

PICASSO

E A MODERNIDADE ESPAÑHOLA

OBRAS DA COLEÇÃO DO MUSEO NACIONAL
CENTRO DE ARTE REINA SOFÍA

**POETICS, EVENTS,
PLACES AND
CHRONOLOGIES**

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Picasso defines, in Cadaqués, the hermetic Cubism conceived as pure painting.
- Ramón Gómez de la Serna publishes Futurist Proclamation to the Spaniards, by Filippo Tomaso Marinetti, in the magazine Prometeo.
- The “Students’ Residence” is created, in Madrid, associated with the Free Educational Institution, which, from 1910 to 1939, endures as one of the main hubs of scientific and cultural modernization in Spain. This is where the children of the liberal ruling classes are educated. In the 1920s, Federico García Lorca, Salvador Dalí, Luis Buñuel, Emilio Prados, José Moreno Villa and others meet here.
- Academic art still orients poetic creations, although this trend is already showing signs of weakening. Discussions about the need to renew the arts emerge in essays and magazines and in exhibitions.

SPAIN BRAZIL

Picasso and Braque begin to use written symbols in their paintings. ●

Joaquim Sunyer displays the first aesthetic manifestations of Noucentisme in Barcelona. ●

Theoretical writings and criticisms by Eugeni d'Ors on Noucentisme. ●

The monarchy launches reforms aimed at institutional regeneration. ●

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Picasso and Braque initiate the era of the collage, working with glued paper.
- Ramón Gómez de la Serna begins his celebrated tertulias, or artistic gatherings, at the Café Pombo in Madrid.
- Juan Gris exhibits his work for the first time at the Salon des Indépendants in Paris.
- Catalonia, after the triumph of the nationalist Catalan parties in municipal elections, begins to develop an independent government and its own institutions.
- Dalmau Gallery inaugurates the Exhibition of Cubist Art in Barcelona.
- Torres García is charged with creating the murals in the Hall of the Commonwealth of Catalonia and establishes another aesthetic formula for Noucentisme.
- Upon arriving in Europe, Oswald de Andrade reports news from the vanguards, such as that contained in the Manifesto of Futurism by the Italian poet Marinetti.

SPAIN BRAZIL

Picasso produces works, such as Woman in a Chemise, that surpass the cubist aesthetic and foreshadow Surrealism.

Pablo Gargallo produces his Portrait of Picasso.

• The exhibition by the modern painter and internationally renowned Lasar Segall, in Campinas, goes unnoticed by the Brazilian public and critics. According to Paulo Mendes de Almeida, the “indigenous critic” recognizes that there is something different in his painting, but acts in an indulgent and tolerant manner.

SPAIN BRAZIL

World War I breaks out on July 28. ●

In Avignon, Picasso produces his first neoclassical work and continues with the cubist experiment. ●

Juan Gris produces his version of the cubist collage. ●

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Picasso begins to create “Ingres style” sketches, founded on modern Classicism, while also redefining Cubism and continuing to produce works that foreshadowed Surrealism.
- Juan Gris returns to Cubist painting after experimenting with collage.
- Pablo Gargallo redirects the sense of his work towards modernity.
- Cubism is presented in Madrid, thanks to Ramón Gómez de la Serna and the exhibition The Integral Painters. Works by Diego Rivera and María Blanchard are displayed.
- The Salon of Modern Art in Madrid is inaugurated, still in conservative style.

SPAIN BRAZIL

Kahnweiler affirms that Juan Gris ●
begins a new phase of Cubism.

María Blanchard assumes ●
the creation of a new Cubism.

The idea of a “call to order” of the first ●
vanguards spreads through Europe.

Robert and Sonia Delaunay, Albert Gleizes ●
and other modern European artists find
refuge in Spain, especially in Barcelona,
and influence the awakening of Arte Nuevo.

Joaquim Sunyer begins the second phase ●
of his Mediterranean and noucentist poetic.

SPAIN BRAZIL

● Serious generalized crisis in the System of Restoration in Spain. Serious issues related to the military, independence, labor, parliamentary, terrorism and violent right-wing reaction known as pistolerismo.

● Picasso begins to work with the Russian ballets of Sergei Diáguilev.

● Picasso visits Spain and paints his first portraits of Olga. “New Classicism” develops in his painting.

● Juan Gris develops a new canon in cubist painting and a new concept of “pure painting”.

● Joaquín Torres García abandons Noucentisme and begins his vanguard phase, called “artevolution”.

● Barradas founds Vibrationism in Barcelona, a synthesis of the first “isms”.

● Joan Miró assimilates the first “isms” into his painting, always using a vernacular tone.

● The professional and personal relationship between Juan Gris and María Blanchard begins.

● The Exhibition of French Art is held in Barcelona.

● Exhibition by Anita Malfatti. The writer Monteiro Lobato writes the article Paranoia or Mystification? – harsh criticism of the innovations brought by Anita, which provokes controversy on the national cultural scene, involving the major artists in the modernist movement.

● Oswald de Andrade meets Mário de Andrade and together they defend Anita Malfatti from criticism by Monteiro Lobato.

● The first modernist group is formed by Mário de Andrade, Guilherme de Almeida, Ribeiro Couto, Di Cavalcanti and Anita Malfatti.

