The background is a light beige, textured surface, possibly paper or fabric, with a prominent yellow wavy line running horizontally across the upper half. In the bottom right corner, there is a yellow shape that resembles a stylized animal or a splash. The overall aesthetic is minimalist and organic.

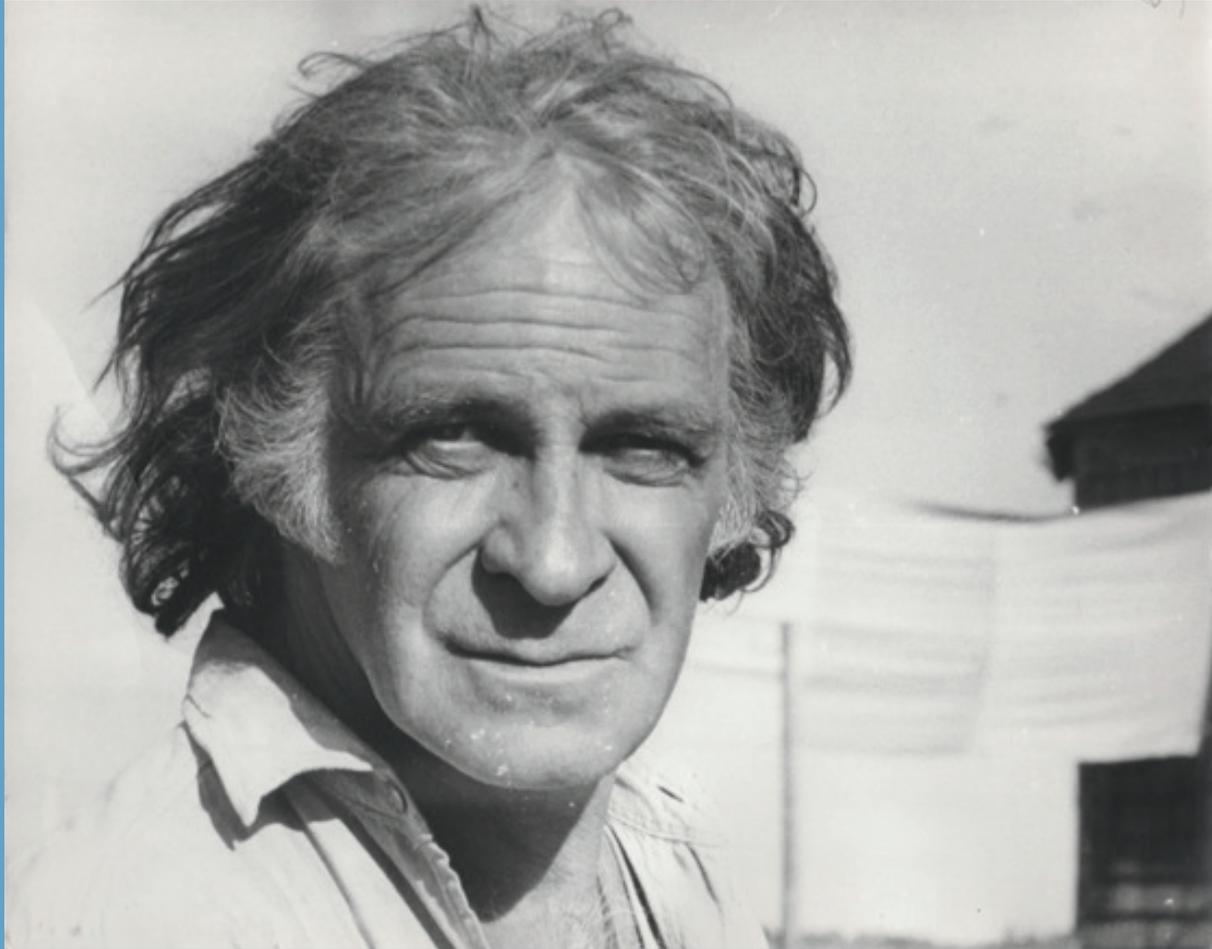
EDWARD DUGMORE
THE 1960S

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February 23 - March 25, 2017

LORETTA HOWARD
GALLERY

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Edward Dugmore: The 1960s

When Edward Dugmore arrived in Manhattan in the mid 1950s he helped define a generation of Abstract Expressionist painters whose legacy is now mythic in scale. This was an inward looking period known for its hard drinking, heated debate and cathartic, frenzied painting. Dugmore became a ubiquitous figure at the Cedar Street Tavern and the many downtown artist cooperatives that helped define this scene. By 1960 however, the fabric of this milieu had changed. Dugmore's close friend Clyfford Still left that year to paint in pastoral isolation on his farm in Westminster, Maryland. Willem de Kooning began spending increasingly more time in the rural hamlet of East Hampton before moving there permanently in 1971. Phillip Guston would abandon pure abstraction and take up permanent residence in the Catskill Mountains. For Dugmore, this decade would also mark an important turning point in his practice.

