

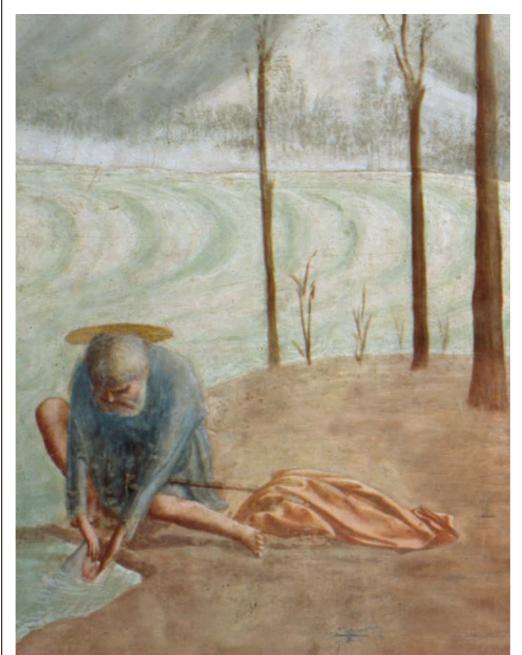
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MASACCIO, *The Tribute Money* (detail), 1425, fresco, 255 × 598 cm *Socer*: LOUIS FRATINO, *Kissing Couple*, 2019, oil on canvas, 191 × 152 cm

"PETER WOULD HAVE COME ACROSS TO MASACCIO'S PEERS AS WORTHY OF RESPECT, BUT HARDLY AS AN UNTOUCHABLE SAINT"

— Hans-Joachim Müller

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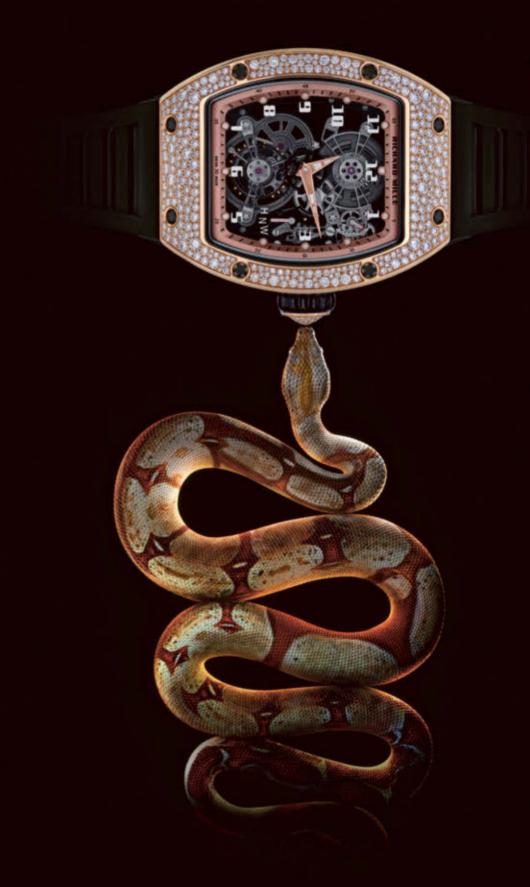
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"COSIMO DE' MEDICI
WAS THE FIRST CITRUS
COLLECTOR.
THAT'S WHEN THE ROADS
SUDDENLY CROSSED,
WHEN ART
AND CITRUS MET"

Vicente Todolí

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 Paul McCarthy on his work with Lilith Stangenberg



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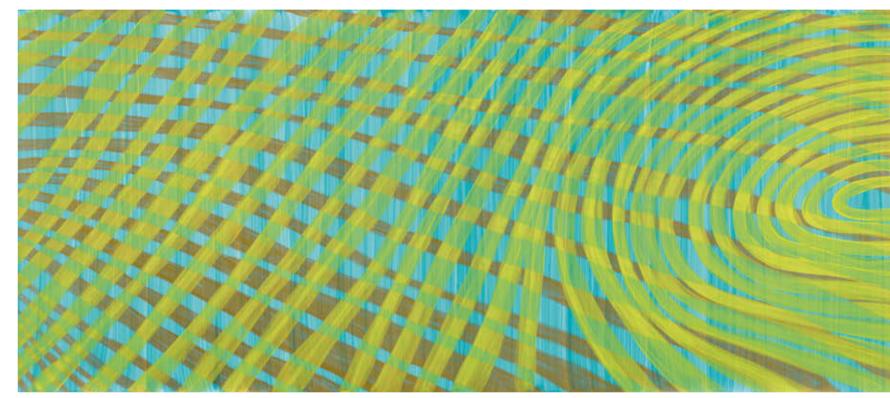
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Katharina Grosse, Untitled, 2003, 95 x 228 x 2 cm, € 60,000 - 80,000, **Auction 1 June**

