Céline Condorelli: Permutations of the Prop, Part 2
Maeve Connolly

In my first exploration of the prop’s permutations, focusing on Céline Condorelli’s exhibitions at Project Arts Centre and Chisenhale Gallery, I suggested that there might be an infrastructural aspect to the relationship between prop and sculptural object. The significance of infrastructure is apparent in the functionality of Condorelli’s curtains, door wedges, plant holders, seats, and steps, all put to use in organizing and supporting actions, spaces, bodies, and objects. Her engagement with infrastructure is, at the same time, fundamentally social, and many of the works presented at Chisenhale Gallery were dedicated to named individuals (such as Avery Gordon, Amalia Pica, and John Tilbury). Condorelli situates these acts of naming within the context of friendship, yet her titles also operate clearly as citations—giving “props” or proper recognition.

Even though Condorelli is by no means the first artist to engage with the category of the prop, relatively little critical attention has been paid to the boundaries between filmed, staged, and exhibited objects. A notable exception can be found in Alexandra Keller and Frazer Ward’s consideration of Matthew Barney’s Cremaster Cycle, which positions the prop at the intersection of minimalist sculpture and postminimalist performance. At one point, Keller and Ward cite an interview with Vito Acconci that highlights the significance of Richard Serra’s prop pieces of the late 1960s. For Acconci, these works are important primarily as traces of the (artist’s) body, “because, obviously, if something is propped, someone propped it.” Serra’s prop pieces are characterized by provisionality and what Thomas Crow terms “a temporary stasis.” Crow notes that in subsequent works devised for permanent installation in public spaces, Serra consciously sought to mimic the “provisional appearance” of the earlier works, an observation that narrows the distance between Serra’s sculptural practice and the work of illusion performed by film and stage props.

Condorelli herself emphasizes that the prop must operate through appearance; she notes that the prop fabrication process “requires a focus on how something appears (and not what it is), and there is a need to be very economical about how to achieve it.” So while permanent sculptures such as Serra’s may aspire to provisionality by evoking the bodily action of “propping,” comparatively flimsy theatrical objects must at times suggest substance, even permanence, in spite of economic limitations. To my knowledge, Serra’s work doesn’t figure in Condorelli’s extensive citation of historical precedents; she is much more interested in the practices of modernist artists, exhibition makers, designers, and architects. These practices typically find expression not just in finished objects but also in manifestos, models, and diagrams, which are marked by provisionality rather than permanence. It is also worth remembering that material traces of these modernist practices are often inaccessible, even in such constrained forms as (authorized) facsimiles, drawings, and photographs.

If Condorelli’s 2009 Support Structures approaches the physical book as a “manual for what bears, sustains, props, and holds up,” addressing art’s expansive—if sometimes overlooked—practices, requirements, and techniques of support, then her recent curatorial collaboration concerns display as support. Co-curated with James Langdon and Gavin Wade, Display Show was conceived in three planned iterations. The first
The first presentation of Display Show occurred in late 2015 at Temple Bar Gallery + Studios, Dublin, in 2015, included works by Condorelli, Andrew Lacon, Eilis McDonald, Flore Nové-Josserand, Yelena Popova, Gavin Wade, and Christopher Williams, and a further list of participants, framed in the press release as follows: “After: (Herbert Bayer) (Frederick Kiesler) (Lina Bo Bardi) (Eileen Gray) (Adolf Krischanitz) (El Lissitzky) (Carlo Scarpa) (Franco Albini).” The second presentation of Display Show occurred in late 2015 at Eastside Projects, Birmingham, England, an organization directed by Gavin Wade with the long-standing involvement of Simon Bloor, Tom Bloor, Ruth Claxton, Condorelli, and James Langdon. This iteration of the exhibition featured a greatly expanded list of contemporary artists, including Goshka Maçuga, Rita McBride, Amalia Pica, Haim Steinbach, and Christopher Williams, alongside the same eight historical references cited at Temple Bar Gallery + Studios.

Many of the newer works in Display Show fuse contemporary and historical reference points, drawing these different moments into proximity. So, for example, Condorelli’s audio soundtrack Sound of the Swindelier (2015), a twenty-minute loop playing in the gallery, was described in the exhibition notes accompanying the first iteration as “the sound of studio work, with all the windows open, ‘to let the city in’ as Kiesler insisted was important for exhibition contexts.” Condorelli and Wade frame this conjunction of disparate historical moments and cultural contexts as a deliberate and pragmatic tactic that addresses absence and inaccessibility. In an exchange with Wade published in Cura magazine, Condorelli states, pragmatically: “The Afters were borne out of the need, the desire to include voices and objects that might not be physically accessible, into not just our research, but our exhibition-making too. And there are different ways of doing that, we are trying them all out; through the quote, the reference; we also conjure the ‘missing’ with copies, mirrors, ghosts, repetitions, incantations.” So The Afters function both as ‘citational objects,’ conjuring that which is missing, and as a source of continuity in an iterative process of exhibition making and research.

