When a user goes into the gallery and looks at paintings, they will see it augmented with text, images, videos, or music, giving them more information about the art piece and enhancing their experience! Art pieces will be augmented with:

* Title info
  + Author and date of birth/death
  + art piece name and date
  + the type/era of the art piece (renaissance, impressionist, realism, baroque, etc)
  + Also button that reads the title information
* Scrolling panel on the right with left/right buttons to scroll through options. Each slide has an audio component.
  + Art piece background (click audio button to listen)
  + Artist background (click audio button to listen)
  + Description of the era/style of the art piece (ie describe impressionist art) (with button to read info)
  + Other works by the artist (images) (with soft music instead of listening to the text)
  + video of an art expert explaining the artist or the art piece (click audio button to start video)
* app downloadable to **android** and work smoothly on it
* 3D virtual tour guide appears when you’re listening to the slide
  + **Eric Skulavik** is on this, helping me with a model and some animations

Different gallery rooms:

* Post impressionism
  + self portrait – van gogh
    - Post-Impressionism
    - vanGogh1
    - vanGogh2
  + Bordighera – claude monet
    - Impressionism
    - Monet1
    - Monet2
  + A Sunday on La Grande Jatte – Georges Seurat
    - Neo-Impressionism
    - Seurat1
    - Seurat2
  + The Fountain, Villa Torlonia, Frascati, Italy – John Singer Sargent
    - Impressionism **(repeat)**
    - Sargent1
    - Sargent2
* Modernism
  + American gothic – grant wood
    - Modernism
    - Wood1
    - Wood2
  + Office at night – Edward hopper
    - Modernism **(repeat)**
    - Hopper1
    - Hopper2
  + We are making a new world – paul nash
    - Modernism **(repeat)**
    - Nash1
    - Nash2
  + Bridge - grace Cossington smith
    - Modernism**(repeat)**
    - Smith1
    - Smith2
* Abstract art
  + Guernica, 1937 - Pablo Picasso
    - Cubism
    - Picasso1
    - Picasso2
  + THE PERSISTENCE OF MEMORY, 1931 - Salvadore dali
    - Surrealism
    - Dali1
    - Dali2
  + NUMBER 5, 1948 - Jackson pollock
    - Abstract expressionism
    - Pollock1
    - Pollock2
  + COMPOSITION VII, 1914 - Wassily Kandinsky
    - Abstract art
    - Kandinsky1
    - Kandinsky2

**Van Gogh – Self Portrait**

**Piece:**

In 1886 Vincent van Gogh settled in. Van Gogh created at least twenty-four self-portraits during his two-year stay in the energetic French capital. This early example is modest in size and was painted on prepared artist’s board rather than canvas. Its densely dabbed brushwork, which became a hallmark of Van Gogh’s style, reﬂects the artist’s response to Georges Seurat’s revolutionary pointillist technique in A Sunday on La Grande Jatte—1884. From Paris, Van Gogh traveled to the southern town of Arles for fifteen months. At the time of his death, in 1890, he had actively pursued his art for only five years.

**artist**

Vincent Willem van Gogh (30 March 1853 – 29 July 1890) was a Dutch post-impressionist painter who is among the most famous and influential figures in the history of Western art. In just over a decade he created about 2,100 artworks, including around 860 oil paintings, most of which date from the last two years of his life. They include landscapes, still lifes, portraits and self-portraits, and are characterised by bold colours and dramatic, impulsive and expressive brushwork that contributed to the foundations of modern art. He was not commercially successful, and his suicide at 37 came after years of mental illness and poverty.

