Sculpture Handout:

Possible functions of sculpture:

icon/image--

Monument--

Historical record--

Decorative element--

Theoretical investigation-

Formal exploration--

Investigation in media--

Attempt to record time—

-Worship or veneration

-To inspire or revere

-Of an event or person

-To architecture

-Of an aesthetic ideal

-Of the elements of art

-Possibilities of material

Measure time and space

-Idol

-Propaganda

-Narrative

-Embellishment

-Canon

-Abstraction

-Object

-Earth art

**Sculpture Comparisons:**

Possibilities for analysis:

Slide comparison:

Sculptural issues:

Purpose/function/context

Proportion/scale

Stance/presentation

Meaning/content

Negative/positive space

Organic/geometric

Anatomical detail/correctness

Technique/material

Formal/elements of art

Facial expression Movement/gesture

Forms

Mass

Volume

Space

Texture

Balance

Repetition

Rhythm

Methods of Creating Sculpture:

1. Subtractive Method: the form is created by removing (as in carving) from a block or mass.
2. Additive Method: the form is built up by modeling in clay, constructing (joining material), and or assembling preexisting forms (such as found objects)
3. Casting: subtractive or additive methods of creating sculpture can then be cast in another material such as bronze, by taking molds (a three dimensional imprint) from the forms.

Types of casting:

Piece Mold- one of a set of parts that fit together to form a whole or unit, (Shang dynasty Fang Dings)

Lost Wax- a method of casting metal in which a wax model is coated with a material with a high melting point. The wax is melted and replaced by the molten metal. (Ancient Greek)

Types of sculptures:

1. Freestanding-sculpture in the round which if finished on all sides and meant to be viewed from several different viewpoints, usually resting on the ground or placed on a pedestal
2. Relief Sculpture- sculptural forms which project from a surface or background
3. Low relief- forms project only slightly from the background, also called Bas Relief
4. High relief- forms project significantly from the background
5. Negative relief- images are incised into a flat surface, emphasis is on contours and outlines rather than forms.

Works of Sculpture:

Sumerian Votive Offerings

Khafre (Old Kingdom)

Cycladic Figurines

Menkaure and Queen Khamerernebty

Prince Rahotep and his wife Nofret

Lady Senuwy [Sennuwy]

Sesostris I from Lisht Upper Egypt

Sesostris I from Lisht Lower Egypt

Statue of Senenmut and Neferure

Hatshepsut (New Kingdom)

Akhenaten

Bust of Nefertiti

Female Cycladic Idol

Male Cycladic

flute player

Snake Godess

Peplos Kore

Getty Kouros

Kritios boy

Zeus/Poseidon

Polyclitos’ Doryphoros

Paxit5eles’ Hermes and the infant

Aphrodite of Knidos

Winged Bictory of Samothrace

Dying Gaul/ Gaul and his Wife

Laocoon

Barberini Faun

Seated Boxer

Sculptural Relief

Palette of Narmer

Lion Gate

Phidias’ Metopes from Partenon

Phidias’ Parthenon frieze

Grave Steles

Commemorative Steles

Alter of Zeus Frieze

Worship or veneration--

Inspire or to be revered--

Of an event or person--

To architecture--

Of an aesthetic ideal--

Of the element of art--

Possibilities of material--

Measure time and space--

**Sculptural issues**:

Form

Mass

Volume

Space

Texture

Balance

Repetition

Rhythm

Idol

Propaganda

Narrative

Embellishment

Canon

Abstraction

Object

Earth art