SPAIN BRAZIL

World War I ends on November 11. ●

Joan Miró begins his “detailist” phase, which contains one of the first European contributions to Magic Realism. ●

Rafael Barradas moves to Madrid and develops the second phase of Vibrationism. ●

At the end of the year, a group of young poets found Ultraism in Madrid, a synthesis of the first vanguard movements, which Rafael Barradas, from the visual arts, would join. ●

Vázquez Díaz, modernizing his aesthetic language, exhibits in Madrid and becomes one of the first references of Arte Nuevo. ●

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Josep de Togores begins to define his own version of Magic Realism and writes theoretical essays about modern art.
- Barradas begins his cubist phase, which will give rise to Planism.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Juan Gris develops the concept of “aesthetic rhymes”, which he will present to the public in 1923.
- Pablo Gargallo begins to work with lead and creates his language from concave shapes.
- José Gutiérrez Solana publishes his book Black Spain. He accentuates and develops his poetic of sordid and restless realism, with an expressionist undercurrent.
- Heightened concern from artists and intellectuals about the social context, discussion on European vanguards and the flow of artists between Europe and Brazil.
- Oswald de Andrade and Menotti del Picchia found the magazine Papel e Tinta.
- Graça Aranha publishes The Aesthetics of Life.
- Victor Brecheret exhibits mock-ups for the Bandeiras Monument.
- Exhibition by Anita Malfatti and John Graz.

SPAIN BRAZIL

The magazine ULTRA is published, the most important vehicle for disseminating Ultraism, profusely illustrated by Rafael Barradas.

Daniel Vázquez Díaz defines his noucentist formula and becomes an extremely influential painter in circles in Madrid and the Basque Country.

Oswald de Andrade publishes My Futurist Poet and Mário de Andrade responds with Futurist?!. Mário publishes the essays Masters of the Past.

At the end of this year, in the drawing room of patron of the arts Paulo Prado, the idea to organize an art festival lasting one week was born, inspired by the Semaine de Fêtes de Deauville.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Benito Mussolini rises to power in Italy.
- In September, Dalí stays at the Students' Residence in Madrid, where he meets Federico García Lorca and Luis Buñuel. The young artist also enrolls in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando.
- Many of the young Spanish artists that are part of Arte Nuevo move to Paris.
- Josep de Togores signs a contract with D. H. Kahnweiler.
- Manuel Ángeles Ortiz begins to work with Picasso, using classical and cubist shapes at the same time.
- José Ortega y Gasset founds Revista de Occidente.
- Ultraism ends and the impact of the so-called "call to order" begins in Spain.
- The Modern Art Week of São Paulo is organized with financial support from the city's wealthiest families. Organized by a group of intellectuals, united around Paulo Prado, the Week presents the precepts of modern art to the cultural scene. This endeavor relied on the assistance of the writers Manuel Bandeira, Ribeiro Couto and Graça Aranha. For three days - February 13, 15 and 17 - vanguard visual artists, composers, musicians and poets appear at the Municipal Theater for conferences, recitals, exhibitions of paintings and sculptures, and for many other manifestations marked by a common feature: a radical break with the standards of a so-called "academic" art.

SPAIN BRAZIL

● General Primo de Rivera imposes his dictatorship in Spain. Catalonia loses its right to independence. The general alternates between authoritarianism and fascism.

● Picasso begins a new phase in his work and starts to distance himself from Modern Classicism.

● Juan Gris holds, at the Galerie Simon, an influential exhibition in which Cubism is converted into Lyricism and aesthetic relationships.

● A “major transformation” of Miró occurs, a crucial milestone in modern art, which will lead Picasso to “awaken” from his classicist phase.

● The young Dalí, who is only 19 years of age, imitates Cubism, metaphysical painting, the painting of Juan Gris and Sunyer, and the Vibrationism of Barradas, while modifying the original approaches.

● Dalí begins reading Freud, popular at the time at the Students’ Residence.

● Olívia Guedes Penteado returns from Paris with works by Pablo Picasso, Tsuguharu Foujita, Fernand Léger and Marie Laurencin. The art patron plays an important role in the cultural landscape of São Paulo.

SPAIN BRAZIL

Picasso works on Mercury and begins a new phase of his work, with lyrical developments bordering on oneiric.

Picasso begins a complex series of still lifes, which will continue until 1925 – works that mark the end of his cubist experience and his opening to approaches verging on Surrealism.

Juan Gris presents his well-known conference On the possibilities of painting.

André Breton publishes the first Manifesto of Surrealism.

The young Dalí begins to imitate Picasso-style Classicism, first in order to achieve a new objectivity and later to give him a Freudian note.

Aurelio Arteta is named director of the Modern Art Museum of Bilbao. Gradually his painting begins to assimilate models of the Italian Novecento.

- The “modernist caravan” (Mário de Andrade, Tarsila do Amaral, Oswald de Andrade, Olívia Guedes and Gofredo Telles) organizes an excursion to the Carnival of Rio de Janeiro and the historic cities of Minas Gerais, accompanied by the French-Swiss poet Blaise Cendrars.
- On March 18, Oswald de Andrade publishes Manifesto Pau-Brasil, in which he extols an art that is not contaminated by pre-established rules, basically primitivist and associated with Surrealism, particularly in the desire to reveal the primitive side of human beings. Also with a view to creating art linked to the synthesis existing between Cubism and Expressionism.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Alfred H. Barr Jr. considers this year as the start of curvilinear Cubism by Picasso.
- Joan Miró begins the revealing series named “Oneiric Paintings”, to which he will provide continuity, changing it with landscapes and imaginary portraits, until 1929.
- Daniel Vázquez Díaz, with his refined Realism based on geometric shapes, becomes a reference of Arte Nuevo.
- Ángel Ferrant begins to produce his sculptures with noucentist characteristics, although with cubist assimilations.
- First exhibition of the Association of Iberian Artists is held in Madrid.
- José Ortega y Gasset publishes The Dehumanization of Art.
- The young Salvador Dalí holds his first individual exhibition at the Dalmau Gallery.
- The palatial residence of Dona Olívia, designed by Ramos de Azevedo with Rococo style decoration, receives the Modernist Salon as an annex, a special place also called “The Gallery of Modern Art,” created by Lasar Segall.

