

## GLENN BROWN

TEXT BY MICHAEL BRACEWELL

GAGOSIAN GALLERY

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## **PLATES** This catalogue is published on the occasion of the exhibition Glenn Brown, featuring new works and on view from May 3 to June 9, 2007



God Speed to a Great Astronaut, 2007
oil on panel.
63% x 48 inches (162 x 122 cm)



God Speed to a Great Astronaut, 2007 oil of Normes (162 x 122 cm)





Suffer Well, 2007 OIL ON PANEL 61½ x 47½ INCHES (157 X 120 CM)



Suffer Well, 2007

oil on panel  $61\% \ge 47\% \ (157 \ge 120 \ cm)$ 











The Sound of Music, 1995–2007

TABLE AND OIL PAINT

30 x 35½ x 31½ inches (76 x 90 x 80 cm)



The Sound of Music, 1995–2007 table and of Music, 1985–3007 30 x 35% x 37% inches (76 x 90 x 80 cm)





Some Velvet Morning When I'm Straight I'm Going to Open Up Your Gates, 2007
oit. 0.8 PANEL
87 // x 58 // INCHES (222 X 148 CM)



Some Velvet Morning When I'm Straight I'm Going to Open Up Your Gates, 2007 on. or PANNEL. 87/8 x 58/6 rocues (222 x 168 cm)





Deep Throat, 2007 oil on panel 59% x 48 inches (152 x 122 cm)



Deep Throat, 2007 oil on ennel  $59\% \times 48$  inches (152 x 122 cm)



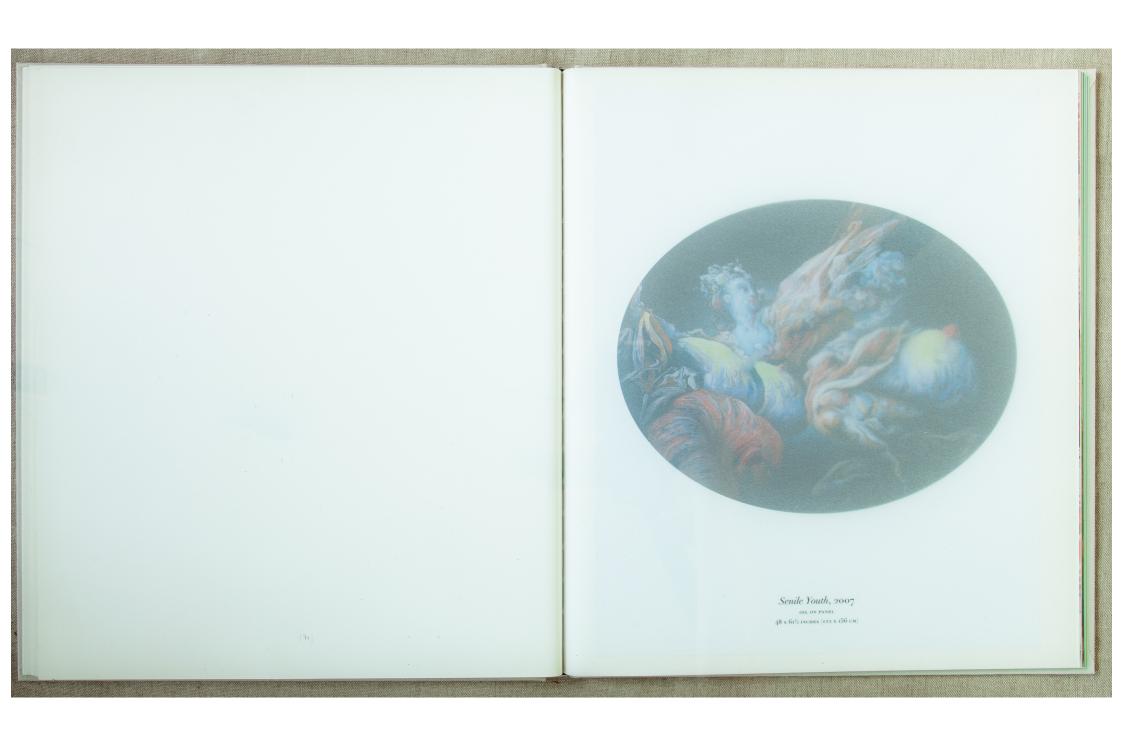


The Alabama Song, 2007
OIL ON PANEL
58 x 47% INCHES (147 X 120 CM)



The Alabama Song, 2007 oii. он вълке. 58 х 47½ иксива (147 х 120 см)





