

Chapter 2

Critical Interventions into Canonical Spaces: Augmented Reality at the 2011 Venice and Istanbul Biennials

Tamiko Thiel

2.1 Introduction

In the 21st Century, Screens are no longer Borders. Cameras are no longer Memories. With AR the Virtual augments and enhances the Real, setting the Material World in a dialogue with Space and Time (Manifest.AR 2011).

In 2011, using the recently developed mobile technology of geolocated augmented reality (AR), the author was the primary organizer of two interventions into art biennials: in Venice together with Sander Veenhof and Mark Skwarek for our cyberartist group Manifest.AR (Manifest.AR blog 2013) and in Istanbul in collaboration with the Istanbul design team (PATTU 2013). With geolocated AR artists can place virtual computer graphic artworks at specific locations via the site's GPS coordinates. The artwork can then be viewed by anyone on site in the display of a smartphone or mobile enabled tablet as an overlay on the live camera view, merged with the surroundings as if the artwork was there in real life.

Both Venice and Istanbul – bound together through centuries of often contentious history – are spectacular cityscapes and sites of former empire. They continue to fascinate not only for their spectacular settings and artifacts of their past glory, but also for their cultural presence in the globalized contemporary art world. The Venice Biennale, founded in 1895, is the world's oldest art biennial and arguably the city's main claim to relevance as a contemporary international destination. Istanbul, long in decline after the fall of the Ottoman Empire, has been reinvigorated in the past decades by Turkey's rising political and economic power. Its art biennial, founded in 1987, is a showcase for Istanbul's new position as a dynamic center of contemporary international culture.

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In both interventions the curatorial questions were the same: How can we go beyond each city's glorious past to address its contemporary concerns and the reality of life in the city today? What role does the art biennial play in the political and cultural life of each city? Can we use the interventions to question the biennial system itself, and the art world's use of that system to define and establish artistic value?

2.2 Challenging and Exploiting the Primacy of Site

The Manifest.AR artist group originally formed around an intervention into the United States' most iconic contemporary art space: the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Sander Veenhof and Mark Skwarek realized that the institutional walls of the white cube were no longer solid, and organized a guerilla exhibit of augmented reality artworks inside the walls of MoMA.¹

Since time immemorial location has been used to consecrate objects and people. The religious and power centers of the world maintain sacred spaces where only the chosen elect are allowed to enter. In the art world too, access to a location – a gallery, a museum or other curatorially closed space – is tightly controlled to confer value and thus, via this exclusivity, to canonize the works shown there as “high art.” What does it mean however to control physical space when in geolocated virtual space anyone can place whatever they want? (Aceti 2008). Augmented reality artists require no permission from government or artistic authorities to place their works at a specific site. They merely need know the GPS coordinates of the location – and unlike Street Art or other physical art interventions, the infiltrated institutions cannot remove the works, which remain on site as long as the artist wishes.

Technically, it is a trivial difference in GPS coordinates that moves a virtual object from a public space such as Central Park to the curatorially closed space inside the sacred walls of MoMA. As long as curators are gatekeepers for locations of high art, location still confers value – and placing AR works in such a location, even or especially if put there by the artists themselves in subversion of this control, endows the works with the aura of objects canonized by that location.

The epiphany of augmented reality, however, is that although the artworks are virtual, their presence at the site is “real”: “actually existing as a thing or occurring in fact; not imagined or supposed” (Oxford English Dictionary 2013) – and is reproducible by anyone who views the artwork at that site. In this “consensual

¹In October 2010 Sander Veenhof and Mark Skwarek organized the AR intervention “We AR in MoMA” (Veenhof 2010) for the Conflux Festival of Psychogeography (Conflux Festival 2010). Cyberpunk author Bruce Sterling blogged the intervention on WIRED (Sterling 2010), MoMA tweeted “Nice, looks like we’re havin an ‘uninvited’ AR exhibition tomorrow!” (Museum of Modern Art 2010), and later in an interview with the New York Times the director of digital media welcomed our engagement with her museum (Fidel 2010).

hallucination” that was the dream of the early cyberpunk authors and virtual reality evangelists (Gibson 1984), augmented reality is redefining the barriers between what we consider “the real” and “the virtual.”

Human culture has always been fascinated with the invisible, whether these were gods and supernatural spirits that could only be seen via divine grace, or remote galaxies and tiny organisms that could only be seen with scientific instruments. Both individuals and entire societies invest sites with invisible layers of meaning as a part of personal and collective memory. Augmented reality art can now merge these invisible layers of memory and culture with the actual physical location. As with all site-specific artworks, viewers can also record their own personal encounters in screenshots, creating a dialogue between the work, the site and their own particular gaze.

In 2011 when we did these interventions there were still voices that spoke of smartphones as elitist devices for the wealthy. Even then however our social lives had already moved into virtual space: we shared experiences by posting our photographs on the Internet, and the small incidents and passing thoughts of our daily lives on Facebook and Twitter. Now, less than 2 years later it is clear that soon more people worldwide will be using mobile devices than PCs, and smartphones will become our main access platform to the digital commons (Standage 2012). What is the likelihood that kids in East Harlem² or people of all ages in Kenya (Talbot 2012) will view AR art on smartphones versus viewing art in galleries and museums?

2.3 Site as Canvas and Context

As interventionist art, augmented reality questions the possession and control of a physical space. As site specific art, it also exploits and appropriates the physical space as its canvas and its context, as the virtual artworks are always seen merged with the live camera view of the surroundings. It enters into a dialogue with the location visually to integrate it into the visual composition of the viewed augment, conceptually to trigger associations of memory and culture, but also physically as the viewer interacts bodily with the site. Usually the viewer must search the surroundings to find the augment, like bird watchers scanning with binoculars, or must walk the site dodging real world obstacles in order to experience the artwork in its totality. Thus, though the artwork is virtual, the viewer must engage physically

²In 2012 the author helped the Caribbean Cultural Center and African Diaspora Institute (CCCADI) to bring in a Rockefeller Cultural Innovation Grant to create “Mi Querido Barrio,” an augmented reality tour of the history and art of East Harlem. As AR Artistic Director for the project the author is conducting AR workshops for artists in East Harlem (Rockefeller Foundation 2012; CCCADI 2012).

with the site to experience it – an act which engages the kinesthetic sense of the viewer’s body and thus situates the viewer and the act of viewing in the physical experience of that site.

