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## Spring retrospective

This year, London's Piano Nobile will present a landmark event exploring the work of one of the 20th century's most significant artists and sculptors, Barbara Hepworth. Words by Jamie Crocker

string works, drawn from public and private collections, including sculptures as well as drawings and paintings that continue the string motif. On the 50th anniversary of the artist's death, the exhibition will include several works that have not been shown to the

The exhibition, Barbara Hepworth: Strings will bring together a significant group of Barbara Hepworth's (1903–1975)

public for over half a century, as well as sculpture that has never been exhibited before.



A towering influence on modern sculpture, Hepworth's biomorphic abstract works can be seen in public parks and galleries across the UK and beyond. This exhibition comes at a time in which interest in her work continues to grow,

and her legacy as one of the most important artists in the 20th century is becoming assured. Tate Britain staged a

major retrospective in 2015, and in 2020 she was honoured with a blue plaque outside her former London home. Hepworth began making sculptures in a variety of materials that incorporated strings in 1939 and continued the practice throughout her career until her death. Her non-figurative paintings and drawings also used string motifs, and the exhibition will create a dialogue between these two-dimensional works and her stringed sculptures.



natural world. As she noted, "the strings were the tension I felt between myself and the sea, the wind or the hills".

rhythmic and musical quality, in which the allegorical and physical are constantly entwined, exemplified in works such as Curved form (Wave II) (1959). The wide range of works on display will showcase how Hepworth's strings are imbued with a multitude of references and interpretations. A series of works entitled 'Orpheus' elicits myths of the Greek musician's lyre and its deep

In sculpture, the strings often bridge wave-like arms to enclose interiors, or twist through voids of space. They have a

for the first time. Commissioned by the electronics company Mullard, the work is a cold-rolled brass sculpture that provided the stimulus for the Orpheus series which would continue for the next three years. This was an important touchstone in Hepworth's career as she moved from stone and wood to bronze and brass.

connection to nature, and the first in the series, Theme on electronics (Orpheus) (1956), will be exhibited to the public



different techniques. Henry Moore (1898-1986) was a contemporary at the Leeds School of Art, and she learnt to carve in Rome following a West Riding Travel Scholarship. Later she would travel to Paris, where string first emerged as a sculptural device, to see the studios of Jean Arp (1886-1986) and Picasso (1881-1973). When in St Ives, she

Hepworth's talent took her around the world, and she met many other great artists of the day and experimented with

witnessed Naum Gabo's (1890-1970) spiral motif experiments. However, only Hepworth would use string to suggest

organic forms and natural rhythms, exploring new territory in modernist sculpture.

LEFT: Barbara Hepworth, Curved form (Wave II), 1944 (cast 1959). Courtesy of Piano Nobile. Private Collection, on loan to The Hepworth Wakefield

CENTRE: Barbara Hepworth, Sculpture with colour and strings, 1939 (cast 1961). Courtesy of Piano Nobile. Private Collection copy

RIGHT: Barbara Hepworth, Small stone with black strings, 1952. Courtesy of Piano Nobile. Private Collection



Installation photograph of Barbara Hepworth, Theme on electronics (Orpheus), 1956 at Piano Nobile

This exhibition will be an exciting and focused look at an artist who influenced the landscape of modernist art in the 20th century and continues to inspire and provoke today. It continues Piano Nobile's recent exploration of important British artists, including a recent, critically acclaimed exhibition on Hepworth's second husband, the artist Ben

Nicholson (1894–1982). Curator Michael Regan said: "Hepworth is known to us today for her adventurous use of metal and rock to break down the boundaries between space and mass, giving the same value to both. Equally, as this exhibition will show, she used strings to create in her sculptures the tension between light and darkness, presence and absence, solidity and weightlessness. Most importantly, they symbolised the interconnectivity between the human figure and the landscape in a real, physical sense."



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