

The Media of Art: Or How is Art Made? From What is Art Made?

2D Art

(Ch. 6-10)

Drawing

Sketchbook- visual diary

From observation, three figures in the upper left

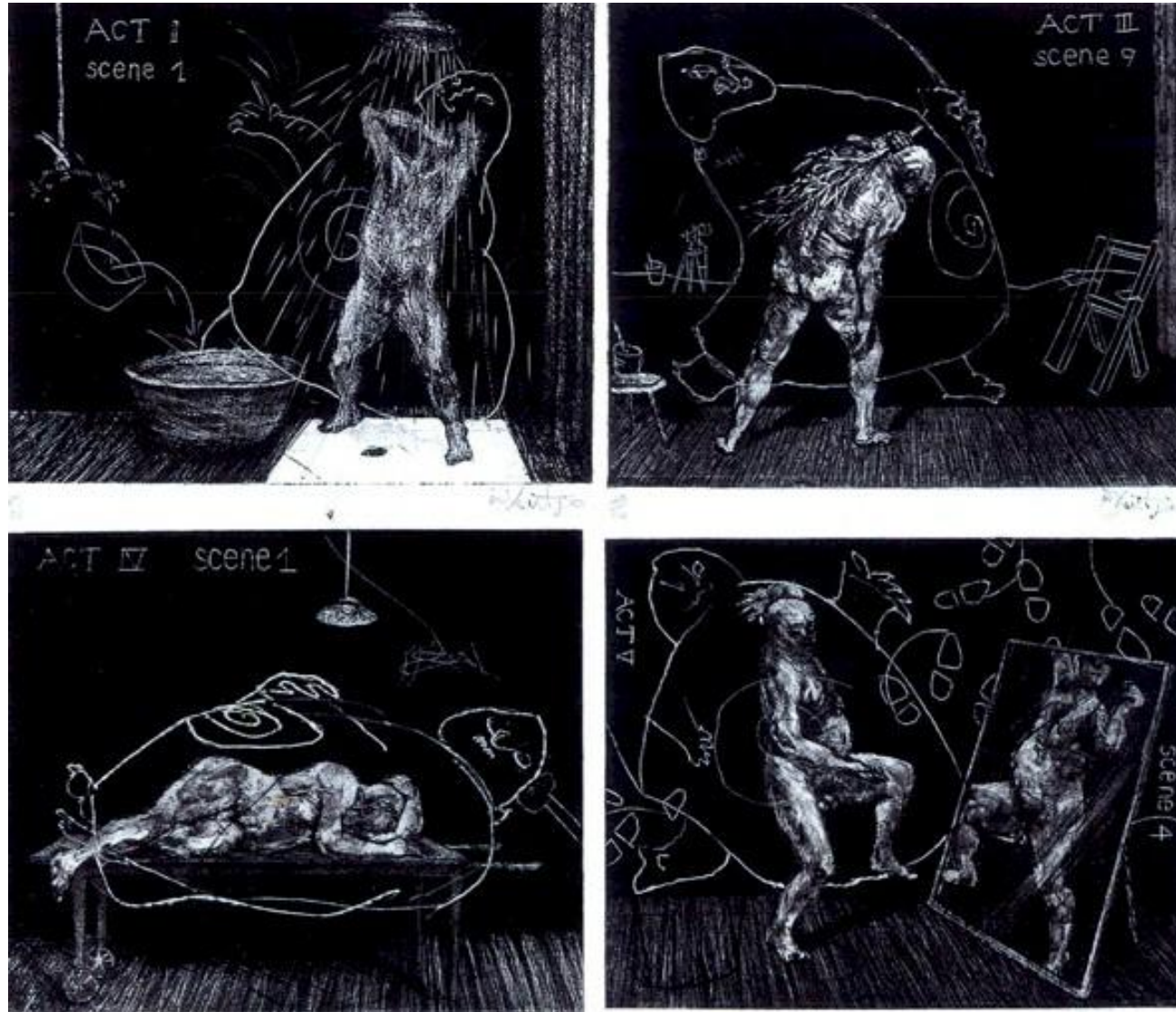


Leonardo da Vinci, Three Seated Figures and Studies of Machinery, he's a "Renaissance Man"

Projective drawing- from imagination or memory

Idea sketches for some mechanical devices he's inventing in the bottom right

Projective drawing- from imagination or memory



Drawings, final works of art **and** Storyboard for an animated film, a more complex work

Purposes of Drawing

As a notation, sketch, or record of something seen, remembered, or imagined

As a study or preparation for another, usually larger and more complex work

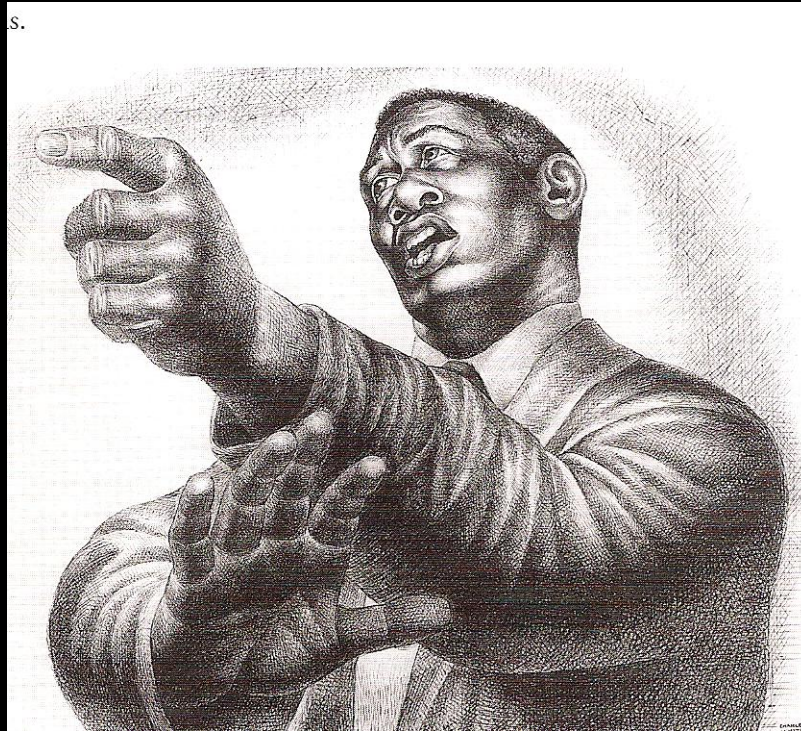
As an end in itself, a complete work of art

Cartoon- type of preparatory drawing; a full-sized drawing made as a guide for a large work

