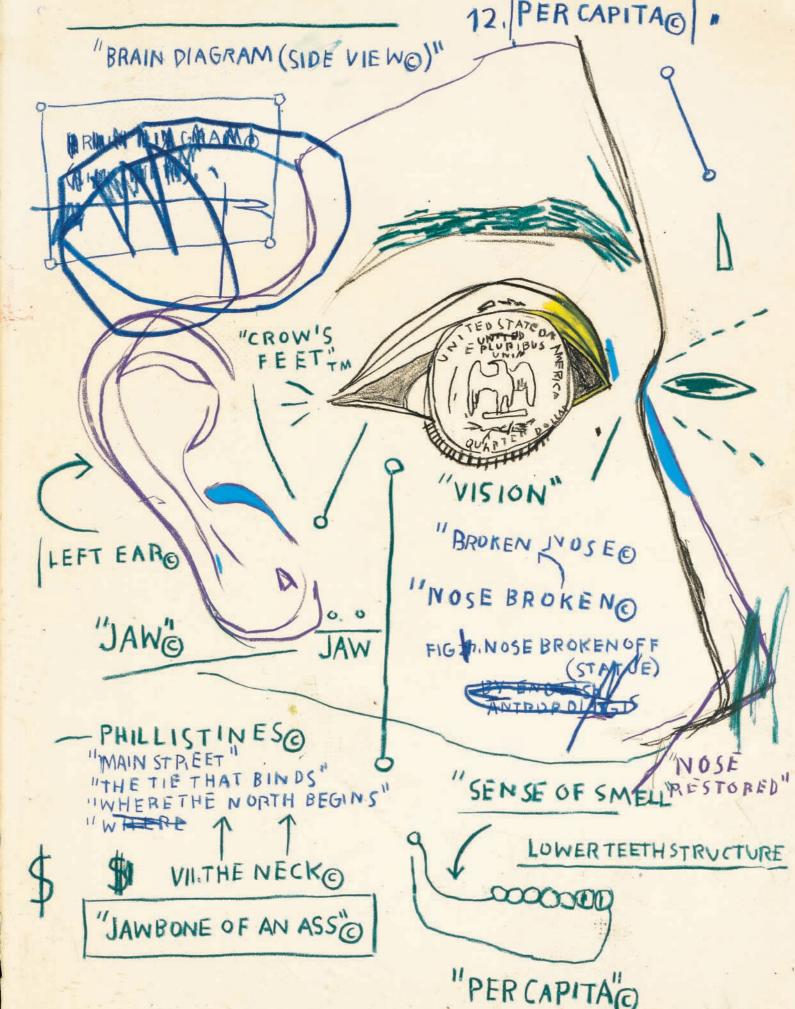
CHRISTIE'S

POST-WAR AND CONTEMPORARY ART AFTERNOON SESSION

NEW YORK | 14 NOVEMBER 2019



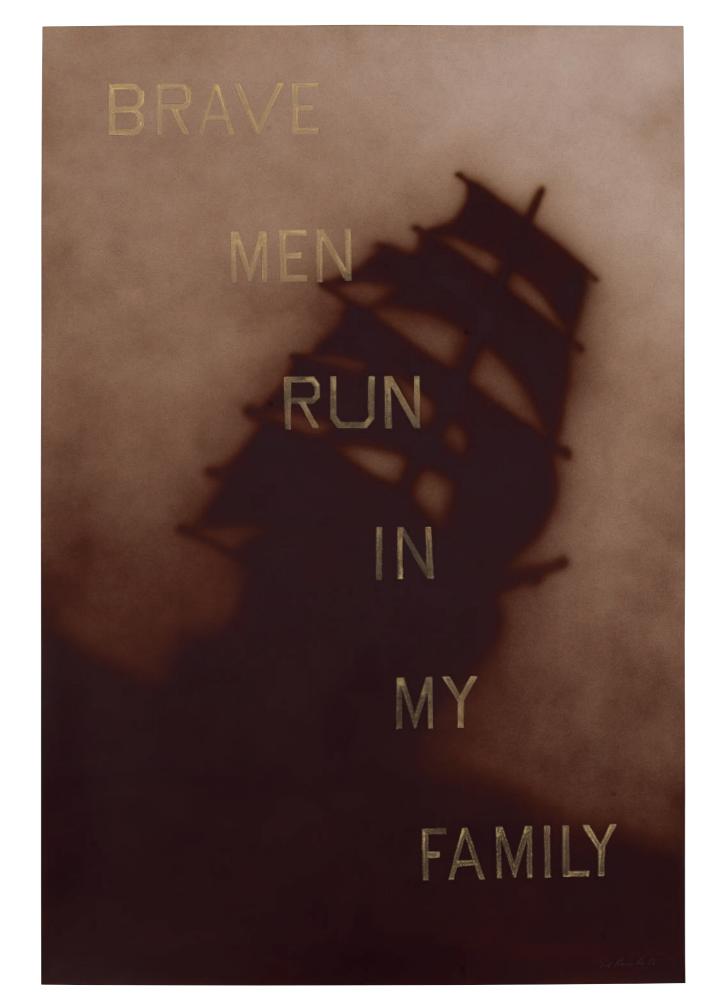


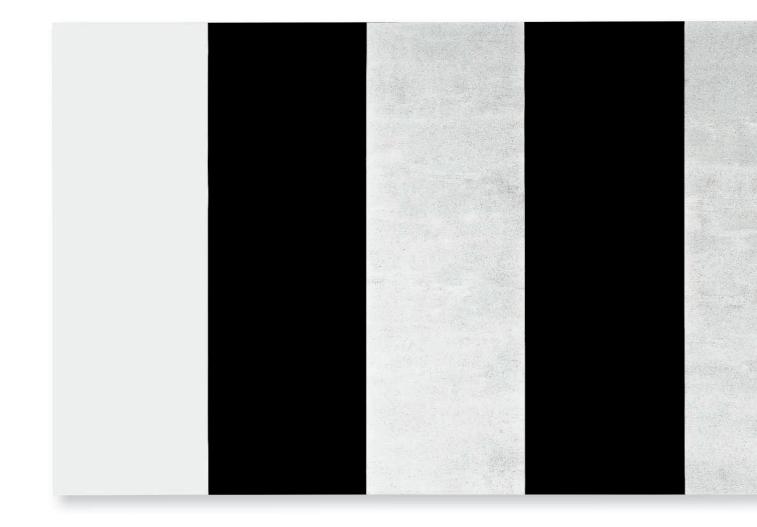


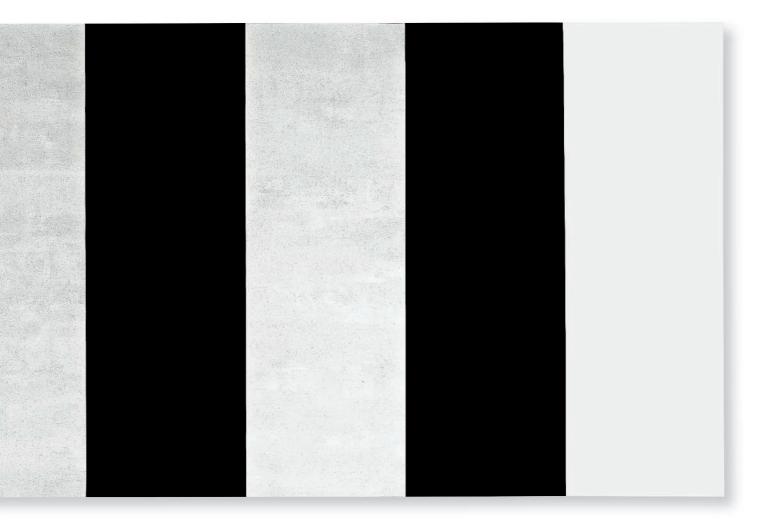






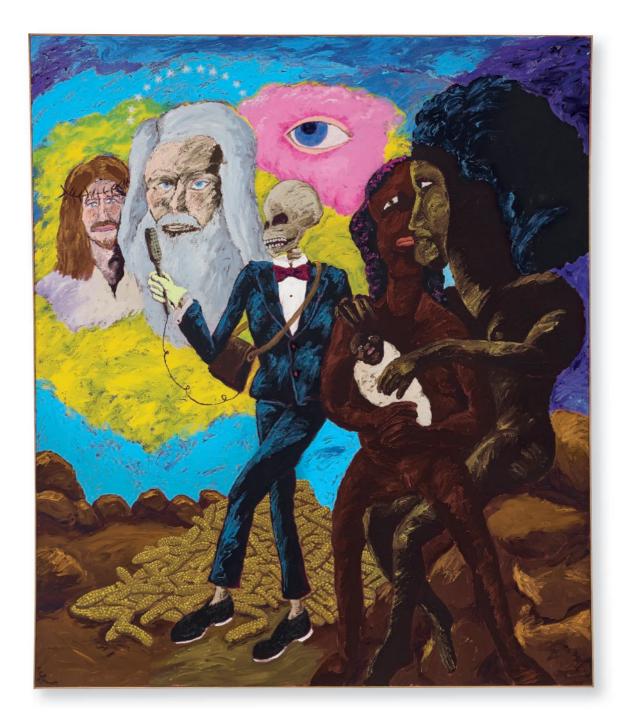














POST-WAR AND CONTEMPORARY ART AFTERNOON SESSION

AUCTION

Thursday 14 November 2019 at 2.00 pm (Lots 801-940)

20 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10020

VIEWING

Friday	1 November	10:00 am – 5:00 pm
Saturday	2 November	10:00 am – 5:00 pm
Sunday	3 November	1:00 pm – 5:00 pm
Monday	4 November	10:00 am – 5:00 pm
Tuesday	5 November	10:00 am – 5:00 pm
Wednesday	6 November	10:00 am – 7:00 pm
Thursday	7 November	10:00 am - 5:00 pm
Friday	8 November	10:00 am - 5:00 pm
Saturday	9 November	10:00 am – 5:00 pm
Sunday	10 November	1:00 pm – 5:00 pm
Monday	11 November	10:00 am - 5:00 pm
Tuesday	12 November	10:00 am – 5:00 pm
Wednesday	13 November	10:00 am - 12:00 pm

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For storage and collections, please refer to page 299

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Emily Kaplan Head of Day Sales +1 212 484 4802 ekaplan@christies.com



Kathryn Marber Cataloguei +1 212 641 5768 kmarber@christies.com

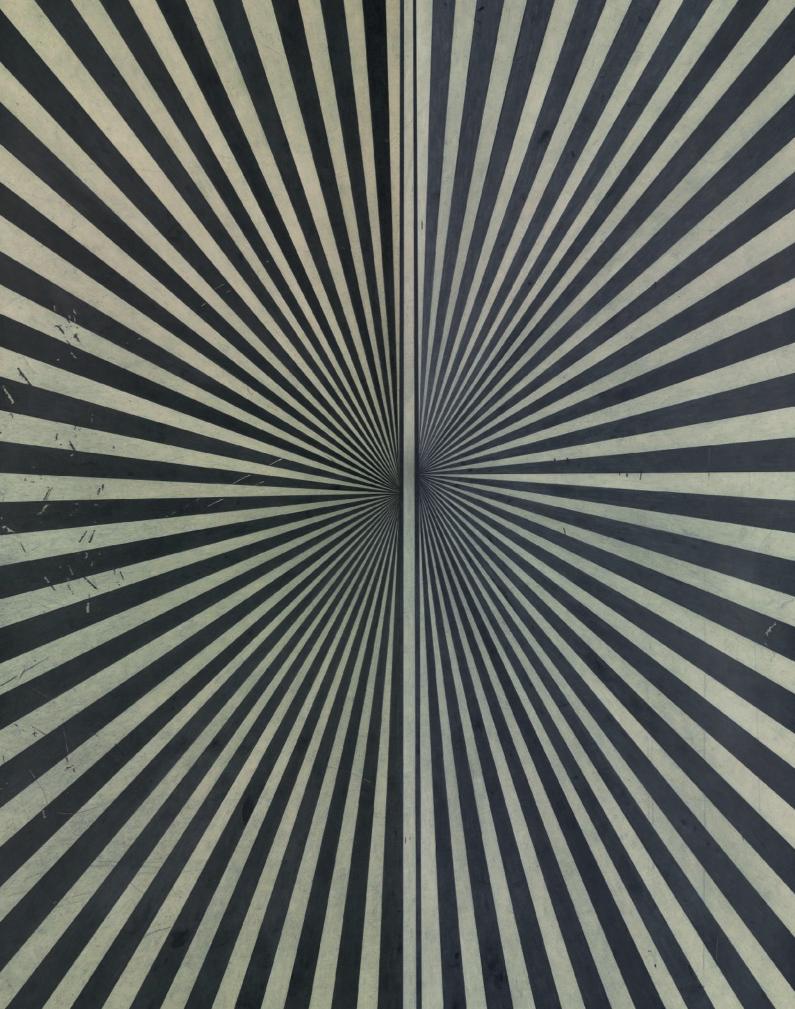


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PROPERTIES INCLUDING

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⁸⁰¹ JULIE CURTISS (B.1982)

Pas de Trois

signed, titled and dated 'Julie Curtiss Pas de trois, 2018' (on the reverse) acrylic, vinyl and oil on canvas 48 x 60 in. (121.9 x 152.4 cm.) Painted in 2018.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE: Various Small Fires, Los Angeles Private collection Acquired from the above the present owner

EXHIBITED: Los Angeles, Various Small Fires, *Altered States*, May-June 2018.



 $\label{eq:constraint} \begin{array}{l} {\sf Meret \ Oppenheim, \it Object, 1936. Museum of Modern Art, New York. © 2019 Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York / Pro Litteris, Zurich. Photo: © The Museum of Modern Art / Licensed by SCALA / Art Resource, New York. \end{array}$



⁸⁰² NINA CHANEL ABNEY (B. 1982)

Friends 333 signed and dated 'NINA CHANEL ABNEY 2015' (on the overlap acrylic and spray paint on canvas 48 x 48 in. (121.9 x 121.9 cm.) Executed in 2015.

\$100,000-200,000

PROVENANCE: Africa's Out!, New York, benefit auction, courtesy of the artist and Gladstone Gallery, 5 June 2015 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

> Easy to swallow, hard to digest. The playfulness of my work is a result of my use of vivid colours and my interest in satirical cartoons. I love the fact that anything taboo suddenly becomes tolerable as long as it's not real.

— Nina Chanel Abney



⁸⁰³ SHARA HUGHES (B. 1981)

Georgia

signed, titled and dated 'Shara Hughes 2007 GEORGIA' (on the reverse) oil on canvas 50 x 45 in. (127 x 114.3 cm.) Painted in 2007.

\$60,000-80,000

PROVENANCE: Galerie Mikael Andersen, Copenhagen Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: Copenhagen, Galerie Mikael Andersen, *Shara Hughes: I'll Just Have to Work with This*, August-September 2008.



⁸⁰⁴ LOIE HOLLOWELL (B. 1983)

Gemini

signed, dated and titled 'Loie Hollowell Gemini 2015' (on the reverse) oil on canvas 48 % x 36 % in. (122.3 x 92.3 cm.) Painted in 2015.

\$70,000-100,000

PROVENANCE: Feuer/Mesler, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

> Beauty for me is not just visual, it is also experiential. I want the viewer to come away not necessarily knowing what I was trying to tell them about, say, my birth experience, but absorbing an impression of brightness or ricAess or radiance that has something to do with their relationship to their own body.

- Loie Hollowell



⁸⁰⁵ NICOLAS PARTY (B. 1980)

Untitled

signed and dated 'Nicolas Party 2016' (on the reverse) watercolor and pastel on paper 28 x 39 ¼ in. (71.1 x 99.7 cm.) Executed in 2016.

\$150,000-200,000

PROVENANCE: kaufmann repetto, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner



⁸⁰⁶ RAYMOND PETTIBON (B. 1957)

No Title (It Would Glisten...)

gouache, acrylic and ink on paper 40 ¼ x 59 ¾ in. (102.2 x 151.8 cm) Executed in 2010.

\$500,000-700,000

PROVENANCE: Regen Projects, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

New York, Venus Over Manhattan, *Are Your Motives Pure? Raymond Pettibon: Surfers 1985-2013,* April-May 2014, pp. 82-83, 114-117, 135 (illustrated).



Katsushika Hokusai, *The Great Wave at Kanagawa*, 1930-1932. Photo: © RMN-Grand Palais / Art Resource, New York.

Parking with an urgency rarely matched by his contemporaries, Raymond Pettibon has conceived an idiosyncratic lexicon of symbols relating to American culture since his emergence on the art scene in the 1980s. Initially creating drawings for the Punk rock music scene of Los Angeles, his talented draftsmanship, combined convincingly with the cartoonlike, economical style of his representations, speaks swiftly, freely, and oftentimes critically, about contemporary culture.

Foregoing the sardonicism of many of his other subjects, Pettibon's surfers are indubitably some of his most poetic and lyrical iterations. Pettibon began making his surf paintings in 1985, while living in Venice Beach, California. Although he was never a surfer himself, he was taken by the existential potential of the transcendent highs and obliterating lows of the wave, and the experience of the surfer navigating through this cycle. As the artist himself described: "It can also be the way something like surfing describes a society, and the people in it. I've done a lot of large drawings and prints of that imagery. It has that epic nature, that sublime nature, that almost asks you to reproduce it full sized on the wall." (R. Pettibon quoted in Rob Storr, Raymond Pettibon, New York, 2001, p. 25). Executed in 2010, No Title (It Would Glisten), features the artist's recurring motif of a lone surfer challenging a massive wave. The wave is painted with loose strokes and vivid, deep hues of blue, and, with no land visible in sight, the ravaging sea consumes the entire picture plane - creating the sense of sublimity and expanse that betokens the iconic role of the surfer works in Pettibon's oeuvre.



⁸⁰⁷ ED CLARK (1926-2019)

Untitled (Paris Series)

signed, titled and dated 'Clark 1998 PARIS SERIES' (on the reverse) acrylic on canvas 70 x 78 % in. (177.8 x 199.1 cm.) Painted in 1998.

\$200,000-300,000

PROVENANCE:

John T. Thompson, Indianapolis, acquired directly from the artist Michael Rosenfeld Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

New York, Mnuchin Gallery, *Ed Clark: A Survey*, September-October 2018.

LITERATURE:

J. Yau, "Recognizing Ed Clark's Contribution to Abstraction," *Hyperallergic*, October 2018 (illustrated).

Ver the course of the last several decades, Ed Clark has continually extended the language of American abstraction through his experimentations with the material properties of paint and the physicality of color: the hallmarks of his innovative *oeuvre*. Painted in 1998, *Untitled (Paris Series)* is an arresting example of Clark's mature style and practice, specifically his use of the push broom to create broad strokes of ebullient color. This work exemplifies the ways in which Clark has masterfully established his own unique form of expressionism by literally sweeping his medium into a graceful language of its own, reclaiming his place as an important addition to the group of abstract artists working in the postwar era.

The present work refers to the formative importance of Paris in the artist's *oeuvre* and was most likely painted during a later visit to the city. Born in New Orleans and raised in Chicago, Clark went on to study at the Art Institute of Chicago and L'Academie de la Grande Chaumiere in Paris in 1952, where he studied under Ossip Zadkine. It was in Paris where Clark was exposed to movements and artists such as the CoBRA group, Art Informel, and the work of Nicolas de Stael for the first time; all of which proved to be important and lasting influences on the artist's work to come. After the Academy, Clark continued to live and work in Paris alongside other ex-patriot artists and creative figures including Sam Francis, Joan Mitchell, Beauford Delaney, Barbara





Chase-Riboud and James Baldwin, and it was during this time that Clark began to explore the expressive propensities of abstraction: "I began to believe, from my conversations with other artists, that the real truth is in the stroke. For me, it is large, bold strokes that do not refer distinctly to seen nature. The paint is the subject. The motions of the strokes give the work life." (E. Clark and Q. Troupe, "For the Sake of the Search: An Interview with Ed Clark by Quincy Troupe," in *For the Sake of the Search*, Belleville Lake, 1997, p. 17).

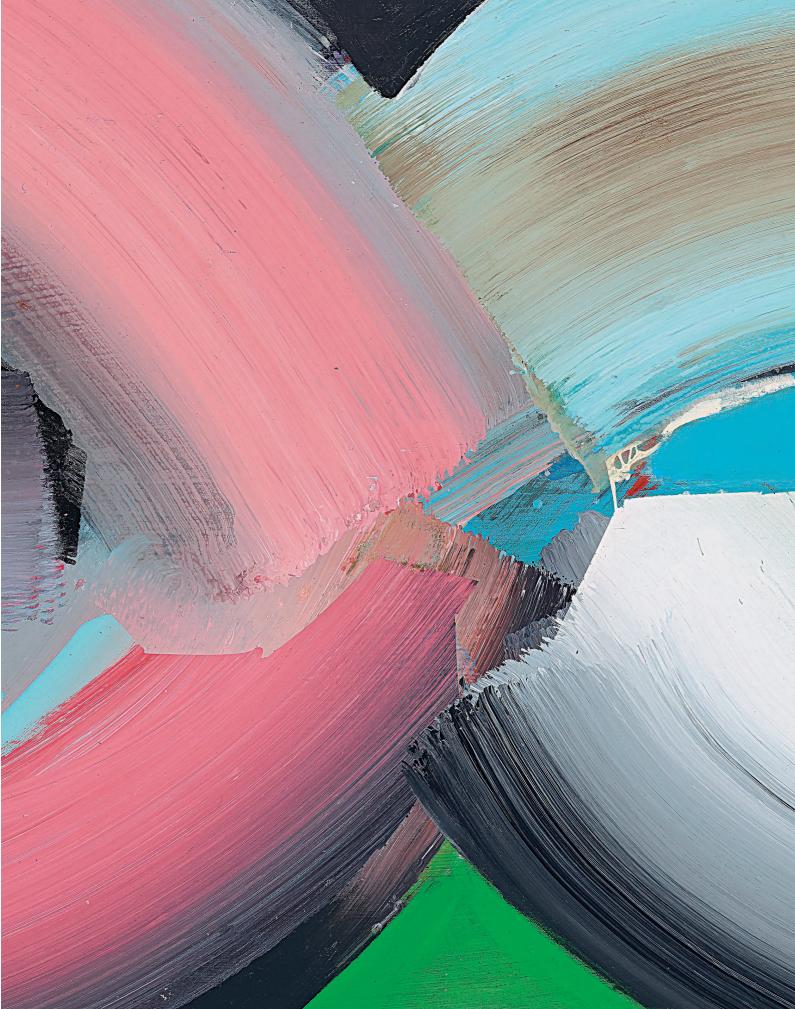
In 1956, while still in Paris, Clark would begin painting in his now-signature style. Like several of his Abstract Expressionist forbearers, Clark placed the canvas flat on the floor. Clark began experimenting with larger canvases and was unable to find paintbrushes big enough to accommodate this new scale. The push broom became the key to solving this problem. In what Clark refers to as "the big sweep," he began to apply paint with a broom - the swoop of his broom creating broad strokes of color to the scale he desired. As demonstrated in the present work, the broom allowed Clark to replicate the momentum of a brushstroke on a larger scale. The push of the broom thus becomes a central and contingent component of Clark's magnum opus: the physical act of moving the paint and the inherent materiality of the paint itself become Clark's subject matter. Clark would continue experimenting

with such methods throughout his career - trading in his traditional broom for short-handled push brooms, rollers, rags, and at times, his own hands, to apply paint on the canvas.

Coming of age in an era where African American artists were expected by many to create figurative work explicitly addressing racial subject matter, Clark insisted on pursuing the development of a new formal language that celebrated the cultivation and expression of the individual voice and the power of non-objective art to transcend cultural and political boundaries: "Art is not subject to political games; its importance elevates it above any racial differences. Any man of talent, of noble spirit, can make it" (E. Clark, quoted in "Un musée pour Harlem," *Chroniques de L'Art Vivant*, November 1968, p. 15).

Together with his counterparts in Paris and New York, Clark's innovations with paint application and his creative use of the canvas support continuously expanded the possibilities for the future of abstract painting. While the "all-over" chromatics of *Untitled* (*Paris Series*) might seem to echo the bravura brushwork of Willem de Kooning and Franz Kline, for example, its brooding luminosity of hues and the resplendent variety of texture, depth, and color gives the work a unique energy so true to Clark's *oeuvre*. Nicolas de Staël, Honfleur, 1952. © 2019 Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York / ADAGP, Paris. Photo: Bridgeman Images.

opposite: Present lot illustrated (detail).





⁸⁰⁸ JONAS WOOD (B. 1977)

2 Birds at Night

signed with the artist's initials, titled and dated '2 BIRDS AT NIGHT JBRW 2013' (on the reverse) oil and acrylic on linen 60 x 44 in. (152.4 x 111.8 cm.) Painted in 2013.

\$500,000-700,000

PROVENANCE: Shane Campbell Gallery, Chicago Private collection, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Chicago, Shane Campbell Gallery, *Jonas Wood*, October-November 2013.

Mr. Wood paints the artist's life that happens to be his own...In *Mr.* Wood's case it includes the hallway leading to his studio, a stack of birdcages stored in a corner somewhere (occasionally a riotous extravagance of parallel lines) and a large cluster of incised ceramic vessels, suffused in a weirdly palpable gray light, by the artist Shio Kusaka, to whom *Mr.* Wood is married.

(R. Smith, "Art in Review: Jonas Wood." The New York Times, March 17, 2011.)









Jonas Wood's 2 Birds at Night, 2013, celebrates the artist's signature graphic style while aligning itself in the surrealist manner of quotidian objects where nothing is quite as it seems. The oversized bird cage and bizarre staging of the house at night is emphasized by Wood's use of absolute negative space, an inky black, which displaces the normative proportions of the scene. An artist known for his carefully detailed interiors and meticulously rendered still life work, Wood here demonstrates his sure handling of space, a remarkable flourish of architectural skill which builds both the world within the bird cage and the one surrounding.

Wood started to work with the bird cage motif in 2010, a gouache work on paper showing a jumble of animal cages: the bird cages at the forefront juxtaposed with larger stacked pet cages in the background. The delicate bars of a cage lend themselves well to Wood's graphic detailing, which simultaneously creates density in form and lets space bleed through. The cage creates a semi-transparent screen, cleverly allowing Wood to control how light or color permeate. In 2011, Wood continued to explore the cage motif by adding two colorful birds into the cage, as seen with 2 Caged Birds, 2011, and Untitled (2 Yellow Birds), 2011. In both of these examples, two birds of vibrant coloring creat new threedimensionality to the cage and establish the artist's technical sophistication given his often commented upon ability to flatten space. Here, Wood proves he can build as well as remove space, forging whirling iron cages that simultaneously carry weight and the functionality to contain, while being airy and open.

The present work, made two years later in 2013, builds upon this theme of the pair of birds but, rarely for the artist, places them in a distinct time: night. Two birds of tropical color cling to the bars of a looming bird cage, the bright colors of their plumage and the surrounding decorative objects unnaturally emanating from the darkness. The cage is built in two parts, a smaller barn-shaped cage perches perpendicularly on the larger base. Upon closer examination, the cage does not make structural sense. The sharp line of the roof distorts whether the birds are able to access the upper part, and the whole crisscross of bars overlap one another to deconstruct the structure of the cage; a "riotous extravagance". Such illusions are further reinforced by the deliberate similarity between the bird feeder and the two blue squares in the background, perhaps windows to the night sky, collapsing the figuration into abstraction. Wood's night scene, with its impossible coloring and fractured structuring, warps what first appears a recognizable scene into something quite unfamiliar.

Further testimony to Wood's technical skill is seen in the speckled floor, composed of minute flecks in greens and blues, that shimmers and works as a semitransparent layer to the scene. As with the bird cage, there is a sense that something is not quite right. The white structure appears to be supporting a terracotta pot, which is partly shielded by a long, leafy palm. Upon closer inspection, it is not clear where the plant begins or ends; it creeps up the side of the bird cage, emerging out of harshly defined shadow and undermining the logical structure of the picture. These absurdist details liken Wood's work to the tradition of Cubist-like spatial distortion: "More than ever his works negotiate an uneasy truce among the abstract, the representational. the photographic and the just plain weird. They achieve this with a dour yet lavish palette, tactile but implacably workmanlike surfaces and a subtly perturbed sense of space which seemingly flattened planes and shapes undergo shifts in tone and angle that continually declare their constructed, considered, carefully wrought artifice." (R. Smith, "Art in Review: Jonas Wood." The New York Times, March 17, 2011).

René Magritte, Le thérapeute, 1937. © 2019 C. Herscovici / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. Photo: Banque d'Images, ADAGP / Art Resource, New York.

opposite: Present lot illustrated (detail).



⁸⁰⁹ JONAS WOOD (B. 1977)

Jackson Hole Wyoming

signed with the artist's initials, titled and dated 'JBRW 2013 JACKSON HOLE WYOMING' (on the reverse) oil and acrylic on linen 35 % x 27 % in. (90 x 69 cm.) Painted in 2013.

\$200,000-300,000

PROVENANCE: David Kordansky Gallery, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner

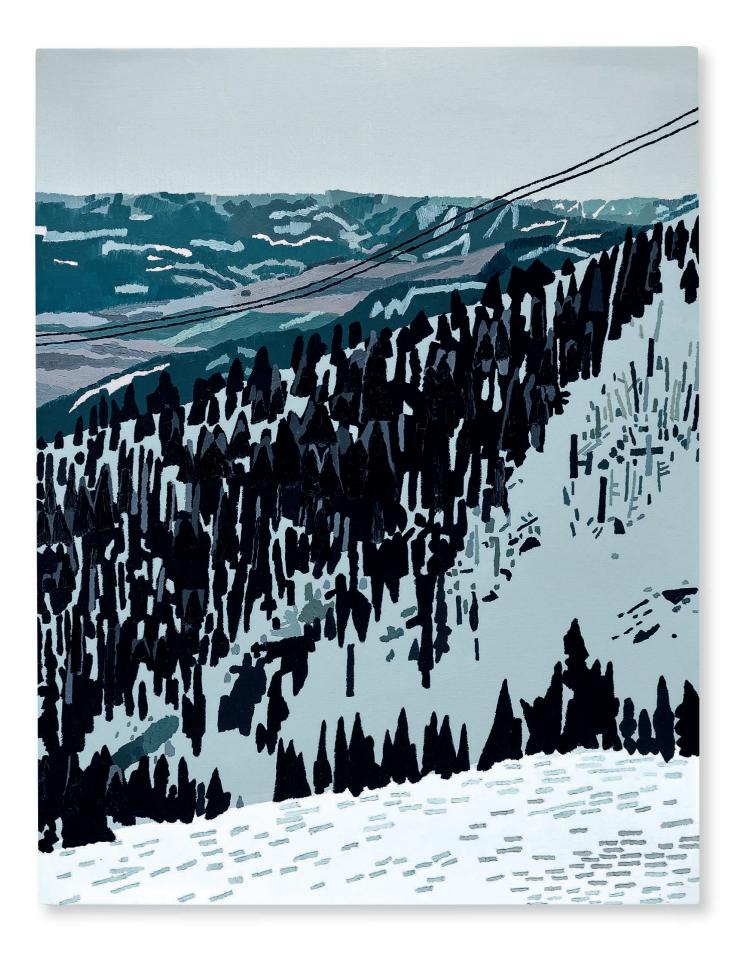
EXHIBITED: Chicago, Shane Campbell Gallery, *Jonas Wood*, October-November 2013.

I have had a deep emotional connection to most of the places I select to paint. That is going to come across. There is a personal nostalgia I can feed off. Everyone wants to go back to his or her youth in some way, be naive, and be a kid again. I know there are powerful emotions, and I use that as fuel.

-Jonas Wood



Gerhard Richter, {Gebirge (Mountains)}, 1968. © Gerhard Richter 2019 (0235)



⁸¹⁰ ALEX KATZ (B. 1927)

Orange Hat 2

signed and dated 'Alex Katz 7-73' (on the overlap) oil on linen 72 x 96 in. (182.9 x 243.8 cm.) Painted in 1973.

\$700,000-1,000,000

PROVENANCE: Marlborough-Godard Gallery, Toronto Acquired from the above by the present owner, 1974

EXHIBITED: New York, Marlborough Gallery Inc., *Alex Katz*, December 1973, pp. 4 and 22, no. 15 (illustrated).



Alex Katz, Lawn Party, 1965. Museum of Modern Art, New York. @ 2019 Alex Katz / Licensed by VAGA at Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York.







portrait seemingly captured from the still of a film reel, Alex Katz's *Orange Hat 2* explores a central leitmotif in his career—his wife, Ada, who he painted more than two hundred times since their marriage in 1958. Highlighting the distinctly figurative nature of his practice, this work simultaneously honors the painterly tradition of portraiture while also abstracting the subject-at-hand in a profoundly graphic nature. *Orange Hat 2* illustrates how Katz exists with a dichotomy of modern and traditional, occupying his own niche in contemporary art history.

Focused on his wife, Ada, *Orange Hat 2* exudes an aura of intimacy that is typical of Katz's *oeuvre*. The brim of the orange hat radiates around Ada's face, creating an almost halo-like effect that draws attention to her striking facial features. Her almond-shaped eyes have a glistening quality, bringing vibrancy to her olive-toned complexion. Her eyelashes are distinct, framing her eyes in a manner that accentuates her femininity. In a gentle pink hue, her lips come together to form a slight pout, alluding to her general indifference and mystique. There is an inherently unequivocal quality to this work with shadowing that flattens the subject's expression both compositionally and figuratively.

Katz situates Ada within a serene, bucolic landscape, highlighting their yellow house in Maine and natural elements behind her in a brighter, more vivid color palate. Though these elements add depth and perspective to the work, Ada's face still dominates the canvas, which spans across nearly eight feet. The closeness with which Katz captures Ada positions her as both the subject and object of the piece. She appears almost aloof, disconnected from the world around her with an expression that emphasizes an elusive quality. Neither smiling nor serious, she has a tranced, dreamlike expression that transcends the boundaries of the canvas with her off-right gaze. There is a sense of fascination and secrecy as the viewer is invited into the unknown.

As Katz said, "For me, there's nothing more mysterious than appearances. I want to see this thing fresh, and I don't want anything to get in the way. Appearances, for me, are a real mystery" (R. Storr, "Robert Storr in conversation with Alex Katz," *Alex Katz*, London, p. 48). By breaking into the personal space of his subject, Katz is able to question the very notion of appearances, exploring the mystery that portraiture yields. In doing so, Katz creates a relatable image that investigates the tension between warm and distant, vulnerable and charismatic.

Painted in 1973, Orange Hat 2 is a seminal example of Katz's work, paving the way for his decades-long career as a celebrated artist. The sheer scale of this particular piece magnifies the close-up cropping of Ada's face, exemplifying her role as Katz's model and muse that became central to his practice. With its distinctly graphic nature, Orange Hat 2 is notably more colorful and lively, typifying Katz's foray into creating his own genre of Contemporary Art.





opposite: Edward Hopper, Automat, 1927. Des Moines Art Center. © 2019 Heirs of Josephine Hopper / Licensed by VAGA at Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. Photo: Des Moines Art Center, Des Moines, Iowa, USA / De Agostini Picture Library / Bridgeman Images.

Ada and Alex Katz, 1958. Photo: © 2019 Estate of Rudy Burckhardt / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. Though he paid homage to the Old Master tradition of portraiture, it was Katz's departure from such tradition that defined his career. In this sense, it was Katz's ability to straddle two worlds between the modern and traditional that allowed him to pave the way as a leading contemporary, figurative painter. As he himself expressed, "I think of myself as a modern person and I want my painting to look that way. I think of my paintings as different from some others in that they derive a lot from modern paintings as well as from older paintings... They're traditional because all painting belongs to the paintings before them, and they're modernistic because they're responsive to the immediate" (R. Marshall, *Alex Katz*, New York, 1986, p. 22).

With his clean, graphic, and vibrant visual vernacular, Katz is considered part of the second-generation of New York School painters. His contemporaries include artists such as Jane Freilicher and Larry Rivers and poets such as Kenneth Koch, Frank O'Hara, and James Schuyler. Through his inherently two-dimensional style, Katz was one of the first artists to reduce the hazy, gestural brushwork that had permeated figurative painting, instead maintaining the size and scale of artists associated with Abstract Expressionism and Color Field Abstraction. Katz embraced the abstraction of his contemporaries, achieving a sense of minimalism with the flatness of his works. Though he was influenced by billboard advertising and utilized vibrant, punchy colors, Katz did not align with the Pop Art movement of the time. Instead, he remained within a more painterly tradition, eventually influencing other contemporary, figurative painters such as Elizabeth Peyton, Peter Doig, David Salle, and Richard Prince.

Through *Orange Hat 2*, Katz explores the liminal space between abstraction and portraiture, achieving an increased sense of verisimilitude in his distinctive figurative style. This particular work serves as a more colorful, pastoral gesture towards Katz's larger imprint on Contemporary Art.

⁸¹¹ TOMOO GOKITA (B. 1969)

New Elvis

signed, titled and dated 'NEW ELVIS Tomoo Gokita 2013' (on the reverse) acrylic gouache on canvas 35 ¾ x 35 ¾ in. (91 x 91 cm.) Painted in 2013.

\$70,000-90,000

PROVENANCE: Taka Ishii Gallery, Tokyo Acquired from the above by the present owner



Rene Magritte, *The Great War*, 1964. © 2019 C. Herscovici / Artists. Rights Society (ARS), New York.



⁸¹² HAROLD ANCART (B. 1980)

Untitled (Ultra Deep Fried 12)

oilstick and graphite on paper 77 ½ x 51 ½ in. (196.9 x 130.8 cm.) Executed in 2014.

\$200,000-300,000

PROVENANCE: Casey Kaplan Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: New York, Casey Kaplan Gallery, *Harold Ancart, Kevin Beasley, Mateo López*, February-April 2014.





⁸¹³ TSCHABALALA SELF (B. 1988) *Floor Dance*

linen, fabric, oil pastel, acrylic and Flashe on canvas 90 x 96 in. (228.6 x 243.8 cm.) Executed in 2016.

\$120,000-180,000

PROVENANCE: T293, Rome Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: Naples, T293, *Tschabalala Self: The Function*, March-May 2016. London, Parasol unit foundation for contemporary art, *Tschabalala Self*, January-March 2017, p. 57, no. 56 (illustrated).

> I aspire to hold space and create a cultural vacuum in which these bodies can exist for their own pleasure and self-realisation, free of the other's assertions and the othering gaze ... My subjects are fully aware of their conspicuousness and are unmoved by their viewers. Their role is not to show, explain, or perform but rather "to be." In being, their presence is acknowledged and their significance felt.

- Tschabalala Self







SIMONE LEIGH (B. 1967)

Cowrie (Candomble)

salt-fired ceramic and steel $56 \times 53 \times 32 \frac{1}{2}$ in. (142.2 x 134.6 x 82.6 cm.) Executed in 2015.

\$50,000-70,000

PROVENANCE: Gallery Wendi Norris, San Francisco Acquired from the above by the present owner

> I've come to see Leigh's ceramic female figures as sentinels holding space for a culture that is very much in the making, a culture in which whiteness is neither the center nor the frame.

(Helen Molesworth, 'Art is Medicine', Artforum, March 2018, online)



⁸¹⁵ GLENN LIGON (B. 1960)

Untitled (They are the ink...)

signed twice and dated 'Glenn Ligon G. Ligon 92' (on the reverse) oilstick on paper 20 % x 16 % in. (51.1 x 41 cm.) Executed in 1992.

\$100,000-150,000

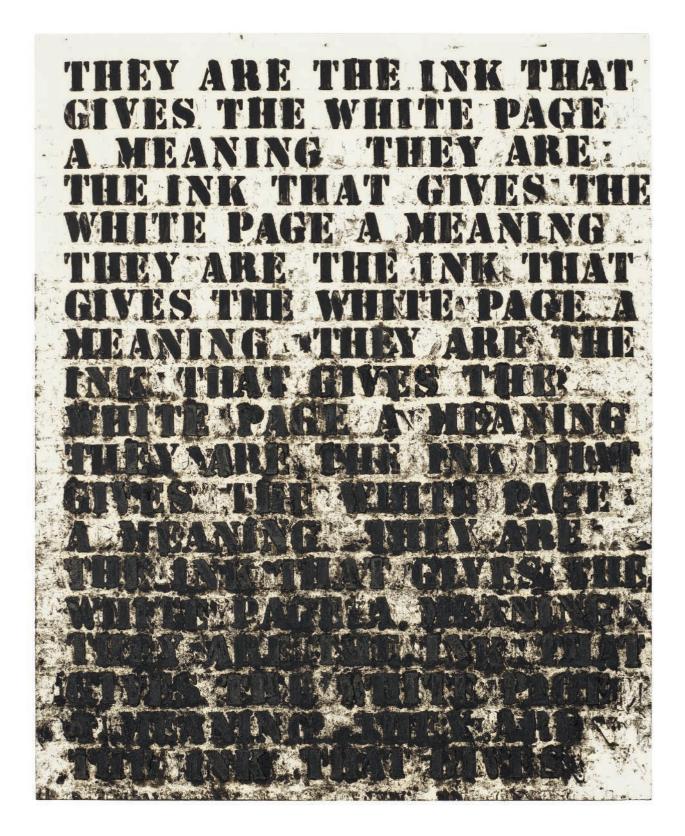
PROVENANCE: Max Protetch Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner, 1992

EXHIBITED: New York, Max Protetch Gallery, *Glenn Ligon/Paintings*, May-June 1992.

n the present work, Glenn Ligon references the French writer Jean Genet's posthumously published autobiography, *Prisoner of Love* (1986), that contemplates the marginalized identity of African Americans in the United States. The autobiography resonated deeply with Ligon's personal experience, resulting in *Untitled*, where he plucks out one line from the poem— "They are the ink that gives the white page a meaning"—and presents a complex statement that the identity of the self is always predicated to a certain degree on the society that one exists in. As a gay black man, Ligon strives to express his individual identity in a way that does not rely on the implicitly racist visual and literary culture of white America. Ligon's work formally speaks to

this as the black text would not be visible without the white ground identity only becomes legible against the screen of the other.

By welcoming smudges and irregularities into almost murky blackness at the bottom of his repetitive stencil process, the text gives meaning while similarly losing its message in the continuing phrase. "There are a lot of things in our culture that seem clear," said Ligon in an interview at his studio, "but I think what the paintings are trying to do is to slow down reading, to present a difficulty, to present something that is not so easily consumed and clear" (C. Berwick, "Stranger in America: Glenn Ligon," Art in America, May 2011).



⁸¹⁶ MARK BRADFORD (B. 1961)

Untitled (Corner of Desire and Piety) III

signed with the artist's initial, titled and dated 'Corner of Desire and Piety M 2008' (on the reverse) mixed media collage $22 \times 27 \%$ in. (55.9 x 70.5 cm) Executed in 2008.

\$180,000-250,000

PROVENANCE: Sikkema Jenkins & Co., New York Private collection, Chicago Anon. sale; Phillips, New York, 8 May 2016, lot 9 Private collection, London Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Aspen Art Museum, *Mark Bradford*, February-April 2010, pp. 13, 125, 126 and 153, no. 83 (illustrated).

A prime example from Mark Bradford's *Merchant Posters* series from 2008, *Untitled (Corner of Desire and Piety) III* confronts the catastrophic aftermath of Hurricane Katrina on the African American community in New Orleans. The present lot is a reference to the epic, mural-sized 72-piece collage, *Corner of Desire and Piety*, at the Broad Museum in Los Angeles. The collage is comprised of ephemeral posters advertising propane deliveries intended for FEMA trailers found near the Lower Ninth Ward. The posters represent the choice many community members were faced with to either exploit the need for propane or to patiently suffer while awaiting aid. Paradoxically, the location described in the title does not exist, but rather the streets

run parallel to each other, acting as an allegory for the unexpected and outlandish decisions the victims of Hurricane Katrina were struggling with after the flooding. "Through a neutralizing process, Bradford transforms something insidious and alluring into something alluring and redemptive. One by one, the potentially destructuve advertisements vanish - reducing ever so slightly the visual barrage - and get scrubbed, cleansed, painted, leafed, or polished, until they reemerge. So, too, may the viewer emerge, cognizant that something he or she thought was incomprehensible or even irrelevant was in fact the gospel" (H. Zuckerman Jacobson, "Freedom Without Love," *Mark Bradford Merchant Posters*, New York and Aspen, 2010, p. 16).



⁸¹⁷ NATHANIEL MARY QUINN (B. 1977)

Joe

oil, oil pastel, paint stick, gouache and charcoal on vellum 59 % x 44 in. (151.8 x 111.8 cm.) Executed in 2014.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE: Private collection Acquired from the above by the present owner

> We all experience loss, happiness, we go up, we go down, and we have various experiences that impact who we are and what we may become... Pain feels the same way to everybody. It's what binds us all together. And I'm interested in exploring that.

- Nathaniel Mary Quinn



DEREK FORDJOUR (B. 1974)

Road Trip

signed and dated 'Fordjour '15' (on the reverse) oil pastel, acrylic, watercolor and newspaper collage on board 48 x 60 in. (121.9 x 152.4 cm.) Executed in 2015.

\$60,000-80,000

PROVENANCE: Private collection, Boston, acquired directly from the artist Acquired from the above by the present owner

Southerner born in Memphis who currently lives and works in Harlem, Derek Fordjour explores systems of exploitation and commodification, such as incarcarated black men and corporate athletes, as well as social patterns, national identities, meritocracy, stereotypes and the fallacies baked into the Americana zeitgeist. An investigation of power and the intersection of race and group identity, *Road Trip*, painted in 2015, depicts a group of uniformed men, both black and white, enigmatically posing, perhaps for a camera or for a judge, within an ethereal and ambiguous space. Known for using cultural material such as parades, sporting events, and other competitions as ideological platforms, Fordjour creates figures that are recepticals for ideas rather than specific people. Fordjour's collage

aesthetic of bringing disparate concepts together was born from an earlier necessity to use humble materials such as newspaper, tiles, charcoal, and wood panel. As his processs deepens, he considers his formal media a reminder of the "hand-me-down" culture of the Southern churches and schools he grew up in as a minority. In 2018, Fordjour was commissioned by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority to create a glass and ceramic mosaic mural, titled *Parade*, at the 145th Street and Lenox Avenue subway station in Harlem. In the same year, the Whitney Museum also commissioned a public installation, *Half Mast*, across from the museum, to encourage a dialogue on gun violence and mass shootings. In January 2020, he will have his first major solo exhibition at the Contemporary Art Museum in St. Louis.





