

Chapter 1 : Man Ray - photography, paintings, biography of Man Ray

Man Ray left his mark on photography not only as a photographer but as an innovator. In the book Man Ray: Paris Photographs he pushed the formal boundaries to create his own imaginative style.

Life and career[edit] Background and early life[edit] Man Ray, , Landscape Paysage Fauve , watercolor on paper, He even refused to acknowledge that he ever had a name other than Man Ray. In early , the Radnitzky family changed their surname to Ray. Emmanuel, who was called "Manny" as a nickname, changed his first name to Man and gradually began to use Man Ray as his name. He enlisted his children to assist him from an early age. Mannequins , flat irons , sewing machines, needles, pins, threads, swatches of fabric , and other items related to tailoring appear in almost every medium of his work. The Art of Reinvention, suggests that the artist may have been "the first Jewish avant-garde artist. Man Ray displayed artistic and mechanical abilities during childhood. While he attended school, he educated himself with frequent visits to the local art museums, where he studied the works of the Old Masters. After his graduation, Ray was offered a scholarship to study architecture but chose to pursue a career as an artist. During this time, he worked steadily towards becoming a professional painter. Man Ray earned money as a commercial artist and was a technical illustrator at several Manhattan companies. However, with a few exceptions, he was not yet able to integrate these trends into his own work. The art classes he sporadically attended, including stints at the National Academy of Design and the Art Students League , were of little apparent benefit to him. When he enrolled in the Ferrer School in the autumn of , he began a period of intense and rapid artistic development. His early paintings display facets of cubism. After befriending Marcel Duchamp , who was interested in showing movement in static paintings, his works began to depict movement of the figures. He produced his first significant photographs in Man Ray abandoned conventional painting to involve himself with Dada , a radical anti-art movement. He started making objects and developed unique mechanical and photographic methods of making images. For the version of Rope Dancer, he combined a spray-gun technique with a pen drawing. Like Duchamp, he did readymades "ordinary objects that are selected and modified. His Gift readymade is a flatiron with metal tacks attached to the bottom, and Enigma of Isidore Ducasse [11] is an unseen object a sewing machine wrapped in cloth and tied with cord. Aerograph , another work from this period, was done with airbrush on glass. It was composed of glass plates turned by a motor. In the collection was donated to Yale University Art Gallery. All New York is dada, and will not tolerate a rival. They married in , separated in , and formally divorced in He soon settled in the Montparnasse quarter favored by many artists. In , he began a love affair with the Surrealist photographer Lee Miller. Miller left him in For the next 20 years in Montparnasse, Man Ray was a distinguished photographer. With Lee Miller , his photographic assistant and lover, Man Ray reinvented the photographic technique of solarization. He also created a type of photogram he called "rayographs", which he described as "pure dadaism". Man Ray was in a relationship with the model Adrienne Fidelin during some time between and , the two parting ways after Ray fled the Nazi occupation in France, while Adrienne chose to stay behind to care for her family. Duchamp, Man Ray, and Francis Picabia were friends and collaborators. The three were connected by their experimental, entertaining, and innovative art. He lived in Los Angeles from to where he focused his creative energy on painting. The two married in in a double wedding with their friends Max Ernst and Dorothea Tanning. In Man Ray had a solo exhibition at the Copley Galleries in Beverly Hills, which brought together a wide array of work and featured his newly painted canvases of the Shakespearean Equations series. Germain des Pres, where he continued his creative practice across mediums. He also directed the production of limited-edition replicas of several of his objects, working first with Marcel Zerbib and later Arturo Schwarz. In , he published his autobiography, Self-Portrait, which was republished in When Juliet Browner died in , she was interred in the same tomb. Her epitaph reads "together again". Juliet organized a trust for his work and donated much of his work to museums. Most of the contents were stored at the Pompidou Center. The publication cited his groundbreaking photography, "his explorations of film, painting, sculpture, collage , assemblage and prototypes of what would eventually be called performance art and conceptual art. Quotations[edit] By Man Ray[edit] "It has never been my object

to record my dreams, just the determination to realize them. There are simply different ways of doing it. Any reproduction of an original is motivated by necessity. It is marvelous that we are the only species that creates gratuitous forms. To create is divine, to reproduce is human. I photograph the things that I do not wish to paint, the things which already have an existence. But the most successful art to me involves humor. Personally, I have always preferred inspiration to information. I photograph my visions. With Man Ray, you were free to do what your imagination conjured, and that kind of encouragement was wonderful. May he never find it, as that would bring an end to his experimentations which are the very condition of living art expression. Selected publications[edit] Man Ray and Tristan Tzara Man Ray and L.

