The Eclectic Eye: A Tribute to Duane Wilder

Illustrated Checklist by Artist

Jan Asselyn, Dutch, 1610–1652 Peasants and Cattle beside a Tower, ca. 1646 Oil on panel 33.7×28.9 cm ($13\ 1/4\times11\ 3/8$ in.) frame: $48.3\times43.2\times5.1$ cm ($19\times17\times2$ in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-449



Asselyn depicts an expansive landscape in this modestly scaled painting. Figures and animals animate the scene. In the right foreground is a picturesque tower overgrown with vegetation atop a substructure. At left, beside a man who has set down a basket brimming with vegetables, is a figure bending over to tie his shoe. Beyond, a herdsman descends a hill toward a river with his cattle, and on the other side of the water appears a sunlit hilly terrain. The work bespeaks Asselyn's time in Rome, where he spent seven years absorbing the Italian Campagna and idyllic southern sunlight before returning to Amsterdam, where he likely painted this work. The present painting is one of four versions of the composition. The closest in size and format is a work painted on paper attached to panel at the Musée des Beaux-Art s, Nantes. The other two versions are larger and horizontal in format: one is in the Rijksdienst Beeldende Kunst, and the other, whose authenticity has been disputed, appeared at auction at Sotheby's, London, on December 16, 1999 (lot 115).

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Jan Both, Dutch, ca. 1618–1652 View of the Tiber in the Campagna, from the series Landscapes of the Environs of Rome, ca. 1645–50 Etching $19.7 \times 27.9 \text{ cm } (7\ 3/4 \times 11\ \text{in.})$ Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-256



The Utrecht painter Jan Both is most celebrated for the golden light of his realistic landscapes. Approaching the landscape in this way was in part inspired by the French artist Claude Lorrain, whom Both befriended while he was in Rome (ca. 1638–41). In addition to his paintings, Both made numerous etchings that, while not of a specific place, derived from sketches he brought back from Italy—of the countryside, or Campagna, outside Rome. Here, a ferry boat landing on the Tiber River is the setting for a convergence of cattle herds and travelers on horseback.

Attributed to Jan Both, Dutch, ca. 1618–1652 Landscape with the Ponte Lucano and the Tomb of the Plautii Oil on copper with panel backing 38.4×49.5 cm (15 $1/8 \times 19$ 1/2 in.) frame: $60.3 \times 71.1 \times 7.6$ cm (23 $3/4 \times 28 \times 3$ in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-451



Jan Both left his native Netherlands to spend several years in Rome (ca. 1638–41). While there, he sketched landscapes from nature that would serve as inspiration for the Italianate views marked by golden light and warm atmosphere that he painted back in Utrecht. This landscape features one of the artist's favorite subjects: the Ponte Lucano and the Tomb of the Plautii, Roman monuments in the vicinity of Tivoli that here have been relocated to a more mountainous terrain marked by massive trees. The figure of a driver with his mule is also a recurring motif in Both's work. Extremely popular, the artist's paintings were widely imitated and copied. The concentration of forms on one side of the picture, the relatively tight brushwork, and the compact shape of the central tree in this work are characteristic of the type of composition Both painted in the first half of the 1640s.

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François Boucher, French, 1703–1770 A youth half-kneeling, with both arms extended, ca. 1755 Black chalk heightened with white $40.6\times26.7~{\rm cm}~(16\times10~1/2~{\rm in.})$ frame: $61.9\times47.9~{\rm cm}~(24~3/8\times18~7/8~{\rm in.})$ Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-241



More than any other artist, François Boucher is identified with the French Rococo style, known for elaborate embellishment and extravagance, and associated with the court and aristocracy. Adept in all media from painting to the design of tapestries and porcelain figures, Boucher was a technically brilliant draftsman who reinvented the genre of the pastoral, a form of idealized landscape art typically populated by rustic figures in silk dress shown in scenes of sentimental or even erotic love. Boucher made drawings such as this one as finished works of art in themselves for a growing market of collectors, and as preparatory studies for paintings or as designs for printmakers.

Paul Cadmus, American, 1904–1999

Going South, 1936

Etching
25.1 × 12.7 cm (9 7/8 × 5 in.)

Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951
2018-242



Best known for his gritty, urban social critique and his stylized erotic renderings of the male figure, Paul Cadmus was an important American painter and printmaker of the middle decades of the twentieth century. Trained at the National Academy of Design and the Art Students League, Cadmus worked in commercial illustration; his experiences in both fine and commercial art informed the blending of styles found in his work. Here, the careful attention to anatomical accuracy and proportion, a hallmark of realism, meets a kind of magical realism exemplified by the compressed composition as well as the exaggerated poses and gestures of the two figures.

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Paul Cadmus, American, 1904–1999 The Fleet's In!, 1934 Etching 19×35.9 cm (7 $1/2 \times 14$ 1/8 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-243



The Fleet's In! originated as one of Paul Cadmus's most important early works, commissioned in 1934 as a mural painting by the Public Works of Art Project of the Works Project Administration, or WPA. Sailors on shore leave are depicted in complex poses and relationships, including, most notoriously at the time, a same-sex couple. The erotic exaggeration of clinging trousers and bulging crotches led to controversy: Admiral Hugh Rodman attacked it for representing "a most disgraceful, sordid, disreputable, drunken brawl," while the secretary of the navy found it "right artistic" but "not true to the Navy." The work was withdrawn from its inaugural exhibition, but its reproduction as an etching established a pattern in Cadmus's career for disseminating his often-controversial work.

