

## Chapter 1 : BP Portrait Award - Howling Pixel

*BP Portrait Award Winner Dean Marsh (b) is a London-based artist who, following a Foundation course at Ravensbourne College of Design, has exhibited several times in the BP Portrait Award - in , , and*

But the green lobby has a name for this kind of diversionary PR. They call it greenwash. In the USA, the graphics and music were unchanged, but the advert carried a radically different message: Artists and non-artists across the UK are invited to submit their artworks to Art Not Oil, a touring exhibition which follows its big-budget rival around, highlighting the dirty issues that are nowhere to be seen in the hermetically sealed BP exhibition. Although both are made up of works submitted by members of the public, the two shows are chalk and cheese. Art Not Oil is grungy and low-key, a mixed bag in terms of talent. But while the Portrait Award resembles a morgue full of well-executed corpses, Art Not Oil is alive and kicking. The Portrait Award attracted over entries this year, all judged anonymously by a panel which includes the notoriously snooty art critic Brian Sewell and a man from BP. Around 50 short-listed paintings are on show at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, fitting beautifully into the temporary exhibition space. The selection is alarming. Photography has surely not destroyed the art of portrait painting as much as this show suggests. The artists have acted as machines, capturing every blood vessel and wrinkle as a camera would. Despite the rule which demands that the subject must sit for the painter, there is evidence everywhere of copying from photographs. These are technically astounding paintings, but in many cases spiritually bereft. In the race to beat the machine, the artists have become machines. Others have managed to retain a sense of poetry despite their photorealism. The oil on board has the polished glow of a 15th century Flemish painting, the sitter like a saintly monk anointed by a shaft of heavenly moonlight. Many traditionalists complain that conceptual art has robbed the art world of style and personal expression. In this competition, whose core aim is a return to traditional figurative values, the lack of style is perverse. Here is a perfect chance to explore the possibilities of paint, and yet so many artists are stuck in a rut of robotic precision. For some, the only way out is compositional drama. Two boys lean out of their sofa towards us, intent on their playstation, while their Asian granny sits back, a far away look in her eyes. The brushstrokes are loose and free, building up a head and shoulders which are arched, soft and slightly distorted, suggesting feigned superiority undermined by a vulnerable dishevelment. Bush and Blair make regular appearances, riding rodeo on missiles, oozing slugs out of orifices, and participating, fingers on the buzzers, in a deathly TV show. A quick look at the Art Not Oil website reveals that much of the best work is not on show at the Bongo Club, but there are one or two perfect demonstrations of what the Portrait Award should be about. The sky behind him is a plume of smoke, rising from a distant point on the horizon. The looming intensity of the dictator is communicated in colour and shadow, and the two little logos speak volumes about corporate power in world politics. The multi-coloured painting, again a far cry from the straitjacket of photorealism, introduces a bar chart with missiles and radar combined. The whole eye-catching composition brings together corporate spin, money and war in one simple equation. In fact, climate change is relatively low profile in Art Not Oil. The stakes have been raised, and of more immediate concern to the artists are war and death.

Chapter 2 : Painstaking artist wins £25, BP Portrait Award | UK news | The Guardian

*Out of Print. BP Portrait Award Essay by Philip Hensher 'One of Britain's most prestigious and lucrative art prizes' The Guardian The BP Portrait Award, now in its twenty-sixth year, is a popular fixture on the summer calendar, and is the leading showcase for young artists specialising in portraiture.*

Portrait

A portrait is a painting, photograph, sculpture, or other artistic representation of a person, in which the face and its expression is predominant. The intent is to display the likeness, personality, and even the mood of the person, for this reason, in photography a portrait is generally not a snapshot, but a composed image of a person in a still position. A portrait often shows a person looking directly at the painter or photographer, nonetheless, many subjects, such as Akhenaten and some other Egyptian pharaohs, can be recognised by their distinctive features. The 28 surviving rather small statues of Gudea, ruler of Lagash in Sumeria between c. Some of the earliest surviving painted portraits of people who were not rulers are the Greco-Roman funeral portraits that survived in the dry climate of Egypt's Fayum district. These are almost the only paintings from the world that have survived, apart from frescos, though many sculptures. Although the appearance of the figures differs considerably, they are considerably idealized, the art of the portrait flourished in Ancient Greek and especially Roman sculpture, where sitters demanded individualized and realistic portraits, even unflattering ones. During the 4th century, the portrait began to retreat in favor of a symbol of what that person looked like. In the Europe of the Early Middle Ages representations of individuals are mostly generalized, true portraits of the outward appearance of individuals re-emerged in the late Middle Ages, in tomb monuments, donor portraits, miniatures in illuminated manuscripts and then panel paintings. Moche culture of Peru was one of the few ancient civilizations which produced portraits and these works accurately represent anatomical features in great detail. The individuals portrayed would have been recognizable without the need for other symbols or a reference to their names. The individuals portrayed were members of the elite, priests, warriors. They were represented during several stages of their lives, the faces of gods were also depicted. To date, no portraits of women have been found, there is particular emphasis on the representation of the details of headdresses, hairstyles, body adornment and face painting. Profile view, full view, and three-quarter view, are three common designations for portraits, each referring to a particular orientation of the head of the individual depicted. Such terms would tend to have greater applicability to two-dimensional artwork such as photography, in the case of three-dimensional artwork, the viewer can usually alter their orientation to the artwork by moving around it.

