

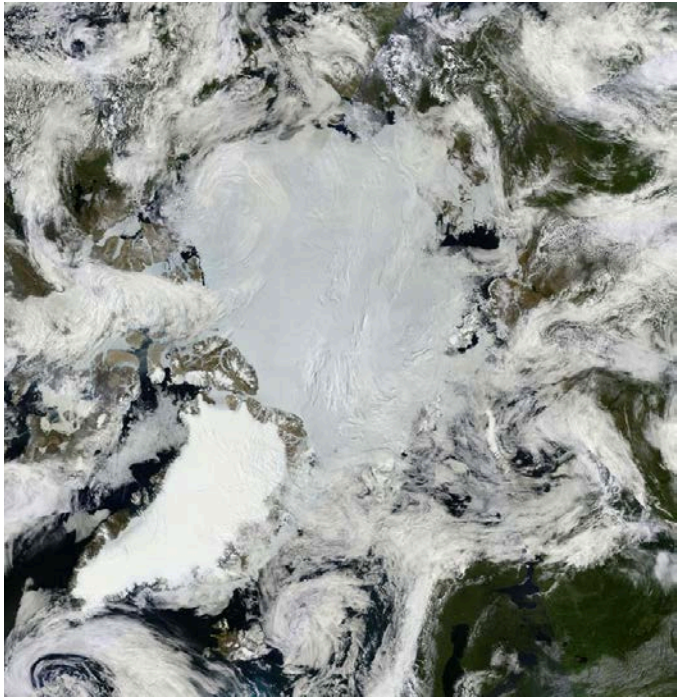
The Photographic Event as Pictorial and Imaginative Space

Michail Mersinis

A satellite image of a polar region, likely the Arctic, showing a vast expanse of white ice and snow. The ice is characterized by intricate, swirling patterns and textures, suggesting dynamic processes like ice drift or meltwater flow. Darker, irregular shapes are scattered throughout the white areas, possibly representing open water, rocks, or small ice floes. The overall scene is a complex mosaic of white, grey, and dark tones. The word "North" is centered in the image in a dark blue, sans-serif font.

North

Photography was never a stranger to the North



Moderate Resolution Imaging
Spectroradiometer (MODIS) aboard NASA's
Terra satellite made multiple passes over the
Arctic



April 1909 Peary Sledge Party

Cook never produced detailed original navigational records to substantiate his claim to have reached the North Pole. He said that his detailed records were part of his belongings, contained in three boxes, which he left back at Annoatok in 1909. He had left them with Harry Whitney, an American hunter who had traveled to Greenland with Peary the previous year. When Whitney tried to bring Cook's boxes with him on his return to the USA on Peary's ship Roosevelt in 1909, Peary refused to allow them on board. Cook's boxes were allegedly in a cache in Greenland. They were never found.



Cook, 1909

"I have stated my case, presented my proofs."

What we do have however is images. Photographs that prove the discovery of the North.

65 years of recording possibilities

The North was always a stranger to Photography



The North was always a stranger to Photography

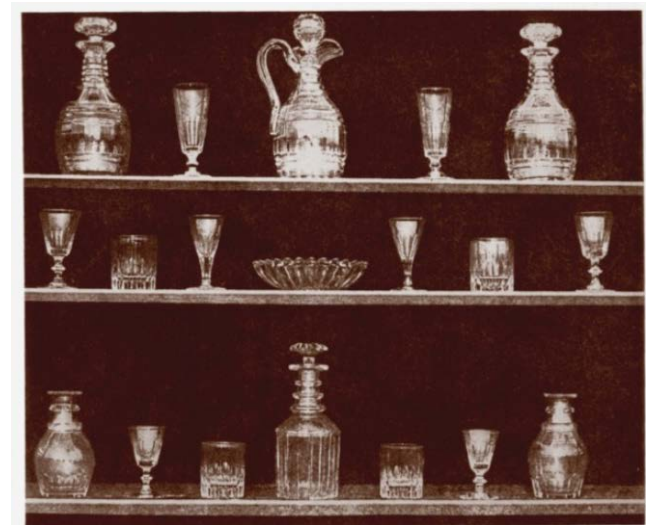
And not for lack of trying



William Henry Fox Talbot
The Pencil of Nature, published in six installments
between 1844 and 1846

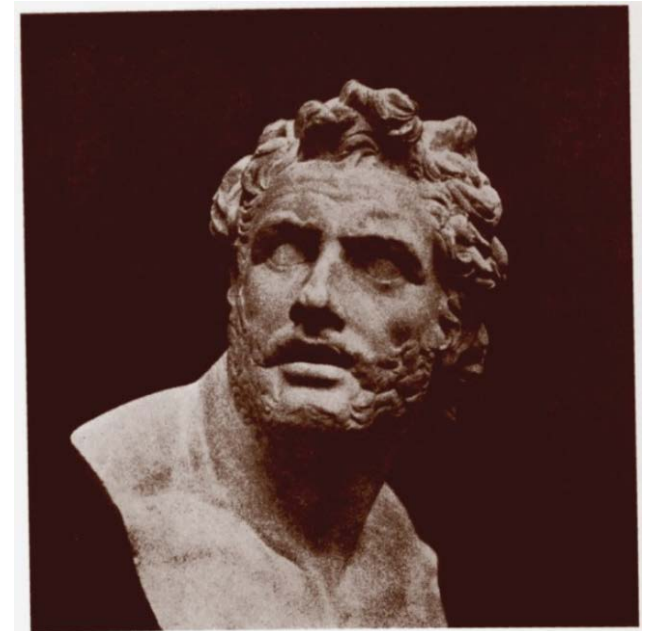
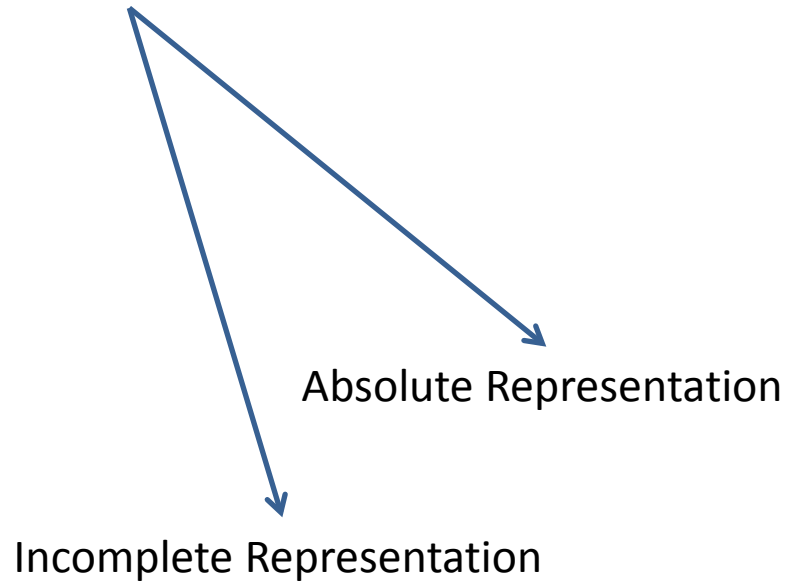


Articles of China



Articles of Glass

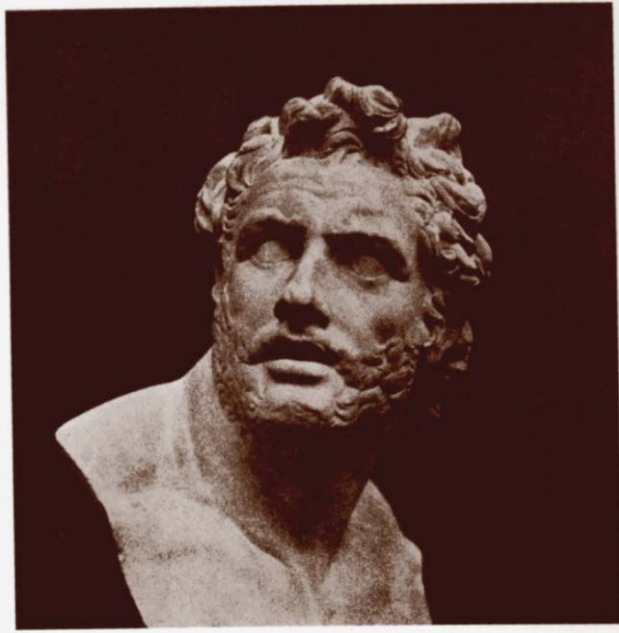
Photography in A Paradox



Bust Of Patroclus

Statues, busts, and other specimens of sculpture, are generally well represented by the Photographic Art; and also very rapidly, in consequence of their whiteness.

It seems that photography as medium and object is situated between the inherent capability to provide an imprint of reality and the paradox of being open to interpretation. Furthermore the Representation is always incomplete. Always flawed.



Bust Of Patroclus I

Where is the bust ?

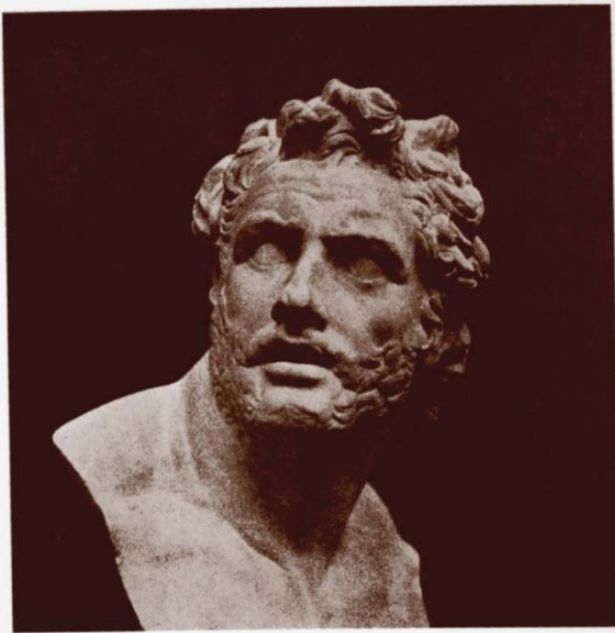
Who made it?

What are the dimensions?

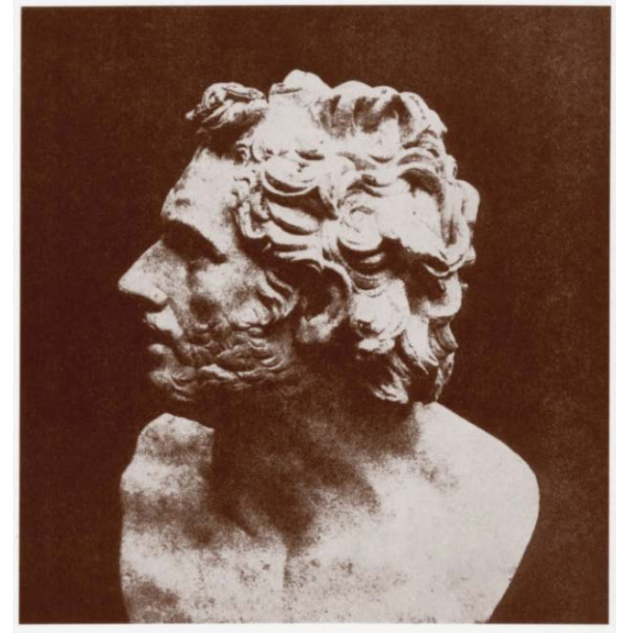
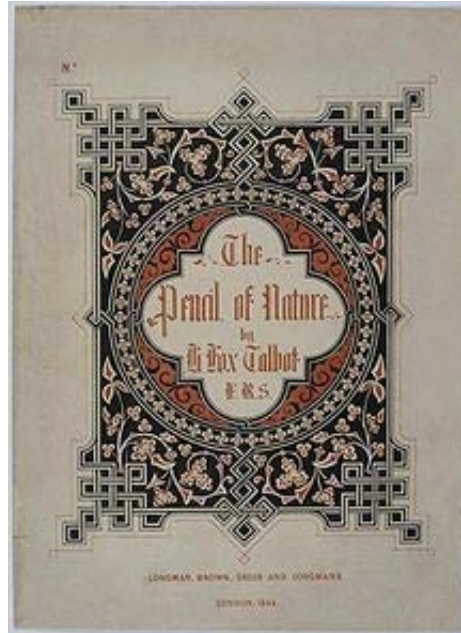
What is the weight?

What is there to see in a photograph?

It seems that photography as medium and object is situated between the inherent capability to provide an imprint of reality and the paradox of being open to interpretation. Furthermore the Representation is always incomplete. Always flawed.



Bust Of Patroclus I



Bust Of Patroclus II

Statues, busts, and other specimens of sculpture, are generally **well represented by the Photographic Art**; and also very rapidly, in **consequence of their whiteness**.

Regarding the relation a sign can have to its object it can be
an icon (the sign resembles the object),
a symbol (the sign is related to the object by convention or habit) or
an index (the sign has a natural connection to the object).

The Index

“Photographic referent” not the optionally real thing to which an image or a sign refers but the necessarily real thing, which has been placed before the lens, without, which there would be no photograph. Painting can feign reality without having seen it. In Photography I can never deny that the thing **has been there**.

R.Barthes *Camera Lucida*



Cook, 1909



Where?

April 1909 Peary Sledge Party

Handwritten records and navigational maps

A black and white photograph of a steep, rocky cliff face. The cliff is composed of light-colored rock with visible horizontal and vertical fissures. A person is standing on a narrow ledge or overhang about halfway up the cliff. The sky is a uniform, light gray, suggesting an overcast day. The overall tone is somber and atmospheric.

