

Beyond Boundaries: The Multidimensional Art of Lynda Benglis GAVLAK West Palm Beach April 12 - May 31, 2025

GAVLAK is pleased to present a focused solo exhibition of renowned artist Lynda Benglis, showcasing pivotal works that span her career and embody her multidisciplinary approach. Known for her adventurous and diverse use of materials, Benglis has continuously pushed the boundaries of sculpture and challenged conventional notions of form. Over her career, she has worked with a wide range of media, often exploring their tactile qualities and transforming them into expressions of sensuality, movement, and abstraction.

Benglis has famously utilized latex in vibrant, fluid forms, often poured to create dynamic, organic shapes. She has also worked extensively with bronze, aluminum, and silver materials, casting these metals into both rigid and fluid sculptures that reflect her interest in material transformation. Chicken wire formed the base structure during the creation of a number of bodies of work to create intricate, flexible forms that blur the boundary between organic and industrial materials. By manipulating the wire into flowing, often biomorphic shapes, she explores themes of fragility, strength, and transformation, giving the seemingly mundane material a dynamic, sculptural presence.

Additionally, Benglis has explored ceramics, creating tactile, textural works that emphasize the physicality of the medium. Her more recent works have also included cast pigmented polyurethane allowing her to manipulate and mold materials into unexpected and innovative shapes. Throughout her practice, Benglis' materials serve not just as a means of construction, but as a vital part of the conceptual framework, blurring the lines between craft, fine art, and industrial processes.

This solo exhibition at GAVLAK highlights Lynda Benglis' legacy as a pioneering female artist, celebrating her contributions to art history through her fearless approach to experimentation. With a mission to amplify voices that have profoundly shaped contemporary art, Gavlak continues its commitment to fostering dialogue around influential historic female artists. Through this exhibition, visitors will experience Lynda Benglis's ability to merge materiality with abstraction, inviting an exploration of texture, transformation, and the boundaries between the natural and the constructed.

Lynda Benglis, b. 1941, has been celebrated for the free, ecstatic forms she has made that are simultaneously playful and visceral, organic and abstract. Benglis began her career in the midst of Postminimal art, pushing the traditions of painting and sculpture into new territories.

Benglis initiated several bodies of work in the late 1960s and early 1970s that set the course for her subsequent practice. Her wax paintings, which began with brushed skin-like layers of pigmented beeswax and dammar resin transitioned into the use of a blowtorch as a kind of brush, manipulating colors into a marbleized surface that seemingly fought against the constraints of the lozenge-shaped Masonite panels. The impulse to see these forms flow beyond the structure of a traditional support led Benglis to embrace pigmented latex, which she began pouring directly onto the floor. The use of gravity and her body in the latex pours invoked Jackson Pollock's process, a connection immortalized in the February 27, 1970 edition of Life magazine, which featured Benglis at work.

Concurrently, she began working with pigmented polyurethane foam, building the volume of her sculptures vertically by pouring the oozing, lava-like forms against walls and in the corners of spaces or over constructed armatures and chicken wire that, once solidified, were mounted to the wall. Benglis's totem-like sculptures followed as long, cylindrical structures made of wire mesh, cotton bunting, and plaster that, by 1972, she began to tie into knots. Painted with metallic sparkle, Sculp-Metal, or layers of sprayed, vaporized aluminum, copper, zinc, or tin, the works are complicated further by the reflections of their surfaces, conflating the sculptural object with painterly space. The contorted shapes, formed by the artist's hands, express the bodily force used by Benglis throughout her career continuing with her gold sculptures of the late 1970s and early 1980s.



In the early 1970s, Benglis took new media technologies as her material, producing video art at a time when it was still in its early stages as a medium. Her experimental videos feature performative actions and technological mediation to explore themes of physical presence, narcissism, sexuality, and gendered identity. Physical and Psychological Moments in Time, a retrospective of video works by Benglis, was held in 1975 by Fine Arts Center Gallery, State University of New York College at Oneonta, and traveled to Stedelijk Van Abbemuseum, Eindhoven, Netherlands. Benglis also introduced images of herself into the public discourse, including a 1974 Artforum ad, to challenge assumptions about self-presentation and gender in the male-dominated art world.

Benglis extended her innovative use of materials in 1984, when she first used water as an element in her sculptures. She won the competition to create a fountain for that year's Louisiana World Exposition in New Orleans, resulting in The Wave of the World (1983–84) in cast bronze. She has gone on to create numerous other sculptural fountains, including Chimera (1988), Double Fountain, Mother and Child, For Anand (2007) at Le Jardin Botanique de Dijon, France, and North South East West (2009), at the Irish Museum of Modern Art, Dublin. With moving water incorporated into their compositions, her fountains convey fluidity in physical and thematic terms.

The embrace of flowing forms, color, and sensual surfaces plays a large part in Benglis's continuous investigation of the proprioceptive, sensory experiences of making and viewing her sculptures. From the complex chromatic harmonies of the wax paintings to the selected use of brilliant Day-Glo pigments or phosphorescence in her latex and foam sculptures, Benglis's exuberant engagement with color, along with her radical employment of material, sets her apart from the more achromatic focus of her Minimalist and Postminimal contemporaries.