BOOTH A6 OCTOBER 9-13, 2024

FRIEN STERS

NEW YORK WOMEN ARTISTS: 1950s-1970s

eric firestone gallery

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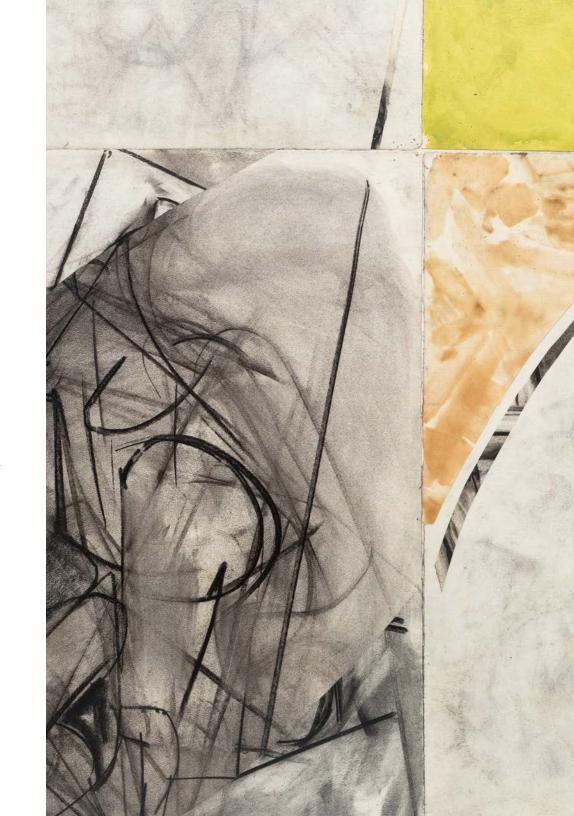
NEW YORK WOMEN ARTISTS: 1950s-1970s

Elise Asher • Martha Edelheit • Susan Fortgang
Lee Krasner • Pat Lipsky • Pat Passlof • Jeanne Reynal
Miriam Schapiro • Nina Yankowitz

Eric Firestone Gallery is pleased to announce its participation in the 2024 edition of Frieze Masters, London with New York Women Artists: 1950s—1970s. The presentation includes the work of nine artists, born between 1903 and 1946, who each brought a singular voice to post-World War II abstraction. The installation honors recent scholarship and an art world where women artists are breaking sales records and achieving major institutional recognition for their role in Abstract Expressionism and postwar abstraction.

Elise Asher (1912–2004), a painter-poet, incorporated calligraphic text within atmospheric clouds of brushwork. Asher was the subject of a solo exhibition at the gallery in Fall 2023, which reintroduced the public to her work and established a significant market. The personal style of these linear abstractions was Asher's unique contribution to post-war abstraction. Asher was also a noted poet who published three volumes of poetry; her poetry is used in numerous paintings. Asher's paintings are suggestive rather than literal and legible.

Pat Passlof (1928–2011) created abstract paintings that responded to memory, experience, and place without narrative. In December





2023 one of her most monumental works was acquired by Crystal Bridges Museum; paintings were recently acquired by both the Museum of Modern Art, NY, and the Whitney Museum, NY. The gallery's presentation at Frieze Masters London 2022 of Passlof was critically acclaimed and sold out. In 1948, Passlof studied with Willem de Kooning at the famed Black Mountain College in Asheville, North Carolina. This summer proved pivotal for her trajectory as a painter; she continued to study with de Kooning privately after returning to New York. In the 1950s, she became a fixture in the downtown New York art scene, attending meetings at The Club and eventually organizing "The Wednesday Night Club" as an alternative to the male-dominated original. She co-founded the artist-run March Gallery on 10th Street and married fellow painter Milton Resnick. Her major painting, Keeping Still Mountain, 1971-72 is a highlight of the presentation and has never before been available for acquisition. Its rhythmic brushwork and thickets of paint – pinks and yellows emerging through greens - reflect Passlof's belief in the call-and-response process between the painter and the canvas. The title also suggests a devotional, meditative form of concentration. One of Passlof's significant horizontal works in this style was recently acquired by the Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art in Bentonville, Arizona.