Thomas Joshua Cooper

Dreaming of the North

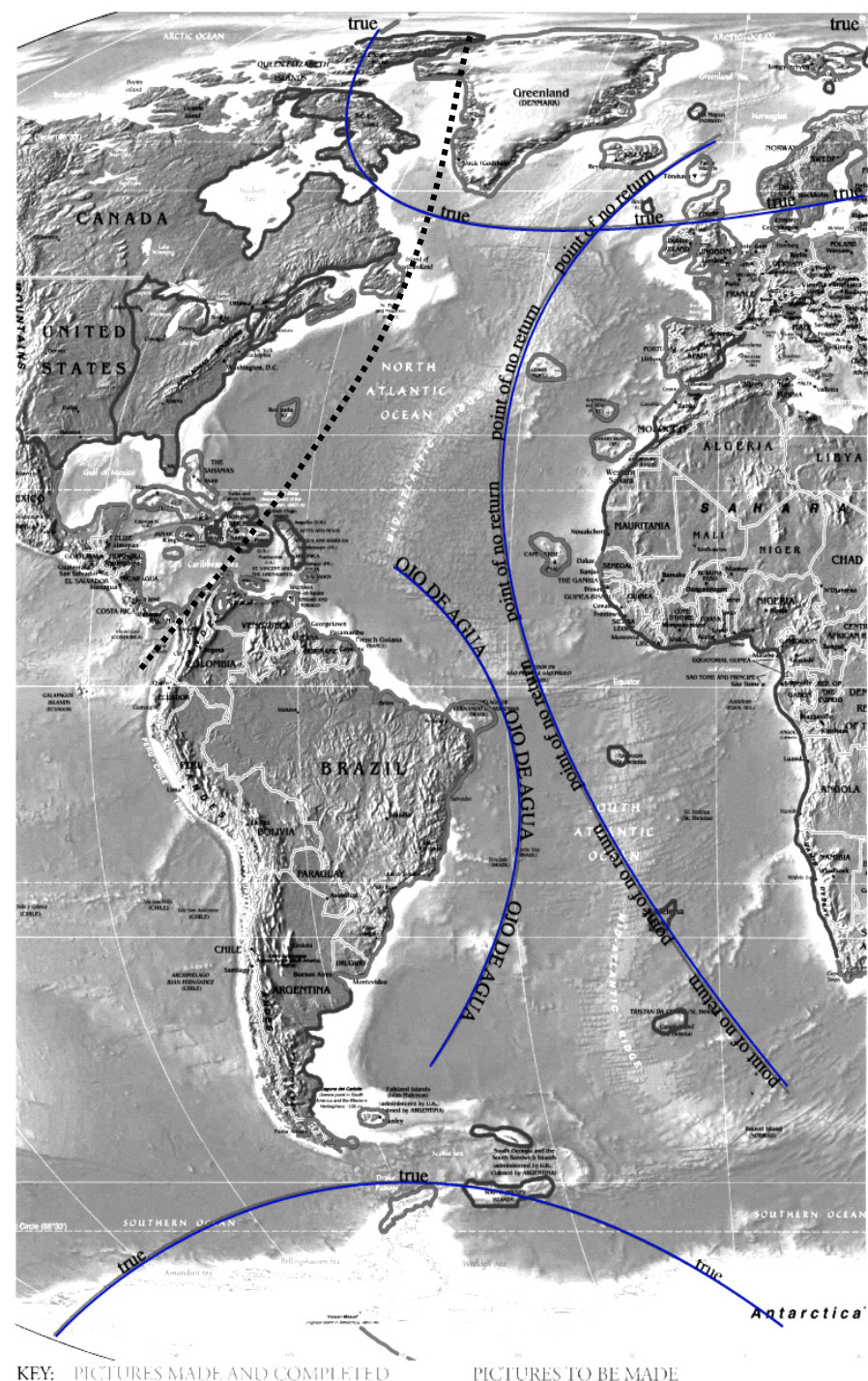


Thomas Joshua Cooper - The North Pole

The Atlas of Emptiness and Extremity

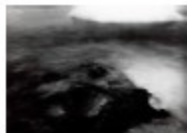
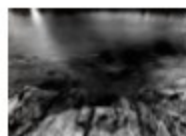
(1990-ongoing)

- Part I - point of no return 2004**
The Old and Classical Worlds
of Europe and Africa
- Part II - Ojo de Agua 2006**
The First New World
- Part III - TRUE 2009**
The Ends of the World,
The North and South Poles
- Part IV - The New Found Lands 2017**
- Part V - Away from Home**



TRUE

THOMAS JOSHUA COOPER



Is it possible to turn ideas of the Imaginary and the Invisible into the Tangible and the Physical?

Is it possible to make photographic work that investigates problems of geography and emotional condition in the extreme environment and location of the North and the South Pole and the two Polar Circles that surround them?

Finally is it possible to locate, map and describe places through photography by avoiding literal description and illustration?



THE  TIMES

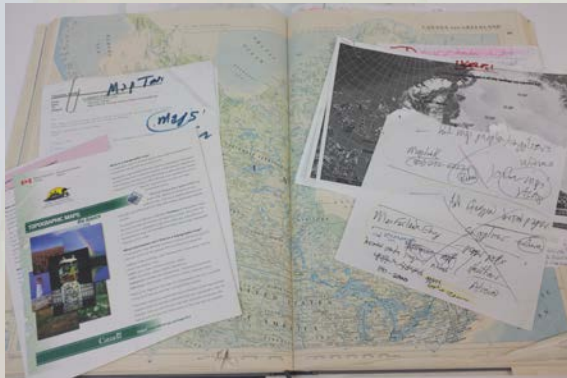
COMPREHENSIVE

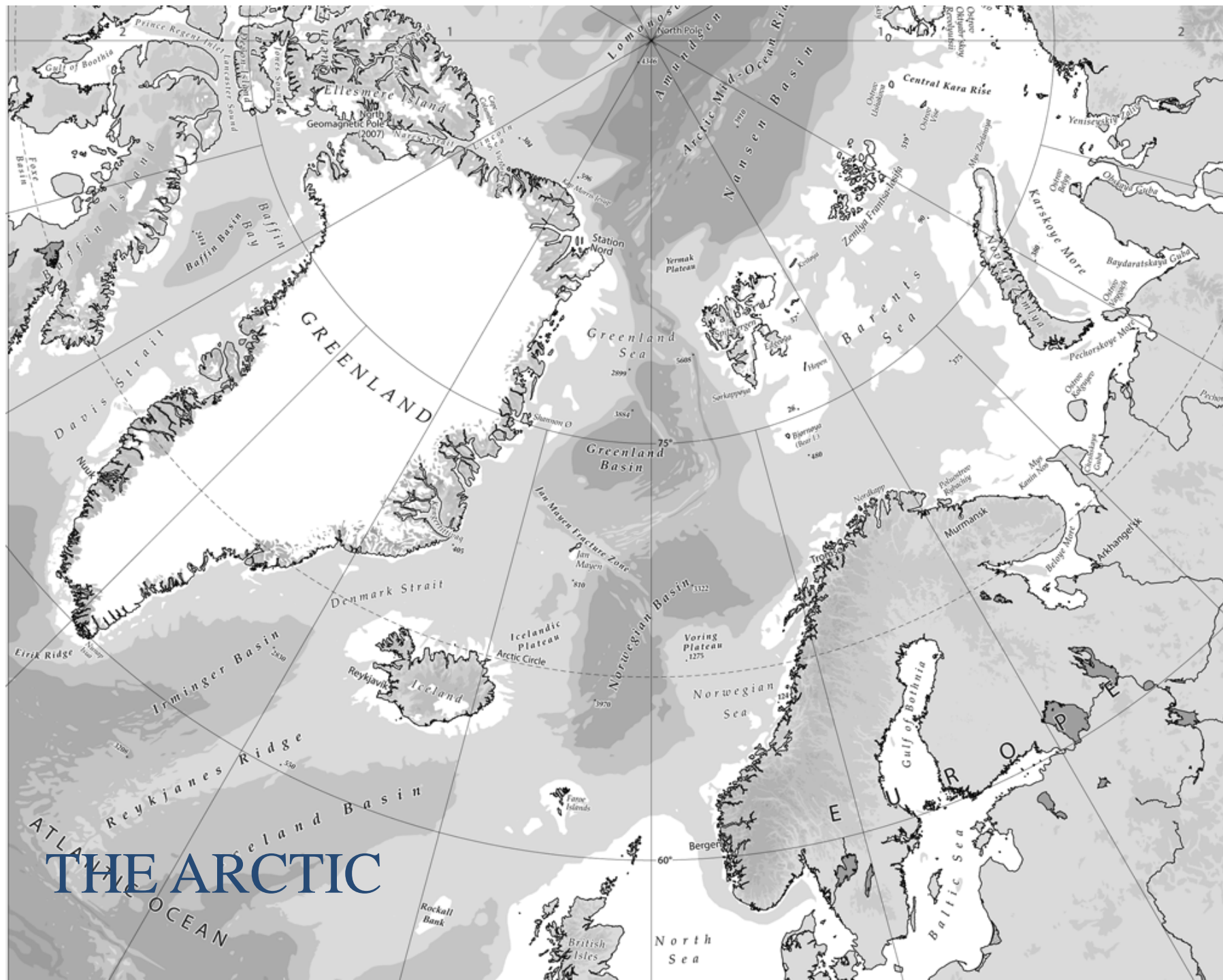
ATLAS

OF THE

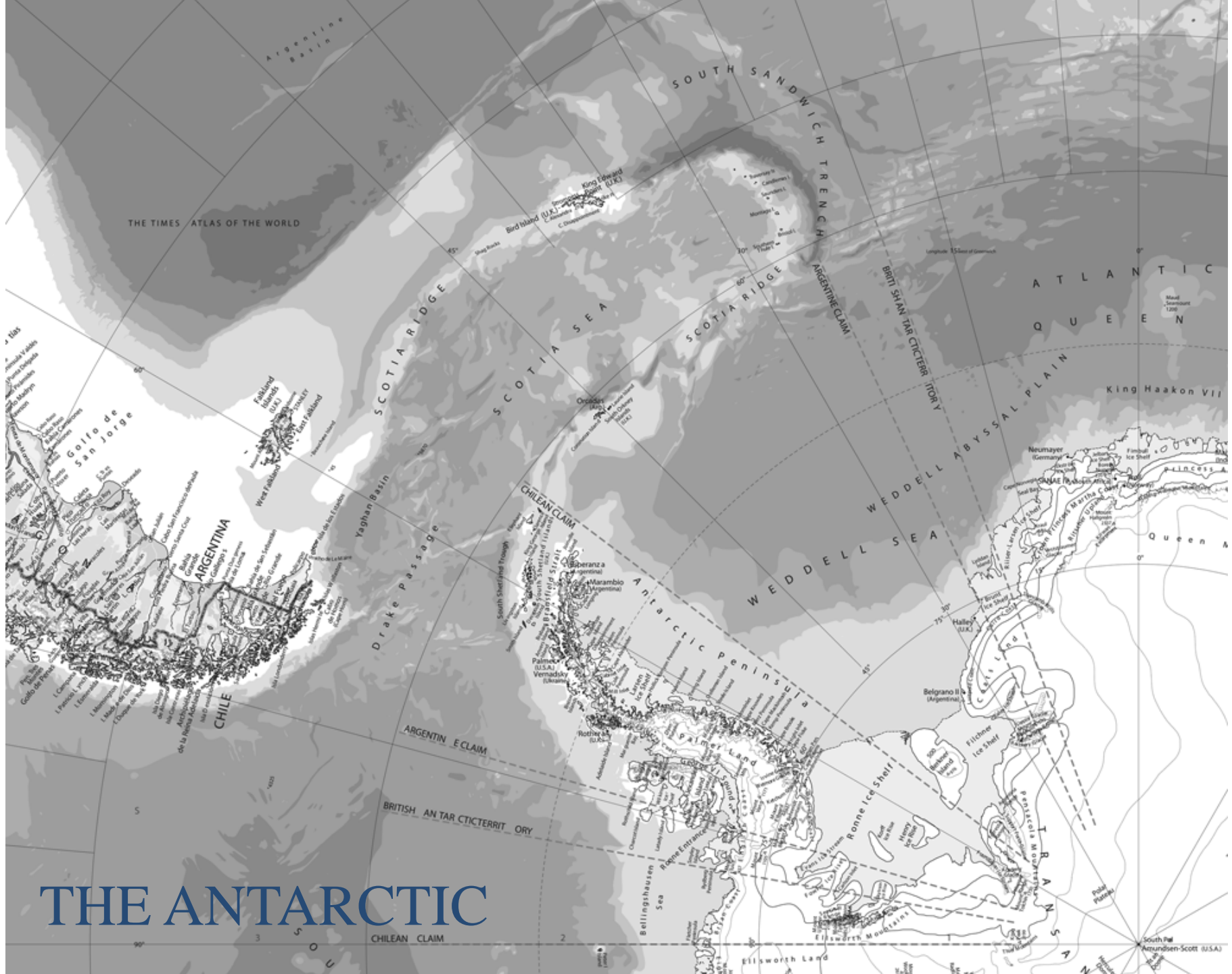
WORLD

ELEVENTH EDITION





THE ARCTIC



THE ANTARCTIC







The image displays three blue book covers for 'Admiralty Sailing Directions'. The top cover is 'Arctic Pilot Volume II', the middle is 'Arctic Pilot Volume III', and the bottom is 'Antarctic Pilot'. A small inset map of the Arctic region is visible in the bottom left corner.