Paul Cadmus, American, 1904–1999 Y.M.C.A. Locker Room, 1934 Etching 16.2×31.7 cm (6 $3/8 \times 12$ 1/2 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-244



Cadmus was influenced by the work of the so-called "Masters of Muscle" of the Italian Renaissance, including Signorelli and Mantegna, as well as by artists of his own time, such as the American painter Reginald Marsh. He merged these influences in an approach that found the everyday grotesque of the human body—both idealized and repulsive—in settings from subway stations to the beach at Coney Island. The scene here derives from a painting of the previous year and takes its composition from the plunging perspective of the Italian Renaissance; the caricatural figures stem from Cadmus's fascination with the human body and his life as an openly gay man from the 1930s until his death in 1999.

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Cornelis Cornelisz. van Haarlem, Dutch, 1562–1638 Apollo as Sol, ca. 1591 Oil on wood panel 33×22.1 cm (13×8 11/16 in.) frame: $43.2 \times 32.5 \times 3.7$ cm (17×12 13/16 \times 1 7/16 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-238



This is one of five modelli, or preparatory studies, all dating from 1587 to 1600, that Cornelis van Haarlem made to be engraved. Instead of using a more usual working drawing, whose image could be mechanically transferred to the printing plate, Cornelis executed this design in oil on panel. He conceived this balletic Apollo as Sol as a pendant to Diana as Luna (the model for which is now lost), seen from the back. Cornelis's Haarlem circle included artists like Hendrick Goltzius, whose work also appears in the Wilder collection. In this sophisticated milieu, depicting mannered nudes in a great variety of poses occupied pride of place, and mythological themes were all the rage. Italian Renaissance images, disseminated in ever greater numbers in the North through the medium of prints, provided inspiration to these artists. For Apollo's pose, Cornelis adapted Michelangelo's figure of Haman from a pendentive in the Sistine Chapel, likely known to him through one of these prints.

Francesco Cozza, Italian, 1605-1682

A Bridge Flanked by a Tower in the Roman Campagna, with Fisherman and Maidens in the Foreground, ca. 1640 Oil on canvas

47 x 64.8 cm (18 1/2 x 25 1/2 in.)

frame: 65 × 82 × 6 cm (25 9/16 × 32 5/16 × 2 3/8 in.)

Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951

2018-240



Born in Calabria in southern Italy, Cozza was an important painter and frescoist of the Italian Baroque period, an era known for the use of contrast, movement, exuberant detail, and deep color to achieve a sense of wonder. As a young man he went to Rome and apprenticed with the artist Domenichino, whose work influenced other artists in the exhibition, such as Giovanni Battista Viola. As here, his landscape paintings recall the style of the paesi con figure piccolo (landscapes with small figures) popularized by the Carracci family in Bologna. In his mature period, Cozza worked side by side with other artists in the Wilder collection, such as Gaspard Dughet, who had in turn been a pupil of Nicolas Poussin, revealing the complex circles of exchange and influence in seventeenth-century Europe.

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Jim Dine, American, born 1935 Published and printed by Petersburg Press, London Brush, from Four German Brushes, 1973 Etching plate: 30.2 × 30.2 cm (11 7/8 × 11 7/8 in.)

frame: $83.8 \times 62.2 \times 4.1$ cm ($33 \times 24 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{5}{8}$ in.)

Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951

2018-246



Jim Dine's etchings of household brushes followed his work of the preceding few years, in which he depicted the painter's primary tools, his brushes. Dine was long fascinated with everyday objects—paint cans and brushes, household tools, pieces of wood—which he sometimes physically incorporated into his paintings. From the early 1960s he was associated with the Pop Art movement and with artists such as Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein. His work featured alongside theirs in the influential 1962 exhibition New Painting of Common Objects. Dine became one of the most inventive and prolific printmakers of the period, whose prints number over 1,000 works.

French

Candelabra with figures of Victories, first half of 19th century Bronze with patination and gilding h. (each): 38.1 cm (15 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-268 a-b



As Napoleon sought to establish an identifying iconography for his empire, figures of Greco-Roman personifications of Victory, known from ancient coins or the spandrels of Roman triumphal arches, were used by his designers to support candelabras or in other decorative contexts. The motif spread from splendid imperial palaces to domestic objects made for a more modest clientele, such as these candelabra. Use of this motif persisted even after the fall of the empire, perhaps owing its popularity to those still loyal to the emperor.

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Bernardino Galliari, Italian, 1707–1794 Design for a stage set Brown ink, gray wash, and graphite 35.6×27.9 cm (14×11 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-452



Hendrick Goltzius, Dutch, 1558–1617 Title page for the series The Roman Heroes, 1586 Engraving 31.7 \times 23.2 cm (12 1/2 \times 9 1/8 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-248



A prolific and internationally acclaimed draftsman, engraver, and painter based in Haarlem, Goltzius was described by his contemporary, the art historian Karel van Mander, as having "heroic strength in drawing and expert handling of the burin [an engraving tool]." Goltzius's manual dexterity is especially impressive in light of a severe burn that he sustained as a child, which led to the fusing of the tendons in his right hand.

