# LISSON GALLERY

Press Release

John Latham: 'Spray Paintings'

I April – 7 May 2016 52 Bell Street, London

"No one has seen any point in shooting a spray gun on a white surface, but to my question it held a dizzy promise."

John Latham, 1968

A decade after his death, the visionary Conceptual artist John Latham (1921–2006) remains a vital force and influence. Coinciding with a trio of museum exhibitions that reveal his exceptional legacy, Lisson Gallery presents its seventh solo show of Latham's work, focusing on an aspect of his practice that revolutionised the artist's outlook: the spray painting.

Far more than just a medium, spray painting was a discovery that proved revelatory. Latham acquired a spray gun in 1954 from a local ironmonger shop and later that year executed his first piece with the device: a mural in the home of Clive Gregory and Anita Kohsen, two scientists whose concept of 'psychophysical cosmology' – a theory that aimed at unifying mind and matter – was to have a profound impact on the artist's own philosophy. For Latham, the qualities of spray paint opened new approaches to form by breaking through the impasse contemporary painting had reached and allowing the convergence of art and science: "It destroys the picture plane in a legitimate way where contemporaries were at such pains to establish that plane," he later explained. "It is both abstract and referential in 'image'. It has a variable time-scale where the orthodox approach was very limited; it is anti-scale, where contemporaries were obsessed with the effect of large-scale presentations; it can be 'read' in several ways, as, a mathematics and as a memory trace."

The exhibition begins with a very early spray painting work, the monochrome *Sleep* (1955), in which a heterogeneous range of marks suggests a reclining female. Combining emulsion with spray painting and blending paint with chance, the piece oscillates between abstraction and figuration, its fluid form conveying feelings and traces. One of Latham's later works, a 'roller' painting made in the mid-'60s, will also be on show – a large, delicate work which features faint bands of colour set among areas of empty space. Executed on unprimed canvas and attached to rollers, it differs from conventional painting by exploring the question of time: the near-invisible tiny dots made by the gun hover on the verge of existence, suggesting "a coming into being" when they accumulate with others; and by rolling the canvas up and down, Latham was able to make painting a temporal exercise in a process analogous to memory, aimed at exemplifying the experience of past, present and future.

Moreover, spray painting made it possible for Latham to assign various time-signatures to his paintings, mechanically making the effect of time visible (through the direct correlation between how long the trigger was held and the mark made). This idea was carried to its logical conclusion in the instantaneous *Noit* (*One second Drawing*) series he made in 1970, each piece created according to a set of instructions and presented together with a "time/operator" stamp recording the exact date and time of their production. In doing so, Latham restated as economically possible his conception of 'least event', describing the drawings as "the primitive event from which one could derive a picture of the world event.... It is the temporal just as much as the spatial that gives the mark significance."

London 27 & 52 Bell Street London NWI 5BU T +44 (0)20 7724 2739

New York 504 West 24th Street New York, NY 10011 T +1 212 505 6431

Milan Via Zenale, 3 20123 Milan – Italy T +39 02 89050608

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The exhibition will also include works that draw from Latham's 1966 Niddrie series, which the artist created as part of an APG project in Scotland, where he designated derelict 'bings' – shale heaps from the early oil industry located between Edinburgh and Glasgow – as artworks. This theme later resurfaced in the 1990s as part of a series of works, three of which will be on display at Lisson Gallery. These works adopt the spray painting technique, staining both mounted and unmounted canvas in red, the colour of shale.

Latham's influence on contemporary art is further explored in the exhibition 'A Lesson in Sculpture with John Latham' at the Henry Moore Institute, which presents his work in conversation with sixteen sculptures by artists working across the twentieth and twenty-first centuries (24 March – 19 June); and the group shows 'KALEIDOSCOPE: The Indivisible Present' at Modern Art Oxford (6 February – 16 April) and 'Conceptual Art in Britain: 1964-1979' at Tate Britain (12 April – 29 August). Before its closure later this year, Flat Time House will also present a series of exhibitions celebrating Latham's legacy, including 'The Shift' (21 April – 29 May), a retrospective of Flat Time House's activities over the past eight years.

