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| Almada Negreiros, José Sobral de (1883-1970) |
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| José Sobral de Almada Negreiros was a Portuguese artist (mainly writer and painter) and a most dynamic and multifaceted figure in early twentieth-century Portuguese culture. Moving constantly between literature and the visual arts, he produced a multidisciplinary oeuvre. Both in his literary work, which includes poetry, short stories, drama, and essays, and in his painting and graphic work, Almada Negreiros took a rebellious and combative stance towards traditional academism and aesthetic conservatism. One of the main advocates of avant-garde in Portugal, he also championed the modernisation of the country, motivated by the ideal of “educating the people through scandal” (Moisés, 1998). |
| José Sobral de Almada Negreiros was a Portuguese artist (mainly writer and painter) and a most dynamic and multifaceted figure in early twentieth-century Portuguese culture. Moving constantly between literature and the visual arts, he produced a multidisciplinary oeuvre. Both in his literary work, which includes poetry, short stories, drama, and essays, and in his painting and graphic work, Almada Negreiros took a rebellious and combative stance towards traditional academism and aesthetic conservatism. One of the main advocates of avant-garde in Portugal, he also championed the modernisation of the country, motivated by the ideal of “educating the people through scandal” (Moisés, 1998).  File: almada5.jpg  - Self-portrait (1948)  Born in the then Portuguese African colony of São Tomé e Príncipe, Almada Negreiros lost his mother at the age of three. Because his father was organising the Pavilion of Portuguese Colonies for the 1900 World Fair in Paris, he spent his childhood and adolescence in a boarding school in Lisbon. Later on he attended a secondary school in Coimbra and the International School in Lisbon. Almada Negreiros would never obtain a university degree; he was a self-taught artist and a fervent reader and drawer from a very young age. In 1911 he started his career as a collaborator of the newspaper *A Sátira*; a year later, he participated in the I Salão dos Humoristas (first Salon of Humorists), an exhibition of caricatures and graphic humour in Lisbon.  The years between 1913 and 1917 were a period of frenetic work. His first individual exhibition in 1913 brought him into contact with Fernando Pessoa, laying the foundation for a friendship that would be particularly stimulating for the development of the avant-garde in Portugal. In 1915 he wrote the novel *A Engomadeira (The Starcher)*, which would be published in 1917, and the poem A cena do ódio (The Scene of Hatred); he collaborated with the journal Orpheu (Orpheus); he staged the ballet O sonho da rosa (The Rose’s Dream); and he published the Manifesto Anti-Dantas e por extenso (Manifesto Anti-Dantas and extensively). This manifesto, written as a reaction to the premiere of the play Soror Mariana Alcoforado (Sister Mariana Alcoforado) by Júlio Dantas, was overtly aggressive towards the literary conventionalism Dantas, one of Portugal’s most celebrated playwrights, represented. The verse “Morra o Dantas, morra! Pim” (“Death to Dantas, death to him! Pim!”) would turn into a motto of Portuguese modernism.  File: almada1.jpg  - Portrait of Fernando Pessoa (1964)  In May 1917 Almada Negreiros played a central role in the First Futurist Conference, which, according to the organisers of the event, officially inaugurated futurism in Portugal. Dressed in a workman’s overall, he presented the *Futurist Manifesto for the Portuguese Generations of the 20th Century*, pleading for a rupture with tradition, singing the praises of intensity, the virile strength of youth, vitalism, and war. Foreign manifestos were also read, and patriotic projects for a new Portugal were proclaimed. The Portuguese press was offended and shocked by what was considered an extravagant and excessive event.  File: almada2.jpg  - Self-portrait in group (decorative painting - Cafe "A Brasileira" in the Chiado), 1925  After having acquired a certain fame as a dancer, Almada Negreiros moved to Paris. This experience abroad paradoxically made him ‘discover Portugal’ and imbued his work with a ‘national conscience.’ Back in Lisbon, apart from his literary publications, he was involved in many different artistic activities, ranging from acting in a film by Afonso Gaio to interventions in the decoration of café *A Brasileira do Chiado* and *Bristol Club*, that his friend Pessoa referred to him as “o poliapto,” or “the multifaceted artist” (França, 1991).  In March 1927, disenchanted with the Portuguese art scene, Almada Negreiros settled in Madrid, where he collaborated in *La Gaceta Literaria (The Literary Gazette)*, organised an individual exhibition, and drew cover pages and illustrations for a number of Spanish newspapers and journals. He was also in charge of the mural decorations of the *Fundación del Amo* in Madrid’s brand new university campus (*Ciudad Universitaria*) and several other buildings. In 1932 he returned permanently to Lisbon to dedicate himself to an intense artistic activity, without abandoning his literary career. In 1934 he married the painter Sarah Affonso. These were years of emotional and economic stability and public recognition. Having left Spain in a period of political and social effervescence, Almada Negreiros thrived under Salazar’s dictatorial regime: he received regular official commissions but was able to pursue his experimentalist aspirations.  Almada Negreiros received the greatest public recognition for his visual work. Apart from his famous self-portraits, the following works have to be mentioned: *Banhistas (The Bathers)*, *Nu (Female Nude)*, *A sesta (The Nap)*, *Maternidade (Maternity)*, and the much celebrated portraits of Fernando Pessoa (1954 and 1964). His work as a muralist in the harbour stations of Alcântara and Óbidos (Gare Marítima de Alcântara, 1943–1945; Gare Marítima da Rocha do Conde de Óbidos, 1946­–1948) deserves particular attention. Almada’s paintings of the 1930s and 1940s combine the visual strength of geometric figures with the extremely theatrical gestures of the represented persons.  File: almada3.jpg  - Maternity (1935)  File: almada4.jpg  - The Bathers (Decorative Painting - Cafe "A Brasileira" in the Chiado), 1925  As a writer, he is the author of a vast but disperse oeuvre, in which the search for a poetics of ingenuity between myth and children’s world-view is a constant feature. This literary oeuvre was first compiled between 1970 and 1972 in six volumes of *Obras completes (Complete Works)*, which were subsequently reedited and expanded upon. Criticism has highlighted above all the novel *The Starcher* (1917) for being the only Portuguese work to keep up with European avant-garde, or even get ahead of it, as its *pastiche*-like form and the novelty of its contents announce surrealism (Júdice 2001:233). Other important titles are *Nome de guerra* (*War name*, a novel written in 1925 and published in 1938); the stage plays *Antes de* *Começar* (*Before Starting*, 1919), *Pierrot e Arlequim* (*Pierrot and Harlequin*, 1924), and *Deseja-se Mulher* (*Wish to be a Woman*, 1928); and the poem *The Scene of Hatred* (1915, dedicated to Pessoa’s heteronym Álvaro de Campos). Almada Negreiros’ work has not been translated into English. Literary works The Scene of Hatred , 1915  Manifesto Anti-Dantas and extensively, 1915  The Starcher, 1917  K4,The Blue Square, 1917  Pierrot and Harlequin, 1924  War Name, 1938  The Question of the Panels, 1926 |
| Further reading:  (Cabral, 1989)  (França, 1991)  (Júdice, 2001)  (Moisés, 1998)  (Vieira, 2006) |