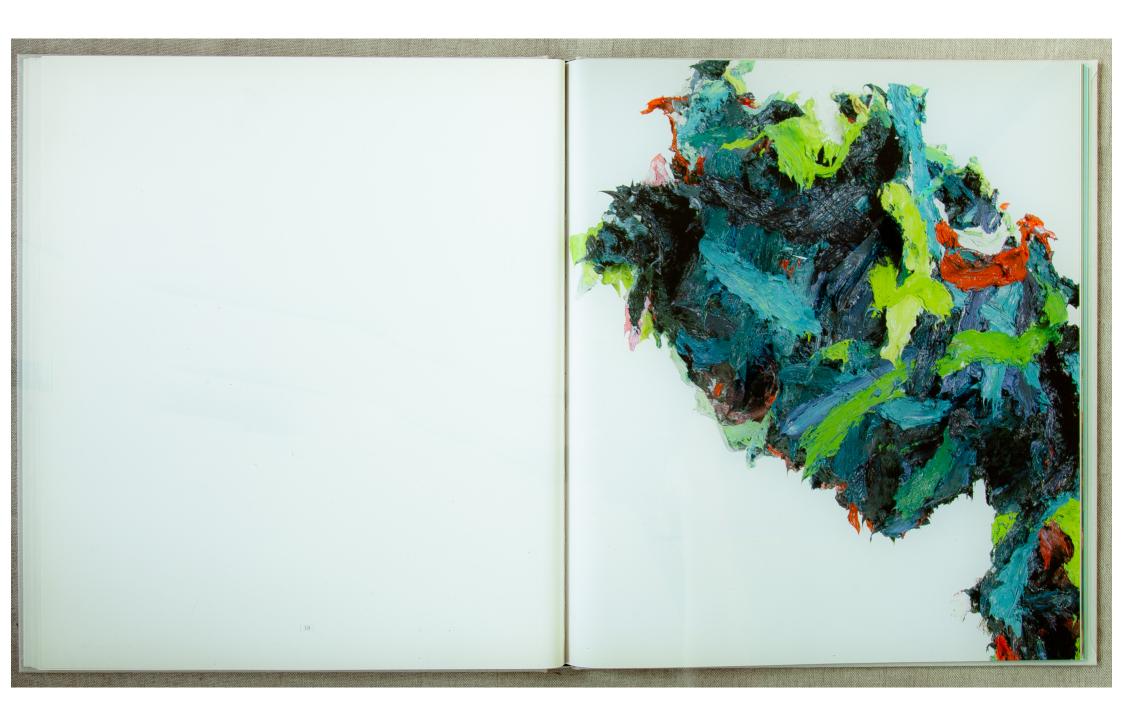




Life Is Empty and Meaningless, 2005 oil or plaster 32½ x 30 x 17 inches (82.5 x 76 x 43 cm)



Life Is Empty and Meaningless, 2005 oil on plaster  $^{325\times30\times17}_{218cms}(82.5\times56\times43~cm)$ 





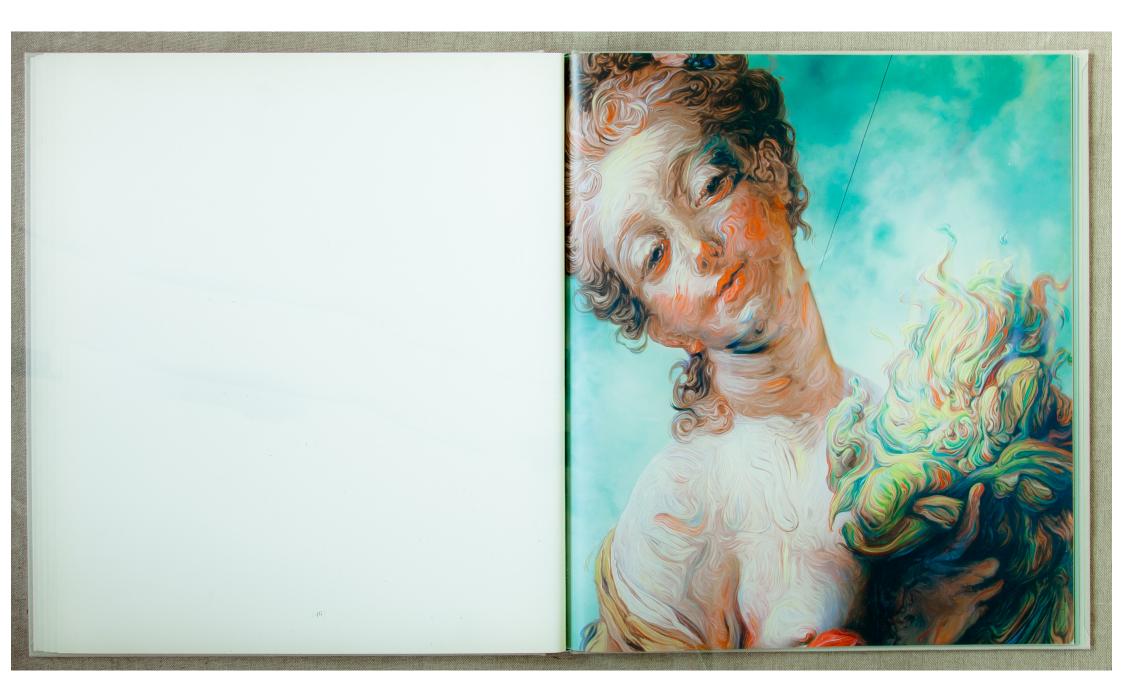
Polichinelle, 2007 oil on panel 51% x 41% inches (130 x 106 cm)

