

SCULPTURE TO GO

Children's guide

WELCOME TO THE SNITE MUSEUM OF ART!

We hope you enjoy your visit today as we look together at some of the sculptures inside and outside our building. All of the sculptures have been created by American artists, and all of them MOVE, or look as though they MIGHT MOVE.

What is a sculpture, anyway?

- It is 3-D – it has length, width and depth.
- It is made of shapes.
- It is in real space – not space that is drawn or painted.
- The 3-D shapes in sculpture are called “form”.

Some sculptures are made by adding shapes to other shapes – for example, gluing one piece of wood to another. They are called *additive* sculptures.

Other sculptures are made by taking material away – for example, carving out of a block of stone. These are called *subtractive*.



Look inside the Sculpture to Go Box to find examples of *additive* and *subtractive* sculpture.



GRIFFON DAVID HAYES

When you walked toward the museum today, you saw a really BIG work of art outside on the lawn. Do you remember it? It is painted black all over. Let's walk outside and take a good look. This sculpture is called Griffon.

(You can see it very well from inside, too, if you look out the glass entry doors.)

What do you notice first?

This sculpture is made out of shapes welded together. It is an example of additive sculpture. Some shapes are called geometric – squares, triangles, circles. Some shapes are called organic – shapes with soft or uneven edges, like those often found in nature.

Are most of this sculpture's shapes geometric or organic?

Circle your answer: geometric organic

Do you know what material was used to make this sculpture?

Can you see where the shapes were joined?

- *Did you walk all around and through the shapes?*
- *Do you know what a Griffon is? It is a beast in Greek mythology which has the head and wings of an eagle and the body and tail of a lion.*
- *Can you see the parts which resemble a lion? an eagle?*
- *Can you imagine how Griffon would move if it came to life?*

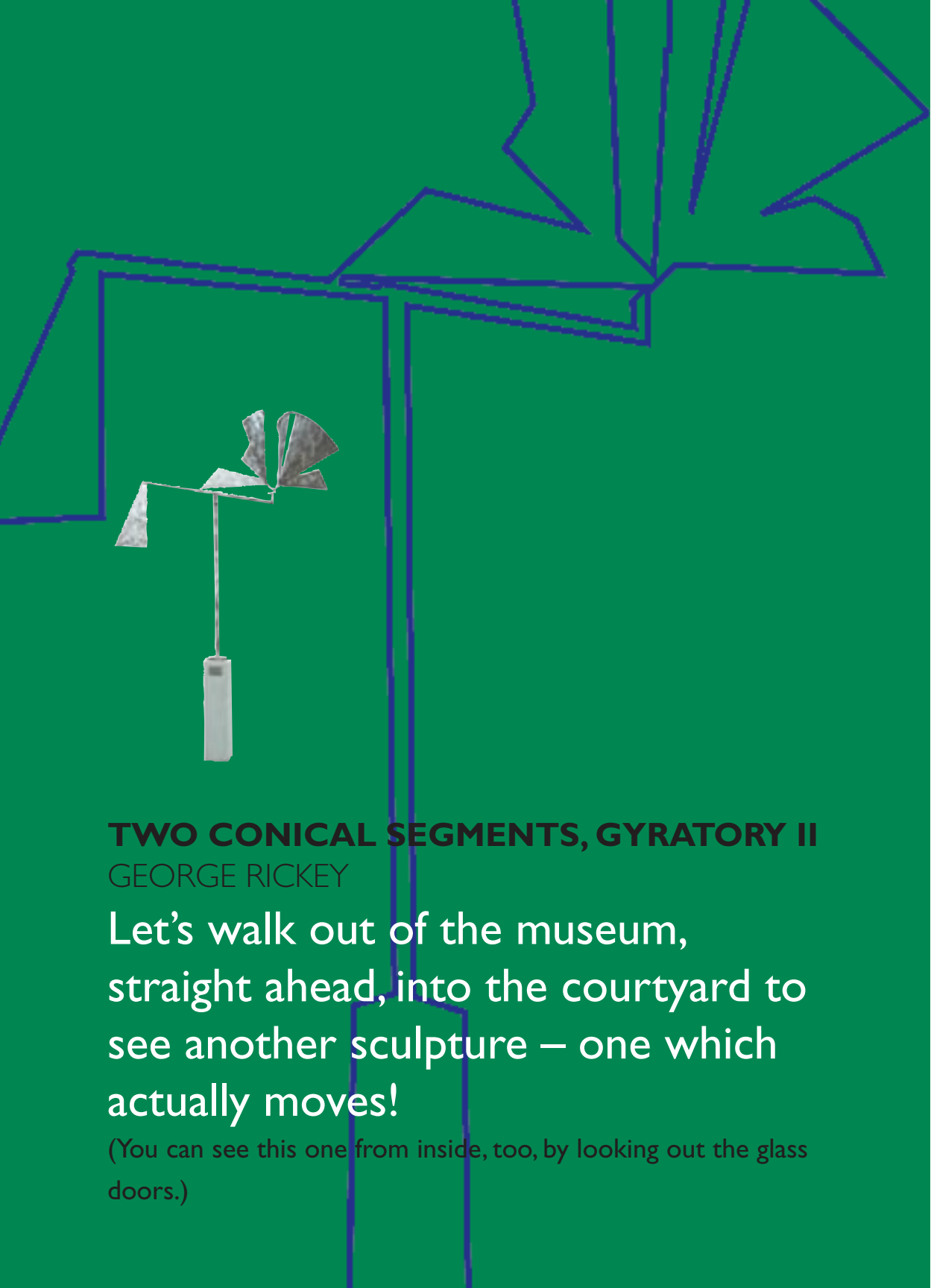
This kind of sculpture is called “abstract”. Art in which the lines, shapes, colors, or textures are most important, rather than a recognizable object, is called abstract.

