AMERICAN PAINTINGS

November 3, 2013 through January 31, 2014
Levi Wells Prentice was born in rural Lewis County, New York and raised on his family’s farm. A self-taught painter, Prentice travelled through the Adirondack Mountains of New York state, painting landscapes and portraits. After moving to Brooklyn, NY, Prentice became a member and exhibitor at the Brooklyn Art Association. Shortly thereafter, Prentice left Brooklyn and settled in Philadelphia, PA. The change in scenery from country to city shaped Prentice’s painting, and his subject matter shifted to from landscapes to still lifes. Levi Wells Prentice is best known for his precisely textured and exquisitely rendered still life compositions featuring luscious fruits of vibrant color and dramatic contrast. Prentice is represented in the Adirondack Museum, the New York State Museum, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, the Montclair Art Museum, the Philbrook Museum of Art and the Yale University Art Gallery.
19TH & 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN PAINTINGS

Opening Reception Sunday, November 3, 2013  Six-thirty o’clock p.m. to Eight o’clock p.m.

68 South Main Street  Doylestown, Pennsylvania • Telephone 215 348-2500 • FAX 215 348-2535 • www.gratzgallery.com
2. **SUSAN WATERS**  
1823 - 1900 / Friendsville, Pennsylvania

*Untitled, Figures in Seascape*  
oil on canvas, 36 inches x 52 inches  
signed at lower right

Susan Catherine (Moore) Waters was born in Binghamton, New York; as a young girl, she was considered an artistic prodigy. In 1841, Susan married William C. Waters, who appreciated his wife's artistic talent and encouraged its development. From 1843 through 1846, Susan Waters painted portraits in many small towns throughout Pennsylvania and New York.

Susan and William Waters established a photography business, taking fine ambrotypes and daguerreotypes, while Susan continued to paint portraits. Susan began to expand the subjects of her paintings to include still lifes and animals, often combining the two in one painting. In addition to painting domestic animals (dogs and cats) and wild animals (rabbits and squirrels), Susan Waters began painting farm animals (chickens, lambs, cows and sheep).

Susan Waters exhibited at the 1876 International Exposition in Philadelphia. Her paintings are part of the collections of the New York State Historical Association, the Newark Museum, the Arnot Art Museum, Wiltshire College, and the Cortland County Historical Society.

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3. **FRANK F. ENGLISH**  
1854 - 1922 / Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

*Country Landscape with Figure*  
oil on board, 13½ inches x 11½ inches  
signed at lower right: "F.F. English"
Frank F. English is known for his delicate paintings depicting bucolic landscapes and scenes from life in the countryside. English painted in oil, pastel, and watercolor. Frank English was born in Louisville, KY and lived in Claymont, DE and Philadelphia, PA before settling in Point Pleasant, Bucks County, PA. English studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, PA with instructors Thomas Anshutz and Thomas Eakins. Frank F. English exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Art Club of Philadelphia and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, CA. English was a member of the Philadelphia Sketch Club, where he taught, and in later years, served as its Vice-President.
Henry Bayley Snell was born in Richmond, England and emigrated to the United States at the age of 18. While working at an engineering firm and a lithography studio, Snell began taking art classes at The Art Students League in New York, NY.

After marrying in 1888, Henry Snell and his wife Florence visited painter William Lathrop and his wife in scenic Bucks County, PA. Shortly thereafter, the Snells left New York to settle in Bucks County, where Henry Snell joined Lathrop in the artist colony known as the New Hope School of American Impressionism. Henry Snell’s skill as a plein air landscape painter led to his employment as an art instructor at the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, a position he held for 40 years. Snell frequently travelled with his students on painting expeditions to locations around the world. In addition to his outstanding landscapes, Henry Snell is also known for his paintings of coastal scenes featuring Cornwall, England, and for his paintings of harbor scenes of Gloucester, MA and Boothbay Harbor, ME.

Snell exhibited (with frequent awards) at the Boston Art Club, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Arts Club of Philadelphia, the National Academy of Design, the Nashville Expo, the St. Louis Expo, the Pan-American Expo, the Worcester Museum, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Pan-Pacific Expo and the Salmagundi Club. Henry Snell was a member of the National Academy, the American Watercolor Society, the Society of American Artists, the Lotus Club, and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.
7. Woman by the Sea
    pencil drawing on paper, 3 ¼ inches x 4 ½ inches

8. Figures with Fire Truck
    pencil drawing on paper, 4 inches x 5 ½ inches

9. Dock Scene with Figures
    pencil drawing on paper, 5 inches x 3 ¾ inches
10.

**WILLIAM LANGSON LATHROP**
1859 - 1938 / New Hope, Pennsylvania

Delaware Water Gap
oil on canvas, 21 ¾ inches x 25 inches
signed at lower right: "W. Lathrop"

Provenance: Private Collection - New York

William Lathrop was one of America's premier landscape painters in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Considered the founder of the New Hope Colony of Pennsylvania Impressionists, Lathrop was known for painting rustic landscapes of oil and watercolor that skillfully convey mood. Using a muted palette of colors, Lathrop began as a Tonalist; later, Lathrop expanded his range of colors to include brighter shades as he evolved into an Impressionist.

Born in Painesville, Ohio, William Lathrop was raised on his family’s farm, and demonstrated an early interest and aptitude in art. Leaving the farm, Lathrop moved to New York and worked as an illustrator and etcher. William Lathrop was never formally trained as an artist, though he did learn from other artists that he knew, including John Twachtman, J. Alden Weir, Henry Ward Ranger and William Merritt Chase. William Lathrop’s career as a painter was launched after he entered the annual exhibition of the American Watercolor Society in New York and was awarded the top honor, the Evans Prize. Glowing accolades in the New York Times led to Lathrop's representation in galleries nationwide.

William Lathrop and his wife moved to New Hope, PA and became the center of its newly developing artist community. Lathrop exhibited at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, where he was awarded a gold medal; he was also elected a member of the National Academy of Design. William Lathrop’s paintings are represented in numerous museum collections, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Smithsonian American Art Museum.
Early Winter
oil on canvas mounted on board, 50 inches x 60 inches
signed at lower left: "Paul King"


Paul King began his artistic career as a lithographer. While becoming an accomplished printer, King enrolled as a student at the newly founded Buffalo Art Students League, working with such noted artists as George Bridgman. After moving to New York City, King worked as an illustrator for Harper's and Life magazines and continued his studies at the Art Students League under the instruction of Henry Siddons Mowbray. King then lived in Europe, studying with Willy Sluiter, Evert Pieters and Bernard Bloomers. Paul King returned to America and established a studio in Philadelphia, PA. King exhibited at the Art Institute of Chicago, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Corcoran Gallery, the Carnegie International and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Paul King was awarded the Shaw Prize, the Inness Prize and the Isidor Prize from the Salmagundi Club, a bronze medal from the National Arts Club, and the First Altman Prize from the National Academy of Design. King’s talent and ability was frequently recognized and acknowledged by his artistic peers, critics of the art world and the general public. Paul King’s artistic mastery and versatility are evident in his rural landscapes, marine paintings, and winter scenes.
WALTER ELMER SCHOFIELD
1867 - 1944 / Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

12.
Montreuil-sur-Mer/ The Market
oil on board, 7 ⅜ inches x 9 ⅜ inches
inscribed on reverse: “Montreuil-sur-Mer/ The Market/ W.E. Schofield” by the son of the artist

12A.
Bruges Canal Scene
oil on board, 28 inches x 36 inches
Signed at lower left center “Schofield”
inscribed on reverse: “Montreuil-sur-Mer/ The Market/ W.E. Schofield” by the son of the artist

Walter Elmer Schofield was a highly regarded painter of impressionist landscapes who is best known for his snow scenes and marine vistas. Schofield enrolled at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, PA and studied under acclaimed painter and instructor Thomas Anshutz. At PAFA, Schofield met fellow painters John Sloan, Robert Henri and Edward Redfield. Schofield also attended the Académie Julian in Paris, where he studied under Adolphe Bouguereau, Gabriel Ferrier, and Henri Doucet. Upon his return to the United States, Walter Schofield travelled to Bucks County, PA to visit his friend Edward Redfield and became enamored with Redfield’s plein air snow scene paintings. Schofield joined Redfield in painting outdoors and enjoyed braving the harshest of elements while creating his compositions. After marrying a British woman, Schofield moved to the St. Ives artist colony in Cornwall, England, but continued to visit the United States frequently.

