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Rauschenberg (1925 - 2008) famously stated that “painting relates to both art and life,” and he wished to work within the “gap between the two.” For over sixty years, Rauschenberg traveled, collaborated with performers and artists, and worked through many subjects, mediums, and techniques to find and understand art's meaning. Born in the small town of Port Arthur, Texas, Rauschenberg went on to serve in the US Navy. With the assistance of the GI Bill, he studied at the Kansas City Art Institute and the Academie Julian in Paris. In 1948, he enrolled at the highly influential Black Mountain College, where he studied under Josef Albers and communed with like-minded artists including his future wife Susan Weil, Cy Twombly, John Cage, and Merce Cunningham, whom he would go on to collaborate with in New York and around the world.

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In 1970, Rauschenberg left New York City and relocated to the remote island of Captiva off the Gulf Coast of Florida, where he remained for nearly four decades. With the move came a new palette of readily accessible materials that embodied a shift away from motley urban density toward rural seclusion. On view are key works from Rauschenberg's historic Venetian series (1972–73). In the spring of 1972, Rauschenberg accompanied his dealer at the time, Ileana Sonnabend and her husband on a trip to Venice. While in Italy, Rauschenberg was struck by the juxtaposition of the city's grandeur and elegance, in contrast to its concurrent fragility and decay. In the works on view, Rauschenberg uses the technique of assemblage, incorporating a range of household and natural found objects, from leather and rubber, to wood utility poles and tire treads, bringing them together in strange yet poetic formations. Immersing these common objects in an artistic dimension and following the Dada and Duchampian concept of the Readymade, these works function as a point between art, life, painting, assemblage, and everything in between.

In 1974, four large rectangular boxes standing side by side are all painted a bright, reflective orange on the back, casting a colored glow on the wall behind. They are propped up by smaller cardboard boxes covered in sand, and bring to mind the Great Sphinx of Giza in form and composition. It in fact references a motif of four sun-worshipping baboons that once formed the pedestal for an obelisk in Luxor, now in the Egyptian collection of the Louvre, where Rauschenberg saw it and made this work in response. Engaging affordable and accessible material, Rauschenberg was able to create works that recall the great Egyptian temples, or in other cases, a towering angular mummy sarcophagus. Inspired by his interest in ancient Egypt, Rauschenberg transformed the cardboard material, which is

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Inpired by the surroundings of his coastal studio, Rauschenberg made new bodies of work, including the Early Egyptian series (1973–74). Radically different from his earlier practice, these works orchestrate the no color, neutral tonalities of sand, wood, bicycle wheels, and cardboard into ascetic opulence. While imageless, viewers still encounter signature Rauschenberg objects including repurposed furniture and the tire tread he made iconic. Reflecting on cardboard's varied historical, cultural, and economic properties, Rauschenberg shrouded and transformed the material in the Early Egyptian series. Reminiscent of his Elemental Sculptures of the 1950s, these works play with the idea of trompe l'oeil, employing cardboard, glue, and sand as analogous to stone and sediment. In Untitled (Early Egyptian) from 1974, four large rectangular boxes standing side by side are all painted a bright, reflective orange on the back, casting a colored glow on the wall behind. They are propped up by smaller cardboard boxes covered in sand, and bring to mind the Great Sphinx of Giza in form and composition. It in fact references a motif of four sun-worshipping baboons that once formed the pedestal for an obelisk in Luxor, now in the Egyptian collection of the Louvre, where Rauschenberg saw it and made this work in response. Engaging affordable and accessible material, Rauschenberg was able to create works that recall the great Egyptian temples, or in other cases, a towering angular mummy sarcophagus. Inspired by his interest in ancient Egypt, Rauschenberg transformed the cardboard material, which is

For further information, please contact Andrew Huff: ahuff@gladstonegallery.com
New York gallery hours: Tuesday–Saturday, 10am–6pm
Brussels gallery hours: Tuesday–Friday, 10am–6pm and Saturday, 12pm–6pm
associated with waste, consumerism, and labor, into luminous and precious artifacts, containers for nothing that recall so much of the past.

This exhibition is presented in cooperation with the Robert Rauschenberg Foundation. Two other gallery exhibitions coincide with Robert Rauschenberg: Venetians and Early Egyptians, 1972-1974 at Gladstone Gallery; Robert Rauschenberg: Exceptional Works, 1971-1999 at Mnuchin Gallery from May 3 - June 11, 2022 and Robert Rauschenberg: Japanese Clayworks at Galerie Thaddaeus Ropac, Salzburg from April 8 - July 9, 2022. For further information on the mission and programs of the Foundation, visit www.rauschenbergfoundation.org and follow them on Instagram at @rauschenbergfoundation.