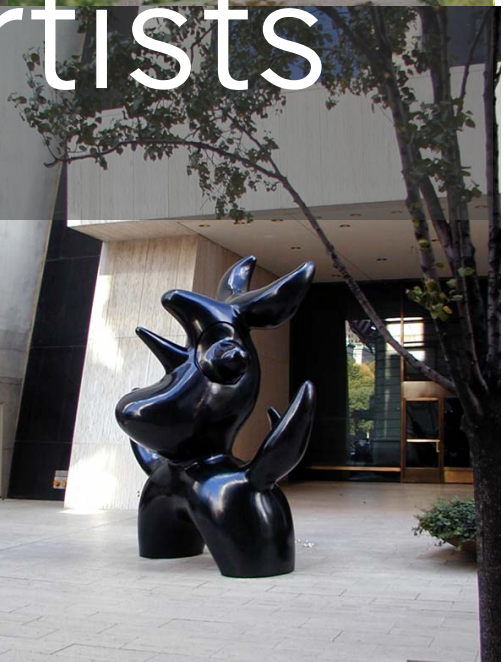




Sculpture Artists



Washington State University

Summer 2011

“Go Team!”



Jamie Vaida

Jamie Vaida is a contemporary artist who creates both functional and sculptural pieces of art. His work is often determined by his clients' requests, although Vaida uses the elements of personality, function, and surroundings to help him develop his art.



Vaida's ability to create within a predetermined space has led him to become a very skilled architectural artist. His experience working with staircases, furniture, and ceiling art has helped him build a strong home décor fan base.



Vaida's ability to work with both metal and wood has given his sculpting creations a very organic feel. He often uses recycled materials, and works primarily with wood, copper, and steel. His ability to twist and shape his materials often brings out a hidden beauty from something seeming so ordinary or regular.

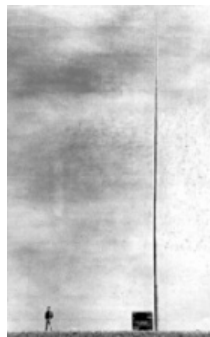
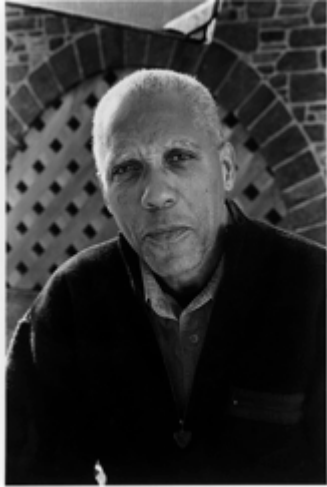


<http://www.jamievaida.com/>

Nick Antich

Martin Puryear

Even though Martin Puryear designs look simple much thought is put into them. He started his higher education at The Catholic University of America in 1963. He was a Peace Corps volunteer in Sierra Leone from 1964 to 1966. He studied printmaking in Sweden and assisted a master cabinet-maker. He entered the Yale University graduate sculpture program in 1968. Puryear began his career in the 1970s alongside other members of the Post-Minimalist generation. He worked mainly with wood with manual skill and building methods. His sculptures examine such issues of identity, culture, and history. His first solo exhibition was held in the late 1970s at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. He has received many awards and known in art community. In 2003, he served on the Jury for the World Trade Center Site Memorial Competition.



<http://www.moma.org/visit/calendar/exhibitions/28>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Puryear

Tom Otterness



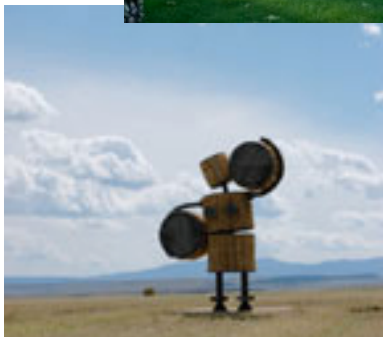
Tom Otterness is an American sculptor who was born in 1952 in Wichita, Kansas. He studied at the Art Students League of New York in 1970 and at the Independent Study Program of the Whitney Museum of American Art in 1973.