Schofield received awards from the Paris Salon, the Carnegie Institute, the Buenos Aires Exhibition, the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Schofield’s work can be found in the permanent collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Luxembourg Museum in Paris, the James A. Michener Art Museum and the Smithsonian Institute.
Born in Newark, New Jersey, Matilda Browne was the neighbor of noted artist Thomas Moran, who invited the young Matilda into his studio and encouraged her to experiment with painting. With lessons, Matilda’s natural talent blossomed quickly; at age 12, one of her floral paintings was accepted into an exhibition at the National Academy of Design in New York. Browne subsequently studied floral painting with Eleanor and Kate Greatorex and Frederick Freer, then studied animal painting in Europe with Julian Dupre and Henry Bisbing.

Upon her return to New York, Matilda Browne began studying livestock painting with Carleton Wiggins, and began spending time in Old Lyme, Connecticut. Browne became the first woman artist welcomed into the artist colony at Old Lyme; the respect and recognition granted to her by her male colleagues demonstrated her extraordinary talent and finely honed skills. Matilda Browne was even asked to paint on panels of doors in the Florence Griswold mansion in Old Lyme, an honor not granted to any other woman.

Matilda Browne exhibited at the Paris Salon, the National Academy of Design, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Browne was awarded the Dodge Prize and the Third Hallgarten Prize from the National Academy of Design, and honors from the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts and the Greenwich Art Association. With her floral paintings, landscapes and livestock scenes, Matilda Browne stands among the greats of American Impressionism.
Edward Willis Redfield
1869 - 1965 / New Hope, Pennsylvania

Brittany Houses
oil on canvas, 18 ¾ inches x 22 inches
signed at lower right: "E W Redfield 1908"

Edward Redfield was, in his time, the best-known landscape painter in the United States. Born in Bridgeville, DE, Redfield studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts with Thomas Anshutz and Thomas Hovenden, and studied at the Academic Julian in Paris, France with William Bouguereau and Tony Robert-Fleury. After travelling and painting throughout Europe, Redfield and his French wife settled on a farm by the Delaware Canal in Bucks County, PA.

Edward Redfield became known for his large, plein-air landscapes that were usually painted in “one-go” outdoors on location. A robust man of great vigor, Redfield was legendary for painting during the extreme winters of Pennsylvania. On bitter cold and blustery days, Redfield could often be seen standing amidst the snow with his canvas strapped to a tree, thinning his paint with linseed oil and painting a winter landscape. Edward Redfield is best known for his bold, thick impasto and his vibrant color that creates an intense, rugged impressionism. Among Redfield’s paintings are bucolic scenes of Europe, seascapes of coastal Maine, and the Bucks County countryside.
Edward Redfield is one of the most highly awarded artists in American history. Redfield’s honors include those earned during his exhibits at the Paris Exposition, the Pan-American Exposition, the Paris Salon, the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago and the National Academy of Design. Edward Redfield’s paintings are part of many prominent collections, including the Smithsonian National Gallery of Art, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Boston Museum of Art, the Chicago Institute of Art, the Los Angeles Museum, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum Luxembourg in Paris, France.

**Edward Willis Redfield**  
1869 - 1965 / New Hope, Pennsylvania

**Lumberville Bridge**  
oil on canvas, 26 inches x 32 inches  
signed at lower right: "E W Redfield"
EDWARD WILLIS REDFIELD
1869 - 1965 / New Hope, Pennsylvania

16. Crossing the Bar
oil on panel, 12 inches x 14 inches
signed and titled on reverse: "Crossing the Bar
Edward Redfield NA"

Manana Island, across from
Monhegan Island in Maine

Provenance:
Private Collection - Main Line, Pennsylvania

17. From Lumberville to Raven Rock
oil on panel, 4 ¼ inches x 6 inches

This painting was originally painted on the top of a
wood playing card box (for 2 decks of cards). A
local couple from Doylestown played bridge with
Mrs. Redfield and others, but “Pop” Redfield didn't
play and passed the time sketching. The couple
won the contribution for the winning hand, and
the card box sat in their parlor for many years.
Over time, the painting was removed from the box
and framed.

Provenance: Private Collection -
Montgomery County, Pennsylvania
Authentication and provenance
documented by Dr. Thomas Folk
Charles Morris Young is known for his light-filled, atmospheric impressionist landscapes that feature his skilled brushwork and lively color palette. Young painted a variety of subjects in a wide range of scenery, painting as he traveled and vacationed. Among Charles Morris Young’s acclaimed paintings are scenes of coastal seascapes in Maine, maritime communities in Connecticut, and bucolic scenes in Pennsylvania.

Charles Morris Young exhibited frequently and was highly honored, receiving awards for his paintings exhibited at the Carnegie Institute, the Buenos Aires Exposition, the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Young was a member of the National Academy of Design and the Philadelphia Art Club. Though hundreds of his paintings were destroyed in a fire, many remain and are displayed in the collections of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Boston Art Club, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.
Born in Leesburg, VA, Hugh Breckenridge’s artistic career blossomed in Philadelphia, PA. Breckenridge was first a student at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and later became one of its finest instructors, teaching art there for more than forty years. Hugh Breckenridge also taught art with Thomas Anshutz at the Darby School in Fort Washington, PA, and later, opened his own art school, the Breckenridge School of Art, in Gloucester, MA. While a student Breckenridge was awarded a scholarship to travel in Europe and to attend the Académie Julian in Paris, France, where he studied with William A. Bouguereau.

Hugh Breckenridge is best known for his colorful impressionist landscapes and his finely rendered portraits. Throughout his career, Breckenridge demonstrated his stylistic versatility, shifting from impressionism to modernist abstraction. Hallmarks of Hugh Breckenridge’s work are his signature brushwork and his boundless explorations into color.

Hugh Breckenridge exhibited and received awards at the Paris Expo, the Pan American Expo, the Washington Watercolor Club, the Philadelphia Art Club, the Buenos Aires Expo, and the Pan-Pacific Expo. Breckenridge was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design. Hugh Breckenridge’s works are on display at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Delgado Museum of Art, and the San Francisco Museum of Art.
John Wells James was an impressionist painter known for his vibrant landscapes. Born in Brooklyn, New York, James was a self-taught artist who was also a successful businessman, serving as president of Towns & James, a wholesale drug company. John Wells James’ talents extended into woodworking; he enjoyed crafting fine furniture and was a skilled frame maker.

Influenced by fellow Brooklyn painter James Knox, John Wells James is known for his impasto technique whose layered brush strokes create a wonderful dimension of texture on his scenic landscapes. James was a member of the Allied Artists of America, the Salmagundi Club, the Brooklyn Painters Society, the Rockport Artists Society, and the American Federation of Artists.