SPAIN BRAZIL

In September, Joaquín Torres García moves to Paris, where he would make changes to his work, starting primarily in 1928, reinforcing his structuralist and constructivist tendencies, creating icons with symbols. ●

Christian Zervos founds the magazine Cahiers d'Art. ●

The cultural context of the so-called "Generation of 27" shows interest in a Late Cubism. ●

The first poetic magazines of the Generation of 27 appear. ●

SPAIN BRAZIL

In his work, Picasso simultaneously begins to develop telluric poetics (period of Metamorfosis) and an interest in the iconography of the “monstrous figure” and the Minotaur.

Julio González creates his first sculptures in iron, with notable reinterpretations of Cubism.

Francisco Bores and Pancho Cossío create a new pictorial language in Paris, today known as “lyrical figuration”, promoted by Tériade and the magazine Cahiers d'Art.

Benjamín Palencia and Moreno Villa, frequent visitors of the French capital, develop lyrical figuration in Madrid.

Dalí imitates the poetic-aesthetic of Picasso, adding a psychological component.

Maruja Mallo begins her paintings associated with Magic Realism, working intensely with vernacular tones.

José Gutiérrez Solana, who is related, aesthetically and by birth, to the Generation of 98 and with the Generation of 14, begins to be assimilated, as an independent artist, in the environments of the Arte Nuevo.

Juan Gris dies on May 11.

The work by Franz Roh Magic Realism. Post-Expressionism is translated into Spanish.

Ángeles Santos and Alfonso Ponce de León renew the relations of Arte Nuevo with New Objectivity.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Pablo Picasso and Julio González begin to work together.
- Joan Miró begins to work (until 1931) with notions alien to the fine arts, or “antiartistic”.
- Dalí publishes Reality and Surreality in La Gaceta Literaria, and experiences his radical and “antiartistic” moment in the pages of L’Amic de les Arts.
- Maruja Mallo exhibits her series “Prints” and “Festivals” in the gallery of the Revista de Occidente.
- The exhibition Young Spanish Painting is held in the Center for Fine Arts in Brussels.
- Joaquín Torres García contacts Theo van Doesburg and involves himself in geometric abstraction, while also becoming interested and transformed by primitive and pre-Columbian art.
- Josep de Togores develops his “abstract painting”, an aesthetic solution related to new lyricism and with the surreal.
- José Val del Omar creates a new cinematographic concept, using the totalizing concept “Picto-Luminic-Audio-Tactile (PLAT)”, foreshadowing a number of his most characteristic techniques, such as “apanoramic overflow of the image”, outside the edges of the screen, and the concept of “tactile vision”.
- The Anthropophagous Manifesto, written by Oswald de Andrade, is published in the first edition of the recently founded Magazine of Anthropophagy. Using poetic language full of humor, the Manifesto legitimizes the anthropophagic movement and its aim to rethink cultural dependence in Brazil.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Salvador Dalí begins to develop his own surreal figurative system, based on double images, the concatenation of images and the principles of “critical paranoia”.
- Salvador Dalí and Luís Buñuel produce *An Andalusian Dog*.
- Óscar Domínguez begins his surrealist work marked by oneiric and double images, but also powerfully marked by telluric poetics.
- Pablo Gargallo enters his second “Iron Period” in a manner reminiscent of the work of Julio González.
- Alberto Sánchez and Benjamín Palencia begin to develop the so-called “Vallecas School”, dedicated to the relationship between art and original nature.
- In Valladolid, Ángeles Santos creates audacious works in the poetic of New Objectivity, while also occasionally producing large format surrealist compositions.
- Alfonso Ponce de León begins to produce paintings associated with New Objectivity.
- Maruja Mallo delves into telluric poetic through a “dark” version of that developed in the Vallecas School. She produces the series “Sewers and Bellfries”. She associates with Dalí and Rafael Alberti.
- The young Esteban Vicente, in Paris, comes in contact with the paintings of Bores.
- André Breton publishes the second Manifesto of Surrealism and places it at the service of the revolution.

SPAIN BRAZIL

Picasso spends the summer at the Vila Chêne-Roc de Juan-les-Pins, where he does preliminary designs for etchings later gathered in Volland Suite, illustrates the Metamorphosis of Ovidio, which will be edited by Albert Skira, and produces prints that Ambroise Vollard will use in his 1931 edition of Unknown Masterpiece, by Honoré de Balzac. Picasso works with classicist style linear design in contrast to the languages adopted in his painting and sculpture.

Joaquín Torres García is a founding member of the Cercle et Carré (Circle and Square) group and also the promoter of the first exhibition of the Group of Latin Americans of Paris, at Galerie Zak. The notion of Latin American art as a concept of its own appears here.

Luís Buñuel and Salvador Dalí release their second film, The Golden Age, at Studio 28 in Paris.

