

GENE DAVIS (1920-1985)**Untitled**

Signed in graphite lower right, "Davis 1972"

colored pencil on paper

23 x 29 in. (26 3/8 x 32 1/4 in)

1972

17809

PROVENANCE:

Collection of Robert Aichele, Sacramento, California

Gene Davis was born in 1920 in Washington, D.C., where he lived most of his life. After starting a career as a sportswriter and later becoming a political journalist in the 1940s; Davis began to paint in 1949. His first art studio was his apartment on Scott Circle and later he worked out of a studio on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Davis's first solo exhibition of drawings was at the Dupont Theatre Gallery in 1952 and his first exhibition of paintings was at Catholic University in 1953. Though he worked in a variety of media and styles, Davis is best known for his acrylic paintings mostly on canvas of colorful vertical stripes, which he began to paint in 1958.

In 1965, he participated in the "Washington Color Painters" exhibition at the Washington Gallery of Modern Art in Washington, D.C., which traveled around the U.S. and launched the recognition of the Washington Color School as a regional movement in which Davis was a central figure.

Davis began teaching in 1966 at the Corcoran School of Art, where he became a permanent member of the faculty. In 1974, Davis was awarded the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship. In 1984, he was appointed the commissioner of the National Museum of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

His work may be found in the collections of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, NY; The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, NY; The Museum of Modern Art, New York, NY; the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum of Art, New York, NY; the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.; the Smithsonian American Art Museum, Washington, D.C.; and the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, San Francisco, CA.

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Davis 1972

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to ask a question.

2. The second step is to do background research to find out what is already known about the topic.

3. The third step is to form a hypothesis, which is a prediction about the outcome of the experiment.

4. The fourth step is to design and conduct the experiment, collecting data and making observations.

5. The fifth step is to analyze the data and draw conclusions based on the results.

6. The sixth step is to communicate the results of the experiment to others, often through a presentation or publication.

7. The seventh step is to repeat the experiment to verify the results and ensure the reliability of the findings.

8. The eighth step is to apply the findings of the experiment to real-world situations, using the knowledge gained to solve problems.

9. The ninth step is to continue to explore the topic, asking new questions and conducting further research.

10. The tenth step is to share the results of the experiment with the scientific community, contributing to the body of knowledge in the field.

LEONE DAVID
Nato nel 1979
Lavora presso un'agenzia
di 20 persone
6'4 e 75,7 cm
Autista
100 km/h (max) - 100 km/h (max) - 100 km/h (max)

[illegible]

