



BRITISH ART SINCE 1950

1. British Art Since 1950
2. Pop Art
3. Figurative Art since 1950
4. David Hockney
5. Feminist Art
6. Conceptual Art & Minimalism
7. The Young British Artists
8. Video and Performance Art
- 9. Outsider Art & Grayson Perry**
10. Summary



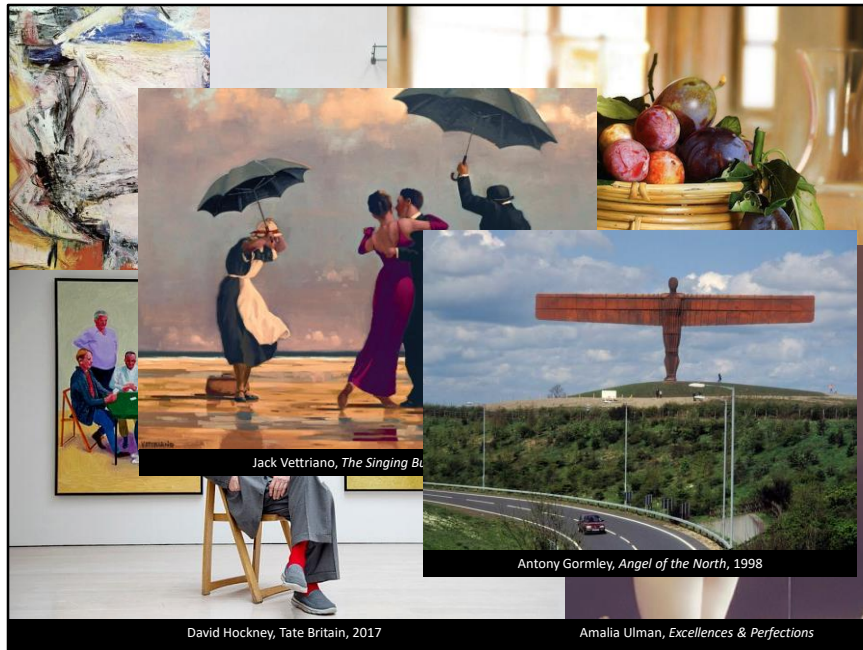
Notes

Important artists who have not been covered

- Elisabeth Frink (1930-1993), English sculptor and printmaker
- Leon Kossoff (b. 1926) is a British expressionist painter, known for portraits, life drawings and cityscapes of London, England.
- Ishbel Myerscough (b. 1968) studied at Glasgow and the Slade Schools of Art; she won the National Portrait Gallery's annual **BP Portrait Award** competition in 1995 and as a result was commissioned to paint Helen Mirren's portrait for the collection and subsequently Sir Willard White. Ishbel Myerscough is interested in pimples, not only pimples also wrinkles, puckers, tattoos, moles, freckles, bulges, veins, hair, skin colour, stretchmarks.
- Tai-Shan Schierenberg (b. 1962), is an English portrait painter, based in London. He was the joint winner of the 1989 **BP Portrait Award** and is Head of Painting at The Art Academy in London.
- John Wonnacott (b. 1940), John Wonnacott CBE is a British painter. Wonnacott trained at the Slade School of Fine Art during 1958–63. He then moved to Southend-on-Sea, Essex, and still lives there. Painted John Major and British Royal Family.
- Carel Weight (1908-1997)

<http://www.racollection.org.uk/ixbin/indexplus?record=ART3918>

- Alison Watt (b. 1965), Scottish, self-portrait.
- Celia Paul (b. 1959), Indian-born British artist
- John Kirby (b. 1949), John Kirby is a British artist known for his paintings exploring issues of gender, religion, sexuality, and race. His work has been compared to that of René Magritte, Balthus and Edward Hopper
- Ken Currie (b. 1960), Scottish artist. Currie's paintings are primarily concerned with how the human body is affected by illness, ageing and physical injury.[citation needed] Closely related to these themes, his work also deals with social and political issues and philosophical questions.
- Humphrey Ocean (b. 1951) contemporary British painter and Royal Academy professor of perspective. Painted Paul McCartney's portrait and Philip Larkin.
- Craigie Aitchison (1926-2009) Scottish painter, famous for painting the Crucifixion and Italian men. Brian Sewell considered him 'a painter of too considered trifles'.
- John Bellany (1942-2013), Scottish painter
- Paul Noble. He did not 'break through' with contemporary artists Sarah Lucas and Tracey Emin, taking longer to find his style. Keen to distance himself from the movement, Noble doesn't consider himself a YBA, exclaiming, "I'm 48!"
- Fiona Banner, YBA, shortlisted for Turner Prize 2002.
- John Latham's *God is Great* was banned by the Tate to prevent it inciting religious protest. It consists of pages from the Koran, Bible and Talmud embedded behind thick glass.
- Lynn Chadwick, after Moore and Hepworth, 1956 Biennale, the first YBA before the name was invented.



Willem de Kooning, *Interchange*, 1955, private collection

Michael Craig-Martin, *An Oak Tree*, 1973, Tate

Roberto Bernardi, hyperreal fruit bowl

Amalia Ulman, *Excellences & Perfections*, Instagram

David Hockney, Tate Britain retrospective, 2017

Jack Vettriano (b. 1951), *The Singing Butler*, 1992

Antony Gormley, *Angel of the North*, 1998

What is happening today?

- We have been considering what could be called '**Mainstream Art**', that is art shown at Tate and in the major galleries of contemporary art such as the Saatchi Gallery, the Whitechapel Gallery, White Cube, Serpentine and the Institute of Contemporary Arts. Many, though not all, of these artists are part of the big business of art and their work is regularly auctioned at Sotheby's and Christie's.
- The term **Outsider Art** was originally used to describe artists who are outside accepted categories such as patients in mental institutions and children. It is increasingly used to describe artists outside mainstream art and even more broadly, any artists who does not sell their work for millions at the leading auction houses. This includes many of the artists covered, popular artists, fringe artists,

professional and amateur artists.

1. **Art market, galleries and auction houses. Abstract art.** Willem de Kooning, *Interchange*, 1955, **highest price every paid**. But top ten includes famous names and figurative art—Willem de Kooning, Paul Gauguin, Paul Cézanne, Jackson Pollock, Mark Rothko, Rembrandt, Pablo Picasso, Amedeo Modigliani, Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Gustav Klimt, Pablo Picasso, Vincent van Gogh, Francis Bacon (first British artist at #14). The top 80 are all above \$65 million and include 13 by Picassos (the most), 8 by van Gogh (the second most) and 7 by Andy Warhol (the third most). **Installation art** also needs museums and galleries to display.
2. **Conceptual art.** Michael Craig-Martin, *An Oak Tree*. **Conceptual art** is **art** for which the idea (or concept) behind the work is more important than the finished art object. The narrow definition is used for art produced between the mid-1960s and the mid-1970s however, broadly the term applies to art that conveys an idea and where the form of representation is secondary.
3. **Figurative or Representational art and hyperrealism.** Roberto Bernardi, 40, spends up to a month painstakingly creating each of his hyperreal images. The artist from Todi, Italy started to paint at a very young age, and his first works in oils date back to the early 1980s. He dedicated his studies to the learning of pictorial techniques that would have a significant influence on his artistic formation. After an initial foray into landscapes and portraiture, Bernardi turned towards Hyperrealism. His work, which sells for between \$20,000 and \$125,000, is available through the Bernarducci Meisel Gallery in New York.
4. **Social media and performance art.** Amalia Ulman, Instagram. Performance art is ephemeral but it is now often recorded and the internet allows it to be seen by an enormous audience worldwide. The internet also provides a forum for video art. Ulman lives in Los Angeles and was born in Argentina. Over four months in 2014, Ulman constructed a story of a young woman called Amalia who moves to Los Angeles, has plastic surgery, develops a habit and then converts to healthy living. Ulman developed three personas: a 'cute girl', then a 'sugar babe' and finally a 'life goddess'. "The idea was to bring fiction to a platform that has been designed for supposedly “authentic” behavior, interactions and content. The intention was to prove how easy an audience can be manipulated through the use of mainstream archetypes and characters they’ve seen before." Ulman's Instagram selfies were mainly taken sneaking into hotels and restaurants in Los Angeles and posted as if they documented her real life. Ulman attracted almost 90,000 followers, many of whom felt betrayed when they realised it was all a fabrication.
5. **Art entertainment. TV, blockbusters:** Hockney, Tate Britain. Wildly popular ‘big name’ blockbuster exhibitions. Three London museums (Victoria and Albert, Natural History Museum and Science Museum) totalled 11.9 million visitors in 2015, more than Venice. Of the 124.4 million tourists in the UK in 2015 half (65.2 million of which 18.8 were international) went to venues in London. Blockbusters

include Alexander McQueen: *Savage Beauty* had 493,043 visitors, its most visited exhibition ever, Ai Wei Wei 372,000, Late Rembrandt 264,000 and Late Turner 267,000.

6. **Popular art.** Jack Vettriano (b. 1951), *The Singing Butler*, 1992. *The Singing Butler* is an oil-on-canvas painting made by Scottish artist Jack Vettriano in 1992. It sold at auction in 2004 for £744,800, which was the record at the time for any Scottish painting, and for any painting ever sold in Scotland. Reproductions of *The Singing Butler* make it the **best-selling art print in the UK**. His work has been widely criticised by art critics, but is popular with the public. *The Singing Butler* has been criticised for its uneven finishing, inconsistent lighting and treatment of wind, and for the odd position of the dancers. The dancers' pose is reversed from a normal closed dance hold. Usually, with the man leading, his left hand would hold the woman's right hand, and he would place his right hand on or below the woman's left shoulder blade, while she places her left hand on his right arm, just below the shoulder. After the painting was sold, it was reported that Vettriano had used an artists' reference manual, *The Illustrator's Figure Reference Manual*, as a basis for the figures. Vettriano retorts that Francis Bacon had the same book in his studio.
7. **Public art.** Art that is displayed or staged outside and usually accessible to everyone. It includes large, commissioned sculptures such as Antony Gormley, *Angel of the North*, 1998, to Banksy graffiti, urban art, performance art and pavement art.

