

GLADSTONE

## PRESENTING WORKS BY

ED ATKINS

MATTHEW BARNEY

**CECILY BROWN** 

CYPRIEN GAILLARD

KEITH HARING

JIM HODGES

ARTHUR JAFA

ALEX KATZ

MIKE KELLEY

JANNIS KOUNELLIS

**HAO LIANG** 

ROBERT MAPPLETHORPE

JILL MULLEADY

**ELIZABETH MURRAY** 

SHAHRYAR NASHAT

CADY NOLAND

DAMIÁN ORTEGA

PHILIPPE PARRENO

**ELIZABETH PEYTON** 

ROBERT RAUSCHENBERG

**UGO RONDINONE** 

**ED RUSCHA** 

DAVID SALLE

SALVO

**AMY SILLMAN** 

RIRKRIT TIRAVANIJA

ROSEMARIE TROCKEL

BANKS VIOLETTE

CARRIE MAE WEEMS

LAWRENCE WEINER

ANDRO WEKUA



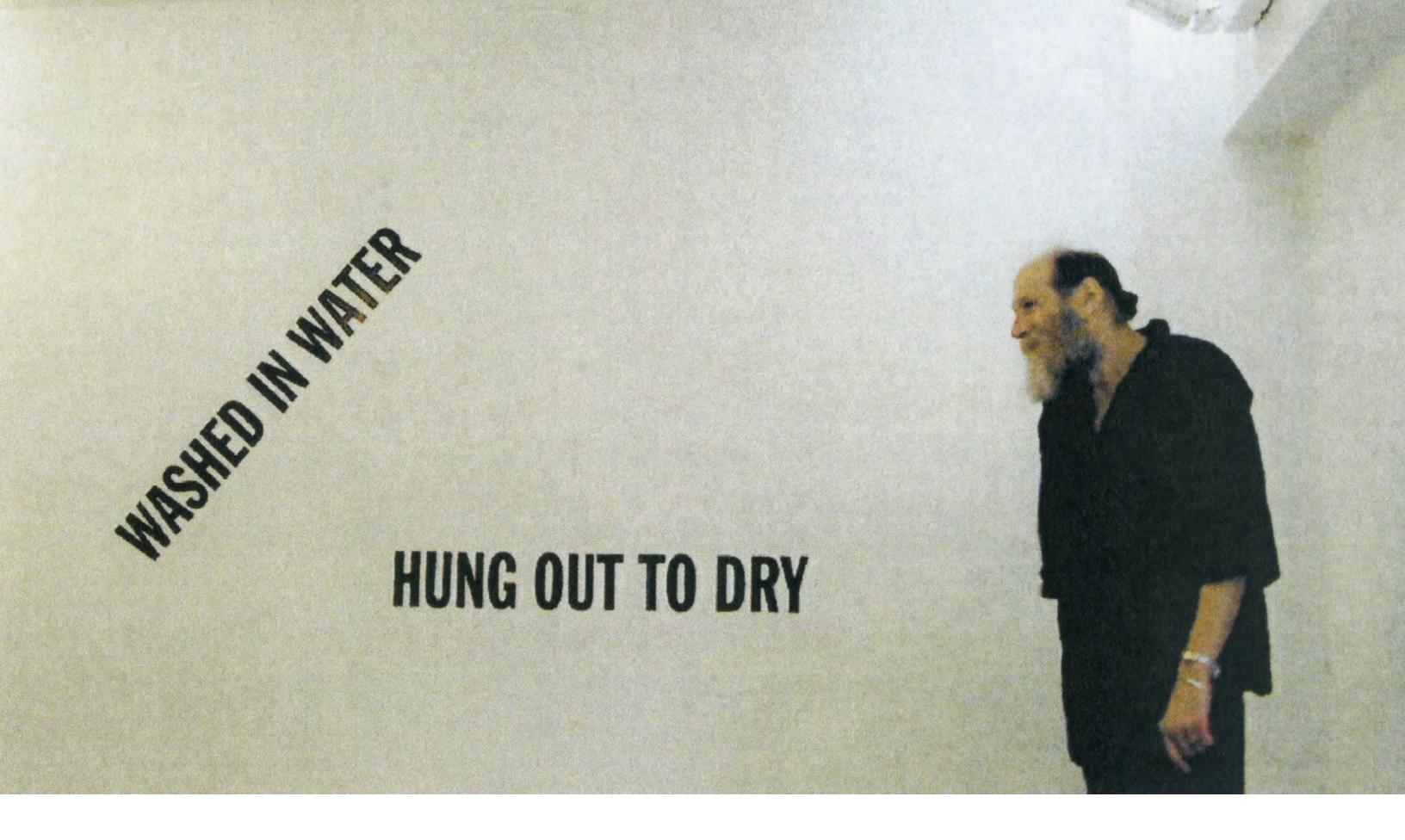
KEITH HARING



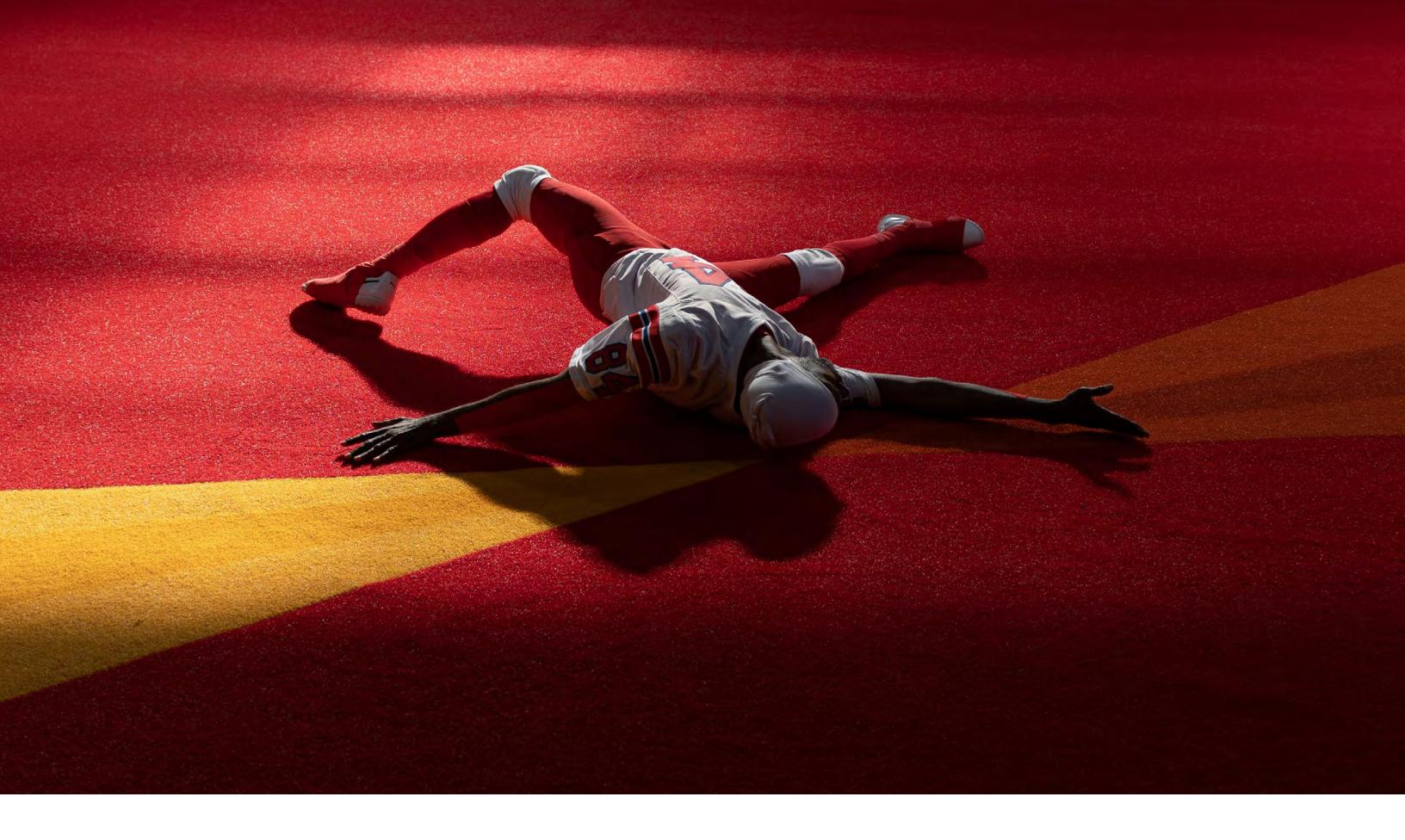


In this rarely-seen work by Keith Haring, the artist finds a multiplicity of meanings behind Mickey Mouse, one of his most famous motifs and an iconic symbol of American popular culture. The son of an amateur cartoonist, Haring was inspired by the art of Walt Disney from an early age and learned to draw Mickey from a Disney "how to draw" book he found at his grandmother's house. This interest in cartoons and the visual dynamics of mass media would go on to inform the artist's distinct visual language, as well as his democratic approach to artmaking. As Haring stated, "I always wanted to work for Walt Disney when I was growing up, when I was a kid. In some ways I think he is one of the three most important artists of the 20th century along with Warhol and Picasso."

This drawing was executed during Haring's early period, the same year that he received his first solo exhibition and just three years after moving to New York City to study at the School of Visual Arts. During this time, the artist began to make a name for himself through his subway drawings and public artworks. By rejecting traditional hierarchies of subject and material, Haring was able to fuse the typically disparate realms of graffiti, activism, mass media, and fine art. He continues this act of blurring in this representation of Mickey; rather than the smooth finish of a cartoon image, Haring handles the sumi ink in a loose, painterly manner, allowing his lines to drip and run. This approach imbues the work with a kinetic quality that recalls the performative elements of Haring's practice. Moreover, the artist does not integrate Mickey into a coherent landscape, but instead positions the figure in a tight square reminiscent of a comic panel or film strip. This narrow crop, while probing at our own intimate associations with the character, presents Mickey as pure icon, a cartoon head radiating semiotic significance. As Haring puts it, Mickey is "ultimately a symbol of America more than anything else."