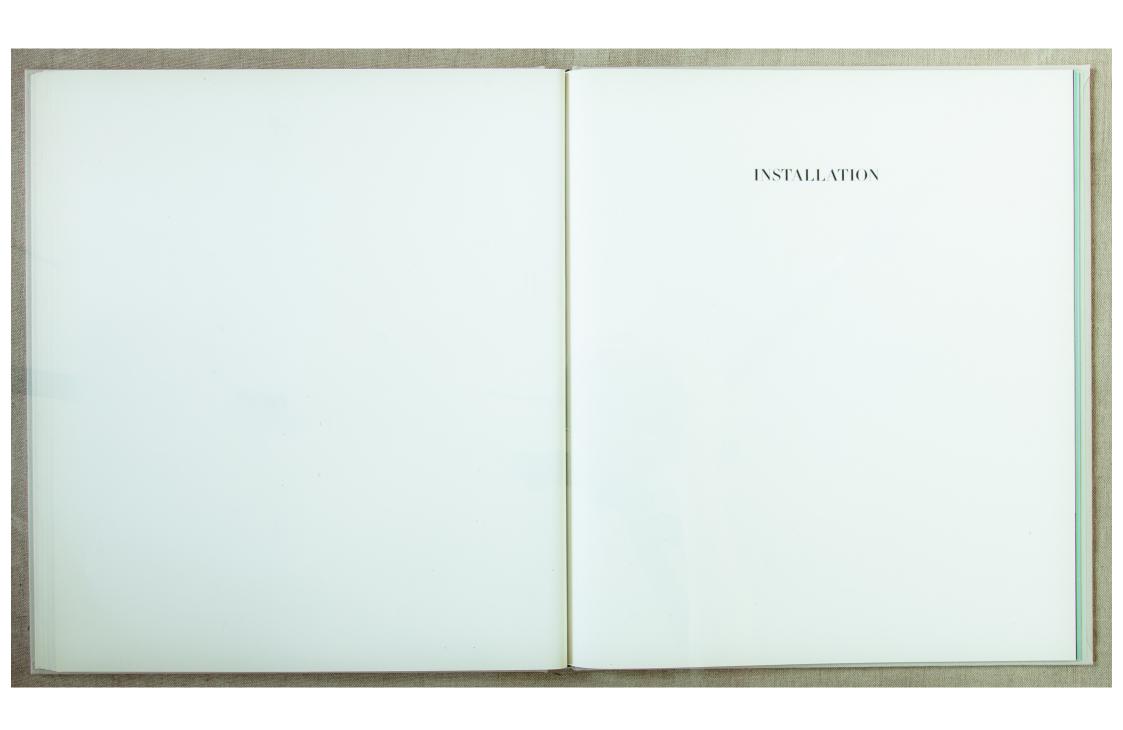


















# CONCERNING THE ART OF GLENN BROWN

I tend to think of the exhibitions I do as a loose accumulation of paintings with no single theme—like a variety show. A comedy act, a magician, dancing girls, a ventriloquist, and of course a good impressionist make, I think, a reasonable show. In other words, no; this exhibition, as with all the shows I have had so far, has no title.—CLENN BROWN

aught as though at the moment of liquefaction, trailing, fragmentary, yet somehow filled with intent, the colours brood, thicken, and broil. High aesthetic strategy gives verse to trenchant morbidity, deliquescence, and rot. Palest pink and liquid violet abut satanic vermilion—an alarming confection. Curlicues of gauzy silver extrude in vaporous slipstream from the depths of haunted furrows; shades of fervid emerald putrescence appear bent to depictions of mannered splendour. In the art of Glenn Brown, nothing is quite as it seems, although all is as it appears. The occupants of his paintings are the stuff of dreams. Step forward, purple-haired, veiled-eyed, sallow-skinned young shepherd boy and coy scarlet lamb! In this, Brown's paintings are above all performances: séance as vaudeville; the clanking of chains as 'easy listening'.

'The studio was filled with the rich odour of roses, and when the light summer wind stirred amidst the trees of the garden, there came through the open door the heavy scent of lilae, or the more delicate perfume of the pink-flowering thorn'. So opens Oscar Wilde's novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*: The scene set—artistic London, a fragrant day in early summer—, the reader is introduced to the artist Basil Hallward, who is being visited by the philosophising aesthete Lord Henry Wotton. They converse on the nature of art and artists, on the representation of beauty in art, and in particular on the beauty of youth. But we are in a world of incense and velvet. Lord Henry's heavy, opium-tainted cigarette, no less than the sullen murmur of bees that renders the stillness of the studio even more oppressive, pronounces the temper of fin-de-siècle decadence.