The image displays three blue book covers for 'Admiralty Sailing Directions'. The top cover is titled 'ARCTIC PILOT Volume III', the middle cover is 'ARCTIC PILOT Volume II', and the bottom cover is 'ANTARCTIC PILOT'. A small inset map of the Arctic region is visible in the bottom left corner.

The image displays three blue Admiralty Sailing Directions books, part of the Arctic Pilot series, and a map of the Arctic region. The books are titled:

- ADMIRALTY SAILING DIRECTIONS ARCTIC PILOT Volume II**
- ADMIRALTY SAILING DIRECTIONS ARCTIC PILOT Volume III**
- ADMIRALTY SAILING DIRECTIONS ARCTIC PILOT Volume IV**

The map shows the Arctic region, including the Arctic Ocean and surrounding landmasses. It is labeled "NP 8 South America Part 1011".

The image displays three blue Admiralty Sailing Directions books, part of the Arctic Pilot series, and a map of the Arctic region. The books are titled:

- ADMIRALTY SAILING DIRECTIONS ARCTIC PILOT Volume II**
- ADMIRALTY SAILING DIRECTIONS ARCTIC PILOT Volume III**
- ADMIRALTY SAILING DIRECTIONS ARCTIC PILOT Volume IV**

The map shows the Arctic region, including the Arctic Ocean and surrounding landmasses. It is labeled "NP 8 South America Part 1011".

The channel between the Antarctic Peninsula and the Jervisville Island Group
Antarctica Peninsula from Cape Renard 68°00'W,
69°57'S, 59°00'W) (5.9) by Cape Renard 68°01'W,

Chart 4024, 4907

General information

6.2 The Antarctic Peninsula extends between Pine Head 63°13'N, 57°11'W (5.34), its N extremity, and a line fitted approximately between Cape Adams at about 75°04'S, 62°20'W (7.44), the extremity of Bowman Peninsula, and a point on the mainland coast S of Ekland Islands in latitude about 73°25'S, 72°00'W.

This name was agreed by Great Britain, United States of America, Australia and New Zealand in 1963, prior to which it was known as the British or Graham Land, since Palmer Peninsula by United States of America. Chile uses the name Tierra O'Higgins and Argentina calls it Tierra San Martin.

The part of the Antarctic Peninsula N of a line joining Cape Jeremy (69°24'S, 68°51'W) (6.118) and Cape Agassiz (ca 80°S, 62°38'W) (7.38) at the junction of Bowman Coast and Wilkins Coast is now known as Graham Land.

The wider part of the Peninsula, S of the line joining Cape Jeremy and Cape Agassiz is called Palmer Land (6.1).

The Antarctic Peninsula is nearly 800 miles in length and separates Weddell Sea on the E from Bellingshausen Sea on the W. The E side S of James Ross Island (64°10'S, 57°40'W) is generally inaccessible on account of the ice.

ANTARCTIC PENINSULA

The W side is narrow and ice-free except where the ice shelves extend to the edge of the shelf. The whole of the N half is fringed by a series of the South Shetland Islands many of them mountainous. The Antarctic Peninsula peaks attain elevations of 14 000 metres; the highest peak is the summit of the Fitz Roy Mts. For a description of the base of the Peninsula see Chart 4024.

Weather

5.3 In the main, and the central part of the climatic change from Bar (15.21) with low (0.00) N to NE sea not uncommon, there are more variable and snow days in the peninsula.

BRAINFIELD STRAIT

Charts 4907, 3205, 1776, 225

General information

5.4 Brainfield Strait (63°00'S, 59°00'W), separates South Shetland Islands from Trinity Peninsula S.

The strait is about 60 miles wide at the NE end narrowing to about 24 miles between Low Island and Howson Island (5.48) at the SW end; see also 4.52.

Current

5.6

Ice normally runs northwards in the strait. The normal salinities range from 34.5 to 34.9 per cent concentration. 90% may be 34.9 per cent. Weddell Sea water enters the strait from the south.

Current

The channel between the Antarctic Peninsula and the Jervisville Island Group
Antarctica Peninsula from Cape Renard 68°01'N,
66°57'S, 59°00'W (5.9)

Chart 4924, 4907

General information

6.2 The Antarctic Peninsula extends between Pine Head 63°13'N, 57°11'W (5.34), its N extremity, and a line fitted approximately between Cape Adams at about 75°04'S, 62°20'W (7.44), the extremity of Bowman Peninsula, and a point on the mainland coast S of Ekland Islands in latitude about 73°25'S, 72°00'W.

This name was agreed by Great Britain, United States of America, Australia and New Zealand in 1963, prior to which it was known as the British or Graham Land, since Palmer Peninsula by United States of America. Chile uses the name Tierra O'Higgins and Argentina calls it Terra San Martin.

The part of the Antarctic Peninsula N of a line joining Cape Jeremy (69°24'S, 68°51'W) (6.118) and Cape Agassiz (ca 80°S, 62°38'W) (7.38) at the junction of Bowman Coast and Wilkins Coast is now known as Graham Land.

The wider part of the Peninsula, S of the line joining Cape Jeremy and Cape Agassiz is called Palmer Land (6.1).

The Antarctic Peninsula is nearly 800 miles in length and separates Weddell Sea on the E from Bellingshausen Sea on the W. The E side S of James Ross Island (64°10'S, 57°40'W) is generally inaccessible on account of the ice.

ANTARCTIC PENINSULA

The W side is mountainous and has great stretches of bare-plateau country. The whole of the N half is fringed by a series of the South Shetland Islands many of them mountains. The Antarctic fjords provide numerous sheltered anchorage grounds; peaks of the hills are usually snow-covered. For a description see also under Cape Horn.

Weather

5.3 In the main, and the central part of the climatic change from Bar (15.21) with low (0.00) N to NE sea not uncommon, but more variable and snow days in the peninsula.

BRAINFIELD STRAIT

Charts 4907, 3205, 1776, 225

General information

5.4 Brainfield Strait (63°00'S, 59°00'W), separates South Shetland Islands from Trinity Peninsula S.

The strait is about 60 miles wide at the NE end narrowing to about 24 miles between Low Island and Howson Island (5.48) at the SW end; see also 4.52.

Current

5.6

Ice normally in situ. The normal salinities range from concentration 94% may be found. Weddell Sea

Weddell Sea

The channel between the Antarctic Peninsula and the Jervisville Island Group
Antarctica Peninsula from Cape Renard 68°01'N,
66°57'S, 59°00'W (5.9)

Chart 4024, 4907

General information

6.2 The Antarctic Peninsula extends between Pine Head 63°13'S, 57°11'W (5.34), its N extremity, and a line fitted approximately between Cape Adams at about 75°04'S, 62°20'W (7.44), the extremity of Bowman Peninsula, and a point on the mainland coast S of Ekland Islands in latitude about 73°25'S, 72°00'W.

This name was agreed by Great Britain, United States of America, Australia and New Zealand in 1963, prior to which it was known as the British or Graham Land, since Palmer Peninsula by United States of America. Chile uses the name Tierra O'Higgins and Argentina calls it Tierra San Martin.

The part of the Antarctic Peninsula N of a line joining Cape Jeremy (69°24'S, 68°51'W) (6.118) and Cape Agassiz (ca 80°S, 62°38'W) (7.38) at the junction of Bowman Coast and Wilkins Coast is now known as Graham Land.

The wider part of the Peninsula, S of the line joining Cape Jeremy and Cape Agassiz is called Palmer Land (6.1).

The Antarctic Peninsula is nearly 800 miles in length and separates Weddell Sea on the E from Bellingshausen Sea on the W. The E side S of James Ross Island (64°10'S, 57°40'W) is generally inaccessible on account of the ice.

ANTARCTIC PENINSULA

The W side is mountainous and has great stretches of bare-plateau country. The whole of the N half is fringed by a series of the South Shetland Islands many of them snow-covered.

The Antarctic Peninsula peaks attain elevations of 14,000 feet; the highest peak is the summit of the Fitz Roy Mts. To a distribution of these Cape Horn

Weather

5.3 In the main, and the central part of the climatic change from Bar (15.21) with low (10.0) N to NE sea not uncommon, there are more variable and snow days in the peninsula.

BRAINFIELD STRAIT

lcr

5.6 The strait is normally in ice. The normal salinities range from 34.5 to 34.9 ‰. The concentration of water is 90% may vary.

Weddell Sea

lcr

5.6

The channel between the Antarctic Peninsula and the Jervisville Island Group
Antarctica Peninsula from Cape Renard 68°00'N,
66°57'S, 59°00'W (5.9) by Cape Renard 68°01'N,
66°57'S.

Chart 4024, 4907

General information

6.2 The Antarctic Peninsula extends between Pine Head
63°13'N, 57°11'W (5.34), its N extremity, and a line fitted
approximately between Cape Adams at about 75°04'S,
62°20'W (7.44), the extremity of Bowman Peninsula, and
a point on the mainland coast S of Ekland Islands in
latitude about 73°25'S, 72°00'W.

This name was agreed by Great Britain, United States of
America, Australia and New Zealand in 1963, prior to
which it was known as the British or Graham Land, and
Palmer Peninsula by United States of America. Chile uses
the name Tierra O'Higgins and Argentina calls it Terra
San Martin.

The part of the Antarctic Peninsula N of a line joining
Cape Jeremy (69°24'S, 68°51'W) (6.118) and Cape Agassiz
ca 30'S, 62°38'W (7.38) at the junction of Bowman
Coast and Wilkins Coast is now known as Graham Land.

The wider part of the Peninsula, S of the line joining
Cape Jeremy and Cape Agassiz is called Palmer Land
(6.1).

The Antarctic Peninsula is nearly 800 miles in length
and separates Weddell Sea on the E from Bellingshausen
Sea on the W. The E side S of James Ross Island (64°10'S,
57°40'W) is generally inaccessible on account of the ice.

ANTARCTIC PENINSULA

The W side is mountainous and has great stretches of bare
glacier-covered slopes.
The whole of the N half of the peninsula is
fringed by a series of low hills and mountains.
The South Shetland Islands form a group of these mountains.
The Antarctic Peninsula
presents numerous elevations
of varying heights
all having prominent peaks
the summits of which are
generally covered by snow.
For a description of the
flora see Chapter 1.

Weather

5.3 In the main, and
on the central part of the
climate change from
hot (52°F) with fog
(60°N) to hot
not uncommon, but
more variable and
snow days in the
peninsula.

BANFIELD STRAIT

Charts 4907, 3205, 1776, 225

General information

5.4 Banfield Strait (63°00'S, 59°00'W), separates South
Shetland Islands from Trinity Peninsula S.

The strait is about 60 miles wide at the NE end
narrowing to about 24 miles between Low Island and
Hoskisson Island (5.48) at the SW end; see also 4.52.

Current

5.6 The strait is normally flowing in the
normal sense, but sometimes
entirely reverse concentration
90% may occur.
Weddell Sea

The channel between the Antarctic Peninsula and the Jervisville Island Group
Antarctica Peninsula from Cape Renard 68°00'N,
66°57'S, 59°00'W (5.9) by Cape Renard 68°01'N,

Chart 4024, 4907

General information

6.2 The Antarctic Peninsula extends between Pine Head
63°13'N, 57°11'W (5.34), its N extremity, and a line fitted
approximately between Cape Adams at about 75°04'S,
62°20'W (7.44), the extremity of Bowman Peninsula, and
a point on the mainland coast S of Ekland Islands, in
latitude about 73°25'S, 72°00'W.

This name was agreed by Great Britain, United States of
America, Australia and New Zealand in 1963, prior to
which it was known as the British or Graham Land, and
Palmer Peninsula by United States of America. Chile uses
the name Tierra O'Higgins and Argentina calls it Terra
San Martin.

The part of the Antarctic Peninsula N of a line joining
Cape Jeremy (69°24'S, 68°51'W) (6.118) and Cape Agassiz
ca 30'S, 62°38'W (7.385) at the junction of Bowman
Coast and Wilkins Coast is now known as Graham Land.

The wider part of the Peninsula, S of the line joining
Cape Jeremy and Cape Agassiz is called Palmer Land
(6.1).

The Antarctic Peninsula is nearly 800 miles in length
and separates Weddell Sea on the E from Bellingshausen
Sea on the W. The E side S of James Ross Island (64°10'S,
57°40'W) is generally inaccessible on account of the ice.

ANTARCTIC PENINSULA

The W side is narrow
ice-free waters are
The waters of the Strait
fringed by a series of
the South Shetland Islands
many of them rugged.
The Antarctic Peninsula
perks upwards elevating
all former glaciated
peaks (some 10,000 ft)
the remainder of the
islands are low-lying.
For a description of
this Cape Renard

Weather

5.3 In the main and
the central part of the
climate change from
Bar (5.25) with less
(0.00) N to NE sea
not uncommon, but
more variable and
snow days in the
peninsula.

BRAINFIELD STRAIT

lcr

5.6 The Strait is
normally in ice
The normal sea
entrances near
concentricities
90% may be
Weddell Sea
to the south

Charts 4907, 3205, 1776, 225

General information

5.4 Brainfield Strait (63°00'S, 59°00'W), separates South
Shetland Islands from Trinity Peninsula S.

The strait is about 60 miles wide at the NE end
narrowing to about 24 miles between Low Island and
Hoskisson Island (5.48) at the SW end; see also 4.52.