**Era**

Post-Impressionism is an art movement that developed in the 1890s. It is characterized by a subjective approach to painting, as artists opted to evoke emotion rather than realism in their work. While their styles, therefore, wildly varied, paintings completed in the Post-Impressionist manner share some similar qualities. These include symbolic motifs, unnatural color, and painterly brushstrokes. Aiming to shake up the contemporary art world, this group of stylistically dissimilar artists—including Paul Cézanne, Paul Gauguin, Vincent van Gogh, Georges Seurat, Henri Toulouse-Lautrec, and Henri Rousseau—formed the Post-Impressionists.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GzMkLvPOTrc>

**John Singer Sargent – The Fountain**

**Piece**

The year 1907 was a turning point for John Singer Sargent, as he daringly stepped away from his successful career as a portraitist in favor of plein air painting. This strong and lively work aptly captures that moment of transition, combining landscape and portraiture in a composition that speaks to friendship and painterly pursuits while also celebrating color, surface, and fleeting effects of light and movement. The couple is Wilfrid and Jane Emmet de Glehn, professional artists and Sargent’s frequent traveling companions. Although The Fountain has the appearance of spontaneity, Sargent was frequently interrupted by rain as he worked. He thus completed it over several days, requiring his friends to pose at length.

**Artist**

John Singer Sargent (January 12, 1856 – April 14, 1925) was an American expatriate artist, considered the "leading portrait painter of his generation" for his evocations of Edwardian-era luxury. He created roughly 900 oil paintings and more than 2,000 watercolors, as well as countless sketches and charcoal drawings. From the beginning, Sargent's work is characterized by remarkable technical facility, particularly in his ability to draw with a brush, which in later years inspired admiration as well as criticism for a supposed superficiality. His commissioned works were consistent with the grand manner of portraiture, while his informal studies and landscape paintings displayed a familiarity with Impressionism.

**Era**

Impressionism is a 19th-century art movement characterized by relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open composition, emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles. Impressionism originated with a group of Paris-based artists whose independent exhibitions brought them to prominence during the 1870s and 1880s.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bcPANMzI7qk>

**Bordighera -** 1884

Claude Monet (1840-1926)

**Piece**

Early in 1884, Claude Monet traveled to Bordighera, a town on the Italian Riviera, close to the border between Italy and France, for a working visit of three weeks that turned into nearly three months. In a letter to the sculptor [Auguste Rodin](https://www.artic.edu/artists/36418) describing his efforts to translate into paint the brilliant Mediterranean light, Monet declared he was "fencing, wrestling, with the sun." In other letters, he complained of the impossibility of finding a motif due to the abundant vegetation. In this sun-drenched composition painted from a hilltop vantage point, the sea is barely visible through the interlaced trunks of local pine trees.

**Artist**

Oscar-Claude Monet (14 November 1840 – 5 December 1926) was a French painter, a founder of French Impressionist painting and the most consistent and prolific practitioner of the movement's philosophy of expressing one's perceptions before nature, especially as applied to plein air landscape painting. The term "Impressionism" is derived from the title of his painting Impression, soleil levant (Impression, Sunrise), which was exhibited in 1874 in the first of the independent exhibitions mounted by Monet and his associates as an alternative to the Salon de Paris.

**Era**

Impressionism is a 19th-century art movement characterized by relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open composition, emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles. Impressionism originated with a group of Paris-based artists whose independent exhibitions brought them to prominence during the 1870s and 1880s.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VwIB_vOiecE>

**A Sunday on La Grande Jatte — 1884**

**Georges Seurat (1859-1891)**

**Piece**

“Bedlam,” “scandal,” and “hilarity” were among the epithets used to describe what is now considered Georges Seurat’s greatest work, and one of the most remarkable paintings of the nineteenth century, when it was first exhibited in Paris. Seurat labored extensively over A Sunday on La Grande Jatte—1884. With what resembles scientific precision, the artist tackled the issues of color, light, and form. Inspired by research in optical and color theory, he juxtaposed tiny dabs of colors that, through optical blending, form a single and, he believed, more brilliantly luminous hue. The very immobility of the figures and the shadows they cast makes them forever silent and enigmatic. Like all great master-pieces, La Grande Jatte continues to fascinate and elude.

