

Update

Save Outdoor Sculpture!

A joint project of Heritage Preservation and the Smithsonian's National Museum of American Art

SOS! Launches National Girl Scout Patch

Program teaches history through public sculpture and monuments

This special issue of *SOS! Update* provides all the information you need to get started with the Save Outdoor Sculpture! Patch Program. The SOS! Patch Program is just one of the many ways Save Outdoor Sculpture! helps kids make a difference in their communities. Read on to learn how you can get involved!

What is the SOS! Patch?

The SOS! Patch offers Girl Scouts of all ages an exciting way to celebrate the new millennium by teaching them about local history through monuments and outdoor sculpture and encouraging them to perform community service activities.

Who sponsors the SOS! Patch, and why?

Save Outdoor Sculpture!—which is co-sponsored by Heritage Preservation, an organization dedicated to preserving our nation's history through its objects and art, and the Smithsonian's National Museum of American Art—is sponsoring the SOS! Patch.

With help from adult and youth volunteers, SOS! has inventoried all publicly accessible outdoor sculpture in the nation. The results of the inventory show that while half of America's public sculpture is adequately cared for, half needs preservation. Girl Scouts can access this inventory and learn about America's



Photo by Andrea Fitzpatrick

Girl Scouts from troop 1879 in Reading, Massachusetts, create a map of outdoor sculpture in their town. Their activity helped them earn the SOS! Patch.

sculpture by dialing up www.nmaa.si.edu/study on the Internet.

To celebrate the millennium, SOS! is inviting Girl Scouts to join its national effort to increase appreciation and preservation of America's sculpture by looking closely at and celebrating their own hometown sculpture. Girl Scouts earn their patch while helping their town and having fun.

What are the SOS! Patch requirements?

All Girl Scouts must complete the specified number of learning and service activities. The suggested learning activities give Girl Scouts a grounding in the topic of America's outdoor sculpture—with special emphasis on women-related art—and introduce Girl Scouts to the roles

continued on page 2



Photo by Betty Jones

A Girl Scout surveys outdoor sculpture in Augusta, Georgia.

SOS! Launches National Girl Scout Patch

continued from page 1

women play in creating and preserving sculpture. The suggested service activities help Girl Scouts apply the skills and knowledge gained in the learning activities.

The requirements are as follows:

- Daisy and Brownie Girl Scouts may earn the patch by completing one learning activity and one service activity.
- Junior Girl Scouts must complete two learning activities and one service activity.
- Cadettes and Seniors must complete four learning activities and two service activities.

The suggested learning activities and service activities in this newsletter provide tips on useful vocabulary and information on images, videotapes, and articles available from SOS! Ask SOS! about adapting your own ideas.

What are the benefits of participating in the SOS! Patch program?

SOS! will provide each Girl Scout who completes her requirements with a complimentary SOS! Patch and an SOS! Monumental Defender Certificate. Perhaps more important, participating Girl Scouts

will learn more about their community and national history, acquire basic skills in art and history research and preservation, uncover the fascinating career possibilities of conservation of artworks, and connect with successful, professional women who work as public art managers, artists, and conservators.

What resources are available?

- Each troop will be assigned a "Patch Pal," an experienced SOS! staff person located in Washington, D.C., who is always available by toll-free telephone, fax, or e-mail. Troop leaders may contact their Patch Pal to brainstorm about suggested learning or service activities, request print and video resource materials, and get in touch with people nationwide.

- Through SOS!, troops will have access to women professionals in the fields of preservation, conservation, and art history.
- Troops get lists of sculpture by or about women in their state.
- Education kits and videotapes about casting, considering, and caring for outdoor sculpture are available for loan.
- From the SOS! home page, accessible from www.heritagepreservation.org, Girl Scouts can use the interactive SOS!4Kids web site and tap into the Inventory of American Sculpture, a listing of indoor and outdoor sculpture throughout the nation, at www.nmaa.si.edu/study. Troop activities and pictures will be added to the web site, with permission of troop leaders.



SOS! Update

Save Outdoor Sculpture! (SOS!) is a joint project of Heritage Preservation and the Smithsonian's National Museum of American Art. SOS! volunteers provided information and images to create a comprehensive database of the nation's outdoor sculpture and focus attention on preservation of public sculpture and monuments. Major contributions have been provided by Target Stores, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Getty Grant Program, and the Henry Luce Foundation.

SOS! Update reports on the project's progress and activities related to outdoor sculpture in the United States. Readers are encouraged to reprint or duplicate *SOS! Update*. Credit should read: "Reprinted with permission of Save Outdoor Sculpture!" Visit the SOS! web page at www.heritagepreservation.org/PROGRAMS/SOS/sosmain.html.

For more information, contact staff at SOS!, Heritage Preservation, 1730 K Street, NW, Suite 566, Washington, D.C. 20006. Call us at 800-422-4612 or 202-634-1422, or fax 202-634-1435.

SOS! Update is printed on paper that meets the minimum requirements of the American National Standard for Information Sciences — Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48.

