

**GALLERY
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A FAMILY

FIELD GUIDE

FRAMING NATURE: THE LIVING WORLD IN ART



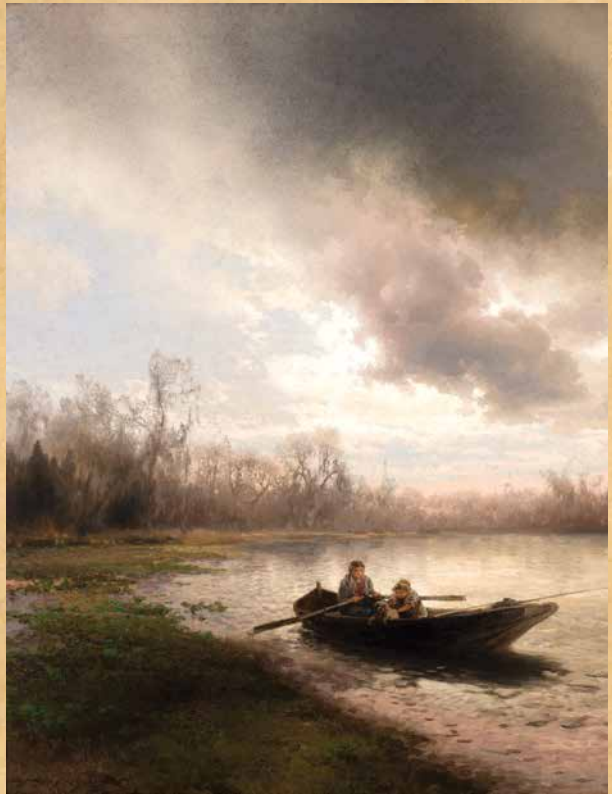
HARN MUSEUM OF ART
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

INSPIRATION

Herman Herzog
American, born
Germany, 1831-1932
On Alachua Lake
c. 1890
Oil on canvas

Imagine what it
would be like to be
out on the lake in
the little boat.

What is about
to happen?



Herzog and Gainesville:

Herman Herzog was a well-known landscape painter. He traveled to Gainesville often to visit his son who taught chemistry at East Florida Seminary, which was the foundation of the University of Florida. During these trips, Herzog hiked from coast to coast, sketching and painting along the way.

In this scene, the low angle of the sun and gathering clouds create a dramatic effect and show Herzog's skills as a painter.



Image: Google Maps

Paynes Prairie and Alachua Lake:

Paynes Prairie is located in Alachua County, Florida, between Gainesville and Micanopy. It is an important natural area of freshwater wetlands that provides water directly into the underground Floridan aquifer. It is also a habitat for a variety of animals including birds, reptiles, mammals and more.

During times of heavy rain the surface water swells and fills the prairie. Between 1870 and 1891, the sink hole that drains water into the aquifer became plugged. The prairie filled with water and was called Alachua Lake. When the plug broke loose in 1892, the entire lake emptied in only two weeks.



Paynes Prairie Today

Photo: Paige Willis

Scholar's Rocks:



China
Bent Scholar's Rock
19th - 20th century
Lingbi stone, wood base

Scholar's rocks are shaped naturally by water and possibly carved by artists to enhance the effects of erosion. The most prized ones invite you to use your imagination to see mountains, caves, animals or figures in the ridges, open areas and indentations. The rocks seem to communicate the power of natural processes.

Can you see a mountain or cave in this scholar's rock?

Small rocks, like this one, were collected by Chinese scholars as part of their study. The mental exercise in creativity likely benefited scholars' other intellectual and artistic pursuits.

Rock Garden:

Traditionally, Japanese gardeners used local stone to create rock gardens. Limestone is not typically used in Japanese gardens, but as a native stone in Florida, it was the first choice for the Harn's garden. The limestone boulders you see came from pastures about 60 - 70 miles away from the museum.