Our interventions into art spaces and events are thus instigated by the visual, cultural and physical facets of experience that the site provides for the artwork as canvas and as context, with an express interest in the dialogues – in the art world and beyond – that engage the site. Many of our works dialogue directly with the other “official” artworks at a venue, and inevitably also with the theme and concept of the exhibition as defined by the curator. Many artists act on and react to contemporary events and discourses, of course, but the ability of augmented reality to geolocate artworks at the site of those discourses increases the potency of their visual argument.³ In a time when many question the relevance of galleries, museums and biennials as venues for art, we save the gated communities of the art world from irrelevance by bringing a new form of dialogue into their institutions.

2.4 Manifest.AR Venice Biennale Intervention Themes and Concerns

At the 2011 Venice Biennale we wished to reflect not on Venice’s past glory, but on its current situation: wrestling with climate change, overrun by tourists and street vendors, fighting to keep its art biennial relevant in an era in which its national pavilions stand in direct contrast to the globalized, itinerant world of contemporary art, whose artists live and work in multiple systems of cultural reference. The national pavilions that dominate the Venice Biennale are a reflection of its origins at the end of the nineteenth century and the rise of the nation-state with a presumed monolithic ethnic or cultural identity. At the very latest since the end of the Cold War this concept has seemed antiquated, as Russia and Serbia disinherited their former comrades out of the USSR and Yugoslavian pavilions, and non-Western centers of international art such as China and the Middle East rise in prominence (Madra 2006).

Curator Bice Curiger’s opening statement questioned this structure as well: “By adopting the title ILLUMInations the 54th International Art Exhibition of the Venice Biennale also aspires literally to shed light on the institution itself, drawing attention to dormant and unrecognized opportunities, as well as to conventions that need to be challenged . . . Far removed from culturally conservative constructs of ‘nation,’ art offers the potential to explore new forms of ‘community’ and negotiate differences and affinities that might serve as models for the future” (Curiger 2011). Curiger also

³The author’s contribution to “We AR in MoMA” was a matrix of screaming faces titled “ARt Critic Face Matrix,” a self-referential artwork that critiqued its own validity as an artwork, reflecting on the role of MoMA NY to define what did or did not constitute art (Thiel 2010).

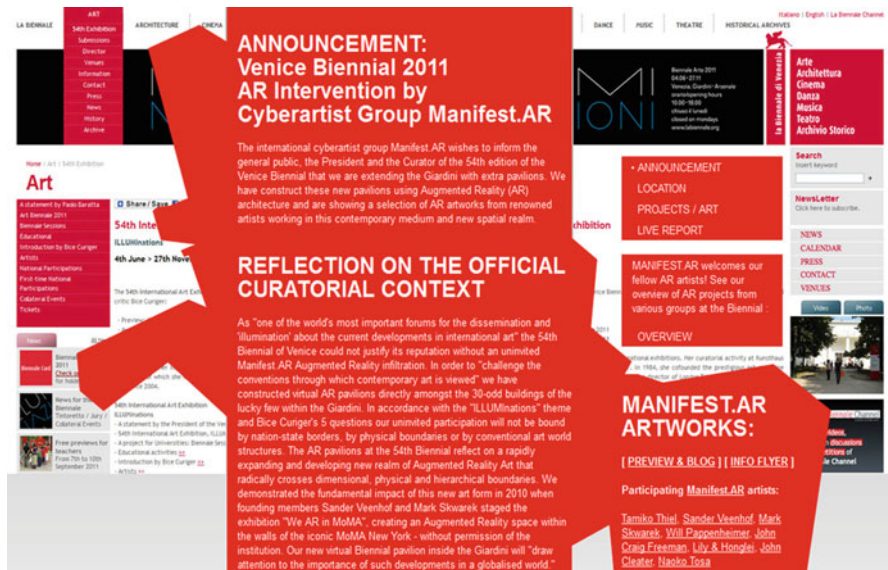


Fig. 2.1 The Manifest.AR Venice Biennial Intervention website

posed five questions on identity to each of the artists officially included in the Biennale: “Where do you feel at home? Does the future speak English or another language? Is the artistic community a nation? How many nations do you feel inside yourself? If art was a nation what would be written in its constitution?”⁴

As an international artist collective that coalesced around challenging conventions of inclusion and participation, we saw this as a personal invitation to participate. Sander hijacked Curiger’s curatorial statement and the Venice Biennale website to create our Venice Manifesto, in which we proclaimed (see Fig. 2.1): As “one of the world’s most important forums for the dissemination and ‘illumination’ about the current developments in international art” the 54th Biennial of Venice could not justify its reputation without an uninvited Manifest.AR Augmented Reality infiltration. In order to “challenge the conventions through which contemporary art is viewed” we have constructed virtual AR pavilions directly amongst the 30-odd buildings of the lucky few within the Giardini. In accordance with the “ILLUMInations” theme and Bice Curiger’s 5 questions our uninvited participation will not be bound by nation-state borders, by physical boundaries or by conventional art world structures. The AR pavilions at the 54th Biennial reflect on a rapidly expanding and developing new realm of Augmented Reality Art that radically crosses dimensional, physical and hierarchical boundaries (Manifest.AR Venice Intervention 2011a).

⁴Although Curiger refers frequently to the “five questions,” they are not to be found on the official Venice Biennale website. See for instance Flash Art (2011).



Fig. 2.2 In the Venice Giardini: John Craig Freeman, Sander Veenhof, Simona Lodi (Share Festival), and Will Pappenheimer and John Cleater in screens

We wanted our intervention however to go beyond merely addressing Curiger’s statement, and also reflect on events in the wider world as they related specifically to the realities of Venice as a contemporary city. Questions about control of space went beyond the confines of the Giardini. So-called “public” art has always depended on permissions from the authorities to allow art to be placed in public view, and many a “public” space is actually closely controlled. We therefore placed artworks not only in the controlled curatorial space of the Venice Giardini, but also in the public space of Piazza San Marco, which has itself seen censorship of officially planned artworks (Magill 2007).

