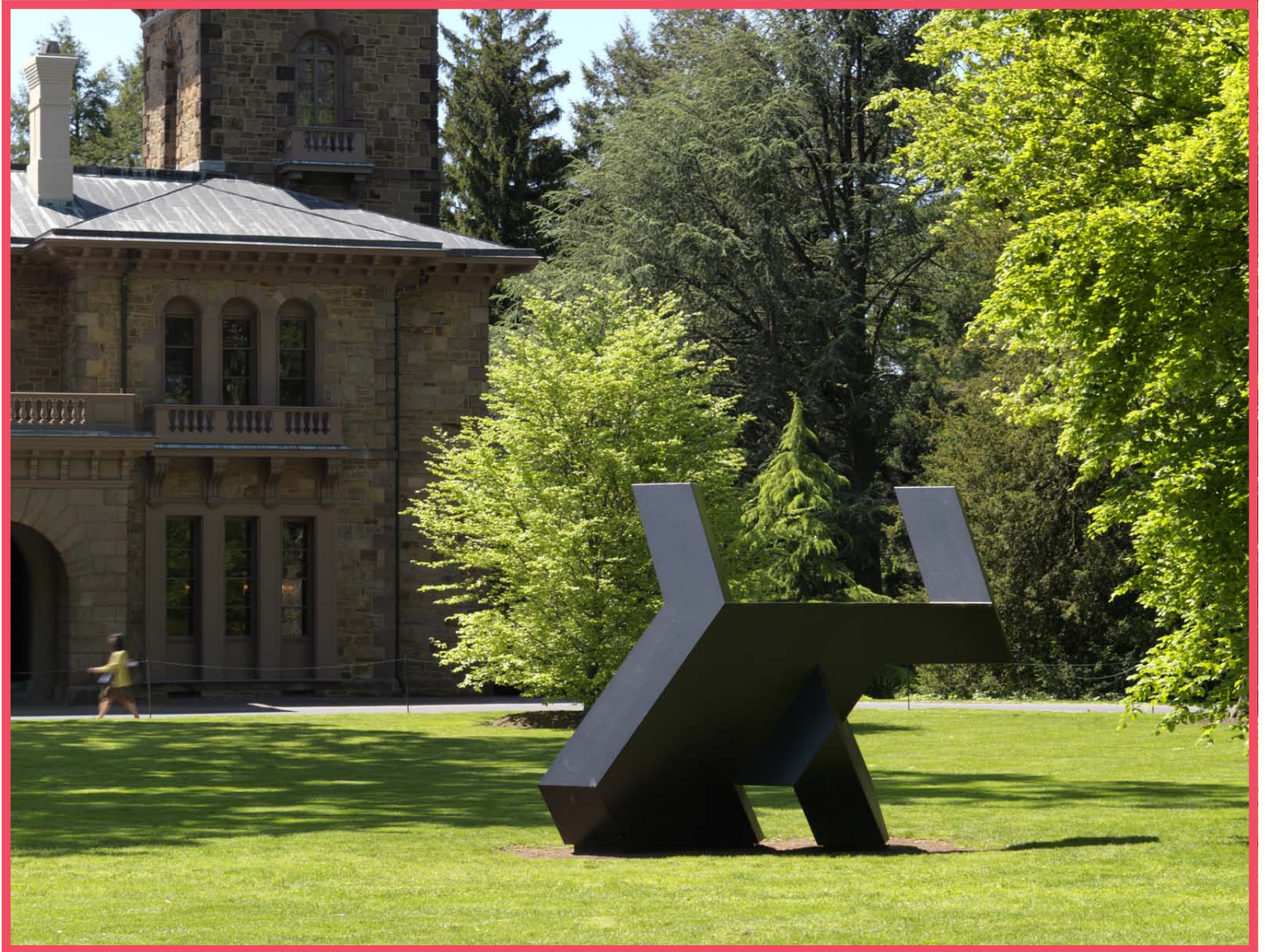


Sculpture Tour

Welcome to the Princeton University Art Museum. Today we are going to look at sculpture on the Princeton University campus. Refer to the map on the back if you need help finding your way.



PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
ART MUSEUM

ALWAYS FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

artmuseum.princeton.edu

1 David Smith, *Cubi XIII*

Walk outside of the Museum and turn left.
Look for this sculpture.

Walk around the sculpture.

- What is it made of?
- How many separate pieces are there?
- What shapes do you see?
- What do you think it looks like?
- Can you think of a good title for this sculpture?
- Looking closely at the sculpture, can you find the title and the year it was made?



