Albertz Benda Presents ED MOSES: PAINTING AS PROCESS

The artist's first comprehensive solo show on the East Coast featuring works spanning five decades of his career

On view September 8 - October 15, 2016 515 West 26th Street, New York, NY

Opening Reception: September 8, 6pm - 8pm



Ed Moses, Gimbutas, 1989, oil and acrylic on canvas, 78 x 66 inches (198 x 167.5 cm)

New York, NY, July 29, 2016 – Albertz Benda is pleased to announce a major New York exhibition of paintings and drawings by **Ed Moses** on view from September 8 to October 15, 2016. Curated by art historian and critic **Barbara Rose**, the exhibition features works from 1950 through the 1990s and is the first comprehensive East Coast solo show of the acclaimed West Coast artist. *Ed Moses: Painting as Process* explores the common denominators linking the divergent paths the artist has explored in his expansive oeuvre over the last several decades.

Curator Barbara Rose is a contributor to the catalogue *Cross-Section*, the recent survey of Moses' work at the University of California, Irvine. Regarding *Ed Moses: Painting as Process* at Albertz Benda, Rose explains:

"During the past decade, Moses' reputation as an innovator with a unique personal style that reflects his broad knowledge of both Western and Asian art has been widely recognized in Europe and the



United States. However, Moses' singular gifts were remarked early in his career, with his first New York show in 1958 at the age of thirty-two. Now in his ninth decade, he returns to New York as an acknowledged master of contemporary art and a revered patriarchal figure on the Los Angeles art scene whose work is internationally praised. From the outset it was clear Moses was following a different path from that of his Los Angeles contemporaries. While they turned toward literal objects, he continued to paint, a medium considered a relic of traditional European art, but Moses did not paint in a traditional manner.

Moses' large and significant oeuvre divides itself into chapters, which coincide with his exploration of many divergent paths. Nevertheless, there are common denominators linking the paths he has explored. During the 1950s, he produced atmospheric architectural drawings. In the 1960s and 1970s, he turned to elaborate rose drawings and highly structured diagonal crosshatch patterns. The zigzag patterns of Navajo blankets suggested geometrically patterned unstretched textiles that allude to the idea of dispensing with the conventional stretcher. In the 70s, Moses began experimenting with new processes and industrial materials such as polyester resin in a group of canvases on which he applied masking tape and snapped colored chalk lines onto the painting's surface. Then he brushed resin on to the back of the canvas so the liquid was allowed to seep through the canvas.

During the 80s and 90s, Moses continued to experiment with materials and techniques, producing many spectacular effects and images. Like the trial and error of scientific research, some experiments fail or need adjustment while others successfully reach fruition. Early on, even in the highly structured resin paintings of the 60s and 70s, Moses' central preoccupation was process and allowing accident to create surprise. Moses periodically turns his back on his own innovations, shuttling back and forth in time between themes and practices.

During the 90s, Moses turned from geometric cross-hatching to a looser gestural style. Moses began to apply pigment to canvas with a variety of tools, thus freeing himself to experiment and explore, which is central to his process of discovery. Restless and peripatetic from the outset, Moses has been process oriented; the way paint is applied is unconventional and surprising.

Like Jackson Pollock, Moses applies paint with a variety of non-traditional tools and techniques on unstretched canvases laid out upon an outdoor floor. Moses pushes chance and accident to the limit, risking disorder and incoherence, and then reclaims the whole through a critical process of adjustments that are mysterious and absorbed in the completion of the work. In some works, Moses has used metallic paints and glitter to enliven his surfaces. The aim is the preservation of spontaneity; the life affirming records of gestures gives these paintings a continuing excitement that transcends the glamour of metallic glitter.

Last year, LACMA acknowledged Moses' importance with a retrospective of his drawings. Moses' drawings constitute a separate body of work since he does not use them as preliminary sketches for paintings. Eventually drawing is subsumed in paintings but the paintings are not based on drawings in the traditional manner because Moses' goal is spontaneous creation not perfection. It has been said that the greatest achievement of Jackson Pollock was creating order from chaos. This has been Ed Moses' objective as well. To do so, however, demands the capacity to sustain a high degree of risk, in itself a kind of heroism.

Ed Moses creates a dialogue between freedom and control, structure and spontaneity. But above all, he is concerned with leaving a record of the life force as he has experiences and records it. "In painting," Moses says of his practice, "one thing leads to another. I'm not going to hang on to one when the other appears. I'll chase that down a rat-hole... if you have two opposing elements with the right ignition, a third will appear and the original two might disappear in the gap. In the gap lies the magic."



About the Artist

Ed Moses was born in Long Beach, California, in 1926. He enlisted in the Navy at 17 and served as a surgical technician during World War II. After the war, Moses studied at Long Beach City College before transferring to the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), to train under the expressionist painter Rico Lebrun. In 1958, Moses had his first exhibition of abstract paintings at the Ferus Gallery.

Moses's career was the subject of a major retrospective at the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art (LACMA) in 1996, and his art was featured in the Centre Georges Pompidou's 2006 survey exhibition Los Angeles: Birth of an Artistic Capital, 1955-1985. In 2015, LACMA held a major exhibition of Moses' drawings from the 1960s and 70s.

The artist's works have appeared in exhibitions around the world and are included in the collections of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, The Art Institute of Chicago, the Menil Foundation, the Museum of Modern Art in New York, The Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Philadelphia Museum of Art and the Whitney Museum of American Art, among others. The artist currently works and resides in Venice, California.

About the Curator

Barbara Rose is the author of American Art Since 1900, American Painting, Autocritique: Essays on Art and Anti-Art and many other books and catalogues on modern and contemporary art. Twice winner of the College Art Association award for distinguished art criticism, Rose has been a contributing editor to Art International, Artforum, Arts, and Art in America as well as an art critic for New York Magazine. As senior curator of the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, among the exhibitions she curated were Miro in America (1982), and Leger and the Modern Spirit (1982). She has curated exhibitions for many museums internationally, including the Museo Nacional Reina Sofia in Madrid and the Instituto Valenciano de Arte Moderno. Rose was the first director of the art gallery of the University of California, Irvine.

About Albertz Benda

Opened in Fall 2015, Albertz Benda is a gallery partnership between Thorsten Albertz and Marc Benda committed to presenting and nurturing a contemporary visual arts program, featuring a distinct roster of emerging and established artists.

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