Tom Otterness began his career as a public sculptor during his time with Colab beginning in 1977. His inspiration came from the plaster replicas of Jesus and Elvis and Santeria sculptures in botanica shops in the Bronx. He now works out of a studio located in Brooklyn.



He was the first artist ever to have contributed a balloon to the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade, a giant Humpty Dumpty. His style is often described as cartoonish and cheerful but tends to carry a political punch and a dark side. His sculptures are filled with multiple meanings and allude to sex, class, money, and race. The main theme of his work seems to be the struggle of the little man against the capitalist machine in a difficult and strange city. His aesthetics are often seen as a riff on capitalist realism and blends high and low, cute and cut

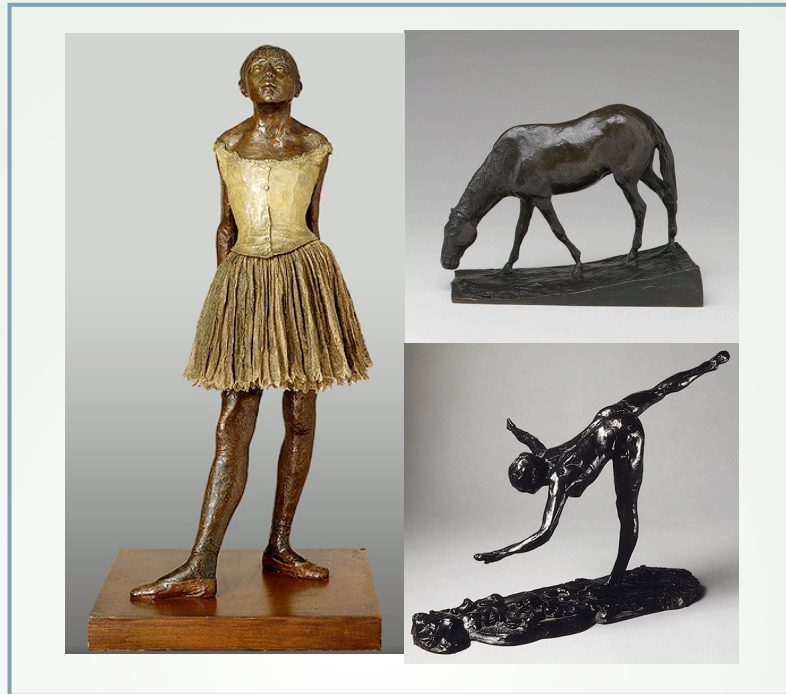


Tom Otterness is primarily known as a public artist and has exhibited in popular exhibitions in locations across the U.S. and around the world. His art can be found in parks and public squares. Many of Otterness's public works can be found in New York City and is best known to New Yorkers for his 2002 Life Underground installation. The community of Pullman would best know Otterness for his Makin' Hay which is a bigger than life art installation in Pullman, Washington near campus. These sculptures are made of hay and fabricated steel.

- <http://www.stanford.edu/~kendric/Hay/index.html>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom_Otterness
- http://www.tomostudio.com/pdf/indy_brookeagle_march_2005.pdf

Nineteenth-century French artist
EDGAR DEGAS
(1834–1917)

“Art is not what you see, but what you make others see.” - Edgar Degas



Bronze Sculpture
The Little Fourteen-Year-Old Dancer ~ Horse at Trough ~ First Arabesque Penchée