- SOS! encourages troops to document their SOS! activities by compiling scrapbooks or photo albums showing news articles, letters to the editor, pamphlets, litter pick up, and inventory activities, or by creating quilts, collages, illustrated reports, or sculpture models.

Where do we begin?

- Complete the enrollment form below and fax to SOS! at 202-634-1435 or mail to SOS! Patch Program, Heritage Preservation, 1730 K Street, NW, Suite 566, Washington, D.C. 20006. When SOS! receives your enrollment form, we will notify your council and mail you your SOS! Patch Pack.
- You will receive the name of your SOS! Patch Pal staff assistant in your SOS! Patch Pack. Remember to use your SOS! Patch Pal as often

as you like. Call 888-SOS-SCULP (888-767-7285). Or send her e-mail at sos!2000@heritagepreservation.org.

- You will report on your troop's progress through bi-monthly calls from SOS! to your troop contact.
- When your troop has met the SOS! Patch requirements, you will complete and send SOS! your SOS! Patch Completion Form. Each successful Girl Scout will receive her SOS! Patch and Monumental Defender Certificate, courtesy of Save Outdoor Sculpture!

Leaders can apply for up to \$40 to reimburse troop expenses incurred to earn the SOS! Patch



SOS! Patch Enrollment Form

Please complete the following form and submit it to Save Outdoor Sculpture! by faxing it to 202-634-1435, or by mailing it to SOS! Patch Program, Heritage Preservation, 1730 K Street, NW, Suite 566, Washington, D.C. 20006. You must submit this form to enroll as a participating troop. Patches will be provided free of charge by SOS! once requirements are met.

Troop leader's name _____ Troop number _____

Troop level _____ Troop size _____ Service unit _____

Street address _____

City _____ County _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please list five to ten nearby towns that you and your troop can get to easily _____

activity 1

Women in Stone and Bronze

Women have played a unique role in our nation's history. What obstacles did they overcome? How



Photo by Vera Zarecknak. *Vietnam Women's Memorial*
© 1993 WMVP Inc., Glenna Goodacre, sculptor.

In 1984, a former Army nurse founded the effort to acknowledge the valiant contribution of women who served their country during the Vietnam war. This sculpture is the result.

did women contribute, in ways both great and small, to the development of your state? Which heroines are memorialized in stone or bronze? In this activity you will learn about the women who contributed to your state and local history by studying sculptures made by and about women.

Go to a local museum, historic house, historical society, library or archives to discover significant women in your history. Choose one woman and write and

illustrate a report about her. Use the *List of Sculptures in America by or about Women* or the online

Inventory of American Sculpture to learn about women memorialized as statues. Is your chosen woman honored as a statue? Contact your SOS! Patch Pal for help.

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *artist, sculptor, heroine, subject*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotapes: 1 provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study

Other Activities

- Using the Inventory of American Sculpture and a United States map, use push pins to show each state that has a sculpture by or about a woman.
- Choose one woman who is not depicted in a monument. Write a report for the other girls about why she should be commemorated and recommend a suitable memorial. Remember that not all sculptures must be figurative or made of metal or stone. They can be functional or decorative—or both. Be creative.
- Choose a sculpture of a woman from the *List of Sculptures in America by or about Women*. If your sculpture suddenly came to life, what would she have to say to people today? Write a speech for your heroine to address an audience (your classmates, your troop, your governor, or citizens of your town).

activity 2

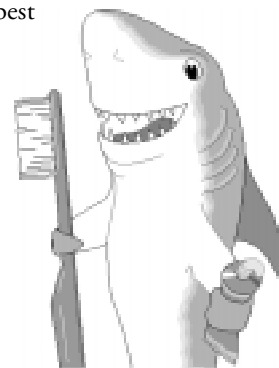
Women Help Preserve America's Sculpture

To keep your teeth healthy, you have a comprehensive dental exam by a trained dentist and then follow up with daily brushing and flossing. Sculpture requires the same sort of examination and regular care. Trained conservators are like doctors; they work to make public sculptures healthy. Owners of sculpture provide regular maintenance to keep the artworks healthy.

If a sculpture was installed quite a while ago and has not been washed, waxed, and scrutinized for cracks, graffiti or other damage, a conservator, like a doctor, should be brought in to give the sculpture a general checkup. Once a diagnosis is made, the conservator

will repair the damage as best she can. If the sculpture is not maintained—washed and examined regularly—it will likely deteriorate.

Discover what can be done to preserve outdoor sculpture. Watch the SOS! video and read the print resources to learn what sad things can happen to outdoor sculpture. Talk with a conservator, physical scientist, or public art manager online or by



Healthy teeth need regular brushing and flossing, just as healthy sculptures need regular cleaning and maintenance.

Suggested Learning Activities

letter to learn what steps are necessary to take good care of a community's sculpture. Learn about her career and how she got her job.

Note to leaders: Ask your SOS! Patch Pal for possibilities of women in the field who have volunteered to correspond with Girl Scouts. SOS! will confirm that the woman you've selected is available. Brainstorm with your SOS! Patch Pal about how the girls can share their experience with a wider audience.