John Wells James travelled and painted in Spain, France and New England. Drawn by the picturesque towns and countryside of scenic Bucks County, Pennsylvania, James eventually settled in one of its communities, Solebury. John Wells James was a frequent exhibitor at the Phillips Mill juried art shows in New Hope, PA. James also exhibited at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the National Academy of Design, the Carnegie Institute, and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.
JOHN WELLS JAMES
1873 - 1951 / Solebury, Pennsylvania

21. Tinkers Lane
oil on board, 8 inches x 10 inches

22. Sunday Morning
oil on board, 8 inches x 10 inches
signed at lower left: “John Wells James”
23.

**JOHN WELLS JAMES**

1873 - 1951 / Solebury, Pennsylvania

Winter

oil on board, 16 inches x 20 inches

signed at lower right: “John Wells James”
JOHN WELLS JAMES
1873-1951 / Solebury, Pennsylvania

24.
New Hope Barge
oil on board, 13 inches x 16 inches

25.
New Hope Barn
oil on board, 13 inches x 16 inches
signed and dated at lower left:
“John Wells James 1924”
JOHN WELLS JAMES
1873 - 1951 / Solebury, Pennsylvania

26. Ferry Street
oil on board, 13 inches x 16 inches

27. Road to Town
oil on board, 13 inches x 16 inches
signed at lower left: “John Wells James”
Henry MacGinnis was born in Indiana and began his art studies there, under the tutelage of artists T.C. Steele, J.O. Adams and William Forsyth. In 1900, MacGinnis traveled to Europe, where he painted and studied for five years, and where his work was awarded Honorable Mention from the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Munich, Germany.

In 1906, MacGinnis moved to Trenton, New Jersey and became the head of the Art Department at the Industrial Art School, replacing noted artist Rae Sloan Bredin. Soon, Henry MacGinnis joined in exhibitions with the New Hope Circle and befriended Harry Leith-Ross and John Folinsbee. Henry MacGinnis quickly became known for his stellar portraits. MacGinnis also painted seascapes of coastal New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia, and landscapes in New Hampshire, Vermont, and the Delaware River Valley.

In 1908, Henry MacGinnis received notable honors when his painting “New Hampshire Hills” was selected for special exhibit by William Merritt Chase, chairman of the Exhibition Committee for the 19th Annual Exhibition of the Philadelphia Art Club. MacGinnis was highly regarded, exhibited frequently, and was a member of the Audubon Artists, the Hoosier Salon, the Salmagundi Club, and the Allied Artists.
Ernest Lawson was born in Nova Scotia, Canada and raised in Kansas City, MO, where he studied at the Kansas City Art Institute. After moving to New York, Lawson enrolled in the Art Students League and studied under John Twachtman. During the summers, Ernest Lawson continued his studies with Twachtman and J. Alden Weir at their Cos Cob, Connecticut art school, where he began painting en plein air. In 1893, Lawson moved to France and enrolled at the Académie Julian in Paris, studying with Jean Paul Laurens and Benjamin Constant. During his time in France, Ernest Lawson shared a Paris studio with W. Somerset Maugham (and is believed to be the inspiration for the character “Frederick Lawson” in Maugham’s novel Of Human Bondage) and befriended English Impressionist Alfred Sisley.

Ernest Lawson returned to New York, settling in the rural neighborhood of Washington Heights and painting its wooded landscapes, grazing animals and Hudson River views. Lawson also continued to travel and paint throughout France, Spain and New England. Through his friendship with William Glackens, Ernest Lawson joined a group of New York painters known as “The Eight”, who shared a common bond in opposing academicism, and who organized their own landmark exhibition at the MacBeth Galleries in 1908. Lawson also exhibited at the groundbreaking Armory Show of 1913.

Ernest Lawson was highly regarded by both art critics and his peers; William Merritt Chase reportedly considered Lawson to be America’s greatest landscape painter. Known for his rich palette and vibrant textures, Lawson painted evocative impressionist landscapes, rural village scenes and urban cityscapes. Ernest Lawson’s work is represented in many private collections and museums, including the Barnes Foundation, the Phillips Collection and the Columbus Museum of Art.
Mary Smyth Perkins was born in Philadelphia and began her art instruction at the age of fifteen, attending the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, where she studied with William Sartain and was awarded a fellowship to study abroad. Later, Mary Perkins enrolled at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where she studied with Robert Henri. After traveling to Europe and Mexico to paint, Mary Perkins worked as head of the art department at Converse College (Spartanburg, SC) and spent her summers studying with William Lathrop in New Hope, PA, where she met and married fellow painter William Francis Taylor.

Mary Smyth Perkins Taylor was a renowned portrait and landscape painter who received many awards and who exhibited at the Paris Salon, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, the National Academy of Design, the National Association of Women Artists, the Society of Independent Artists, the Phillips Mill Art Association, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

30. **Mary Smyth Perkins**

1875 - 1931 / Lumberville, Pennsylvania

**Barnyard**

oil on canvas,

30 ¼ inches x 25 ¼ inches

signed and dated at lower right: "M. S. Perkins 07"
Rosamond Bouve painted in the Boston School style and is best known for her finely rendered portraits and figure pieces. As a young woman, Bouve enrolled at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, MA, where she studied with Frank W. Benson, Philip Leslie Hale and Edmund C. Tarbell. There, Rosamond Bouve excelled as an art student, and upon graduation, was awarded a scholarship for two years of subsequent study. During this time, Bouve studied painting with Tarbell, and shortly thereafter, she was awarded first prize for portraiture. In 1899, Rosamond Bouve was appointed teaching assistant to Hale, a position rarely held by women.

A talented artist that was recognized by her peers, Rosamond Bouve was one of 42 charter members of the Guild of Boston Artists, where in December 1914, she had her first one-woman show. Rosamond Bouve received many awards and honors; her exhibition history includes the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the National Academy of Design, the Carnegie Institute, and the Art Institute of Chicago.
Joseph Pearson was a renowned artist, adept at painting landscapes, portraiture and still life. Pearson attended the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, studying with William Merritt Chase and J. Alden Weir. In 1901, Pearson traveled to Europe, visiting Germany, Italy, and Spain, where he discovered the portraiture of Diego Velasquez. Joseph Pearson returned the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts to continue his studies with Weir, and in 1909, was made an instructor, a position he held for twenty-five years.

Joseph Pearson received much recognition during his lifetime, winning awards and garnering critical acclaim for both his landscapes and his portraits. In 1911, Joseph Pearson’s landscape painting received both an Honorable Mention at the Carnegie Institute and an Honorable Mention at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. In addition, Pearson was awarded twice for landscape painting by the National Academy of Design (1915 and 1918). Concurrently, Joseph Pearson was receiving awards for his portrait paintings; his portrait entitled “The Twins: Virginia and Jane” was awarded the Beck Medal at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in 1917 and the Potter-Palmer Award at the Chicago Art Institute in 1918. Pearson was a Member of the National Academy of Design.
M. Elizabeth Price was born in West Virginia and at an early age, moved with her family to a farm in Solebury, PA. Price attended Friends Central School in Philadelphia, PA and the Philadelphia School of the Industrial Arts before studying still life painting and drawing at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. M. Elizabeth Price frequently traveled to Europe, painting its bucolic landscapes and vibrant street scenes; she is also known for her floral paintings and river landscapes, created at her cottage along the Delaware River in Bucks County, PA.

M. Elizabeth Price is well known for her floral still lifes, rendered in the style of Italian Renaissance artists, with brilliantly colored peonies, poppies, delphiniums and hollyhocks painted on a background of gold and silver leaf. Price is also recognized for her superb paintings of ships, one of which was awarded best oil painting by the National Academy of Design.