Miriam Schapiro (1923–2015) is now well-known as a pioneer of the Women's Art Movement, and for her contribution to the Pattern and Decoration Movement. She fused craft work, traditionally made by women, with modern painting in collages termed "femmage." However, the Frieze presentation will additionally shed light on her early Abstract Expressionist canvases, and her pioneering approach utilizing computer technology to create Hard Edge geometric painting in Southern California in the 1960s. Her early abstractions were often based on figurative source material like film stills and news photographs, and explore the roles women occupy: as wives, mothers, and hopefully, agents of their own careers. Beginning in 1967, Schapiro collaborated with scientists, using early computers and custom software to create monumental hard-edged abstractions that also codify the female form, as well as reflecting the landscape and architecture of Southern California. One of Schapiro's most

significant, monumental paintings from this period will be on view concurrently in the exhibition *Electric Op* at the Buffalo AKG Art Museum, NY. Her work is also included in Radical Software: Women, Art & Computing 1960-1991 at MUDAM Museum of Modern Art in Luxembourg.

A second generation of women abstractionists include **Nina** Yankowitz (b. 1946), Pat Lipsky (b. 1941), and Susan Fortgang (b. 1944). Pat Lipsky's work is associated with Lyrical Abstraction and Color Field painting. Her Wave paintings are exuberant, vivid, and fresh. They are, by necessity, painted in one shot: acrylic on unprimed canvas, with color bands in loose wave formations. The waveforms are loose and aqueous, made by soaking the canvas with water and pouring liquid color. The color bands often dissolve into drips and splatters within the rectangle of the canvas. The forms do not extend to the outer edges of the canvas; they float in its open space. Nina Yankowitz created daring, dynamic works: spraying mists of acrylic paint to produce atmospheric expanses and then hanging the unstretched canvases in loose soft folds that cascade down and across the wall. Yankowitz will be the subject of a retrospective at the Museum of Fine Arts, St. Petersburg, FL, in Spring 2025. Susan Fortgang creates paintings with a physical presence, using thick layers of paint to form textured surfaces. She studied painting at Queens College, before going to Yale's School of Art. where she would earn a BFA in 1966 and MFA in 1968. Early on, the artist made action paintings. These works from the late 1960's employ vibrant palettes and biomorphic forms, capturing the excitement of the moment, undergirded by a logic of abstract shapes seemingly gravitating towards one another in companionship.

Works on view by **Martha Edelheit** (b. 1931) present a trajectory from abstraction to paintings foregrounding the female gaze. In the late 1950s, Edelheit established herself in the center of the downtown avant-garde, becoming a member of the Tenth Street artist-run space, the Reuben Gallery. There, Edelheit first exhibited her "extension" paintings which break the frame of the work and utilize utilitarian objects. They combine impasto paint and found materials into shaped constructions characterized by their raw

energy. In the 1960s, Martha Edelheit began working from models in her studio, seeking to contribute to an art historical lineage she deeply admired but also recognized was dominated by men, for men. She was interested in tattoos as an early form of art; the flesh a surface, like canvas. This led to her *Flesh Wall* series, which conflate the body, body markings, canvas, and wallpaper (transgressing a high art form by appropriating a kitsch household object). Her work, with its frank sexuality, was shocking to audiences at the time, and gradually became situated as a form of feminism: radical eroticism. A major *Flesh Wall* painting will be included in a 2025 exhibition at the Whitney Museum of American Art, NY, *Sixties Surreal*.

A highlight of the Frieze presentation is a monumental work by **Lee Krasner** (1908–1984), *Present Conditional* (1976). The painting is part of her series "Eleven Ways to Use the Word To See," which was exhibited at Pace Gallery in 1977. For this series, Krasner revisited her student portfolios, cutting up her drawings and repurposing them into large, multi-panel constructions which reference verb tenses and states of action. Krasner considered these biographical works; she made the original drawings as a student of the highly influential teacher and painter Hans Hofmann. Hofmann himself was known for tearing student drawings in half and repositioning the parts as a way to demonstrate "push and pull" - the plasticity of forms in space. Krasner's immense contribution to Abstract Expressionist painting continues to be re-evaluated today. Her work is included in the permanent collections of major institutions, such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; Museum of Modern Art, New York; Whitney Museum of American Art, New York; Brooklyn Museum, New York; the Buffalo AKG Museum; New York; National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.; Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Washington, D.C.; and the Tate, London; among many others.

