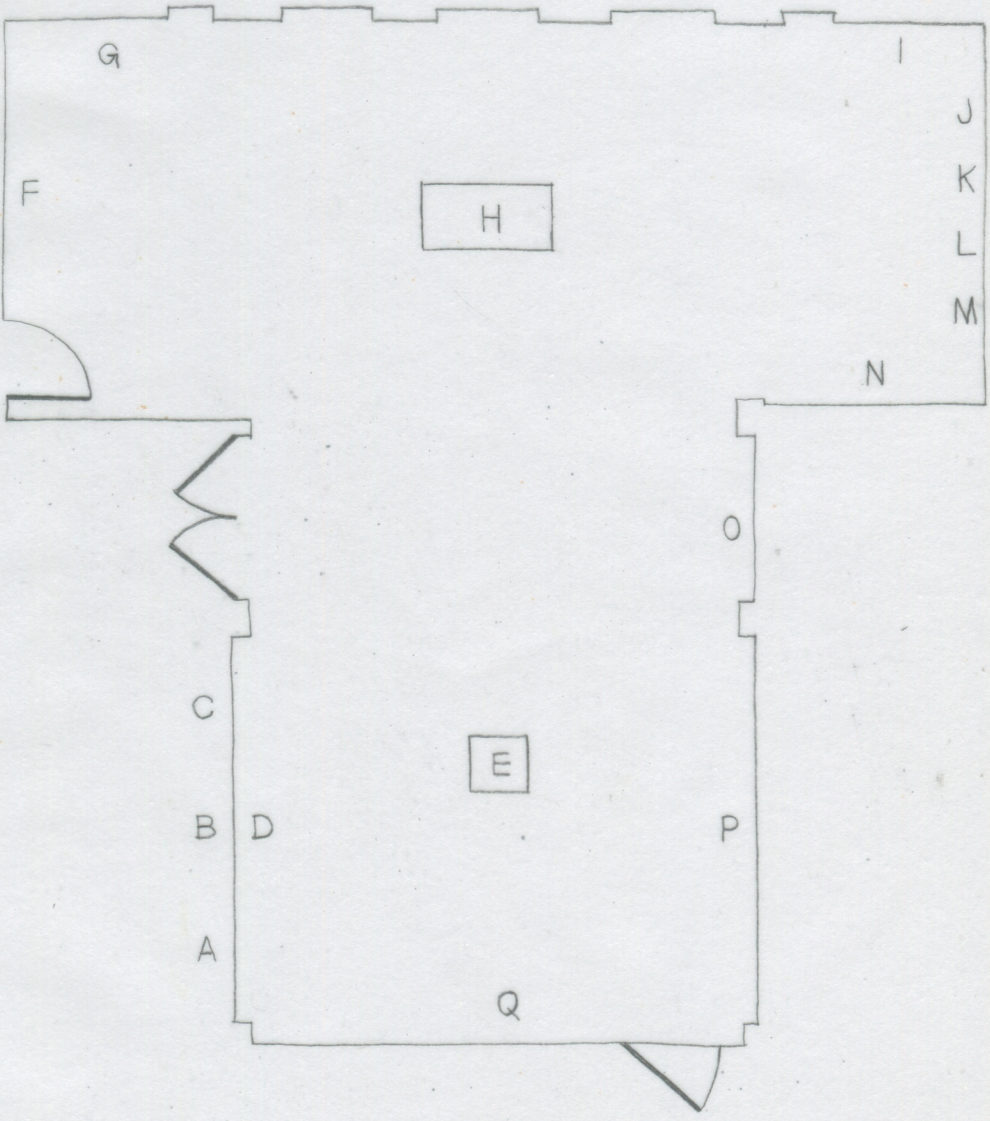
Intercalary Event

Chazan Gallery at The Wheeler School

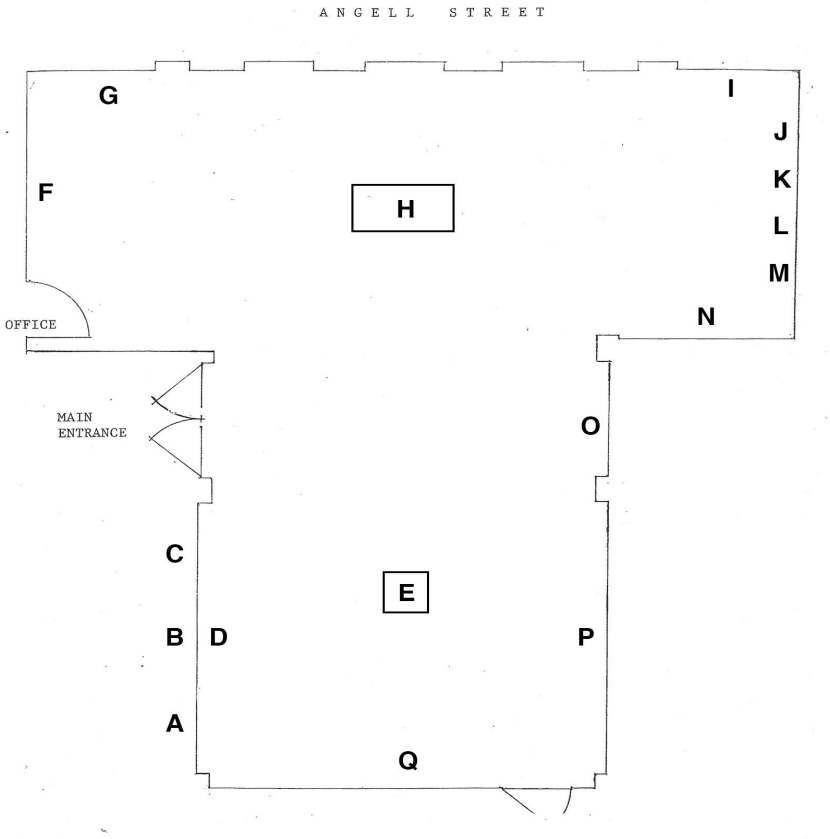
228 Angell St, Providence, RI



Intercalary Event

February 13 - March 4, 2020

CHAZAN GALLERY



A) **Jocelyne Prince**
Invisible Horizon
Recorded on a high-speed camera this video records a stream of glass going from hot to cool. Inspire by research on Newton's rings the video activated an ephemeral color spectrum.

B) **Katie Bullock**
What May Be Seen
Series of drawings traced from the book *Light and Color in the Outdoors,* by Marcel Minnaert. Minnaert was a Dutch astronomer who wrote about optics of all scales, focusing on phenomena one might observe around themselves at any moment. He reminds the reader that no special apparatus for observation is needed.

C) **Sean Salstrom**
Cup Projection-Mapping
Light was projected through hand-blown glass cups. Imperfections
in the glass and material memory of the process of making the cups is evidenced by the shadows which were projected onto paper and traced. These patterns result in a map of sorts that transcribes the process of making.

D) **Sean Salstrom**
Book Cores, Samples, and Slices
Molten glass was poured into bored-out holes in various found books, resulting in cast-cores which model the void left behind. The original samples of the pages which were bored out of the books are catalogued in a stack of file cabinets, they are the incomplete evidence of a much more complete story. These slices can be used to create a newer shared narrative

E) **Sean Salstrom**
Moby Dick: Cored and Submerged in a Meter of Water

The book and the cast-glass core have been cased in glass containers to make them buoyant. They are at once submerged and suspended, adrift and contained. Certain optical effects occur as one walks around the piece; the book happens to appear and disappear from view. This relates to the searching for the elusive great white whale.

F&G) Jocelyne Prince
Cloud Chamber
