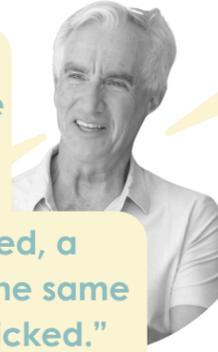


Traditional cameras use film and have shutters, like on your windows, to let light in. Chemicals in the film's coating change when they're exposed to light. When light hits the camera's film, it's called an exposure. Tom uses two exposures on one piece of film for a process called *double-exposure!*

Light is important to Clint's friend Tom, too. **Tom Schifanella** takes pictures, and to take a great picture, you need the right *lighting*, of course! But light does more than just brightening up the scenery for Tom's photos.



"To make a double exposure, you take an exposure, remove the film back from the camera and advance the shutter. When the film back is reattached, a second exposure is made on the same negative when the shutter is clicked."



check it out! at the BE@CHES museum Can you find this piece in the gallery? Look closely--those stars in the sky are actually flowers on the ground!



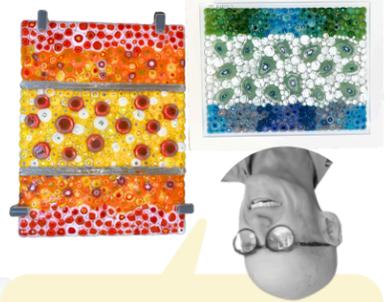
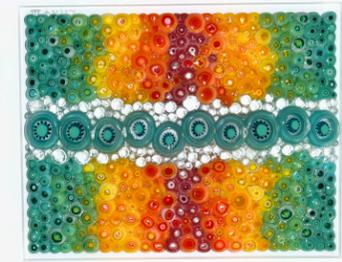
Tom's digital double-exposures work the same way, but with computer data instead of film. It's like taking two pictures in one!

When light looks colorless, it's actually many different colors of light traveling together. Certain types of glass can separate white light into colors.

check it out! at the BE@CHES museum Look closely at Clint's sculptures. Observe how they cast shadow. How do different parts of the piece interact with light in the environment around them?

"As light passes through thin layers of glass, the light spectrum is altered by the colored layers and changes the way we perceive the light."

Light travels in waves, and the color of visible light depends on the wavelength it travels in.



check it out! at HOME Got a prism? Try holding it up to a ray of light. See what happens!

"...double exposure photography can be traced back to the 1860s when William H. Mumler pioneered what he referred to as spirit photography."

Mumler used double-exposures for *spirit photography*. These pictures looked like real ghosts captured on film, but all the models were living people. It was a clever trick!

Scan **look it up!** the QR **Online** code with your device or ask your parents to scan it for you to learn more about Tom's photography!

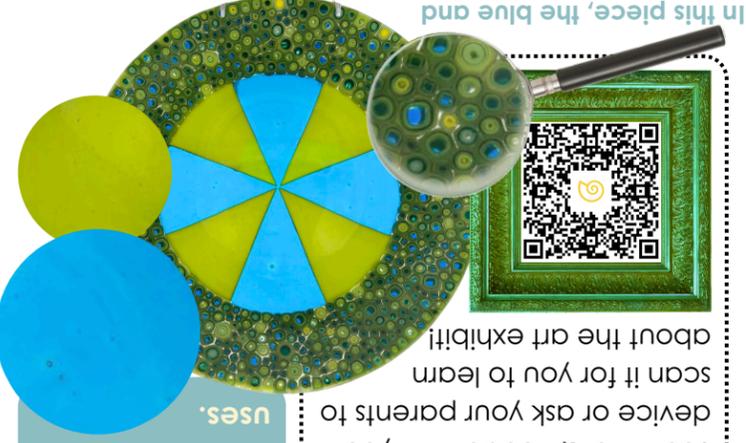


(Image courtesy of J. Paul Getty Museum)



Scan me!

These colorful discs, called *murrine*, can be picked up on the surface of a blown glass piece, like a vase, or fused into a sheet to make a new slab of glass that can be molded into all sorts of different shapes with special tools. When Clint arranges his *murrine* pieces, he thinks very carefully about the colors he uses. Scan the QR code with your device or ask your parents to scan it for you to learn about the art exhibit!



Tom's usual subjects are places in nature. This photograph shows a place where the movement of water has formed the land through a process called *erosion*. A river can carve out a curvy bend, or drop sand off where it meets the sea or marsh. Nature is always changing.



check it out! at HOME Use cyanotype paper from a craft store or the Museum shop to see how exposure to light can change chemicals and create an image. Place seashells, flowers, or other things from nature on the paper, then leave it in the sun for a while. Then rinse it off, let it dry, and check out your print!

The glass comes out of the kiln in rods, or canes, which go into Clint's other kiln while they cool. Then he slices the rods into the thin discs he uses in his art.

"I stack colored sheet glass in layers, similar to sedimentary rock. The kiln heats the glass to extrude through a hole in the bottom."

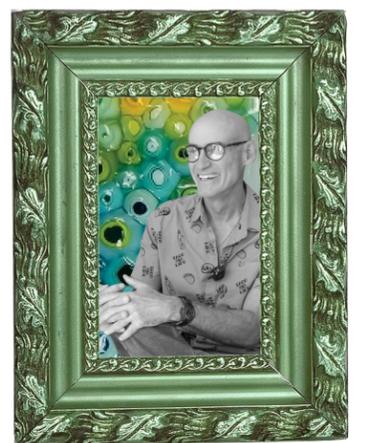
How does artist Clint Burbridge make his artwork using GLASS? With a special type of oven called a kiln!



turtle talk with Neville! **formcolor & light**



and Tom Schifanella



featuring artists Clint Burbridge