Did you notice how the light falls on the different shapes which make up Griffon?

The artist who created *Griffon*, David Hayes, graduated from the University of Notre Dame.



Look inside the Sculpture to Go Box and find geometric and organic shapes.



TWO CONICAL SEGMENTS, GYRATORY II

GEORGE RICKEY

Let's walk out of the museum,
straight ahead, into the courtyard to
see another sculpture – one which
actually moves!

(You can see this one from inside, too, by looking out the glass
doors.)

George Rickey, the artist who made this sculpture was born in South Bend. He really liked the kinds of sculptures which Alexander Calder made, the ones that move, called “mobiles.”

What do you think is causing this sculpture to move? A motor? Batteries? The wind?

- *What material did the artist use to make this sculpture?*
- *Can you describe the surface of the shapes? This is an example of texture.*
- *Why do you think the artist gave the sculpture texture?*

If you were the artist, what name would you give this sculpture?

Write it here _____

Find another moving sculpture in the courtyard by George Rickey. Sketch it in this space.





MOBILE ALEXANDER CALDER

Next move inside the building and look up at another black sculpture.

Is the sculpture overhead also an abstract sculpture?

What sort of shapes are these?

Circle your answer: *Geometric or Organic?*

This sculpture is kinetic which means it can move. Can you imagine how this sculpture might move if it were outdoors in the breeze?

The artist who made this sculpture is Alexander Calder, who invented mobiles. Have you seen a mobile before, maybe dangling over a baby's crib? Alexander Calder was fascinated with how things moved and he often made toys.

- *Can you imagine this sculpture with bright colors?*
- *What colors would you choose?*
- *Do you think it is heavy or light?*

You can make a mobile out of paper at home.



Look inside the box and find a mobile made from paper. Take the directions home with you.

- *What color paper will you use for your mobile?*
- *Where will you hang your mobile?*



NYDIA RANDOLPH ROGERS

Let's take the elevator to the second floor. Walk straight ahead and stop at a white sculpture of a woman.

We have been looking at sculpture that moves. This one doesn't actually move, but Randolph Rogers has made us feel as though the woman is in motion.

