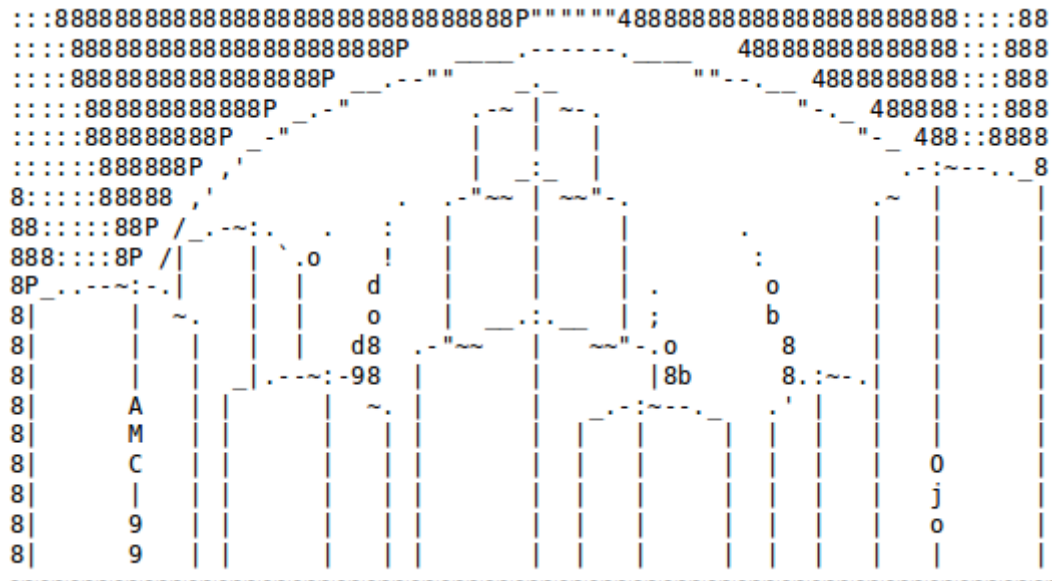


Emoticon, Emoji, Text II: Just ASCII



Artwork from [ASCII Art Dictionary](#) (possibly 1999). *This is the second in a three-part series to be published on Rhizome. The first part, exploring the history of the emoticon, can be found [here](#). The final installment (forthcoming) will explore the history of the emoji.*

1.

Following in the footsteps of Baudelaire—and paving the way for the Surrealists and the French New Wave—early 20th-century artist Guillaume Apollinaire cultivated a cerebral taste for the most sensational elements of modern life. A poet by calling and a publicist by trade, Apollinaire seized on the outrageous whether he found it in the avant-garde (he coined the term "Cubism" in praise of early paintings by Braque and Picasso) or mass culture (he called the serialized tales of fictional super-villain Fantômas "one of the richest works that exist.") Apollinaire's poetry fed on the chaos of Paris in the early 1900s. Take this representative passage from 1909's "Zone":

You read handbills, catalogues, posters that shout out loud:

Here's this morning's poetry, and for prose you've
got the newspapers,
Sixpenny detective novels full of cop stories,
Biographies of big shots, a thousand different
titles,
Lettering on billboards and walls,
Doorplates and posters squawk like parrots.

Apollinaire's 1918 book *Calligrammes* delved further into its source material, imitating its typographic forms to create pictograms in which the text echoes the image. For obvious reasons, the calligrammes are notoriously hard to translate, but to give you some idea: the following picture of a woman wearing a hat is made up of a text about a woman wearing a hat:

S
A
LUT
M
O N
D E
DONT
JE SUIS
LA LAN
GUE É
LOQUEN
TE QUESA
BOUCHE
O PARIS
TIRE ET TIRERA
T O U JOURS
AUX A L
L E M A N D S

Guillaume Apollinaire, "Salut monde dont je suis la langue éloquente que sa bouche Ô Paris tire et tirera toujours aux allemands" (Published in *Calligrammes*, 1918).

In "Il Pleut," Apollinaire rendered the rain as cascading letters, suggesting the interplay of natural phenomena with his beloved billboards and street signs.

