

museums are in science— entomology; geology and mineralogy; marine sciences; medicine, dentistry, and health; paleontology; science and technology; and zoology.

Academic museums were among the first museums, galleries, and related fields in the United States. Their collections and exhibits began in the 1700s and early 1800s, and now represent almost 10 percent of the museums and similar facilities in the nation. The various types are described in this chapter.

## MUSEUMS OF ART AND SCULPTURE

### Art Museums

University and college art museums basically are institutions that collect, preserve, exhibit, and interpret permanent collections of art. The artworks most often consist of paintings, prints, drawings, and sculpture, but also frequently include decorative arts, photographs, ceramics, furniture, costumes, textiles, design, silver, glass, jade, metalwork, engravings, jewelry, antiquities, and/or other works. Art museums—which number 242 in this study—also usually present temporary exhibitions and public programs and often are used for teaching and research.

Art museums are among the oldest, largest, and best known, attended, and supported campus museum? Many have extensive collections and exhibits, beautiful sculpture gardens or courts, and/or new buildings underwritten by private individuals, while others are relatively small, are more narrowly focused, and/or occupy some of the most historic buildings at colleges and universities. Not all have “museum” in their names; some are called galleries, collections, art centers, or other names.

Art collections and museums were among the first cultural collections and facilities at American universities and colleges. The first academic collection began in 1732 at the College of William and Mary when the third Earl of Burlington gave the college a portrait of physicist Robert Boyle. It was followed in 1772 by gifts of artworks to Dartmouth College. Many began as institutional, teaching, or research collections that later evolved into museums—frequently many years after the collections began. At Dartmouth College, for example, it was not until 1974 that several collections were consolidated to form a museum that became the Hood Museum of Art in 1985. The first collections of the Bowdoin College Museum of Art originated in 1811. However, the museum was not formalized until 1894.

The nation's first art school and art museum were founded in 1805 in Philadelphia. The Museum of American Art is still at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, but its name now is the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts Museum. Among the other early efforts were the Trumbull Gallery (which later developed into the Yale University Art Gallery), established in 1832 at Yale University; a collection of engravings used to illustrate classical antiquity lectures in 1855 that eventually led to the establishment of the

University of Michigan Museum of Art in 1946; and the inclusion of an art museum (now known as the Frances Lehman Loeb Art Center) for display of a teaching collection as part of the founding of Vassar College in 1861.

The largest university art museum complex today is the Harvard Art Museums, which includes the Fogg Art Museum, Busch-Reisinger Museum, and Arthur M. Sackler Museum. The three facilities occupy more than 200,000 square feet and have over 250,000 objects in their collections and an annual attendance of 108,000. Among the other large art museum facilities are the Blanton Museum of Art, University of Texas at Austin, 155,000 square feet; Samuel P. Harn Museum of Art, University of Florida, 112,720 square feet; Brigham Young University of Art, 102,000 square feet; Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, five buildings; and John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art, Florida State University, a multi-building complex.

Art museums with some of the highest attendance include the John and Mable Ringling Museum, Florida State University, 360,00; Brigham Young University Museum of Art, 327,000; Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts, Stanford University, 250,000; Memorial Art Gallery, University of Rochester, 245,000; and University of California Berkeley Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive, 200,000.

Among the other leading art museums are the Yale University Art Gallery and Yale Center for British Art, Princeton University Art Museum, University of Michigan Museum of Art, Chazen Museum of Art at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Spencer Museum of Art at the University of Kansas, Indiana University Art Museum, Memorial Art Gallery at the University of Rochester, Henry Art Gallery at the University of Washington, Herbert F. Johnson Museum of Art at Cornell University, Museum of Art at the Rhode Island School of Design, and Snite Museum of Art at the University of Notre Dame.

