

## NOTSTOCK CONTACT PHONE NUMBERS AT MINOT STATE UNIVERSITY

Laurie Geller (701) 858 3282

Bill Harbort (701) 858 3108

MSU Switchboard 701-858-3000 or 1-800-777-0750

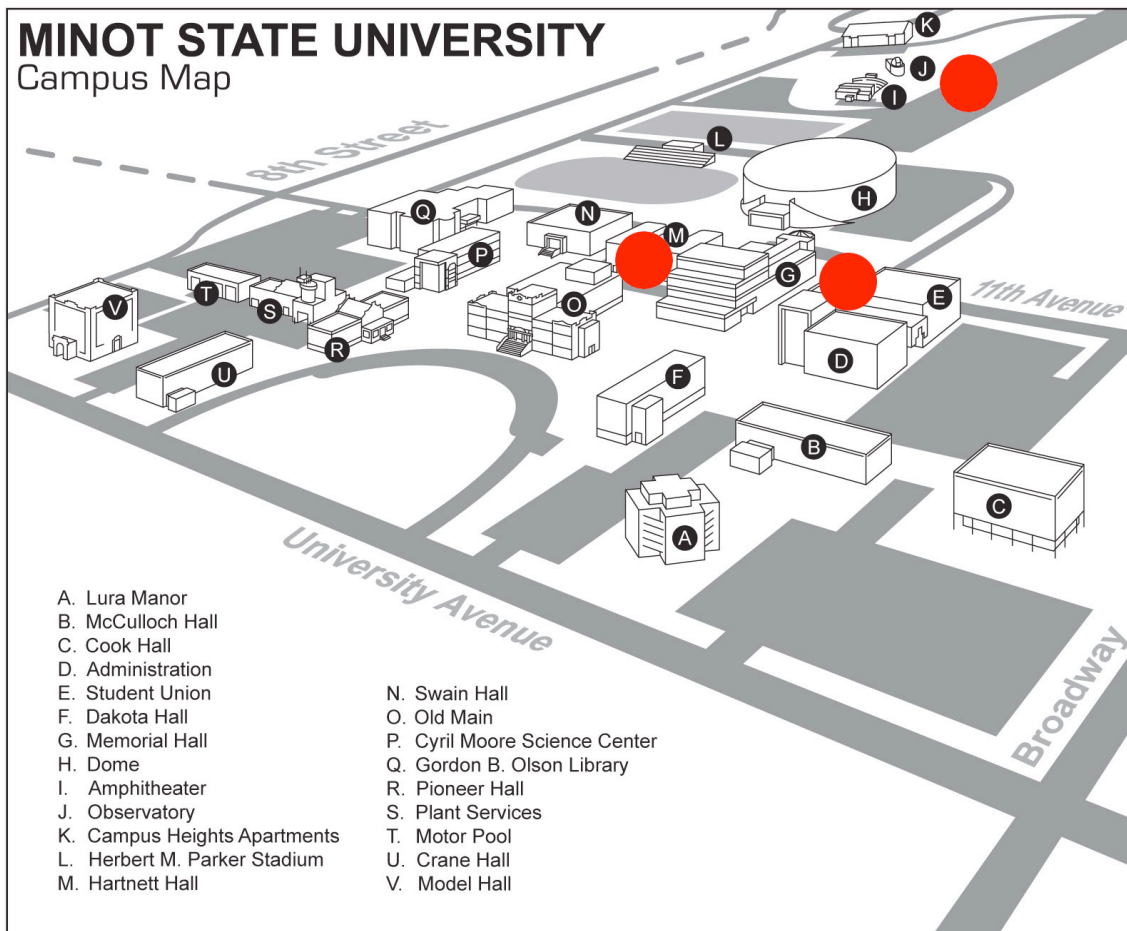
### MAP

Parking - East of the Amphitheater (RED DOT east of letter I)

### NOTSTOCK ACTIVITIES

Aleshire Theater (RED DOT at location M)

Student Center Beaver Dam (RED DOT at location E)



## **SCREEN PRINTING FYI**

To better prepare you and your students for screen printing at MSU NOTSTOCK 2010, the following screen printing materials have been assembled for you to use in your classroom.

### **History:**

- Of all the print methods in use today, screen-printing is one of the newest, yet it has ancient origins.
- It is one of the simplest, most direct procedures for obtaining multicolor images.
- The antecedent of screen-printing is stenciling, which was used to make symbols and decoration in prehistoric times.
- Evidence of early humans' clever application of a most familiar and accessible stencil, their own hands, on the walls of a cave.
- In the United States the screen print developed within the commercial printing industry. Posters, displays, signs, and billboards were produced using this method, in great quantities.
- It was a reduction method similar to one used for some relief printing. Only one screen was used and the largest color area printed first; then part of the design was blocked out with glue and a second color printed; and so on until the print was finished.
- The potential for printing on diverse kinds of materials and surfaces was the next big step in silk screening – furniture, lampshades, rugs, glassware, plastic, leather, toys and textiles – the possibilities were almost endless.
- By 1925 automated screen-printing machines had been developed.
- Eventually photographic processes became the most important of all processes in commercial screen-printing.
- It wasn't until the 1930s when a few artists and printmakers began to see silkscreening as potential for personal expression. However, because exhibition opportunities were limited, due the screen prints earlier commercial association, it was felt that a new name for the prints might link it to the fine arts. This is when the term *serigraph* was coined; *seri* the greek word for silk, and *graphos* the Greek word meaning to draw or write.
- With the advent of Pop Art, serigraphs became ever more popular and focused on replicating popular commercialism. No longer was the fancy word serigraph useful or needed. Artists were producing screen prints, and they were bold, huge, and multicolored.
- Andy Warhol was the father of Pop Art and prospered because of his early career as an advertising illustrator, as well as, James Rosenquist a former billboard artist, and Roy Lichtenstein knowledgeable in commercial printing processes. These three artists made people see silk-screening as a high art form.

### **Contemporary:**

- Screen printing is alive and flourishing today. It is used to make images and text on t-shirts, labels, circuit boards, electronics, medical devices, signs, snowboard and skateboard graphics, art prints, and posters for your favorite bands. You can find many of these posters at [www.gigposters.com](http://www.gigposters.com).