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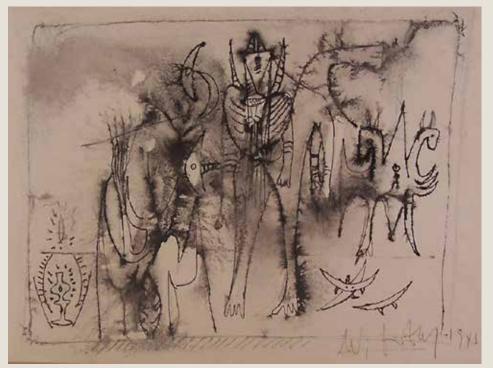
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«... Beings, plants and vermin must have been together, melted in a single body. With these figures I am trying to reunite what should have never been separated, to reset a sense of balance in the disorder of creation...»

Oswaldo VI Sas. 0. Caracas, 198

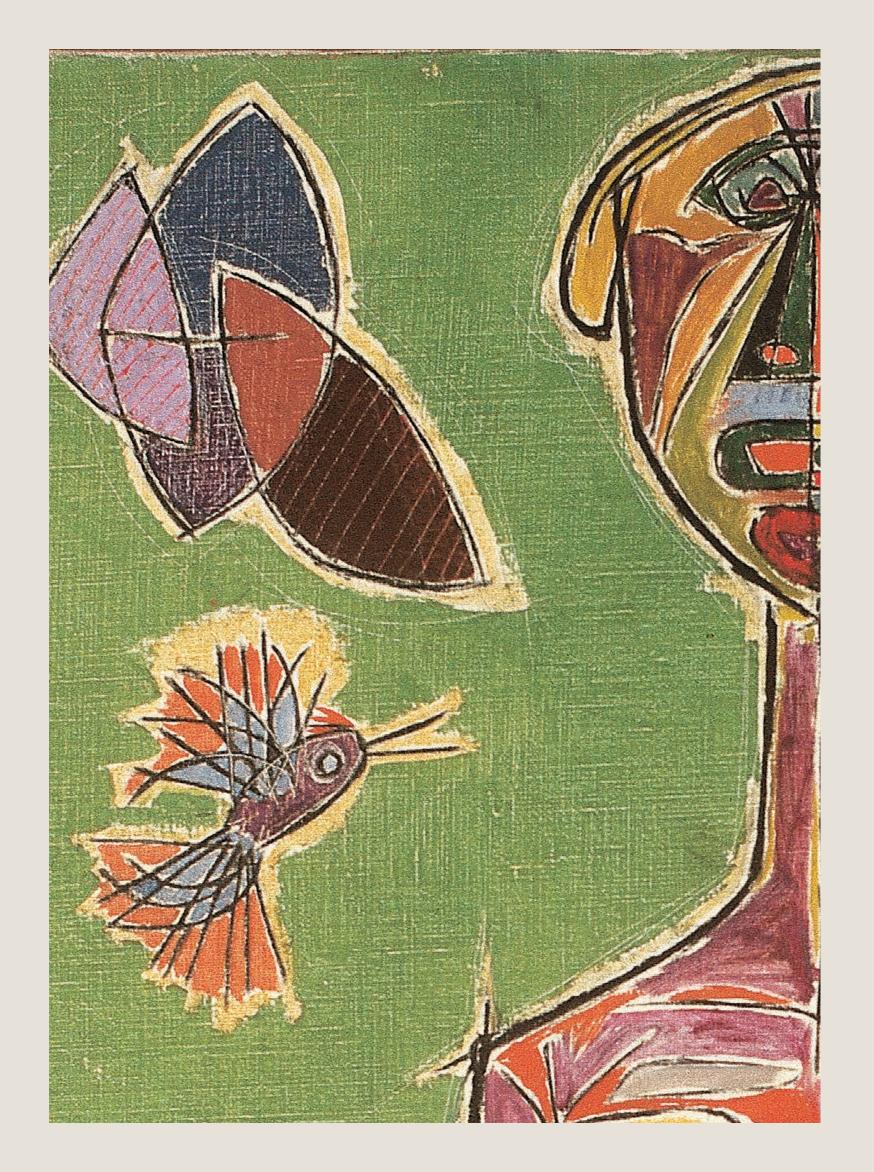
Bartelik, M. Vigas Informalista. Paris 1959-1964, exh. cat. Ascaso Gallery. Miami, United States. 2014, pp. 3-4

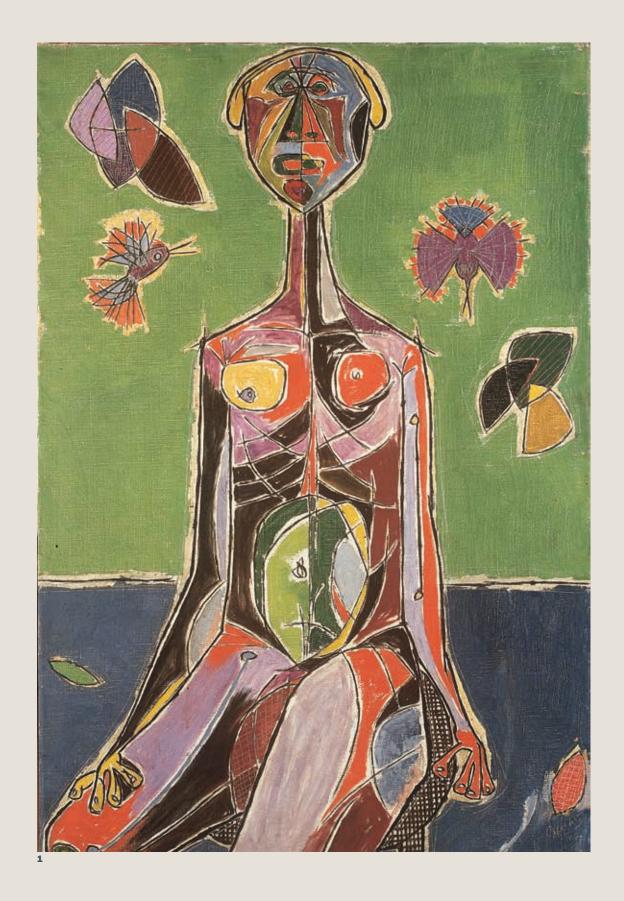
Recognized as an emerging talent associated with the post-war resurgence of figuration .../.. Vigas allied himself with a group of expatriate Latin American artists in Paris (Berni, Cárdenas, Camacho Lazo, Lam, Matta, Penalba, Pardo, and De Szyszlo). He also became involved with the review Signal, in which the writings of the critics Raoul-Jean Moulin, José-Augusto França, Jean-Clarence Lambert, and Karl-Kristian Ringström were published. All of these artists and critics advocated new approaches to figuration with roots in both expressionistic tendencies in modern art and pre-Columbian art and cultures, the latter source treated as «prehistoric» and therefore universal Vigas described his style of that time .../.. as «[a] system of signs and symbols, a personal way of conceiving objects, figures, planes of color, lines, spaces,» pointing to the heterogeneity of his artistic language, which relied on a complex matrix of referents and modes of expressions.





