Female

Nobody minds
being called a genius.
But the addition of "female"
certainly complicates things.
If you're a genius, you're a
genius, no matter your gender.
In his 1994 book *Profiles of Female*

Genius, Gene L. Landrum portrayed 13 "creative women who changed the world," including Estée Lauder, Oprah Winfrey, and Margaret Thatcher. While two decades later Landrum's tone — he spoke of women's "tendency to take abnormal risks," their "visionary perspective," "intuitive operating style," and "boundless energy" — may come off as patronizing, it is still a fact that the worlds of art and architecture remain predominantly male. In this special feature we portray seven female artists from different generations, two of whom gained fame late in life after

being ignored or marginalized in a milieu that was long exclusively male. While the individual bodies of work by Lena Henke, Carmen Herrera, Sahra Motalebi, Diane

Genius

Simpson, Avery Singer, Mickalene Thomas, and Kaari Upson are very diverse, and involve different media,

what they have in common is in an interest in or connection to architecture, be it through their treatment of space, their choice of subject matter, or their handling of materials. While some of them have an architectural background, none of them are practicing architects. But each artist, in her own way, redefines our conception of space. And that, in and of itself, is a sure sign of genius, no matter what gender.

A collaboration with Topical Cream



Lower Part (legs) (2014); Sand, bigbag, 36.6 x 38.6 x 31.9 inches

and environment." In Henke's Williamsburg studio, posters of Bomarzo's monsters line the walls alongside print-outs of the East River bridges. Her window looks out to the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway, under which M/L Artspace held their first exhibition, a four-hour sculpture show called *Under the BQE* in 2013. "Here you go, New York," wrote Caroline

Busta in a text accompanying the exhibition. "Here is your living underground, your young artists squatting occupying! — that mythic zone the city is said to have once possessed." Weird topographies, Robert Mosesera city planning, and the undersides, backsides, and flipsides of public space and structure point to some big questions in Henke's work: what factors — temporal, physical, political — demarcate and program space? What is navigability? What is obstruction? When is form fixed and when is material reclaimable? How does one make a map? Henke grew up in Warburg, Germany, and moved to New York in 2013 after studying under Michael Krebber at Frankfurt's Städelschule. Without a permanent studio, Henke worked mostly from the local Starbucks, where she would sit and draw the way fellow customers' bodies hung on "these long benches where everyone is back-to-back, Skyping." It was the inspiration for Hang Harder (2012), her first institutional solo show at the Neuer Aachener Kunstverein in Germany, where she presented 40 panels of wood coated with tarpaper and epoxy resin

chairs. Henke mentions Richard Serra in relation to Hang Harder's tar, and he's there in the architecture as well, as is Starbucks — except that where a Serra sculpture and corporate interiors constrict the body, Hang Harder leaves the body alone and constricts space, the acute angle of its largest piece concealing the gallery windows and fire-exit doors, blanketing all possibilities other than itself. Once the show was over, Henke used its materials to build Core, Cut, Care (2012), at the Oldenburger Kunstverein. She arranged the new series of sculptures, again based on Starbuckslike interiors, into various tableaux across the gallery. In Henke's mapmaking, relationships between elements become content, and what often ends