The sculpting of Alberto Sánchez, created in harmony with the shapes of the Spanish rural landscape, articulates an organic approach that precedes international organic sculpture, a fact that is never recognized, since most of Alberto's best works disappeared during the Civil War.

Landscapes by Benjamín Palencia are some of the high points of Spanish aesthetic renovation.

- Over the decade, highlights include: the sociopolitical activities of artists, the search for exhibition space for modern art and the formation of groups and guilds.
- The Exhibition of the Modernist House in São Paulo, organized by Gregori Warchavchik, displays works by Tarsila do Amaral, Anita Malfatti, Menotti Del Picchia, Victor Brecheret, Cícero Dias and others.
- Other exhibitions – such as the Paris School, organized by Géo-Charles and Vicente do Rego Monteiro (Recife, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo) and the XXXVIII National Salon of Fine Arts of Rio de Janeiro – fill the landscape.
- Lúcio Costa is appointed director of the National School of Fine Arts of Rio de Janeiro.

SPAIN BRAZIL

The Second Spanish Republic is proclaimed on April 14.

Picasso begins to work in Boisgeloup (1931-1935), where he has a sculpting studio and produces his graphic work; he continues to use Marie-Thérèse as a model. Picasso goes from a state of restlessness to one of amorous ecstasy. His beloved is recreated as a subject of nature.

Julio González begins to develop a sculpting concept of his own under the poetic of “drawing in space”. He uses iron and autogenous welding techniques to create his sculptures.

- Formation of the Bernardelli Nucleus in Rio de Janeiro - a group of painters that oppose the teaching model used at the National School of Fine Arts - whose members include: Ado Malagoli, Bráulio Poiava, Bustamante Sá, Bruno Lechowski, Sigaud, Camargo Freire, Joaquim Tenreiro, Quirino Campofiorito, Rescála, José Gomez Correia, José Pancetti, Milton Dacosta, Manoel Santiago, Yoshiya Takaoka and Tamaki.
- Candido Portinari returns from his studies in Europe (Travel Fellowship, 1928). In the 1940s, Portinari, impressed with Guernica (1937), by Pablo Picasso, would have his later works strongly influenced by the Spanish painter.
- The National Salon of Fine Arts of Rio Janeiro embraces modern artists: Tarsila, Anita, Di Cavalcanti, Flávio de Carvalho, Guignard, Ismael Nery, Cícero Dias, Vittorio Gobbis and Portinari.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Miró begins to produce a series of works approximating a telluric poetic. Certain iconographies of this series are very similar to the “monstrous figure” by Picasso.
- In Barcelona, Àngel Ferrant produces radical sculptures made from non-artistic materials.
- The Amics de l’Art Nou (ADLAN) is founded in Barcelona.
- The magazine Gaceta de Arte emerges in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, directed by Eduardo Westerdahl, advocate of modernity, of architectonic rationalism and proponent of Surrealism.
- Creation of the Pro-Modern Art Society (SPAM), a group of artists from various fields, led by Lasar Segall, who share a modern ideology and promote the arts in meetings and festivals. SPAM participants include: Anita Malfatti, Paulo Prado, Lasar Segall, Camargo Guarnieri, Hugo Adami, Mário de Andrade, Mina Klabin Warchavchik, Rossi Osir, Tarsila do Amaral, John Graz, Regina Graz, Vittorio Gobbis, Wash Rodrigues, Olívia Guedes Penteado, Antonio Gomide, Sérgio Milliet, Menotti del Picchia, Paulo Mendes de Almeida, Jenny Klabin Segall, Alice Rossi and others.
- Creation of the Club of Modern Artists (CAM), a group of artists led by Flávio de Carvalho. Unlike SPAM, CAM adopts more independent and irreverent positions. Participants in the group include: Emiliano Di Cavalcanti, Antônio Gomide, Carlos Prado, Arnaldo Barbosa, Vittorio Gobbis and others.
- Creation of the Council for Artistic Orientation by the State Education Secretariat, the organization responsible for the organization of the Salon of Fine Arts, which is last held in 1934.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- CEDA (Spanish Confederation of Autonomous Right-wing Groups) triumphs in Spain.
 - Hitler rises to power in Germany.
- Picasso makes the cover of Minotaure magazine and begins a series of works dedicated to the Minotaur. Psychologically, the artist identifies with the mythological animal.
- Óscar Domínguez begins to produce a series of works that unite desire, nature and culture, within a vernacular standard of the Canary Islands and a system of surrealist imagery.
 - This series of works is considered to be related to the telluric poetic.
- Joaquín Torres García, who now resides in Madrid, founds his first Group of Constructivist Art.
 - Leandre Cristòfol introduces lyrical abstraction in his sculptures.
- Manuel Ángeles Ortiz collaborates with Federico García Lorca in the traveling theater La Barraca.
- Exhibition Month of the Children and the Insane, at CAM.
- Modern Art Exhibition, at SPAM.
- Staging of The Dance of the Dead God, at the Experimental Theater, at CAM.
- Carnival in the City by SPAM.
- Conferences on visual arts and other themes, at CAM.