The Afters clearly share something of the character of filmic and theatrical props, functioning primarily by “appearance.” But how do these strategies of citation and conjuring intersect with the various understandings of the prop already explored, whether as functional objects, actions, or colloquial expressions of (proper) recognition? Perhaps a final observation on the term “prop” is needed, this time from the realm of theater studies. Attending to the backstage life of staged objects, and implicitly to their status as property, Alice Rayner theorizes a complex dynamic of exchange between the prop and the stage. She argues that “stage props, as paradigmatic objects, constitute the worldliness of the stage and in a sense are owned by the stage; properties in all senses, they give their material attributes to an otherwise empty space and in turn populate that space, dominate it, ‘own’ it.” Rayner also suggests that, when the prop is poised between its worldly and fictional uses, this quality of suspension finds material expression in the prop table, upon which the outline of each object is carefully marked.

Condorelli’s Additionals, developed as part of a collaborative response to a score and discussed in part one of this text, necessarily occupy a similar state of suspension when not being exhibited, since (like most artworks) their physical circulation is likely to be managed through standard practices of registration. But the Additionals—like the work presented at Condorelli’s Chisenhale Gallery show—also dramatize the artwork’s status as property in the sense suggested by Rayner. Condorelli’s sculptural objects, typically incorporating familiar and functional components such as chairs, tables, and curtains,
lend their worldliness to the gallery and in turn they “own” and populate it with a complex network of conceptual, social, and institutional affiliations and citations.

Ultimately, *Display Show* is perhaps best understood as part of a larger program of institutional experimentation, enacted primarily through the curatorial and organizational work of Eastside Projects. Within this experimental process, *The Afters* perform a strategic circumvention of economic, institutional, and material limits that tend to result from the solidification of provisional actions into permanent forms, whether as sculptural objects or their material remnants. So, while many of the artworks featured in *Display Show* might lack the overt functionality that tends to characterize Condorelli’s own sculptures, they are nonetheless deployed pragmatically and polemically in each iteration of the exhibition. Operating through appearance rather than ontology, these “copies, mirrors, ghosts” bring histories of architecture, design, and exhibition making to bear upon each other, so that it becomes possible to stage and support an ongoing conversation.

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**Notes**


2. The exhibition also draws attention to a more specifically institutional economy of friendship, mutual support, and professional recognition, since it was realized and promoted as part of *How to Work Together*, a shared program of commissioning and research organized by Chisenhale Gallery, The Showroom, and Studio Voltaire.


6. Ibid.

8. For further information on this exhibition, see http://www.templebargallery.com/gallery/exhibition/display-show.

9. For extensive documentation of this show, see http://www.eastsideprojects.org/exhibitions/display-show/.

10. Céline Condorelli in conversation with Gavin Wade, 81.

Céline Condorelli (born 1974) works between London and Milan and is best known for her publications The Company She Keeps and Support Structures and her artworks which work across the spheres of art and architecture. Support Structures was a co-publication with Gavin Wade (Director of Eastside Projects). She was shortlisted for the Max Mara Art Prize for Women in 2017. Her work spans architecture and art, exploring relationships, mechanisms and structures which often go unnoticed. Céline Condorelli 2009. Support Structures is a manual for what bears, sustains, and props, for those things that encourage, care for, and assist; for that which advocates, articulates; for what stands behind, frames, and maintains: it is a manual for those things that give support. While the work of supporting might traditionally appear as subsequent, unessential, and lacking value in itself, this manual is an attempt to restore attention to one of the neglected, yet crucial modes through which we apprehend and shape the world. Support Structures is a critical enquiry into what constitutes a host. Condorelli’s installation changes the existing institutional and spatial conditions by presenting itself as a host, while also being a guest (or even a parasite) both in the space and the exhibition programme. The installation will remain in Gallery 1 after Condorelli’s exhibition period ends on August 11th 2019, subsequently framing a number of Kunsthall Aarhus’ exhibitions and events with the sporadic return of the film programme. Conventionally a presentation device, Condorelli’s curtain is both part of the display and on display. More than 30 meters long, it consists of four sections that e