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| **The 1913 Armory Show, New York City** |
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| The 1913 Armory Show was the first comprehensive exhibition of Modern art to take place in the United States and served as America’s introduction to Modernism in the visual arts. Formally titled the “International Exhibition of Modern Art”—but informally designated the “Armory Show,” given its location at the 69th Infantry Regiment Armory in New York City—the exhibition was organized by the Association of American Painters and Sculptors (AAPS), a small group of American artists, with the goal of offering a survey of Modern art from Impressionism to Cubism and to spur the establishment of Modern art in the United States. The exhibition ran for four weeks (February 17 - March 15, 1913) and offered more than 1,300 works by 308 artists who hailed from twenty-five nations (though American artists composed more than half of this total). Fifty-three of the artists were women, a few of whom exhibited work alongside their husbands. Other Armory Show artists are among the most well-known names in current art history, including Mary Cassatt, Paul Cézanne, Marcel Duchamp, and Pablo Picasso. Conservative estimates put attendance for the Armory Show at 3,214 visitors a day, or a total of ninety-thousand visitors in the four weeks of the Armory’s run in New York, though some estimate the overall attendance closer to a quarter of a million. |
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| Further reading:  Association of American Painters and Sculptors. “Catalogue of the *International Exhibition of Modern Art*,” New York, February 17-March 15, 1913.  Kuhn, W. (1938). *The Story of the Armory Show*. New York.  Staples, S. (2001). *As Avant-Garde as the Rest of Them: An Introduction to the Armory Show*. <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~museum/armory/intro.html> |