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APÉRO











UDO KITTELMANN

ISABELL A BORTOLOZ

DANIEL ROSEBERRY

A few months ago, the painter Joe Bradley paid a visit to our office. Contemplating Carroll Dunham's limitededition cover of BLAU International No. 1, he mused: "It doesn't get any better. No question that he is up there with Philip Guston." We are lucky that Dunham, a painter close to our hearts, is a far better writer than Guston was-and even luckier that he demonstrates this with an essay on James Killian Spratt's "fabulous, stillborn" A Princess

Imagine having a wardrobe so unique that a museum dedicates an entire show to it. Frankfurt's Museum Angewandte Kunst did just that with Michelle Elie's encyclopedic Comme des Garçons collection. The title of the show: Life Doesn't Frighten Me. For this issue (p. 210), the fashion icon compiled a list of 10 moments in which Rei Kawakubo changed fashion forever. (Full disclosure: Elie is married to our equally brilliant and aptly stylish art director of Mars (p. 178). Mike Meiré.)

Since retiring from his post at Berlin's Nationalgalerie in 2020, Udo Kittelmann hasn't slowed down. He is now the artistic director of Museum Frieder Burda in the splendid spa town of Baden-Baden, and he also prepared the ultra-ambitious Human Brains show on view at Fondazione Prada, Venice. At nearby Osteria Zucca and fittingly after a few limoncellos—he interviewed (p. 124) his long-time colleague, citruscollector-at-large

Vicente Todolí.

Berlin gallerist Isabella Bortolozzi contributed a comprehensive list of classic cook books for this issue (p. 208), and it shouldn't be a surprise to find on it Fergus Henderson's completist Nose to Tail Eating. Bortolozzi's roster spans a similarly broad range: from the estates of Carol Rama and Aldo Mondino whose mosaics include chocolate, coffee, and other beans to artists such as Michaela Eichwald, Ed Atkins, and Oscar Murillo.

As only the third designer to run Schiaperelli after the notorious Elsa herself, Daniel Roseberry has lived up to the challenge, designing iconic outfits for Bevoncé, Kim Kardashian—and of course Lady Gaga's inauguration stunner. In this issue, he gives us a rare glimpse of his mood (p. 48): Cy Twombly and Maurice Denis appear side by side with H.R. Giger, Lola Dupré, and Monica Piloni anatomical contradictions that haunt and inspire him.

We have quite an illustrious gang of contributors, but none the New York Times ever called "the last good rich person." Agnes Gund, one of the world's most distinguished collectors and philantrophists, and president emerita of MoMA, actually sold Roy Liechtenstein's Masterpiece to provide \$100 million for the Art for Justice Fund. From page 98, Gund interviews her friend Carrie Mae Weems about the artist's career and wondrous show at the Armory.

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APÉRO

Contributors

Boris Pofalla's first novel, Low, tackled disaffected Berlin hipsters. For Taschen he has written Night Falls on the Berlin of the Roaring Twenties, and his recent journalistic work for Monopol and Die Welt addresses issues such as Berghain's Covid closure and HBO's ominous teen drama Euphoria. As such, he is an expert on how things end, which is why we asked him to write about the potentially final Documenta, beginning on page 204.

With his unerring eye for quality and strong resistance to blindly following trends, Fabrice Hergott has become our favorite museum director in France, vigorously shepherding the Musée d'Art Moderne de Paris since 2006. As he champions overlooked artists, we asked him to write a homage to Eugène Leroy (p. 156)—not anticipating that Hergott was already deep in the process of preparing a retrospective of the late postwar painter, opening April 15.

In this March's US Vogue, Kendall Jenner's pristine white coat became a canvas for three very young artists including her niece Stormi. It's an arresting image only Larissa Hofmann could create: one of the world's most famous women-and most familiar faces seen entirely anew. Magazines like Document, Self Service, and the Gentlewoman appreciate this too. For BLAU International (p. 166), Hofmann went monochrome, gritty, while retaining her

A doven of German art writing and the long-time head critic of the daily Die Welt, Hans-Joachim Müller has been closely following the contemporary art scene since he had an epiphany at Harald Szeeman's seminal show When Attitude Becomes Form in 1969. (No wonder that the curator would ask him to write his biography some 35 years later.) Müller's masterful essay (p. 112) on the early Rennaisance painter Masaccio proves that his writing bridges epochs

and centuries.

