

'ARIOS' and 'CIRRII' 2014/2015

These two new series were commissioned for interior spaces of two separate buildings in central London at Trafalgar Square and Monument in 2015.

Ostensibly these are sculptural representations of water vapour or clouds. Cloud forms can look solid to us when we see them from below or above. Artists have sought to capture their fascinating transient beauty in painting and photography but is rare to find as a subject for sculpture.

British artist Antony Gormley first tried it out with his steel construction 'The Quantum Cloud', a 3D steel messy-like construction at London's Millennium Dome (O2 Arena) in 1999 and then later again in 2007 with 'Cloud Chamber' at the Haywood Gallery, London where he created 'a real cloud' in a glass box which people were able to walk through. Spanish artist Jaume Plensa's 'Nuage Series' 2012 of floating cloud form and figure are another example and of course so are Andy Warhol's 'Silver Clouds' 1966.



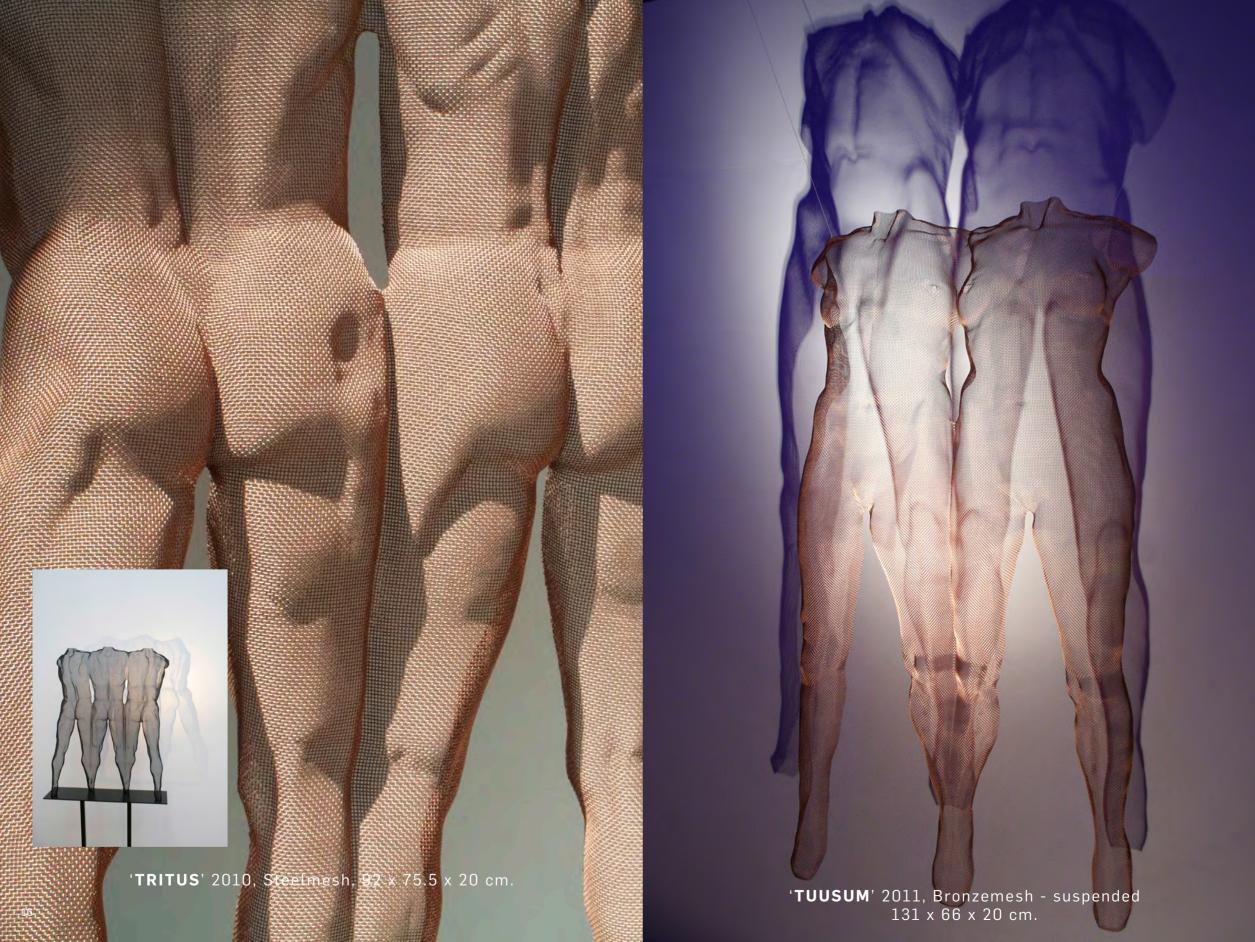
Colour shock - provocative and shocking Begbie's series of emblem sculptures are based on national flags, such as 'UNTIED KINGDOM', 'ENGLAND', and most recently 'ITALIA'.

