

**Subconscious Visions: Dreams of the UT and USF CAM Collections**

Alina Hagen, Vianney Parrinello, Emily Turbeville, Gabrielle Streeto, and Alexandra Dardet

ART 366 & ART 466: Museum Practicum II and Museum Practicum III

University of Tampa

Director Jocelyn Boigenzahn

December 14<sup>th</sup>, 2022

**Table of Contents**

<b>Section:</b>	<b>Page #</b>
Exhibition Proposal By Alina Hagen and Vianney Parrinello	3
Vision Statement By Alina Hagen and Vianney Parrinello	5
Task Breakdown By Alina Hagen and Vianney Parrinello	6
Budget Proposal By Gabrielle Streeto	8
Exhibition Plan and Design By Emily Turbeville	10
Curatorial Statement By Alina Hagen and Vianney Parrinello	12
Interpretive Labels By Alina Hagen and Vianney Parrinello	22
Elevator Pitch By Alina Hagen and Vianney Parrinello	35
Marketing Plan By Gabrielle Streeto	36
Advertising Graphics By Gabrielle Streeto	38
Fundraising Plan By Alexandra Dardet	39
Copyright Permissions	42
CMS Records By Alexandra Dardet	48

## Exhibition Proposal Document



### *University Galleries* *Exhibition Information Form*

<b>GENERAL INFORMATION: Contact Person/ Organizer/ Faculty Representative (ART489 and 499)</b>		
Last Name: Hagen	First: Alina	Date of Application: 10/18/2022
Street Address: ***		Apartment/Unit #: #
City: Tampa	State: FL	ZIP: 33609
Phone #: 563-940-4015	E-mail Address: alina.hagen@spartans.ut.edu	
Website (if applicable):		

<b>EXHIBITION CONTENT</b>	
<b>Proposed Title:</b> <b>Originating Organization:</b> UT Museum Studies Program Senior Capstone Project <b>Proposed Exhibition Dates</b> From: 12/14/2022 To: 01/01/2023 <b>Curator(s):</b> Alina Hagen & Vianney Parrinello	
<b>Exhibition Description:</b> (no more than 400 words) Please include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exhibition Goals</li> <li>• Exhibition Content</li> <li>• Target Audience</li> <li>• Key themes, messages or educational content areas that the exhibition will cover or convey to the public</li> <li>• Technological needs</li> </ul>	Exhibition Goals: This exhibition aims to transport the audience into the world of dreaming and allow them to remember and experience the stories that are usually forgotten come morning. Throughout the night, the average person has 3 to 6 different dreams, ranging from idyllic daydreams to frightening nightmares. This exhibition intends to explore the five different types of dreams that can occur during the night and showcase how they can be perceived through art.  Exhibition Content: This exhibition consists of different surrealist and contemporary works from the UT and USF CAM permanent collections as a collaboration between the two major educational institutions in the greater Tampa Bay Area.  Target Audience: With the intent of showcasing this exhibition as a conjoined collaboration of works from both UT and USF permanent collections, the target audience of this exhibition is current and prospective students from both institutions.  Key Themes and Messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 95% of dreams are forgotten</li> <li>- Dreams help develop long-term memory</li> <li>- Dreams last 5 to 20 minutes on average</li> <li>- While dreams are still a mystery to science, art can capture the link between the waking and dreaming</li> <li>- Dreams can seem impossible, but art can make them a reality</li> </ul> Technological Needs: This exhibition will utilize a virtual exhibition software, art steps.

<b>PHYSICAL DETAILS &amp; CONTENT</b>			
<b>Number of Objects to be included:</b> TBD, Around 40			
<b>Type of Objects:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paintings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographs	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Works on Paper (drawings, prints, etc.)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Installations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: All works will be digital format	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Digital/ Video		
This exhibition will utilize a virtual exhibition software, art steps.			
<b>How are the objects to be displayed?</b>			
Are the objects framed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If no, will they be framed and who will be responsible? <u>N/A</u>			
<b>How large is the exhibition?</b> (Estimated linear and/or square feet.) <u>N/A</u>			
Are there any special environmental considerations? (Light levels, temperature, humidity, security, etc.) Please describe.			
<b>Shipping Specifications:</b> How will the exhibit be delivered, is it crated, etc.? <u>N/A</u>			

<b>EXHIBITION SELECTIONS</b>	
<b>Preferred exhibition Space?</b>	<u>N/A</u>
<b>FCA1, FCA2, or SHG</b>	
SHG - Scarfone/Hartley Gallery (4,000 sqft)	
FCA 1- Saunders Foundation and Charlene and Mardy Gordon Performance Gallery (6,000 sq ft)	
FCA 2 - Ferman Student Study Gallery (1,500 sq ft)	
<b>Do press materials exist?</b> If so, please attach press release and press photos.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

<b>PROPOSED PUBLIC PROGRAMMING</b>			
<i>List some preliminary ideas for accompanying public program:</i>			
<b>Public Programming:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Opening Reception	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lecture(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workshop(s) or Studio Art Program(s)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Film(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Panel Discussion	<input type="checkbox"/> Artist Lecture(s)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Outreach Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Seminar(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Symposium
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gallery Talk(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Performance(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
<b>Briefly explain concepts or goals for the above programs:</b>			
Lecture: Known Science of Dreams			
Lecture: History of Surrealism			
Gallery Talk: Narrative Walkthrough			
Art Workshop: Dreams and Surrealism (painting or other art mediums)			
<b>Possible Speakers</b> (provide names, titles, affiliations, and any required fees/honorariums)			
1. Alina Hagen and Vianney Parrinello			
2.			
3.			

**EXHIBITION BUDGET**

**Provide a detailed preliminary budget or approximate cost for the exhibit.** Include all costs to University Galleries, including: rental fees, transportation costs, installation costs, supplies and materials costs, printed materials, programs, publications, etc.

Exhibition Production	
Framing Supplies & Costs	0
Installation Materials	0
Lighting	0
Environmental Design	0
Fabrication Costs	0
Signage	
Exhibition Graphics	0
Text Panels	0
Wall Vinyl	0
Publications	
Printed Materials and Advertising/Marketing	0
Documentation/Catalog	0
Photography Fees	0
Graphic Design Costs	0
Mailings	0
Paid Advertising/Marketing (radio, tv, print, etc.)	0
Fees	
Rental Costs	0
Shipping/Transportation	0
Packing/Crating	0
Consultants	0
Writers/Research	0
Speakers Fees/Honoraria	0
Insurance	
Valuation	0
Public Programming	
Education	0
Supplies	0
Special Events	0
Misc.	0
Miscellaneous	
Opening Reception	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

**Possible Sponsors:** (list any potential sponsors or sources of underwriting)

USF CAM, Tampa General Hospital Dream Center

**University Galleries Policy Acceptance:**

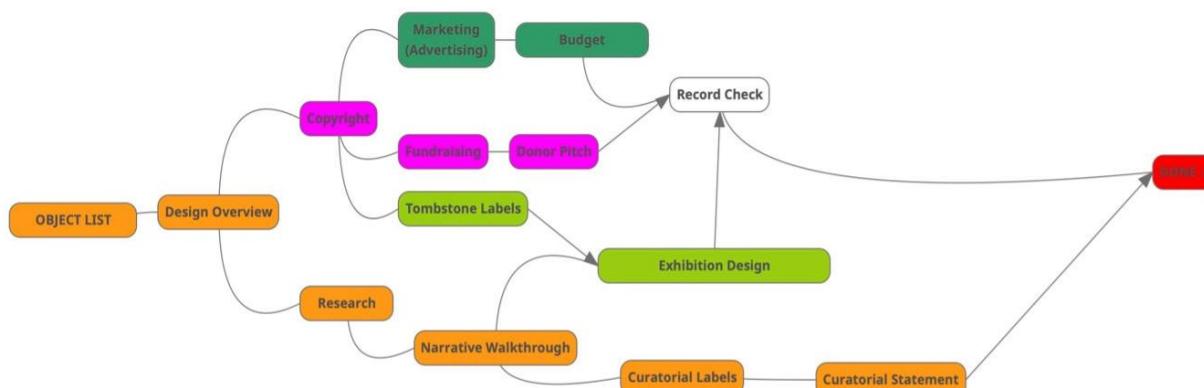
With completion and submission of this form to the Director of University Galleries at [jboigenzahn@ut.edu](mailto:jboigenzahn@ut.edu) and/or the Chair of the Exhibition Committee, the organizer named above agrees to the University Galleries Policies and certifies that they have read, understood, and accept the University Galleries Policies as given.

**Vision Statement**

This exhibition seeks to inspire young adults to utilize dreams in new ways to interpret and contemplate the unconscious through art. Throughout history, dreams were thought to be visions of the future or divine revelations from the gods; however, in recent history, many

scientists have concluded that they are simply the brain making sense of active neurons during the night. However, the connection that dreams have to our subconscious desires and memories cannot be ignored, as many psychologists counter the neuroscientific community, claiming that dreams can help people process recent events they have been through and provide a deeper look into the mental state of the individual. Despite humans experiencing dreams almost every night, science still needs to develop the technology to allow onlookers to see into the dreams of others. This oversight on science's part can be overcome through art, a medium that enables artists to capture the link between waking and dreaming and visualize the visions of the night that science cannot. This exhibition seeks to connect the audience to their unconscious by creating an immersive experience where they are guided through five different types of dreams that can occur throughout their life. We hope that the audience will recognize themselves and their own subconscious in the art of this exhibition and encourage them to dig deeper into their dreams each night, inspiring them to live life more creatively and freely.

### Task Breakdown



### Project Plan

Orange: MPIII  
 Purple: MPII  
 Dark Green: MPII  
 Light Green: MPII  
 White: ALL

Regarding task breakdowns, the exhibition team leads, Alina Hagen and Vianney Parrinello, broke down our team responsibilities into nine different sections according to our deliverables. Deliverables consisted of one to two significant tasks with several subtasks attached for each team member to complete in a timely duration according to the planned opening of the exhibition. Both co-curators, Alina Hagen and Vianney Parrinello completed the first main deliverable. It consisted of drafting an exhibition proposal and deciding on an umbrella theme that happened to come down to time and memory. Subtasks included creating a more focused concept for the show on which we would base our ideas and pick out necessary objects. Quickly following this deliverable was the vision statement also created by the curators. Subtasks were based on the exhibition's primary goal, the generation of critical concepts, and the outcome of the exhibition as a whole.