A time-travelling Glenn Brown, dispatched through various temporal dimensions from his own London studio to that of his fictitious late-Victorian brother-artist, might well be tempted to step

forward and contribute a few remarks of his own. And were Hallward and Wotton to return his visit, joining him in twenty-first-century Shoreditch, they would find much in Brown's painting to stop them dead in their tracks. For Brown's art is drawn from some deep, hidden crease in aesthetic philosophy, a place where the constitutions of art and beauty and the capacities of painting are collapsed and reconfigured, possibly, primarily, for no other reason than his own entertainment. Lord Henry's delight in paradox—'I can believe anything, so long as it is quite incredible'—would be answered apercu for apercu by the seemingly effortless elegance with which the conceptualism of Brown's art is rendered so eloquent by the virtuosity of his technique.

In one sense, it might be seen as a Pop-hip descendant of Augustan Mock Heroism (the eighteenth-century fusion, in English poetry, of classicism and satire); sliding down the same sunbeam, so the flippant, aphoristic philosophising of Wilde's aesthetic avatar is a decadent evolution of the Augustan wit of John Dryden and Alexander Pope. The common denominator in this dizzying but noble lineage is a honed understanding of the relationship, artistically and metaphysically, between surface and depth. In experiencing Brown's art, it is as though we fall right through the pristine, utterly smooth surface of his beguiling paintings, into the extreme depths of a profound aesthetic statement—as surely as Jean Coeteau's fatefully inquisitive poet in his seminal film Le sang d'un poète (The Blood of a Poet, 1930) falls through the surface of a mirror into the parallel reality of a none-too-comforting afterlife. We find ourselves in a vertiginous underworld, a place beyond the looking glass, somewhere seemingly within the shadow of human nexcholory, but having one of its better days.

Whether the subject is a skull, a floating city, a reclining figure, a beauteous youth holding a lamb, dead birds, a fleshy maiden, or some unknowable, anthropomorphic being. Brown's paintings are all, in a way, psychological portraits. They describe accumulated thought as pictorial mulch, as though the pulses and currents of the mind could be seen as corporeal matter. The Freudian silage of humpen subconsciousness is not merely given shape, colour, and form by the artist, but brought to life to parade around in the raiments of elevated, enshrined, iconic beauty. Brown delights in the apture of those works by other artists that he feels might be colonised by his own concerns; the most senior constellations in the firmament of art history, more often than not, comprise his targets: Auerbach, van Gogh, Fragonard, de Kooning, John Martin. There is a slapstick element in this process, the conceptual equivalent of a person clubbed from behind with a sock filled with wet sand, a sack thrown over his head. The only limits to Brown's audacity are those imposed by his impeccable taste. However, the exuberance and verve of his painting, for all its gothic underpinnings, is derived from its resolution of contradictions. Thus, simultaneous to his aesthetic connoisseurship, he is less concerned with the art-historical status of those works he appropriates than with their ability to serve his purpose—namely, his epic exploration of paint and painting.

Just as Basil Hallward's portrait of Dorian Gray, through some perverted act of transubstantiation, reveals the decay and corrupting soul of the sitter while Dorian himself remains eternally ageless and

handsome, so in Brown's art we see a fateful contract between painting itself, the history of art, and the processes of aesthetic putrefaction. In this, I am reminded, strangely, of John Milton's masque Consus, in which an evil sorcerer attempts to persuade a chaste and hapless virgin, lost in dark and tangled woods, that if we do not live for pleasure in a state of perpetual, orgiastic consumption, then Nature herself will be 'strang'ld with her waste fertility'. Such an argument might neatly double as an allegory of the postmodern condition: an unstoppable glut of visual culture, faced with either starvation or bulimia, becomes gorged on a surfeit of sheer stylistic gorgeousness. Further parallel might be found in the actual performance of Comus. To borrow from Isabel Gamble MacCaffrey's illuminating Introduction to Milton's Shorter Poems, 'It is the form that permits such ambidextrous vision: the personages of allegory, neither "realistic" nor "symbolic", but both at once, move simultaneously in concentric worlds', as do the 'subjects' of Brown's paintings, dually operational between their lives as source material and their afterlives as replicas or mutants. We find, for example, amongst these most recent paintings, a triumphal female figure; given her commanding pose, she might have been looted from an allegorical frieze or kidnapped from some assuredly aristocratic mise-en-scène. Brown, an accomplished grave-robber, has found a subject who summons with a backward glance, serene, aloof, her mouth a sensuous gash, a lock of her extravagant coif making a soft curl above the nape of her neck. Her décolletage, however, exposes mint-blue skin; the flounces and billows of her dress have a pallid, rusty, oysterish hue, their folds extrapolating into nameless weals and folds of unctuous colour, supreme above the bulbous mounds of what appear to be three rouge-nippled, milky breasts and the collapsed length of a fiery-tipped, monstrous phallus. The background is bible-black, with a gaseous circle of silvery luminescence against which the central figure, our joyous and imperious lady, rides a riot of colour and form.