The carved slides are based on cloud images sourced from the internet. Atmospheric, ephemeral, and mutable, the imagery refers to present day "cloud computing", often represented by a cloud icon, a weightless connectivity for our mobile selves. This cartoon cloud is reminiscent of cloud reveries that are contrary to the thousands of heavy and solid servers that make cloud computing possible.

H) Sean Salstrom
Domestic Aggregate (or Fur-Brain and Laundered Notes)
Various items from Salstrom's domestic life have been collected and archived for display. These include cat fur collected from a few brushing sessions with his two cats. a discarded plastic cup, and an important notebook that accidentally went through the laundry, (the condensation inside the jar is moisture from the laundry cycle). The cat fur in the glass sphere was molded into a brain-like shape.

I) Bob Horton
The Great Star Wheel
Equipment: 6x7 medium format film camera

This six-hour exposure records the stars of the northern sky moving in circles around the celestial pole. The smallest of the arcs, very close, but not at the center of these circles, is Polaris, the North Star.
Taken from the dark skies of Sandwich, New Hampshire, looking towards Mt. Whiteface.

J) Bob Horton
The Little Bear (Little Dipper)
Equipment: Nikon Df, 50mm lens with a diffusion filter, and a star tracking platform.

This two-minute exposure shows many more stars, fainter than what the eye can see. The diffusion filter accentuates the colors of the stars, while empathizing the pattern of brighter stars forming the familiar shape of the constellation. Polaris is the brightest star of this constellation, located at the end of the handle of The Little Dipper.

K) Bob Horton
Stars and Planets August 2019
Equipment: Nikon Df, 50mm lens with a diffusion filter.

The summer Milky Way is a beautiful sight, when viewed from rural skies, away from city lights. The brighter stars of the constellation of Sagittarius form a pattern that looks somewhat like a teapot, with the Milky Way appearing as steam rising from the spout. Embedded within the Milky Way are several star clusters and Nebulae.
This photo, taken from the White Mountains of New Hampshire, also includes two planets; Saturn is the brightest object to the left side of the photo, while Jupiter is the blazing object to the right.