Usually as a guide for a large fresco painting

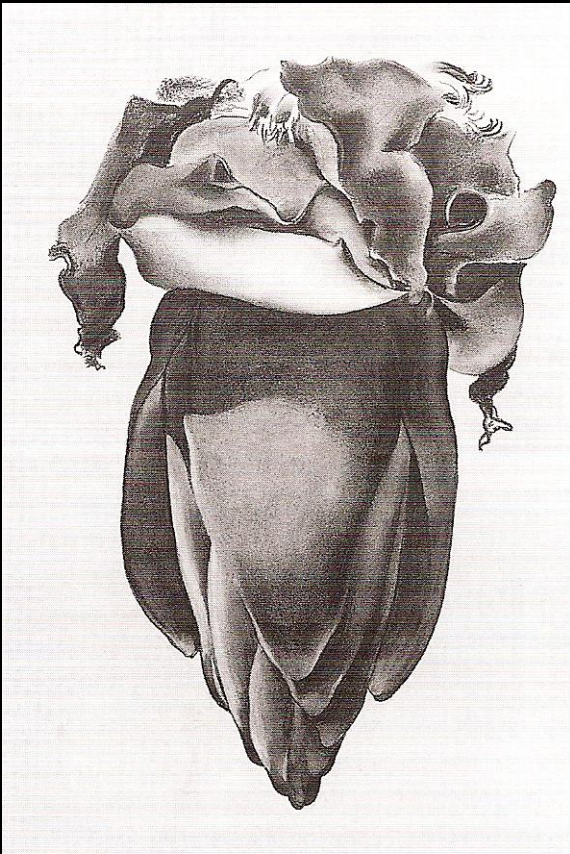


Hatching- build up values of color with parallel lines or with cross hatching, various types of line

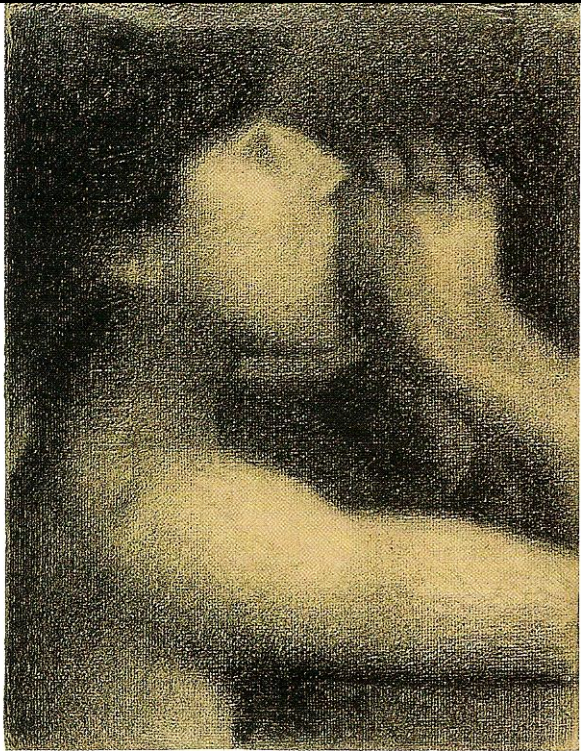


Dry Media- pencil, charcoal, conte crayon, and pastel

Charcoal- potential for showing gradations of shade



151 Georgia O'Keeffe.
BANANA FLOWER. 1933.
Charcoal and black chalk on paper. 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ " \times 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ".
The Museum of Modern Art, NY/Licensed by Scala-Art Resource, NY. Given
anonymously (by exchange). Photograph © 2002 Museum of Modern Art, NY.
© 2002 The Georgia O'Keeffe Foundation/Artists Rights Society (ARS), NY.



152 Georges Seurat.
L'ECHO, Study for UNE BAIGNADE, ASNIERES.
1882–1891.
Black conte crayon. 12 $\frac{15}{16}$ " \times 9 $\frac{7}{16}$ ".
Yale University Art Gallery, New Haven. Bequest of Edith Malvina K. Wetmore.
1966.80.11.

Conte crayon- semi-hard chalk with enough oil in the binder to make it adhere to smooth paper

Pastels- rich stokes of color and subtle blends



Painting

Painting- the medium, paint, and the process of its application are a major part of the message



Large brush strokes of thickly applied oil paint contrast with the smooth gradations of paint in sky

Paints consist of three parts:

- Pigment- provides color
- Binder- mixes with pigment to hold its particles together and attach it to the surface
- Vehicle- spreads the pigment

Watercolor- apply pigments suspended in a solution of water and gum arabic to white rag paper



egg tempera (egg yolk is binder)- it has a luminous, slightly matte (not shiny) surface when dry
Used by the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans; perfected during Medieval period for painting on panel



tempera on canvas- clear, brilliant quality results from painting on a ground of very white gesso, which is a preparation of chalk or plaster of Paris and glue

Oil- Flemish developed paint made with linseed oil pressed from the seeds of a flax plant



Oil on wood panel, which is covered with smooth layers of gesso, which is a preparation of chalk or plaster of Paris and glue

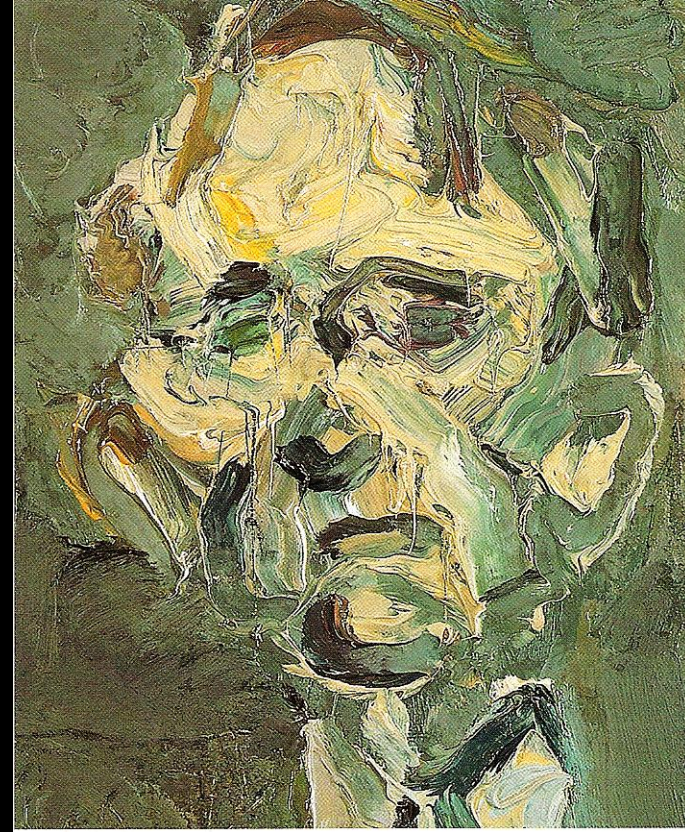
Oil has advantages over tempera:

- Increased opacity, better covering power
- And when thinned, greater transparency
- Slow drying time enables blending and change
- Pigment colors in oil change little when drying
- Aging does make it darken and yellow
- Canvas vs. heavy wood panel

Impasto- oil paint applied thickly, making apparent the physical nature, the materiality, of oil paint



Rough strokes



Smears and globs of paint- texture and tactile

Acrylic- synthetic painting medium; pigments are suspended in acrylic polymer medium

Produces a fast drying and flexible film



Acrylics work best when paint is applied quickly with little blending

(An airbrush or spray guns are acrylic)

Fresco- finely ground pigments suspended in water are applied to a damp lime-plaster surface
Because the plaster dries quickly only the portion that can be painted in one day is prepared



Once the painting has dried, it is part of the wall!