Like Krasner, **Jeanne Reynal** (1903–1983) was also a first-generation New York School artist. Her highly significant role in the post-war American art world, as an artist, patron, and museum advisor, is beginning to be recognized. She was a mosaicist who challenged expectations of the medium by creating abstract works

and, as she described, "a contemporary and fresh look for this ancient medium." Reynal was dedicated to the ways in which hand-cut stones and glass tiles, set on a bias, could reflect and create light across a surface. She applied tesserae (the tiles, stone, and shells she used to construct her mosaics) in loose formations, to a ground of pigmented cement. Her work was often subtle and painterly. She had met the Surrealists during her years in Paris (1930–38), becoming an important figure in the intersection of Surrealism and Abstract Expressionism, and showing alongside Arshile Gorky, Roberto Matta, and Wifredo Lam, among others. Reynal's totemic mosaics will be included in a major exhibition at the Fundació Joan Miró and The Phillips Collection in the fall of 2025, which will examine the fertile artistic conversation between Joan Miró and artists such as Reynal.



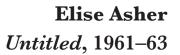


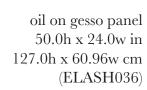
Elise Asher *Cycle*, 1965

oil on canvas 52.0h x 62.0w in 132.08h x 157.48w cm (ELASH003)



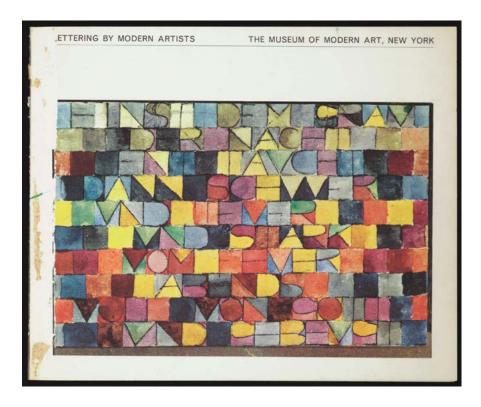












Above: Cover for the exhibition catalog for *Lettering by Modern Artists*, The Museum of Modern Art, New York, 1964.

Right: Excerpt from the exhibition catalog for *Lettering by Modern Artists*, The Museum of Modern Art, New York, 1964. Pictured is Elise Asher's *No Quarter Given*, 1961

ELISE ASHER USA

"No Quarter Given" 1961, oil on canvas, 60 1/4 x 50" Collection: Elise Asher, courtesy of the East Hampton Gallery, New York

Uniting a poem and a painting, not necessarily to be "read" or "deciphered," the artist has created a tapestry in which letter strokes merge with brush strokes. The visual experience is enhanced by the use of vibrant colors.





Elise Asher *Untitled*, 1959

oil on canvas 44 x 48 in. 111.8 x 121.9 cm. (ELASH039)





Martha Edelheit Flesh Wall with Ladder, 1965

acrylic and oil on canvas $84 \times 90 \ 1/2 \text{ in.}$ $213.4 \times 229.9 \text{ cm.}$ (MEDE077)



