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Judy Chicago
Géraldine Gourbe

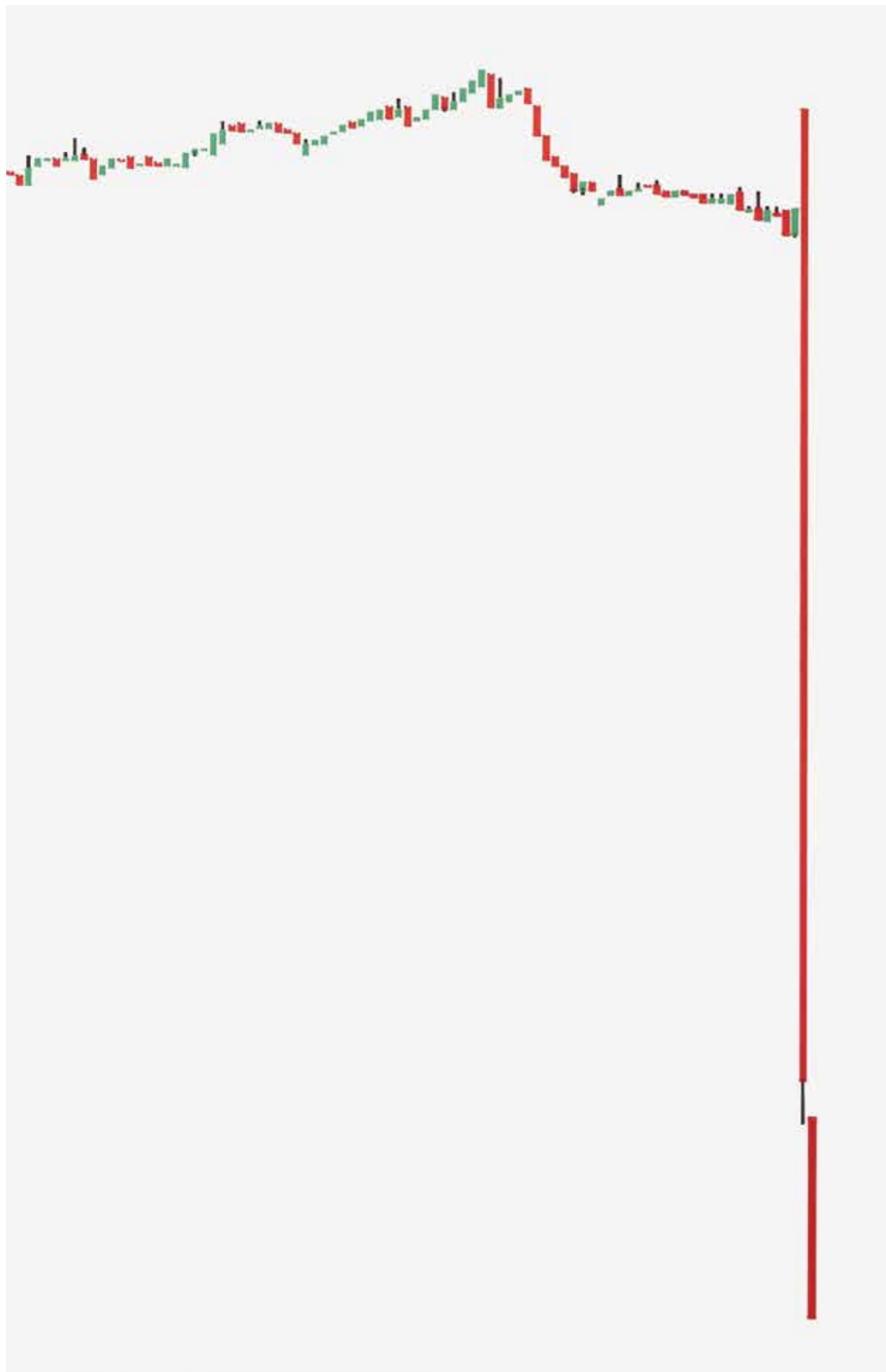
Nora Turato
Étienne Bernard & Céline Kopp

Simon Fujiwara
Nick Koppenhagen



Nick Koppenhagen, *Three White Soldiers*, 2018.
Gouache et encre sur papier de pierre, dessin au pinceau et à la machine CNC / Gouache and ink on stone paper,
CNC brush drawing, 53,4 × 32 cm. Photo: Götz Sommer.