The Future of Art in Britain

- **Access to art:** opportunities for everyone to see art online or at blockbuster **exhibitions**, to discover more about art and artists or produce art themselves, from **evening classes** to **performance art**.
 - A wider range of art is seen at the *Freize Art Fair* which in 2015 attracted 55,000 visitors. There is also the London Art Fair every January and the Affordable Art Fair in Battersea Park and Hampstead Heath. There are local art fairs such as the Midsummer Art Fair at the Landmark Arts Centre in Teddington every June and the Wimbledon Art Studios open in May and November.
 - I will be looking at those artists and their works that has won prizes on the major art competitions in the last few years, excluding the Turner Prize.
- **Mega-price art market** for billionaires sees rapid escalation in prices.
- There is a wider range of types of art than ever before from **hyperrealism** to **performance art**.
- Increasing role for **social media**, particularly for video, performance and hyperrealism.

Attendance at Museums and Galleries

- Three of the ten most visited museums in the world are in London. 2016 figures

from Wikipedia:

1. Palace Museum, Beijing, 16m
2. Louvre 7.3m
3. **British Museum 6.8m**
4. Metropolitan Museum of Modern Art, New York, 6.7m
5. National Palace Museum, Taipei, 6.1m
6. Vatican Museums, 6m
7. **National Gallery 5.9m**
8. **Tate Modern 4.7m (6.1m including Tate Britain's 1.4m, 7.9m at all four Tate galleries)**
9. National Gallery of Art, Washington DC, 4.1m
10. State Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg, 3.7m
11. Reina Sofia, Madrid, 3.6m
12. Victoria and Albert, 3.4m
13. Musée d'Orsay, Paris, 3.4m

Top-Ten Art Prices

- Mega-prices art world of Damien Hirst, Christie's and Sotheby's.
 - Six of the top 10 highest prices every paid were bought in 2015.
 - The top ten prices (as far as known) are
 1. William de Kooning ~\$300m (2015)
 2. Paul Gauguin ~\$300 (2015)
 3. Paul Cézanne \$259m (2011)
 4. Jackson Pollock ~\$200m (2015)
 5. Mark Rothko \$186m (2014)
 6. Rembrandt \$180m (2015)
 7. Pablo Picasso \$179.4m (2015)
 8. Amedeo Modigliani \$170.4m (2015)
 9. Jackson Pollock \$164.3m (2006)
 10. Willem de Kooning \$161.4m (2006)
 - In the top 50 the only British artist to appear is Francis Bacon with three works (\$144.7m the highest price ever paid at an auction, \$94.8m and \$81.9m).
 - The highest prices for British female artist were Bridget Riley *Chant 2*, \$5m (2008), Tracy Emin *My Bed*, \$4.4m (2014), Jenny Saville *Plan*, \$3.5m (2014).

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The Young British Artists were once outsiders but are now mostly part of the establishment.

- The leading YBA artists have preserved dead animals (Damien Hirst); crushed found objects with a steamroller (Cornelia Parker); appropriated objects from medical history (Christine Borland); presented her own bed as art (Tracey Emin); made sculpture from fresh food, cigarettes, or women's tights (Sarah Lucas). YBA artists have made extensive use of film, video and photography; used drawing and printmaking in every conceivable way (e.g. Michael Landy); increasingly developed the concept of the installation (a multi-part work occupying a single space), and not least, refreshed and revitalised the art of painting (Gary Hume). All the following YBAs are now Royal Academicians,
 - Cornelia Parker (b. 1956), Royal Academician, is an English sculptor and installation artist,
 - Tracey Emin, Royal Academician (b. 1963),
 - Michael Landy (b. 1963), YBA, performance piece *Break Down* (2001) in which he destroyed all his possessions. Elected Royal Academician in 2008,
 - Gary Hume (b. 1962), Royal Academician, depicts everyday objects using high-gloss industrial paints,
 - Jenny Saville (b. 1970), Royal Academician, large female nudes,

- Fiona Rae (b. 1963), Royal Academician, pandas and stars,
- Gillian Wearing (b. 1963), Royal Academician, conceptual art, identity and placards.

Other Academicians

- David Hockney (b. 1937), Royal Academician
- Grayson Perry (b. 1960), now a Royal Academician.
- Anish Kapoor (b. 1954), Royal Academician, is a British-Indian sculptor. Born in Bombay, Kapoor has lived and worked in London since the early 1970s when he moved to study art, first at the Hornsey College of Art and later at the Chelsea School of Art and Design.
- Richard Long (b. 1945), Royal Academician. His story is different from that of the Young British Artists, who, he says, have their roots in pop art; they are postmodern in sensibility where he is modernist. "It was easy to be original when I was young. Pop art was dying on its feet. Abstract expressionism was dead. Henry Moore was just Henry Moore. My generation rewrote everything: land art, conceptual art, minimal art. It's far more complicated to be original now. I was innocent ... I was part of the generation that did things because they seemed like a good idea at the time – which they were."

Well known artist who are not Academicians

- Damien Hirst (b. 1965)
- Jack Vettriano (b. 1951), a Scottish painter whose *The Singing Butler* became the best selling image in Britain.
- Antony Gormley (b. 1950), In 2008, the *Daily Telegraph* ranked Gormley number 4 in their list of the "100 most powerful people in British culture".
- Gilbert (Prousch, b. 1943) & George (Passmore, b. 1942), met at St Martin's in 1967, predate the YBA.
- Banksy an England-based graffiti artist, political activist and film director of unverified identity. His satirical street art and subversive epigrams combine dark humour with graffiti executed in a distinctive stencilling technique.
- **As well as the 'big name' individuals there are thousands of little-known but highly competent and thoughtful professional artists, amateur artists, performance artists, social media artists, hyperrealism artists and print artists.**



Grayson Perry

GRAYSON PERRY (B. 1960)

- Grayson Perry is one of the **most original artists** in the UK today yet he is disliked by certain critics who maintain that a man who makes pots cannot be a great artist.
- Originally an outsider, he was made a **Royal Academician in 2011** and in 2013 he was invited by the BBC to give the Reith Lectures entitled *Playing to the Gallery*.

Notes

- The Reith Lectures are radio broadcasts that started in 1948 and have been given by the leading thinkers of the day, such as Bertrand Russell, Arnold Toynbee, Nikolaus Pevsner, John Galbraith, Martin Rees and Stephen Hawking.



Grayson Perry (b. 1960), *Golden Ghosts*, 2001, 65 x 39 x 39 cm, Turner Prize 2003

- Perry is best known for his ceramic work which often contains dark subjects disguised by their colourful, decorative appearance. His chosen topics include autobiographical images of himself, his transvestite alter ego Claire, and his family, as well as references to political events and an investigation of cultural stereotypes. Perry simultaneously employs and subverts the craft form of ceramics. He revels in its second-class status within world of fine arts, in order to explore challenging, yet witty and thought provoking themes. As he says '**A lot of my work has always had a guerrilla tactic, a stealth tactic. I want to make something that lives with the eye as a beautiful piece of art, but on closer inspection, a polemic or an ideology will come out of it**'.
- The "**Unhappy expressions** on the little girls' faces in *Golden Ghosts* contrast sharply with the idyllic country cottages stencilled in the background. Perry often uses found images to create a mood or a tension – the exceptionally **sad image of the seated girl** is that of a child affected by the **Chernobyl** Nuclear Power Station disaster. This evocative work hints at a familiarity with psychotherapy, made at a time when Perry was coming to terms with **his own unhappy past**. Perry's

transvestite **alter ego, Claire, appears outlined in gold** as the ghost in the title, dressed in the elaborate embroidered *Coming Out Dress*, made for a performance in 2000." (Saatchi Gallery).

- See the next very short video which includes comments made by Perry about this piece, "**A global map of suffering**", "**children having a hard time around the world**", "**my most tender piece**", "The pot as a globe", "the preciousness of children", "little coffins all over it".