On first acquaintance, it is the visual luxuriance of Brown's painting that draws the viewer deeper and deeper into the heady gravitational field with which each work appears to be surrounded. And this has been a constant throughout his work. One may encounter a flotilla of asteroids, colonised by clusters of squat illuminated towers, some of which are topped with vast spheres (Bocklin's Tomb,1998, after Chris Foss's Floating Cities, 1981). The surrounds of deep space are submarine, ink-blue, fathomless. Look closer at the craggy bulk of the nearest floating city and study the protruding, moonlit rims of what could be the outlets of the asteroid's internal engines: they emerge from cliffs of cold, shadowy rock, and, this being the world of science fiction, their dark mouths might be thousands of miles wide or so small as to be almost invisible to the human eye. Above all, the painting is visceral in its articulation of weight and weightlessness. In turn, the viewer, drawn toward the painting's surface, feels to have entered the magnetic field of Brown's dizzying aesthetic, an endlessly tensile place, the physics of which are derived from simultaneously active currents of repulsion and attraction. The surfaces of the paintings, as smooth and flat as a matte photograph, often create the illusion of being dense, heavily worked layers and encrustations of paint. One approaches the paintings in anticipation of a virtually tactile experience, to be met instead by cool flatness. This chill, however, is as distant from cold intellectualism as it is from signifying the merely pristine.

The deceptively smooth surfaces serve to further heighten the paintings' undeniable sentience; one feels to be in the presence of some near-chemical process resulting from Brown's bravura fusion of intention, selection, interpretation, and vision. Vampiric, he drains his chosen subjects of their original life fluids; rendered lifeless, malleable, they then become open to reanimation.

I always like to think of my paintings as double-edged, being between ugby and pleasurable. One reaction I get from people is that they don't like looking at them, that they repel the eye. I think this stems from something about their flatness, and the almost irksome sense of detail in them. Also from the fact that you don't quite know what you're looking att you see brush marks, but they're not 'eed' brush marks. thee're like in one sense.

For a long time I was criticised on the grounds of 'one day he'll get around to doing his own thing', as though, eventually, I would grow up and stop copying other people's pictures. This pressure came from other artists as well. This criticism happened less in America, where Pop art had changed attitudes to art, but in England the idea of appropriation is still not quite accepted. It's rather as though, because the whole thing isn't seen as having poured out of my own soul, I'm not really a proper painter. But I have determined that appropriation is fundamental to what I do, and so all my work has a basis in other works of 'high' or 'low' art.

I like my paintings to have one foot in the grave, as it were, and to be not quite of this world. I would like them to exist in a dream world, which I think of as being the place that they occupy, a world that is made up of the accumulation of images that we have stored in our subconscious, and that coagulate and mutate when we sleep. There is a certain point, for me, in the process of making a painting when the painting itself starts telling me what to do. Subsequent to the earliest stages of building the initial layers of colour and form, I reach a point where I no longer have to force my will on to it. I realise that the painting has reached a stage where it has its own personality.

I liked the idea of painting a decrepit or melancholic skull that could also have the sensibility of dance music. I think that in painting or music you do look for those sudden changes of emotion; and it is when such changes creep up on you that they seem to have the most effect. Whether it's Degas,

with his bizarre use of colour—very heightened colours depicting quite banal subjects—or de Kooning, with a colossal sense of aggression in the brush marks yet a palette of pink and yellow ice-cream colours

There is a struggle in my work between figuration and abstraction; and I always want to make abstract paintings. I like that idea of having a painting as straightforwardly raw as possible, without figuration getting in the way, so it's just about colour and drawing and form. One of the reasons I liked making the science-fiction paintings was that there was something very abstract about them. I think science fiction is an abstract space where mything can happen, really. It's a blank canwas on which to invent what you like; and there's no gravity, which is a thing that abstract painting generally tried to achieve—you could turn the painting any way up and it would still work.

The paintings in Tony Hancock's film The Rebel (1961) look very engaging. They were made tronically, but thirty years after the film was made, that rony would be considered tasteful, to be great 'bad taste'. The sculpture Hancock makes in the film, Aphrodite at the Watering Hole, has a wonderfully awkward sense of creativity about it, which is repellent and ugly whilst also being somehow beautiful. The beauty is partly Hancock's character himself. But whether he's cycling around on a canwas, or chipping away at Aphrodite, it's the fact that he doesn't quide know what he's doing, yet can still create works of genius, that has such an appeal. I think a lot of artists aspire to that sense of rawness, that there is something that, despite intellect and learning, can still possess a profound humanity. Somehow it seems the best way to get to that place is through trony and humour.

ts head a mass of whipped-up foliage green with tumescent tendrils, a being or object reminiscent of a Green Man woodland spirit of English folklore turns either toward or away from us. It is impossible to identify in which direction the critter faces. If toward us, then its 'chin' might be regarded as raised in pride, defiance, and defended self-worth. If, on the other hand, we are creeping up on it from behind, then its shoulders are slumped and its head droops; its entire body language is that of abjection. On studying the painting, one is inclined to presume the latter, that whatever presence this work transmits, the source is sorrow, tiredness, and a form of cosmic loncliness. But Brown's delight in ambiguity, coupled with his interest in those phenomena that have somehow become discarded and rejected, is translated through his painting into a haunting paean not only to the lonely but to that which has been outlawed for its lack of

sophistication. For all we know, this humanoid blob of anaemic boiled spinach might be feeling reasonably perky.

