Josefina Guillasasti
Marfa/Puerto Viejo

July 7 through October 21, 2007
Josefina Guílasisatl’s work creates a sense of unfamiliarity from the familiar. Everyday images undergo a small shift in perception to provoke questions and doubts where before there were none. We could consider Guílasisatl to be a radical conservative: conservative in her use of supposedly outdated forms of art (realism, landscape, still life), and radical in her pushing of these staid conventions to the realm of philosophy and doubt.

The series of eight canvases Marfa/Puerto Viejo were painted in 2006 in response to a visit to Marfa, a small west Texas town wrapped in the mystique of Donald Judd’s creation of a Minimalist paradise. Judd’s uncompromising geometric sculptures in the landscape reminded Guílasisatl of an illegal beach community in Puerto Viejo, Chile, where makeshift summer homes are built on the coast by the inhabitants of the nearest town, some thirty miles away. The similarity in landscape between the northern Chilean desert and the west Texas landscape is uncanny, and is further underlined by the formal parallels between Judd’s precise cement forms and the simple tin cubes built anonymously by the Chileans.

The visual similarity between these two scenes—further emphasized by Guílasisatl’s treatment of both in warm grey tones—serves to provoke the question of what makes these places similar and what makes them different from each other. Judd’s vision for Marfa was based on the imposition of his vision of absolute perfection (aided by copious funding from the Menil family) on an unsuspecting rural town through the large-scale purchase of tracts of land; the community of Puerto Viejo is temporary, precarious, and illegal. The inhabitants of Puerto Viejo visit the beach every summer, rebuilding the structures they left the previous year, and enjoying the beach life until it is time to move back again. Arriving to, and building on the beach is technically trespassing, but the location is so remote that their vacation is over by the time anyone can do anything about it. Arriving in Marfa also involves long travel over private land, and even today, public access to Judd’s quarters is severely limited by two private foundations. Another important difference is that the builders in Puerto Viejo are predominantly women who are responsible for the construction and services of the community, while Judd’s project is unabashedly masculine.

In order to understand Guílasisatl’s creation of unfamiliarity, we should first look at what creates familiarity. The familiar is always close to something we know, a family resemblance that makes us understand that despite superficial differences, two things can share a similar origin. The paired images in Marfa/Puerto Viejo have precisely this kind of family resemblance: there are certainly differences
Josefina Guilisasti is calling attention to one of the oldest debates in art: how and why we believe that an image corresponds to reality, and what an artistic image can tell us about that reality. Our mind inherently wants to find patterns and connections between images, while our imagination wants to find the different and the particular. This tension is at the heart of Guilisasti’s project.

The four pairs of paintings in Marfa/Puerto Viejo invite a ‘compare and contrast’ approach. We want to find the differences between the images, and also which image belongs to which context. In doing so, our perception shifts from the general to the particular, from the structure to the detail. While it could be argued that one of the tenets of Minimalism is a focus on the general, the geometric, and the universal, Guilisasti’s precise rendition in oil paint, and her introduction of Puerto Viejo into the discussion functions as a challenge to this belief that art can be archetypal and perfect. In this way, the paintings are almost a subtle jab at Judd and the principles he upheld, albeit a jab rendered with painstaking detail, patience, and care. There is no simple conclusion to be drawn from this exercise of compare and contrast, but rather a gentle wearing away of our certainties about how and why art represents the world, or even, in this case, how art represents other art.

This coexistence of exquisite realist painting and a sophisticated conceptual project places Guilisasti in a very unique place within contemporary art. Where others may see an inherent contradiction between realism and conceptualism, Guilisasti’s great contribution is to reinsert deliberate and sophisticated reflection back into the apparently moribund traditions of landscape and still life, and also, in this project, into the seemingly unquestionable tradition of Minimalism. In 1965 Frank Stella famously stated that “what you see is what you see,” Guilisasti’s work, if nothing else, places a small but sincere question mark at the end of that statement.
1–5. María/Puerto Viejo, 2006, Oil on canvas, 78.75 x 55.13 in
(each of 8 panels), Museum purchase with funds provided by
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