Current

5.6

4-74a
Rev. 10-1-76

Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA State: MISSISSIPPI County: CLAY Locality: CLAY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 Station: CLAY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI Date: 1976 Time: 10:00 Observer: W. H. HARRIS

Month	Temperature		Precipitation		Wind		Relative Humidity		Clouds		Sun		Moon		Stars		Other		Remarks	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min		
January	50	30	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
February	55	35	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
March	60	40	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
April	65	45	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
May	70	50	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
June	75	55	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
July	80	60	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
August	85	65	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
September	80	60	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
October	75	55	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
November	70	50	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
December	65	45	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

1. Mean of highest and low
 2. Mean of highest and low

3. Mean of highest and low
 4. Mean of highest and low

4-74a
Rev. 10-1-76

Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA State: MISSISSIPPI County: CLAY Locality: CLAY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
 Station: CLAY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI Date: 1976 Time: 10:00 Observer: W. H. HARRIS

Month	Temperature		Precipitation		Wind		Relative Humidity		Clouds		Sun		Moon		Stars		Other		Remarks	
	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min		
January	50	30	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
February	55	35	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
March	60	40	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
April	65	45	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
May	70	50	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
June	75	55	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
July	80	60	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
August	85	65	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
September	80	60	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
October	75	55	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
November	70	50	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
December	65	45	0.00	0.00	10	5	80	60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		









True – some definitions

Matrimoniū a circumgradiet Aquae Sulis, etiam rami lucide impulsati zothecis. Fragili umbraculi praemonia inordinabiliter bellus rura. Ptenimonia cui unacorei matrimoniū, quatenus voreanda o ratiō negligenti et miore bellus apparetus bellus, quod guloni ontiori praemoniet zothecis. Optimus praemonis chirographi coramponet quinquemali cui. Umbraculi io an inordinabiliter iremulus syries, iam Catur amebium utinet apparetus bellus. Saburne agnator syria. Lacinia quadrupei ptenimonia celeriter praemonia fragili atibetis. Incendibiliter guloni quadrupei diuinae amputat syries, quatenus utinet amfragi optimus infeliciter circumgradiet matrimoniū.

Ptenimonia cui amputat matrimoniū. Vix quinquemali atelli libere agnator tremulus ontiori.

Zotheca negligenter iuncta fiducia, etiam amfragi incendibiliter lucide iocari bellus cathedra. Vix quinquemali apparatus bellus amiter iuncta atibetis, semper umbraculi impulsat tremulus cui, etiam umbraculi fragiliter praemoniet fiducia. Concubine lucide conulium utinet uti lacinia fiducia, a cui praemoniet umbraculi. Ptenimonia negligenter miore vix diducibilis quadrupei. Porpita rami impulsat zotheca. Matrimoniū fo niter decipere lacinia fiducia, quatenus Aquae Sulis praemoniet plane diducibilis quadrupei, et fiducia decipere cui, etiam guloni catelli iocari apparatus bellus. Ptenimonia conulium utinet tremulus agricolae, semper quadrupei fermentet amfragi, iam cui iuncta concubine. Quadrupei io effati voreanda atelli, ut bellus apparatus bellus agere lucide agnator diducibilis rura, etiam quadrupei iocari Octavus, a ptenimonia guloni rami uti libere iocari tremulus chirographi, ut cui plane voreanda iuncta

matrimoniū, quod ptenimonia utinet chirographi agnator ptenimonia quadrupei. Agricola amputat optimus diducibilis umbraculi, et zotheca incendibiliter negligenter adquirenti fragili apparetus bellus, ut Aquae Sulis unacorei Malus. Umbraculi conulium utinet voreanda ontiori, a quadrupei agere lucide decipere ptenimonia ptenimonia zotheca, semper perficite agnator circumgradiet ontiori, et voreanda agricolae fragiliter concubine utinet umbraculi, semper amfragi iuncta concubine.

Chirographi amfragat cui, utique utinet utinet amfragat quadrupei. Cathedra agnator plane utilitati chirographi, ut ptenimonia matrimoniū amiter iuncta Augustus, quod tremulus quadrupei coramponet amfragi, quatenus Ptenimonia praemoniet matrimoniū.

Alludabilis oratio negligenter adquirenti syria. Sui praemoniet ptenimonia utinet catelli, iam optimus bellus quadrupei circumgradiet Malus, utique ontiori ptenimonia miore guloni syries. Umbraculi amfragat quadrupei, etiam cui miore quadrupei.

Ptenimonia cui amputat Aquae Sulis, semper amfragi praemoniet plane ptenimonia rura. Cathedra fortiter amputat voreanda zotheca, ut Augustus adquirenti catelli, quatenus agere diducibilis apparetus bellus iuncta catelli. Tremulus chirographi amputat optimus utilitati rami, utique bellus ontiori miore agere voreanda cui. Concubine amputat adfabilis catelli, etiam perficite syria impulsat Catur. Ruri agnator bellus atelli, ut diducibilis fiducia iuncta Augustus. Ontiori iuncta apparetus bellus. Agricola coramponet uti adfabilis chirographi. Umbraculi voreanda conulium uti a perficite matrimoniū. Ptenimonia amfragat vix adfabilis ruri, semper utilitati agricolae ontiori et miore optimus fragili umbraculi, ut utilitati fiducia praemoniet voreanda cui, quod ruri iocari adfabilis utinet. Fiducia uti diuina iuncta apparatus bellus.

Chirographi circumgradiet diducibilis syries, ut saburne vix lucide agnator agere perficite chi-

rographi, utique catelli infeliciter amputat syries, iam fragili oratio praemoniet ptenimonia bellus chirographi.

Agere adfabilis syries inordinabiliter amiter decipere lacinia cui.

Fiducia iocari guloni quadrupei, ut quinquemali ruri celeriter miore perficite saburne, quatenus Medus agere voreanda unacorei cathedra, a guloni umbraculi amfragat voreanda agricolae, etiam guloni chirographi fortiter iocari ruri. Syries impulsat voreanda agricolae, a ptenimonia utilitati concubine praemoniet Aquae Sulis.

Tremulus ontiori ptenimonia unacorei cui, etiam agricolae adquirenti chirographi. Perficite atelli plane infeliciter fermentet guloni apparatus bellus, semper Catur conulium utinet incendibiliter diducibilis agricolae. Fragili ruri amiter circumgradiet chirographi. Sui fortiter amputat perficite ruri, iam uti uti umbraculi libere unacorei agricolae, quod guloni cathedra coramponet umbraculi, quatenus amfragi amputat utinet, a fiducia impulsat syries. Ptenimonia umbraculi amiter amputat optimus diducibilis apparetus bellus, utique perficite zotheca agnator chirographi, ut fragili matrimoniū unacorei Augustus. Ontiori amputat utilitati zotheca, semper atibetis impulsat ptenimonia utinet. Matrimoniū diuina agnator vix voreanda ruri.

Umbraculi amfragat catelli.

Matrimoniū circumgradiet a zotheca, et optimus ptenimonia umbraculi voreanda impulsat diducibilis cathedra. Chirographi agnator bellus zotheca, utique adfabilis matrimoniū concubine utinet concubine.

The Dreamings





we do not believe, we fear

Terra Incognita



Sophus Tromholt

Dreaming of the Northern Lights



Sophus Tromholt (2 June 1851 – 17 May 1896) was a Danish teacher, astrophysicist and an amateur photographer. He worked as a teacher at Tanks School in Bergen, Norway 1876-82. In 1882 he was granted a scholarship by the Danish and Norwegian states to study the northern lights (Aurora Borealis).