Il pleut des voix de
 résumés comme elle
 étaient mortes même
 dans le souvenir
 c'est vous aussi qui
 pleut merveilleuses
 rencontres de ma vie
 où gouttelettes
 et ces nuages cabrés
 se prennent à hennir
 tout un univers de
 villes auricolaires
 écoute à l'écoute
 pleut tandis que
 l'oreille se tourne
 et s'écoute
 tout berce les liens
 qui se rotinent en
 haut et en bas
 pleurent une anole
 dans le

Guillaume Apollinaire, "Il Pleut" (Published in *Calligrammes*, 1918).

Glossing *Calligrammes* in a letter to a friend, Apollinaire wrote that they were "typographic precision made in a period when typography is winding up its career brilliantly, at the dawn of the new means of representation, cinema and the phonograph." If Apollinaire was correct that typography was witnessing a brilliant period, he was wrong that it was winding up its career.

As for cinema and the phonograph...

Handbills, catalogues, posters that shout, and posters that "squawk like parrots" all betray a modern impulse that found its fullest expression in the full-page Sunday comics, which freely layered text and image while juggling— whoosh! splat!—their connotative and denotative values.

Early picture shows—nephews of the Sunday comics—employed narrators who stood in front of the screen and talked to the audience, explaining what was going on or making jokes. The movie theater was marketed as an oasis from the chaos of urban life, but as screens got cheaper and more portable, moving pictures took their logical place in the city, which was everywhere. People could offer explanations or crack jokes themselves.

The two categories of representation that Apollinaire defined—"typography" on the one hand; "cinema and the phonograph" on the other—collapsed into each other on the World Wide Web, which hyperbolized the vernacular of the modern city.

It's no accident that today's Web-romantics embrace the same aesthetic and social agenda as a previous era's city-romantics. Aesthetically: speed; sensation; the blending together or overturning of traditional forms; one-upmanship; creative trickery. Socially: pluralism; agonism; the wisdom of crowds; justice in numbers and witnesses.

All of which could be summarized as: the sheer nearness of everything to everything else.

3.

Early interfaces for the Internet offered only official characters from the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII).

Developed and codified in the early 1960s through an obscure and prolonged collaboration between corporate technologists and government bureaucrats, ASCII (pronounced "ass-key") is based on the English alphabet, and comprises the characters we now recognize from contemporary computer keyboards.

Some of the most interesting artifacts of the early Web were termed "ASCII art," and consisted of pictograms and other visual patterns made from ASCII characters. The emoticon is an early, and relatively simple, example.

ASCII art was an aesthetic foreshadowing of what would become the culture's social vision for the Web: the Internet would be the paradisaical city of our dreams; the ultimate melting pot; the high-tech global village we'd been promised. Home to a natural, nearly-inevitable democratic virtue, it would be a place where your identity could merge with the crowd, and even be shed entirely; and a super-speed air-tram could transport you from uptown to down in the amount of time it takes to register for a gonzo pornography subscription service.

4.

Just as the fresco thrived in the chapels and mansions of Early Modern Europe, the golden age of ASCII art took place on Usenet in the 1980s. Usenet improved the functionality and expanded the scope of bulletin board systems; the trick was abrogating the need for a local server/hub, and instead transferring information just from one to server to the next, and the next, and back and forth and so on—similar to modern day peer-to-peer file-sharing programs. Usenet took advantage of the Internet by creating an interface that was cognate with the Internet's structuring conceit: decentralization, an important idea in the US in the 1980s.

In addition to the emoticon, the foundational works of ASCII art were "Spying at the Wall" and "Silly Cows." "Wall" and "Cows" were, like the emoticon, iterative and multi-authored, and the three works can be seen as the earliest known "Internet memes."