Completion of the chemical reaction occurs slowly, enriching the colors as the fresco ages

Printmaking

The term printmaking describes:

- A variety of techniques developed to make multiple copies of a single image
- Techniques for both printing and paper making came from China
- By the 9th century, Chinese were printing pictures
- By the 11th century, they had invented but seldom used moveable type
- Printmaking was developed in Europe in the 15th c. first for religious icons
- Then illustrate books printed with movable type
- Most original prints are numbered to indicate the total number of prints pulled
- Artist's proof- when a satisfactory stage is reached, the artist makes a few prints for her record, for personal use

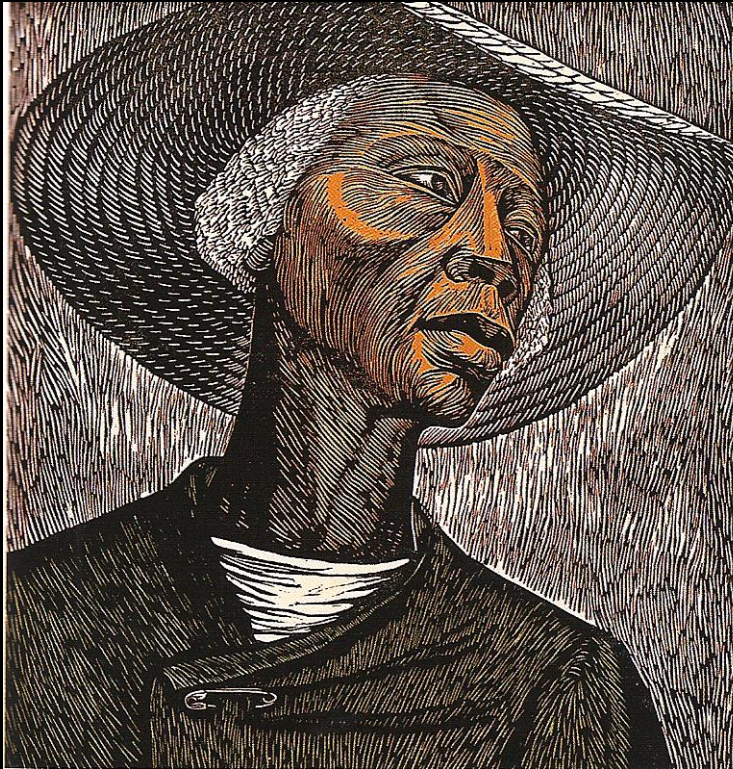
RELIEF printing- cut away, leaving the design to be printed in relief at the level of the original surface

Woodcut, wood engraving, linoleum cut



Woodblock print on paper

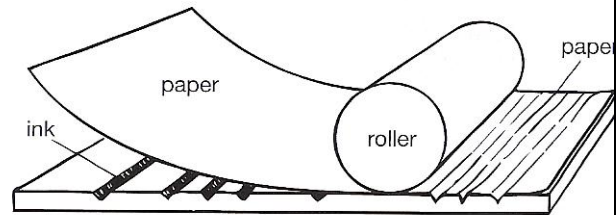
Linoleum cut (linocut)- modern development in relief printing



179 Elizabeth Catlett.
SHARECROPPER. 1970.
Color linocut on cream Japanese paper. 15½" × 10½".
The Art Institute of Chicago. Restricted gift of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Hartman. 1992. 18
Photograph: © 2002 The Art Institute of Chicago. All rights reserved.
© Elizabeth Catlett. Licensed by VAGA, NY.



180 RELIEF.



181 INTAGLIO.

INTAGLIO- the opposite of relief: areas below the surface hold the ink

Engraving- lines are cut into the polished surface of a plate with a burin, engraving tool. This exacting process takes strength and control and a clean line is desired; any rough edges of the groove must be smoothed down with a scraper.

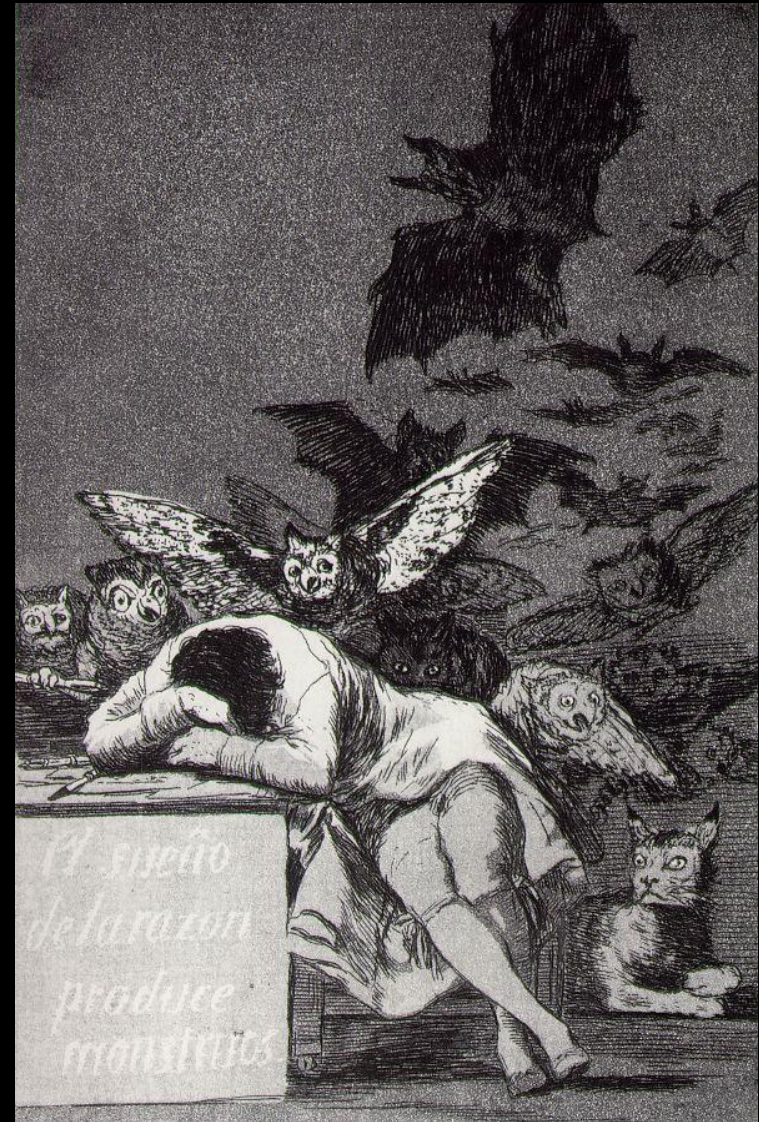


Albrecht Durer, The Knight, Death, and the Devil, 1513, engraving

Etching- preparation of a metal plate with a ground, which is a protective coating of acid resistant material that covers the copper or zinc; printmaker draws through the ground with a pointed tool, exposing the metal; finally, the plate is immersed in acid. Acid bites into the plate!