Four of us from Manifest.AR were able to actually go to Venice, and another five provided round-the-clock support from their various locations. Although AR artworks can be created and placed on site from anywhere in the world via the Internet, people are needed on site to document the artworks in screenshots and video recordings, and – important for invisible artworks – to spread information on the intervention to the audience and engage them in viewing the artworks. We collaborated closely with another group intervention, The Invisible Pavilion. Organized by Share Festival director Simona Lodi and the artist group Les Liens Invisible, represented on site in Venice by Gionatan Quintini, we produced a common flyer and held joint AR tours in the Giardini and Piazza San Marco (see Figs. 2.2 and 2.3, and also Manifest.AR Venice Intervention 2011b).



Fig. 2.3 In Piazza San Marco: John Craig Freeman, Tamiko Thiel, Mark Skwarek, Simona Lodi (Share Festival), Gionatan Quintini (Les Liens Invisible). In screens: Lily and HongLei, Naoko Tosa

2.5 Manifest.AR Artworks in the Venice Biennale Intervention

The author Tamiko Thiel's work, *Shades of Absence*, is a series of three "virtual pavilions" formed of terms of censorship and containing anonymized golden silhouettes of artists whose works have been censored. It posited a transnational community of censored artists in reply to Bice Curiger's questions: "Is the artistic community a nation? If art was a nation what would be written in its constitution?"

Shades of Absence: Outside Inside addressed the precarious status of artists threatened with arrest or physical violence (see Fig. 2.4). *Shades of Absence: Schlingensief Gilded* is a memorial to the controversial artist Christoph Schlingensief, and was placed directly in his posthumous exhibit in the German Pavilion (Fig. 2.5). *Shades of Absence: Public Voids* puts silhouettes of artists whose works in public places have been censored – including several by the Venice Biennale itself – in the Piazza San Marco (Fig. 2.6). In all works, touching the screen while viewing one of the artworks brings a link to a website with cases of these particular types of censorship (Thiel 2011b).

Sander Veenhof's work *Battling Pavilions* directly challenged the role of the curator, the exclusive nature of the Giardini and the limited number of national pavilions allowed within its Sacred Grove. Users of this augmented reality app were given different curatorial powers depending on their physical location. If they were

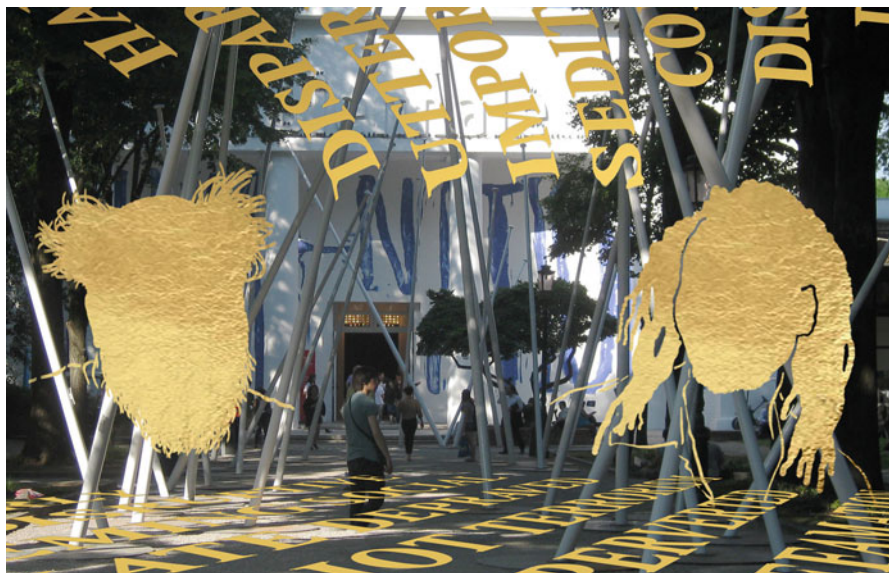


Fig. 2.4 *Shades of Absence: Outside Inside* by Tamiko Thiel (2011). Augmented Reality, Venice Giardini. A memorial to artists threatened with arrest or physical violence



Fig. 2.5 *Shades of Absence: Schlingensiefel Gilded* by Tamiko Thiel (2011). Augmented Reality, German Pavilion, Venice Giardini. A memorial to the artist Christoph Schlingensiefel, placed in his posthumous exhibit in the German Pavilion



Fig. 2.6 *Shades of Absence: Public Voids* by Tamiko Thiel (2011). Augmented Reality, Piazza San Marco, Venice. A memorial for artists whose works in public spaces have been censored

outside the Giardini they could create a new virtual pavilion for any nation of their choice and place it in the Giardini (Fig. 2.7). If they were inside the Giardini, they took on the role of Biennale curator Bice Curiger defending her curatorial powers, and could delete any of the upstart intruding pavilions (Figs. 2.8 and 2.9).

In a classic twist, Sander's intervention also became an official part of the Biennale: hearing of his intervention, dropstuff.nl invited him to show his *Battling Pavilions* on their large screens in three locations around Venice (Veenhof 2011, see Fig. 2.7).

Mark Skwarek's *Island of Hope* addressed the physical situation of the islands of Venice, which since the founding of the city have been under perpetual threat of sinking into the lagoon. Skwarek posited new forces of continental uplift bringing hope of survival to Venice, the tectonic forces erupting out of the ground as fully formed baroque gardens in the Giardini (Fig. 2.10) and in Piazza San Marco (Fig. 2.11). Besides bringing additional landmass, all-powerful goddesses on the islands incorporate objects of hope, and tweets with the hash tag #hope, into the gardens in order to bring peoples' hopes and dreams to life (Skwarek 2011).

John Craig Freeman's *Water wARs: Squatters Pavilion* also focuses on the rising water levels in Venice, but with a dramatic difference. *Water wARs* is a virtual squatter's camp for refugees of water wars, one camp directly inside the protecting walls of the Giardini (Fig. 2.12), and another "public" camp in Piazza San Marco (Fig. 2.13).