**Artist**

Georges-Pierre Seurat (2 December 1859 – 29 March 1891) was a French post-Impressionist artist. He is best known for devising the painting techniques known as chromoluminarism as well as pointillism. Seurat's artistic personality was compounded of qualities which are usually supposed to be opposed and incompatible: on the one hand, his extreme and delicate sensibility, on the other, a passion for logical abstraction and an almost mathematical precision of mind. His large-scale work, A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte (1884–1886), altered the direction of modern art by initiating Neo-impressionism, and is one of the icons of late 19th-century painting.

**Era**

Neo-Impressionism is a term coined by French art critic Félix Fénéon in 1886 to describe an art movement founded by Georges Seurat. Seurat's most renowned masterpiece, A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte, marked the beginning of this movement when it first made its appearance at an exhibition of the Société des Artistes Indépendants in Paris. Around this time, the peak of France's modern era emerged and many painters were in search of new methods. Followers of Neo-Impressionism, in particular, were drawn to modern urban scenes as well as landscapes and seashores. Science-based interpretation of lines and colors influenced Neo-Impressionists' characterization of their own contemporary art. The Pointillist and Divisionist techniques are often mentioned in this context, because it was the dominant technique in the beginning of the Neo-impressionist movement.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r3oOcceaX1Y>

**Title**

***American Gothic - 1930***

Grant Wood (1891-1942)

Modernism

**Piece**

American Gothic is a 1930 painting by Grant Wood in the collection of the Art Institute of Chicago. Wood was inspired to paint what is now known as the American Gothic House in Eldon, Iowa, along with "the kind of people I fancied should live in that house". It depicts a farmer standing beside his daughter – often mistakenly assumed to be his wife. American Gothic is one of the most familiar images in 20th-century American art and has been widely parodied in American popular culture. In 2016–17, the painting was displayed in Paris at the Musée de l'Orangerie and in London at the Royal Academy of Arts in its first showings outside the United States.

**Artist**

**Grant DeVolson Wood** (February 13, 1891 – February 12, 1942) was an American [painter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Painting) best known for his paintings depicting the rural American [Midwest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midwest), particularly [*American Gothic*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Gothic) (1930), which has become an iconic painting of the [20th century](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/20th_century). Wood's best known work is his 1930 painting American Gothic, which is also one of the most famous paintings in American art, and one of the few images to reach the status of widely recognised cultural icon, comparable to Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa and Edvard Munch's The Scream.

**Style**

Modernism is both a philosophical movement and an art movement that, along with cultural trends and changes, arose from wide-scale and far-reaching transformations in Western society during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among the factors that shaped modernism were the development of modern industrial societies and the rapid growth of cities, followed then by reactions to the horrors of World War I. Modernism also rejected the certainty of Enlightenment thinking, although many modernists also rejected religious belief.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YGWGJmMDEg0>

**Title**

***Office at Night - 1940***

**Edward Hopper** (1882 - 1967)

Modernism

**Piece**

Office at Night is a 1940 oil-on-canvas painting by the American realist painter Edward Hopper. It is owned by the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, Minnesota, which purchased it in 1948. The painting depicts an office occupied by an attractive young woman in a short-sleeved blue dress who is standing at an open file cabinet, and a slightly older man who is perhaps in early middle age. He is dressed in a three-piece suit and is seated behind a desk. There is a sexual interpretation of the relationship between the two individuals. Here, as in a number of Hopper's works, such as Evening Wind (1921) and Summertime (1943), the stirring of curtains or blinds seems to symbolize emotional or physical stirrings.