SPAIN BRAZIL

General revolutionary strike in Asturias. ●
Miró begins the series called "Savage Paintings". ●

- The Great Expedition to the Wild Forests of Spamolândia.
- Paulista Salon of Fine Arts.
- Design course at the Paulista Association of Fine Arts in São Paulo.
- Exhibition of paintings by Flávio de Carvalho is closed by the police at CAM.
- Closing of SPAM.
- Closing of CAM.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Sculptures by González begin to acquire complexity and variety. He is interested in the volume and figures of dancing characters while, at times, approximating telluric poetics.
- Cristófol's work approximates the concept of "surrealist object", although always from a "poem-object" perspective.
- International Exhibition on Surrealism in Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands, is organized by Óscar Domínguez and a group of intellectuals associated with the magazine Gaceta de Arte.
- José Val del Omar creates his first "poetic documentaries".
- Jorge Oteiza travels to South America, exhibiting in Buenos Aires this year.
- Mário de Andrade writes about the Santa Helena Group (immigrant artists or children of immigrants, coming from the working class and considered the second generation of modernists). Members: Aldo Bonadei, Alfredo Volpi, Alfredo Rullo Rizzotti, Clóvis Graciano, Fúlvio Pennacchi, Humberto Rosa, Manoel Martins and Mário Zanini.
- Mário de Andrade is named director of the Department of Culture for the City of São Paulo.
- Founding of the Seibi (SEIBIKAI) Group, for Japanese artists and artists of Japanese descent.
- Final exhibition of the Bernardelli Nucleus, in Rio de Janeiro.
- Portinari receives an honorable mention from the Carnegie Institute, with the work Coffee (United States).
- Creation of the Art Institute of the University of the Federal District in Rio de Janeiro.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- In January, ADLAN members organize a tribute to Picasso in Barcelona.
- In February, the Popular Front wins elections in Spain.
- Picasso is named director of the Prado Museum.
- Ángel Ferrant assumes, in Madrid, “sculpture as a drawing in space”, using a concept by Julio González which had not been disseminated.
- Maruja Mallo produces a series of works dedicated to the world of labor, in which her objectivist figurative system is surpassed by the desire to create shapes and figures and by the symbolic nature of the compositions.
- A military revolt against the democratic government of the Second Republic occurs on July 18. It would be the flashpoint for the Spanish Civil War.
- Torres García considers the Cubism of Juan Gris as one of the main references of Constructive Universalism.
- The exhibition Logicophobist is held at the Catalonia bookstore in Barcelona.
- Le Corbusier designs the Ministry of Education building in Rio de Janeiro.
- The Paulista Association of Fine Arts becomes the Guild of Visual Artists and Musical Composers, as a result of labor legislation. The Guild begins to promote an annual painting and sculpture exhibition called the Salon of the Guild of Visual Artists.

SPAIN BRAZIL

● Genocide caused by the German bombardment of the village of Guernica, emblematic city for Basque identity.

● Picasso creates a series of etchings and the poem The Dream and Lie of Franco.

● Picasso creates Guernica.

● Julio González creates La Montserrat, a momentary approximation with Realism marked by the cultural evocation of Catalonia and by the approach to the struggles of the working class.

● Spanish artists exhibit works that reflect a time of war, fascist destruction and support for the legitimate government of the Second Republic. Among other works exhibited, and together with Guernica, by Picasso, were Mercury Fountain, by Alexander Calder, La Montserrat, by Julio González, The Catalan Peasant in Revolt, by Joan Miró, and There is a Way for the Spanish People that Leads to a Star, by Alberto Sánchez.

● The pavilion for Spain at the Universal Exposition in Paris is characterized by propaganda, information and complaints about the state of the country, with posters, photographs and other artistic and documentary elements that show the horrors of war.

● Among other documents are various poems by Federico García Lorca, which received support from various international intellectuals, such as Louis Aragon, Paul Éluard, Ernst Hemingway, Octavio Paz, André Malraux, Ilyá Ehrenburg, Waldo Frank and others.

● In the work by Picasso, the impact of the physical, creative and emotional effort developed in Guernica remained until the end of 1937.

● I Salon of the São Paulo Artistic Family. Organizers: Paulo Rossi Ossir and Waldemar da Costa. Members: Aldo Bonadei, Alfredo Rullo Rizzoti, Alfredo Volpi, Anita Malfatti, Arnaldo Barbosa, Bruno Giorgi, Candido Portinari, Clóvis Graciano, Ernesto De Fiori, Francisco Rebolo, Franco Cenni, Fúlvio Pennacchi, Hugo Adami, Humberto Rosa, Joaquim Figueira, Manoel Martins, Mário Zanini, Nelson Nóbrega, Paulo Rossi Ossir, Renée Lefèvre, Scliar, Toledo Piza, Vittorio Gobbis, Waldemar da Costa and others.

● I Salon of May. Organized by the art critic Quirino da Silva in São Paulo.

● Salon of the Guild of Visual Artists which, between 1937 and 1949, held 13 large exhibitions, in addition to promoting smaller exhibitions in São Paulo neighborhoods.

● The Fine Arts Journal provides news coverage of the modern salons of São Paulo.

● The project by Le Corbusier is adapted for another plot of land by Lúcio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer.

SPAIN BRAZIL

The international tour of Guernica begins, with various presentations throughout the world, which would extend until 1958. Picasso becomes the most famous artists in the world and his work the most celebrated, penetrating popular consciousness internationally in a way unprecedented and unparalleled in the history of modern art.

Óscar Domínguez enters his “cosmic phase”.

