22 × 22 cm. (8 5/8 × 8 5/8 in.)





D'un Jour à l'Autre, 1991 Embroidery 17.5 × 18.5 cm. (6 7/8 × 7 1/4 in.)



Dalla Sfera al Cubo, 1988 Embroidery 18.5 × 17.5 cm. (7 1/4 × 6 7/8 in.)

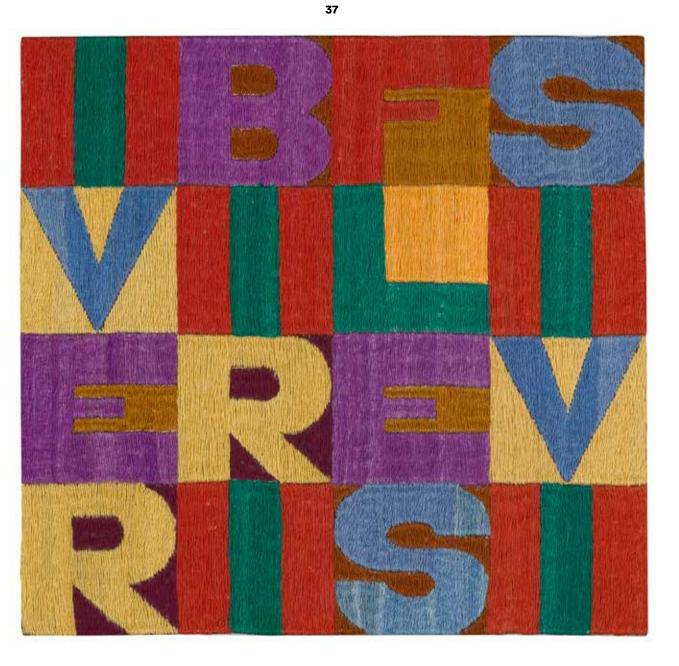


18.6 × 17.6 cm. (7 3/8 × 6 7/8 in.)

Dalla Sfera al Cubo, c. 1992 Embroidery



Dimenticare il Tempo Passato, 1990 Embroidery 22.2 × 22.2 cm. (8 3/4 × 8 3/4 in.)



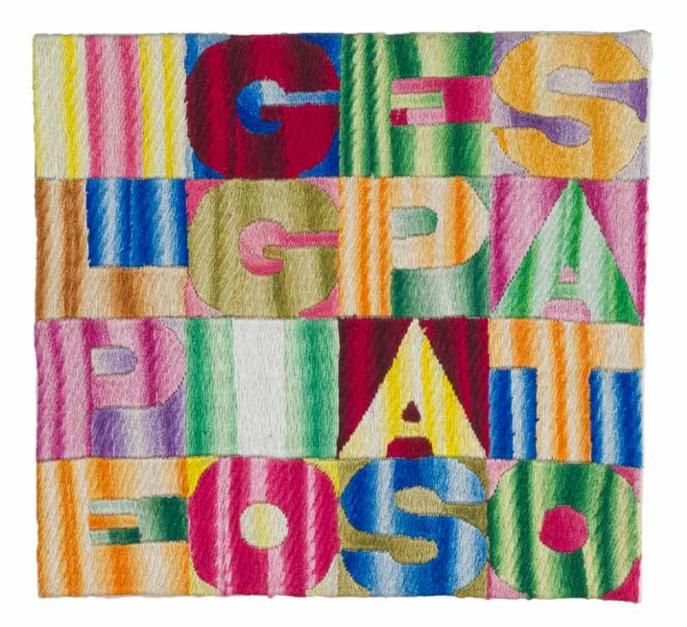
l Verbi Riflessivi, 1979 Embroidery 23 × 24 cm. (9 1/8 × 9 1/2 in.)



De Bouche à Oreille, 1993 Embroidery 17.5 × 17.5 cm. (6 7/8 × 6 7/8 in.)



Svelare e Rivelare, 1988 Embroidery 16.8 × 17.9 cm. (6 5/8 × 7 1/8 in.)



*ll Peggi*o è *Passato*, 1993 Embroidery 17.5 × 19 cm. (6 7/8 × 7 1/2 in.)



La Forza del Centro, 1990 Embroidery 23 × 23.5 cm. (9 1/8 × 9 1/4 in.)





La Forza del Centro, 1989 Embroidery 23 × 24.5 cm. (9 1/8 × 9 5/8 in.)

23 × 24.5 cm. (9 1/8 × 9 5/8 in.)