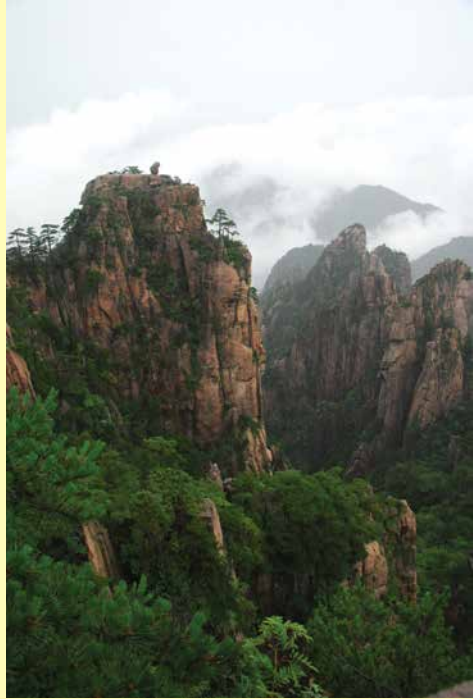
Rock Garden,
Harn Museum of Art

INSPIRATION

Lingbi Stone:

The scholar's rock on display is made of lingbi stone named for the county where it is found in Anhui Province in eastern China. Mount Huangshan is also located in Anhui and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Scholar's rocks are meant to provide an indoor scene to inspire memories of real, beautiful landscapes like Mount Huangshan. Beginning in China's Tang Dynasty in the 8th century, hermits, poets and painters were drawn to Mount Huangshan's breathtaking granite boulders, towering peaks, stone pillars, waterfalls and caves--veiled and unveiled by mist and cloud. They produced important works of visual art and poetry, inspired by the mountain.



Mount Huangshan,
Anhui Province, China

Visit the museum's Rock Garden
← in the Asian Wing.

DISCOVERY



Basilus Besler
German, 1561-1629
Papauer Corniculatum Luteum
1613
Copper plate engraving, hand colored

Did you know?

Viola flowers (pictured on the bottom, left and right) may be eaten. They are often used to decorate salads and desserts.*



* Some plants are extremely poisonous and can cause severe illness or even death. Do not eat a plant that you cannot identify as safe.

Basilus Besler:

Basilus Besler was an apothecary (early pharmacist), botanist and collector of natural history specimens. At the request of the ruling bishop, Besler created a botanical garden at Willibaldsburg Castle. He then produced a plant atlas, *Hortus Eystettensis*, that presented detailed and accurate images of every plant in the garden. Published in 1613, it was the most modern book on plants of its time.

Plants & Medicine:

Plants can affect the human body in a variety of ways, such as relieving pain (willow bark) and changing heart rate (foxglove). Because of this, plants were the primary source of medicine for thousands of years and still influence medicines commonly used today.

The central plant in Besler's print, *Papauer Corniculatum Luteum*, was commonly called Horned Poppy with a Yellow Flower, or Yellow Hornpoppy. It was known to cause disorientation and visions if consumed. Today, certain types of poppy plants are used to make medicines to treat severe pain.



Yellow Horned
Poppy



Garden of Willibaldsburg Castle
created by Besler

Photo by Dark Avenger--commonswiki



Yoruba people
Nigeria

Cloth with Olokun, Goddess of the Sea Motif (adire eleko)

c. 1973

Imported cotton cloth, indigo dye with starch resist

Adire Eleko:

Yoruba women in Nigeria produce the rich blue color and detailed designs of cloths like this using natural, local materials and the *adire eleko* (starch-resist) technique.

An artist drew the pattern you see with a feather quill dipped into a starch paste called *lafun*, made from cassava root. She made a square grid and filled it with images and designs that represent wisdom or advice, repeating each one at least twice.

DISCOVERY

Images: Google Maps



Did you know?

Nigeria is a country on the west coast of Africa. It is the world's largest producer of cassava.