With her writing appearing both in the US and China, Qianfan Gu straddles two different yet closely entwined art worlds—just like *Heichi*, the bilingual online journal she co-founded. Art in America, Flash Art, Ran Dian, and the Art Newspaper China have all been blessed with her work, and now BLAU International is too. Beginning on p. 66, she has a personal experience with Maja Ruznic's profoundly atmospheric paintings and the solace they slowly reveal.

An authoritative voice on both contemporary art and psychedelic comic culture, it's no surprise Dan Nadel has uncovered the unsung genius of James Killian Spratt, whose unpublished graphic opus A Princess of Mars we're proud to showcase from page 178. Nadel contributes to Artforum and is curator-at-large at the Jan Shrem and Maria Manetti Shrem Museum of Art. Besides writing Robert Crumb's biography, he's also preparing a Whitney show rethinking the art of the 1960s.







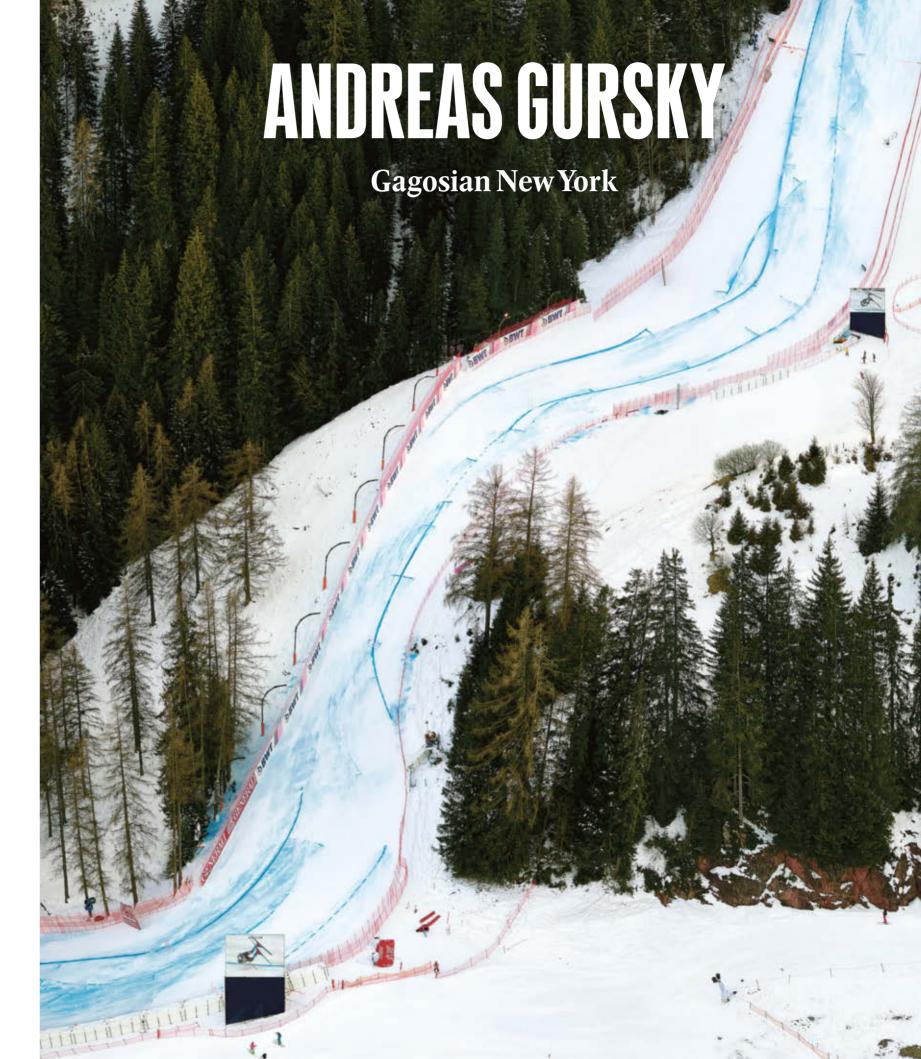
calm, clear gaze.