Notes

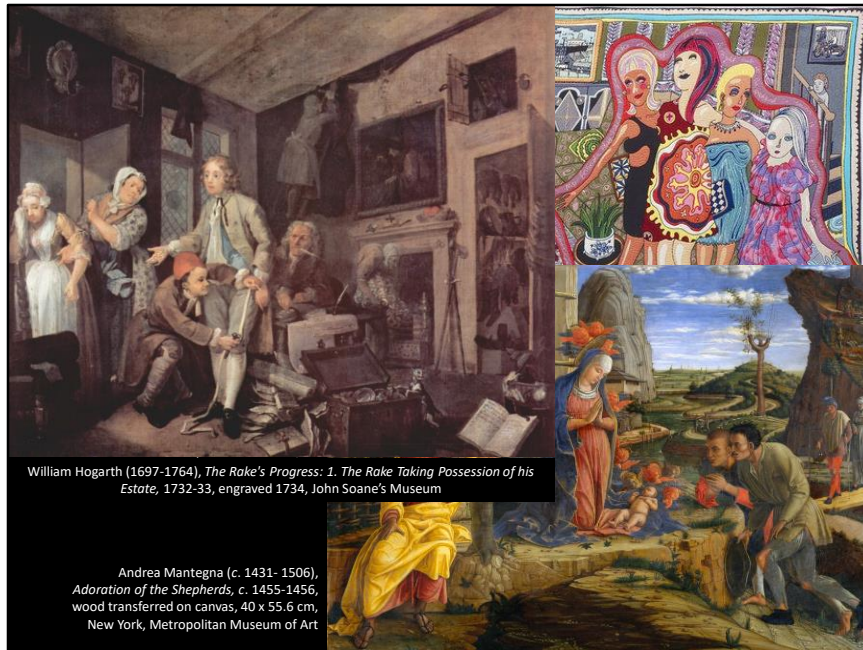
- Grayson Perry (b. 1960) was born in Chelmsford and when he was seven his father left home because of his mother's adultery. Perry describes this event as the one that had the biggest impact on his life. His stepfather was a violent man and so Perry retreated to his bedroom and the garden shed. He was interested in drawing and building models from a young age and became absorbed in a fantasy life involving a teddy bear called **Alan Measles**, a first birthday gift, became a 'surrogate father figure'. At school he was interested in conventional boy's activities such as model aircraft, motorcycles and girls. He wanted to train as an army officer and he was involved in the Chelmsford punk scene.
- From an early age he liked to dress in women's clothes and in his teens realized that he was a transvestite. At the age of 15 he moved in with his father's family in Chelmsford, where he began to go out dressed as a woman. When he was discovered by his father he said he would stop, but his stepmother told everyone about it and a few months later threw him out. He returned to his mother and stepfather. His father was an engineer, amateur wrestler and a biker.
- He decided not to become an army officer but to study art and he graduated from Portsmouth Polytechnic in 1982. He exhibited his first piece of pottery at the Institute of Contemporary Arts in 1983 and he joined a 'Neo Naturalist' group that wanted to revive the spirit of the sixties and live their lives more or less naked. In 1979 his stepfather had told him never to return home and in 1990 Perry became estranged from his mother.
- He lived in squats and at one point shared a house with Boy George and others.
- Perry started pottery classes in 1983 not because he enjoyed working in clay but because he could give the '**innocent or honest pot**' a meaning and purpose. He began to develop images and text that represented his experience in terms of "**explicit scenes of sexual perversion – sadomasochism, bondage, transvestism**".
- He had a **solo exhibition** in the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam in **2002 (aged 42)** and it was partly for this work that he was awarded the **Turner Prize in 2003**, the first time it was given to a ceramic artist. He attended the award ceremony dressed as a girl, his alter-ego Claire, wearing a little girl party frock. Perry was accompanied by his **wife Philippa**, an author and psychotherapist and his **eleven year-old daughter**. His pots included *Boring Cool People* (1999), *Village of Penians* (2001) and *Golden Ghosts* (2001).





- Perry frequently appears in public dressed as a woman he calls Claire. He has described his female alter-ego variously as "**a 19th century reforming matriarch, a middle-England protester for No More Art, an aero-model-maker, or an Eastern European Freedom Fighter,**" and "a fortysomething woman living in a Barratt home, the kind of woman who eats ready meals and can just about sew on a button".
- In 2011 he curated the *Tomb of the Unknown Craftsman* at the British Museum. At the entrance was a customized **Kenilworth AM1 motorcycle** on which he and Alan Measles journeyed to Bavaria. Their mission was to overcome all their prejudice against things German resulting from a youth spent reading World War 2 comic books. The Kenilworth is a modified Harley-Davidson Knucklehead, so named because of the shape of the rocker boxes. The tank is painted with '**Humility**' on one side and '**Patience**' on the other, the opposite of the rocker lifestyle.
- The motorbike has a shrine for Alan Measles on the back. Alan Measles features in all Perry's childhood and adult fantasy games and is the God and super-hero of his imaginary world.
- ***"One fact that every transvestite has to come to terms with is that a person dressed up in the clothes of the opposite sex is somehow inherently funny. I feel***

it has profoundly shaped my own outlook on life. I regard humour as an important and necessary aspect of art."



Grayson Perry, *The Adoration of the Cage Fighters*, 2012, Jacquard woven tapestry in wool, silk, cotton, acrylic and polyester, with cotton warp, 200 x 400 cm

William Hogarth (1697-1764), *The Rake's Progress: 1. The Rake Taking Possession of his Estate*, 1732-33, engraved 1734, John Soane's Museum

Andrea Mantegna (c. 1431- 1506), *Adoration of the Shepherds*, c. 1455-1456, wood transferred on canvas, 40 x 55.6 cm, New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art

- Grayson Perry's celebrated **series of tapestries**, made during the filming of his Channel 4 documentary ***All in the Best Possible Taste with Grayson Perry*** (June 2012).
- The artist's inspiration for the series was Hogarth's ***A Rake's Progress*** (1733, a series of eight paintings), the tale of a young man who squanders his inherited fortune and dies in a madhouse. The **six tapestries** chart the 'class journey' made by young **Tim Rakewell** and include many of the characters, incidents and objects Grayson Perry encountered on journeys through Sunderland, Tunbridge Wells and The Cotswolds for the television series.
- Perry said of the works: '**The tapestries tell the story of class mobility**, for I think nothing has **as strong an influence on our aesthetic taste as the social class in which we grow up**. I am interested in the **politics of consumerism** and the **history**

of popular design, but for this project I focus on the emotional investment we make in the things we choose to live with, wear, eat, read or drive. **Class and taste run deep in our character – we care.** This emotional charge is what draws me to a subject.'

- Grayson Perry's explanation:
- **The Adoration of the Cage Fighters, 2012**
 - The scene is Tim's great-grandmother's front room. The infant Tim reaches for his mother's **smartphone, his rival for her attention**. She is dressed up ready for a night out with her four friends who perhaps have already 'been on the pre-lash'.
 - Two 'Mixed Martial Arts' enthusiasts present **icons of tribal identity** to the infant, a **Sunderland football shirt** and a **miner's lamp**. In the manner of early Christian painting Tim also appears a **second time on the stairs**, as a four-year-old, facing another evening alone in front of a screen.
 - Although this series of images developed very organically with little consistent method, the religious reference is there from the start. Here I sense the echo of such paintings as Mantegna's *Adoration of the Shepherds*.

Notes

- **Andrea Mantegna** (c. 1431–1506) was an Italian painter, a student of Roman archaeology, and son-in-law of Jacopo Bellini. Like other artists of the time, Mantegna experimented with perspective. His flinty, metallic landscapes and somewhat stony figures give evidence of a fundamentally sculptural approach to painting. He also led a workshop that was the leading producer of prints in Venice before 1500. Mantegna was born in Padua but spent his life in Verona, Mantua and Rome. In 1492 he finished the *Triumphs of Caesar*, considered his finest work. The were purchased by Charles I of England in 1628 and are now at Hampton Court Palace.
- The work was acquired by the Arts Council Collection, the British Council, the artist and the Victoria Miro Gallery, London.
- "Each of the six images, to a greater or lesser extent, pays homage to a religious work. Including Masaccio's *Expulsion from the Garden of Eden*, Matthias Grünewald's *Isenheim Altarpiece*, Rogier Van de Weyden's *Lamentation* and three different paintings of *The Annunciation* by Carlo Crivelli, Grünewald and Robert Campin. The images also reference the pictorial display of wealth and status in *The Arnolfini Portrait* by Jan Van Eyck and *Mr & Mrs Andrews* by Thomas Gainsborough. Woven into each tapestry are **snatches of text**, each one in the voice of a participant in the scene illustrated. Each image also **features a small dog**, reminiscent of **Hogarth's beloved pug, Trump.**" (Victoria Miro)

Sequence

1. *The Adoration of the Cage Fighters*
2. *The Agony in the Car Park*
3. *Expulsion from Number 8 Eden Close*
4. *The Annunciation of the Virgin Deal*
5. *The Upper Classes at Bay*
6. *Lamentation*

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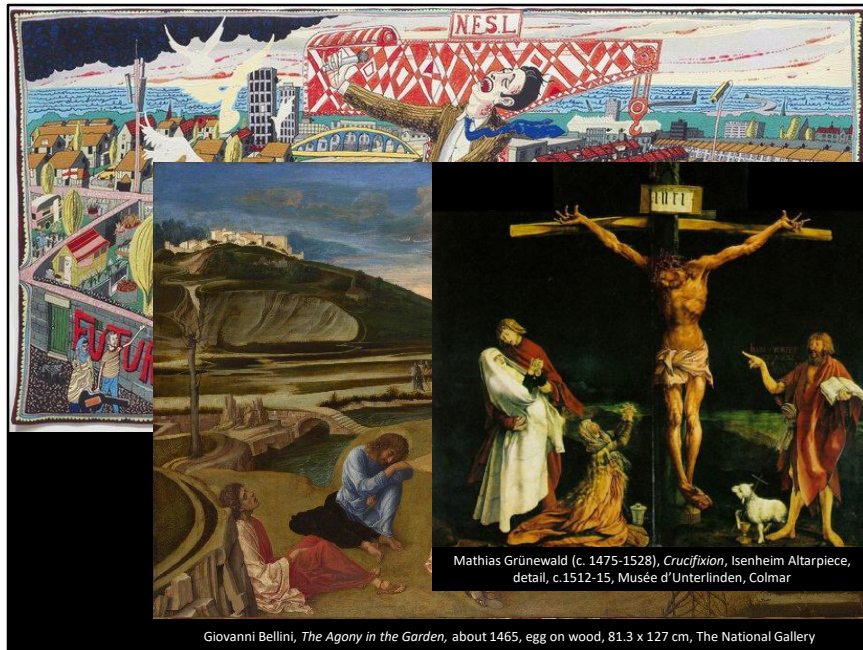
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Grayson Perry, *The Agony in the Car Park*, 2012, Jaquard woven tapestry in wool, silk, cotton, acrylic and polyester, with cotton warp, 200 x 400 cm