Fig. 2.7 *Battling Pavilions* by Sander Veenhof (2011). Augmented Reality Game. Scoreboard on dropstuff.nl screen during the Venice Biennale, displaying scoreboard of unauthorized virtual pavilions in the Giardini

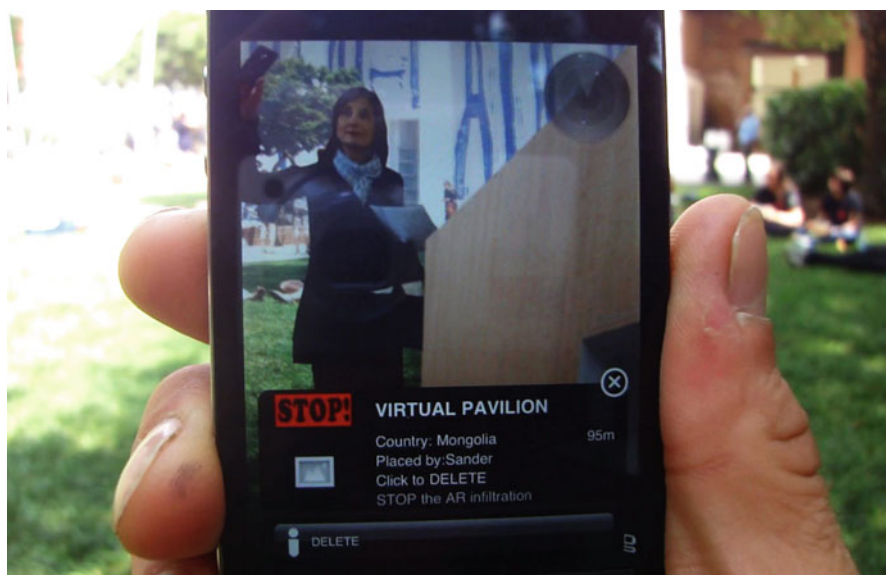


Fig. 2.8 *Battling Pavilions* by Sander Veenhof (2011). Augmented Reality Game. A visitor in the Giardini helping curator Bice Curiger to delete an unauthorized virtual pavilion

Fig. 2.9 *Battling Pavilions* by Sander Veenhof (2011). Augmented Reality Game. The virtual version of curator Bice Curiger checks the Dutch Pavilion to make sure there are no unauthorized pavilions here



Fig. 2.10 *The Island of Hope* by Mark Skwarek (2011). Augmented Reality. Seen in the Venice Giardini



Fig. 2.11 *The Island of Hope* by Mark Skwarek (2011). Augmented Reality. Seen in the Piazza San Marco



Fig. 2.12 *Water wARs, Giardini* by John Craig Freeman (2011). Location-based Augmented Reality. Pavilion for undocumented artists/squatters and water war refugees in front of the Giardini Central Pavilion



Fig. 2.13 *Water wARs, Piazza San Marco* by John Craig Freeman (2011). Augmented Reality. Pavilion for undocumented artists/squatters and water war refugees in Piazza San Marco, Venice

In Venice, a city itself founded by refugees and threatened by constant flooding, *Water wARs* calls attention to the escalating global struggle for this basic human need, made increasingly scarce not only by environmental damage but also through privatization of water supplies by multinational corporations. It questions the ability of sovereign nations to isolate themselves from the rest of the world, as worldwide ecological disasters drive people in desperation to violate the boundaries of the nation-states in pursuit of sheer survival (Freeman 2011).

John Cleater's work *Sky Pavilions* provides help for Venice from an unexpected direction altogether – from above. Alien Sky Pavilions descend from outer space and take over Venice: The mothership hovers over Piazza San Marco emitting a mixture of nonsense and guidance to confuse and help tourists, natives, and art seekers (Fig. 2.14). In the Giardini alien “Floaties” lie in wait, begging to be touched, and when activated by obliging visitors spin upwards, carrying secret messages to the mother ship (Fig. 2.15).

Sky Pavilions goes beyond the concept of the nation-state, beyond the concerns of mere earthbound humanoids and reminds us that the last word in the control of space may not be ours to decide (Cleater 2011).

Lily and Honglei's work *The Crystal Coffin: Virtual China Pavilion* brings us squarely back to earth and confronts us with the realities of our shifting national structures. It is inspired by China's (current) Holy of Holies: Mao Zedong's crystal coffin, a petrified symbol of eternal Party rule. Placing the crystal coffin into the Giardini, the Sacred Grove of the Venice Biennale, both questions the traditional

Fig. 2.14 *Sky Pavilions* by John Cleater (2011). Augmented Reality and audio. Alien Mothership Sky Pavilion floats over Piazza San Marco



hierarchy of privilege among national pavilions in the Biennale and thematizes the rise of China as a vital – and financially important – center of contemporary art (see Fig. 2.16).

A second pavilion placed in the Piazza San Marco occupies the heart of this emblematic European city, whose native son Marco Polo “discovered” China for the West, and dominates it with this ultimate symbolic source of Chinese Party power (Fig. 2.17). At the same time, however, the reference to Mao’s embalmed presence and the Party’s current mandate of “traditional styles” for the pavilion building speaks of the ruling system’s authoritarian tendencies that still inhibit the development of Chinese artists and intellectuals (Lily and HongLei 2011).

Will Pappenheimer/Virta-Flaneurazine’s *Colony Illuminati* appropriated both the Biennale title “ILLUMInations” and the actual visual imagery of many artworks in the Biennale. This was a secret colony of virtual bufo toads that draws sustenance

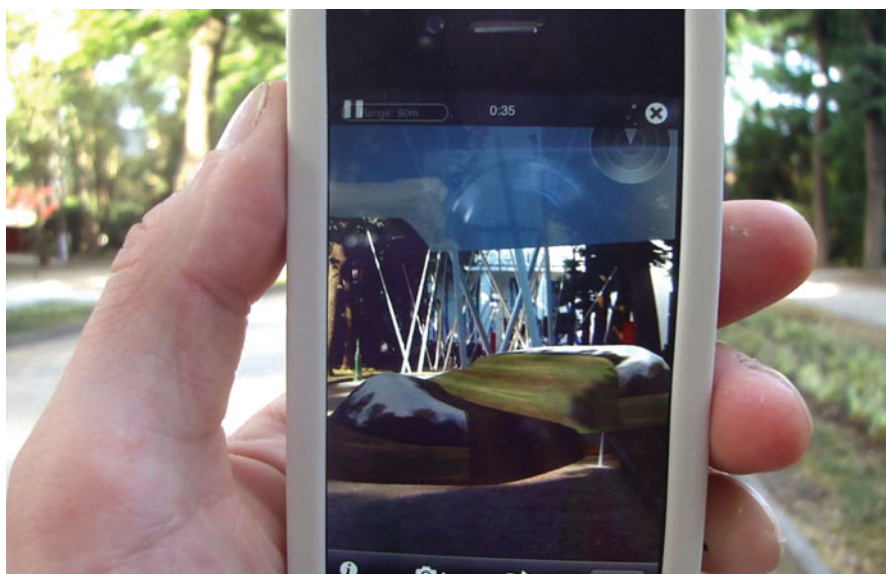


Fig. 2.15 *Sky Pavilions* by John Cleater (2011). Augmented Reality and audio. Alien Sky Pavilion “floats” in the Giardini