2. Standing on the River Thames in the south east of the island of Great Britain and it was founded by the Romans, who named it Londinium. London's ancient core, the City of London, largely retains its

1. London is a global city in the arts, commerce, education, entertainment, fashion, finance, healthcare, media, professional services, research and development, tourism. It is crowned as the world's largest financial centre and has the fifth- or sixth-largest metropolitan area GDP in the world, London is a world cultural capital. It is the world's most-visited city as measured by international arrivals and has the world's largest city airport system measured by passenger traffic, London is the world's leading investment destination, hosting more international retailers and ultra high-net-worth individuals than any other city. London's universities form the largest concentration of education institutes in Europe. In , London became the first city to have hosted the modern Summer Olympic Games three times, London has a diverse range of people and cultures, and more than languages are spoken in the region. Its estimated mid municipal population was 8,, the largest of any city in the European Union, London's urban area is the second most populous in the EU, after Paris, with 9,, inhabitants at the census. The city's metropolitan area is the most populous in the EU with 13,, inhabitants, the city-region therefore has a similar land area and population to that of the New York metropolitan area. The London Underground is the oldest underground railway network in the world, the etymology of London is uncertain. It is an ancient name, found in sources from the 2nd century and it is recorded c. The earliest attempted explanation, now disregarded, is attributed to Geoffrey of Monmouth in *Historia Regum Britanniae* and this had it that the name originated from a supposed King Lud, who had allegedly taken over the city and named it Kaerlud. The possibility cannot be ruled out that the Welsh name

was borrowed back in from English at a later date, and thus cannot be used as a basis from which to reconstruct the original name. Until , the name London officially applied only to the City of London, two recent discoveries indicate probable very early settlements near the Thames in the London area 3. England

England is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. It shares land borders with Scotland to the north and Wales to the west, the Irish Sea lies northwest of England and the Celtic Sea lies to the southwest. England is separated from continental Europe by the North Sea to the east, the country covers five-eighths of the island of Great Britain in its centre and south, and includes over smaller islands such as the Isles of Scilly, and the Isle of Wight. England became a state in the 10th century, and since the Age of Discovery. The Industrial Revolution began in 18th-century England, transforming its society into the worlds first industrialised nation, Englands terrain mostly comprises low hills and plains, especially in central and southern England. However, there are uplands in the north and in the southwest, the capital is London, which is the largest metropolitan area in both the United Kingdom and the European Union. The earliest recorded use of the term, as *Engla londe*, is in the ninth century translation into Old English of Bedes Ecclesiastical History of the English People. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, its spelling was first used in The earliest attested reference to the Angles occurs in the 1st-century work by Tacitus, *Germania*, the etymology of the tribal name itself is disputed by scholars, it has been suggested that it derives from the shape of the Angeln peninsula, an angular shape. An alternative name for England is Albion, the name Albion originally referred to the entire island of Great Britain. The nominally earliest record of the name appears in the Aristotelian Corpus, specifically the 4th century BC *De Mundo*, in it are two very large islands called Britannia, these are Albion and Ierne. But modern scholarly consensus ascribes *De Mundo* not to Aristotle but to Pseudo-Aristotle, the word Albion or insula Albionum has two possible origins. Albion is now applied to England in a poetic capacity. Another romantic name for England is Loegria, related to the Welsh word for England, *Lloegr*, the earliest known evidence of human presence in the area now known as England was that of *Homo antecessor*, dating to approximately , years ago. The oldest proto-human bones discovered in England date from , years ago, Modern humans are known to have inhabited the area during the Upper Paleolithic period, though permanent settlements were only established within the last 6, years 4. Its sister paper *The Mail on Sunday* was launched in , Scottish and Irish editions of the daily paper were launched in and respectively. A survey in found the age of its reader was It had a daily circulation of 1,, copies in November Its website has more than million unique visitors per month, the Daily Mail has been accused of racism, and printing sensationalist and inaccurate scare stories of science and medical research. The Mail was originally a broadsheet but switched to a format on 3 May On this date it absorbed the *Daily Sketch*, which had been published as a tabloid by the same company. The publisher of the Mail, the Daily Mail and General Trust, is currently a FTSE company, the paper has a circulation of around two million, which is the fourth largest circulation of any English-language daily newspaper in the world. Circulation figures according to the Audit Bureau of Circulations in March show gross daily sales of 1,, for the Daily Mail. It cost a halfpenny at a time when other London dailies cost one penny, and was more populist in tone and more concise in its coverage than its rivals. The planned issue was , copies but the print run on the first day was ,, Lord Salisbury, 19th-century Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, dismissed the Daily Mail as a newspaper produced by office boys for office boys. By , at the end of the Boer Wars, the circulation was over a million, from the beginning, the Mail also set out to entertain its readers with human interest stories, serials, features and competitions. In the Daily Mail began printing simultaneously in both Manchester and London, the first national newspaper to do so, the same production method was adopted in by the *Daily Sketch*, in by the *Daily Express* and eventually by virtually all the other national newspapers. Printing of the *Scottish Daily Mail* was switched from Edinburgh to the Deansgate plant in Manchester in and, for a while, in , printing at Deansgate ended and the northern editions were thereafter printed at other Associated Newspapers plants. Before the outbreak of World War I, the paper was accused of warmongering when it reported that Germany was planning to crush the British Empire 5. It also has renewable energy interests in biofuels and wind power, the company has around 17, service stations worldwide. In , it became the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and in British Petroleum, in , the company expanded beyond the Middle East to Alaska and it was one of the the first companies to strike oil in the North

Sea. British Petroleum acquired majority control of Standard Oil of Ohio in 1911, formerly majority state-owned, the British government privatised the company in stages between 1981 and 1987. BP has been involved in several major environmental and safety incidents. In May 1938 a group of British geologists discovered a large amount of oil at Masjid-i-Suleiman in Mohammerah and it was the first commercially significant find of oil in the Middle East. The oil discovery led to petrochemical industry development and also the establishment of industries that depended on oil. The first chairman and minority shareholder of the company became Lord Strathcona, the refinery was built and began operating in 1912. In 1925, it became a shale-oil producer by establishing a subsidiary named Scottish Oils which merged remaining Scottish oil-shale industries. This business expanded and earned Wright a comfortable fortune, John Player bought the business in 1928. He had the Castle Tobacco Factories built in Radford, Nottingham and he had three large factory blocks built, but initially only one was used to process and pack tobacco. The other two blocks were loaned out to lace manufacturers until the business had expanded enough to use the additional space. One of John Player's innovations was to offer pre-packaged tobacco. Before this, smokers would have bought tobacco by weight from loose supplies and he also adopted a registered trade mark as a guarantee to the public that the goods could be relied on. The largest constituent of Imperial Tobacco was W. Two thirds of all the cigarettes sold in Britain were Players, in January 1930, Players sold nearly 3 billion. The popularity of the brand was mostly amongst the middle class and it was smoked in the north but other brands were locally more popular. A new factory was opened in the early 1930s on Nottingham's industrial outskirts, with road access and more effective floor space. On 15 April Imperial Tobacco announced that the Horizon factory would close in early 1931, bringing an end to cigarette and tobacco manufacture in Nottingham after over 20 years. The No 2 Factory, facing onto Radford Boulevard with its distinctive clock, John Player's brands are well known in motor racing from their long association with the Lotus Formula One team, and Norton motorcycle racing team. Player's brands also sponsored the Forsythe Championship Racing team in Champ Car racing until tobacco advertising through Canadian brands was banned midway through 1997, John Player began sponsoring Norton motorcycle racing in November 1977. Carl Randall is a British figurative painter, whose work is based on images of modern Japan and London. In 1997, his work was exhibited and auctioned at Christies New York, earlier in his career, he was included in the group exhibition Being Present at The Jerwood Gallery London, showcasing eight young UK figurative painters who primarily work from life. London Portraits are a series of 15 paintings made upon Randall's return to the UK, of people who have contributed to their fields in British culture, each sitter was asked to choose a location in London for the background of their portraits. The department is the world's largest broadcast news organisation and generates about 24 hours of radio and television output each day, the service maintains 50 foreign news bureaux with more than 1,000 correspondents around the world. BBC News domestic, global and online news divisions are housed within the largest live newsroom in Europe, parliamentary coverage is produced and broadcast from studios in Millbank in London. Through the BBC English Regions, the BBC also has regional centres across England, as well as national news centres in Northern Ireland, Scotland, all nations and English regions produce their own local news programmes and other current affairs and sport programmes. As with all media outlets, though, it has been accused of political bias from across the political spectrum. The British Broadcasting Company broadcast its first radio bulletin from radio station 2LO on 14 November 1922, on Easter weekend in 1923, this reliance on newspaper wire services left the radio news service with no information to report. Gaumont British and Movietone cinema newsreels had been broadcast on the TV service since 1929, a weekly Children's Newsreel was inaugurated on 23 April 1935, to around 1936, receivers. The network began simulcasting its radio news on television in 1955, televised bulletins began on 5 July 1955, broadcast from leased studios within Alexandra Palace in London. The public's interest in television and live events was stimulated by Elizabeth II's coronation in 1953 and it is estimated that up to 27 million people viewed the programme in the UK, overtaking radio's audience of 12 million for the first time. Those live pictures were fed from 21 cameras in central London to Alexandra Palace for transmission and that year, there were around two million TV Licences held in the UK, rising to over three million the following year, and four and a half million by 1956. This was then followed by the customary Television Newsreel with a commentary by John Snagge. It was revealed that this had been due to producers fearing a newsreader with visible facial movements would distract the viewer from the story. On-screen newsreaders

