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| Matta, Roberto (1911-2002) |
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| Chilean architect and artist Robert Matta Echaurren (b. 1911, Santiago, Chile - d. Civitavecchia, Italy 2002) is considered one of the most important figures of the Surrealist movement. His paintings combine Latin American, European, and American influences. In 1932, Matta decided to leave the politically unstable Chile to work for the French architect Le Corbusier in Paris. Disappointed with the architect’s rationalistic ideas, Matta explored the Parisian art world and met many members of the Latin American literary avant-garde, including Frederico Garcia Lorca and Pablo Neruda, who introduced him to Salvador Dalíand André Breton. Both encouraged Matta to draw and paint instead of being an architect. In 1937, Matta participated in his first Surrealist exhibition. The artists’ earliest works were abstract crayon drawings, showing organic patterns and microscope views of plants. In 1938, he transitioned to oil paintings. As an architect, Matta believed that architecture should create free, dynamic spaces. An example is *Composición,* where he used drawing to expand the visual fields and create interior landscapes, also known as *inscapes*, in which he tried to dissolve the boundaries of surfaces to find the internal world of the human being, or the human psyche. |
| Chilean architect and artist Robert Matta Echaurren (b. 1911, Santiago, Chile - d. Civitavecchia, Italy 2002) is considered one of the most important figures of the Surrealist movement. His paintings combine Latin American, European, and American influences. In 1932, Matta decided to leave the politically unstable Chile to work for the French architect Le Corbusier in Paris. Disappointed with the architect’s rationalistic ideas, Matta explored the Parisian art world and met many members of the Latin American literary avant-garde, including Frederico Garcia Lorca and Pablo Neruda, who introduced him to Salvador Dalíand André Breton. Both encouraged Matta to draw and paint instead of being an architect. In 1937, Matta participated in his first Surrealist exhibition. The artists’ earliest works were abstract crayon drawings, showing organic patterns and microscope views of plants. In 1938, he transitioned to oil paintings. As an architect, Matta believed that architecture should create free, dynamic spaces. An example is *Composición,* where he used drawing to expand the visual fields and create interior landscapes, also known as *inscapes*, in which he tried to dissolve the boundaries of surfaces to find the internal world of the human being, or the human psyche.  Matta created spatial paintings with indistinct forms, trying to let the objects emerge and float freely on his canvases. When the political climate in Europe changed due to the Second World War, Matta moved to the United States. Around 1940 he met young New York School artists, like Jackson Pollock, Arshile Gorky, and Robert Motherwell. In this period, Matta’s artwork became a mixture of abstraction, figuration, and multi-dimensional spaces. His aim was to explore his internal world and mix it with an active engagement in the external world. Matta called his approach *Social Morphologies.* His art appears to be *in process*, meaning that it seems to be unfinished, or open to additions and alterations, as seen in his painting *Morfología psicológica* (1939)*.* His incorporation of chance and accident in his paintings had a large influence on the Abstract Expressionist movement in the United States. And although Matta never saw himself as a member of this group, artists refer to him as the founding father of Abstract Expressionism.  File: Morfología\_psicológcia\_(1939).jpg  Figure : Roberto Matta, *Morfología psicológica* (1939). http://www.museoreinasofia.es/coleccion/obra/morfologia-psicologica  It was not until the 1950s and 1960s that Matta returned to his native country Chile on a regular basis. His work revealed Latin American culture and artists like Mexican painter and muralist Diego Rivera to be strong influences. Matta also began to use politics and sociology in his artworks, and painted murals to support left-wing politicians such as Salvador Allende. In addition, Matta was very interested in pre-Columbian astrological calendars and combined these with modern science and urban life. Abstract objects were brought together into suns and light waves that shot off in different directions at once. Matta was a Surrealist artist who took on political, social, and spiritual themes and mixed them with the visionary landscape of the human being’s unconscious.  Roberto Matta died in Civitaveccia in Italy in 2002. Matta’s legacy inspired his family as well: four of his six children became artists. One of them, Gordon Matta-Clark, is famous for his socially conscious work with an architectural approach, inspired by his father’s own work. Matta participated in the *Documenta II* (1959), *III* (1964), and *VI* (1977) in Kassel and won several prestigious international art prizes, like the *Premios Príncipe de Asturias* in 1992. List of Works: *Morfología psicoógica* (1939)  *Water* (1939)  *Nacimiento de América* (1952)  *Composición* (date unknown; before 1964) |
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