By the 1580s, Goltzius had perfected his innovative swelling and tapering line, as is exemplified in this title page to a series of eight large engravings representing ancient Roman military heroes. Dedicated to one of Goltzius's patrons, the Holy Roman Emperor Rudolf II, the complex allegorical composition represents the female personification of Rome enthroned above the continents of Europe, Africa, and Asia.

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Hendrick Goltzius, Dutch, 1558–1617 Marcus Valerius Corvus, from the series The Roman Heroes, 1586 Engraving 35.6×23.2 cm (14×9 1/8 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-249



As in the seven other engravings of muscular men in Goltzius's The Roman Heroes series, the background details of this composition reflect the artist's reading of the Roman historian Livy, who related that Marcus Valerius, a military commander and consul during the Roman Republic, was assisted by a raven during his combat with a Gallic warrior—prompting the nickname "Corvus" (the Latin for "raven"). Typical of the series, the figure strikes an exaggerated pose, with his right arm twisted behind his back, and makes an elaborate gesture with his hand—an approach to the human figure we see elsewhere in the Wilder collection.

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Hendrick Goltzius, Dutch, 1558–1617 The Great Standard Bearer, 1587 Engraving 28.3×19 cm (11 $1/8 \times 7$ 1/2 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-250



Shortly after the formation of the Dutch Republic in 1581, at a time when the Netherlands were trying to oust their Spanish rulers, Goltzius published a striking pair of prints—The Captain of the Infantry and The Great Standard Bearer—which were conceived as expressions of military and patriotic pride. A central figure in the army and civic guard, the standard bearer—shown here in a robustly balletic pose—marked the position of the captain. The Latin inscription at the bottom of the composition translates as "I, the standard bearer, ensure steadfastness of mind and heart; as long as I stand, the line holds; if I flee, it flees also."

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Lois Greenfield, American, born 1949

Dancers (David Parsons Dance Company), 1982

Gelatin silver print

39.7 × 38.7 cm (15 5/8 × 15 1/4 in.)

Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951

2018-251



Lois Greenfield is an American photographer best known for her work with the human figure in motion. She began her career as a photojournalist but quickly was drawn to the graphic potential of dance, about which she wrote for The Village Voice from 1973 to the mid-1990s. While the focus of the photographs appears to be motion, the artist has noted that the subtext is time: "time is stopped, a split second becomes an eternity." Greenfield's work with dancers was typically improvisational rather than rehearsed, capturing moments that were often high risk and could not be repeated.

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Nancy Grossman, American, born 1940

Masked Figure

Leather over wood and other media
approximately: h. 41.9 cm (16 1/2 in.)

Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951
2018-252



Masked Figure derives from the body of work for which Grossman is best known, figures carved from soft wood and then covered in leather. The child of parents who worked in the garment industry, Grossman was fascinated by darts and gussets among other aspects of sewing and garment-making. Her early sculpted heads, like this one, were "blind," with openings left for the nose in order to release some of the tension in the sculpture. Often using straps, zippers, and string, and frequently depicting males, her works are often seen as playing with sadism and masochism, but Grossman denies this and insists that they are autobiographical in their exploration of gender identity and fluidity.

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Jacob de Heusch, Dutch, 1656/57-1701Landscape with a Church and Mules on a Path, ca. 1693-95Oil on canvas 42.9×51.1 cm ($167/8 \times 201/8$ in.) frame: $72.4 \times 82.5 \times 6.3$ cm ($281/2 \times 321/2 \times 21/2$ in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 19512019-454



As a young man, Jacob de Heusch spent seventeen years in Italy (ca. 1675–92) before returning to his native Utrecht. It was in Holland that he painted all his extant work. While in Rome he abandoned the style he had learned from his uncle, Willem de Heusch—an emulator of Jan Both—and instead turned for inspiration to paintings by French and Italian landscapists. While the geometric forms of the buildings in this early, intimate, idyllic scene owe something to Poussin, and the decorative quality of the trees to the work of Gaspar Dughet (both French painters active in Rome), the coloristic notes and meticulous detail admit De Heusch's northern roots. Particularly beautiful is the play between the shadowed foreground plane—from which the brightly lit donkey and dog lapping well-water stand out—and the sunny, airy distance.

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David Hockney, British, born 1937 Printed with Maurice Payne The Beginning, illustrations for Fourteen Poems from C. P. Cavafy, 1966 Etching $34.9 \times 22.9 \text{ cm } (13\ 3/4 \times 9 \text{ in.})$ Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-253



This print is one of a series of etchings Hockney made showing intimate scenes between men, inspired by the writings of the Egyptiot Greek poet Constantine Cavafy (1863–1933). Since his days at the Royal Academy of Art, Hockney had admired the poet's vivid, unapologetic evocations of same-sex desire. The poems Hockney chose relate to Alexandria, Egypt, where there was a strong presence of gay men in Cavafy's time. By 1966 Alexandria was too much changed, so Hockney traveled instead to Beirut to capture scenes from everyday life. On his return to London he translated this new fascination with observed reality into etched form and printed them with printer, collaborator, and friend Maurice Payne.

