

BASS CONCERT HALL

# PUBLIC ART GUIDE



**for  
kids**

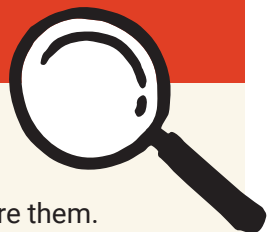


**LANDMARKS**

THE PUBLIC ART PROGRAM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

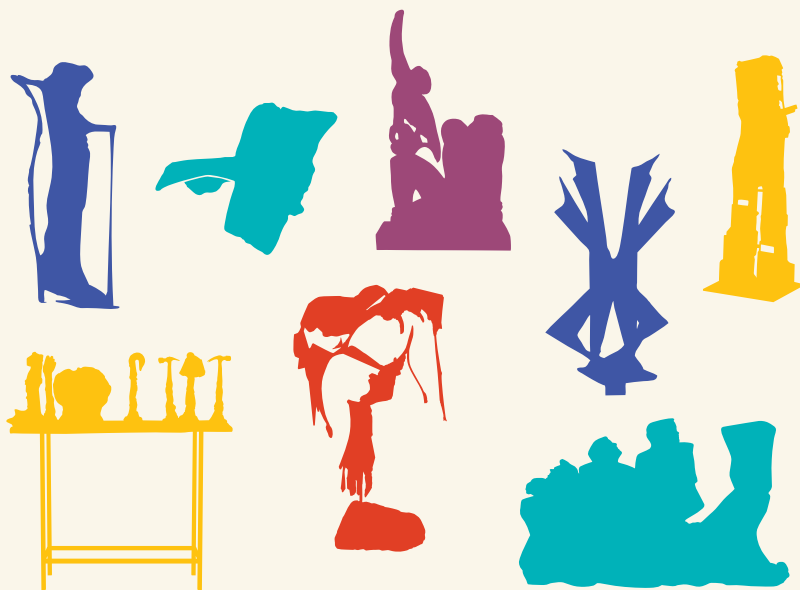
# Welcome!

The sculptures on each floor of Bass Concert Hall are part of Landmarks, UT's public art program. Public art is for everyone, including kids, and is displayed in places where all can enjoy it.



## Find the Art

Go with an adult to find the sculptures and explore them. Have fun doing the activities and let your imagination guide you!



# Amphora

**Year:** 1982

**Artist:** Bryan Hunt

**Location:** Third Floor

## Fun Fact

This sculpture is named after an amphora, a tall container with two handles that was used to store food and drinks in ancient Greece. Amphorae are smooth, round, and often made of clay.

## Question

Bryan Hunt made this sculpture out of bronze, a material that melts under intense heat and then hardens as it cools. Knowing this, how do you think the artist made this sculpture? What does the texture remind you of?





# *History of Black Bronze I*

**Year:** 1983

**Artist:** Jim Dine

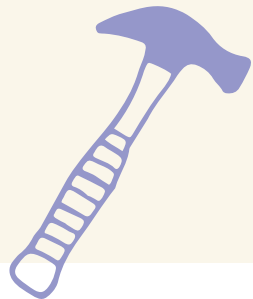
**Location:** Third Floor

## **Fun Fact**

The artist who made this sculpture, Jim Dine, is both a painter and a sculptor. He grew up in Cincinnati, Ohio, where his family owned a hardware store. Some of Dine's works are considered Pop art, an artistic style that uses everyday objects as art, including tools.

## **Question**

What tools do you see in this sculpture? If you were making Pop art like this, which everyday objects would you choose to show things about you? Take turns sharing with your group.



# Column of Peace

**Year:** 1954

**Artist:** Antoine Pevsner

**Location:** Fourth Floor



## Fun Fact

This sculpture was created to celebrate peace after many years of war in Europe. The artist was a “Utopian,” which means a person who dreams of a better world and believes it can come true. The sculpture is made up of lines in a special pattern. The balance and symmetry of the lines represent peace, while the angles show progress and new ideas.

## Activity

Symmetry means something that is the same, or balanced, on both sides. Try making a symmetrical shape with your body, like using your hands to create a heart. Share with your group what your shape represents. It could be strength, love, peace, or curiosity.

# The Swan's Dream of Leda

**Year:** 1962

**Artist:** David Hare

**Location:** Fourth Floor

## Fun Fact

The artist, David Hare, was inspired by Surrealism, an art style that explores fantasy and the world of dreams. In Surrealism, artists encourage viewers to find their own meanings in works of art.

## Question

Like many Surrealist works of art, this sculpture depicts a scene from a dream. Can you remember a dream you've had in the past? If you could create a sculpture of it, what would it look like? Take turns sharing with your group.



# Winged Victory

**Year:** 1951

**Artist:** Frederick Kiesler

**Location:** Fifth Floor



## Fun Fact

The name of this sculpture is *Winged Victory*, just like a famous sculpture from ancient Greece that shows the Goddess of Victory. This version might be inspired by the Greek myth of Icarus, who was the first human to fly. Icarus flew too close to the sun with wings made of feathers and wax, and he fell back to Earth.

## Question

After hearing this information, do you think this sculpture looks happy or sad? What do you think it says about nature? Take turns sharing with your group.



Scan to see the ancient Greek sculpture that inspired Kiesler.

# Figure

**Year:** 1957

**Artist:** Eduardo Paolozzi

**Location:** Fifth Floor

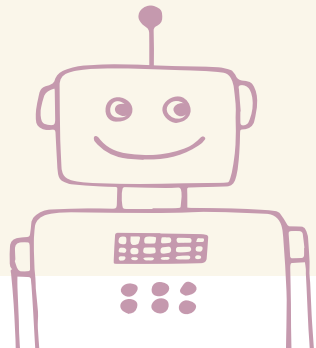


## Fun Fact

Eduardo Paolozzi made this sculpture using old machine parts. When it was created, people were worried about technology and how fast it was advancing. They feared that robots might one day replace humans.

## Activity

If this figure could walk, how do you think it would move? Have everyone in your group take a guess by showing their own robot walk.







# Victory Ball

**Year:** 1951

**Artist:** Anita Weschler

**Location:** Sixth Floor



## Fun Fact

This sculpture by Anita Weschler shows people celebrating the end of World War II. She made it using crushed stone molded together. It shows just enough detail to recognize the figures.

## Activity

Pose like one of the figures in the sculpture. See if someone in your group can guess which one you are.

# Prometheus and Vulture

**Year:** 1948

**Artist:** Koren Der Harootian

**Location:** Sixth Floor

## Fun Fact

This sculpture tells the story of Prometheus, a figure from Greek mythology who brought fire to humans, even though it was forbidden. As punishment, Zeus chained him to a rock where an eagle ate his liver each day.

## Question

When artists create works based on stories, they often pick scenes that are dramatic. Which moment in Prometheus's story did the artist choose? Why do you think this moment was important to show?



# There's More!



Explore Landmarks' collection with additional children's activity guides! Visit the Collection page of our website to find hands-on activities for ages 5-15.



Take a grown-up mobile tour of the works in **Bass Concert Hall**



Learn more about the **Landmarks collection**

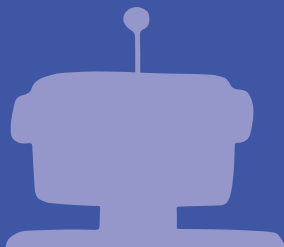


*Children's activity guides generously provided by Sheri Clark Henriksen.*

# LANDMARKS

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**TEXAS**  
**PERFORMING**  
**ARTS**



The University of Texas at Austin  
College of Fine Arts