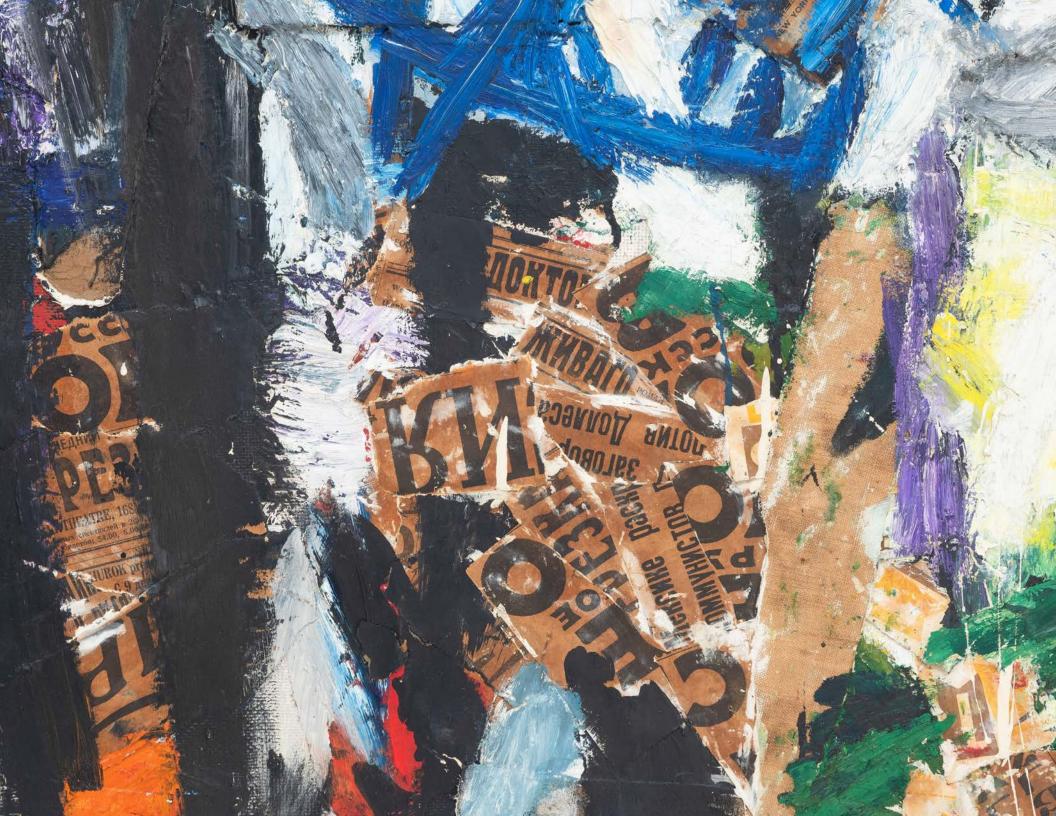


Installation view of *Martha Edelbeit* Byron Gallery, New York, 1966



Martha Edelheit Caged Language, 1959

> mixed media 72.0h x 46.0w in 182.88h x 116.84w cm (MEDE043)





Martha EdelheitFishing for the Blue Moon, 1959

canvas, sheet metal, oil paint on Masonite $80.0h \times 57.0w$ in $203.2h \times 144.78w$ cm (MEDE044)



Martha Edelheit Untitled (Extension Painting), 1958

oil and mixed media on canvas $63.0h \times 48.0w$ in $160.02h \times 121.92w$ cm (MEDE400)





Susan Fortgang *Anticipation*, 1967

oil on linen 36.0h x 40.0w in 91.44h x 101.6w cm (SUFO007)



Susan Fortgang Interior with Black and Rose, 1967

> oil on canvas 71 1/8 x 63 3/8 in. 180.7 x 161 cm. (SUFO033)





Lee Krasner
Present Conditional, 1976

collage on canvas 72 x 108 in. 182.9 x 274.3 cm. (LKRA002)