Some highly regarded art museums that have moved into new facilities in the 1990s include the Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum at the University of Minnesota Twin Cities; Frances Lehman Loeb Art Center at Vassar College; and Davis Museum and Cultural Center at Wellesley University. Another major development was the movement of the Wight Art Gallery and the Grunwald Center for the Graphic Arts into the Armand Hammer Museum of Art and Cultural Center (now the Hammer Museum), which turned over its management to the University of California, Los Angeles.

A number of important art museums have their dual functions reflected in their names, such as the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery and Sculpture Garden at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and the University Art Museum and Pacific Film Archive at the University of California, Berkeley. Others without “art” in their names frequently have collections that span several disciplines, such as the Michael C. Carlos Museum at Emory University, which features art and archaeological antiquities.

Specialty art museums and galleries generally are included in other categories because of their emphasis on a particular aspect of the art field. They most often are in the fields of costume, textiles, and fashion; photography; and sculpture. Other art facilities with small or no collections or permanent exhibits generally are considered art galleries, rather than museums. Many museums in other fields also have art collections and exhibitions, such as historical, ethnic, religious, cultural, and general museums.

Many museums in other fields often also have art collections and exhibitions. This generally occurs among museums of archaeology, anthropology, and ethnology; general museums; historical museums, houses, and sites; and religious museums.

### **Sculpture Gardens**

Works of sculpture can be found inside and outside museums. Outdoor sculpture gardens on university and college campuses usually feature large works of contemporary sculpture, while sculpture collections inside museums generally consist of small to medium works ranging from ancient times to the present. Most sculpture gardens are part of art museums, although a few are operated by art galleries or independently. Sculpture collections also can be part of other types of museums.

Among the varied indoor sculpture collections at art and other museums are works ranging from Romanesque stone pieces to twentieth-century sculpture at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University; Assyrian, South Asian, and Italian sculpture at the Williams College Museum of Art; medieval to modern sculpture at the Robert Hull Fleming Museum at the University of Vermont; 275 pieces of Romanesque and Gothic sculpture at the Duke's Nasher Museum of Art; twentieth-century works at the Indiana University Art Museum; Egyptian pre-dynastic to Roman wood and stone sculpture at the Museum of Art and Archaeology at the University of Missouri-Columbia; 300 American sculptures at the Museum of American Art at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; sculpture of Ivan Meštrović at the Snite Museum of Art at the University of Notre Dame; and early Modernist, African, and other sculptures at the Yale University Art Gallery.

Among the art museums that have exterior sculpture exhibits are the Sheldon Museum of Art and Sculpture Garden, which features over 30 monumental sculptures at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln; Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Center for Visual Arts, with an exterior Rodin Sculpture Garden and internal sculpture displays, Stanford University; University of Wyoming Art Museum, which has a 20,000-square-foot outdoor sculpture terrace; and Lehigh University Art Galleries/Museum, which has 13 outdoor sculptures near six gallery sites on three campuses.

Many art museums also manage campus-wide sculpture collections. The Ulrich Museum of Art at Wichita State University oversees one of the largest outdoor sculpture displays, which consist of over 70 works. Ursinus College has 40 contemporary sculptures on the campus that are the responsibility of the Philip and Muriel Berman Museum of Art, and

the University Art Museum at California State University, Long Beach, has 22 sculptures around the campus. At the University of Minnesota Twin Cities, the Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum administers a “Public Art on Campus” program that includes outdoor sculpture and indoor artworks at over three dozen campus sites. Among the other universities and colleges with large numbers of outdoor campus sculptures are Hofstra University, 75; California State University, Fullerton, 32; William Paterson University of New Jersey, 21; Western Washington University, over 20; and Montclair State University, 20 (some are managed by art galleries).

Some arboretums contain sculptures on their grounds, including the Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt University Arboretum. A few colleges and universities have independently administered outdoor sculpture displays. One of the first outdoor sculpture courts was the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, founded in 1900 by New York University to honor significant individuals who have contributed to the American experience. The Hall of Fame, which now contains busts of 97 of the 102 persons honored, has become part of the Bronx Community College of the City University of New York.

