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| Dr. Atl (1875-1964) |
| Murillo, Gerardo |
| Dr. Atl was a Mexican artist, author, political activist, and amateur vulcanologist. Born Gerardo Murillo in 1875 and raised in Guadalajara in the state of Jalisco, Dr. Atl was trained in drawing and the use of colour by the Brazilian-born artist Félix Bernardelli, from whom he also learned of the European artistic vanguard. When Murillo received a scholarship from the Mexican Ministry of Public Education and Fine Arts in 1897, he travelled first to France, where he encountered the work of the Impressionists and Post-Impressionists. He then travelled to Italy, where he learned of the Divisionists, a group whose technical innovations in painting motivated his own later reimagining of the medium’s possibilities. From 1911-1914, the artist lived and worked in Paris. Throughout the early 1900s, Dr. Atl stayed connected to the arts scene in Europe, although he rejected what he referred to as the barbarity of Futurism and Cubism. Upon returning to his home country in 1914, Dr. Atl revolutionised the Mexican approach to depicting landscapes. Building on Mexico’s already strong tradition of landscape painting — most notably the work of Luis Coto (1830-1891), Daniel Thomas Egerton (1797-1842), Eugenio Landesio (1810-1879), and José María Velasco (1840-1912) — he introduced Mexican society to the techniques he had learned in Europe and brought a new expressiveness to the genre. |
| Dr. Atl was a Mexican artist, author, political activist, and amateur vulcanologist. Born Gerardo Murillo in 1875 and raised in Guadalajara in the state of Jalisco, Dr. Atl was trained in drawing and the use of colour by the Brazilian-born artist Félix Bernardelli, from whom he also learned of the European artistic vanguard. When Murillo received a scholarship from the Mexican Ministry of Public Education and Fine Arts in 1897, he travelled first to France, where he encountered the work of the Impressionists and Post-Impressionists. He then travelled to Italy, where he learned of the Divisionists, a group whose technical innovations in painting motivated his own later reimagining of the medium’s possibilities. From 1911-1914, the artist lived and worked in Paris. Throughout the early 1900s, Dr. Atl stayed connected to the arts scene in Europe, although he rejected what he referred to as the barbarity of Futurism and Cubism. Upon returning to his home country in 1914, Dr. Atl revolutionised the Mexican approach to depicting landscapes. Building on Mexico’s already strong tradition of landscape painting — most notably the work of Luis Coto (1830-1891), Daniel Thomas Egerton (1797-1842), Eugenio Landesio (1810-1879), and José María Velasco (1840-1912) — he introduced Mexican society to the techniques he had learned in Europe and brought a new expressiveness to the genre.  During his stay in Paris in the early 1910s, Gerardo Murillo adopted the name Dr. Atl in a baptism ceremony wherein he was immersed in champagne rather than water. Nicaraguan poet Rubén Darío (1867-1916) and Argentinian writer Leopoldo Lugones (1874-1938) served as godparents. The Artist’s Work An important painter in Mexico and internationally, the artist avoided direct copying of the natural world in his paintings, rather seeking to depict the sensory experience of being in it — an experience that he described as violently overwhelming. This overpowering sensation is conveyed in his paintings by the use of curvilinear perspective, a forced curving of the horizon line that produces a wrapping sensation.  File: atl1.jpg  El Popo desde Tlamacas (Popo from Tlamacas) (1942). Oil and Atl color on masonite. Collection of the National Bank of Mexico. Blaisten, A. ed. (2012) Dr. Atl: Obras Maestras/Masterpieces, Madrid: Turner.  The connection Dr. Atl saw between the land, politics, and art was such that he envisioned the creation of several utopian colonies, the most famous of which was known as Olinka. Although none of these came to fruition, his plans for them figure strongly in his artistic output. He is best remembered professionally for his use of curvilinear perspective, a concept first developed by Luis G. Serrano, and his invention of a new type of pigment, which he called Atl colours. He is also famous for his brief affair with Carmen Mondragón (1893-1978), known as Nahui Olin, whom he painted often during the early to mid-1920s.  Dr. Atl produced quick black and white sketches in the field and completed his paintings from memory, with the aid of notes. The finishing touch on his works was generally the application of Atl colour, which produced a pointillist effect. He wanted to combine the convenience of pastels with the vibrancy and durability of encaustic; thus, around 1915, the artist invented bars of pigment, wax, and dry resins that functioned in a manner similar to encaustic, but could be applied cold. Dr. Atl continued painting, writing (both about art and politics), and studying volcanoes until the end of his life in 1963. List of Works: *Autorretrato* [*Self-Portrait*](pastel on paper; 1899)  *Cola de caballo* [*Horsetail Fall*](aqua-resin on jute; c. 1928)  *Nahui Olin* (atl colour on fresco; c. 1922)  *El Paricutín y sus lomas de arena* [*Paricutín and Its Sandy Areas*](oil and Atl colour on Masonite; c. 1950)  *Volcán con fumarole* [*Volcano with Fumarole*](oil on Masonite; 1960)  *El Valle de Pihuamo* [*Valley of Pihuamo*](oil and Atl colour on canvas; c. 1952)  *Pico de Orizaba* [*Orizaba Peak*] (oil and Atl colour on wood; 1960) |
| Further reading:  (Blaisten)  (Casado Navarro)  (Murillo)  (Murillo, Como nace y crece un volcán, el Paricutín) |