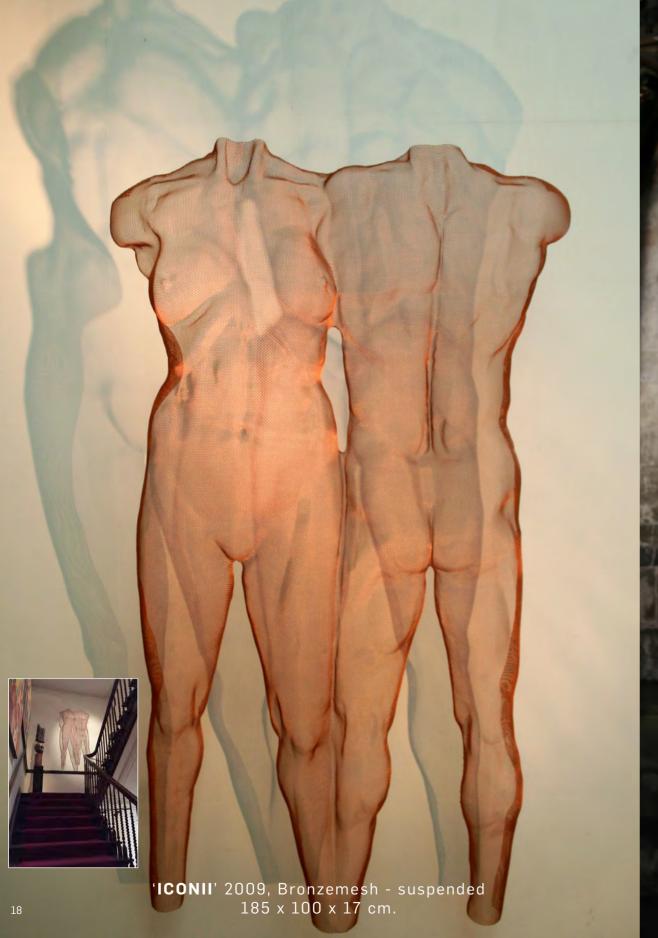
They venture towards abstraction, whereby the shadow projection is purely abstract but ultimately these remain recognisable as a subject and are spectacularly new and different in the sense that the mesh is brightly coloured and painted like a canvas.



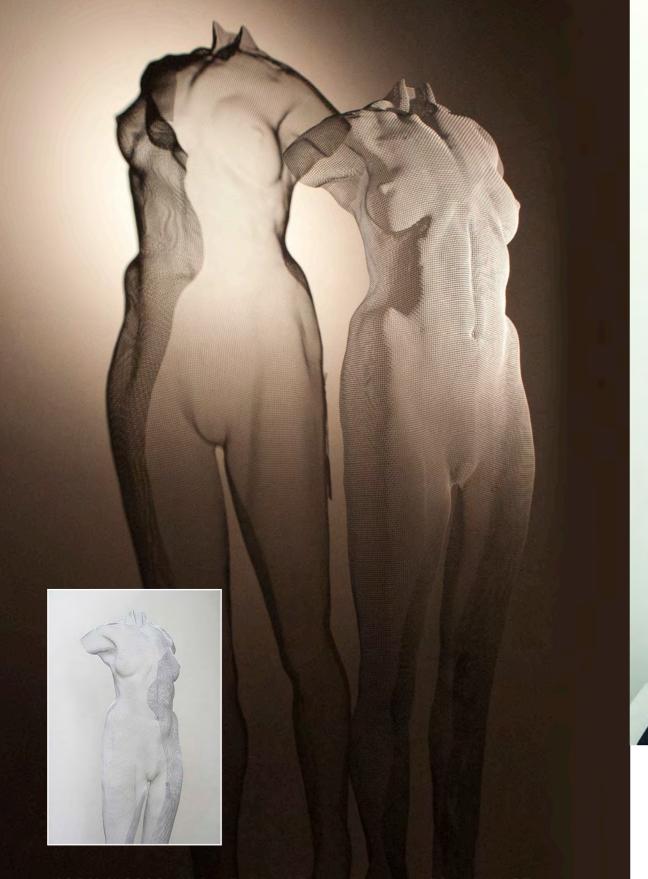














'ICON I' 2009, White Painted Bronzemesh - 153 x 44 x 37 cm.