Nick Koppenhagen, *Three Black Crows*, 2018.
Gouache et encre sur papier de pierre, dessin au pinceau et à la machine CNC / Gouache and ink on stone paper,
CNC brush drawing, 53,4 × 32 cm. Photo: Götz Sommer.



Nick Koppenhagen, "sooo does anyone else not open Snapchat any- more? Or is it just me.. ugh this is so sad." 2018 (detail). Gouache sur papier de pierre, dessin au pinceau et à la machine CNC / gouache on stone paper, CNC brush drawing, 72 × 102 cm. Photo: Götz Sommer.

"In a flat space, position organizes relations."¹

"Surface is not territory. Territory, which is actual and geographical (for that reason limited in supply), can be contested and may become the site of an actual conflict, a physical confrontation. This cannot happen on, or to, a surface. Surface is to territory what speculative capital is to gold. Surface may be multiplied without encountering the physical limitations imposed by someone else's terrain, opinion, presence or personality. If surface is a kind of place, or site, the designer is its geographer. [...] surface in the generic sense means flat space to display."²

"*Templum* is the same word as the Greek τέμενος, from τέμνω to cut off, for *templum*, according to Servius (ad Aen. I.446), was any place which was circumscribed and separated by the augurs from the rest of the land by a certain solemn formula."³ "A *templum* was a defined space, usually rectangular and of fixed dimensions that had been approved by the taking of auspices."⁴ "The designated area of sky in which an augur took auspices was also termed a '*templum*'."⁵ "In its proper sense the word *auspicia* means the watching of signs given by birds."⁶ "The Romans regarded signs on the left side as of prosperous omen, signs on the right side as unlucky; the east being deemed the region of light, the west that of darkness. The reverse was the case in ancient Greece, where the observer looked northwards. In his observation of birds, the augur did not confine himself to noticing their flight. The birds were distinguished as alites and oscines. The alites included birds like eagles and vultures, which gave signs by their manner of flying. The oscines were birds which gave signs by their cry as well as their flight, such as ravens, owls, and crows."⁷ "The augur's diagrammatic *templum* worked by analogy."⁸

