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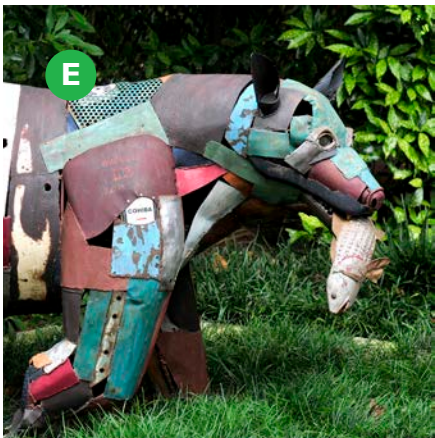
ATLANTA
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GALLERY
GUIDE



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This Gallery Guide is meant for use inside the gallery as you view The William Breman Jewish Heritage Museum's latest exhibition, *Atlanta Collects*. The images in this Gallery Guide are details of larger works and are meant for navigating the exhibition only. Titles of each work, artist names and collector quotes will be on the walls near each actual piece. For your convenience, you will find identification numbers in this guide which will match numbers on the signage next to each piece within the exhibition.





Thomas Prochnow

Early on, Prochnow taught himself the medium of bending and shaping steel. He has used unconventional tools and unusual materials to successfully complete his art projects, often on a grand scale. Within the sculpture before you, look for familiar things that, when fused together, make something completely different as a whole assemblage. *Do you feel the individual pieces influence the overall effect?*

Feel free to photograph this bear. Now is your chance, as there is no photography allowed in the gallery. Enjoy the exhibition.



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Jean-August-Dominique Ingres

This artist worked during the Neoclassical Period. As such, Ingres was very influenced by the classical sculpture and architecture of the Greeks and Romans from centuries ago. Although Ingres himself was an artist, he often looked at the works of these sculptures to study the way they were able to define form and create space through the use of shadow. Henri Matisse, Pablo Picasso, and other artists have all named Ingres as being among their favorite artists.



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2



Pierre-Jean David D'Angers

Notice the rough edges on these two pieces.

Traditionally, when medals were struck, they were not smoothed along the edges as finished medalions would have been. These were instead presented up to the artist as a sort of “proof,” allowing the sculptor to see how his final work would be cast, finished, and offered to the public. Bronze medals such as these were often donated and melted down for military use in armaments and arms. Consequently, the medals you see in this case are quite rare.



3



Édouard Manet

Édouard Manet's parents strongly discouraged him from pursuing art. They wanted him to become a politician, as many other members of his family had done. Manet went on to become widely regarded as a great and important painter. While he is sometimes associated with the Impressionist movement, Manet did not consider himself to be an Impressionist. *Note the thick and thin pencil lines, from the upper right and shadows to the left, used to represent light.*



4



Eugène Delacroix

Eugène Delacroix is known for his massive body of work including sketches, small and oversized works. His art depicts various scenes from history, the Bible, and mythology. His most famous paintings are noted for being densely packed scenes of violence and commotion. He spent much of his life studying the effect that different colors would have on the eye of the viewer, and would use this information to make paintings which maximized the visually stimulating effects of the work on its audience.



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Edgar Degas

Edgar Degas was an Impressionist whose works were often very large, taking up a lot of space on the walls in which they were hung. The other difference between Degas and the rest of the Impressionist painters, is that Degas loved to paint things in motion: busy scenes, people dancing, and horses running. The drawing before you is a rare exception. It is thought to be a drawing of Madame Edmundo Morbilli, Degas' sister. *How does this pencil shading technique compare to the Manet portrait?*



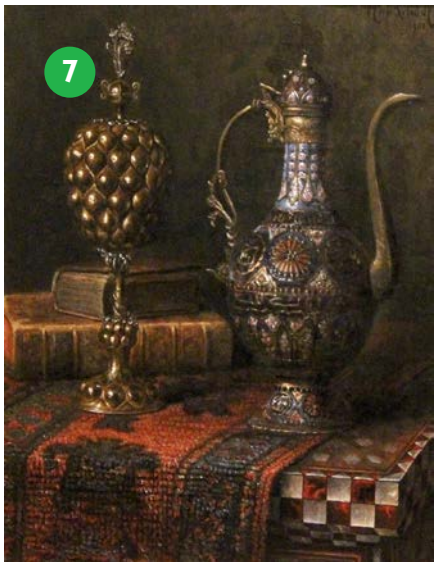


Daniel Ridgeway Knight

Although Daniel Ridgeway Knight was friends with many of the more abstract Impressionist painters, Knight painted in a much more realistic style. He was interested in using paintings as a way to keep track of history. He found it important to depict life as it was. In his work, women labor, pick berries, clean laundry, and sit together at the edge of the water with their children; living their everyday lives in a small French village. Knight effectively communicates the perseverance of these women during a time of sadness and loneliness.