David Smith, American, 1906–1965: *Cubi XIII*, 1963. Stainless steel. The John B. Putnam Jr. Memorial Collection, Princeton University (y1969-19) / photo: Bruce M. White

The artist David Smith used a welding torch to put the nine shapes of this sculpture together. Can you see the welding lines where the pieces are joined? He also polished the stainless steel so it reflects light. How would it look on a sunny day? A dull, gray day? Smith created twenty-eight sculptures for the Cubi series. This one is number thirteen. "Cubi" comes from the word "cubist" or "cube." Can you find a cube in the sculpture?

2 Henry Moore, *Oval with Two Points*

Walk to the left, then turn right and go up the stairs between the two tigers. When you get to the top of the stairs, look for this sculpture.

Walk around the sculpture.

- Does it look smooth or rough?
- What color is it?

Look through the opening.
(When a sculpture has an opening that you can see through, it is called "negative space.")

- What do you see on the other side?
How would the view change if it were winter or fall?
- What would you call this sculpture?



Henry Moore, British, 1898–1986: *Oval with Points*, 1969–70. Bronze. The John B. Putnam Jr. Memorial Collection, Princeton University (y1969-128) / © The Henry Moore Foundation / photo: Bruce M. White

Henry Moore was a British artist who was famous for outdoor public art. He called this sculpture *Oval with Two Points*. Are the points touching? Do they look sharp? This sculpture is cast, which means that Moore first made a model out of plaster, then a form was made to take the shape of the plaster. Finally, the bronze metal was poured into the form at a metal foundry. The sculpture was made in England and brought to Princeton by ship. It weighs 5,000 pounds!

3 George Rickey, *Two Planes Vertical Horizontal #2*

Walk back to the path at the top of the stairs and walk toward the Chapel. Look for this sculpture on the left as you approach the Chapel.

- What do you think this is made of?
- Does it look like *Cubi XIII* or *Oval with Two Points*?

(It is like *Cubi XIII* because it is made of stainless steel and is polished or burnished—rubbed with a grinding disc in a random pattern.)

The two squares of this sculpture move with the wind.

- How many pieces make up the sculpture?
- Can you see the screws and bolts? This is also like *Cubi XIII* because it is constructed.
- What would be a good title for this sculpture?



George Rickey, American, 1907–2002: *Two Planes Vertical Horizontal II*, 1970. Stainless steel. The John B. Putnam Jr. Memorial Collection, Princeton University (y1972-42)

The artist George Rickey, who spent time in the Air Force, was interested in gravity and wind. He named this piece *Two Planes Vertical Horizontal II*. The name “Two Planes” can refer to the vertical and horizontal surfaces that change as the sculpture moves, or to airplanes. The squares are weighted at the bottom with ninety pounds of lead. Because the top parts of the squares are made of Styrofoam, they move with the wind but do not completely turn over. This kind of sculpture is called “kinetic art” because pieces of it move.

4 Tony Smith, *Moses*

Now turn right and walk on the path from the Chapel through the gates to Prospect House. Look for the sculpture on the lawn in front of Prospect House. It's okay to walk on the grass.

Walk around the sculpture.

- Do the back and front look the same?
- Are the sides the same?
- Which view do you like best?
- Does it look like the stainless-steel sculptures we looked at earlier?
- How would it look if it was turned upside down and the arms that stick up in the air became the legs?
- What would it look like if it were painted red?
- What would you name this sculpture?



Tony Smith, American, 1912–1980: *Moses*, 1967–68, fabricated 1969. Painted mild steel. The John B. Putnam Jr. Memorial Collection, Princeton University (y1969-104) / photo: Bruce M. White

The artist Tony Smith named this sculpture *Moses* because it reminded him of a sculpture of Moses with horns coming out of his head, made by Michelangelo. Do you think the two vertical shapes sticking out from the top look like horns? What else do they look like?

5 Isamu Noguchi, *White Sun*

Walk back toward the Chapel. After you pass the Chapel, you will come to Firestone Library. Go into the lobby and look for this sculpture.

Look through the hole from both sides.