Fig. 2.16 *The Crystal Coffin, Giardini* by Lily and Honglei (2011). Augmented Reality. Artwork inspired by the crystal coffin in the Mausoleum of Mao Zedong in Tiananmen Square, seen here in front of the Giardini Central Pavilion

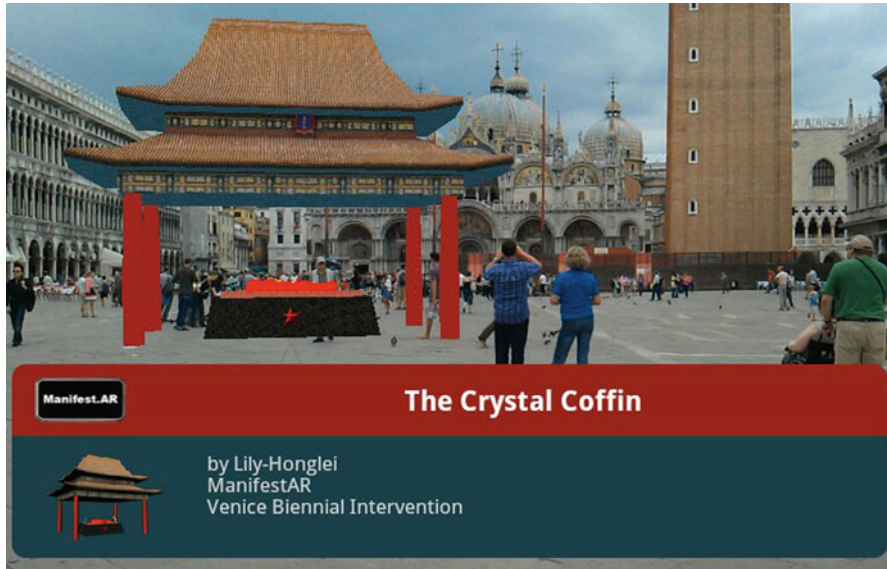


Fig. 2.17 *The Crystal Coffin, Piazza San Marco* by Lily and Honglei (2011). Augmented Reality. Artwork inspired by the crystal coffin in the Mausoleum of Mao Zedong in Tiananmen Square, seen here in Piazza San Marco

from high art: as a form of camouflage, their skin appropriates imagery from artworks around them as they multiply amongst the national pavilions in the Giardini (Fig. 2.18) and spread out into the city, seeking the outlying venues of the Venice Biennale (Fig. 2.19).

When touched on the smartphone screen, the toads release psychotropic drugs that trigger hallucinations in the viewer: a swirl of Internet information surrounding the Biennale and waves of Tintorettoesque ecstasy that Bice Curiger proclaimed to be the true essence of ILLUMInations (see Fig. 2.20 and Pappenheimer and Virta-Flaneurazine 2011).

Naoko Tosa's app *Historia* addressed Bice Curiger's question "Does the future speak English or another language?" and her view that "art offers the potential to explore new forms of 'community' and negotiate differences and affinities that might serve as models for the future" (Tosa 2011). *Historia* appropriates iconic images from all nations and world cultures, from times both modern and ancient, and uses them to create a mental pavilion of re-constructed meaning. The interactive artwork allows visitors to choose icons, arrange them in a sequence – and then assign each icon a new meaning (Fig. 2.21).

Historia playfully examines the process by which artists appropriate and redefine existing cultural symbols to create their own individual language, and distills it into a smartphone app. These messages, with their newly created, completely individual English "translations," appear as overlays in the Giardini and in Piazza San Marco,



Fig. 2.18 *Colony Illuminati* by Will Pappenheimer/Virta-Flaneurazine (2011). Augmented Reality. Colony group on Giardini main concourse

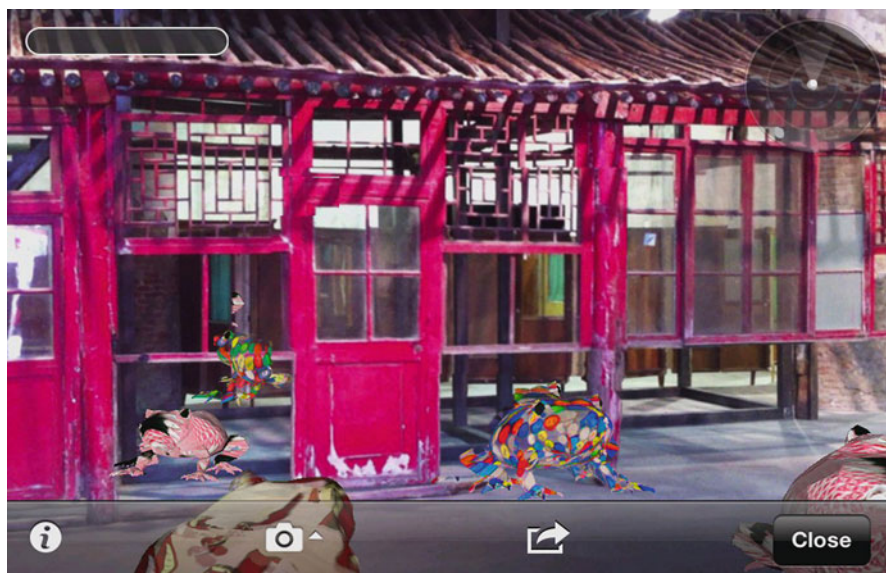
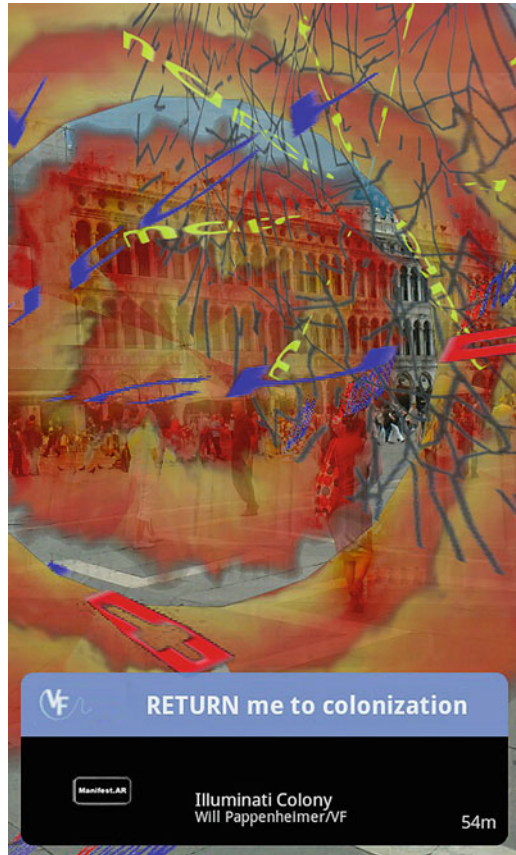