L) Bob Horton
Celestial Visitors
International Space Station flying by the Pleiades, Mars, and into Taurus, early evening of April 6, 2019
Equipment: Nikon Df, 50mm lens with a diffusion filter, mounted a star tracking platform.

This photograph captures two celestial visitors in the constellation of Taurus, the Bull. The International Space Station is seen as a streak of light during the 78-second exposure, as it moved upward from the northwestern horizon. The other visitor to this starry scene is the planet Mars, the bright, ruddy colored object about half-way between the Pleiades and the bright, orange star, Aldebaran.

The use of a diffusion filter in front of the lens accentuates the various colors of the stars, and the ruddy hue of Mars. The colors of the stars are dependent on their temperatures; blue stars (such as the Pleiades) are hot, while orange stars are much cooler.

Mars has since moved away from Taurus, all the way into the constellation of Sagittarius, and is now visible in the early morning sky. However, this part of the sky will soon be host to another celestial – when brilliant Venus will be seen among the stars of the Pleiades during the early evenings of April 2nd through 4th, 2020. This will be a stunning sight in binoculars.

M) Bob Horton
Big Bear climbing a tree (Big Dipper)
Equipment: Nikon Df, 50mm lens.

The constellation of Ursa Major is, of course, The Big Bear. In this photograph, the constellation is positioned among the branches of an old oak tree for scale.

The familiar pattern of stars is more often referred to as The Big Dipper. Like all circumpolar constellations, The Big Dipper appears to move counter-clockwise around the North Star, and can be seen any time throughout the year, with its position in the sky changing depending on the season and time of night. The two end stars the form the spoon of the dipper are referred to as "the pointers"; an imaginary line drawn through them point towards Polaris, The North Star.

During late winter evenings, as seen here, The Big Dipper is high up in the northeast, with the handle pointing towards the horizon. By mid-April, the constellation will be at its highest point in the sky, appearing upside down, above the North Star. Later, around the time of the summer solstice, the constellation is located to the northwest, with the handle pointing upward. Finally, by early fall, The Big Dipper is at its lowest arc in the sky, just above the northern horizon.

N) **Bob Horton**
Total Lunar Eclipse November 8, 2003
Equipment: Takahashi Sky 90 telescope, Nikon FM camera body, Fujichrome 100 film.

This pleasing photograph of the November 8, 2003 eclipse by Bob Horton has excellent resolution and great color. It also demonstrates the movement of the Moon across the sky. The entire sequence (from the lower right to upper left) was accomplished by taking multiple exposures, on a single frame of film.

By allowing the telescope to track at sidereal rate, the apparent movement of the sky due to the Earth's rotation was effectively cancelled out. During the 5 1⁄2 hours needed to take this photograph, the Moon moved eastward, through the shadow of the Earth. Each image of the Moon was timed about 50 minutes apart. Thus, we have graphic proof that each hour the Moon moves its own width across the sky.

O) **Bob Horton**
Total Solar Eclipse, as seen from Fred's Mountain, overlooking Teton National Park August 21, 2017
Equipment: Nikon D5100, Nikon 300mm lens

The Great American Eclipse of 2017 was visible from a path crossing the entire continental United States. Anyone that has witnessed a total solar eclipse understands what a magical experience it can be. In order to depict all of the detail as it was seen visually, from the flame-like solar prominences, out to the wispy, solar corona required nine different images of varying exposures. This final composite photograph comes close to capturing that magic of witnessing a total solar eclipse.
Individual exposures by Bob Horton. Scott MacNeill assisted with HDR compositing.

Please contact robert_horton@brown.edu if you have questions.

P) **Jocelyne Prince**
Oriels (29 views)
Throughout historical western architecture, Oriels were used to funnel as much sunlight as possible into a room. *Oriels* are model units of sealed space that are visually accessible through their reactivity to light. The subtle optical implications of transparency, transmission, and shadow are similar to postulations on ether and how an invisible substance can carry light.

Q) **Katie Bullock**
An Instance Will Do
Series of videos and drawings selected from two ongoing long-term projects. The videos are a part of a collection of videos ten years in the making consisting of documented observations of everyday phenomena. The drawings are a part of a larger collection traced from various texts, accumulating as a body of lifted words and images that can be arranged, rearranged, and in this case, paired directly with the videos themselves.

SATELLITE EXHIBITIONS:

John Hay Library
Willis Reading Room Vitrines
20 Prospect St, Providence, RI

Ladd Observatory
210 Doyle Avenue, Providence, RI

Library hours:
Mon-Fri 10am-5pm

Exhibition dates:
Jan 21 - Dec 18, 2020

Ladd hours:
Tuesday evenings 7-9pm
or by appointment; 401-863-2769

Exhibition dates:
Feb 13 - August 19, 2020