In deepest California, an élite team of super-progressive cyberneticians and software designers has built a secret, somewhat exclusive generation of robots that are programmed to be said and incompetent. These unhappy machines, activated by voice recognition, will, for example, carry out simple domestic tasks extremely badly—dropping things, breaking them, colliding with other objects, and often working very slowly. The robot will then ask, forlornly, to be graded on its performance on a scale of 1 to 10, becoming audibly tearful as its faults are marked against it. Others will break down in piteous whimpers, collapse to the floor, and ask for assistance. As the artist, Independent Group member, and later futurologist John McHale once remarked about his work Frankenstein by Way of IBM, there is a dark conflation of technical brilliance, pathos, and cruelty. The same is true of Brown, by his own admission an operator in the reanimation of cultural cadavers: he offers artistic rehabilitation to the culturally homeless and aesthetically unloved, but in so doing is sometimes less than kind in his enthronement of these outcasts.

What, then, is the common temper of Brown's art? Looking at works such as Architecture and Morality and Death Disco (both 2004), one appears to be in some newfound artistic territory, perhaps a small sland off the coast of Surrealism. There is austerity and strangeness, evident humour, and no small degree of gothic mystery. At the same time, the works seem to touch on aspects of British neo-Romanticism, while also being utterly at ease with Pop art and in league with postmodernism. Add to this an almost cartoon-like sensibility, as though Leonora Carrington had tutored with Hanna-Barbera. Such is Brown's formidable aesthetic circuitry, however, that there now seems to be the assurance to break free of all conceptual signage. Composition, colour, and form appear fluid, enabling the mutation of art-historical reference points to maintain an exquisite balance between figuration and abstraction. His relation as an artist to the physical materiality of paint itself—as evidenced, also, by his sculptural works, most recently a paint-encrusted table, The Sound of Music (1995–2007), that appears to be feathered with shards of bright colour—is similarly fundamental to the broader concerns of his art.

From the richly hued, epic science-fiction spacescapes to the meticulous, mutated reclamations of works by other artists, there is at times a further aesthetic relationship to the theology of kitsch, an original definition of which was more concerned with that which has been abandoned and thrown out than that which offends 'sophisticated' taste. In these latest paintings, some of which respond to the visual extravagance of highly romantic, quasi-classical scenes, one might be seeing the visual extrapolation of the thesis put forward by Celeste Olalquiaga in The Artificial Kingdom: A Treasury of the Kitsch Experience. Having distinguished between 'nostalgic kitsch' and 'melancholic kitsch of Italiana's observes: Nostalgic kitsch is a shrunken sign: it has been reduced to its most basic and benign expression. It is a phenomenon that denies both the present and the past in the interest of

its own cravings, the only place where this kind of kitsch can firmly locate itself. Nostalgic kitsch is static, it doesn't move, it just oscillates back and forth between the glorified experience and its subject'. By coincidence, an earlier painting, Oscillate Wildly (1999), routes Olalquiaga's notion of nostalgic kitsch to Brown's appropriations of the work of Salvador Dalí, whom Brown has described as being regarded in some circles as too populist to be represented in a sophisticated gallery. One imagines that such banishment is based upon the absorption of some of Dalí's works into mainstream commodity culture, to the currency of mugs, key rings, and posters mounted on the bedroom walls of thoughtful teenagers. The images themselves become somehow flattened out by the industrial processes of mass media and mass production. This, in its turn, raises further questions about the relation between 'high' and 'low' art forms in Brown's art, and the skewed. unpredictable dalliance between fine art and the forces of popular culture. For there is a sense in which the industrial commodification of Pop imposes a mechanistic levelling of image, creating a form of illegibility-invisibility, even-derived from the sheer scale of mass production. Brown's courting of repulsion, as well as pleasure, in response to his work suggests his delight in turning taste against itself, a stance that, in our present urban culture of excessive, pasteurised tastefulness, would appear to be usefully anarchistic.

As the retinal impact of Brown's painting derives foremost from his tireless love affair with paint itself, so the ensuing dark comedy of his work is played out between the forces of vulgarity and refinement, ugliness and beauty. Expressed through painting, these characteristics use a symbolic language of mortality; the whole becomes an extended, iridescent conceit, in which time, memory, death, and decay are set to perform their own gothic masque on the nature of art and aesthetics. Brown—like Wilde, perhaps—maintains the seriousness of his intentions by way of paradox, technical virtuosity, and no small amount of quotation. Both, too, are determinedly in the service of modernity, appalled as much as anused by the creeping quaintness that can afflict a stagnating culture. Brown, too, is, I guess, an über-aesthete—a connoisseur of detail and context for whom the defence of beauty lies often in administering to his art small, homeopathic doses of ugliness, awkwardness, and insult.

In his essay "The Decay of Lying", Wilde writes: 'Art never expresses anything but itself. It has an independent life, just as Thought has, and develops purely on its own lines. It is not necessarily realistic in an age of realism, nor spiritual in an age of faith. So far from being the creation of its time, it is usually in direct opposition to it, and the only history it preserves for us is the history of its own progress'.