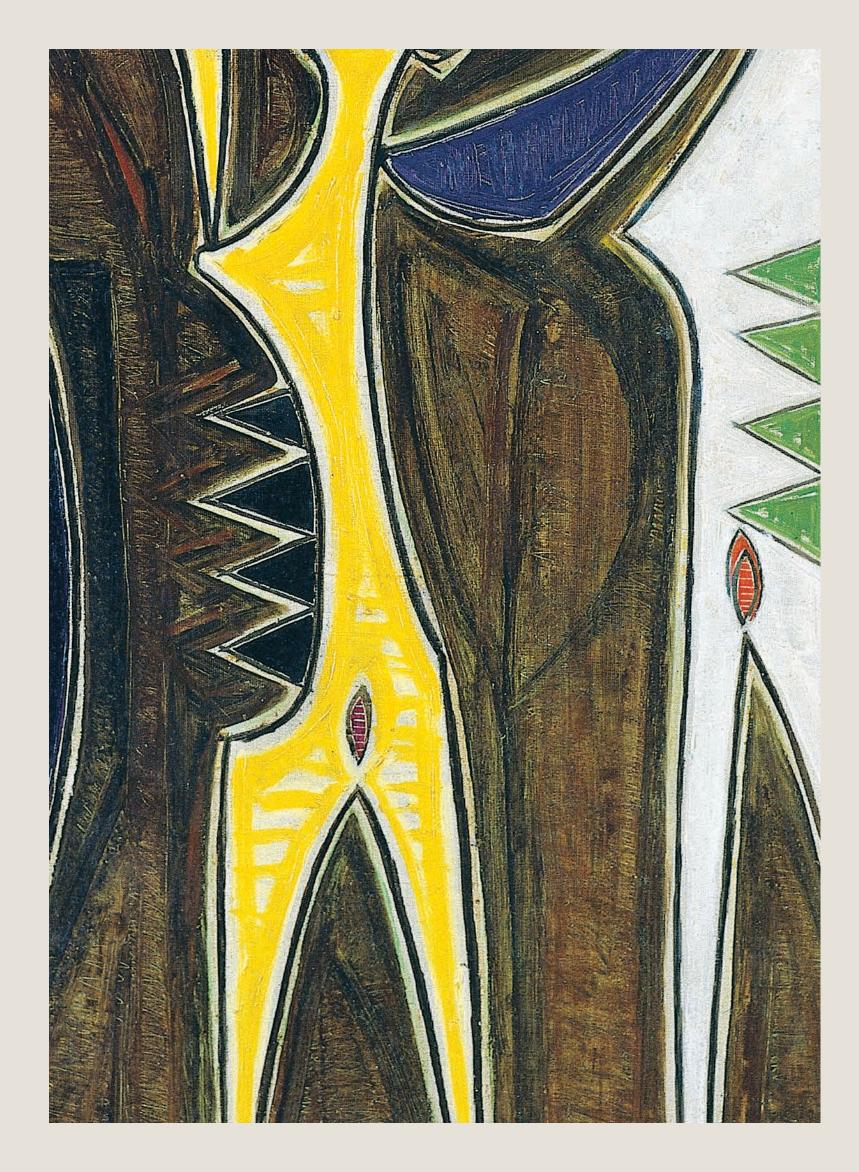


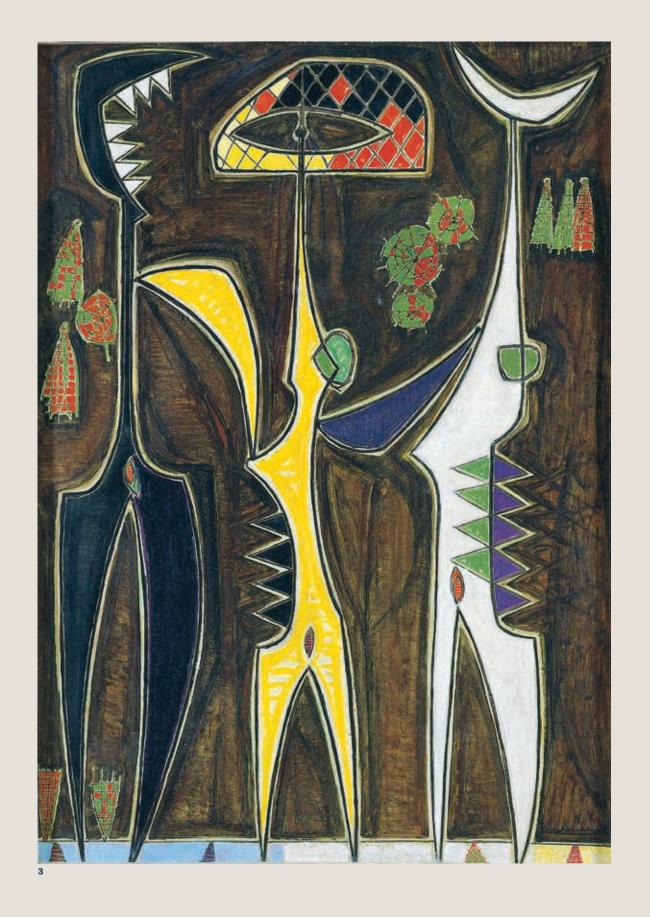


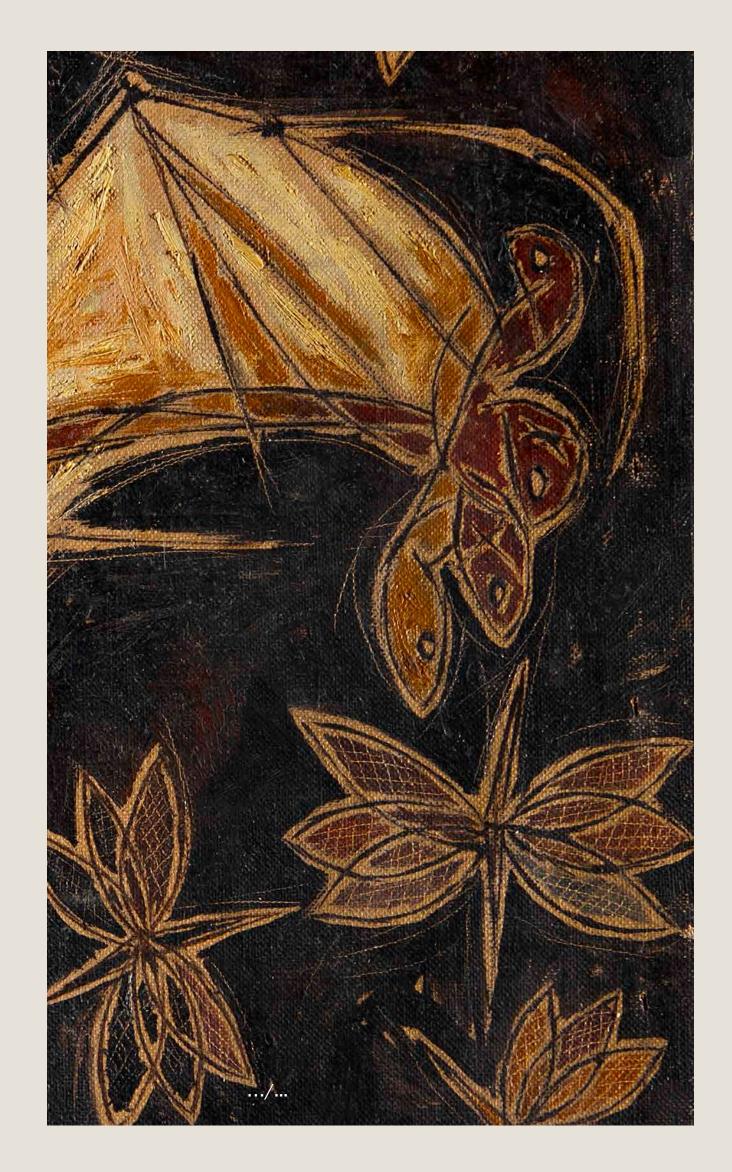


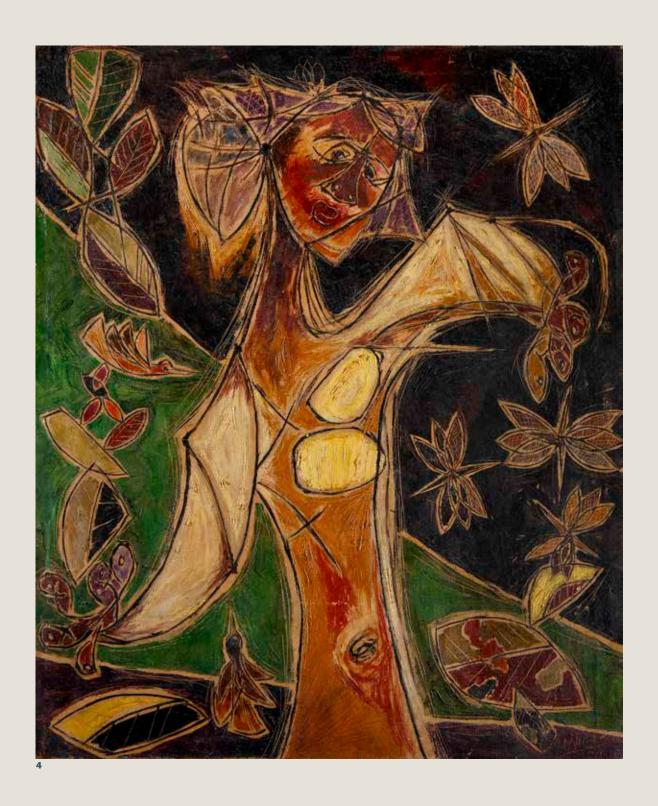
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Van Schie, M. Oswaldo Vigas: Antológica 1943-2003, exh. panel MAC USP, Sao Paulo, 2016

Related to Joaquin Torres Garcia's «Universalismo Constructivo» Vigas formulates a visual lexicon to represent the 'true' South American culture. Synchronous with prevailing artistic ideas he submerges himself in the field of abstraction and experiments, similar to other Latin American artists, including the Brazilian artists Aldo Bonadei and Burle Marx, with abstract art in combination with a focus on line and structure of space. Vigas never surrenders completely to any stylistic norm though. His artistic process is shaped by a search for an original idiom influenced by cultural identity and personal creativity.

The relation between the murals and the constructivist paintings is evident, but also in other stylistic phases Vigas' work has a strong architectural character. Both the *Formas* series of the fifties and the early 1970's works resemble mural compositions or architectural formations.