Chapter 2 : Man Ray by Ray, Man

calendrierdelascience.com: Man Ray: Paris Photographs, () by Ray Man; Delano Greenidge; Man Ray and a great selection of similar New, Used and Collectible Books available now at great prices.

Paperback The original edition of this book was published by James Thrall Soby in and costs several thousand dollars today. Seminal Photographic Books of the 20th Century" by Roth. So that you can decide whether or not to buy this book, let me describe the original and the 3 reprints, all of which are paperback and about 24 cm wide by 31 cm high. It has a white plastic comb binding. Plates cover still lifes, interiors, landscapes, flowers, etc. The photos, printed by gravure not offset printing as in the reprints , have a smooth tonal range. At the bottom of the front cover is a solarized photo of a woman with arms cradling her head The 6-page introduction is by A. The major differences from the original are: However, the photos are well-reproduced compared with the other two reprints i. The front cover shows a solarized portrait of Man Ray and a camera 67 ; the back cover reproduces the original front cover in color. The major differences are: However, unlike the East River edition, the portrait by Picasso and the texts in all three languages are facsimile reproductions. This Delano Greenidge not as Amazon indicates signature-bound paperback has a title of "Man Ray: It comes with an introduction by D. It has sturdy paper, little spotting of the photos, and a one-page bibliography at the end. Since both the lack of texts and the mediocre reproduction of the photos are problematic, I am giving this book only two stars. If you want to appreciate the original cover, the portrait by Picasso, and the texts as originally printed, obtain the Dover edition. These two editions are probably available elsewhere at Amazon. Examples of placement and size differences:

Chapter 3 : man ray photograph | eBay

Man Ray's iconic black and white photographs, originally published in Paris and New York in Introduction in English with French, German, Spanish, and Italian translations. Includes bibliography.