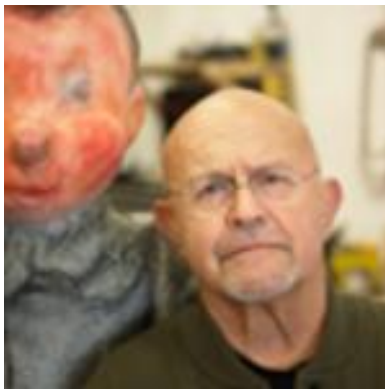
Edgar Degas was born on July 19, 1834, in Paris, France. He was the child of a wealthy banker and his original aspiration was to practice law. In 1855 his life changed courses where he decided to study art at the prestigious École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. It was at this school where he studied under Louis Lamothe, and Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres. When he finished his formal education he then embarked on a artistic journey of study visiting and living various locations across Italy including Rome, Nepal, and Florence. During this time of furthering his art studies he replicated Renaissance works and developed his own skilled technique of portrait painting and figure drawing. By 1861 Degas interest shifted to Biblical paintings and in this he developed a passion to depict vibrant life. He loved capturing motion and activity in his art. As Degas life progressed his eyesight became weaker around the 1870's and it was at this time that he switched mediums to sculpture. His bronze sculptures still depicted movement just as his paintings had captured the beauty and lyricism found in natural life, as his eyesight decreased Degas grew more reclusive and eventually passed on September 27, 1917, in Paris.

Jim Dine



Born in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1935, Jim Dine is an American Pop Artist sometimes considered to be part of the Neo-Dada Movement. In his art, he incorporates tools, rope, shoes, articles of clothing including neckties, and appliances, and other images of everyday objects.

Over the course of forty years, he has created more than three thousand pieces of work, which include paintings, sculptures, drawings, and prints, as well as performance works, stage and book designs, poetry, and even music. His art has been put on display for numerous individual and group art shows and is in the permanent collections of museums around the world.



- <http://www.sculptsite.com/sculpture-headlines-Frederik-Meijer-Gardens-Sculpture-Park-Jim-Dine-01-17-11.html>
- http://tccsculpture.blogspot.com/2011_02_01_archive.html
- <http://www.overoll.com/Content/Jim-Dine-Sculpture-Looks-at-Pop-Artists-Career-/2011/2/2/473316.news?from=gimage>
- <http://www.absolutearts.com/artsnews/2011/01/25/36331.html>

LIFE

Sam Rodia was an Italian immigrant who built the world-famous Watts Towers on a residential lot in Watt's neighborhood of South Central Los Angeles.

Rodia's Watts Towers were designated as a National Historic Landmark by the United States Department of the Interior in 1990, and are managed by the City of Los Angeles .

The Watts Towers installation consists of seventeen major sculptures. They were constructed of structural steel, covered with mortar, and adorned with a diverse mosaic of broken glass, sea shells, generic pottery, tile, and many pieces of 20th-century American ceramics. They were built without benefit of machine equipment, scaffolding, bolts, rivets, welds or drawing board designs.

Sam Rodia

The Watts Towers



"I build the tower people like, everybody come."
- Sam Rodia

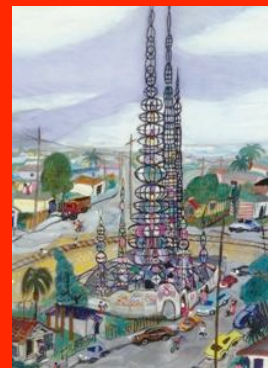
An uneducated Italian standing barely five feet tall, Rodia worked from the 1920's to the 1950's without helpers or scaffolding to build unique and majestic spires of reinforced concrete rising to a hundred feet, decorated with a mosaic of tile, seashells, pottery, ceramics, rocks and glass - even broken 7-Up and Milk of Magnesia bottles.

Rodia's Watts Towers have come to be recognized as an artistic and engineering masterpiece world-wide.



QUOTES

"I had it in mind to do something big and I did it."



Created by:

Scott Randall

Information From:

- <http://leopolitifamily.com/Postcards.htm>
- <http://www.flickr.com/photos/doubletee/223508696/>
- <http://paperdollsforboys.wordpress.com/2008/11/14/book-week-day-4ish/>
- <http://artistforlandscapes.wordpress.com/2008/04/15/recycled-works-of-art-watts-towers-and-ave-maria-grotto/>
- <http://www.ibuildthetower.com/html/film.html>

Frederic Remington



Frederic Remington was an American painter, illustrator, sculptor, and writer who specialized in depictions of the Old American West.