Madelon Van Schie, 2016

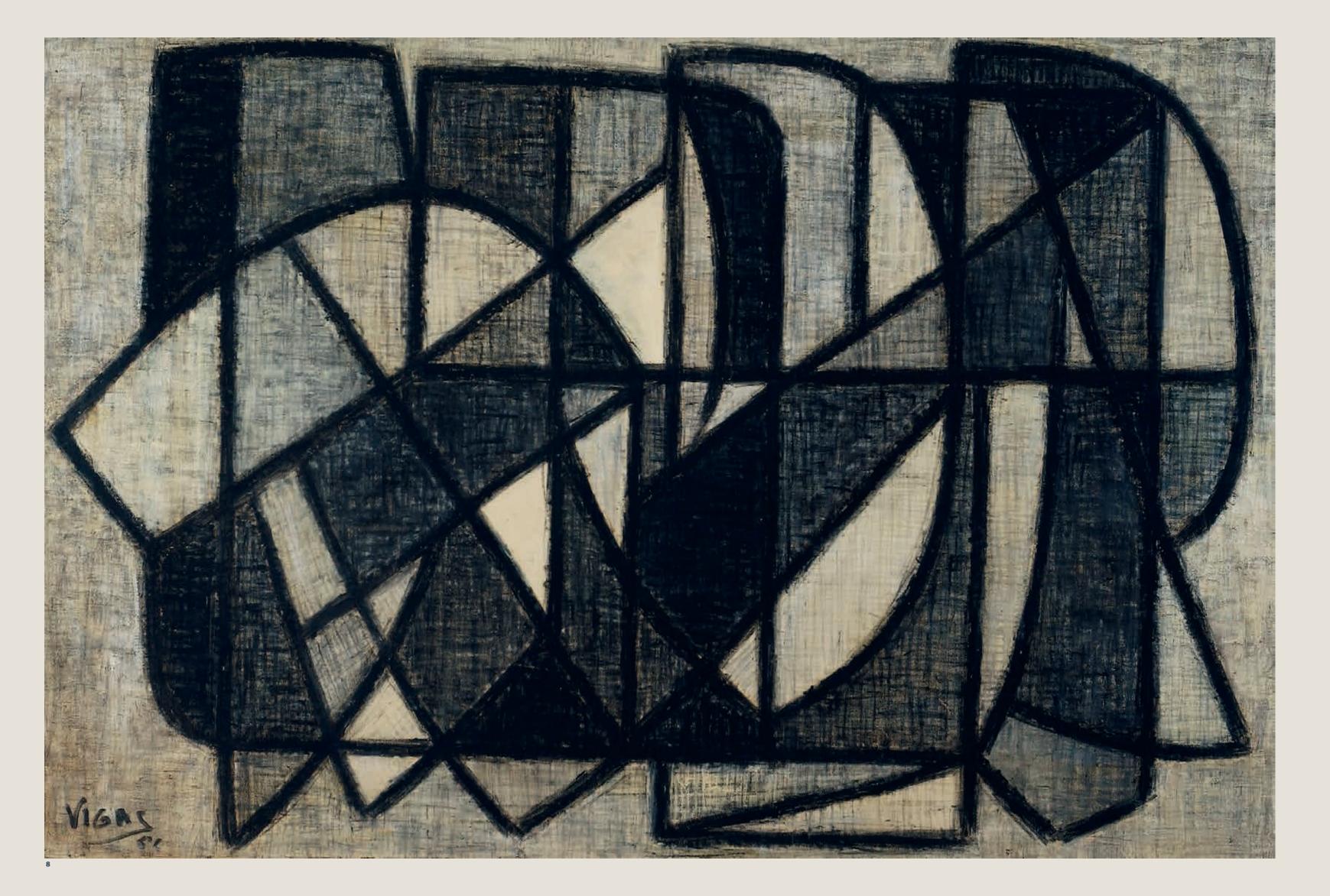


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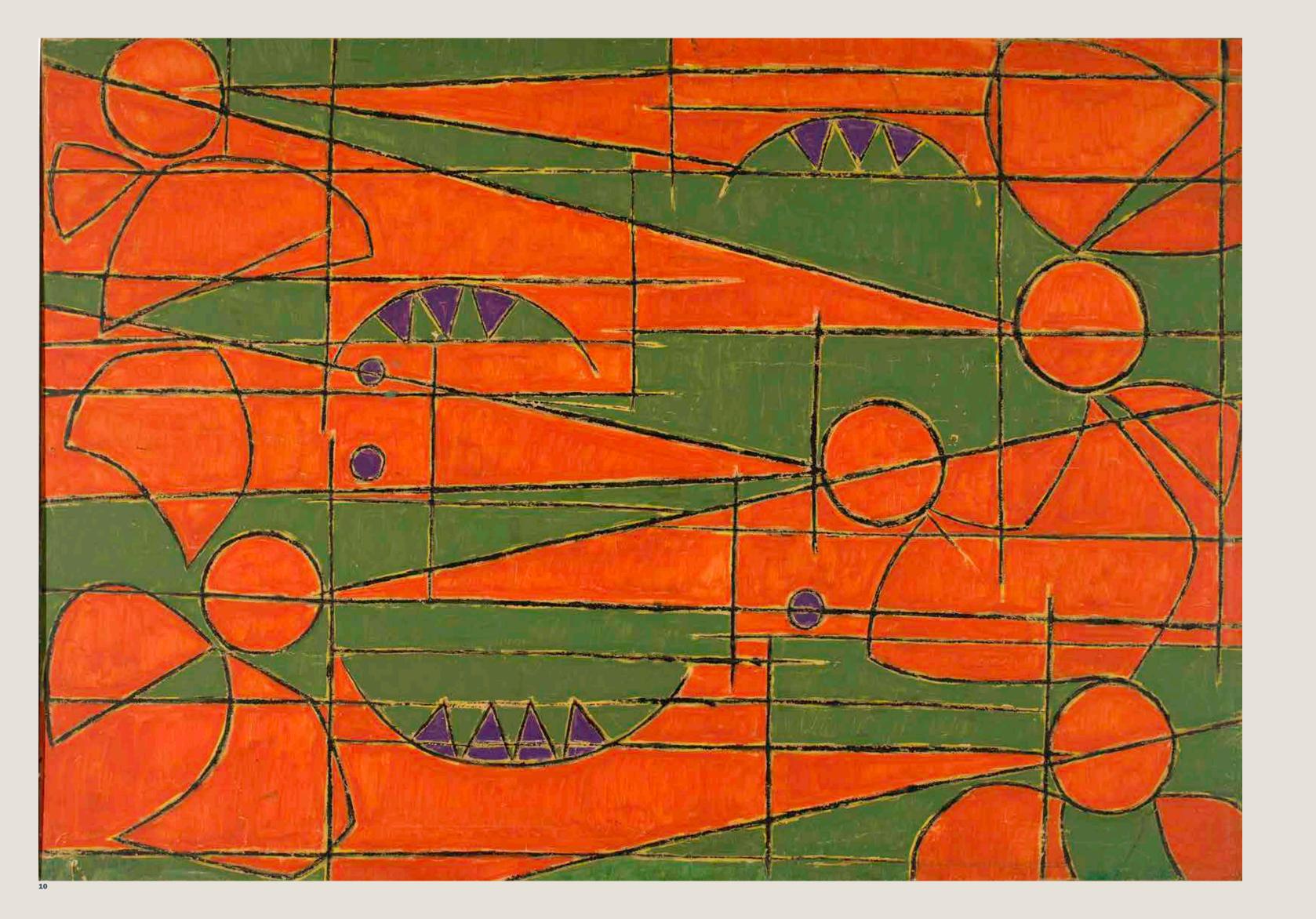


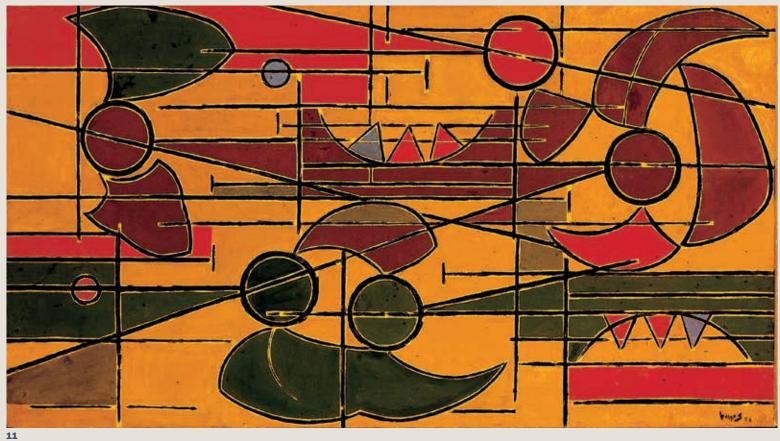
Rodríguez, B. Oswaldo Vigas. Caracas, 2012, p.14