MICHAEL BRACEWELL IS A LONDON-BASED WRITER AND ART CRITIC.

## SELECTED BIOGRAPHY

Born 1966, Hexham, Northumberland, England

#### EDUCATIO

- 1992 Goldsmiths College, University of Londo
- 1988 Bath College of Higher Education, Bath, England
- 1985 Norwich School of Art, Foundation Course, Norwich, England

### SOLO EXHIBITIONS

- 2007 Gagosian Gallery, New York
- 2006 Galeric Max Hetzler, Berlin.\*
- 2005 Patrick Painter, Los Augeles.
- 2004 Serpentine Gallery, London.
- 2002 Galerie Max Hetzler Berlin
- 2001 Patrick Painter, Los Angeles.
- 2000 Domaine de Kerguéhennec, Gentre d'Art Contemporain, Gentre Guiturel de Rencontr Bignan, France
- Galerie Max Hetzler, Berlin.
- lerwood Callery London
- 1908 Patrick Painter, Los Angeles.
- 1997 Galerie Ghislaine Hussenot, Paris
- 1996 Queen's Hall Arts Centre, Hexham, England
- and Karsten Schubert Gallery Land

#### GROUP EXHIBITIONS

- 2007 Der Symbolismus und die Kunst der Gegenwart Von der Heydt-Museum, Wuppertal,
  - Rockers Island: Ofbricht Collection, Museum Folkwang, Essen, Germany.\*
  - Old School, Hauser and Wirth Colnag
  - 200 Jahre Kunsthalle Mannheim, Kunsthalle Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany
  - Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany.

    Accidental Painting, Perry Rubenstein Gallery,
    New York.
- 2006 Jean-Honoré Fragonard, 1752-1806: Origenes c influencias, de Rembrandt al siglo XXI. Ohra Social Fundación "la Caixa".
  - How to Improve the World: Sixty Years of British
    Art. Arts Council Collection, Hayward Gallery,
    London."
  - The Sturry Messenger Visions of the Universe, Compton Verney, Warwickshire, England.\* Zanick zur Figur Malerei der Gegenwart, Kunsthalle der Hypo Kulturstiftung,
  - British Art, Thomas Gibson Fine Art, London.\* Infinite Painting: Contemporary Painting and Global Realism, Villa Manin, Centro d'Arte
  - Passon for Paint, Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery, Bristol, England, Traveled to: Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle upon Tyne, England: The National Collery London\*

- Full House: Gesichter einer Sammlung, Kunsthalle 2002 Cher Peintre: Peintures figuratives depuis Valtime
- o5 Neue Kunsthalle IV: Direkte Malerei/Direct Painting, Kunsthalle Mannheim, Mannhe
- Ecstasy: In and About Altered States, The Geffi Contemporary, Museum of Contemporary Art. Los Angeles \*
- Rückkehr ins All/Return to Space, Hambur Kunsthalle, Hamburg.\*
- Closing Down, Bortolami Dayan, New York.

  Big Bang: Destruction et création dans l'art du XX
- Translations: Creative Copying and Originalli (curated by Karsten Schubert), Thomas Dane London
- The Nature of Things, Birmingham Museum an Art Gallery, Birmingham, England. STRATA: Difference and Repetition, Fondazion
- Bidibidobidiboo: Works from Collezione Sandrette Re Rebaudengo, Fondazione Sandretto Re
- 2004 Must I Paint You a Picture? Six London Based Artists, Haunch of Venison, London. PHLish: Harsh Realities and Gorgeous
  - Denver, CO.

    She's Come Undone, Artemis Greenberg Van
- Doren Gallery, New York,
  Painter Editions, Patrick Painter, Los Angeles,
- Scharpff, Staatsgalerie Stuttgart, Stuttgart. Traveled to: Hamburger Kunsthalle, Hamburg.
- Breaking God's Heart (curated by Glenn Brown). 38 Langham Street, London.
- Dreams and Conflicts: The Dietatorship of the Viewer, Delays and Bevolutions, part of La Biennale di Venezia, Padiglione Italia, Giardin della Biennale Venice.
- della Biennale, Venice.\*

  Pittura/Painting: From Rauschenberg to Murakan
  1964–2003, Museo Correr, Venice.\*
- Une Collection de "Chefs-d'œuvre", Fonds Régional d'Art Contemporain, Limousin, France \*
- M. ARS: Kunst und Krieg, Neue Galerie am Landesmuseum Joanneum, Graz, Austria

- a Cher Peintre: Peintures figuratives depuis Vultim Picabia, Centre Georges Pompidou, Paris. Traveled to: Kunsthalle Wien, Vienna;
- Melodrama, Artium, Centro-Musco Vasco de Arte Contemporaneo, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain. Traveled to: Palacio de los Condes de Gabia, Granada, Spain; Musco de Arte
- Landscape, The Sastchi Gallery, London.\* (The World May Be) Fantastic: 2002 Biennale of Sydney, Museum of Contemporary Art, Sydney, Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney.
- XII Bienal de São Paulo: Iconografias Metropolitanas, Pavilhão Ciccillio Matarazzo Parque do Ihirapuera, São Paulo, Brazil.\* Painting as a Foreign Language, Centro
- Brasileiro Británico, São Paulo, Brazil.\*

  From the Snatchi Giff, Talbot Rice Gallery,
  The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
  2001. Passion, Galerie Asean Crons Berlin, San
  - Manhurg.