**Artist**

Edward Hopper (July 22, 1882 – May 15, 1967) was an American realist painter and printmaker. While he is best known for his oil paintings, he was equally proficient as a watercolorist and printmaker in etching. Both in his urban and rural scenes, his spare and finely calculated renderings reflected his personal vision of modern American life. Always reluctant to discuss himself and his art, Hopper simply said, "The whole answer is there on the canvas." Hopper was someone drawn to an emblematic, anti-narrative [symbolism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symbolism_(arts)), who "painted short isolated moments of configuration, saturated with suggestion". His silent spaces and uneasy encounters "touch us where we are most vulnerable",and have "a suggestion of melancholy, that melancholy being enacted".

**Style**

Modernism is both a philosophical movement and an art movement that, along with cultural trends and changes, arose from wide-scale and far-reaching transformations in Western society during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among the factors that shaped modernism were the development of modern industrial societies and the rapid growth of cities, followed then by reactions to the horrors of World War I. Modernism also rejected the certainty of Enlightenment thinking, although many modernists also rejected religious belief.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7j5pUtRcNX4>

**Title**

***We Are Making a New World -*** 1918

Paul Nash (1889 - 1946)

Modernism

**Piece**

We are Making a New World is a 1918 oil-on-canvas painting by Paul Nash. The optimistic title contrasts with Nash's depiction of a scarred landscape created by the First World War, with shell-holes, mounds of earth, and leafless tree trunks. Perhaps Nash's first major painting and his most famous work, it has been described as one of the best British paintings of the 20th century, and has been compared to Picasso's Guernica. The work was among the first oil paintings produced by Nash. It was based on his 1918 pen-and-ink drawing Sunrise, Inverness Copse, which depicts the remains of a small group of trees at Inverness Copse, near Ypres in Belgium. Both works were exhibited in a solo exhibition entitled "The Void of War" at the Leicester Galleries in May 1918.

**Artist**

Paul Nash (11 May 1889 – 11 July 1946) was a British surrealist painter and war artist, as well as a photographer, writer and designer of applied art. Nash was among the most important landscape artists of the first half of the twentieth century. He played a key role in the development of Modernism in English art. The artworks he produced during [World War I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I) are among the most iconic images of the conflict.

**Style**

Modernism is both a philosophical movement and an art movement that, along with cultural trends and changes, arose from wide-scale and far-reaching transformations in Western society during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among the factors that shaped modernism were the development of modern industrial societies and the rapid growth of cities, followed then by reactions to the horrors of World War I. Modernism also rejected the certainty of Enlightenment thinking, although many modernists also rejected religious belief.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bTUaHv-QzNY>

**Title**

***The Bridge in Curve - 1930***

Grace Cossington Smith (1892 - 1984)

Modernism

**Piece**

The Bridge in Curve is a painting completed in 1930 by Australian artist Grace Cossington Smith, depicting the Sydney Harbour Bridge during its construction. The work is now considered one of Australia's best modernist paintings, but was rejected from exhibition in 1930. Smith painted The Bridge in Curve, which is based on drawings made at Milsons Point on the North Shore, during an important phase of her career as an artist, when the importance of colour and the application of paint in small strokes gave her paintings a "brilliant vitality". Smith had become interested in colour theory and used this painting as an opportunity to demonstrate it with the blue and white of the sky contrasting with the more earthy colours of the buildings and vegetation.

**Artist**

Grace Cossington Smith (20 April 1892 – 20 December 1984) was an Australian artist and pioneer of modernist painting in Australia and was instrumental in introducing Post-Impressionism to her home country. Examples of her work are held by every major gallery in Australia. She used great sunlight and wonderful patterns of vibrant colour with cool colours added to shadows, giving them a sense of energy. Using carefully placed brush strokes of brilliant colour side by side to build up small squares, she built form in colour. She was one of the earliest Australian artists to be influenced by the European Post-Impressionist movement and lead a break away from Australian Impressionism. She supported modernism and developed her own individual technique.