PROPERTY OF A DISTINGUISHED NEW YORK COLLECTOR

819

KARA WALKER (B. 1969)

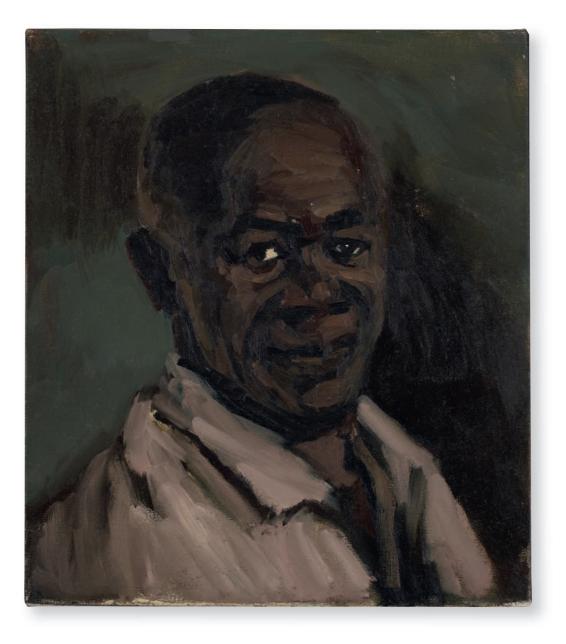
Untitled

signed and dated 'Kara Walker 2000' (on the reverse) gouache on paper 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (26 x 18.1 cm.) Painted in 2000.

\$8,000-12,000

PROVENANCE: Brent Sikkema, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: New York, Whitney Museum of American Art, *Whitney Biennial: Day for Night, The Wrong Gallery's Down By Law,* January-May 2006.



⁸²⁰ LYNETTE YIADOM-BOAKYE (B. 1977)

To Speak III of the Living

signed, titled and dated 'Lynette Yiadom-Boake 2011 To Speak ill of the Living' (on the reverse) oil on canvas 15 ¾ x 13 ¾ in. (40 x 34.9 cm.) Painted in 2011. PROVENANCE: Corvi-Mora, London Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: London, Corvi-Mora, *Lynette Yiadom-Boakye: "Notes and Letters,"* March-April 2011.

\$60,000-80,000

THE CLARKE COLLECTION

CELMINS RUSCHA PRICE DEMAND SMITH SIENA DUNHAM ELROD LE VA



Fred and Laura Clarke, Los Angeles, 1977. Photo: Lyle B. Mayer. From *WET: The Magazine of Gourmet Bathing*, April / May 1977. below right: © Ed Ruscha.

LA in the late 60's and 70's was, for us, a dense blend of art, architecture, music and deep, lasting friendships. Most lunch hours were spent at Ferus, Gemini, Cirrus, Margo Leavin, and Corcoran – or at Tower Records. Weekends were for hanging out with artist friends and dropping into studios in Venice.

There was no distinction between art and life. There were no schools, movements or critics telling us what to look at. And, from this unencumbered basin, grew art nourished by the sandy soil and sun of Southern California. Art that changed the ways we experienced this place and the world.

As varied as their work was, we could hold Ruscha, Celmins and Price in our minds at the same time - finding the extraordinary in the ordinary in Ruscha, the contemplative and the startling in Celmins, and the rough and refined in Price. They caused us to see the world in ways we hadn't before – one true definition of art.

Over the years we were able to bring their works, and others, into both our homes and family, to profound effect. This gift has continued to resonate over 50 years!

Milane

FRED CLARKE





THE CLARKE COLLECTION IS AN IMPORTANT GROUP OF

WORKS by artists who share a remarkable vision. Established by the renowned architect Fred Clarke and his wife Laura Weir Clarke, these works on paper, canvas, photographs, and sculptures defy convention and challenge the traditional boundaries of art. The couple began collecting in the mid-1970s, soon after they moved to Los Angeles from Texas. While in California, in their neighborhoods of West Los Angeles and Venice, they spent their free time meeting artists and knocking on the studio doors of artists whose work they admired. They found themselves gravitating towards artists who were interested in exploring the use of different materials, and immersing themselves in the meticulous and demanding nature of the creative process.

In the architectural practice of his firm, Clarke was gaining a reputation for developing buildings that were not defined by a signature style, but instead were buildings whose function and location were expressed in an aesthetic language that was consistent with new and innovative techniques. In a similar way, the works that entered their collection were focused on the pioneering use of materials and processes; the resulting collection includes an important group of works by Ed Ruscha, an exquisitely rendered, large-scale seascape by Vija Celmins and sculptures by Ken Price and Tony Smith.

Fred Clarke graduated from the University of Texas at Austin's School of Architecture in 1970.

above: The Clarke Residence, Guilford, 2019.

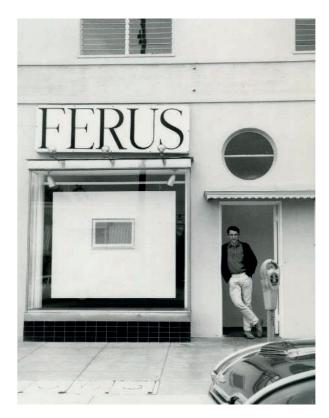
opposite: Ed Ruscha in front of Ferus Gallery, Los Angeles, 1963. Photo: © Ed Ruscha. He was recruited by Cesar Pelli, of Gruen Associates, a Los Angeles based firm with a reputation for trailblazing architecture. In 1977, Clarke moved to the East Coast to found Cesar Pelli & Associates with his mentor and friend, who was then Dean of the Architecture School at Yale University. Together, their commitment to a rigorous process, and innovative design and materials, led to a career of award winning buildings.

Laura Weir Clarke, who graduated from UTAustin followed with a Master's in Architecture from UCLA. The first twenty years of her career were devoted to historic preservation in Texas and Connecticut. In the 1990s, she served as Executive Director of the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation. In 2004, she cofounded Site Projects | New Haven, a nonprofit organization that commissions world-class public artworks, programming, and events that enhance New Haven's cultural heritage and diversity.

A portion of the proceeds from the sale of The Clarke Collection will be directed from the family's charitable trust to support educational institutions with special connections to the family.

As an internationally prominent architect, Fred Clarke's commitment to design, materials, and process extends to all aspects of his life. In addition to their impressive collection of Contemporary Art and design, the couple's home in Connecticut was designed by the architect and sculptor Tony Smith. Although now primarily known for his large-scale geometric sculpturessuch as Amaryllis, 1965 (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York), and Smoke, 1967/2005 (Los Angeles County Museum of Art)—Smith began his career as a bricklayer and carpenter on a Frank Lloyd Wright project near Philadelphia. Eventually, Smith began his own firm and designed over twenty private residences during the 1940s and 50s, before concentrating on his sculptural practice in the early 1960s. The couple's home—the Fred Olsen Jr. House-overlooking the Long Island Sound in Guilford, CT was built in 1951 by Smith, and consists of two rectangular volumes joined at a 90 degree angle, built of stucco, glass and wooden siding in an International Style. The Clarkes purchased the property in 2006, after it had undergone many disfiguring alterations. Determined to return the house to the original designs of Tony Smith, the couple embarked on a 5 year rebuilding of the structure including a carefully designed addition.

Speaking of the firm he co-founded with Cesar Pelli, Fred Clarke once said, "A thoughtful historian will see that the underlying humanity of our work—the absence of style and dogma—has resulted in an architecture that not only serves its purpose, but also transcends function, adding quality to the lives of people living in and around the buildings we have designed" (F. Clarke, quoted by M. Crosbie, *Pelli Clarke Pelli Architects*, Basel, 2013, p. 253). Much the same could be said about the works from The Clarke Collection. Fred and Laura's passion for singular ideas, process, and materials, combined with their unfailing eye for quality, led to a remarkable grouping that defies traditional categorization. It is a collection that celebrates the process and continuous creativity of the 20th century art historical canon extending into the 21st century.



⁸²¹ VIJA CELMINS (B. 1938)

Long Ocean #5

signed, inscribed and dated 'Vija Celmins 1972 Los Angeles' (on the reverse) graphite on acrylic ground on paper 29 $\frac{1}{2} \times 43 \frac{5}{3}$ in. (74.9 x 110.8 cm.) Executed in 1972.

\$1,500,000-2,000,000

PROVENANCE:

Donna O'Neill, Los Angeles, acquired directly from the artist Her sale; Sotheby's, New York, 13 May 2003, lot 6 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Newport Harbor Art Museum; Arts Club of Chicago; Yonkers, Hudson River Museum and Washington, D.C., Corcoran Gallery of Art, *Vija Celmins: A Survey Exhibition*, December 1979-October 1980, pp. 64 and 85, no. 40 (illustrated).

Philadelphia, Institute of Contemporary Art; Seattle, University of Washington, Henry Art Gallery; Minneapolis, Walker Art Center; New York, Whitney Museum of American Art; Los Angeles, Museum of Contemporary Art, *Vija Celmins*, November 1992-April 1994, p. 103, no. 44.

New York, Craig F. Starr Gallery, *Surface / Infinity: Vija Celmins, Brice Marden, Agnes Martin, April-May 2012, n.p., no. 1 (illustrated).*

LITERATURE:

E. Reifert, *The "Night Sky" painting by Vija Celmins: Painting between representation critique and visibility event*, Bielefeld, 2011, pp. 69 and 229, no. 14 (illustrated).







ija Celmins is an artist represented in The Clarke Collection, whose practice is defined by perception and process. The large-scale Long Ocean #5, 1972, is a meticulous and mesmerizing work, in which the indefinite and limitless quality of the ocean's surface is recreated in an infinitesimal array of delicate graphite marks. The subtle gray tones applied in a careful and painstaking fashion betray not a single errant mark, making for a matrix of undulating waves and whose flawless appearance float atop the paper's surface. Celmins' exquisite ocean drawings are among her most significant contributions to the field of modern art, with examples owned by the Museum of Modern Art in New York, Philadelphia Museum of Art, San Francisco Museum of Art, and the Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth, "One marvels at the way in which Celmins captures the expansiveness of her subject. Yet, she simultaneously reminds the viewer that this is a work of art made by the artist with her drawing pencils on a piece of paper. Each mark or gesture remains visible but inseparable from the field. The allover build up of two by fours and nails. Nothing is spontaneous or left to chance; rather, the finished work is the product of painstaking craft and diligence" (L. Relyea, "'Vija Celmins' Twilight Zone," Vija Celmins, New York, 2004, p. 16).

Throughout her lifetime, Vija Celmins has grappled with the magical verisimilitude of the vast, mysterious expanses of the world through a combination of deep focus and virtuoso skill. She creates ordinary, quotidian subject matters that are constantly out of reach: the swaying seas, motionless

and archaic deserts, and the timeless sky, all of which evoke a heavy sense of temporal unease that hangs over them. As one of the finest examples of Celmins' graphite drawings, *Long Ocean #5* is an awakening work from her iconic *Ocean* series, an important theme which the artist first experimented with in the late 1960s and has continued to focus on throughout all decades of her career. Different from her other all-over ocean drawings, *Long Ocean #5* divides the canvas into two parts, with the dark-toned sea undulating below the forever unfilled sky. There is no hierarchy of attention in her composition, no coastline or rocks or landmarks, no framing device, no distinct elements which would potentially distract people from gazing out over the vast open sea.

Celmins rendered the evenly spread surface by assiduously depositing and removing, sometimes even raking and combing graphite across a flat field for months and years. Isolated and self-contained, *Long Ocean #5* transcends mere representation and amazes the viewer by the flatness of drawing, along with the full and dense emotions underneath.

After moving to Venice to pursue an MFA at the University of California, Los Angeles, Celmins began taking photographs of the Pacific Ocean. The artist was fascinated with painting expansive, flat surfaces. The two-dimensional compositions of the ocean photographs perfectly suited the inherent flatness of the paper, providing an ideal image for her. Celmins diverged from other artists working in

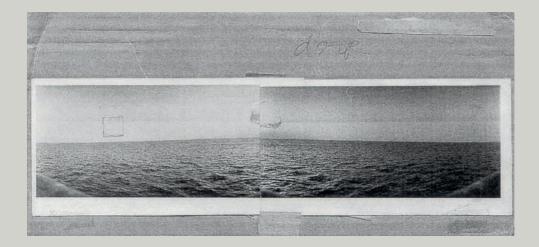
above: Agnes Martin, Morning, 1965. Tate, London © 2019 Estate of Agnes Martin / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. Photo: © Tate, London / Art Resource. New York.

opposite: Vija Celmins, *Working Photograph of Venice Pier*, circa 1965. © Vija Celmins, Courtesy Matthew Marks Gallery. I think that I was always thinking that I was on the outside because I was so foreign. I was a foreigner in Germany. I was a foreigner here in the US. I was sort of a foreigner in California...my color tones were too gray, maybe, for California, or the work was too severe...I was always fighting. And I was thinking even if nobody gets it, I had a feeling that I could go and I could work...it's like building a self through the work. And then the work sort of reflects some aspects of yourself.

—Vija Celmins

California at the time, such as Wayne Thiebaud, David Hockney and Ed Ruscha, who predominantly combined bright colors and seductive imagery to form their compositions. Her Pacific Ocean, on the other hand, is one composed of calm and austere grays that capture the bewildering sense of isolation and dislocation. She explains, "I think that I was always thinking that I was on the outside because I was so foreign. I was a foreigner in Germany. I was a foreigner here in the US. I was sort of a foreigner in California...my color tones were too gray, maybe, for California, or the work was too severe...I was always fighting. And I was thinking even if nobody gets it, I had a feeling that I could go and I could work...it's like building a self through the work. And then the work sort of reflects some aspects of yourself" (V. Celmins, quoted in L. Relyea, R. Gober, and B. Fer, *Vija Celmins,* New York, 2004, p. 24).

In the mid-1960s, photographs came to play a pivotal role as documentation of happenings, performances



Los Angeles was then mainly pictured as a territory of bright color and radiant sunshine and most of the best art being made was aggressively seductive—Vija's, on the other hand, was gray, delicately touched and still. Nothing is more emblematic of Los Angeles than the Pacific, but Vija's ocean, a self-portrait really, runs deep. Her ocean is an inner one, the surface of the moving water reflective of the unconscious.

—Tony Berlant, October 2013





and Conceptual Art. Many artists, including Chuck Close, Robert Rauschenberg, and Andy Warhol, used photography as both a studio aid as well as primary subject matter. Although Celmins co-existed within this generation of artists, she uniquely attempted to more closely emulate the formal qualities of a photograph's fine grain, balance and fragility. Instead of spreading paint with a brush like her Abstract Expressionist peers, she started to work with graphite on paper only. With a utensil which has a more exact point, she performs a kind of surgery, operating on her subject matter precisely rather than gesturing towards it hazily. She draws for months, even years, using this simple, repetitive, almost meditative process, to reveal her ideas more transparently. "One marvels at the way in which Celmins captures the expansiveness of her subject. Yet, she simultaneously reminds the viewer that this is a work of art made by the artist with her drawing pencils on a piece of paper. Each mark or gesture remains visible but inseparable from the field. The allover image is built up stroke by stroke-just as

a house is built up of two by fours and nails. Nothing is spontaneous or left to chance; rather, the finished work is the product of painstaking craft and diligence" (L. Relyea, "Vija Celmins' Twilight Zone," *Vija Celmins,* New York, 2004, pp. 78).

In Long Ocean #5, the artist subtracts colors and jettisons paint itself, basing her exquisitely wrought drawings on the world around her while attentively picking out the external sources which metaphorically reflect her artistic medium. Celmins' all-over composition evokes a strong sense of looming abstraction, positioning her work akin to Agnes Martin's minimalist expanses. Oftentimes described as alone, staring off into the distance, and lost in her own world, Celmins creates images which level out and calm down, repeating the same passage many times over to build a concrete yet unattainable fantasy. Her works have being recently celebrated in a travelling retrospective co-organized by the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Vija Celmins in her studio, 2000 Photo: Hendrika Sonnenberg. Artwork: © Vija Celmins, Courtesy Matthew Marks Gallery.

opposite: Installation view, Vija Celmins, September 24, 2019-January 12, 2020, Met Breuer, New York. Photo: Kathryn Marber. Artwork: © Vija Celmins, Courtesy Matthew Marks Gallery.

Jerry McMillan, Ed with Hollywood Sign, 1972. Photo: © Jerry McMillan. Courtesy of Jerry McMillan and Craig Krull Gallery, Santa Monica, California.

HOLLY WOOT

3000

opposite: © Ed Ruscha.

WORKS BY ED RUSCHA

FROM

THE CLARKE COLLECTION

he present works from the Clarke Collection are an exquisite and rare grouping of six of Ed Ruscha's works on paper that map out the artist's evolution of ideas since the 1960s, when he began his famous series of word drawings and experimented with unusual materials like gunpowder. The Clarke's holdings of works by Ed Ruscha comprise by far the largest grouping within the collection, including this selection of unique and iconic works on paper. The L.A. based artist is paramount amongst his peers for his investigative use of different and unfamiliar media. Gunpowder, egg whites, chewing tobacco, fruit juices (including rhubarb, blueberry, and cherry), and, even blood, have all been used by the artist in his unceasing quest to explore the true nature of art. "I wanted to expand my ideas about materials and the value that they have ... "Ruscha once said. "I used backgrounds of taffeta, silk, rayon and those kind of materials, and painted on these materials with a brush" (E. Ruscha, guoted by R. Marshall, Ed Ruscha, London, 2003, p. 160).

Mesmerizing in their mysterious aura bathed in light and shadows, Ruscha's word drawings decontextualize and project everyday content onto mystical vistas or abstracted backgrounds. The artist once stated, "I like the idea of a word becoming a picture, almost leaving its body, then coming back and becoming a word again" (E. Ruscha, quoted in L. Turvey, *Edward Ruscha: Catalogue Raisonne of the Works on Paper, Volume 1*, 1956-1976, New Haven, 2014, p. 23). Ruscha's career-long investigation of art and language has placed him as one of the most important living artists among his generation within the Pop art movement, as well as a great influence on the Conceptual art in the United States.

This unique assortment of Ruscha's work consists of four gunpowder drawings from the 1970s and two word drawings from the following decade that showcase the culmination of his ingenuity and dexterity in working with a variety of media. The gunpowder works presented here offer an electrifying yet tranquilizing visual experience. The warm tonalities of each work emanate from the smooth, almost seamless, surfaces, breathing through the intrinsically granular yet infinitesimal pores of the gunpowder. Each work triggers further reflection and activates a multitude of associations and imaginations.

Room from 1972, Corrosive Liquids from 1973 and You Know the Old Story from 1975, belong to Ruscha's most celebrated Ribbon Series that are collectively regarded as "one of the artist's most important bodies of drawings"(L. Turvey, ibid., p. 39). This series magically conjures words and phrases that are seemingly made up of curls of ribbon or strips of paper. The words and phrases hover above indiscriminate backgrounds, where subtle shadows suggest that the letters have been illuminated by some unknown light source. In diagonal script, they fill the vast expanse of the rectangular paper sheets, arranged diagonally as though seen from a distant perspective. The surreal airs of the words and phrases recall the looming quality of mid-century neon signage or the expansive impression of a Cinemascope movie screen from Hollywood's golden age. Corrosive Liquids, 1973, as the text suggests, reveals the artist's self-described "romance with liquids" and further points to his actual use of real vegetables and fruit juices as media in his work. The dramatic horizontality exemplified in the present works became an iconic aspect of Ruscha's most notable work from this period and their imagery still remain stylishly contemporary and sharp today. "I wanted to expand my ideas about materials and the value they have" (E. Ruscha, guoted in M. Rowell, Cotton Puffs, Q-Tips, Smoke and Mirrors: The Drawings of Ed Ruscha, New York, 2004, p.31). Along with a wide range of different and unfamiliar media the artist has worked with, his tireless quest for new frontiers in artmaking led to one of Ruscha's trademark innovations: the gunpowder as a possible medium. "The gunpowder itself is in granules," Ruscha recalled, "I could see it would make a good choice of materials; it could actually impregnate paper. You could use it almost like charcoal-which it is, it's part charcoal.... [I apply it] just with a sponge... with a piece of cotton. It was more fluid and a faster medium than charcoal or graphite. Graphite was much more laborious, but it has a different feel altogether, a different appearance... So gunpowder was simple, it was easy to get going. It became a fluid medium for that reason" (E. Ruscha, quoted by R. Marshall, op. Cit., p. 111). Manipulating the pigment released from bullets soaked in water, he uses the medium with remarkable elasticity, from hazy color gradations to thick applications of pigment that the paper appears black.

Whereas You Know the Old Story, 1975, combines Ruscha's highly unorthodox choice of gunpowder with contrasting shades of soft pastel, conveying diverse possibilities of tones that range from the black from the upper left corner dispersing across the lower right quadrant in delicate greys, beiges, camels and crimson; Idle, 1976 evokes the highly stylized cursive script of the Hollywood logos bathed in a pastel indigo background, testifying Ruscha's sly virtuoso that blurs the boundaries between commercial art and high art. Similarly in A Large Dog. 1974, the artist places the eve-catching phrase in a commercial typeface commonly found on colossal billboards along California highways on a background merged with pastel clouds of darker and lighter grey and blue tones. Yet to a totally different effect, the striking contrast of the bright white text against the pale tones in the back speaks to Ruscha's unique aesthetics and visual vernacular that was linked to his experience working in advertising agencies, as well as the streetscapes and roadside views along the Great American West.

Ruscha developed his word drawings in the next decade by incorporating sfumato to soften his transitions between ground, paying homage to the Renaissance master, Leonardo da Vinci. Exemplified here in *Brave Men Run in My Family*, 1988, the white phrase floats upon the sooty landscape in the background, adding another layer of dramatic ethereality. "A lot of my paintings are anonymous backdrops for the drama of words. In a way they're words in front of the old Paramount mountain... The backgrounds are of no particular character. They're just meant to support the drama" (E. Ruscha quoted in *Cotton Putfs, Q-Tips, Smoke and Mirrors: The Drawings of Ed Ruscha*, exh. cat., Los Angeles, Museum of Contemporary Art, 2004-05, p. 21).

Drawings have been a significant part of Ruscha's artistic output throughout his career, attesting to the importance of the medium for him. Increasingly, his works on paper are being considered by art historians, critics and collectors as a historically crucial part of his production. Exploring the interplay between symbol, text and iconography, the current works exemplify the artist's most seminal creations in which seductive compositions are the result of an uncanny mingling of semantics and visual motifs.



⁸²² ED RUSCHA (B. 1937)

Brave Men Run in My Family

signed and dated 'Ed Ruscha 88' (lower right); signed again, titled and dated again 'ED RUSCHA "BRAVE MEN RUN IN MY FAMILY" 1988' (on the reverse) dry pigment, acrylic and graphite on paperboard

60 x 40 ¼ in. (152.4 x 101.9 cm.) Executed in 1988.

\$600,000-800,000

PROVENANCE:

Leo Castelli Gallery, New York Karsten Schubert, Ltd., London Richard Salmon, Esq., London Private collection, Europe Anon. sale; Christie's, Los Angeles, 9 June 1999, lot 159 Private collection, Malibu James Corcoran Gallery, Los Angeles Brooke Alexander Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

London, Karsten Schubert, Ltd., *Ed Ruscha: Recent Works on Paper*, June-August 1988, pp. 12-13 (illustrated). New York, Brooke Alexander Gallery, *Richard Artschwager/Ed Ruscha*, April-July 2004.

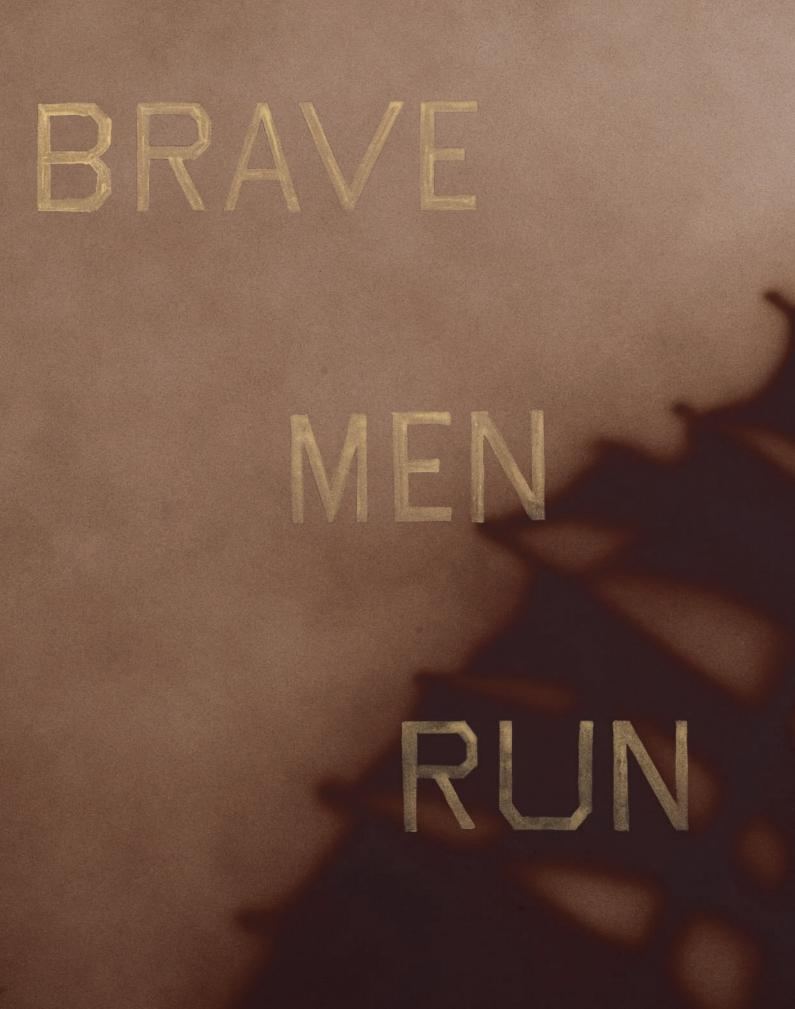
LITERATURE:

T. Godfrey, *Drawing Today: Draughtsmen in the Eighties*, New York, 1990, p. 51, no. 36 (illustrated).

L. Turvey, Edward Ruscha: Catalogue Raisonné of the Works on Paper, Volume Two: 1977-1997, New York, 2018, p. 266, no. D1988.08 (illustrated).

T. Sale and C. Betti, *Drawing: A Contemporary Approach*, Sixth Edition, California, 2002, p. 226, no. 10.6 (illustrated).







above: Joseph Mallord William Turner, *The Slave Ship*, 1840. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Photo: Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, USA / Bridgeman Images.

opposite: Present lot illustrated (detail).

d Ruscha masterfully commands word and image, coupling them in symphony to resonate immediately with the viewer. Such visual power is perfectly distilled in Brave Men Run in My Family, heightened by the work's theatrical scale and regal subject matter. The stenciled words fall in sharp diagonal, rendered in a translucent amber paint through which the vaporous pigment emits. As the words descend, a majestic galleon swells up, a dazzling array of motion that creates a triumphant tour de force. Ruscha explored the imperial, careening ship motif in the late 1980s, the first of which, Ghost Ship, now resides in the permanent collection at the Whitney. This emotive and intelligent work is the only example which combines this powerful image with a guintessentially "Ruscha" phrase.

Ruscha lifted the phrase from the 1948 Western film *The Paleface*, where Bob Hope turns to Jane Russell during an attack by Indians and exclaims the phrase while promptly fleeing the scene. The inversion of the phrase to the action is a theme often explored by Ruscha, who appreciates the ability of words to recall divergent meaning. Here, Ruscha matches the word to the image, conjuring the archetype of man confronting the limitless horizon with his historic, heroic ship that battles into the wind. Ruscha's work from this period is seen by many as a metaphor for the decline of American society, which started with brave discovery of a new world and now feared set adrift on the sea of uncertainty. As with the satirical undertones of the original phrase, Ruscha riffs on the archetype of traditional masculine values, imbuing his works with freshness and agile wit (D. Cameron, *Edward Ruscha: Paintings*, London, 1990, pp.13-4).

Compositionally speaking, *Brave Men Run in My Family* builds upon Ruscha's 1983 painting of the same title, a saturated scene in punchy blue and white oils, reinterpreted here as a negative in shadowy earth-tones. The smudged outlines afforded by the dry pigment adds to the phantasmal effect, softening the imposing ship and creating tension between the ship's hardware and the effervescent background. The same motif was later depicted as a mural on the walls of the Museum of Contemporary Art, San Diego, appropriately located across from the International Cruise Ship Terminal, once again demonstrating the liveliness of these works in communicating with the world around us.

⁸²³ ED RUSCHA (B. 1937)

Idle

signed and dated 'Edward Ruscha 1976' (on the reverse) pastel on paper 11 % x 22 % in. (28.2 x 57.5 cm.) Executed in 1976.

\$350,000-550,000

PROVENANCE: Anthony d'Offay Gallery, London Private collection Sprüth Magers Lee, London Acquired from the above by the present owner

LITERATURE:

E. Ruscha, *They Called Her Styrene*, London, 2000, n.p. (illustrated). L. Turvey, *Edward Ruscha: Catalogue Raisonné of the Works on Paper*, *Volume One: 1956-1976*, New Haven, 2014, p. 430, no. D1976.42 (illustrated).



René Magritte, *Le sens propre*, 1961. © 2019 C. Herscovici / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York.



⁸²⁴ ED RUSCHA (B. 1937)

A Large Dog

signed and dated 'Edward Ruscha 1974' (on the reverse) gunpowder and pastel on paper 23 x 29 in. (58.4 x 73.6 cm.) Executed in 1974.

\$350,000-550,000

PROVENANCE:

Private collection, New York Anon. sale; Christie's, New York, 8 February 1986, lot 102 Private collection, East Coast Anon. sale; Christie's, Los Angeles, 14 December 1999, lot 357 John Berggruen Gallery, San Francisco James Corcoran Gallery, Los Angeles Spark, Inc., Tokyo Sprüth Magers Lee, London Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Buffalo, Albright-Knox Art Gallery, *Paintings, Drawings, and Other Works by Edward Ruscha*, June-July 1976, p. 36. Brussels, MTL Gallery, *A Selection of Painting and Pastels 1974-1977*, Fall 1978.

New York, Brooklyn Museum, *American Drawing in Black and White, 1970-1980*, November 1980-January 1981, no. 110. San Francisco, John Berggruen Gallery, *Edward Ruscha: Powders*,

Pressure and Other Drawings, March-April 2000, pp. 60 and 71 (illustrated).

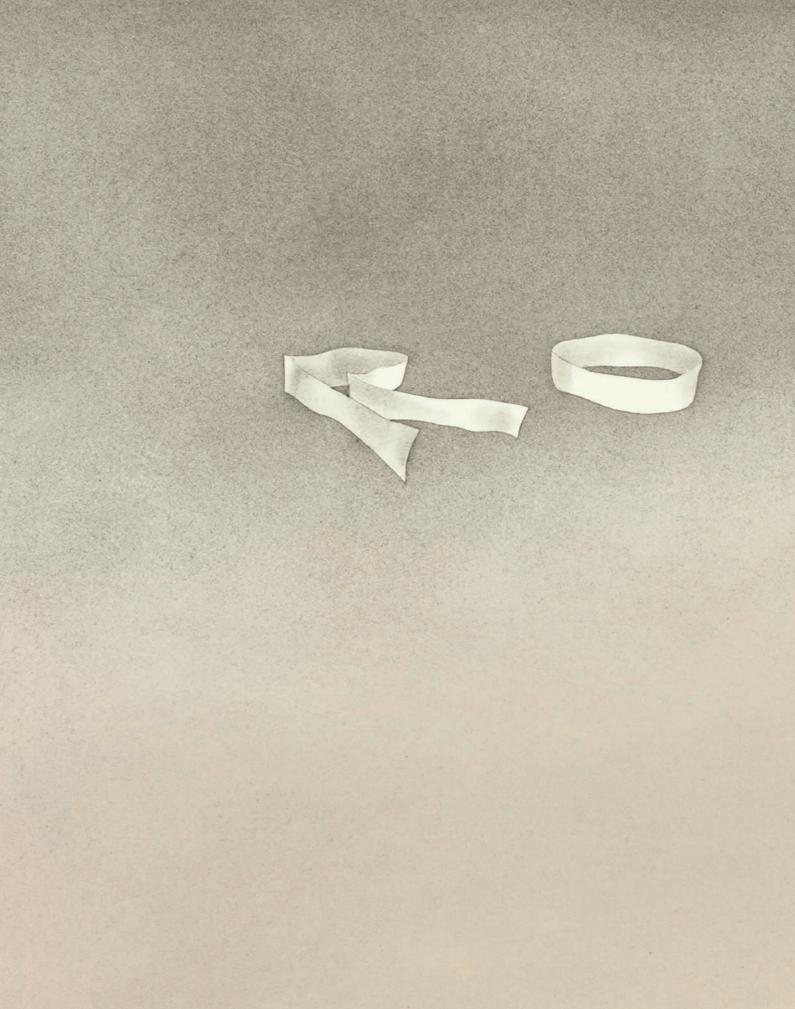
LITERATURE:

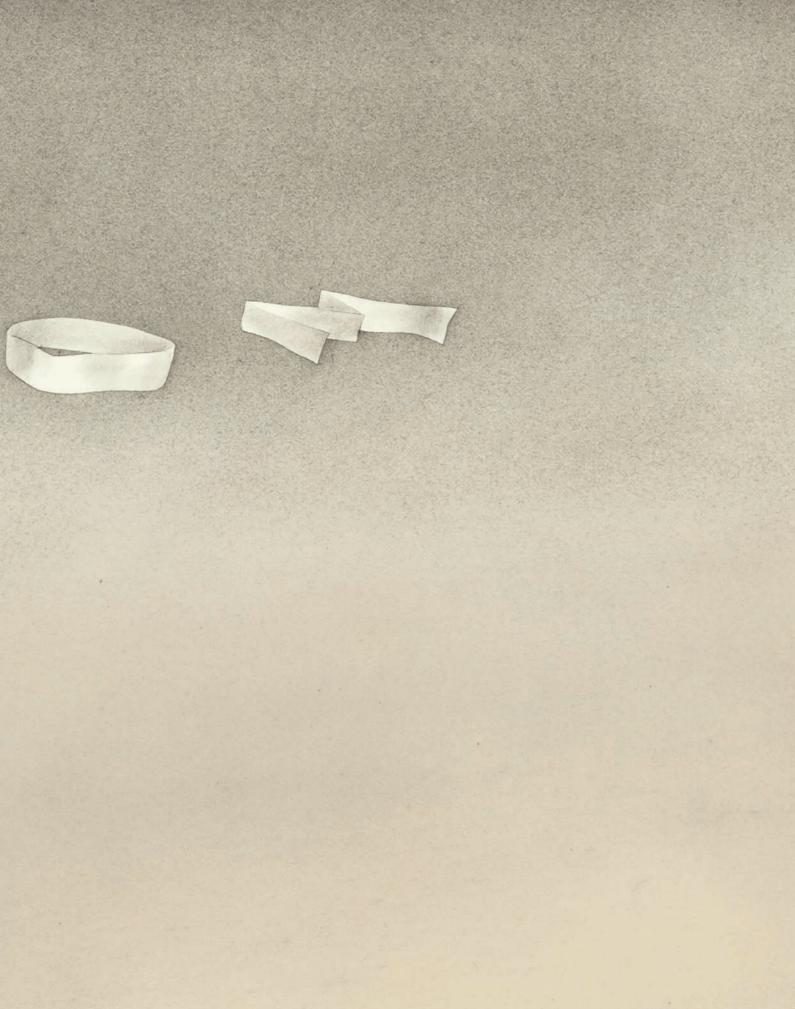
E. Ruscha, *They Called Her Styrene*, London, 2000, n.p. (illustrated). L. Turvey, *Edward Ruscha: Catalogue Raisonné of the Works on Paper, Volume One: 1956-1976*, New Haven, 2014, p. 372, no. D1974.21 (illustrated).



Bruce Nauman, *Eat Death*, 1972. © 2019 Bruce Nauman / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York.







⁸²⁵ ED RUSCHA (B. 1937)

Room

signed and dated 'E. Ruscha 1972' (lower left) gunpowder on paper 11 ½ x 29 in. (29.2 x 73.7 cm.) Executed in 1972.

\$350,000-550,000

PROVENANCE: Allan Frumkin Gallery, New York Alice Adam Ltd., Chicago Michael Hurson, New York Pace Gallery, New York Private collection, New York Anon. sale; Christie's, New York, 12 May 2004, lot 163 Gagosian Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

New York, Edward Tyler Nahem, *Ed Ruscha: Ribbon Words*, May-July 2016, p. 86 (illustrated).

LITERATURE:

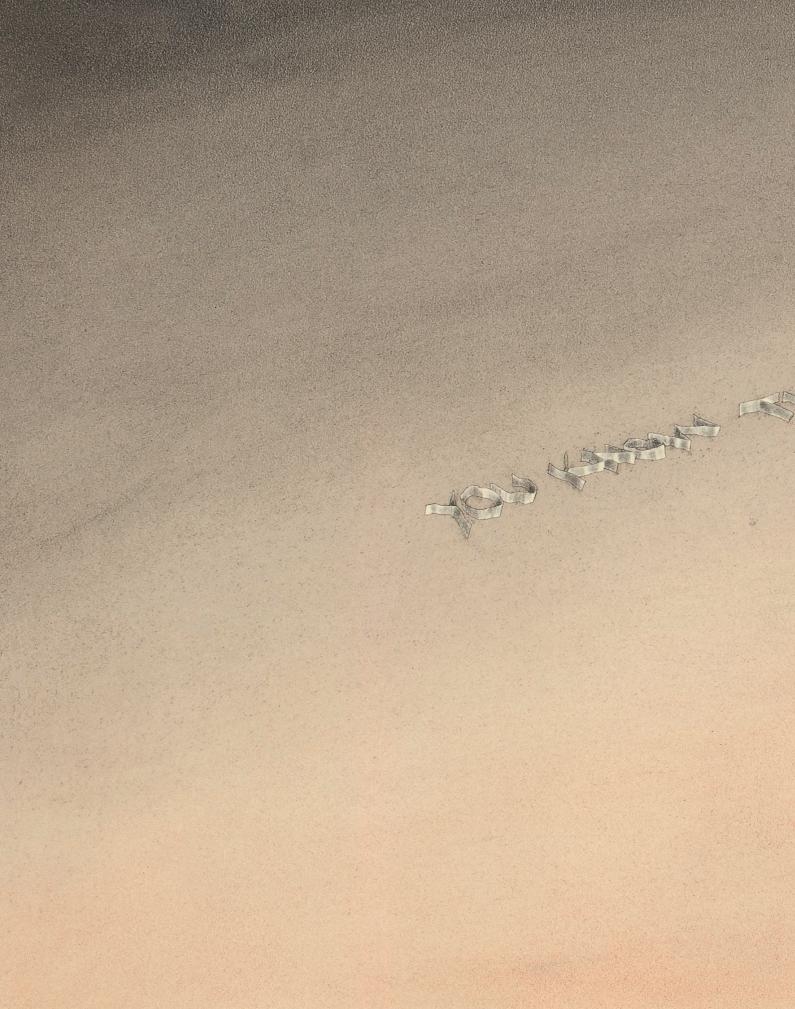
L. Turvey, *Edward Ruscha: Catalogue Raisonné of the Works on Paper, Volume One: 1956-1976*, New Haven, 2014, p. 304, no. D1972.06 (illustrated).

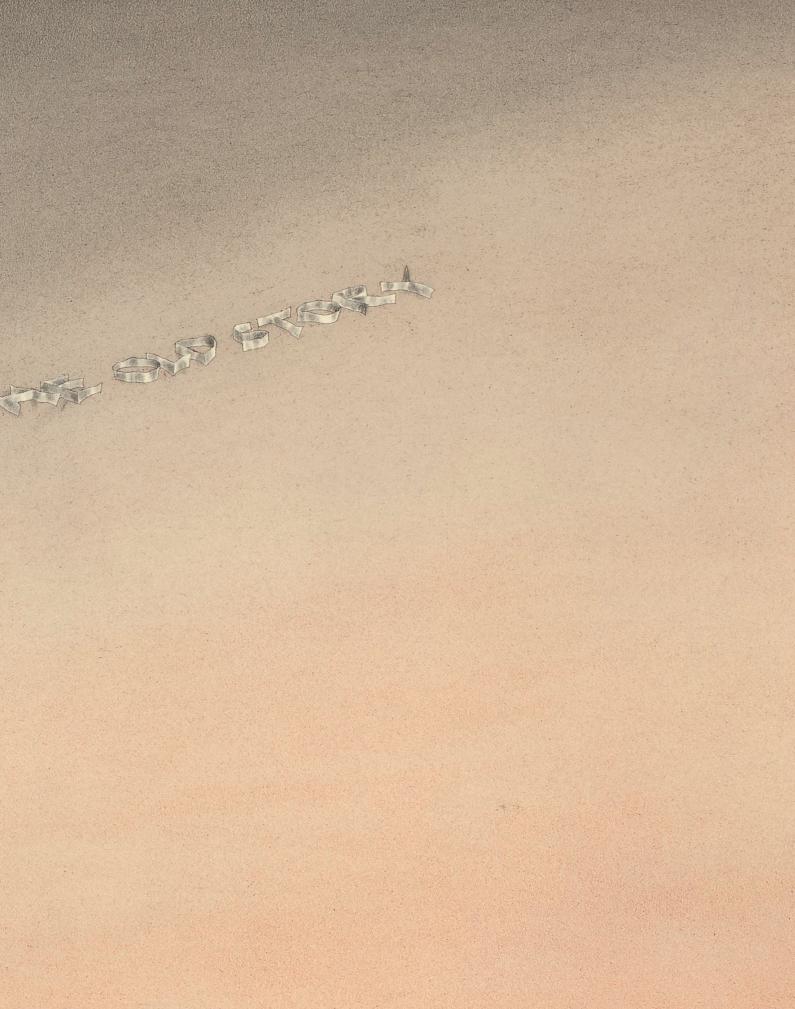
There's no way of finding out why something interests me and it's better not to know. It can be nothing more than the shape of a thing [...] Logic flies out of the window when you're making a picture, at least it does with me. And thank God that it does.

—Ed Ruscha

previous spread: Present lot illustrated (detail).







⁸²⁶ ED RUSCHA (B. 1937)

You Know the Old Story

signed and dated 'Edward Ruscha 1975' (on the reverse) gunpowder and pastel on paper 13 % x 22 % in. (33.3 x 56.6 cm.) Executed in 1975.

\$300,000-500,000

PROVENANCE:

Ace Gallery, Los Angeles Private collection, Vancouver Anon. sale; Sotheby's, New York, 27 February 1990, lot 163 Private collection, Geneva Anon. sale; Christie's, New York, 15 May 2002, lot 104 Barbara and Peter Benedek, California Anthony Meier Fine Arts, San Francisco Eykyn Maclean, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

New York, Whitney Museum of American Art; Los Angeles, Museum of Contemporary Art; Washington, D.C., National Gallery of Art, *Cotton Puffs*, *Q-Tips*, *Smoke and Mirrors: The Drawings of Ed Ruscha*, June 2004-May 2005, n.p., pl. 120 (illustrated).

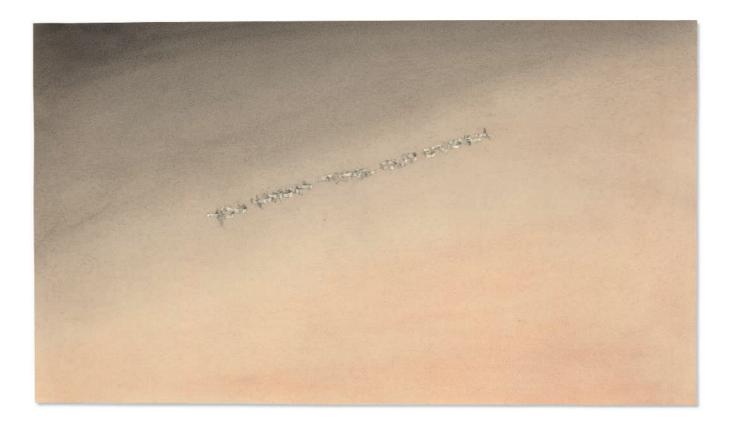
LITERATURE:

L. Turvey, *Edward Ruscha: Catalogue Raisonné of the Works on Paper, Volume One: 1956-1976*, New Haven, 2014, p. 404, no. D1975.55 (illustrated).

When I first became attracted to the idea of being an artist, painting was the last method, it was an almost obsolete, archaic form of communication. I felt newspapers, magazines, books, words, to be more meaningful than what some damn oil painter was doing.

—Ed Ruscha

previous spread: Present lot illustrated (detail).





⁸²⁷ ED RUSCHA (B. 1937)

Corrosive Liquids

signed and dated 'E. Ruscha 1973' (lower left) gunpowder and graphite on paper 14½ x 23 in. (36.8 x 58.4 cm.) Executed in 1973.

\$300,000-500,000

PROVENANCE:

James Meeker, San Diego Monk and Pamela White, Dallas Laura Carpenter Fine Art, Santa Fe Bette and Herman Ziegler, New York Ikkan Art International, New York Meredith Palmer Gallery, New York Galerie Andy Jillen, Zürich Maxwell Davidson Gallery, New York Greenberg van Doren Gallery, St. Louis James Corcoran Gallery, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

New York, Edward Tyler Nahem, *Ed Ruscha: Ribbon Words*, May-July 2016, p. 91 (illustrated).

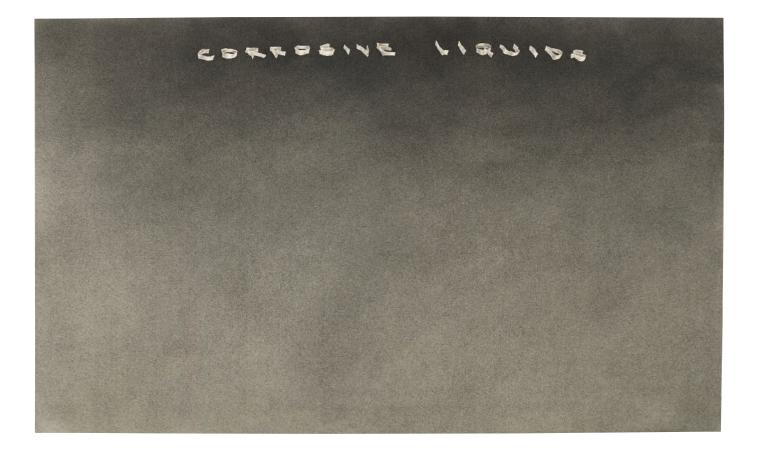
LITERATURE:

L. Turvey, *Edward Ruscha: Catalogue Raisonné of the Works on Paper, Volume One: 1956-1976*, New Haven, 2014, p. 345, no. D1973.56 (illustrated).

I like the idea of a word becoming a picture... almost leaving its body, then coming back and becoming a word again.