    AZERTY: Un abécédaire autour des collections
    du FRAC Limousiu, Centre Georges
    Pompidou Paris s
  - Glenn Brown and Arnold Bocklin, Künstlerverein Malkasten, Düsseldorf.
- 2000 Salon, Delfina Studio Trust, London. Hypermental. Rampart Reality 1950-2000, from Saloulor Dall to delf Koots. Kunsthaus Zürich. Zurich. Traveled to: Hamburger Kunsthalle,
  - The Turner Prize 2000, Fate Britain, London.

    Little Angels, Houldsworth Gallery, London.

    Suite Substitute IV: Beautiful Strangers, Hôtel du
- Futuro: Decadent Art and Architecture, Center for Visual Arts, Cardiff, Wales.
- The British Art Show 5, organised by Hayward Gallery, London, for the Arts Council of England, Traveled to: Scottish Gallery of Modern Art, Edinburgh; John Haussard Qallery, The Southampton Art Gallery, and Millans Gallery, Southampton, England; National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, Wales; Birmingham Museum and Contemporary Ar Gallery, Birmingham, England;

- Glenn Brown, Julie Mehretu, Peter Rostowsky, The Project, New York,
- The Wreck of Hope, The Nunnery Gallery, Bow Arts Trust, London,
- Bine: Borrowed and New, New Art Gallery Walsall, Walsall, England.\* Sausages and Frankfurters: Recent British and
- The Hydra Workshop, Hydra, Greece.\*

  Disaster, Harris Museum and Art Gallery,
- Day of the Donkey Day, Transmission Gallery, Glasgow.
- England.\*
  Fresh Paint: Recent Acquisitions from the Frank
- Fresh Paint: Recent Acquisitions from the Frank
  Cohen Collection, Gallery of Modern Art,
  Glasgow.
- Examining Pictures: Exhibiting Paintings.
  Whitechapel Art Gallery, London, Traveled
  to: Museum of Contemporary Art, Chicago;
  The Armand Hammer Museum of Art and
  Cultural Center, University of California,
  Los Angeles.\*
- Holding Court, Entwistle Gallery, London. Glenn Brown, Alex Katz, Katherine Yass, Galeri Barbara Thumm, Berlin.
- 998 Secret Victorious Contemporary Artists and a Nineteenth-Century Vision, Firstsite at the Minorities Art Gallery, Colchester, England, Traveled to: Arnolfini, Bristol, England; The Armand Hammer Museum of Art and Cultural Center, University of California, Lea Angelor, in 1997.
- Abstract Painting, Once Removed: A Fiftieth Anniversary Exhibition, Contemporary Arts Museum, Houston, TX. Traveled to; Kemper Museum of Contemporary Art, Kansas City, MO.\*
- It's a Curse, It's a Burden (curated by Glenn Brown), The Approach, London. Cluster Bomb, Morrison Judd, London.
- Sew work, Father Famer, Los Angeles.

  7 Sensation: Young British Artists from the Saatchi
  Collection, Royal Academy of Arts, London,
  Traveled to: Hamburger Bahnhof, Berlin,
  Brooklyn Museum, New York.\*
- Pure Fantasy, Oriel Mostyn Gallery, Lla Wales.\*

- Treasure Island: A Ilha do Tesouro, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Centro de Arte Moderna, José de Azeredo Perdigão, Lisbon. Belladonna, Institute of Contemporary Arts, London
- 1996 Glenn Brown, Peter Dorg, Jim Hodges, Adriana Varejao, Galerie Ghislaine Hussenot, Paris. Twenty-one Days of Darkness, Transmission
  - ACE, Aris Conneil Collection New Purchases, Hatton Gallery, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, England, Traveled to: Harris Museum and Art Gallery, Preston, England; Oldham Art Gallery, Birmingham, England; Mappin Art Gallery, Birmingham, England; Angel Row Gallery, Nottingham, England; Ormean Baths Gallery, Netherlad.
- StrangeDays. The Agency Gallery, London.
  The Jerwood Painting Prize, Lethaby Gallery,
- Fernbedienung: Does Television Inform the Way Art Is Made?, Grazer Kunstverein, Graz,
- About Vision: New British Painting in the 1990s, Museum of Modern Art, Oxford.\*
- 1995 "Brilliant!" New Art from London, Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, MN. Traveled to: Contemporary Arts Museum, Houston, TX.\* From Here: Art and Language, Waddington Galleries, London; Karsten Schubert Gallery, London.\*
  - Summer Group Show, Karsten Schubert Gallery,
  - Young British Artists V, The Saatchi Gallery
- Obsession, The Tannery, London.

  Painters' Opinion, Bloom Gallery, Amsterdam.

  That's Not the Way to Do It, Project Space,
  University of Northumbria at Newcastle.
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