Giovanni Bellini, *The Agony in the Garden*, about 1465, egg tempera on wood, 81.3 x 127 cm, The National Gallery

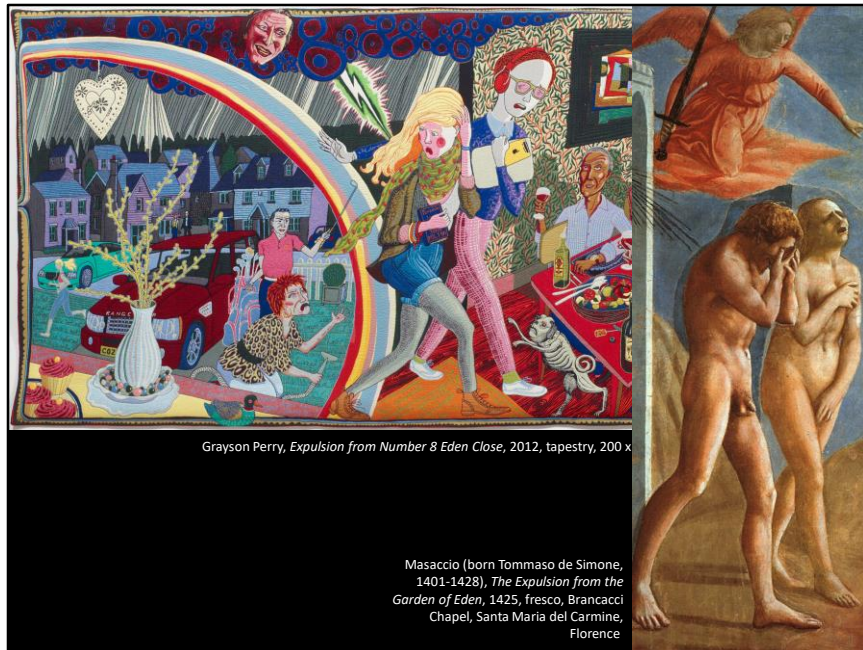
Mathias Grünewald (c. 1475-1528), *Crucifixion*, Isenheim Altarpiece, detail, c.1512-15, Musée d'Unterlinden, Colmar

Grayson Perry explanation:

- **The Agony in the Car Park** is a distant relative of Bellini's *Agony in the Garden*. The scene is on a hill outside Sunderland. In the distance is the Stadium of Light. The central figure, Tim's stepfather, a club singer, hints at Grünewald's *Isenheim Altarpiece*.
- A childlike shipyard crane stands in for the crucifix with Tim's mother as Mary once again in the throes of an earthly passion. Tim, in Grammar school uniform, blocks his ears, squirming in embarrassment. A computer magazine sticks out of his bag, betraying his early enthusiasm for software.
- To the left a younger Tim plays happily with his step-grandfather outside his pigeon cove on the allotments. To the right young men with their customised cars gather in the car park of Heppie's social club. Mrs T and the call centre manager await a

new recruit into the middle class.

- Giovanni Bellini (c. 1430-1516) is today the most highly regarded of the Bellini family of Venetian painters. His father was Jacopo and his brother Gentile and his brother-in-law Andrea Mantegna. He revolutionised Venetian painting by moving it towards a more sensuous and colouristic style. He used clear, slow-drying oil paints. His atmospheric landscapes were very influential on Giorgione and Titian.
- Matthias Grünewald (c. 1470–1528) was a German Renaissance painter of religious works who continued the style of late medieval Central European art into the 16th century. Only ten paintings and thirty-five drawings survive. His reputation was obscured until the late nineteenth century, and many of his paintings were attributed to Albrecht Dürer. His largest and most famous work is the Isenheim Altarpiece created 1506 to 1515 or perhaps 1512 to 1516. It is on display at the Unterlinden Museum at Colmar, Alsace, in France. It is Grünewald's largest work, and is regarded as his masterpiece. It was painted for the Monastery of St. Anthony in Isenheim near Colmar, which specialized in hospital work. The Antonine monks of the monastery were noted for their care of plague sufferers as well as their treatment of skin diseases, such as ergotism, caused by eating rotten rye which causes gangrene and convulsions. The image of the crucified Christ is pitted with plague-type sores, showing patients that Jesus understood and shared their afflictions.



Grayson Perry, *Expulsion from Number 8 Eden Close*, 2012, Jaquard woven tapestry in wool, silk, cotton, acrylic and polyester, with cotton warp, 200 x 400 cm

Masaccio (born Tommaso de Simone, 1401-1428), *The Expulsion from the Garden of Eden*, 1425, fresco, Brancacci Chapel, Santa Maria del Carmine, Florence

In *Expulsion from Number 8 Eden Close* Tim moves up to a middle-class home with the God of social mobility, Jamie Oliver, staring down from heaven.

Grayson Perry's explanation:

- **The Expulsion from Number Eight Eden Close, 2012**
- Tim is at university studying computer science, where he is going steady with a nice girl from Tunbridge Wells. Tim's mother and stepfather now live on a private development and own a luxury car. She hovers the Astroturf lawn, he returns from a game of golf.
- There has been an argument and Tim and his girlfriend are leaving. They pass through a rainbow. Jamie Oliver, the god of social mobility, looks down. They are guilty of a sin just like Adam and Eve in Masaccio's *Expulsion from the Garden of Eden*.
- A dinner party is just starting. Tim's girlfriend's parents and fellow guests toast the

new arrival.

- Masaccio (1401–1428), born Tommaso di Ser Giovanni di Simone, was the first great Italian painter of the Quattrocento period of the Italian Renaissance. According to Vasari, Masaccio was the best painter of his generation because of his skill at recreating lifelike figures and movements as well as a convincing sense of three-dimensionality. Masaccio died at twenty-six and little is known about the exact circumstances of his death. Despite his brief career, he had a profound influence on other artists. He was one of the first to use linear perspective in his painting, employing techniques such as vanishing point in art for the first time. He moved away from the International Gothic style and elaborate ornamentation of artists like Gentile da Fabriano to a more naturalistic mode that employed perspective and chiaroscuro for greater realism.

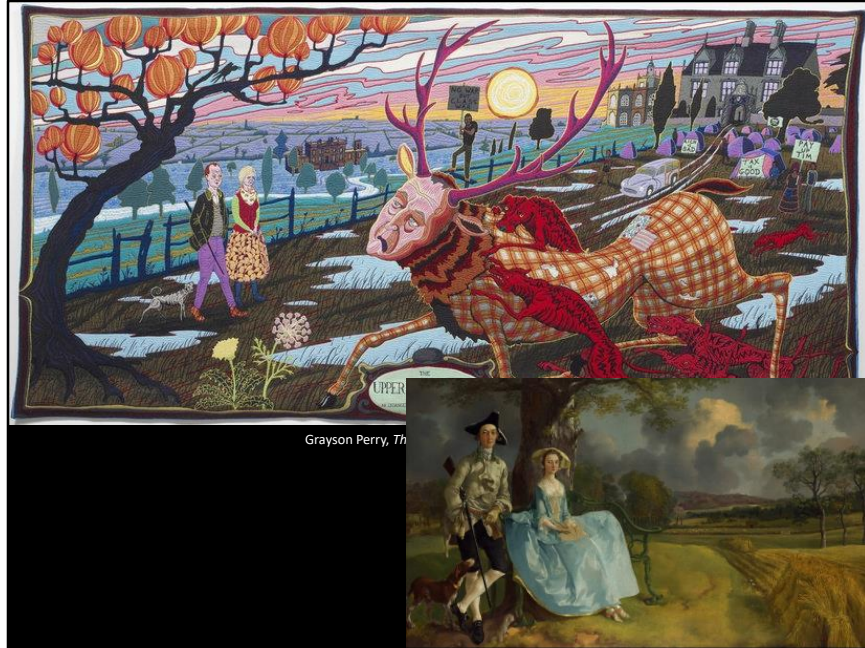


Grayson Perry, *The Annunciation of the Virgin Deal*, 2012, Jaquard woven tapestry in wool, silk, cotton, acrylic and polyester, with cotton warp, 200 x 400 cm

Grayson Perry explanation:

The Annunciation of the Virgin Deal

- Tim is relaxing with his family in the kitchen of his large, rural (second) home. His business partner has just told him he is now an extremely wealthy man as they have sold their software business to Richard Branson.
- On the table is a still life demonstrating the cultural bounty of his affluent lifestyle. His parents-in-law read and his elder child plays on the rug. Tim dandles his baby while his wife tweets.
- This image includes references to three different **paintings of the Annunciation**, by Carlo **Crivelli** (the vegetables), Matthias **Grunewald** (his colleague's expression) and Robert **Campin** (the jug of lilies). The convex mirror and discarded shoes are reminders of that great pictorial display of wealth and status, *The Arnolfini Portrait*, by Jan **Van Eyck**.



Grayson Perry, *The Upper Classes at Bay*, 2012, Jaquard woven tapestry in wool, silk, cotton, acrylic and polyester, with cotton warp, 200 x 400 cm

Tim eventually becomes a gentleman of leisure in his Cotswolds mansion, *The Upper Class at Bay*.