- II Salon of May.
- The House and Garden Gallery receives exhibitions of modern artists in São Paulo.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Miró begins to create the Constellations.
- The Spanish Civil War ends on April 1.
- World War II begins on September 1.
- Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) of New York holds an important retrospective entitled Picasso. Forty Years of his Art.
- III Salon of May.
- II Salon of the Paulista Artistic Family.
- Modern artists gain a Modern Division at the National Salon of Rio de Janeiro.
- Creation of OSIRARTE, by Paulo Rossi Osir - workshop for artistic tiles in São Paulo. Members: Alfredo Volpi, César Lacanna, Ernesto De Fiori, Franz Krajcberg, Gerda Brentani, Hilder Weber, Mario Zanini, Virgínia Artigas and others.

SPAIN BRAZIL

Picasso begins a new phase of his painting, characterized by the synthesis of styles and by themes from everyday life.

Dalí goes with Gala, his wife, to the United States - where he will remain until 1948 - and abandons his association with modern art.

- Exhibition of French Art, in Rio de Janeiro.
- III Salon of the Paulista Artistic Family.

SPAIN BRAZIL

Eugenio d'Ors founds the Breve Academy of Art Criticism in Madrid. ●

First major retrospective of Joan Miró at the MoMA in New York. ●

● I Salon of Art of the National Exhibition of Companies of São Paulo.

● Exhibition/Competition of the State Department of Information and Heritage in São Paulo.

● Exhibition by Ernesto De Fiori, at the House and Garden Gallery.

SPAIN BRAZIL

Julio González dies and Picasso creates a painting as a tribute, entitled Bull's Head.

Dial Press of New York publishes The Secret Life of Salvador Dalí.

Oscar Domínguez begins his metaphysical phase, after meeting the Italian painter Giorgio de Chirico.

- End of Bernardelli Group.
- Conference The Modernist Movement, by Mário de Andrade, at the Student House.
- I Salon of Modern Art of Porto Alegre.
- The first album of engravings by modern artists in Brazil is published.

SPAIN BRAZIL

The first Salon de los Once exhibition is held at the gallery Biosca, in Madrid.

- Exhibition Antiaxis, in São Paulo.
- Individual exhibition by Lasar Segall, at the National Museum of Fine Arts in Rio de Janeiro.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Picasso collaborates on the first representation of his drama in six acts, *Desire Caught by the Tail*, in the house of Michel and Louise Leiris, in Paris. Picasso is close to members of the Communist Party and intellectual circles that will found Existentialism.
- *Constructive Universalism*, by Joaquín Torres García, is published, a collection of 150 lectures he gave after his return to Uruguay in 1934. This book condenses his entire life history and presents a transformational aesthetic and cultural proposal.
- In exile, Maruja Mallo begins to work based on the golden ratio.
- Intellectuals announce pro-democratization manifesto for Brazil.
- Exhibition on behalf of the Royal Air Force (RAF) held in London, with the participation of Brazilian modern artists.

SPAIN BRAZIL

World War II ends on September 2. ●

Oscar Domínguez is pushed
out of the Surrealist Group. ●

Dalí goes to Hollywood to work
with Alfred Hitchcock on the oneiric
sequences of the film Spellbound. ●

Maruja Mallo travels to Easter
Island with Pablo Neruda and
begins to create her still lifes. ●

● Creation of an Art and Museum Section
in the Municipal Library of São Paulo, by
Sérgio Milliet, the main proponent of
Brazilian modernist ideals.

● I Brazilian Congress of Writers in São Paulo.

● Death of Mário de Andrade.

● Exhibition of visual arts, at the Itá
Gallery, as a tribute to Mário de Andrade.

● Posthumous exhibition for Ernesto
De Fiori, at the Institute of Architects
of Brazil (IAB) of São Paulo.

SPAIN BRAZIL

Pablo Picasso uses Mediterranean themes, like sea urchins and fish, in a series of still lifes.

Antoni Tàpies, in addition to his work with primitivist and expressionist features, begins to produce abstract paintings, characterized by a fundamental interest in the material and the recurring use of collage and grattage.

Joan Miró produces his first sculptures in bronze.

Collective exhibition Art of the Spanish Republic, with Iberian artists from the Paris School, in the National Gallery of Prague.

- Nelson Rockefeller, then president of the Museum of Modern Art of New York (MoMA), during a visit to Brazil, meets with a group of intellectuals and art patrons. The objective is to found a museum of modern art in São Paulo.
- Among the patrons of the arts who agree with the idea: Yolanda Penteado, Francisco Matarazzo Sobrinho (Ciccillo) and Francisco de Assis Chateaubriand. That same year, Yolanda and Ciccillo form their collections and one for the future Museum of Modern Art of São Paulo (MAM-SP), in trips between France and Italy, which ended in 1947. In their baggage, they return with two works by Pablo Picasso (a painting and a lithograph).

SPAIN BRAZIL

Antoni Tàpies meets Joan Brossa, entering in contact with artists that will compose the Dau al Set.

Esteban Vicente associates with the creators of the New York School, after exhibiting in the same galleries, leading him to become involved in the development of Abstract Expressionism.

The São Paulo Museum of Art (MASP) is founded by journalist Francisco de Assis Chateaubriand, owner of Diários Associados. Support in forming the museum's collection was provided by the art critic, art and antique dealer Italian Pietro Maria Bardi, director of the museum on the date of its founding until 1992. Bardi and Chateaubriand form an important collection of European art, spanning the ancient to contemporary. Highlights of the collection include works by Rafael, Bellini, Andrea Mantegna, Ticiano, Delacroix, Renoir, Monet, Manet, Cézanne, Toulouse-Lautrec, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Modigliani and others.