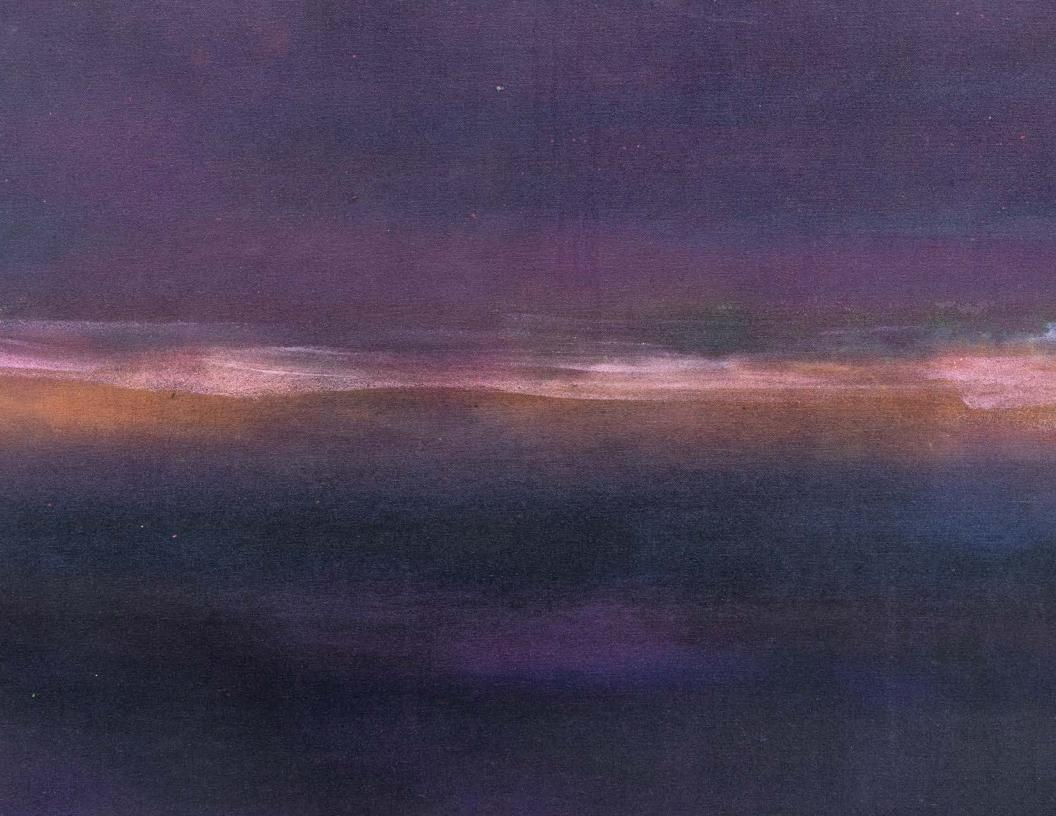






Pat Lipsky Winter, 1971

acrylic on canvas 63 3/4 x 98 3/4 in. 161.9 x 250.8 cm. (PLIPS009)







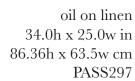
Pat Passlof Keeping Still Mountain, 1971–72

oil on linen 80.0h x 132.0w in 203.2h x 335.28w cm (PASS044)













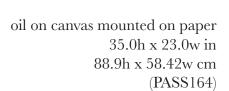


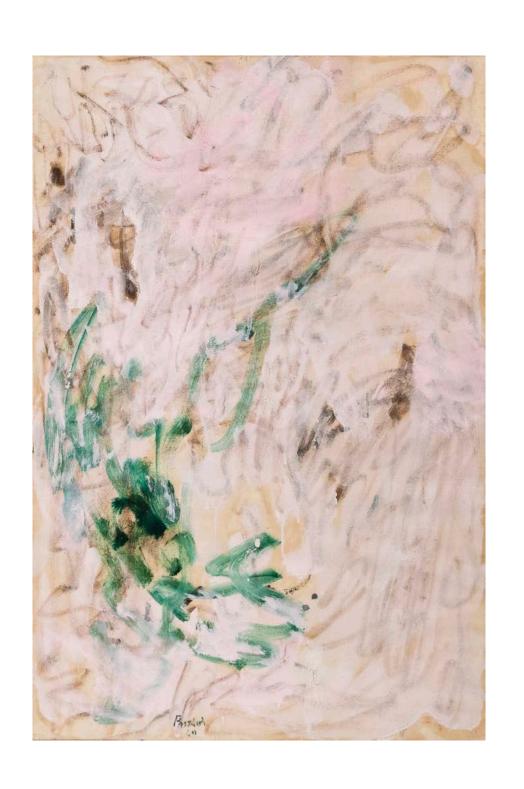
Pat Passlof Untitled, 1957

oil on paper mounted on canvas $12.0h \times 22.0w$ in $30.48h \times 55.88w$ cm (PASS082)



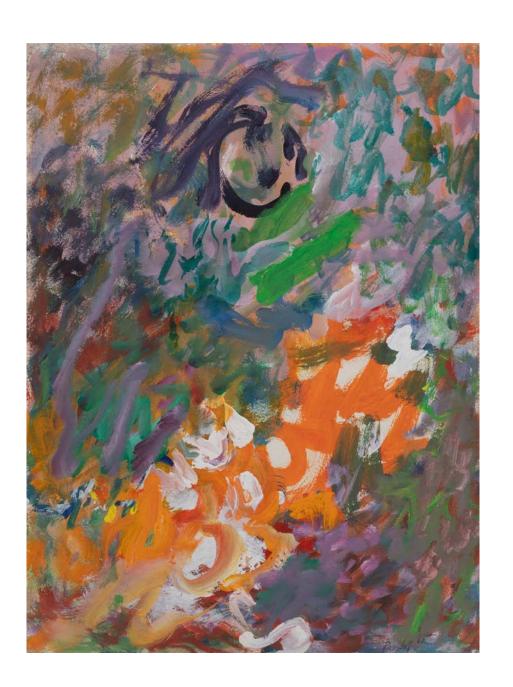
Pat Passlof Untitled, 1960











Pat Passlof Untitled, 1961

oil on paper mounted on canvas 19.0h x 14.0w in 46.99h x 34.29w cm (PASS184)