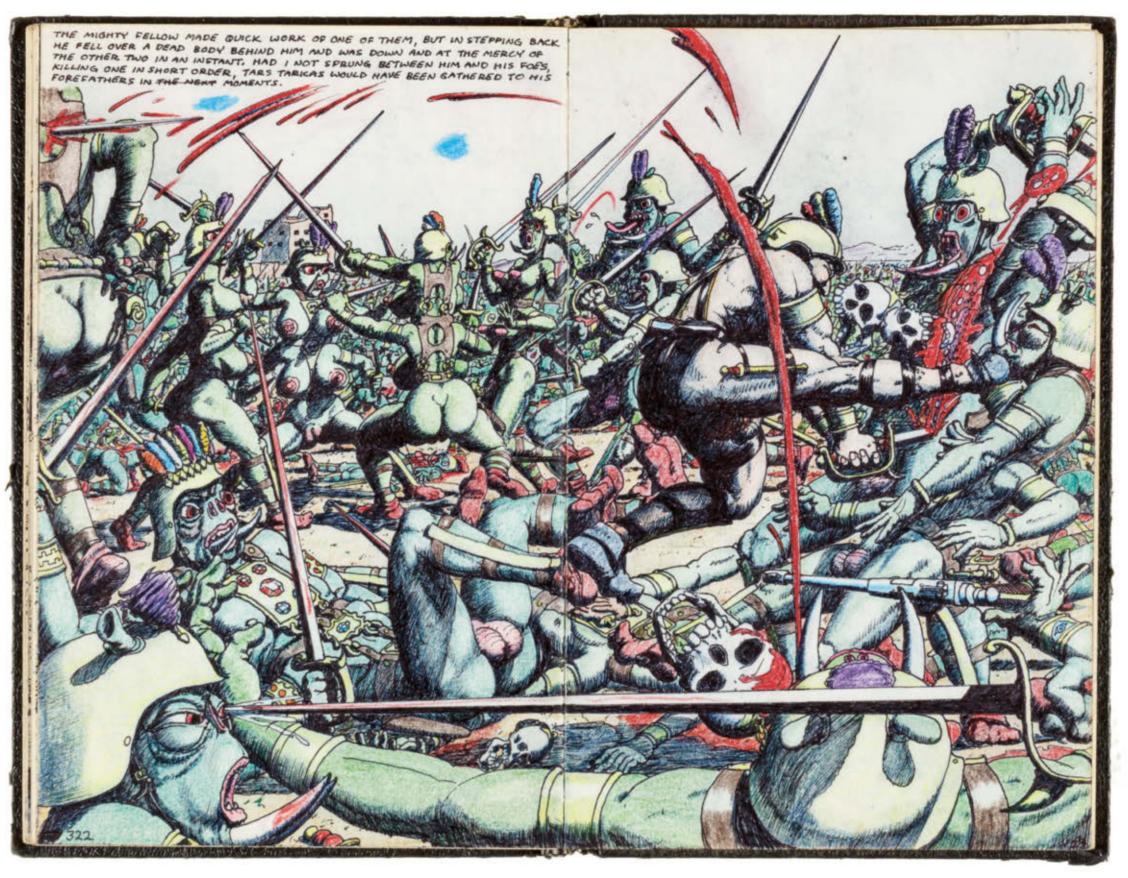










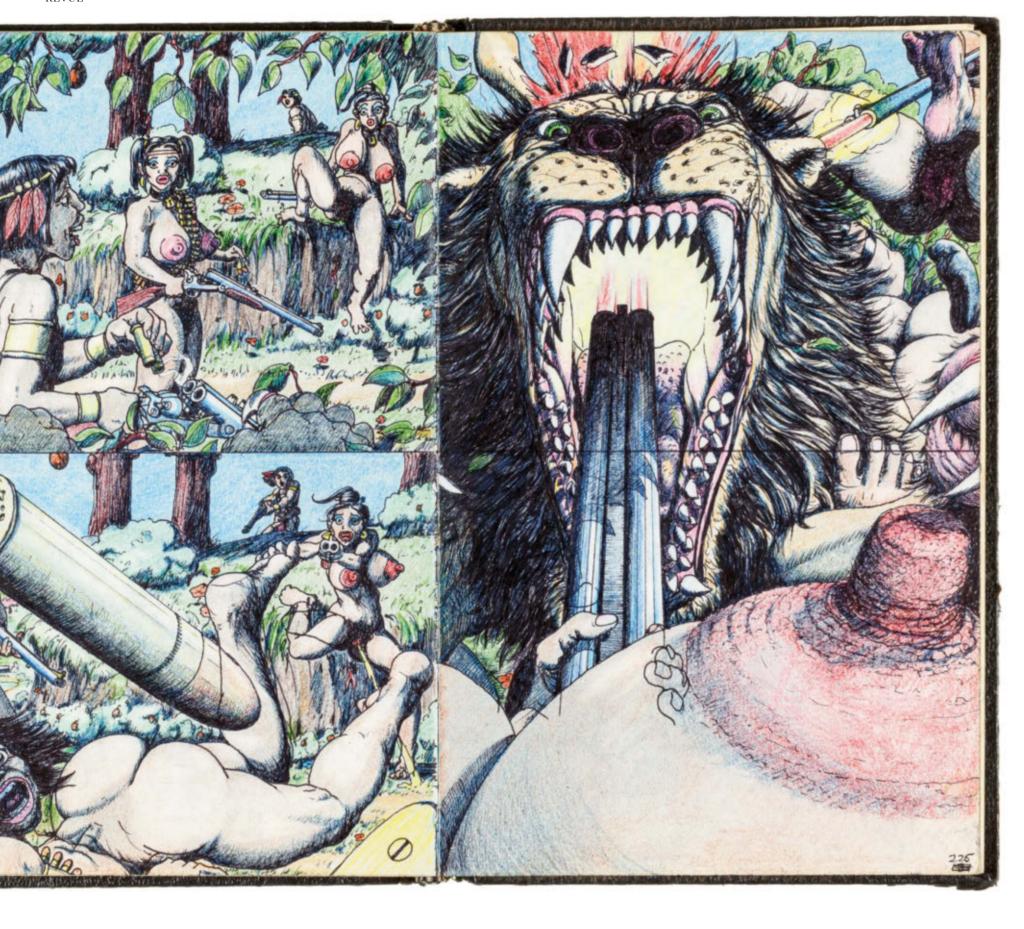




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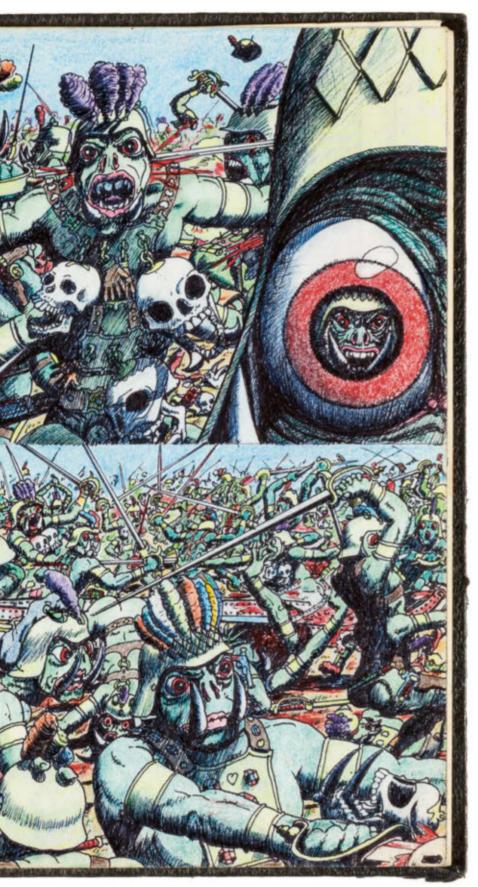
JAMES KILLIAN SPRATT'S MARS



From 2000 to his death in 2016, JAMES KILLIAN SPRATT dedicated himself to drawing a graphic adaption of Edgar Rice Burroughs's pulp classic A Princess of Mars. As yet unpublished, and as lewd and camp as the original, Spratt's version is among the greatest pieces of fan art ever created. Fans of the fan, painter Carroll Dunham and art historian Dan Nadel loaned the artist's original notebooks from his son to curate—and comment upon—this first printed portal into Spratt's high-strung and well-hung metaverse



Princess of Mars REVUE







n 2019, the human protagonists in my work began to turn green. Several factors were driving this process, not least the influence science fiction has had on my visual imagination since I started reading it as a boy. Within science fiction's loose conventions, green skin has been a common signifier of the alien, the toxic, or the strange, traits I wanted to encourage in my own work.