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *public art, commemorate, stewardship, preservation, assessment, maintenance, public awareness, commission*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotape: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: SOS!4Kids at www.heritagepreservation.org and Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study

activity 3

Madonna of the Trail

In the 1920s, a dozen identical sculptures called *Madonna of the Trail* were put up along the major Native American and migration trails westward. The sculptures honor the important role of women in settling the West. Learn more about this fascinating collection of sculptures and discover what life was like for women in 19th century America. What rights do women have today that 19th century women did not? What types of monuments would honor contemporary mothers? How would they resemble or differ from the *Madonna of the Trail*?

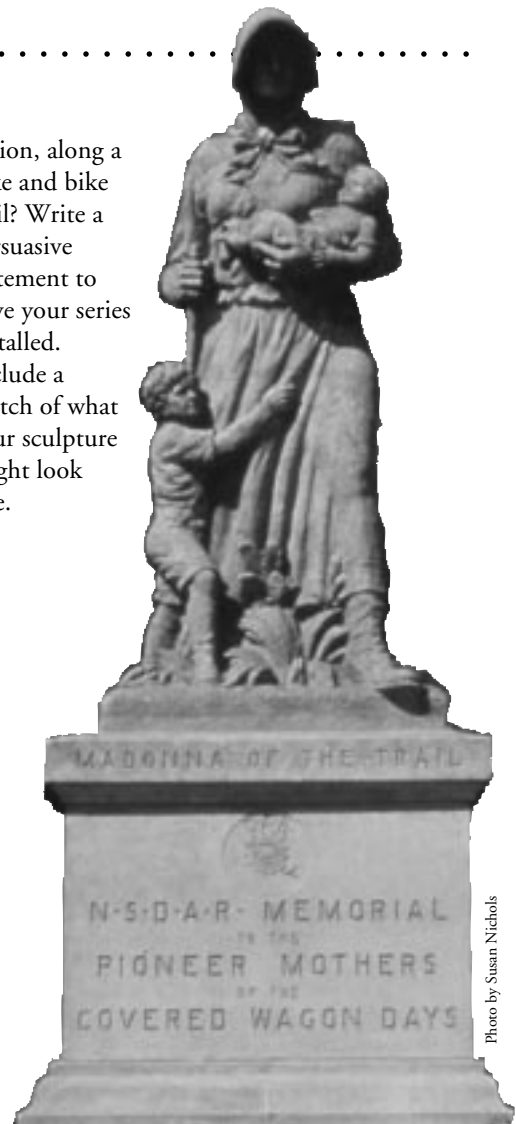
Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *Madonna, series, copies*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotapes: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study

Other Activities

- What other sculptures dedicated to women are located in your home town, your state, or the country? Choose a woman whom you believe should have a sculpture dedicated to her. Use the Inventory of American Sculpture to determine if a sculpture exists in her honor. Call your SOS! Patch Pal for help.
- On a map of the United States, mark the 12 locations of the *Madonna of the Trail* sculptures. Think about a series of sculptures you might install. Who would they commemorate? Where would you put them—all in one state, in one

region, along a hike and bike trail? Write a persuasive statement to have your series installed. Include a sketch of what your sculpture might look like.



Twelve Madonna of the Trail sculptures, by Auguste Leimbach (1927-1928), honor the pioneer mothers who helped settle the West.

activity 4

Public vs. Private

SOS! concerns *public* sculpture, sculptures that are outdoors and owned by a city, county, or state. Think of some examples of public sculpture. *Private* sculptures are owned by individuals or businesses. They can be found in a friend's garden or in a shopping mall. A memorial in a cemetery is often private because it honors a family member.

Compare and contrast public sculpture found in places like parks and on street corners with private memorials found in cemeteries. Write about one similarity and one difference between the two. Design and/or make a memorial to your pet or someone you admire, famous or not. Think about which attributes your memorial might highlight, its size and materials, its location, and what inscriptions it will include. Try your hand at a poem about your loved one. Can you display your creations in the school library or in your meeting hall? Write about

Design a sculpture to honor your pet or someone you admire, like your teacher, an athlete, or your grandmother.



your experiences for your school or for SOS!

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *public, commemorate, memorial, tribute, attributes*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotape: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study

activity 5

This Makes Cents

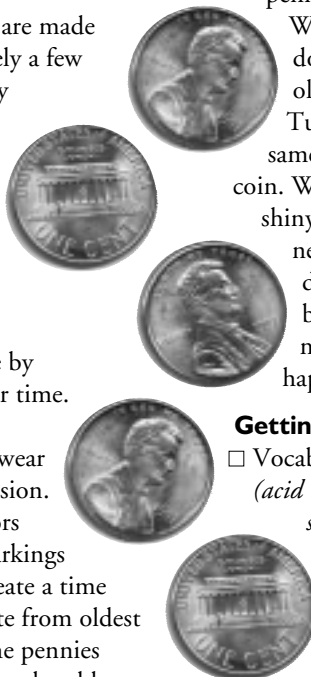
Many outdoor sculptures are made of bronze. They are not solid, but merely a few millimeters thick. When not adequately protected with, for example, a coating of wax, bronze sculptures can deteriorate and turn various shades of green. Acid rain, vandalism, and weather affect the metal and cause it to corrode. Corrosion, in turn, causes bronze statues to turn green.