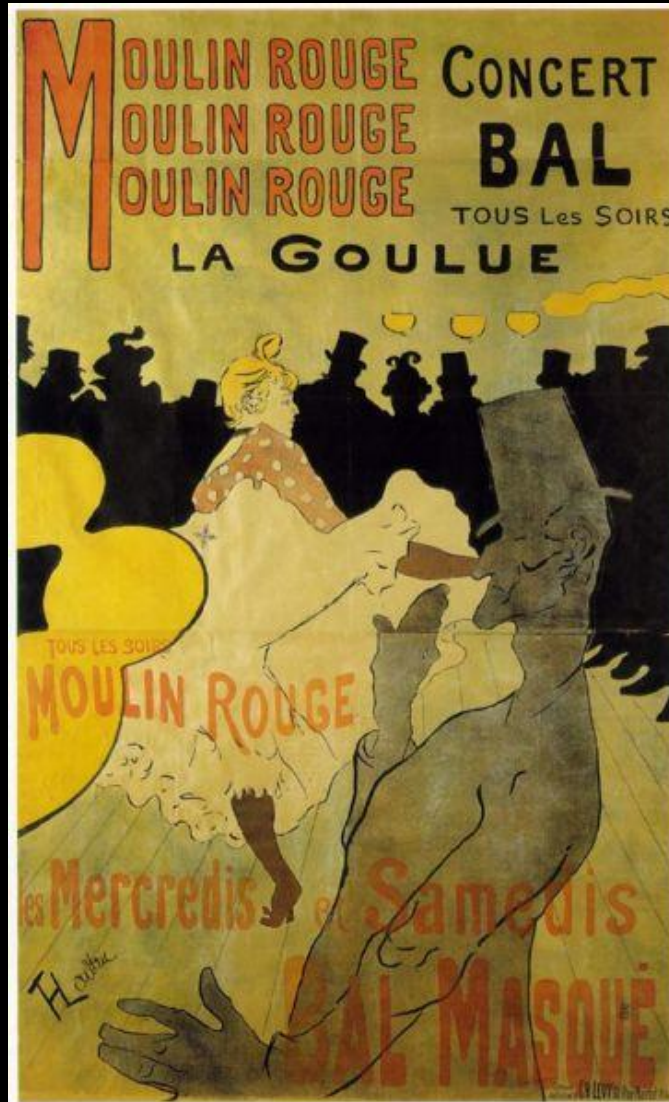
Engraving- Precision of the lines



Etching- Freedom of the lines

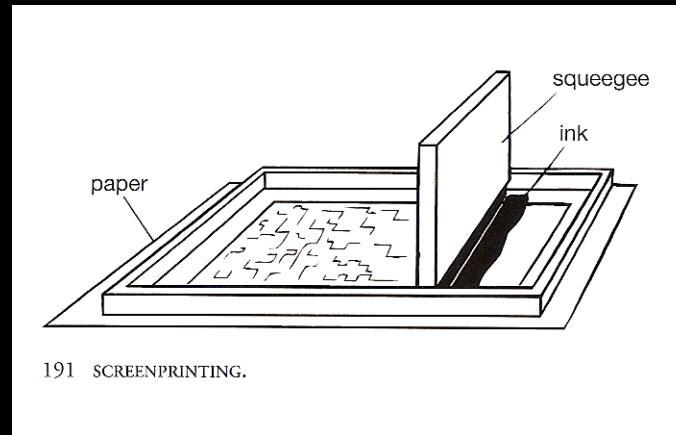
LITHOGRAPHY- surface printing process based on mutual antipathy of oil and water

Lends itself to a direct manner of working- artist draws on stone/ plate directly without any cutting

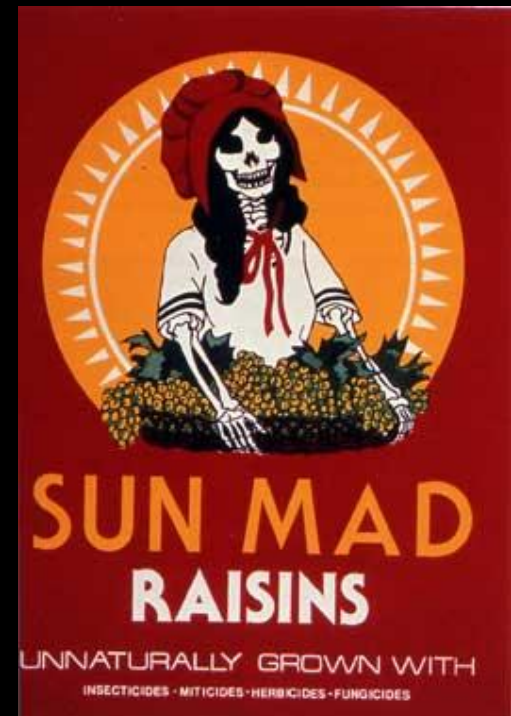


Poster, lithograph printed

SCREENPRINTING- stencil printing, adhere stencil to a screen made of silk fabric stretch across a frame
With a squeegee, ink is pushed through the fabric in the open areas to make an image of the stencil on the material



Each separate color requires a different screen



Photography

Louis Daguerre's daguerreotypes- he perfected an older process

Process involved fixing on a sheet of pewter an image made by exposing the sensitized metal plate to light for eight hours



Moving figures made no lasting impressions on the plate , could record only stationary objects

Except for one man, stayed still long enough! The first person to appear in a photograph

