

Welcome!

Tuesday, February 27th
4:00 PM

ART SHOWCASE and OPEN HOUSE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH
4:00 PM



**NRESC AND THE CHILDREN'S CENTER
AT THE PHOENIX**



Staff Introductions

- Our School District: NRESC
- Our Team:
 - 3 Teachers
 - 2 Support Staff
 - Behaviorist
 - Teaching Assistant
 - 1 Site Supervisor

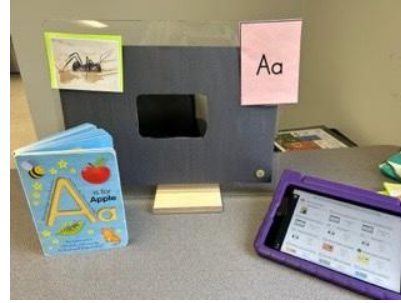


NRESC + The Phoenix

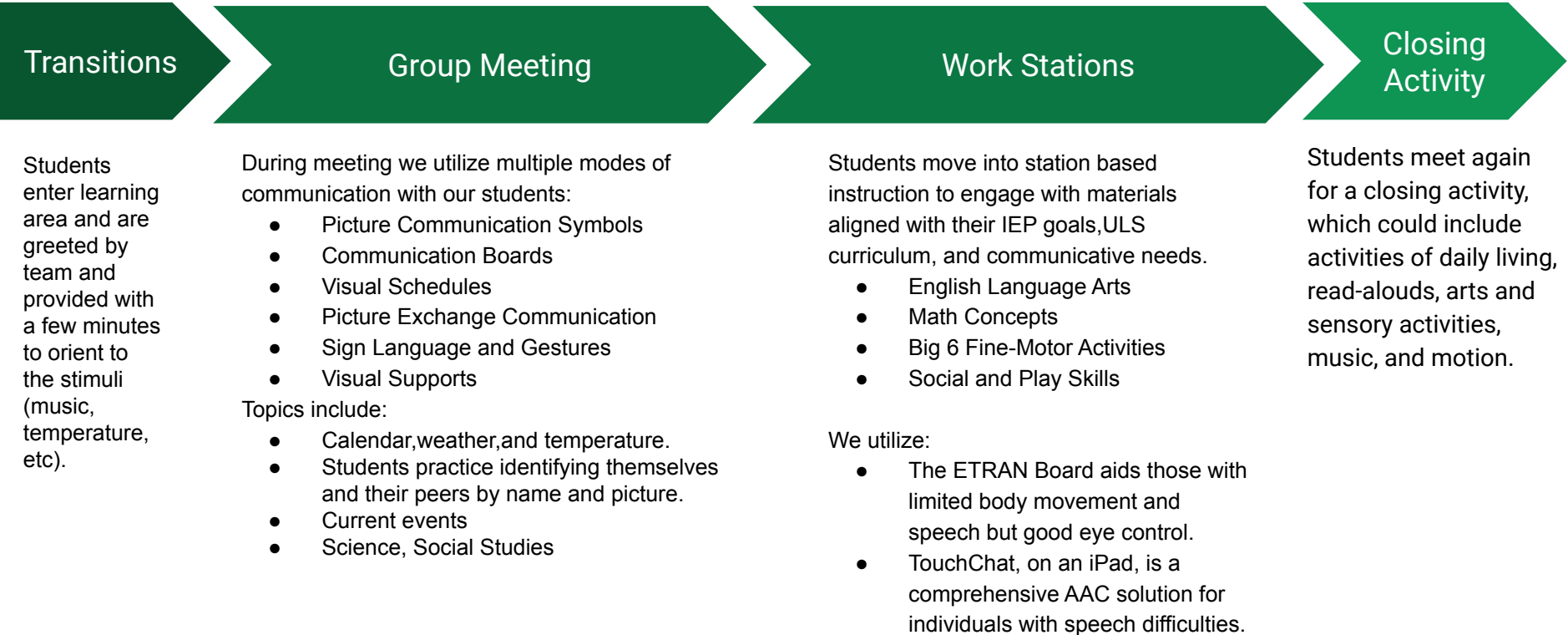


Our Curriculum

- Unique Learning Systems
- Individualized Programming
- Communication Focus



A Session Snapshot





Art Showcase



Misty joined the American Ballet Theatre in 2001.



ABT



2001

Later Misty became the Theatre's first Black principal dancer.



ABT



A principal dancer is the top ballet dancer.





**Gunta
Stölzl**



Greta Hill was a famous ballerina and, born in 1907 in Munich in Bavaria, Germany. After graduating from high school, she studied at the School of Applied Arts. She studied piano, painting, decorative arts, and ceramics.

In 1917, Villa's studies were put on hold during the First World War because she volunteered as a nurse until the end of the war. She then returned to Munich and continued studying, this time to obtain the new Bauhaus Art School (1919) diploma in book design.

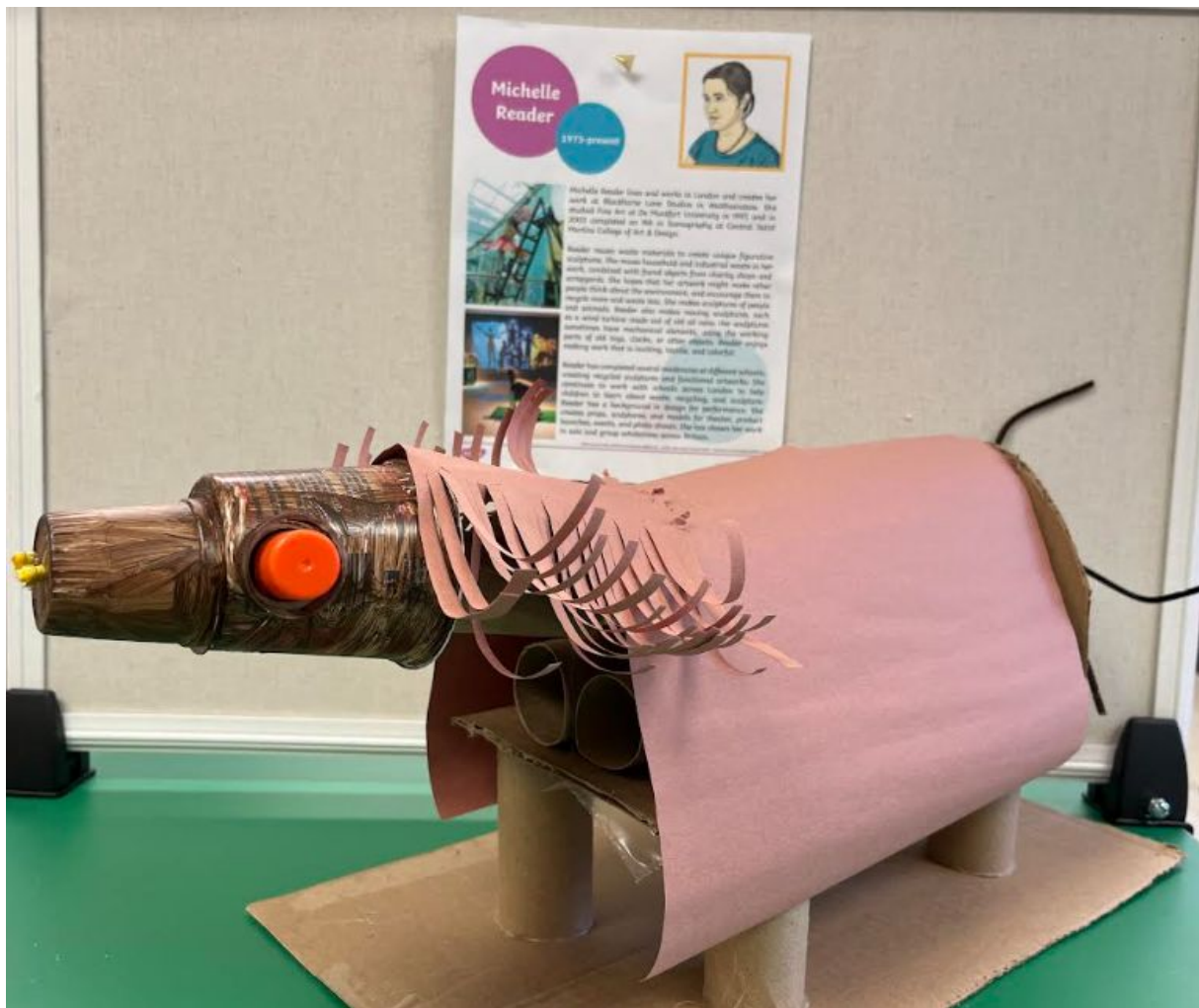
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In 1931, Hitler had to leave Germany. During this time, the Nazi Party was gaining power in Germany. The Nazis did not agree with the ideas of one of the founders of the school, so the Nazis people could be imprisoned or even killed for disagreeing with the ideas of the Nazis. Lots of the teachers were forced to leave and some of them went to other countries to teach. Eventually the leaders of the school were hit but they had no choice but to die if participating.

By leaving the Hochschule, Helle returned to Zurich to assist with the former students and post-graduate (bachelor) students and teachers (1932-1934). Helle married a young Swiss-American woman called S.-H. Fabian. Impoverished, the couple lived in a room and board and died in 1933. Helle then worked on some other projects before settling on a new business in 1933. Together with members like Otto Lehmann, she founded the Hochschule, which was once successful. They had four children, she continued to work in Switzerland until 1937, and her work was published in German journals of the time, such as the *Monatshefte der Mathematik und Physik*. In 1937 she gave up her business and worked on making money, she maintained her position for months.

Printed in 1983 in Zurich, Switzerland.





Michelle
Reader

1979-present



Michelle Reader lives and works in London and creates her work at Readhouse Contemporary Art Studio in Shoreditch. She studied Fine Art at the Manchester University in 1991 and in 2003 completed an MA in Photography at Central Saint Martins College of Art & Design.

Reader uses waste materials to create unique figurative sculptures. She uses household and industrial waste in her work, combined with found objects from charity shops and supermarkets. She hopes that her objects might make other people think about the environment, and encourage them to recycle more and waste less. She makes sculptures of animals and animals. Reader also makes reading sculptures, such as a word machine made out of all of them the sculpture parts of old magazines, books, or other objects. Reader enjoys making work that is exciting, useful, and useful.

Reader has completed several exhibitions at different schools, making reading sculptures and furniture objects. She continues to work with schools across London to help children to learn about waste, recycling and sculpture. Reader has a background in design for performance, the theatre, music, and public space. She has shown her work in solo and group exhibitions across Britain.

Joan Miró

1893 - 1983

Joan Miró was a famous Spanish Catalan artist, born in Barcelona in 1893. Miró had lots of skilled craft makers in his family. His father was a goldsmith, and his grandfather was a blacksmith. His mother was from Majorca, and her father (Miró's grandfather) was a cobblemaker. Being surrounded by family members making beautiful things inspired Miró to want to become an artist.

When he was seven, Miró attended drawing classes after school and was already showing his artistic talent. He wanted to pursue a career in art, but his parents preferred for him to get a more reliable job. At 14, Miró studied at a business school and an art school at the same time. Although encouraged to continue with his art by his professors, Miró felt pressure from his family to leave it behind. He started a new job as a business clerk in Barcelona.

Miró was not very satisfied working in the business world. He suffered a nervous breakdown and then became ill with typhoid fever. It took him two years to fully recover while living at his parents' farm. When he was well, Miró began studying at a different art school. Here he flourished and felt more at home. He learned a lot of skills at Francisco Gell's Escola d'Art,

such as drawing from touch and painting with oils. While studying at his new art school, Miró was inspired by the art that he saw. He visited exhibitions of Impressionist, Fauvist, and Cubist art. He met lots of other young artists that became his friends, some of whom he later worked with.



UNTITLED (1935) BY JOAN MIRÓ
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, NEW YORK



Miró graduated in 1915 and had his first solo exhibition in 1918. In 1919, he traveled to Paris and met the famous artist, Pablo Picasso. By 1920, Miró was living in Paris and was becoming more interested in Surrealist art. The Surrealist idea of drawing and painting from your subconscious helped to fuel his imagination. Miró began painting organic forms and creating dream-like paintings. He was inspired by Surrealist poets and enjoyed illustrating poetry in his artist's books. Miró painted his first Surrealist painting, *The Tilled Field*, in 1924. Other Surrealists admired Miró, and he had a successful Surrealist exhibition in Paris in 1925.

In 1926, Miró began to experiment with more unusual materials, making simple collages using found items such as wire, leather, nails, string, and sandpaper. He then explored



UNTITLED (1926) BY JOAN MIRÓ
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, NEW YORK

printmaking. In 1929, Miró created his first prints: lithographs made up of big, simple shapes and lines. In 1933, he used etching to create abstract prints. Miró enjoyed printmaking and felt that it inspired him with new ideas. In 1940, Nazi troops occupied France, and Miró moved several times before finally settling in Majorca, his ancestral home. But it was harder to find materials. Miró continued to create artworks. In the 1940s, Miró began to spend more of his time making sculpture and exploring printmaking. He enjoyed working with other people to create new artworks, learning from people who were highly skilled. Towards the end of his life, Miró began to focus almost exclusively on printmaking, spending his time making. Miró died in 1983, although his huge body of artwork is still enjoyed and admired by people all over the world.



1853 - 1890

As a child, Mr. Gogh was serious and quiet. He school had around 200 pupils, but only one teacher. He enjoyed drawing. As a young child, Mr. Gogh worked as an oil dealer, travelling around Europe before teaching in England. While working as a teacher in Cornwall, he used to sketch his view of the beach.

He was very religious, the tradition was to become a pastor, but he joined the militia that he wanted to pursue this career. He began working as a missionary in Belgium in 1879, when he died in a stroke but he was quite unhappy at this time, and would often be heard crying at night. He was in Belgium that he began to think people, encouraged by his brother's suggestion that he become an artist, he traveled to Brussels, where he attended art school. He studied anatomy, and drawing.

In 1852, he visited his relative, Anders Møller, who introduced him to painting with oil paints and watercolors. He also gave him money to set up a studio. In 1855, he produced his first major work, titled *The Potato Eaters*. His work at this time was somber and he used dark earthy colors. His painted with smooth brushwork and fine shading. He noted a great need and was happy to find he needed little money, no paint and no materials. That gave him time to work, and his poor diet became a virtue around

In 1868, Van Gogh returned to Paris, where he discovered the world of a group of artists called French Impressionists. This new style of painting involved using vibrant colors and bold, quickly changing light. He began to use bright, contrasting colors, such as blue and orange, and painting the local landscape. Van Gogh moved to the South of France, where he was inspired by the strong sunlight, creating deeply colored artworks and developing a style of painting that he would become known for. This style of painting became known as Post Impressionism.¹

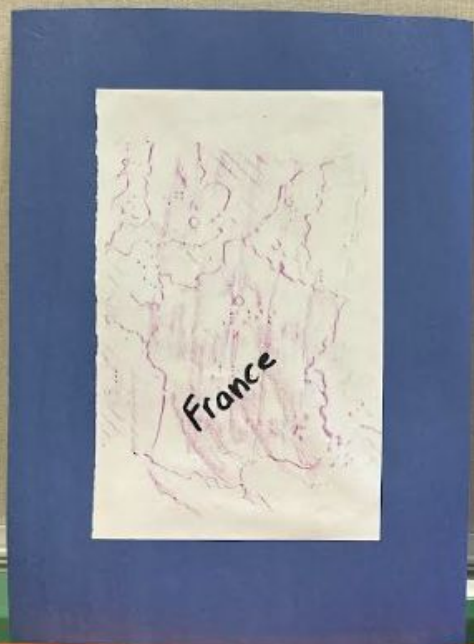


He had space for a small male and male intruders, a large number of his chicks, and the garden. He then joined in each and nested his last known partner. **The Sherry Night**, unfortunately, was kept away from his health and died at just 13 years old.





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Henri Matisse

1869-1954



Henri Matisse was born in France and was the eldest son of a prosperous grain merchant. He initially studied law and worked as a court administrator. In 1903, he developed appendicitis. While he was recovering, his mother brought him some art supplies, and he began painting. His father was very disappointed when Henri decided to become an artist.

At first, Matisse painted in a traditional style. In 1904, he visited his artist friend John Peter Russell in France, where he was introduced to Impressionism, and to the work of Van Gogh. Matisse changed his style completely.

Matisse bought lots of work by other artists that he admired. So much so, that he went into debt, leading to more serious problems in 1909. In 1906, Matisse met Pablo Picasso, and they became lifelong friends, as well as rivals.

In 1942, Matisse had a serious surgery and began using a wheelchair. At this time, he began creating large paper collages, with some help from assistants. He called his technique "painting with scissors." In 1952, he established a museum dedicated to his work, the Matisse Museum in Le Cateau. He died in 1954.

W.H. Freeman & Co. (1900)
The Bath (1928-1930)





LOUIS ARMSTRONG (1901-1971)

Louis Daniel Armstrong, nicknamed "Satchmo", "Satch", and "Pops", was an American trumpeter and vocalist. He was among the most influential figures in jazz. His career spanned five decades and several eras in the history of jazz.