Starch has a variety of uses across the world. It is used in adhesives, laundry products and medicines.



A Yoruba woman with an indigo paint pot

The artist then dipped the designed cloth into a large earthenware pot filled with indigo dye. The bare cloth turned dark blue while the designs made with starch paste resisted the dye (caused it to not absorb).

The water lily design in the center of the cloth is the symbol for Olokun, a sea goddess who is believed to bring wealth and is therefore very popular.

POWER

Skunder Boghossian:

Artist Skunder Boghossian, one of the best-known modern African artists, played an important role in introducing modern European art styles to Africa. His art often combined western art-making materials such as oil paint, crayon and ink with traditional African materials such as bark and animal skins.

During a trip to Uganda, Skunder collected tree bark that was traditionally used to make cloth for ceremonies and funerals. He used this material to create the textured and abstract images in *Time Cycle III*.

Can you spot
the lion?



Skunder Boghossian
Ethiopian-American
Time Cycle III
1937 - 2003
1981

Embossed bark cloth and
sand with collage on board



Make sure to see this bark cloth garment from another part of Africa in the Refuge section.



Mbuti people
Democratic Republic of Congo
Woman's Loincloth (pongo)
late 20th Century
Bark cloth, natural dyes



Fig Tree

Bark Cloth:

Bark cloth is a fabric made from the soft bark of the fig tree (*ficus natalensis*) by the Baganda people of Uganda and the Mbuti people of the Democratic Republic of Congo. To make this fabric, the outer bark of the tree is carefully removed and then soaked in water and beaten with a grooved wooden mallet until the fibers become flexible. The tree is then wrapped with banana leaves to protect it while it re-grows new bark, which can be harvested again in another year. The practice of preserving and protecting the tree for future use is sustainable to the environment.

Jaguar Effigy Urn:

This urn was made to hold the ashes of a deceased person. It takes the form of a crouching jaguar with bared teeth, a strong jaw, distinct claws and spots. It was created by the Moche people who lived on the west coast of South America in what is now Peru.



The use of a jaguar, a fierce predator at the top of the food chain, suggests the person whose ashes it preserves and life it honors was also powerful.

Moche people
Jaguar Effigy Urn
200-300 CE
Ceramic with pigments

Did you know?

Jaguars, unlike most cats, are strong swimmers and can even hunt in the water.



Inca culture
Peru (Andean Region)
Serpent cup
1400-1530 CE
Ceramic with pigments

POWER



Serpent Cup:

This vessel was created by the Inca people, who lived in Peru more than 1,000 years after the Moche people. Cups like this were regularly used in pouring liquid offerings to Incan gods. The Inca were particularly interested in flowing water because of its ability to spread drinking water and farmable land to a larger area. The smooth, slithering movement of a serpent suggests a moving stream and perhaps a channel between earth and supernatural realms.



REFUGE

Margaret Ross Tolbert
American, born 1954
Springs Mosaic
2004
Oil on linen, mirrors



Margaret Tolbert:

Artist Margaret Tolbert is based in Gainesville, Florida. She has been painting Florida's springs for more than 30 years. Her abstract canvases capture the effects of water, light and life in these beautiful and vital natural waterways. *Springs Mosaic* is composed of 23 small paintings and three mirrors that can be arranged differently each time the work is displayed.

Tolbert loves the Florida springs. She visits them often and even makes paintings while in a kayak in the water. She is also passionate about protecting the springs environment. Find out more about the springs in her book, *Aquiferious*.



Margaret Tolbert

Photo: Jarrod Ryhal

How is this photograph of Manatee Springs similar to Tolbert's Springs Mosaic?



Manatee Springs

Florida Springs:

Florida springs are places where water flows naturally to the earth's surface from the Floridan aquifer (a geological formation that holds water underground).