Grayson Perry's explanation:

The Upper Classes at Bay

- **Tim Rakewell** and his wife are now in their late forties and their children are grown. They stroll, like **Mr And Mrs Andrews** in Thomas Gainsborough's famous portrait of the landed gentry, in the grounds of their mansion in the Cotswolds. They are new money they can never become upper class in their lifetime.
- In the light of the sunset they watch the **old aristocratic stag with its tattered tweed hide being hunted down by the dogs of tax, social change, upkeep and fuel bills**. The old land owning breed is dying out. Tim has his own problems: as a 'fat cat' he has attracted the ire of an occupy-style **protest camp** outside his house.
- The protester silhouetted between the antlers refers to paintings of the **vision of Saint Hubert**, who had a vision of a crucifix appearing on the head of a stag.

- Thomas Gainsborough (1727 (baptised)–1788) was an English portrait and landscape painter, draughtsman, and printmaker. He surpassed his rival Sir Joshua Reynolds to become the dominant British portraitist of the second half of the 18th century. He painted quickly, and the works of his maturity are characterised by a light palette and easy strokes. He was one of the founders of the Royal Academy. *Mr and Mrs Andrews* is unusual as it combines a double portrait and a landscape. It was painted of about 1750 and is now one of his most famous works, but it remained in the family of the sitters until 1960 and was very little known before it appeared in an exhibition in Ipswich in 1927.



Grayson Perry, *#Lamentation*, 2012, Jacquard woven tapestry in wool, silk, cotton, acrylic and polyester, with cotton warp, 200 x 400 cm

Rogier van der Weyden (1400-1464), *Lamentation*, 1460-80, oil on oak panel, 80.7 x 130.3 cm, Koninklijk Kabinet van Schilderijen, The Hague, the attribution is problematical

William Hogarth (1697-1764), *The Rake's progress, The Madhouse - The end of the line*, 1733, John Soane Museum. Sarah Young sites weeping by Tom Rakewell's side

Finally, in *#Lamentation*, Tim lies bloodstained on the road after crashing his Ferrari, meets a grizzly and inglorious end, lying bloodstained and half-naked in the street, after wrapping his red Ferrari around a lamppost. We see how he could never really escape his roots. The text at the bottom says, "All he said to me was 'Mother'. All that money and he dies in the gutter."

Grayson Perry's explanation:

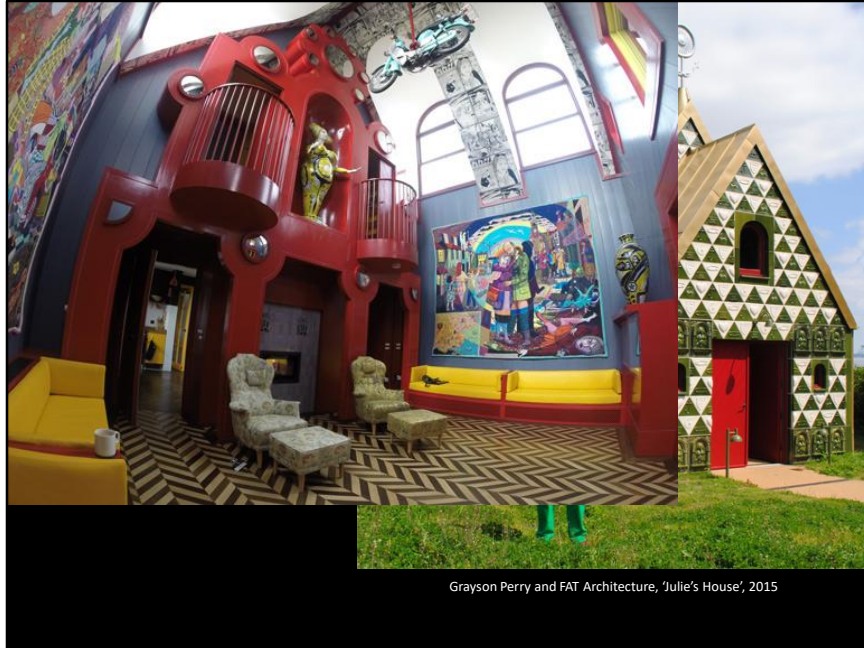
#Lamentation

- The scene is the aftermath of a car accident at an intersection near a retail park. Tim lies dead in the arms of a stranger. His glamorous second wife stands stunned and bloodstained amongst the wreckage of his Ferrari.

- Paramedics prepare to remove his body. Police and firemen record and clear up the crash scene. Onlookers take photos on their camera phones to upload onto the internet. His dog lays dead. The contents of his wife's expensive handbag spill out over a copy of Hello magazine featuring her and Tim on the cover.
- At the bottom of Rogier Van de Weyden's *Lamentation*, the painting which inspired this image, is a skull. I have substituted it with a smashed smart phone. This scene also echoes the final painting of Hogarth's *A Rake's Progress* where Tom Rakewell dies naked in the madhouse.

Notes

- **Rogier van der Weyden** (1399 or 1400–1464) was an Early Netherlandish painter whose surviving works consist mainly of religious triptychs, altarpieces and commissioned single and diptych portraits. He was highly successful and internationally famous in his lifetime; his paintings were exported – or taken – to Italy and Spain, and he received commissions from, amongst others, Philip the Good, Netherlandish nobility and foreign princes. By the latter half of the 15th century, he had eclipsed Jan van Eyck in popularity. However his fame lasted only until the 17th century, and largely due to changing taste, he was almost totally forgotten by the mid-18th century. His reputation was slowly rebuilt during the following 200 years; today he is known, with Robert Campin and van Eyck, as the three great Early Flemish artists.
- **William Hogarth** (1697–1764) was an English painter, printmaker, pictorial satirist, social critic, and editorial cartoonist who has been credited with pioneering western sequential art. His work ranged from realistic portraiture to comic strip-like series of pictures called "modern moral subjects". Knowledge of his work is so pervasive that satirical political illustrations in this style are often referred to as "Hogarthian". He was born in London to a poor Latin school teacher and was apprenticed to an engraver.



Grayson Perry and FAT Architecture, 'Julie's House', 2015

- In 2015 the external work was completed on a holiday home in Wrabness, Essex, created by Perry working with FAT Architecture. It overlooks the River Stour, after a commission from Living Architecture, the charity founded by the philosopher Alain de Botton, and is known as "Julie's House." The house encapsulates the story of Julie May Cope, a fictional Essex woman. Writing in *The Guardian*, Ellis Woodman said, "Sporting a livery of green and white ceramic tiles, telephone-box red joinery and a gold roof, it is not easy to miss. ... Decoration is everywhere: from the external tiles embossed with motifs referencing Julie's rock-chick youth to extravagant tapestries recording her life's full narrative. Perry has contributed ceramic sculptures, modelled on Irish Sheelanagigs, which celebrate her as a kind of latter-day earth mother while the delivery driver's moped has even been repurposed as a chandelier suspended above the double-height living room."
- Perry wrote a 3,000-word epic poem about an "ordinary (and fictional) Essex woman" called Julie Cope. Julie was born in 1953, was a hippy and a Greenham Common protester, who married and had two kids, got divorced, and married again. Julie led an entirely normal life, and sadly died in a tragic accident, aged 61. The house would be called Julie and would tell her tale and, by extension, the tales

of other unsung women of Essex.

- "... the building is a mausoleum to a fictional Essex woman, Julie May Cope, built by her husband when she died in a tragic accident with a takeaway delivery moped. It is an estuarine Taj Mahal, a jewel-like tabernacle stuffed full of Perry's personal mythology." (*The Guardian*). The character of Julie may be a reference to his mother, Perry wrote, "I sometimes think what I've been doing for the last few years is rewriting my mother's life, how I wished it could have been". Perry has been estranged from his mother Jean Dines, 79, since 1990.
- "We were refused planning permission. But rather than change the design, we just lobbied the locals. Eventually, they outnumbered the objectors." What were they objecting to? "They complained that it was completely out of keeping with the area. Well, would you want something that is in keeping with the area? There is no proud architectural heritage in Wrabness, for goodness' sake. On the whole people are very pleased with it. It puts Wrabness on the map, a bit. It's a landmark." (Radio Times)

References

- <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2015/may/15/for-grayson-perrys-essex-house-the-only-way-was-bonkers-as-possible>
- <http://www.radiotimes.com/news/2015-05-17/grayson-perry-on-his-dream-essex-house-its-a-monument-to-thwarted-female-intelligence>



Jack Vettriano and Beryl Cook are artists who were not formally trained yet both earned large sums of money without receiving critical acclaim.



Jack Vettriano (b. 1951), *The Singing Butler*, 1992

His 1992 painting, *The Singing Butler*, became a best-selling image in Britain.

- Jack Vettriano was born Jack Hoggan but changed his name to his mother's maiden name, with an 'a' added, in 1988 when he was 37. His mother's name was Catherine Vetrino. His brother William Hoggan never changed his name and became an engineer and amateur painter. The brothers do not speak because of a long-standing family feud. His brother describes his own work as more romantic and less sexual.
- "Born in Fife, Scotland in 1951, Jack Vettriano left school at sixteen to become a mining engineer. For his twenty-first birthday, a girlfriend gave him a set of watercolour paints and, from then on, he spent much of his spare time teaching himself to paint.
- In 1989, he submitted two paintings to the Royal Scottish Academy's annual exhibition; both were accepted and sold on the first day. The following year, an equally enthusiastic reaction greeted the three paintings, which he entered for the prestigious Summer Exhibition at London's Royal Academy and his new life as an artist began from that point on.
- Over the last twenty years, interest in Vettriano's work has grown consistently.