Learn how fragile bronze sculptures are by observing what happens to pennies over time. Pennies are, after all, miniature relief sculptures. Pennies are tarnished from wear just as sculptures are damaged by corrosion. Take 30 to 40 pennies of different colors (degrees of tarnish) and observe the markings on the front and back of each coin. Create a time line of the pennies, sorting them by date from oldest to newest. Within each year, arrange the pennies from darkest to shiniest. What colors are the older

pennies? What colors are the newer pennies? What about those in between? How long does a penny stay shiny and bright? How old is the youngest black-colored penny? Turn the coins tails-up. Is the pattern the same? Try to read *e pluribus unum* on each coin. Which pennies are easiest to read? The shiny or dull ones? Dark or bright? Old or new? On outdoor sculpture, the artist's details are often obscured or obliterated by corrosion, which causes some of the message to be lost. Does the same thing happen to pennies?

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *relief, pollution, types of pollution (acid rain, ozone, smog), tarnish, precipitation, statistics, weathering, corrosion*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotapes: 2 provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: SOS!4Kids at www.heritagepreservation.org



Suggested Learning Activities

activity 6

Seeking Lady Liberty

The Statue of Liberty is familiar around the world. The original sculpture was created by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi and installed in New York's harbor in 1886. The 151-foot-tall sculpture (305 feet including the base) has been welcoming immigrants and visitors ever since. What is the full and formal title of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty? What was the original purpose of the Statue of Liberty, and how has her message changed over time? You may not have known that the Statue of Liberty has more than 200 sisters. While most of the replicas live in the Midwest, where they were placed in the 1950s to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America, many live throughout the United States. One even lives in Paris!

A few years ago the Statue of Liberty was conserved to help celebrate the 200th anniversary of the United States. Holes in her copper dress were mended. Her torch was rebuilt and covered in gold leaf. Her crown and nose were repaired, and her pedestal strengthened. A new elevator and visitors' viewing platform were installed. The restoration was a great national undertaking.

Like the Statue of Liberty, her replicas have deteriorated over time as well. Conservation professionals are needed to return the Miss Libertys to good health—and you can help! Make a poster to encourage others to help save them for America's 225th anniversary. Include a catchy slogan and use eye-catching colors. Make people care as much about the little Libertys as they did about the original Statue of Liberty during the bicentennial. How do you suggest SOS! get the word out that the replicas need help? Send your poster and suggestions to SOS!, Heritage Preservation, 1730 K Street, NW, Suite 566, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *liberty, replica, deterioration, series, contiguous, pedestal, deed, unique, document*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotape: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study

Other Activities

- The replicas of the Statue of Liberty are a series, a collection distributed through several states. If you could place a series of statues in towns across the country, who would you memorialize and why? A heroine? An event? Or Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.? In which cities would you put them and why? How would you be sure they were cared for?
- To place a public sculpture, you must acquire certain documents and follow established procedures. Girl Scouts do good deeds. But a deed is also a document that shows ownership of a place or a thing. When a building is sold, the Deed of Ownership passes from the old owner to the new one. Even public sculpture needs a deed to be placed in your community. When the National Park Service wanted to place Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty on Bedloe Island in New York Harbor, they requested and received a deed to prove they had permission to place the statue there. Your Patch Pal can send you a copy of that deed.

In Washington, D.C.—a place where many people want monuments to honor their special interests—the process includes the U.S. Fine Arts Commission, which decides where new sculptures will be placed and what they will look like. In 1945, the commission refused a request for a sculpture of a German shepherd to honor dogs who served in World War II. The commission approved requests to build sculptures in Washington, D.C., shown on pages 4 and 9. Check with your town administration to learn the steps and documents required in your town.

- Use the Inventory of American Sculpture to locate cities in five contiguous states that have Statue of Liberty replicas. Note the condition or health of each. Create a map of the five states and mark the sculptures' locations. Use color to indicate the various conditions. How many statues are there? What might people think when they walk, bike, or drive by their Statue of Liberty? How can scouts in those towns make citizens aware of the treasures in their midst? If your town has a Statue of Liberty, what can you do?

Liberty. Gino Salerno, Wichita, Kansas. Photo by Susan Nichols.



Photo courtesy Library of Congress

Vinnie Ream, at 18 years old, was the youngest sculptor and first woman to get a federal commission for a statue when she was hired to create a bust of President Lincoln. Born in Wisconsin in 1847, Ream moved to Missouri and Arkansas for school, and then to Washington, D.C. Just before her death in 1914, she sculpted Sequoyah, a chief of the Oklahoma Territory, which is displayed in the U.S. Capitol. A Labor of Love: The Life and Art of Vinnie Ream by Glenn V. Sherwood presents a unique look at Ream's life.

activity 7

Carve Your Own Mark

How difficult is it to create a work of art? Artists make sculptures by adding materials, as with assemblages and fabrications. They also make sculptures by removing materials, as with carvings. Discover firsthand what it takes to carve your own masterpiece.