Once the Co-Curators put together a general concept and object list, image permissions had to be gathered before any design plans could occur. As a team, we contacted both collection holders of the UT and USF collections to gather copyright agreements from each holder of the works we planned to use. Within two weeks, copyright access was permitted for all works from UT and USF, except for two works created by Douglas Brown. The exhibition team did its best to contact the copyright holder before the exhibition team leads decided to use the images in terms of fair use for education reasons, with the understanding that if the copyright holders for Douglas Brown's work came forward, it would be removed from the exhibition at their request.

After all permissions were granted that were possible; the curators began working with the design team to correlate ideas for the setup of the show. Subtasks included sketching up ideas and design choices and placements for objects within the virtual space of artsteps, an online exhibition building site. While this occurred, the co-curators generated a curatorial statement to

aid in the design of the exhibition and hone in on a narrative walkthrough and significance factor of the show to make better decisions for the design.

With a possible draft correlated with the show's design, curators and design team members worked together to implement object records into CMS. With all information on the objects in one place, the exhibition team could easily design graphics, labels, and text panels based on the information gathered for the records. Design members focused on graphics and tombstone labels for the exhibition. At the same time, curators took on interpretive labels and info panels that needed further research.

While creating labels and working on designs, all team members worked together to define a budget, marketing plan, and fundraising plan. The exhibition team leads assigned these tasks at the beginning of the creation of the design plan and worked on them throughout the exhibition design to adapt and work as closely together in case any changes needed to be made. Each section was broken up and tasked to one team member, who would report to exhibition team leads for editing and revising.

The final deliverables included creating a virtual exhibition mockup that would follow in a presentation. The final mockup allowed all the different sections worked on through the creation of the exhibition to come together as one concise project. As a team, all work previously completed was edited, revised, and double-checked before the date of the presentation.

### **Budget Proposal**

Due to the nature of this exhibition, the budget looked very different than what it might have looked like if the exhibition had been in person. When the budget was initially drafted, it was divided into two main parts, the first dealing with image permissions and the other being

compensation for the workers. Image permission can sometimes be paired with a small fee that consists of the borrower (us) paying the fee to borrow the image of that artwork. There were no image costs posted anywhere, but due to the nature of the exhibition, it was presumed that there could be a small fee, which was estimated to be roughly \$50 per image. The exhibition requested 36 images between two institutions, meaning \$1800 of the budget was allocated for possible image permission. The other portion of the budget consisted of having the funds to compensate the workers for their contribution to the project. Each worker agreed with a base pay of \$20.00 an hour with a maximum of 6 hours of work completed each week. This allowed the budget to presume a total of \$5,400 to accommodate for workers' compensation. This gave the budget a grand total of \$7,200.

While still developing, the final total for the budget ended be lower than the estimated total number. This is mainly because both institutions allowed our exhibition team to use images from their collections without any required fees. This allows all \$1800 that was accounted for in the original budget to be removed, leaving the only portion of the budget dealing with the workers' compensation. While this number is still developing, due to the project continuing to be developed, the workers are very competent, and it has led to tasks being completed faster than expected, leading to fewer hours put into work. As a result, many workers are coming under the maximum number of hours, leading to the estimated \$5,400 needed to compensate the workers being ultimately lower. At the project's completion date the total number of hours spent on the project between the five workers was 189 hours. This is much lower than what was expected and as a result the amount of money required to appropriately compensate the workers is totaled at \$3,780. Due to the images having no image permission fee the budget ends with a total of only \$3,780. This ends with the estimated budget being significantly lower than initially estimated

and is credited to the nature of the exhibition. Its nature of being a student-led virtual exhibition with no public advertisements led to many elements typically associated with an exhibition and, ultimately, a cost, to be eliminated from the final budget.

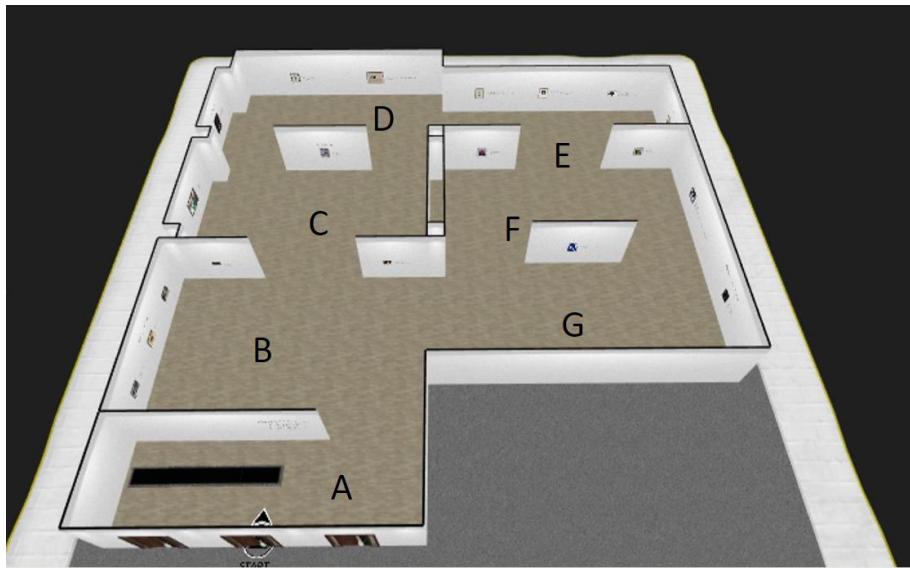
Week of:	Ali	Vianney	Emily	Alexandra	Gabby
10/9/22	4	4	2	2	2
10/16/22	3	3	2	2	2
10/23/22	2	3	2	3	3
10/30/22	3	4	4	4	1
11/6/22	4	4	4	2	4
11/13/22	3	3	3	2	3
11/20/22	3	6	2	4	2
11/27/22	15	9	3	3	3
12/4/22	8	9	5	2	3
12/11/22	5	5	5	5	5
Total Hours	50	50	32	29	28

### Exhibition Plan and Design

plan for the outlined design is attached below, displaying an introduction section giving a brief history of dreams followed by six exploratory sections in the order of, Typical Dreams, Daydreams, Lucid Dreams, False awakening Dreams, Nightmares, and ending in a section on the known Science and Theories of dreams in terms of psychoanalysis and neuroscience. Each section is defined by an informative text panel about the type of dream section, displaying several objects that enhance and relate to the theme. The flow of each section creates a clockwise rotation starting at the entrance of the virtual museum.

Furthermore, the main choices considered when designing the exhibition were wall color, object order, and wall placement. The exhibition design team and the curators decided to keep the walls plain to highlight the pieces themselves and not take away from the vibrancy of specific

pieces. The exhibition design team considered the objects' locations in the gallery for positioning on a case-by-case basis, based on color, subject, and size. Much of the design process was trial-and-error regarding the whole gallery layout. The "movable" walls used were placed to keep the next section the visitor would traverse through a mystery and maintain the level of interest and anticipation high.



#### A: The History of Dreaming

- *The Muse Appears*

#### B: Typical Dreams

- *TV Blends Series*
- *Dynamism Series*
- *Untitled #30, #16, #21*

#### C: Daydreams

- *History*
- *The Blue*
- *On Ramp*
- *Bull Creek Autumn II*
- *Bassin d'Argenteuil*

#### D: Lucid Dreams

- *Creating Order Out of Chaos (2)*
- *Nature of Time*
- *Traveler with Luggage*
- *Self Portrait Contemplating the Red Dog #30*

#### E: Nightmares

- *The Memory Tower*
- *Twainhouse Stackhouse*
- *Transplace*
- *Death Awaiting Within and Without the Door 1*
- *Death Shall Comfort Thee*
- *Deconstruction Guts 1*

#### F: False Awakenings

- *Library (2004) (USF)*
- *Study For Encounters*
- *Mist of Spider City*
- *South Beach*
- *South Beach 2*

#### G: The Science and Theory of Dreaming

- *Untitled (Janet Jackson)*
- *Visitation 1,2,3*
- *Andante Spianato*

### **Curatorial Statement**

*Subconscious Visions: Dreams of the UT and USF CAM Collections* is a contemporary exhibition showcasing over 30 unique interpretations of the unconscious mind through art. This exhibition is designed to connect the audience with five of the known types of dreams that can occur throughout their life and explore the many different ways the subconscious presents itself during the night. Throughout history, dreams were thought to be visions of the future or divine revelations from the gods (Packer, 2002); however, in recent history, many scientists have concluded that they are simply the brain making sense of active neurons during the night (Cherry, 2020). Many psychologists, however, counter the neuroscientific community, claiming that dreams can help people process recent events and provide a deeper look into the mental state of the individual. Despite humans experiencing dreams almost every night, science has yet to develop the technology needed to allow onlookers to see into the dreams of others. This oversight on science's part can be reduced through art, a medium that enables artists to capture the link between waking and dreaming.

*Subconscious Visions* is an exhibition in seven parts, one focusing on the historical understanding of dreams and how ancient understandings of dreams have impacted modern philosophical knowledge. Five focus on five different unique forms that dreams can take. Finally, the last focused on the contemporary scientific understanding of dreams and the unconscious.

The first section of this exhibition explores dreams' historical relevance. The function of dreams has been the topic of numerous scientific, philosophical, and religious debates for

millennia; beginning with Oneirology, the study of dreams, originating from the Babylonians, Ancient Egyptians, and Sumerians. Historically, dreams were thought to have been sent from a higher power, the Babylonians believing that good dreams were rewards sent by the gods and nightmares punishments sent by demons (Packer, 2002). This section features one work that aims to emulate this ancient understanding. *The Muse Appears* by Audrey Flack features a pop art rendition of a woman holding a pair of paint brushes, which symbolizes how dreams can appear to artists and inspire them to create their works. *The Muse Appears* also functions as a visitation from the exhibition to the audience, welcoming them into the exhibition space.

After the historical introduction, the exhibition moves into the main body of its subject: five of the different dreams that can occur during the night (van Eeden, 1913). The first section of this main body covers typical dreams or the dreams that occur most frequently during the night. On a typical night, humans can have between 3 to 6 different dreams a night; however, 95% of these visions are forgotten come morning. According to Sigmund Freud, an Austrian psychologist famous for his theories on the subconscious, typical dreams are composed of flashes and stills from memories and recent events and are often nonsensical to the waking mind (Freud, 1953). This section embodies this theory through collage photographic works and blurred out-of-focus works that combine several different photographs and stills. These works symbolize how most dreams are thought to be the brain's way of processing events and cementing long-term memories.