As one of the best-known jazz artists of all time, Louis Armstrong helped to change the world with his unique trumpet playing and voice. The fact he made a career for himself at a time when many white audiences weren't open to listening to what was then termed "race music" ensures him his place among the most influential Black musicians of all time; hits like *What a Wonderful World* and *Dream A Little Dream Of Me* brought jazz into the mainstream and broke racial barriers.

Born: August 4, 1901, New Orleans, LA
Died: July 6, 1971, Corona, New York, NY

Louis Armstrong

What a Wonderful World

I see trees of green
Red roses too
I see them bloom
For me and you
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world

I see skies of blue
And clouds of white
The bright blessed day
The dark sacred night
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world

The colors of the rainbow
So pretty in the sky
Are also on the faces
Of people going by
I see friends shaking hands
Saying, "How do you do?"
They're really saying
I love you

I hear babies cry
I watch them grow
They'll learn much more
Than I'll ever know
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world
Yes, I think to myself
What a wonderful world
Ooh, yes

trumpeter and vocalist



person in the news

Angela Haseltine Pozzi (1957 – present)



Angela Haseltine Pozzi started *Washed Ashore* in 2010.



2010.

2010

Angela lives in Oregon.



Angela was an art teacher for 30 years!



30

years!

Angela creates art from recycled materials.



The recycled materials include plastic trash.



[click here to watch a video!](#)



Antoni Gaudi

Antoni Gaudi is one of the world's best-known architects. He is regarded by some as a great master of modernism and his major works can be found in Barcelona.

Gaudi was born in a small village in Tarragona in 1852. He is said to have been a good student and it is reported that he loved to learn from nature. When Gaudi discovered that he wanted to be an architect, he moved to Barcelona to attend university.



Soon, Gaudi received a very special assignment. A group of people employed him to build the Sagrada Família: a church in Barcelona. Gaudi transformed it into a symbol of modernist architecture. Today, Sagrada Família is still under construction, just as it has been for 100 years. It is estimated that it will finally be finished by 2026. Gaudi is reported to have said that natural things need their time to grow.

Gaudi created many other buildings. In Barcelona, he built Casa Batlló and Casa Milà. Outside Catalonia, we can find El Capricho in Comillas, the Episcopal Palace in Astorga and Casa Botines in León. He also remodelled the Cathedral of Palma in Mallorca.

In 1878, Gaudi met Eusebi Güell – a young entrepreneur from one of the richest families in the country. They were friends for the rest of their lives. With him, Gaudi created some of his most inspired works, such as Güell Palace, Güell Colony and Güell Park.

At Güell Park, Gaudi developed some of his most characteristic techniques: 'trencadis', which is a type of mosaic which is made out of broken tiles. Gaudi said that he wanted to imitate the rounded shapes of nature and that square shapes did not allow him to do that. The park is where he and Count Güell settled. Count Güell died in 1916 and Gaudi continued to live there until his untimely death in 1926.





Dizzy Gillespie (1917-1993)

How to say the name:

Gillespie is said like Gil-les-pee.

Born:

21st October 1917 in Cheraw, South Carolina, USA.

Died:

6th January 6 1993 in Englewood, New Jersey, USA.

Buried:

Flushing Cemetery, Flushing, Queens County, New York, USA.
Some great places.

- Groovin' High.
- Woody n' You.

Some great albums:

- The Complete RCA Recordings (1937-1949).
- Groovin' High (1945-1946).
- Jazz at Massey Hall (1993).
- Gillespie/Carnegie Hall Concert (1961).
- Dizzy Gillespie and the Double Six of Paris (1963).
- Max & Dizzy: Paris (1969).
- To Diz With Love (1992).

Some interesting facts:

- He was one of the greatest jazz trumpeters who ever lived!
- He worked with Charlie Parker to help create 'Bebop' jazz. [Bebop is a style of jazz from the early 1940s until the late 1950s. It is often very fast and has very talented playing.]
- He also created modern 'Cuban' jazz, or 'Cubop'.
- Many people think that his concert recorded in 'Jazz at Massey Hall' was the greatest jazz concert ever! (Charlie Parker and Bud Powell performed with him at this concert too.)
- From the mid 1950s he played a very unusual trumpet—the end of this trumpet sticks up in the air!
- His cheeks stuck out in an unusual way when he played the trumpet.
- He helped many jazz musicians become better at playing, including Miles Davis.
- His real first name was John.
- In 1964 he ran for President of the United States! He said that if he were elected, the White House would be called 'The Blues House' and his government would include jazz artists such as Miles Davis, Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong!!!

