Hirshhorn Acquires Works by Diverse Slate of International Artists for Collection

Global Modernism, New Media and Emerging Artists Emphasized

The Smithsonian’s Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden has acquired new works by a dozen artists or artist groups from Iran, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States.

“The Hirshhorn is acquiring works that enable broader, deeper narratives of the history of modern and contemporary art,” said Melissa Chiu, the Hirshhorn’s director. “We’re adding another dimension to a story that was previously the domain of European and American artists. These acquisitions speak to the Hirshhorn’s increased international focus. At the same time, our collection gains depth in underexplored areas of American art over the past few decades, particularly the work of African American artists.”

Global Modernism

Monir Shahroudy Farmanfarmaian’s “Untitled,” (1975–76), a geometric mosaic that juxtaposes mirrors, reverse-painted glass and plaster, relates to optical and minimalist works in the collection, as well as to works by women in the 1960s and 1970s. “Rhyme-S’” (1960) by Natsuyuki Nakanishi joins other paintings that push the boundaries of abstraction and augments the museum’s holdings of postwar Asian art.

Two works highlight developments by African American artists in the 1970s. Senga Nengudi’s “R.S.V.P. X” (1977/2014), a sculpture made of worn nylon stockings that are stretched, knotted and weighed down with sand, has ties to performance, feminist art and post-minimalism. Two triptychs by Charles Gaines, “Walnut Tree Orchard: Set 13” (1975–2014) and “Walnut Tree Orchard: Set 14” (1975–2014) join other conceptual works that employ photography and numerical systems.
The Hirshhorn’s holdings of postwar assemblage are complemented by Michael Todd’s “Cluster” (1963–64), made of found objects and inspired by African and surrealist sculpture. The Art Workers’ Coalition’s antiwar “Q. And babies? A. And babies.” (1970) relates to activist art and art that employs the medium of the commercial poster.

New Art Forms and New Media

Underscoring the Hirshhorn’s commitment to sound art and complementing other collection works that address historical themes, Susan Philipsz’s multimedia installation “Part File Score” (2014) is based on the work of Hanns Eisler, a composer blacklisted in the U.S. whose music had previously been banned in Nazi Germany.

Two works seen in the recent exhibition “Days of Endless Time” augment the museum’s holdings of moving-image art, a key focus over the past 15 years. Hans-Peter Feldmann’s installation “Shadowplay” (2002–14) uses lamps to project shadows of rotating displays of small found objects, and David Claerbout’s “Travel” (1996–2013) explores an imaginary landscape with computer-generated imagery.

Emerging Media Artists

Three works by emerging international artists increase the Hirshhorn’s substantial holdings of media art. One of the highlights of this year’s Venice Biennale has been C.T. Jasper and Joanna Malinowska’s “Halka/Haiti 18°48'05"N 72°23'01"W” (2015). Seen in the Polish pavilion, it is a video installation documenting a Polish-Haitian performance of Stanisław Moniuszko’s mid-19th century opera “Halka” in Cazale, Haiti. Héctor Zamora’s “O Abuso da História [The Abuse of History]” (2014) is a video of a group performance at São Paulo’s Hospital Matarazzo, a historic building slated for redevelopment. Seen in a 2013 Black Box exhibition, Gerco de Ruijter’s stop-frame animation “CROPS” (2012) uses imagery mined from Google Earth to extend the Dutch landscape tradition.

The work by Jasper and Malinowska is a gift of The Julis Family, Todd’s work is a gift of the artist, and the Art Workers’ Coalition’s work is a gift of David Platzker. The remaining works are museum purchases.