**Style**

Modernism is both a philosophical movement and an art movement that, along with cultural trends and changes, arose from wide-scale and far-reaching transformations in Western society during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Among the factors that shaped modernism were the development of modern industrial societies and the rapid growth of cities, followed then by reactions to the horrors of World War I. Modernism also rejected the certainty of Enlightenment thinking, although many modernists also rejected religious belief.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cvXav3-V5U8>

**Title**

Guernica ***- 1937***

Pablo Picasso (1881 – 1973)

Cubism, Surrealism

**Piece**

*Guernica* is a town in northern Spain. On *26th April 1937*, during the *Spanish Civil War*, Guernica was bombed by Nazi German and Fascist Italian warplanes on request of Spanish Nationalists. Picasso created this masterpiece in response to the bombing of Guernica. It brought worldwide attention to the Spanish Civil War and is considered *one of the powerful anti-war paintings in history*. There have been numerous interpretations of Guernica since its creation. The two dominant elements in the painting, the bull and the horse, are important characters in Spanish culture. Guernica is the *most famous painting by Pablo Picasso* and is considered *one of the most brilliant artworks ever created*.

**Artist**

Pablo Ruiz Picasso (25 October 1881 – 8 April 1973) was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, stage designer, poet and playwright who spent most of his adult life in France. Regarded as one of the most influential artists of the 20th century, he is known for co-founding the Cubist movement, the invention of constructed sculpture, the co-invention of collage, and for the wide variety of styles that he helped develop and explore. Among his most famous works are the proto-Cubist Les Demoiselles d'Avignon (1907), and Guernica (1937), a dramatic portrayal of the bombing of Guernica by the German and Italian airforces during the Spanish Civil War.

**Style**

Cubism is an early-20th-century avant-garde art movement that revolutionized European painting and sculpture, and inspired related movements in music, literature and architecture. Cubism has been considered the most influential art movement of the 20th century. The movement was pioneered by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. In Cubist artwork, objects are analyzed, broken up and reassembled in an abstracted form—instead of depicting objects from a single viewpoint, the artist depicts the subject from a multitude of viewpoints to represent the subject in a greater context.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DJnH5CPCImY>

**Title**

***The Persistence of Memory - 1931***

Salvadore Dali (1904 - 1989)

Surrealism

**Piece**

This iconic and much-reproduced painting depicts a scene with *watches melting slowly* on rocks and the branch of a tree, with the ocean as a back drop. This concept may be illustrated in a number of ways like the human mind moving from the *softness of sleep* to the *hardness of reality*. In his masterpiece, Dali uses melting watches and rocks to represent the soft and hard aspects of the world respectively. The Persistence of Memory has been much analyzed over the years as Dali never explained his work. The melting watches have been thought to be an unconscious symbol of the relativity of space and time. The Persistence of Memory is considered *one of the greatest masterpieces of twentieth century art*. It is not only the *most famous painting of Salvador Dali* but also the *most renowned artwork in Surrealism*.

**Artist**

Salvador Dalí (11 May 1904 – 23 January 1989) was a Spanish Surrealist artist, born in Figueres, Catalonia, Spain. Dalí was a skilled draftsman, best known for the striking and bizarre images in his work. His painterly skills are often attributed to the influence of Renaissance masters. His best-known work, The Persistence of Memory, was completed in August, 1931, and is one of the most recognizable Surrealist paintings. Dalí was highly imaginative, and also enjoyed indulging in unusual and grandiose behavior. To the dismay of those who held his work in high regard, and to the irritation of his critics, his eccentric manner and attention-grabbing public actions sometimes drew more attention than his artwork.