First, make your *soft stone*. Use two parts plaster of paris, three parts vermiculite, and two parts water. Fill an empty milk carton or place your mixture in an open plastic bag (the consistency should be like that of oatmeal). Allow to harden for 30 minutes. Using table knives, begin to carve. The soft stone will remain carvable for up to two to three days if it is wrapped in plastic between sessions. The finished sculpture can be varnished or painted after it has been allowed to dry for one week.

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *cast, carve, fabricate, assemble*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotape: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study

Other Activities

- Go to an outdoor sculpture garden or a park with stone sculptures. How difficult do you think it was for the artist to create the piece? What would be the ideal material for making a sculpture? Why? Would you want to place your sculpture outside? Inside? How would you protect your masterpiece?

activity 8

Women's Rights

Women have not always had equal rights with men. For what rights have women had to fight? Who led these struggles? Are there sculptures dedicated to these pioneers? This activity will help you learn about the struggle of women and other groups in our nation's history.

Write a report about a leader who fought for equal rights for women. Or, write about a person who has been a champion for civil rights, human rights, animals, the environment, or some other cause.

What impact did the person have? What kinds of sculpture memorialize their achievements? Use the Inventory of American Sculpture to find the location of these pieces. If none can be found, describe the type of sculpture you would design for them.

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *equality, champion, memorialize, suffrage*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotapes: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request

continues next page

Suggested Learning Activities

activity 9

The Environment: Friend and Foe

Sculpture with recycling water can beautify a park, school, or street, and offer pleasure for your ears, eyes, and sometimes your toes. However, when water—rain, snow fog, dew—mixes with air pollution, it sets in motion acid precipitation, which can eat holes in metal sculptures and wear away stone sculptures. When marble sculptures have been outside for several years, they begin to sugar, which means the surface breaks apart, causing the artist's details to be lost.

Try this activity to see how stone deteriorates under various conditions. Pretend that a cube of sugar is an outdoor sculpture (marble and other stone figures have a chemical compound similar to that of sugar). Add a drop of water right on top of the cube. You are acting as a mini rainstorm. What happens to the



In Pennsylvania, acid rain and weathering are eroding Fame, a 19th century work by Isaac Bloom.

cube? Add two more drops in the same place. What is happening to the surface of the cube? Add five more drops. Do you notice a difference? Take a second cube and put a drop of lemon juice on the top surface. Lemon juice is acidic just like acid rain, which develops when pollutants mix with moisture in the air. Try another drop. Notice how much more quickly the sugar dissolves. Stone

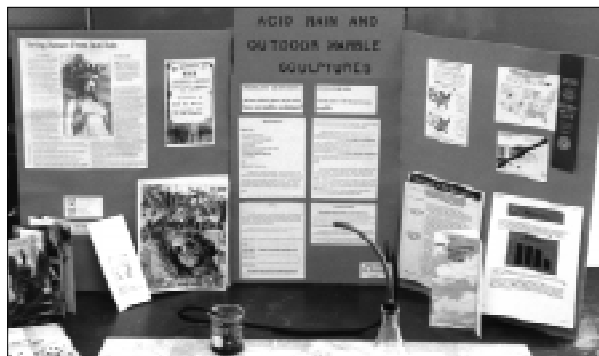


Photo by Edward Kneirim

A seventh-grader in Springville, New York, received a Superior Ribbon for his science fair experiment and reports about the effects of acid rain on outdoor marble sculpture.

sculptures have the same reaction as they face the elements. If the stone surface is left unprotected, details of the piece slowly melt away.

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *acid precipitation, vulnerable, sugaring, corrosion*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotapes: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study

Other Activities

- Read SOS! materials and find your own resources on acid precipitation. If possible, scrutinize the surface of a metal outdoor sculpture for pin holes. Study the natural water cycle. Make a wall chart of the water cycle using an outdoor sculpture as the centerpiece. Show sources of acid precipitation and water and how the two mix to affect outdoor sculpture.

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- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study

Other Activities

- What do you feel passionate about? If you were a leader today, how would you change things? How would you want sculpture to remember your efforts? Write an editorial for your local or school newspaper about something you would like to change to make your community a better place to live.
- Create a collage commemorating a heroine who fought for women's rights, environmental rights, or human rights.



Photo by Susan Nichols

In addition to being the First Lady for 12 years, Eleanor Roosevelt was an American diplomat, writer, humanitarian, and political figure. She played a significant role in our national history. In this 1997 sculpture by Neil Eastern, located in Washington, D.C., Ms. Roosevelt is memorialized in bronze.

activity 1

Here's a Sculpture, There's One More

The first step to making decisions about conserving outdoor sculpture is to know how many sculptures you have, how healthy each is, and who the owners

are. Volunteers for SOS! located 32,000 outdoor sculptures in the United States. Approximately half were judged to be healthy and well cared for, or at least in decent shape. The other half, however, were in serious need of care, and ten percent of those were in urgent need of care! America's sculpture legacy was in peril.