M. Elizabeth Price exhibited at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the National Academy of Design, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Price was a member of the Philadelphia Ten and a co-founder of the Phillips Mill Art Association. M. Elizabeth Price was a lifelong advocate for art appreciation, exhibition of women's artwork, and children's art education, and founded the Neighborhood Art School in New York City.
Charles Rosen was an accomplished artist known primarily as an impressionist who painted ethereal landscapes of snow and river scenes. In his later years, Rosen explored modernism and experimented with cubism. Charles Rosen was a member of the second generation of the New Hope Impressionist School and later, was a resident of the Woodstock Art Colony in Woodstock, NY.

Charles Rosen was born in the farm country of Reagantown, PA, and at age sixteen, ran a photography studio. Rosen moved to New York City and studied with Francis Coates Jones at the National Academy of Design, and with William Merritt Chase and Frank Vincent Dumond at the New York School of Art. During the summers, Rosen studied with Dumond at Old Lyme, CT, where he developed an interest in landscape painting. Later, Charles Rosen married and moved to Bucks County, PA, and began exhibiting with the New Hope Colony. In 1918, Rosen spent the summer teaching landscape painting at the Art Students League in Woodstock, NY, and shortly thereafter moved there permanently, co-establishing the Woodstock School of Painting in 1922.

Charles Rosen was awarded a silver medal at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and the Altman Gold Medal, two Hallgarten Prizes, and the Inness Gold Medal at the National Academy of Design. Rosen was a member of the National Arts Club, the Salmagundi Club, and the National Academy of Design. Charles Rosen’s work is in many collections including the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Butler Institute in Youngstown, Ohio, the James A. Michener Art Museum and the City Art Museum in St. Louis.
35. **FREDERICK WILLIAM HARER**  
1879 - 1947 / New Hope, Pennsylvania  

_Washerwomen_  
oil on board, 11 ¾ inches x 15 ¾ inches  
signed at lower right: "Harer"  
original Harer frame

Frederick Harer was a painter, sculptor, etcher, craftsman and frame maker who learned many of his woodworking skills from his father, a successful furniture maker in his hometown of Blossberg, PA. Harer studied at the Pennsylvania Museum School of Industrial Arts and at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, under teachers Thomas Anschutz and William Merritt Chase. During his studies, Frederick Harer began making handmade, old-world style frames as a means of supporting himself.

In 1915, Frederick Harer travelled to the Caribbean, visiting Puerto Rico and St. Lucia and painting the colorful scenes of island life. Harer returned to the United States and exhibited his paintings at the National Academy of Design, the Society of Independent Artists, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. In the 1920s, Frederick Harer began spending more time making frames, and became known for his beautiful, hand-carved frames that featured decorative stenciling, artistic incising, and hand-burnished gilding.

Frederick Harer continued to exhibit both his paintings and his sculpture; his exhibition history includes the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the National Academy of Design. Harer’s artwork is represented in several permanent collections, including the Reading Public Museum, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Frederick Harer’s frames are considered art in their own right, and grace many of the greatest paintings of the artists from the New Hope Circle.
**GEORGE WILLIAM SOTTER**  
1879 - 1953 / Holicong, Pennsylvania

36.  
Outer Harbor, Gloucester  
oil on board, 7 ½ inches x 9 inches  
signed at lower left: “G.W. Sotter”

37.  
Noon Hour in the Harbor  1913  
oil on board, 7 ½ inches x 9 inches  
signed at lower right: “Geo. W. Sotter”  1913
George Sotter was born in Pittsburgh, PA and began his artistic career as a young man, painting scenes of rivers and mills. Sotter apprenticed with several stained-glass studios, where his talent and skill garnered him a partnership in the studio of Horace Rudy. George Sotter’s interest in painting led him to take leave from the stained glass studio and journey eastward to study in Philadelphia, PA at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where he studied with Edward W. Redfield, Thomas Anshutz, and William Merritt Chase.

George Sotter began spending time in scenic Bucks County, PA, where he painted atmospheric landscapes in the impressionist tradition of the New Hope School. After marrying and travelling throughout Europe, then teaching art at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Sotter moved to Bucks County and established both a studio for painting and a studio dedicated to the art of stained-glass. George Sotter exhibited extensively throughout his career, including at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and the Phillips Mill Art Association, where his work was perennially voted favorite painting by panels of his artist peers.

An outstanding painter of coastal seascapes and cloud-filled landscapes, George Sotter is best known for his paintings of glowing winter night scenes illuminated with the sparkle of stars and the shine of moonlight on snow. Sotter’s masterful use of light and composition may also be seen in the many stained-glass windows he designed and installed in churches, cathedrals, and monasteries throughout the country. George Sotter’s work is in the permanent collections of the Woodmere Museum, the Pennsylvania State Museum, the Reading Public Museum, the New Jersey State Museum, and the James A. Michener Art Museum.
Daniel Garber is considered to be among the best of the American Impressionists, known for combining his delicate, skillful rendering and his imaginative use of light and color to create an evocative blend of fantasy and reality. Born in Indiana, Daniel Garber began studying art as a teenager enrolled at the Art Academy of Cincinnati. After moving to Philadelphia, PA, Garber enrolled at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, studying under William Merritt Chase, and at the Darby School of Painting, studying under Hugh Breckenridge and Thomas Anshutz. While attending art school, Daniel Garber worked as a skilled commercial illustrator whose drawings appeared in many national publications. Awarded the Cresson Traveling Scholarship, Garber travelled throughout Europe, soaking in the influence of the European Masters and French Impressionists. After Daniel Garber returned to America, he settled in picturesque Bucks County, PA, joining the New Hope Colony of Pennsylvania Impressionists.

Daniel Garber was an excellent portraitist, but is best known for his luminous landscapes of the woods, farms, fields and quarries of the scenic Delaware River Valley. Garber often broke with tradition to include skillfully painted figures in many of his landscapes. Daniel Garber’s distinctive style blends a foundation in composition and precise draftsmanship with a decorative sensibility that uses deftly applied subtle and vibrant colors to create romanticized representational paintings that seem to shimmer with a radiant glow.

Daniel Garber exhibited frequently and received numerous awards, including the Hallgarten Prize from the National Academy of Design, the Bronze Medal from the Carnegie Institute, and the Gold Medal from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Garber was also a talented art instructor who taught at the Philadelphia School of Design for Women and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Daniel Garber’s paintings are represented in the collections of many museums across the United States, including the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, the James A. Michener Art Museum, the Phillips Collection, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Smithsonian Institution.
40.

**DANIEL GARBER**

1880 - 1958 / Lumberville, Pennsylvania

**Lumberville Bridge**

oil on canvas, 28 inches x 30 inches

signed at lower left center: "Daniel Garber"

no. P773 in Daniel Garber: Catalogue Raisonne by Lance Humphries
41.
Along the Canal
oil on canvas, mounted on board, 31 inches x 25 inches
signed at lower right: "R. S. Bredin"
Private Collection - Doylestown, Pennsylvania

42.
Bridge Scene
oil on board, 8 inches x 10 inches
signed at lower right: "R. S. Bredin"
Private Collection - Bernardsville, New Jersey
Rae Sloan Bredin was born in Butler County, PA. Bredin attended Pratt Institute, the New York School of Fine Arts, (where he studied with William Merritt Chase and Frank Vincent DuMond), and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Welcomed into the art colony of Pennsylvania Impressionists, Rae Sloan Bredin married and settled in New Hope, PA.

Rae Sloan Bredin was a talented portraitist and landscape painter known for his delicate and colorful impressionist paintings of the verdant Delaware River Valley. Bredin painted scenes depicting the lush, full blooms of spring and summer, and often included figures in his landscape compositions, both rarities among the New Hope Circle. Rae Sloan Bredin also differed from his Pennsylvania Impressionist colleagues by painting interior settings.