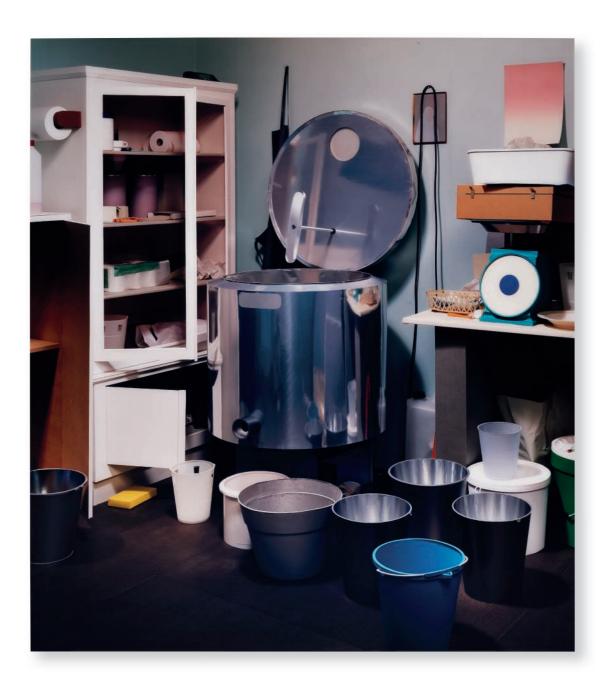
—Ed Ruscha

previous spread: Present lot illustrated (detail).









⁸²⁸ THOMAS DEMAND (B. 1964)

Shed

signed, numbered and dated '2/6 Thomas Demand 2006' (on the reverse)

chromogenic print face-mounted to Diasec and flush-mounted on Plexiglas

79 x 70 in. (200.7 x 177.8 cm.)

Executed in 2006. This work is number two from an edition of six.

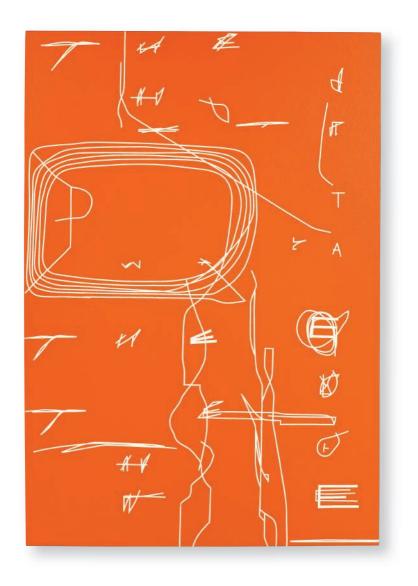
\$40,000-60,000

PROVENANCE: Sprüth Magers, London Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Los Angeles, Regen Projects, *Thomas Demand*, October-November 2006 (another example exhibited).

St. Louis, Mildred Lane Kemper Art Museum, *Contemporary German Art: Selections from the Permanent Collection*, May-September 2013, n.p. (another example exhibited and illustrated).



⁸²⁹ JEFF ELROD (B. 1966)

Bound Design

signed twice, titled, inscribed and dated '2003 NYC JEFF ELROD © Jeff Elrod "BOUND DESIGN"' (on the overlap) acrylic on canvas 48 x 33 in. (121.9 x 83.8 cm.) Painted in 2003. PROVENANCE: Luhring Augustine, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

\$35,000-55,000

THE CLARKE COLLECTION



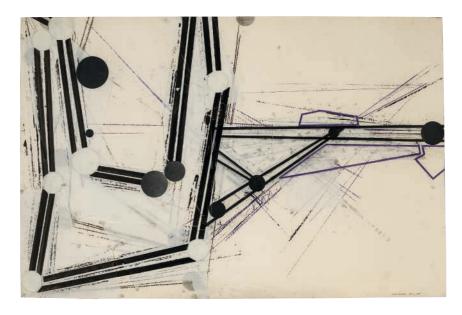
⁸³⁰ JAMES SIENA (B. 1957)

2-256 (Second Version)

signed, titled and dated '2-256 (second version) 2003 James Siena' (on the reverse) color pencil and graphite on paper 16% x 12% in. (41.6 x 32.4 cm.) Drawn in 2003.

\$4,000-6,000

PROVENANCE: Pace Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner



⁸³¹ BARRY LE VA (B. 1941)

Active Intrusion

signed, titled and dated 'ACTIVE INTRUSION B. LeVa 1983' (lower right) pastel, ink, graphite, vellum, sandpaper and tape collage on paper 48 x 72% in. (121.9 x 184.8 cm.) Executed in 1983.

\$12,000-18,000

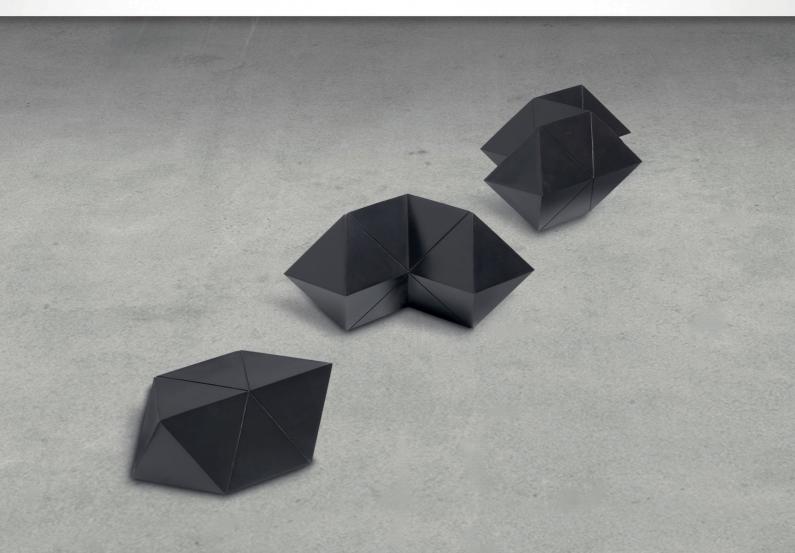
PROVENANCE: Nolan/Eckman Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

⁸³² TONY SMITH (1912-1980)

One-Two-Three

stamped with the artist's name, foundry mark, number and date 'T. SMITH 1976/04 4/6' (lower side edge of the largest element) bronze with black patina, in three parts small: $5\% \times 13\% \times 7\%$ in. ($14.3 \times 34.3 \times 19.1$ cm.) medium: $11\% \times 14 \times 14\%$ in. ($28.6 \times 35.6 \times 36.8$ cm.) large: $10 \times 19\% \times 11$ in. ($25.4 \times 49.5 \times 27.9$ cm.) overall dimensions variable Conceived in 1976 and executed in 2004. This work is number four from an edition of six. PROVENANCE: Matthew Marks Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

\$40,000-60,000







WORKS BY KEN PRICE

FROM

THE CLARKE COLLECTION

The works by Ken Price from the Clarke's collection stand on the pillars of the artist's practice: form, finish, and a unique vision. Price produced a disruptive and radical art more successfully than any other artist of the last half century. His ceramic forms, both organic and architectural, turned a creative process dating back thousands of years into a resolutely contemporary art form. Gallery owner Frank Lloyd has stated that Price came of age in the 1960s, "... [during] a period of rapid change in perception of what you could do with an individual medium. Ceramics had a particular history, and [he]... broke out of that tradition and also sought individual expression through it" (F. Lloyd, "Culture Monster," *Los Angeles Times*, February 24, 2012, via https://latimesblogs.latimes.com/culturemonster/2012/02/kenneth-price-dies-ceramics-artist.html).

Ken Price's exquisitely finished abstract ceramic sculptures distinguished him as an outstanding artist in postwar America. As a revolutionary ceramicist, he dismantled the distinction between art and craft by liberating the clay medium from functional pottery and instead employing it as a contemporary art form. Emerging in Los Angeles in the 1950s and 1960s, Price's innovative works exploit ceramics and its sculptural possibilities, unusual textures and surface, and erotic innuendos of form, as well as ushered in vibrant synthetic colors into modern sculpture. His works range from organic and biomorphic abstractions to architectural, geometric and geological constructions. With a stylistically diverse practice, Price synthesizes Surrealism, Russian Constructivism, Japanese prints and ceramics, Mexican tourist wares, and popular culture into his intriguing and sophisticated creations.

One of Price's greatest artistic achievements was fomenting the ceramic revolution in Southern California that insisted on ceramics as a high art form. At age 22, Price studied under Peter Voulkos at the Otis Art Institute in Los Angeles, a ceramics master who had learned with famed potters Bernard Leach and Soji Hamada. Voulkos was a proponent of profound change in ceramic art, freeing the clay medium from the potter's wheel and careful glazing to creating fine art with it. In his lineage, Price created intriguing and sophisticated clay sculptures through slab building, denting, cracking, and introducing new types of commercial paints. Price was also contemporaries with LA artists Ed Ruscha, Joe Goode, and Edward Keinholz, and studied at the Chouinard Art Institute, the Otis Art Institute and the Santa Monica City College. By his mid-20s, he already had three exhibitions at the legendary Ferus Gallery, was featured on the cover of Artforum magazine by 1963, and had showcased at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. Price's contribution to the Los Angeles' ceramic revolution became a significant source of inspiration for a new generation of artists

Price's most extended series is a brilliant variation on the ordinary tea cup. Approaching ceramics through drawing, he once noted, "Drawing is a way of seeing what you're thinking about" (K. Price quoted in P. Schimmel and S. Thorne, *Ken Price: A Survey of Sculptures and Drawings*, Munich, 2017, p. 31). The artist tested ideas, planned and experimented with the possibilities of forms and volume on paper before bringing them into three-dimension. For Price, the intimate was as a powerful scale as the monumental, and his cup drawings took on a slightly elevated perspective, looking down onto the vessels. His earliest cup drawings in the 1960s were small and comic-like, such as *Acrobatic Frog Cup*, 1968, which has a leaping frog for its handle, giving the vessels a life of its own. Other drawings illustrate the influence of Japanese ceramic traditions, where Price had traveled for six months in 1962. He was interested in the traditional Japanese

ceramics of the Momoyama period (1573-1615), which celebrated minimalist forms of hand-shaped bowls. The influence of the East is seen in the *Chinese Figurine Cup IV*, 1968, an intimate technical rendering of a rust orange cup.

The 1970s for Price was defined by working on his 1978 solo exhibition at LACMA titled Happy's Curious - a room-size installation of cabinets holdings hundreds, of cups, bowls, vases, and plates in various styles. After relocating to Taos from L.A. in 1972, Price explained: "Coming to New Mexico influenced my work right away. Just before we left L.A. I'd been making some cups, so I tried to incorporate the New Mexico landscape into that idiom - and made rock cups, slate cups, and crystal cups, which developed into a long series of geometric cups... which I never would have done had I lived somewhere else" (K. Price quoted in S. Barron and F.O. Gehry, eds., Ken Price Sculpture: A Retrospective, Munich, 2012, p. 24). In homage to Mexican pottery and the desert landscape, Price created a group of handmade brightly colored nonserviceable slate cups. Untitled (Purple Slate Cup), 1972-1978, and Slate Cup II, 1972, have sharply intersecting geological planes, suggesting oceanside cliffs or homes overhanging water's edge, as seen in architect Frank Lloyd Wright's Fallingwater. Golden orange, adobe red and purple accentuate each plane of the cups. Glazing with glossy primary colors is also seen in Price's architectural and geometric cups. Untitled (Geo. Cup), 1975, is a highly colored multipart cup, and Architectural Cup, 1974, is a detailed work on paper of a geometric cup with different colored planes, resembling abstract Bauhaus architecture. By the late 1980s, his vessels incorporated this geometry into organic shapes with a sculpture series of nebulous spherical sculptures that have a geometric hole in its center. Price noted: "I moved geometry to the inside of the piece and made outer forms more amorphous" (K. Price quoted in S. Barron and F.O. Gehry, eds., Ken Price Sculpture, p. 31). Untitled 'Price 90', 1990, is an exquisite watercolor drawing of these inside/outside pieces that juxtaposes a purple geometric interior with a green biomorphic exterior. Price's wide ranging cup series exquisitely combines high and low art, folk and fine art, pottery and ceramics.

In the early 1990s, Price moved from the desert back to LA where the urban city penetrated his work. His drawings no longer were preliminary experimentations or two dimensional counterparts for his ceramic vessels and sculptures, but had meanings and iconography of their own. *Untitled (Interior)*, 1992, belongs to a series of representations of the urban landscape filled with smoke and pollution Price completed in this period. The watercolor and ink on paper work depicts a quiet interior, with two windows that look out onto a motel exterior, building and long palms. The uniform trees raise above the towering buildings in the distance, showing Price's concern with the balance between nature and the city.

Price then returned to biomorphic abstract ceramic sculptures and striking use of color. *Altoon*, 2005, is a masterful example of his molten-like plump pieces with tightly coiled tendrils drooping down and rising up upon one another. The layered and erotic sloping curves and viscous forms resemble Constantin Brancusi, Jean Arp and the shapes of Surrealist Joan Miró. Executed in the artist's final decade, which he called the 'golden period', *Altoon*'s iridescent surface was created with Price's polished method of applying thin layers of vibrant acrylic paint atop one another, then sanding down areas to reveal the hidden colors, giving the sculpture a marbled and stippled appearance. Price's bold color and forms simultaneously pay homage to the Abstract Expressionists and Modernist Sculptors, while throwing off tradition in a revolution to insert ceramics and the clay medium into the realm of high art.

⁸³³ KEN PRICE (1935-2012)

Altoon

acrylic on fired clay 18 ½ x 21 x 16 in. (47 x 53.3 x 40.6 cm.) Executed in 2005.

\$180,000-250,000

PROVENANCE: James Corcoran Gallery, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: Los Angeles County Museum of Art, *Ken Price Sculpture: A Retrospective*, September 2012-January 2013, pp. 9, 35, 37, 156 and 253 (illustrated).



Ken Price in his studio, New Mexico. Photo: Happy Price; courtesy of the Ken Price Studio. Artwork: S Estate of Ken Price, Courtesy Matthew Marks Gallery.



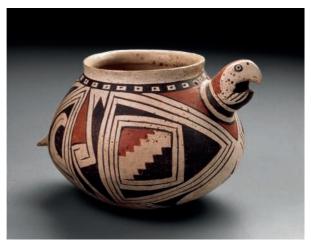
⁸³⁴ KEN PRICE (1935-2012)

Untitled

glazed ceramic, in two parts $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 6$ in. (11.4 x 12.7 x 15.2 cm.) Executed *circa* 1975.

\$200,000-300,000

PROVENANCE: Gagosian Gallery, New York Brooke Alexander Gallery, New York James Corcoran Gallery, Los Angeles David Whitney, New Canaan His sale; Sotheby's, New York, 16 November 2006, lot 67 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner



Mogollon macaw bowl, 14th century BCE. Photo: Bridgeman Images.



⁸³⁵ KEN PRICE (1935-2012)

Untitled (Slate Cup) acrylic on fired clay $4 \times 7 \times 5 \frac{1}{2}$ in. (10.2 x 17.8 x 14 cm.) Executed in 1972-1978.

\$200,000-300,000

PROVENANCE: Mary Boone Gallery, New York Christophe de Menil, Houston James Corcoran Gallery, Los Angeles David Whitney, New Canaan His sale; Sotheby's, New York, 16 November 2006, lot 228 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Los Angeles County Museum of Art, *Ken Price Sculpture: A Retrospective*, September 2012-January 2013, pp. 118 and 228 (illustrated).



Frank Lloyd Wright, *Fallingwater House*, 1937. Mill Run. © 2019 Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation. All Rights Reserved. Licensed by Artist Rights Society. Photo: © Richard A. Cooke / CORBIS / Corbis via Getty Images.



⁸³⁶ KEN PRICE (1935-2012)

Slate Cup II acrylic on fired clay 5 ½ x 6 ½ x 4¾ in. (14 x 15.6 x 12.1 cm.) Executed in 1972.

\$200,000-300,000

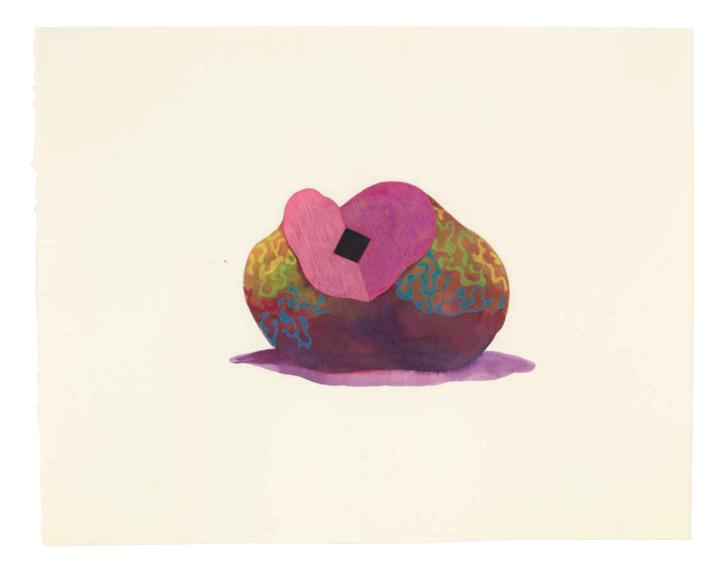
PROVENANCE: Ann Janss, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: Los Angeles County Museum of Art, *Ken Price Sculpture: A Retrospective*, September 2012-January 2013, pp. 160 and 228 (illustrated).



Casper David Friedrich, *The Polar Sea*, 1824. Hamburger Kunsthalle, Hamburg, Germany. Photo: © Bridgeman Images.





⁸³⁷ KEN PRICE (1935-2012)

Untitled

signed and dated 'PRICE '90' (center right) acrylic on paper 14 $\frac{1}{12}$ x 17 $\frac{7}{16}$ in. (35.9 x 45.4 cm.) Executed in 1990.

\$25,000-35,000

PROVENANCE:

Greenberg Gallery, St. Louis Meredith Long Gallery, Houston Charles Cowles Gallery, New York Brooke Alexander Gallery, New York Vivian Horan Fine Art, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: New York, Brooke Alexander Gallery, *Josef Albers and Ken Price*, February-June 2010.



⁸³⁸ KEN PRICE (1935-2012)

Architectural Cup

signed and dated 'PRICE '74' (lower right) colored pencil on paperboard 12 x 9 in. (30.5 x 23.8 cm.) Executed in 1974. PROVENANCE: Fuller Goldeen Gallery, San Francisco James Corcoran Gallery, Los Angeles Private collection, Chicago James Corcoran Gallery, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner

\$20,000-30,000



⁸³⁹ KEN PRICE (1935-2012)

Acrobatic Frog Cup

signed, titled and dated 'ACROBATIC FROG CUP PRICE '68' (lower right) colored pencil on paper 13 ¼ x 15 in. (33.7 x 38.7 cm.) Executed in 1968.

\$30,000-50,000

PROVENANCE: Donna O'Neill, Los Angeles James Corcoran Gallery, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner



⁸⁴⁰ KEN PRICE (1935-2012)

Chinese Figurine Cup IV

signed, titled and dated "CHINESE FIGURINE CUP IV" PRICE '69' (on the reverse)

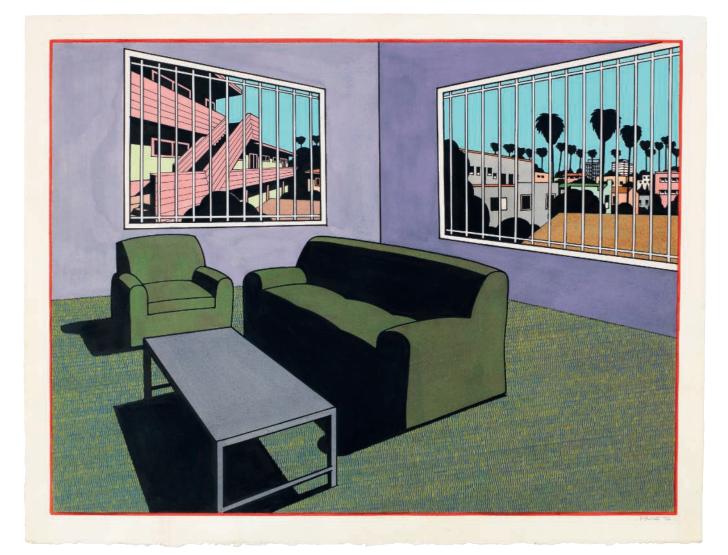
oil, screenprint collage and graphite on paper mounted on paperboard 15 % x 15 % in. (39.1 x 38.7 cm.) Executed in 1969.

\$20,000-30,000

PROVENANCE:

Ferus Gallery, Los Angeles Betty and Monte Factor, Los Angeles Their sale; Bonhams, Los Angeles, 3 October 2012, lot 29 James Corcoran Gallery, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: Pasadena Museum of Modern Art, *The Betty and Monte Factor Family Collection*, April 24-June 3, 1973, no. 92.



⁸⁴¹ KEN PRICE (1935-2012)

Untitled (Interior)

signed and dated 'PRICE '92' (lower right) acrylic, wax crayon, colored pencil and ink on paper 20 ½ x 25 ½ in. (51.1 x 65.7 cm.) Executed in 1992.

/

\$40,000-60,000

PROVENANCE: Brooke Alexander Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner



⁸⁴² CARROLL DUNHAM (B. 1949)

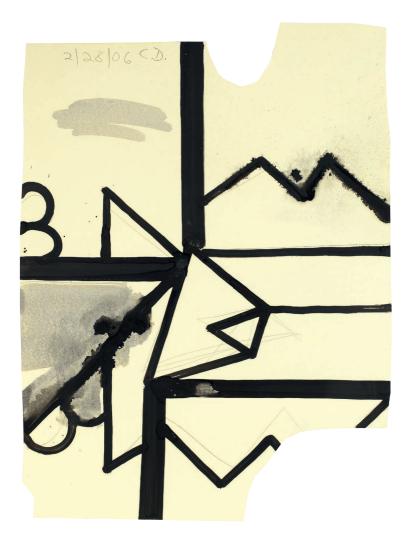
Untitled (2/27/06)

signed with the artist's initials and dated '2/27/06 C.D.' (upper left) graphite and urethane on paper 40 % x 33 ½ in. (103.2 x 84.1 cm.) Executed in 2006.

\$8,000-12,000

PROVENANCE: White Cube, London Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: London, White Cube, *Carroll Dunham*: *In Red Space*, October-December 2006, p. 22 (illustrated).



⁸⁴³ CARROLL DUNHAM (B. 1949)

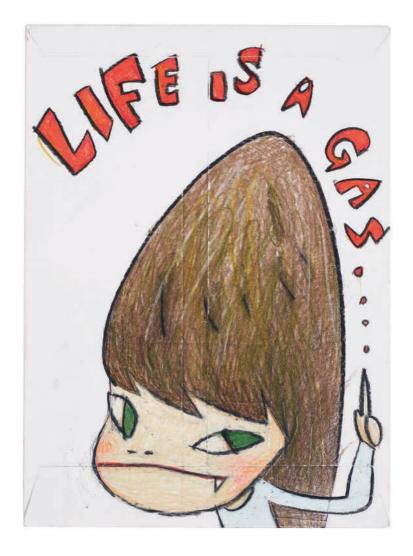
Untitled (2/28/06)

signed with the artist's initials and dated '2/28/06 C.D.' (upper left) graphite and urethane on paper 31 x 23 in. (78.7 x 58.4 cm.) Executed in 2006.

PROVENANCE: White Cube, London Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: London, White Cube, *Carroll Dunham: In Red Space*, October-December 2006, p. 21 (illustrated).

\$6,000-8,000



⁸⁴⁴ YOSHITOMO NARA (B. 1959)

Untitled

colored pencil on envelope 13 x 9 % in. (33 x 24 cm.) Executed in 2008.

\$60,000-80,000

PROVENANCE: Tomio Koyama Gallery, Tokyo Acquired from the above by the present owner

LITERATURE:

N. Miyamura and S. Suzuki, eds., *Yoshitomo Nara: The Complete Works Volume 2 – Works on Paper*, Tokyo, 2011, pp. 281 and 397, no. D-2008-081 (illustrated).



⁸⁴⁵ YOSHITOMO NARA (B. 1959)

Untitled

colored pencil on envelope 9 ¾ x 13 ¾ in. (24.8 x 35 cm.) Executed in 2009.

\$60,000-80,000

PROVENANCE: Marianne Boesky Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

LITERATURE:

N. Miyamura and S. Suzuki, eds., *Yoshitomo Nara: The Complete Works Volume 2 – Works on Paper*, Tokyo, 2011, pp. 295 and 400, no. D-2009-024 (illustrated).

PROPERTY FROM AN IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION

846

YOSHITOMO NARA (B. 1959)

I Think, Therefore I Am...A Dog

acrylic and lacquer on fiberglass, wood and steel 83 x 53 x 37 in. (210.8 x 134.6 x 94 cm.) Executed in 2003. This work is the first artist's proof from an edition of six plus two artist's proofs.

\$250,000-350,000

PROVENANCE: Honor Fraser Gallery, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Cleveland, Museum of Contemporary Art; Philadelphia, Institute of Contemporary Art, University of Pennsylvania; San Jose Museum of Art and St. Louis, Contemporary Art Museum, *Yoshitomo Nara: Nothing Ever Happens*, September 2003-February 2005, p. 56 (another example exhibited and illustrated).

LITERATURE:

N. Miyamura, S. Suzuki, eds., Yoshitomo Nara: the Complete Works, Volume 1: Paintings, Sculptures, Editions, Photographs, San Francisco,

> We should rediscover art that exists in what we think of as subculture. It's strong and real anywhere you bring it because it's directly born of the everyday folks [minshu] rather than of tradition, and related to their everyday life.

- Yoshitomo Nara



°◆⁸⁴⁷ KEITH HARING (1958-1990)

Untitled (Subway Drawing)

chalk on two joined sheets of paper on board, in original aluminum mount $49 \times 67 \% \times \% \text{ in. } (124.5 \times 172.4 \times 2.2 \text{ cm.})$ Executed *circa* 1982-1984.

\$450,000-550,000

PROVENANCE: Private collection, Belgium Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: Milan, Palazzo Reale, *Keith Haring: About Art*, February-June 2017, n.p. (illustrated).

LITERATURE: *Keith Haring: Subway Drawings*, exh. cat., Berlin, Galerie Nikolaus Sonne, 1990, pp. 44 and 80 (illustrated). G. Mercurio, ed., *Keith Haring: In Search of the Roots of Art*, Paris and Barcelona, 2014, n.p., no. 19 (illustrated).

> The whole beauty of the drawings is that they were so simple. They told a story that you could see from a moving train and you could get it.

—Keith Haring





eith Haring's iconic visual vernacular, dynamically illustrated in Untitled (Subway Drawing), established him as an important American muralist and graffiti artist of the 20th century. The work belongs to Haring's legendary Subway Drawing series of crisp white chalk drawings on the matte black paper that was pasted over expired advertisements in the New York City subway stations. Created at the height of Haring's career, Untitled (Subway Drawing) is an exceptional work, as it remains mounted in the original aluminum subway station advertisement frame. Haring imbued social and political meaning though the drawn figures' relationship to one another. Here, two stylized figures run and dance towards each other. their stretched out reaching arms encircled by a radiating heart. Depicting the fundamental message of devout humanism and love, Haring's genderless and race-less figures race to each other, captured moments before an embrace. He once described: "The whole beauty of the drawings is that they were so simple. They told a story that you could see from a moving train and you could get it." (K. Haring, quoted in J. Deitch, Keith Haring, New York, 2008, p. 105). The entire work is staged in a frame of white chalk lining the perimeter of the sheet, referencing the television screen and the comic strip box, which came to define the decade. As Haring's Subway Drawings quickly became a New York City phenomenon, he rose to international fame with a signature style that the entire city was following.

Growing up in the 1960s, Haring's art and political beliefs were shaped by the radical politics of the decade and Vietnam war. He believed the job of an artist was to be a provocateur that spoke against the inequity and injustice of society, organized power, religion, and political structures. These activist ideas were relayed not only in Haring's art, but also in his artistic process and method. While in art school in New York City, Haring pasted headlines of newspapers as urban statements in public places in order to reach a diverse audiences. With his call of 'art for everyone,' Haring believed that art should not be reserved in museums and galleries for the elite and created artworks in non-traditional places. He sought "a more holistic and basic idea of wanting to incorporate [art] into every part of life, less as an egotistical exercise and more natural somehow. I don't know how to exactly explain it. Taking it off the pedestal. I'm giving it back to the people, I guess" (K. Haring, quoted in D. Drenger, "Art and Life: An Interview with Keith Haring," in *Columbia Art Review*, Spring 1988, p. 53).

Using the public environment as a platform for his art to reach people on a greater scale, Haring took his rebel pastings to the next level with his iconic *Subway Drawings*. The pivotal series used the subway as a laboratory of communication and engagement. Between 1980 and 1985, Haring created several hundreds of billboards in New York subway stations – an ideal platform that made his art accessible and participatory, as well as rally a generation to change policies and tackle social ills for a better future with his stylized vernacular.

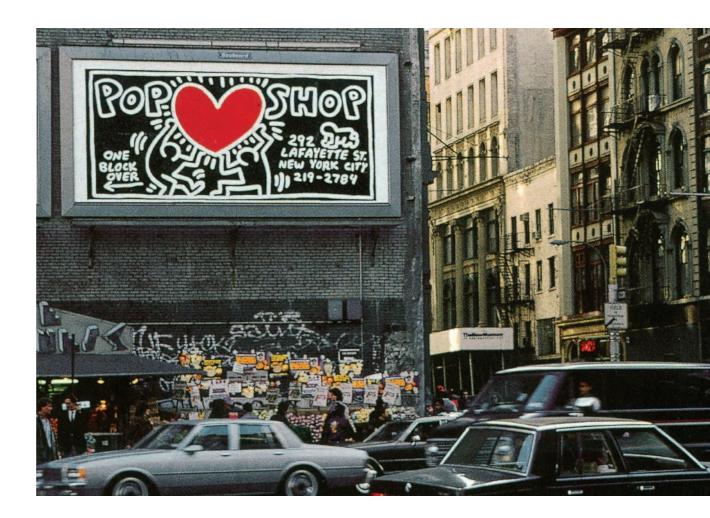
Unveiled at the Galerie Nikolaus Sonne in 1990 shortly after its creation circa 1982-1984, *Untitled (Subway Drawing)* is an outstanding example of Haring's guerilla drawings. In the New York subway systems, expired advertisements were covered with empty black

Keith Haring drawing in a subway station, 1983. Photo: Tseng Kwong Chi © 1985 Muna Tseng Dance Projects, Inc. www.tsengkwongchi.com. Artwork: © The Keith Haring Foundation.

Keith Haring, Pop Shop Billboard, Houston Street, 1989. Photo: Tseng Kwong Chi @ 1985 Muna Tseng Dance Projects, Inc. www. tsengkwongchi.com. Artwork: © The Keith Haring Foundation. sheets of paper, awaiting their next poster. Haring serendipitously began this endeavor when he noticed a black panel in the Times Square subway station, and thought "it was the perfect surface waiting" (K. Haring, quoted in J. Deitch, *Keith Haring*, New York, 2008, p. 104). Seizing these blank slates with a soft matted quality as backgrounds, he drew on them with chalk for their crisp effect. Haring used the vocabulary of his identifiable symbols that granted him international and commercial success, such as radiant baby, the barking dog, the hovering angel, the flying saucer, among others, to capture the imaginations of New Yorkers.

Haring completed the drawings before bustling New York commuters, and often interrupted his ride and exited a subway car to draw on a blank paper posted on the station platform. Many times, Haring made up to 40 drawings a day. When the images were not cut and torn from the aluminum mount by admirers, another black paper was eventually layered over them as a base for an advertisement poster. The routine disappearance of these works gave Haring incentive to replenish them. As a result, most of the *Subway Drawings* were unrecorded, becoming perhaps the most epic ephemeral project that took place in the New York underground.

The 1980s was the peak of the underground graffiti street culture in New York, a period when artists moved beyond making art on traditional canvas to just about anything, including subway cars and building facades. Haring arrived to New York City as a young artist during these years, appropriating the language of graffiti as a method of artistic expression. He quickly joined the city's graffiti and alternative art community that included Jean-Michel Basquiat, Kenny Sharf, and Futura 2000, artists who worked outside the restrictions and elitism of galleries and museums. While he never identified himself as a graffiti artist, Haring was caught and fined numerous times for vandalism and defacing public property while making works such as Untitled (Subway Drawing). But like graffiti, the repetitive and permutation of Haring's expressive signs conflate studio practice, street art, Pop art, public art and cartoons to address social change and universal themes on a plane that is both multilayered yet readily understandable.



PROPERTY FROM A FRENCH CONNOISSEUR

848

JEAN-MICHEL BASQUIAT (1960-1988)

Untitled

oilstick and pastel on paper 30 x 22 ½ in. (76.2 x 56.3 cm.) Executed in 1984.

\$500,000-700,000

PROVENANCE:

Mary Boone Gallery, New York Private collection, New York Anon. sale; Christie's, New York, 20 February 1988, lot 126 Galerie Fabien Boulakia, Paris Acquired from the above by the present owner, 1995

EXHIBITED:

New York, Mary Boone/Michael Werner Gallery, *Drawings*, June 1984 (illustrated).

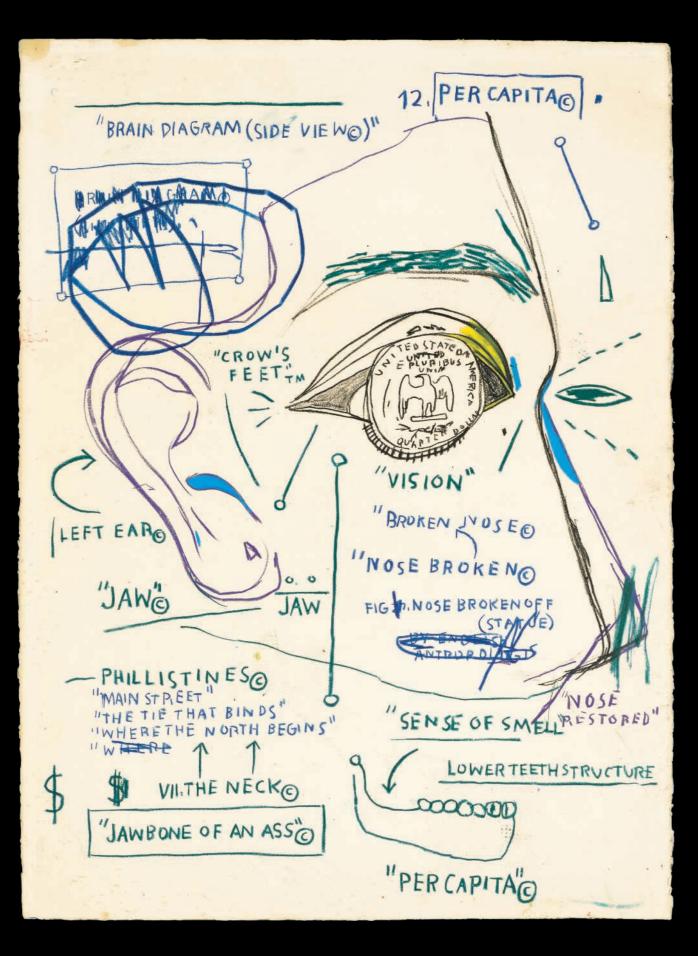
Paris, Galerie Fabien Boulakia, *Basquiat*, September-November 1990, p. 27 (illustrated).

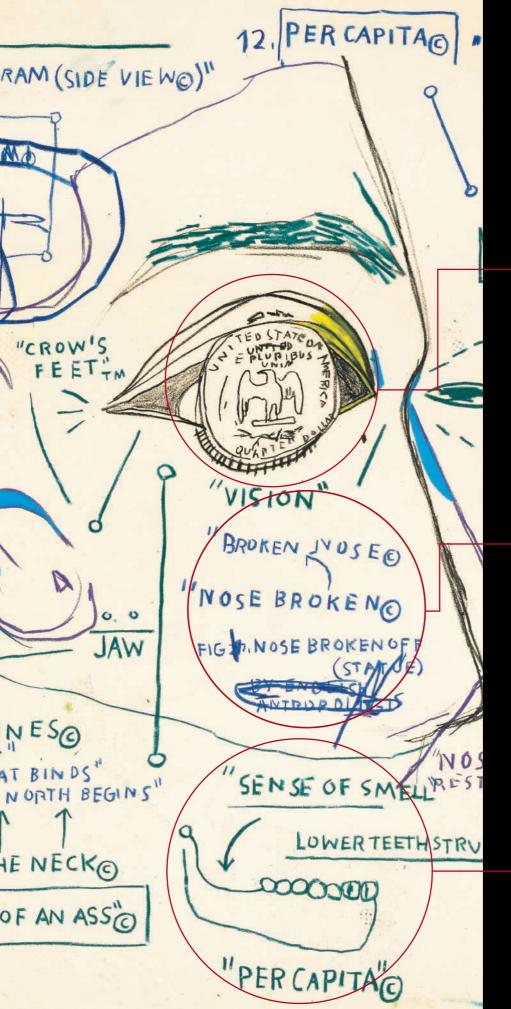
Paris, Musée-Galerie de la Seita, *Jean-Michel Basquiat: Peinture, dessin, écriture* December 1993-February 1994, p. 65, no. 39 (illustrated).

ean-Michel Basquiat's *Untitled* from 1984 highlights the polyvocal lexicon that became the foundation of his trademark style. An encyclopedic display of symbols, text, signs, and signifiers, the work unfurls a narrative amidst the anatomical drawings that encompass it. Originally a graffiti artist in the subways of New York City, Basquiat quickly rose to pop-culture stardom in the 1980s, integrating various cultural, historical, political, and religious influences into his work. When he was six years old, Basquiat received a copy of *Grays Anatomy* from his mother after he underwent surgery following a car accident. The 1966 illustrated book of Leonardo da Vinci drawings became an important inspiration for Basquiat throughout his career, typified in *Untitled*.

An anatomical diagram of a human face, *Untitled* prominently features Basquiat's strong linear dexterity. He infuses each marking with symbolism, placing it in a larger personal and socio-political context. While *Untitled* examines the anatomy of the human face, it also explores Basquiat's own *oeuvre* as an artist. Within quoted titles, he references his own earlier works such as *Philistines* (1982), *Jawbone of an Ass* (1982), and *Per Capita* (1981), each marked with a copyright symbol or, in the case of *Jawbone of an Ass*, emphasized in a hand-drawn box.

The tear duct of the face is framed by three lines resembling wrinkles and marked with the text "CROW'S FEET" TM. Though the exact meaning of all Basquiat's text may forever remain coded, they are marked with signature symbols that point towards his originality. Thrust into the art world before the age of twenty-one, Basquiat was particularly fascinated by words relating to systems of buying and selling, power, wealth, value, and authenticity. The trademark symbol following "CROW'S FEET" is a nod towards brand protection while the copyright symbols that emblazon the entirety of the work are a sign of authorship. The copyright symbol, in particular, is also an acknowledgement of SAMO©, Basquiat's moniker as a graffiti artist.





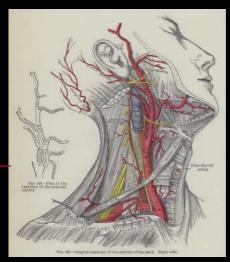
BASQUIAT'S SIGNS AND SYMBOLS



Silver denarius of Cleopatra VII. Photo: Erich Lessing / Art Resource, New York.



Marco Aurelio (Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, circa 160-170 A.D. Photo: Album / Art Resource, New York.



Drawing from Gray's Anatomy. Photo: Bridgeman Images.



Andy Warhol, Before and After, 1961. Museum of Modern Art, New York. © 2019 The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. Digital Image: © The Museum of Modern Art/ Licensed by SCALA / Art Resource. NY.

Other signifiers scattered throughout the work are taken from various sources. The quarter placed over the proper right eye of the figure's visage refers to the ancient Greek tradition of placing coins on the eyes of the dead in order to pay the ferryman who would shepherd the dead across the river Styx. Underneath this symbol, Basquiat writes "Fig. Nose Broken Off (Statue)" and underneath crosses out "By English Anthropologists." This directly relates to the troubled history of collecting classical antiquities, especially by European travellers who would gather and transport antiquities in pieces from their original locations. The references to noses and broken noses may also relate to Basquiat's good friend Andy Warhol's Before and After, 1961, which shows an image of a woman's face before and after a nose job, taken from an advertisement.

Appearing more human-like than his other works on paper, this particular piece integrates deliberately sketched-out characteristics of facial anatomy with Basquiat's own textual musings. A quarter at the center of the work replaces what would be a human eye. In the artist's trademark handwriting, the text on the quarter reads "e pluribus unum" or "from many, one" where the "unum"—alluding to America's unity—is crossed out. This purposeful detail points towards Basquiat's grappling with his own liminal identity as a Haitian-Puerto Rican growing up in the racial and economic crosshairs of the United States.

Basquiat's interest in the body's internal workings could stand as a leitmotif for his art as he peels away superficiality to expose the inner flesh of American life. As Jeffrey Hoffeld observed, "Basquiat's repeated use of anatomical imagery—skeletons, musculature, and internal organs—coincides with an ever more widespread tendency in his work to turn things inside out. Inner thoughts are made public in graffiti-like litanies of words and other bursts of expression; distinctions between private spaces and public places are dissolved; past and present are interwoven, and levels of reality are multiplied and scrambled; the imagined realms of paradise, hell, and purgatory become indistinguishable" (J. Hoffeld, "Basquiat and the inner self," in Jean-Michel Basquiat, Gemälde und Arbeiten auf Papier (Paintings and works on paper), exh. cat. Museum Würth, Künzelsau 2001, p. 27).

Executed in 1984, Untitled was completed during a transformative year in Basquiat's career. In 1983, he moved into a loft space owned by Andy Warhol. The new space allowed him to create works with greater material richness and thematic complexity. 1984 marked the year of his first solo museum show at the Fruitmarket Gallery in Edinburgh, which went on to travel to London's Institute of Contemporary Art. After these shows, Basquiat's career began to take off. As Untitled illustrates, Basquiat was able to master a quickfire, stream-of-conscious process of selection and composition, creating works neither overwhelmed nor unbalanced despite all their density and multiplicity. This particular work is emblematic of the kaleidoscopic visual and poetic lyricism that set Basquiat apart.

Known as a Neo-Expressionist, Basquiat pioneered his own visual vernacular, eventually elevating his graffiti-like style into the New York gallery scene. Packing his works with symbols mined from books, television, newspapers, and the streetscapes of New York, he played with semiotics to highlight touchstones from everyday life, art history, culture, and socio-politics. As Basquiat scholar, Richard Marshall, explained, "He continually selected and injected into his works words which held charged references and meanings-particularly to his deeprooted concerns about race, human rights, the creation of power and wealth, and the control and valuation of natural elements, animals and produce-all this in addition to references to his ethnic heritage, popular culture, and respected of infamous figures from history and the entertainment world" (R. Marshall, "Repelling Ghosts," in Jean-Michel Basquiat, exh. cat. Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, 1993, p. 151).

A voracious amalgamation of various cultural and textual sources, *Untitled* highlights Basquiat's ability to converse on economic, cultural, political, and personal topics through his practice. This work exemplifies the spontaneity of graffiti that made Basquiat famous while exposing his polyvocal fabric of information in a manner that would turn him into a cultural icon.

°◆849 GEORGE CONDO (B. 1957) DAY OF THE IDOL

signed and dated 'Condo 2011' (upper left) acrylic, charcoal and pastel on linen 68 x 66 in. (172.7 x 167.6 cm.) Painted in 2011.

\$3,500,000-5,500,000

PROVENANCE: Skarstedt Gallery, New York Private collection, 2011 Anon. sale; Sotheby's, New York, 16 May 2018, lot 25 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner



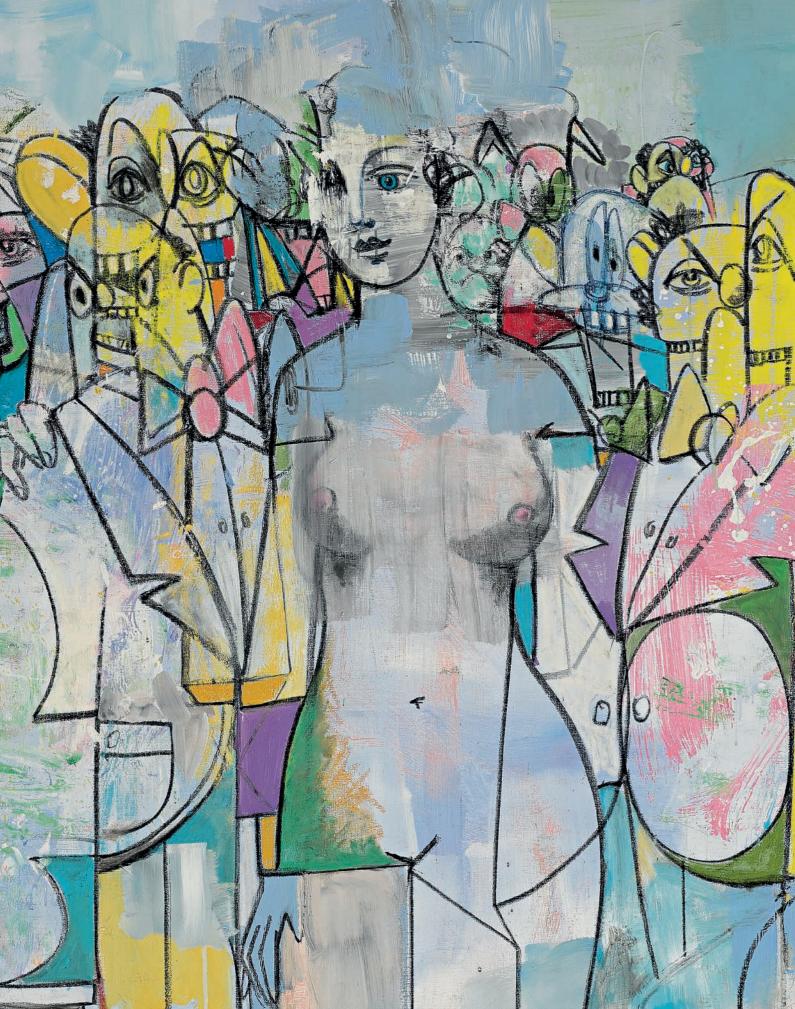




Édouard Manet, Bar at the Folies-Bergère, 1882. Courtauld Institute Gallery, London. Photo © bpk Berlin / Courtauld Institute / Lutz Braun / Art Resource, New York.

key figure in the history of the New York art scene, George Condo's oeuvre exhibits a complex, psychological air that upends traditional portraiture while drawing inspiration from the history of figurative painting. Day of the Idol is a striking example of the artist's existential portraits that serve as visual cross-sections of mental states. Part of his aptly-named Drawing Paintings series, the work is marked by a tight grouping of staring faces and grasping extremities that meld with the contour lines of their ghostly bodies. Ralph Rugoff has noted about these works, "these figures can be seductive and repulsive at the same time. They embody a position that is simultaneously frightening and appealing. This is something that also comes across in the way that they solicit different kinds of looks from the viewer, and how they often look back at us with eyes that don't match or don't even seem to belong to the same face" (R. Rugoff, "The Enigma of Jean Louis: Interview 14 March 2006", in George Condo: Existential Portraits: Sculpture, Drawings, Paintings 2005/2006, exh. cat., Luhring Augustine, New York, 2006, pp. 8-9). By formally referencing the legacy of Cubism and other art historical movements while also crafting a distinctive style all his own, Condo's characters beg for further investigation while still keeping the viewer at arm's length.