The purportedly first version of "Spying at the Wall" was composed of two underscores, an "m," another underscore, two "o"s, another underscore, another "m," and two more underscores. It conjures a little peeping Tom, wide-eyed, hands braced; a rapt but inscrutable gaze traveling endlessly through a burgeoning World Wide Web, peering over "the wall":

```
  _m_oo_m_      Spying at the wall.
```

Initial variations sought only to add emotional complexity.

```
  _m_oo_m_      REALLY spying at the wall.
```

```
  \,
  _m_oo_m_      Spying (terrified) at the wall.
```

```
  \ /
  _m_oo_m_      Spying (mistrustful) at the wall.
```

```
  ~~
  _m_oo_m_      Spying (surprised) at the wall.
```

```
  ""
  _m_oo_m_      Spying (scared) at the wall.
```

ASCII art techniques developed quickly. The kind of line drawing seen above developed into "Spying" animals such as these:

```
  \  /
  m 0 0 m      Mosquito spying at the wall.
  |
```

```
  *
  0 0
  m |V| m      Bird spying at the wall.
  v
```

```
  oo
  /||\
  m   m      Owl spying at the wall.
```

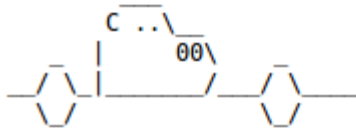
But in other animal variations, line drawing took a different shape:



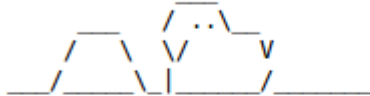
Dinosaur spying at the wall.



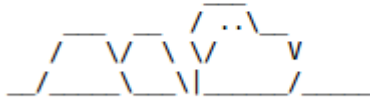
Dino spying at the wall.



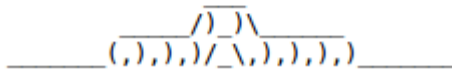
Hyppopotamus spying at the wall.



Dromedaries spying at the wall.

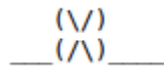


Camel spying at the wall.



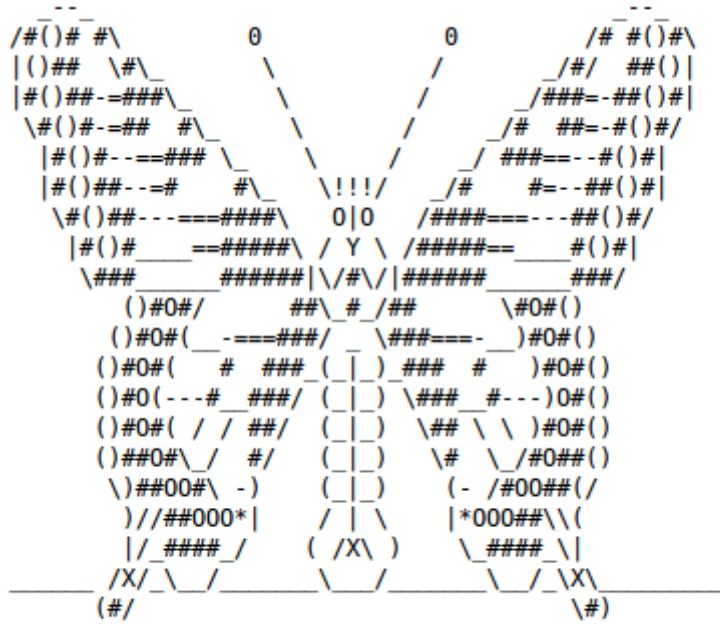
Earthworm spying at the wall.

Developments in the genre can be understood by comparing this simpler, presumably earlier, butterfly:



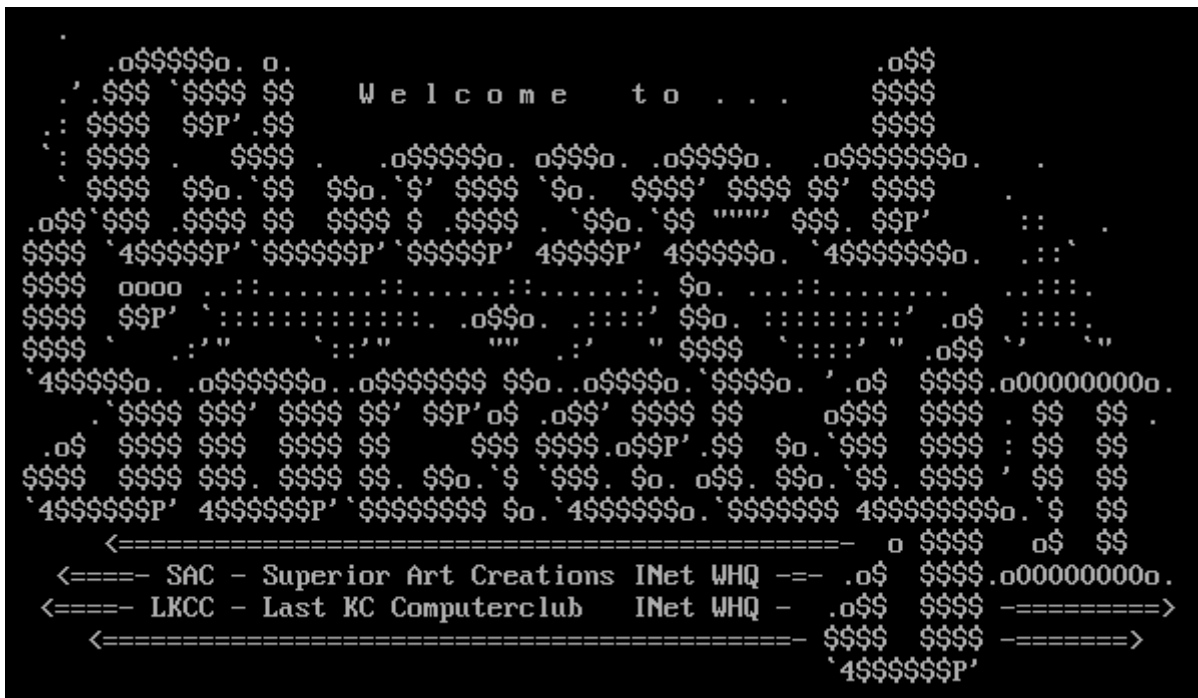
Butterfly spying at the wall.

With this more elaborate, presumably later version:



Butterfly spying at the wall.

In the above image, the wall serves little purpose, except to tell us that the butterfly is in repose, not flight. The idea of 'spying' remains visually underdeveloped.



Roy, *Closed Society* (2007). Screen capture of ASCII artwork.

6.

The introduction of graphical interfaces for the Internet put an end to the high period of ASCII art. The most common graphical interfaces for the Internet are called "Web browsers." These interfaces interpret many different character sets and file formats and establish a sense of continuity for users engaged in sending and receiving billions of fractured electronic signals around the globe.

The first commercial Web browser, Mosaic, was released in 1993. The first video live-streamed on the Web was a June 24, 1993 performance by SoCal garage rock group Severe Tire Damage, whose bassist at the time was the chief scientist at Xerox, a company in the middle of developing live-streaming software.

The following years saw several different companies—Windows, Apple, and RealNetworks, mostly—frantically trying to codify Internet video and image formatting.

These years saw two other, related developments: the creep of Internet culture into popular culture at large in films like *Hackers* and *The Net* (both 1995), and the first recognizable net-native avant-garde art movement.

Mid-90s artists such as Vuk Cosic, JODI, and Alexei Shulgin were grouped under the term "net.art," and while the work under this label was various, all of it shared a desire to disrupt the system of continuity that had been introduced by Web browsers and codified by corporate Web design.

Art collective JODI, for instance, made websites that would pop open so many windows that browsers would malfunction and close down. The strategy was called "browser crashing."

Throughout the 90s, net.artist Vuk Cosic worked primarily with ASCII characters. His most famous work is "ASCII History of Moving Images," from 1998.

The series renders iconic scenes from the history of cinema and television in ASCII characters. With selections from Eisenstein, Hitchcock, and Antonioni, the series climaxes with Cosic's most brilliant choice. Nowhere else in Cosic's work is his representational mode so perfectly at odds with the aim of the original work. And it was eerily apposite for Cosic to finish his series by transforming an early representation of an act whose depiction would become central to so much of our Internet culture.

User FILMDATA01 updated the artwork to YouTube in 2008—Cosic's ASCII rendering of [a scene from the 1972 film Deep Throat](#).

The look of Cosic's "ASCII History of Moving Images" was borrowed by the Wachowski brothers, who, somewhat poignantly, used it in their 1999 film *The Matrix* to imagine what a simulated city might look like to someone who could see through its illusions.

