

'The nail of the Louvre' (an allusion to the theft of the 'Mona Lisa'), Georges Léonnec, 1911

Locating Practice VA0788

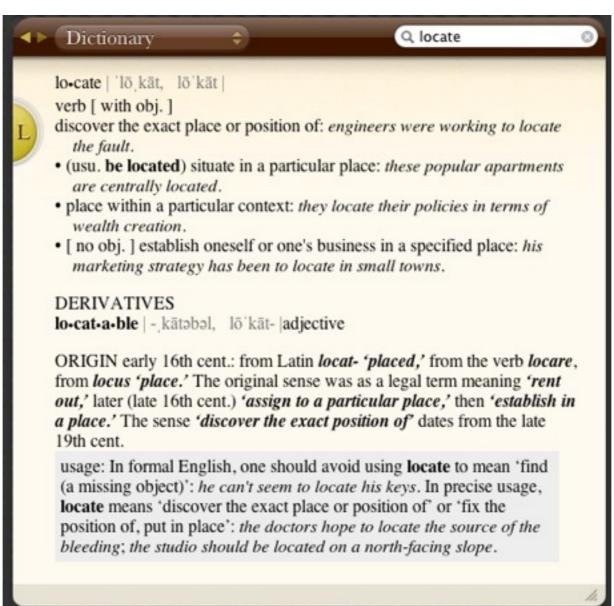
'to locate in time'

16th October 2013



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- situate in a particular moment, rather than place.





Price. H. (1946) *The End of Borley Rectory*, London: G. G. Harrap & Co.

Dingwell. E. J.; Goldney, K. M.; Hall, T. H. (1956) *The Haunting of Borley Rectory*, London: Duckworth.



Proust's lost paradise, geography (located where?) and history (located when?) at the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford.

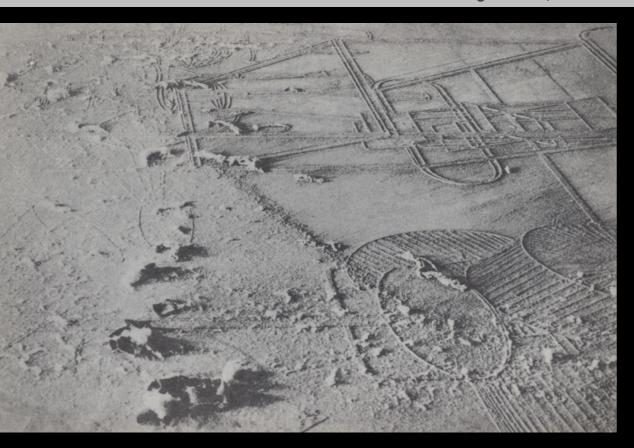
Deleuze, G. (2004) Proust and Signs: the complete text, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.





Four time categories in art (Kant?)

time taken to do
time taken to read
time implied by subject-matter
metaphysical time







Marcel Duchamp Large Glass or The Bride Stripped Bare by Her Bachelors, Even (1915 – 1923)















Establishing how (or whether) the past differs from the present and future is the main task in the metaphysics of time For the proponents of the so-called B-theory, there is no ontological difference between what is past, present or future: all events are equally real, wherever and whenever they occur. For the proponents of Presentism - much in vogue - reality is confined to the here and now: both past and future are equally (and completely) unreal. Between these extremes are the "Growing Block" theorists, who deny reality to the future but regard the past as real and growing thanks to the continual creation of new presents. There is also the "Moving Spotlight" view, which grants some degree of reality to both the past and the future, but holds that only those events that fall under the steadily advancing beam of the present are fully real.





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