Rendered atop a light blue ground, a cast of characters peers out from an amalgamation of lines and shapes. Passages of blue, peach, pink, and green come together in clusters of brushy color; a central, horizontal band presents a group of faces that materialize from their sketchy surroundings. Singular eyes stare out at the viewer as their gaze is met by furrowed brows, gnashing teeth, bare breasts, and snarled grimaces. In the present lot, an ethereal field of pastel brushstrokes backgrounds the picture, lending it a dreamlike tone and removing it from any plainly observable reality. The foreground's porousness permits that background to slip through sections of the dense organization of figures. Their simultaneous opacity and immateriality underscores one of Condo's basic premises, that all things are equal and organized non-hierarchically in his cubist pictures. Faces and bodies of other individuals coalesce around the central shapely nude figure, whose serene and beautiful face strongly contrasts against the garish, monstrous faces that surround her, recalling the central figure in Édouard Manet's famed composition A Bar at the Folies-Bergère from 1882.









Gino Severini, Dynamic Hieroglyphic of the Bal Tabarin, 1912. Museum of Modern Art, New York. © 2019 Gino Severini / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York / ADAGP, Paris. Photo: © The Museum of Modern Art / Licensed by SCALA / Art Resource, New York.

Pablo Picasso, Les Demoiselles d'Avignon, 1907. Museum of Modern Art, New York. © 2019 Estate of Pablo Picasso / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. Photo: © The Museum of Modern Art / Licensed by SCALA / Art Resource, New York.

opposite: Present lot illustrated (detail).

y representing differing emotions through the depiction of the figures' faces, Condo embodies his interest in depicting the complexity of one's mentality and the conflicting emotions one may possess. Describing the destabilizing and often challenging nature of his paintings, Condo introduces a new term: "It's what I call artificial realism. That's what I do. I try to depict a character's train of thoughts simultaneouslyhysteria, joy, sadness, desperation. If you could see these things at once that would be like what I'm trying to make you see in my art" (G. Condo, quoted in S. Jeffries "George Condo: 'I Was Delirious. Nearly Died'," The Guardian, 10 February 2014). Indeed, the composition corroborates that premise, with the viewer's eye being led through a series of emotions, energies and the frenetic mind. This artificial realism, for Condo, neatly dovetails with his self-described psychological Cubism wherein he paints subjects in several states of mind at once, adapting the multi-point fractured perspectives of the movement. Nevertheless, Day of the Idol is deeply captivating and visually alluring, with the central nude figures' seductive stance, varied coloration and juxtaposing facial stylization. The psychological and stylistic complexities both repel and bequile the viewer. enticing endless examination and speculation.

The crowd of faces and body parts that hold the viewer's focus in *Day of the Idol* coalesce from a variety of styles and influences. Undeniably, the present work, is a superb example of the artist's career-long investigation into Cubism and Futurism and its formal possibilities in the contemporary moment. Condo's postmodern approach to form, color, composition, and art history have placed him at painting's vanguard since his emergence over four decades ago. This painting finds the artist continuing to probe the act of painting itself,

laying bare his thought process in layers of overlapping planes. Like most of Condo's paintings, individual elements collapse and dissolve, only to come together as a solid, impenetrable whole. The present work, with its pastel background and sophisticated use of flat color passages, displays many of Condo's most celebrated motifs, like his penchant for abstracting the body and equalizing elements. An instantly recognizable example of Condo's neo-Cubist style, *Day of the Idol* finds Condo examining Modernism's greatest achievement while innovating within his unique, iconic personal style.

Condo's connection to the rich and varied history of Western art does not stop, or start, however, at Cubism. Here, Condo's art historical repertoire is at its most vast: one recalls elements of Diego Velazquez's portraits, Edouard Manet's bar scenes, James Ensor's carnivalesque arrangements of figures, the rampant geometric buoyancy of the Italian Futurists, and the brashness of Willem de Kooning's abstracted figuration, among others. Furthermore, enthralled with Classical imagery and neoclassical interpretations of the body, Condo's central female nudes appear almost relieflike in its rendering. Even the background, too, recalls an Impressionist sky, moving effortlessly between blues, greys, and purples. "My painting is all about this interchangeability of languages in art where one second you might feel the background has the shading and tonalities you would see in a Rembrandt portrait, but the subject is completely different and painted like some low-culture, transgressive mutation of a comic strip" (G. Condo, quoted in J. Belcove, "George Condo interview", in Financial Times, 21 April 2013). Indeed, Condo's simultaneous reliance on and refutation of the past is a key to understanding his layered and often irreverent paintings.

PROPERTY FROM AN IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION

⁸⁵⁰ KAWS (B.1974) *CHUM (КСО7)*

signed and dated 'KAWS..16' (on the reverse) acrylic on canvas mounted on panel 60 x 50 in. (152.4 x 127 cm.) Painted in 2016.

\$700,000-1,000,000

PROVENANCE: Honor Fraser Gallery, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner





Which one of the most widely recognizable art practices of the twenty-first century, KAWS is known for recontextualizing icons from popular culture, subverting their intended meaning to make a pointed commentary on consumer culture. With roots in animation and graffiti, KAWS's style introduces a new iteration of Pop sensibility, appropriating cartoons, logos, and mascots to create a striking visual lexicon charged with a sense of significance. His 2016 work, *CHUM (KCO7)*, centers around CHUM, a signature protagonist within his *oeuvre*. By simultaneously distorting and paying homage to popular culture, *CHUM (KCO7)* exemplifies how KAWS creates works that are a universal symbol of the human condition.

Though KAWS is renowned for creating figures in bright, vibrant pops of color, this particular work features an entirely black canvas that seemingly contradicts Pop Art vernacular. With a palpable, almost humorous energy, a vivacious pink line outlines the figure, emphasizing its bulbous shape. Unanchored by a rectilinear composition, CHUM runs away from the viewer, seemingly breaking the fourth wall and pushing the work out into space. The monumentally-shaped canvas imbues CHUM (KCO7) with a sense of potential energy and movement in a confrontational manner that is typical of KAWS's oeuvre. As curator Michael Auping notes, "American abstract painters employed the shaped canvas to objectify the canvas support, to give it the look of a self-contained painted object. KAWS uses it for just the opposite reason, as a form of physical animation, energizing the characters so that they appear to be moving across the landscape of the wall" (M. Auping, KAWS: WHERE THE END STARTS, exh. cat., Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, 2016, p. 74).

Taken from one of the oldest and most recognizable trademarks in advertising, CHUM is an amalgam of the Michelin man body and KAWS's signature Companion character. With the trademark features of a skull-andcrossbones head and crossed-out eves, the artist rescues his character from a world of fictional happy endings, re-casting it as an emotionally-complex being juxtaposed alongside the Michelin man. As KAWS himself expressed, "Icons like Mickey, the Simpsons, the Michelin Man, and Spongebob exist in a universal way that you forget their origin or even their narrative, and you just recognize them from the slightest glimpse of their image or sound" (B. Donnelly, guoted in conversation with K. Donoghue, Whitewall, December 2012). In this sense, KAWS is able to not only appropriate figures from advertisements but also from his own oeuvre, illustrating his ability to turn his own work into pop culture by fusing art, design, and street culture.

KAWS began creating acrylic paintings on canvas around 2001. While many of his works are anchored by a rectilinear canvas, others such as *CHUM (KCO7)* illustrate how KAWS was able to reject a more traditional form of composition to transcend the four corners of a canvas plane. Executed in 2016, *CHUM (KCO7)* was completed in the same year as the artist's first major solo exhibition at the Modern Art Museum of Forth Worth, *KAWS: WHERE THE END STARTS.* This particular work is thus a more mature example of his unwavering exploration of the possibilities of the medium.

A former illustrator for Disney, KAWS began creating street art in the 1990s, developing a distinct visual iconography Roy Lichtenstein, *Look Mickey*, 1961. National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. © Board of Trustees, National Gallery of Art, Washington.

opposite: Present lot illustrated (detail). that highlighted his insurgent take on commercial culture. Inspired by artists such as Claes Oldenburg, Tom Wesselmann, Takashi Murakami, and Jeff Koons, KAWS became famous by removing cartoons from their traditional context and inserting them into the realm of fine art. By relying on viewers' familiarity with consumer and advertising culture, KAWS reframes the everyday and incites a deeper reading of one's surroundings. He integrates street art and high design in a manner that shows how popular media can often create a piercing personal narrative.

Branding and rebranding is a central theme to KAWS's *oeuvre*. Having originally chosen his moniker for the aesthetic appeal of the letters K-A-W-S placed next to each other, the artist became his own brand, ultimately transcending the art world by pushing his work into the consumer cultural sphere. After creating limited edition figurines and collaborating with brands such as Uniqlo and Peanuts—brands he originally defaced, KAWS now exists in an interstitial space between the art world, fashion, advertisement, and toy design. In producing work that is aware of his position within media culture and its perceived complicity, KAWS shifts seamlessly between various mediums to become a nuanced twenty-first century artist and entrepreneur.

An unwavering example of KAWS's distinct iconography, *CHUM* (*KCO7*) typifies the artist's ability to appropriate material in a way that questions the consumerist tendencies of modern society. With its dark, monotone base and pop of pink color, this particular CHUM both embodies and challenges KAWS's Pop vernacular. By trespassing the sphere of the art market, KAWS extends his identity as an artist, conscientiously stepping into a more global, dynamic marketplace.



851 KAWS (B.1974) GONE AND BEYOND B-9

acrylic on canvas diameter: 40 in. (101.6 cm.) Painted in 2012.

\$200,000-300,000

PROVENANCE: Private collection, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner

> Even though I use a comic language, my figures are not always reflecting the idealistic cartoon view that I grew up on, where everything has a happy ending...I want to understand the world I'm in and, for me, making and seeing art is a way to do that.

- KAWS





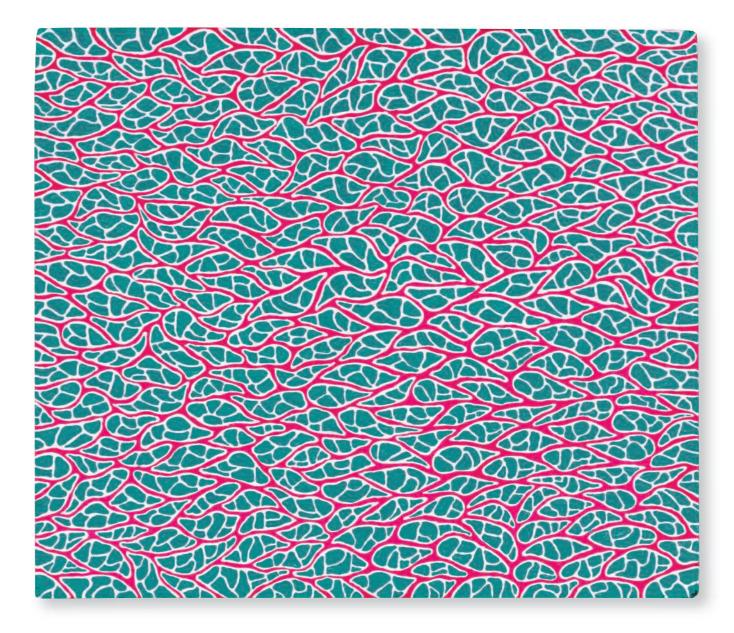
⁸⁵² YAYOI KUSAMA (B. 1929)

Path to the Future

signed, titled and dated in Kanji 'Yayoi Kusama, "Path to the Future," 1988' (on the reverse) acrylic on canvas 18 x 20 ¾ in. (45.7 x 52.7 cm.) Painted in 1988.

\$120,000-180,000

PROVENANCE: Private collection, Tokyo Anon. sale; Christie's, London, 11 October 2016, lot 68 Private collection, Shanghai Anon. sale; Phillips, Hong Kong, 26 November 2018, lot 13 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner







853

KAWS (B.1974) FOUR-FOOT DISSECTED COMPANION

stamped on the underside of the feet painted cast vinyl 50% x 21% x 12% in. (128 x 54 x 31 cm.) Executed in 2009. This work is from an unnumbered edition of one-hundred and is accompanied by its original box and hologram.

\$60,000-80,000

PROVENANCE: Anon. sale; Chicago, Heritage Auctions, 23 July 2019, lot 66524 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner



⁸⁵⁴ GEORGE CONDO (B. 1957)

Son of Bozo

signed and dated, 'Condo 09' (on the reverse) oil on linen 7 % x 5 % in. (20 x 14.9 cm.) Painted in 2009.

\$60,000-80,000

PROVENANCE: Xavier Hufkens, Brussels Private collection Anon. sale; Phillips, Hong Kong, 26 November 2018, lot 23 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

⁸⁵⁵ TAKASHI MURAKAMI (B. 1962)

Sakurako

signed, titled and dated 'TAKASHI SAKURAKO 1995' (on the reverse of the left panel); signed again and dated again 'TAKASHI 1995' (on the reverse of each panel) diptych – acrylic on canvas mounted on panel overall: 48 x 95 ¾ in. (121.9 x 243.2 cm.) Painted in 1995.

\$500,000-700,000

PROVENANCE: Marianne Boesky Gallery, New York Mora Art Foundation, Liechtenstein, 1999 Gift of the above to the present owner, 1999

> We want to see the newest things. That is because we want to see the future, even if only momentarily. It is the moment in which, even if we don't completely understand what we have glimpsed, we are nonetheless touched by it. This is what we have come to call art.

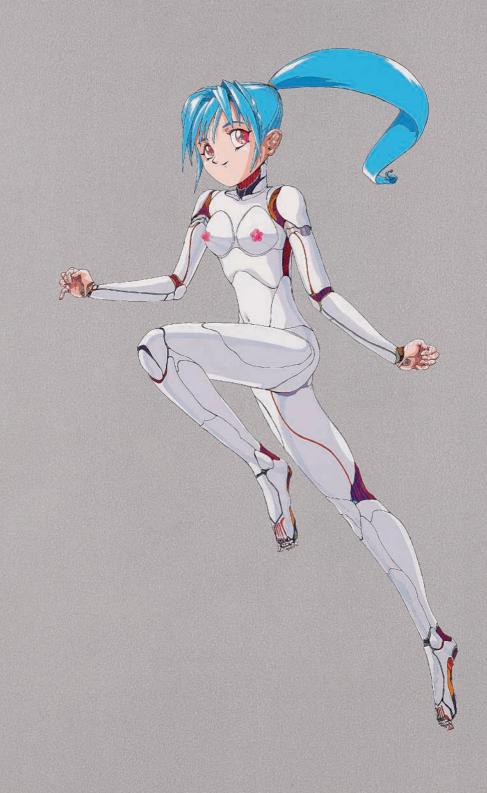
- Takashi Murakami











PROPERTY FROM A SWISS COLLECTION

ELIZABETH PEYTON (B. 1965)

Leonardo

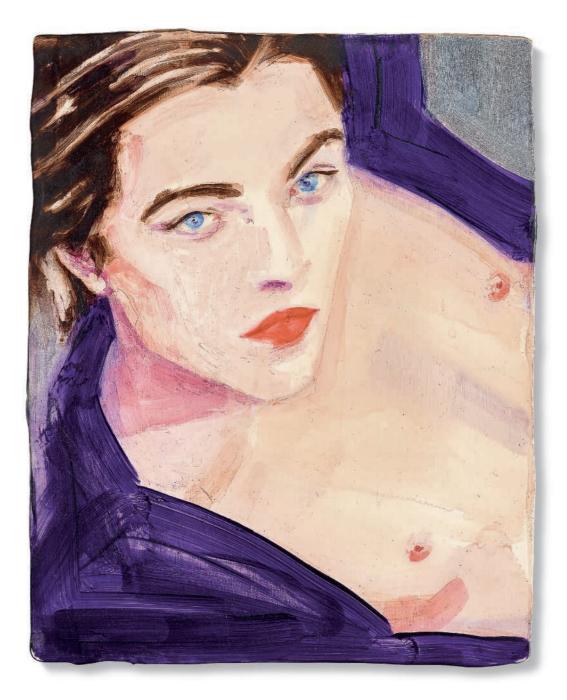
signed twice, titled, dedicated and dated 'À MOIA WALTER Elizabeth Peyton 1998 Leonardo Elizabeth Peyton' (on the reverse) oil on board 10 ¼ x 8 ½ in. (26 x 20.6 cm.) Painted in 1998.

\$350,000-550,000

PROVENANCE: Galleria II Capricorno, Venice Acquired from the above by the present owner

> That's what it's all about-making art is making something live forever. Human beings especially-we can't hold on to them in any way. Painting and art is a way of holding onto things and making things go on through time.

- Elizabeth Peyton



°◆⁸⁵⁷ ALEX KATZ (B. 1927)

Maxine

oil on linen 48 x 72 in. (121.9 x 182.9 cm.) Painted in 1974.

\$1,000,000-1,500,000

PROVENANCE: Galerie Thaddaeus Ropac, Paris Acquired from the above by the present owner, *circa* 2010









s one of America's most important and innovative post-war painters, Alex Katz reinvigorated portraiture in an era when non-representational abstraction dominated the art world. Maxine, a striking example of Katz's signature figure paintings, portrays an elegant brunette in a bright pink blouse, leaning back onto a beige sofa, head on hand. Through the sprawling window behind her, a luminous sunset casts a warm citrus glow over the New York cityscape and across the modern interior. With an air of serenity, the lounging woman has an enigmatic expression, distant, cool and detached, archetypal of Katz's figures. Emerging in the 1940s and 1950s, Katz resisted the Modernist dogma and instead invented new forms of figuration that represented everyday moments from his own life. Embracing the cultural vernacular, the artist painted family members and friends with views of New York, often his immediate surroundings in lower Manhattan, propelling them into the echelons of fine art.

Katz is often referred to as a guintessential American painter for his direct visual vocabulary. Despite growing up in the New York art world of the 1950s, he resisted the dominant stylistic conventions of the period -Cubism, Bauhaus design, and most notably Abstract Expressionism - and in its place championed figuration. Forgoing Modernist abstraction, Katz was fascinated with the technical side of fine art, namely painting and drawing, and looked to Paul Klee, Pierre Bonnard and especially Henri Matisse for inspiration. In 1949, Katz studied at the Skowhegan School of Painting and Sculpture in Maine, where the traditional plein-air teacher exposed Katz to painting directly from life. Combining moments from his everyday life and a commitment to figuration, Katz developed a new way to paint portraits using bold simplicity and heightened colors. In Maxine, Katz's flatness of color and form has an aura of emotional detachment. Maxine's face is smooth and plain, devoid of expression, while the background is captivatingly minimal, drawing attention to form and composition.

New York City, 1976. Photo: PA Images via Getty Images.

Edward Hopper, Room in Brooklyn, 1932. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. © 2019 Heirs of Josephine Hopper / Licensed by VAGA at Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. Photo: Museum of Fine Arts, Boston / Bridoeman Images.

Stretching 72 inches wide, Maxine resembles the panoramic billboards and cinema screens that influenced the artist in the 1960s. The television had a great impact on Katz in this period, particularly the monumental scale of the cinema screen and the great attention to the surface of the picture it possessed. Katz began to render large-scale paintings of daringly cropped faces, inspired by film, movie closeups, and billboard advertising. These striking and candid expansive paintings range from long shots of full-figures to close up images, completed in his signature style of bright colors, graphic lines, and bold flat areas, that embody a Pop aesthetic. For Maxine, Katz inverts this public dimension of vast simplified images to represent an interior private space. The work is paramount of Katz's mature style and sophisticated employment of smooth and determined crisp lines and articulated planes of color that depict tranquil and distinctly everyday subject matter. He creates this effect by moving away from direct painting and employing the Renaissance technique of pinning pinning paper to the canvas, and forcing dry pigment through pinholes to create an outline. Once the preparatory drawing is transferred, Katz has a wet on wet painting technique that forces him to create each work in a single session. Katz brilliantly revives this obsolete technique of the past to create a terrific contemporary effect.

For Katz, style is the primary element in his figure paintings. *Maxine* offers a clear composition with all extraneous details stripped away, leaving only the most vital. Although details are pared down, Katz's work possesses a nature of individuality. Maxine, the muse for the painting, sits by a window that opens out onto New York's skyline. With an air of tranquility and calm, she has an enigmatic introspection that is partly created by her leaning, head on hand, back onto the beige couch, and through being only figure in the work. The woman is alone looking out onto the painting's spectator, creating a relationship between the viewer and painted subject. Katz employs this relationship though an ambiguity of expression – Maxine's face is dreamy and

impassive with an averted gaze, stimulating the viewer to read her. Katz's unique style strips the image of psychological engagement, biography, iconography, attraction, emotion – any context – producing a detached image that delicately balances abstraction and figuration.

Rather than focusing on Maxine's age, gender, expression or time period, Katz emphasizes the internal dynamics and formal complexities of the painting. The artist eliminates surface details to emphasize broader structures, and scale, geometry of the window, and saturated colors become paramount in the composition. In *Maxine*, Katz plays with the architectural linearity next to the figure's body. The strong verticals and horizontal bars of the window and the iconic Twin Towers echo Mondrian's grid and Russian Constructivism. Against this geometric plane, Katz juxtaposes a leaning woman, whose body forms a curved diagonal across the surface, and whose face, pink blouse, and flowing hair were created with lyrical shapes and strokes.

In the lineage of art history, Katz's portrait paintings pay homage to Impressionist and Modern Masters, especially Matisse, whom the artist considered his idol for his bold areas of color and graphic outlines. Katz drew on genre paintings, or paintings of ordinary life, championed by Impressionist and Modernist artists. *Maxine*, depicting a woman in a domestic interior engaged in mundane introspection, recalls Impressionist works by Pierre-Auguste Renoir and Berthe Morisot. Katz also captures the artistic devices of Henri Matisse's Fauvist style that emphasizes color planes, bold and high-keyed colors. Matisse employed this style to dynamically render women lounging on sofas or beds in colorful pattern-filled interiors in the early 20th century. Katz's *Maxine* cleverly references his Modernist predecessors in rendering contemporary women and moments from everyday life.



RICHARD PRINCE (B. 1949)

American Place

signed and dated 'R Prince 2008' (on the reverse) fiberglass, wood, acrylic, Bondo and steel $64 \frac{1}{2} \times 60 \frac{1}{9} \times 8 \frac{1}{2}$ in. (163.8 x 152.7 x 21.6 cm.) Executed in 2008.

\$1,000,000-1,500,000

PROVENANCE: Almine Rech Gallery, Paris Private collection Anon. sale; Sotheby's, New York, 19 May 2017, lot 420 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner





ichard Prince's American Place is a striking example of the artist's Hood series that explores the car motif in American popular culture. Prince emerged in the 1980s as part of a generation of New York-based artists who worked with the margins of American sub-culture and visual debris. As a founding member of the Pictures Generation, Prince lifted images directly from parallel worlds of pop culture, such as biker gangs, celebrity and advertising. For his notorious Cowboy series, Prince re-photographed and painted over the cowboy images from Marlboro ads. Since, Prince has explored appropriation as an accomplished painter through his Hood series. American Place, a paramount Hood, is a mail-order muscle-car hood, which Prince used as a three-dimensional canvas. Like the Cowboys, Prince's Hoods represent Americana, but particularly draws on country's love affair with the automobile, nostalgia for 1960s muscle cars, desire for speed and escape, as well as the lure of the open road. Prince transforms this ordinary car part, a distinctly American symbol, into the echelons of high art to investigate popular culture.

The *Hood* series, which Prince first began in the late 1980s, continues the artist's earlier practice of repurposing pre-existing objects as he ventures into three-dimensionality. In his original series of cowboys, pulp-fiction covers, and celebrity headshots, Prince crops and photographs images from mass media, representing them as his own. Prince brilliantly fits *Hoods* into this appropriation strategy. The hoods are from muscle-cars, which are archetypal symbols of 1960s Americana, akin to the cowboy motif. Prince employed the car hood as a visual surrogate for the

strength and torque contained in the engine beneath it. While the cowboy is an American symbol of the past, the car became an icon of America's industrial strength and power in post-war culture, representing the zeitgeist of the generation. Many other appropriation artists focused on postmodern theories of authenticity and originality; however, Prince's work reflects American culture through the distinct iconography of cowboys, bikes, lowbrow American humor and cars – giving the viewer a glimpse of the American dream.

After completing the *Cowboy* series in the early 1980s, Prince returned to Los Angeles in 1987 and began *Hoods*. For *American Place*, Prince ordered the car-hood from a magazine and painted its surface. The work is simultaneously a hard-edged Minimalist painting and a sculpture; it investigates the space between them as an assisted readymade, in the lineage of Duchamp and Robert Rauschenberg's *Bed*. Prince painted contrasting fields of black and white monochrome, resembling Ellsworth Kelly's masterful colored monochrome compositions, as well as Ad Reinhart's and Brice Marden's Minimalist paintings.

Three vertical black lines interrupt the polished darkness where the hood is raised, reminiscent of Barnett Newman's zip paintings. While the Minimalist artists' work looks handmade, Prince's flat, banal and pristine *Hoods* resemble mass-produced commercial objects. Yet, *American Place* is also a sculpture and Prince celebrates the vehicle's sculptural qualities. The three-dimensional angles cast shadows across the monochrome's flatness, becoming an inherent part of the composition. Prince alters this large-scale icon of masculinity into an object of aesthetic sophistication. Richard Prince, Untitled (Upstate), 2006. © Richard Prince.

Robert Rauschenberg, Bed, 1955: Museum of Modern Art, New York. © Robert Rauschenberg Foundation / Licensed by VAGA, New York. Photo: © The Museum of Modern Art / Licensed by SCALA / Art Resource, New York. Prince paints on actual muscle-car hoods, using them as three-dimensional canvases, wall-mounting them as painted reliefs and freestanding sculptures. The musclecars were advertised in hot-rod magazines, and in the back of the issues, the hoods were available by mailorder. The original hood models were made of steel, but were offered in fiberglass reproductions that resembled 1960s design. Prince fit these ready-made car hoods into his appropriation tactics, once remarking, "It was the perfect thing to paint. Great size. Great subtext. Great reality. Great thing that actually got painted out there, out there in real life. I mean I didn't have to make this shit up. It was there. Teenagers knew it. It got 'teenaged." Primed. Flaked. Stripped. Bondo-ed. Lacquered. Nine coats. Sprayed. Numbered. Advertised on. Raced. Fucking Steve McQueened" (R. Prince guoted in: N. Spector, Richard Prince, New York, 2007, p. 43).

When Prince first began the series, he sent the hoods to automobile body shops to be finished with bonding, sanding and spray-painting with commercial slick auto colors. As he developed *Hoods*, Prince personalized the process by painting the catalogue-ready car parts by hand. When he mounted the works onto walls, the car part became a hand-painted abstract and allusive artwork. Rather than use the commercial finish on *American Place*, Prince applied layers of paint to create atmospheric effects that resembles a bright luminous moon rising up into a night sky. He mastered this effect using Bondo, a synthetic resin, as an aesthetic element to produce a shiny finish. Prince's final work captivatingly reveals the artist's hand and process in how it was made.

As a leading artist of the Pictures Generation, Prince examined codes of communication. He investigates how mass media and advertising images are not selfcontained entities, but rather links in a chain of meaning. These meanings mediate our desires and experiences, as they reverberate culturally, socially and politically. *American Place* challenges us to look at the car hood not only as sculpture and painting, but what it actually is. The car associations push the viewer to recall vast landscapes unfolding toward an ever-elusive horizon line. Prince's brilliant appropriation of a physical car part evokes romance, death, speed, youth and glamour - all that the symbol stood for in 1980s American popular culture.



⁸⁵⁹ BANKSY (B. 1975)

This Is Not A Photo Opportunity CP/16

signed and partially titled 'Banksy CP/16' (on the reverse) spray paint on canvas 11 % x 16 in. (30.2 x 40.6 cm.) Painted in 2013. This work is unique and is accompanied by a certificate of authenticity from the Pest Control Office.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE: Acquired directly from the artist by the present owner, 2013

This work is from a series of two, originally for sale at Banksy's stall in Central Park as part of his infamous residency in New York City in October 2013, *Better Out Than In.*



Banksy, *This Is Not A Photo Opportunity*, London. Photo: Grant Farquhar / Alamy Stock Photo. Artwork: © Banksy / Courtesy of Pest Control Office, Banksy.



⁸⁶⁰ MARK GROTJAHN (B. 1968)

Untitled Butterfly (Black and Cream-cicle)

signed twice, inscribed, titled and dated 'Untitled Butterfly (BLACK+CREAM-CICLE) #682 2007 Mark Grotjahn July Summer 2007 FOR THUN' (on the reverse) colored pencil on paper, in artist's frame 71 % x 47 % in. (181.9 x 121.6 cm.) Executed in 2007.

\$700,000-1,000,000

PROVENANCE: Blum & Poe, Los Angeles Private collection Anon. sale; Christie's, London, 11 October 2012, lot 5 Private collection, Washington, D.C. Anon. sale; Sotheby's, New York, 19 May 2017, lot 412 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Switzerland, Kunstmuseum Thun, *Mark GrotjaA*, September-November 2007, pp. 17 and 63 (illustrated).

Because I have an active and obsessive eye, I'm interested in finding as much contentment as I possibly can. In my work I create problems and then solve them in order to feel peace.

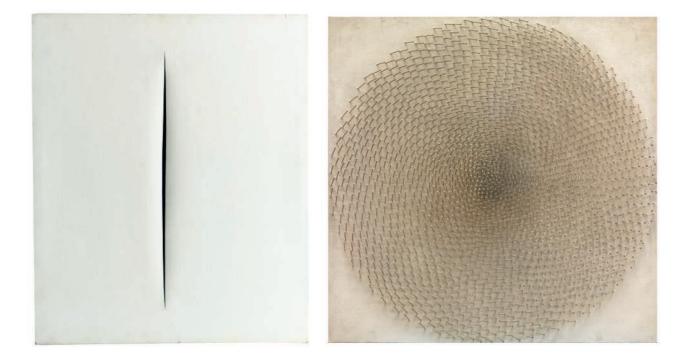
- Mark Grotjahn



Barnett Newman, Black Fire I, 1961. © 2019 Barnett Newman Foundation / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York.







G lowing with an irrepressible energy and expanding on an extensive scale, Untitled Butterfly (Black + Cream-cicle) is an exquisite example of Mark Grotjahn's iconic Butterfly paintings. This series of centrifugal wing-like motifs, which the artist began in 2001, serves as an investigation of symmetry, perspective, and form, and holds a key place within his oeuvre. Evolved from a single framework, these geometric paintings and drawings examine the constructs of dual and multi-perspective and come to light in a diversity of forms as Grotjahn varies the palette and composition.

Grotiahn synthesizes the rigors of form and color in his vibrating lines of force and monochromatic palette. In the present work, the central band of cream-color pencil becomes the fulcrum for two sets of radiating lines that emerge from slightly asymmetrical vanishing points on either side of the painting. The butterfly wings unfold from a thin vertical axis - like a sliver of an opening into an alternate reality. Roughly hewed, the strips of color fan out, shades shifting from light to dark. In contrast to the highly controlled black-and-white bands, the disruptive presence of errant traces and smudges across the surface evokes a sense of active spontaneity and chance. The juxtaposition of the calculated razorsharp perspectival rays and the random allover marks marries Minimalism and Abstract Expressionism. Deriving the name of the series from the natural world, Grotjahn simultaneously summons butterflies while investigating the fundamental principles of abstraction, achieving a masterpiece which is aesthetically seductive as much as it is acutely logical.

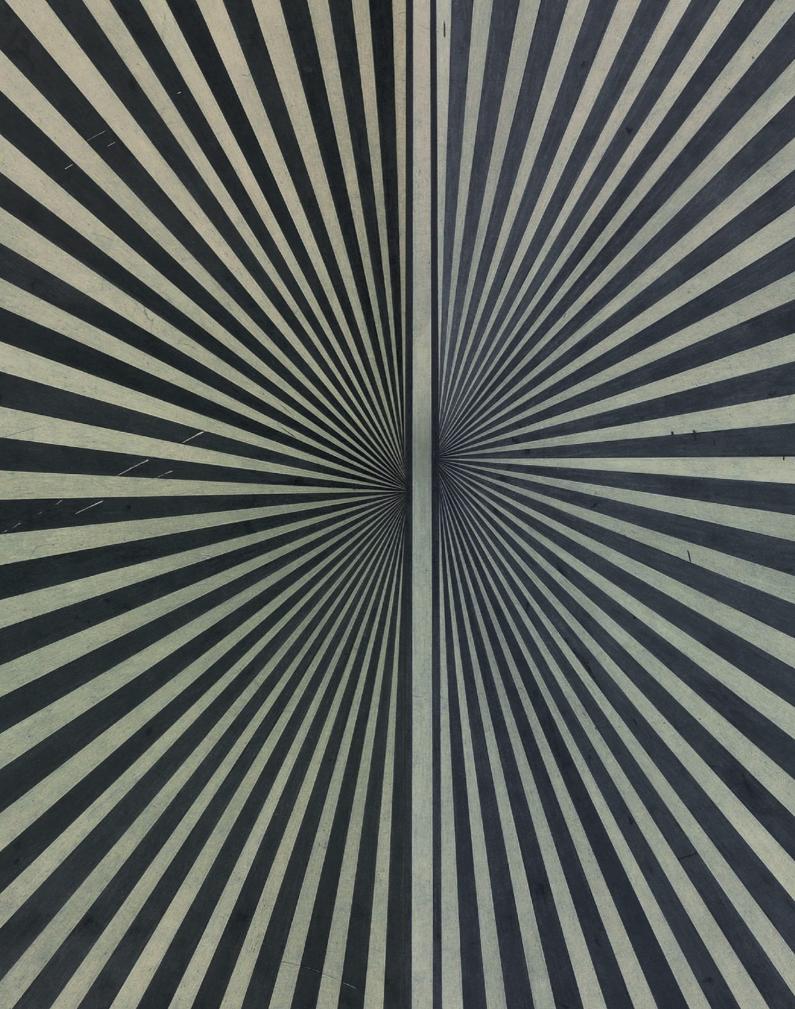
In Untitled Butterfly (Black + Cream-cicle), the artist creates an abstract representation of linear perspective, a technique which has been used since the Renaissance to enhance depth and volume on a two-dimensional surface through the use of geometric lines and a vanishing point. The formal geometrical composition and interlaced tonal colors allude to the various narratives throughout the course of art history, from Russian Constructivism to Op art. As remarked by Michael Ned Holte, "The butterfly has become to Mark Grotjahn what the target is to Kenneth Noland, the zip was to Barnett Newman, and the color white is to Robert Ryman. Grotjahn's abstracted geometric figure is suitably elusive. In fact, the more familiar it becomes, the more he refines its ability to surprise and, perhaps paradoxically, takes it further away from actual butterflyness" (Michael Ned Holte, "Mark Grotjahn," Artforum, November 2005, p. 259).

To create these hypnotic drawings, Grotjahn follows an exacting process. He first begins by mapping out the triangular radii in black pencil. He then establishes the alternative palette by laying out a lighter colored pencil over the black, working systematically, filling in his contours from left to right. In some places, the force of the artist's body is visible, with the segments evidencing a burnished sheen of weighty layers of color pencil. Using his own interpretation of the classical rule of perspective (Grotjahn's canvases often incorporate two vanishing points in close proximity) the artist intensely renders the surface of his works to leave a landscape of concentrated working. The intensity of the artist's working practice can be seen across the entire surface of this work, as Grotjahn artfully combines the aesthetics of abstraction with the emotional response of the viewer themselves.

The exquisite beveled lines of the present Untitled Butterfly (Black + Cream-cicle) create an almost planar composition, endowing the work with the sublime diversity of hue, texture, and tone. In spite of the minimalist palette, the meticulously hand-crafted theatrical dark lines vibrate and oscillate, alluding to notions of light and space which harness the sense of the metaphysical. The viewer, in front of this aweinspiring example by Grotjahn, becomes instantly, and pleasantly, enveloped by the vortex of mysticism that enshrouds this work. Lucio Fontana, Spatial Concept, Waiting, 1964. © 2019 Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York / SIAE, Rome.

Gunther Uecker, Spiral, 1962. Koninklijk Museum voor Schone Kunsten, Antwerp. © 2019 Günther Uecker / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York / VG Bild-Kunst, Germany. Photo: © Lukas -Art in Flanders VZW / Hugo Maertens / Bridgeman Images

opposite: Present lot illustrated (detail).



⁸⁶¹ STEVEN PARRINO (1958-2005)

Squeaky Fromme

signed and dated 'S. Parrino 87' (on the stretcher); stamped with the artist's signature 'STEVEN PARRINO' (on the lower right turning edge) acrylic on canvas 72 x 72 in. (182.9 x 182.9 cm.) Painted in 1987.

\$200,000-300,000

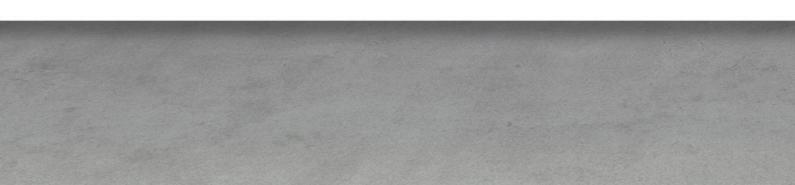
PROVENANCE: Galerie Sylvana Lorenz, Paris Galleria Massimo de Carlo, Milan Anon. sale; Phillips, London, 8 March 2017, lot 8 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

London, Massimo de Carlo, *Slots and Holes by Steven Parrino*, September-November 2009.

The word on painting was 'Painting Is Dead.' I saw this as an interesting place for painting ... and this death painting thing led to a sex and death painting thing... that became an existence thing.

-Steven Parrino







PROPERTY FROM A DISTINGUISHED PRIVATE EUROPEAN COLLECTION

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RICHARD PRINCE (B. 1949)

I'm in a Limousine (following a hearse)

signed and inscribed 'R Prince "A MAN TAKES A GIRL"' (on the reverse) acrylic and printed paper collage on canvas 112 ½ x 200 in. (284.8 x 508 cm.) Executed in 2005-2006.

\$600,000-800,000

PROVENANCE: Barbara Gladstone Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner, 2006

EXHIBITED:

Monaco, Grimaldi Forum, *New York, New York,* July-September 2006. New York, New Museum, *Skin Fruit - Selections from the Dakis Joannou Collection,* March-June 2010, pp. 100-101 (illustrated).

LITERATURE:

J. Koons, ed., *Skin Fruit - Selections from the Dakis Joannou Collection: A View of a Collection*, New York, 2010, pp. 8-10 and 77 (illustrated).







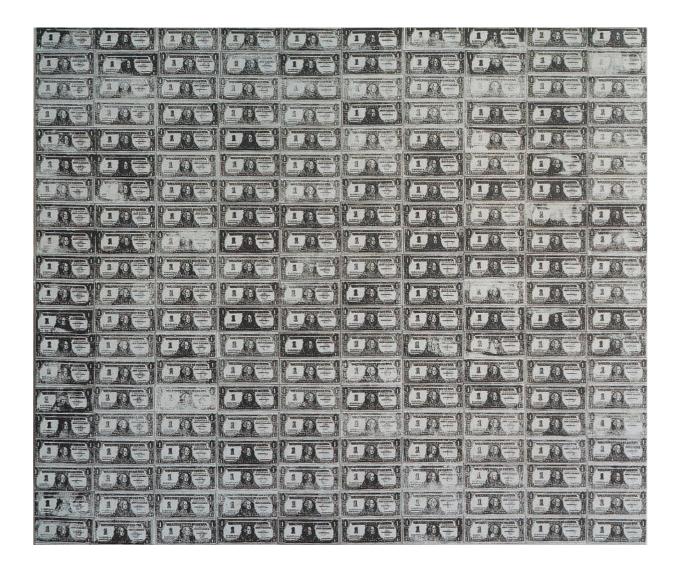


Probing ideas around authenticity and ownership, Richard Prince's 2005 to 2006 work, *I'm in a Limousine (following a hearse)*, applies his understanding of the complex transactions of representation to art making. With its seeming nonsensical title and puzzling medium, the work typifies Prince's planned mutation attributed to both his own hand and the appropriation of printed media. Investigating a sense of sameness amidst difference, *I'm in a Limousine* is a pivotal example of the role of humor, text, and medium in Prince's *oeuvre*.

While appearing an abstract, monochromatic expanse of pastel purple, *I'm in a Limousine* features a background composed entirely of cancelled checks. The checks add to the composition's material quality, coaxing viewers to consider the dynamics of American consumer desire. While Prince has been known to source checks from famous icons such as Andy Warhol and Jack Kerouac, he also used his own cancelled checks, giving audiences a humorous glimpse into the his own life. Almost expressionist in gesture, colorful brushstrokes are painted over the checks, obscuring their true identity and creating a unique surface upon which Prince constructs his narrative.

Stenciled letters atop the abstracted background spell out a joke. Hovering on the verge of illegibility, Prince recounts the joke in what appears to be a massive, repeating run-on sentence. A tension exists between the typeface's serious appearance and the text's crass content. Unfolding the narrative of a man who takes a girl to the Chatterbox Hotel, the joke functions as both image and text, blurring the boundary between so-called "high" and "low" culture in a conceptually nuanced work. Viewers are forced to mentally fill in the gap, visualizing the scenario and completing the narrative in their own heads. In doing so, Prince repurposes and appropriates images, objects, and words within the confines of the painted canvas to question the psychology of pop culture.

Executed between 2005 and 2006, *I'm in a Limousine* is a seminal example of Prince's exploration of cancelled checks as a medium. The work was included in *Skin Fruit—Selections from the Dakis Joannou Collection*, an exhibition at the New Museum curated by Jeff Koons in 2010. Whereas the artist's earlier check paintings only feature a handful of discernable cancelled checks embedded on canvas, this particular work is created on a massive canvas covered entirely in the new medium. Created in the same year as his major exhibition of check paintings at the Gagosian Gallery in Beverley Hills, *I'm in a Limousine* typifies Prince's dedication to the medium, transcending its visual and conceptual boundaries.



Andy Warhol, 200 One Dollar Bills, 1962. © 2015 The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York.

Jasper Johns, Numbers in Color, 1958 - 1959. Albright-Knox Art Gallery, Buffalo. Photo: © Albright-Knox Art Gallery / Art Resource, New York. flap: Present lot illustrated (detail).

The present work is part of Prince's larger Joke series that first made its debut in the mid-1980s. Exploring the visual and conceptual power of incongruous punchlines layered atop New Yorker and Playboy magazine pictures, Prince forayed into comedy by recycling a number of wellworn jokes by Rodney Dangerfield and Henny Youngman into his iconoclastic paintings. Though spanning various mediums, the Joke paintings encapsulate Prince's artistic interest in the seductiveness of mass culture. As curator Nancy Spector remarked, "With his joke series, Prince achieved the anti-masterpiece-an art object that refuses to behave in a museum or market context that privileges the notion of greatness. How, for instance, does one distinguish between the paintings? By color (background vary from ocher to purple)? Or by jokedo you prefer the one about the rabbi, the farmer, the businessman, the drowned husband, or the two-pants suit?" (N. Spector, Richard Prince, exh. cat., Guggenheim Museum, New York, 2007, p. 39)

As a pioneer of the Pictures Generation movement of the late 1970s and early 1980s, Prince created assemblage paintings along the same vein as Robert Rauschenberg and Jasper Johns. By appropriating advertisements from media, Prince blurred the line between appreciation and critique. Though inspired by Abstract Expressionists such as Franz Kline, Willem de Kooning, and Jackson Pollock, Prince distanced himself from such icons. At times juxtaposing male pornography with jokes and painterly passages derived from de Kooning's *Women* paintings, Prince pushed back against the machismo often associated with action-based painting. Instead, he revealed a sense of self-awareness as an artist within a wider cultural ecosystem, highlighting a critical view of gender polarities in the canon of art history.

As Rosetta Brooks said, "The suggestion is that Prince is also reclaiming his own identity in these works, taking it back from the manipulators whose presentation of reality he, like everyone else, almost fell for. Of course, due to the muteness of intent... it would be wrong to set store by anything Prince may say about his work. His reluctance to specify his intentions is also our freedom to travel through the work" (R. Brooks, J. Rian & L. Sante, eds., *Richard Prince*, London 2003, p 38-39).

A perceptive chronicler of American subcultures and vernaculars, Prince's *oeuvre* attempts to demonstrate how the American identity is constructed. By probing the depths of racism, sexism, and psychosis within mainstream humor, Prince explores post-modern simulacra. As highlighted by *I'm in a Limousine*, Prince magnifies the notion that there is no true originality in art. Rather, he probes the boundaries of a society built on oral tradition where legends become history, history become stories, and stories become rumors or jokes.

⁸⁶³ GÜNTHER FÖRG (1952-2013)

Untitled

signed and dated 'Förg 1988' (on the reverse) acrylic and lead on panel 94 % x 64 x 2 % in. (240.3 x 162.6 x 6.4 cm.) Executed in 1988.

\$400,000-600,000

PROVENANCE: Patrick de Brock Gallery, Knokke Private collection, Brussels Anon. sale; Christie's, Amsterdam, 5 November 2013, lot 4 Skarstedt Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: New York, Skarstedt Gallery, *Günther Förg: Lead Paintings*, February-April 2015.





PROPERTY FROM A DISTINGUISHED PRIVATE EUROPEAN COLLECTION

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TAUBA AUERBACH (B. 1981)

Crumple VI

acrylic and inkjet on canvas 96 x 128 in. (243.8 x 325.1 cm.) Executed in 2008. This work is unique.

\$500,000-700,000

PROVENANCE: Deitch Projects, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner, 2009

EXHIBITED:

New York, New Museum, *Skin Fruit - Selections from the Dakis Joannou Collection*, March-June 2010, pp. 28-29 (illustrated).

LITERATURE:

J. Koons, ed., *Skin Fruit - Selections from the Dakis Joannou Collection: A View of a Collection*, New York, 2010, p. 13 (illustrated).

I can't make more than one of the same painting because of the way I paint, so they will always be unique. And I think there is value to unique work that human hands have touched for hours, transmitting something energetic from person to person.

- Tauba Auerbach

profoundly conceptual work, Tauba Auerbach's *Crumple VI* emanates from the enigmatic artistic territory that she occupies. Recalling the Op-Art of Bridget Riley and the Pop Art of Roy Lichtenstein, the work investigates abstract visual textures. On Auerbach's canvas, wit marries instinct, culminating in a work that operates between order and chaos. *Crumple VI* is a seminal example of Auerbach's *oeuvre*, encapsulating viewers in its call for deeper contemplation.