To this end, I contacted my friend Dan Nadel, thinking his vast historical knowledge of comic art might yield precedents I was unaware of. Dan sent me a great list of examples of these green beings, some known to me, some not. Almost as an afterthought, he mentioned that an artist named James Killian Spratt had made drawings for the graphic novel A Princess of Mars, the first of Edgar Rice Burroughs's so-called Mars Books, and that these images could be seen on a fan-site. After I saw these amazing drawings, there began a process in which Dan and I fed each other's enthusiasm around what we imagined these drawings could be, until we had the idea that there must be physical notebooks somewhere that we should attempt to locate. Dan proceeded to do exactly that—I asked him in amazement how he'd managed to locate Spratt's family, and he replied, "It's what I do"—and soon we were on a Zoom call with Spratt's son Aaron in the Washington suburbs. That day, Aaron showed us three small notebooks filled with his father's fabulous, stillborn graphic novel, and shortly afterward we were able to borrow the documents, which we could then explore.

It was interesting, and a little eerie, to hear from Spratt's son about his Burroughs and *Mars* obsession. Edgar Rice Burroughs was the only author for whom my father and I shared an enthusiasm. My father introduced me to *Tarzan* when I was 10 or 11 years old, around the time I discovered my first Robert A. Heinlein novel, *Time for the Stars*—the gateway drug hiding in the shelves of the tiny library at my rural school. I devoured the *Tarzan* stories, and it was pleasant to share that with my father, but when I discovered that the creator of *Tarzan* had also written science fiction, I left my father in the jungle and began traveling the solar system.

Over a century ago, Burroughs invented an approach to world-building that blends imagined aspects of ancient or "primitive" earth civilizations with imaginary "futuristic" technology—a tactic still in use, just ask George Lucas or James Cameron. Burroughs would insert into these cultures, by essentially magical means, a solitary, robustly fit white male hero endowed with both martial cunning and emotional sensitivity. Hence, the first Martians we meet are green four-armed versions of nomadic Arab or Native American hunters riding hideous alien beasts instead of camels or horses, horrors that quickly come to respect heroic protagonist John Carter for his athletic prowess and code of honor. The green warriors are described as being 15-feet tall and naked but for their amulets and weaponry, which includes spears of 40 feet and long rifles that shoot radium bullets accurately over 200 miles. Such a

formula was nectar to me. I loved imagining—and Burroughs's writing helped me imagine—the smells, sounds, and textures of Barsoom, as the Martians call their own planet, and since I no doubt aspired to become a fit, cunning, and sensitive white man myself, John Carter was very easy to relate to.

Burroughs's hero was both a "southern gentleman" and the product of a bloodthirsty military culture, a former captain in the defeated army of the Confederacy. James Killian Spratt was also southern, and had served in the US Navy in Asia as a young man. While essentially the same age, Spratt and I must have experienced quite different versions of our American Dream: I was raised in a deeply Yankee cultural precinct, and while Spratt was in the Navy, I was protesting the Vietnam War. With all our differences of perspective, we both became artists, and were both attached to Burroughs's Barsoom tales.

Unquestionably, Spratt's drawings come dramatically closer than any previous and better-known efforts to the atmosphere of the culture Burroughs described. The late 1960s and early 1970s counterculture encouraged the embrace of bodies, and curves, smells, and body hair were newly (re-)aestheticized. Additionally, there was a graphic art renaissance driven by psychedelia. There is an earthiness to Spratt's aliens that earlier visualizations lack. One almost smells the pheromones held in Princess Dejah Thoris's sumptuous pubic bush, the invisible chemicals that must stimulate John Carter's lusty over-protectiveness. Spratt imagines Carter as both clever and clueless, a well-hung human killing machine capable of being flustered by a pretty woman's glance. The scenes within the crowded Martian cities reek of ordure, sweat, and leather. Of course, Spratt did not shy away from the implications of Burroughs's descriptions concerning violent gladiatorial combat or ubiquitous nudity. It is all there in the notebooks.

Spratt was having a lot of fun while also skirting the edge of callow naughtiness, as shown by some of the less-finished pages. But when he stayed with the material, he maintained the nuance that makes the project touching and challenging.

Barsoom is an ecological disaster where power blocks divide along the lines of race, and where species fight endlessly over vanishing resources until a white earthman from a discredited slave-holding former nation arrives to help bring some clarity and purpose to the situation. Judged by a more recent consensual value system, Burroughs's narrative attitude can seem, at best, rabidly conservative. But in the context of his day, his vision of a multiracial planetary culture supported by exotic technology, where members of different species make common cause, might be considered imaginatively progressive. Somehow, Spratt revealed both aspects of this interpretive conundrum in these drawings. I have no idea if Spratt and I would have liked each other, but I would love to have talked about these things with him. For Dan and me, discovering and studying the notebooks has been a rare privilege, one we are happy to share.

ames Killian Spratt was born in Frankfurt, Germany, in 1950 and raised in Hendersonville, North Carolina, just underneath the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Spratts are a southern family with deep roots in the region and a tradition of military service, and as a small child, James was a natural tinkerer. He discovered sci-fi and fantasy in the early 1960s, finding, like many kids then, a special affinity for Edgar Rice Burroughs's Tarzan and John Carter of Mars. Spratt studied art at the University of North Carolina Asheville—not far from the ruins of Black Mountain College—then, from 1970 to 1974, served in the US Navy. He returned home from Vietnam and Korea married, and his only child, Aaron, was born that year. Upon graduating from UNCA in 1978, Spratt began working in his "open to the public studio," and later received solid commissions—wildlife and busts for libraries, state capitols, firehouses, and other civic sites in his hometown and especially Atlanta, Georgia.

From 2000 until his death in 2016, Spratt devoted much of his time to a graphic adaptation of Burroughs's *A Princess of Mars*, a novel in which a Confederate soldier wanders lost into a cave, slumbers, and awakes on a Mars called "Barsoom" by its inhabitants, and soon finds himself caught in a conflict between a humanoid race of red Martians and the six-limbed, greenskinned Tharks. Spratt drew his adaptation with a felt tip pen and colored pencils in three hardcover sketchbooks, each five by eight inches, totaling 344 pages. In his lifetime, it was serialized on the *ERBzine* website as a series of digitally colored and somewhat awkwardly formatted comic strips, a project that remains unfinished.

Spratt's devotion to Edgar Rice Burroughs, though unique in its manifestation, was shared by generations of fans dedicated not just to the man himself, but to the fictional lands he created. Deep in a pulp zone of enormous circulations and loud covers, Burroughs originated two lasting characters in Tarzan and John Carter. He wrote 10 Barsoom novels between 1912 and 1941, and 26 *Tarzan* books between 1912 and 1938. There were other books, too—westerns, jungle adventure books, straight-up science fiction, and much more. Burroughs imagined numerous iterations of his worlds, keeping readers hooked by endlessly bringing his heroes into new encounters.

When Spratt encountered Burroughs, a pulp revival was underway: pulp fans had grown up and become publishers, editors, artists, and critics, and Burroughs and his peers were once again in drugstores across the country. Young illustrators like Roy Krenkel and Frank Frazetta were hired to create eye-catching covers with panache, dynamism, and a certain pansexual sense of mythmaking rooted in early 20th-century illustration by the likes of J. Allen St. John and N.C. Wyeth. The overall image was of a time and place that was somehow both biblical and Arthurian—a place where swords, sandals, loin cloths, and ruins were the fashion of the day. It was "safe" for kids and could be erotic for adults, a sweet spot that was

beloved by squares and groovers alike. Above all, for a guy like Spratt, it looked possible. As Spratt wrote in the earnest, if purple, prose of fandom: "After Rodin ('Who are we? Where did we come from? Where are we going?') Edgar Rice Burroughs is an archetype of almost all the sci-fi written, and his layers of meaning have not begun to have been revealed in totality." He could not have drawn 344 pages without believing exactly this.