#### About the artist

Conceptual artist John Latham (1921–2006) was a 20th-century firebrand, who, through performances, assemblages, films, sculpture, painting and extensive writings, fuelled controversy and continues to inspire. His radical rethinking of what an artwork might be and visionary approach to the relationship between art and life – embodied in the conception of his Peckham home and studio Flat Time House as a living work of sculpture and open to anyone interested in thinking about art – has been deeply influential. Latham developed his own philosophy of time, known as 'Event Structure', which proposes that the most basic component of reality is not the particle, as purported by physics, but the 'least event', or shortest departure from a state of nothing. He famously incorporated books – the keepers of all knowledge – into what he called skoob works ('books' spelt backwards). The seminal skoob happened in 1966, while he was teaching at St Martins School of Art. Latham invited his students to join him in a ritualistic ceremony: the chewing and spitting out of Clement Greenberg's art history tome Art and Culture. He then decanted the vestiges into a phial, which he duly returned to the St Martins library. Latham demonstrated that destruction was an equal and opposite process to creation – and for this his place in the history of Conceptual art is sealed.

John Latham was born in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia (now Maramba, Zambia) in 1921. In 1946 he enrolled at Regent Street Polytechnic and then studied painting at Chelsea College of Art and Design (1947–51). Solo exhibitions include P.S. I Contemporary Art Center, New York (2006), Tate Britain, London (2005), Staatsgalerie, Stuttgart, Germany (1991), Société des Expositions du Palais des Beaux-Arts, Brussels (1984) and Städtische Kunsthalle, Düsseldorf, Germany (1975). His work was shown in many group exhibitions including documenta 6, Kassel, Germany (1977) and the 51st Venice Biennale (2005).

## About Lisson Gallery

Lisson Gallery is one of the most influential and longest-running international contemporary art galleries in the world. Established in 1967 by Nicholas Logsdail, it pioneered the early careers of important Minimal and Conceptual artists, such as Sol LeWitt and Richard Long, as well as those of significant British sculptors from Anish Kapoor and Tony Cragg to a younger generation led by Ryan Gander and Haroon Mirza. With two exhibition spaces in London, one in Milan and a fourth to open under the High Line in New York on 3 May 2016, Lisson Gallery supports and develops artists globally, including Marina Abramovic, Allora and Calzadilla, Ai Weiwei, Gerard Byrne, Liu Xiaodong, Tatsuo Miyajima, Rashid Rana, Pedro Reyes and Santiago Sierra.

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New York 504 West 24th Street New York, NY 10011 T +1 212 505 6431

Milan Via Zenale, 3 20123 Milan – Italy T +39 02 89050608

#### **Opening Hours**

Monday-Friday, 10am-6pm Saturday, 11am-5pm

#### Press enquiries

Diana Babei or Cecilia Vilela at Rhiannon Pickles PR Tel: +44 (0) 7789 868991; +44 (0) 7449 872 799 Email: diana@picklespr.com; cecilia@picklespr.com

i: @lisson\_gallery t: @Lisson\_Gallery fb: LissonGallery

### **Current Lisson Gallery Exhibitions:**

Milan: Richard Deacon, 'Flat Earth', 17 March – 29 April London, 27 Bell Street: Spencer Finch, 'The Opposite of Blindness', 1 April – 7 May London, 52 Bell Street: John Latham, 'Spray Paintings', 1 April – 7 May

## Future Lisson Gallery Exhibitions:

New York: Carmen Herrera, 'Recent Works', 3 May – 18 June Milan: Anish Kapoor, 13 May – 22 July London, 27 Bell Street: Cory Arcangel, 'currentmood', 20 May – 2 July London, 52 Bell Street: Stanley Whitney, 'Radical Times', 20 May – 2 July

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