There have been sell-out solo exhibitions in Edinburgh, London, Hong Kong and New York.

- 2004 was an exceptional year in Vettriano's career; his best known painting, *The Singing Butler* was sold at Sotheby's for close to £750,000; he was awarded an OBE for Services to the Visual Arts and was the subject of a South Bank Show documentary, entitled 'Jack Vettriano: The People's Painter'." (jackvettriano.com)
- Recently other Vettriano paintings have sold for almost £800,000 and he makes an estimated £500,000 a year from postcards and prints. His brother has always been against picture postcards 'on moral grounds'.

1. Highest prices.

1. William de Kooning ~\$300m (2015)
2. Paul Gauguin ~\$300 (2015)
3. Highest price British male Francis Bacon,
4. Highest price British female artists are Bridget Riley, Tracy Emin and Jenny Saville

2. Most Popular.

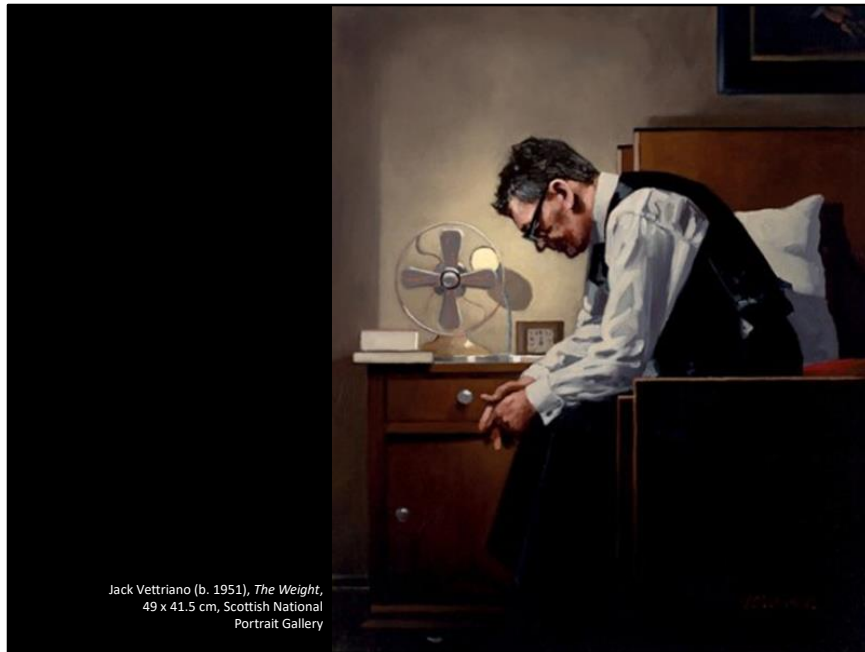
1. Jack Vettriano (*The Singing Butler* sold for £750m in 2004). Grayson Perry said, citing Scottish painter Jack Vettriano and street artist Banksy, "Banksy, Jack Vettriano, Beryl Cook. You won't find them hanging in the Tate. Almost because of the fact they are pop stars." Vettriano, *The Weight*, 49 x 41.5 cm and *Scorched*.
2. Beryl Cook, *Tea in the Garden*, *The Wake*, 2005, 38 x 51 cm, £38,000 and *The Red Umbrella*, 1991, 122 x 91 cm, £55,000
3. Banksy, *Naked Man* image by Banksy, on the wall of a sexual health clinic in Park Street, Bristol, and *Shop Until You Drop* in Mayfair, " We can't do anything to change the world until capitalism crumbles. In the meantime we should all go shopping to console ourselves"

3. Most Visited.

1. Modern artist Blockbuster Ai Wei Wei
2. Alexander McQueen: *Savage Beauty*
3. Tate Modern is most visited

4. Winners of leading awards

1. Winner of British Portrait Artist of the Year (TV Series)
2. Winner of BP Portrait Award, National Portrait Gallery (past winners since 1990 <http://www.npg.org.uk/whatson/bp2016/exhibition/past-winners.php>)
3. Winner of *Sunday Times* Watercolour Competition
4. Winner of New English Art Club (NEAC)



Jack Vettriano (b. 1951), *The Weight*,
49 x 41.5 cm, Scottish National
Portrait Gallery

Jack Vettriano (b. 1951), *The Weight*, 49 x 41.5 cm, Scottish National Portrait Gallery
Unframed limited edition print £365.

- In December 2011, Vettriano's self-portrait, 'The Weight', went on long-term display at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh, when it re-opened after a major three-year refurbishment programme.
- A major Retrospective exhibition to mark 20 Years of Vettriano's career, opened at Kelvingrove Art Gallery & Museum, Glasgow on the 21st September 2013 and ran until 23rd February 2014.



Beryl Cook (1926-2008), *Taxi*, coloured print, 52 x 66 cm

Beryl Cook (1926-2008), *Taxi*, coloured print, 52 x 66 cm
222/300 sold at auction in 2005 for £620.

- A “financially successful artist adored by the public is former Plymouth landlady Beryl Cook. Her talent was spotted by a friend who sold some paintings on her behalf. She exhibited locally and then nationally, finding a large audience for her work. Her paintings of plump and bawdy characters became widely available and could be found on stamps, posters and greetings cards. However, critics were famously disdainful of her work and Time Out magazine refused to include her exhibitions in their listings. Following her death in 2008 one of her original oil paintings sold at auction for £69,000.” (BBC website)
- “Born in Surrey in 1926, she first started to paint after using her young son's paint set.
- When her family moved to Plymouth, Beryl and husband John (a seaman in the Merchant Navy) ran a busy theatrical boarding house. It was here that her talents were discovered, when guests started to talk about the unique paintings on display. A friend persuaded Beryl to try and sell some of the paintings - and, much to her surprise, they sold like hot cakes!
- Her first exhibition was in 1975, since when her trademark pictures of larger than

life characters have become well known the world over. The Portal Gallery in London spotted her talent, and has held exhibitions of her work since the 1970s.

- Beryl's first pictures were created on driftwood, picked up from the beach. Speaking on the BBC's Culture Show, Beryl said: "I started painting on plywood, pieces of wardrobe, or anything handy that I found around the house, including lavatory seats."
- Despite the art world's snooty view of Beryl's paintings, the public love them. The works sell for up to £40,000." (BBC website)
- Wikipedia: English artist best known for her original and instantly recognisable paintings. Often comical, her works pictured people whom she encountered in everyday life, including people enjoying themselves in pubs, girls shopping or out on a hen night, drag queen shows or a family picnicking by the seaside or abroad. She had no formal training and did not take up painting until her thirties. She was a shy and private person, and in her art often depicted the flamboyant and extrovert characters she would like to be. Cook admired the work of the English visionary artist Stanley Spencer, his influence evident in her compositions and bold bulky figures. Another influence was Edward Burra, who painted sleazy cafes, nightclubs, gay bars, sailors and prostitutes, although, unlike Burra, she did not paint the sinister aspects of scenes. She had an almost photographic memory. Although widely popular and recognized as one of the most-known contemporary British artists, Cook never enjoyed acceptance by the art establishment.



Beryl Cook, *Big Olives, Little Olives*, 1987, 67 x 67 cm
limited edition 300, No. 137 on sale for £4,000

- A man playing a grand piano surrounded by a crowd of men and women singing heartily. The group is in a busy restaurant. There is sheet music for Desert Song and a glass on top of the piano and singers are holding drinks. Some glasses contain a cocktail stick with olives.
- “Her characters have been featured on Royal Mail Stamps in the company of Rodin and Renoir but so far have been overlooked by the Tate Gallery. Beryl's paintings have been included in the Peter Moores exhibition at the Walker Gallery in Liverpool, where she was seen in the context of mainstream contemporary art, alongside Bridget Riley and Victor Pasmore. Several touring exhibitions of her paintings have visited galleries and museums around the UK. The new Glasgow Museum of Modern Art has recently acquired some of her original work ensuring her place in the annals of British art history. Beryl Cook has created a genre as immediately recognizable as Lowry's matchstick people of Donald McGill's saucy postcard characters, yet she is modest about her achievement. She insists she leads a very mundane life. Her fat frolicsome people follow no party line, preach

no philosophy, punch home no message other than the oblique unstated one that their creator has found through them her own pathway to a happy and fulfilled life.” (berylcook.com)



Banksy, *Naked Man Hanging from Window*, 2006

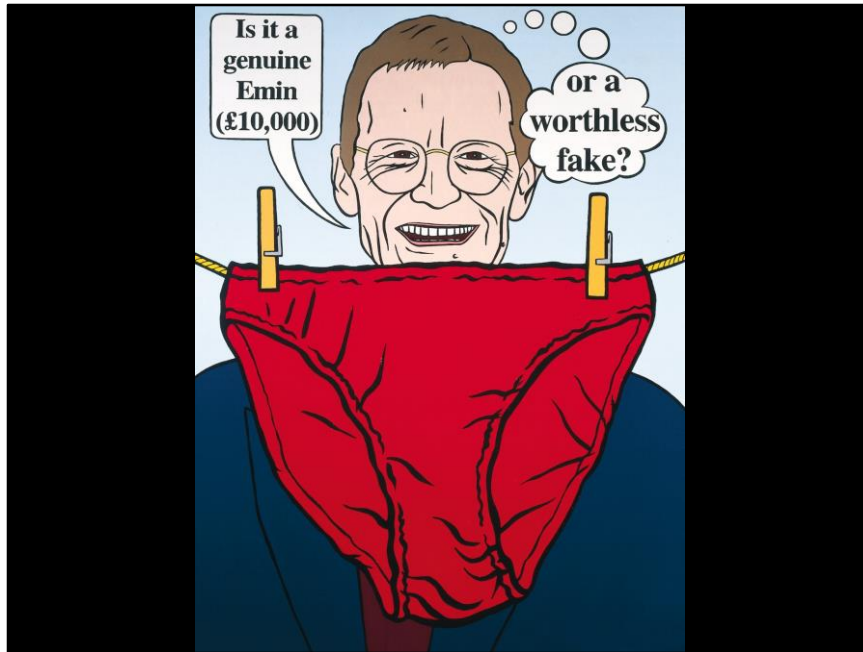
- The mural on a wall in Park Street, Bristol, has been allowed to remain by the Council. The Council stressed that it does not condone graffiti in general.
- 97% of residents declared they wanted the work to remain.
- *Naked Man* first appeared on the side of a building that was originally a sexual health clinic that offered free advice and free condoms to young people.
- Other street artists include Carrie Reichardt, Phlegm, Id-iom, Best Ever, Sickboy, Nick Walker, Mr. Jago, Word to Mother and Roid.