The third section of *Subconscious Visions* explores the concept of daydreaming and how daydreams function as a waking stream of the subconscious. According to current scientific studies, the average person spends approximately 47% of their waking time fantasizing and daydreaming. Daydreaming, while not usually occurring during the night, is a stream of

consciousness that acts as a detachment from current, external conscious settings into idealized versions of it similar to dreams (Gilbert, 2010). This section aims to capture this mild detachment and fantasization of reality through idyllically represented images created in expressionist styles. In contrast to nighttime dreams, Freud pointed out that there seems to be a "secondary revision" process in fantasies that makes them more lucid (Freud, 1953). Utilizing these works to represent daydreaming emphasizes the fantastical ideations typical to our established definition of daydreams: The best version of our lives we subconsciously desire.

When we daydream, these ideations can lead to a consciousness that dreamers often lack while sleeping. This awareness can lead to the next category of dreams called Lucid Dreaming, a state of dreaming where the dreamer becomes aware they are asleep and can gain a degree of control over their subconscious (van Eeden, 1913). The fourth section of this exhibition features surrealist works that focus on clarity, awareness, and control, a stark contrast to this exhibition's second section: Typical Dreams. While there is debate if Freud knew about or acknowledged lucid dreaming, his longtime psychiatric rival Fredrick van Eeden described Lucid dreams as the most "worthy of the most careful observation and study" (Rooksby & Terwee, 1990). While Lucid Dreaming is an impressive skill many people practice to obtain, it is not without its risks. Retaining awareness when the mind is supposed to be unconscious can lead to a phenomenon known as sleep paralysis, which can cause paranoia, hallucinations, and a decrease in sleep quality (Martins, 2022). Here, the exhibition shifts from the more surface-level and idyllic version of dreaming and begins to delve into the deeper parts of the subconscious.

Sometimes, dreams can be so convincing that it is nearly impossible to separate them from reality. The fifth section of this exhibition explores the phenomenon of False Awakenings; dreams so vivid that the dreamer is convinced they are awake when, in fact, they are asleep.

During False Awakenings, aspects of the environment may become distorted: details, like misshapen paintings, an inability to talk or difficulty reading, and heightened or dulled senses. Dreamers may dream they wake up and go about their day before suddenly waking up again, beginning their morning rituals, waking up again, and so forth, all while still asleep (Barrett, 1990). This section aims to encapsulate these feelings of disorientation during False Awakenings by presenting surrealist works that appear normal at first glance but are distorted or warped in one way or another. The images are set out to enhance feelings of an uncanny environment that can play into Deja vu, sleep paralysis, hallucinations, disorientation, and general apprehension.

As dreams are a visual representation of the subconscious, it is no surprise that stress and anxiety have been identified as the two main contributors to Nightmares and other frightening dreams. Because dreams are not predetermined, they are heavily influenced by the thoughts running through the dreamer's head before falling asleep. Suppose negative or stressful thoughts plague the dreamer; in that case, their likelihood of experiencing nightmares inspired by those thoughts increases exponentially (Schredl, 2014). This section explores the deepest parts of the subconscious: capturing common fears and anxieties through a collection of monochromatic and dull works, contrasting heavily with the Daydreams section, which utilizes many bright colors. Near the end of his career, Freud admitted that nightmares often posed a problem in his theory on dream interpretation. He theorized that nightmares occur due to a compulsion to repeat and experience what the subconscious is fixated on. In the case of traumatic events or crippling phobias, the subconscious often cannot help but hyper-focus. This can explain how those with intense phobias and PTSD experience nightmares more often than those without mental stress. This section utilizes Rorschach-esque works to tap into the audience's subconscious fears and leave them feeling uneasy.

While we experience dreaming every night, science is still at a loss for many significant questions. To this day, research is still actively being conducted worldwide in a race to understand that which is fundamentally human: our ability to dream. The seventh and final section of this exhibition explores our current scientific understanding of dreams and what science still is unsure about. This section explores psychoanalytical theory and neuroscience to explain why we dream and features abstract interpretations of these theories. By ending this exhibition with an educational discussion about how science understands dreams, this final section aids in reorienting the audience back into the conscious world after their journey into the subconscious as well as encourages them to consider their understanding of their dreams through the safe "certainty" of science after the emotional "blurriness" of art's envisaging.

According to J. Allan Hobson, a leading psychiatrist in the neuroscientific study on dreams, "Dreaming may be our most creative conscious state, one in which the chaotic, spontaneous recombination of cognitive elements produces novel configurations of information: new ideas" (Cherry, 2020). *Subconscious Visions* hopes to inspire people to embrace these new ideas and explore how they can be used to enhance their waking lives.

Dreams can be incredibly entertaining, frightening, or confusing experiences when analyzed with the conscious mind. Despite this, cultures worldwide have dedicated entire fields of study to try to interpret and understand why we see the things we do when we fall asleep. When we dream about doing bad things, does that mean we want to do them when we are awake? Do these visions have deeper meanings? Should we be concerned about the subject matter of our dreams? In the early 1900s, Austrian psychiatrist Sigmund Freud sought to answer

these questions by studying the minds of his fellow scientists, patients, artists, poets, laborers, and everyday citizens. Freud discovered that man's feelings and emotions, thoughts and wishes, joys and sorrows, frustrations and disappointments are irrevocably intertwined with their creative and expressive processes, whether they are aware of it or not (Freud, 1953). This thought process gave birth to what Freud called: Psychoanalytic Theory, or the study of how the subconscious/unconscious represents itself in our everyday actions.

Freud theorized that we could learn much about a person if we considered how their unconscious motives, influenced by past traumas and assurances, impact their artistic choices when creating art. Art is, at its core, a mode of expression and a way for the subconscious to reveal itself to the conscious mind. More than any other form of psychology, Psychoanalysis emphasizes that art is deeply rooted in the artist's subconscious. What an artist has experienced previously in their life becomes not only the content of their dreams but of their creative work as well.

There are many modes of conducting psychoanalysis on an artist, in either a general or incredibly intimate way. While you can theorize about an artist's unconscious motives if you have their biography on hand, you will only achieve a general psychoanalytical reading, as you do not have access to how those events impacted their mental state and emotions. However, genuinely intimate psychoanalytical understandings can only be achieved when you know precisely how an artist's subconscious works, which is where dreams' connections to psychoanalytic theory begin.

Regarding dreams' role in psychoanalytic theory, Freud stated, "dreams serve the purpose of prolonging sleep instead of waking up; dreams are the guardians of sleep and not its disturbers" (Freud, 1953). Freud believed dreams were inherently connected to the previous day's

events or any significant point in a dreamer's life. He theorized that dreams occur due to a compulsion to repeat and experience what the subconscious is fixated on, which often is recent events or critical points during one's life. However, suppose the subconscious fixates on a topic for too long and continuously shows an artist visions of these topics. In that case, the subconscious will inevitably begin to leak into an artist's conscious artistic decisions and choices.

Freud also believed that dreams also function as a form of wish fulfillment. We all have subconscious desires and feelings that we are either repressing or unaware of. The subconscious can often begin to fixate on those wishes the longer they are denied; however, more often than not, those wishes remain unfulfilled as we deem them impossible or shameful (Freud, 1953). Similarly to event fixation, the subconscious eventually constructs that wish into a dream; however, usually due to the shameful nature of said wish, the mind quickly censors the dreams and forcibly distorts the expression of the wish. This was how Freud explained how many artists' subconscious wishes, such as repressed homosexuality, amoral desires, and shameful anxieties, can often be seen clearly in their art.

In terms of this exhibition, several general psychoanalytical readings can be seen quite clearly. The *Memory Tower*, by Leonora Carrington, for example, clearly showcases the tragedy of Carrington's life if you know what to look for. Carrington's life was riddled with tragedy and abandonment, starting at age 14, when she was deemed too rambunctious of a child and sent to an all-girls academy in Florence, hundreds of miles away from her family. After returning several years later, she fell in love with famous surrealist painter Max Ernst and was subsequently disowned by her family. However, after only three years with Ernst, the Nazis invaded Paris, where Carrington was living and was separated from Ernst during the confusion.

For the first 24 years, Carrington's life was riddled with abandonment, which would only escalate from that moment on. This recurring theme of abandonment can be seen in her work *Memory Tower*, which features several large blocks of dark and dreary color, isolating a central white figure in the center. The entire piece is also dark and smokey, alluding to Carrington's experience in WWII Europe in the early 1940s. All of these elements combined help paint the nightmare which was Carrington's early adult life, which is why it was subsequently added to said section.

Despite none of these things being mentioned outright in Carrington's work, it is still possible to read these interpretations using Freud's psychoanalytic theory and Carrington's biography. While we can only come to a general reading, when comparing *Memory Tower* to Carrington's entire body of work, it is clear that she was haunted by something and used art to express those subconscious fixations as a way to cope.

However, psychoanalytical theory is not limited to application to other people. Psychoanalytic theory can also be used to examine why you respond in certain ways to different works and art and explain how artists can pull these emotions from you. Freud believed that it was essential to reflect on and understand that dreams should be embraced and examined to explore your own mental and emotional inner pathways of your subconscious. Dreams can help you better understand yourself, aiding you in making more cognizant decisions and producing better outcomes within your conscious life. However, processing such information can be overwhelming and sometimes very difficult. Overthinking is incredibly easy and can disrupt the process of trying to improve your subconscious thoughts. This is where the practice and creativity of art can act as both a visual and physical aid in exploring, defining, and working through the thoughts and emotions you may be dealing with. For improving oneself, mental

health needs, or self-exploration, creating or exploring visual depictions of the subconscious that resonate with one's thoughts can provide more explicit understandings of oneself to reflect on and benefit from.