"The City of London was under Roman rule for a fifth of its history. Around AD43, the Romans established Londinium: within 30 years, they are thought to have constructed a wooden amphitheatre, which received a major facelift in the early second century. The remains were discovered during the redevelopment of the Guildhall Art Gallery in 1985 and offer a fascinating insight into the bloody and barbaric theatre of Roman London. More than 7,000 spectators sat on tiered wooden benches in the open air to watch wild animal fights and the execution of criminals."⁹ "Along with the theater, animal blood sports were among the most beloved entertainments of 16th and 17th century England. In London, the shows took place in the seamy Bankside district, which was home to several purpose-built arenas. 'There,' wrote one 1639 visitor, 'you may hear the shouting of men, the barking of dogs, the growling of the bears, and the bellowing of the bulls, mixed in a wild but natural harmony.' [...] Bear-baiting in England dates back to medieval times, but it first became big business in the mid-1500s, when impresarios such as Philip Henslowe established dedicated animal fighting venues on the south bank of the Thames."¹⁰ "The first permanent built arena's appeared on the 'Civitates Orbis Terrarum' (City's of the World), Map of London, created by the German Georg Braun (1541-1621) and Dutch Frans Hogenberg (1535-1590). The map was probably drawn somewhere at the end of the 1550's but eventually was issued around 1572. Clearly shown are two amphitheatres, called 'The Bear Bayting' and 'The Bull Bayting'. However, an earlier map of Southwark depicts only one ring, called the 'Bulryng' (High Street, Southwark). Thomas F. Ordish writes about it in his 'Early London Theatres' (1899) and he even suggests that this could be an ancient Roman amphitheatre."¹¹ "Bear baiting for a long time was as popular as bull baiting, but bears were rather difficult to obtain so the pastime happened less than fights between dogs and bulls. Remarkably, bull and bear baiting both still exist... It's still a popular pastime in some eastern regions, like Pakistan (despite the prohibition of 1998) for example."¹² "Bear-baiting was brought to California by the conquistadors [...] If the grizzly was the symbol of California, then the symbol of Spain was destined to be its foe, two species that under normal circumstance would have never faced each other in the wild.[...] At the outset, the bear would usually hang back, taking a defensive posture on its hind legs, while the bull was often the first to attack, charging with head down and horns lethal. What further added enjoyment of the bloodsport was how differently the two animals fought. The bear would often stand and take mighty downward swipes with its paws, while the bull would charge low and rush upward for the gore."¹³ "The use of 'bull' and 'bear' to describe markets comes from the way the animals attack their opponents. A bull thrusts its horns up into the air, while a bear swipes its paws downward. These actions are metaphors for the movement of a market. If the trend is up, it's a bull market. If the trend is down, it's a bear market."¹⁴ "The white soldiers and black crows are three-session indicators that appear quite often."¹⁵ "Three White Soldiers is a complex candlestick pattern, which shows the strength of the advancing market. Just after the end of the bear phase it marks the beginning of the bull phase."¹⁶ "Three black crows is a bearish candlestick pattern that is used to predict the reversal of the current uptrend."¹⁷ "In a flat space, position organizes relations."¹⁸

by Aude Launay

1 Johanna Drucker, *Diagrammatic Writing*, Onomatopoe 97, 2013, p. 3.

2 Metahaven, *White Night Before A Manifesto*, Onomatopoe 018, 2008.

3 William Smith, *A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, 1859, Little, Brown and Co., "Templum", p. 1104.

4 John Scheid, *An Introduction to Roman Religion*, 2003, Indiana University Press.

5 Lesley Adkins, Roy Adkins, *Handbook to Life in Ancient Rome*, 1994, Infobase Publishing, p. 327.

6 <http://www.classics.upenn.edu/myth/php/tools/dictionary.php?regexp=AUSPICIA&method=standard>

7 <http://www.classics.upenn.edu/myth/php/tools/dictionary.php?method=did®exp=p=1493&setcard=0&link=0&media=0>

8 James Holston, *The Modernist City: An Anthropological Critique of Brasilia*, 1989, University of Chicago Press, p. 71.

9 <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/visit-the-city/attractions/guildhall-galleries/Pages/londons-roman-amphitheatre.aspx>

10 Evan Andrews, "The Gruesome Blood Sports of Shakespearean England", January 30, 2017, <https://www.history.com/news/the-gruesome-blood-sports-of-shakespearean-england>

11 <http://canineheritage.weebly.com/bear-baiting-in-london.html>

12 *Idem*.

13 Jake Lee Hanne, "The Brutal Bull-and-Bear Fights of 19th-Century California", October 23, 2017, <https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/bull-and-bear-fights-california>