Banksy, *Spy Booth*

- The piece, titled "Spy Booth", mocks Government surveillance. It depicted three men in trench coats using listening devices to tap into conversations at an actual public telephone box in Cheltenham, southwest England.
- The work, whose estimated value is £1 million, was destroyed during building works on the house on which it appeared in 2014, the local council said Monday.
- It was located just three miles (five kilometres) from the UK government listening post GCHQ, which was the subject of a series of revelations by fugitive former US intelligence contractor Edward Snowden.
- The local council said the owner had confirmed the mural was damaged during urgent works on the end-of-terrace home, which was given protected status after the mural appeared overnight in April 2014.
- "He was carrying out works to his property following an urgent works notice issued by the council to stop further deterioration of the listed building," said council official Mark Nelson.
- "We were aware of loose render on that part of the building where this was situated but the extent and how far it would affect the mural was unknown until work progressed."

- The property owner has made available pieces of the rendering on which the artwork was painted for the council to use in its investigation, said Nelson.
- The mural had become a tourist attraction but was damaged when fellow graffiti artists spray-painted silver and red on to the elusive artist's design.
- Alex Chalk, the Conservative MP for the town, described the destruction as "shocking news," calling the work an "admired piece of Cheltenham's artistic heritage".
- Banksy is renowned for his street artworks, which often use subversive or satirical imagery to tackle subjects such as war, capitalism, hypocrisy and greed.
- The artist's identity remains shrouded in secrecy but he is believed to have started out as a graffiti artist in the southwestern city of Bristol.



Charles Thomson, *Sir Nicholas Serota Makes an Acquisitions Decision*, 2000, 101.6 x 76.2 cm, oil and acrylic on canvas

- Stuckism is an international art movement founded in 1999 by Billy Childish and Charles Thomson to promote figurative painting as **opposed to conceptual art**. By July 2012 the initial group of 13 British artists had expanded to 233 groups in 52 countries.
- The name "Stuckism" was coined in January 1999 by Charles Thomson in response to a poem read to him several times by Billy Childish. In it, Childish recites that his former girlfriend, Tracey Emin had said he was "stuck! stuck! stuck!" with his art, poetry and music.

References

<http://www.stuckism.com/thomson/SerotaKnickers.html#PicTop>



Hyperrealism is a style of drawing or painting where the result is indistinguishable from a high-resolution photograph in colour or black and white. It has become popular since the early 2000s and many artist have learned the technique. It has become very popular on the internet as the images are impressive examples of painting and drawing skill.



Kelvin Okafor, hyperrealistic drawing

- **Kelvin Okafor** (b. 1985) is a British artist of Nigerian descent. He **lives in Tottenham**, London, where he grew up. Okafor was educated at St Ignatius' College in Enfield, where at the age of 15 he began to develop his **talent for drawing**. He did a Foundation Art & Design course at **City and Guilds Art School** (2005–06), and went on to study at Middlesex University (2006–09), graduating with a **BA degree in Fine Art**. He has won a number of **awards** and draws very **lifelike portraits of ordinary people and celebrities** using pencil and charcoal. Early pieces included portraits of **Amy Winehouse**, **Mother Teresa**, Lauryn Hill, Jamal, **Nelson Mandela**, **Beyoncé**, **Daniel Craig**, Corinne Bailey Rae, **Rihanna** and Tinie Tempah.
- Okafor works in glass, printmaking, painting and casting.



- Mike Dargas (b. 1983) was born in Cologne, Germany, and had a **talent for drawing** from an early age. His interest in art continued through independent study and adult art classes and in his twenties he worked as a **tattoo artist**. He used **social media** to distribute his tattoo work and became **internationally famous**. He has **exhibited** in **Germany, London Austria, Spain, Turkey and America**.



Nathan Walsh (b. 1971), *NYC6AM*, oil on linen, 170 x 254.2 cm, Seven Bridges Foundation USA

Born in Lincoln and educated at the University of Hull and Liverpool School of Art his first solo exhibition was in 1995. He paintings take hundreds of days and are carefully plotted in pencil first.



Major British Art Competitions

- British Portrait Artist of the Year (TV Series)
- BP Portrait Award, National Portrait Gallery (past winners since 1990
<http://www.npg.org.uk/whatson/bp2016/exhibition/past-winners.php>)
- *Sunday Times* Watercolour Competition
- There are 73 major art exhibitions in the UK each year, including:
 - New English Art Club (NEAC)
 - Royal Watercolour Society Contemporary Watercolour
 - Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours
 - Royal Society of Portrait Painters
 - Wildlife Artist of the Year
 - Royal Academy Summer Exhibition
 - Not the Royal Academy
 - Chelsea Art Society
 - Society of Women Artists
 - Society of Wildlife Artists
 - The National Open Art Competition
 - Royal Institute of Oil Painters (ROI)
 - The Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Watercolour (RSW)

- Royal Society of British Artists (RBA)



BP Portrait Award 2016 at the National Portrait Gallery

Benjamin Sullivan (b. 1977), *Hugo*, 2016, oil on canvas, 46 x 36 cm

- Third Prize: £8,000
- **Grimsby-born** Benjamin Sullivan, who lives in Suffolk, gained a BA (Hons) in Drawing and Painting from Edinburgh College of Art. Benjamin's work has been seen regularly in the exhibitions of the **New English Art Club**, the Royal Society of Portrait Painters and he has previously been **selected twelve times** for the *BP Portrait Award* in 2002 and 2006 to 2015. His portrait of the cosmologist and astrophysicist Professor Martin Rees was commissioned by the National Portrait Gallery in 2008.
- Benjamin's portrait of the **poet Hugo Williams** was painted in the study of the sitter's Islington home. Benjamin had been an admirer of Williams' poetry, especially the Billy's Rain collection, and Williams agreed to sit for a portrait after they were introduced at a private view in 2014.
- The judges said: 'Finely rendered on a small scale, we thought the portrait gave us a strong sense of the presence of the sitter. The painting's **ageless quality** is subtly balanced by the appearance of the modern wrist-watch.'
- <http://www.benaminsullivan.co.uk/>

Bo Wang (b. 1982), *Silence*, 2015, tempera on board, 100 x 116 cm

Second Prize: £10,000

- Chinese artist Bo Wang is a lecturer at Suzhou University of Science and Technology in Jiangsu. He studied at the **Ilia Repin St Petersburg Academic Institute for Painting**, Sculpture and Architecture and has exhibited at the National Art Museum of China, in Beijing, and the Xinjiang International Exhibition Centre.
- Bo's portrait depicts his **grandmother lying on the hospital bed** a month before she died, while she was in the terminal stages of cancer and losing her ability to speak. He says: 'Sometimes she tilted her head and looked at me. There was too much emotion in her eyes to be expressed in words. I almost forgot about painting techniques or any specific style, just trying to use my brushes to communicate silently with my grandma. I can strongly feel the state of a dying life when I think of her eyes.'
- Bo Wang has made the **shortlist** – chosen this year from **2,557 portraits submitted from 80 countries** – on his first attempt. He is only the second Chinese artist to do so.
- The judges described the work as 'a **moving and deeply affecting portrait**.'
- <http://www.bo-wang.net/home.html>

Clara Drummond (b. 1977), *Girl in a Liberty Dress*, 2016, oil on board, 26 x 37 cm