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David Hockney, British, born 1937 Printed with Maurice Payne According to Prescriptions of Ancient Magicians, illustrations for Fourteen Poems from C. P. Cavafy, 1966 Etching 34.9×22.9 cm (13 $3/4 \times 9$ in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-254



Of this print series, Hockney said, "Of course Cavafy's poems are about gay love, and I was quite boldly using that subject then. I was aware that it was illegal, but I didn't really think much about that at the time. I was living in a bohemian world, where we just did what we pleased. I wasn't speaking for anybody else. I was defending my way of living." The prints should not be read as literal illustrations of the poems, but rather as nostalgia for fleeting but memorable encounters.

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Italian, Venetian School Arcadian Landscape, 17th century Oil on canvas oval: 31.1×44.1 cm ($12\ 1/4 \times 17\ 3/8$ in.) frame: $48.9 \times 60.3 \times 3.8$ cm ($19\ 1/4 \times 23\ 3/4 \times 1\ 1/2$ in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-466



Italian, Venetian School Arcadian Landscape, 17th century Oil on canvas oval: 31.1×44.1 cm ($12\ 1/4 \times 17\ 3/8$ in.) frame: $48.9 \times 59.7 \times 3.8$ cm ($19\ 1/4 \times 23\ 1/2 \times 1\ 1/2$ in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-467



Lester F. Johnson, American, 1919–2010 Five Figures, ca. 1970s Etching with extensive hand coloring and marginal notations 44.4×36.8 cm (17 $1/2 \times 14$ 1/2 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-255



In the 1970s, Lester Johnson often focused his compositions on clusters of figures, seeking to capture the expressive movement of bodies in space. In works like this one, figures bend and contort to fit into the frame, their bodies layered and intertwined as in the jostle of the city streets. Although they are tightly packed, no two pairs of eyes meet; instead, each gazes out beyond the picture's frame, suggestive of the way the modern city provides limitless distraction. Johnson's detailed annotations in the print's margins provide insights into his approach to color and composition. They are likely instructions to the workshop that produced the printed edition of this work.

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Annie Leibovitz, American, born 1949 David Parsons, New York, 1991 Gelatin silver print image: 40×32.7 cm (15 $3/4 \times 12$ 7/8 in.) sheet: 50.4×40.3 cm (19 $13/16 \times 15$ 7/8 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-267



The American photographer Annie Leibovitz has long been known for finding innovative ways to create engaging photographs of her portrait subjects, often in intimate settings intended to convey something of the character of her sitters. Here, she captures the choreographer-dancer David Parsons during a shoot carried out in 1991 that began at her downtown studio with photographs like this one. Later in the day, she suggested that they move to the Chrysler Building, where she depicted Parsons atop the building, almost naked, stretched out belly down on a gargoyle gleaming in the setting sun. Both approaches seem intended to say something about the risk-taking personality of both the photographer and her subject.

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Leighton, Lord Frederic, British, 1830–1896 The Sluggard, 1886 Bronze with brown patina h. 52.7 cm (20 3/4 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-271



Leighton—one of the most prominent British painters and sculptors of the nineteenth century—originally made this work as a pendant to his sculpture An Athlete Struggling with a Python. The model for both was Giuseppe Valona; according to an observer, Valona was "a man of fine proportions" who, "weary one day of posing in the studio, threw himself back, stretched out his arms and gave a great yawn. Leighton saw the whole performance and fixed it roughly in clay straight off." This anecdote suggests that the artist was inspired by the model's spontaneous movement, although in fact Leighton had been exploring the same contrapposto pose as early as 1869. The work was seen as a response to the younger Thornycroft's Teucer, and was immediately admired for its move "from hardness into suppleness and flexibility."

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Attributed to Claude Lorrain, French, 1604–1682 A Classical Landscape with Figures Crossing a Stream, later 17th century Oil on canvas $78.1\times98.7~\text{cm}~(30~3/4\times38~7/8~\text{in.})$ frame: $102.9\times123.2\times6.3~\text{cm}~(40~1/2\times48~1/2\times2~1/2~\text{in.})$ Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-453



The French painter, draftsman, and etcher Claude spent most of his life in Italy and was one of the earliest artists in the European tradition to focus primarily on the landscape as a subject. His choice of style and subject matter derived from a tradition of northern artists trained in the tradition of Northern Mannerism but practicing in Italy, most frequently in Rome. Claude typically sought to elevate his landscapes into the more prestigious genre of history painting through the incorporation of small figures, usually representing a scene drawn from the Bible or from mythology. His focus was a pastoral world of fields and valleys not far from towns and castles, allowing him to populate the scene with classicizing architecture, as he does here. It has not yet been possible to attribute this painting definitively to Claude or to one of his followers.

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Claude Lorrain, French, 1604–1682 The Rape of Europa, 1634 Etching 19×26 cm (7 $1/2 \times 10$ 1/4 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-455



Danger sometimes lurks within Claude's idyllic settings, as in this etching, which is a variation on the artist's first of five known paintings of The Rape of Europa (1634, Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth). Derived from the Roman author Ovid's celebrated Metamorphoses, the scene shows the god Jupiter disguised as a white bull, bearing the unsuspecting princess Europa on his back before carrying her out to sea.