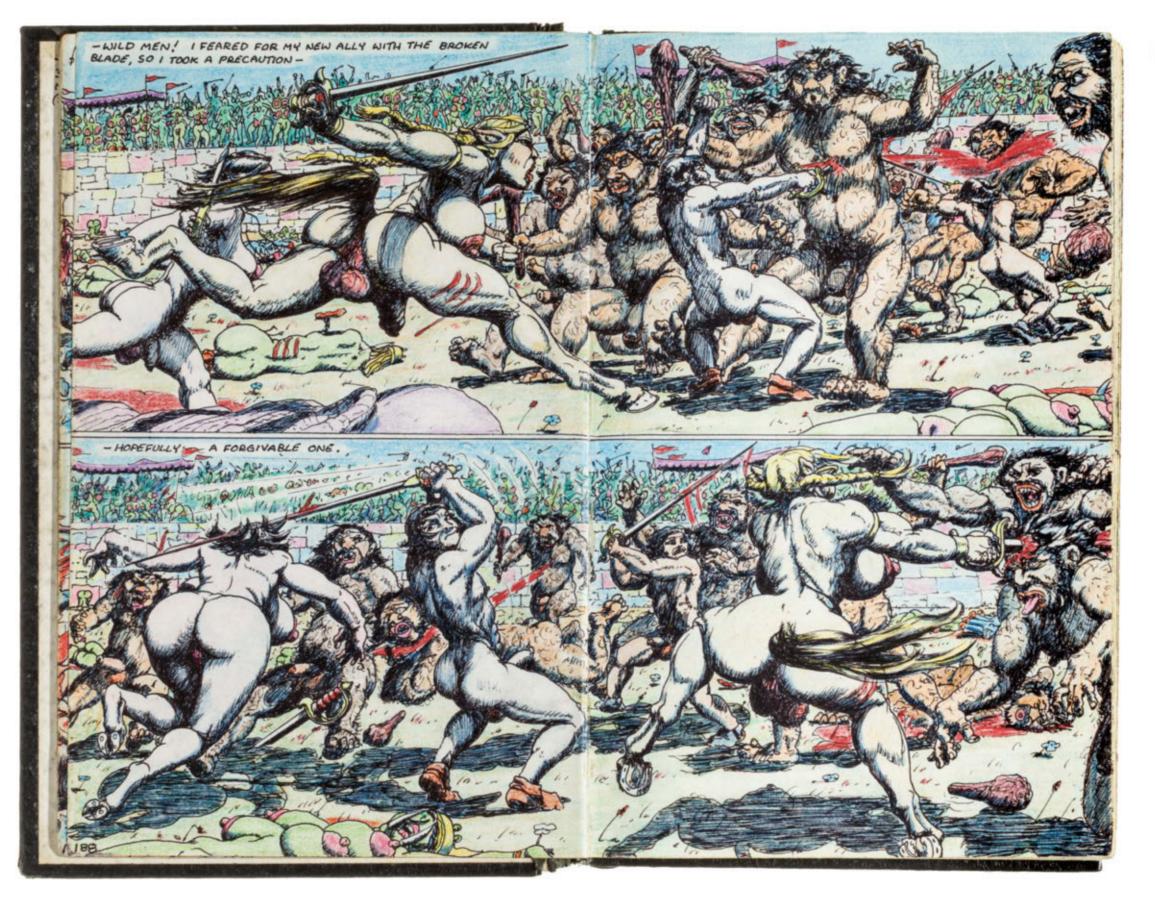
Spratt first made contact with likeminded Burroughs fans via an autobiographical text in the pages of Burroughs Bulletin No. 30, spring 1977. But it would be another 20 years before Spratt moved away from public sculpture and took Burroughs as a subject, selling ERB-related chess sets and sculptures by mail order. In 2000, he embarked on his A Princess of Mars project for, as he put it, his own "amusement." He had no publisher in mind, only an obsession and an inkling that perhaps the work could find a home as a graphic novel. Two decades ago, the standard operating procedure for such projects had artists laying out each page in pencil, then drawing it in ink on individual pieces of illustration board. The sheets might then be photocopied before color was added, preserving the "original." If the studio was a bit more technically advanced, the black and white original would be scanned and colored digitally. But that is not how Spratt operated.

In a romantic and revealing text, he wrote: "knowing that art is more pleasant and fruitful if permitted to happen, rather than by being made to happen, I drew a deep breath and committed myself to the pages, anxious and excited to see what this magical story would reveal." This marks a key difference between him and the illustrators he loved: he was doing it for himself, with no template in mind. It was only him and the text. The notebooks are proof of both his conviction and wild permission. He used only three. Sketches, notes, jokes, and of course the manuscript itself—it is all in just the three notebooks. This was his calling, and he was clearly relishing the physical act of imagining. The drawings have the energy of a young artist feeling his power but of mastery as well.

Throughout his *Princess of Mars*, Spratt renders everything in the picture window with identical intensity: characters and objects, the ground and the air, exist in relation to one another as though in a diorama rather than, as in most comics, a camera lens. Most narrative art works through selective generalizations and elisions of backgrounds, ancillary characters, and crowds so the reader can keep moving through the story. But Spratt was so involved in his Burroughs's world-building that everything had to be touched. When he needs to render a discrete object, he gives it an almost delicate holding line; when full bodies come in, he lets loose cavalier hatch marks and then adds volume or highlights with colored pencil. It never feels illustrative—though, as James Killian Spratt will tell you, it is quite literally out of Burroughs—but rather like an artist creating a world as he goes, doing for an unknown public what his beloved writer did for him.

Princess of Mars







Princess of Mars





