Text to accompany “Another homage to the square”, a knock-off of a “well-known” work of art by Joseph Albers

*This image was created in the Square World of the Gargoyle program, version Beta.*

**BIOGRAPHY OF THE ARTIST**

\(b\) Bottrop, Ruhr, 19 March 1888; \(d\) New Haven, CT, 25 March 1976). Painter, printmaker, sculptor, designer, writer and teacher. He worked from 1908 to 1913 as a schoolteacher in Bottrop and from 1913 to 1915 trained as an art teacher at the Königliche Kunstdschule in Berlin, where he was exposed to many current art movements and to the work of such Old Masters as Dürer and Holbein. His figurative drawings of the next few years, which he kept hidden and which were discovered only after his death (many now in Orange, CT, Albers Found.), show that he applied these influences to his consistent concern with the simplest and most effective means of communicating his subject; he drew rabbits, schoolgirls and the local landscape in as dispassionate and impersonal a manner as possible. After his studies in Berlin he returned to Bottrop and from 1916 to 1919 began his work as a printmaker at the Kunstgewerbeschule in nearby Essen. In 1919 he went to Munich to study at the Königliche Bayerische Akademie der Bildenden Kunst, where he produced a number of nude drawings and Bavarian landscapes (Orange, CT, Albers Found.). [answers.com]

Albers's work represents a transition between traditional European art and the new American art. It incorporated European influences from the constructivists and the Bauhaus movement, and its intensity and smallness of scale were typically European. But his influence fell heavily on American artists of the late 1950s and the 1960s. "Hard-edge" abstract painters drew on his use of patterns and intense colors, while Op artists and conceptual artists further explored his interest in perception. [wikipedia.org]

**DESCRIPTION OF THE IMAGE**

The image consists of three differently-colored squares. The largest square is blue. The medium-sized square is red and about half the size of the blue one. It is centered horizontally on the canvas, slightly below the center vertically. The smallest square is orange and about half the size of the red one. The orange square is in the same place relative to the red square as the red square is to the blue one.

**ABSTRACT DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS OF IMAGE GENERATION**

To paint this image, I painted the blue square, painted the red square, and then painted the orange square. To paint the blue square, I made the painter thirteen times bigger, painted a blue square, and then made the painter its original size. To paint the red square, I moved down on the canvas, made the painter three times bigger twice, painted a red square, made the painter its original size, and then moved the painter back to its original position. To paint the blue square, I moved down more on the canvas, made the painter two times bigger and three times bigger, painted an orange square, made the painter its original size, and then moved the painter back to its original position.