La Forza del Centro, 1990 Embroidery





La Forza del Centro, 1990 Embroidery 21.8 × 24.5 cm. (8 5/8 × 9 5/8 in.)

La Forza del Centro, 1990 21.5 × 24.5 cm. (8 1/2 × 9 5/8 in.)

Embroidery



Segno e Disegno, 1990 Embroidery 18 × 18.5 cm. (7 × 7 1/4 in.)



Entre Chien et Loup, c. 1990 Embroidery 17.5 × 17 cm. (6 7/8 × 6 3/4 in.)



Incontri e Scontri, 1988 Embroidery 18 × 17.5 cm. (7 × 6 7/8 in.)





ll Silenzio è d'Oro, 1988 Embroidery 18.4 × 17.3 cm. (7 1/4 × 6 3/4 in.)

*Il Silenzi*o è d'Oro, 1988 Embroidery 18.2 × 17 cm. (7 1/8 × 6 3/4 in.)







Le Nuove Autonomie, 1979 Embroidery 5 parts, 23 × 24 cm. (9 1/8 × 9 1/2 in.) each











Un Pozzo Senza Fine, c. 1991 Embroidery 24.6 × 24 cm. (9 3/4 × 9 1/2 in.)

Un Pozzo Senza Fine, c. 1991 Embroidery 24 × 22.5 cm. (9 1/2 × 8 7/8 in.)



Fortuna e Sfortuna, c. 1994 Embroidery 17 × 18.2 cm. (6 3/4 × 7 1/8 in.)

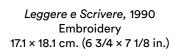


A Braccia Conserte, 1993 Embroidery 16.5 × 17.5 cm. (6 1/2 × 6 7/8 in.)



Uno Nove Sette Otto, 1978 Embroidery 17.5 × 18.5 cm. (6 7/8 × 7 1/4 in.)





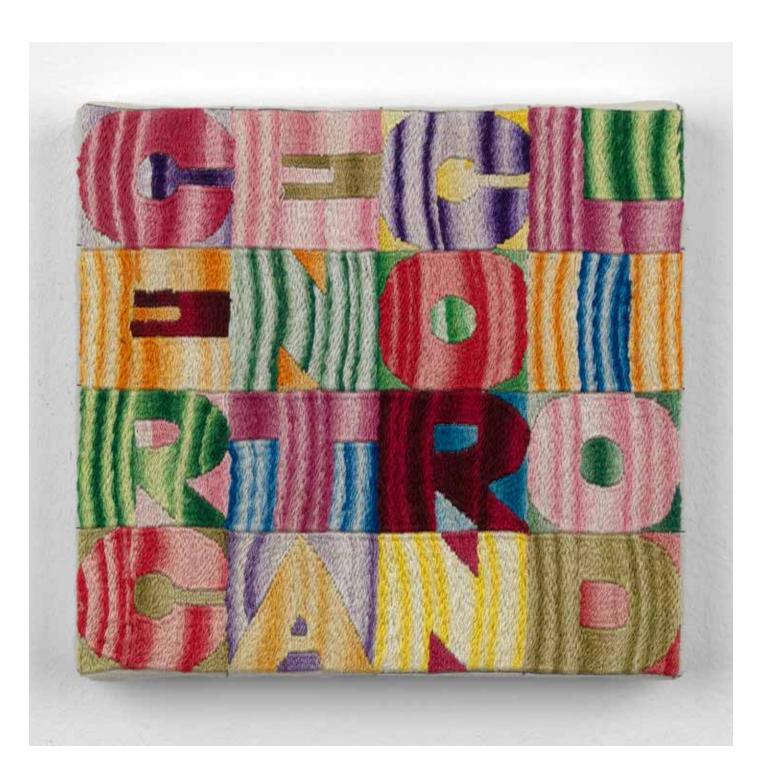




Leggere e Scrivere, 1990 Embroidery 18 × 18 cm. (7 × 7 in.)



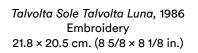
Languidi Sguardi Assassini, 1989 Embroidery 27.2 × 28.3 cm. (10 3/4 × 11 1/8 in.)



Cercando il Centro, 1990 Embroidery 17.5 × 18.5 cm. (6 7/8 × 7 1/4 in.)









Simmetrie Speculari, 1990 Embroidery 27.7 × 25.5 cm. (10 7/8 × 10 1/8 in.)





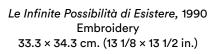


Sciogliersi Come Neve al Sole, 1986 Embroidery 22 × 20.5 cm. (8 5/8 × 8 1/8 in.)





