## AUGUST 8, 2014 - JANUARY 11, 2015

ERNANDO MASTRANGELO RISTINA LEI RODRIGUEZ TRIGHT M. HERMANDE INGREEN & ORAGSEI THIOS BETANGOUR BONY 6. PATTERSON PRIENGAILLARD AMES LEE BYARS HRIO ESCOBAR ILGIA DE AMARAIL HEBBIE LEVINE ODD PAYLISKO ERIC BAUDART SYLMIE FIEURY IGJA KWADE MRTIN OPPEL RIS MARTIN DHN MILLER 10BIN BHODE IM HODGES

## PRESENTED TO CELEBRATE THE BASS NOSEIN OF ART'S 10TH AMERICAN,

COLD features strucks by 24 international contemporary artists who physically or conceptually utilize gold in their practice. An attractive metal that can sometimes be seen as ostentatious, gold is often employed within the visual arts for its decorative qualities. Exploring a multitude of ideas with which the material is associated, the artists included in this exhibition use gold to relinforce or challenge notions of transformation, beauty, spirituality, and values, both economic and moral.

A number of artists overturn our expectations by using gold to transform and elevate seemingly everyday objects, such as in the case of Syfvie Fleury's gold-plated trashcan, or John Miller's assemblages of

miscellaneous junk enriched through the application of gold leaf. Martin Oppel similarly plays upon the perceived boundaries between art and designed object with his Bar (Abstraction), in which the elegantly skewed structure appears to be under the influence of the alcohol that it serves. Sherrie Levine gives a baby's cradle a glistening golden appearance by casting it in highly polished bronze, while Rudolf Stingel invited the public to graffit soft panels of insulation, which he then cast in copper and electroplated in gold, memorializing this collaboration. Eric Baudart's Concave features layers of peeling street posters which have been spray-painted gold, obliterating the content they original content they originated form. Todd Pavilisko similarly utilizes sculptural form. Todd Pavilisko similarly utilizes



BUDDIF STINGEL



Gold also has special significance in terms of ewards and ceremonies. Glenn Kaino's golden podium was produced in collaboration with Tommie Smith, the African-American gold-medal-winning athlete who bowed his head and raised his gloved fist on the podium at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City. The athlete's gesture, a salute for human rights, resulted in him being suspended by the U.S. Olympic committee. Presented alongside still images of the moment that Smith realized he had won the 200-meter race, Kaino's work metaphorically restores Smith's gold.

Some artists explore the ritualistic use of gold to imbue objects with spiritual and eternal significance. It features prominently in the work of enigmatic artist James Lee Byars, who utilized gold in pursuit of his idea of searce beauty and perfection. Byars conveys this by including a tiny golden sphere in his Self-Portrait and using metallic fabric in The Golden Divan. Krist Martin's golden cross is based on a description found in Fyodor Dostovevsky's novel The Idiot, in which the protagonist Prince Myshkin buys a tin cross and later exchanges it for one of gold. The artist identifies himself with the prince and has previously worn the cross included in the exhibition. Jim Hodges also utilizes gold for its religious symbolism in The Good News — a phrase commonly used to refer to the Christian gospels. In this series, he gilds each page of an intermational newspaper with 24-carst gold, petically legicating an ephemeral publication and endowing it with an almost spiritual presence.

Several works in the exhibition reference Pre-Columbian art and allude to the European conquest of the Americas. Carlos Betancourt photographs objects belonging to friends and family which he then re-contextualizes in symmetrical golden totems that are reflective of the artist's trans-Carlobbean identity and Taino culture. Olga de Amaral's glistening tapestry was made using traditional wearing methods, and is also emblematic of Pre-Columbian artifacts. References to the conquest of the New World are also found in Cyprien Galliard's film Cities of Gold and Mirrors. The film juxtaposes shots of tourists, Mayan ruins and modern buildings, conflating gold-related myths such as the tale of the lost city of El Dorado that drew European explorers to the New World with the way that contemporary holidaymakers overwhelm urban

environments. Dario Escobar's McDonald's cup is painted with Spanish colonial floral motifs and embellished with gold leaf, transforming a mass-produced object into a playful/cynical critique of consumerism and globalization. Fernando Mastrangelo's Medallion references Pre-Columbian traditions of making offerings to deities. In this case, traditional gifts like precious stones are replaced with gold dragées and crystallized sugar, modern-day exports through which the artist draws attention to the power of the commodities trade.

Like many artists in the exhibition, Cristina Lei Rodriguez uses gold to embellish her work, drawing attention to the original building through a specially-commissioned architectural intervention consisting of wallpaper and a pair of benches. Rodriguez mimics the natural appearance of gold in seams of rock through the use of pigments, plaster, metallic paper, paint and touches of gold leaf. This work is designed to highlight the intersection of the original limestone building and the Bass Museum's modern extension. Rodriguez uses gold to initiate a conversation with the museum's past in our anniversaryyear.

This exhibition explores and celebrates artists' unfailingly imaginative use of gold, both real and simulated. Just as society and the markets have an ongoing relationship with gold, its use in the visual arts is perennial.

GOLD is curated by José Carlos Diaz the Bass Museum of Art's Curator of Exhibitions.



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