SPAIN BRAZIL

Ángel Ferrant collaborates with Eugenio d'Ors in the Breve Academy and is cofounder, with Mathias Goeritz, of the Altamira School.

Pablo Palazuelo produces his first abstract works, inspired by the processes of nature.

The group and the magazine *Dau al Set* are founded in Barcelona.

Jorge Oteiza founds the group of *Cinco Plásticos* in the Basque Country.

Eduardo Chillida moves to Paris, where he meets Pablo Palazuelo.

Gradually Late Surrealism transforms into abstract art.

MAM-SP, established by Ciccillo and Yolanda Penteadó, meets the expectations of various intellectuals and artists who had defended the creation of a museum of modern art in São Paulo since the 1940s.

It operates, provisionally, on the premises of the *Metalúrgica Matarazzo* until the official inauguration at its headquarters in the *Diários Associados* building, on *Rua 7 de Abril*, with the international exhibition *From Figurativism to Abstractionism*.

Founded on the MoMA model and at the same time as MAM-SP, the Museum of Modern Art of Rio de Janeiro (MAM-RJ) is presided over by the collector and industrialist Raymundo Ottoni de Castro Maya.

Creation of the Brazilian Theater of Comedy (TBC) and the production studio Vera Cruz Film Company, institutions maintained by Ciccillo and Franco Zampari.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- The group Pórtico is created in Zaragoza.
- Ángel Ferrant exhibits his “mobiles”, kinetic figurative pieces created years before.
 - Interest in lyrical and informative abstract art is awakened in Spain.
 - Miró alternates between two types of painting, one more reflexive and the other more gestual and impulsive.
- The Sculptures of Picasso, a book written by Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler and illustrated with photographs by Brassai, is published.
- On March 8, MAM-SP is inaugurated with the exhibition From Figurativism to Abstractionism, organized by the Belgian critic León Dégand. The exhibition presents the Brazilian public with the most recent developments in art, bringing together 95 works by artists like Hans Arp, Alexander Calder, Robert Delaunay, Cícero Dias, Samson Flexor, Hans Hartung, Wassily Kandinsky, Fernand Léger, Alberto Magnelli, Joan Miró, Francis Picabia, Pierre Soulages, Victor Vasarely and others. The exhibition also introduces the tension between the aesthetic languages (Figuration vs. Abstraction).

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Chillida and Palazuelo exhibit at the Salon de Mai of Paris.
- Francisco Bores begins a stage known as “the white way”.
- Pablo Palazuelo begins his reinterpretation of constructivism and becomes interested in the pythagorean and esoteric.
- Manolo Millares founds the group LADAC (The archers of contemporary art) in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.
- José Guerrero, already a resident of New York, produces his first abstract works, reinterpreting and transforming the legacy of North American Abstract Expressionism and motivating new narratives in the evolution of abstract art.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Picasso creates *Massacre in Korea*, as a protest against the war and neoimperialist foreign policy.
 - Dalí presents *Mystic Manifesto* in Paris.
 - In November, Chillida creates his first piece in iron, *Illarik*, defining the aesthetic parameters of his future work: a tendency toward concrete abstraction, fidelity to vernacular culture and philosophical support.
 - The I Biennial of the Museum of Modern Art of São Paulo is held in the old Trianon building on Paulista Avenue, a venue with approximately 5,000 m² of exhibition space. International artists are featured: Max Bill, Pablo Picasso, Alberto Giacometti, René Magritte, George Grosz and others. Brazilian works are also on display, represented by Lasar Segall, Candido Portinari, Victor Brecheret, Oswaldo Goeldi, Di Cavalcanti and others.
- The prizes awarded for the sculpture *Tripartite Unity*, by Max Bill, and the canvas *Forms*, by Ivan Serpa, demonstrate the new constructivist trends.

SPAIN BRAZIL

Pablo Palazuelo recebe o Prêmio Kandinsky. ●

Tápies expõe na Bienal de Veneza. ●

Antonio Saura apresenta, na livraria Buchholz de Madri, pinturas oníricas e surrealistas. ●

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Antoni Tàpies enters Informalism and “art autre”. He conducts his first researches into “matter art”. He receives the Grand Prize for Painting from the São Paulo Art Biennial.
- José Val del Omar begins to create Elementary Triptych of Spain, the primary manifestation of his private cinematographic concept on the “border between reality and mystery”.
- Congress and Exhibition on Abstract Art is held in Santander.
- In Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Martín Chirino and Manolo Millares begin an intense period of work, in which both will try to unite the haste of the vanguard with the roots of the aboriginal culture of their native land.
- The Abstract Art Week is held in Santander.
- Antonio Saura withdraws from Surrealism and begins his experimental work.
- James Johnson Sweeney is curator for the Guggenheim Museum of New York exhibition Young Spanish artists.
- In the retrospective on Picasso, from New York and Milan, Guernica is displayed at the Museum of Modern Art of São Paulo during the II Biennial of Art.
- The II Biennial of the Museum of Modern Art of São Paulo is known as the “biennial of Guernica”, for being the event that brought Guernica (1937), by Pablo Picasso, to Brazil – one of the most important events on the art scene up until that time. The second edition consolidates the transition of Brazilian biennials into something recognized internationally. It is held in Ibirapuera Park, recently inaugurated during the city’s 400th anniversary celebrations. The exhibition also receives works by Constantin Brancusi, Giorgio Morandi and Italian futurists, in addition to other important names from international modern art. A special tribute to Eliseu Visconti, who passed away in 1944, is made with a special room, in which 37 of his most important works are displayed.