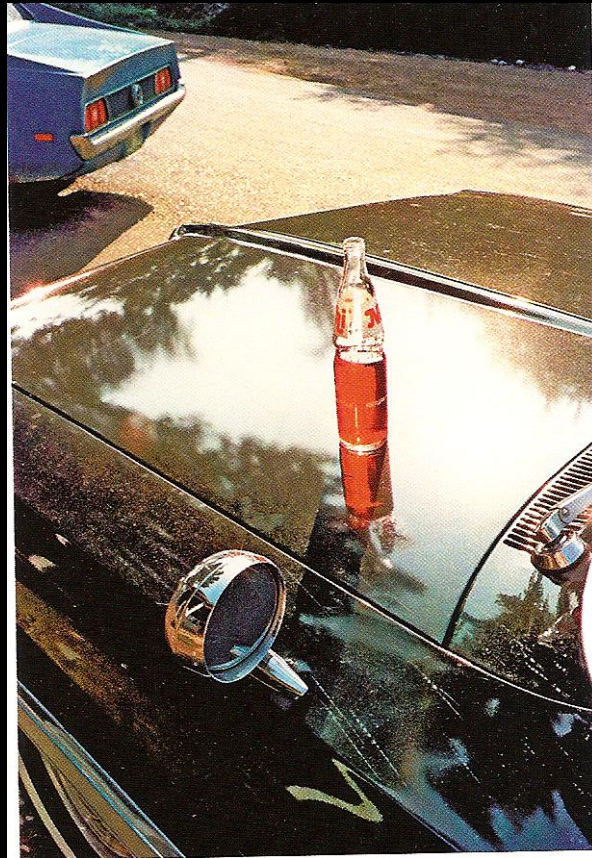
Photography as an art form



Photography and social change- child labor laws

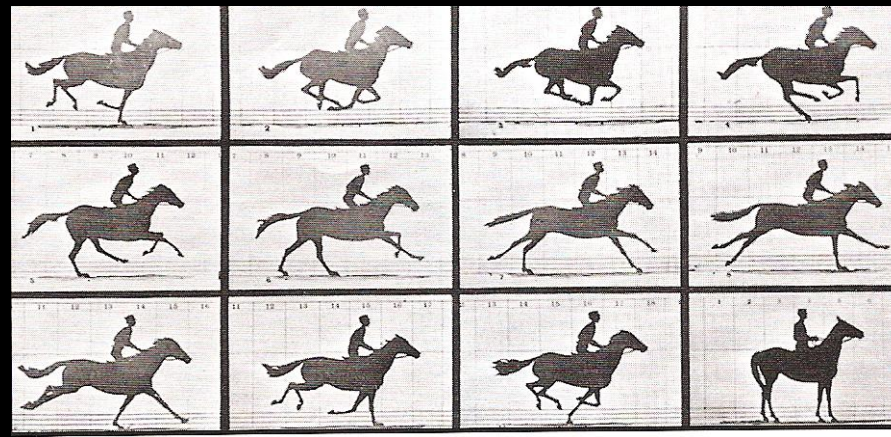


Color photography- invented 1907, positive color transparencies; 1932, Kodak began making color film



Black and white photography was elevated over color until the 1970s

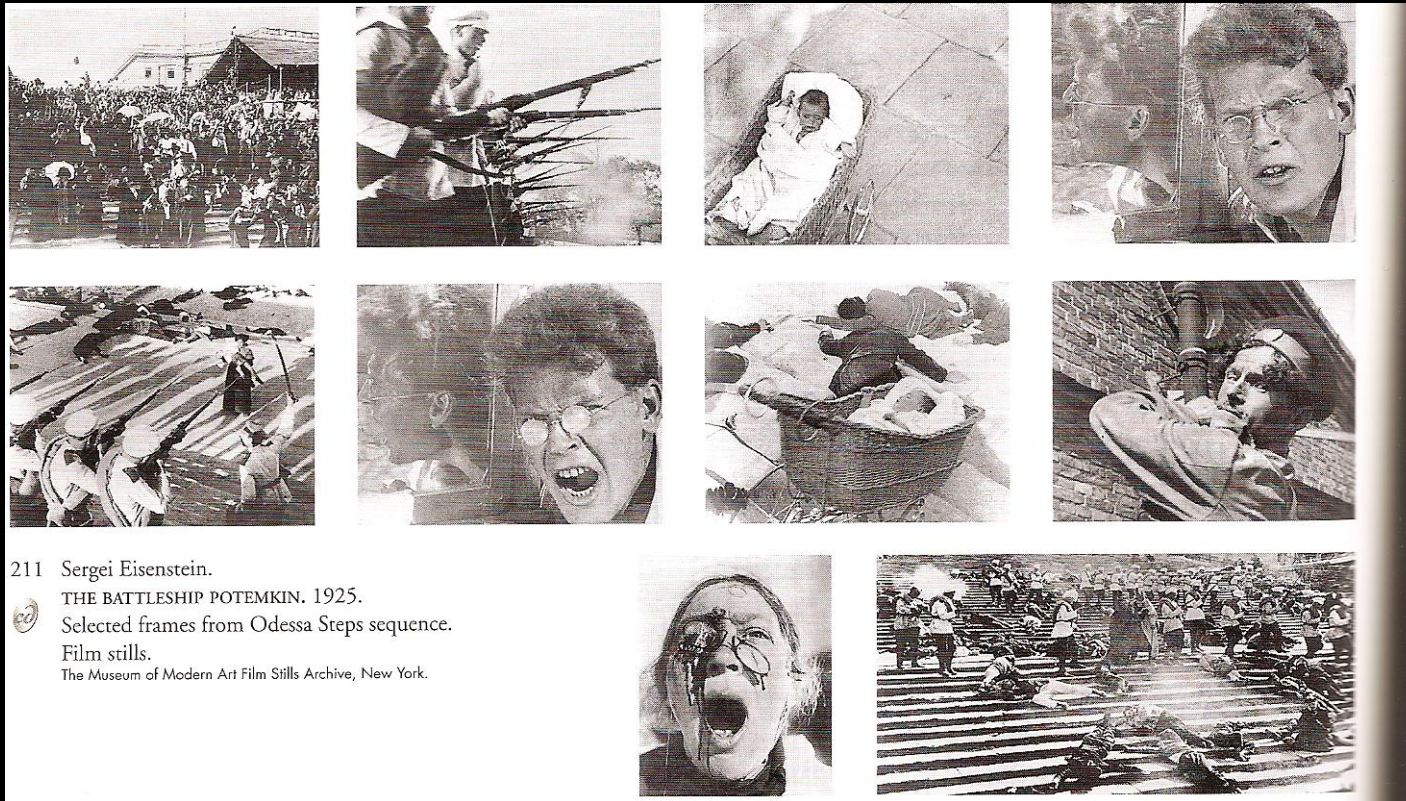
Persistence of vision- makes possible the illusion of motion, the brief retention of an image by the retina of our eyes after the stimulus is removed



Photographer proved that when a horse runs, all four legs are off the ground at one time

Film: The Moving Image

Montage- the editing technique of combining a number of very brief shots, representing distinct but related subject matter, in order to create new relationships, build strong emotion, or indicate the passage of time



Close-up- shows only the actor's face, expression, emotion

Long shot- from a distance to emphasize large groups of people or a panoramic setting