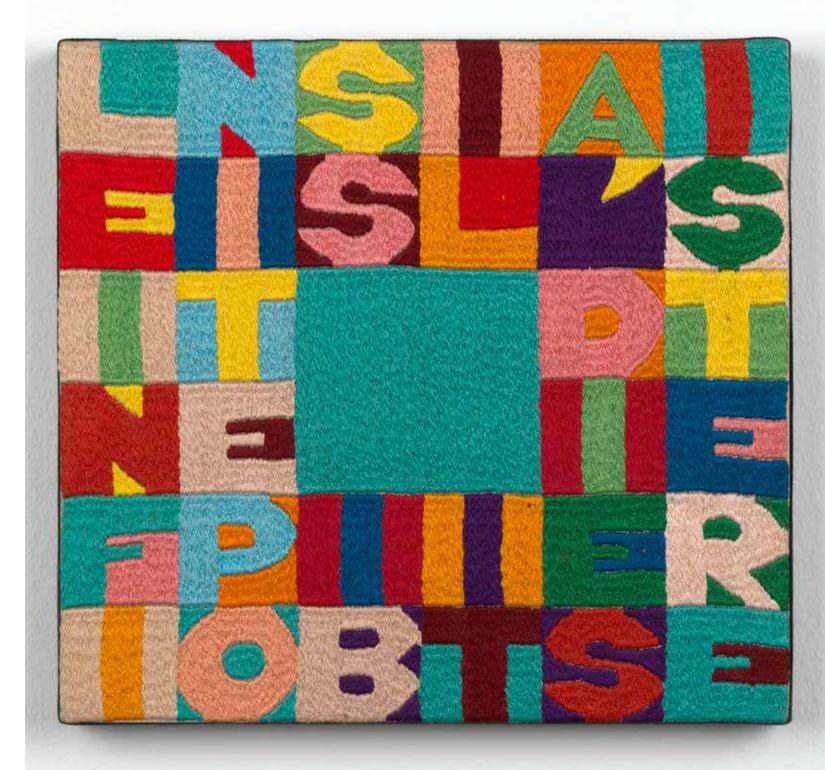
Sciogliersi Come Neve al Sole, 1979 Embroidery 24 × 22 cm. (9 1/2 × 8 5/8 in.)







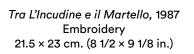
Le Infinite Possibilità di Esistere, 1992 Embroidery 33.5 × 35.5 cm. (13 1/4 × 14 in.)

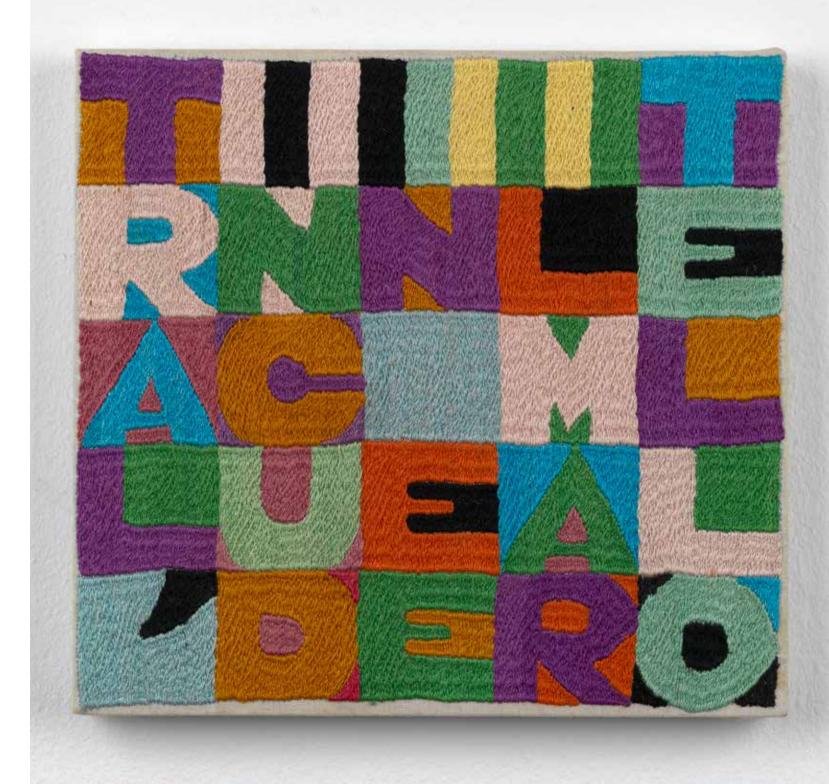


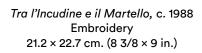
Le Infinite Possibilità di Esistere, 1985 Embroidery 25.5 × 26.5 cm. (10 1/8 × 10 3/8 in.)