- What do you see?
- What does the sculpture look like?
- What would you name it?
- Does it look smooth or rough?
- Do you see the piece that's missing?
- Did you see another sculpture today with a shape like this? (*Oval with Two Points* by Henry Moore)



Isamu Noguchi, American, 1904–1988: *White Sun*, 1966. Saravezza marble. The John B. Putnam Jr. Memorial Collection, Princeton University (y1969-129) / photo: Bruce M. White

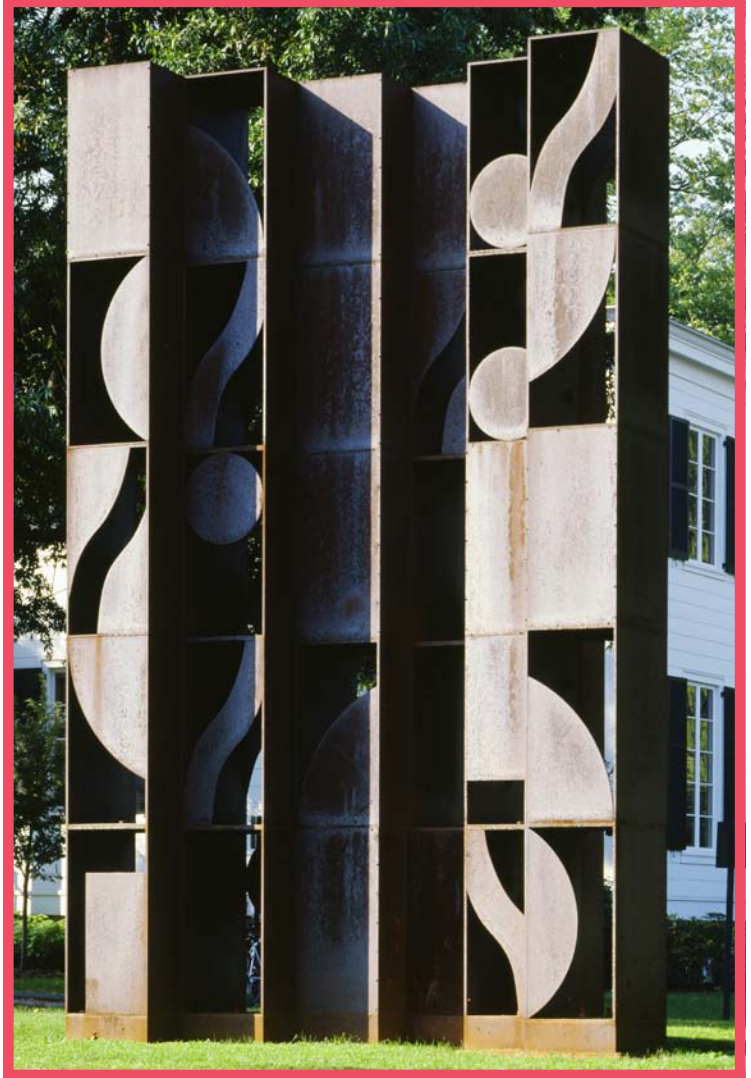
Isamu Noguchi used special tools like chisels to carve this sculpture out of a solid block of white marble. The marble came from Italy, where Noguchi carved it.

6 Louise Nevelson, *Atmosphere and Environment X*

Leave the library and walk toward Nassau Street. On the grass behind the library, look for this sculpture.

Walk around the sculpture and look at it from both sides.

- What shapes do you see?
- Are the shapes the same on both sides of the sculpture?
- If the sun is out do you see shadows in the boxes?
- How would the sculpture be different on a cloudy day?
- Can you see the screws, nuts, and bolts?
- Does the sculpture look smooth or rough?
- Look through the negative space at the landscape. What do you see?



Louise Nevelson, American, 1899–1988: *Atmosphere and Environment X*, 1969–70. Cor-Ten steel. The John B. Putnam Jr. Memorial Collection, Princeton University (y1969-18) / photo: Bruce M. White

This sculpture was made by an artist named Louise Nevelson. She constructed it out of steel. Over time it has rusted and gained its reddish-orange color. Nevelson called herself “an architect of shadow” and “an architect of light.” Can you guess why?

Thank you for joining us today. We hope you enjoyed looking at some of the outdoor sculpture on Princeton University's campus. When you have time, you might want to take a look at some of the other sculptures on campus. As you explore these pieces, think about the things we talked about today. To learn more about the art on Princeton's campus, visit artmuseum.princeton.edu/campus-art, where you can hear the voices of museum curators and other experts.

- What is it made of?
- What do you think it looks like?
- Does it look the same from all sides?
- Is there any negative space?
- Does it look smooth or rough?
- Would it look different on a sunny/cloudy day?
- What would you name it?