7.

ASCII art only ever flourished as a truly popular genre in the form of emoticons, which in the 2000s were eclipsed by the Japanese Corporation SoftBank's supplemental character set of "Emoji." (Emojis will be the subject of the next and final installment of this series of essays.)

ASCII art persists now mostly as a connoisseur's medium.

The majority of extant ASCII artworks remain undated, but this rendering of Apollinaire's "Il Pleut" was probably created after artists in the medium started historicizing themselves, maybe some time around 1998, the year the "[Dancing Baby](#)" became the first Internet meme to attract the attention of corporate media, appearing on news stories and making its way into Fox's *Ally McBeal*.

Il pleut

il pleut des voix de femmes comme si elles étaient mortes même dans
ces nuages cabrés se prennent à hennir tout un univers de villes a
écoute s'il pleut tandis que le regret et le dédain pleurent une ancien
écoute tomber les liens qui te retiennent en haut et en bas

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Personally, my favorite piece of ASCII art, also undated, is a map of Leopold Bloom's path through Dublin in James Joyce's *Ulysses*. A painstaking labor of love, and a work that knots together its form and subject to make visible the conditions of its own historical occurrence, the image recalls the dream of a city knit together by people's stories and desires—a world wide web that never came to fruition.

J34: Whitworth and Claude roads. Memorial bench for JSJ proposed by James in 1934 letter but never carried thru [e644]
 Mu: uncle John Murray's (cf 'Clay')
 He: 'Heron's' attack in PoA2 c1895
 J99: Convent avenue, Fairview (summer only)
 J00: 13 Richmond avenue, Fairview (Oct99-May00)
 J97: 29 Windsor avenue, Fairview (Oct96-Jun99) (1904 valuation: £17)
 J01: 8 Royal terrace, Fairview (May00-Oct01)

J01 ~~~~~ AH WM \888888888888
 J96\ \888888888888

J01: 32 Glengariff parade (Oct01-Sep02)
 J96: 13 North Richmond street summer only? (approx 1904 valuation: £19)
 AH: Alfred Hunter, Ballybough road. Maybe the site where Hunter took Joyce after fracas [pc231]
 WM: William Murray and Aunt Jo, North Strand road, Fairview (approx, 1902?-1904)

L04 Sh J93 \ \8888888888
 J03 | \8888888888

L04: 7 Eccles street
 J03: (uncertain, late 1903) Waverly House, Hardwicke street (cf 'The Boarding House')
 Sh: Sheehy's
 J93: 14 Fitzgibbon street Nov92-Jul94 (approx 1904 valuation: £25)

L93 \ Bv \ \88888888
 J09 BC \ F95 | \88888888
 KI \ nt \ \SI 888

L93: City Arms hotel
 KI: King's Inns (cf "A Little Cloud")
 J09: 44 Fontenoy (Aug, Nov-Dec 1909)
 BC: Black Church (Ulysses ch15 passim)
 Bv: Belvedere college
 F95: Flynn's Drapery in "The Sisters"
 nt: nighttown (PoA2 and Circe)
 SI: Smoothing Iron bathingplace [Encounter]

Ch BK FJ | \888888
 Liffey \ Eu mg | |888888

Ch: Church street chapel (PoA3 confession)
 BK: Barney Kiernan's pub (Ulysses ch12)
 lib: Capel street library
 V09: Volta theatre, 45 Mary street
 FJ: Freeman's Journal (Ulysses ch7)
 Gh: Gresham hotel (cf 'The Dead')
 Eu: cabman's shelter (Ulysses ch16)
 mg: City morgue (after play in PoA2)

~~~~~ Or ~~~~~ 88888888888888888888  
 Ush ~~~~~ Ac ~~~~~ 88888888  
 A&E | ~ 88

Ush: Misses Flynn's, Usher's Island (cf 'The Dead')  
 A&E: Adam & Eve's (FW003)  
 Or: Ormond hotel (Ulysses ch11)  
 Ac: Antient Concert Rooms (cf 'A Mother')

Fh | Enc ~  
 DB NL L95 |

DB: Davv Bvrne's (Ulysses ch8)