Frederic was born to Seth Pierre Remington and Clara Bascomb Sackrider, in Canton, New York, on October 4, 1861. He was an only child and was constantly praised. Remington's father was a colonel in the Civil War, a newspaper editor and postmaster. The family was active in local politics and staunchly Republican. Frederic Remington was related to Indian portrait artist George Catlin and cowboy sculptor Earl W. Bascom.

Remington's father hoped Frederic would attend WestPoint, but his grades were not high enough and he did not have an interest in military schooling. Instead he attended the art school at Yale University. While there, he found that he preferred drawing action scenes to still-lives. One of his first pieces published, in the *Yale Courant*, was of a football player. Remington also played on the football team and this was a point of great pride for his family. In 1879, Remington left Yale to attend to his sick father, never returning to the school. His father died a year later.



For the next 10 -15 years, Remington traveled around the United States working various jobs and increasing his artistic ability. In 1895, Remington attempted his first sculpture. After months of working with clay, he finally had a complete plaster model that was then cast in bronze; copies were made and sold at Tiffany's. Remington returned his focus to paintings, not returning to sculpture until 1900, at this time using the lost wax method of sculpting.



Frederic Remington died after an emergency appendectomy led to peritonitis on December 26, 1909. His extreme obesity (weighing nearly 300 pounds) had complicated the anesthesia and the surgery, and chronic appendicitis was cited in the post-mortem examination as an underlying factor in his death. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Canton, New York.

Though Remington is most widely known for his paintings, he was also a talented sculptor, as well as an author of multiple books. It is written that Remington was the inventor of the "cowboy sculpture." His Western art is still popular today among collectors.



- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederic_Remington
- <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/americanmasters/episodes/frederic-remington/about-frederic-remington/688/>
- <http://mistercrew.com/blog/2010/10/15/football-illustrations-from-yale-1878/>
- <http://blogs.menshealth.com/thecache/10-manliest-sculptures/2010/08/23/>
- <http://www.largeart.com/searchresult.aspx?CategoryID=32>

Edgar Degas

Biography

(1834 – 1917) Edgar Degas, born Hilaire-Germain-Edgwar de Gas was born into a middle class family in Paris, France. His artistic skill was encouraged from a young age by his father, a fanatic of the arts. Degas spent his late teens and early twenties learning how to paint, and eventually in 1868 made a name for himself among other greats such as Manet and Renoir. After the war, he returned to Paris in 1873 and began what we now know as the Impressionists. Paintings of Degas' during this time included mostly modern women from radical perspectives. His nudes were often considered "ugly" and incredibly controversial. When he began to lose his eyesight, Degas turned to sculpture, mostly bronze. The piece left, *Little Dancer of Fourteen Years*, remains one his best-known works. Modern critics may dislike Degas due to his anti-Semitism and misogynist undertones. He died alone, having never married, at the age of 83 on September 27, 1917.



Works Cited

http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/dgsb/hd_dgsb.htm

<http://www.biography.com/articles/Edgar-Degas-9269770?part=1>

<http://www.biography.com/impressionists/degas-bio.jsp>

Bronwyn Frazier



Bronwyn Frazier is an American artist who was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. She attended Arcadia University where she developed an interest in sculpting. She wanted to be on stage and was assigned in a theater class to design a mask and "make it come to life". She made five and was so talented at mask making that her teacher encouraged her to continue creating them. From there, her art expanded into not only making masks, but also other forms: sculptures, buckles, and decorative art.

She makes her beautiful and creative masks and sculptures out of neoprene latex. She fell in love with this material after finding out that the masks and puppets in her favorite movie, *Labyrinth*, were made from neoprene latex. Many of her masks and sculptures come from the *Labyrinth*. She also creates masks that have been used in several local theater shows. She sells her creations on her website, <http://www.eyefeather.com>. She also is a photographer and an actress.