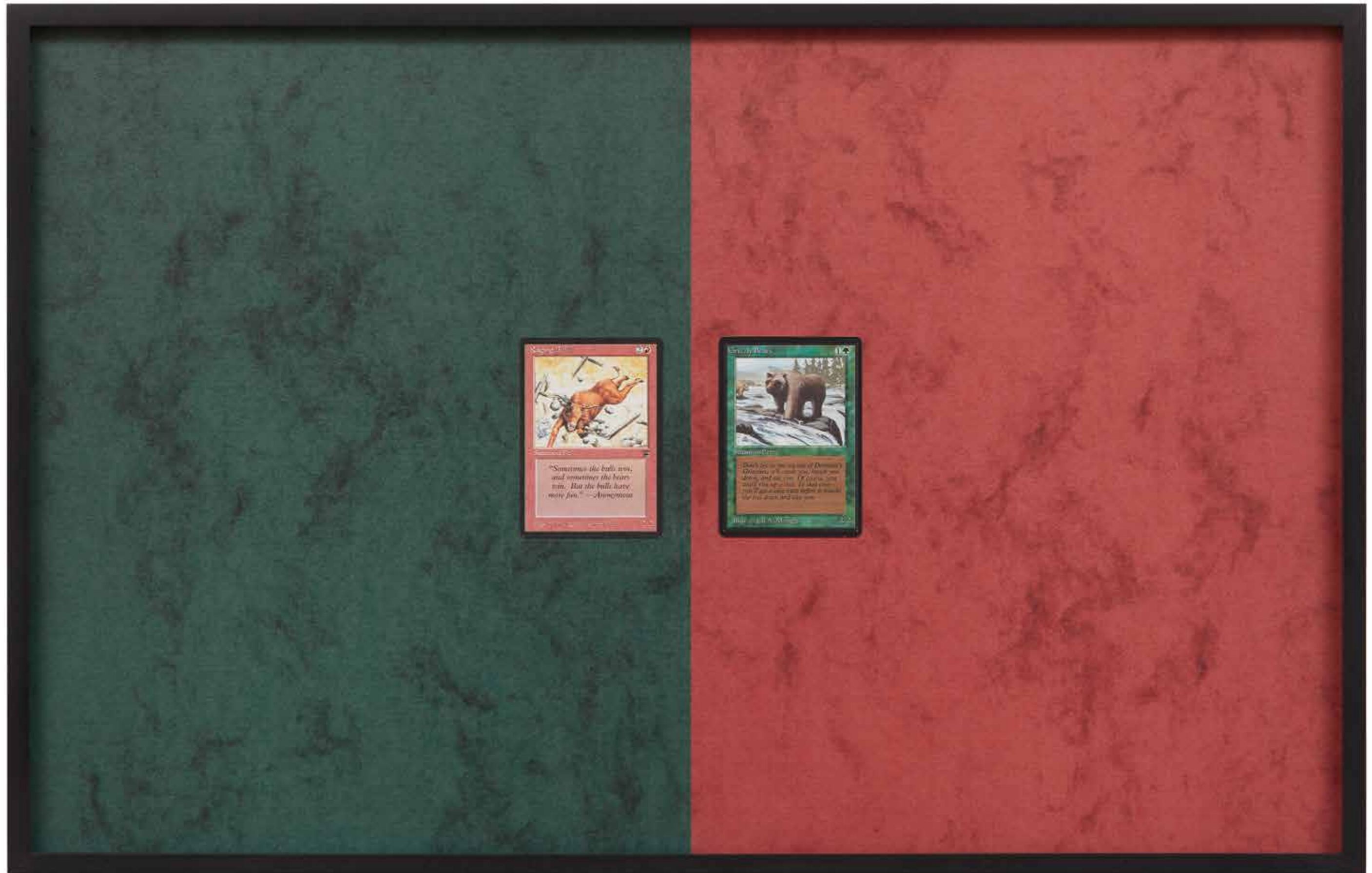
14 <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/bullmarket.asp>

15 <http://www.aaii.com/journal/article/three-basic-candlestick-formations-to-improve-your-timing>

16 <http://www.stock-trading-infocentre.com/three-white-soldiers.html>

17 https://www.investopedia.com/terms/t/three_black_crows.asp

18 Johanna Drucker, *idem*.



Nick Koppenhagen, *Bull & Bear*, 2018.
 Cartes Magic: l'assemblée, impression UV sur panneau archive / Magic: The Gathering cards,
 UV print on archival mounting board, 32 × 53,4 cm. Photo: Götz Sommer.