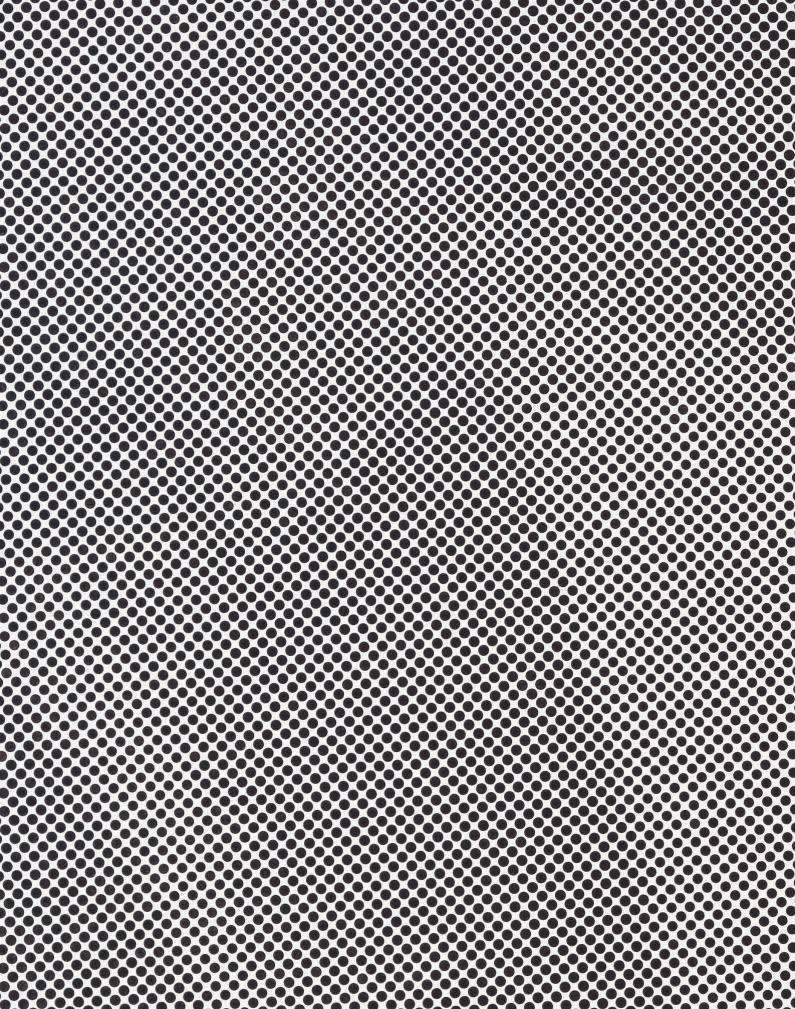
With a cerebral composition that is both sensual and mathematical, *Crumple VI* appears an elegantly undulated form from afar. Resembling the rise and fall of folded fabric, the work challenges perceptual expectations upon closer inspection. A masterful *tromp l'oeil*, the work is actually perfectly flat, a transposition on canvas of a photograph of crumpled paper. Adding to the optical illusion is the surface of Benday dots that seemingly vibrate and pulsate across the work, forcing the eye to contemplate the surface's true composition. Through this calculated technique, Auerbach explores how painting can break down traditional modes of viewing to offer new poetic and visual modes of artistic interpretation.

Executed in 2008, Crumple VI is one of seven from Auerbach's Crumple series. As a whole, the series reveals the spectral and dimensional

richness of the artist's practice, exuding a delicate beauty and alluring mystery. Fusing a pointillist field of acrylic black dots with UV inkjet, Auerbach's process both informs and belies first impressions. *Crumple VI* is one of the largest works in the series, created on a colossal canvas that magnifies its effect.

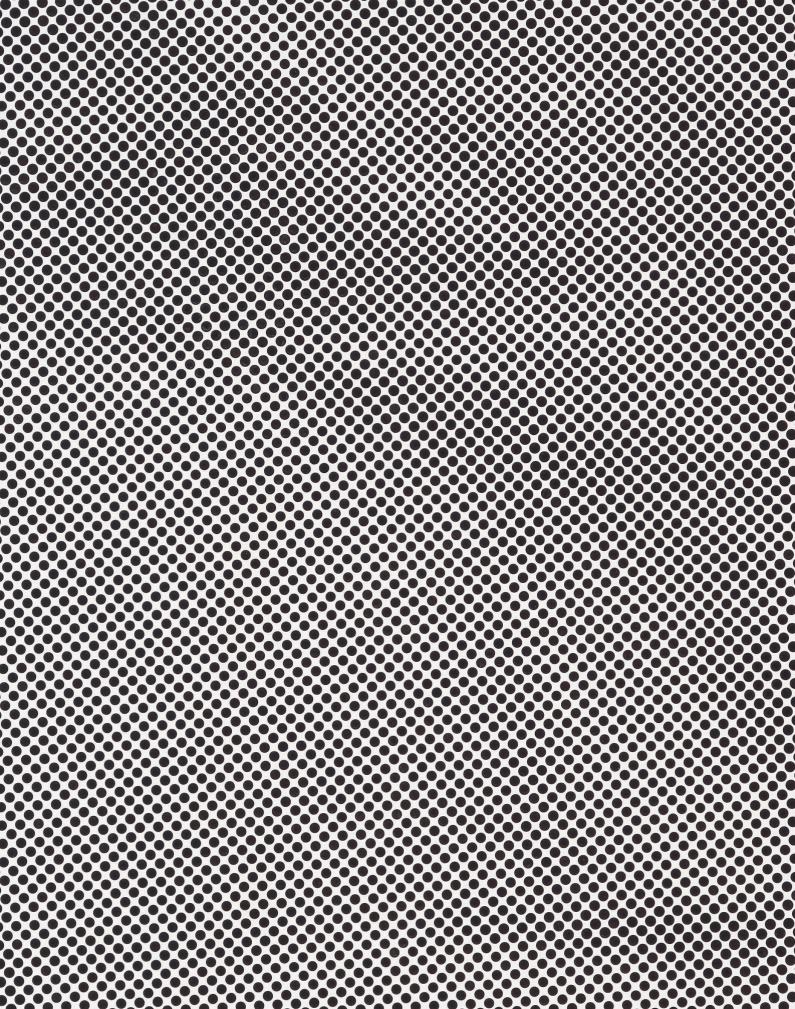
Auerbach's *oeuvre* exists in an interstitial space, intersecting mathematical, logical, and art historical concerns that unify both surface and space. Bridging high art and design with the new modes and mediums of the Information Era, she melds the heroic assertions of later Modernism with the careful syntactics of Post-modernity. As Auerbach herself explains, "I guess one of the biggest shifts I had in my thinking, in my work process, was that I stopped conceiving of higher spatial dimensions as 'beyond' and started thinking that these higher dimensions might in fact be sort of coiled up within our space" (T. Auerbach, quoted in *Tauba Auerbach-Float*, Paula Cooper Gallery, New York, 2012).

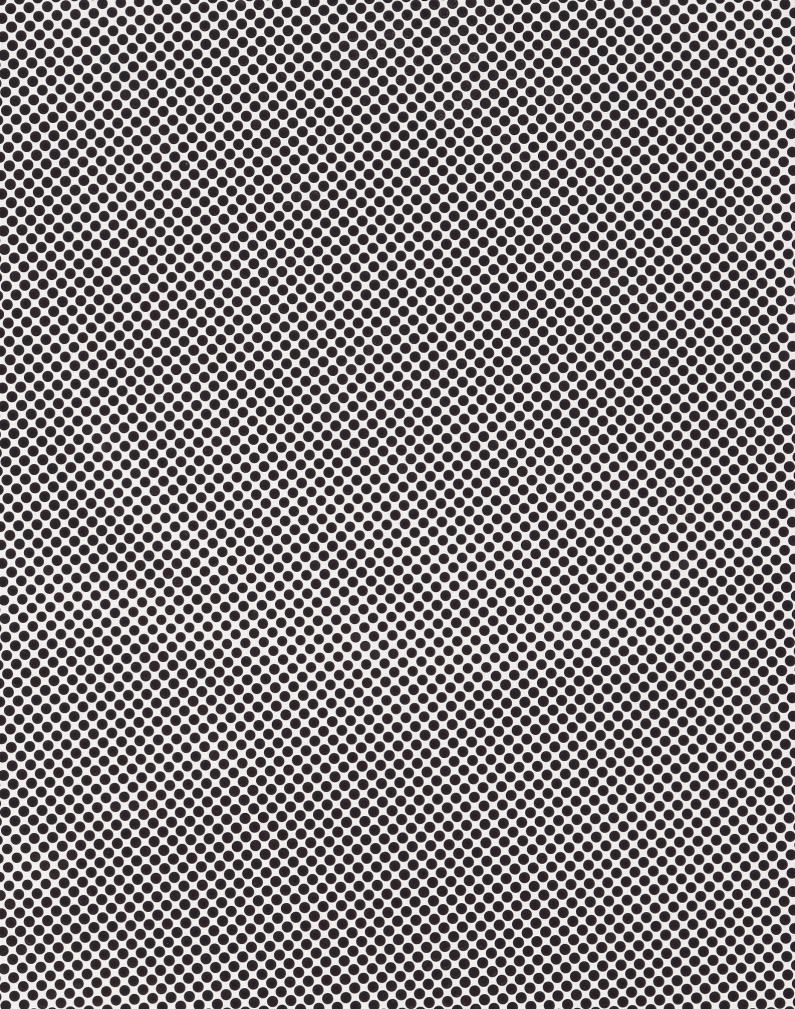
Oscillating between the second and third dimension, Auerbach's *Crumple VI* draws attention to the illusory nature of painting. Uniting apparently irreconcilable phenomena upon a single surface, she avoids narrative to make the surface the subject of the work. *Crumple VI* engulfs viewers within a dazzling optical buzz, provoking them to apprehend its true composition.











••865 BRICE MARDEN (B. 1938)

For Kent

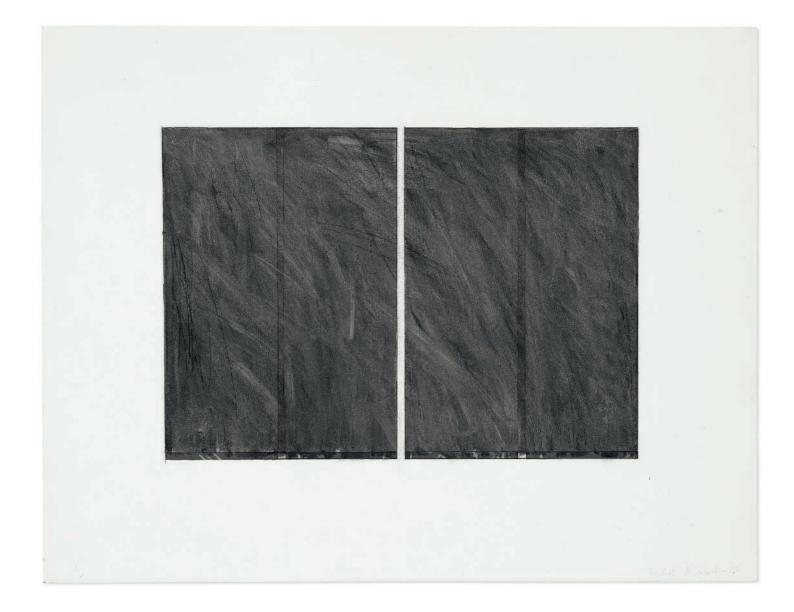
signed, titled and dated 'For Kent B. Marden 65' (lower right); signed again 'Marden' (right interior) erased compressed charcoal on paper image: $11 \times 15 \%$ in. (28.2 x 40 cm.) sheet: $18 \% \times 23 \%$ in. (47.3 x 60.6 cm.) Executed in 1965.

\$400,000-600,000

PROVENANCE: Kent Floeter, New York, gift of the artist Hofield & Co., New York Private collection, New York, 2000 Acquired from the above by the present owner

I see space as an infinity, with lots of changes, permutations, shifts, and plays happening in it. And lots of tension. Lots of tension.

-Brice Marden



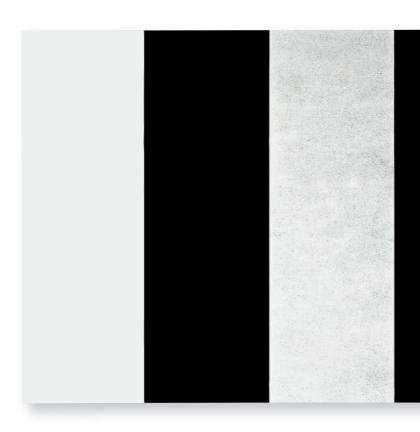
⁸⁶⁶ MARY CORSE (B. 1945)

Untitled (DNA Series)

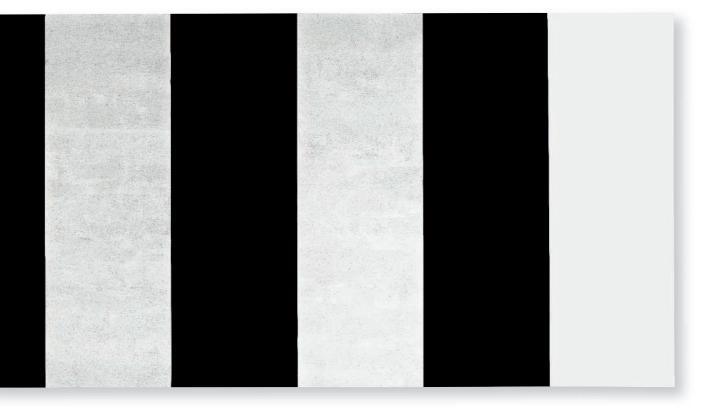
signed and dated 'Mary Corse 2016' (on the reverse) acrylic and glass microspheres on canvas 77 $\frac{5}{4}$ x 233 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (197.2 x 593.7 x 8.9 cm.) Painted in 2016.

\$300,000-400,000

PROVENANCE: Lehmann Maupin, New York, Hong Kong, Seoul Acquired from the above by the present owner







ary Corse's shimmering Untitled (DNA Series) is a masterful example of the artist's oeuvre that brilliantly investigates materiality, abstraction, and the perception of light through geometric and gestural painting. Stretching nearly twenty feet in width, the alternating bands of white and black flicker and dazzle as they reflect, refract and generate light. Interactive and radiant, the luminous work was created with Corse's innovative painting technique of blending reflective glass microspheres into acrylic paint. When applied to the canvas, the surface has a prismatic effect of embodying rather than merely representing light. As a pioneer of light-based art, Corse opens this monumental abstract canvas up to the environment so that it captures and produces a field of light that extends into three-dimensional space. For Corse, the viewer's experience is fundamental to the work; Untitled (DNA Series) invites perceptional encounters and subjective experiences based on one's vision and movement around the painting. Corse refers to this black-and-white painting as the "DNA" of the series, and each subsequent work in the series is a progeny of this original monumental painting in form and color. The equally spaced, repeating black-andwhite fields demonstrate Corse's extensive artistic practice of exploring perception, light, and space.

Throughout her highly-acclaimed five decade career, Corse became renowned for her Minimalist monochromatic paintings that simultaneously explore abstraction, human perception, and materiality. Formally trained as an abstract painter at the Chouinard Art Institute in 1964, she first gained recognition in the mid-1960s as one of several women artists associated with the West Coast Light and Space movement in Southern California, whose members included James Turrell, Robert Irwin, Douglas Wheeler and Larry Bell. Corse shared the artists' deep fascination with the perception and the medium of light, as well as with employing reflective and transparent surfaces in art making. Moreover, she was captivated by the possibility that light itself could serve as both subject and material of art. While the movement's artists abandoned painting for sculptural and environmental light projects. Corse approached light through the tradition of painting, setting her apart from her male counterparts. As many saw painting too restrictive, Corse pushed the category's bounds, expanding it beyond the flat canvas with her use of glistening microspheres. From the outset of her career, Corse left the spontaneous Abstract Expressionist style of painting behind to experiment with large-scale paintings, created with a controlled application of pigment and the geometry of Minimalism. Using sparkling microspheres and geometric form in painting, Corse skillfully explores how light is dispersed in the pictorial spaces it occupies.

Corse's evolving practice has pursued the same major themes through various projects – to explore the boundaries of painting, properties of light, and our subjective experience of perceiving light through new materials and structures. Believing that "the essence of painting is not about the paint" but in the "flatness, the light, and space" of the work, her career became a complex investigation into a range of alternative painting materials, ranging from fluorescent light and Plexiglass constructions illuminated with electric lights, to metallic flakes, shaped canvases, and shimmering glazed ceramic works (M. Corse quoted in K. Conaty, Mary Corse: A Survey in Light, New

Dan Flavin, The Nominal Three (to William of Ockham), 1963. Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York. Photo: The Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation / Art Resource, New York. Artwork: © 2019 Stephen Flavin / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York.

Mary Corse, New York, 1979-1981. Photo: © The Museum of Modern Art / Licensed by SCALA / Art Resource, New York. Artwork: © Mary Corse.





York, 2018, p. 19). In 1968, Corse discovered glass microspheres, an industrial material of tiny prismatic glass beads often embedded into white dividing lines on highways for their reflective properties. She developed an innovative painting technique of blending these iridescent beads into her acrylic paint, so that her painting surfaces radiate light from within. In Corse's geometric configurations, such as *Untitled (DNA Series)*, she gives structure to the luminescent internal space of the painting. As the work reflects and refracts light, the microspheric surface incessantly shifts according to the painting's surroundings, changing light conditions, and viewer's position in relation to the artwork.

In Corse's most recent series of monumental canvases, of which Untitled (DNA Series) is paramount, the artist experiments with the concept of subjective phenomenological experience in new and innovative ways. For Corse, it is the complex spatial and temporal interaction of the painting and viewer that activates the work. She explains: "For me painting has never been about the paint, but what the painting does. I didn't want to make a picture of light; I wanted to put the actual light in the painting so I searched for materials that would do this. I wanted to make a painting that would depend on the viewer's perception, so I used this medium [microspheres] to create change in relation to the viewer's position." She elaborates, "With my work, which changes as you walk around it, what one person sees from one side is different from what another person sees from the other. The art is not on the wall,

it's in the viewer's perception" (M. Corse quoted in K.G. Corcoran, *Mary Corse*, New York and London, 2017, p. 148, 157). As the viewer moves in the space before the painting, the prismatic quality of the microspheres creates an illuminating effect. It captures and reflects light, simultaneously darkening and brightening the oscillating vertical stripes of black and white. The shifting light exposes the artist's tactile brushstrokes and the raised glittering texture of the microspheres, or flattens it to create an appearance of a uniform canvas surface. This glistening work epitomizes Corse's focus on the human perception of color being a highly individual and subjective experience.

Untitled (DNA Series) imbues the Minimalist framework of geometry and seriality with gesture and chance. Although the composition of the painting is of Minimalist style, Corse's hand is visible in the brushwork and gestures on the canvas surface, adding to the depth and complexity this work. In this way, the Minimalist aesthetic, practiced by her venerable peers Donald Judd, Robert Ryman, Sol LeWitt, Agnes Martin and Daniel Buren, is furthered by Corse. She gracefully transforms the opaque and blank Minimalist canvases into surfaces where the hard-edged stripes of white and black, as well as the gestural brushstrokes, appear and disappear. Exceptionally rendered, Untitled (DNA Series) illustrates Corse's engagement with the tropes of Modernist painting, from the monochrome to the grid, revealing her deep knowledge of both human perception and studies of quantum physics and light.

⁸⁶⁷ RICHARD SERRA (B.1938)

Elevational Weights (Valence)

paintstick on paper 82 5⁄8 x 68 1⁄2 in. (210 x 174 cm.) Executed in 2010.

\$400,000-600,000

PROVENANCE: Gagosian Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

> The reason for working the surfaces several times has to do with my need to locate myself in the space. It's my way of keeping track of how my sense of the space functions. Working has its own spatial dimensions.

-Richard Serra



Installation view, *Richard Serra Sculpture: Forty Years*, Museum of Modern Art, New York, 2007. © 2019 Richard Serra / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. Photo: © The Museum of Modern Art / Licensed by SCALA / Art Resource, New York.



⁸⁶⁸ ED RUSCHA (B. 1937)

The Land Beyond

signed and dated 'Ed Ruscha 1991" (on the reverse); signed again, titled and dated again 'Ed Ruscha "The Land Beyond" 1991' (on the stretcher) acrylic on canvas 70 x 112 in. (177.8 x 284.5 cm.) Painted in 1991.

\$1,500,000-2,000,000

PROVENANCE: Robert and Nancy Magoon, Aspen Private collection Anon. sale; Sotheby's, New York, 13 November 2002, lot 283 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

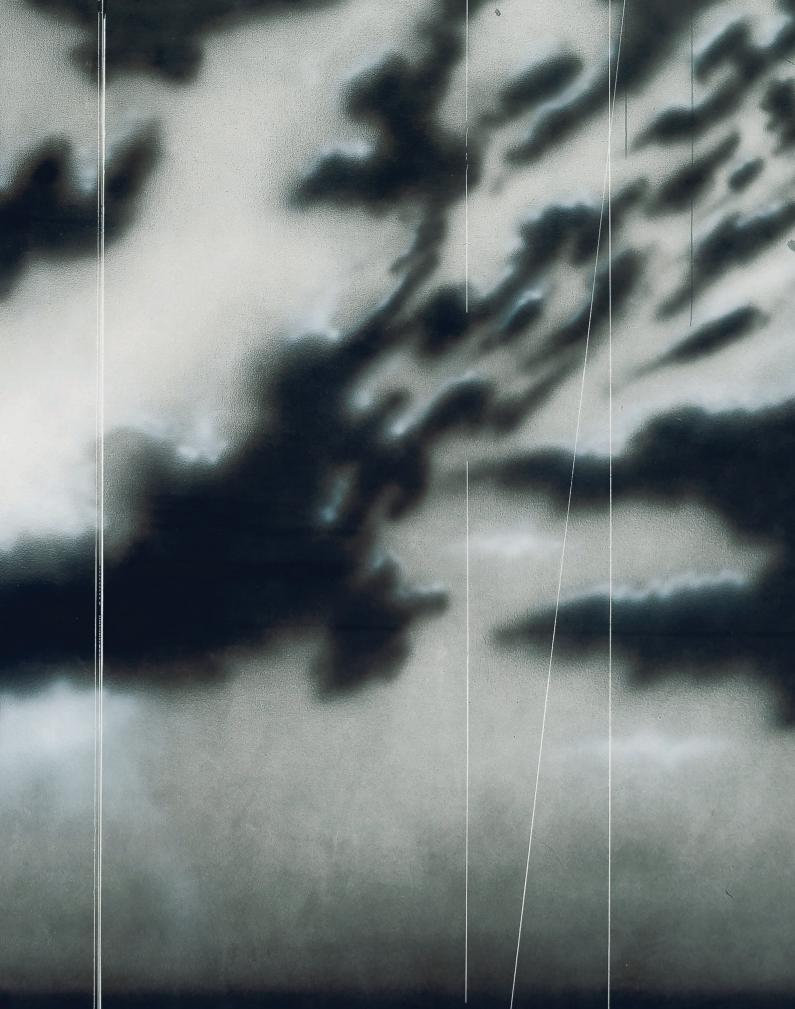
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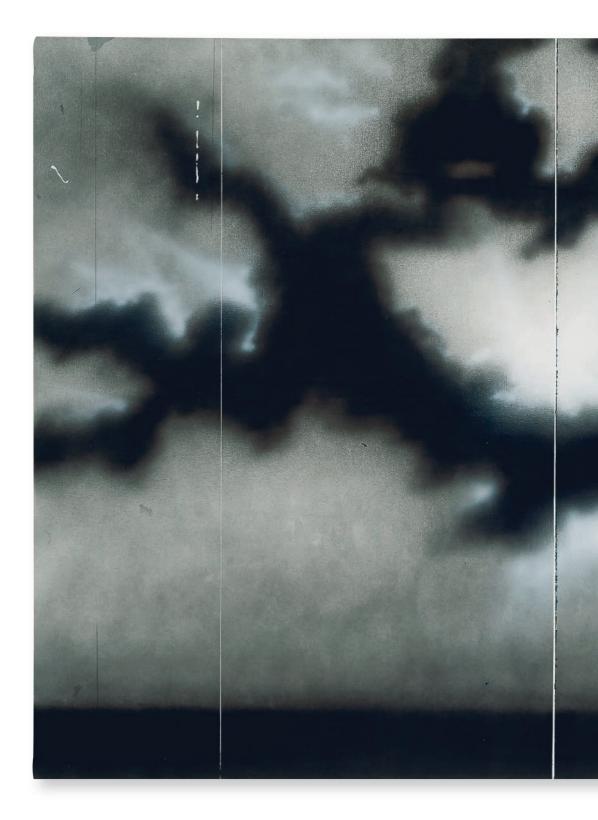
New York, Leo Gastelli Gallery, Ed Ruscha Paintings, May-June 1991.

LITERATURE:

T. Kalin, "Edward Ruscha: Leo Castelli Gallery," *Artforum*, vol. 30, no. 3, November 1991.

R. Dean and L. Turvey, eds., *Edward Ruscha: Catalogue Raisonné of the Paintings, Volume Four: 1988-1922*, New York 2009, pp. 348 and 349, no. P1991.05 (illustrated).







amous for his signature word and letter paintings, Ruscha delves into the depths of pictorial language with his 1991 work, *The Land Beyond*. Steeped in nostalgia and memory, this particular work evokes a stoic silence with its eerie ghostliness. Depicting a dark, desolate scene, this piece highlights Ruscha's fascination with American landscapes in a manner that presents an emerging aesthetic in 20th century art. Exploring the nuances of image instead of text, Ruscha achieves a visual allure that induces a sense of Hollywood cinematography evocative of his own childhood memories.

A stark, monochromatic palate of black and white, Ruscha's *Land Beyond* effuses a haunting, depthless calm. A dim, faraway sun peaks through the dark, billowing clouds of shadowy inscrutability. Depicting a vast atmospheric expanse, this particular work is reminiscent of the *chiaroscuro* light of film noir. Thin, white vertical lines and seemingly tiny specks of dust disrupt the serenity of the scene, resembling static from a disintegrated film reel.

Harping on a vague sense of American cultural nostalgia, Ruscha uses his uniquely *sfumato* graphic brand to link the work to darker aspects of Hollywood, a theme that long fascinated and engrossed the artist. Conjuring the barren prairie landscape of 1930s America, this work also alludes to the events of the Dust Bowl, which brought about catastrophic drought and environmental havoc. Evoking the landscape photography of Dorothea Lange and Hiroshi Sugimoto, Ruscha used an airbrush to remove any appearance of brushstrokes, creating a still and flat surface beneath a gray haze. He captures an indefinite quality on canvas, suggesting the presence of civilizations both past and present.

As Ruscha said, "I began seeing commercial Hollywood films when I was nine or ten years old... Most of the films I saw at that time were black and white. I've got a vivid memory of what it looked like on a big screen and the silvery feeling I got from them; I'm sure it had everything to do with my thoughts about painting" (E. Ruscha, "Life in Film: Ed Ruscha," *Frieze*, Issue 127, November-December, 2009). Like the movies that filled his childhood, *Land Beyond* shares the same expression of cinematography. Though hauntingly unresolved, there is a sense of hope that seemingly emerges from the cloudiness of Ruscha's painting, signaling the dawn of a new era.

The Land Beyond is part of Ruscha's Silhouette series, which he began creating in the 1980s. As a whole, the series represents Ruscha's departure from his signature textual works that explore the manifold ways that language functions. Through these shadow paintings, image becomes text for the viewer to translate, given a matrix for deciphering the vernacular world. Completed in 1991, this particular work is a later example of Rusha's silhouettes. *The Land Beyond* symbolizes how textuality has the potential to play less of an overt role in his *oeuvre*, creating a wordless image that speaks toward a sense of vast and unfathomable mystery. With its expansive scale, *The Land Beyond* highlights Ruscha's transcendence beyond complete textuality, offering the viewer another device through which to explore the mechanics of meaning.

Though he eventually became known as a guintessential Los Angeles artist, Ruscha's childhood in Oklahoma City served as an inspiration throughout his career. Fascinated by the visual language of the American West, Ruscha absorbed the landscapes of the architecture, billboards, signs, and advertisements he saw while crisscrossing the country in the mid-1950s. Drawn to the odd shapes, unpolished lettering, and corrosion from time and weather, he realized the dual potential of words for both signification and materiality. His career became defined by his ability to coalesce text and image, stripping words of their significance by transforming them into images. By taking a single word or phrase and recontextualizing it in a suggestive interplay with typeface and background, Ruscha was able to create a disorienting yet elucidating narrative.

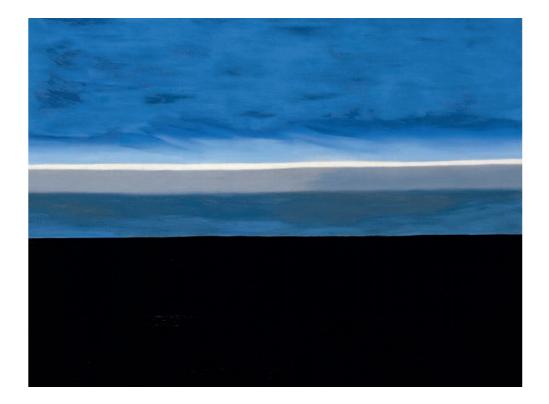
Inspired by Franz Kline's decision to only work in black and white, Ruscha's *Silhouette* series features purposefully absented language. As Ruscha said, "I remember this notion I had in school about Franz Kline, thinking how great it was that this man only worked with black and white. In thought at some point in my life I would also work with black and white, and here it is" (E. Ruscha, quoted in F. Fehlau, "Ed Ruscha," *Flash Art,* January/February 1988, 70-72). Alluding to Pictorialism, James Abbot McNeil Whistler's Nocturns, and the black and white movies of the artist's childhood, these shadow paintings were a series of easily identifiable images rendered in grisaille.

In a departure from his typically textual works, *The Last Beyond* serves as an anonymous background for the drama of words. In soft yet striking light, Ruscha sets the scene for what appears to be a rare, calm moment amidst a shadowy haze. Instead of using the technological developments of cinema to create paintings like his contemporaries, Ruscha refers back to classic Hollywood cinema. This particular work typifies how Ruscha captures the bygone black-and-white era set in picture, using an airbrush to achieve the imperfections of the projections and sound systems that are a recurring, integral part of the experience. *The Last Beyond* typifies Ruscha's ability to distill America's vast visual lexicon, creating a breathtaking counterpoint to his traditional *oeuvre*.

Georgia O'Keeffe, *The Beyond*, 1972. Georgia O'Keeffe Museum, Santa Fe. © 2019 Georgia O'Keeffe Museum / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. © 2019 Georgia O'Keeffe Museum / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York.

Gerhard Richter, Seascape (Cloudy), 1969. Neues Museum, Staatliches Museum für Kunst und Design, Nuremberg. © Gerhard Richter 2019 (0234).

flap: Present lot illustrated (detail).





⁸⁶⁹ DONALD JUDD (1928-1994)

Untitled

stamped 'DONALD JUDD 85-10 LEHNI AG SWITZERLAND' (on the reverse) aluminum 11 % x 71 x 11 % in. (30.2 x 180.3 x 30.2 cm.) Executed in 1985.

\$600,000-800,000

PROVENANCE: Paula Cooper Gallery, New York Sylvio Perlstein, Paris, 1986 His sale; Sotheby's, New York, 9 May 1996, lot 257 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

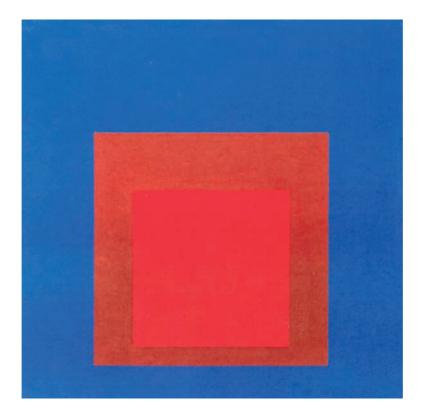












onsidered the leader of the Minimalist movement, Donald Judd consolidates the emergence of Contemporary art in the 1960's as his work expands the meaning and relevance of Conceptual art in contemporary society. Framing material through an idea, Judd constructed works that challenged the capabilities of industrial mediums such as aluminum, wood or steel. His work focused on exploiting the materiality of a medium, as with it he pushes the limits of what the material itself can physically achieve. His sculptures focus on expanding the limits of Minimalism and Conceptual art as they test the viewer's perception of structures that mimic banal objects. His work was able to detach from political contexts and focus on establishing a dialogue between the physical and visual properties of the work and the viewer. Hence, presenting material on its purest form while simultaneously pushing and pulling its physical properties, Judd solidified the relationship between Conceptual art and contemporary sculpture.

The first multicolored series was made for the artist's exhibition at Skulptor im 20. Jahrhundert in Meridian Park on the outskirts of Basel. Untitled is part of Judd's multicolored series that follows this exhibition in the mid-1980s and marks the introduction of color to his material assemblages. Untitled consists of an assemblage of rectangular shapes, and takes the form of a multicolored wall relief. The sculpture consists of opened fronts of vaying lengths that are stacked together in a floating shelf-like format. In this work, Judd brings back painting into his practice, as color rather than structure or material, becomes the main character of the show. Here, color highlights and dims the hollow boxes, adding a lyrical as well as playful quality to the structure. Factual and unambiguous, Judd's playful use of color is flat and preserves the shape of the assemblage intact. The coldness and sterility of the aluminum contrasts with the joyful quality of color, creating a

confronting dialogue between the relationship of color and structure. "Color is like material. It is one way or another, but it obdurately exists. Its existence as it is, is the main fact and not what it might mean, which may be nothing. Or rather, color does not connect alone to any of the several states of the mind. ...Color, like material, is what art is made from."(D. Judd, "Some Aspects of Color in General and Red and Black in Particular (1993)," rpt. in Donald Judd: The Mutlicolored Works, ed. M. Stockebrand, New Haven and London, 2014, pp. 277-78). The addition of color allowed Judd to create works that were more precious to the viewer without compromising his commitment to presenting works that remain true to its material qualities.

The multicolored series was fabricated by furniture manufacturing companies in Switzerland. By outsourcing the construction of the work to furniture fabricators, Judd was able to create a seamless and flawless object whose framework did not distract but highlight the physical properties of the material that comprise it. Floating on the wall and camouflaging as a shelf Untitled consolidates Judd's effort to create works. that challenge one's perception of art and creating work that is honest to its material conditions and format. "Three dimensions are real space. That gets rid of the problem of illusionism and of literal space, space in and around marks and colors-which is the riddance of one of the salient and most objectionable relics of European art. The several limits of painting are no longer present. A work can be as powerful as it can be thought to be" (D. Judd, 'Specific Objects,' Donald Judd: Complete Writings 1959-1975, Halifax, 1975, p. 181). The outsourcing of production became essential in Judd's practice, allowing him to solely focus on the idea while simultaneously creating a pristine object out of the material of his choice. The process was secondary, the idea and how to achieve the production of it became the crucial element of his artistic process.

Josef Albers, Homage to the Square: On an Early Sky, 1964. National Gallery of Australia, Canberra. © 2019 The Josef and Anni Albers Foundation / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York.

Donald Judd in his studio, New York, 1970. Photo: Paul Katz. Courtesy of Judd Foundation / Art Resource, New York. Artwork: © 2019 Judd Foundation / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York

flap: Preresent lot illustrated (detail).



The idea becomes the key medium for Judd. Questioning what it means to produce a flawless and sleek object through contemporary forms of industrial production. It reflects on the industrial era and the rapid changes of the late 20th century. The artist creates a consumable object that is desirable in every way, which is a revolutionary concept that would later be embraced by Jeff Koons. Judd adapts Marcel Duchamp's idea of the readymade into the contemporary context of American society. Additionally, the institutional framework given by the wall where the work resides, provides the object the context of art. Even if the structure does not assimilate to the audience's visual expectations, "If we consider his development from a painter to an object

maker/architect, and if we consider how much of the painter is perceptible in his objects and vice versa, Judd's refusal to call his objects 'sculptures' makes all the more sense. His work is closer to an architectural conception of space and the color obsessions of painting than it is to the volumetric articulations of sculpture" (*Ibid.*, p. 10). *Untitled* reflects on the idea of the readymade, paying homage to Duchamp at the same time showing that the contemporary art world has transcended from Duchamp. The work is disguised as a banal object, as it looks and feels like a shelf. Nevertheless, this is a pseudo object whose industrial production is orchestrated by the artist to challenge one's expectations of art.

⁸⁷⁰ SEAN SCULLY (B. 1945)

Carlisle

signed, titled and dated 'Sean Scully 1995 CARLISLE' (on the reverse) oil on two joined panels 23 % x 35 % in. (60.6 x 90.8 cm.) Painted in 1995.

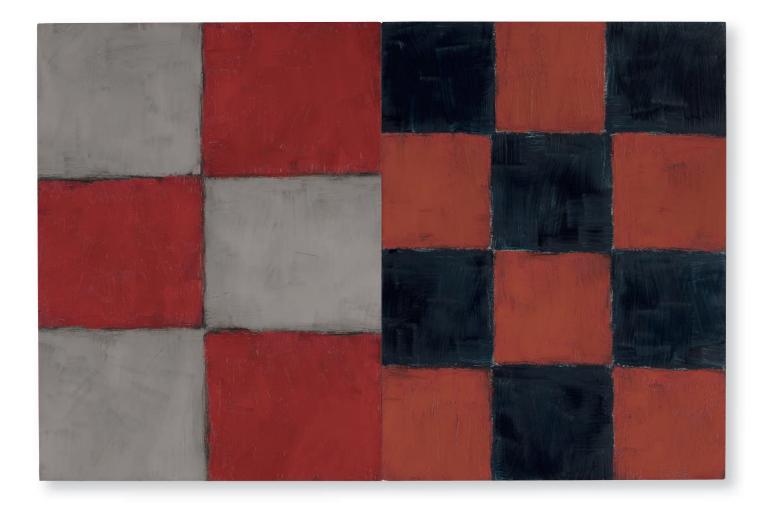
\$180,000-250,000

PROVENANCE: Waddington Galleries, London Private collection, United States Acquired from the above by the present owner, 1995

EXHIBITED: London, Waddington Galleries, *Sean Scully*, June-July 1995, no. 1 (illustrated).

> My paintings talk of relationships: How bodies come together. How they touch. How they separate. How they live together, in harmony and disharmony ... My paintings want to tell stories that are an abstracted equivalent of how the world of human relationships is made and unmade. How it is possible to evolve as a human being in this.

- Sean Scully



⁸⁷¹ ROBERT RYMAN (1930-2019)

Location

signed, titled and dated 'RYMAN 02 "LOCATION"' (on the overlap) oil on canvas 10 % x 10 % in. (25.7 x 25.7 cm.) Painted in 2002.

\$600,000-800,000

PROVENANCE: PaceWildenstein, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner, 2002

EXHIBITED:

New York, PaceWildenstein, *Robert Ryman: New Paintings*, October-November 2002. Sakura, Kawamura Memorial Museum of Art, *Robert Ryman*, July-October 2004, pp. 74-75, no. 27 (illustrated).

This work will be listed as catalogue number RR 2002.019 in the forthcoming *Catalogue Raisonné* being organized by David Gray.

I would begin by putting down a lot of color and then it was always a matter of taking out, painting out the color; painting out the painting to where I ended up with very little color left... And then at one point, I just decided: Well, I'm putting this color down, and I'm really not that interested in the color that I'm putting down. I'm only doing it because somehow being a painter I should use color. But here I am painting it out, so why not get this down a little stronger and not put the color on in the first place?

-Robert Ryman



n this intimate example of Robert Ryman's oeuvre, rich swaths of luscious white pigment that culminate in delicate wisps of peaked paint beautifully convey the artist's methodical concentration on the nature of his medium. The square canvas is populated with a magnificent blurring of white brushstrokes; it is possible to make out the undulating waves where the oil paint swirled under Ryman's brush, the faint shadows cast along crevices in the thick impasto, and the bright, electric highlight of the white paint deftly sculpted across the surface of the canvas. The tiers of paint range from this rich density to thinner dustings of white pigment, a tension that packs the small canvas with a considered dynamism, magnified by the under layer of burnished sienna just visible in patches along the edges of the modeled white paint. Location is testament to Ryman's career-long dedication to material manifested in intimate, scrupulous, and gracefully soft pieces. The work is a meditation bridging artist and his form. Above all, Location can be viewed as a willful inquiry into the capacities and qualities of oil paint on canvas, a rumination that Ryman never exhausted from his earliest days starting out as a painter in New York City.

Ryman is most known for his clever and consistent employment of the color white. Irrespective of medium, the color remains a constant, underscoring that the artist sees his work as less concerned with the visual punchiness that might derive from a bright or provocative color palette and more invested in the structural qualities of the material itself. Indeed, for Ryman the fact of the white paint remained irrelevant: the work was never about the white, which served only as a vehicle to underscore the quality of the material itself. In eliminating both the choice of color, and that of figuration, Ryman established an artistic space where the material was primary, and the artwork derived from its investigation.

In sharp contrast to the emotive sweeps of Abstract Expressionism, Ryman's canvases align themselves more closely with the careful and studied questioning of materiality that art historians would come to associate with the Minimalism of the 1960s. Ryman himself referred to his art as 'realism'-the distillation of a practice down to its most basic gesture. Ryman never had any formal training in painting, a caveat that perhaps allowed him the liberty to be so enchanted with the medium itself. His paintings are pure in their effort to isolate and refine the practice of painting, and it is ultimately this that is on display in Location. The artist described his early practice: "I would begin by putting down a lot of color and then it was always a matter of taking out, painting out the color; painting out the painting to where I ended up with very little color left... And then at one point, I just decided: Well, I'm putting this color down, and I'm really not that interested in the color that I'm putting down. I'm only doing it because somehow being a painter I should use color. But here I am painting it out, so why not get this down a little stronger and not put the color on in the first place?" (R. Ryman, guoted by Paul Cummings, "Oral History Interview with Robert Ryman," The Smithsonian Archives of American Art, October 13- November 7, 1972). This marked shift of beginning only with white transformed his work, paving the way for the color, too, to be eliminated as superfluous to the material of the paint itself.





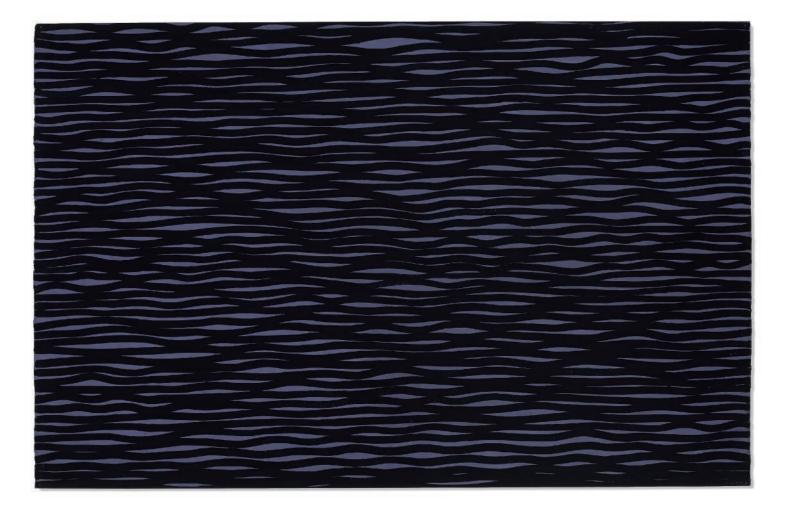
Robert Ryman in his studio, New York, 1998. Photo: Bill Jacobson, New York. Artwork: © 2019 Robert Ryman / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York.

opposite: Jasper Johns, White Target, 1958. © 2016 Jasper Johns / Licensed by VAGA, New York, New York.

After a brief period in the army, Ryman moved to New York City in 1952 with every intention of working as a jazz saxophonist. He quickly began experimenting with paint, however, finding novel pleasure in learning the subtle ways that oil tracks the curiosity of the artist's hand. When the money he'd brought to New York dwindled, Ryman took a job as a gallery attendant at the Museum of Modern Art. The position as a museum docent was formative. Working in the galleries alongside fellow museum employees turned artists Sol LeWitt and Dan Flavin, Ryman began to develop a sharper attention for the medium of works of art, an attention that echoes throughout his prolific career and that is actively visible in a piece such as Location. He absorbed the masterpieces hanging around him, but developed his own artistic preoccupations.

The white paintings—inquisitive, gentle, and sweeping have become synonymous with Robert Ryman. Rigorous studies in the act of making, works like *Location* reward the diligent observer and the close looker. They promote a fastidious examination of physical surfaces, elevating the materials and the method far above the concept of the piece. The result is something that constantly reminds the viewer not only of the man who created the object, but also of the very objecthood of the thing hanging before her. Looking at the careful dabs of paint that construct the dynamic surface of *Location*, the viewer is conscious of not only a hand, but also a wrist, and a tube of paint. It is in this way that Ryman creates self-conscious works of art, extending beyond themselves to conjure an imagistic awareness of the processes that led to their very creation.

Location radiates vibrant light. The white paint is spread across the stretched canvas in a loving impasto, one that holds no traces of a young artist merely experimenting with material but reads more as coming from a practiced man, ever curious about the qualities of his preferred medium. The edges of the canvas remain raw, highlighting the potency of the white paint. Ryman painted it thick—layered and complex, and the paint has miraculously kept its depth. The highest ridges where Ryman coaxed the paint off the canvas provide distinct edges to the work. There is energy in the thickly coated paint, but the painting is nevertheless delicate, one more attentive rumination made by an artist committed to making through musing.



⁸⁷² SOL LEWITT (1928-2007)

Horizontal Lines, Black on Color

signed and dated 'S. Lewitt 05' (lower right) gouache on paper 39 % x 60 % in. (100 x 152.4 cm.) Executed in 2005.

\$50,000-70,000

PROVENANCE: Paula Cooper Gallery, New York Peder Bonnier, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: New York, Paula Cooper Gallery, *Sol LeWitt Gouaches*, September-October 2005.

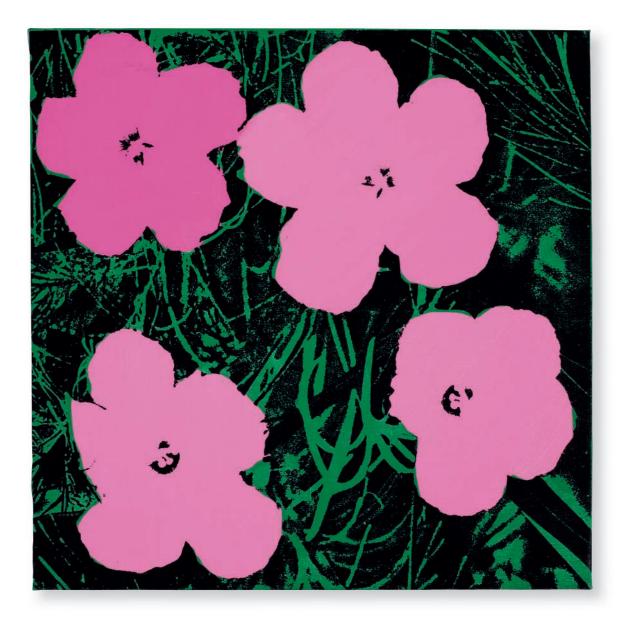


⁸⁷³ RICHARD PETTIBONE (B. 1938)

Jasper JoĄs, 'Disappearance II,' 1961

signed, titled and dated 'Richard Pettibone 1967 Jasper Johns The Disappearance 1961' (on the stretcher) oil and canvas collage on canvas, in artist's frame 7 % x 7 % in. (20 x 20 cm.) Executed in 1967. PROVENANCE: OK Harris Gallery, New York Anon. sale; Christie's, New York, 10 September 2007, lot 218 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

\$30,000-40,000



874

STURTEVANT (1926-2014)

Warhol Flowers

signed, titled, inscribed and dated "Warhol Flowers" e. sturtevant PARIS 1969/70' (on the reverse) acrylic and silkscreen ink on canvas 22 x 22 in. (55.9 x 55.9 cm.) Painted in 1969-1970.

\$200,000-300,000

PROVENANCE:

Galerie Paul Maenz, Cologne Private collection, Germany Anon. sale; Christie's, New York, 15 November 2012, lot 600 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

LITERATURE:

L. Maculan, ed., *Sturtevant, Catalogue Raisonné 1964-2004*, Ostfildern-Ruit, 2004, pp. 62 and 65, no. 84.



875

STURTEVANT (1926-2014)

Study for Warhol Flowers

signed and titled 'Study for Warhol flowers Sturtevant' (on the reverse) acrylic and silkscreen ink on canvas

22 x 22 in. (55.9 x 55.9 cm.) Painted in 1971. PROVENANCE:

Private collection, acquired directly from the artist, *circa* 1975 Anon. sale; Phillips de Pury & Company, New York, 11 May 2012, lot 183 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

\$200,000-300,000

PROPERTY FROM A PRIVATE COLLECTION

⁸⁷⁶ ALEX KATZ (B. 1927)

Roses on Blue

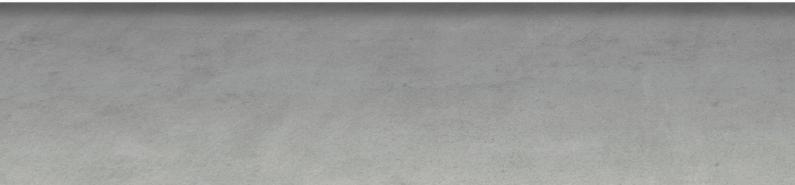
signed and dated 'Katz 02' (on the overlap) oil on canvas 48 x 150 in. (122 x 381 cm.) Painted in 2002.

\$400,000-600,000

PROVENANCE: Pace Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: New York, Pace Gallery, *Alex Katz Flowers and Landscapes*, October-November 2003, pp. 40 and 47 (illustrated).









PROPERTY FROM A PRIVATE COLLECTION, NORTH CAROLINA

877

WALTON FORD (B. 1960)

Swadeshi-cide, 1998; La Historia Me Absolvera, 1999; Benjamin's Emblem, 2000; Tale of JoĄny Nutkin, 2001; Compromised, 2003; and Visitation, 2004

six etchings in colors, on Somerset Satin paper each signed, numbered and dated 48/50 (lower edge), except *Compromised* which is 49/50 (there were also 12 artist's proofs for each), published by Blue Heron Press, New York each image (approx.): 35 ¾ x 23 ¾ in. (90.8 x 60.3 cm.) each sheet (approx.): 44 x 30 ¾ in. (111.8 x 78.1 cm.)

\$80,000-120,000

PROVENANCE:

Paul Kasmin Gallery, New York Acquired directly from the above by the present owner

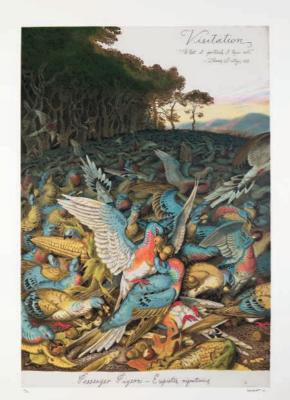












PROPERTY FROM A PRIVATE COLLECTION, NORTH CAROLINA

878

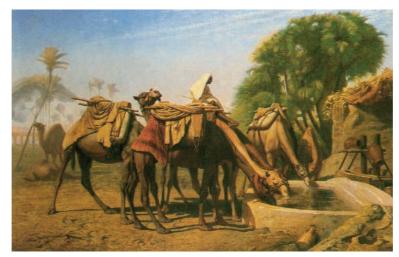
WALTON FORD (B. 1960)

Necropolis signed with the artist's initials 'W.F.' (lower right); titled 'Necropolis' (upper left)

watercolor, gouache, ink and graphite on paper 60 x 119 % in. (152.4 x 303.8 cm.) Executed in 1999.

\$500,000-700,000

PROVENANCE: Paul Kasmin Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner



Jean-Leon Gerome, Camels at the Trough, 1857.

mpelled by the pioneering expeditions of Charles Darwin, Walton Ford converts the elementary-seeming detail and the anthropomorphic tendencies of the 18th and 19th century naturalists into allegorical compositions that question the human relationship with the animal kingdom. Flamboyantly detailed and extravagantly precise, Necropolis's obtrusive physical scale mirrors the actual size of the animals it depicts, as though Ford aspires to capture the immediacy of the beasts before they return into the wildness. The title of the painting, Necropolis, meaning the "city of death" in ancient Greek, evokes a sense of the tragedy which literally addresses the subject matter of the painting: the central figure of a gigantic camel languishes under the beaks-if not the trumpets of pain-of the birds in much more modest size. The camel yearns towards the forever desolate sky, a life of great vitality and complexity personifying the waste and the suffering, while the birds immerse in the squandered joy: a life terminates, others survive.

Fully animated and staged within dramatic, vivid narratives, Ford's canvas is essentially a parable about humanity and its persecution of the natural world. As Walton Ford explained, "my work reacts to the history of natural history and the history of people's interactions

with animals and other cultures and things like that. And our way of remembering natural history events and creatures that are now extinct" (W. Ford, quoted in W. Hanley, "Walton Ford," Blouin ArtInfo, November 2007). Unlike the camels in Jean-Léon Gérôme's early Orientalist paintings which are usually static and drawn to convey as much peace and tranquility as possible, the camel in Necropolis is an elephantine meal that the birds feast on, almost a metaphor of men hunting the unchallengeable with vigor, excited by the seemingly endless bounty. Ford is smart in choosing the medium of his work: the unsettling evanescence of the watercolor juxtaposes the violent representation, conveying a message that life is so vital yet so perishable. As Bill Bufford remarked, "Walton Ford is one of the most unmodern of modern painters-a premodernist, trying to reconnect us to a rustic, rough land that had many more animals in it, and many more animals known by the people nearby, than the barren cities and suburbs where most of us now live. Audubon, and others, may have found a home in a place like this, but didn't understand it, or see it, with Ford's compelling starkness" (B. Buford, "Field Studies, Walton Ford's Bestiary," Walton Ford, Pancha Tantra, Cologne, 2003, p. 11). In intoxicating detail, Necropolis invokes a ferocious appetite both in the subject it represents and the reality to which it alludes.

Gustave Flaubert - Charge de mission en Orient

If you do not embrace me, much will one op a . If your fortune comes your may, you still connect find happiness. but if you teach may thigh and domath, Then you'll be entified.

Ann can Separt way : Piece we wanted. Ind wang man Jocke achance it his brette To when can I quak tuday? There is no contented man, Und the parent who will with him as an

Dort is in my sight todays I she a todalow mays . I she a read aturns have from an Where to go? Where good at realings, "It sincetate, begin the States"

Necropolis 1 Egy glan Valtare - (Nughron pursequery) & - jurnile 5. Drovestary - Canaday dor



PROPERTY FROM A PRIVATE COLLECTION, NORTH CAROLINA

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GRAYSON PERRY (B. 1960)

TO BE DECORATIVE

glazed earthenware 20 % x 10 % x 10 % in. (51.4 x 26 x 26 cm.) Executed circa 1990.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE: Paul Conran, London, acquired directly from the artist Acquired from the above by the present owner

> Artists should imprint their handwriting on the work, because if they give a piece to a fabrication studio, the craftsmen there may actually be too perfect; you don't see the quirks that the artist would have developed.

- Grayson Perry



880 BARRY X BALL (B. 1955)

Envy

transclucent onyx and stainless steel on Macedonian marble overall: 68 x 17 ¼ x 12 in. (172.7 x 43.8 x 30.5 cm.) Executed in 2008-2013.

\$200,000-300,000

PROVENANCE:

Acquired directly from the artist by the present owner



alternate view of the present lot



⁸⁸¹ SHIO KUSAKA (B. 1972)

Untitled (J-Q off suit)

incised with the artist's cipher (on the underside) glazed porcelain 7 x 9 x 9 in. (17.8 x 22.9 x 22.9 cm.) Executed in 2009.

\$4,000-6,000

PROVENANCE: Shane Campbell Gallery, Chicago Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: Chicago, Shane Campbell Gallery, *Shio Kusaka*, November 2009-January 2010.

⁸⁸² SHIO KUSAKA (B. 1972)

Untitled (white 72)

incised with the artist's cipher (on the underside) glazed porcelain $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 7$ in. (19.1 x 17.8 x 17.8 cm.) Executed in 2011.

\$3,000-5,000

PROVENANCE: Anton Kern Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner







SHIO KUSAKA (B. 1972)

Untitled (marble carving 1)

incised with the artist's cipher (on the underside) glazed porcelain 11 $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \frac{1}{2}$ in. (29.2 x 14 x 14 cm.) Executed in 2009.

\$4,000-6,000

PROVENANCE: Shane Campbell Gallery, Chicago Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: Ferndale, Michigan, Susanne Hilberry Gallery, *Shio Kusaka*, November 2009-January 2010.

⁸⁸⁴ SHIO KUSAKA (B. 1972)

Untitled

incised with the artist's cipher (lower edge) glazed stoneware $14 \times 6 \times 6$ in. (35.6 x 15.2 x 15.2 cm.) Executed in 2013.

\$5,000-7,000

PROVENANCE: Anton Kern Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: New York, Anton Kern Gallery, *Shio Kusaka*, May-June 2013.

⁸⁸⁵ JONAS WOOD (B. 1977)

French Open 3

signed with the artist's initials twice, titled and dated twice 'FRENCH OPEN 3 JBRW 2012 JBRW 2012' (on the reverse) gouache, ink and colored pencil on paper 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 40 $\frac{1}{3}$ in. (153.7 x 103.8 cm.) Executed in 2012.

\$150,000-250,000

PROVENANCE: Acquired directly from the artist by the present owner

> My forms are not rendered spatially. My paintings of tennis courts were about an interest in abstraction, and how the court becomes a geometric puzzle. There also is text, because of the advertising. My work is under-painted with big flat shapes of colour; that is how they start. They are generated from an abundance of flat planes built up on top of each other.

—Jonas Wood



GEORGE CONDO (B. 1957)

Little Dancer

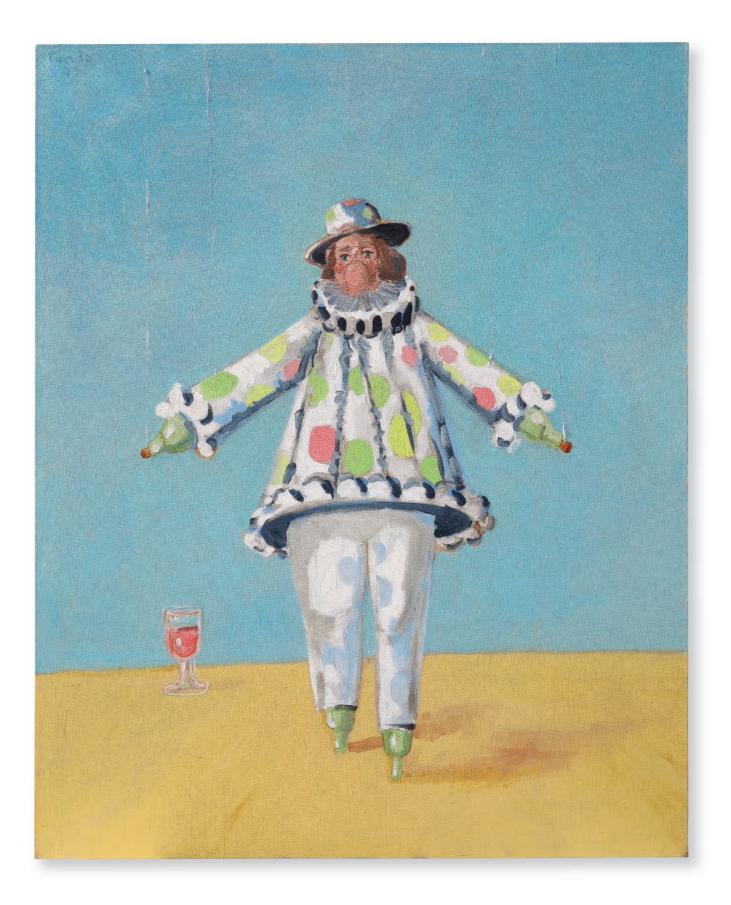
signed and dated 'Condo 03' (upper left) oil on canvas 50 ½ x 40 in. (127.3 x 101.6 cm.) Painted in 2003.

\$300,000-500,000

PROVENANCE: Luhring Augustine, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner, 2005



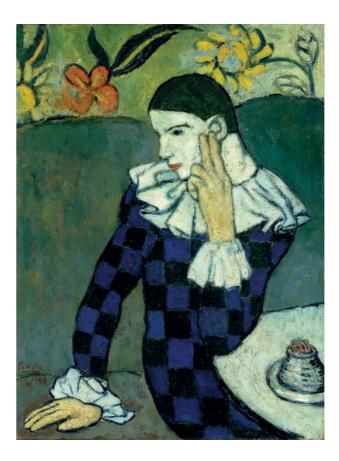
Oskar Schlemmer, Bauhaus, (Ballet triadique), Berlin, 1926. Photo: Ernst Schneide. © Apic / Getty Images.



He has fashioned a mode of serious painting that is smart enough to resist taking itself too seriously. At its core, it is fueled by an unabashedly tragi-comic vision that takes the form of a compulsive engagement with contradiction—a desire to describe, evoke and intensify the tensions between seemingly incompatible elements, including gravitas and humor.

(R. Rugoff, George Condo: Mental State, New York, 2011, pp. 19).





Pablo Picasso, Harlequin, 1901. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. © 2019 Estate of Pablo Picasso / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. Photo: © The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Image source: Art Resource, New York.

Opposite: Present lot illustrated (detail).

fantastical example of George Condo's skillful juxtaposition of the innocent and the grotesque, Little Dancer conflates fragments of traditional art historical icons with contemporary culture, wantonly co-mingling elements of the stunning and the shocking, provoking a kind of mental whiplash. Inventively synthesizing a classic subject, the dancer, with his own pictorial language, Condo at once promotes the resurgence of painting as well as pushes the boundary of portraiture to a captivating level. The harleguin in Little Dancer floats mysteriously within an abstract landscape of baby blue and amber, tipping his toes atop two inverted empty wine bottles. The cheerful and candy-colored palette that Condo embellishes the clown's costume with -- the dabs of neon green, creamy yellow, and light pink -- and the whimsical wine bottle sticking out the dancer's cuffs, create an illusion of familiarity and optimism. However, the artist reveals the startling double identity of this cartoonish figure by rendering a distorted grimace and bulking eyes on the bitter face. Condo's unique style of figurative portraiture allows him to convey the plurality of dispositions and serves as a visual cross-section of mental states, both the comedic and the sorrowful. "He has fashioned a

mode of serious painting that is smart enough to resist taking itself too seriously. At its core, it is fueled by an unabashedly tragi-comic vision that takes the form of a compulsive engagement with contradiction—a desire to describe, evoke and intensify the tensions between seemingly incompatible elements, including gravitas and humor" (R. Rugoff, *George: Mental State*, New York, 2011, pp. 19).

While *Little Dancer* instantly recalls the innocence and placid virtue of Degas or Renoir's ballerinas, Condo transcends aspirations of 'high' culture by intertwining them with our more clownish natures and desires. The geometric shape of the figure's dress and the pastel polka-dots vividly speak to the harlequins of Pablo Picasso, another master whom Condo repeatedly references. Deeply immersed in memories of both European and American traditions of painting, Condo's canvases articulate a potent and mixed emotional charge. As a portrait, *Little Dancer* is both endearing and monstrous, depicting a complex character meant to amuse, yet tied up like a puppet, imperiled and imprisoned, while in turn haunting and unhinging the viewer in its melancholic isolation.

RASHID JOHNSON (B. 1977)

Her

signed 'Rashid Johnson' (on the reverse) black soap and wax on black mirrored tile mounted on panel 72 ½ x 48 ¾ x 1 ¾ in. (184.2 x 123.5 x 4.4 cm.) Executed in 2013.

\$60,000-80,000

PROVENANCE: David Kordansky Gallery, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner





MCARTHUR BINION (B. 1946)

Stuttering: Standing: Still Seven oilstick, ink and found printed paper collage on Masonite 72 x 96 in. (182.9 x 243.8 cm.) Executed in 2013.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE: Kavi Gupta Gallery, Chicago Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: Chicago, Kavi Gupta Gallery, *McArthur Binion: Artissima*, November 2013.



ROBERT COLESCOTT (1925-2009)

Knowledge of the Past is the Key to the Future: Interview

signed and dated 'R. Colescott 86' (lower left); signed again, inscribed, titled and dated again 'KNOWLEDGE OF THE PAST IS THE KEY TO THE FUTURE: "INTERVIEW" © Robert Colescott Oct. 1986 Tucson, AZ.' (on the stretcher) acrylic on canvas 84 x 72 in. (213.3 x 182.8 cm.) Painted in 1986.

\$200,000-300,000

PROVENANCE:

Semaphore Gallery, New York Private collection, New York Private collection, New York, by descent from the above Private collection, West Coast Anon. sale; Christie's, New York, 4 March 2016, lot 237 Private collection, Texas Acquired from the above by the present owner

A masterful achievement of Robert Colescott's unique signature style, *Knowledge of the Past is the Key to the Future: The Interview* is a key example from a series of paintings about the politics of representation that the artist produced in the 1980s. Colescott's identity, derived from a mixture of African American, Native American and European heritage, is a central tenet of his practice, and imbues his art with layered meanings rife for decoding. At the center of the composition, an interview occurs between two unlikely characters – a fully suited skeleton and a white male head symbolizing God, with Jesus and the Holy Spirit floating behind. In history painting, a skeleton or skull often acts a *memento mori*, a symbol and reminder of the inevitability of death. In this case, the skeleton references the souls lost during slavery, as well as the loss of life of indigenous peoples to the United States when diseases were introduced by colonizers. The reference to the American colonies is reified by the pile of corn behind

the skeletal reporter, the "golden grain" of the Native Americans. But, the central reporter is oblivious to the actual protagonists of the composition, the indigenous family featured on the right of the composition, unable to have a voice in their own history. The title, *Knowledge of the Past is the Key to the Future*, refers to a statement by Charles C. Seifert, the African-American Historian, who said: "a people without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without roots" (C. Seifert, *The Negro's or Ethiopian's Contribution to Art*, Michigan, 1938, p. 5). Colescott, keen to ensure we are aware of our history (albeit fraught), unearths the problematic legacy of slavery and colonialism in the United States, urging the viewer to directly confront our past and contemplate our future. Another painting from the series, *Knowledge of the Past is the Key to the Future: Some Afterthoughts on Discovery*, 1986, is in the collection of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.







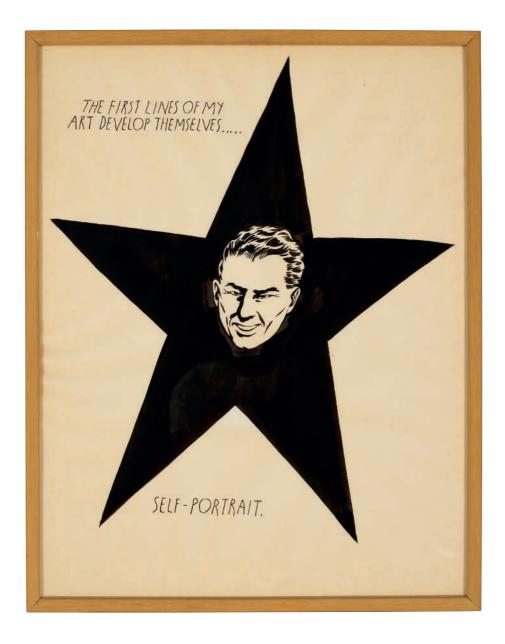
⁸⁹⁰ ROBERT COLESCOTT (1925-2009)

Cheese

signed and dated 'R Colescott 91' (lower left); signed again, titled and dated again "Cheese" © 1991 R. Colescott' (on the stretcher) acrylic on canvas 16 ¼ x 18 ¼ in. (41.3 x 46 cm.) Painted in 1991.

\$40,000-60,000

PROVENANCE: Phyllis Kind Gallery, New York Private collection Anon. sale; Wright, New York, 26 September 2013, lot 318 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner



RAYMOND PETTIBON (B. 1957)

Self-Portrait

signed and dated 'Raymond Pettibon 91' (on the reverse) ink and watercolor on paper 22 x 17 in. (55.9 x 43.2 cm.) Executed in 1991.

\$25,000-35,000

PROVENANCE: Galleria In Arco, Torino

Anon. sale; New York, Phillips, 8 March 2013, lot 167 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

⁸⁹² PAT STEIR (B. 1938)

Waterfall of the Fundiments

oil on canvas 92 ½ x 132 in. (235 x 335.3 cm.) Painted in 1990.

\$400,000-600,000

PROVENANCE: Private collection, London, acquired directly from the artist Lévy Gorvy, London Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

New York, Robert Miller Gallery, *Pat Steir: Waterfalls*, September 1990, pp. 22-23 (illustrated). Philadelphia, Locks Gallery, *Pat Steir: The Rhythm of Silence*, October-November 2003, pp. 24-25 (illustrated). New York, The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, *The Value of Water*, September 2011 - March 2012.

LITERATURE: D. von Drathen, *Pat Steir: Paintings*, Milan, 2007, pp. 108 and 261 (illustrated).



Pat Steir, 1990. Photo: \circledcirc Bert Nienhuis. Artwork: \circledcirc Pat Steir. Courtesy Lévy Gorvy and Pat Steir.



⁸⁹³ MARK BRADFORD (B. 1961)

Untitled

acrylic, tissue paper and rope collage on canvas construction $56 \ \% x 39 \ \% x 39 \ \% in. (144 \ x 100 \ x 100 \ cm.)$ Executed in 2014. The work is accompanied by a certificate of authenticity signed by the artist.

\$200,000-300,000

PROVENANCE: Hauser & Wirth, Zürich Acquired from the above by the present owner

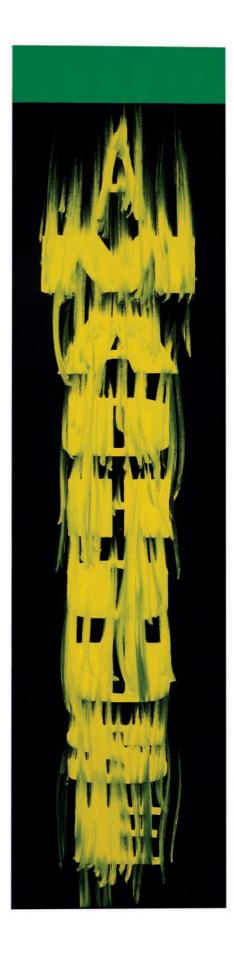
I'm a builder and a demolisher. I put up so I can tear down. I'm a speculator and a developer. In archaeological terms, I excavate and I build at the same time.

- Mark Bradford

xecuted in 2014, the present work stems from Mark Bradford's distinctive series of hanging sculptures. Created using the same methods as his celebrated canvases, these works extend his socalled "social abstraction" into new territory. As a young man, Bradford was inspired by the works of artists such as Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning and Robert Rauschenberg, but less so by the medium of oil paint. Seeking to connect his works to the socio-political landscape, he began to experiment with materials sourced from his neighborhood in South Central Los Angeles - paper, newsprint, old advertisements, maps - layering them on wet canvas with shellac, string and caulking before attacking the surface with power sanders and a variety of other destructive tools. The results were unpredictable strata of pattern and color, appearing before the viewer like fossilized remains of society's fabric. For his series of hanging sculptures, Bradford wrapped his canvases into a three-dimensional balloon-like forms. Resembling buoys cast out at sea, or bulbs extracted from the ground, these works exude a hypnotic, otherworldly presence.

By this stage in his career, Bradford had achieved widespread acclaim, establishing a reputation that would ultimately lead him to represent America at the 2017 Venice Biennale. 2013 saw the launch of his pioneering project Art + Practice, providing different kinds of social and artistic support to the local community. The following year, he was invited to create a major sculptural commission, Bell Tower, for the Los Angeles International Airport. His engagement with three-dimensional media during this period may be seen as a natural counterpoint to his canvas works, which - with their thick built-up surfaces - are inherently sculptural by nature. Under the title Sea Pigs, works from the present series featured in his major solo exhibition at the Rose Art Museum in Massachusetts, travelling to the Gemeentemuseum den Haag in the Netherlands in 2015. A further group, entitled The Loop of Deep Waters, was shown at the Rockbund Art Museum in Shanghai, which currently houses the largest collection of these sculptures.





PROPERTY OF A DISTINGUISHED NEW YORK COLLECTOR

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GARY SIMMONS (B. 1964)

A Madhouse

pigment and oil on gessoed paper 71 ‰ x 18 in. (182.6 x 45.7 cm.) Executed in 2008.

\$10,000-15,000

PROVENANCE: Metro Pictures, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: New York, Metro Pictures, *Gary Simmons: Night of the Fires*, September-October 2008.



THEASTER GATES (B. 1973)

Untitled (Vitrine 1)

painted wood, glass, decommissioned fire hose and screws 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (118.1 x 51.4 x 47.6 cm.) Executed in 2011.

\$60,000-80,000

PROVENANCE:

Kavi Gupta Gallery, Chicago Acquired from the above by the present owner I actually no longer use 'art' as the framing device. I think I'm just kind of practicing things, practicing life, practicing creation.

-Theaster Gates

⁸⁹⁶ CARRIE MAE WEEMS (B. 1953)

Kitchen Table Series

signed and numbered 'Carrie Mae Weems 3/10' (on the colophon) twenty platinum prints and fourteen text sheets, with original portfolio

each platinum print: 20 x 20 in. (50.8 x 50.8 cm.) each text sheet: 11 x 11 in. (27.9 x 27.9 cm.)

Executed in 1990 and printed in 2003. This work is number three from an edition of ten plus two artist's proof and is accompanied by the original portfolio box.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE:

Acquired directly from the artist by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

New York, PPOW Gallery, *The Kitchen Table Series*, October 1990 (another example exhibited).

Washington, D.C., the National Museum of Women in the Arts, St. Louis, The Forum; San Francisco Museum of Modern Art; Miami, Center for the Fine Arts; Los Angeles, California Afro-American Museum; Oregon, Portland Art Museum; Minneapolis, Walker Art Center; Philadelphia, Institute of Contemporary Art, Cincinnati, Contemporary Arts Center, January 1993-April 1995 (another example exhibited).

Nashville, Frist Center for the Visual Arts; Oregon, Portland Art Museum; the Cleveland Museum of Art; Stanford University, Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts and New York, Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, *Carrie Mae Weems: Three Decades of Photography and Video*, September 2012-April 2014, pp. 76-104 and 254-255 (other examples exhibited).

Washington, D.C., National Gallery of Art, *Carrie Mae Weems: Kitchen Table Series*, September 2017-May 2018 (other examples exhibited).

When it debuted in 1990, the *Kitchen Table Series* established Carrie Mae Weems as one of the most important artistic voices of her generation. Consisting of twenty carefully staged photographs and fourteen accompanying text panels, the series depicts Weems herself as the protagonist in a moving sequence of scenes depicting love, motherhood, friendship and solitude. Each tableau is set at the subject's kitchen table, a sparse setting that comes alive with manifold meaning and vitality in the artist's masterful staging. The resulting photographs and texts speak truths about men, women and race, while simultaneously developing a character that is unforgettable in her visual strength and determination. Other examples from this edition are in the permanent Collections of the Cleveland Museum of Art, University of Nebraska, Sheldon Museum of Art, Lincoln and Centro Andaluz de Artes Contemporaneas (CAAC), Seville.























PROPERTY FROM THE ESTATE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTOR, NEW YORK

897

BERND AND HILLA BECHER (1931-2007 AND 1934-2015)

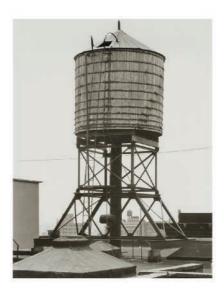
New York Water Towers

gelatin silver print, in fifteen parts each sheet: $16 \times 12 \%$ in. (40.6×31.4 cm.) Photographed in 1978-1979 and printed in 2003. This work is unique and is accompanied by a certificate of authenticity signed by Max Becher.

\$200,000-300,000

PROVENANCE: The Artists Sonnabend Gallery, New York Kicken Gallery, Berlin Acquired from the above by the present owner, 2003

Fifteen individual photographs comprise Bernd and Hilla Becher's New York Water Towers, and each edifice was shot straight on with a large depth of field to produce an image of seemingly objective detail that glories in the everyday. Their forthright and deceptively uncomplicated style would go on to influence an entire generation of German photographers including Andreas Gursky and Candida Höfer. Characteristically exhibited in a grid, the present work forms a typology of water towers across New York. Much like portraiture which as a genre is defined by a set of socially expected conventions, the Bechers' New York Water Towers, too, make use of a deadpan aesthetic to highlight the individual characteristics of each tower. The methodical and rigorous study of industrial structures was the central thematic preoccupation for the Bechers who, over the course of their long and entwined practice, photographed coal bunkers, gas tanks and factories among other, often-overlooked sites of manmade splendour. Their analytical approach was further reinforced in the images' titles which include only the location and date of each photograph. Instead of seeking out drama through striking viewpoints, the Bechers' images found beauty in the formal elements of vernacular architecture. These are quiet images that, as Bernd said, were concerned with 'proving that there is a form of architecture that consists in essence of apparatus, that has nothing to do with design, and nothing to do with architecture either. They are engineering constructions with their own aesthetic' (B. Becher, quoted in U. Erdmann Ziegler, 'The Bechers' Industrial Lexicon', Art in America, June 2002).



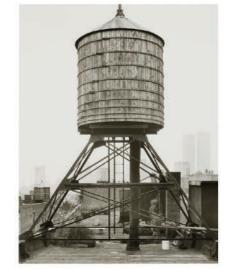


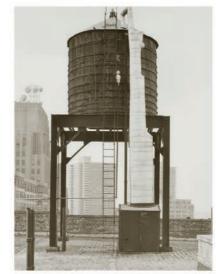




























⁸⁹⁸ LOUISE LAWLER (B. 1947)

Salon Hodler

signed, numbered and dated 'Louise A. Lawler 3/5 1992/93' (on the backing board)

Cibachrome print

49 ¼ x 59 ½ in. (125.1 x 151.1 cm.)

Photographed in 1992 and printed in 1993. This work is number three from an edition of five plus one artist's proof.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE: Metro Pictures, New York Galleria Klemens Gasser, Bolzano Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

New York, Whitney Museum of American Art, *Full House: Views of the Whitney's Collection at 75*, June-September 2006 (another example exhibited).

LITERATURE:

E. Janus and M. Lambert, *Veronica's Revenge: Contemporary Perspectives on Photography*, Germany, 1998, p. 187. R. Krauss, *Bachelors*, Boston, 2000, p. 196. I. Graw, P. Kaiser, A. Fraser, B. Pelzer, J. Bankowsky and G. Baker, eds., *Louise Lawler and Others*, Berlin, 2004, pp. 12 and 130 (illustrated). M. D. Alexander, C. Harrison and R. Storr, eds., *Slideshow*, , Pennsylvania, 2005, p. 115. D. Miller, ed., *Whitney Museum of American Art: Handbook of the Collection*, New York, 2015, p. 220 (illustrated).



THOMAS STRUTH (B. 1954)

Kunsthistorisches Museum II, Vienna

signed, titled, numbered and dated 'Kunsthistorisches Museum 2 Wien 1989 4/10 Print: 1990 Thomas Struth' (on the reverse) chromogenic print, face-mounted to Plexiglas, in artist's frame 60 % x 78 % in. (154 x 200 cm.)

Photographed in 1989 and printed in 1990. This work is number four from an edition of ten.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE:

Galerie Paul Andriesse, Amsterdam Waddington Custot, London Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

New York, Marian Goodman Gallery, *Thomas Struth*, September-October 1990 (another example exhibited).

Boston, Institute of Contemporary Art, *Currents*, January-March 1991 (another example exhibited).

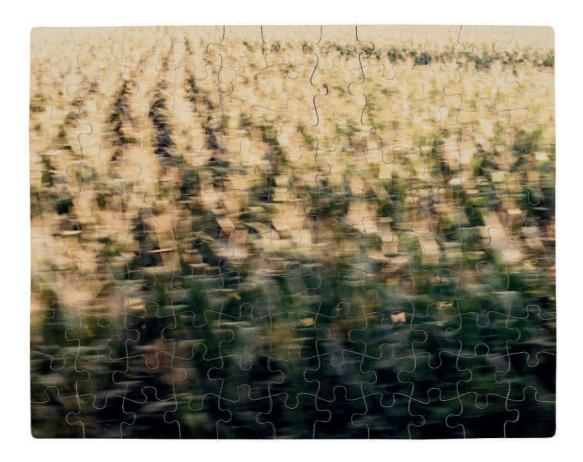
Washington, D.C., Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Directions - Thomas Struth: Museum Photographs, May-August 1992 (another example exhibited).

London, Institute of Contemporary Arts, *Thomas Struth*, March-April 1994 (another example exhibited).

London, Waddington Galleries, *Objective Spaces: Photographers from Germany*, April-May 2003, no. 21 (another example exhibited and illustrated).

LITERATURE:

H. Belting, *Thomas Struth - Museum Photographs*, Munich, 1998, p. 47, no. 9 (illustrated).



900 FELIX GONZALEZ-TORRES (1957-1996)

"Untitled" (Venezia)

signed, titled and dated 'Felix Gonzalez-Torres Untitled (Venezia) 1988' (on the reverse of the plastic bag) chromogenic print on jigsaw puzzle with plastic bag 7 ½ x 9 ½ in. (19 x 24.2 cm.) Executed in 1988. This work is number one from an edition of three plus one artist's proof.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE: Andrea Rosen Gallery, New York Phoebe Chason, New York Anthony Meier Fine Arts, San Francisco Private collection, Belgium Anon. sale; Sotheby's, New York, 15 November 2006, lot 597 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

New York, Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, *Felix Gonzalez-Torres,* March-May 1995, p. 45 (illustrated).

Paris, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, *Felix Gonzalez-Torres* (*Girlfriend in a Coma*), April -June 1996 (another example exhibited). London, Serpentine Gallery, *Felix Gonzalez-Torres*, June-July 2000, 8. 83 (another example exhibited).

LITERATURE:

J. Avgikos, S. Cahan, and T. Rollins, eds., *Felix Gonzalez-Torres*, Los Angeles, 1993, p. 43 (illustrated).

D. Elger, ed., *Felix Gonzalez-Torres: Catalogue Raisonné*, Ostfildern-Ruit, 1997, pp. 29 and 164, no. 33 (Ilustrated).

Las Implicaciones de la Imagen, exh. cat., Mexico City, 2008, p. 192 (illustrated).



⁹⁰¹ CINDY SHERMAN (B. 1954)

Untitled Film Still #55

signed 'Cindy Sherman' (on the reverse) gelatin silver print image: 7 % x 9 % in. (18.7 x 23.8 cm.) sheet: 8 x 10 in. (20.3 x 25.4 cm.) Executed in 1980. This work is number one from an edition of ten.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE:

Rhona Hoffman Gallery, Chicago The Consolidated Freightways, Inc. Collection, Palo Alto, 1987 Their sale; Christie's, New York, 7 April 2011, lot 294 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

San Francisco, Transamerica Pyramid Lobby Gallery, Big Shots/Little Shots, October 13- November 30, 1994. New York, Museum of Modern Art, *Cindy Sherman*, February-June 2012, pp. 113, 242 and 262, pl. 60 (illustrated). London, National Portrait Gallery; Vancouver Art Gallery and Paris, Fondation Louis Vuitton; *Cindy Sherman*, June 2019-August 2020, pp. 96 and 251 (illustrated).

LITERATURE:

R. Krauss, *Cindy Sherman 1975-1993*, New York, 1993, pp. 226. *Cindy Sherman: Retrospective*, exh.cat., Chicago, 1997, pp. 88, 89 and 197, pl. 57 (illustrated).

Cindy Sherman, *The Complete Untitled Film Stills*, The Museum of Modern Art, New York, 2003, pp. 44, 45 and 159 (illustrated).

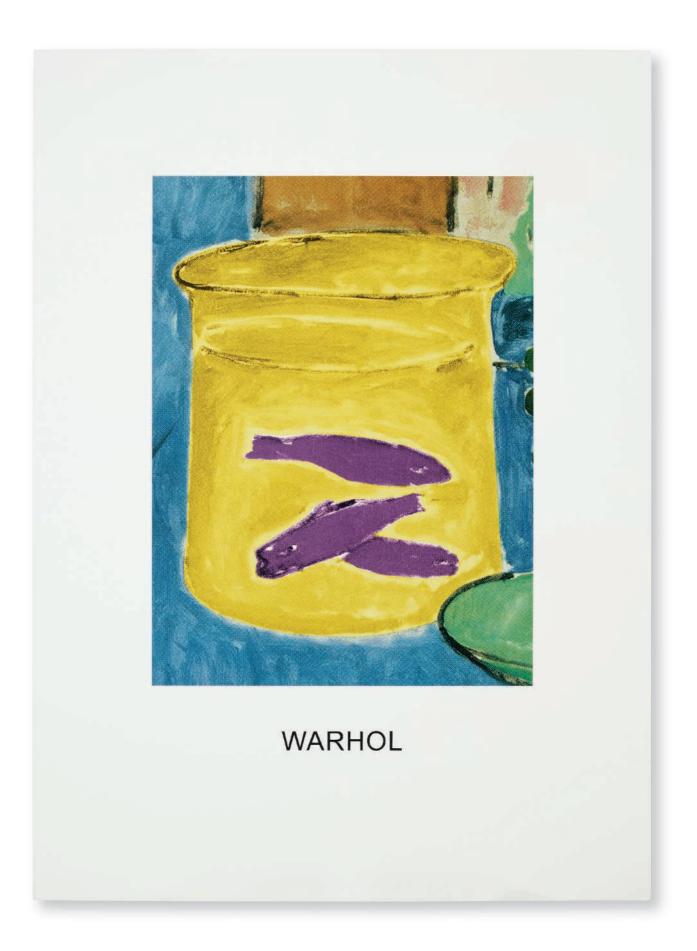
⁹⁰² JOHN BALDESSARI (B. 1931)

Double Vision: Warhol (Yellow and Violet)

oil and varnished archival print on canvas 74 ½ x 54 in. (189.2 x 137.2 cm.) Executed in 2011.

\$200,000-300,000

PROVENANCE: Marian Goodman Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner





903 TAUBA AUERBACH (B. 1981)

Arc Ray III

signed, titled and dated 'TAUBA AUERBACH 2013 ARC RAY III' (on the stretcher) woven canvas 20 x 15 in. (50.8 x 38.1 cm.) Executed in 2013. PROVENANCE:

Sandy Relief Benefit Auction, New York, 9 March 2013, courtesy of the artist and Printed Matter Inc., New York Private collection Anon. sale; Sotheby's London, 29 June 2016, lot 245 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

\$40,000-60,000





904

WILL BOONE (B. 1982)

signed (on the overlap) acrylic on canvas 72 x 54 in. (182.9 x 137.2 cm.) Painted in 2014.

\$30,000-50,000

PROVENANCE: Karma, New York Peres Projects, Berlin Private collection, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: Berlin, Peres Projects, *Group Spirit*, June-August 2014.





905 KAWS X HAJIME SORAYAMA (B.1974 AND 1947)

NO FUTURE COMPANION (Silver Chrome)

signed and numbered 'KAWS...Sorayama 299/500' (on a metal OriginalFake label on the underside) silver chrome coated metal 12 % x 8 % x 7 % in. (31.4 x 20.3 x 19.7 cm.) Executed in 2008. This work is number 299 from an edition of 500 and is accompanied by its original box and hologram.

\$6,000-8,000

PROVENANCE: OriginalFake, Tokyo Private collection, 2010 Anon. sale; Phillips, Hong Kong, 26 November 2018, lot 78 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

LITERATURE:

Monica Ramirez-Montagut, *Kaws 1993-2010*, New York, 2010, p. 234, (another example illustrated).



906 KAWS (B. 1974) UNTITLED

signed, inscribed and dated 'KAWS..99 PARIS. T' (on the reverse) acrylic on canvas 16 x 16 in. (40.6 x 40.6 cm.) Painted in 1999.

\$60,000-80,000

PROVENANCE: John "Crash" Matos, New York, acquired directly from the artist Acquired from the above by the present owner



907

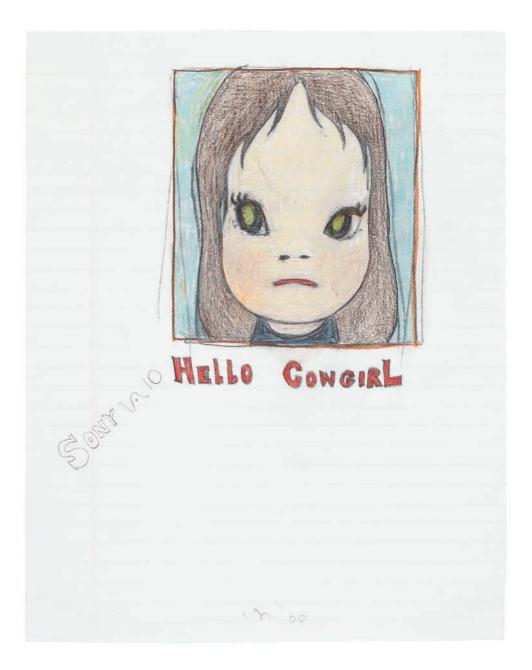
GEORGE CONDO (B. 1957)

The Captain's Wife

stamped with the artist's initials, number and date 'GC 02 4/4' (lower edge) patinated bronze 9 x 6 ¾ x 8 ¾ in. (23 x 17 x 22 cm.) Executed in 2002. This work is number four from an edition of four.

\$40,000-60,000

PROVENANCE: Galerie Andrea Caratsch, Zürich Private collection, New York



PROPERTY FROM A PROMINENT PRIVATE COLLECTION

908

YOSHITOMO NARA (B. 1959)

Hello Cowgirl

signed in Japanese and dated '00' (center lower edge) colored pencil and graphite on paper 10 ¾ x 8 ¾ in. (27.3 x 21.3 cm.) Drawn in 2000. PROVENANCE: Private collection, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner

\$50,000-70,000

PROPERTY FROM A DISTINGUISHED PRIVATE EUROPEAN COLLECTION

⁹⁰⁹ CHRISTOPHER WOOL (B. 1955)

Steel Curtain

signed, titled and dated 'STEEL CURTAIN WOOL '86' (on the reverse) enamel on steel 73 ½ x 48 in. (186.7 x 121.9 cm.) Painted in 1986.

\$300,000-500,000

PROVENANCE:

Robbin Lockett Gallery, Chicago Susanne Hilberry Gallery, Ferndale, Michigan Anon. sale; Christie's, New York, 21 November 1996, lot 285 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Chicago, Robbin Lockett Gallery, *Inaugural Exhibition*, 1986. Vienna, Museum Moderner Kunst Stiftung Ludwig Wien and Kunsthalle Wien, *Dream & Trauma*, June-October, 2007, p. 177 (illustrated).

Athens, DESTE Foundation for Contemporary Art, *Alpha Omega*, June-December 2010, pp. 7 (illustrated).

LITERATURE:

Monument to Now - Works from the Dakis Joannou Collection, exh. cat., Athens, DESTE Foundation for Contemporary Art, 2005, p. 438 (illustrated).



Andy Warhol, *Rorschach*, 1984. Museum Brandhorst, Bayerische Staatsgemaeldesammlungen, Munich. © 2019 The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Inc. / Licensed by Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. Photo: bpk Bildagentur / Museum Brandhorst / Art Resource, New York.



PROPERTY FROM A DISTINGUISHED PRIVATE EUROPEAN COLLECTION

910

RICHARD PRINCE (B. 1949)

Untitled (de Kooning)

signed, titled and dated 'R Prince 2007 UNTITLED (DE KOONING)' (on the reverse) acrylic, inkjet and oil crayon on canvas 80 ¾ x 98 in. (205.1 x 248.9 cm.) Executed in 2007.

\$350,000-550,000

PROVENANCE: Gladstone Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Athens, DESTE Foundation for Contemporary Art, *Fractured Figure - Works from the Dakis Joannou Collection*, September 2007-July 2008, pp. 13, 17, 19, 135 and 217 (illustrated).

It was time to pay homage to an artist I really like. Some people worship at the altar — I believe in de Kooning.

- Richard Prince



911 GEORGE CONDO (B. 1957)

Blue Passages

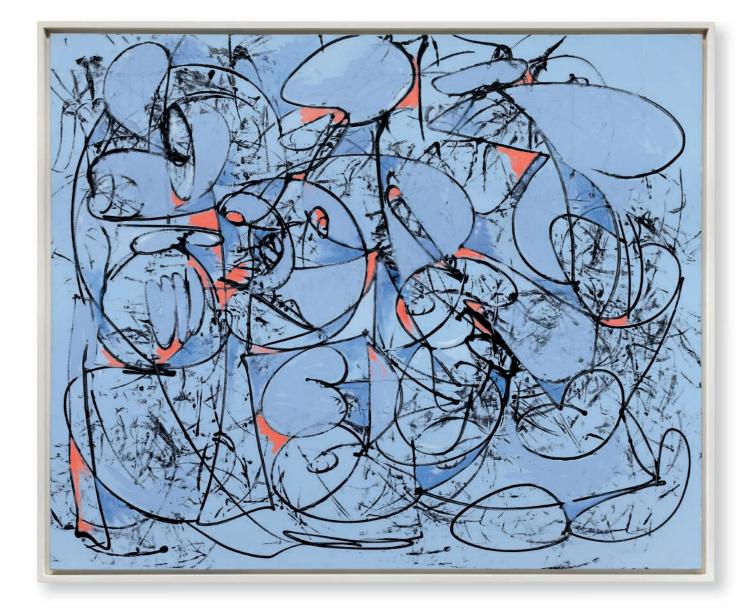
signed, titled and dated 'George Condo 1999 Blue Passages' (on the reverse) acrylic on canvas 70 ⅓ x 85 ⅔ in. (178 x 216 cm.) Painted in 1999.