Video Art

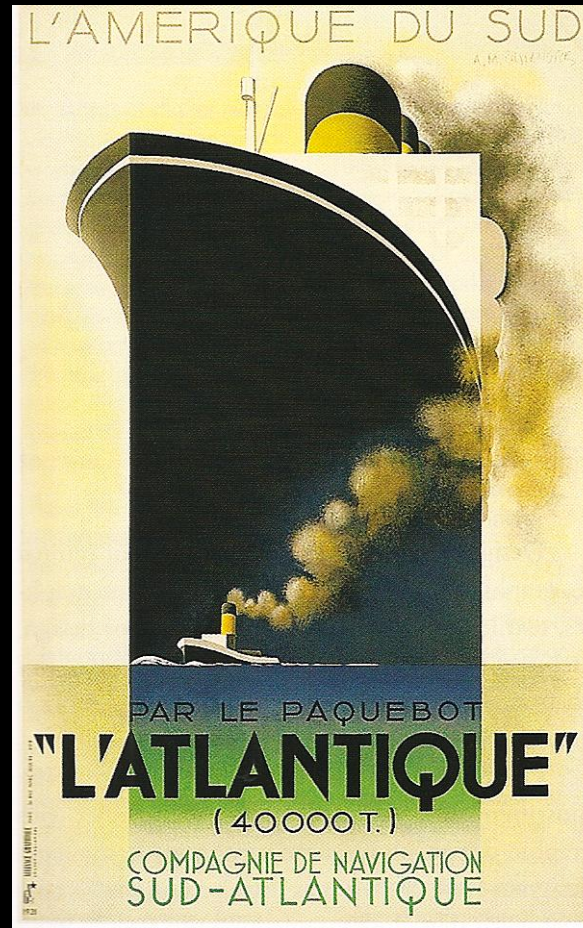
Video is the medium for television, the electronic transmissions of still or moving images



Video synthesizer- machine that generates brilliant color patterns that could be programmed to develop from black and white input; this video uses such a machine

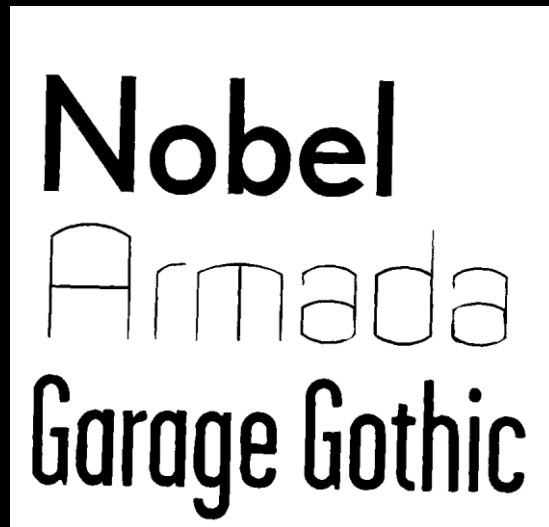
Graphic Design

Graphic Design- refers to the process of working with words and pictures to create solutions to problems of visual communication



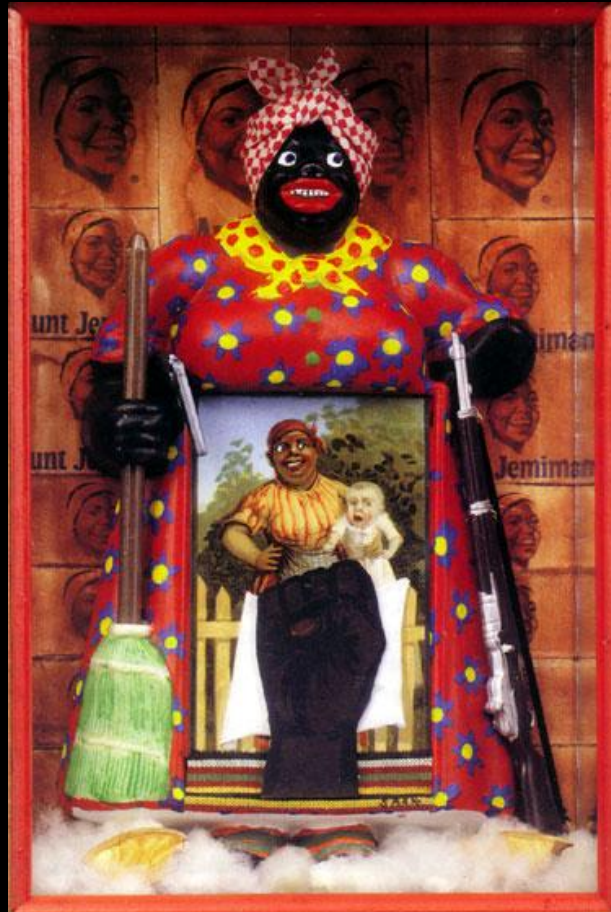
Goal- getting its audience to do something!

Typography- the art and technique of composing printed material from letter forms (fonts)



Three Typefaces

Logo- identifying mark, trademark, based primarily on letter forms



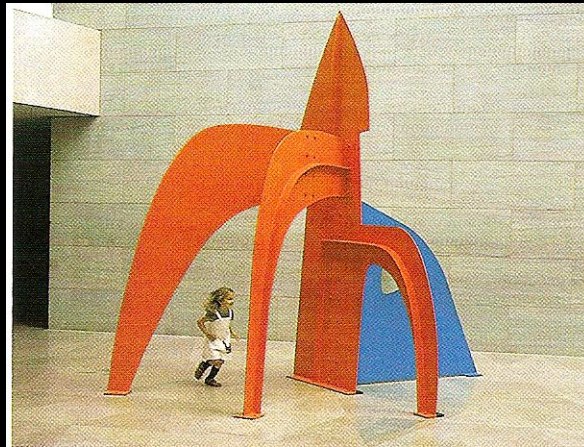
Symbol- identifying mark based on pictorial (rather than typographic) sources

The Media of Art: Or How is Art Made? From What is Art Made?

3D Art (Ch. 11-13)

Sculpture

In-the-round- sculpture meant to be seen from all sides, also called freestanding



Painted sheet metal

Relief- sculpture that is not freestanding but projects from a background surface



Low-relief- projection from surrounding surface is light

High relief!