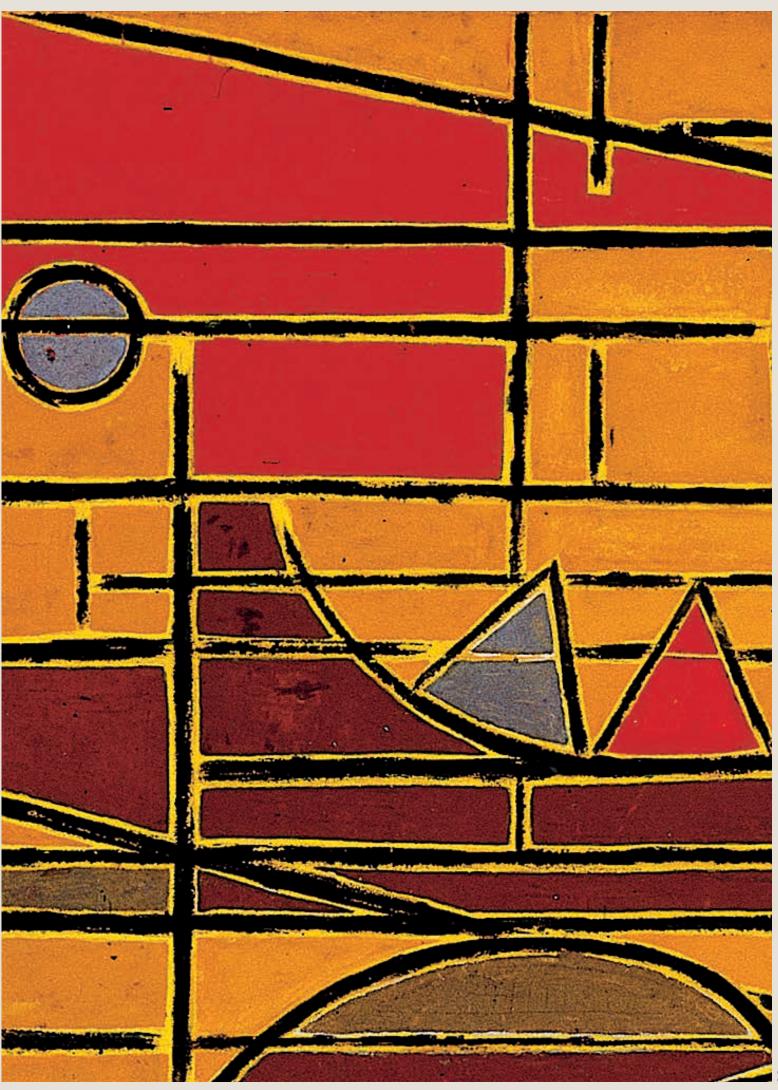
The invitation he received from architect Carlos Raúl Villanueva to take part in the Integration of the Arts project at the Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas (now a UNESCO World Heritage Site) was the catalyst that led Vigas to geometry. He made many sketches for the project that now form the series *Proyectos para murales*, several of which were integrated into the facades of some important buildings on the campus, such as the *Plaza del Rectorado*. In this project Vigas participates together with Arp, Laurens, Léger, Pevsner, Vasarely and Calder, who according to Dan Haulica, 1990 turn the University City into a place that pays tribute to the glory of modernism, but also to creative sociability, to a healthy and serene emulation.

The artist appropriates elements from Cubism and Constructivism to structure his mural proposals and thus emphasizes triangular planes, underlined brushstrokes that symbolically evokes a strange nature, both human and natural. The monumental scale of these projects is obvious even in the format of studies and can be appreciated clearly once they have been installed on the surface of a large wall. Bélgica Rodriguez. 2014





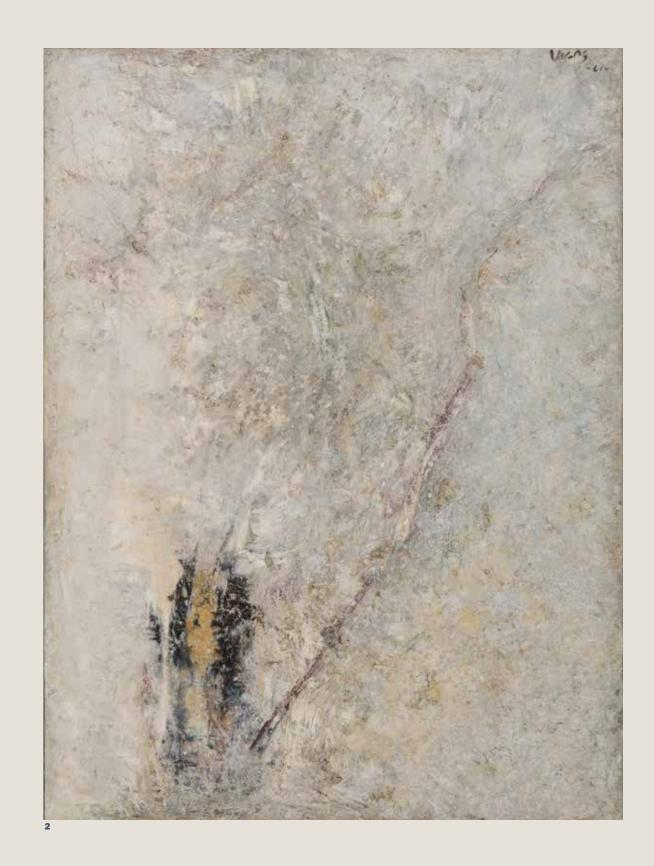


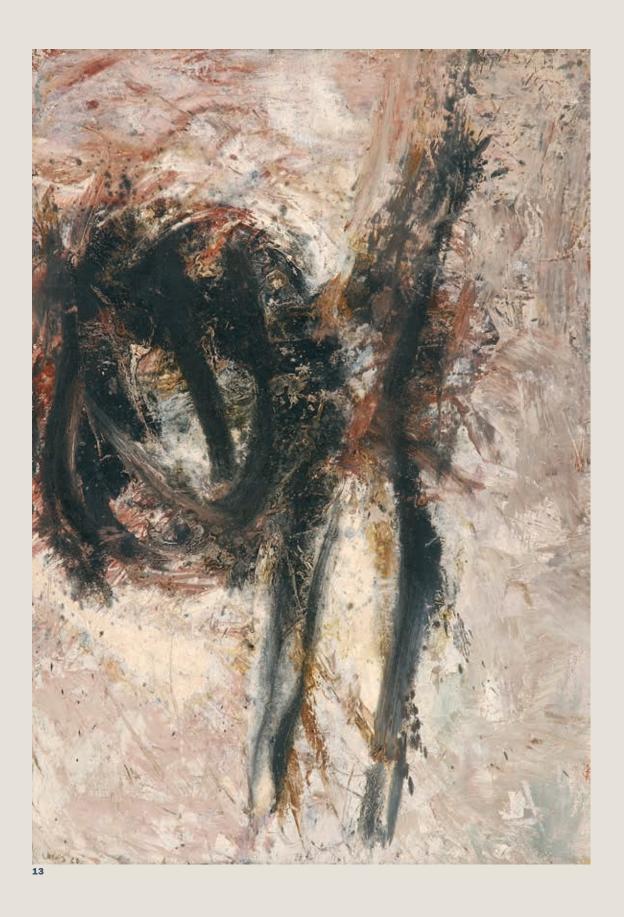


Rodríguez, B. Oswaldo Vigas. Caracas, 2012, p.14

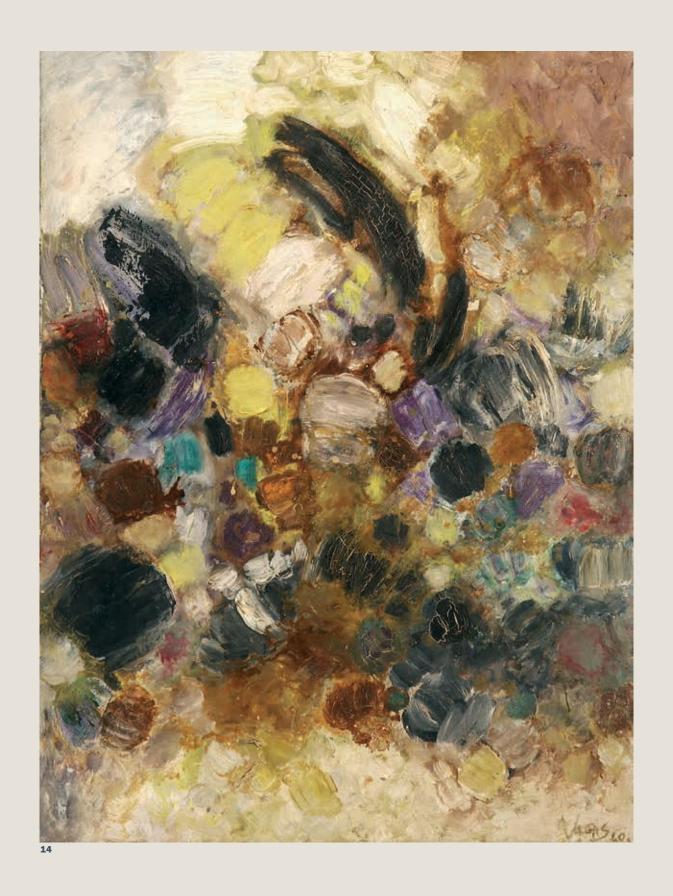
In the sixties Vigas turned to Informalism, a style that erupted at the time in Venezuela and was embraced by several important artists by virtue of its iconoclastic and irreverent attitude, its rejection of figurative art and, more specifically, of geometric abstract art. Informalism took up much of the sixties.

Vigas adopted its codes, which were a novelty at the time, without distancing himself completely from figurative art. Much of the work he made at that time reveals hidden sketches that resemble mysterious ghosts hidden within the exuberance of his sweeping brushstrokes. A further symptom of figurative art resides in the titles' references to subject matter, which also refer to a familiar everyday world. Bélgica Rodriguez. 2014.





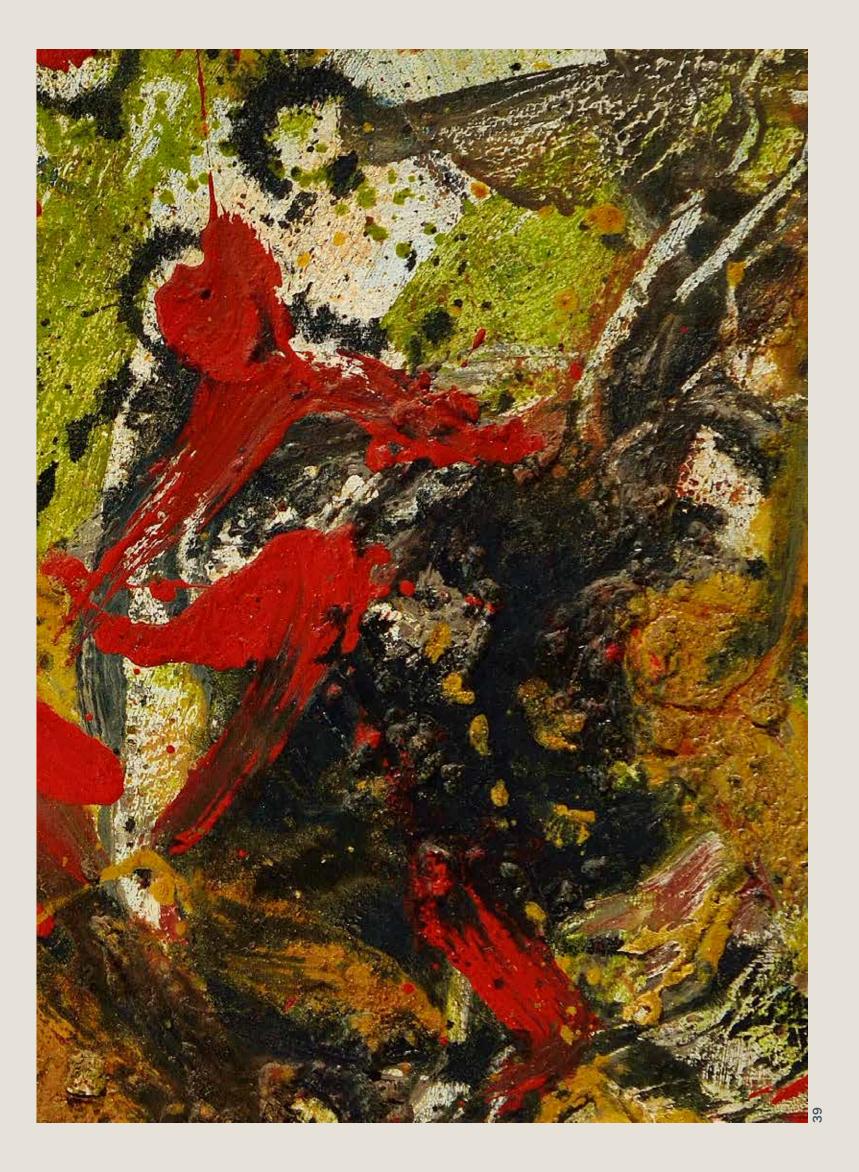
Much of the work he made at that time reveals hidden sketches that resemble mysterious ghosts hidden within the exuberance of his sweeping brushstrokes.



França, J-A. Vigas: Etchings, Drawings, Gouaches, exh. cat. Ateneo de Caracas, 1964, p.22.

José-Augusto França called Vigas's paintings: «An uplifting spectacle, maybe a little monstrous, of unforeseen dimensions: those black shapes, living snakes, menacing in oil compositions, are organized in his gouaches, joining the game of key gestures as a key to our reading, or as compasses marking the path.»



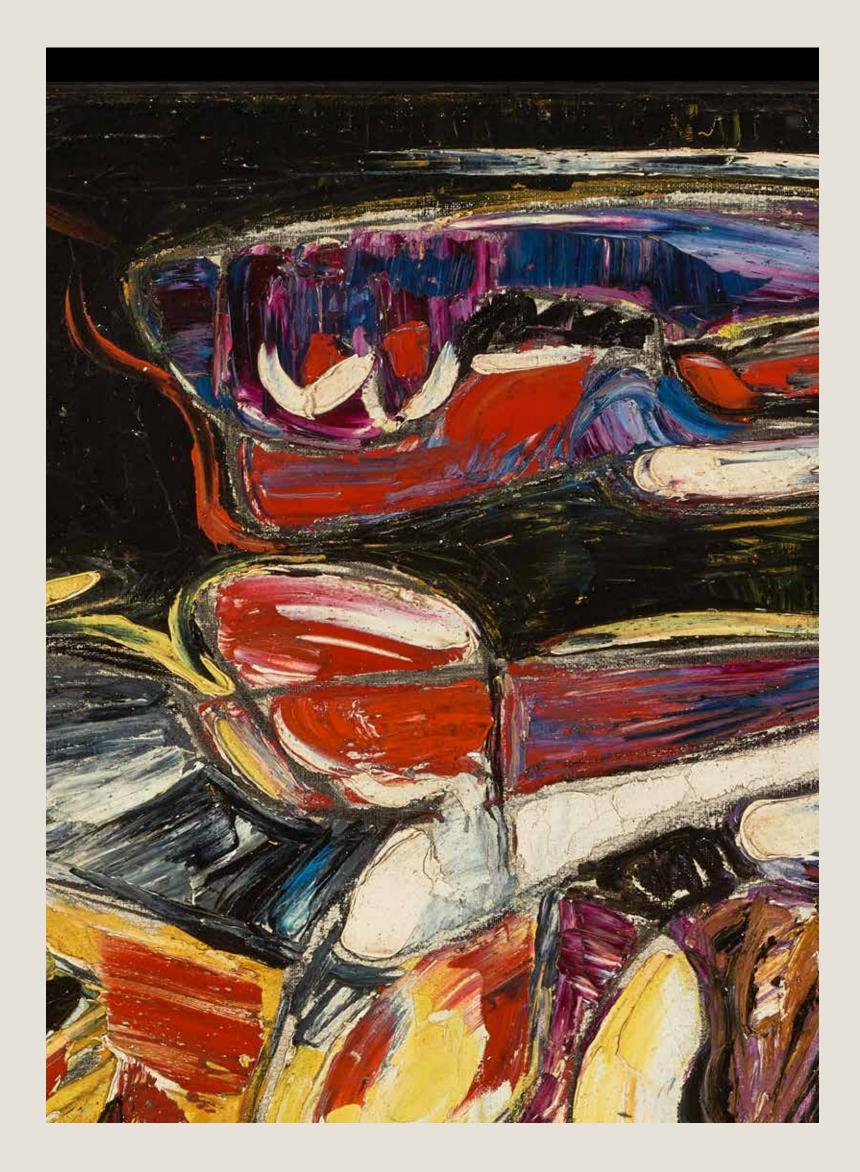


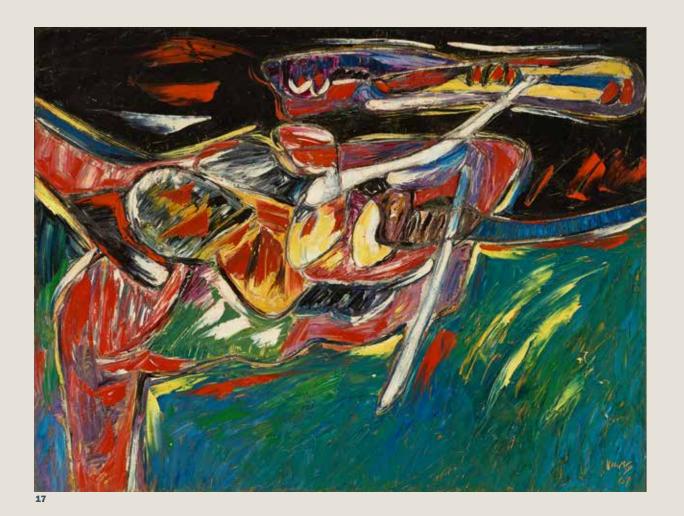


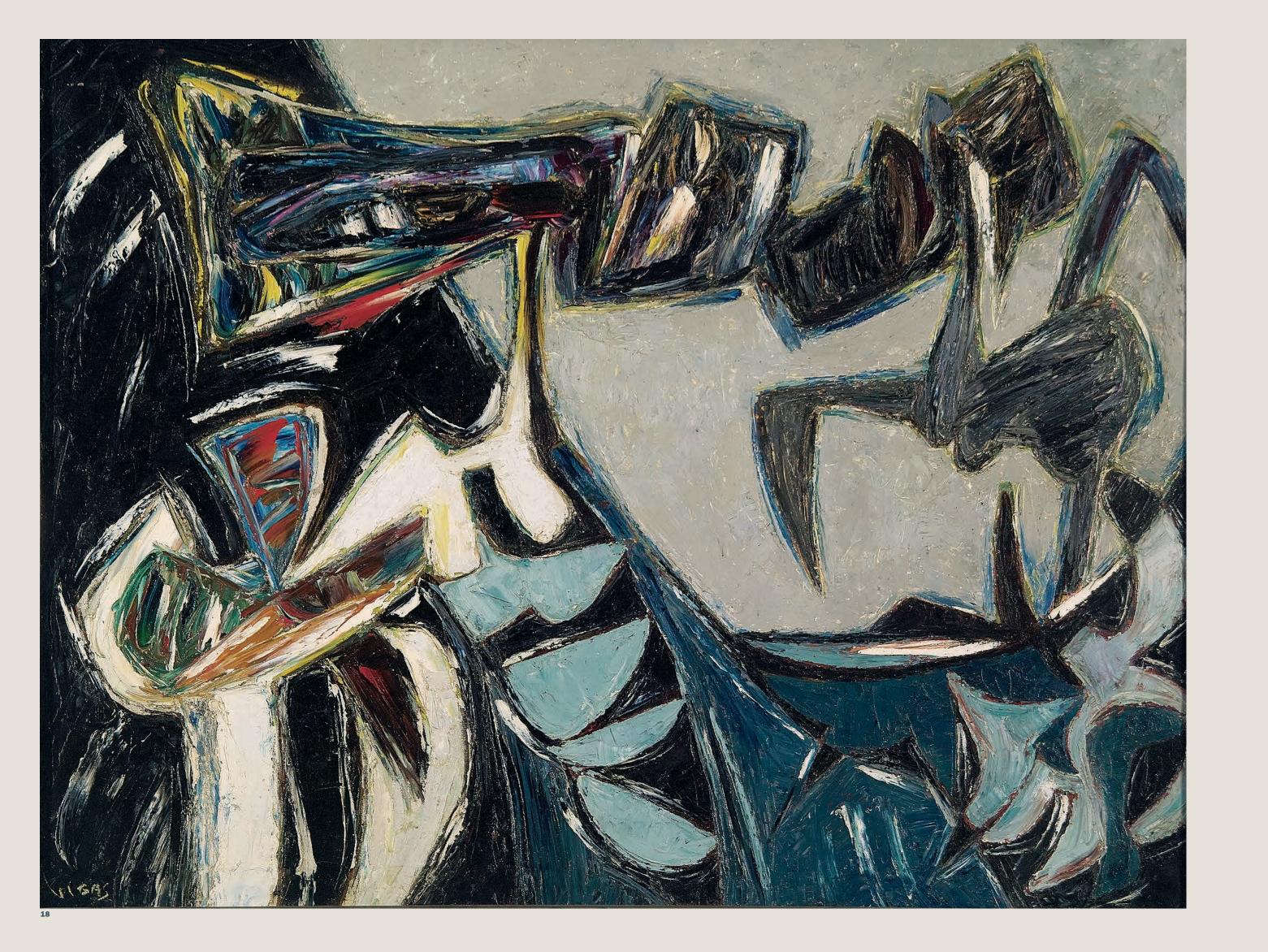


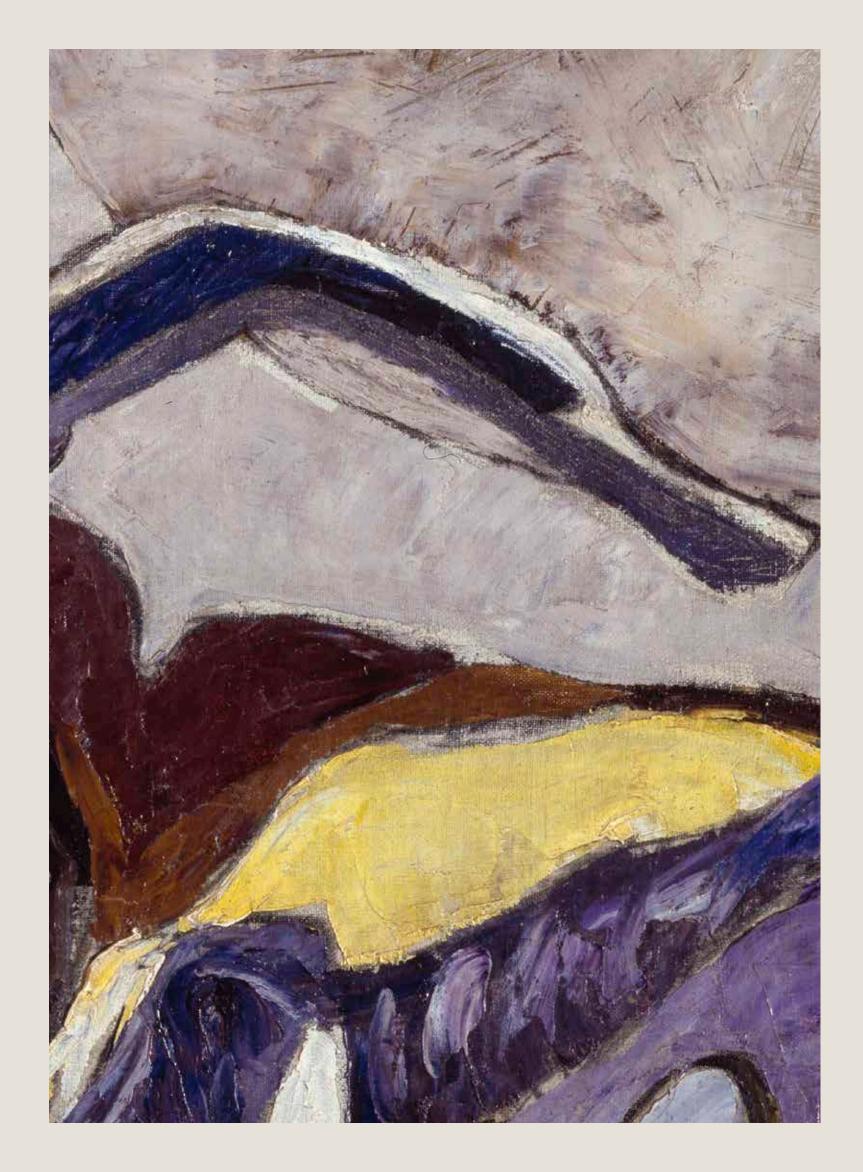
Bartelik, M. Vigas Informalista. Paris 1959-1964, exh. cat. Ascaso Gallery. Miami, United States. 2014, pp. 5-6

Vigas never directly responded to the calls of American and British Pop artists and French New Realists to bring art close to life by embracing the iconography of consumer culture. Neither did he fully subscribe to the *prescriptions* of Clement Greenberg, who advocated close attention to the surface of painting, and a confirmation of the flatness of the canvas, which influenced many artists in the United States and elsewhere. For the Venezuelan artist, such flatness derived not so much from the specificity of the medium of painting—a modern concept *sui generis*—as from the «primordial» aspects of art, which brought him closer to Jean Dubuffet and his treatment of materials for making art as «living substances» (...) Subsequently, the surface in Vigas's paintings in the late 1950s and early 1960s remained highly visceral, oozing with thick paint while exposing a jarring self-awareness as part of the act of creation. Many of his paintings from that period emphasize the porous quality of the surface, as well as the brushwork; in these works, the paint often behaves as if it were volcanic lava, imposing its own gravity on the natural terrain of the canvas. Dr. Marek Bartelik. 2014











Many of his paintings from that period emphasize the porous quality of the surface, as well as the brushwork; in these works, the paint often behaves as if it were volcanic lava, imposing its own gravity on the natural terrain of the canvas.







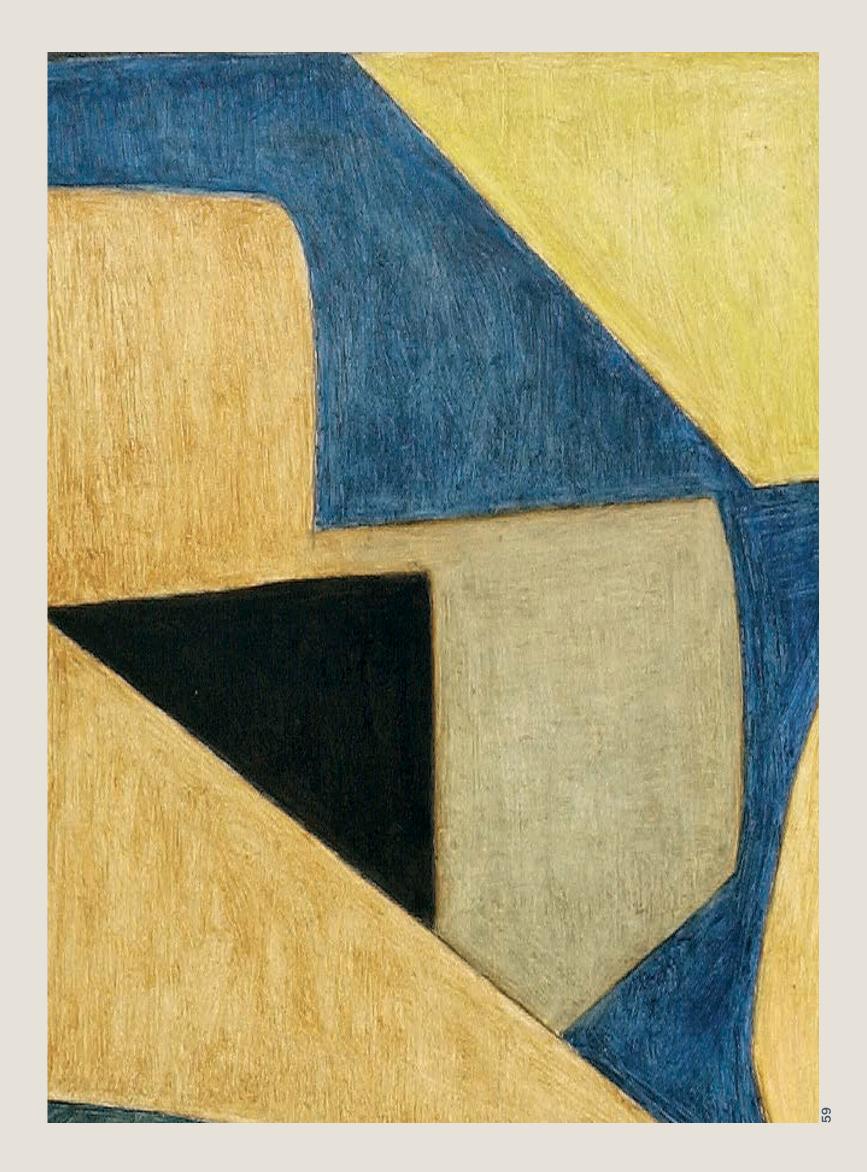




Vigas, O. Tapicería de Oswaldo Vigas, Interview with Axel Stein. exh. cat. Museo de Bellas Artes. Caracas, 1981, p. 4

In our work in Latin America, we are characterized by continuity, not by rupture; the concept of rupture belongs more to North American society. In our art there is a strong idea of historical continuity; the great Latin American artists mesh with an art coming from behind. In contrast, the artists of the north break out incessantly, because their society demands it, for reasons of a market in which we do not participate, maybe to our advantage. Entrevista Axel Stein tapicerías





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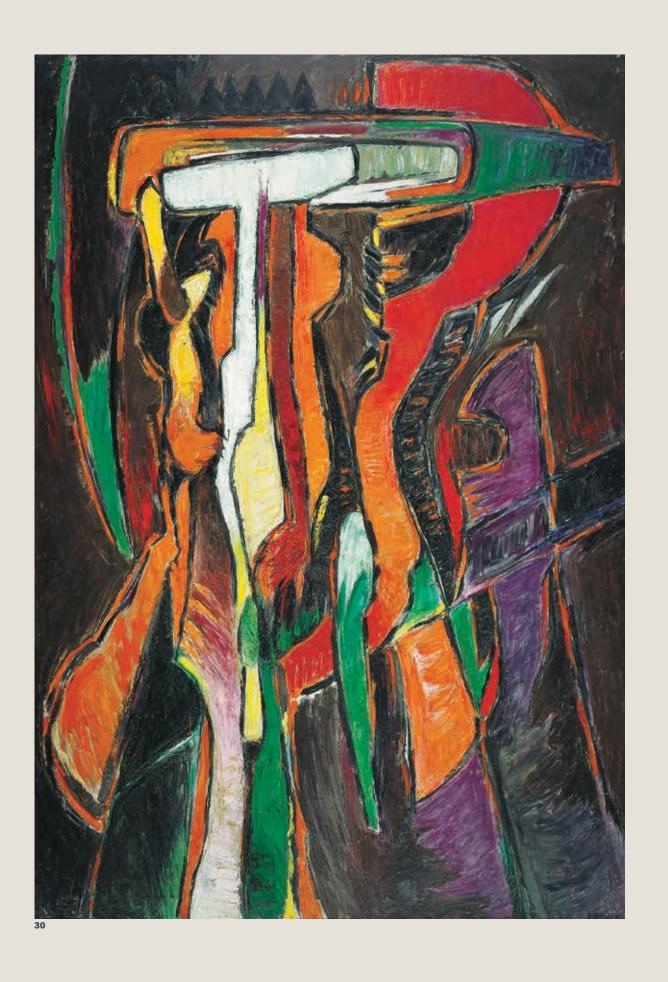


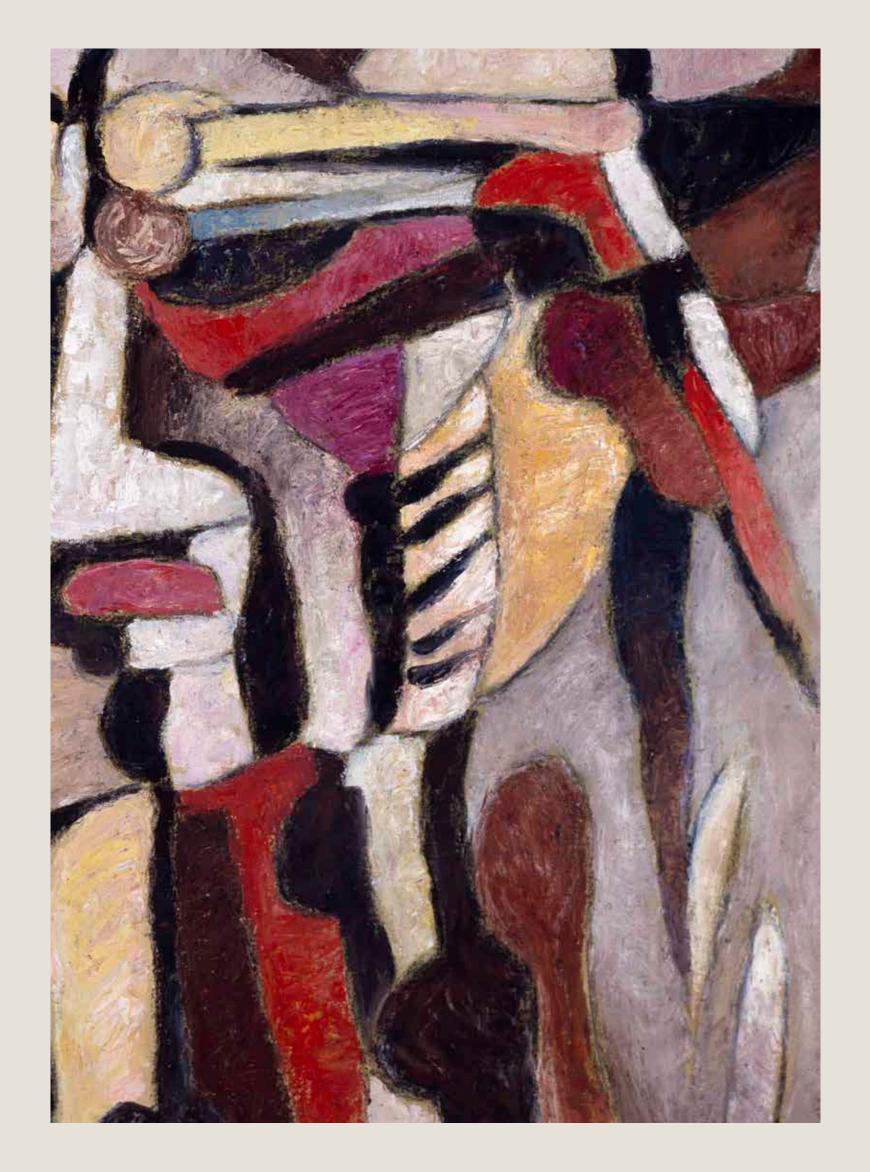


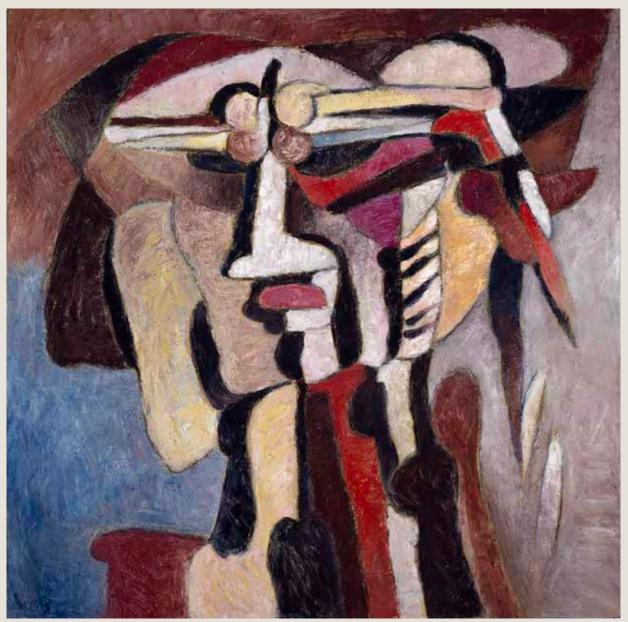
Chacón, K. Sobre Oswaldo Vigas, Miami, United States, 2018.

The creation of Vigas 's «mythical women» coincides with the boom period of the so-called «new figuration». These representations blurred the boundaries between abstraction and figuration, and mixed resources from Informalism and Expressionism. Katherine Chacón. 2018