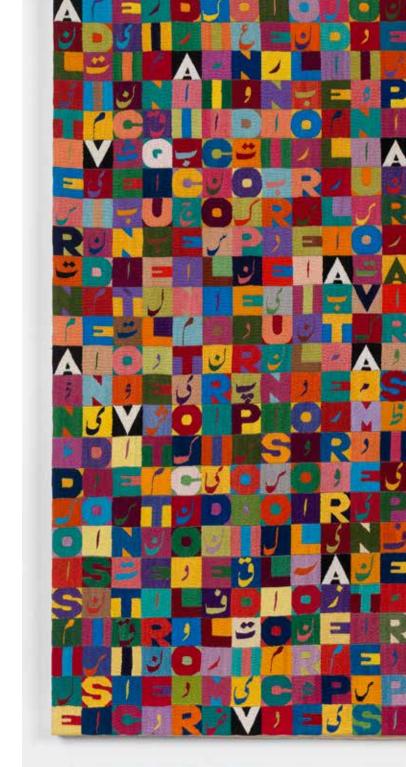
Millenovecentoottantotto, 1988 Embroidery 22.5 × 23 cm. (8 7/8 × 9 1/8 in.)











Alternandosi e Dividendosi, 1989 Embroidery 107 × 107 cm. (42 1/8 × 42 1/8 in.)





Le Nuove Autonomie, 1988 Embroidery 100 × 100 cm. (39 3/8 × 39 3/8 in.)





Mappa, 1978 Embroidery 87.5 × 133 cm. (34 1/2 × 52 3/8 in.)

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Alighiero Boetti was born in Turin, Italy, in 1940 and lived and worked in Rome, where he died in 1994. Boetti's early works from the 1960s were largely object-oriented and fitted well within the realms of the Arte Povera movement. However, his work became increasingly distinctive in its conceptuality. As duality was an important concept in his art, from 1968 he added an "e" (Italian for "and") between his first name and surname creating a double character which he used throughout his career.

Boetti travelled to Afghanistan for the first time in 1971 and visited the country regularly until 1979 when the Russian Army invaded the country. Amazed by the embroideries made by Afghan weavers, he commissioned them to produce large-scale works, including his famous Mappe, Arazzi and Kilims. The embroideries were initially designed in Italy, with the help of his assistants, and then fabricated in Afghanistan. However, after the Russian invasion in 1979 the production was moved to Pakistan. This enabled Boetti to integrate Middle Eastern culture and tradition into his works (often represented by Farsi writing), since he was very much interested in the principles of polar forces and harmonies and hence, bridging West and East.

Throughout his career, Boetti continued to work with a wide array of materials, tools, and techniques, including ballpoint pens (biro) and even the postal system. Boetti's Biro works are prominent within his oeuvre; the complex surface pattern is achieved through hundreds of thousands of biro marks, all laboriously applied by his friends and acquaintances. The end result gives the impression of a complex and vibrating surface texture. As with Boetti's embroideries, language and communication is prevalent in his Biro works. Letters of the alphabet were often laid out to form an index on the left side of the paper. Boetti then assembled commas horizontally so that they corresponded to each letter of the alphabet. The work can be "read" from left to right by following the position of the commas in relation to the letters.

Alighiero Boetti is represented in numerous important public and private collections worldwide. In January 2013 a solo exhibition of Boetti's work opened at Rome's MAXXI Foundation; in celebration of the artist and in conjunction with the exhibition, the City of Rome officially dedicated the MAXXI piazza to Boetti. A major Boetti retrospective was recently organised by Museo Nacional de Arte Centro Reina Sofía (Madrid), Tate Modern (London) and MoMA (New York) and toured the three museums between 2011 and 2012. Other important travelling exhibitions of his work have been organised in 1993-94 by Le Magasin (Grenoble), MoCA (Los Angeles) and PS1 (New York); in 1997 by Galleria Civica d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea (Turin), Musée d'Art Moderne (Villeneuve-d'Ascq) and Museum Moderner Kunst Stiftung Ludwig (Vienna) and in 2004 by GAMeC (Bergamo) and Fundación Proa (Buenos Aires). Other important retrospectives include the Whitechapel Gallery in London in 1999 and Musée National d'Art Moderne Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris in 2003.

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