## **Timothy Taylor**

Philip Guston
10 June — 11 July 2015

Timothy Taylor is pleased to announce its fourth Philip Guston exhibition, which gathers together some of the artist's finest paintings and drawings from the distinguished body of work made between 1969 and 1980, many of which have not been previously exhibited in Europe.

Guston's influence, in particular his late paintings, continues to "cast a long shadow over the current landscape of contemporary art," as Peter Benson Miller acknowledges in his recent publication. Because Guston was one of the few American painters to 'defect' to Europe — both by undertaking numerous residencies, as well as departing from the quintessential Postwar 'American style' — his significance is especially pertinent within a contemporary European context. Guston not only effected key artists from a generation of (predominantly German) expressionist painters in the 1990s, but continues to have far reaching influence today, including younger artists in the gallery's own stable, such as Jessica Jackson Hutchins, Volker Hüller and Eddie Martinez. Furthermore, it is timely to re-consider the provocative nature of Guston's comic-influenced figuration.

Guston first came to prominence in the 1950s, by which time he was an important member of the Abstract Expressionists. His enquiries into the fundamentals of painting — the importance of the brush stroke and of compositional structure — are viewed retrospectively as his most vital contributions to the movement. The only abstract painting included in this exhibition, Traveler III (1960), forms part of a group of works that mark a transition towards paintings with a more sombre and ominous quality. During the late 1960s Guston became frustrated with the limitations of abstraction and returned to figurative painting. In this he amassed a potent language of motifs whose roots can be seen in the forms and shapes in Traveler III, illustrating what Christoph Schreier refers to as subcutaneous figuration.<sup>2</sup>

Following his 1966 exhibition at the Jewish Museum in New York, Guston relocated to Woodstock, New York, embarking on what would become a two-year hiatus from painting. During this time he produced endless drawings of the detritus of everyday life. On his return to painting in 1968, these kettles,

clocks, shoes, light bulbs and books had entered into his visual language, becoming pivotal elements of his vocabulary of compressed symbols, which would come to define the work of his later life and are exemplified by a number of works in this exhibition.

From 1968 onwards, Guston repeatedly returned to his famous hooded figure in a number of paintings often named the 'KKK series'. Considering himself a quasi film director, Guston used painting as a tool to develop characters. However, his narrative process also extended to the inanimate objects he depicted. Eventually these objects would replace the hooded characters as the main anthropomorphic element of his work, with Guston contending that relationships based on metaphor and discourse existed between all elements, even between two lines.

The Hill (1971), one of the most significant works in this exhibition, sits at the centre of this pivotal creative epoch, and the absence of the hooded figure is hinted at through the presence of the shoe, the clock, the mailbox, the bread loaf and the knife. In Head and Bottle (1975) — exhibited here in the UK for the first time — we see the hooded figure replaced with a head, which for Guston acted as a cipher for the artist himself and the people close to him.

During his feverishly productive final decade Guston continued to explore how he might achieve the 'wholeness' between thought and feeling that he remembered experiencing as a child. Body parts and objects were assembled on the canvas in non-hierarchical structures that sought to articulate the absolute essence of painting and reconcile it with his fears for what he saw to be a brutal, degenerating world. Guston's work is intensely personal yet universally relevant, championed within his own lifetime, and growing in stature and influence since his death.

- Peter Benson Miller, ed. Go Figure! New Perspectives on Guston, New York Review of Books, 2014.
- 2 Christoph Schreier op. cit.

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*Traveler III*, 1959—1960 Oil on canvas 65×72 in. / 165×183 cm T0010056

*Untitled*, 1960 Ink on paper 17 7/8×23 7/8 in. / 45.4×60.6 cm Too10094

*Untitled*, 1964 Ink on paper 26×32 in. / 66×81.3 cm Toog701

*Untitled*, 1967 Ink on paper 18×23 in. / 45.7×58.4 cm Too10073

Shoes, 1968 Oil on panel 11×14 in. / 28×35.7 cm Too8705

*Untitled (Book)*, 1968 Acrylic on panel 16 1/2×19 1/2 in. / 41.9×49.5 cm Too10093

Untitled, 1968 Charcoal on paper 18×24 in. / 45.7×61 cm Too4305

Untitled, 1968 Acrylic on panel 30×32 in. / 76×81 cm Toogg21

*Untitled*, 1968 Charcoal on paper 17 7/8×22 7/8 in. / 45.4×58 cm Toog154 *Untitled*, 1968 Charcoal on paper 18×22 3/4 in. / 45.7×57.8 cm Toog155

*Untitled (Red Eyes)*, 1968-1969 Acrylic on board 30×32 in. / 76.2×81.3 cm Too10055

*Drive*, 1969
Oil on panel
26 1/2×24 in. / 67.3×61 cm
Too8823

*Untitled*, 1969 Acrylic on panel 18×20 in. / 45.7×50.8 cm Toog748

*Untitled*, 1970 Oil on panel 12×14 in. / 30.5×35.6 cm Too10046

Condition, 1971 Oil on canvas 78×102 in. / 198.1×259 cm Too3273

"Ostia" Roma, 1971 Oil on paper on panel 29×40 1/2 in. / 73.5×103 cm Too8678

*The Hill*, 1971 Oil on canvas 57 1/4×81 1/2 in. / 145.4×207 cm Toog811

Untitled (book, ball and shoe), 1971 Oil on paper on canvas 19 3/4×27 3/4 in. / 50.2×70.5 cm Too8447 Two Heads and Wall, 1972
Oil on board
13×16 in. / 33×40.6 cm
T003429

*Untitled*, 1974 Ink on paper 19×23 1/2 in. / 48.3×59.7 cm Too3351

Head and Bottle, 1975 Oil on canvas 65 1/2×68 1/2 in. / 166.4×174 cm Too5218

The Richard Nixon Story, 1975 Ink on paper 24×19 in. / 61×48.3 cm Too3802

Frame, 1976
Oil on canvas
74×116 in. / 188×294.6 cm
Too9678

*Cloud*, 1978 Oil on canvas 48×60 in. / 121.9×152.4 cm Toog651

Story, 1978 Oil on canvas 48×60 in. / 121.9×152.4 cm Too2071

Summer, 1979 Acrylic on board 36×32 in. / 14.2×12.6 cm Too10059