'**VUVUS**' 2009, Steelmesh - 94 x 96 x 20 cm.

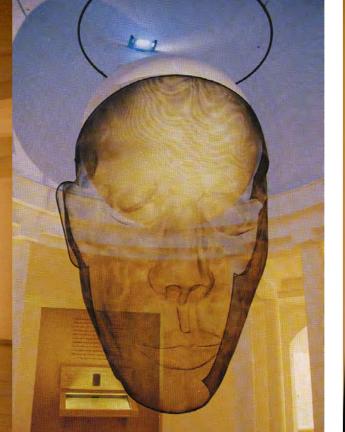




'**PALM II**' 2007, Bronzemesh, suspended. 125 x 120 x 20 cm.























'WORLDS APART' 2000

Steelmesh Portrait of the Venerable Bede, 250 x 75 x 175 cm. Bede's World Museum, Jarrow, Tyne & Wear, UK.

Installation



"... with the Natural History Museum, my commission was to deal with the human element for the Primates Gallery. In addition to my work being an actual primate activity of today, the involvement led me to think and rethink my own condition, as well as the technical and aesthetic challenge of installing a three part scenario mounted on glass. Here, the emphasis was on the transparency of my work in relation to the Pawson Williams overall concept of reclaiming the original character of the space, ie. the architecture of Waterhouse. Often commissions are site specific, with these spatial constraints I am further challenged."

DAVID BEGBIE

By Edward Lucie-Smith

David Begbie uses very simple means to magical effect. His steel mesh figures use an industrial material to give life to bodies that are the direct descendants of those we see in Greek and Roman art. Begbie's work is interesting not only for its technical inventiveness but because of its relationship to the classical tradition. Post Modern art, and particularly Post Modern architecture, has continually flirted with classical forms, but sculptors in particular have found it difficult to work in this idiom without seeming to be academic.

At the same time, Modernism has left sculptors both with a commitment to industrial materials and also.

very often, a fascination with effects of light. The sculptures Begbie makes fit this pattern, but also make use of classical forms – that is, they are very obviously successors to the work of Rodin and Maillol.

Rodin, it will be recalled, was keenly interested in rendering effects of movement. So too, though in a different way, were early 20th Century Futurist sculptors and painters such as Umberto Boccioni, who rejected the classical tradition altogether. Begbie offers movement whenever there is any shift of light, so much so that these pieces can sometimes have an interactive element.

When light is transmitted through these, the sculptures reconstitute themselves as shadows on the wall. The shadow-images seem so real and three-dimensional we get the impression that we can reach out and embrace them. The fact that the mesh figures offer both positive and negative shapes is also part of their message.

The weightless quality of these figures makes them particularly attractive to current sensibilities. In a world where everything seems to be in flux, there is an instinctive prejudice against the weighty and the monumental, amply demonstrated by the failure of so many contemporary attempts to make convincing commemorative monuments. Begbie offers something completely contrary to this – a kind of art that is instinctively elegant without any sacrifice of visual legibility or fullness and completeness of form.

Here is a kind of art that pays tribute to the values of the past, but that nevertheless firmly remains a creation of our own epoch.



Art Historian, Critic and Writer





David Begbie (born 1955 Scotland)

David Begbie has worked almost exclusively with the human form throughout his career since his very first pioneering and cutting-edge solo show in London in 1984. Since then a whole new genre of steelmesh art has evolved and continues to grow.

Primarily sculpting in steelmesh his world-renowned figurative sculpture is powerful, erotic, tactile and intimate. The translucent medium interacts with light to create a dynamism and sense of movement, which integrates with their environment. The catalytic effect a Begbie sculpture has, in any setting, given that it has no palpable substance or surface, is phenomenal. Each work is an entity, which has a far greater physical presence than any solid object could possibly have because it has the power to suggest that it doesn't exist.

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'CIRCUM' 2014, Bronzemesh, with figurative elements, suspended.

Completely Different Sculpture

David Begbie's latest sculpture is figurative in a completely different sense. 'CIRCUM', a new format circular composition, as well as 'ARIOS' and 'CIRRII', realise an 'optical thread' between the representational and abstract aesthetic and demonstrate that this quality has existed in 'Begbie sculpture' since the very beginning.

These recent sculptures focus on the dynamic optical qualities of the actual medium itself and its interaction with specific or ambient light in suspended space. On looking further you discover the properties of the medium.