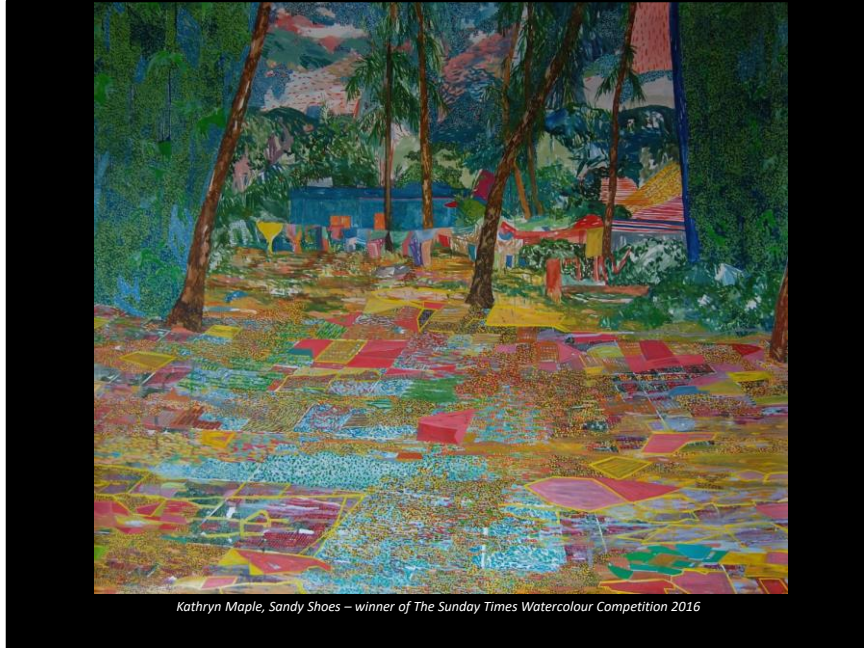
- First Prize: £30,000
- At the judges' discretion the winner will also receive a **commission worth £5,000** to be agreed between the National Portrait Gallery and the artist.
- **Born in Edinburgh**, Cambridgeshire-based Clara Drummond studied modern languages at Cambridge University before going on to study at the Prince's Drawing School. Her work was previously selected for the *BP Portrait Award* in 2006, 2009, 2013 and 2014.
- Clara's shortlisted portrait is of **her friend, the artist Kirsty Buchanan**, who wore a vintage Liberty dress to the sittings. This was in reference to the fact that both artists were working with the **William Morris Society** archive at the time and admired the hand-drawn fabric, wallpaper and tapestry patterns by William Morris's wife Jane and daughter May. Clara says of Kirsty: 'She is inspiring because she is always immersed in the ideas around whatever she is making at the time – history, nature, mythology and art all feed into her work – so when I am drawing or painting her it feels more like a collaboration than a portrait sitting.'
- The judges said: 'This year's overall winner was noted by all of the judges for its **subtle, enigmatic nature**, and for the indelible impression the artist's skill makes on the viewer.'
- <http://claradrummond.co.uk/>



Charlotte Sorapure, *Catching the Light*, 2016, 102 x 163 cm,

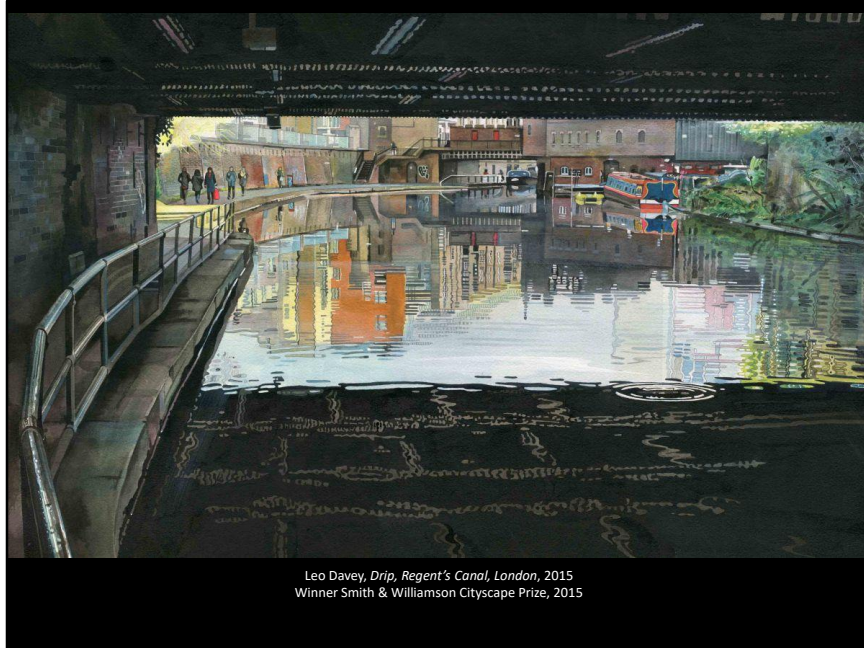
New English Art Club, winner Zsuzsi Roboz Prize

- **Charlotte Sorapure** trained at the **Royal Academy of Arts** in London and is a **figurative artist** living and working in Bath. She is the winner of the 2012 Holburne Portrait Prize, she also exhibited at the Victoria Art Gallery, Bath in 2013. She has exhibited in the UK and abroad, as well as produced commissioned portraits and murals. She recently finished a portrait commission of the war photographer Don McCullin CBE for the Holburne Museum in Bath, which was unveiled in 2015.



Sunday Times Watercolour Competition, 2016

- “The **First Prize of £10,000**, is this year awarded to **Kathryn Maple**, for *Sandy Shoes*, a stunningly vibrant painting in which the colourful mosaic of domestic space cascades into the equally colourful natural space of the Southwest Indian Vypin Islands. Maple says that she has “... *always been interested in interior/exterior places – and parts of India really feel like a green house waiting to explode. Sandy Shoes looks at the filtered shapes and vibrant colours I experienced in the Vypin Islands.*”
- Maple studied for a BA in Fine Art Print Making at The University of Brighton before taking a Postgraduate Programme at the Royal Drawing School. A practicing artist, living and working in London, Maple has held residencies at Dumfries House and The Muse Gallery.



Leo Davey, *Drip, Regent's Canal, London, 2015*

Sunday Times Watercolour Competition, 2015

- **Smith & Williamson Cityscape prize winner** – Leo Davey (not first prize winner)
- Leo Davey studied Illustration at **Falmouth College of Arts** in Cornwall and currently works as a full time artist from his **studio in Minehead**, West Somerset. He has won the Evolver Prize (for South West-based artists), and has been a prize winner at the A303, Millfield & Ilminster open exhibitions. His paintings depict all manner of subjects from city to seascapes and interiors to trees. Despite a range of painting methods a signature style is evident in his work in which mark marking and colour balance are paramount.
- *Leo Davey, Drip...Regents Canal – London*
- *"Drip...Regents Canal - London is as much about what you can't see as it is about what you can. Reflections in the water let us know what is out of view. I like the way the closest two figures pass by the guy with the red bag who is just about to step into the light." Leo Davey*



A Shilling Well Laid Out, Tom and Jerry at the Exhibition of Pictures at the Royal Academy, 1821

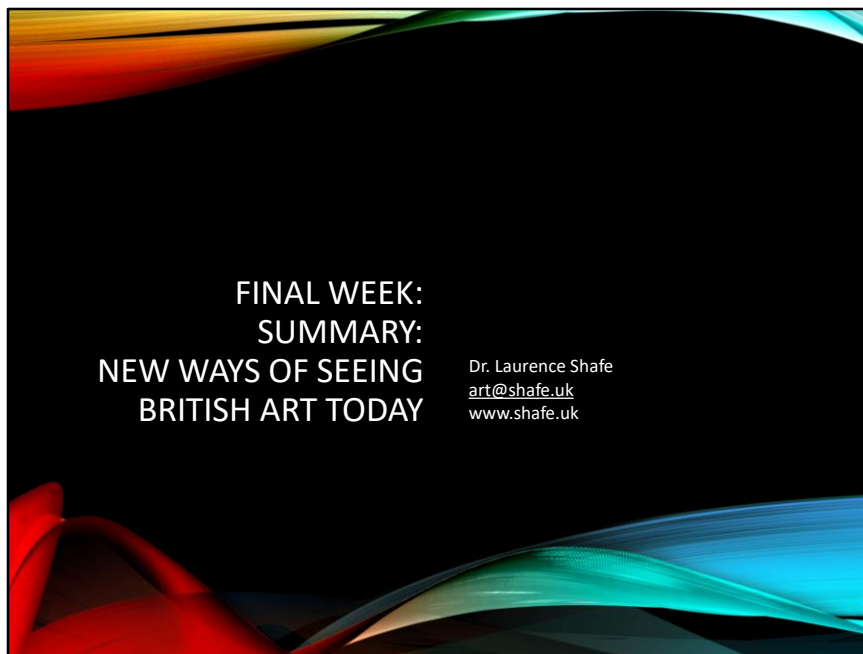
The Royal Academy Summer Exhibition today, Small Western Room

The Royal Academy Summer Exhibition

- Now in its 249th year. Originally they were all figurative paintings hung with frames touching from floor to ceiling with the history pictures and 'swagger' portraits hung on the line, small pictures below and lesser known artists 'skied'.
- Entry is open to all artists. In previous years, nearly two thirds of the exhibits were by non-Academicians. The Academy takes 30% commission on all sales.
- For the first round of the selection process, artists are asked to submit digital photographs of their work online. For the next stage of the application process, judges will shortlist up to 4,000 entries to be delivered to the Academy for a second round.
- In the Small Western Room of smaller pictures there were 141 paintings of which 30 of the 32 landscapes were sold, all of the 8 animal paintings sold and all 7 flower paintings. All other subject matter sold between 80 and 90% except for Portraits which only sold 2 of the 8 on show. Only 5 of the 14 paintings by RA members sold, possibly because their prices were higher. The majority of paintings

sold between £500 and £1500.

- £50,000 worth of prizes was awarded and over 5,000 works were sold.
- **Picture producing is alive and well two hundred years later. There are fewer portraits but just as many pictures submitted.**



FINAL WEEK:
SUMMARY:
NEW WAYS OF SEEING
BRITISH ART TODAY

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1. A History of Tate Britain
2. 1540
3. 1650
4. 1730 & 1760
5. William Hogarth
6. 1780
7. William Blake
8. 1810, 1840
9. Turner 1
10. Turner 2
11. 1890
12. 1910
13. 1930
14. Henry Moore
15. 1940 & 1950
16. 1960 & 1970
17. 1980
18. 1990
19. 2000

20. Summary