Rae Sloan Bredin taught at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Trenton School of Industrial Arts, the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, and the University of Virginia. A member of the National Academy of Design, Bredin exhibited regularly and received numerous awards, including honors from the Salmagundi Club, the Art Institute of Chicago, the National Academy of Design, the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the Carnegie Institute, and the Philadelphia Art Club. The works of Rae Sloan Bredin are displayed in many collections, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New Jersey State Museum, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Minneapolis Art Society, the National Arts Club and the James A. Michener Art Museum.
44. **FERN ISABEL COPPEDGE**
1883 - 1951 / New Hope, Pennsylvania

Martin's Creek
oil on canvas, 18 inches x 20 inches
signed at lower right: "Fern I. Coppedge";
titled at reverse
45.

**FERN ISABEL COPPEDGE**

1883 - 1951 / New Hope, Pennsylvania

**Gloucester**

oil on canvas, 24 inches x 30 inches

signed at lower left: "F. Coppedge"
Fern Isabel Kuns was born in Illinois and became interested in art at an early age. Kuns studied at McPherson College, the University of Kansas, and the Art Institute of Chicago. After marrying Robert Coppedge and moving east, Fern Isabel Coppedge studied art in New York, first at the Arts Student League (with Vincent DuMond and William Merritt Chase), and then at Woodstock (with John Carlson). Coppedge continued her studies at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts (with Daniel Garber and Henry Snell), then moved to New Hope, PA, where she built a studio. Fern Coppedge also maintained a summer studio in Gloucester, MA.

Fern Coppedge is known for her boldly colored impressionist paintings that capture the shifting patterns of light upon the landscape. Sunlight dances throughout Coppedge’s compositions, reflecting shimmering colors on land, sky and sea. Working en plein air, Fern Coppedge painted landscapes of villages and farms, and seascapes with harbor scenes. Like her colleagues in the New Hope Colony, Coppedge worked directly from nature; during harsh winter storms, Coppedge could be seen outside in her bearskin coat, painting her snowy landscape scenes.

Fern Coppedge exhibited regularly and received many awards, including honors from the National Association of Women Artists, the Plastic Club, the Kansas City Art Institute, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Coppedge was a member of the Philadelphia Ten and the Art Students’ League. Fern Coppedge’s paintings are part of many private collections and museums, including the James A. Michener Art Museum, the Witte Museum, the Detroit Art Institute, the University of Kansas, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.
William Francis Taylor
1883 - 1970 / Lumberville, Pennsylvania

The Lambertville House 1949
oil on canvas, 19 inches x 22 inches
signed at lower left: "Wm. F. Taylor 49"

William Taylor was born in Ontario, Canada and studied with John Sloan at the Art Students League in New York. Before moving to Bucks County, PA, Taylor worked as a lithographer, writer, and newspaper artist. After befriending William Lathrop, William Taylor found his place among the New Hope School of Pennsylvania Impressionists.

William Taylor was well-known as a talented artist who painted impressionist landscapes of the towns and countryside of the Delaware River Valley. In addition, Taylor was a community conservationist who helped to preserve the Delaware Canal towpath, and an advocate for historic preservation who helped to create the Phillips Mill Community Association. William Taylor exhibited at the Salmagundi Club, the Art Club of Philadelphia, and the National Academy of Design, and received many awards, including a Medal from the province of Ontario, Canada. William Taylor’s paintings are part of the collections of the Philadelphia Art Alliance and the James A. Michener Art Museum.
WALTER EMERSON BAUM
1884 - 1956 / Sellersville, Pennsylvania

48.
State St., Doylestown
oil on canvas, 16 inches x 20 inches
signed at lower left: "W E Baum"

49.
Spring V alley
oil on board, 12 inches x 16 inches
signed at lower right: "WE Baum"

50. (facing page)
Cathill
oil on canvas, 32 inches x 40 inches
signed at lower right: "W. E. Baum"
Walter Emerson Baum was the only New Hope Impressionist born in Bucks County, PA. Widely celebrated for his plein-air snow scenes, Baum’s style was bold and painterly. Walter Baum was an extremely prolific painter whose work captured the charm of Main Street America and the fertile fields and farms of Pennsylvania’s countryside. Baum’s paintings are among the most collected paintings in the New Hope Impressionist School.

Walter Baum studied with painter William Trego, and then attended the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where he studied with Thomas Anshutz and Daniel Garber. Baum exhibited at the Art Institute of Chicago, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the National Academy of Design, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Walter Baum was awarded over thirty prizes and awards during his career, including the Jennie Sesnan Gold Medal from the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Baum was also a talented writer who wrote newspaper columns for the Sellersville Herald and the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Walter Baum left a lasting legacy to art education through his teaching career and his instrumental role in co-founding two major art institutions: the Allentown Art Museum and the Baum School of Art. Baum’s paintings are part of many collections, including the James A. Michener Art Museum, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the National Academy of Design, and the Toledo Art Museum.
51. **WALTER EMERSON BAUM**  
1884 - 1956 / Sellersville, Pennsylvania

Sellersville  
oil on canvas, 20 inches x 24 inches  
signed at lower left: "Baum"

52. (facing page) **ROY NUSE**  
1885 - 1975 / Bucks County, Pennsylvania

Meadow in Spring 1913  
oil on canvas, 14 inches x 20 inches  
signed at lower right: "Nuse 13"
Roy C. Nuse was born in Springfield, OH and began his art career painting decorative lampshades in a factory. Recognized for his talent, Nuse left the factory to study art at the Cincinnati Art Academy with Frank Duveneck. Roy Nuse then attended the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where he studied with Daniel Garber, and where he won all of the major student awards, including the Toppan Prize, the Thouron Prize, and the Cresson Traveling Scholarship. Shortly thereafter, Nuse moved with his family to a farm in Bucks County, PA. Roy Nuse later became a respected teacher at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, teaching drawing, painting and portraiture for almost 30 years.

Roy Nuse created figurative and landscape oil paintings in a plein-air, impressionistic style. Nuse captured the timeless essence of life in rural America by painting scenes of daily farm life and the beauty of the countryside. Roy Nuse enjoyed life on the farm with his wife and six children, who along with their friends and cousins were often the subjects of his paintings. Nuse was also a successful portraitist, who continued receiving commissions well into his eighties.

Roy Nuse exhibited at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, the National Academy of Design, the Carnegie Institute, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Nuse’s work is in the permanent collections of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Swarthmore College, Thomas Jefferson University, Moravian College, and the James A. Michener Art Museum.
53.

**HARRY LEITH ROSS**
1886 - 1973 / New Hope, Pennsylvania

Dibble’s Farm 1932
oil on canvas, 24 inches x 30 inches
signed at lower left: "Leith-Ross"
Providence Art Club Prize, Annual Exhibition 1932
HARRY LEITH ROSS
1886 - 1973 / New Hope, Pennsylvania

Fredenburgh Farm 1917
oil on canvas, 32 inches x 34 inches
signed at lower left: “Leith-Ross"

Exhibited at the National Academy of Design, 1926; Exhibited at the James A. Michener Art Museum,
Poetry in Design: The Art of Harry Leith-Ross, May 12, 2006 through February 18, 2007
Harry Leith-Ross was a talented impressionist painter who also left a lasting impact as an art educator. Born on the island of Mauritius, Leith-Ross studied engineering at the University of Birmingham, England, then traveled to Paris and studied art at the Academie Julian. Harry Leith-Ross also studied with Stanhope Forbes at the Royal Academy in London, then travelled to the United States and enrolled at the National Academy of Design in New York, where he studied with C.Y. Turner. Leith-Ross also attended the Art Students’ League summer school in Woodstock, New York, where he studied with Birge Harrison and John Carlson, and befriended John F. Folinsbee, who introduced him to the New Hope Arts Colony. There, among the Pennsylvania Impressionists, Harry Leith-Ross found his artistic home.