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Claude Lorrain, French, 1604–1682 The Dance on the Riverbank, ca. 1634 Etching 12.1×17.1 cm (4 $3/4 \times 6$ 3/4 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-456



A pervasive theme in Claude's pastoral landscapes is the rustic dance, here performed by herdsmen and shepherdesses. Their graceful figures are set against a reflecting body of water, along with leaping goats and complacent cows. This moment of music-enhanced leisure intersects with the world of labor, indicated by donkeys and workers making their way toward the water mill on the opposite bank. Echoing the composition of one of his paintings, this poetic etching demonstrates Claude's ability to achieve finely tuned tonal progressions in black and white.

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Claude Lorrain, French, 1604–1682 The Tempest, 1630 Etching 12.7 \times 17.5 cm (5 \times 6 7/8 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-457



Although Claude is primarily known for his pastoral landscapes, dramatic coastal settings also appear throughout his work, as in The Tempest, which is his earliest dated etching. According to Filippo Baldinucci (one of his contemporary biographers), the artist experienced severe storms at sea while en route from northern France to Rome in 1627—perhaps inspiring this scene, in which the figures in the foreground struggle to bring a small boat safely to shore in the wake of a shipwreck.

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Claude Lorrain, French, 1604–1682 The Goatherd, 1663 Etching 17.1×22.5 cm (6 $3/4 \times 8$ 7/8 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-458



Having had little formal artistic training before settling in Rome in 1627, the French-b orn Claude Lorrain went on to become the city's most sought-after landscape painter, with international patrons who prized his innovative rendering of changing light and atmospheric effects. During his long and prolific career, Claude exploited the textural and atmospheric potential of the etching technique in over forty prints —consisting of both original compositions and creative variations on his painted landscapes. Most of Claude's etchings date from the 1630s and '40s, suggesting that he intended these as a way of broadening his audience and solidifying his artistic reputation.

In this late etching, Claude's inclusion of a goatherd in an idyllic setting exemplifies the importance of the pastoral genre in seventeenth-century European landscape painting. Such works evoked the legendary unspoiled wilderness of Greek Arcadia, celebrated since antiquity by Virgil and subsequent poets of the Renaissance period as a place where humankind lived in harmony with nature.

Claude Lorrain, French, 1604–1682 The Wooden Bridge (Rebecca Taking Leave of Her Father), ca. 1640–45 Etching $13 \times 18.1 \text{ cm } (5\ 1/8 \times 7\ 1/8\ \text{in.})$ Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-459



Claude Lorrain, French, 1604–1682 The Herd Returning in Stormy Weather, 1651 Etching 16.5×22.5 cm (6 $1/2 \times 8$ 7/8 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-460



The settings of most of Claude's etchings were inspired by his sketching expeditions to the Roman countryside, where (according to his friend and biographer Joachim van Sandrart) he "tried by every means to penetrate nature, lying in the fields before the break of day and until night in order to learn to represent very exactly the red morning sky, sunrise and sunset and the evening hours." The result of Claude's careful observations of transient effects is brilliantly conveyed in this dramatic composition, wherein lengthening shadows in the foreground introduce a temporal aspect into the imaginary scene, complete with classical ruins in the left foreground and turbulent clouds overhead.

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Claude Lorrain, French, 1604–1682 *Mercury and Argus*, 1662 Etching 15.9×21 cm (6 $1/4 \times 8$ 1/4 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-461



Claude Lorrain, French, 1604–1682

Campo Vaccino (Roman Forum), 1636

Etching

20 × 25.1 cm (7 7/8 × 9 7/8 in.)

Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951

2019-462



Essentially in ruins since the fifth century A.D., by the seventeenth century the still-t o-be excavated Roman Forum was popularly known as the Campo Vaccino, or cow field, alluding to its dual role as pasture and cattle market; it was also a popular sketching spot for artists. In this view of an actual site, rare in his oeuvre, Claude deftly employs atmospheric perspective to conjure up a detailed view, highlighting the Arch of Septimius Severus on the right and incorporating vignettes of contemporary daily life based on his on-the-spot sketches.

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Robert Mapplethorpe, American, 1946–1989 Charles Bowman, 1980 Gelatin silver print 34.6×34.6 cm (13 $5/8 \times 13$ 5/8 in.) frame: $62.2 \times 59.4 \times 4.1$ cm (24 $1/2 \times 23$ $3/8 \times 1$ 5/8 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-257



One of the best-known photographers of the 1980s, Mapplethorpe is remembered both for the elegant delineations of his classically informed black-and-white photography and for his representations of sexually explicit homoeroticism and the aesthetics of sadomasochism. Charles Bowman was one of Mapplethorpe's favorite models. He is shown here as a cropped male torso with a scar just above the pelvis, in an image made six years before the publication of Black Males; this photograph has many of the characteristics that are most admired in Mapplethorpe's work with the nude form—clarity of composition, a highly polished sense of texture and surface, and the sculptural quality of the abstracted human body—as well as evidencing the problematic ways in which he fetishized the black male body.

Jacob Matham, Dutch, 1571–1631 after Cornelis Cornelisz. van Haarlem, Dutch, 1562–1638 *Apollo as Sol*, ca. 1591 Engraving 33.6×22.6 cm ($13\ 1/4 \times 8\ 7/8$ in.) Museum purchase, Felton Gibbons Fund 2020-36



Jacob Matham's print of Apollo as Sol is roughly the same size as Cornelis's preparatory study for it. Matham was both stepson and apprentice to the preeminent Dutch engraver Hendrick Goltzius, and his early work shows his indebtedness to his teacher's virtuoso manner. Apollo's exaggerated musculature is more defined in Matham's print than in Cornelis's oil sketch, allying it more closely to Goltzius's 1588 engraving of the god, and the landscape is more detailed than Cornelis's vague background. This rare first state, which names Cornelis as "inventor" and Matham as "engraver," was printed before the name of the publisher was added. It bears a caption in both Latin and Dutch likening the sun god to a prince and a jewel. The poet's use of the vernacular implies that the engraving would have been intended not only for a scholarly audience but also for a broader public.

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Henri Mauperché, French, ca. 1602–1686 The Angel Raphael Advising Tobias, from the Story of Tobias series, ca. 1639–52 Etching 19.7×26.7 cm (7 $3/4 \times 10$ 1/2 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-258



Primarily a painter of topographical views and imaginary landscapes with classical ruins, Mauperché spent most of his career in Paris, drawing on his Roman sojourn in the 1630s as a major source of inspiration for both his secular and his religious works . Here, in one of six etchings depicting scenes from the biblical Book of Tobit, the archangel Raphael explains to Tobit's son Tobias that the gall from the fish he has caught will cure his father's blindness. As in the other etchings from this series, the diminutive figures blend in with the atmospheric riverside setting, complete with a ruined temple.

Meissen Porcelain Manufactory, German, active 1710–present Covered pot, ca. 1745 Ceramic h. 17.1 cm (6 3/4 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-468 a-b



Meissen Porcelain Manufactory, German, active 1710–present Covered pot, ca. 1745 Ceramic h. 17.1 cm (6 3/4 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-469 a-b



Duane Michals, American, born 1932 How Nice to Watch You Take a Bath, 1986 Sequence of five prints; gelatin silver print with handwritten text $29.8 \times 109.5 \times 2.5$ cm (11 $3/4 \times 43$ $1/8 \times 1$ in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-259



For more than five decades, Duane Michals has utilized innovative stylistic approaches to photography—sequences, multiple exposures, the combination of image and handwritten text—to tell stories that range from the amusing to the tragic. Largely self-taught, he often creates narratives across a series of images, blending words with images in a format similar to cinematic sequences. The purpose seems at once to be an examination of emotion and of philosophy. Michals has said, "I use photography to help me explain my experience to myself."

Duane Michals, American, born 1932 *I Had Forgotten That I Had Grown Up* Gelatin silver print with handwritten text sight: 38.7×49.2 cm ($15\ 1/4 \times 19\ 3/8$ in.) frame: $56.5 \times 65.4 \times 2.5$ cm ($22\ 1/4 \times 25\ 3/4 \times 1$ in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-260



In the 1970s, Michals began writing on his photographs with the intention "not to explain to you what you're looking at, but to express the frustration of the inability of the photograph to tell you." The handwritten texts extend and imbue these images of single male figures with unseen narratives of grief, desire, and melancholy

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Duane Michals, American, born 1932 On Hot Summer Nights..., ca. 1990 Gelatin silver print with handwritten text sight: 19.7×24.8 cm ($7.3/4 \times 9.3/4$ in.)

frame: $38.4 \times 43.5 \times 4.1$ cm (15 $1/8 \times 17$ $1/8 \times 1$ 5/8 in.)

Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951

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Michals worked in commercial photography for a number of years, shooting for Esquire and Mademoiselle and covering the filming of The Great Gatsby for Vogue in 1984. Absent a studio, he took portraits of people in their environments, which was a departure from the dominant method of the time in the hands of Richard Avedon and Irving Penn. Once an outlier, Michals has since inspired artists from Jim Goldberg to Cindy Sherman to countless others who stage, scribble over, or paint on their photographs.

Duane Michals, American, born 1932 The Father Prepares His Dead Son's Body for Burial, 1991 Gelatin silver print with handwritten text sight: 33.7×48.3 cm ($13.1/4 \times 19$ in.) frame: $56.5 \times 65.4 \times 2.5$ cm ($22.1/4 \times 25.3/4 \times 1$ in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-262



From the outset of his career, Duane Michals baffled critics who did not understand his rejection of the so-called "decisive moment" in photography and his distrust of the perfect print. Instead, Michals might be termed an expressionist who looked inward to explore the unseeable themes of life, death, sensuality, and innocence. Death is the primary theme of Michals's work, of which he says, "I was the first person who, rather than photographing a corpse to capture death, rather than photographing in a funeral home or a cemetery—those are the facts—I want to know what happens when you die. . . . Critics didn't know what to write about it. It was conceived of as being flawed because there wasn't a decisive moment."

Although Michals has said that AIDS did not touch his own life deeply, works like this one are often seen in the context of the AIDS crisis.