Pat Passlof Untitled, 1958

oil on board 18.0h x 15.0w in 45.72h x 36.83w cm (PASS245)





Jeanne Reynal *Yellow Blue*, 1962

smalti and pigmented cement on wood $72.0h \times 28.0w$ in $182.88h \times 71.12w$ cm (JREY002)





Jeanne Reynal *Recurrence*, 1953

smalti and pigmented cement on wood $23.0h \times 30.0w$ in $57.15h \times 76.2w$ cm (JREY066)







Jeanne Reynal *Untitled*, 1956–57

smalti and pigmented cement on board $47.0h \times 37.0w \times 2.0d$ in $118.11h \times 92.71w \times 3.81d$ cm (JREY103)







Miriam Schapiro Side OX, 1968

acrylic on canvas $50.0h \times 60.0w$ in $127.0h \times 152.4w$ cm (MSCHA019)







Miriam Schapiro

Empire: Sixteen Windows, 1965

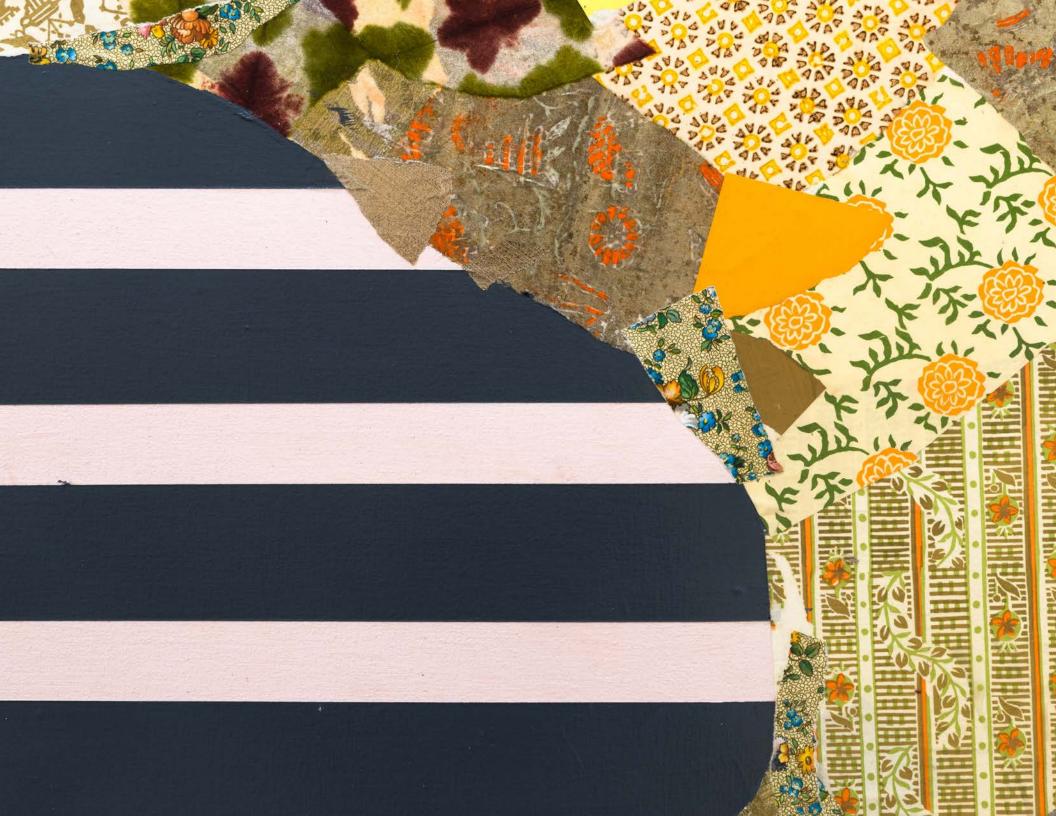
acrylic on canvas 90 x 80 1/4 in. 228.6 x 203.8 cm. (MSCHA025)