\$500,000-700,000

PROVENANCE: Galerie Andrea Caratsch, St. Moritz, acquired directly from the artist Vedovi Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

> In the beginning I took fragments of architecture to create a person... now I take a person and fragment them to make architecture.

-George Condo

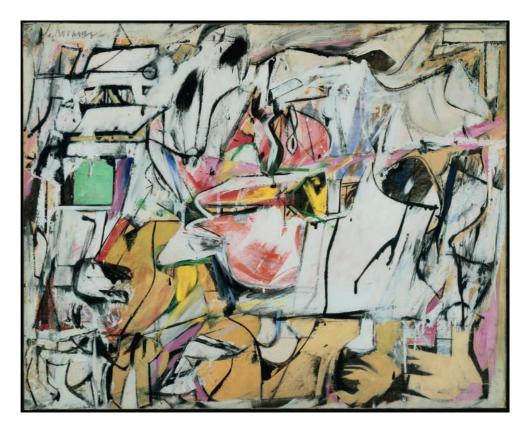




n Blue Passages, George Condo develops a surface that resembles an abstract painting and that simultaneously portrays the artist's eagerness to play and take from various art movements such as Abstract Expressionism, Cubism, the Renaissance and more. Re-calling Piet Mondrian's composition process, Condo fragments space, the figure and Cubism to create his own abstract surface. The work is gestural, expressive as well as dynamic, bringing to mind the hand of Willem de Kooning and energy of Jackson Pollock's action painting. "You look at de Kooning and ask what didn't he do because he couldn't do it? What de Kooning couldn't do is look at Asheville and Woman I from the perspective of sixty years hence, and translate, multiply, and reassemble their parts and their strategies for a post-appropriation culture of cut ups, remixes, and riffs." (G. Condo and L. Hoptman in New Museum, George Condo Mental States, 2011, p.28) This painting resembles the ordered chaos of Kandinsky's work, where drawing and painting coexist in harmony.

Through a contemporary vision, Condo builds layers of art history, to develop a surface that is abstract and figurative at the same time. Borrowing from Pablo Picasso, Condo reverses the process of geometric abstraction, "I like to think about Picasso... because he took a bicycle seat and a pair of handlebars and made a bull's head: he reconfigured a manmade think into a natural thing. What I've done is the reverse, I've turned it back into a bicycle" (G. Condo, in S. Baker, *George Condo: Painting Reconfigured*, 2015, p.47). Condo defaces the figure to transform it into a geometrical abstraction that manages to retain elements of the figure. The line work in the painting is curvilinear and creates a voluminous surface that recalls the structure of the human form: "We can still recall that face somewhere within this abstraction" (*Ibid.*, p.109). For instance, the subtly pink flesh tone pops across the surface and acts as a reminder of the figurative source of the abstraction. Even though the figure is not physically apparent, its essence is portrayed through the gesture of the lines and hints of flesh tones.

Blue Passages is covered with black curvaceous lines that shape the light blue background, illustrating how Condo uses color as shape and creates structure with lines that recall drawing. This painting is expressive and expansive as well as dynamic. Resembling Condo's ability to compose chaos as he has the "capacity to treat imaginary objects as if they were real, and real objects as if they were imagined" (Ibid., p.53) Old Masters like Bruegel used painting techniques to create optical illusions that portrayed an image of reality. On the other hand, Condo uses painting and drawing techniques to create a pseudo sense of reality. In Blue Passages, the structure of the surface resembles the imagery of a broken mirror, revealing the artist's deconstruction of the image. Breaking it apart only to piece it back together, Condo plays with the work of contemporary and Old Masters and re-defines established artistic movements to create his own: "What I mean by the creation of an iconic form of painting [is something] strong enough and recognizable enough as being my own, rather than having taken from historic references" (Ibid., p.14).



Willem de Kooning, Asheville, 1948. Artwork: © 2019 The Willem de Kooning Foundation / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. Photo: Bridgeman Images.

Piet Mondrian, Composition No. II, 1913.



Fragmenting the figure and staying true to his imagination, the prolific American artist is the leader of his own abstractions, creating a work that transcends Cubism to create its own movement. Condo calls it "Physiological Cubism" as it evolves from the Cubism established by Georges Braque and Picasso in the early 20th century to become a contemporary appropriation and transformation of the historic art movement.

In *Blue Passages*, the artist reconstructs the process of abstracting in order to allude to the mental states of America. The surface of this painting alludes to Wassily Kandinsky's melodic compositions. At the same time, it retains the aggressiveness of the worked surfaces of de Kooning and the gestural action of Pollock's drip paintings. *Blue Passages* portrays a psychological and physically worked canvas. It deviates almost entirely from representing any figure which makes it unique. The figure is apparent only in the curvilinear line work and hints of pink. Otherwise, it disappears completely within the abstraction, making this work special not only in his *oeuvre*, but also as a quintessential example of Condo's thought and painting process.

Condo generates a mechanism of abstracting established languages and forms. He speaks his own language in art and tips over multiple art movements. In Blue Passages, he creates a light blue expansive surface, where he imposes pink shapes and black gestural marks. The painting illustrates the artist's embrace of languages of representation, and how his medium is not material but the language of painting. Condo creates his own vocabulary and constructs works that recall masterpieces of the past through a contemporary eye. Playing with the viewer's perception, Condo makes one question the origin of the imagery and makes it impossible to impose a preestablished definition of genre to the work. Never confined to an artistic discipline, his work is an homage and a fragmentation of art history.

912 KAWS (B.1974) UNTITLED

signed and dated 'KAWS .. 14' (on the reverse) acrylic on canvas 74 x 60 in. (188 x 152.4 cm.) Painted in 2014.

\$300,000-500,000

PROVENANCE: Mary Boone Gallery, New York Private collection, Palm Beach Acquired from the above by the present owner

launting a name now synonymous with his prolific X-eyed cartoons, KAWS first tried his hand at tagging billboards and subway cars throughout 1990s Manhattan, inspired by skateboarding culture and the super-flat styles of animators. As hobby became passion, and passion became product, KAWS became free to experiment with different methods of communicating with broad audiences—primarily through characters suffused with all the innocence of childhood, yet open to the expanded interpretations that come with experience. In *Untitled*, KAWS expresses his boundless horizons through abstraction, and demonstrates how the artist pushes his interest in graffiti to new levels. Here the subject is an abstraction based on characters from Charles Schulz *Peanuts* comic strips from the 1950s. The closely cropped black and white image is familiar, yet mysterious, and at the same time playful. By featuring familiar childhood references through the lens of his graffiti-inspired aesthetic lexicon, the artist demonstrates his uncanny grasp of the rich history and vast graphic language within popular culture, and the merging of this world with contemporary art practice.



⁹¹³ KAWS (B.1974) _{GIRL}

signed and dated 'KAWS '14' (on the reverse) acrylic on canvas 35 x 23 ¼ in. (89.5 x 58.5 cm.) Painted in 2014.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE: Galerie Perrotin, Paris Acquired from the above by the present owner, 2014



⁹¹⁴ KEITH HARING (1958–1990)

Untitled

signed, inscribed and dated '© K. Haring JUNE 20 1987 KNOKKE' (on the reverse) Sumi ink on paper 28 % x 43 % in. (73 x 110.2 cm.) Executed in 1987. This work is accompanied by a certificate of authenticity issued by the Estate of Keith Haring with the identification number 101596A1.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE: Cotthem Gallery, Knokke-Zoute Anon. sale; Catherine Charbonneaux, Paris, 24 November 1996, lot 152 Galerie Guy Pieters, Knokke-Heist Private collection, Belgium Acquired from the above by the present owner

Drawing is still basically the same as it has been since prehistoric times. It brings together man and the world. It lives through magic.

— Keith Haring



PROPERTY FROM AN IMPORTANT PRIVATE COLLECTION

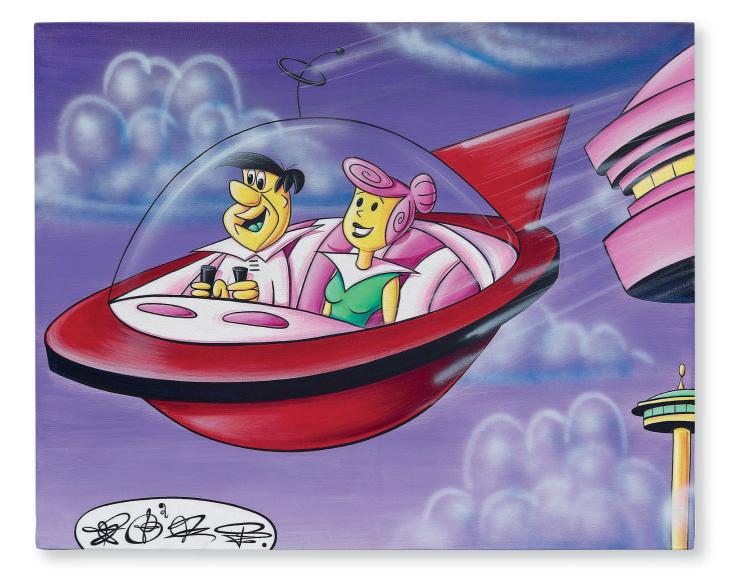
915

KENNY SCHARF (B. 1958)

Zoom acrylic on linen 48 x 60 in. (121.9 x 152.4 cm.) Painted in 2009.

\$60,000-80,000

PROVENANCE: Honor Fraser Gallery, Los Angeles Acquired from the above by the present owner



⁹¹⁶ RICHARD HAMBLETON (1952-2017)

Shanghai acrylic on canvas 91 x 54 1/2 in. (231.1 x 137.5 cm.) Painted in 1982.

\$80,000-120,000

PROVENANCE: Alexander Milliken Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner, 1982

EXHIBITED: New York, Alexander Milliken Gallery, *Richard Hambleton*, September-October 1982.

LITERATURE: C. Nadleman, "Richard Hambleton, Alexander Milliken," *ARTnews*, 1982.

Renowned as the "Godfather of Street Art," Richard Hambleton rose to critical acclaim in the 1980s with his legendary *Shadowman* series of black and white silhouettes painted on building facades throughout New York City. *Shanghai*, an exceptional example of his prolific series of expressive, leering figures on canvas, references his figures which were splattered against the walls worldwide – from the Lower East Side, to Paris, to Rome, to Shanghai – as part of his "shadow" project where he gained international acclaim and notoriety for his splashy murals. Each work in the *Shadowman* painting series is titled after major international city of the world. With *Shanghai*, Hambleton moves from painting directly on the city streets to engaging with cities cleverly and conceptually from afar.

Progressing artistically, Hambleton explored the "Shadowman" figure in differed media, rendering the notorious figures on paper, canvas, doors and found objects, in a variety of dynamic actions, such as dancing, jumping and standing. Each iconic work is a completely original expression of the artist. Shanghai is an outstandingly unique painting, as the figure is rendered in an inverted white shadow, rather than a black silhouette. This format presents a striking contrast of a frenetic figure jumping with raised arms, knees splayed, and head exploding spraying paint upwards. The life size shadow is galvanized into motion with intensity by Hambleton's quick throws of runny white paint in lines and drips. Created specifically for the important solo exhibition at Alexander Milliken Gallery in 1982, the canvas was stretched soon after it was made, rather than rolled up and shuffled from studio to studio, as was often the case for the nomadic artist. Founding New York's underground graffiti scene in the 1980s, of which Keith Haring, Jean-Michel Basquiat and Kenny Scharf were fixtures, the Canadian artist used the city as his canvas, creating expressive life-size looming figures around Manhattan's downtown public spaces, strategically placing ominous figures in unexpected alleyways and side streets.





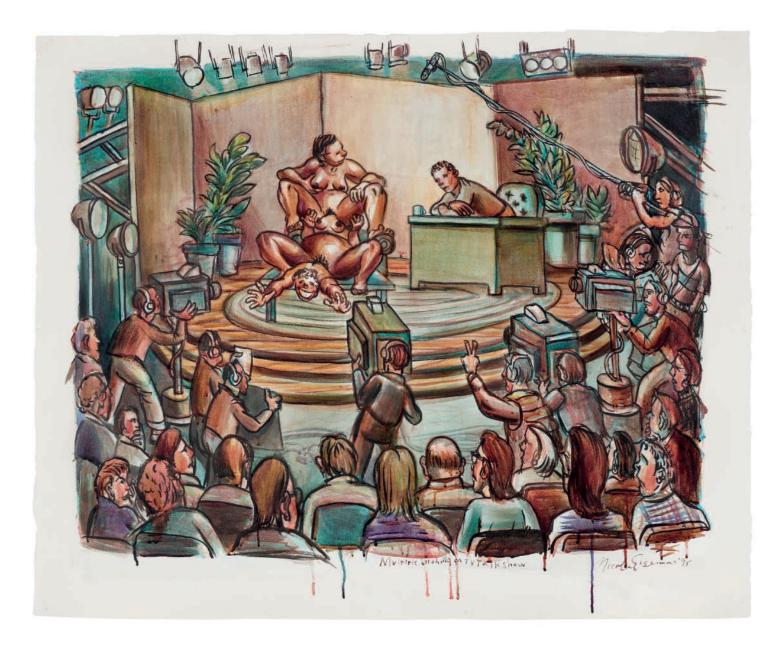


917 NICOLE EISENMAN (B. 1963)

Serf Dudes II signed, titled and dated 'SeRF Dudes II Nicole Eisenman 1993' (on the reverse) watercolor and India ink on paper 29 % x 22 % in. (75.6 x 56.5 cm.) Executed in 1993.

\$15,000-20,000

PROVENANCE: Jack Tilton Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner, 1997



918 NICOLE EISENMAN (B. 1963)

Multiple Birthing on TV Talk Show signed, titled and dated 'Multiple birthing on TV Talk Show Nicole Eisenman '95' (lower right) watercolor and India ink on paper

watercolor and India ink on paper 36 % x 45 ½ in. (93 x 114.6 cm.) Executed in 1995. PROVENANCE: Leo Koenig Inc., New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

\$15,000-20,000



919 SHERRIE LEVINE (B. 1947)

Flower Papers: 1-9 Green Roses

nine elements—handmade paper in wood frame each: 41 % x 30 % in. (105.7 x 76.5 cm.) Executed in 2005.

\$40,000-60,000

PROVENANCE:

Paula Cooper Gallery, New York Private collection, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

New York, Paula Cooper Gallery, *Still Life & Kicking*, May-June 2007. Hong Kong, Simon Lee Gallery, *Sherrie Levine*, November 2014-January 2015.

The More of Yal Ne more I Lac Ya

920

TRACEY EMIN (B. 1963)

The More of You the More I Love You

neon 18 x 72 in. (45.7 x 182.9 cm.) Executed in 2016. This work is the second artist's proof from an edition of three plus two artist's proofs.

\$50,000-70,000

PROVENANCE: White Cube, London Acquired from the above by the present owner

⁹²¹ CINDY SHERMAN (B. 1954)

Untitled Film Still #46

signed, numbered and dated 'Cindy Sherman 1979 1/3' (on the reverse) gelatin silver print on board image: 24 % x 36 in. (62.8 x 91.5 cm.) sheet: 30 x 40 in. (76.2 x 101.6 cm.) Executed in 1979. This work is number one from an edition of three.

\$200,000-300,000

PROVENANCE:

Texas Gallery, Houston Galleri Nordanstad-Skarstedt, Stockholm Private collection, New York Anon. sale; Christie's, New York, 12 May 2005, lot 455 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Amsterdam, Stedelijk Museum; Ghent, Gewad; Bristol, Watershed Gallery; England, University of Southampton, John Hansard Gallery; Erlangen, Palais Stutterheim; West Berlin, Haus am Waldsee; Geneva, Centre d'Art Contemporain and Copenhagen, Sonja Henie-Neils Onstadt Foundation, *Cindy Sherman,* December 1982-December 1984, pl. 28 (another example exhibited and illustrated).

Tokyo, Lafiret Museum of Art, *Cindy Sherman*, April-May 1984, p. 18 (another exampled exhibited and illustrated).

New York, Whitney Museum of American Art, *Cindy Sherman*, July-October 1987, pl. 28 (another example exhibited and illustrated). Milan, Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea, *Cindy Sherman*, October-November 1990, p. 27 (another exhibited and illustrated). Hamburg, Deichtorhallen, Malmö Konsthall and Lucerne,

Kunstsmuseum, *Cindy Sherman Photographic Work* 1975-1995, May 1995-February 1996, pl. 12 (another example exhibited and illustrated). New York, the Museum of Modern Art, *Cindy Sherman: The Complete Film Stills*, June-September 1997 (another example exhibited and illustrated).

Los Angeles, the Museum of Contemporary Art; Chicago, Museum of Contemporary Art; Prague, Galerie Rudolfinum; London, Barbican Art Gallery; CAPC Museum of Contemporary Art of Bordeaux; Sydney, Museum of Contemporary Art and Toronto, Art Gallery of Ontario, *Cindy Sherman Retrospective*, November 1997-January 2000, p. 78, pl. 41 (another exampled exhibited and illustrated).

LITERATURE:

P. Schjedahl and M. Danoff, eds., *Cindy Sherman*, New York, 1984, no. 28 (illustrated).

A.C. Danto, *Cindy Sherman Untited Film Stills*, New York, 1990, pl. 31 (illustrated).

R. Krauss, *Cindy Sherman 1975-1993*, New York, 1993, pp. 60 and 226 (illustrated).

C. Sherman, *The Complete Untitled Film Stills Cindy Sherman*, New York, 2003, pp. 38-39 (illustrated).





⁹²² JOHN BALDESSARI (B. 1931)

Prima Facie (Third state): Inconsolable/Exuberant

diptych—digital photographic print on foam PVC board and enamel on canvas, in artist's frames 47 ½ x 76 in. (119.4 x 192.7 cm.) Executed in 2005.

\$120,000-180,000

PROVENANCE:

Marian Goodman Gallery, New York Galería Pepe Cobo, Madrid Anon. sale; Sotheby's, New York, 10 November 2010, lot 369 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Madrid, Galería Pepe Cobo, *Jo*Ą *Baldessari: Prima Facie (Third State)*, September-October 2005. Córdoba, Fundación Provincial de Artes Plásticas Rafael Botí, *Imágenes Mágicas*, January-February 2007, p. 73 (illustrated). Zaragoza, Palacio de Sástago, *Pepe Cobo Y Sus Máquinas*, March-April 2007, p. 67 (illustrated).

LITERATURE:

JoA Baldessari: The Prima Facie Series, exh. cat., Deurle, Museum Dhondt-Dhaenens, 2006, pp. 23-25 (illustrated). A. Selby, ed., Art & Text, London, 2009, p. 195 (illustrated). P. Pardo and R. Dean, eds., JoA Baldessari Catalogue Raisonné Volume Five: 2005-2010, New Haven and London, 2018, p. 62, no. 2005.42 (illustrated).



INCONSOLABLE

EXUBERANT

PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE MILANESE COLLECTOR

⁹²³ ROBERT LONGO (B. 1953)

Untitled (Tillman)

signed and dated 'RLongo 83-2000' (on the backing board) charcoal, ink and graphite on paper 94 ½ x 58 % in. (240 x 149 cm.) Executed in 2000.

\$120,000-180,000

PROVENANCE: Galleria Mazzoli, Modena Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED: Modena, Galleria Mazzoli, *Robert Longo: 1980-2000*, 2000 (illustrated).

> Drawing from photos is a way of reclaiming the images that haunt us. By drawing them, I make them become not just something I am looking at but something that becomes part of me.

-Robert Longo

In the present work. Set against a blank background and devoid of any contextualizing details, *Untitled* is a study in contrasts, longo thas been fascinated with here be a sub a study of the present work. Set against a blank background and devoid of any contextualizing details, *Untitled* is a study in contrasts, longo these have an effortlessly cool, rock star appeal; since childhood, Longo has been fascinated with hero-types such as the pilot or the

cowboy. *Men in Cities* was inspired by his numerous visits to the New York City Stock Exchange, itself a highly theatrical place. Certainly, these drawings are cinematic, figures frozen in time at the exact moment of excessive drama. This is a world that is glossier and more exciting than reality. Curator Douglas Eklund described the series as the 'static extensions into [the] space of images that were once part of a narrative flow, here stopped for eternity' (D. Ecklund, 'His Gesture Moved Us to Tears': Pictures Art in a Reinvigorated Market', The Pictures Generation, 1974-1984, exh. cat., The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 2009, p. 234). With its richly delineated lines and heightened vigour, *Untitled* seems ripped from a film whose narrative will remain forever unknown and yet is nevertheless alive.





⁹²⁴ HIROSHI SUGIMOTO (B. 1948)

Lake Superior, Cascade River

signed 'Sugimoto' (lower right of the mount); blindstamped with the title, date and number 'LAKE SUPERIOR CASCADE RIVER 1995

 $\begin{array}{l} 17/25\ 427' \ (lower edge of the sheet)\\ gelatin silver print mounted on paper\\ image: 16\ \%\ x\ 21\ \%\ in.\ (42.2\ x\ 54.3\ cm.)\\ sheet: 18\ \%\ x\ 22\ \%\ in.\ (47.6\ x\ 57.8\ cm.)\\ mount: 20\ x\ 24\ in.\ (50.8\ x\ 61\ cm.)\\ Executed in\ 1995.\ This\ work\ is\ number\ seventeen\ from\ an\ edition\ of\\ twenty-five\ plus\ five\ artist's\ proofs. \end{array}$

\$20,000-30,000

PROVENANCE: Fraenkel Gallery, San Francisco Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

New York, The Metropolitan Museum of Art; Houston, Contemporary Arts Museum; Gunma, Hara Museum ARC and Akron Art Museum, *Sugimoto*, November 1995-May 1998, p. 27 (another example exhibited and illustrated).



⁹²⁵ HIROSHI SUGIMOTO (B. 1948)

Kattegat, Kullaberg

signed 'Sugimoto' (lower right of the mount); blindstamped with the title, number and date 'KATTEGAT KULLABERG 1996 8/25 446'

(lower edge of the sheet)

gelatin silver print mounted on paper image: 16 % x 21 % in. (42.2 x 54.3 cm.) sheet: 19 x 22 % in. (48.3 x 58.1 cm.) mount: 20 x 24 in. (50.8 x 61 cm.) Executed in 1996. This work is number eight from an edition of twenty-five. PROVENANCE: Fraenkel Gallery, San Francisco Acquired from the above by the present owner

LITERATURE: Kunsthaus Bregenz, *Hiroshi Sugimoto: Architecture of Time*, n.p.

\$20,000-30,000



PROPERTY FROM A PROMINENT PRIVATE COLLECTION

926

JOHN BALDESSARI (B. 1931)

Two Bleeding Hearts Nosebleed (Red and Green)

oil tint and vinyl paint on black and white photographs, in two parts, in artist's frame overall: $30 \frac{1}{2} \times 52 \frac{1}{4}$ in. (77.5 x 132.7 cm.) Executed in 1986.

\$120,000-180,000

PROVENANCE: Margo Leavin Gallery, Los Angeles Diane Keaton, Los Angeles David Zwirner Gallery, New York Sprüth Magers, Berlin/Cologne Acquired from the above by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Los Angeles, Margo Leavin Gallery, *JoĄ Baldessari*, September-October 1986.

LITERATURE:

P. Pardo and R. Dean, *JoA Baldessari Catalogue Raisonné Volume Two:* 1975-1986, New Haven and London, 2013, pp. 343 and 524, no. 1986.8 (illustrated).



⁹²⁷ JOHN BALDESSARI (B. 1931)

Two Shoes

inkjet and acrylic on canvas 48 x 48 in. (121.9 x 121.9 cm.) Executed in 1997.

\$60,000-80,000

PROVENANCE: Benefit Auction, Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles, 5 June 2004, courtesy of the artist Private collection, Beverly Hills Anon. sale; Phillips de Pury & Company, New York, 16 November 2012, lot 139 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

LITERATURE: P. Pardo and R. Dean, *JoĄ Baldessari Catalogue Raisonné Volume Four 1994-2004*, New Haven and London, 2017, p. 129, no. 1997.27 (illustrated).



928 RICHARD PRINCE (B. 1949)

Untitled (Tiffany)

signed and dated 'R. Prince 2007' (on the reverse) inkjet and acrylic on canvas 22 x 27 in. (55.9 x 68.6 cm.) Executed in 2007.

\$35,000-45,000

PROVENANCE: Gagosian Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner



929

RICHARD PRINCE (B. 1949)

Untitled (Skull Bunny)

signed and dated 'R. Prince 1993' (on the overlap) acrylic and silkscreen on stretched tablecloth 38 x 38 in. (96.5 x 96.5 cm.) Painted in 1993.

\$180,000-250,000

PROVENANCE: The artist Skarstedt Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

⁹³⁰ JULIAN SCHNABEL (B. 1951)

Portrait of Robert Wilson

signed, dedicated and dated 'TO BOB WITH LOVE Julian Schnabel 1984' (on the reverse) oil, found ceramic plates and Bondo on panel $48 \times 44 \% \times 5$ in. (121.9 x 113.7 x 12.7 cm.) Executed in 1984.

\$150,000-200,000

PROVENANCE:

Robert Wilson, Galveston, acquired directly from the artist His sale; Simpson Galleries, Houston, 10 June 2017, lot 493 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

Julian Schnabel's *Portrait of Robert Wilson* is an exceptional example of the American artist's iconic series of "plate paintings" that marked a radical shift in the history of painting. Schnabel rose to prominence in the 1980s with these adventurous surfaces that used cracked earthenware dishes as a new medium to express narrative and figuration. Following two decades dominated by the intellectualism of Minimalism and the outright abstraction of Conceptual Art, Schnabel played a critical role in the emergence of Neo-Expressionist painting in America, which celebrated a return to the traditions of painting and sculpture. These masterful works, of which *Portrait of Robert Wilson* is paramount, reveal Schnabel's interest in material experimentation, the physicality of the surface, and the relationship between figuration and abstraction.

Schnabel's plate paintings mark the 1980s return to figuration in painting. In the series, Schnabel not only portrays legendary figures but also personal references. In *Portrait of Robert Wilson*, the artist depicts the renowned Houston-based architect, designer and curator, who is an old friend of Schnabel's from Texas and an important supporter of the artist's early work in the 1970s. Wilson is an extensive art collector with a wide-ranging private collection built over four decades; his taste spans pre-Columbian and African art to photography, prints and contemporary paintings. Wilson's early collection championed Schnabel, and their long-lasting friendship saw the artist create a fullbody portrait of the collector in 1976, and the architect build an addition

to the artist's home. Dressed in an earthy green jacket and set against a rich yellow ochre background, Schnabel renders Wilson in his signature style, over and in between the broken plates.

With a daring surface composed of broken dishware and shards of crockery, Portrait of Robert Wilson is both a three-dimensional painting and an object itself. In this renowned series, Schnabel broke plates, affixed them to wooden supports, then painted heavy layers of pigment over it with human sentiment, expressivity and exuberance. The style was conceived following a visit to Barcelona in the 1970s, where Schnabel saw the buildings and mosaics of Catalan architect Antonio Gaudí who used colored ceramics in his constructions. Schnabel's innovative plate paintings transform the mosaics; the traditional ceramic tiles are replaced with broken plates and cups. Abstract painting is also expanded beyond the flat plane, as the tactile gestural brushstrokes of are converted into the flamboyant texture of the jagged plates. The irregular surface of unconventional materials physically eschews flatness and acts as sources of light and shadow within the image. Dynamically pushing into the three-dimension, the painting becomes contingent on the viewer's perspective - appearing as a uniform surface from afar and becoming increasingly more threedimensional and fractured with proximity. Playing on Modernist tropes, Schnabel overtly departs from the Minimalist aesthetic of the decade prior, and pays homage to the energetic exuberant gestures of Pollock and distorted figuration of Picasso.



⁹³¹ ERIC FISCHL (B. 1948)

Far Rockaway

signed, titled and dated 'Eric Fischl 1986 'FAR ROCKAWAY'' (on the reverse of each element) oil on canvas, in two parts overall: 110 x 145 in. (279.4 x 368.3 cm.) Painted in 1986.

\$180,000-250,000

PROVENANCE: Mary Boone Gallery, New York

Adrian and Robert Mnuchin, New York Private collection, London Fredrik Roos, Malmö His sale; Christie's, New York, 3 May 1994, lot 67 Acquired at the above sale by the present owner

EXHIBITED:

Aarhus Konstmuseum and Humlebaek, Louisana Museum of Modern Art, *Eric Fischl*, January-June 1991, pp. 71 and 97, no. 15 (illustrated). New York, Skarstedt Gallery, *Eric Fischl: Early Paintings*, May-June 2011, pp. 37, 42 and 43, pl. 8 (illustrated).

LITERATURE:

D. Whitney, ed., *Eric Fischl*, New York, 1988, no. 78 (illustrated).

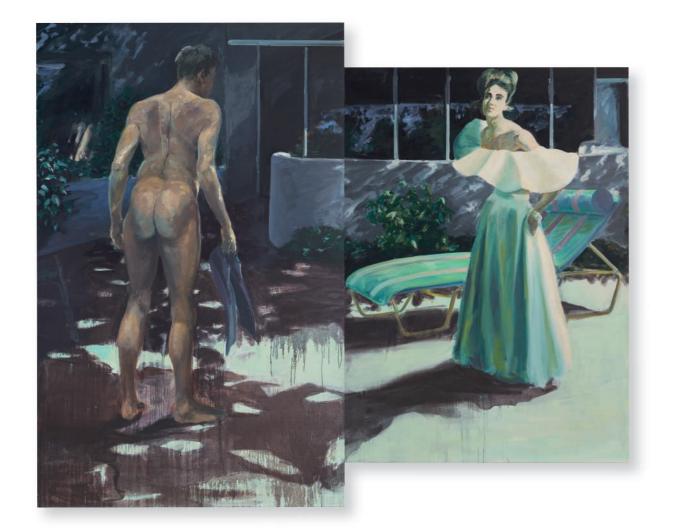
L. Wexler, ["]The Art of Eric Fischl", *Styling Magazine*, 1988, p. 56, no. 12 (illustrated).

L. Wexler, "The Art of Fischl", *Interview*, 1988, pp. 64-65 (illustrated). *Eric Fischl Paintings and Drawings 1979-2001*, exh. cat., Kunstmuseum Wolfsburg, 2003, pp. 37 and 125 (illustrated).

A. C. Danto, Eric Fischl, 1970-2007, New York, 2008, p. 149 (illustrated).

I think of art as a glue, a cultural and social glue. It's one of the means that has served to show us the things we believe in and the things we celebrate; it has served to reinforce our relationship to each other.

-Eric Fischl



⁹³² DAVID SALLE (B. 1952)

Guitry Classic signed, titled and dated "Guitry Classic" David Salle 1995' (on the reverse) oil, acrylic and silkscreen ink on three joined canvases overall: 84 x 120 in. (213.4 x 304.8 cm.) Executed in 1995.

\$220,000-280,000

PROVENANCE: Acquired directly from the artist by the present owner

> I feel that the only thing that really matters in art and life is to go against the tidal wave of literalism and literal-mindedness-to insist on and live the life of the imagination.

- David Salle





933 MANOLO VALDES (B. 1942)

Perfil con sombrero carmín

signed, titled and dated 'Perfil con sombrero carmín 2007 MVALDÉS' (on the reverse) oil, thread and burlap collage on burlap, in artist's frame 90 x 74 in. (228.6 x 188 cm.) Executed in 2007. PROVENANCE: Marlborough Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

\$180,000-250,000





934

MANOLO VALDES (B. 1942)

Mariposas Doradas

incised with the artist's initials and number 'MV 1/9' (near the base bronze 30 x 39 x 28 in. (76.2 x 99 x 71.1 cm.) Executed in 2010. This work is number one from an edition of nine. PROVENANCE: Marlborough Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner

\$100,000-150,000

PROPERTY FROM AN IMPORTANT AMERICAN COLLECTION

935

ANISH KAPOOR (B. 1954)

Untitled

sandstone 31 % x 37 x 46 % in. (81 x 94 x 119 cm.) Executed in 1993.

\$150,000-250,000

PROVENANCE: The artist Barbara Gladstone Gallery, New York Acquired from the above by the present owner, 2007

EXHIBITED: New York, Barbara Gladstone Gallery, *Anish Kapoor*, December 1993-January 1994.

LITERATURE: G. Celant, *Anish Kapoor*, Milan, 1996, p.176 (illustrated). *Anish Kapoor in Istanbul*, exh. cat., Istanbul, Sakip Sabanci Museum, 2014, pp. 148-149 (illustrated).

936 DORIS SALCEDO (B. 1958)

Atrabiliarios

wall construction—wood, found shoes, animal fiber and surgical thread 16 % x 28 % x 3 % in. (41.2 x 72 x 9.5 cm.) Executed in 1992.

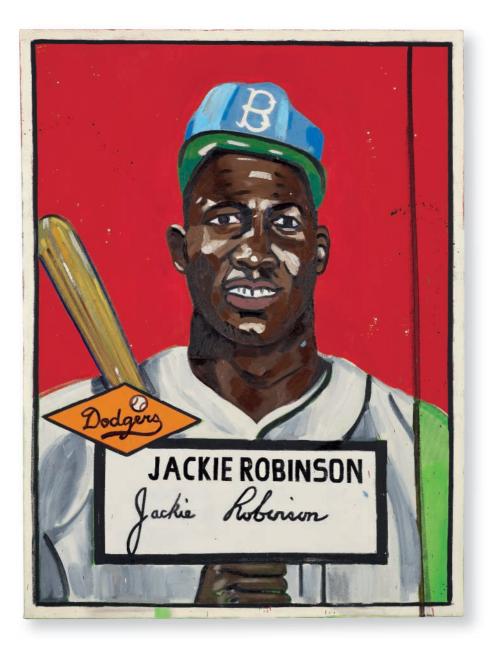
\$60,000-80,000

PROVENANCE: Camargo Vilaça Gallery, São Paulo Acquired from the above by the present owner I cannot fix any problem[s]. I can do nothing. It's a lack of power... But then as a person who lacks power, I face the ones who have power and who manipulate life. It's from that perspective—of the one who lacks power—that I look at the powerful ones and at their deeds.

- Doris Salcedo







⁹³⁷ ANTHONY RIANDA (B. 1985)

Untitled

signed and dated 'Rianda 19' (on the reverse) oil on canvas 48 x 36 in. (121.9 x 91.4 cm.) Painted in 2019.

\$7,000-9,000

PROVENANCE: Kantor Gallery, Beverly Hills Acquired from the above by the present owner



⁹³⁸ ROTRAUT (B. 1938)

Untitled

painted aluminum 108 x 93 x 17 ½ in. (274.3 x 236.2 x 33.5 cm.) Executed in 2019. This work is number one from an edition of three.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE: Acquired directly from the artist by the present owner



⁹³⁹ AI WEIWEI (B. 1957)

Table with Two Legs on the Wall

Qing dynasty wood $45 \times 36 \% \times 45 \%$ in. (114.3 x 93.7 x 114.6 cm.) Executed in 2011. This work is accompanied by a certificate of authenticity signed by the artist.

\$100,000-150,000

PROVENANCE: Galerie Urs Meile, Beijing Acquired from the above by the present owner The alteration of a ready-made good preserves and extends the narrative structure of the old object itself, including its past, the history it bears and the marks it has acquired while being used. A conflict forms between the changes that transpire its own logic and its past functions and uses. This conflict is a forcible mispositioning and repositioning of the blind spot and the angle of our own recognition of things.

—Ai Weiwei

940

LAURENCE JENKELL (B. 1965)

Bonbon Aluminum Polimiroir

incised with the signature, number and dated '1/8 Jenkell 2015 3017' (near the base) aluminum $80 \ \% \ x \ 29 \ \% \ x \ 29 \ \% \ in. (205.1 \ x \ 74.9 \ x \ 74.8 \ cm.)$ Executed in 2015. This work is number one from an edition of eight plus four artist's proofs.

\$150,000-200,000

PROVENANCE: Acquired directly from the artist by the present owner



CHRISTIE'S

20 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK NEW YORK 10020

CONDITIONS OF SALE · BUYING AT CHRISTIE'S

CONDITIONS OF SALE

These Conditions of Sale and the Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice set out the terms on which we offer the **lots** listed in this catalogue for sale. By registering to bid and/or by bidding at auction you agree to these terms, so you should read them carefully before doing so. You will find a glossary at the end explaining the meaning of the words and expressions coloured in **bold**.

Unless we own a **lot** in whole or in part (Δ symbol), Christie's acts as agent for the seller.

A BEFORE THE SALE 1 DESCRIPTION OF LOTS

- (a) Certain words used in the catalogue description have special meanings. You can find details of these on the page headed "Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice" which forms part of these terms. You can find a key to the Symbols found next to certain catalogue entries under the section of the catalogue called "Symbols Used in this Catalogue".
- (b) Our description of any lot in the catalogue, any condition report and any other statement made by us (whether orally or in writing) about any lot, including about its nature or condition, artist, period, materials, approximate dimensions, or provenance are our opinion and not to be relied upon as a statement of fact. We do not carry out in-depth research of the sort carried out by professional historians and scholars. All dimensions and weights are approximate only.

2 OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR OUR DESCRIPTION OF LOTS

We do not provide any guarantee in relation to the nature of a lot apart from our **authenticity warranty** contained in paragraph E2 and to the extent provided in paragraph I below.

3 CONDITION

- (a) The condition of lots sold in our auctions can vary widely due to factors such as age, previous damage, restoration, repair and wear and tear. Their nature means that they will rarely be in perfect condition. Lots are sold "as is," in the condition they are in at the time of the sale, without any representation or warranty or assumption of liability of any kind as to condition by Christie's or by the seller.
- (b) Any reference to **condition** in a catalogue entry or in a condition report will not amount to a full description of condition, and images may not show a lot clearly. Colours and shades may look different in print or on screen to how they look on physical inspection. Condition reports may be available to help you evaluate the condition of a lot. Condition reports are provided free of charge as a convenience to our buyers and are for guidance only. They offer our opinion but they may not refer to all faults, inherent defects, restoration, alteration or adaptation because our staff are not professional restorers or conservators. For that reason condition reports are not an alternative to examining a lot in person or seeking your own professional advice. It is your responsibility to ensure that you have requested, received and considered any condition report.

4 VIEWING LOTS PRE-AUCTION

- (a) If you are planning to bid on a lot, you should inspect it personally or through a knowledgeable representative before you make a bid to make sure that you accept the description and its condition. We recommend you get your own advice from a restorer or other professional adviser.
- (b) Pre-auction viewings are open to the public free of charge. Our specialists may be available to answer questions at pre-auction viewings or by appointment.

5 ESTIMATES

Estimates are based on the condition, rarity, quality and provenance of the lots and on prices recently paid at auction for similar property. Estimates can change. Neither you, nor anyone else, may rely on any estimates as a prediction or guarantee of the actual selling price of a lot or its value for any other purpose. Estimates do not include the buyer's premium or any applicable taxes.

6 WITHDRAWAL

Christie's may, at its option, withdraw any **lot** from auction at any time prior to or during the sale of the **lot**. Christie's has no liability to you for any decision to withdraw.

7 JEWELLERY

- (a) Coloured gemstones (such as rubies, sapphires and emeralds) may have been treated to improve their look, through methods such as heating and oiling. These methods are accepted by the international jewellery trade but may make the gemstone less strong and/or require special care over time.
- (b) All types of gemstones may have been improved by some method. You may request a gemmological report for any item which does not have a report if the request is made to us at least three weeks before the date of the auction and you pay the fee for the report.
- We do not obtain a gemmological report for every gemstone sold in our auctions. Where we do get gemmological reports from internationally accepted gemmological laboratories, such reports will be described in the catalogue. Reports from American gemmological laboratories will describe any improvement or treatment to the gemstone. Reports from European gemmological laboratories will describe any improvement or treatment only if we request that they do so, but will confirm when no improvement or treatment has been made. Because of differences in approach and technology, laboratories may not agree whether a particular gemstone has been treated, the amount of treatment, or whether treatment is permanent. The gemmological laboratories will only report on the improvements or treatments known to the laboratories at the date of the report.
- (d) For jewellery sales, estimates are based on the information in any genumological report. If no report is available, assume that the genstones may have been treated or enhanced.

8 WATCHES & CLOCKS

- (a) Almost all clocks and watches are repaired in their lifetime and may include parts which are not original. We do not give a warranty that any individual component part of any watch is authentic. Watchbands described as "associated" are not part of the original watch and may not be authentic. Clocks may be sold without pendulums, weights or keys.
- (b) As collectors' watches often have very fine and complex mechanisms, you are responsible for any general service, change of battery, or further repair work that may be necessary. We do not give a warranty that any watch is in good working order. Certificates are not available unless described in the catalogue.
- (c) Most wristwatches have been opened to find out the type and quality of movement. For that reason, wristwatches with water resistant cases may not be waterproof and we recommend you have them checked by a competent watchmaker before use. Important information about the sale, transport and shipping of watches and watchbands can be found in paragraph H2(t).

B REGISTERING TO BID 1 NEW BIDDERS

- (a) If this is your first time bidding at Christie's or you are a returning bidder who has not bought anything from any of our salerooms within the last two years you must register at least 48 hours before an auction begins to give us enough time to process and approve your registration. We may, at our option, decline to permit you to register as a bidder. You will be asked for the following:
 - (i) for individuals: Photo identification (driver's licence, national identity card, or passport) and, if not shown on the ID document, proof of your current address (for example, a current utility bill or bank statement):
 - (ii) for corporate clients: Your Certificate of Incorporation or equivalent document(s) showing your name and registered address together with documentary proof of directors and beneficial owners; and
 - (iii) for trusts, partnerships, offshore companies and other business structures, please contact us in advance to discuss our requirements.

(b) We may also ask you to give us a financial reference and/or a deposit as a condition of allowing you to bid. For help, please contact our Client Services Department at +1 212-636-2000.

2 RETURNING BIDDERS

As described in paragraph B(1) above, we may at our option ask you for current identification, a financial reference, or a deposit as a condition of allowing you to bid. If you have not bought anything from any of our salerooms within the last two years or if you want to spend more than on previous occasions, please contact our Client Services Department at +1 **212-636-2000**.

3 IF YOU FAIL TO PROVIDE THE RIGHT DOCUMENTS

If in our opinion you do not satisfy our bidder identification and registration procedures including, but not limited to completing any anti-money laundering and/or anti-terrorism financing checks we may require to our satisfaction, we may refuse to register you to bid, and if you make a successful bid, we may cancel the contract for sale between you and the seller.

4 BIDDING ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER PERSON

If you are bidding on behalf of another person, that person will need to complete the registration requirements above before you can bid, and supply a signed letter authorising you to bid for him/her. A bidder accepts personal liability to pay the **purchase price** and all other sums due unless it has been agreed in writing with Christic's, before commencement of the auction, that the bidder is acting as an agent on behalf of a named third party acceptable to Christic's and that Christic's will only seek payment from the named third party.

5 BIDDING IN PERSON

If you wish to bid in the saleroom you must register for a numbered bidding paddle at least 30 minutes before the auction. You may register online at **www.christies.com** or in person. For help, please contact the Client Service Department on **+1 212-636-2000**.

6 BIDDING SERVICES

The bidding services described below are a free service offered as a convenience to our clients and Christie's is not responsible for any error (human or otherwise), omission, or breakdown in providing these services. (a) **Phone Bids**

Your request for this service must be made no later than 24 hours prior to the auction. We will accept bids by telephone for **lots** only if our staff are available to take the bids. If you need to bid in a language other than in English, you must arrange this well before the auction. We may record telephone bids. By bidding on the telephone, you are agreeing to us recording your conversations. You also agree that your telephone bids are governed by these Conditions of Sale.

(b) Internet Bids on Christie's LIVETM

For certain auctions we will accept bids over the Internet. For more information, please visit https://www.christies.com/buying-services/ buying-guide/register-and-bid/ As well as these Conditions of Sale, internet bids are governed by the Christie's LIVE™ Terms of Use which are available on is https://www.christies.com/LiveBidding/ OnlineTermsOfUse.aspx. (c) Written Bids

You can find a Written Bid Form at the back of our catalogues, at any Christie's office, or by choosing the sale and viewing the lots online at www.christies. com. We must receive your completed Written Bid Form at least 24 hours before the auction. Bids must be placed in the currency of the saleroom. The auctioneer will take reasonable steps to carry out written bids at the lowest possible price, taking into account the reserve. If you make a written bid on a lot which does not have a **reserve** and there is no higher bid than yours, we will bid on your behalf at around 50% of the low estimate or, if lower, the amount of your bid. If we receive written bids on a lot for identical amounts, and at the auction these are the highest bids on the lot, we will sell the lot to the bidder whose written bid we received first.

C CONDUCTING THE SALE 1 WHO CAN ENTER THE AUCTION

We may, at our option, refuse admission to our premises or decline to permit participation in any auction or to reject any bid.

2 RESERVES

Unless otherwise indicated, all **lots** are subject to a **reserve**. We identify **lots** that are offered without **reserve** with the symbol • next to the **lot number**. The **reserve** cannot be more than **the lot's low estimate**.

3 AUCTIONEER'S DISCRETION

The **auctioneer** can at his or her sole option: (a) refuse any bid;

- (b) move the bidding backwards or forwards in any way he or she may decide, or change the order of the lots;(c) withdraw any lot;
- (d) divide any lot or combine any two or more lots;(e) reopen or continue the bidding even after the
- hammer has fallen; and (f) in the case of error or dispute related to bidding
- and whether during or after the auction, continue the bidding, determine the successful bidder, cancel the sale of the lot. or reoffer and resell any lot. If you believe that the auctioneer has accepted the successful bid in error, you must provide a written notice detailing your claim within 3 business days of the date of the auction. The auctioneer will consider such claim in good faith. If the auctioneer, in the exercise of his or her discretion under this paragraph, decides after the auction is complete. to cancel the sale of a lot, or reoffer and resell a lot. he or she will notify the successful bidder no later than by the end of the 7th calendar day following the date of the auction. The auctioneer's decision in exercise of this discretion is final. This paragraph does not in any way prejudice Christie's ability to cancel the sale of a lot under any other applicable provision of these Conditions of Sale, including the rights of cancellation set forth in sections B(3). E(2)(i), F(4), and I(1).

4 BIDDING

The auctioneer accepts bids from:

(a) bidders in the saleroom;

- (b) telephone bidders;(c) internet bidders through 'Christie's LIVETM (as
- (d) written bids (also known as absentee bids or
- commission bids (also known as assence bids of commission bids) left with us by a bidder before the auction.