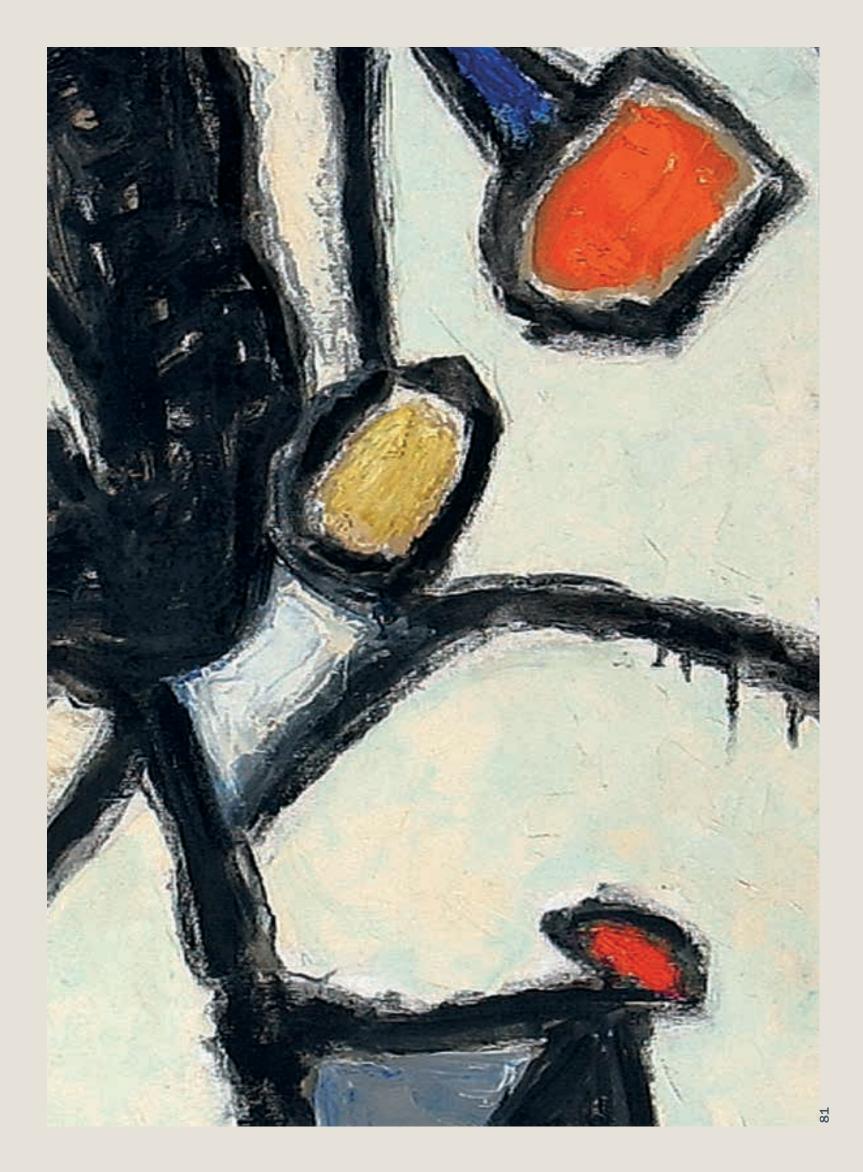
Chacón, K. Sobre Oswaldo Vigas, Miami, United States, 2018.

The period of the «new figuration» culminates around 1990. In the last decade of the twentieth century Vigas takes a turn to the painting that he had been making, not only incorporating new themes, but radically changing his plastic solutions. The «mythical women» who starred in their previous stage gave way to small-town characters, animals and diverse entes. The color is significantly restricted, and most of the pieces are made in a chromatism of earthy ranges contrasted with white, grey and black.

Vigas takes back Dubuffet's textural lesson here. For several moments of his career the French artist had invested in texture, as he attached it to his interest in the «aesthetics of common spaces». In some works in the Les Murs series, Dubuffet had begun to emphasize the plasticity of the wall as a background, restructuring it into two light, dark surfaces on which linear figures were arranged. In the Sols et terrains series of the 1950s, his intention to free the painting from the drawing led him to radically highlight the textures, which he achieved by mixing sands, gravel and other materials to pigments. The surfaces created in this way were wide textured fields that were sometimes divided by the application of a contrasting color monochrome layer on top of the area, as in Knoll of Visions (1952) of the Guggemheim Museum (XX). This solution created the idea of a horizon and, in some works, served as a background for graphics that the artist executed by scraping the surface with a pointed instrument. Dubuffet reiterated this horizon structure in many of his works from the stages known as L'homme du commun and Célébration du sol, which take place between 1942 and 1960 Katherine Chacón. 2019











1 Oswaldo Vigas

Mujer Maternal, 1952

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 95 x 65 cm / 37 13/32 x 25 19/32

2 Oswaldo Vigas

Animal, 1953

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas $85 \times 125 \text{ cm} / 33.46 \times 49.21 \text{ in}$

3 Oswaldo Vigas

Tres Brujas Nacientes, 1952 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 92 x 65 cm / 36.22 x 25.59 in

4 Oswaldo Vigas

Bruja de las Libélulas, 1950 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 71 x 58 cm / 27.95 x 22.83 in

5 Oswaldo Vigas

El Encuentro, 1954

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 195 x 130 cm / 76.77 x 51.18 in

6 Oswaldo Vigas

Personaje Naciente, 1954 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 144,1 x 113,7 cm / 56.73 × 44.76 in

7 Oswaldo Vigas

Objeto vegetal americano, 1954 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 115 x 146 cm / 45.27 x 57.48 in

8 Oswaldo Vigas

De la serie «Objeto Negro», 1956 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 97 x 143 cm / 38.18 x 56.29 in

9 Oswaldo Vigas

Proyecto para Mural Rojo, 1953

Óleo sobre cartulina fijado sobre contrachapado / Oil on card fixed on plywood

75 x 107 cm / 29.52 x 42.12 in

67 x 123 cm / 26.37 x 48.42 in

10 Oswaldo Vigas

Proyecto para Mural en Naranja, 1953 Óleo sobre papel fijado sobre masonite / Oil on paper laid on masonite

11 Oswaldo Vigas

Salinas II, 1961

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 130,3 x 97,5 cm / 51.29 x 38.38 in

12 Oswaldo Vigas

Germinal Naciente, 1960 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 116 x 80,7 cm / 45.66 x 31.77 in

13 Oswaldo Vigas

Piedra Cielo, 1960 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas

Oleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 130 x 97 cm / 51.18 x 38.18 in

14 Oswaldo Vigas

Bestiezuela, 1963 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 120 x 100 cm / 47.24 x 39.37 in

15 Oswaldo Vigas

Megatú, 1962

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 200 x 200 cm / 78.74 x 78.74 in

16 Oswaldo Vigas

Señora de los fuegos marinos, 1967 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 89 x 116 cm / 35.03 x 45.66 in

17 Oswaldo Vigas

Biología de la Noche, 1967 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 90 x 116 cm / 35.43 x 45.66 in

18 Oswaldo Vigas

Óseas Entrelazadas, 1967 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 80 x 100 cm / 31.49 x 39.37 in

19 Oswaldo Vigas

Sembradora de Hojas, 1967 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 170 x 72 cm / 66.92 x 28.34 in

20 Oswaldo Vigas

María Lionza la Dominadora, 1967 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 170 x 74 cm / 28.34 x 29.13 in

21 Oswaldo Vigas

Guardiana, 1967

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas $170 \times 72 \text{ cm} / 66.92 \times 28.34 \text{ in}$

22 Oswaldo Vigas

Ave y Personaje II, 1977 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 150 x 200 cm / 59.05 x 78.74 in

23 Oswaldo Vigas

Iniciación, 1970 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 100 x 120 cm / 39.37 x 47.24 in

24 Oswaldo Vigas

Asmodé, 1970

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas $100 \times 80 \text{ cm} / 39.37 \times 31.49 \text{ in}$

25 Oswaldo Vigas

Belisama, 1970

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas $100.5 \times 110 \text{ cm} / 39.56 \times 43.30 \text{ in}$

26 Oswaldo Vigas

Aguiladora, 1972

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas $150 \times 180 \text{ cm} / 59.05 \times 70.86 \text{ in}$

27 Oswaldo Vigas

Agorifera Gris, 1976

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas $205 \times 137 \text{ cm} / 80.70 \times 53.93 \text{ in}$

28 Oswaldo Vigas

Ancestral, 1976

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 195 x 133 cm / 76.77 x 52.36 ln

29 Oswaldo Vigas

Agorero, 1986

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 190 x 140 cm / 74.80 x 55.11 in

30 Oswaldo Vigas

Cabeza, 1987

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas $100 \times 100 \text{ cm} / 39.37 \times 39.37 \text{ in}$

31 Oswaldo Vigas

Equilibristas, 1994

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 140 x 120 cm / 55.11 x 47.24 in

32 Oswaldo Vigas

Equinoccio, 1998

Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 180 x 120 cm / 70.86 x 47.24 in

33 Oswaldo Vigas

De paseo con su mascota, 2007 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 155 x 160 cm / 60.5 x 62.4 in

34 Oswaldo Vigas

Zarabanda en Gris, 2003 Óleo sobre tela / Oil on canvas 120 x 250 cm / 47.24 x 98.42 in

35 Oswaldo Vigas

Composición Estática / Composición Dinámica - Diptych, 1954 Mosaico veneciano / venetian mosaic $300 \times 800 \text{ cm} / 118.11 \times 314.96 \text{ in}$

36 Wifredo Lam

Sin título / Untitled, 1947 Tinta sobre papel / Ink on paper 21 x 16.5 cm / 8.26 x 6.49 In

Colección del artista / Collection of the artist

37 Wifredo Lam

Sin título / Untitled, 1945

Tinta china y lápiz sobre papel / Chinese lnk and graphite on paper 20.2 x 30 cm / 7.87 x 11.81 ln

Colección del artista / Collection of the artist

38 Arte Africano

Guardian del espiritu

Madera / Wood

120 x 30 x 25 cm / 47.24 x 11.81 x 9.84 ln Colección del artista / Collection of the artist

39 Arte precolombino / Serie Valencioide. Venezuela

Venus de Tacarigua

Arcilla / Clay

 $8 \times 3.5 \times 7 \text{ cm} / 3.14 \times 1.37 \times 2.75 \text{ ln}$

 ${\bf Colecci\'{o}n\ del\ artista\ /\ Collection\ of\ the\ artist}$

Oswaldo Vigas

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