- *What parts of the sculpture look as though they are moving?*
- *What do you see that makes you think she might move?*

This sculpture, Nydia, tells the story of Nydia, the blind flower girl of Pompeii. Nydia was a character in the 1834 novel, The Last Days of Pompeii. In the sculpture, she is listening to the sound of the volcanic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in Pompeii. The ancient city of Pompeii, in Italy, was buried in lava and ash from the volcano.

- *Can you see anything which makes it a story from ancient times?*
- *Do you see that Nydia is standing on a box? This is called a pedestal. Sculptures are often placed on a pedestal.*
- *This sculpture of Nydia was so popular, there were 100 copies of it.*

This sculpture is an example of a realistic sculpture.

- *Do you know what realistic means?*
- *A sculpture with a recognizable subject is called realistic. What is this sculpture's subject?*

What material do you think the artist, Randolph Rogers, used to make this sculpture? _____

If you could touch it, how would it feel?

Circle as many as you wish: Cold Smooth Rough Hard



Look inside the Sculpture to Go box and find the object which is made of marble.

How does it feel in your hand?

Is this sculpture realistic or abstract? What is the subject?

The artist who made this sculpture, Frederic Remington, loved the American west and stories of cowboys. A broncho buster was a cowboy who tamed wild horses.

What did the artist do to make you feel as though this horse is moving?

This sculpture is made of a metal called bronze. It is carved first in clay, next coated in wax, then covered in melted bronze. When the bronze is hard, it is polished. About 100 copies of this sculpture were made.

Take a moment to look (be careful!) over the banister at Mr. Calder's Mobile from this point of view.

- *Does it look different from where you are now?*
- *Which view do you like best? Why?*
- *Draw the mobile from this point of view*



BRONCHO BUSTER FREDRIC REMINGTON

Nearby there is another sculpture that looks as though it might move. Walk to your left, and stop at a sculpture of a man riding a horse.





LATENT EMISSIONS CHAKIA BOOKER

Walk toward the end of the room to the windows. Find a sculpture as tall as a person.

- What material was used to make this sculpture?
- How do you think it was made?
- Does it remind you of anything you have seen before?
- Did you think old tires could be used to make art?
- Can you think of something else we could recycle into art?

The sculptor who made this, Chakia Booker, lives in a big city where tires and automobiles are everywhere. This sculpture is called **Latent Emissions**.

- *What would you name it? Write your title below.*

Make a list of some objects you could recycle into a work of art.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.



Look inside the **Sculpture to Go Box** and find some recycled objects you might use to create a sculpture.

This sculpture, called *Natural Form*, was made by Chicago artist, Richard Hunt. What do you think the title means?

- *Is it made of geometric shapes or organic shapes?*
- *Does it remind you of anything you've seen before?*
- *Can you find one shape which looks like the wing of a bird?*

Circle the words which describe *Natural Form*.

Circle as many as you wish:

Wavy Curving Sharp Flowing Smooth

Draw some organic shapes here.



Look inside the box to find some clay which you can use to make into an organic shape.

NATURAL FORM RICHARD HUNT

Look nearby for a much smaller, golden sculpture on a tall pedestal.



GRIFFON DAVID HAYES

There is one more stop on our tour. If you move toward the window you can see the Griffon from here.

How is *Griffon* different from this new point of view?

A Griffon is also a protector that stands guard.

Does it seem as though Griffon is protecting the museum?

If you were a sculptor creating a big sculpture for outdoors, what would you create?

- *What material would you use?*
- *Would any of the parts move?*
- *Draw a picture of it in the space*



Thank you for following along on the sculpture tour! Please return the Sculpture to Go Box to the desk in the museum lobby. We hope you will return soon to discover the treasures of the Snite Museum of Art.

GRIFFON, David Hayes

TWO CONICAL SEGMENTS, GYRATORY II, George Rickey

MOBILE, Alexander Calder

NYDIA, Randolph Rogers

BRONCHO BUSTER, Fredric Remington

LATENT EMISSION, Chakia Booker

NATURAL FORM, Richard Hunt

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