To encourage the audience to explore their subconscious, *Subconscious Visions* pulls from various contemporary artists, artistic mediums, and visual art movements. Each section draws on works of surrealism, impressionism, abstraction, expressionism, abstract expressionism, and symbolistic art forms, art movements that often focus on the subconscious and emotional reactions rather than naturalistic physical places and events. For example, *History* by Jeff Whipple, an inkjet print work, features a young woman centered against a soft clouded background. The figure is dressed in a colorful patterned dress that flows into the ground she appears to be kneeling against as she reads from a book. This idyllic scene draws on the surrealist art movement in terms of setting and stylistic features of unexpected illogical positioning. *History* is a work that illustrates the atmospheric bliss of daydreams, a personally idealized version of one's life and a welcomed escape from reality. The figure in this work can be seen embracing and thriving in these ideations.

In contrast, *Transplace* by Robert Stackhouse, a lithographic work on paper, features a monochromatic scene illustrated in black ink. This work imitates the inkblot interpretations popularized by Hermann Rorschach, a Swiss psychologist who used inkblots to make inferences about the subconscious mind of his patients (Schwarz, 1996). *Transplace* appears to depict a dark spear of black ink resembling a skull on the right side of the paper and dark mechanical paneling on the left. This admissible scene draws on the expressionist movement, embodying the movement's gravitation towards grief, angst, and fear. *Transplace* illustrates the atmospheric dread of nightmares, an embodiment of someone's greatest fears and often the result of anxiety

following a traumatic or stressful event. This Rorschach-Esque inkblot compels the audience to acknowledge their subconscious fears and anxieties.

Fundamentally, this exhibition seeks to connect the audience to their unconscious by creating an immersive experience where they are guided through five different types of dreams that can occur throughout their life. We hope that the audience will recognize themselves and their own subconscious in the art of this exhibition and encourage them to dig deeper into their dreams each night, inspiring them to live life more creatively and freely.

#### Curatorial Statement Sources:

Barrett, Deirdre. (1990, June). Flying dreams, false awakenings, and lucidity: An empirical study of their relationship. *Dreaming: Journal of the Association for the Study of Dreams*. 1(2) pp. 129–134.

Blumberg, N. (2022, May 21.) *Leonora Carrington*. Britannica.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Leonora-Carrington>

Cherry, K. (2020, April 17). *What Is the Activation-Synthesis Model of Dreaming?* Very Well Mind. <https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-the-activation-synthesis-model-of-dreaming-2794812>

Freud, S. (1953). *The Interpretation of Dreams (Second Part) and On Dreams*. London: The Hogarth Press. ISBN 0-7012-0067-7.

Gilbert, Daniel T.; Killingsworth, Matthew A. (2010, November 12). A Wandering Mind is an Unhappy Mind. *Science*. 330(6006): 932. [doi:10.1126/science.1192439](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1192439). ISSN 0036-8075.

Martins, K. (2022, August 14). *Lucid Dreams*. WebMD. <https://www.webmd.com/sleep-disorders/lucid-dreams-overview>

Packer, Sharon (2002). *Dreams in Myth, Medicine, and Movies*. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers. ISBN 0-275-97243-7.

Rooksby, B., Terwee, S. (1990, December). Freud, van Eeden, and Lucid Dreaming. *Lucidity Letter*. 9(2).

Schredl, M. (2014, April 29) Nightmares and Stress in Children. *Sleep and Hypnosis* 10.1 (2008): 19–25. ProQuest. Web.

Schwarz, W (1996). "Hermann Rorschach, MD: His life and work". *Rorschachiana*. 21 (1): 6–17. doi:10.1027/1192-5604.21.1.6

Sharma, A. (n.d.). *Psychoanalytic Theory of Art and Literature – Explained*. Psychology Discussion. <https://www.psychologydiscussion.net/theory/psychoanalytic-theory-of-art-and-literature-explained/493>

van Eeden, F. (1913). A study of dreams. *Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research*, 26, 431-461. (Reprinted in: R.L. Woods (Ed.), *The world of dreams*. New York: 1947, pp. 309-321 (partial); in Celia Green, *Lucid dreams*, Oxford: 1968 (partial); and in C.T. Tart (Ed.), *Altered states of consciousness*, New York: 1969/1975, pp. 145-158.)

### Interpretive Labels

<b>The History of Dreams:</b>	<b><i>The Muse Appears, Audrey Flack</i></b>
There is seldom a more universal experience than dreaming, everyone dreams. The function of dreams has been the topic of numerous scientific,	Audrey Flack is a Jewish American artist born in New York in 1931. She studied at Yale University and Cooper Union, where she later received her honorary doctorate. At the beginning

<p>philosophical, and religious debates for millennia; beginning with Oneirology, the study of dreams, originating from the Babylonians, Ancient Egyptians, and Sumerians. Historically, dreams were thought to have been sent from a higher power, the Babylonians believing that good dreams were rewards sent by the gods and nightmares punishments sent by demons. Historians believe that the phenomenon of dreaming led to the theorization of the existence of the soul, a central element in many religious doctrines. These theories explain that without dreams, the soul would have never occurred to mankind as an existing element. Dreams have been a fundamental building block in human history. Without them, theories on the human condition, philosophical and religious communities, and cultural foundations may be drastically different. This section features, <i>The Muse Appears</i> by Audrey Flack, which can be seen as a visitation from the exhibition to the audience, appearing to them as they begin a deep dive into their dreams and the subconscious.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>Packer, Sharon (2002). <i>Dreams in Myth, Medicine, and Movies</i>. Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers. <a href="#">ISBN 0-275-97243-7</a>.</p> <p>Dunne, J. W. (1950). <i>An Experiment with Time</i>. London: Faber.</p>	<p>of her career, Flack identified as an Abstract Expressionist. She maintained her emphasis on symbolism throughout her career, making her work universal and relatable. Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection, Studio-F Collection. Purchased in part from funds granted by the Hillsborough Arts Council.</p> <p>For more information on Audrey Flack: Visit <a href="http://www.audreyflack.com/">http://www.audreyflack.com/</a></p>
<p><b>Typical Dreams:</b></p> <p>On a typical night, humans can have between 3 to 6 different dreams a night; however, 95% of these visions are forgotten come morning. These mundane visions are one of, if not the most common type of dreams that can occur throughout the night.</p>	<p><b>TV Blends Series, Douglas A. Brown</b></p> <p>Douglas A. Brown was an American artist born in Oklahoma in 1951. He studied science at Southern Illinois University and earned his Master of Fine Arts at the University of South Florida. Brown worked as an art consultant and adjunct professor at several universities across the state of Florida during his life and had a particular interest in Photography, as seen in</p>

According to Sigmund Freud, these dreams are composed of flashes and stills from memories and recent events. They are often nonsensical to the waking mind. This section embodies this phenomenon by consisting of collage photographic works and blurred out-of-focus works. These works symbolize how most dreams are thought to be the brain's way of processing events and cementing long-term memories. According to Freud, all dreams throughout the night are connected to the previous day and subconscious meaning. Depending on the individual's mental state, dreams can evolve into something with a much deeper meaning. Freud thought dreams "serve[d] the purpose of prolonging sleep instead of waking up. Dreams are the guardians of sleep and not its disturbers."

Sources:

Freud, S. (1953). *The Interpretation of Dreams (Second Part) and On Dreams*. London: The Hogarth Press. ISBN 0-7012-0067-7.

Smith, R. C. (1991). The Meaning of Dreams: A Current Warning Theory. Jayne; Sheikh, Anees A. (eds.), *Dream Images: A Call to Mental Arms*, Amityville, NY: Baywood, ISBN 0-89503-056-X

Legg, T. J. (2018, June 28). *What does it mean when we dream?* Medical News Today.  
<https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/284378>

his TV/Blends series. The Brown estate gifted this Series to the University of South Florida after Brown's death in 1999.

Borrowed from The University of South Florida Contemporary Art Museum, Graphic Studio Collection.

For more information on Douglas A. Brown: Visit  
[https://prabook.com/web/douglas\\_alan.brown/785181](https://prabook.com/web/douglas_alan.brown/785181)

### Dynamism Series, Jim Campbell

Jim Campbell is an American artist and engineer born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1956. He earned two bachelor's degrees in Mathematics and Engineering from MIT and, as an engineer, holds over twenty patents in video processing. As an artist, Campbell specializes in LED installations and has a permanent installation on the top nine floors of the Salesforce building in San Francisco. Campbell's *Dynamism* series sought to pay homage to futurist theories of movement.

Borrowed from The University of South Florida Contemporary Art Museum, Graphic Studio Collection.

For more information on Jim Campbell: Visit  
<https://new.jimcampbell.tv/collection/>

### Untitled Series, Tom Lieber

Tom Lieber is an American Artist born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1949, and earned his BFA and MFA from the University of Illinois. Lieber is a large-scale abstract expressionist who pulls from the artistic tradition of Jackson Pollock but utilizes a color palette more indicative of minimalist Bryce Marden.

Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection, Studio-F Collection. Purchased in part from funds granted by the Hillsborough Arts Council.

	<p>For more information on Tom Lieber: Visit  <a href="https://www.askart.com/artist/Tom_Alan_Lieber/31868/Tom_Alan_Lieber.aspx">https://www.askart.com/artist/Tom_Alan_Lieber/31868/Tom_Alan_Lieber.aspx</a></p>
<p><b>Day Dreams:</b></p> <p>According to modern scientific studies, the average person spends approximately 47% of their waking time fantasizing and daydreaming. Daydreaming, while not usually occurring during the night, is a stream of consciousness that acts as a detachment from current, external conscious settings similar to dreams. There are many different types of daydreams and there is no consistent definition among psychologists; however, they are often referred to as mind wandering, fantasies, spontaneous thoughts, and desires. One characteristic common to all forms of daydreaming is mild dissociation, as the daydreamer detaches themselves from reality and slips into their idealized version of it. This section aims to capture this mild detachment and fantasizing reality of Daydreams through idyllic images in expressionist style.</p> <p>Freudian psychology interpreted daydreaming as an expression of repressed instincts. In contrast to nighttime dreams, Freud pointed out that there seems to be a "secondary revision" process in fantasies that makes them more lucid. We often slip into daydreams to escape reality and manifest the best possible outcome of current or future events through idealist unconscious thought.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <p>Gilbert, Daniel T.; Killingsworth, Matthew A. (2010, November 12). A Wandering Mind is an Unhappy Mind. <i>Science</i>. 330(6006): 932. doi:10.1126/science.1192439. ISSN 0036-8075.</p>	<p><b>History, Jeff Whipple</b></p> <p>Jeff Whipple, an American artist, who delves into the world of abstraction, has won awards in professional competitions for multiple forms of art and is now currently teaching at the University of North Florida. Whipple is known for his uniquely distinctive signature style that includes the grouping of three short lines as pictured in this work, <i>History</i>. Whipple creates art that engages viewers in imaginative contemplations about the weirdness and beauty of our brief appearance in the infinity of time. The work <i>History</i> was purchased as a Friends of the Gallery Patron Print Program, for the University of Tampa Permanent Collection.</p> <p>Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.</p> <p>For more information on Jeff Whipple: Visit  <a href="https://www.jeffwhipple.com/RESUME/BIOGRAPHY.html">https://www.jeffwhipple.com/RESUME/BIOGRAPHY.html</a></p> <p><b>The Blue, Kelly Nasuta</b></p> <p>Kelly Nastuta is a University of Tampa alumna. Nasuta has since graduating college become a freelance designer based in Southwest Florida with her own online shop producing stationary designs. Works like <i>The Blue</i> portray the artist's uses of vivid color to bring about surrealist aspects in her work.</p> <p>Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.</p> <p>For more information on Kelly Nasuta and her company: Visit <a href="https://www.kellynasuta.com/">https://www.kellynasuta.com/</a></p> <p><b>On Ramp, Junia Mason</b></p>

Junia Mason is an alumna from the University of Tampa who looks to create something new from what the natural world presents to us. Mason tends to use the woods in combination with her camera to design starting points for her paintings propelling the images along the continuum from landscape to abstraction. *On Ramp* was a gift to the University of Tampa from the artist.

Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.

For more information on Junia Mason: Visit  
<http://www.juniamason.com/Mason-Edmonds/Home.html>

### ***Bull Creek Autumn II, Larry Leach***

Larry Leach is an American, studio painter who has been working in oils since the mid-1960s and has since taught painting at multiple Universities. Leach utilizes a sincere blend between abstraction and realism in his works. The work presented uses color overlays with oil glazing to enhance and create an intense depth of color and is a part of the *Bull Creek Series* inspired by a setting between Melbourne and Kissimmee in Central Florida.

Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.

For more information on Larry Leach's works: Visit  
<https://news.fit.edu/archive/luminous-landscapes-paintings-by-larry-leach-on-view-at-foosaner-art-museum-starting-oct-18/>

### ***Bassin d'Argenteuil, Claude Monet***

This object is a reproduced print from the great European impressionist Claude Monet, b. 1840. From December 1871 until 1878, Monet lived in a

	<p>commune in France called Argenteuil and it is said that he would set up his easel out in the countryside or in his garden to capture the scenery around him. This piece is a signature example from what is now known as Monet's 'Argenteuil' period where Monet creates the technique of fragmenting brush strokes in combination of light and vivid colors. Reproduction borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.</p> <p>For more information on Claude Monet: Visit <a href="https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/bassin-d-argenteuil/0QFVeV3Ta-Yrnw">https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/bassin-d-argenteuil/0QFVeV3Ta-Yrnw</a></p>
<p><b>Lucid Dreams:</b> [JB2]</p> <p>One of the rarest and most fascinating phenomena that dreamers can experience is unexpected clarity and consciousness. This phenomenon, known as Lucid Dreaming, is a dream where the dreamer becomes aware that they are sleeping and seems to gain control over their unconscious visions. This section features surrealist works that focus on clarity, awareness, and control, a stark contrast to the second section of this exhibition. Fredrick van Eeden described Lucid dreams as "worthy of the most careful observation and study."</p> <p>While Lucid Dreaming is an impressive skill many people practice obtaining as it has a multitude of benefits; however, it is not without its risks. Those who suffer from chronic sleep disorders report having less anxiety about sleep after learning to lucid dream. Lucid dreaming can also improve the dreamer's problem-solving and levels of creativity in their waking life. However, retaining awareness when the mind is supposed to be unconscious can lead to a phenomenon known as sleep paralysis,</p>	<p><b><i>Creating Order Out of Chaos Series, Scott Pailthorp</i></b></p> <p>Scott Pailthorp, the signed artist of the following work "Creating Order Out of Chaos Series" is unknown. If you or anyone you may know are familiar with his work or have any relevant information regarding this artist or the pieces, please contact UT College Galleries.</p> <p>Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.</p> <p><b><i>Nature of Time, Lacey Patt</i></b></p> <p>Lacey Patt is an American Photographer who graduated from the University of Tampa with her BFA in May 2021. She specializes in photography and currently resides in Knoxville, Tennessee. Patt's photography aims to capture raw emotion in her subjects and presents them with minimal editing. Patt's work <i>Nature of Time</i> was a gift to the University of Tampa from the artist.</p> <p>Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.</p> <p>For more information on Lacey Patt: Visit <a href="https://laceypattphotography.fictionandart.com/index.html">https://laceypattphotography.fictionandart.com/index.html</a></p>

paranoia, hallucinations, and a decrease in quality of sleep.

Sources:

van Eeden, F. (1913). A study of dreams. *Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research*, 26, 431-461. (Reprinted in: R.L. Woods (Ed.), The world of dreams. New York: 1947, pp. 309-321 (partial); in Celia Green, Lucid dreams, Oxford: 1968 (partial); and in C.T. Tart (Ed.), Altered states of consciousness, New York: 1969/1975, pp. 145-158.)

Cheyne, J. Allan; Rueffer, Steve D.; Newby-Clark, Ian R. (1999, September 1). Hypnagogic and Hypnopompic Hallucinations during Sleep Paralysis: Neurological and Cultural Construction of the Night-Mare. *Consciousness and Cognition*. 8(3): 319-37. doi:10.1006/ccog.1999.0404. ISSN 1053-8100. PMID 10487786. S2CID 23758148.

Rooksby, B., Terwee, S. (1990, December). Freud, van Eeden, and Lucid Dreaming. *Lucidity Letter*. 9(2).

Martins, K. (2022, August 14). *Lucid Dreams*. WebMD. <https://www.webmd.com/sleep-disorders/lucid-dreams-overview>

***Traveler with Luggage, Alec Kanevsky***

Alec Kanevsky is a Russian/American Artist born in Russia in 1963. He studied theoretical mathematics at Vilnius University in Lithuania before coming to the United States in the early 1980s. He settled in Philadelphia and began painting classes at the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts (PAFA) in 1989. Kanevsky describes himself as a slow painter whose multilayered works combine abstraction and figuration in layered, painterly compositions and provide more questions than answers.

Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.

For more information on Alec Kanevsky: Visit <https://www.hollistaggart.com/artists/27-alex-kanevsky/>

***Self Portrait contemplating the Red Dog, John Murray***

John Murray, the signed artist of the following work “Self Portrait contemplating the Red Dog by” is unknown. If you or anyone you may know are familiar with his work or have any relevant information regarding this artist or the pieces, please contact UT College Galleries.

Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.

**False Awakenings:**

Sometimes, dreams can be so convincing that it is nearly impossible to separate them from reality. False Awakenings are vivid dreams where the dreamer is convinced, they are awake when, in fact, they are still asleep. False awakenings are also called

***Library, Jim Campbell***

Jim Campbell is an American artist and engineer, who had a transition from filmmaking to interactive video installations in the mid 1980s and later began using LEDs as a primary medium in 2000. Campbell's works use technologies developed for information transfer and storage to explore human perception and

**Double Dreams or Dreams within Dreams.** They can be incredibly disorienting and frightening for dreamers. During False Awakenings, aspects of the environment may become distorted: details, like misshapen paintings, an inability to talk or difficulty reading, and heightened or dulled senses. Dreamers may dream they wake up and go about their day before suddenly waking up again, beginning their morning rituals, waking up again, and so forth, all while still asleep. This section encapsulates these feelings of disorientation during False Awakenings by presenting surrealist works that appear normal at first glance but are distorted or warped in one way or another. The images are set out to enhance feelings of an uncanny environment that can play into *deja vu*, sleep paralysis, hallucinations, disorientation, and general apprehension.

**Sources:**

Green, C. (1968). *Lucid Dreams*. London: Hamish Hamilton.

Barrett, Deirdre. (1990, June). Flying dreams, false awakenings, and lucidity: An empirical study of their relationship. *Dreaming: Journal of the Association for the Study of Dreams*. 1(2) pp. 129–134.

memory, creating a line between representation and abstraction. Campbell displays the human ability to interpret information and "fill in the gaps" necessary to create a complete idea.

Borrowed from The University of South Florida Contemporary Art Museum, Graphic Studio Collection.

For more information on Jim Campbell: Visit <https://hosfeltgallery.com/artists/31-jim-campbell/>

***Study For Encounterings*, Robert Stackhouse**

Robert Stackhouse, is an American artist and sculptor known for his minimalist-styled, archetype-inspired sculptures, prints and watercolors. *Study For Encounterings* is a part of a multi-series that explores Stackhouse's architectural themes of an enclosing structure. These prints employ the same image in different sizes and colors producing an A-frame house or boat-like shape. The artist used spit bite and aquatint etching techniques to achieve the beautiful effects of tone in light and shadow. *Study For Encounterings* is currently archived in University of South Florida's Contemporary Art Museum as a gift from the artist.

