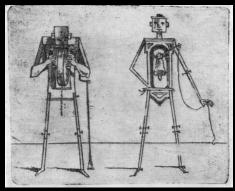
## **Kinetic Art History**



Giovanni Battista Bracelli.

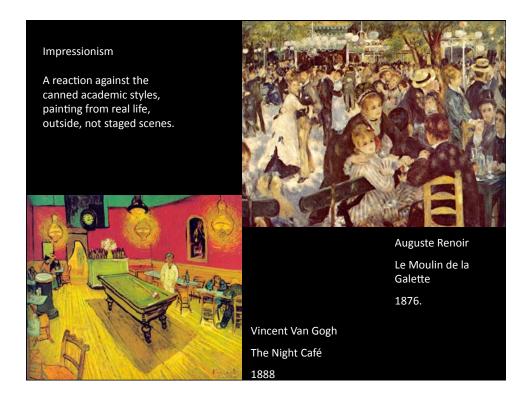
Knife Grinders. 1624.

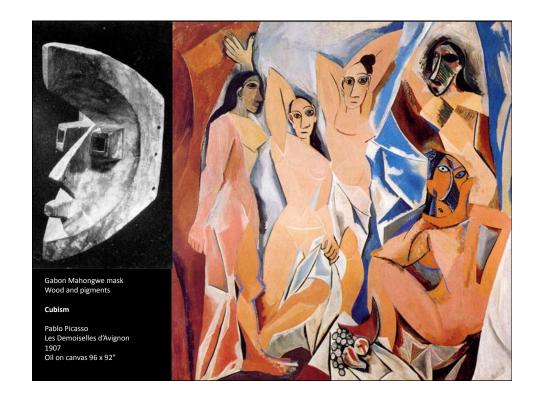
Representations of machine people occur from the 17th century onward.

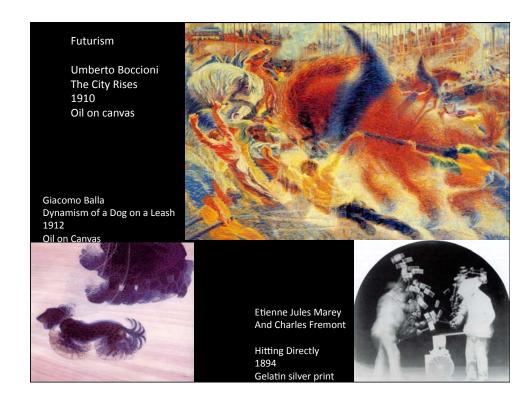
## Prelude Changes in art in the 20<sup>th</sup> century



John Singer Sargent The Sitwell Family, 1900 Rirkrit Tiravanija & Superflex\_ Social Pudding, 2003

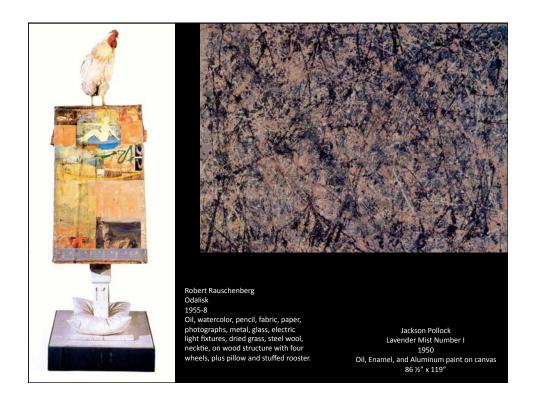


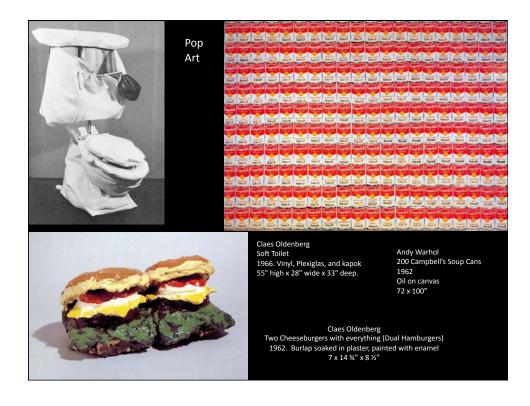




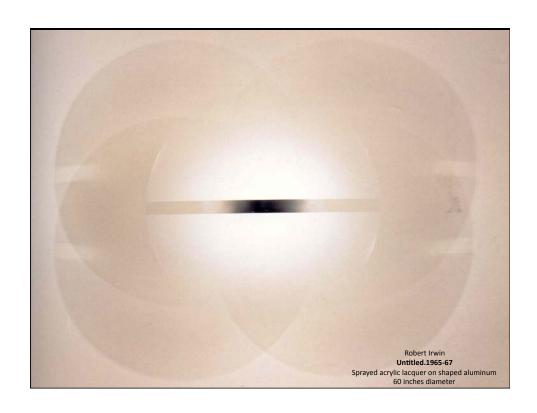
## Marcel Duchamp The Bride Stripped Bare by Her Bachelors, Even (the Large Glass) Original 1915-1923; replica by Marcel Duchamp and Ulf Linde, 1961 Oil, lead, lead wire, foil, dust, and varnish on glass, 9'3" x 6'7/8" Moderna Museet, Stockholm After his initial researches, begun in 1912, Duchamp worked on the Large Glass itself for nine years, from shortly after his arrival in America in 1915 until he abandoned it, unfinished, in 1923. It is probably the largest single project in modern art and may also be the most important.

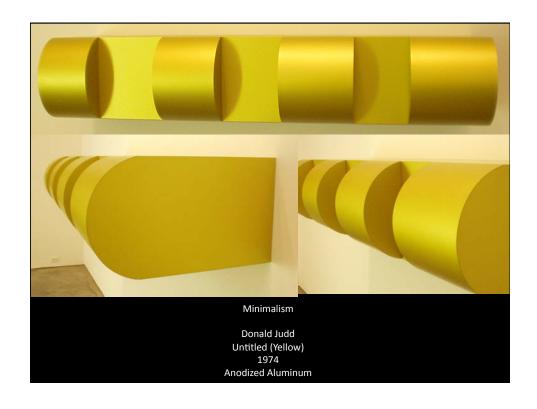


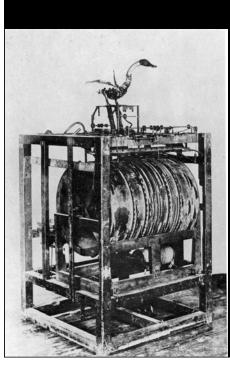












Jacques de Vaucanson's mechanical duck. Created in 1738, the duck was built to tour and perform to raise funds so that Vaucanson could work on creating artificial mechanical life. The copper duck quaked, bathed, drank water, ate grain, digested it, and produced droppings. Last seen at a Milan opera house in 1844, the duck current whereabouts, if indeed it still exists, remain a mystery.

These devices were great attraction in the 18th century, spectators came to see a perfect reproduction of life. It is interesting to note that allthough the spectators knew that these were mechanical devices, the mechanics were carefully hidden.

Vaucanson's Automata 1738. The drummer, flute player, and duck.