**Style**

Surrealism is a cultural movement that started in 1917, and is best known for its visual artworks and writings. Artists painted unnerving, illogical scenes, sometimes with photographic precision, creating strange creatures from everyday objects, and developing painting techniques that allowed the unconscious to express itself. Its aim was, according to Breton, to "resolve the previously contradictory conditions of dream and reality into an absolute reality, a super-reality", or surreality. Works of surrealism feature the element of surprise, unexpected juxtapositions and non sequitur; however, many surrealist artists and writers regard their work as an expression of the philosophical movement first and foremost, with the works being an artifact.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YqlTRZi-e10>

**Title**

***Number 5 - 1948***

Jackson Pollock (1912 - 1956)

Abstract Expressionism

**Piece**

The painting was done on an 8' x 4' sheet of fiberboard, with thick amounts of brown and yellow paint drizzled on top of it, forming a nest-like appearance. In the wake of World War II, New York City artists like Pollock, Barnett Newman, and Willem de Kooning began pushing the boundaries of their paintings in a direction that would be dubbed "Abstract Expressionism" by art critic Robert Coates in 1946. This wave of modern art made New York the center of the art world, thanks in part to the movement's embrace by esteemed collector and patron Peggy Guggenheim. Pollock's contribution was his drip paintings, of which No. 5, 1948 is his most famous. It was sold in May 2006 for $140 million, a new mark for [highest ever price for a painting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_most_expensive_paintings), not surpassed [until April 2011](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Card_Players).

**Artist**

**Paul Jackson Pollock** (January 28, 1912 – August 11, 1956) was an American painter and a major figure in the [abstract expressionist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstract_expressionism) movement. He was widely noticed for his technique of pouring or splashing liquid household paint onto a horizontal surface (‘drip technique’), enabling him to view and paint his canvases from all angles. It was also called ‘action painting’, since he used the force of his whole body to paint, often in a frenetic dancing style. This extreme form of abstraction divided the critics: some praised the immediacy and fluency of the creation, while others derided the random effects. In 2016, Pollock's painting titled Number 17A was reported to have fetched US $200 million in a private purchase.

**Style**

Abstract expressionism is a post–World War II art movement in American painting, developed in New York in the 1940s. It was the first specifically American movement to achieve international influence and put New York City at the center of the western art world, a role formerly filled by Paris. Although the term "abstract expressionism" was first applied to American art in 1946 by the art critic Robert Coates, it had been first used in Germany in 1919 in the magazine Der Sturm, regarding German Expressionism. In the United States, Alfred Barr was the first to use this term in 1929 in relation to works by Wassily Kandinsky.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1U19VOF4qfs>

**Title**

***Composition VII - 1913***

Wassily Kandinsky (1866 - 1944)

Abstract

**Piece**

**Composition VII,** created by Kandinsky in 1913, is considered one of the greatest masterpieces of abstract art. This work is a logical continuation of the Songs [5](https://arthive.com/artists/3589~Vasilij_Kandinskij/works/212376~Kompozitsija_5) and 6 all three paintings United by the theme of the Apocalypse. Elements of "Composition 6" - the Flood and the Resurrection are viewed in this work. Its main theme is the last judgment, but it is not seen as disaster but rather as a liberation, the world's transition from the material to the spiritual. Therefore, the "Composition VII" from other works of the series feature bright colors, "flashing" contrast lines. It was considered by Kandinsky to be the most complex piece he ever painted and it is the most famous painting by the artist.

**Artist**

Wassily Wassilyevich Kandinsky (16 December [O.S. 4 December] 1866 – 13 December 1944) was a Russian painter and art theorist. Kandinsky is generally credited as the pioneer of abstract art. He is known for his lyrical style and innovative theories on nonfigurative art. In his 1910 treatise Concerning the Spiritual In Art, **Kandinsky** made **famous** his belief that abstract colors and forms can be used to express the “inner life” of the artist.

**Style**

Abstract art uses visual language of shape, form, color and line to create a composition which may exist with a degree of independence from visual references in the world. Western art had been, from the Renaissance up to the middle of the 19th century, underpinned by the logic of perspective and an attempt to reproduce an illusion of visible reality. By the end of the 19th century many artists felt a need to create a new kind of art which would encompass the fundamental changes taking place in technology, science and philosophy.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZUfBl6iIGNo>