Miriam Schapiro Flying Carpet, 1972

> acrylic on canvas 90 x 80 1/4 in. 228.6 x 203.8 cm. (MSCHA025)

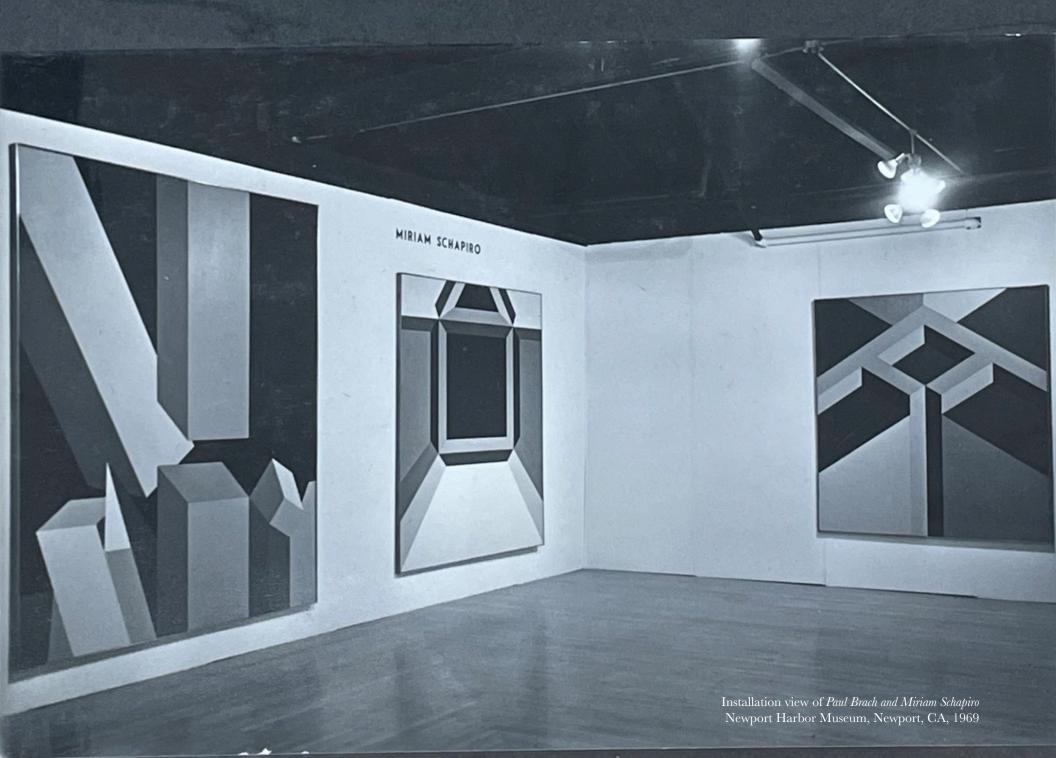




Miriam Schapiro Byzantium, 1967

> acrylic on canvas 106 x 89 in. 269.2 x 226.1 cm. (MSCHA056)







Miriam Schapiro Byzantium, 1967

> oil on canvas 38.0h x 48.0w in 96.52h x 121.92w cm (MSCHA079)