7



Max Schödl

Max Schödl was active in Vienna, Austria, having lived most of his life there although he painted in Vienna, Paris, London, and Italy. His oil paintings consist of still-lives filled with ordinary objects, often with an Asian influence. His skills allowed him to paint subtle patterns on china, elegantly finished handles, hookahs, ornate sabers, luxuriously intricate patterns within carpet, all imbedded in the still-life, producing exquisite works.



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Mary Cassatt

It was not easy for a woman to pursue a career as an artist during Mary Cassatt's lifetime. Cassatt enrolled in an art school that did not allow female students to draw or paint from live models. However, she was able to study independently by making drawings, prints, and paintings of women and children in private homes. Unlike other artists whose paintings emphasized the female body as the most important part of a woman, Cassatt's work focuses on the psychology of the women and children that she painted.

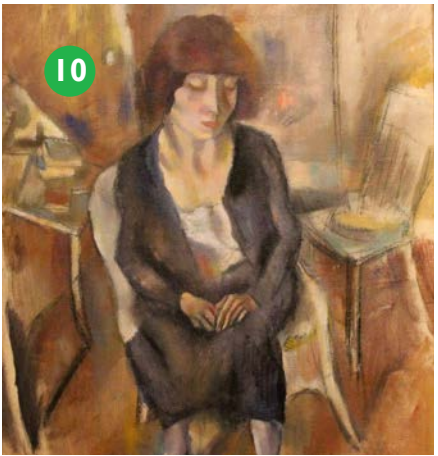




Robert Henri

In 1908, a group of artists in New York City began to paint the grim realities of city life, Henri among them. They wanted to capture characters and their conditions to make art accessible and understandable to the general public. Critics disliked the jarring colors and scenes of ‘normal people,’ declaring the paintings “fit only for the ash can.” The artists became known as the “Ashcan School.” In “Gypsy Boy,” one can see the ‘everyman’ in this depiction of a simple street child. The same model was used for Henri’s famous work “Imaginative Boy.”

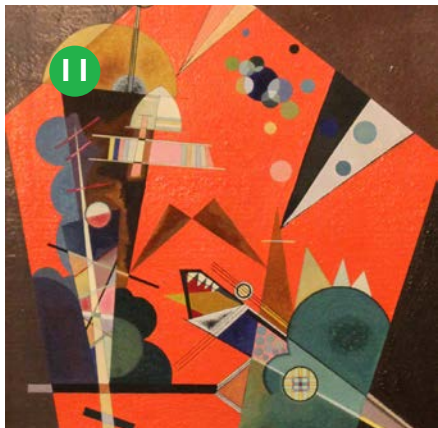




Jules Mordechai Pascin

Pascin led a colorful life. Creative to the core, following in his workman father's footsteps was unappealing to young Pascin, who only wanted to make art. His main subjects were inhabitants of a brothel, where Pascin lived. The owners allowed him access to working women and their clients for use as models. While Pascin also painted street scenes, still-lives, bar scenes, and the occasional landscape, he was always most drawn to the female form for subject matter.





Wassily Kandinsky

Kandinsky was a Russian painter and art theorist.

He chose to paint in pure abstraction and is credited with painting one of the first purely abstract works. Kandinsky began painting in mid-life, having established a career in Law before seriously pursuing art. Kandinsky settled in Germany after becoming dissatisfied with Moscow's art scene. There, he taught at the Bauhaus school of art until it was closed by the Nazis in 1933. He then moved to the French countryside, producing most of his famous works there.



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Pierre Bonnard

Pierre Bonnard studied and practiced law before quitting to pursue his true passion - art, in his early 20's. His most notable works are his lush and dreamlike paintings. Photography had a large impact on the way Bonnard and other artists thought about painting. Many artists no longer felt the need to represent the world as it looked in real life. Since photos could do that job, why did artists need to paint that way? Instead, Bonnard and other artists chose to paint their interpretation of the world. These artists became known as the Impressionists.



13



Marsden Hartley

Marsden Hartley traveled the world for nearly fifty years, painting landscapes, still-lives and portraits of the people and places he encountered along the way. Influenced by Native American imagery seen while spending time in New Mexico, Hartley's style is known for his use of flat, expansive planes of color which overlap across his canvases. He is most well known for his landscape paintings. Not concerned with painting the landscape as it looked in real life, Hartley wanted to paint the "essence", or feeling, of the landscape. *Do you think that the essence of the Bird of Paradise flower is captured in this way?*



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14



Eudora Welty

Although she is better known for her award-winning writing, Eudora Welty was a photographer before she became a writer. Her exploration of her photographed subjects – mostly African Americans living in the Deep South during the Jim Crow era, well before the Civil Rights Movement – fueled her later abilities to empathize and conceptualize thoughts to be spun into written works.