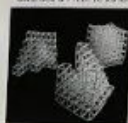




Jill Townsley



Jill Townsley is a British artist who studied Embroidery at Manchester Metropolitan. She later completed an MA in Sculpture at the Royal College of Art in London. She was awarded a PhD in 2000.



Although she is most famous for her sculptures and installations, she also uses drawing, photography, video, and animation in her work. She uses materials that are common and every day, such as staples, plastic spoons, brooms, plastic balls, brass wire, fishing wire, and polystyrene beads.

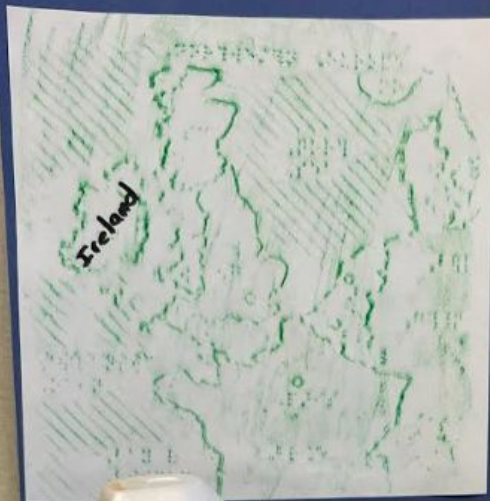
Her works are often large scale, but involve creating the artwork by hand using repetitive movements. Because she makes her work by hand, each element may appear the same, while being different from the next. She explores repetition through the materials and processes that she uses. For her *Till Rats* installation, 20 volunteers worked in shifts over four full days to complete the work. The process was filmed to create a time-lapse video.



In *Spines*, Townsley explored the destruction of structure and form. She used plastic spoons and rubber bands to build a pyramid. Over four months, the sculpture collapsed as the bands snapped and the pyramid slowly fell.

Jill Townsley is based in London. She is a Senior Lecturer in Contemporary Arts at the University of Huddersfield. She regularly exhibits her work in Britain, Europe, and the USA.





Brendan Jamison



Brendan Jamison was born in 1979 in Belfast, Northern Ireland. He received a degree in Fine and Applied Arts and an MA in Fine Art from the University of Ulster. He has held exhibits all over the world. He has been awarded residencies in New Delhi and New York. He received ten awards from the Arts Council of Northern Ireland and two awards from the British Council. Jamison also worked as a study skills coach and a visiting lecturer.



Jamison works primarily as a sculptor, using sugar cubes as his favored material. He uses special sculpting tools to shape the sugar cubes and an adhesive to bind them together. In 2010, he was commissioned by Native Land & Grosvener to build sugar cube models of Tate Modern and NEO Bankside. In 2012, he created a sugar sculpture of 10 Downing Street, which is exhibited inside the real building.

He has created sugar cube sculptures of many different buildings and for a lot of different purposes. In 2014, he created Sugar Metropolis, a whole sugar city. In an advertisement for water, he used sugar cubes to build a human-shaped city which highlighted the dangers of sugary drinks.

Jamison continues to build with sugar cubes and other unusual materials. He also works with wax, wood, and bronze. He continues to work in South Belfast, in his Jamison Studio.





Pablo Picasso

1881 - 1973



Pablo Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain. When he was baptized, his name was 23 words long: Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Cipriano de la Santísima Trinidad Nortyr Patricio Clito Ruiz y Picasso.

Picasso's father was an artist and gave Pablo art lessons. He finished his first painting, *La Plaster*, when he was nine. When he was 13, he was admitted to the School of Fine Arts in Barcelona. At 16, he went to Spain's top art school, Madrid's Royal Academy of San Fernando.

In 1900, Picasso went to Paris where he met Max Jacob, a journalist who helped Picasso learn French. In 1906, some American art collectors bought some of Picasso's paintings, and he became famous. Initially, Picasso painted in

a realistic manner but later his work became more abstract.

Picasso co-founded the Cubist movement. Cubism was a new way of painting, in which artists would paint a person or object from different angles using geometric shapes. The artists created a picture of something by breaking it up into different blocks. Picasso, and other artists, later began to add other materials, leading to the invention of collage.

Picasso died in France in 1973. Several of his paintings are among the most expensive in the world. More of his paintings have been stolen than any other artists.



The Lovers
(1910)



Olympia and Her Brother
(1910-1911)



Woman with a Book
(1910)



collage

collage

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- Instagram