MATTHEW BARNEY



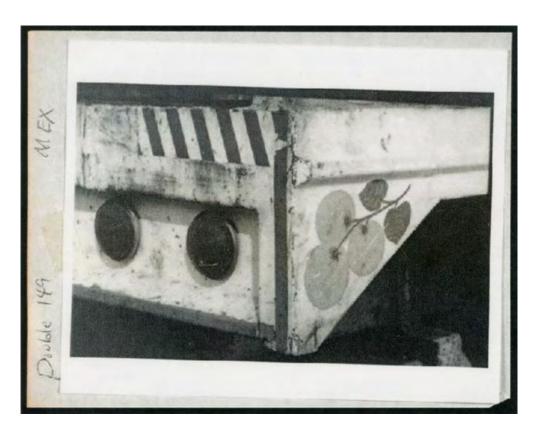






ROBERT RAUSCHENBERG





Source Imagery: Mexico, 1984



Source Imagery: Texas, 1991

In his Night Shade series (1991), Rauschenberg silkscreened imagery derived from his own black-and-white photographs onto brushed or mirrored aluminum panels, adding gestural markings with corrosive tarnishes and acrylic washes. The title of the series, which includes fewer than fifty paintings, refers to the dark tonal range of the imagery while also alluding to the potentially poisonous species of plants of the same name. Through his deft application of the aptly named "Aluma Black" tarnishing agent, Rauschenberg created a dynamic interplay between swaths of inky gray and the reflective aluminum surfaces.

In Radiator Stop (Night Shade), Rauschenberg positions one image of a truck on top of another, with tarnish applied loosely across the metal panel. The upper image, taken in Mexico, features a small bunch of oranges delicately painted onto the bumper of a truck. The soft fruits stand in contrast to the rugged edges of the vehicle, while closely resembling the round tail lights behind. The lower image, taken in Texas, shows a large trailer in front of a wall mural of painted trees. Underneath the shadowy tones of the silkscreen ink, the imagery of the mural introduces an element of illusion, as though the trees are receding into the landscape behind. In both cases, Rauschenberg has added a dimension of visual complexity; the photographs of the orange painted on the metal bumper and the trees painted on the wall have been reworked into a new image on metal, at once painterly and photographic.

Through the man-made processes of painting, photography, and silkscreen, the artist has further obscured the relationship between nature—the citrus fruits and the trees—and its representation. Not only does this create a series of complex visual relationships, but it also speaks to the artist's concern for man's impact on our environment.



CYPRIEN GAILLARD

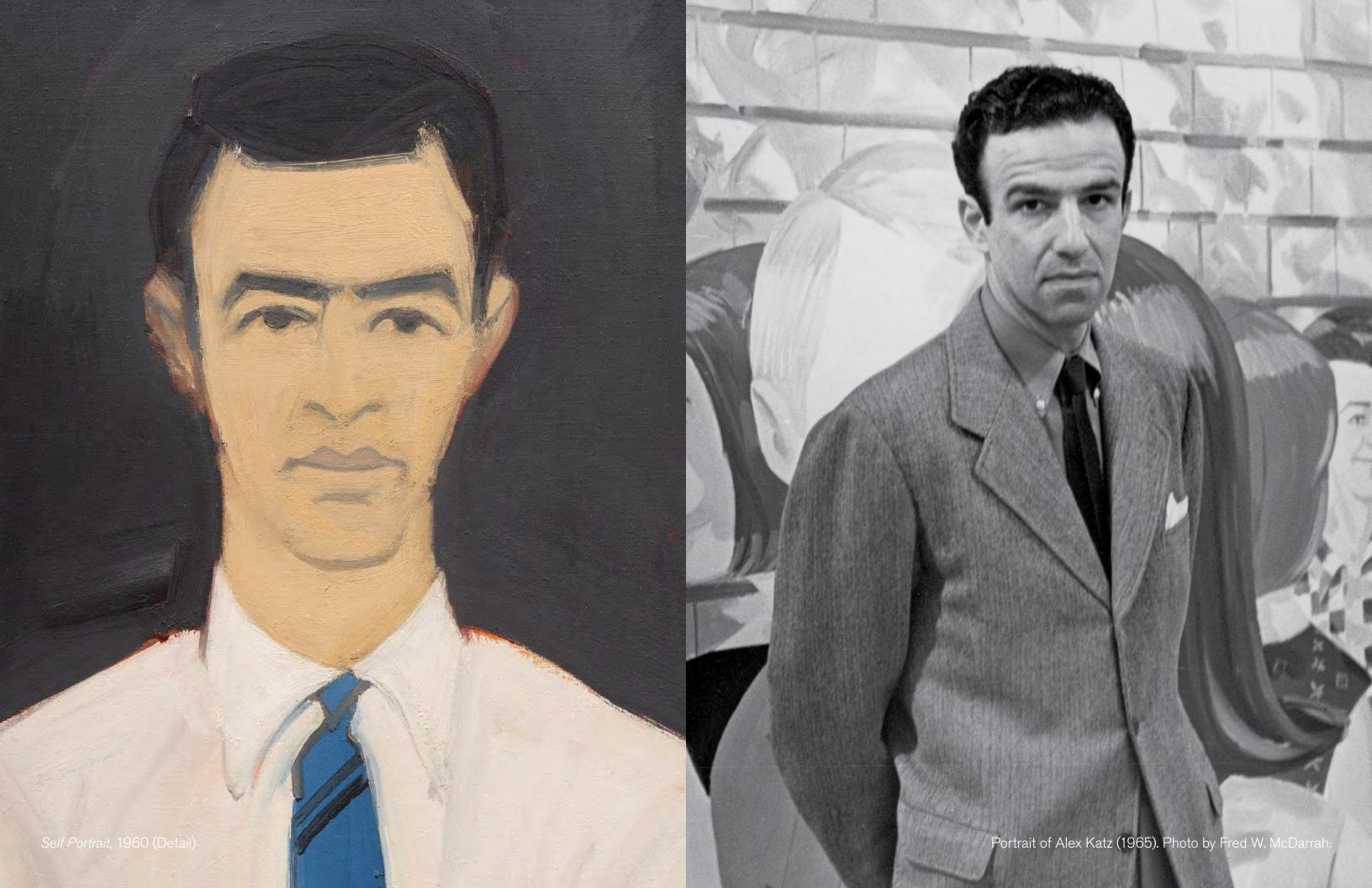






ALEX KATZ









JANNIS KOUNELLIS



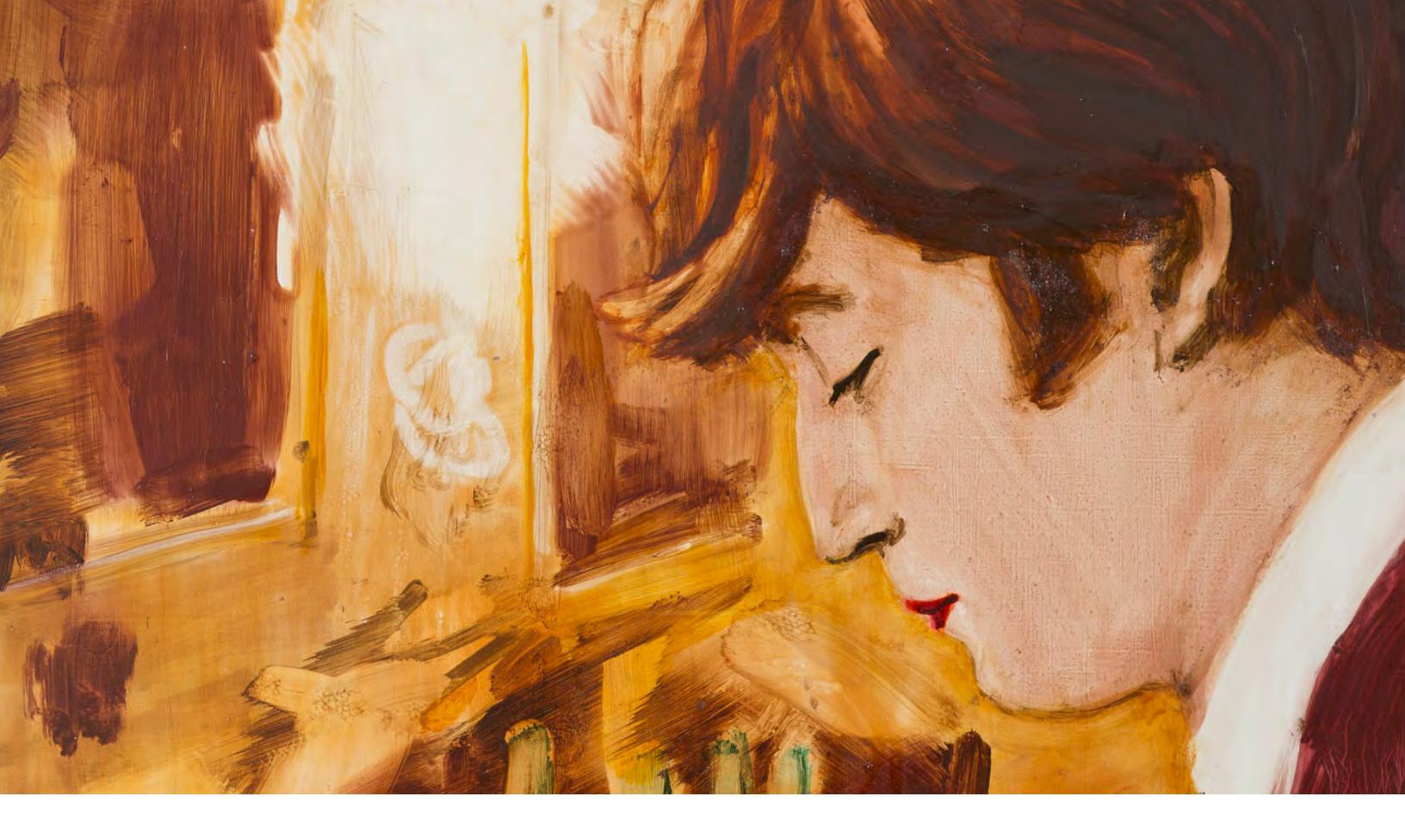


HAO LIANG

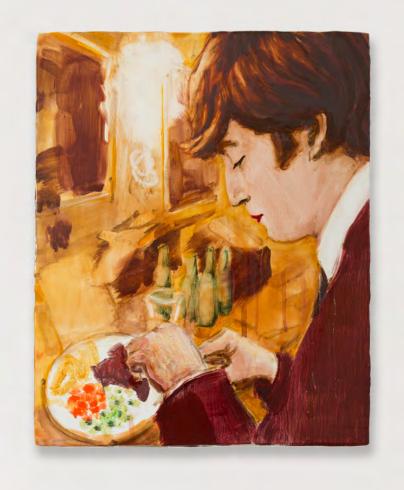




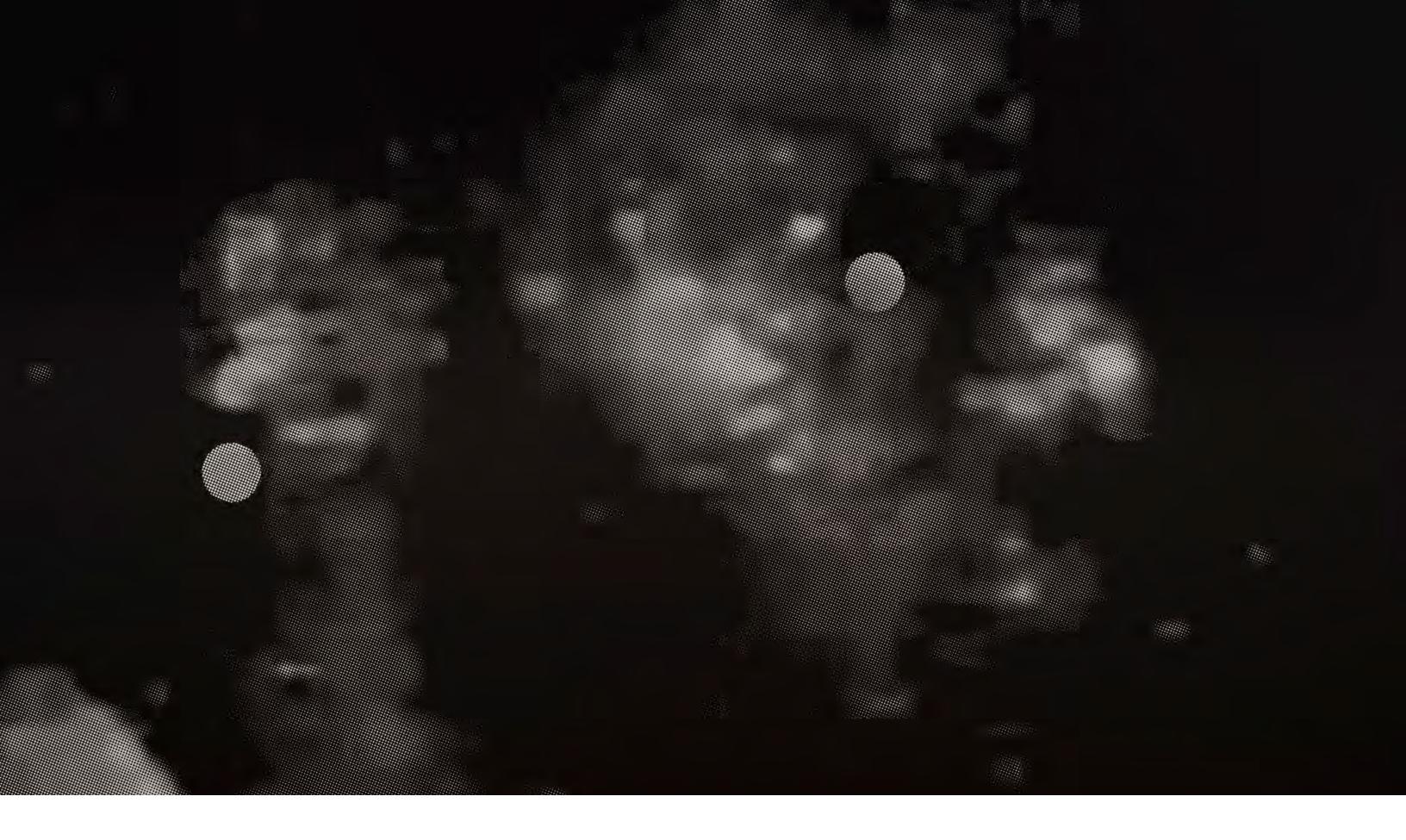




ELIZABETH PEYTON

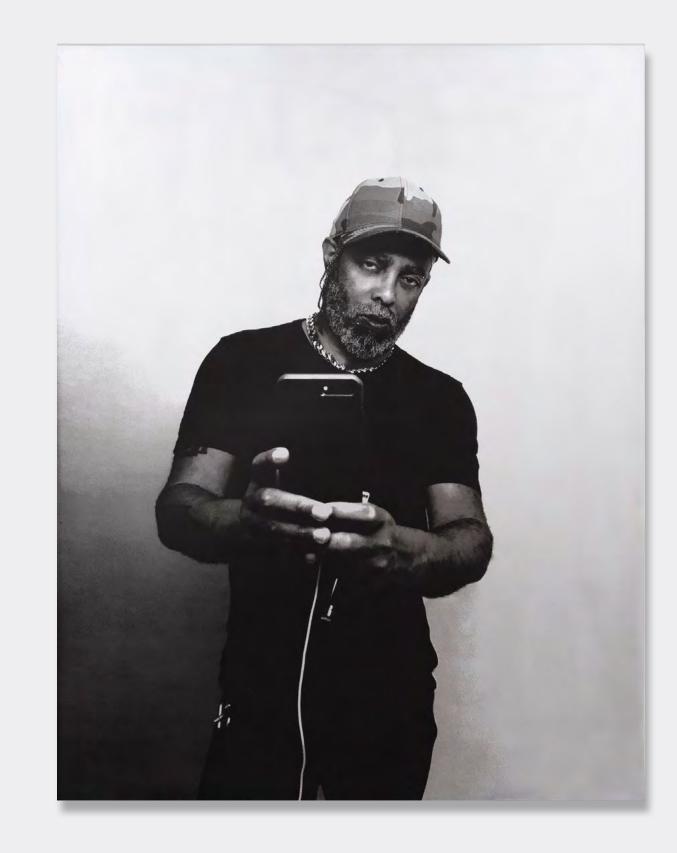






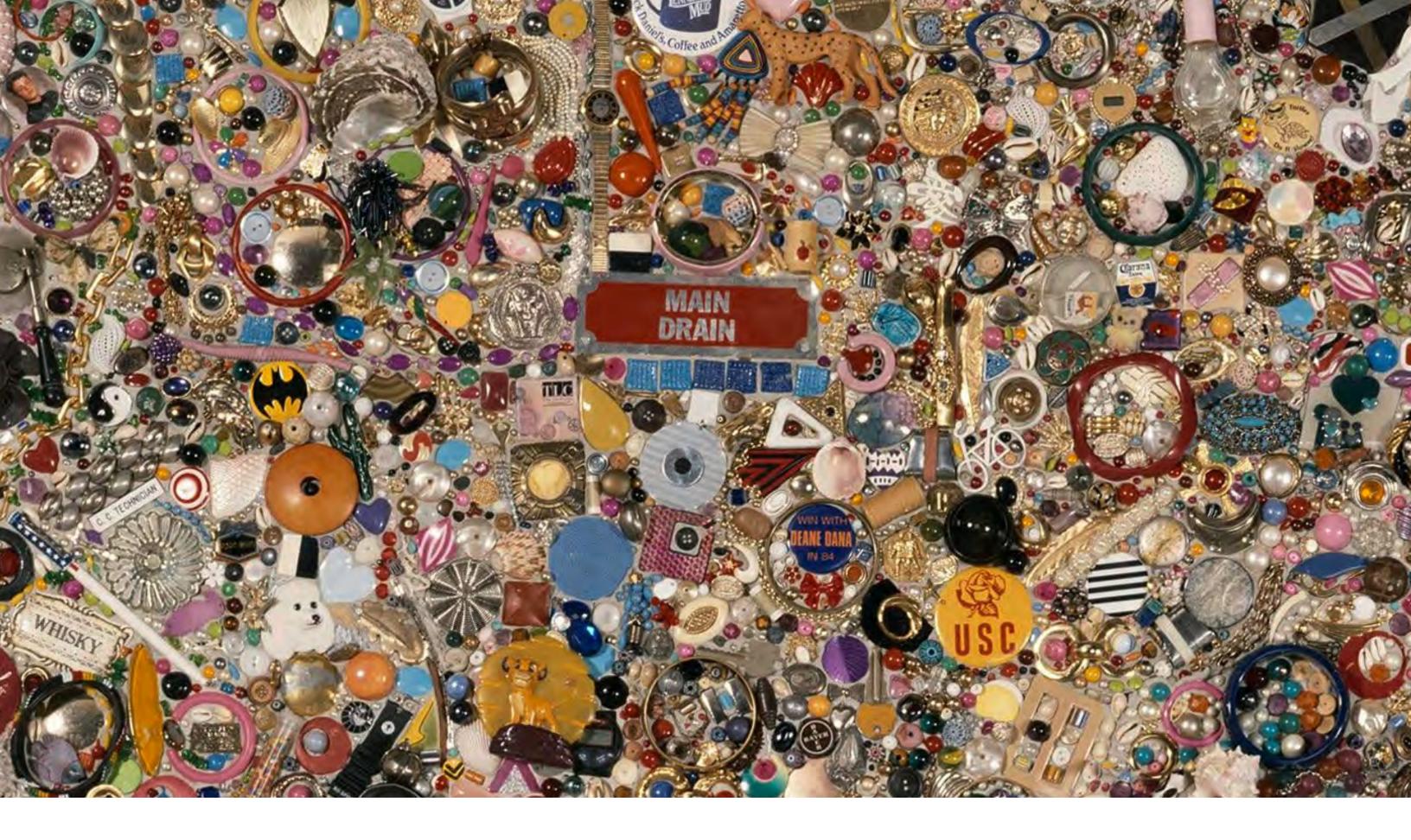
ARTHUR JAFA





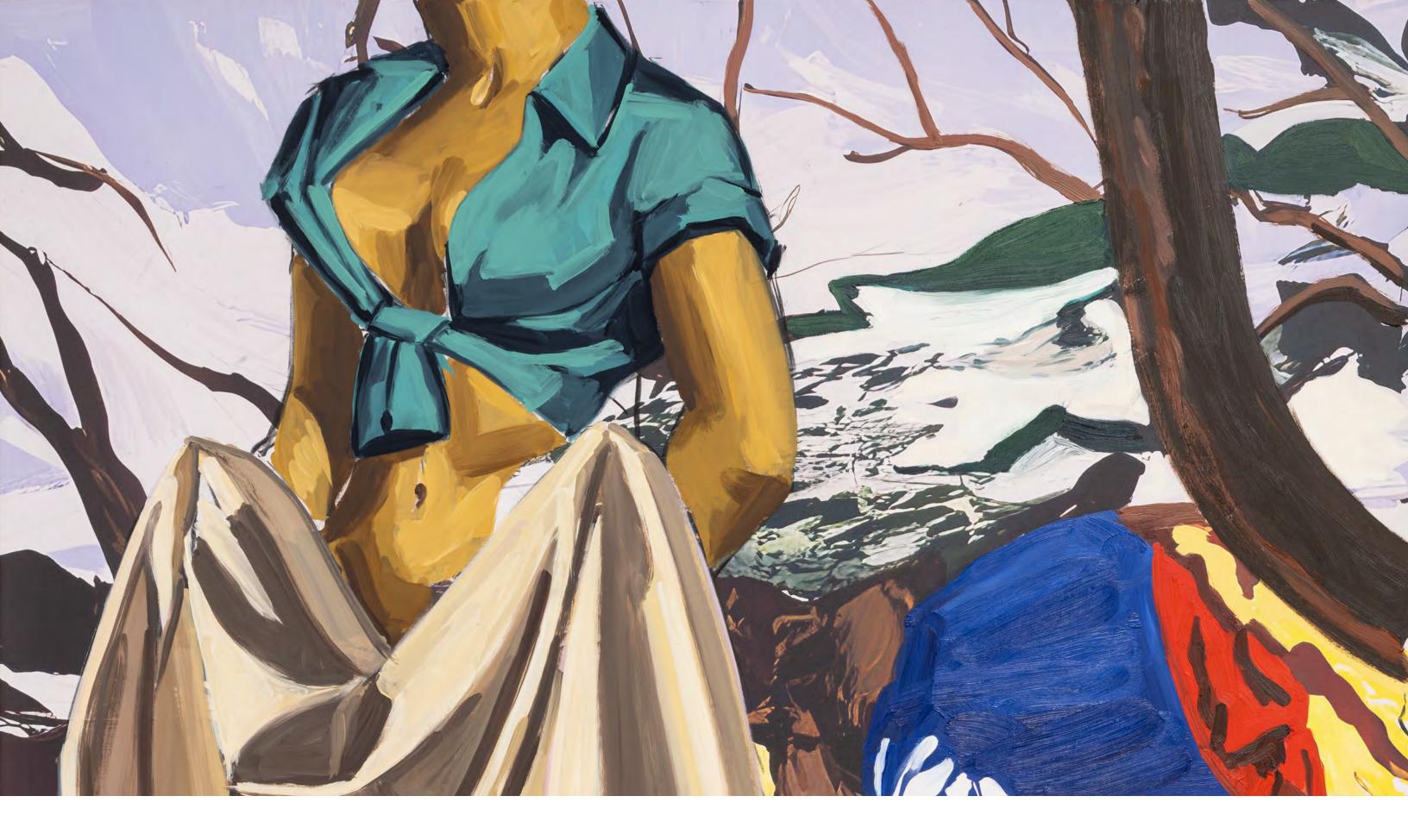
Arthur Jafa
HA Selfie, 2024
Fine art print mounted on aluminum panel
68 1/4 x 53 inches (170.2 x 134.6 cm)
Edition of 2 + 1 AP
AJ455
\$85,000





MIKE KELLEY





DAVID SALLE





David Salle's latest series of paintings, *New Pastoral*, represents the artist's most recent inquiry into the possibilities of wedding Al with traditional art making practices. Defying conventional thinking about generative artificial intelligence by testing its capacity to become a sophisticated creator of art, Salle here has instrumentalized technology as a found object, resulting a series of reciprocal interventions that ricochet between man and machine. Feeding a range of art historical and personal imagery through an algorithmic system to imbue it with an understanding of artistic nuance, Salle directly and personally addresses the anxieties stirred by technology's ability to recreate increasingly believable proximities of life.

The algorithmically generated versions of Salle's work are further complicated by his decision to redouble his hand; printed on canvas, the resulting images have been painted over by the artist, resulting in strangely collaborative tableaux that ponders issues of mechanical reproduction, authenticity, and the stability of artistic identity.



CADY NOLAND

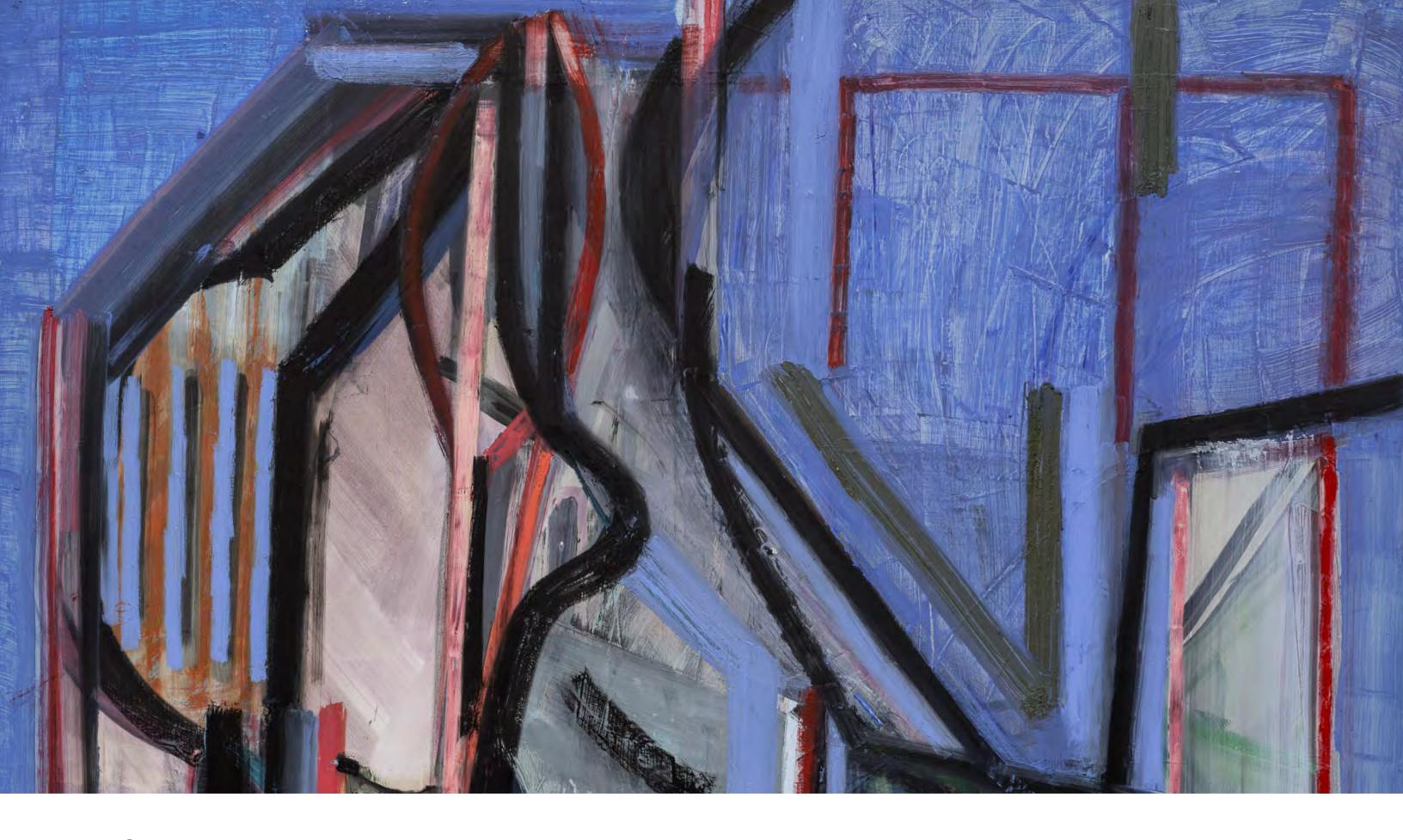




Executed at the peak of her creative powers, Cady Noland's *SLA Group Shot with Floating Head* (1991) stands as one of the artist's most iconic works, and a powerful image of the dark side of the American Dream. In the work, the artist takes as her starting point the 1974 kidnapping of media heiress Patty Hearst. Taken hostage by the Symbionese Liberation Army, or SLA, a left-wing terrorist group, Hearst's kidnapping saga was one of the most highly publicized media spectacles of the last century, with news outlets and tabloids reporting every development in the nearly two year ordeal. During this time and in a stunning twist of events, Hearst came to express solidarity with her kidnappers' causes, and went from captured victim to urban guerilla, joining the group in several high-profile crimes. In *SLA Group Shot with Floating Head*, Noland silkscreens onto aluminum a torn newspaper photograph of Hearst with members of the SLA. As a subject, Hearst was of particular interest to Noland: her crisis of identity and multiple personae, as depicted by the media, seemingly mirrored America's own profoundly uncertain identity.

Similar works by Noland featuring the SLA group image silkscreened onto aluminum supports are in the collections of the Guggenheim, New York, and the Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles. Unique to *SLA Group Shot with Floating Head* are the distinctive halo of white paint surrounding the silkscreened image, and the eponymous floating head at the work's upper left corner -- SLA leader Donald DeFreeze's visage, transposed from where he stands in front of the group's symbol, the seven-headed cobra. Like Warhol before her, Noland's use of silkscreen and the techniques of mass production emphasize the role of the media in shaping public perception. Fifty years after Hearst dominated the press, *SLA Group Shot with Floating Head* serves as an evocative reminder of the media's distortive force and of America's thirst for spectacle, remaining as relevant today as it was when it was created over three decades ago.

Symbionese Liberation Army member, Patty Hearst (lower left), Associated Press.



AMY SILLMAN







ROSEMARIE TROCKEL

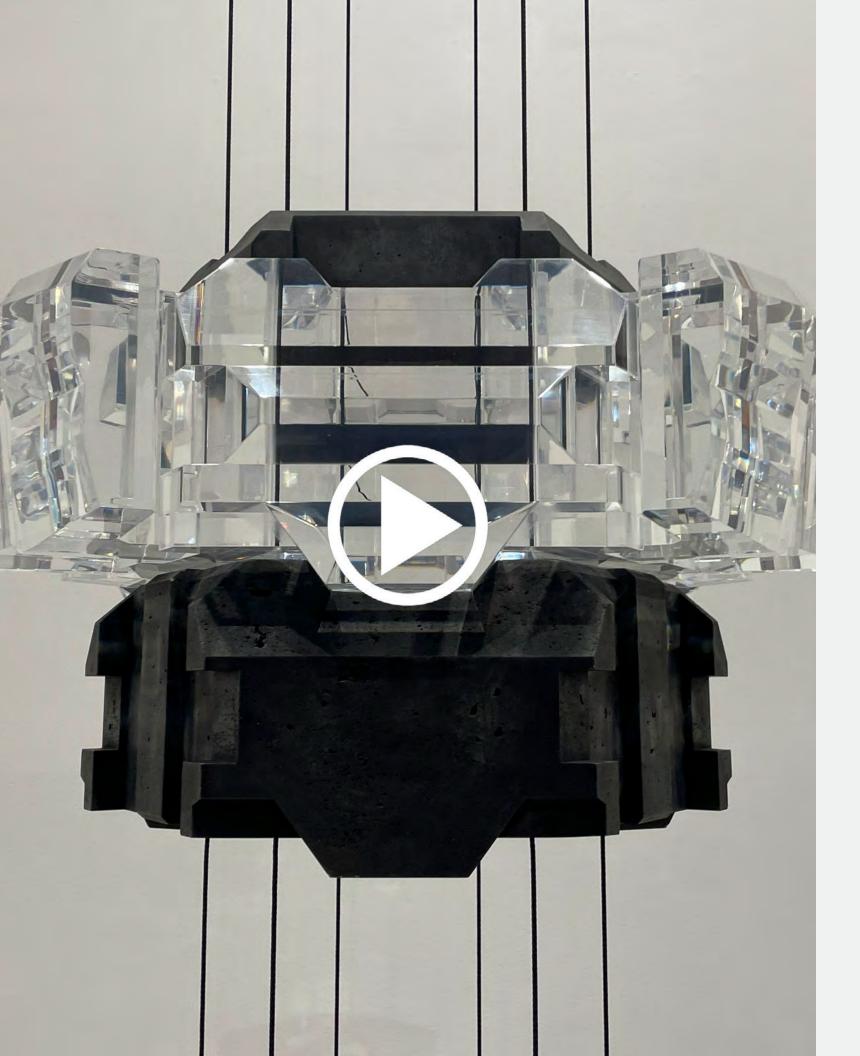








PHILIPPE PARRENO



Philippe Parreno is part of a generation of artists that emerged during the 1990s to engage directly with the social, cultural, and political contexts around them. Using the gallery or museum as a site for production, they seek to activate their environments, to create slippages between the aestheticizing space of art and the world at large. At the heart of this impulse is a desire to merge experience and its representations, advancing reception beyond mere passive consumption.

Parreno's practice has long engaged with light, as exemplified in his iconic *Marquees* and *Heliotropes. Moving Lamp* (2024) belongs to a new series of works originally conceived by Parreno for his landmark solo exhibition at Leeum Museum of Art in Seoul in 2024. Shown in Basel for the first time, *Moving Lamp* draws upon the artist's long-standing exploration of automatons. In this unique work, a lamp consisting of three acrylic glass modules with suspended LED lights hangs from a series of metallic wires affixed to the ceiling. Centered by a rod with nine additional LED lights, the work can be activated by a winch, creating a beautiful choreography of movement and light as the rod moves up and down. This dynamic undulation casts shadows on the floor, walls, and the surrounding spectators, engaging viewers in this kinetic spectacle. In the Leeum installation, Parreno staged the entire exhibition as a kind of orchestrated performance, directing the lamps, sequencing their sound, lighting, and movement in response to the data-driven algorithms transmitted from his new outdoor sculpture, *Membrane*.

Philippe Parreno

Moving Lamp, 2024

Plexiglas, black concrete, ring lights, stainless steel cables
118 1/8 x 26 3/8 inches (300 x 67 cm)

PAR237

€300,000





RIRKRIT TIRAVANIJA







CARRIE MAE WEEMS





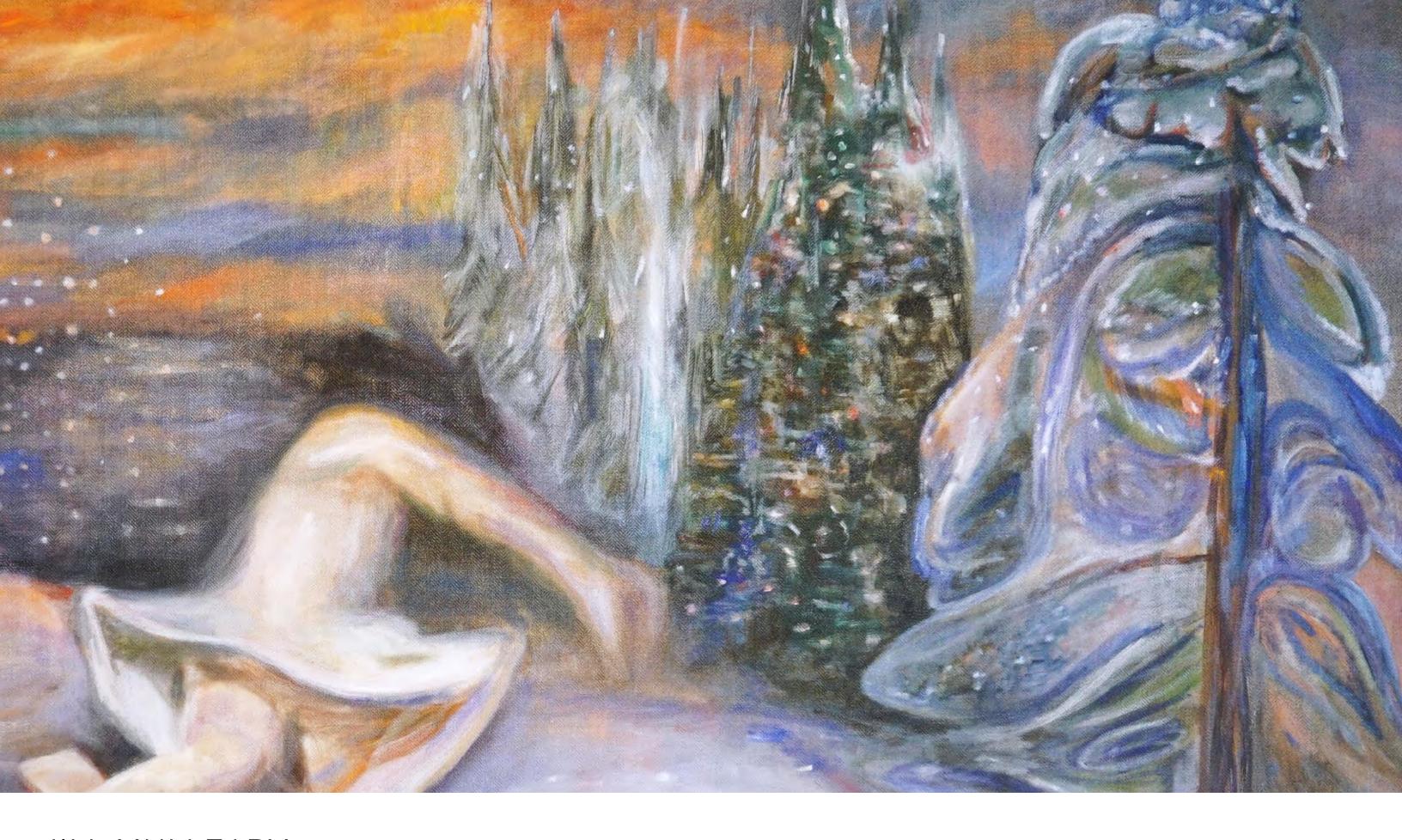
"Architecture, in its essence, is very much about power. If we think about a place like Rome, what one is made to feel is the power of the state in [relation] to the general populace. You are always aware that you are sort of a minion in relationship to this enormous edifice—the edifice of power. I thought, then, perhaps I could use my own skin in a sort of series of performances. That I could use my own body as a way of leading the viewer into those spaces—highly aware—and challenging those spaces."

## -- Carrie Mae Weems

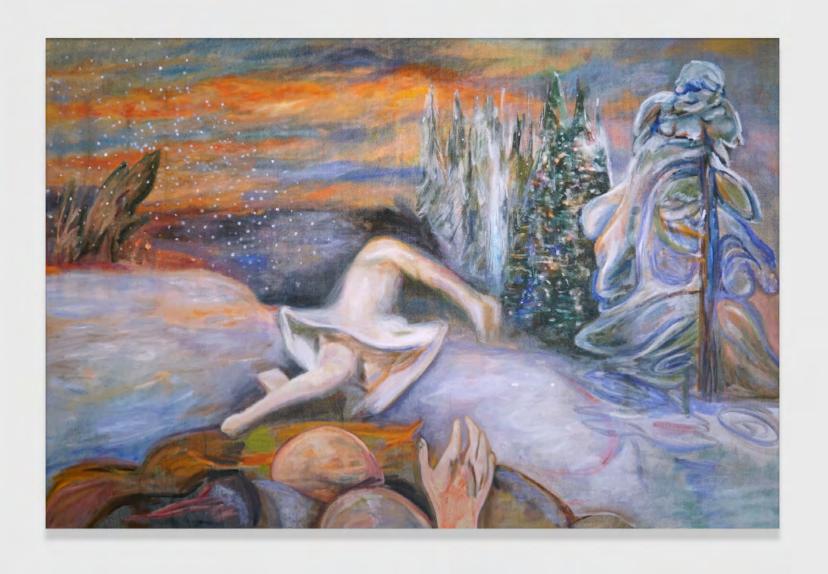
Created during her residency at the American Academy in Rome, Carrie Mae Weems' 2006 Roaming series is an investigation into the edifices of power, raising questions about who is involved in the writing of history, who establishes what is considered classical or canonical, and who is excluded from such processes. In these large-scale black and white photographs, the artist appears draped in a long black gown, staring at Italian landscapes and classical Roman ruins. Positioned with her back to the camera, Weems invites viewers to reflect on the role that power plays in shaping our institutions and spaces, and to share her perspective — as a solitary figure, on the outside looking in—in relation to these historically charged locales.

This series was on view at the Guggenheim Museum, New York, as part of the artist's 2014 retrospective, *Carrie Mae Weems: Three Decades of Photography and Video.* 

All That Passes - Ancient Rome, 2006 (Detail)



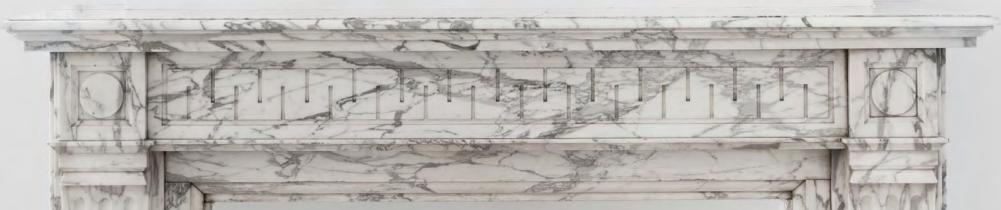
JILL MULLEADY





ROBERT MAPPLETHORPE





Robert Mapplethorpe, Orchid, 1982, Dye transfer, 16 x 20 inches (40.6 x 50.8 cm), 24 x 23 x 1 1/4 inches (61 x 58.4 x 3.2 cm) framed, Edition of 6 + 1AP + 4VP, (VPd), RM478, \$150,000









UGO RONDINONE