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Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso is considered one of the most important artists in history. Picasso produced over 50,000 artworks during his lifetime. Picasso often broke the rules. Instead of painting people the way that they looked in real life, he would paint them as a series of broken shapes. Sometimes he would incorporate scraps of newspaper and magazines into his drawing process. This style became known as Cubism. *You can see Cubism at work in this drawing. Note the eye at left, tilted, yet the lashes are at top and bottom.*





Arnold Newman

While Arnold Newman found success in his life as a photographer, he had originally intended to be a painter. He studied drawing and painting before moving to New York to pursue his newfound interest in photography. He became known for his portraits of famous people. He used photography to show his subjects in a different light. He portrayed them in a way that the audience hadn't seen before, to show that all people are mere human beings, famous or not. *Note: this composition is often called a "renaissance triangle."*





Barton Church

After World War II, Church enrolled in an art school, found a job working in a factory at night, and painted all day long. Church had an exceptional appreciation of color and form. He painted objects and people in everyday situations. His figurative paintings focused on the shapes of people and the furniture they were sitting on, showing the beauty of people and their situation at hand. His work is known for its wispy depictions of light moving across domestic scenery. *Interestingly, Barton Church hand-carved and gilded the frame before you.*





Bryan Hunt

Bryan Hunt moved from Terre Haute, Indiana to Tampa, Florida as a child. He later interned at the Kennedy Space Center as an engineer's aide and draftsman during the NASA Apollo Program. Perhaps the legacy of his work for NASA can be seen in his 'airship' motif, the subject of many of his works since 1974. The airships were built using silk paper over light spruce or balsa wood frames, coated with various veneers in different colors or covered in metal leaf. This conveys a sense of abstraction to an object that is somewhat recognizable.





Jasper Johns

Jasper Johns cut against the grain with his work. Expressionism was popular in the twentieth century, but Johns rejected what was popular and created a movement known as The Concrete. He also spearheaded the pop form known as Minimalism. Simple forms populated powerful arrangements in art depicting flags, maps, and other motifs. Born in Augusta Georgia, Johns moved to New York as an artist and was influenced by composers, even musicians. *Do you see rhythm in this art?*





Andrew Wyeth

Andrew Wyeth was the son of N.C. Wyeth, a painter with a vast following. Andrew and his siblings were naturally talented, and were taught according to their interests. Andrew's was painting. He is primarily classified as a realist painter, like Winslow Homer or Eakins. In his art, Wyeth's favorite subjects were the land and people around him. He took walks to recharge, studying natural settings and imbuing ordinary things with powerful emotion, and translated that emotion to his painted work.





Andy Warhol

Andy Warhol was an American artist who defined the “Pop Art” movement.

His work explores the relationship between culture and advertising that was flourishing in the 1960s.

At first a commercial illustrator, Warhol applied his skills into renowned, and sometimes controversial, art that used many types of media, including drawing, painting, printmaking, photography, silk screen, sculpture, film, and music. He is also notable as a gay man who lived openly as such before the gay liberation movement. This work is a serigraph, hand-signed by the artist, and is part of the series “Jewish geniuses.”





Jack Earl

Earl was influenced by European figurative ceramics, created in Meissen during the 18th and 19th centuries. He soon began creating his own representational hard-paste porcelains. He depicted rural tableaux, which were far from the lofty aristocratic subjects favored by similar European sculptors. Earl eventually transformed the European tradition into a thoroughly modern effort. Much like the paintings and outlook created by Henri's Ashcan School, Earl sculptures place the everyman in ordinary situations that lean toward the surreal.





Roger Brown

Roger Brown was a trained artist who embraced outsider art. His themes took cues from “untrained” artists. He visited and learned from self-taught artists. His upbringing in the Southern United States naturally led to a deep interest in the material culture of the South, especially in folk art and hand-made, functional objects. His religious upbringing in the fundamentalist Christian community also influenced his art.



24



Beatrice Wood

Beatrice Wood was an American artist involved in the Dada movement, who later embraced ceramics as primitive expression. Early on, Wood was known as the “Mama of Dada.” Dadaists expressed a rejection of logic and embraced chaos and irrationality in their work. Marcel Duchamp was a partner and an influence in her Dadaist exploits. Duchamp also influenced Jasper Johns (you will see a Jasper Johns piece in this gallery as well. How are they similar?) Later, she produced sculpture and pottery, such as the piece you see before you.



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25



Unknown Artist

Although not the creator of this letter opener, Josip Broz Tito, its former owner, was ruler of Yugoslavia from 1953 until his death in 1980. Tito saw inherent beauty in the piece, giving it as a gift. During World War II, Tito was the leader of the Partisans, regarded as an effective resistance force against Nazi-occupied Europe.



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