Borrowed from The University of South Florida Contemporary Art Museum

For more information on Robert Stackhouse: Visit [http://www.graphicstudio.usf.edu/gs/artists/stackhouse\\_robert/stackhouse.html](http://www.graphicstudio.usf.edu/gs/artists/stackhouse_robert/stackhouse.html)

***Mist of Spider City*, Quintin Gonzales**

Quintin Gonzales, an American visual artist, is currently an Associate Professor in Visual Arts at the College of Arts & Media at the University of Colorado, Denver. Gonzalez specializes in painting and printmaking and is known for simultaneously

	<p>working between abstract painting and digital media. Gonzales aims to produce works that explore the materiality of paint and surface, as well as digital identity-based photo-realistic prints influenced by popular culture, political art and multicultural American identity. <i>Mist of Spider City</i> was a gift to the University of Tampa. Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.</p> <p>For more information on Quintin Gonzales: Visit <a href="https://artsandmedia.ucdenver.edu/areas-of-study/visual-arts/faculty/faculty-details/Gonzalez-Quintin-UCD10234">https://artsandmedia.ucdenver.edu/areas-of-study/visual-arts/faculty/faculty-details/Gonzalez-Quintin-UCD10234</a></p> <p><b><i>South Beach and South Beach 2, Lew Harris</i></b></p> <p>Lew Harris, a former Chair of the Art Department at the University of Tampa, joined the faculty in 1968. Harris has studied painting and printmaking at multiple universities, and has had artwork, including installations and video performances, in various exhibitions throughout the country. Harris believes art has the capacity to leave an impact and can change the way we see or even think about the seen and unseen world and should be able to stand alone without an explanation. Both works by Lew Harris were gifted to the University of Tampa. Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.</p> <p>For more information on Lew Harris and his works contact the Scarfone-Hartley Gallery at The University of Tampa.</p>
<b>Nightmares:</b> <p>As dreams are a visual representation of the subconscious, it is no surprise that stress and anxiety have been identified as the two</p>	<b><i>The Memory Tower, Leonra Carrington</i></b> <p>Leonra Carrington is an English/Mexican Artist born in Lancashire, England, in 1917. Carrington was raised roman catholic but often rebelled against her</p>

main contributors to Nightmares and other frightening dreams. Because dreams are not predetermined, they are heavily influenced by the thoughts running through the dreamer's head before falling asleep. Suppose negative or stressful thoughts plague the dreamer; in that case, their likelihood of experiencing nightmares inspired by those thoughts increases exponentially. This section explores the deepest parts of the subconscious: capturing common fears and anxieties through a collection of monochromatic and dull works, contrasting with the Daydreams section, which utilizes many bright colors. Near the end of his career, Freud admitted that nightmares often posed a problem in his theory on dream interpretation. He theorized that nightmares occur due to a compulsion to repeat and experience what the subconscious is fixated on. In the case of traumatic events or crippling phobias, the subconscious often cannot help but hyper-focus. This can explain how those with intense phobias and PTSD experience nightmares more often than those without mental stress. This section utilizes Rorschach-esque works to tap into the audience's subconscious fears and leave them feeling uneasy.

#### Sources

Schredl, Michael, et al. (2014, April 29) Nightmares and Stress in Children. *Sleep and Hypnosis* 10.1 (2008): 19–25. ProQuest. Web.

religious upbringing until she fell in love with painting and convinced her parents to let her study art at Amedee Ozenfant's Academy. Carrington's life was riddled with tragedy. As a result, she is known for her haunting, autobiographical, somewhat inscrutable paintings that incorporate numerous occult images. Borrowed from The University of South Florida Contemporary Art Museum, Graphic Studio Collection.

For more information on Leonora Carrington: Visit <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Leonora-Carrington>

#### ***Twainhouse and Transplace, by Robert Stackhouse***

Robert Stackhouse is an American artist and sculptor born in Bronxville, New York, in 1942. Stackhouse attended the University of South Florida and the University of Maryland to pursue his artistic education. He is known for his minimalist-styled, archetype-inspired sculptures, prints, and watercolors. USF's Contemporary Art Museum contains an archive of his work, with copies of all his prints throughout his career, including *Twainhouse* and *Transplace*. Borrowed from The University of South Florida Contemporary Art Museum

For more information on Robert Stackhouse: Visit [http://www.graphicstudio.usf.edu/gs/artists/stackhouse\\_robert/stac\\_khouse.html](http://www.graphicstudio.usf.edu/gs/artists/stackhouse_robert/stac_khouse.html)

#### ***Death Awaiting & Death Shall comfort Thee series, Kwang-Ho Cho***

Cho Kwang-Ho is a Korean Asian Modern & Contemporary artist who was born in 1947. If you or anyone you may know are familiar with his work or have any relevant information regarding this

	<p>artist or the pieces, please contact UT College Galleries.</p> <p>Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.</p> <p><b><i>Deconstruction Guts II, Jeff Gibbons</i></b></p> <p>Jeff Gibbons is an American artist born in 1982 and currently pursues art as a musician, poet, writer, and curator based in Dallas. Gibbons earned his BFA from the University of Tampa and an MFA from the University of Texas in intermedia and engages in various media and forms, including painting, sculpture, photography, video, sound, experimental music, and dance. His work <i>Deconstruction Guts I</i> was a gift to the University of Tampa.</p> <p>Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.</p> <p>For more information on Jeff Gibbons: Visit  <a href="https://conduitgallery.com/artists/jeff-gibbons">https://conduitgallery.com/artists/jeff-gibbons</a></p>
<p><b>The Science of Dreams:</b></p> <p><b>THE SCIENCE OF DREAMING   Introduction</b></p> <p>While we experience dreaming every night, science is still at a loss for many significant questions. Through extensive research in the neuroscientific community, we have a firm grasp on what causes dreams and when dreams occur during the night; however, there are still many questions as to why exactly they happen in the first place and if their content is indicative of any deep meaning. There are numerous theories based on neuroscience and psychology, some of the most popular believe that dreams may occur as a way to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a way of dealing with emotions</li> </ul>	<p><b><i>Untitled (Janet Jackson), Christian Marclay</i></b></p> <p>Christian Marclay is an American artist who over the past 30 years, has explored the fusion of fine art and audio cultures. Marclay's essential components within his works transform sound and music into a visible, physical form through performance, collage, sculpture, installation, photography and video. Marclay's works embody and recall Surrealist 'Exquisite Corpses' originating in the early to mid 1900s as well, through the influences of artists such as John Cage, Yoko Ono and Vito Acconci.</p> <p>Borrowed from The University of South Florida Contemporary Art Museum, Graphic Studio Collection.</p> <p>For more information on Christian Marclay: Visit  <a href="https://www.paulacoopergallery.com/artists/christian-marclay#tab:thumbnails">https://www.paulacoopergallery.com/artists/christian-marclay#tab:thumbnails</a></p>

- prepare you to deal with threats to your safety
- act as an outlet for your creative energy
- help store memories

Other theories suggest that dreams could be our brain's response to external stimuli while we sleep or how we organize and cement long-term memories from the previous day. This means that there may not be one exact reason we dream; the true meaning could be any of these theories combined or something entirely different. To this day, research is still actively being conducted worldwide to understand this fundamentally human ability: to dream.

Source:

Harrison, A., & Bird, C. (2021, August 27). *The Science Behind Sleep and dreams*. Astronaut Abby.

<https://www.astronautabby.com/the-science-behind-sleep-and-dreams/>

### REM SLEEP | Rapid Eye Movement

When we sleep, we go through four stages: Stage 1 NREM, Stage 2 NREM, Stage 3 NREM, and Stage 4 REM. The first two are characterized by how deep into sleep we are; Stage 1 is light sleep, and Stage 2 is deep sleep. Stage 3 is when your body is most relaxed, with the lowest breathing, brain activity, and heart rates. Finally, the last and perhaps most crucial stage is REM. Science believes this is when dreaming occurs, all the while breathing, heart rate, and brain activity begin to pick back up.

Studies have found that dreaming is controlled by forebrain mechanisms, which influence our speech, abstract thought, and pleasure. The REM stage of sleep is

### **Visitation 1,2,3, Bruce Wands**

Bruce Wands, an American artist, has been working in digital media and music for more than forty years as a multifaceted artist. Wands works explore the relationship between contemporary art, mathematics, new forms of narrative and the creation of contemporary American folk art. The *Visitation Series* can be defined as 'Buddha Light Paintings' or abstract images and animation based on the ancient sacred geometry that underlies Buddhist art and meditation methods. By using narrowly aimed volumetric spotlights within 3D software, geometry and colors of the Buddhist approach are captured relating to spiritual beliefs, as well aesthetic concerns.

Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.

For more information on Bruce Wands: Visit  
<http://brucewands.com/about/>

### **Andante Spianato, Santiago Echeverry**

Santiago Echeverry is a Colombian American New Media Artist and Professor, with a background in Video Art, Performance Art, Web Development, and Artivism (Art Activism). Echeverry started exhibiting in 1989 and has since been considered a pioneer in the field of Net Art and Queer Filmmaking in Latin America. Aesthetically, Echeverry is interested in the dialog between low and high resolution, exploding pixel grids to push the possibilities of volumetric images, both still and in motion, animating frame by frame to capture real time in spaces. *Andante Spianato* was a gift to the University of Tampa.

Borrowed from The University of Tampa Permanent Collection.

For more information on Santiago Echeverry:  
 Visit <https://echeverry.tv/>

controlled by the brainstem, which helps regulate our heartbeat and breathing. In a chain reaction, the brain stem stimulates the forebrain and causes dreams to occur. Scientists have also found that as we dream, the amygdala, the part of the brain that deals with emotion, is more active than it is while we are awake, which may be vital to understanding the meaning of our dreams.

Source:

Robinson, J. (2022, November 16). *What are REM and Non-REM sleep?* WebMD. <https://www.webmd.com/sleep-disorders/sleep-101>

## **THEORIES ON DREAMING | How Different Sciences Understand Dreaming**

Research into purpose of dreaming has led to the development of several prominent theories across multiple scientific disciplines.

### **PSYCHOLOGY**

#### **PSYCHOANALYTICAL THEORY |**

#### **SIGMUND FREUD**

Sigmund Freud, one of the most influential figures in modern psychology, theorized that dreams give us insight into our subconscious. Throughout his career, starting in 1899, Freud published countless iterations of his theory on the interpretations of dreams; however, in his final revision in 1953, Freud explained that dreams are our brains' attempt to resolve a conflict. To do so, our brains mask the conflict, making it appear in our dreams as something different, sort of like a hidden message. Then, while we try to uncover this message, we learn a lot about ourselves and our subconscious along the way.

Source:

Freud, S. (1953). *The Interpretation of Dreams (Second Part) and On Dreams*. London: The Hogarth Press. ISBN 0-7012-0067-7.

## NEUROSCIENCE

### ACTIVATION-SYNTHESIS MODEL

Removed from the realm of the subconscious, the Activation-Synthesis Model claims that dreams are completely random and are the brains' way of making sense of activity that goes on while we sleep. Our brains take signals from parts of the brain, like the amygdala and the hippocampus and try to interpret them, resulting in dreams. This, however, does not mean dreams are meaningless. According to J. Allan Hobson, one of the psychiatrists who first proposed this theory, "Dreaming may be our most creative conscious state, one in which the chaotic, spontaneous recombination of cognitive elements produces novel configurations of information: new ideas."