SPAIN BRAZIL

Picasso begins an intense, decisive and already •
conclusive dialogue with the work of Delacroix,
Manet and Velázquez.

SPAIN BRAZIL

Antonio López, after his trip to Italy, begins to develop his poetic of Contemporary Realism. ●

The III Bienal Hispano-americana is held in Barcelona. ●

Ángel Ferrant begins to develop lyrical sculptures associated with Informalism. ●

● The III Biennial of the Museum of Modern Art of São Paulo features 46 works by Sophie Taeuber-Arp and 44 engravings by Mexican muralists. Lasar Segall is the guest of honor, in a special room with 18 paintings from between 1936 and 1954, as well as 13 sculptures.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- The Parpalló Group, an aesthetic manifestation of kinetic art, is created in Valencia.
- Picasso returns to the theme of bathers in painting and sculpture.
- Tàpies becomes interested in the concept of “communication on the wall”, through graffiti and writing.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Jorge Oteiza is awarded for his sculpting work Experimental Purpose at the IV Biennial of São Paulo.
- Antoni Tàpies holds the exhibition The Other Art, delving into the relationship with “matter art” and foreshadowing solutions of “poor art”.
- Esteban Vicente works with collage, but from a pictorial perspective.
- The group Equipo 57 is created to promote Radical Geometric Abstract Art, and the concept of interactivity of aesthetic space is defined.
- The group El Paso is created in Madrid, introducing the premises of Informalism and Abstract Expressionism.
- The exhibition The Other Art is held in Barcelona, originating a new sensitivity in the transition from modern art to contemporary art.
- At the IV Biennial, the rigor of the jury, formed by Lourival Gomes Machado, José Geraldo Vieira, Lívio Abramo, Armando Ferrari and Flávio de Aquino, leads to the exclusion of a number of established and rising names in Brazilian art, resulting in a major revolt by the artists. The highlight is the display by Jackson Pollock, a major figure in American Abstract Expressionism, with 34 canvases and 29 designs from the artist’s body of work.

SPAIN BRAZIL

José Guerrero, who knows psychoanalysis, holds an exhibition entitled The Presence of Black at the Betty Parsons Gallery.

Antonio Saura produces his first “imaginary portraits”, in which he develops an Expressionist and dramatic sensitivity, reinterpreting Informalism, American painting, Picasso’s Guernica and aspects of Black Spain.

Eduardo Chillida wins the Grand Prize for Sculpture at the Venice Biennale.

Jorge Oteiza writes Law of Changes.

Pablo Palazuelo receives the Carnegie Prize.

MAM-SP, the institution responsible for organizing the biennials, moves to the Cicillo Matarazzo Pavillion, in Ibirapuera Park.

SPAIN BRAZIL

With his work, Picasso reinterprets the great paintings of the European tradition of the XVI to XIX centuries.

The V Biennial features as a novelty, according to critic Mário Pedrosa, “offensive, informal tachism.” At this moment, an area for the theater is also inaugurated, which shares the space with the exhibition of films, visual arts and architecture.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- MoMA organizes the first exhibition dedicated to Spanish modern art, New Spanish Painting and Sculpture.
- The Guggenheim Museum holds the exposition Before Picasso; after Miró, curated by James Johnson Sweeney.
- The group El Paso dissolves.
- Martín Chirino begins to use the formal motif most recurring in his abstract sculpture: the spiral.
- Jorge Oteiza publishes The End of Contemporary Art, where he spells out the reasons why he abandoned sculpting.
- Millares converts, in the center of his work, the association of burlap with the shroud, the idea of the material death of man and his recollections (tombs and graves).
- Antonio Saura abandons the exclusive use of black and white in oil painting and begins various accumulative and repetitive series on paper.

SPAIN BRAZIL

The exhibition Normative Art is held in Valencia, by the Parpalló Group.

- At the VI Biennial, the curatorship by Mário Pedrosa combines contemporary works, such as those by Kurt Schwitters, with historical retrospectives, like that of Alfredo Volpi. The expanding domestic participation and greater representation of historical works are the focus of criticism of the event.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Chillida creates his first relief in marble.
- The group Equipo 57 dissolves.
- The Bienal Foundation of São Paulo is created, marking the separation of MAM-SP from the organization of the biennials.

SPAIN BRAZIL

- Picasso creates the series “The Painter and the Model”.
- Eduardo Chillida begins to work on the concept of “limit”.
- The private collections of Yolanda Penteadó and Ciccillo Matarazzo, in addition to the works that make up the MAM-SP collection, are donated to the University of São Paulo. MAM-SP closes. Some of its members, led by Arnaldo Pedrosa D’Horta, fight to restructure the institution in 1967. The collection of the new museum is created with the donation of works by Brazilian modern artists, from the collection of Carlos Tamagni. In 1969, MAM-SP would organize the exhibition Panorama of Current Brazilian Art, at its headquarters in the old Bahia Pavillion, at the entrance to Ibirapuera Park, where it is still housed today.
- From the collections of Yolanda, Ciccillo and the defunct MAM, the university creates the Museum of Contemporary Art of the University of São Paulo MAC-USP, currently headquartered in Ibirapuera Park.