Fig. 2.19 *Colony Illuminati* by Will Pappenheimer/Virta-Flaneurazine (2011). Augmented Reality. Songdongphilic toads in the Arsenale at the Song Dong parapavilion. Video still: Sander Veenhof

Fig. 2.20 *Colony Illuminati*
by Will Pappenheimer/Virta-
Flaneurazine (2011).
Augmented Reality.
Visionary effects of touching
Colony Illuminati toads at
Piazza San Marco



an international multi-cultural messaging mash-up for the transnational nation of art and art tourism (Tosa 2011, see Fig. 2.22).

The issues addressed by our works will remain relevant long after the 54th Biennale is over. Their virtual presence will remain too: as long as our servers run, the artworks of the Manifest.AR 2011 Venice Biennale Intervention will grace the city and the Giardini and can be seen by whomever looks for them (Manifest.AR Venice Biennale Intervention launch page 2011).

2.6 Venice – Lewisburg – Istanbul

Even in the planning stages our Venice Biennale intervention received the enthusiastic support of two curators deeply involved in interventionist art. Lanfranco Aceti, a practiced interventionist himself (Aceti 2008), helped us gain access to the Biennale and proposed a special issue of the Leonardo Electronic Almanac to



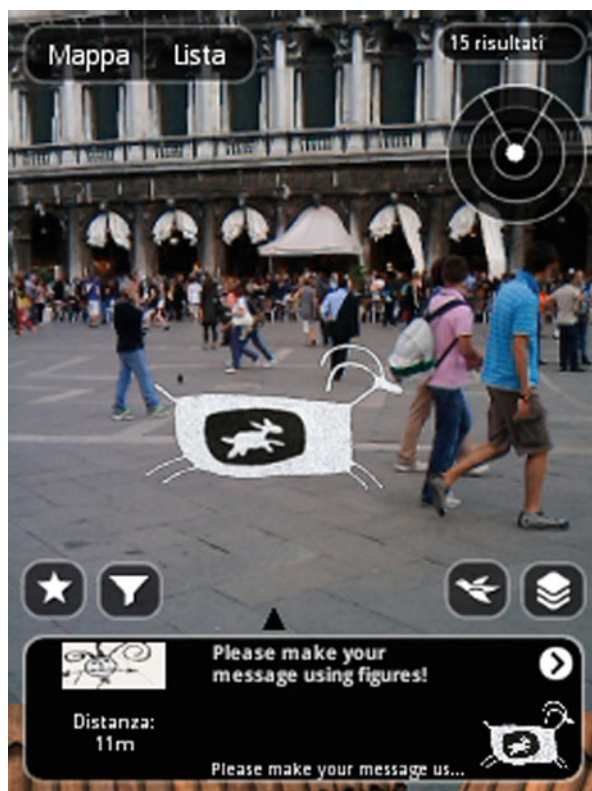
Fig. 2.21 *Historia* by Naoko Tosa (2011). Augmented Reality. Users compose messages by appropriating historic icons floating in the space and assigning a new meaning to their message. Seen in front of the Giardini Central Pavilion

address the questions raised by the intervention. (Aceti et al. 2013) Richard Rinehart invited us to intervene in his Samek Gallery in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania on the same day that we opened at the Venice Biennale – and titled the exhibit “Not Here” to celebrate the fact that the artworks were present even though the gallery was closed for the summer (Rinehart 2011). Later that fall Lanfranco, as director in Istanbul of both ISEA2011 and the Sabanci University Kasa Gallery, invited us to position our Venice artworks in the Kasa Gallery to create the show “Not There” (Aceti 2011; Manifest.AR blog 2011) as part of the ISEA2011 exhibition UNCONTAINABLE, an official parallel program to the Istanbul Biennale.

For the city-state of Venice, the city of Constantinople/Istanbul was a constant, looming presence both culturally and politically. In the early centuries Venice was part of the Byzantine Empire and owed allegiance – and taxes – to Constantinople, the great capital of eastern Christendom and seat of the Empire. In 1204 Venice’s Doge Enrico Dandolo diverted the Fourth Crusade, bound ostensibly for the Holy Land, to Constantinople to sack the city and break its control over Venice. Weakened, Constantinople never fully recovered and finally fell to the Ottoman invaders in 1453. The lavish booty from Constantinople that adorns the Basilica San Marco in Venice turned however to poisoned fruit, as the renamed city rose to rival Venice in the Mediterranean as Istanbul, the great Muslim capital of the Ottoman Empire.

After World War I the Ottoman Empire fell apart, surviving only as the much-reduced country of Turkey, and Istanbul fell into the melancholic slumber poetically

Fig. 2.22 *Historia* by Naoko Tosa (2011). Augmented Reality. Users compose messages by appropriating historic icons floating in the space and assigning a new meaning to their message. Seen in front of Cafe Florian, Piazza San Marco



described in Orhan Pamuk’s novels. In the twenty-first century, however, with Turkey’s rising political and economic power Istanbul has once again become a thriving center of contemporary culture, and its former melancholy is not even a childhood memory for the current generation of young artists. Lanfranco’s invitation to ISEA2011 and the Istanbul Biennale was an irresistible opportunity to experience a fascinating city through the concentrating prism of a contemporary art biennial.