More than half of the natural circumference of the modeled form projects from the surrounding surface

Methods and Materials

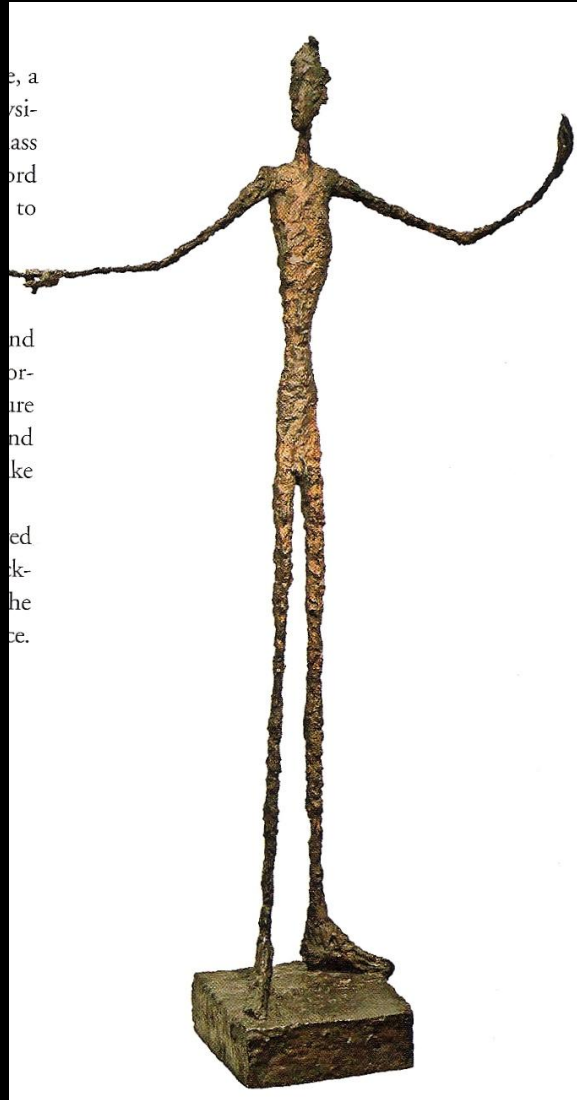
Modeling- manipulative and often additive process

Pliable material such as clay or wax is built up, removed, and pushed into a final form



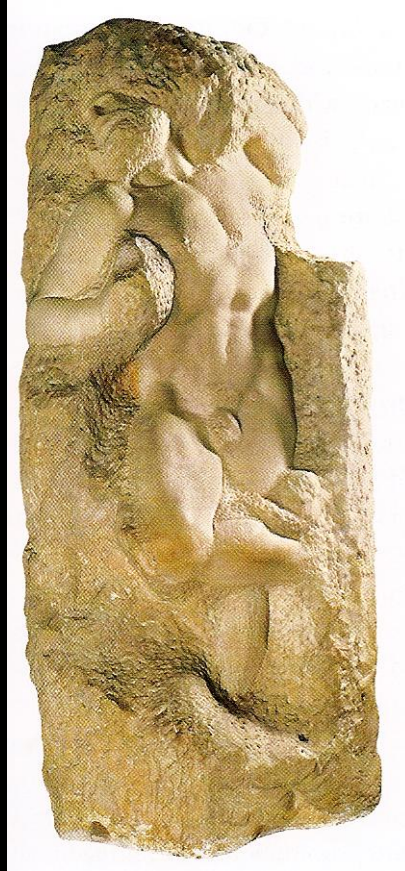
Armature- a rigid inner support for pliable material, present sagging

Casting- process that makes it possible to execute a work in an easily handled medium (such as clay) and then to reproduce the results in a more permanent material (such as bronze)



Large objects difficult to cast for the artist alone, often given over to foundry experts

Carving- subtractive process, carving away unwanted material to make a sculpture



Unfinished marble sculpture, chisel marks are evident

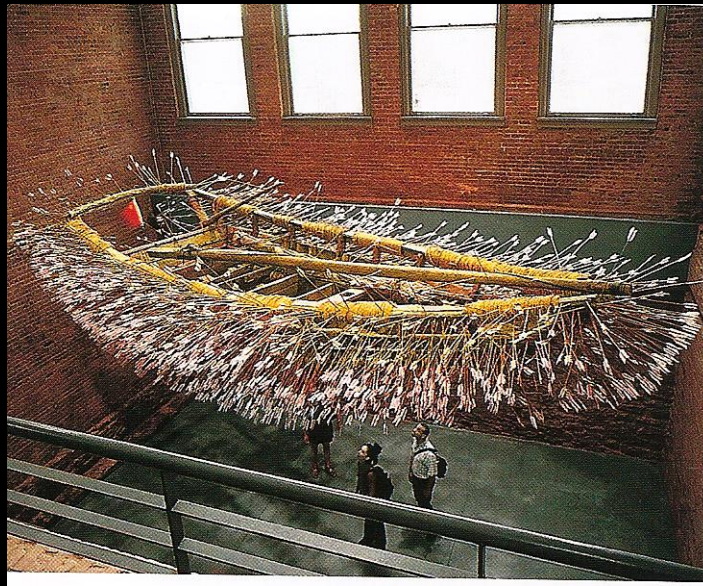
Assembling and constructing



Assemblage- “ready-made” ingredients

Seat and handles of a bicycle

Mixed media- when a work is made of combinations of material and techniques, often referred to as mixed media instead of listing all the materials



Installation- transforms a space by bringing into it items of symbolic significance, a 3D medium to tell a story visually; it's most similar to constructed sculpture, but the artist constructs an entire environment in a gallery



The Weather Project, huge yellow sun that never set in a museum in London
Served as a site of communal meditation

Clay, Glass, Metal, Wood, Fiber

Ceramics- art and science of making objects from clay



Earthenware

porous



porcelain

Non-porous

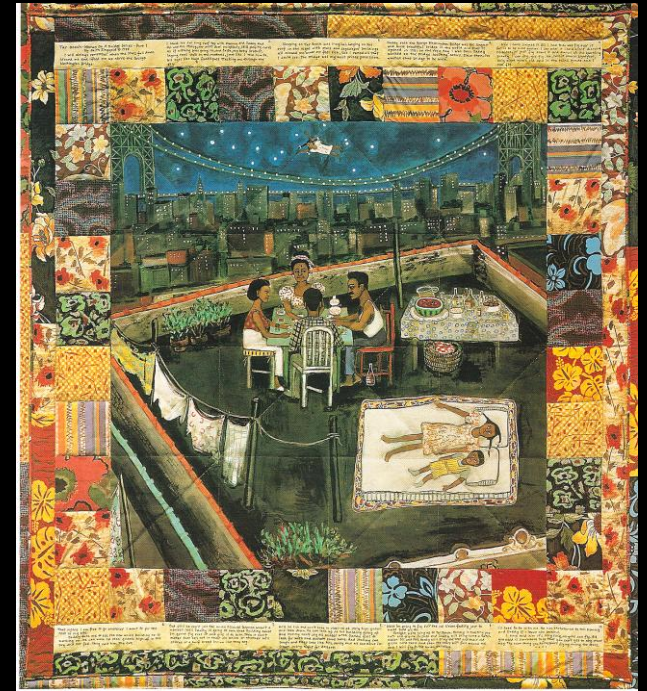
Glass- fluid nature of it produces qualities of mass flowing into line as well as translucent volumes of airy thinness



Fiber art- includes such processes as weaving (loom and nonloom), dyed and printed textiles called surface design, stitching, basket making, wearable art, and handmade papermaking