Water Molecules are Old:

When water molecules are on the earth's surface or in the atmosphere, they pick up trace amounts of carbon. This allows scientists to date the last time they were in action as surface water. Some water in the underground Floridan aquifer has not surfaced for 9,000 years. Find out more about the water cycle at www.water.usgs.gov.



See page 1

Remember this image? Alachua Lake drains directly into the aquifer through a sinkhole.

Yosemite:

Yosemite is located in the central eastern portion of California. In 1864, it became the first federally protected land for preservation and public use. Shortly after, painters and early photographers were drawn to the scenery and began to feature it in their art. Today there are more than 50 artist-in-residence programs across the country in national parks.



Mark Klett and Byron Wolfe

American, b. 1952 and American, b. 1967

Four Views from four times and one shoreline, Lake Tenaya, 2002

Left to Right: Eadweard Muybridge, 1872, Ansel Adams, 1942, Edward Weston, 1937. Back panels: Swatting high country mosquitoes, 2002

2002

Pigment inkjet print

Here we see images of black and white photographs at the shoreline of Lake Tenaya made in 1872, 1942 and 1937 on top of contemporary color photographs. You are invited to consider the history of the spot, the importance of preservation and to almost feel the cool water, crisp air and a nagging mosquito generations later.

REFUGE



Double Take:
Can you spot
what doesn't belong?

Jerry Uelsmann
American, born 1934
Flamingos Visit Yosemite
1985
Gelatin silver print

Here is a view of a different lake and granite formation in Yosemite. Photographer Jerry Uelsmann also layered multiple images, but did so with photographic negatives in the darkroom, producing one seamless scene. The resulting photograph transports us to an unfamiliar, fantastical world. While, Yosemite's diverse habitats are home to over 400 species of animals, tropical flamingos are certainly not among them.



Image: Google Maps

Yosemite National Park covers almost 1,200 square miles of land.

OBJECT INFORMATION

Inspiration:

On Alachua Lake, Gift of friends of the Harn Museum

Bent Scholar's Rock, Museum purchase, funds provided by friends of the Harn Museum

Discovery:

Papaver Corniculatum Luteum, Museum purchase, funds provided by Peter DeSorcy, with additional funds provided by Gladys Harn Harris Art Acquisition Endowment

Cloth with Olokun, Goddess of the Sea Motif (adire eleko), Gift of Dr. Robin Poynor

Power:

Embossed bark and sand with collage on board, Museum purchase with funds provided by The Caroline Julier and James G. Richardson Acquisition Fund and the Charles P. and Caroline Ireland Foundation

Woman's Loincloth (pongo), Gift of Richard and Janice DeVore

Jaguar Effigy Urn, Gift of an anonymous donor

Serpent cup, Museum collection, University Gallery purchase

Refuge:

Springs Mosaic, Gift of the artist

Flamingos Visit Yosemite, Gift of Melvin and Lorna Rubin

Four Views from four times and one shoreline, Museum purchase with funds provided by the David A. Cofrin Art Acquisition Endowment

Other Images:

A Yoruba woman with an indigo paint pot, H.W. (Henk) van Rinsum, 1977, Tropenmuseum, part of the National Museum of World Cultures

Cover image: Jerry Cutler, American, born 1946, *Switch-back Path*, 1995 oil on canvas, museum purchase, gift of Ruth Pruitt Phillips

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Educator Workshop

The Science and Art of Nature Journals

Wednesday, February 17, 2:30-4:30 p.m.

Join curators and educators from the Harn and Florida Museum of Natural History, along with guest science teacher and scientific illustrator, Emma Roulette, for an in-depth look at "Framing Nature." Participate in hands-on lessons that bridge Science and Art through observation. Advance registration required. More information is available at harn.ufl.edu/k-12.

Museum Nights: Discover Europe

Thursday, March 10, 6-9 p.m.

Explore artist interpretations of natural environments in Europe and beyond through the exhibition "Framing Nature: The Living World in Art." Meet campus and community groups, enjoy musical performances, poetry, activities, tours of the exhibition and free food.