Does your community have outdoor sculpture? If so, use the SOS! Survey Form to help inventory your hometown collection. Learn about the artworks—

locate, measure, photograph, write a description and research the history of each. Depending on your age, investigate one or more public sculptures and complete the SOS! Survey Form for each artwork that is surveyed. In the library, newspaper office, or historical society, or online, dig up information about who made it, why it was decided to have the sculpture, who paid for it, and whether there was a celebration when it was finished. Perhaps the newspaper for your town or school would like to know what you discover. Include with your surveys photocopies of the most useful articles you find in your research and any articles that appear about your troop's work to survey your sculpture. Also attach a letter about your experience. Mail your contribution to SOS!, Heritage Preservation, 1730 K Street, NW, Suite 566, Washington, D.C. 20006. The National

Museum of American Art's Inventory of American Sculpture holds a database of outdoor sculpture in the United States. Check the IAS database at www.nmaa.si.edu/study to compare your survey form to others that have been entered.

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *inventory, survey, data, database, condition assessment, collection, peril*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotape: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study

An outdoor sculpture is very different from a painting. Like a Girl Scout, a sculpture takes up three-dimensional space. To appreciate a sculpture, you must walk around it, look at it from several angles, and observe its details closely. Carvings of human figures date back approximately 32,000 years. Some sculptors choose to abstract their work, using line and shape to define space rather than showing people or things realistically.

Photo by Gail Hollinger



Anchorage scout troop 990 earned Gold Award badges for completing sculpture-sitting reports for Alaska SOS! This scout surveyed Calendar by Tate Hayes.

Photo by Andrea Fitzpatrick



Suggested Service Activities

activity 2

Read All About It

When you stage an event or have information that is useful to a lot of people—your troop’s work with your town’s sculpture, for example—it is nice to share the story. One good way to reach many people is to have the story printed in a local newspaper, shown on television, or talked about on the radio. Conducting tours and mounting exhibits are other ways to share information.

Ask a local reporter for tips on how to spread the word about your town’s sculpture and its vulnerability. Using her advice, develop a public-awareness plan that will reach many people in your community.

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *public awareness, reporter, news story, feature story, vulnerability*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotape: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study



A simple tabletop exhibit about your SOS! Patch work can be set up in a school, library, shopping mall, or bank. This exhibit by Kansas SOS! is inexpensive, portable, and colorful. Photographs, news articles, and personal reflections about sculpture can attract passersby. Use posterboard or science-exhibit backdrops. You can produce eye-catching headers and labels with a computer. (Also see the exhibit shown on page 9.)

activity 3

Get the Picture?

Have you heard the phrase, “a picture is worth a thousand words”? What does that mean? Page through some magazines, paying special attention to the advertisements. Cover the words and ask a parent or friend to figure out the ads’ messages.



Photo by Susan Nichols

Without words, what do gestures say? Can a picture show what a sculpture means, or if it needs conservation? Mary McLeod Bethune, by Robert Berks (1974), is the first memorial in the nation’s capital to both an African American leader and an outstanding woman.

With mostly pictures and a few words you can tell the story of your community’s sculpture. Using a camera and print film, photograph sculptures that are cared for, are in danger, have deteriorated, or have been vandalized. Photograph details of damaged areas as well as the entire sculpture.

Another idea is to photograph interesting details as clues to a sculpture. Ask viewers to identify your town’s monuments by showing only the belt buckle of a soldier or part of an inscription, for example. Mount the photos with captions on poster board. Ask a local business or school to exhibit them, and be sure to alert newspaper and television reporters!

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *public awareness, reporter, news story, feature story, vulnerability*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotape: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study

activity 4

Who Owns America's Sculpture?

To convince people that preserving outdoor sculpture is important, you must make the information understandable to those you want to convince. A *list* of information is not as easily understood as a *picture* of information. From the lists below, take the data about who owns America's public sculpture and present the information in a pie chart. Then use the data about the health or condition of America's sculpture collection to make a bar graph. Explain your chart and graph to your family and troop.

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *inventory, survey, data, database, collection, peril, pie chart, bar graph, percentage*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotape: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study

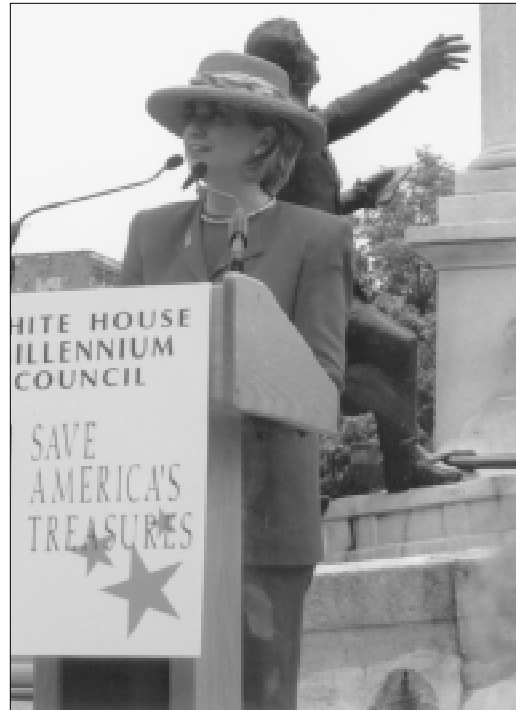
Other Activities

- Write a letter about your patch project to the editor of your local or school newspaper. Begin with an informative paragraph or two about why outdoor sculpture is important, and why it is in peril. Include information about one particular sculpture in your town or state, telling why it was created and by whom, and describing its general health. Perhaps you can include the bar graph from this activity. Make a persuasive case for preserving outdoor sculpture—for our history? For our descendants? As a gift to the next century? Conclude with a suggestion or two about action they can take to make a difference. Ask your SOS! Patch Pal for tips.