Source:

Cherry, K. (2020, April 17). *What Is the Activation-Synthesis Model of Dreaming?* Very Well Mind. <https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-the-activation-synthesis-model-of-dreaming-2794812>

## Elevator Pitch

Have you ever pondered over your nightly dreams, wondering what your subconscious could be trying to tell you as you sleep? There are benefits of interpreting your dreams, and they begin with getting in touch with your creative subconscious mind. This upcoming virtual exhibition, Subconscious Visions: Dreams of the UT and USF CAM Collections, showcases over

30 unique interpretations of the subconscious mind through art. This exhibition is designed to connect the audience to five different types of dreams that can occur throughout their lives and explore the multiple ways the subconscious can present itself. Despite the prevalence of dreaming, science has yet to develop the technology needed to allow onlookers to see into the dreams of others, so art must be used to bridge the gap between the conscious and the subconscious, capturing the link between waking and dreaming. According to J. Allan Hobson, a leading psychiatrist in the study of dreams, "Dreaming may be our most creative conscious state, one in which the chaotic, spontaneous recombination of cognitive elements produces novel configurations of information: new ideas." Subconscious Visions hopes to inspire people to embrace these new ideas and explore how they can be used to enhance their waking lives.

### **Marketing Plan**

The marketing plan for this exhibition is ultimately simple in comparison to other marketing plans that typically exist when creating exhibitions. Due to the exhibition being only virtual and having a targeted audience composed of the students from the two universities in which the pieces of the exhibition were borrowed from. The virtual nature of the exhibition allows the team to recognize that the marketing plan should also be virtual. This is partially done in order to match the theme of a virtual exhibition, but it also increases the ease for visitor for them to be able to easily click a link to see the virtual exhibition rather than having to type out the link manually.

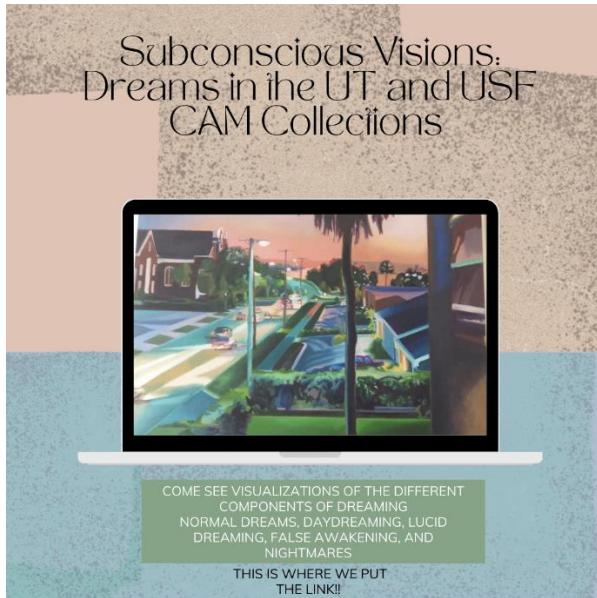
In order to reach the intended audience of students attending the two universities the marketing plan is focused on the different ways a student would gain information about school activities virtually. This is done in only two ways, through the social medias that promote art

activities on campus and through mass emails to all students about events that occur with the school. Rather than writing a long-winded paragraph about the exhibition itself, graphics were made to promote the exhibition with the essential information. There are six different graphics that are developed to promote the exhibition in different ways. All of the graphics include the title of the exhibition as well as a link that when clicked will transfer the viewer to the exhibition with ease. The first graphic is one that fully encapsulates the exhibition as a whole, the title and an image from the exhibition. There is also a small accreditation to the galleries of University of Tampa and USF as an acknowledgement of where the artwork has come from. The subsequent graphics are all designed with different themes to differentiate the different themes that are existent within the exhibition itself but stay true to the ultimate goal of the exhibition.

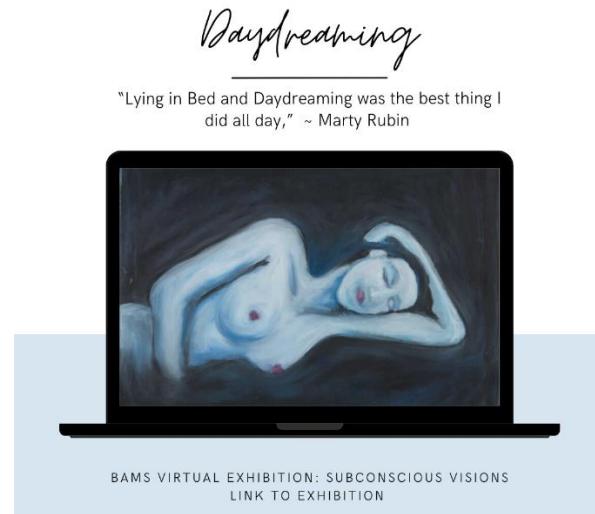
The distribution plan leading to the “opening” of the exhibition was to contact the workers that run the social media accounts of the galleries and art and design social medias between the two universities and ask them to post the graphics for the exhibition. The plan was to post the main graphic on the day of the “opening” and then continue to post a new graphic every two to three days as the link remains public. Once all of the graphics are posted then the marketing would stop as far as posting brand new graphic to promote the exhibition. The graphics would be repeated with more time in between posts as the exhibition reaches its “closing date”. On the final day the link is available to the public is when the final graphic will be posted to the social media accounts. The goal of this marketing plan is to inform the public of the exhibition and give them the means to access the exhibition with ease. The advertising done to promote the exhibition is meant to draw attention and provide easy access for the audience, and this is done best through social media access.

### Advertisement Graphics

#### Advertisement for the Exhibition:



#### Advertisement for Day Dreaming

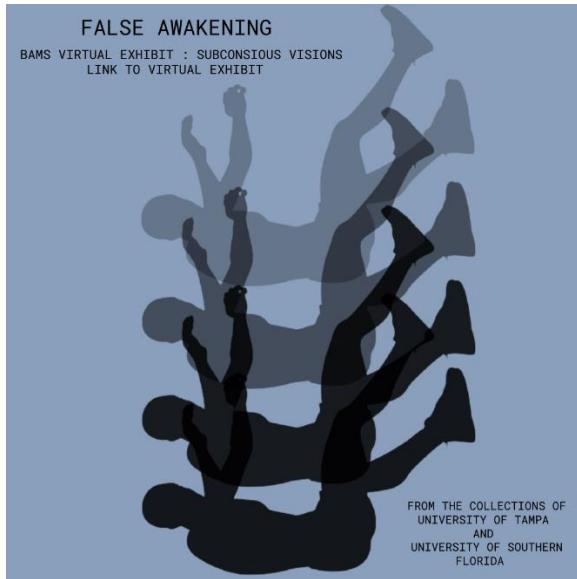
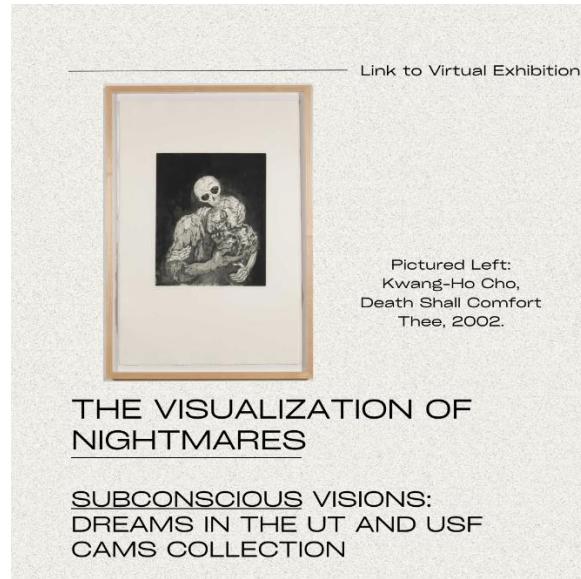


#### Advertisement for Typical Dreaming:



#### Advertisement for Lucid Dreaming:



**Advertisement for False Awakening:****Advertisement for Nightmares:****Fundraising Plan**

*Subconscious Visions* is a contemporary exhibition showcasing over 30 unique interpretations of the unconscious mind through art. This exhibition is designed to connect the audience to several different types of dreams that can occur throughout one's life and showcase how artists can use art to visualize the different ways the subconscious presents itself during the night. In order to accomplish this, we wish to partner with several donors in the Tampa Bay area that are connected to sleep and dreaming. Three sponsors that we believe would benefit from partnering with Subconscious Visions are Mattress Firm, Tampa General Hospital Sleep Disorder Center, and the USF Neuroscience Institute.

What better way to advertise an exhibition on dreams than by having a comfy mattress to sleep on? This is why one of our top three sponsors is Mattress Firm. One reason this project could benefit Mattress Firm is because of its innate connection to sleep, comfort, and popularity. Imagine falling asleep on some of Mattress Firm's luxurious mattresses and visiting a dream

inspired by any of the paintings in the exhibition. Additionally, they can get name recognition and advertising through the exhibition's social media accounts and marketing. A fantastic way this company can get visitors to interact with them during the virtual exhibition is by having a direct scannable link/QR Code at the end of the exhibition that directs them to their Mattress Matcher ® interactive survey that considers the sleeping positions and best bedding purchases for their customers. Mattresses are essential to a good night's sleep, and Mattress Firm could benefit from museum visitors learning about their brand if they are interested in increasing their quality of sleep by purchasing newer mattresses, bed frames, and pillows.

While mattresses and pillows are essential to creating a comfortable sleeping experience, USF Neuroscience Institute is here to answer and research questions about what happens after falling asleep. This exhibition will feature and display various artworks from the USF art collection, and it would be a perfect opportunity to highlight the research and studies being conducted at USF Neuroscience Institute. According to their mission statement, the USF Neuroscience Institute "inspires hope for patients and families battling diseases of the brain through innovative research and collaborative care. Translating science to the human experience." (USF Neuroscience Institute, 2022). While the institute primarily studies physical and neurological disorders, the USF Neuroscience Institute has conducted multiple studies on how the brain reacts to specific types of dreams. They conducted these studies by studying patients' brainwaves and brain activity in MRI machines and similar medical instruments while the patient was asleep. This potential sponsor would be perfect for this exhibition because the University of Tampa campus is so close to the USF campus; USF Neuroscience Institute could benefit from potential student volunteers who wish to help further their research. Science is

essential to understanding the human subconscious and having an academic institution as a sponsor would be incredibly exciting and an excellent opportunity for everyone involved.