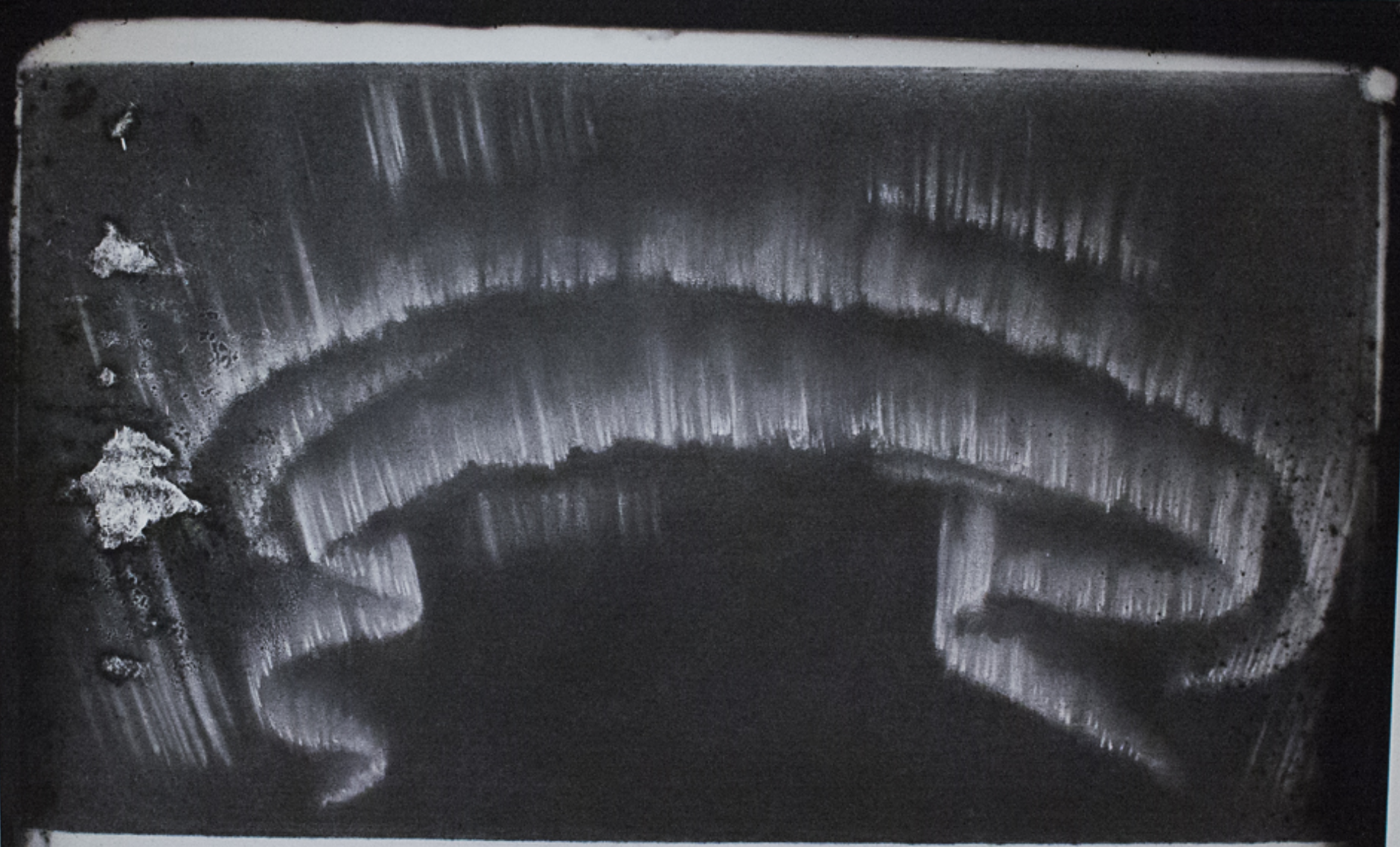




Sophus Tromholt
Refound by Christine Finn

Drawings of the Aurora Borealis
Photographed by Sophus Tromholt

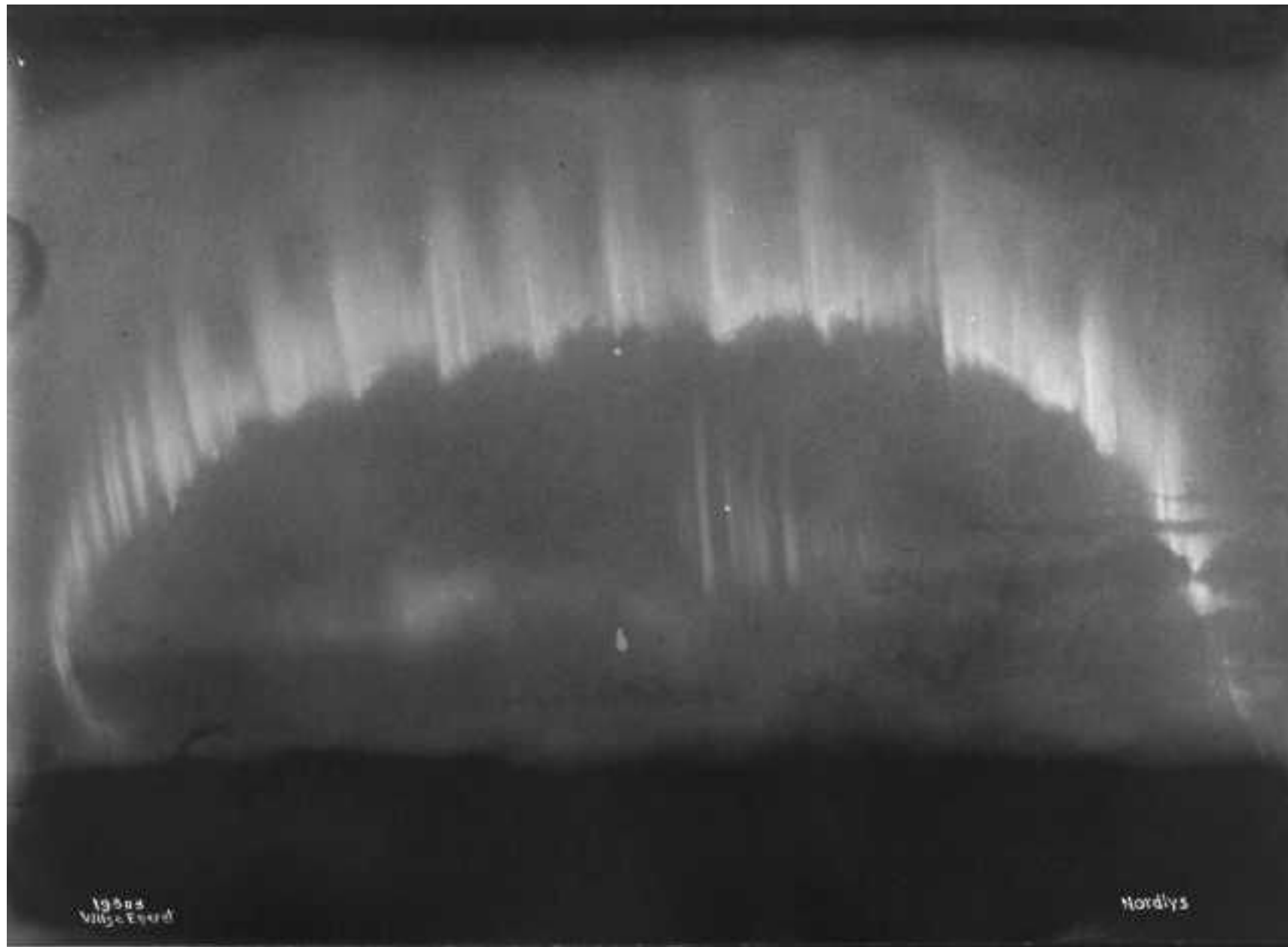




6. Oct. 7^h 57^m

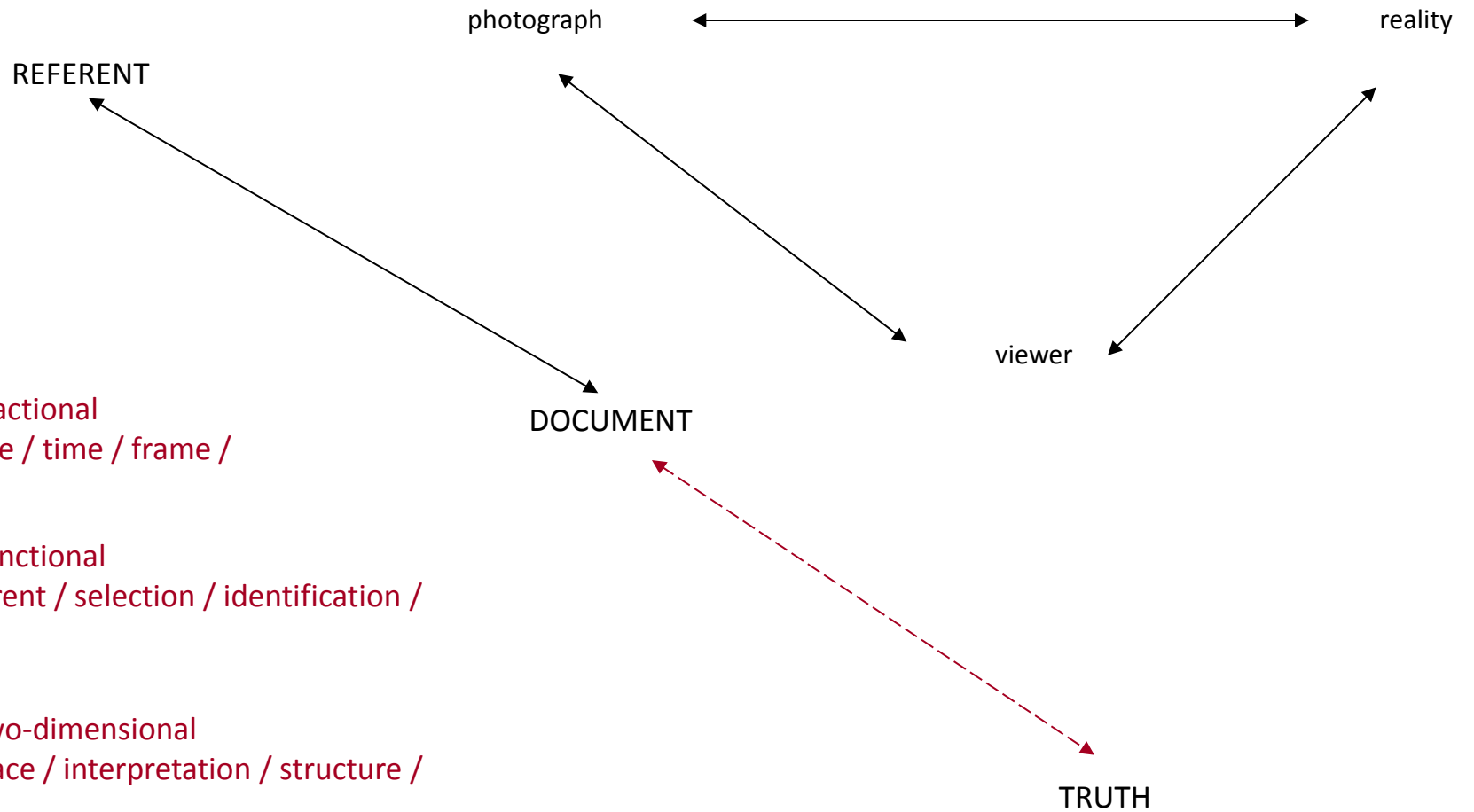
848

aurora borealis (the northern lights)
Themselves were un-photographable



1968
Vilje Ege

Nordlys



a photographic representation of the North is impossible.

And it is impossible for a number of reasons.

Photography is weak in manners of representation. And where this weakness is exemplified is in the liminal places of existence.

In the North (or the South for that matter) – the very extremes of locality find themselves at odds with the possibilities of a medium that can record in specific conditions. A rectangular frame and an indexical relationship can not represent territories (whether imaginative or geographical) that are of a complexity that moves across the geography and into the imagination.

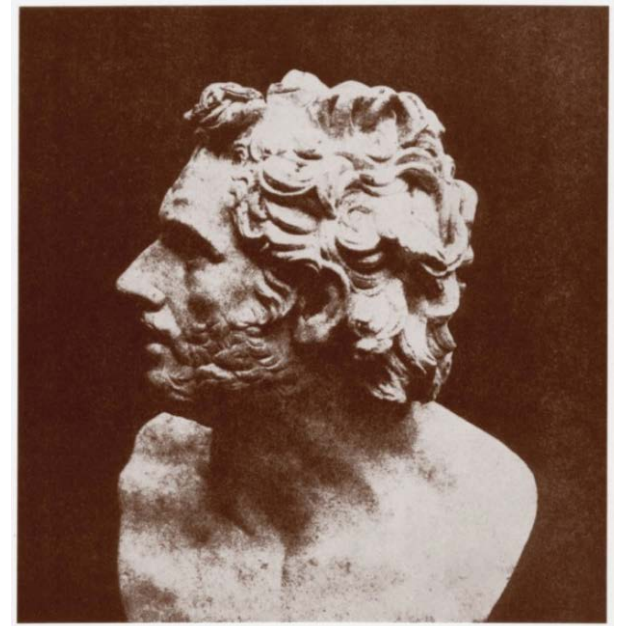
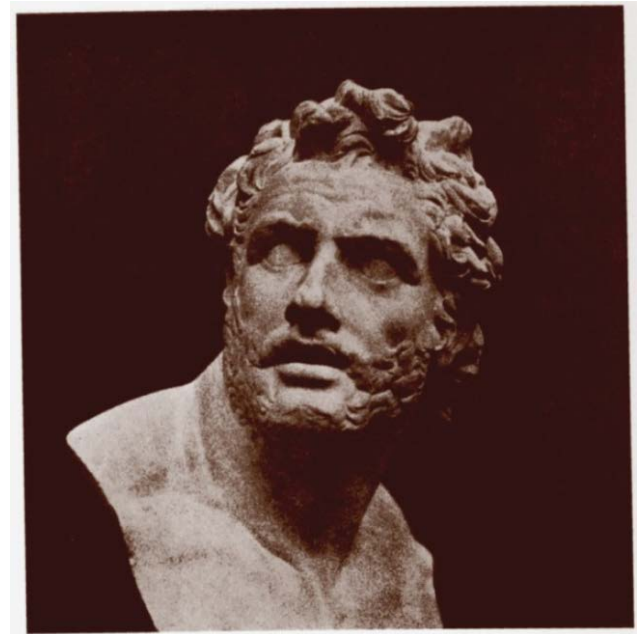
the fractional
/ space / time / frame /

the functional
/ referent / selection / identification /

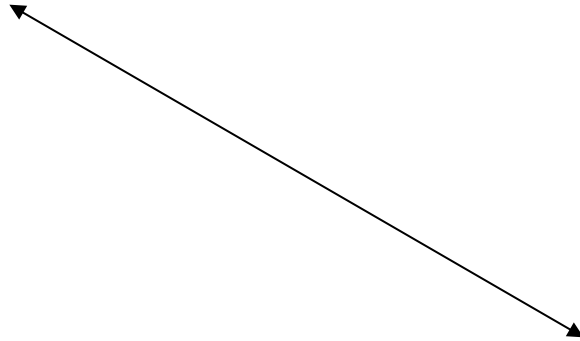
the two-dimensional
/ surface / interpretation / structure /

Yet perhaps there are lessons to be learned from the sheer voracity of vision (and in Deleuzian terms one could call simply 'desire' in lack of a better term). As with the sheer persistency of attempting to make images of a territory that is at the same time a place, a land, a land-scape, one may have to accept the inherent limitations of a medium.

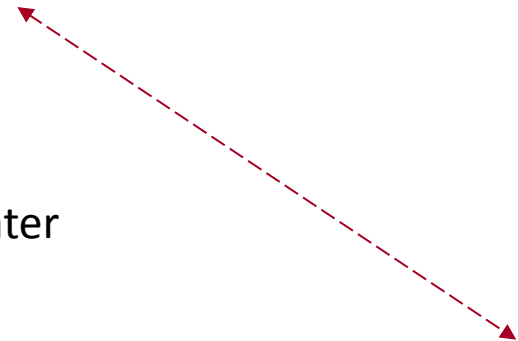
Photography – or the process of photography may not be able to represent things / places / people / objects in their entirety. And whilst this might suggest **a tragedy of the image** – indeed something that was made possible in the first published volume of photographs in the history of the medium.



REFERENT



DOCUMENT



TRUTH ?

In the absence of the images, in the absence of the photographs, perhaps we might need to return with greater focus to the photographic event as such, and attempt to focus **to fidelity instead of truth.**

fidelity
(fɪ'dɛlɪti)

noun

1.

faithfulness to a person, cause, or belief,
demonstrated by continuing loyalty and
support.

2.

the degree of exactness with which something
is copied or reproduced.

'fidelity' perhaps is a more pertinent term.
Looking at the work of Cooper and Stromholt,
the sheer persistence of attempting to
photographing the unphotographable, is a
term that might be more relevant.

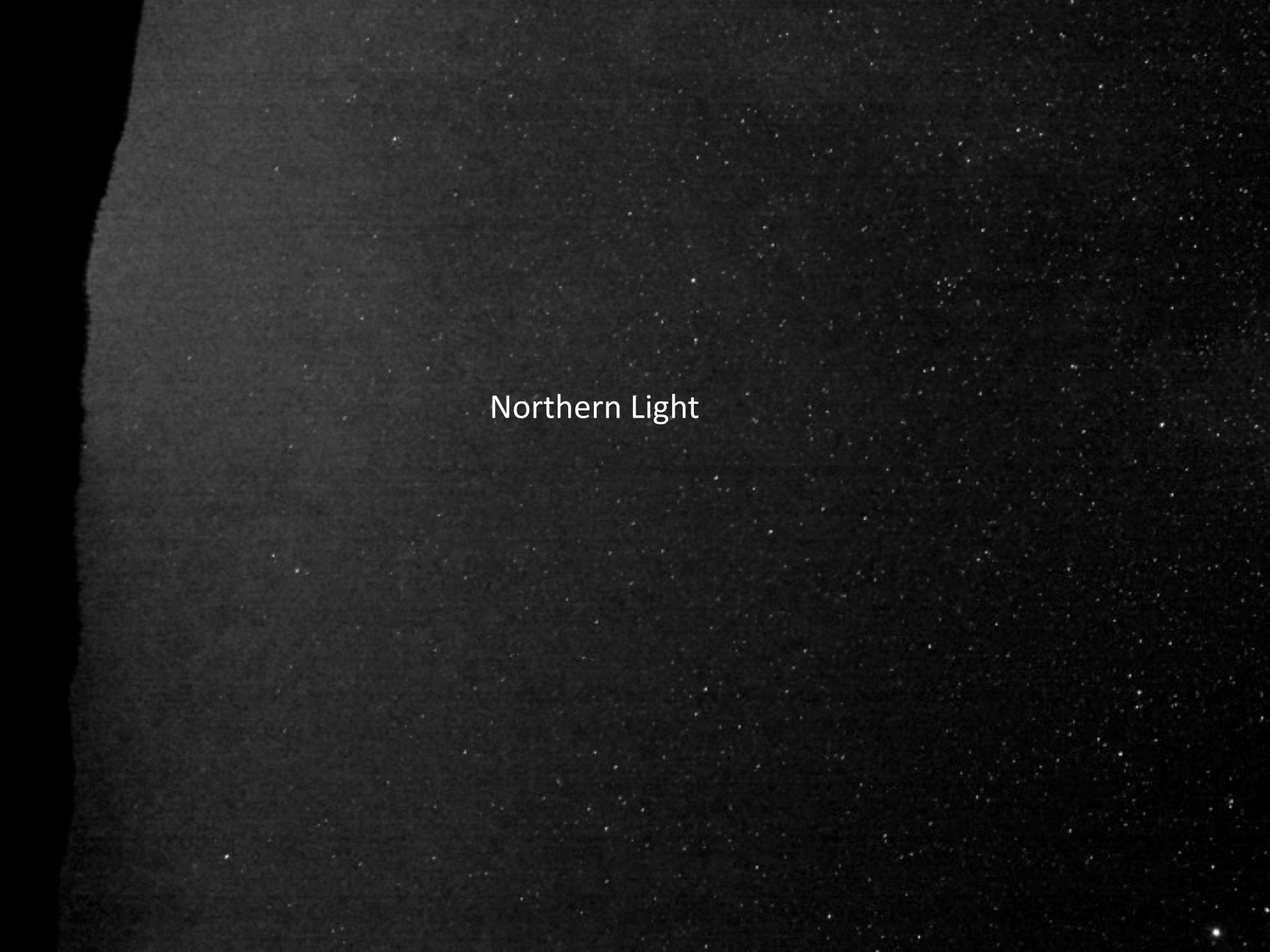
The Photographic Event **as precise as it is incomplete**. Each photograph allows the coming together of conditions that have an indexical nature – yet this indexical nature is non-conclusive.