One university has a sculpture museum and at least four others have self-contained outdoor sculpture gardens. The Marshall M; Fredericks Sculpture Museum at Saginaw Valley State University features more than 1,000 works relating to the career of sculptor Fredericks. The sculpture parks include the Frederick D. Murphy Sculpture Garden, with over 70 figural and abstract works on 5 acres at the University of California, Los Angeles; Elizabeth and Byron Anderson Sculpture Garden, Iowa State University; Henry Lay Sculpture Garden, St. Louis University; and Nathan Manilow Sculpture Park, Governors State University.

### **Art Galleries**

One out of three museums and galleries at American universities and colleges is an art gallery. The number of campus art galleries now exceeds 668, and the total keeps growing. Many of the largest institutions have more than one gallery. They are found most commonly at universities and colleges that do not have art museums, although they sometimes function as a showcase for a university’s or museum’s extensive collection.

Art galleries differ from art museums in that they usually do not have a permanent art collection (although some do, they are generally limited). They normally also are smaller in terms of space, staff, and budget; feature changing exhibitions, frequently of contemporary art; rely heavily on outside sources for the content of exhibitions; and rarely engage in research. Many are part of art departments and schedule faculty and student shows as extensions of academic programs.

Some art museums began as art galleries or collections of art used in instructional programs, including the Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Art Museum at Rutgers University;

Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum at the University of Minnesota Twin Cities; Lowe Art Museum at the University of Miami; and Frances Lehman Loeb Art Center at Vassar College.

A number of art museums still use “gallery” in their names, such as the Grey Art Gallery at New York University; Yale University Art Gallery; Tufts University Art Gallery; Henry Art Gallery, University of Washington; Schumacher Gallery, Capital University, and Trout Gallery, Dickinson College. So do museum-like galleries like the Picker Art Gallery at Colgate University; Faulconer Gallery, Grinnell College; and UB Anderson Gallery, Buffalo State College. A few art museums use both gallery and museum in their names, such as Blaffer Gallery: The Art Museum of the University of Houston and Lehigh University Art Galleries/Museum.

One of the earliest galleries opened in 1871 at what later became the San Francisco Art Institute. It evolved into the present-day Walter and McBean Galleries. It was not until the 1920s and 1930s, however, that many of today's collegiate galleries began to appear with increasing frequency. They included the Wisconsin Union Art Galleries, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1928; Doris Ulmann Galleries, Berea College, 1935; and Armstrong Gallery (now Luce Gallery), Cornell College, 1937. But the surge in the number of galleries did not come until the 1960s through the 1980s.

Art galleries now are the fastest-growing segment of the campus museum/gallery movement. Among the many new galleries opened in the 1990s were the Center for Visual Art at Metropolitan State College of Denver, Diggs Gallery at Winston-Salem State University, Blum Art Gallery at the College of the Atlantic, and Ashby-Hodge Gallery of American Art at Central Methodist College. Others moved into new facilities, including the Harder Center Gallery at Presbyterian College, Tufts University Art Gallery, and Thorne-Sagendorph Art Gallery at Keene State College. Among the many new galleries in the 2000s were Bryant Arts Center Gallery, Denison University; St. Joseph College Art Gallery; Islander Art Gallery, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi; Schnormeier Gallery, Mount Vernon Nazarene University; Richard F. Peeler Art Center Galleries, DePauw University; George Segal Gallery, Montclair State University; and Richmond Center for the Visual Arts Galleries, Western Michigan University.

Most campus art galleries have 2,000 or less square feet, and seldom exceed 10,000 square feet. Among those with larger spaces are the Lehman College Art Gallery and J. Wayne Stark University Center Galleries at Texas A&M University-College Station, 20,000 square feet; Visual Art Center, North Carolina State University, 18,000; and Baron and Ellin Gordon Art Galleries, Old Dominion University, 15,000.

Some galleries have collections and/or manage university or college collections. The SU Art Galleries at Syracuse University has the largest collection by far—45,000 fine art and ethnographic objects (formerly known as the Syracuse University Art Collection). Among