How Healthy Is America's Sculpture?

You may be surprised by how many public outdoor sculptures in the United States need care. These percentages show the condition of America's public outdoor sculpture, based on information reported to SOS! from 1990 to 1998.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Urgent Treatment Needed | 9% |
| Treatment Needed | 41% |
| Well Maintained | 50% |



As a gift to the next generation of Americans, citizens today are saving their communities' public sculpture—making them healthy again, replacing missing parts, sharing interesting information about them. In July of 1998, in front of the Francis Scott Key Memorial by Marius Jean Antonin Mercie (1911), First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton encouraged Americans to take responsibility for their public outdoor sculpture.

Who Owns America's Sculpture?

America's sculptures have many types of owners. Here is a breakdown of who owns it.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Municipal Government | 34% |
| Corporations | 15% |
| State Governments | 10% |
| Museums | 10% |
| Religious Groups | 8% |
| County Governments | 7% |
| Individuals | 7% |
| Federal Government | 5% |
| Nonprofit Organizations | 4% |

Suggested Service Activities

activity 5

Adopt a Sculpture

Adopting animals, roads, and parks in need is pretty common. SOS! helps neighbors adopt their public sculpture. Always working with the owner and a qualified conservator, the sculpture's friends raise money to preserve it, pick up litter or plant flowers, or publicize its history and need for care.

Choose one local sculpture to adopt. Call a reporter to suggest an article for the local newspaper, or work with a radio station to develop a public service announcement that discusses what your troop is doing to make the sculpture an asset to your community—planting and weeding, sharing information in several ways, raising public awareness about the history, the significance, and the need for care of the sculpture. Ask your SOS! Patch Pal for names of people in other places who participate in adopt-a-sculpture activities.

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *adopt, asset, correspond,*



Photo by P. Gerard Nowicki

Members of the ecology group, Bayonne, Cleaner and Greener, planted a "Heroes Garden" around The Hiker, by Allen G. Newman (1912) in Bayonne, New Jersey.

maintenance, public awareness, public service announcement

- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotape: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study

activity 6

Follow Me, Please

A tour is a good way to introduce your human friends to your sculpture friends. There are several tour possibilities. You alone can lead your tour group to several sculptures, telling a bit about the history and health of each. Or as a troop project, scouts can be stationed at each sculpture stop to talk about the artwork and answer questions. You might read a related poem, letter, or diary excerpt about the subject or artist, or a newspaper article from the period. Another option is to design a

pamphlet that includes a tour of your town's outdoor sculpture, new and old. Include descriptions, illustrations, and directions. Your tour can be a walking, biking, or driving tour. Note nearby attractions, such as a cafe or park, to make the tour a fun outing. Perhaps end the tour at the library where people can check out books about sculpture of all kinds and local history, or view your troop's exhibit about your SOS! Patch.

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *tour, station, audience*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotape: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study

Other Activities

- How might you share your sculpture tour with people who cannot get to it? You could share with nursing home residents a photo album of photos with large-type labels. Or visit a child-care center with your pictures. Which sculptures might be most interesting to your audience?



Photo by Roy Plaschaert

During a cemetery tour in Rock Island, Illinois, this girl and boy depicted siblings who died in a diphtheria epidemic long ago. By acting and reading, they put a human face on sculpture.

activity 7

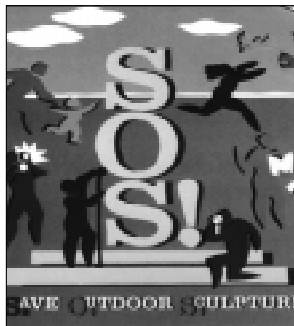
Design a Display

Libraries offer much more than books—they also have programs that inform their communities about all sorts of subjects. Libraries can help you learn about your town's history and the stories behind its people, its community, and its sculpture. They display new books and information about authors, and sponsor activities such as plays and community events.

Ask your librarian for help in locating books about sculpture, new and old, in your town and elsewhere. Find books about sculptors, sculpture, preservation, local history, and notable people who are memorialized in sculpture. Use the online Inventory of American Sculpture. Ask permission to create a library exhibit using those books and other resources. Does the newspaper archives have stories about dedications of sculpture? Photographs from different time periods will show library visitors how a sculpture and its setting change over time. Ask your SOS! Patch Pal for tips on locating pictures from other cities that might link to artworks in your exhibit. As part of your exhibit, design a talk or skit that describes your work to earn an SOS! 2000 Patch.

Getting Started

- ☐ Vocabulary: *diorama, library catalogue, rededication, replica, figurative, representational, commission*
- ☐ Slides: 5–7 provided upon request
- ☐ Videotape: Provided upon request
- ☐ Readings: Provided upon request
- ☐ Online: Inventory of American Sculpture at www.nmaa.si.edu/study



Troops that participate in SOS! receive this poster.

Other Activities

- You might also create a diorama of a setting for a sculpture, perhaps as part of your exhibit. Use construction paper, painted scenery, model railroad buildings, and trees. Create a replica of a sculpture you have in your town or one you'd like to have. Use legos, models, clay, dolls, paper, and other materials. Remember that your sculpture can be



When first installed, a sculpture is honored with a celebration. Like unwrapping a present, a cloth that conceals the sculpture is pulled away, unveiling the artwork. When a sculpture has been conserved, there is often another celebration called a rededication, as shown above in Saint Paul, Minnesota.

figurative or representational. Is there an important date for the sculpture? Does it commemorate a person's birthday or death, or an anniversary of an historic event? Unveil your replica at a rededication that you plan to coincide with a date critical to your sculpture, real or made up. Talk about why the sculpture was put up, the artist, and who commissioned the artwork.

- Organize a public lecture to be given at your library to inform the public about sculpture in your town, county, and state. Work with your Patch Pal to locate an art historian, conservator, author, professor, or other expert who can speak well about the importance of sculpture, the history it commemorates, and the importance of preserving it. Post notices and posters around town. Write an advertisement and have it printed in your library's newsletter.
- Does your school library have an exhibit space or a display case? Ask your teacher or librarian about putting your diorama on display. Make a poster or display card about the sculpture you replicated and its importance. Include the title, artist, date, and a brief paragraph about the piece. When was it dedicated? What does it commemorate? Call your Patch Pal for assistance.

Down the Rabbit Hole . . .



Photo by Sara Cedar Miller

Alice in Wonderland, José de Creeft (1959), New York City.

Test Your Matching Skills!

Play the matching game on the back page. Can you match the pictures of sculpture taken *before* conservation treatment with the ones taken *after* conservation treatment? Don't read the answers until you've matched all the pictures.

ANSWERS:

Each sculpture is identified here by its corresponding numbers. The first number represents the sculpture before conservation treatment; the second number represents the sculpture after conservation treatment. 1 and 6, Max Blondet, *Children's Fountain*, 1913, marble, Denver, CO, (Denver Department of Parks-Recreation); 2 and 7, Del Geist, *Demitrodon*, 1978, Cor-Ten steel, Miami, FL, (Miami-Dade Art in Public Places); 3 and 5, Emma Stebbins, *Bethesda Fountain/Angel of the Waters*, 1868, bronze, New York, NY, (Art Commission of the City of New York); 4 and 8, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, *David Stewart Mausoleum*, 1883, bronze, Brooklyn, NY, (The Greenwood Cemetery, photo by Mark Rabinowitz).

Dear Girl Scouts,

*Just as Alice followed the White Rabbit to a fascinating world of learning, investigation, and imagination in the story *Alice in Wonderland*, we invite you to join us in an exploration of the vast and varied world of outdoor sculpture. The learning and community service activities in this publication are merely suggestions for your pursuit of the SOS! Patch. Call us to talk about your ideas for activities to meet the patch requirements. There are limitless possibilities for you to earn your SOS! Patch and help save outdoor sculpture!*

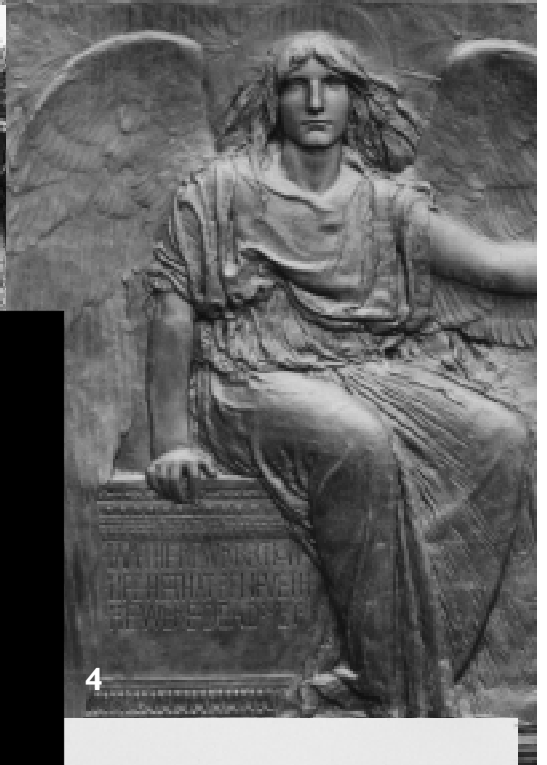
Sincerely,

Your SOS! Patch Pals

Mark Your Calender

Plan for your patch activities to coincide with these notable dates:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Women's History Month | March |
| Int'l Women's Day | March 8 |
| Earth Day | April 22 |
| Preservation Week | May 9 – May 15 |
| World Environment Day | June 5 |
| Arbor Day | September 5 |



Can you match the
befores and
afters?