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Duane Michals, American, born 1932 The Most Beautiful Part of a Man's Body, 1986 Gelatin silver print with handwritten text sight: 23.5×25.1 cm (9 $1/4 \times 9$ 7/8 in.) frame: $45.1 \times 46.4 \times 4.1$ cm (17 $3/4 \times 18$ $1/4 \times 1$ 5/8 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-263



Seeing deeply what is in front of you is at the heart of Michals's work. When he started writing on his photographs, it was his attempt to go beyond the image. "I had to write about all the things you couldn't see," he said. "The artist has to make a leap of faith to insight, otherwise it's just description."

The text reads: "I think it must be there / Where the torso sits on and into the hips / Those twin delineating curves / Feminine in grace, girdling the trunk / Guiding the eye downwards / To their intersection / the point of pleasure."

Isaac de Moucheron, Dutch, 1667–1744

Ornamental Garden with Fountain

Etching

33 × 44.4 cm (13 × 17 1/2 in.)

Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951

2018-245



This view of an ornamental garden features a fountain, statues, live figures, and a distant mountainous landscape, undoubtedly inspired by De Moucheron's sojourn in Italy in the late 1690s. After returning to his native Amsterdam, the artist specialized in painting fashionable mural decorations in the homes of wealthy patricians. These works created the illusion that the walls were broken through to reveal an imaginary space beyond. While most of these murals have disappeared, De Moucheron recorded what some of them looked like in prints such as this one, which prominently states in the central inscription that this "Zaal-stuck" (which roughly translates as the "work in the grand hall") was located in the house of Mr. and Mrs. W. van Dam.

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Robert Natkin, American, 1930–2010 *Untitled, from the Apollo series*, ca. 1975 Lithograph approximately: 101.6 × 74.9 cm (40 × 29 1/2 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-264



Robert Natkin produced series of works that provide multiple variations on a compositional theme, exploring the limitless potential of color, form, texture, and light. He adopted this serial approach with the Apollo series, a body of paintings in which he used vertical stripes of varying colors and thicknesses. He created the distinctive surfaces of these works by applying paint with tools such as brushes and sponges or pressing it through a textile. Natkin explored variants on this composition in paintings over decades and also returned to the works in a group of lithographic prints, such as this one. Here the distinctive textures of his paintings are recreated on the stone surface used to make this print.

Robert Natkin, American, 1930–2010 *Untitled, from the Apollo series*, ca. 1975 Lithograph approximately: 101.6 × 74.9 cm (40 × 29 1/2 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-265



Robert Natkin developed an approach to art based on a serial exploration of the expressive possibilities of compositional variants. Friezelike parades of vertical bands became one of his preferred compositions. He modulated the width, tonal range, and texture of the bands to shift the emotional atmosphere of the whole. In his paintings, Natkin used both a paintbrush and a palette knife and sometimes also pressed paints through cloth or netting stencils to apply the bright, synthetic acrylic colors; he translated this approach to the use of wax medium on stone to create the matrix for this lithograph.

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Frederick William Pomeroy, British, 1856–1924

Perseus with the Head of Medusa, 1898

Bronze with brown patina
including base: h. 55.9 cm (22 in.)

Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951
2018-272



This statuette represents the Greek mythological hero Perseus, who famously slew Medusa, one of the snake-haired Gorgons whose gaze turned onlookers into stone. (Perseus prevailed by looking only at her reflection in his polished shield, a gift to him from Minerva, the goddess of wisdom.) The sculpture was made as a decorative item , probably to be displayed in a drawing room.

Pomeroy, who learned his fluid, naturalistic style from the French sculptor Jules Dalou and later travels in Italy, had exhibited a full-size plaster version of this subject at London's Royal Academy in 1898, and subsequently produced a series of smaller bronze figures, such as this one.

Niki de Saint Phalle, French, 1930–2002 Jean Tinguely, French, 1925–1991 *Untitled*, 1982 Watercolor and collage 27.3 × 22.2 cm (10 3/4 × 8 3/4 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-266



Entirely self-taught, Niki de Saint Phalle was a French painter and sculptor with an idiosyncratic personal style that has been characterized as "outsider art." Naive, lighthearted, whimsical, or joyful, her works were often freely composed, as here, where the work seems to have been drawn spontaneously. Her graphic output was prodigious, but she was also one of few women artists of her generation to work on a monumental scale in sculpture. Saint Phalle frequently collaborated with artists such as Jasper Johns and the composer John Cage, as well as—over several decades—the Swiss artist Jean Tinguely, who became her second husband in 1971. The two regularly sent hand-drawn cards like this one to Duane Wilder, who was a close friend.

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Niki de Saint Phalle, French, 1930–2002 Bonne année 1982, Dear Bob and Dwyane Collage, coloured pencil, and coloured felt 21×29.5 cm (8 $1/4 \times 115/8$ in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-464



Niki de Saint Phalle developed an intricate universe populated with fantastical creatures and rich with symbols that she revealed throughout a multifaceted practice of drawings, prints, sculpture, and public art installations. Among her serial practices, she created a drawing in which an array of her characters—women with Amazonian stature, multicolored lizard-camels, flowers, an angel, and Mr. Luck—gather to celebrate the new year, in this case 1982. This work has special significance as it is dedicated "Dear Bob and Dwyane" with "many greetings from Niki," a personal tribute from the artist to Duane Wilder, Class of 1951, and his partner Bob, who collected Saint Phalle's work.