Children's Spring Break Art Camp: Spring into Nature

March 21-25, 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

Camp Fees: \$250 (\$200 Harn members)

In this camp, children ages 7-11 will dive into art and nature with instructor Linda Zidonik. Campers will enjoy creative explorations in the Harn studio, galleries and gardens for projects that include landscape collages, botanical drawings, leaf prints, floral paintings and more. Register online at harn.ufl.edu/artcamps

Family Day: Earth Day

Saturday, April 16, 1-4 p.m.

Celebrate Earth Day at the UF Cultural Plaza with a family friendly tour and art-making activities. Designed for families with children ages 5 to 11, but all ages are welcome. Enjoy additional festivities at the Florida Museum of Natural History.

Tot Programs

For children ages 2-4 and their caregivers. Visit harn.ufl.edu/familyprograms to register.

Tuesday, February 23, 3:30 p.m.: Tot Time - Art & Nature

Wednesday, February 24, 11 a.m.: Story Time - Butterflies

Friday, March 4, 11 a.m. - noon: Tot Time - Art & Nature

Wednesday, March 30, 11 a.m.: Time - Underwater Adventures

Tuesday, April 26, 3:30 - 4:30 p.m.: Tot Time - Wings & Things

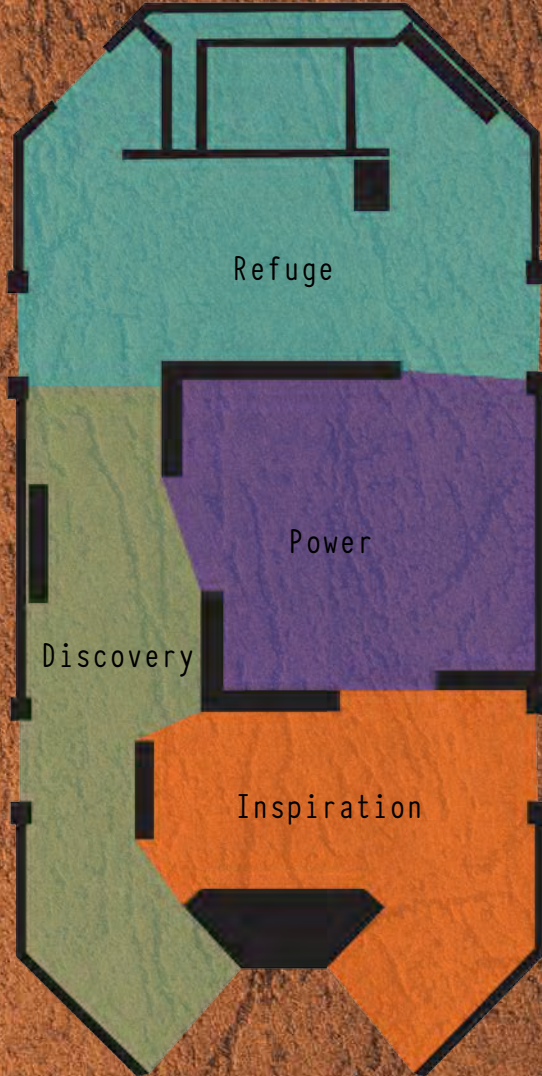
Friday, May 6, 11 am - noon: Tot Time - Wings & Things

Docent-led Tours

Every Saturday and Sunday, 2 p.m.; Reservations are not necessary.

GALLERY MAP

FRAMING NATURE: THE LIVING WORLD IN ART



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Sponsored by: This exhibition is made possible by the UF Office of the Provost with additional support from an anonymous donor, Robert and Carolyn Thoburn, the John V. and Patricia M. Carlson Program Endowment, the Alachua County Visitors and Convention Bureau, Visit Florida, and the Harn General Program Endowment.

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