5 BIDDING ON BEHALF OF THE SELLER

The auctioneer may, at his or her sole option, bid on behalf of the seller up to but not including the amount of the **reserve** either by making consecutive bids or by making bids in response to other bidders. The **auctioneer** will not identify these as bids made on behalf of the seller and will not make any bid on behalf of the seller at or above the **reserve**. If **lots** are offered without **reserve**, the **auctioneer** will generally decide to open the bidding at 50% of the **low estimate** for the **lot**. If no bid is made at that level, the **auctioneer** may decide to go backwards at his or her sole option until a bid is made, and then continue up from that amount. In the event that there are no bids on a **lot**, the **auctioneer** may dem such **lot** unsold.

6 BID INCREMENTS

Bidding generally starts below the **low estimate** and increases in steps (bid increments). The **auctioneer** will decide at his or her sole option where the bidding should start and the bid increments. The usual bid increments are shown for guidance only on the Written Bid Form at the back of this catalogue.

7 CURRENCY CONVERTER

The saleroom video screens (and Christies LIVE™) may show bids in some other major currencies as well as US dollars. Any conversion is for guidance only and we cannot be bound by any rate of exchange used. Christie's is not responsible for any error (human or otherwise), omission or breakdown in providing these services.

8 SUCCESSFUL BIDS

Unless the **auctioneer** decides to use his or her discretion as set out in paragraph C3 above, when the **auctioneer**'s hammer strikes, we have accepted the last bid. This means a contract for sale has been formed between the seller and the successful bidder. We will issue an invoice only to the registered bidder who made the successful bid. While we send out invoices by mail and/or email after the auction, we do not accept responsibility for telling you whether or not your bid was successful. If you have bid by written bid, you should contact us by telephone or in person as soon as possible after the auction to get details of the outcome of your bid to avoid having to pay unnecessary storage charges.

9 LOCAL BIDDING LAWS

You agree that when bidding in any of our sales that you will strictly comply with all local laws and regulations in force at the time of the sale for the relevant sale site.

D THE BUYER'S PREMIUM AND TAXES 1 THE BUYER'S PREMIUM

In addition to the **hammer price**, the successful bidder agrees to pay us a **buyer's premium** on the **hammer price** of each **lot** sold. On all **lot**s we charge 25% of the **hammer price** up to and including US\$300,000, 20% on that part of the **hammer price** over US\$300,000 and up to and including US\$4,000,000, and 13.5% of that part of the **hammer price** above US\$4,000,000.

2 TAXES

The successful bidder is responsible for any applicable taxes including any sales or use tax or equivalent tax wherever such taxes may arise on the **hammer price**, the **buyer's premium**, and/or any other charges related to the **lot**.

For lots Christie's ships to or within the United States, a sales or use tax may be due on the hammer price, buyer's premium, and/or any other charges related to the lot, regardless of the nationality or citizenship of the successful bidder. Christie's will collect sales tax where legally required. The applicable sales tax rate will be determined based upon the state, county, or locale to which the lot will be shipped. Christie's shall collect New York sales tax at a rate of 8.875% for any lot collected from Christie's in New York.

In accordance with New York law, if Christie's arranges the shipment of a **lot** out of New York State, New York sales tax does not apply, although sales tax or other applicable taxes for other states may apply. If you hire a shipper (other than a common carrier authorized by Christie's), to collect the **lot** from a Christie's New York location, Christie's must collect New York sales tax on the **lot** at rate of 8.875% regardless of the ultimate destination of the **lot**.

If Christie's delivers the **lot** to, or the **lot** is collected by, any framer, restorer or other similar service provider in New York that you have hired, New York law considers the **lot** delivered to the successful bidder in New York and New York sales tax must be imposed regardless of the ultimate destination of the **lot**. In this circumstance, New York sales tax will apply to the **lot** even if Christie's or a common carrier (authorized by Christie's that you hire) subsequently delivers the **lot** outside New York.

Successful bidders claiming an exemption from sales tax must provide appropriate documentation to Christie's prior to the release of the **lot** or within 90 days after the sale, whichever is earlier. For shipments to those states for which Christie's is not required to collect sales tax, a successful bidder may have a use or similar tax obligation. It is the successful bidder's responsibility to pay all taxes due. Christie's recommends you consult your own independent tax advisor with any questions.

E WARRANTIES 1 SELLER'S WARRANTIES

For each lot, the seller gives a warranty that the seller:

- (a) is the owner of the lot or a joint owner of the lot acting with the permission of the other co-owners or, if the seller is not the owner or a joint owner of the lot, has the permission of the owner to sell the lot, or the right to do so in law; and
- (b) has the right to transfer ownership of the lot to the buyer without any restrictions or claims by anyone else.

If either of the above **warranties** are incorrect, the seller shall not have to pay more than the **purchase price** (as defined in paragraph F1(a) below) paid by you to us. The seller will not be responsible to you for any reason for loss of profits or business, expected savings, loss of opportunity or interest, costs, damages, **other damages** or expenses. The seller gives no **warrant** in relation to any **lot** other than as set out above and, as far as the seller is allowed by law, all **warranties** from the seller to you, and all other obligations upon the seller which may be added to this agreement by law, are excluded.

2 OUR AUTHENTICITY WARRANTY

We warrant, subject to the terms below, that the **lots** in our sales are **authentic** (our "**authenticity warranty**"). If, within 5 years of the date of the auction, you give notice to us that your **lot** is not **authentic**, subject to the terms below, we will refund the **purchase price** paid by you. The meaning of **authentic** can be found in the glossary at the end of these Conditions of Sale. The terms of the **authenticity warranty** are as follows: (a) It will be honored for claims notified within a

- (a) It will be nonored for claims notified within a period of 5 years from the date of the auction. After such time, we will not be obligated to honor the **authenticity warranty**.
 (b) It is given only for information shown in
- UPPERCASE type in the first line of the catalogue description (the "Heading"). It does not apply to any information other than in the Heading even if shown in UPPERCASE type.
- (c) The authenticity warranty does not apply to any Heading or part of a Heading which is qualified. Qualified means limited by a clarification in a lot's catalogue description or by the use in a Heading of one of the terms listed in the section titled Qualified Headings on the page of the catalogue headed "Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice". For example, use of the term "ATTRIBUTED TO..." in a Heading means that the lot is in Christie's opinion probably a work by the named artist but no warranty is provided that the lot is the work of the named artist. Please read the full list of Qualified Headings and a lot's full catalogue description before bidding.
- (d) The **authenticity warranty** applies to the **Heading** as amended by any **Saleroom Notice**.
- (e) The authenticity warranty does not apply where scholarship has developed since the auction leading to a change in generally accepted opinion. Further, it does not apply if the Heading either matched the generally accepted opinion of experts at the date of the auction or drew attention to any conflict of opinion.
 (f) The authenticity warranty does not apply if the
- (1) The authenticity warranty does not apply if the lot can only be shown not to be authentic by a scientific process which, on the date we published the catalogue, was not available or generally accepted for use, or which was unreasonably expensive or impractical, or which was likely to have damaged the lot.
- (g) The benefit of the authenticity warranty is only available to the original buyer shown on the invoice for the lot issued at the time of the sale and only if on the date of the notice of claim, the original buyer is the full owner of the lot and the lot is free from any claim, interest or restriction by anyone else. The benefit of this authenticity warranty may not be transferred to anyone else.
- (h) In order to claim under the **authenticity warranty** you must:
 - (i) give us written notice of your claim within 5 years of the date of the auction. We may require full details and supporting evidence of any such claim;
 - (ii) at Christie's option, we may require you to provide the written opinions of two recognised experts in the field of the **lot** mutually agreed by you and us in advance confirming that the **lot** is
 - not **authentic**. If we have any doubts, we reserve the right to obtain additional opinions at our expense; and (iii) return the **lot** at your expense to the saleroom
 - from which you bought it in the **condition** it was in at the time of sale.
- (i) Your only right under this authenticity warranty is to cancel the sale and receive a refund of the purchase price paid by you to us. We will not, under any circumstances, be required to pay you more than the purchase price nor will we be liable for any loss of profits or business, loss of opportunity or value, expected savings or interest, costs, damages, other damages or expenses.
- (i) Books. Where the lot is a book, we give an additional warranty for 21 days from the date of the auction that any lot is defective in text or illustration, we will refund your purchase price, subject to the following terms:
 - (a) This additional warranty does not apply to:
 (i) the absence of blanks, half titles, tissue guards or advertisements, damage in respect of bindings, stains, spotting, marginal tears or other defects not affecting completeness of the text or illustration:
 - (ii) drawings, autographs, letters or manuscripts, signed photographs, music, atlases, maps or periodicals;
 - (iii) books not identified by title;
 - (iv) lots sold without a printed estimate;
 - (v) books which are described in the catalogue as sold not subject to return; or
 (vi) defects stated in any condition report or
 - detects stated in any **condition** report or announced at the time of sale.

- (b) To make a claim under this paragraph you must give written details of the defect and return the lot to the sale room at which you bought it in the same condition as at the time of sale, within 21 days of the date of the sale.
 (k) South East Asian Modern and Contemporary
 - Art and Chinese Calligraphy and Painting. In these categories, the authenticity warranty does not apply because current scholarship does not permit the making of definitive statements. Christie's does, however, agree to cancel a sale in either of these two categories of art where it has been proven the lot is a forgery. Christie's will refund to the original buyer the purchase price in accordance with the terms of Christie's Authenticity Warranty. provided that the original buyer notifies us with full supporting evidence documenting the forgery claim within twelve (12) months of the date of the auction. Such evidence must be satisfactory to us that the property is a forgery in accordance with paragraph E2(h)(ii) above and the property must be returned to us in accordance with E2h(iii) above. Paragraphs E2(b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) and (i) also apply to a claim under these categories.

3 YOUR WARRANTIES

- (a) You warrant that the funds used for settlement are not connected with any criminal activity, including tax evasion, and you are neither under investigation, nor have you been charged with or convicted of money laundering, terrorist activities or other crimes.
- (b) where you are bidding on behalf of another person, you warrant that:
 - (i) you have conducted appropriate customer due dilgence on the ultimate buyer(s) of the lot(s) in accordance with all applicable anti-money laundering and sanctions laws, consent to us relying on this due diligence, and you will retain for a period of not less than 5 years the documentation evidencing the due diligence. You will make such documentation promptly available for immediate inspection by an independent third-party auditor upon our written request to do so:
 - (ii) the arrangements between you and the ultimate buyer(s) in relation to the lot or otherwise do not, in whole or in part, facilitate tax crimes;
- (iii) you do not know, and have no reason to suspect, that the funds used for settlement are connected with, the proceeds of any criminal activity, including tax evasion, or that the ultimate buyer(s) are under investigation, or have been charged with or convicted of money laundering, terrorist activities or other crimes.

F PAYMENT 1 HOW TO PAY

- (a) Immediately following the auction, you must pay the **purchase price** being:
 - (i) the hammer price; and
 - (ii) the **buyer's premium**; and
 - (iii) any applicable duties, goods, sales, use, compensating or service tax, or VAT.

Payment is due no later than by the end of the 7th calendar day following the date of the auction (the "**due date**").

- (b) We will only accept payment from the registered bidder. Once issued, we cannot change the buyer's name on an invoice or re-issue the invoice in a different name. You must pay immediately even if you want to export the **lot** and you need an export licence.
 (c) You must pay for **lots** bought at Christie's in the
- Four must pay for both both both both at Clinistic's in the United States in the currency stated on the invoice in one of the following ways:
 (i) Wire transfer
 - JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., 270 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017; ABA# 021000021; FBO: Christie's Inc.; Account # 957-107978,
- for international transfers, SWIFT: CHASUS33. (ii) Credit Card.
- We accept Visa, MasterCard, American Express and China Union Pay. Credit card payments at the New York premises will only be accepted for New York sales. Christie's will not accept credit card payments for purchases in any other sale site. (iii) Cash
- II) Cash We accept cash payments (including money orders and traveller's checks) subject to a maximum global aggregate of US\$7,500 per buyer.
- (iv) Bank Checks
 You must make these payable to Christie's
 Inc. and there may be conditions. Once we
 have deposited your check, property cannot be
 released until five business days have passed.
 (v) Checks

You must make checks payable to Christie's Inc. and they must be drawn from US dollar accounts from a US bank.

- (d) You must quote the sale number, your invoice number and client number when making a payment. All payments sent by post must be sent to: Christie's Inc. Post-Sale Services, 20 Rockefeller Center. New York. NY 10020.
- (e) For more information please contact our Post-Sale Services by phone at +1 212 636 2650 or fax at +1 212 636 4939 or email PostSaleUS@christies.com.

2 TRANSFERRING OWNERSHIP TO YOU

You will not own the **lot** and ownership of the **lot** will not pass to you until we have received full and clear payment of the **purchase price**, even in circumstances where we have released the **lot** to you.

3 TRANSFERRING RISK TO YOU

The risk in and responsibility for the **lot** will transfer to you from whichever is the earlier of the following: (a) When you collect the **lot**; or

(b) At the end of the 30th day following the date of the auction or, if earlier, the date the lot is taken into care by a third party warehouse as set out on the page headed 'Storage and Collection', unless we have agreed otherwise with you.

4 WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU DO NOT PAY

- (a) If you fail to pay us the **purchase price** in full by the **due date**, we will be entitled to do one or more of the following (as well as enforce our rights under paragraph F5 and any other rights or remedies we have by law):
 - (i) we can charge interest from the due date at a rate of up to 1.34% per month on the unpaid amount due;
 - (ii) we can cancel the sale of the lot. If we do this, we may sell the lot again, publically or privately on such terms we shall think necessary or appropriate, in which case you must pay us any shortfall between the purchase price and the proceeds from the resale. You must also pay all costs, expenses, losses, damages and legal fees we have to pay or may suffer and any shortfall in the seller's commission on the resale:
 - (iii) we can pay the seller an amount up to the net proceeds payable in respect of the amount bid by your default in which case you acknowledge and understand that Christie's will have all of the rights of the seller to pursue you for such amounts;
 - (iv) we can hold you legally responsible for the **purchase price** and may begin legal proceedings to recover it together with other losses, interest, legal fees and costs as far as we are allowed by law;
 - (v) we can take what you owe us from any amounts which we or any company in the Christie's Group may owe you (including any deposit or other part-payment which you have paid to us);
- (vi) we can, at our option, reveal your identity and contact details to the seller;
- (vii) we can reject at any future auction any bids made by or on behalf of the buyer or to obtain a deposit from the buyer before accepting any bids;
- (viii) we can exercise all the rights and remedies of a person holding security over any property in our possession owned by you, whether by way of pledge, security interest or in any other way as permitted by the law of the place where such property is located. You will be deemed to have granted such security to us and we may retain such property as collateral security for your obligations to us; and
- (ix) we can take any other action we see necessary or appropriate.
- (b) If you owe money to us or to another Christie's Group company, we can use any amount you do pay, including any deposit or other part-payment you have made to us, or which we owe you, to pay off any amount you owe to us or another Christie's Group company for any transaction.

5 KEEPING YOUR PROPERTY

If you owe money to us or to another **Christie's Group** company, as well as the rights set out in F4 above, we can use or deal with any of your property we hold or which is held by another **Christie's Group** company in any way we are allowed to by law. We will only release your property to you after you pay us or the relevant **Christie's Group** company in full for what you owe. However, if we choose, we can also sell your property in any way we think appropriate. We will use the proceeds of the sale against any amounts you owe us and we will pay any amount left from that sale to you. If there is a shortfall, you must pay us any difference between the amount we have received from the sale and the amount you owe us.

G COLLECTION AND STORAGE

- (a) You must collect purchased lots within seven days from the auction (but note that lots will not be released to you until you have made full and clear payment of all amounts due to us).
- (b) Information on collecting lots is set out on the storage and collection page and on an information sheet which you can get from the bidder registration staff or Christie's Post-Sale Services Department on +1 212 636 2650.
- (c) If you do not collect any **lot** within thirty days following the auction we may, at our option
- (i) charge you storage costs at the rates set out at www.christies.com/storage.
- (ii) move the lot to another Christie's location or an affiliate or third party warehouse and charge you transport costs and administration fees for doing so and you will be subject to the third party storage warehouse's standard terms and to pay for their standard fees and costs.
- (iii) sell the **lot** in any commercially reasonable way we think appropriate.
- (d) The Storage conditions which can be found at www.christies.com/storage will apply.
 (e) In accordance with New York law, if you have paid
- (c) In accordance with New YOR Iaw, if you have paid for the **lot** in full but you do not collect the **lot** within 180 calendar days of payment, we may charge you New York sales tax for the **lot**.
- (f) Nothing in this paragraph is intended to limit our rights under paragraph F4.

H TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING 1 SHIPPING

We would be happy to assist in making shipping arrangements on request. You must make all transport and shipping arrangements. However, we can arrange to pack, transport, and ship your property if you ask us to and pay the costs of doing so. We recommend that you ask us for an estimate, especially for any large items or items of high value that need professional packing. We may also suggest other handlers, packers, transporters, or experts if you ask us to do so. For more information, please contact Christie's Post-Sale Services at +1 212 636 2650. See the information set out at https://www. christies.com/buying-services/buying-guide/ ship/ or contact us at PostSaleUS@christies.com. We will take reasonable care when we are handling, packing, transporting, and shipping a. However, if we recommend another company for any of these purposes, we are not responsible for their acts, failure to act, or neglect

2 EXPORT AND IMPORT

Any **lot** sold at auction may be affected by laws on exports from the country in which it is sold and the import restrictions of other countries. Many countries require a declaration of export for property leaving the country and/or an import declaration on entry of property into the country. Local laws may prevent you from importing a **lot** or may prevent you selling a **lot** in the country you import it into.

- (a) You alone are responsible for getting advice about and meeting the requirements of any laws or regulations which apply to exporting or importing any lot prior to bidding. If you are refused a licence or there is a delay in getting one, you must still pay us in full for the lot. We may be able to help you apply for the appropriate licences if you ask us to and pay our fee for doing so. However, we cannot guarantee that you will get one. For more information, please contact Christie's Post-Sale SarVices Department at +1 1212 636 2650 and PostSarUS@christies.com. See the information set out at https://www. christies.com/buying-services/buying-guide/
- ship/ or contact us at PostSaleUS@christies.com. (b) You alone are responsible for any applicable taxes, tariffs or other government-imposed charges relating to the export or import of the lot. If Christie's exports or imports the lot on your behalf, and if Christie's pays these applicable taxes, tariffs or other government-imposed charges, you agree to refund that amount to Christie's.

(c) Endangered and protected species Lots made of or including (regardless of the percentage) endangered and other protected species of wildlife are marked with the symbol ~ in the catalogue. This material includes, among other things, ivory, tortoiseshell, crocodile skin, rhinoceros horn, whalebone certain species of coral, and Brazilian rosewood. You should check the relevant customs laws and regulations before bidding on any lot containing wildlife material if you plan to import the lot into another country. Several countries refuse to allow you to import property containing these materials, and some other countries require a licence from the relevant regulatory agencies in the countries of exportation as well as importation. In some cases, the lot can only be shipped with an independent scientific confirmation of species and/or age, and you will need to obtain these at your own cost.

(c) Lots containing Ivory or materials resembling ivory

If a lot contains elephant ivory, or any other wildlife material that could be confused with elephant ivory (for example, mammoth ivory, walrus ivory, helmeted hornbill ivory) you may be prevented from exporting the lot from the US or shipping it between US States without first confirming its species by way of a rigorous scientific test acceptable to the applicable Fish and Wildlife authorities. You will buy that lot at your own risk and be responsible for any scientific test or other reports required for export from the USA or between US States at your own cost. We will not be obliged to cancel your purchase and refund the purchase price if your lot may not be exported, imported or shipped between US States, or it is seized for any reason by a government authority. It is your responsibility to determine and satisfy the requirements of any applicable laws or regulations relating to interstate shipping, export or import of property containing such protected or regulated material.

(d) Lots of Iranian origin

Some countries prohibit or restrict the purchase, the export and/or import of Iranian-origin "works of conventional craftsmanship" (works that are not by a recognized artist and/or that have a function, (for example: carpets, bowls, ewers, tiles, ornamental boxes). For example, the USA prohibits the import and export of this type of property without a license issued by the US Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control. Other countries, such as Canada, only permit the import of this property in certain circumstances. As a convenience to buyers, Christie's indicates under the title of a lot if the lot originates from Iran (Persia). It is your responsibility to ensure you do not bid on or import a **lot** in contravention of the sanctions or trade embargoes that apply to you.

(f) Gold

Gold of less than 18ct does not qualify in all countries as 'gold' and may be refused import into those countries as 'gold'.

(g) Watches

Many of the watches offered for sale in this catalogue are pictured with straps made of endangered or protected animal materials such as alligator or crocodile. These **lots** are marked with the symbol Ψ in the catalogue. These endangered species straps are shown for display purposes only and are not for sale. Christie's will remove and retain the strap prior to shipment from the sale site. At some sale sites, Christie's may, at its discretion, make the displayed endangered species strap available to the buyer of the **lot** free of charge if collected in person from the sale site within 1 year of the date of the auction. Please check with the department for details on a particular **lot**.

For all symbols and other markings referred to in paragraph H2, please note that **lots** are marked as a convenience to you, but we do not accept liability for errors or for failing to mark **lots**.

OUR LIABILITY TO YOU

(a) We give no warranty in relation to any statement made, or information given, by us or our representatives or employees, about any lot other than as set out in the authenticity warranty and, as far as we are allowed by law, all warranties and other terms which may be added to this agreement by law are excluded. The seller's warranties contained in paragraph E1 are their own and we do not have any liability to you in relation to those warranties.

- (b) (i) We are not responsible to you for any reason (whether for breaking this agreement or any other matter relating to your purchase of, or bid for, any lot) other than in the event of fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation by us or other than as expressly set out in these conditions of sale; or
 - (ii) give any representation, warranty or guarantee or assume any liability of any kind in respect of any lot with regard to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, description, size, quality, condition, attribution, authenticity, rarity, importance, medium, provenance, exhibition history, literature, or historical relevance. Except as required by local law, any warranty of any kind is excluded by this paragraph.
- (c) In particular, please be aware that our written and telephone bidding services, Christie's LIVETM, condition reports, currency converter and saleroom video screens are free services and we are not responsible to you for any error (human or otherwise), omission or breakdown in these services.
 (d) We have no responsibility to any person other than a
- (d) we have no responsibility to any person other than a buyer in connection with the purchase of any **lot**.

(e) If, in spite of the terms in paragraphs I(a) to (d) or E2(i) above, we are found to be liable to you for any reason, we shall not have to pay more than the **purchase price** paid by you to us. We will not be responsible to you for any reason for loss of profits or business, loss of opportunity or value, expected savings or interest, costs, damages, or expenses.

J OTHER TERMS 1 OUR ABILITY TO CANCEL

In addition to the other rights of cancellation contained in this agreement, we can cancel a sale of a **lot** if : (i) any of your warranties in paragraph E3 are not correct; (ii) we reasonably believe that completing the transaction is, or may be, unlawful; or (iii) we reasonably believe that the sale places us or the seller under any liability to anyone else or may damage our reputation.

2 RECORDINGS

We may videotape and record proceedings at any auction. We will keep any personal information confidential, except to the extent disclosure is required by law. However, we may, through this process, use or share these recordings with another **Christie's Group** company and marketing partners to analyse our customers and to help us to tailor our services for buyers. If you do not want to be videotaped, you may make arrangements to make a telephone or written bid or bid on Christie's LIVETM instead. Unless we agree otherwise in writing, you may not videotape or record proceedings at any auction.

3 COPYRIGHT

We own the copyright in all images, illustrations and written material produced by or for us relating to a **lot** (including the contents of our catalogues unless otherwise noted in the catalogue). You cannot use them without our prior written permission. We do not offer any guarantee that you will gain any copyright or other reproduction rights to the **lot**.

4 ENFORCING THIS AGREEMENT

If a court finds that any part of this agreement is not valid or is illegal or impossible to enforce, that part of the agreement will be treated as being deleted and the rest of this agreement will not be affected.

5 TRANSFERRING YOUR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

You may not grant a security over or transfer your rights or responsibilities under these terms on the contract of sale with the buyer unless we have given our written permission. This agreement will be binding on your successors or estate and anyone who takes over your rights and responsibilities.

6 TRANSLATIONS

If we have provided a translation of this agreement, we will use this original version in deciding any issues or disputes which arise under this agreement.

7 PERSONAL INFORMATION

We will hold and process your personal information and may pass it to another **Christie's Group** company for use as described in, and in line with, our privacy notice at www.christies.com/about-us/contact/privacy.

8 WAIVER

No failure or delay to exercise any right or remedy provided under these Conditions of Sale shall constitute a waiver of that or any other right or remedy, nor shall it prevent or restrict the further exercise of that or any other right or remedy. No single or partial exercise of such right or remedy shall prevent or restrict the further exercise of that or any other right or remedy.

9 LAW AND DISPUTES

This agreement, and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with this agreement, or any other rights you may have relating to the purchase of a lot will be governed by the laws of New York. Before we or you start any court proceedings (except in the limited circumstances where the dispute, controversy or claim is related to proceedings brought by someone else and this dispute could be joined to those proceedings), we agree we will each try to settle the dispute by mediation submitted to JAMS, or its successor, for mediation in New York. If the Dispute is not settled by mediation within 60 days from the date when mediation is initiated, then the Dispute shall be submitted to JAMS, or its successor, for final and binding arbitration in accordance with its Comprehensive Arbitration Rules and Procedures or, if the Dispute involves a non-U.S. party, the JAMS International Arbitration Rules.

The seat of the arbitration shall be New York and the arbitration shall be conducted by one arbitrator, who shall be appointed within 30 days after the initiation of the arbitration. The language used in the arbitral proceedings shall be English. The arbitrator shall order the production of documents only upon a showing that such documents are relevant and material to the outcome of the Dispute. The arbitration shall be confidential, except to the extent necessary to enforce a judgment or where disclosure is required by law. The arbitration award shall be final and binding on all parties involved. Judgment upon the award may be entered by any court having jurisdiction thereof or having jurisdiction over the relevant party or its assets. This arbitration and any proceedings conducted hereunder shall be governed by Title 9 (Arbitration) of the United States Code and by the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of June 10, 1958.

10 REPORTING ON WWW.CHRISTIES.COM

Details of all **lots** sold by us, including **catalogue descriptions** and prices, may be reported on **www.christies.com**. Sales totals are **hammer price** plus **buyer's premium** and do not reflect costs, financing fees, or application of buyer's or seller's credits. We regret that we cannot agree to requests to remove these details from **www.christies.com**.

K GLOSSARY

auctioneer: the individual **auctioneer** and/or Christie's.

- **authentic:** authentic : a genuine example, rather than a copy or forgery of:
 - (i) the work of a particular artist, author or manufacturer, if the lot is described in the Heading as the work of that artist, author or manufacturer:
 - (ii) a work created within a particular period or culture, if the lot is described in the Heading as a work created during that period or culture;
 - a work created during that period or culture;
 (iii) a work for a particular origin source if the **lot** is described in the Heading as being of that origin or source; or
- (iv) in the case of gems, a work which is made of a particular material, if the lot is described in the Heading as being made of that material.

authenticity warranty: the guarantee we give in this agreement that a **lot** is **authentic** as set out in paragraph E2 of this agreement.

buyer's premium: the charge the buyer pays us along with the **hammer price**.

catalogue description: the description of a lot in the catalogue for the auction, as amended by any saleroom notice.

Christie's Group: Christie's International Plc, its subsidiaries and other companies within its

corporate group. **condition:** the physical condition of a **lot**.

due date: has the meaning given to it paragraph F1(a). estimate: the price range included in the catalogue or any saleroom notice within which we believe a **lot** may ell. **Low estimate** means the lower figure in the range and **high estimate** means the higher figure. The **mid**

estimate is the midpoint between the two. **hammer price:** the amount of the highest bid the **auctioneer** accepts for the sale of a **lot**.

Heading: has the meaning given to it in paragraph E2. **Iot:** an item to be offered at auction (or two or more items to be offered at auction as a group).

other damages: any special, consequential, incidental or indirect damages of any kind or any damages which fall within the meaning of 'special', 'incidental' or 'consequential' under local law.

purchase price: has the meaning given to it in paragraph F1(a).

provenance: the ownership history of a **lot**. **qualified:** has the meaning given to it in paragraph

Quantities, may be meaning given to it in paragraph beaded Qualified Headings means the paragraph headed Qualified Headings on the page of the catalogue headed 'Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice'.

reserve: the confidential amount below which we will not sell a lot.

saleroom notice: a written notice posted next to the lot in the saleroom and on www.christies.com, which is also read to prospective telephone bidders and notified to clients who have left commission bids, or an announcement made by the auctioneer either at the beginning of the sale, or before a particular lot is auctioned.

UPPER CASE type: means having all capital letters. warranty: a statement or representation in which the person making it guarantees that the facts set out in it are correct.

SYMBOLS USED IN THIS CATALOGUE

The meaning of words coloured in **bold** in this section can be found at the end of the section of the catalogue headed 'Conditions of Sale'

Christie's has a direct financial interest in the **lot**. See Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice.

Δ

Owned by Christie's or another **Christie's Group** company in whole or part. See Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice.

•

Christie's has a direct financial interest in the **lot** and has funded all or part of our interest with the help of someone else. See Important Notices and Explanation of Cataloguing Practice.

¤ Bidding by interested parties

Lot offered without **reserve** which will be sold to the highest bidder regardless of the pre-sale estimate in the catalogue.

Lot incorporates material from endangered species which could result in export restrictions. See Paragraph H2(b) of the Conditions of Sale.

See Storage and Collection pages in the catalogue.

Ψ

Lot incorporates material from endangered species that is not for sale and shown for display purposes only. See Paragraph H2(g) of the Conditions of Sale.

Please note that lots are marked as a convenience to you and we shall not be liable for any errors in, or failure to, mark a lot.

IMPORTANT NOTICES AND EXPLANATION OF CATALOGUING PRACTICE

IMPORTANT NOTICES

Δ Property Owned in part or in full by Christie's

From time to time, Christie's may offer a lot which it owns in whole or in part. Such property is identified in the catalogue with the symbol Δ next to its lot number. Where Christie's has an ownership or financial interest in every lot in the catalogue, Christie's will not designate each lot with a symbol, but will state its interest in the front of the catalogue.

° Minimum Price Guarantees

On occasion, Christie's has a direct financial interest in the outcome of the sale of certain lots consigned for sale. This will usually be where it has guaranteed to the Seller that whatever the outcome of the auction, the Seller will receive a minimum sale price for the work. This is known as a minimum price guarantee. Where Christie's holds such financial interest we identify such lots with the symbol⁹ next to the lot number.

° ♦ Third Party Guarantees/Irrevocable bids

Where Christie's has provided a Minimum Price Guarantee it is at risk of making a loss if the lot fails to sell. Christie's sometimes chooses to share that risk with a third party who agrees prior to the auction to place an irrevocable written bid on the lot. If there are no other higher bids, the third party commits to buy the lot at the level of their irrevocable written bid. In doing so, the third party takes on all or part of the risk of the lot not being sold. Lots which are subject to a third party guarantee arrangement are identified in the catalogue with the symbol $^{\circ}$.

In most cases, Christie's compensates the third party in exchange for accepting this risk. Where the third party is the successful bidder, the third party's remuneration is based on a fixed financing fee. If the third party is not the successful bidder, the remuneration may either be based on a fixed fee or is an amount calculated against the hammer price. The third party may continue to bid for the lot above the irrevocable written bid. Where the third party is the successful bidder, Christie's will report the purchase price net of the fixed financing fee.

Third party guarantors are required by us to disclose to anyone they are advising their financial interest in any lots they are guaranteeing. However, for the avoidance of any doubt, if you are advised by or bidding through an agent on a lot identified as being subject to a third party guarantee, you should always ask your agent to confirm whether or not he or she has a financial interest in relation to the lot

¤ Bidding by interested parties

When a party with a direct or indirect interest in the lot who may have knowledge of the lot's reserve or other material information may be bidding on the lot, we will mark the lot with this symbol ^{DL}. This interest can include beneficiaries of an estate that consigned the lot or a joint owner of a lot. Any interested party that successfully bids on a lot must comply with Christie's Conditions of Sale, including paying the lot's full Buyer's Premium plus applicable taxes.

Post-catalogue notifications

In certain instances, after the catalogue has been published, Christie's may enter into an arrangement or become aware of bidding that would have required a catalogue symbol. In those instances, a pre-sale or pre-lot announcement will be made.

Other Arrangements

Christie's may enter into other arrangements not involving bids. These include arrangements where Christie's has given the Seller an Advance on the proceeds of sale of the lot or where Christie's has shared the risk of a guarantee with a partner without the partner being required to place an irrevocable written bid or otherwise participating in the bidding on the lot. Because such arrangements are unrelated to the bidding process they are not marked with a symbol in the catalogue.

FOR PICTURES, DRAWINGS, PRINTS AND MINIATURES

Terms used in this catalogue have the meanings ascribed to them below. Please note that all statements in this catalogue as to authorship are made subject to the provisions of the Conditions of Sale and **authenticity warranty**. Buyers are advised to inspect the property themselves. Written condition reports are usually available on request.

QUALIFIED HEADINGS

In Christie's opinion a work by the artist.

- *"Attributed to …" In Christie's qualified opinion probably a work by the artist in whole or
- in part.
- *"Studio of ..."/ "Workshop of ..."
- In Christie's qualified opinion a work executed in the studio or workshop of the artist, possibly under his supervision.
- *"Circle of ..."
- In Christie's qualified opinion a work of the period of the artist and
- showing his influence.
- *"Follower of ..."
- In Christie's qualified opinion a work executed in the artist's style but not necessarily by a pupil.
- *"Manner of ..."
- In Christie's qualified opinion a work executed in the artist's style but of
- a later date. *"After …"
- In Christie's qualified opinion a copy (of any date) of a work of the artist. "Signed ..."/"Dated ..."/
- "Inscribed ..."
- In Christie's qualified opinion the work has been signed/dated/inscribed by the artist.
- "With signature ..."/ "With date ..."/
- "With inscription ..."

In Christie's qualified opinion the signature/

date/inscription appears to be by a hand other than that of the artist.

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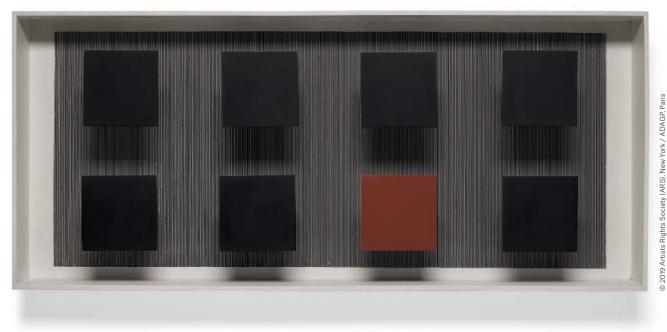
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JESÚS RAFAEL SOTO (1923-2005) *7 et 1* signed, dated, and titled 'Soto, 1964, 7 et 1' (on the verso) painted wood and metal construction 22% x 50% x 4½ in. (56.7 x 128.9 x 11.4 cm.) Executed in 1964. \$300,000-400,000

LATIN AMERICAN ART

New York, 20-21 November 2019

VIEWING

16-20 November 2019 20 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10020

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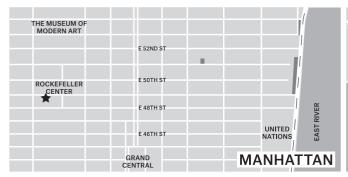
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Global Managing Director, Private Sales Anthea Peers apeers@christies.com +44 (0)207 389 2124

Impressionist and Modern Art, Americas David Kleiweg de Zwaan dkleiwegdezwaan@christies.com +1 212 636 2093 Impressionist and Modern Art, Europe Jay Vincze jvincze@christies.com +44 (0)207 389 2536

American Art, Americas William Haydock whaydock@christies.com +1 212 707 5938

Post-War and Contemporary Art, Americas Vivian Brodie vbrodie@christies.com +1 212 636 2510 Post-War and Contemporary Art, Americas Alessandro Diotallevi adiotallevi@christies.com +1 212 636 2926

Post-War and Contemporary Art, Europe Alice de Roquemaurel aderoquemaurel@christies.com +44 (0)207 389 2049

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JONATHAN PRINCE (B. 1958)

Shatter I CorTen and Mirror Polished Marine Grade Stainless Steel 88 x 46 x 46 in. (218 x 117 x 117 cm.) Executed in 2018-2019. PRICE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST



Suzanne Duchamp (1889-1963) Fabrique de joie signed and dated 'Suzanne Duchamp 1920.' (lower right) gouache, watercolor and pen and brush and black ink on paper laid down on board 17 % x 21 % in. (45.3 x 55 cm.) Executed in 1920 \$100,000-150,000

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New York, 12 November 2019

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(e.g. US\$32,000, 35,000, 38,000) US\$50,000 to US\$100,000 by L

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Stuart Davis (1892-1964) *Synthetic Souvenir* signed 'Stuart Davis' (lower right)--signed again, dated 'Nov. 1941' and inscribed with title (on the stretcher) oil on canvas 9 x 12 in. (22.9 x 30.5 cm.) Painted in 1941 \$400,000- 600,000

AMERICAN ART New York, 20 November 2019

VIEWING 16-19 November 2019 20 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10020

CONTACT Will Haydock whaydock@christies.com +1 212 636 2140



THE CLARKE COLLECTION



DONALD JUDD (1928-1994) '14.75-Inch Frame Chair 72', designed 1989, fabricated in 1993 fabricated by Wood and Plywood Furniture, San Luis Obispo, CA cherry wood 29 % x 15 % x 15 % in. (75.3 x 38.4 x 38.7 cm) \$20,000 - 30,000

DESIGN New York, 13 December 2019

VIEWING

6-13 December 2019 20 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10020

CONTACT Daphné Riou driou@christies.com +1 212 636 2240



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POST-WAR AND CONTEMPORARY ART

First Open Online Sale, December 2019

VIEWING 20 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10020

CONTACT Noah Davis, Head of Sale onlineus@christies.com +1 212 636 2100





IRVING PENN (1917-2009) *Aphrodisiacs*, New York, 1997 Cibachrome print €20,000-30,000

PHOTOGRAPHIES

Paris, 5 November 2019

VIEWING

2–5 November 2019 9 avenue Matignon 75008 Paris

CONTACT

Elodie Morel-Bazin Tel : +33 (0) 1 40 76 84 16 emorel-bazin@christies.com



POST-WAR & CONTEMPORARY ART INTERNATIONAL SPECIALIST DIRECTORY

AMERICAS

NEW YORK

POST-WAR & CONTEMPORARY

PHOTOGRAPHS

Darius Himes

+1 212 636 2324

Rebecca Jones

Shlomi Rabi

DESIGN

+1 212 636 2567

+1 212 636 2447

dhimes@christies.com

rjones@christies.com

srabi@christies.com

Alexander Heminway

aheminway@christies.com

+1 212 636 2016

Daphne Riou

+1 212 468 7124

Beth Vilinksy +1 212 636 2242

LOS ANGELES

+1 212 484 4841

Alex Marshall

CHICAGO

driou@christies.com

bvilinsky@christies.com

Michael Jefferson, Design +1 312 787 2765

mjefferson@christies.com

amarshall@christies.com

Michael Baptist +1 212 636 2660 mbaptist@christies.com

Vivian Brodie +1 212 636 2510 vbrodie@christies.com

Ana Maria Celis +1 212 641 5774 acelis@christies.com

Celine Cunha +1 212 636 2061 ccunha@christies.com

Noah Davis +1 212 468 7173 ndavis@christies.com

Alessandro Diotallevi +1 212 636 2926 adiotallevi@christies.com

Emily FitzGerald +1 212 636 2062 emilyfitzgerald@christies.com

Johanna Flaum +1 212 468 7174 jflaum@christies.com

Sara Friedlander +1 212 641 7554 sfriedlander@christies.com

Emily Kaplan +1 212 484 4802 ekaplan@christies.com

Alexis Klein +1 212 641 3741 aklein@christies.com

Isabella Lauria +1 212 492 5484 ilauria@christies.com

Andy Massad +1 212 636 2104 amassad@christies.com

Alexander Rotter +1 212 636 2101 arotter@christies.com

Joanna Szymkowiak +1 212 974 4440 jszymkowiak@christies.com

Barrett White +1 212 636 2151 bwhite@christies.com

Rachael White +1 212 974 4556 rrwhite@christies.com

Kathryn Widing +1 212 636 2109 kwiding@christies.com

EUROPE

LONDON

POST-WAR & CONTEMPORARY

Cristian Albu +44 20 7752 3006 calbu@christies.com

Stefano Amoretti +44 20 7752 3323 samoretti@christies.com

Katharine Arnold +44 20 7389 2024 karnold@christies.com

Alma Davidsohn +44 207 389 5106 adavidsohn@christies.com

Paola Saracino Fendi +44 207 389 2796 pfendi@christies.com

Edmond Francey +44 207 389 2630 efrancey@christies.com

Leonie Grainger +44 20 7389 2946 Igrainger@christies.com

Victoria Gramm +44 207 389 2182 vgramm@christies.com

Zoe Klemme +44 207 389 2249 zklemme@christies.com

Tessa Lord +44 20 7389 2683 tlord@christies.com

Isabel Millar +44 207 389 2866 imillar@christies.com

Leonie Mir +44 20 7389 2012 Imir@christies.com

Bojana Popovic +44 20 7389 2414 bpopovic@christies.com

Stephanie Rao +44 207 389 2523 stephanierao@christies.com

Alice de Roquemaurel +44 20 7389 2049 aderoquemaurel@christies. com

Claudia Schürch +44 20 7389 2889 cschurch@christies.com

Anna Touzin +44 207 752 3064 atouzin@christies.com

André Zlattinger +44 207 389 2074 azlattinger@christies.com AUSTRIA

Angela Baillou +43 1 583 88 12 14 abaillou@christies.com PHOTOGRAPHS

Jude Hull +44 20 7389 2315 jhull@christies.com ITALY

Mariolina Bassetti, Rome

mbassetti@christies.com

lgarbarino@christies.com

Laura Garbarino, Milan

Barbara Guidotti, Milan

bguidotti@christies.com

Renato Pennisi, Milan

rpennisi@christies.com

Elena Zaccarelli, Milan

ezaccarelli@christies.com

Jetske Homan van der Heide,

+39 02 303 28332

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam +31 20 575 5287

+31 20 575 5286

Nina Kretzschmar,

Amsterdam +49 17 076 958 90

SPAIN

jhoman@christies.com

ejansen@christies.com

Guillermo Cid, Madrid

Beatriz Ordovas, Madrid

Eveline de Proyart, Geneva

edeproyart@christies.com

Anne Lamuniere, Geneva

alamuniere@christies.com

+34 91 532 66 27

+34 915 326 627 bordovas@christies.com

SWITZERLAND

+41 22 319 17 50

Rene Lahn Zurich

rlahn@christies.com

+41 44 268 10 21

+41 22 319 17 10

Jutta Nixdorf, Zurich +41 44 268 10 10

jnixdorf@christies.com

gcid@christies.com

Elvira Jansen, Amsterdam

nkretzschmar@christies.com

+39 02 3032 8333

+39 02 3032 8333

+39 06 686 3332

+39 06 686 3330

Jeremy Morrison +44 20 7752 3274 jmorrison@christies.com

Simon Andrews +44 20 7752 3380 sandrews@christies.com

BELGIUM

Peter van der Graaf +32 2 289 13 39 pvandergraaf@christies.com Pauline Haon +32 2 289 1331 phaon@christies.com

FRANCE

POST-WAR & CONTEMPORARY Laetitia Bauduin +33140768595 Ibauduin@christies.com

Florence de Botton +33 1 40 76 84 04 fdebotton@christies.com

Paul Nyzam +33 1 40 76 84 15 pnyzam@christies.com

Etienne Sallon +33140768603 esallon@christies.com Josephine Wanecg

+33 140 767 219 jwanecq@christies.com

PHOTOGRAPHS

Elodie Morel +33 140 768 416

DESIGN

Flavien Gaillard +33140768443 fgaillard@christies.com

emorel@christies.com

Sonja Ganne +33 140 768 621 sganne@christies.com

Pauline de Smedt +33 140 768 354 pdesmedt@christies.com

GERMANY

Nina Kretzschmar, Cologne +49 17 076 958 90 nkretzschmar@christies.com

Christiane Rantzau, Hamburg +49 40 279 4073 crantzau@christies.com

Herrad Schorn, Dusseldorf +49 211 491 59311 hschorn@christies.com

Eva Schweizer, Stuttgart +49 711 226 9699 eschweizer@christies.com

Tobias Sirtl, Munich +49 892 420 9680 tsirtl@christies.com

Arno Verkade, Dusseldorf +49 211 491 59313 averkade@christies.com

ASIA

HONG KONG

Eric Chang +852 29786866 echang@christies.com

Elaine Holt +852 2978 6787 eholt@christies.com

Evelyn Lin +852 2978 6769 elin@christies.com

INDIA

Nishad Avari +91 22 2280 7905 navari@christies.com

Sonal Singh +91 222 280 7905 ssingh@christies.com

SOUTH KOREA

Hak Jun Lee +82 2720 5266 hjlee@christies.com

TAIWAN

Ada Ong +886 2 2736 3356 aong@christies.com

REST OF WORLD

ARGENTINA

Cristina Carlisle +54 11 4393 4222 ccarlisle@christies.com

AUSTRALIA

Ronan Sulich +61 2 9326 1422 rsulich@christies.com

BRAZIL

Nathalia Lenci +55 11 3061-2576 nlenci@christies.com

ISRAEL

Roni Gilat-Baharaff +972 3 695 0695 rgilat-baharaff@christies. com

MEXICO CITY

Gabriela Lobo +52 55 5281 5446 globo@christies.com

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Hala Khayat, Dubai +971 4425 5647 hkhayat@christies.com

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OUTSIDE WRAP CENTER: LOT 849

George Condo, DAY OF THE IDOL, 2011. © 2019 George Condo / Artists Rights Society (ARS), New York. OUTSIDE WRAP RIGHT: KAWS. CHUM (KCO7), 2016, © KAWS.

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COT 858 Richard Prince, American Place, 2008. © Richard Prince.

INSIDE WRAP RIGHT: LOT 868 Ed Ruscha, *The Land Beyond*, 1991 (detail) © E<mark>d Ru</mark>scha.

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FRONT COVER

LOT 821 Vija Celmins, Long Ocean #5, 1972. © Vija Celmins, Courtesy Matthew Marks Gallery

George Condo, *Blue Passages*, 1999 (detail), © 2019 George Condo / Artists, Rights Society (ARS), New York.

LOT 848 Jean-Michel Basquiat, Untitled, 1984 (detail). © Estate of Jean-Michel Basquiat, Licensed by Artestar, New York

LOT 8/1 Robert Ryman, *Location*, 2002 (detail). © 2019 Robert Ryman / Artists Rights Society-(ARS), New York.

Donald Judd, Untitled, 1985. © 2019 Judd Foundation / Artists Rights Society (ARS),

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