Niki de Saint Phalle, French, 1930–2002 *La force XI*, November 2, 1981 Lithograph 74.9 × 29.5 cm (29 1/2 × 11 5/8 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-465



Women as figures of power, often with mythical attributes or in fantastical worlds, are a central trope in the art of Niki de Saint Phalle. In La force XI a coronated woman stands sentinel under the radiant sun, holding the reins of four imaginary beasts who fill the terrain of the landscape. While they dwarf her in scale, she remains the focal point and axis of this composition. Bright colors, playful patterns, and charming expressions often lend Saint Phalle's art a sense of whimsy and delight that belies the artist's strong commitment to political and social content, especially feminism.

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Sir William Hamo Thornycroft, British, 1850–1925

Maquette for Teucer, 1881–82

Bronze with light brown patina
h. 21.6 cm (8 1/2 in.)

Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951
2018-269



The champion Greek archer Teucer was one of the heroes of Homer's story of the Trojan War, the Iliad. The subject was unusual in Western art, and required accompaniment by a quotation from Alexander Pope's translation when Thornycroft's sculpture of him was first exhibited. Thornycroft was one of the leading British sculptors of his time and an ardent student of classical sculpture; his choice of a relatively obscure character from the Illiad both suggests his interest in demonstrating a sophisticated knowledge of ancient literature and provided an opportunity for the artist to show the idealized nude body in motion, drawing back the bow.

The Wilder collection contains both a maquette, or study, for the finished sculpture and a casting of the final bronze.

Sir William Hamo Thornycroft, British, 1850–1925

Teucer, 1882

Bronze with light patina
h. 36.8 cm (14 1/2 in.)

Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951
2018-270



Thornycroft admired the so-called Elgin or Parthenon marbles, which had arrived in Great Britain in 1806, and his early works were in a Greek style. With Teucer, he sought to emulate the grandeur of Frederic, Lord Leighton's Athlete, also an attempt to depict a monumental ideal nude. Leighton, in turn, would respond to Teucer with the sculpture The Sluggard, also included in the Wilder collection. Teucer was ultimately cast in several sizes for both public and private settings—a practice common among sculptors of the time. When Teucer was first exhibited, the critic Edmund Gosse wrote that it had "something almost archaic about its serenity and rigidity . . . this is courageously realistic."

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Unidentified artist

Arcadian Landscape, 17th century
Oil on canvas
sight: 71.1 × 94 cm (28 × 37 in.)
Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951
2018-247



Duane Wilder collected a number of landscapes, like this one, that can be loosely defined as Arcadian. The term refers to Arcadia, a region of ancient Greece that was believed to be the realm of the god of the forest, Pan, and his court of nature spirits. This mythology inspired the Roman poet Virgil to write his Eclogues, a series of pastoral poems set in Arcadia. In Western literature and visual art, the word came to refer to idyllic scenes of nature like this poetic vista.

Pieter van Bloemen, Flemish, 1657–1720 A Herdsman with Cattle and Sheep Oil on panel 40.6×33.7 cm $(16 \times 13\ 1/4$ in.) frame: $57.8 \times 49.5 \times 6.3$ cm $(22\ 3/4 \times 19\ 1/2 \times 2\ 1/2$ in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2019-450



Pieter van Bloemen, whose two brothers were also painters, belonged to the third generation of northern artists who traveled to Rome for artistic inspiration. He is thought to have lived there between about 1685 and 1694, in which year he was back in Antwerp. A prolific artist, Bloemen most frequently painted animals, figures, and landscape views evocative of the Italian Campagna. He applied his lively colors with a heavily loaded brush. The almost portrait-like character of the horned cow facing the viewer, the inclusion of a prominent backside of an animal (here, a bull), and the two goats in close proximity to one another are found in many of his paintings.

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Giovanni Battista Viola, Italian, 1576–1622 The Calling of Saints Peter and Andrew Oil on canvas 36.5×53.7 cm (14 $3/8 \times 21$ 1/8 in.) frame: $49.2 \times 66 \times 5.4$ cm (19 $3/8 \times 26 \times 2$ 1/8 in.) Bequest of Duane E. Wilder, Class of 1951 2018-239



Trained in his native Bologna, Viola arrived in Rome around 1600, and lived with his countryman Francesco Albani (1578–1660), who would later marry Viola's stepdaughter. These painters sometimes worked with Domenichino (1581–1641), who was also from Bologna; Viola, who specialized in landscapes, painted the settings in their collaborative frescoes at the Villa Aldobrandini at Frascati. Viola also had a successful practice in small landscape paintings, often created in pairs, like this one; the pendant, or mate, to this Calling of Saints Peter and Andrew is Christ and the Samaritan Woman, now at the Davis Art Museum at Wellesley College. The two biblical scenes are theologically linked, both involving the life-chang ing recognition of Christ as redeemer—by two brothers who became apostles and by an anonymous woman, respectively. The contrasting landscape settings build on Domenichino's ideal, classicizing examples and his subtle use of color, both of which went on to influence subsequent generations of painters, from Nicolas Poussin to Claude Lorrain to John Constable.

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