Heather Welsh

Louise Joséphine Bourgeois

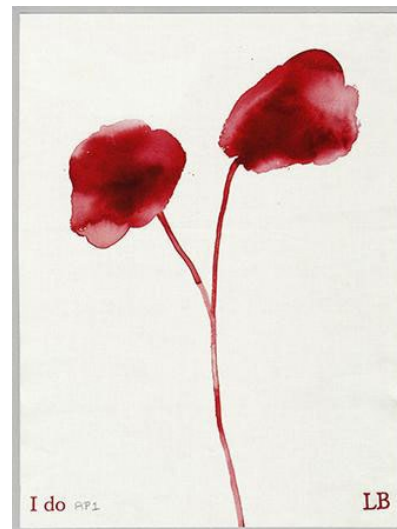
"I really want to worry people, to bother people." - Bourgeois (1984)

Louise Bourgeois was born in Paris, France on December 25th, 1911. Bourgeois studied mathematics at Sorbonne, but changed her major to art after her mother passed away. It was there that she decided to change her focus from painting to sculpture.

Bourgeois married Robert Goldwater, a noted art historian, and moved to New York City. During the early fifties she joined the American Abstract Artists Group, and made the transition from wood structures to marble, plaster and bronze. She investigated themes of fear, vulnerability, and loss of control.

Bourgeois was celebrated in a retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art in NYC in 1981. At the time, she revealed that the imagery in her sculptures was wholly autobiographical. She confided to the world that she obsessively relived through her art the trauma of her father's infidelities.

In 2010, in the last year of her life, Bourgeois used her art to speak up for LGBT equality. She created the piece I Do, benefit the nonprofit organization Freedom to Marry.



*"Everyone should have the right to marry. To make a commitment to love someone forever is a beautiful thing."
- Bourgeois (2010)*

<http://www2.citypaper.com/arts/story.asp?id=11477>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louise_Bourgeois

http://jameswagner.com/2010/05/louise_bourgeois_191.html

<http://hirshhorn.si.edu/info/press.asp?key=90&subkey=374>

jason deCaire staylor

Jason Taylor grew up in Europe and Asia with his English father and Guyanese mother. Most of his childhood was spent on the coral reefs of Malaysia where he developed a love of the sea. He has been a scuba diving instructor, a conservationist, and graffiti artist. Jason received his B.A. in 1998 from the London Institute of Arts with Honors in Sculpture and Ceramics. He was taught traditional methods of stone carving while working in the Canterbury Cathedral. Five years of working in set design and concert installation gave him experience with cranes, lifting, logistics, and completing large scale projects.

All of Taylor's previous experiences led him to his grand idea of an underwater sculpture project. His park would include cement carvings instead of stone to create artificial reefs beneath the Caribbean Sea. His name gained the attention of the world in 2006 when his project came to life.



His eclectic upbringing and world travels gave him the inspiration for his most ambitious creation. Taylor's underwater park, the world's first, is found in Grenada, West Indies.



Taylor is currently founder and Artistic Director of the Museo Subacuático de Arte (MUSA) in Cancun, Mexico.

Information retrieved from:
*<http://www.underwatersculpture.com/pages/artist/bio.htm>

This special report brought to you by: Isaac Woolf

1700s Italian Sculpture

GIUSEPPE SANMARTINO



*The Veiled Christ, Dead Christ, or Christ Lying Under the Shroud
Naples, Italy 1753*



BY: SARAH LAMPERT

Sanmartino's first signed and dated work was the marble *The Veiled Christ*. It was originally started by Antonio Corradini but was left incomplete because of Antonio's death; Sanmartino completed it. *The Veiled Christ* showed that Sanmartino was already a mature artist, which earned him popularity as an artist. Sanmartino went on to create marble statues of *Virginity, Reward, Charity and Fortitude*. "The tender modelling of the marble, the graceful composition and the sentimental poses, which give the allegorical figures an almost worldly look, are characteristic of Sanmartino's work." (<http://www.lib-art.com/artgallery/1171-giuseppe-sammartino.html>) Sanmartino primarily produced religious sculptures.

Resources:

<http://www.lib-art.com/artgallery/1171-giuseppe-sammartino.html>

<http://www.getty.edu/art/gettyguide/artMakerDetails?maker=3640>