

kurimanzutto

GABRIEL OROZCO



April 16 to June 15, 2013

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After four years, the artist Gabriel Orozco returns to kurimanzutto gallery. For this occasion he decides to take something that nature prepared over many, many years and intervene it. Let us remember that Orozco is a dedicated collector who anticipates everything can be reused (or resignified or—even—simply made to work in another way). This time he decides to work with river stones.

The artist—always watchful—comes across the stones. Ordinary river stones; but, it should be noted, of an interesting size: not your typical pebble that fits in the palm of your hand, but stones similar in size—also because of their oval form—to a football.

It is highly unlikely that the idea of how they would be later intervene emerged clearly in that first moment, but there is something in the objects (their colours, their drawings, their size) that replenishes the creative impulse; that is to say, that places the artist one more time at the beginning of something. For Orozco, this is how the process starts: based on a hypothesis that defines a provisional working course. That is why the work is always the how it could be, not the how it should be.

The stone, in any case, is a variation of a theme to which this artist constantly comes back to in his work: the circle—and all its derivatives: the sphere, the balloon, the ball, the disc, the wheel, the planet, the orbit. It is there, at the centre of the circle, where Orozco likes to pinpoint the beginning of things; a beginning that aims in all directions—unlike the immovable unidirectionality of the straight line. And that is why in his work we find oranges, tires, soccer balls, billiard balls, sand balls, melons and all kinds of objects close to the sphere: potatoes, watermelons, mixiotes¹, seeds, hands that are the heart. Because they are bodies that speak of what the circle speaks: of mobility, of cycles, of game, of fullness, of rotation, etc.

This stones are made to be touched: that is why the drawings are not superimposed, they penetrate the stone. Although, well-regarded, a cleft is actually nothing but a space that occupies a place in matter. But occupies it conversely to graphite: here the void is not the organic form that is left free from drawing, it is the gap itself that produces the drawing. So, it is not about just a void, but a void where there used to be something: more stone. But that which diminishes the original materiality is precisely that which increases the sense of the work (it stops being a stone to become a sculpture). You might say, an exchange of substances. The less stone the more sculpture, the stone collaborates here becoming a drawing itself.

Nevertheless, the dialog between two sculpting forms stays intact: that of nature, which makes the stone go from a rough and jagged rock to a polished cobblestone; and that of the artist, who, as we have already stated, is the one that cuts (literally, with a sharp diamond tip).

The exhibition *Gabriel Orozco* will be held at kurimanzutto from Tuesday, April 16 to June 15, 2013.

Opening hours:

Tuesday - Thursday: from 11:00 am to 6:00 pm

Friday & Saturday: from 11:00 am to 4:00 pm

upcoming exhibitions:

Gabriel Orozco, Kunsthaus Bregenz, solo show, july 7 - october 6, 2013, Austria

Gabriel Orozco, Edinburgh Art Festival Exhibition, Fruit Market Gallery, solo show, august 1 – october 20, 2013, United kingdom.

1. Nahuatl term that originally referred to the membrane (parchment-like film) obtained from maguey leaves, which was used for writing; in Modern Mexican Spanish the term refers to a dish prepared by wrapping meat in this membrane and cooking it by pit roasting or steaming—commonly made from mutton or rabbit. The form of the wrapped dish is close to the sphere. [Lope Blanch, Juan M. Mexican Philology Issues. UNAM 2004]