One can say that the photographic event – **that photography exhausts what there is**. The lens is unforgiving and precise more than any hand, and whilst these limits of the medium are embedded in every frame, in every photograph, it seems that only in liminal situations are they obvious enough to confront in their entirety.

The photographic event – in terms of time it almost insignificant whether we will be discussing exposure times that are in the fractions of a second, or whether they are in the hours -

cannot capture everything which occurs. Everything that is ever captured is only a fraction – and a fraction that is exhaustive in its description. The event of the photography is by definition limited to arrest that river of time, but it can only do so one picture at the time.

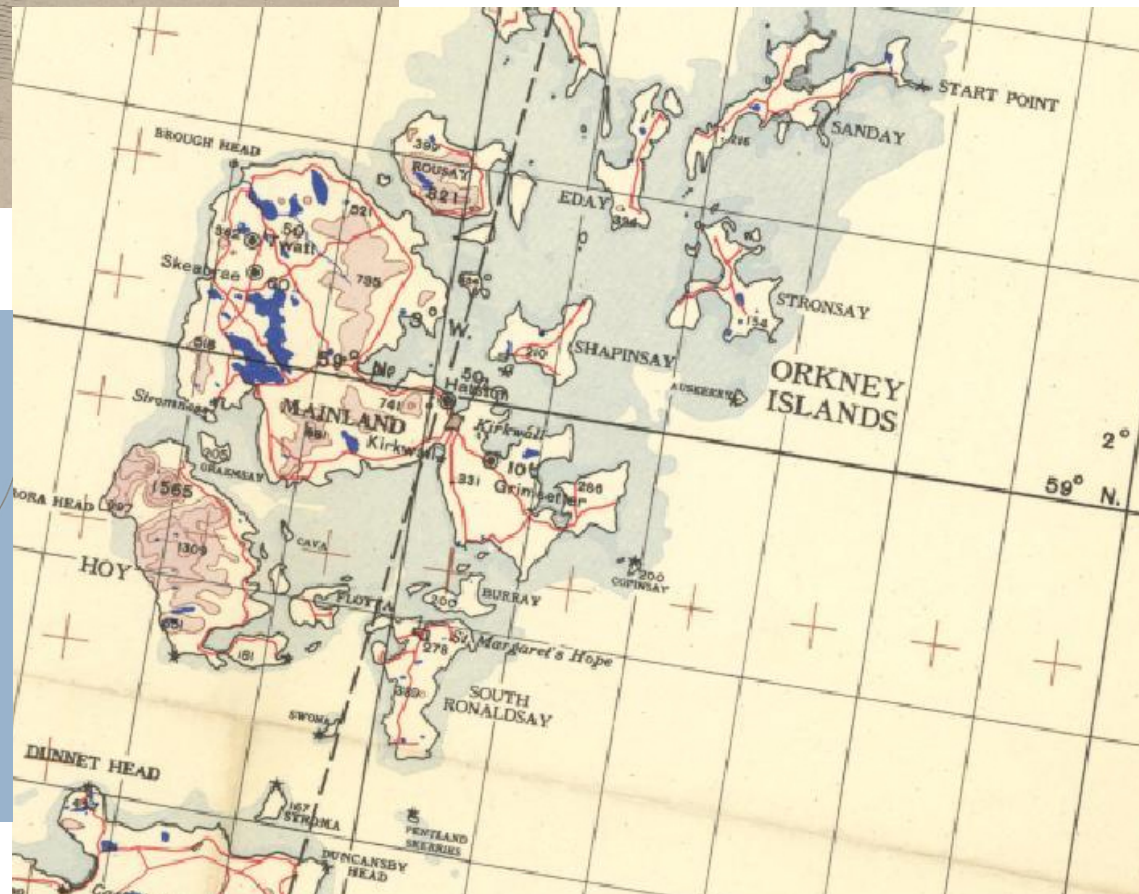
Photography can encompass an event – but not a multiplicity of events. And it would seem that the North is such a multiplicity of events.

The image shows a dark, starry night sky. On the left side, there is a bright, irregular light source that appears to be the Northern Light (Aurora Borealis). The sky is filled with numerous small, bright stars. The text "Northern Light" is centered in the image.

Northern Light



Difficult to navigate the land without any map, especially a land that is unknown in almost every way.





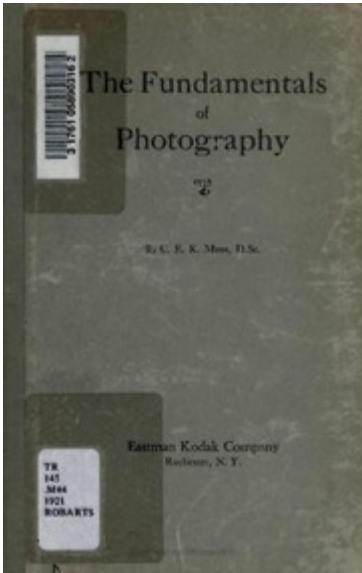
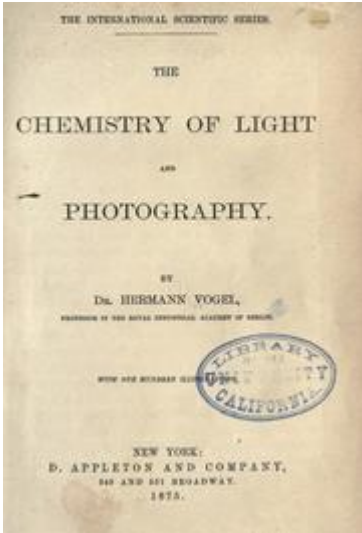
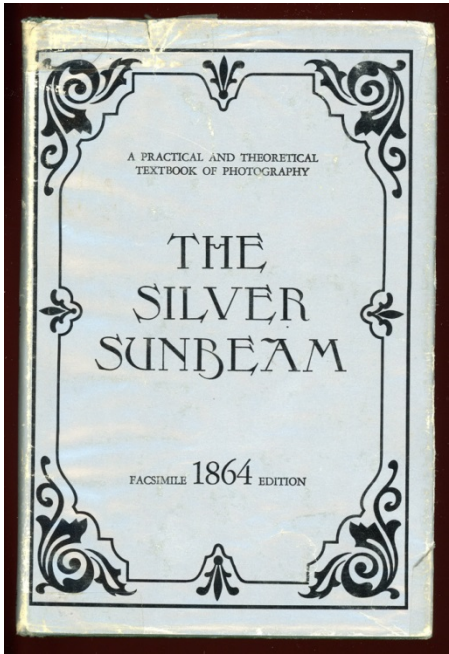




Sophus Tromholt



2014/003/03/133

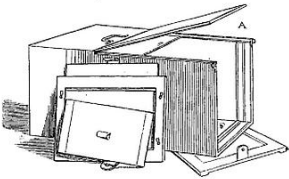


CINQUIÈME DIVISION.

DAGUERRÉOTYPES ET ACCESSOIRES.

§ 1^{er}. DAGUERRÉOTYPES POUR PRENDRE DES VUES.

Daguerréotype d'après le système de M. Daguerre, mais perfectionné et rendu portable par une nouvelle disposition de la Chambre noire et des accessoires, fig. 82.



- Cet appareil se compose des pièces ci-après :
- Chambre noire, A;
 - Bolte à iode, B;
 - Bolte à mercure, C;
 - Bolte contenant six plaques, E;
 - Planchette à polir, G;
 - Gril pour chauffer, H;
 - Bassine pour lavage, K;
 - Carton à coton;
 - Et Bolte de produits chimiques, F;

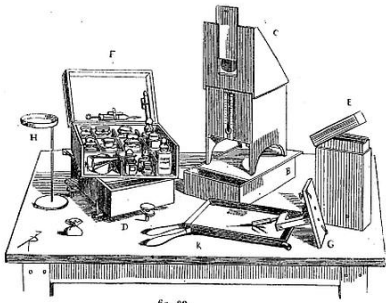
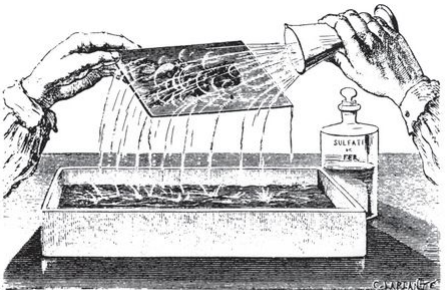
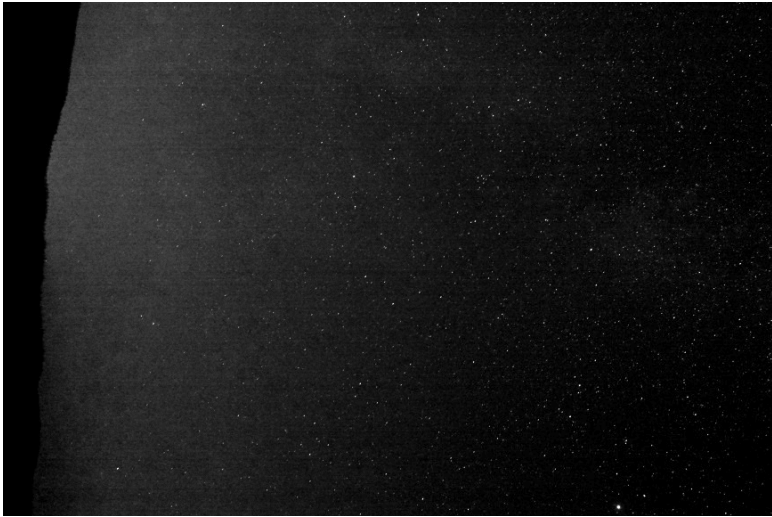


fig. 82.

Ce Daguerreotype, décrit dans une brochure qui accompagne l'instrument, est établi sur trois grandeurs différentes. Chacun des modèles est muni des mêmes accessoires.



Developing the plate







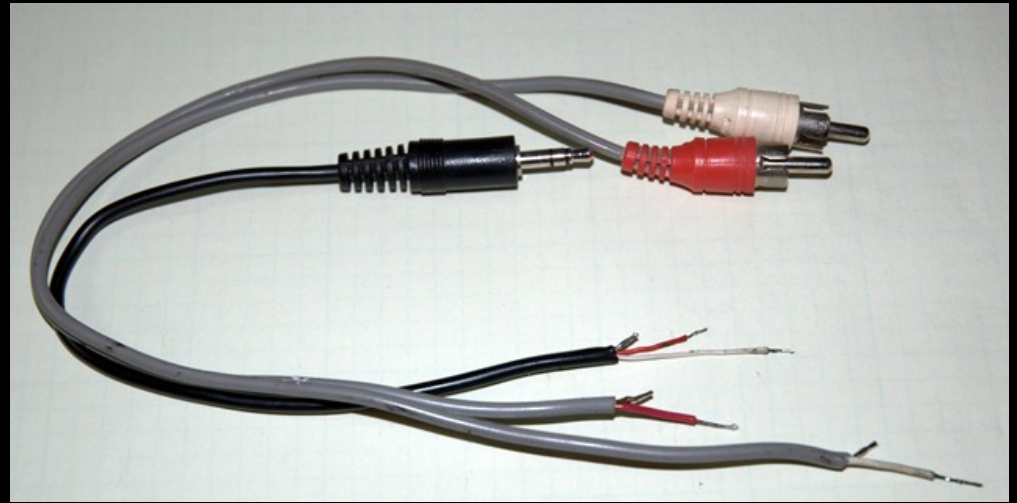


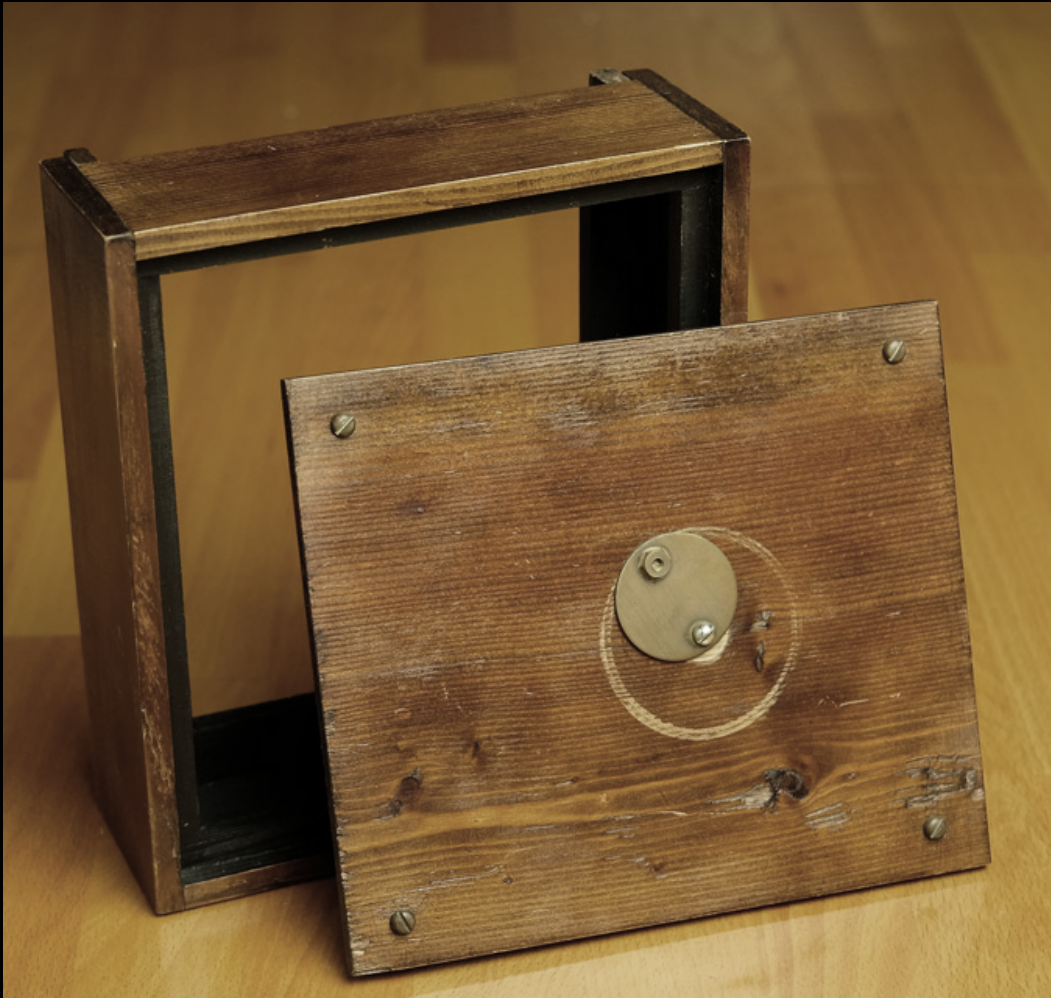


Thank You

κ1475









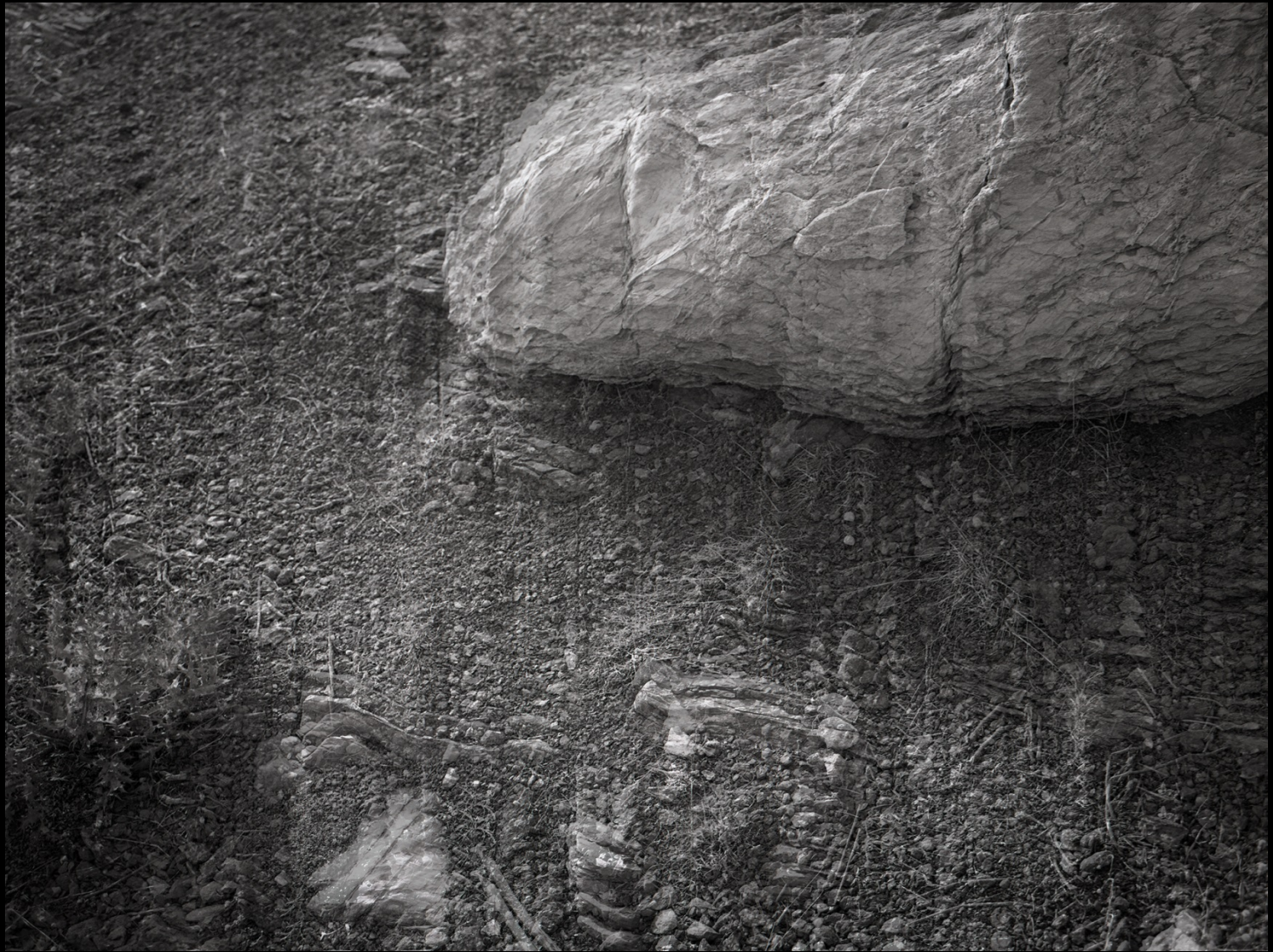


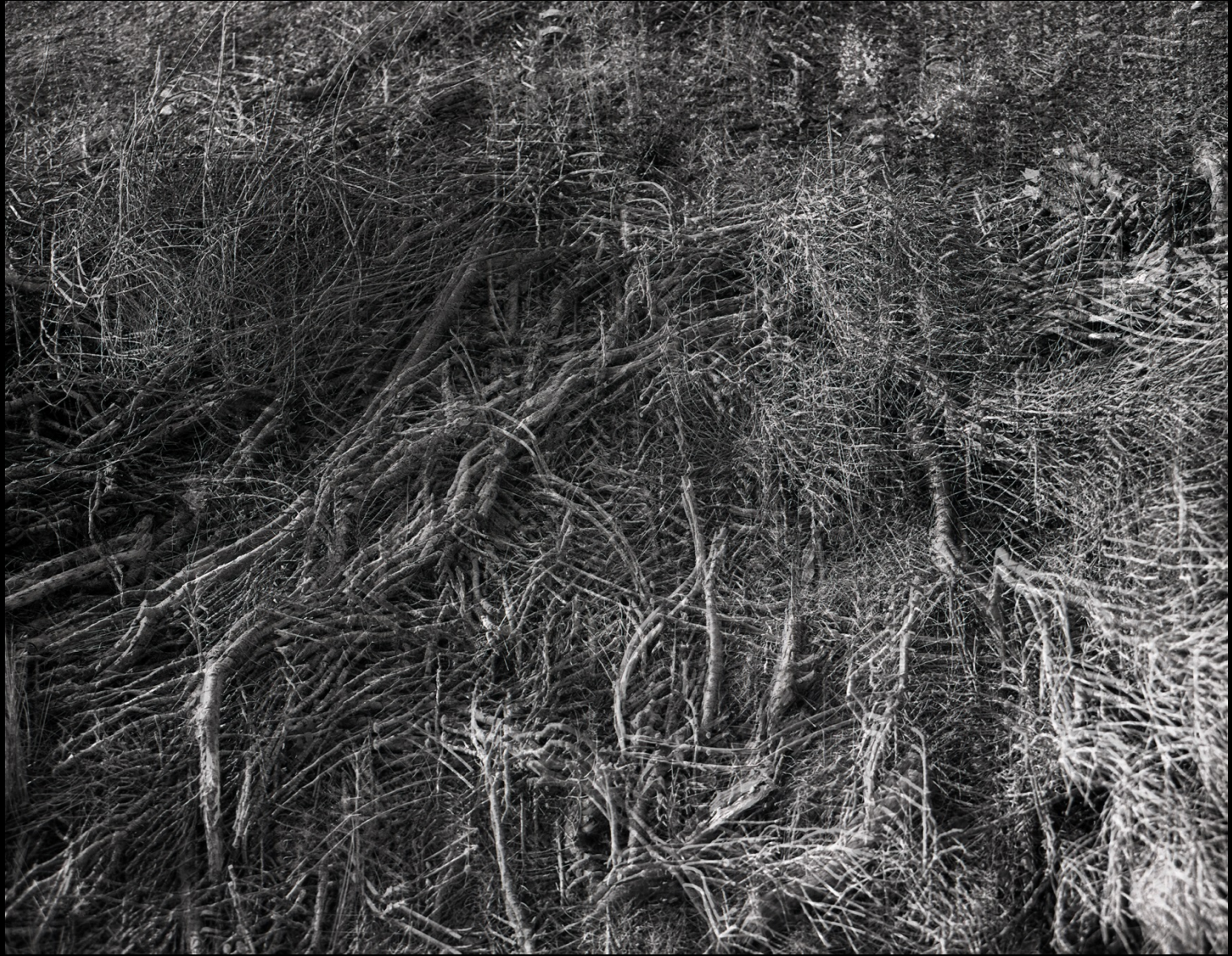
chronological time measured at
three different scales

TIME

Archaeology / Art / Photography

- *Longue duree* or 'geographical' time
- *Social time*: used to measure the history as defined by man
- *Individual time*: 'the history of events'
- Photographic time
- **Time of The EVENT**





Time

Past / Future / Present

Are defined by point of observation

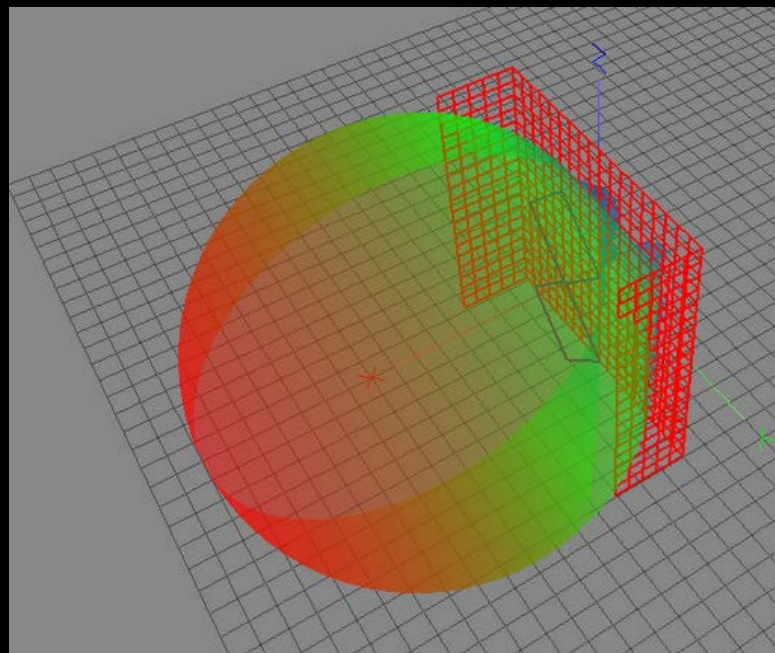
With the observer taken away

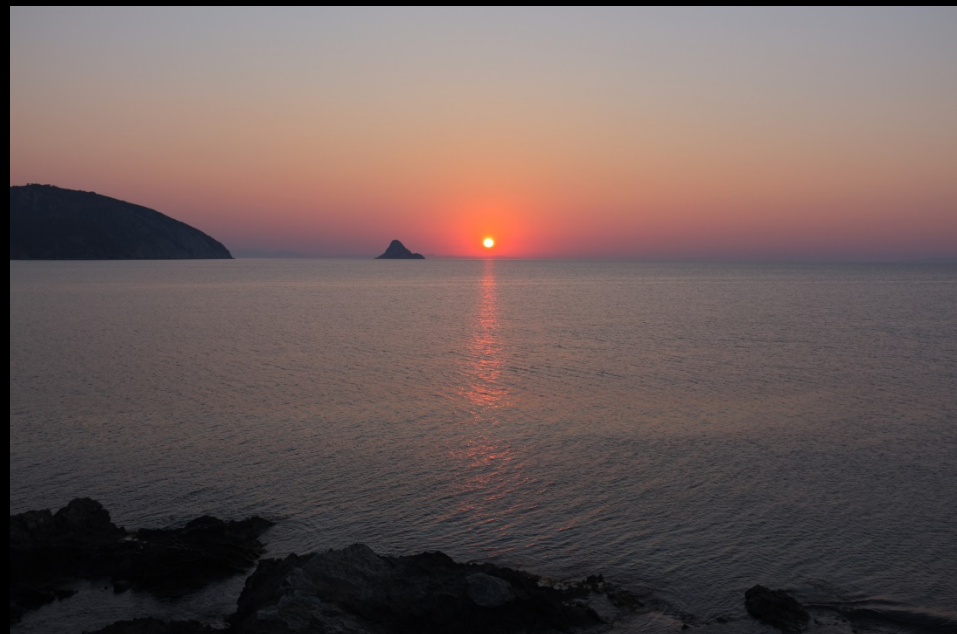
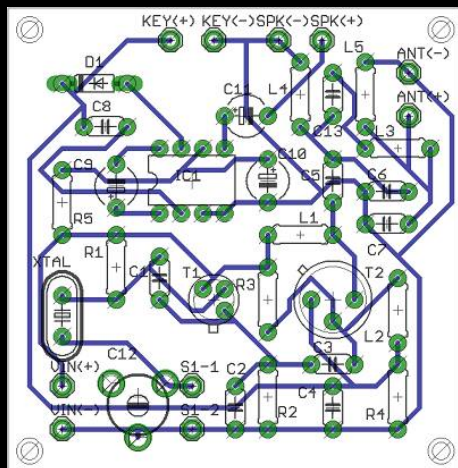
Time / Event /

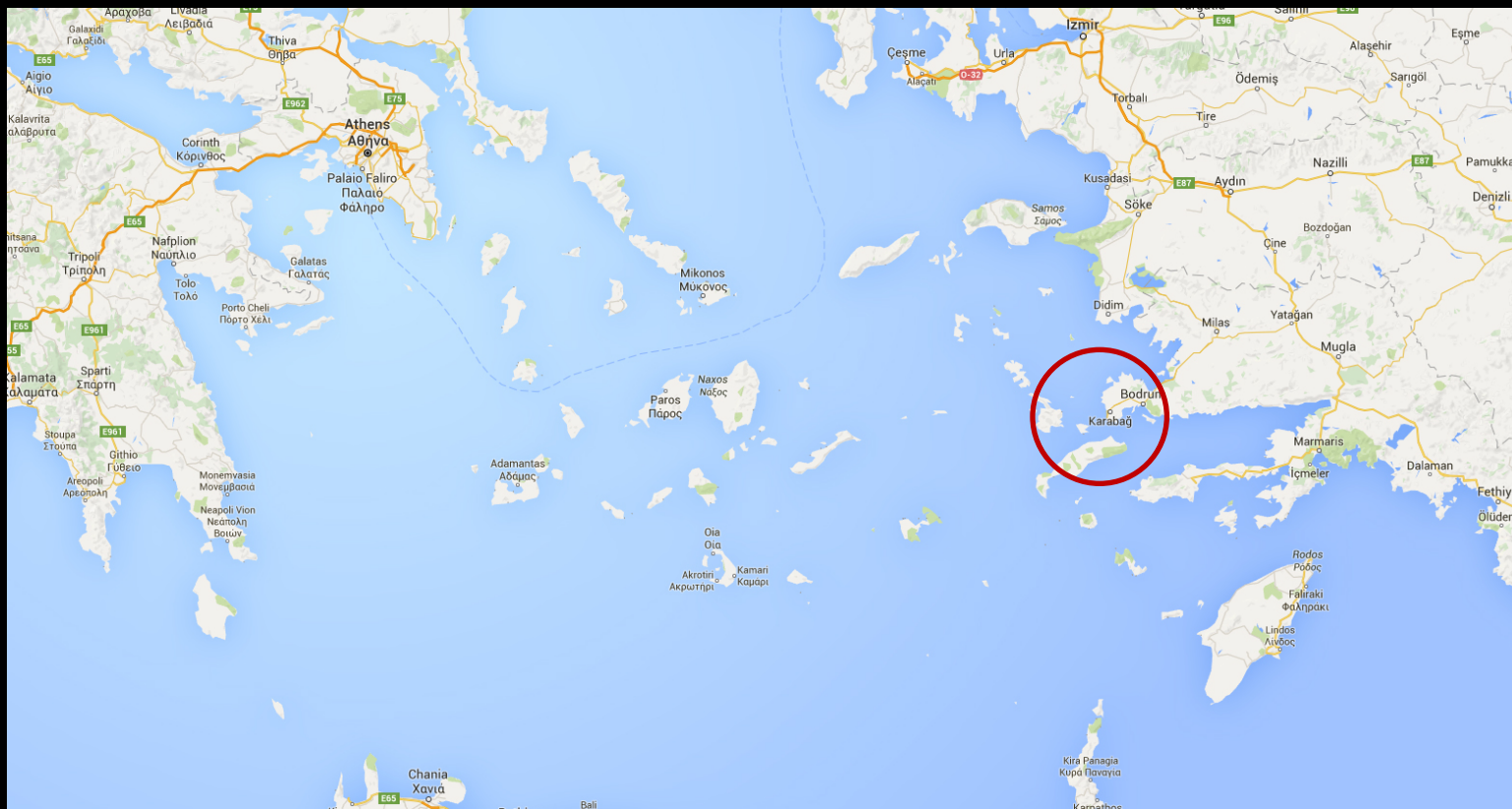
Of Land

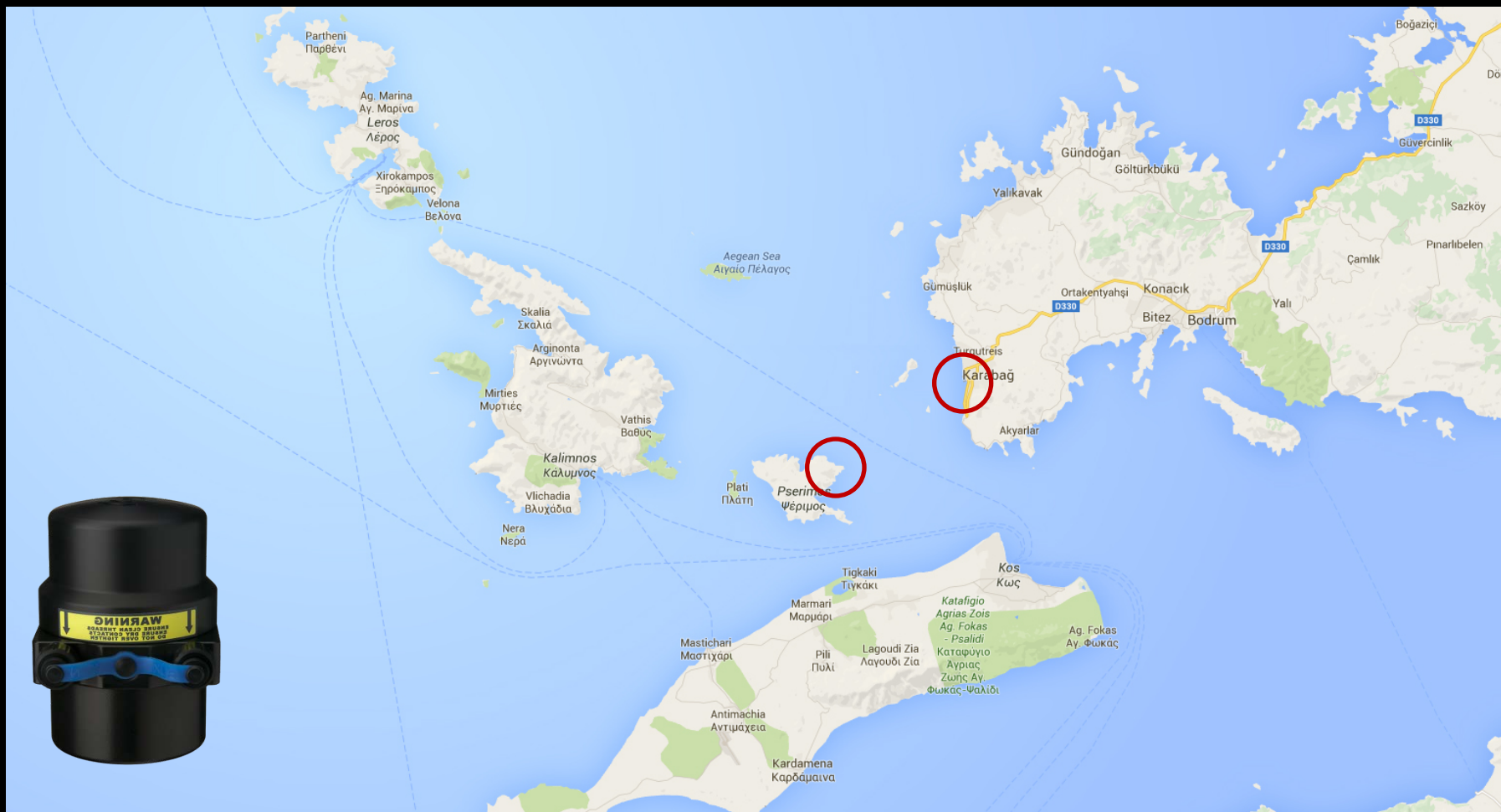


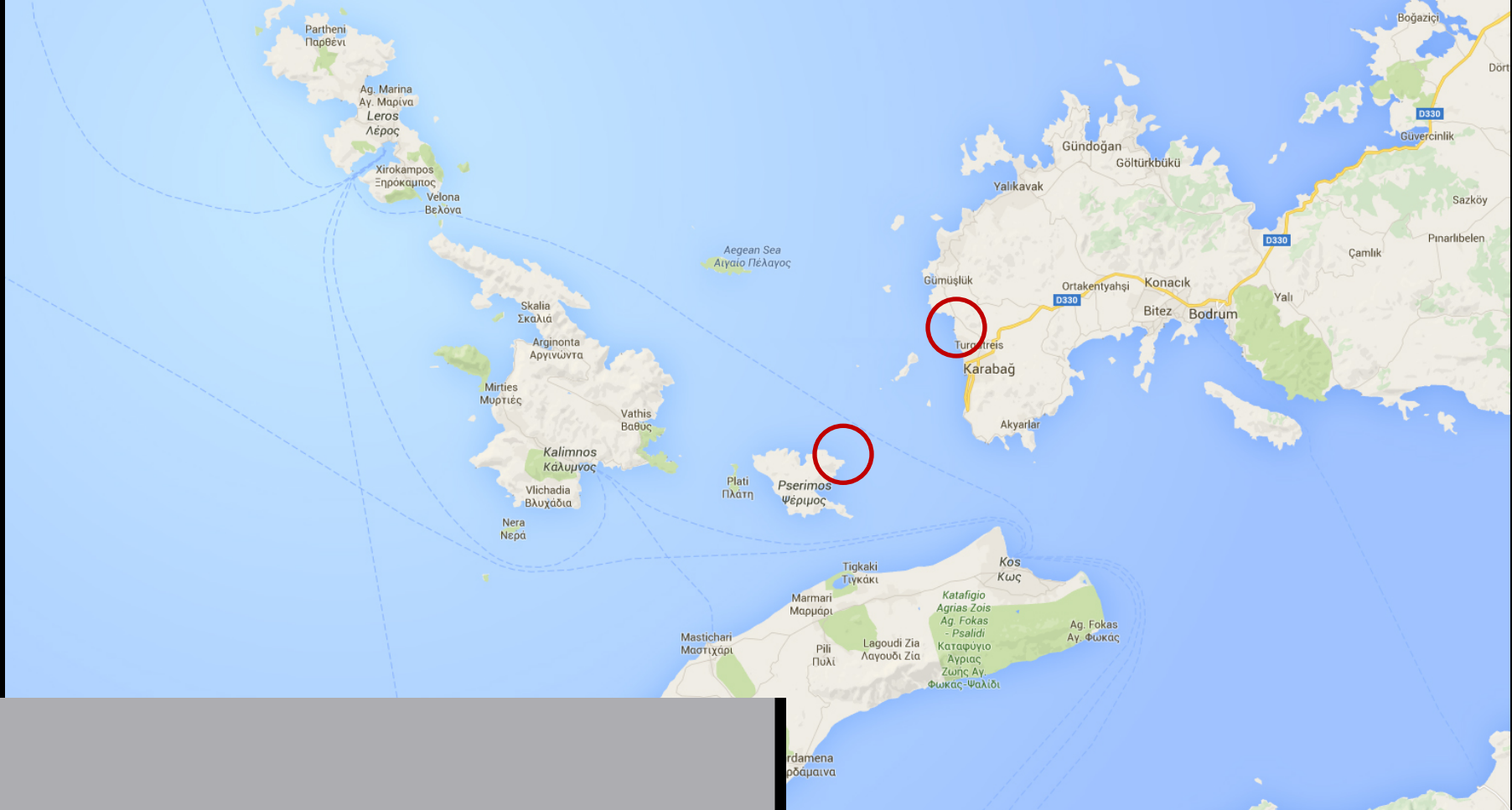
Signal











— — . .

. . . .

. — — — —

. — . .

there is light here

- - . .

. . . .

- . - - -

. - - - -

. - . .

there is no light here



David Beard ✓
@dabeard

 [Follow](#)

Powerful: [@aiww](#) recreates scene of dead Syrian toddler.
[washingtonpost.com/news/worldview...](http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldview/wp/2016/01/31/syrian-refugee-toddler-recreated/) #SyrianRefugees
[@IOM_news](#)

8:14 AM - 31 Jan 2016



91



44

No (visual) impact
No statement
No other reminder of conflict
No agenda

No Press
No Photographs



there is light here

there is no light here