2.7 “Invisible Istanbul”: Istanbul Biennale 2011 AR Intervention

Through an artist residency at the Caravansarai artists’ space in Istanbul (Caravansarai 2013) I had met Cem Kozar and Işıl Ünal, Istanbul architects and designers who run the design office PATTU (2013). They were interested in learning to use augmented reality technology and were deeply knowledgeable about the past and future urban development of the city, making for a fruitful collaboration on both sides. Together we created “Invisible Istanbul,” a series of augmented reality works

that make visible the unseen tensions within the city and its urban fabric (PATTU and Thiel 2011). As part of the ISEA2011 exhibition UNCONTAINABLE it was also an official parallel program to the Istanbul Biennale.

The Istanbul Biennale is part and parcel of the urban development plan for the Beyoğlu district of Istanbul, and our artworks reflected on the Biennale both as a site and on its role – and the role of art exhibitions in general – in the official development plans of the city government. Some commented on the Biennale itself, others reflected on the urban space that the Biennale occupies and yet others drew a larger circle to place the Biennale area within the overall context of the Beyoğlu district.

The theme of the 2011 Istanbul Biennale also attracted my attention, as the curators Pedrosa and Hoffmann based their concept around the works of Félix González-Torres and his method of creating politically charged artworks by investing small, banal objects from daily life with very personal conceptual significance. This method, and the curators' emphasis "on works that are both formally innovative and politically outspoken" (Istanbul Biennale 2011), spoke directly to how I want to work with augmented reality and presented an excellent point of departure for my own investigations.

Our intervention "Invisible Istanbul" consists of two parts, both of which used AR to place virtual artworks within the real physical space of Istanbul and the Biennale, creating surrealistic and poetic juxtapositions between real and virtual within the context of the hidden urban dynamics of Istanbul. Both begin with Tophane, the former military barracks and munitions factory where the main Biennale buildings are now located.

My works for "Invisible Istanbul," *Captured Images*, took as a point of departure the displays of military power during the Ottoman Empire on the site where now the Istanbul Biennale celebrates its power in the contemporary art world. This work series was inspired by photographs of Tophane taken at the end of the 19th for the last Sultan, Abdul Hamid II, showing displays of military might: soldiers lined up for drills; rows of cannon captured from enemy armies; shells of different caliber ordered by size; cannonballs stacked into pyramids. (U.S. Library of Congress 2013) In the 1950s the barracks and factories were replaced with faceless warehouses and the rows of ordnance replaced with rows of goods. Today, these warehouses have been turned into exhibition spaces for art and the rows of goods have made way for rows of artworks. My artworks continue this transformation, using objects from daily lives as their munitions and appropriating the main Biennale exhibition spaces as their venues, especially the group exhibitions "Untitled (Death by Gun)" and "Untitled (Passport)" (Thiel 2011a).

My works also reflect on tensions in Turkish civil society between tradition and modern, between military, political parties, opposition groups inside and outside of the political system, propaganda from all sides, the power of the journalist's pen(cil) to reveal and protest and uncover, but also of the political bureaucracy to define laws and jail sentences that are powerful weapons of intimidation. The Gezi Park protests of 2013 have only made the works more relevant.



Fig. 2.23 *Captured (cannon balls)* by Tamiko Thiel (2011a). Augmented Reality. Virtual nazar boncuğu glass amulets with animated eyeballs. Seen in the Istanbul Biennale exhibition “Untitled (Death by Gun),” with Kris Martin’s *Obussen II*

In *Captured (cannon balls)* the ever-present Turkish nazar boncuğu glass amulets were stacked in piles inside the Biennale exhibit “Untitled (Death by Gun).” These amulets shatter when they avert the evil eye – what would it mean to use them as cannonballs (Fig. 2.23)?

Several works deal with the pencil as a symbolic weapon of rhetoric and propaganda for sides, whether journalist, blogger or bureaucrat. They can be fat as cannon as in *Captured (cannon)*, as stubby as projectiles as in *Captured (shells)*, which I placed in the exhibit “Untitled (Death by Gun),” or surround the viewer completely as in *Captured (stockade)*, placed in the exhibition “Untitled (Passport)” (see Fig. 2.24).

Of course the pencil has long been replaced by the digital, so I created *Captured (for RSF_RWB)* and placed it also in the exhibit “Untitled (Passport).” The name derives from the Twitter hash tag of Reporters Sans Frontières (Reporters Without Borders), and the artwork consists of RSF_RWB tweets in which I censored the substantive words and animated them to surround the viewer in a constant flashing stream (Fig. 2.25).

Finally, as a memorial to the assassinated Armenian-Turkish journalist Hrant Dink I created *Captured (for Hrant)*. I took the last artifact we saw of him, his worn shoe soles sticking out from under the sheet covering his dead body in the middle of a main street in Istanbul. The shoe soles, in gold, wander around the viewer. This work I put against the stark geometric purity of Biennale architect Ryue Nishizawa’s container walls (Fig. 2.26).



Fig. 2.24 *Captured (stockade)* by Tamiko Thiel (2011a). Augmented Reality. Virtual pencils surround the viewer. Seen here in the Istanbul Biennale exhibition “Untitled (Passport)”



Fig. 2.25 *Captured (for RSF_RWB)* by Tamiko Thiel (2011a). Augmented Reality. The viewer is surrounded by censored tweets from Reporters Sans Frontières – Reporters Without Borders. Seen here in the Istanbul Biennale exhibition “Untitled (Passport)”



Fig. 2.26 *Captured (for Hrant)* by Tamiko Thiel (2011a). Augmented Reality. The viewer is surrounded by the animated footsteps of murdered Armenian-Turkish journalist Hrant Dink. Seen here against the exhibition architecture done by Ryue Nishizawa for the Istanbul Biennale

PATTU (Cem Kozar and Işıl Ünal) created *Invisible Istanbul: Urban Dynamics* as an augmented reality walking tour that departs from the Istanbul Biennale site in the Tophane neighborhood and winds through the nearby neighborhoods of Karaköy and Galata. Using their deep knowledge of both the city's past and the official development plans for the future, PATTU has used AR as a medium to map and visualize the dynamics of change that shape both the contemporary urban space and the lives of its inhabitants. The smartphone or iPad becomes a viewing instrument to bring into focus forces invisible to the naked or unknowing eye, and make them visible in the public sphere.