Lastly, the final sponsor that could bring this exhibition together is the Tampa General Hospital Sleep Disorder Center. While the USF Neuroscience Institute's primary mission is to address neuroscience as a whole, the Tampa General Hospital Sleep Disorder Center's primary goal is to focus on the study of sleep. They conduct research on sleep and dreams, and the center assists patients suffering from chronic sleep disorders, such as insomnia, sleep apnea, and narcolepsy. Additionally, the Tampa General Hospital Sleep Disorder Center is one of the few centers in Florida "to be accredited by the American Academies of Sleep Medicine (AASM)." (Tampa General Hospital Sleep Disorder Center, 2022). Additionally, similarly to the USF Neuroscience's sponsor proposal, the TGH Sleep Disorder Center could have the opportunity to search for potential volunteers that visit the exhibition for future research opportunities. Becoming a sponsor for this exhibition would also allow the center to advertise its mission and future projects in the exhibition's social media and marketing campaigns. It would be an honor to have one of the best hospitals in Hillsborough County support an exhibition created by local University of Tampa students.

Fundraising for this project will become fast, simple, and comfortable, just like it is to sleep on one of Mattress Firm's mattresses. Visitors to this exhibition would have the opportunity to educate themselves on scientific research from the USF Neuroscience Institute and the Tampa General Hospital's Sleep Disorder Center. At the end, this exhibition would include a donation link where visitors viewing the virtual exhibition could make donations to the University of Tampa's Scarfone/Hartley Gallery. This exhibition's fundraising plan will not just be stuck in a dream but a memorable reality because of these generous donors and funding.

**Fundraising Works Cited:**

Mattress Firm, (2022). *About Us*. Mattress Firm. <https://www.mattressfirm.com/about.html>

Tampa General Hospital, (2022). *Sleep Disorders Center*. TGH Tampa General Hospital.

<https://www.tgh.org/institutes-and-services/ent-institute/sleep-disorders-center>

USF Administration, (2022). *USF Health Neuroscience Institute*. The University of South Florida. <https://giving.usf.edu/neuroscience>

### Copyright permissions

**University of Tampa Image Permissions:**

 Jocelyn Boigenzahn <Jboigenzahn@ut.edu>  
To: Alexandra N. Dardet  
Cc: Alina N. Hagen; Emily E. Turbeville; Vianney Parrinello; Gabrielle R. Streeto

Mon 11/7/2022 11:30 AM

Dear The University of Tampa B.A. in Museum Studies Practicum Team,

Due to this being an Educational only exhibition and no profit will be made from the virtual distribution of these images. The UT College Galleries grants permission for the use of these images.

Sincerely,  
Jocelyn P. Boigenzahn

JOCELYN BOIGENZAHN, MA  
Director of College Galleries  
Lecturer and Co-Coordinator BA in Museum Studies

The University of Tampa  
401 W. Kennedy Blvd.  
Tampa, FL 33606-1490  
Gallery: (813) 253-6217  
Office: (813) 257-3392

USF CAM Graphic Studio Copyright Release:



## ARTWORK COPYRIGHT RELEASE FORM

11/14/2022  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Graphicstudio is the joint copyright holder of the work(s) / image(s) described here or in an attached Schedule of Works.

Graphicstudio hereby grants The University of Tampa, College of Arts and Letters Galleries temporary image permission to use the described work(s) / photo(s) listed below for a virtual exhibition, hosted on Art Steps, developed for educational purposes only.

Upon completion of the exhibition, the Galleries will archive all digital images associated with the exhibition and note the termination of the image permission in the record, unless new image permissions are secured in writing for future non-promotional uses of the aforementioned catalogue.

DocuSigned by:  
  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date 11/14/2022  
Margaret A. Miller  
Print Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Stackhouse Estate Copyright Releasee

- *Twainhouse Stackhouse*, Robert Stackhouse
- *Study for Encounters*, Robert Stackhouse
- *Transplace*, Robert Stackhouse

Thank you so much for your help,  
The University of Tampa BAMS Practicum Team

Y

**ARTWORK COPYRIGHT RELEASE FORM**

Date: 11.9.2022

I, , am the owner and copyright holder of the work(s) / image(s) described here or in an attached Schedule of Works.

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Medium: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Edition/Series#: \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby grant The University of Tampa, College of Arts and Letters Galleries temporary image permission to use the described work(s) / photo(s) created by me for a virtual exhibition, hosted on Art Steps, promotional materials, and educational uses, preceding and during the run of the the exhibition. Upon completion of the exhibition, the Galleries will archive all digital images associated with the exhibition and note the termination of the image permission in the record, unless new image permissions are secured in writing for future non-promotional uses of the aforementioned catalogue.

Signature:  Date 11.9.2022

Print Name ROBERT STACKHOUSE

**Brown Estate Communication:**

Unfortunately, the UT BAMS Practicum team was unable to reach the Brown Family.

According to USF CAM, the works by Douglas Brown were donated by a man named George Holzer after Brown's death, who retained copyright permission. When we reached out to Holzer, there was confusion, as Holzer was under the impression that copyright was held by USF CAM. Holzer and the UT BAMS team attempted to contact the Brown family, but we were unsuccessful in finding a next of kin with contact information. Below documents our contact with USF CAM and Holzer. The UT BAMS team will gladly remove the Brown works from this exhibition if contacted by the copyright holder.

**Initial contact with USF:**

Hello Alexandra and colleagues,

What a fantastic project and your exhibition sounds intriguing!

Although the works are in our collection, USFCAM does not hold copyright for any of the works you have requested. The Douglas A. Brown photographs were donated by his estate and they are most likely to retain copyright for his work. I don't have current contact information for his executor, but George Holzer was the curator for the estate at the time and helped to facilitate the gift. He has a website with a contact portal (<https://georgeholzer.com/contact>)- he might have information on the best current contact for permissions.

All the other works you have requested were published by Graphicstudio and they typically share copyright with the artists. I've let my colleague at Graphicstudio, Kristin Soderqvist, know about your digital exhibition and she'll be able to help with those permissions: Kristin Soderqvist, Director of Sales and Marketing, [soderqvi@usf.edu](mailto:soderqvi@usf.edu). She'll be expecting your request.

All best wishes as you prepare for the exhibition and please let me know if I can help with anything else.

All best wishes,  
Shannon

Shannon Annis  
Curator of the Collection/Exhibitions Manager  
USF Contemporary Art Museum  
University of South Florida  
4202 E. Fowler Avenue CAM 101  
Tampa, Florida 33620  
813-974-4332  
[sannis@usf.edu](mailto:sannis@usf.edu)

**Subsequent Contact with George Holzer:**

Dear George Holzer,

On behalf of the University of Tampa's Bachelor of Arts Museum Studies (BAMS) program, we are contacting you through the given contact information from Shannon Annis at the University of South Florida (USF) regarding a request for an upcoming project. We are currently working as a team for a Virtual Exhibition project due this fall. The title of this exhibition is still in the works but will consist of contemporary works that showcase over 30 unique interpretations of the unconscious mind through art. This exhibition is designed to connect the audience to five major types of dreams that can occur throughout their life and explore the many different ways the subconscious presents itself during the night.

To achieve this, our exhibition team has selected multiple works from the USFCAM collection. We would love to use two that we have been told you donated to their collection and retain the copyright permissions. Shannon Annis explained that you were the curator for the estate at the time and helped to facilitate the gift of the following prospective images:

- *Winding Upside Down (TV/Blends)*, Douglas A. Brown
- *At Odds (TV/Blends)*, Douglas A. Brown

We hope that you will be able to help grant us copyright permission for the use of these images in the exhibition or help to seek out a way of gaining image permissions. We have attached a tentative copyright form if you are willing and able to help grant us these image permissions. We plan to add the images in a digital format for educational needs in the classroom setting and the enhancement of the exhibition with your help and approval. Our BAMS team and the exhibition would greatly appreciate any help that can be provided. If you have any further concerns or questions, please do not hesitate to reach out at any time.

Thank you greatly for your consideration of our permissions request,  
The University of Tampa BAMS Team

---

Alina,

Hello. The exhibition sounds most interesting and something I have personally found fascinating over the years. An odd part of being an artist and having dreams with imagery or ideas pop up unexpectedly.

I would be happy to try and help you with this. Hopefully, not impossible, but it might be a bit difficult as I have not had very much contact with any of Doug's family since his passing in 1999. As is typical these days, the family is scattered all around the country.

As a close friend of Doug, I was asked by his family to help sort out his photography and attempt to get what I could into a situation where it would be seen. Hence the works at USF (we were both graduate students there).

I can make some attempts from what I have & know to see where it leads me.

I will keep you informed with my progress.

George

---

Alina N. Hagen  
To: George Holzer <geo@georgeholzer.com>

Fri 11/11/2022 11:12 PM

Hello! Thank you so much for your help you are offering us! If there is anything else we can do to assist in the process in any way, please let us know!

We very much appreciate you!  
Thank you,  
Alina, on behalf of the BAMS team

---

Hi George!

I hope you had a relaxing holiday season; we just wanted to reach out and ask if you were able to get ahold of anyone from the Brown Family. Thank you so much again!

**Alina Hagen**

University of Tampa

Museum Studies

Phone # (563) - 940 - 4015

alina.hagen@spartans.ut.edu

---

Hi Alina,

I have attempted to reach out to several family members and have so far gotten nothing. I started with his parents and found they had passed. I then went to his two brothers, but again no responses. They are likely retired now and it is tough to find phone and emails these days with all the paranoia and secrecy we now have to employ. Sad actually.

I have a couple of other options yet and will give them a try. He did have a sister and an ex-wife I have old info for.

The only other thought I have is to give you the names and last known phone & address info and let you have at it?

George

PS: Since the works were donated to USF doesn't that make them the owner and no need for a family member to consent?

---

I am so sorry for the lack of communication. I was under the impression that I had responded to you when I received your email. Apologies again. Unfortunately, USF informed us that they did not hold the copyright, gave us your contact information, and told us to reach out to you. We have decided to move forward with our exhibition tentatively. However, we would still appreciate any contact information you found so we can continue communicating with the possible copyright holders.

Thank you so much for trying; we very much appreciate it! And I hope the rest of your holiday season goes well!

**Alina Hagen**

University of Tampa

Museum Studies

Phone # (563) - 940 - 4015

alina.hagen@spartans.ut.edu

[End of Current Communication]