Harry Leith-Ross was known for his poetic plein air landscape paintings that recorded the changing seasons, light and mood of the quaint Bucks County countryside. Leith-Ross skillfully painted the quiet beauty of the winding country roads, gentle rolling hills and weathered barns outside of his Pennsylvania home. Winter landscapes blanketed in curvy drifts of snow, textured with thick brushwork and layered with vivid colors are among Harry Leith-Ross's best known paintings.

Harry Leith-Ross received numerous awards and accolades during his career, and exhibited at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Salmagundi Club, the Art Institute of Chicago, the National Academy of Design, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Leith-Ross was dedicated to imparting his knowledge to future generations of artists, by teaching at the Art Students’ League, the Rockport Art Association, and at many universities, and by writing his famous book *The Landscape Painter’s Manual*. The work of Harry Leith-Ross is part of many collections, including the Woodmere Art Museum, the University of Utah, the Reading Public Museum, the James A. Michener Art Museum, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the National Academy of Design, and the Smithsonian American Art Museum.
56.

**ALBERT VAN NESSE GREENE**  
1887 - 1971 / Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Spring Planting  
oil on canvas, 25 inches x 30 inches  
signed at lower left: “AVan Nesse Greene”
Albert Van Nesse Greene was an outstanding impressionist painter who is known for his finely rendered scenes from the countryside near Chester Springs, PA. Born in Jamaica, New York, Greene studied at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Art Students League, the Académie de la Grande Chaumière in Paris, France, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where he studied under Daniel Garber.

Albert Van Nesse Greene lived in Chester County, PA and painted bucolic scenes of the farms, creeks and buildings near his studio. Greene also is known for his fine paintings of scenery in France. Albert Van Nesse Greene's paintings were exhibited extensively and awarded frequently. Greene was a member of the Philadelphia Sketch Club, the Society of Independent Artists, the Philadelphia Art Alliance, and the Yellow Springs Artists Association in Chester County, PA. The works of Albert Van Nesse Greene can be found in many collections, including the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the National Gallery of Art.
58.

CONSTANCE COCHRANE
1888 - 1962 / Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

The Glory of Fall, Monhegan
oil on canvas, 28 inches x 36 inches
signed at lower left: "Constance Cochrane"
Constance Cochrane is known for her colorful landscapes of beautiful coastal scenery. Working in watercolor and oil, Cochrane painted the tropical seascapes of the Caribbean Islands, the picturesque New England coastline, and the rugged beauty of Monhegan Island, Maine. Constance Cochrane was a member of the American Watercolor Society, the National Association of Women Artists, and the American Artists Professional League. Cochrane’s works were exhibited at the Benjamin West Society in Swarthmore, PA, the Philadelphia Art Alliance, the Art Club of Philadelphia, and the Allentown Art Museum.
Henry James Soulen was a talented illustrator and painter known for his skilled narrative ability and use of vibrant color. Soulen was born in Wisconsin and attended the Art Students League in Milwaukee, WI and the Art Institute of Chicago. After moving east, Henry Soulen studied under Howard Pyle, the celebrated illustrator, teacher and founder of the Brandywine School.

Henry Soulen illustrated for many publications, including Country Gentleman and Ladies Home Journal, but he is best known for his work in the Saturday Evening Post. Soulen was dedicated to creating accurate illustrations, and spent much time researching his subject matter and collecting costumes and artifacts. Henry Soulen was celebrated for his colorful, textural paintings, and at a time when most illustrations were reproduced in black and white, Soulen's illustrations had the distinction of being reproduced in full color.

Henry Soulen was honored with a Peabody Award in recognition of his outstanding magazine cover designs. Soulen was an art professor at the University of Maryland, teaching its first illustration course, and was a volunteer art instructor at the Valley Forge Military Hospital during World War II. Henry Soulen's works are part of many collections, including the National Museum of Illustration.
HENRY JAMES SOULEN
1888 - 1965 / Phoenixville, Pennsylvania

61. European War Scene
oil on canvas, 28 inches x 22 inches
signed at lower right: "H. J. Soulen"

62. Double Rush
oil on canvas, 26 ½ inches x 31 inches
signed lower right: “H.J. Soulen”
from the estate of the artist
HENRY JAMES SOULEN  
1888 - 1965 / Phoenixville, Pennsylvania

63.  
A râbic  
oil on board, 18 ½ inches x 16 inches  
signed lower right: “H.J.Soulen”

64.  
Into the Night, New Mexico  
oil on board, 21 inches x 20 inches  
signed at lower right: “H.J.Soulen”
**Henry James Soulen**  
1888 - 1965 / Phoenixville, Pennsylvania

65.  
**White Caps**  
oil on canvas, 22 inches x 26 inches  
signed lower right: "H.J. Soulen"  
Saturday Evening Post cover image

66.  
**Henry James Soulen**  
1888 - 1965 / Phoenixville, Pennsylvania

**Ali Baba**  
oil on canvas, 28 inches x 22 inches  
signed lower right: "H.J. Soulen"  
Saturday Evening Post cover image
Kenneth R. Nunamaker
1890 - 1957 / Center Bridge, Pennsylvania

Delaware River View
oil on canvas, 22 inches x 24 inches
signed at lower right: "K. Nunamaker"

Kenneth Nunamaker was born in Akron, Ohio and began his artistic self-education as an employee in the art department of the Akron Engraving Company. During his free time, Nunamaker taught himself to paint by bringing canvases to the Ohio countryside and painting natural scenes en plein air. Nunamaker moved to Philadelphia in 1918 and became the Art Director for Hoedt Studios.

Kenneth Nunamaker discovered scenic Bucks County, PA and purchased a property in Center Bridge. One of his new neighbors was Edward Redfield, who became a mentor to Nunamaker, and his entrée into the New Hope Circle. Nunamaker painted exquisite landscapes of the picturesque scenes around New Hope, PA and of the striking coastal views at Monhegan Island, Maine. Nunamaker is noted for his skillfully blended colors and carefully layered impasto.

Kenneth Nunamaker exhibited at the Phillips Mill Art Association, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the National Academy of Design, and the International Gallery in Venice, Italy.
S. George Phillips began his artistic career as a successful illustrator, and later became a popular portraitist and accomplished landscape painter. Phillips studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts with Daniel Garber, William Merritt Chase and Hugh Breckenridge.

As an illustrator, S. George Phillips worked for the leading magazines: McCall’s, Ladies Home Journal and the Saturday Evening Post. As an artist, Phillips was greatly in demand as a portraitist, and developed a significant reputation for his commissioned portraits of prominent business and political leaders. As a Pennsylvania Impressionist, S. George Phillips was best known for his colorful landscapes of the scenic hills, valleys and waterways of Bucks County, PA, and for his experimentation with modernist techniques.

S. George Phillips exhibited regularly, including at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and the National Academy of Design.
JoHN FoLINSbee
1892 - 1972 / New Hope, Pennsylvania

Building The New Post Office
oil on board, 10 inches x 14 inches
signed lower left: “John Folinsbee”

Born in Buffalo, New York, John Fulton Folinsbee began his formal art study at age 15 with landscape painter Jonas Lie. While attending school in Connecticut, Folinsbee studied with Elizabeth Kempton and Herbert Faulkner; in later years, he studied in Woodstock, New York with Birge Harrison and John Carlson and at the Art Students’ League in New York City with Frank Vincent DuMond.

John Fulton Folinsbee moved to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, becoming one of the earliest members of the New Hope Art Colony. Folinsbee encouraged his friend and fellow artist Harry Leith-Ross to move to Bucks County, and the two artists could often be seen together around the New Hope area, painting en plein air. John Fulton Folinsbee exhibited widely and attained many honors, including multiple awards from the National Academy of Design, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Rhode Island School of Design, the Corcoran Gallery, the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Exposition, the Connecticut Academy of Fine Art and the Salmagundi Club.

