

□ Light

□

□ **The Dan Flavin Art Institute, NY**

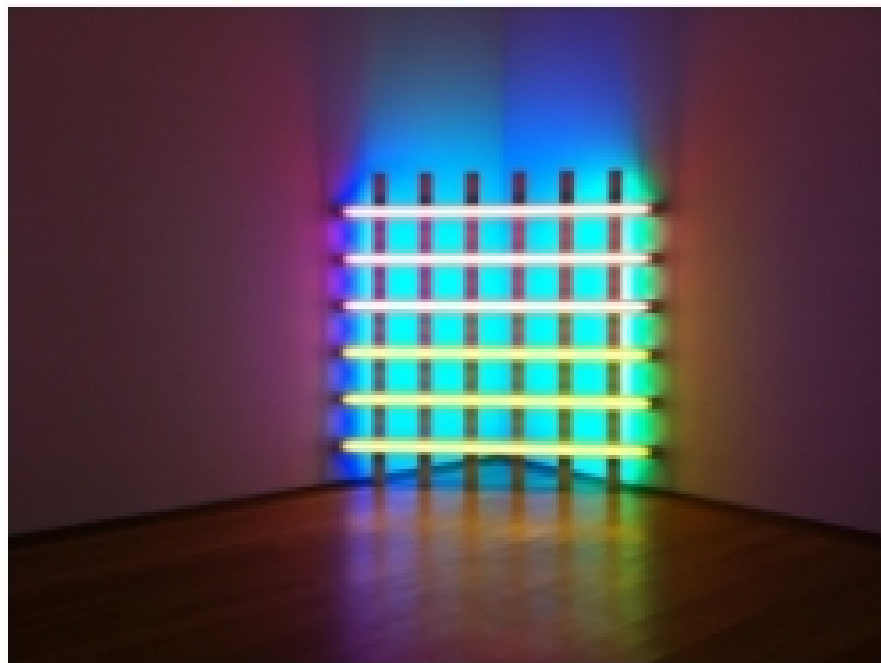
- Light creates shadow and thus defines figures and mass
- Light influences space and spatial relationships



□

□ **Flavin 1977**

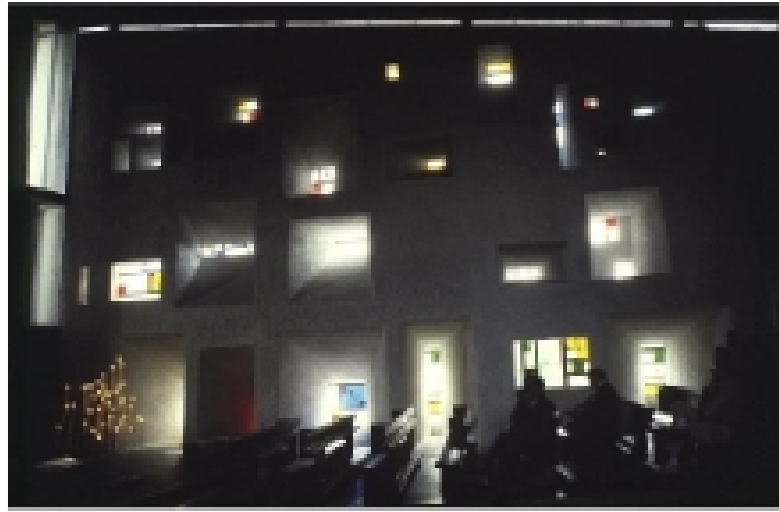
- Fluorescent tube lights
- Fluorescent sculptures together with architectural interiors



□

□ **Notre-Dame-du-Haut at Ronchamp - La Corbusier**

-
- By French Architect Le Corbusier
- Important religious architecture of 20th century
- Interior lighting: dramatic, religious, awe inspiring
- Concrete, stone construction



o

□

□ **Linear perspective**

- One point perspective
- Frontal recession

□

□ **Atmospheric Perspective**

- Another manner of depicting the illusion of depth

□

□ **Objects in the background become**

- Less distinct
- Less contrast
- Cooler in color

□

□ **Leonardo - mondana on the rocks**



•

- o Atmospheric
- o Perspective
- o Less clear due to depth

□

□ Atmospheric or aerial perspective was used extensively by painters in the 19th century.

□

□ **Thomas Cole - VIEW FROM MOUNT HOLYOKE, NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHSEETS**



□

□ **Joseph Turner**

- Ruskin said of Turner:
 - He who most 'stirringly and truthfully measured the moods of nature'
 - Often described as the greatest English painter
 -

□

□ **J.M. Turner - RAIN,STEAM, AND SPEED- THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD**



- Linear and atmospheric persepective

□

□ **Rembrandt van Rijn - THE MILL**