3

His paintings of the 1960s mark a shift away from the urbanism and introspection of the 1950s. Instead, they capture a sense of openness and reflection as the artist rediscovered the American landscape, in particular the American West and Coastal Maine. These works avoid literal depiction and instead embody the emotional and spiritual impact of the natural world.

4 For Dugmore, the Rocky Mountains, which he experienced as a visiting artist to the Aspen school of Art in 1961, became a mystic symbol. His paintings from this period stretch themselves out in stark fields of mottled black and white, shot through with sinuous skeins of brilliant color. The resulting silhouettes feel ancient and geological in nature but resist direct recognition. We feel the bodily impact of vast, humbling space and the unknowable force of the wilderness.



Hallet Peak, Rocky Mountain National Park, courtesy NPS Photo

The romantic impulse to embody nature rather than to simply illustrate it can be traced to a favorite influence of Dugmore's: the English poet



Maine #33, 1965
Ink on paper
24 x 19 inches

and painter William Blake, who's own ambition was to render the contemplation of nature as a transformative experience. This belief in the magical properties of nature stems from a lifelong fascination with Native American life and culture. He grew up reading his fathers collection of National Geographic Magazines with wide-eyed admiration. His first trip through the Rockies in 1948 was highlighted by an encounter with the Hopi and Navajo cultures. His reverence for these cultures, re-ignited during the 1960s, coincided with a broader cultural shift, as artists and intellectuals across the Western world began to look for cultural reference points outside

of the Judeo-Christian world. The bold contours of *Aspen Quartet* recall the hide of a stretched buffalo, which was the subject of the artists first painting, at the age of seven and which remains an important symbol in various Native American traditions. We are reminded by the reverent tone of this work that the Rockies themselves are a consecrated space, host to the northern most of the four sacred mountains of the Navajo.

Equally important were Dugmore's yearly trips to Mid-Coast Maine, where he and his wife, the photographer Edith Oslund-Dugmore, purchased land in 1961 along with fellow artists Ernie Briggs and Anne Arnold. A selection of ink drawings from the early 1960s highlights the important influence of this environment on the artist's paintings of the next ten years. The artist sketched the landscape, often times interpreting the evocative silhouette of craggy shorelines and wooded banks through their reflection in the choppy waters that swirled through the areas rivers and rock coves.



The forms in these drawings and paintings conjure a vision of the natural landscape that is bound to the power of human experience. The physical world becomes a touchstone and reference point for the inner life of the artist. The foreground melts into the horizon; the sky breaks apart and becomes the floor. ■

Photo by
Edith Oslund Dugmore

Howard Hurst, New York, 2017

Untitled #12, 1968
Acrylic on paper
15 ³/₄ x 12 ¹/₂ inches



8

1961-R, 1961

Oil on canvas

85 1/4 x 115 1/2 inches



10

1961-F, 1961
Oil on canvas
104 1/4 x 144 3/4 inches





12

1961 B-3, 1961

Oil on canvas

95 1/2 x 83 1/4 inches



14

Aspen Quartet, 1961
Oil on canvas
69 ¹/₂ x 85 ⁵/₈ inches



DUGMORE '67

16

White, 1962

Oil on canvas

78 1/2 x 90 1/2 inches



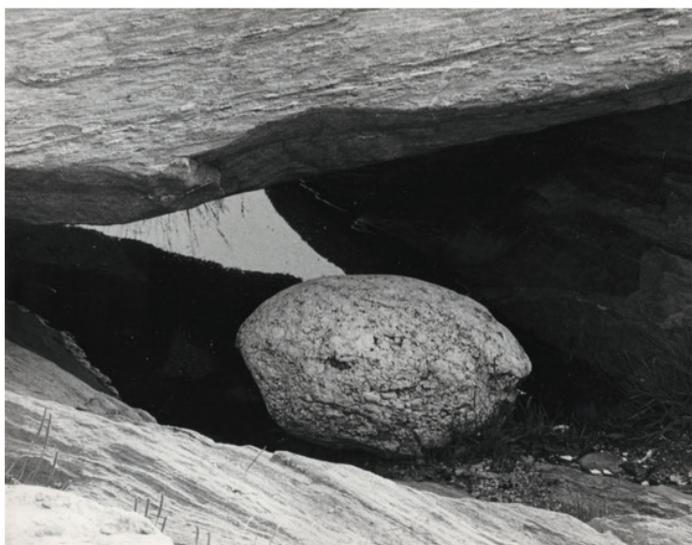


Photo by Edith Oslund Dugmore



Untitled, 1964
Watercolor and pencil on paper
14 x 16 ³/₄ inches



Untitled, 1964
Watercolor and pencil on paper
14 x 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches



Maine #35, 1965
Ink on paper
19 x 24 inches

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occasion of the exhibition

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Loretta Howard Gallery

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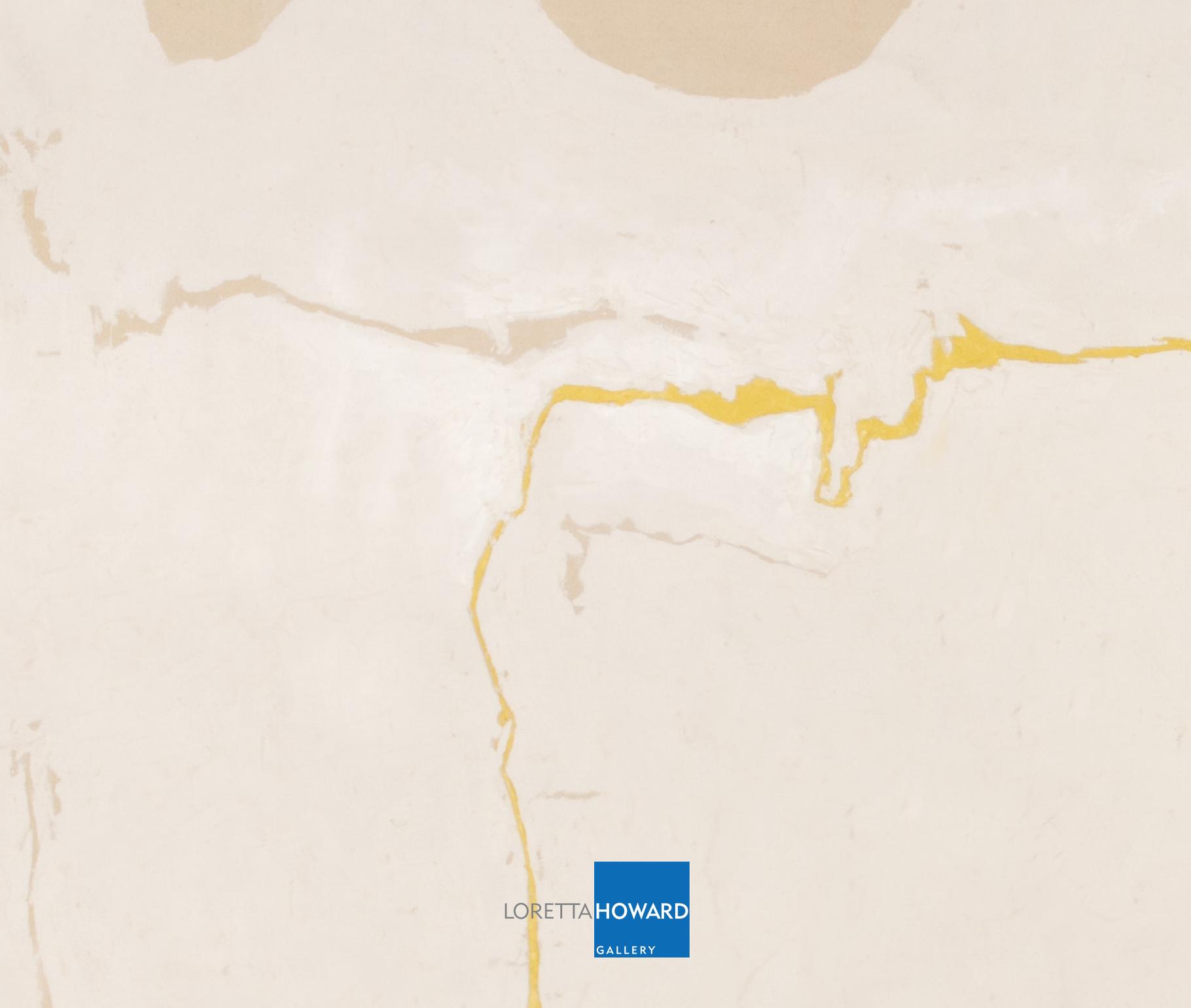
Special thanks to Pete Tobey



Maine #34, 1965
Ink on paper
19 x 24 inches



Wiscasset, Maine.
Photo by Edith Oslund Dugmore.

An abstract artwork featuring a light beige background with white and yellow lines. The white lines are thick and textured, resembling brushstrokes or layered paper. A prominent yellow line runs horizontally across the middle, with a vertical branch extending downwards on the left side. The overall composition is minimalist and organic.

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