John Fulton Folinsbee is regarded as one of the greatest Pennsylvania Impressionists and is best known for his impressionist landscapes and scenes of the towns and countryside of the Delaware River Valley. A retrospective view of Folinsbee’s artistic career will reveal shifts in his style, from tonalism to impressionism to expressionism, and a gradual darkening of his palette. John Fulton Folinsbee's paintings are part of the collections of the Smithsonian American Art Museum, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the National Academy of Design, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the James A. Michener Art Museum.
71.

**ALLAN RANDALL FREELON**
1895 - 1960 / Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

**Seascape 1952**

oil on canvas, 24 1/8 inches x 30 1/4 inches

Signed at lower left: “Freelon”

Allan Freelon was the first African-American to receive a four-year scholarship to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. After serving in World War I, Freelon began working for the Philadelphia public school system, first as an art teacher, and later as an administrator for the art programs. Allan Freelon also studied at the Barnes Foundation and during the summers in Gloucester, MA with Emile Gruppe and Hugh Breckenridge.

Allan Freelon is best known as a pioneer African-American Impressionist who painted boldly colored, luminous landscapes. Freelon’s paintings explore the changing nature of light and its reflection on land and sea. As Allan Freelon evolved as an artist, his traditional tendencies became influenced by the abstraction of modernism, and his work began to emphasize the use of color as a means of emotional expression.

In addition to being recognized as an outstanding artist, Allan Freelon is appreciated for his contributions as an educator, a profound thinker, and an influential lecturer at the forefront of the Civil Rights Movement. Allan Freelon exhibited extensively, including with the Harmon Foundation’s Exhibition of the Work of Negro Artists, the University of Pennsylvania Museum, and the Whitney Museum.
Born in Omaha, Nebraska, Russell Patterson briefly studied architecture at McGill University in Montreal, Canada and while working as a catalog illustrator, honed his oil painting skills during his free time. A naturally gifted artist, Patterson’s formal art education was limited to sporadic attendance at the Art Institute of Chicago and to enrollment in life-drawing classes during a trip to Paris.

Upon moving to New York City, Russell Patterson set aside his aspirations in fine art and focused on illustration. Patterson began illustrating for magazines and immediately made a splash with his glamorous, stylish flapper girls. Soon, Russell Patterson’s stylized depictions of the Modern Jazz Age American beauty, a long-legged, shapely “girl-goddess”, became his trademark. The “Patterson Girl” graced the covers of The Saturday Evening Post, Vanity Fair, Cosmopolitan, Redbook, and Photoplay, and catapulted Russell Patterson into the spotlight as a celebrity graphic artist.

Russell Patterson extended his cultural influence by becoming a costume and scene designer on Broadway and in Hollywood. Patterson’s artistic and fashion sense greatly shaped American style trends in clothing, jewelry and cosmetics. Russell Patterson continued illustrating and created several memorable cartoon series and characters for both the Sunday and daily newspapers. Patterson was a member of the Society of Illustrators, the National Cartoonist Society and the American Institute of Designers.
Born in France, Paulette Van Roekens came to the United States with her parents as an infant. Van Roekens artistic talent emerged at a young age, earning her a scholarship to study art at the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, where she studied with Henry Bayley Snell. Paulette Van Roekens also studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

Early in her career, Paulette Van Roekens painted still lifes, while later in her career she painted landscapes filled with scenes of color and movement. Van Roekens received many awards during her career and exhibited at a number of different galleries and museums, including the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the National Academy of Design, the Carnegie Institute, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. In addition to being a fine artist, Van Roekens was an art instructor at Moore College of Art for Women for nearly forty years, where she met and married fellow artist and instructor Arthur Meltzer.
74.

**PAULETTE VAN ROEKENS**  
1896 - 1988 / Trevose, Pennsylvania

**Beyond the Terrace**  
oil on canvas, 16 inches x 20 inches  
signed at lower right: "P VanRoekens"
Leon Kelly was born in Philadelphia and studied at the Pennsylvania Museum School and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where he studied under Earl Horter and Arthur B. Carles. In 1924, while a student at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Kelly was awarded the Cresson Traveling Scholarship, which enabled him to travel throughout Europe, studying and painting.

Stylistically, Leon Kelly progressed from Cubism to Surrealism. Kelly is known for his dynamic compositions and masterful use of color. Leon Kelly exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Newark Museum, and the Whitney Museum. Leon Kelly's works are in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum, the Museum of Modern Art, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Tel Aviv Museum in Israel, and the Smithsonian Institution.
Antonio Pietro Martino  
1902 - 1988 / Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  

Manayunk Winter  
oil on canvas, 30 inches x 36 inches  
signed at lower right: "A. P Martino"  
Private Collection - Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

Antonio Martino demonstrated an early interest and aptitude in art. As a teenager, Martino took classes at the Graphic Sketch Club, then continued his artistic training with study at the Spring Garden Institute, La France Art Institute and the Pennsylvania Museum School of Industrial Art. During this time, Martino learned graphic art while apprenticing at a lithography firm in Philadelphia, PA.

Antonio Martino first exhibited his work at age seventeen, and by age twenty-three, his paintings were accepted in the Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, an extraordinary achievement for such a young artist. Recognition of Martino's talent continued throughout his career; during his lifetime, Martino received over eighty awards for his paintings. Antonio Martino is known for his impressionistic landscapes richly saturated with color. Martino's early works feature scenes around New Hope, PA and the Delaware River, but his best known works depict the hilly factory town of Manyunk, PA on the Schuylkill River. After Martino moved to California, his works featured the landscapes and waterfronts around Santa Barbara, CA.

Antonio Martino's exhibition history includes the National Academy of Design, the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Carnegie Institute. Martino's work is represented in more than twenty-five permanent museum collections including the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Woodmere Art Museum, the Allentown Art Museum and the National Academy of Design.
Melville (Mel) Stark was a plein air impressionist painter who worked in the style of the New Hope School. Stark studied painting at the University of Pennsylvania, Syracuse University and the Philadelphia Museum School, and privately with Cullen Yates and Walter E. Baum, who became his mentor and lifelong friend. Mel Stark regularly summered in the coastal town of Rockport, Massachusetts, where he studied with one of the leading painters of the Rockport School, Anthony Thieme.

Mel Stark's landscapes were highly regarded, both by the public and by his artistic peers, who awarded him Best Landscape in 1962. (National Society of Painters in Casein & Acrylic, National Arts Club, New York, NY). In the late 1960s, Stark began wintering in Florida, where he painted marine scenes in plein-air and taught art at the Longboat Key Art Center.

Mel Stark was committed to education; he was an art instructor at the Kline-Baum Art School, Cedar Crest College, and Muhlenberg College. Stark was also an ardent advocate of the arts, serving as a founder of the Lehigh Art Alliance and as trustee and director of the Allentown Art Museum. Mel Stark's paintings are part of many private collections and museums, including the Berman Museum at Ursinus College, where a recent exhibition of his works received national recognition and accolades.
Leonard Nelson
1912 - 1933 / Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

78.
Les Competiteurs 1952
oil on canvas, 36 inches x 26 inches
signed at lower left: "Nelson '52"

79.
Color Abstract 1980
oil and acrylic on canvas, 12 inches x 8 inches

80. (Facing Page)
Colorfield 388, Meditation 1989
oil on canvas, 50 1/4 inches x 46 1/2 inches
signed at reverse: “L. Nelson 89”

Born in Camden, New Jersey, Leonard Nelson began his art education at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where he was awarded a scholarship to study painting, and where he studied with Henry McCarter and Daniel Garber. Nelson was awarded the prestigious Cresson Traveling Scholarship award while at PAFA and then continued his education by earning a teaching degree from the Philadelphia College of Art. Later, Nelson earned a certificate from the Philadelphia Museum School, and then studied for five years at The Barnes Foundation.

