

References

Jean Arp (1886-1966) was a pioneer of abstract art and one of the founders of the Dada art movement in Zurich in 1916. He challenged existing notions of art and experimented with chance and seemingly irrational methods of artistic creation.

John Baldessari (born 1931) is an American Conceptual artist, based in Los Angeles since the 1960s. He is one of the most influential artists of his generation, making his name as a pioneer of Conceptual art in the 1960s with his text and image paintings, and is known for his work featuring found photography and appropriated images. Baldessari's lifelong interest in language, both written and visual, has been at the forefront of both his artwork and his teaching.

Charles Baudelaire (1821-1867) was a French poet who produced notable work as an essayist, art critic, and pioneering translator of Edgar Allan Poe. His most famous work, *Les Fleurs du Mal* (*The Flowers of Evil*), expresses the changing nature of beauty in modern, industrializing Paris during the 19th century. Baudelaire's highly original style of prose-poetry influenced a whole generation of poets including Stéphane Mallarmé.

Glenn Branca (born 1948) is an American avant-garde composer and guitarist known for his use of volume, alternative guitar tunings, repetition, droning, and the harmonic series. Branca formed two bands in the late 1970s: **Theoretical Girls** and **The Static**. He also performed with Rhys Chatham's Guitar Trio in 1977. In 1982, Branca launched his own record label, Neutral Records, releasing the first few records by New York noise rockers **Sonic Youth**. In the early 1980s he released his first album under his own name, *Lesson No. 1*. In the same year, he composed several medium-length compositions for electric guitar ensembles, including *The Ascension* (1981).

Rhys Chatham (born 1952) is an American composer, guitarist, and trumpet player, primarily active in avant-garde and minimalist music. He is best known for his 'guitar orchestra' compositions.

Marcel Duchamp (1887-1968) was a French artist, often associated with the Dadaist and Surrealist movements and is considered to be one of the most important artists in the 20th century. He challenged conventional thought about artistic processes and art marketing. He worked with readymade objects and incorporated chance within the creation of his work.

Walker Evans (1903-1975), an American artist whose photographs inspired several generations of artists. Over fifty years, from the late 1920s to the early 1970s, Evans recorded the American scene, people and everyday life, creating an encyclopaedic visual catalogue of modern America in the making.

Stéphane Mallarmé (1842-1898) was a French poet and critic. His work anticipated and inspired several revolutionary artistic schools of the early 20th century, such as Dadaism, Surrealism, and Futurism.

László Moholy-Nagy (1895-1946) was a Hungarian born painter and photographer as well as professor at the Bauhaus school in Germany. He was highly influenced by previous art movements such as Dadaism and Constructivism and a strong advocate of the integration of technology and industry into the arts. Along with other avant-garde artists of the 20th century, he revived the photogram technique as a means for exploring the optical and expressive properties of light.

Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) was an American author, poet, editor and literary critic, considered part of the American Romantic Movement. He is best known for his tales of mystery and the macabre and is considered the inventor of the detective fiction genre.

Paul Strand (1890-1976) was an American photographer and filmmaker who helped establish photography as an art form in the 20th century. His diverse body of work, spanning six decades, covers numerous genres and subjects throughout the Americas, Europe and Africa.

Photographic terms

Chromogenic print: Full-colour photographic print produced from a colour negative, slide or digital image. The most common type of colour photographic printing.

Cliché verre: Cliche verre, a Greek phrase meaning 'glass picture', was one of the earliest forms of reproducing images before the advent of the camera. It is a photographic technique where the photographer etches an image onto a piece of coated glass that is then placed onto light-sensitive paper and exposed to light. The light passes through the clear parts of the glass to produce the image.

Craquelure: Craquelure is a term used for the network of fine cracks that can appear on a painting, either over the whole painting or just in parts.

Dégradé: French term meaning the gradual shading, fading or lightening of a plane of colour.

Inkjet print: Inkjet printers are the most common type of consumer printers. They work by spraying very fine drops of ink on a sheet of paper. These droplets are "ionized" which allows them to be directed by magnetic plates in the ink's path. As the paper is fed through the printer, the print head moves back and forth, spraying thousands of these small droplets on the page.

Intaglio test print: Printing process that uses an etched or engraved plate; the plate is smeared with ink and wiped clean, then the ink left in the recesses makes the print. From the Italian word intagliare, 'to incise'.

Iris print: Iris prints are produced on a higher quality inkjet printer that uses a patented continuous inkjet technology to produce consistent, continuous-tone, photorealistic digital prints.

Offset Lithography: Method of lithographic printing that transfers ink from a plate to a rubber surface before being pressed on the printing surface.

Polaroid: A trademark used for a camera and film that produce instant photographs.

Photogram: An image made without a camera by placing objects directly onto the surface of a light-sensitive material such as photographic paper and then exposing it to light. Areas of the paper that receive no light appear white; those exposed will appear black.

Gelatin silver print: The gelatin silver process uses gelatin, an animal protein, as the binder and developed silver as the image material. It is the most common black and white print process, introduced in 1885 and still in use today.

Notes

Jesus in the Snow is an image that has circulated since the late 1950s. It contains a face of Christ and was said to have been taken by a Chinese photographer who took a picture of melting snow with black earth showing through. When he developed it, he was amazed to see the face of Christ in it.

The Duino Elegies are a set of ten poems written in German by the poet Rainer Maria Rilke (1875-1926) from 1912 to 1922. They are frequently referred to as Rilke's most acclaimed poetic work.

No Wave was a short-lived but influential underground music, film, performance art, video, and contemporary art scene that had its beginnings during the mid-1970s in New York City and included bands such as Theoretical Girls, A Band and The Static.

Talking Heads was an American 'New Wave' and avant-garde band formed in 1975 in New York City.