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Impressions Left by Isadora Duncan

Imagery - THF404 Inquiry Project

*You can click on images to find the embedded weblinks



Isadora Duncan in her signature Greek-inspired drapery (Dwyer, Irmscher, Peters).

Full body length, costuming, and good definition makes this a great reference for the digital painting.



Isadora Duncan surround by her students, "The Isadorables."

Her students were a large part of her life and career (Irmscher).



A Greek statue, circa 300 BC, showcasing the Greek drapery and imagery for which Duncan was known to have taken inspiration from (Dwyer, Irmscher, Peters).

Image Source: Google Arts and Culture - "Tanagra Figurine"



A drawing of Isadora Duncan by Jose Clara. Expresses her movement artistically and inspires creative ways of capturing her likeness and physicality in a visual art context.



Photo of Isadora Duncan taken by Arnold Genthe. Showcases her balletic movement style, with turnout and the use of relevé (standing on the balls of the feet), indicative of her ballet training and earlier lyrical period of movement (Yagishita 441; Yushkova 361).



This photo of Isadora was also taken by Genthe. She is again wearing a draped tunic of Greek influence (Dwyer, Irmscher, Peters).

It also highlights the delicacy and care surrounding her wrists which was an integral part of her movement (Yagishita 438).



"The New Woman became associated with the rise of feminism and the campaign for women's suffrage, as well as with the rise of consumerism, mass culture, and freer expressions of sexuality that defined the first decades of the 20th century. Emphasizing youth, mobility, freedom, and modernity, the image of the New Woman varied by age, class, race, ethnicity, and geographical region, offering a spectrum of behaviors and appearances with which different women could identify," (Rabinovitch-Fox).

~Historical Context~

By 1894 the term "New Woman" had been brought into the popular vernacular by press. The turn of the century marked a new generation of women and a new understanding of modern femininity (Rabinovitch-Fox).

Isadora Duncan, as a forerunner of modern dance, continued and furthered these social changes that brought about new images of womanhood and as part of the fight for more freedoms.

Image Source: see citation under Rabinovitch-Fox



~Historical Context~

"Isadora started to perform at the houses of many of the bourgeoisie" (Yagishita 439).

The end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century marked a transition from a colonial to an imperial colony which involved a shift towards capitalism (Gaido 1). This greatly affected property ownership and social class relations, including a 'bourgeois' class who could have Isadora privately perform for them at their houses.

Image Source: Vintag.es - "Amazing Photos of American Houses Around 1900"



~Historical Context~

Friedrich Nietzsche was a German philosopher who has been greatly connected to Isadora Duncan (Peters). The two share similar understandings and perspectives surrounding themes of religion, nature, beauty, rationality, and eternity, which all played deep and important roles in Isadora's style of dance (Peters). The connection to philosophy shows Isadora took great care in contemplating her principles.

Image Source: Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy - "Friedrich Nietzsche (1844–1900)"



~Nature References~

Isadora Duncan adored nature and often took inspiration from the Earth including animals and plants (Peters, Jankowski, Yagishita). She was adored for her remarkable abilities to represent nature with her movement (Jankowski).

For these reasons, these images from nature will be utilized in the making of the digital painting.

Source: <u>Pinterest</u> (linked to board with other images used for inspiration and reference throughout painting process)