Leonard Nelson was one of the first American abstract expressionists, along with his contemporaries Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning and Mark Rothko. Many consider Nelson to be a "bridge" between Modernism and Abstract Expressionism, and to be the originator of the Philadelphia School of Art. One of the "artists of indisputable quality in the legendary New York School" (Sam Hunter, Leonard Nelson: A Life in Art), Leonard Nelson exhibited with Peggy Guggenheim and Betty Parsons, but decided to leave New York for the freedom he found in Philadelphia.
Leonard Nelson's art was always ahead of its time, and continued to evolve throughout his career. In the late 1940s, Nelson began experimenting with colorfield painting, a style that he continued to explore, shifting from an abstract representation of nature to a highly textured reflection of color and light. Leonard Nelson's most celebrated works are these luminous paintings of heavy impasto, carefully applied layer upon layer, sometimes over the course of several months, or even, years.

In addition to exhibiting throughout New York and Philadelphia, Leonard Nelson was dedicated to art instruction, and taught at various institutions, including The Museum of Modern Art, The Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Print Club, and Moore College of Art. Nelson's artwork is represented in many private and public collections, including the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Walker Art Museum, the Dallas Museum of Contemporary Art, the Museum of Modern Art, the Portland Museum of Art and the Art Museum of San Francisco.
81.

**JOSEPH CRILLEY**
1920 - 2008 / Carversville, Pennsylvania

_Derelict, Sober Island, N J_
oil on board, 12 inches x 16 inches
signed at lower left: "Crilley"
Joe Crilley was a talented and successful painter, illustrator, photographer, teacher, and writer. Crilley began to draw and paint as a child, and was formally trained in art at the Fleisher Memorial Graphic Sketch Club, the Philadelphia College of Art, and Temple University. After distinguished service in World War II, Joe Crilley moved to New Hope, PA, where he painted and worked as a professional photographer, in addition to teaching art in New Hope-Solebury High School.

Joe Crilley’s earliest work was rendered in the lifelike trompe l’oeil style, but he is best known for his vibrant colors and realistic depictions of street scenes and beautiful natural settings. Crilley has exhibited his paintings at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia Sketch Club, Salmagundi Club, Audubon Artists, James A. Michener Art Museum, and the Phillips Mill Art Association. In addition, many of Joe Crilley’s paintings have been reproduced in noted publications, including Pennsylvania Angler, Yankee Magazine, and the Atlantic Salmon Journal.
Ray Leight was a dynamic, innovative artist whose innate creativity and natural talent led to a successful and varied career. Leight was completely self-taught, painting and sculpting as a child and becoming a published cartoonist at the age of sixteen. In addition to being an accomplished artist, Ray Leight was a successful draftsman for Ford Motor Company, an award-winning designer, a founder of a successful educational toy company, and an author and illustrator of children’s books.

Ray Leight began his fine art career by creating and painting whimsical, colorful sculptures fabricated from metal and wood. Leight’s artwork later expanded to include bold expressionist paintings featuring forms of vivid hues outlined in black. Ray Leight’s unique approach and universal appeal earned him seven solo museum exhibits, including the distinction of being the first American artist to have a solo exhibition in China (Fudan University Museum, Shanghai, 1993).
Joseph Amarotico was an accomplished painter whose work as a fine artist complements his outstanding reputation as a conservator. Amarotico studied at the American Art School with Raphael Soyer and at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts with Franklin Watkins, Walter Stuempfig, and Hobson Pittman. As a conservator, Joseph Amarotico taught at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and conserved numerous high-value historic paintings for such notable institutions as the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Barnes Foundation, Independence National Historic Park, the Free Library of Philadelphia, and the United States Capitol.

86. **NELSON SHANKS**  
b. 1937 / Andalusia, Pennsylvania

**Portrait of a Southern Lady**  
oil on canvas, 40 inches x 30 inches  
signed at lower right: "Nelson Shanks"

87. **NELSON SHANKS**  
b. 1937 / Andalusia, Pennsylvania

**Nude**  
oil on board, 18 inches x 14 inches  
signed at lower left: “Nelson Shanks 60”  
Private Collection of the Gratz Family
Nelson Shanks is a world-renowned realist portrait painter whose commissioned work includes portraits of Princess Diana of Wales, President Ronald Reagan, Luciano Pavarotti, the King and Queen of Sweden, and Pope John Paul II. Shanks studied art at the University of Kansas, the Kansas City Art Institute, the Art Students League, the National Academy of Design, and the Accademia delle Belle Arti, and privately with John Koch, Henry Hensche, and Pietro Annigoni.

Known for his advocacy of classicism and his commitment to traditional humanism, Nelson paints portraits, still lifes and figures in a classical realist style influenced by the Italian Renaissance and Baroque periods. In addition to being a successful realist painter, Shanks is a dedicated art instructor, having taught at the Art Institute of Chicago, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the National Academy of Design, and the George Washington University. In 2002, Nelson Shanks established the Studio Incamminati, an art school in Philadelphia, PA based on the classical traditions of European art academies and founded on rigorous training in life drawing and realist painting.

Nelson Shanks' works have been exhibited at the National Academy of Design, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the National Gallery of Art, Fortezza Firmafede in Sarzana, Italy, the Royal Palace in Stockholm, Sweden, the Russian Museum in St. Petersburg, Russia, the Russian Academy of Art in Moscow, Russia, and Kensington Palace in London, England.
GLENN HARRINGTON
b. 1959 / Pipersville, Pennsylvania

88.
Tinicum Falls
oil on linen on board, 16 inches x 20 inches

89.
Skaters at the Falls Edge
oil on linen on board, 11 inches x 14 inches
signed at lower right

Glenn Harrington is a highly regarded contemporary painter who is known for his timeless, transcendent landscapes and portraits. Harrington attended Pratt Institute, where he studied illustration. Glenn Harrington’s work reflects the influence of the classical, romantic, and realist traditions, yet is rooted in the modern aesthetic. Harrington creates evocative figure paintings, capturing his subjects within the narrative of their environment.

Glenn Harrington’s paintings have illustrated over 600 book covers and have been featured in many publications, including American Arts Quarterly, American Art Collector, International Artists Magazine, The New York Times, and The Philadelphia Inquirer. In 2000, Harrington was commissioned to create 50 original oil paintings to illustrate the Walt Disney children’s book Tarzan. In 2006, Glenn Harrington was commissioned to paint three murals that were installed at Doonbeg Golf Club, County Clare, Ireland.

Glenn Harrington has exhibited internationally, and has been featured at the Norman Rockwell Museum, the Museum of American Illustration, and the Gibbs Museum. Harrington’s portraits of the legends of golf are part of the permanent collection at the World Golf Hall of Fame, and 30 of his oil paintings are on permanent display at the Jack Nicklaus Museum. During his career, Glenn Harrington has received many awards for his portraits, most notably from the Oil Painters of America, the Society of Illustrators, and the Portrait Society of America.
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Biographies written by Deirdre L. M. McLean
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90. (Back Cover)

**HARRY LEITH ROSS**
1886 - 1973 / New Hope, Pennsylvania

Snow on the West Bank
oil on board, 8 inches x 16 inches
signed at lower right: "Leith-Ross"
Exhibited at the James A. Michener Art Museum,
Poetry in Design: The Art of Harry Leith-Ross,
May 12, 2006 through February 18, 2007
Provenance: Private Collection, California;
Private Collection of The Gratz Family