Knotted carefully dyed wool over a network of silk warps and wefts

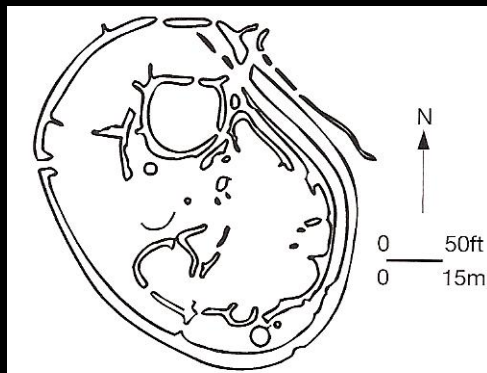


Acrylic pieced and printed fabric

Combination of fantasy and hard reality

Architecture

Dry masonry- massing of materials



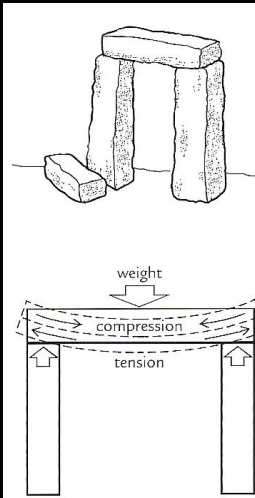
299 GREAT ZIMBABWE.
Zimbabwe. Before 1450.
Height of wall 30'.

- a. Plan.
- b. Interior.

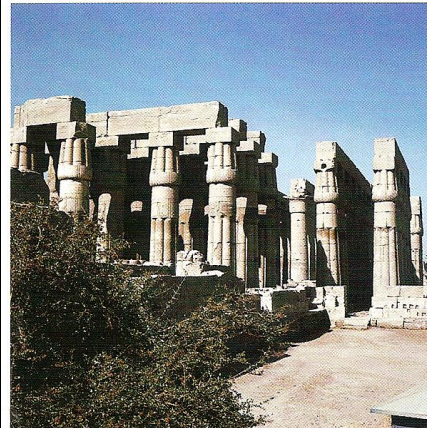


Courtesy of the University of Zimbabwe, Department of Archaeology



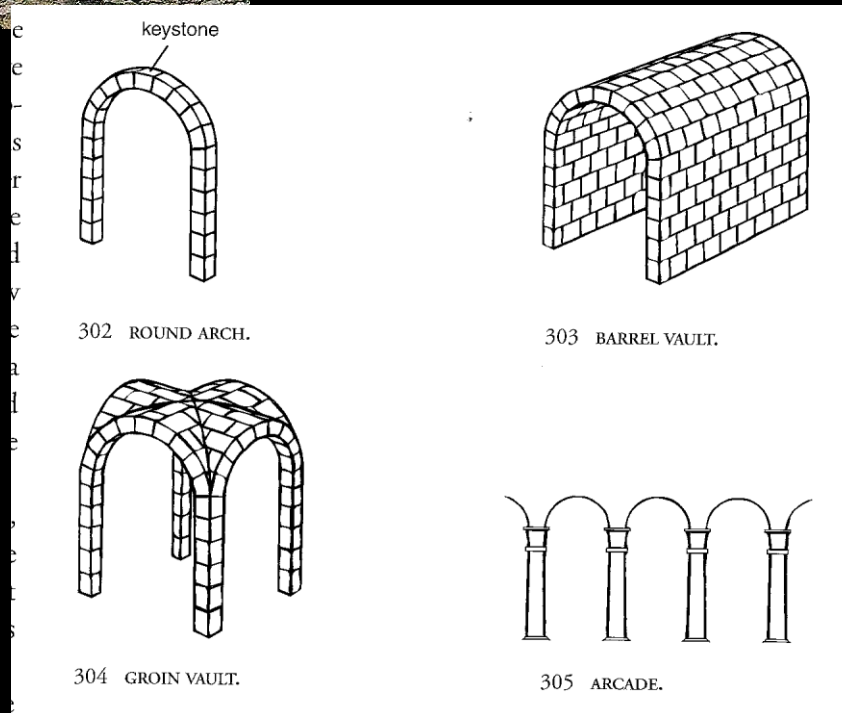
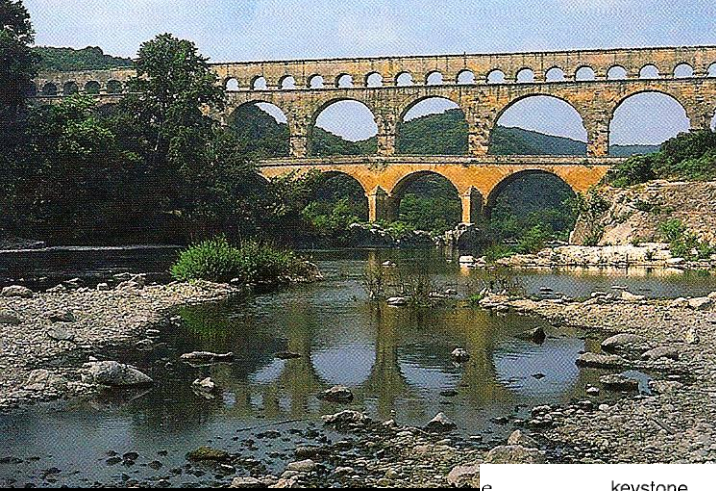


300 POST-AND-BEAM CONSTRUCTION.



301 COLONNADE AND COURT OF AMENHOTEP III.
 Temple of Amun-Mut-Khonsu. View of the great court
 with double row of papyrus-clustered columns.
 18th dynasty, Luxor, Thebes, Egypt. c. 1390 B.C.E.
 Alistar Duncan © Dorling Kindersley.

Colonnade- a row of columns spanned or connected by beams



Vault- curving ceiling or or roof structure made of bricks or blocks of stone tightly fitted to form a unified shell; Roman builders perfected the round arch and developed the **groin vault**, formed by the intersection of two barrel vaults

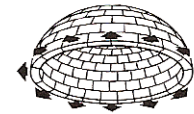
Semicircular round arch- when extended in depth, it creates a tunnel like structure called a **barrel vault**

Keystone- final stone set in top of an arch to carry the weight of the stones; when a **keystone** is placed, a continuous arch with load bearing capacity is created and the wood support is removed. A series of arches supported by columns form an **arcade**.

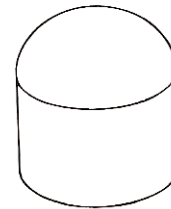
Dome- arch rotated 180 degrees on its vertical axis

Domes may be hemispherical, semihemispherical, or pointed

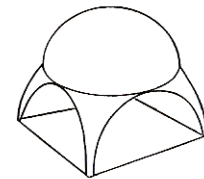
In general usage, dome is a hemispherical vault built up from a circular or polygonal base



307 DOME.
a. