

Celebrating 175: Artist File, Gilliam, Sam, 1968

Extracted on Apr-23-2024 09:50:31

The Smithsonian Institution thanks all digital volunteers that transcribed and reviewed this material. Your work enriches Smithsonian collections, making them available to anyone with an interest in using them.

The Smithsonian Institution (the "Smithsonian") provides the content on this website (transcription.si.edu), other Smithsonian websites, and third-party sites on which it maintains a presence ("SI Websites") in support of its mission for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." The Smithsonian invites visitors to use its online content for personal, educational and other non-commercial purposes. By using this website, you accept and agree to abide by the following terms.

- If sharing the material in personal and educational contexts, please cite the Archives of American Art as source of the content and the project title as provided at the top of the document. Include the accession number or collection name; when possible, link to the Archives of American Art website.
- If you wish to use this material in a for-profit publication, exhibition, or online project, please contact Archives of American Art or transcribe@si.edu

For more information on this project and related material, contact the Archives of American Art. See this project and other collections in the Smithsonian Transcription Center.

to create the kind of optical space within which the painting of Louis and Noland addresses the observer. Instead color as matter - in mottled channels of opaque aluminum, splotches of maroon, or alluvial-like deposits of cobalt blue, viridian, and scarlet in a work like Restore (1968) - refers constantly to the physical location of the picture surface.

None of Gilliam's colors are ingratiating, and it is obvious that with his unpleasantly caked and smeared surfaces he aims to challenge the alltoo-tasteful ends to which stain painting has been carried by some of its less inspired practitioners in recent years. In several small rice paper and acrylic paintings Gilliam defines the more delicate and lyrical aspect of his production. The absorbency of the ground in these works turns the pigment into soft, filmy phenomena, glowing swirls and pools which reminded me of Wilfred's Lumia screens. These, and a small vertical canvas, Shift Again, in which the pale lavenders, pinks, and speckled silver are less coarsely worked as pigment, are close in feeling to the influences from which Gilliam is usually able to disassociate himself more inventively. Although the immense wall-sized Sock-It-To-Me 110" x 360") is not, to my eye, a fully realized painting, I found it a more interesting venture for its ambition than for its failure to hold itself together on such a large scale. Despite the formal repetition of the folded patterns of red, yellow, green, and white, clotted like wet finger paint and layered over aluminum, the size itself seems to overreach the normally string impact of the surface treatment - which is much more emphatic on a smaller field. Here the effects can look incidental rather than accidental. This in itself points to the problem I find with Gilliam's work - that the paintings can too easily look simply like the exercise of a particular method. But when he affronts the eve with his more boldly conceived and executed experiments, often immoderate in scale, he ends up pleasing less and risking more than he seems able to handle at this point.

[[image]] Sam Gilliam, Rouge, acrylic, 1968. (Byron Gallery)

to create the kind of optical space - refers constantly to the physical its less inspired practitioners in rewithin which the painting of Louis location of the picture surface. and Noland addresses the observer. Instead color as matter — in mottled gratiating, and it is obvious that with the more delicate and lyrical aspec channels of opaque aluminum, his unpleasantly caked and smeared of his production. The absorbency or splotches of maroon, or alluvial-like surfaces he aims to challenge the alldeposits of cobalt blue, viridian, and too-tasteful ends to which stain pigment into soft, filmy phenomen scarlet in a work like Restore (1958) painting has been carried by some of glowing swirls and pools which re-



cent years. In several small rice paper None of Gilliam's colors are in- and acrylic paintings Gilliam define the ground in these works turns the minded me of Wilfred's Lumi screens. These, and a small vertical canvas, Shift Again, in which the pale lavenders, pinks, and speckled silver are less coarsely worked as pigmen are close in feeling to the influence from which Gilliam is usually able to disassociate himself more inventivel Although the immense wall-sized Sock-/t-To-Me (110" x 360") is not to my eye, a fully realized painting I found it a more interesting venture for its ambition than for its failure to hold itself together on such a large scale. Despite the formal repetition of the folded patterns of red. yellow, green, and white, clotted like wet finger paint and layered over aluminum, the size itself seems t overreach the normally strong im pact of the surface treatment which is much more emphatic on a smaller field. Here the effects can look incidental rather than accidenta This in itself points to the problem I find with Gilliam's work - that the paintings can too easily look simply like the exercise of a particular method. But when he affront the eve with his more boldly conceived and executed experiments often immoderate in scale, he ends up pleasing less and risking more than he seems able to handle at this point.

Celebrating 175: Artist File, Gilliam, Sam, 1968 Transcribed and Reviewed by Digital Volunteers Extracted Apr-23-2024 09:50:31



Smithsonian Institution Archives of American Art

The mission of the Smithsonian is the increase and diffusion of knowledge - shaping the future by preserving our heritage, discovering new knowledge, and sharing our resources with the world. Founded in 1846, the Smithsonian is the world's largest museum and research complex, consisting of 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoological Park, and nine research facilities.Become an active part of our mission through the Transcription Center. Together, we are discovering secrets hidden deep inside our collections that illuminate our history and our world.

Join us! The Transcription Center: https://transcription.si.edu On Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/SmithsonianTranscriptionCenter On Twitter: @TranscribeSI

Connect with the Smithsonian Smithsonian Institution: www.si.edu On Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/Smithsonian On Twitter: @smithsonian