were finally introduced a year later in 1962. Kenneth Kendall, Robert Dougall, mainstream television production had started to move out of Alexandra Palace in to larger premises 1962 mainly at Lime Grove Studios in Shepherds Bush, west London 1962 taking Current Affairs with it. It was from here that the first Panorama, a new programme, was transmitted on 11 November 1962. On 28 October 1962, the Today programme, a radio programme, was launched in central London on the Home Service. In 1962, Hugh Carleton Greene became head of News and Current Affairs and he set up a BBC study group whose findings, published in 1963, were critical of what the television news operation had become under his predecessor, Tahu Hole. Amoco 1962 Amoco Corporation, originally Standard Oil Company, was a global chemical and oil company that was founded in 1901 around a refinery located in Whiting, Indiana, United States. Shortly after the merger, Amoco stations began a rebranding that saw the stations change their names to the BP marque while continuing to sell Amoco-branded fuel. Eventually all traces of the Amoco brand name were eliminated and the stations adopted the BP branding permanently, the firms innovations included two essential parts of the modern industry, the gasoline tanker truck and the drive-through filling station.

### Chapter 3 : BP Portrait Award - Wikipedia

*"Published to accompany the BP Portrait Award , held at the National Portrait Gallery, London, from 15 June to 25 September , Sunderland Museum & Winter Gardens, from 6 October to 27 November , and the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, from 17 December to 12 March "--Title page verso.*

### Chapter 4 : BP Portrait Award - National Portrait Gallery

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### Chapter 5 : BP Portrait Award : Philip Hensher :

*The BP Portrait Award received entries. The winner of the BP Portrait Award is Dean Marsh for Giulietta Coates. Dean Marsh (b) is a London-based.*

### Chapter 6 : BP Portrait Award (Book, ) [blog.quintoapp.com]

*Buy BP Portrait Award By Philip Hensher, in Very Good condition. Our cheap used books come with free delivery in the UK. ISBN:*

### Chapter 7 : Angela Reilly Biography 1962 Angela Reilly on artnet

*Entry to the BP Portrait Award exhibition is free; it runs at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, 10 October until 28 February , and Ulster Museum, Belfast, 11 March until 12 June*

### Chapter 8 : MAKING A MARK: Selected Artists and statistics - BP Portrait Award

*The BP Portrait Award is an annual portraiture competition held at the National Portrait Gallery in London, blog.quintoapp.com is the successor to the John Player Portrait blog.quintoapp.com is the most important portrait prize in the world, and is reputedly one of the most prestigious competitions in contemporary art.*

### Chapter 9 : BP Portrait Award - WikiVisually

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*the entries from this year's competition, this arresting book includes a fascinating essay by Philip Hensher and portraits of people in the old Persian bazaar in Tehran by Darvish Fakhr.*