He was a painter, object artist, and a film maker. He was the very first artist whose images were more valuable to collectors than his artistic work. He therefore made a significant contribution to the evaluation of photography as a form of art. His early life Right from the moment he came into the limelight until his death, Man Ray did not allow much of his early life to be known, even denying that he once had another name other than Ray. Man Ray was born to Jewish immigrants from Russia. He was the only child before his family was blessed with another son and 2 daughters, the youngest child was born shortly after they relocated to Brooklyn in Ray was nicknamed Manny but changed his name to Man, and slowly started to use Man Ray. He also owned a small tailoring shop outside his home, enlisting all his children from a tender age. She used to make clothes from her own designs and create patchwork items out of scraps of fabrics. A number of clothing and sewing related items appear at every phase of his work and in nearly every medium. His high school education played a more important role in providing him with a firm grounding in drafting as well as other art techniques. He also educated himself with regular visits to art museums, where he learnt the works of Old Masters like ike Leonardo da Vinci , El Greco , Francisco Goya , and Caravaggio. As a student, Ray was inspired by Mr. Alfred Stieglitz, whose gallery he toured regularly, as well as Mr. Robert Henri, who was his high school teacher. At age 25, Ray had his very first one-man painting fair. His friendship with Duchamp, which spanned for 55 years, influenced their work and resulted in joint creative endeavors. Soon after graduating from high school in , Ray was offered a scholarship to study architecture but decided to pursue a career in arts. While his parents were unhappy with his decision, they supported his love for the arts, and even rearranged the modest living quarters of the family so that their son could employ the room as his studio. Ray stayed for 4 years working towards being a professional painter, while also earning some cash as a technical illustrator and commercial artist at various Manhattan companies. Surrealism and Dadaism Initially, Ray was inspired by cubism and expressionism. But when he met Marcel Duchamp, he started to add some movement to his works. His focus then changed to Dadaism. Dadaism challenged the then perceptions of art and literature, and advocated for spontaneity. In s, influenced by the writings of psychologist Sigmund Freud , the literary, intellectual, and artistic movement called Surrealism sought a revolution against the constraints of the rational mind; and by extension, they saw the rules of a society as oppressive. Surrealism also embraces a Marxist ideology that demands an orthodox approach to history as a product of the material interaction of collective interests, and many renown Surrealism artists later on became 20th century Counterculture symbols such as Marxist Che Guevara. Man Ray was the only member of Paris surrealist movement from the US. Among his popular artistic works at that time was The Gift , the sculpture which had two found objects. With the exception of a decade in Hollywood during WW1, he spent the whole of his life in France. During his time in France, Ray continued to be part of artistic avant garde, coming into contact with renowned figures such as Ernest Hemingway and Gertrude Stein. Man Ray started working in several mediums including sculpture, painting, film, and photography. His earliest artistic works w ere relatively static, influenced mostly by cubism and expressionism. Unlike many American artists who spent only a short time in Paris, Man Ray made it his home for 20 years. He went on to develop a career as a fashion photographer, capturing images for popular magazines in Paris. While in France, he produced brilliant art works which are today known as Rayogrammes - images created on a piece of photographic paper without a camera; the subject is placed directly on a piece of paper, light is exposed then the image is produced. The shadow of the object is what produces the image, which emphasizes the influence of the light and shadow instead of the importance of the picture itself. This photograph featured the naked back of his lover, an actor known as Kiki, styled after the painting by a French artist called Jean August Dominique. In a witty twist, Man Ray drew two black shapes on her back to make it appear like musical instruments. He also experimented with the method known as the Sabatier effect, which adds a silvery quality to the picture. He lived in L. A from to A few days after arriving, he met and started to

date Juliet Browner. They tied the knot after 5 years of courting in a distinctive triple wedding with Dorothea Tanning and Max Ernst. While Ray was a very successful photographer in New York and Hollywood, he returned to France in 1925. There, he continued to focus on his paintings. In his final years, Ray continued his finest art works, with exhibits in London, New York, Paris and other popular cities before his death. He died in his studio in his beloved city of Paris on November 18, 1976. He was 86 years of age. His works can be found in a number of museums around the globe, and to date he is remembered by many for his artistic humor and uniqueness. It has never been my object to record my dreams, just the determination to realize them. Please note that www.

Chapter 4 : - Man Ray Paris Photographs, by Man Ray; Delano Greenidge; Man Ray

This is a first edition, second printing of Man Ray's highly acclaimed, "Man Ray Photographs - Paris" published by James Thrall Soby (with Random House) & Cahiers d'Art, Hartford & New York / Paris in

Chapter 5 : Streetphotographers

The original is titled "MAN RAY / PHOTOGRAPHIES / PARIS" on one side the title page and "MAN RAY / PHOTOGRAPHS / PARIS" on the other side. It has a white plastic comb binding. Its cover, in color, shows the words "Man Ray" in the middle, a bust of Man Ray at right, a woman's head toward the bottom, etc.

Chapter 6 : Man Ray | Open Library

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 7 : Art & Photography Photographers Nonfiction Books for sale | eBay

A collection of Man Rays photographs from his first 14 years in Paris, it highlights his fertile imagination and provides the results of some of his experimental creations.

Chapter 8 : calendrielascience.com: Customer reviews: Man Ray : Paris Photographs,

First edition, second issue, of Man Ray's first photobook, inscribed on the title page to a fellow photographer, "For Charles Fraser with compliments of Man Ray Paris ," with rich heliogravures of his photographs and Rayographs, "regarded by some as amongst the greatest of the 20th century" (Parr & Badger).

Chapter 9 : Man Ray - Wikipedia

Man Ray (born Emmanuel Radnitzky; August 27, - November 18,) was an American visual artist who spent most of his career in calendrielascience.com was a significant contributor to the Dada and Surrealist movements, although his ties to each were informal.