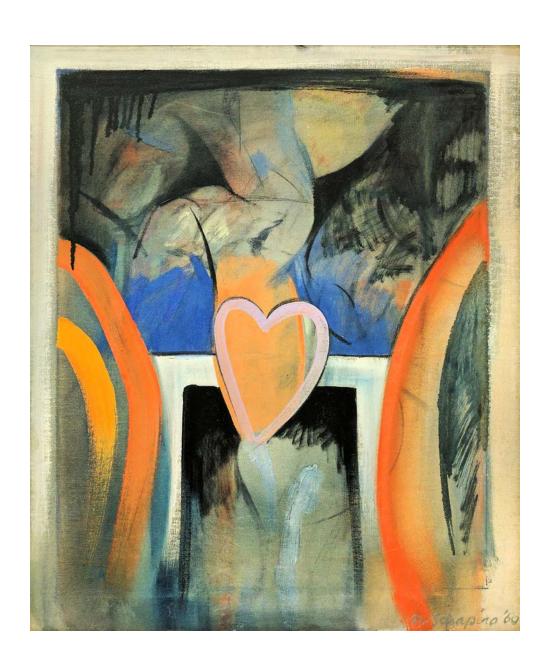




Miriam Schapiro Byzantium, 1952

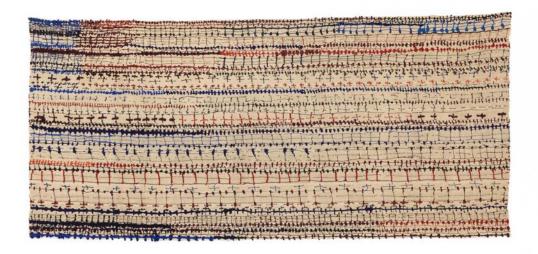
> oil on canvas 42.0h x 56.0w in 106.68h x 142.24w cm (MSCHA081)





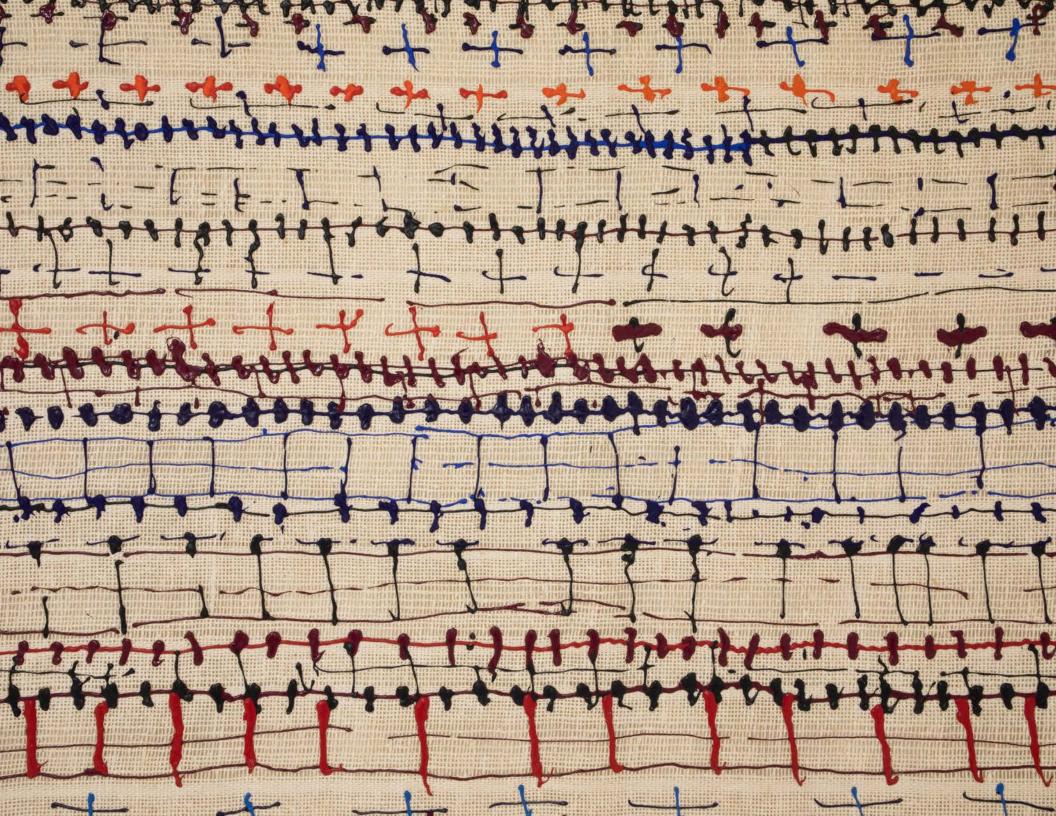
Miriam Schapiro Tryst #3, 1960

> oil on canvas 25.0h x 21.0w in 63.5h x 53.34w cm (MSCHA106)



Nina Yankowitz Dilated Grain Reading: Scanning Reds and Blues, 1973

extruded acrylic/Flashe paint on linen $50.0h \times 109.0w$ in $127.0h \times 276.86w$ cm (NYAN002)







Nina Yankowitz Breaking Bars, 1969

acrylic spray with compressor on canvas $108h \times 51w \text{ in}$ $274.32h \times 129.54w \text{ cm}$ (dimensions variable) (NYAN021)



