

Florian Pumhösl (born 1971, lives in Vienna) is a rarity in his generation of Austrian artists in having rigorously and cogently developed an independent abstract formal and pictorial language. For all its rigor of expression this language wields a highly impressive range of contemporary references and has immense visual potential. His international career began at a young age—at the time of his participation in the legendary group exhibition *Backstage* at the Hamburg Kunstverein together with Dorit Margreiter and Mathias Poledna in 1993, Florian Pumhösl was just twenty-two years old. With the symbolic support of friends, the artist trio's contribution to that show provided for the removal of all the institution's door locks during the show, thus opening the exhibition hall's accessibility, both really and metaphorically. If today, almost twenty years later, such clearly articulated reflection on the mechanisms of the art system and its institutions seems to be more covert in his works, yet engagement with the specific exhibition site and its institutional features is of great significance for him, now as then. In this respect, his big solo exhibition at the Museum Moderner Kunst Stiftung Ludwig Vienna in early 2011 was an eminent example. Here, by means of a architectural route, Pumhösl set up an exemplary dialog between the brilliantly bright exhibition space, the so-called white space, and the black box used for film screenings. In addition to numerous solo shows in public museums and art halls including in Cologne, Geneva, and Amsterdam, in the past ten years he has participated in many major art events, such as the São Paulo Biennale, the Venice Biennale, and documenta 12 in 2007.

Florian Pumhösl's wide-ranging oeuvre, which includes films, installations, objects, and glass painting, is characterized by great reduction in terms of artistic expression while nevertheless, despite this frugality, creating a strongly abiding presence. In recent years, he has frequently produced series, such as his *Bewegliche Bühne* [Moving Stage], consisting of glass plates cut into various shapes, which he presents as a kind of staging in different configurations on sets of four supporting plates.

Another cycle of pictures titled *Diminution* consists of thin glass plates painted with black lines in nine two-to-six piece elements. Among other things, Pumhösl alludes to Hans Richter's *Dada Heads* in these works.

His central engagement with the historical formal vocabulary of modernism and its specific thematic issues is typical of Florian Pumhösl's work. What interests him frequently is not only the genealogical derivation of a particular form, but also its social and political setting. His projects are often preceded by lengthy and involved research that can take him to countries such as Japan, Tanzania, or, as recently, to the Finnish-Russian region of Karelia.

Florian Pumhösl will be presenting a new series at the Kunsthaus Bregenz titled *Räumliche Sequenz* [*Spatial Sequence*] specially produced for the occasion. The work consists of plaster panels in three different sizes grouped in threes, the order of each trio beginning with the smallest and ending with the largest format. The progression of the 45-piece series of 15 subjects, subtitled *Cliché*, takes its lead from the Bauhaus artist László Moholy-Nagy's enamel pictures. In contrast to Moholy-Nagy, who delegated the task in the case of his *telephone pictures* to a specialist firm, Pumhösl himself applies the formal effects to his panels using what he refers to as a cliché stamp.

The printing procedure involved goes back to the start of the nineteenth century when stamp-like printing dies were developed. A special feature of these dies, known in French as »cliché«, in English stereotype, was that they could be indefinitely reused. Concerning his new series for the Bregenz exhibition, Pumhösl has written: »For these works I had panels made of plaster, a homogenous mineral material, on which I applied paint using a cliché stamp. The transparent cliché makes it possible to design the picture support on the visible side. An idea I find important is that an abstract picture is, from the outset, a reproduction (possibly of something ideal) and that its peculiar qualities allow this to be grasped.«

The formal patterns of indigo blue that rhythmicize the plaster panels are no less important than how they are applied. Against the backdrop of Pumhösl's interest in early Latin-American woven patterns and their reception by modernist artists, for instance, a discursive field opens up combining extra-European influences, the importance of design, and seriality in art. Seriality comes across especially clearly through the repetition of line patterns within a trio and the potential for reproducing the same by means of the cliché stamp.

Moreover, the line groupings on the individual panels, with their potential for musical interpretation, point to a central aspect of historical abstraction. And the positioning of the panels in space, the distances and open areas Pumhösl has set between them, also recall a time-based sequence and in this sense resemble a musical score.

The Billboards extend the principle of seriality into urban space. The 6-part series cooperatively produced by Michael Part and Florian Pumhösl reflects the influence of basic photographic principles on the abstract picture.

The billboards in this case are defined as originals that employ the photographic process of cyanotype printing. In this Prussian blue printing process a support coated with an iron-based light-sensitive chemical is exposed to light, which turns it blue. The 3.3 x 3.3 meter textile squares are

exposed to incident light for a constant period of time over several days, whereby ultimately the various meteorological conditions are what produce the picture. In a sense, the surfaces reflect what the pictures themselves saw.

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