For each site or "node" along the route PATTU looked at the past, present and future uses of the area. The AR artworks at each site envelope the viewer in a cloud of artifacts that reference the activities for which each area was, is and will be used. This layer of symbolic information is visible as an overlay on the live camera view of the buildings and busy streets at each site, but is also complemented by links to a website with an historic photo of each location and a textual description of the urban dynamic in play at each site (PATTU 2011). A small selection of nodes are described below as examples of the rich layers that can be experienced at each site.

Node 1: The Docks is in Tophane by the Antrepots used for the Istanbul Museum of Modern Art and the Biennale. Looking down at the ground one sees cannon and other munitions, symbolizing the area's previous use as a military barracks and munitions factory. Looking straight ahead, one sees heavy gold painting frames and

Fig. 2.27 *Invisible Istanbul: Urban Dynamics – Node1* by PATTU (Cem Kozar/Işıl Ünal) 2011. Augmented Reality. The Docks: From munitions factory to art exhibitions to shopping mall



fragments of well-known modern paintings, symbolizing the area's current use for exhibitions of modern art. Looking up, one sees logos of multinational companies – McDonalds, Converse etc. – symbolizing the development plans that call for turning the whole area into a large terminal and shopping mall for cruise ships, where visitors can shop for the usual international brands without having to deal with the city or culture of Istanbul (Fig. 2.27).

In *Node 4: The Minorities of Istanbul* the past shows a rich diversity of shop signs in what was Istanbul's most multicultural neighborhood – destroyed by the Pogrom of September 6th/7th 1955, symbolized by the cloths of the textile merchants that littered the streets for days afterwards. Currently slumbering in urban decline, the future is to be dominated by hotels and shopping malls (Fig. 2.28).

In *Node 5: Brothels* both the past and the present are dominated by symbols of brothels, the single surviving one being tucked away on the picturesque side street visible in the screenshot. A look skywards shows that this area is slated for development of a park and high-end hotels (Fig. 2.29).

Standing on Voyvoda or Bank Street to view *Node 8: Museum Inflation* one still sees trucks loading and unloading sacks of money at the same banks that dominated

Fig. 2.28 *Invisible Istanbul: Urban Dynamics – Node 4* by PATTU (Cem Kozar/Işıl Ünal) 2011. Augmented Reality. The Minorities of Istanbul. From cosmopolitan Galata through the Pogrom of Sept. 6th/7th to hotels and shopping malls



this area in the past. The smaller buildings are now dominated by electronic shops selling everything from lamps to satellite dishes, and the banks themselves are being turned into art museums. Looking up one sees symbols for art and for the hotels that are also planned for this area in the future (Fig. 2.30).

This is just a small sample of the sites covered by *Invisible Istanbul: Urban Dynamics*. As diverse as was the past and present in these neighborhoods, the future repeats itself in alarming monotony: multinational brands, upscale hotels – according to the official development plans for the city of Istanbul. The tour should be a requirement for everybody interested in the fate of this fascinating and dynamic city.

2.8 Conclusions

The Venice and Istanbul Biennales of 2011, and the questions raised by their curators, framed questions that we took far beyond the curators' original intent in order to also address issues of curatorial control of selection and space, inclusivity and exclusivity, and the autonomy of the artist in the light of the possibilities of the new medium of geolocate augmented reality.

Fig. 2.29 *Invisible Istanbul: Urban Dynamics – Node 5* by PATTU (Cem Kozar/Işıl Ünal) 2011. Augmented Reality. Brothels: From many brothels to one brothel to a park and hotels

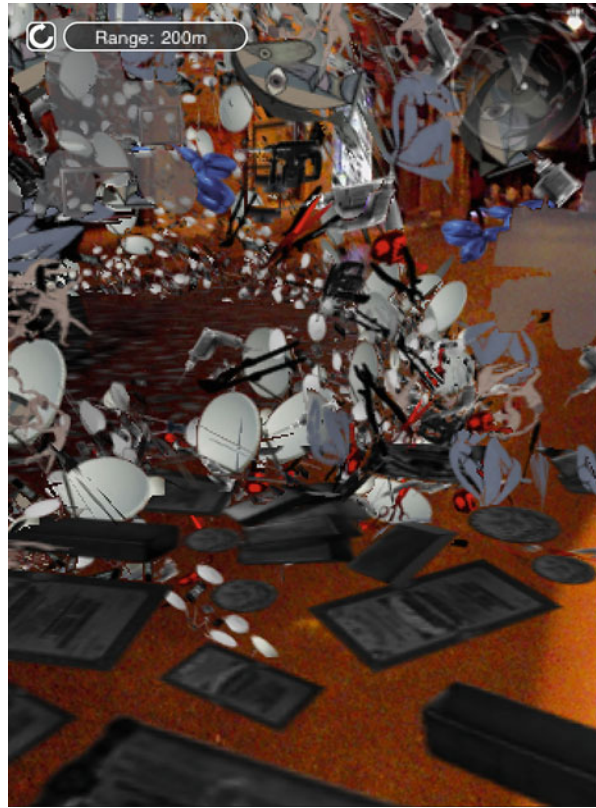


Our works at the Venice and Istanbul Biennales went however beyond a reflexive focus on art world dilemmas to address contemporary issues in the cities in which the biennials took place. Venice and Istanbul are two of the world's most compelling cities, overlaid with complex and often conflicting webs of history and memory, fantasy and desire. The new technology of mobile augmented reality allowed us to dialogue with these sites in a new manner, transforming specific sites into both the context and the canvas for our works of art.

I end with a quotation from Bice Curiger's curatorial text for the Venice Biennale: "ILLUMInations presents contemporary art characterized by gestures that explore notions of the collective, yet also speak of fragmentary identity, of temporary alliances, and objects inscribed with transience. If the communicative aspect is crucial to the ideas underlying ILLUMInations, it is demonstrated in art that often declares and seeks closeness to the vibrancy of life. This is more important now than ever before, in an age when our sense of reality is profoundly challenged by virtual and simulated worlds. This Biennale is also about believing in art and its potential" (Curiger 2011).

I could not agree more. Perhaps in ways that Bice Curiger did not anticipate.

Fig. 2.30 *Invisible Istanbul: Urban Dynamics – Node 8* by PATTU (Cem Kozar/Işıl Ünal) 2011. Augmented Reality. Node 8: Museum Inflation. From banks to electronic shops to art museums and hotels



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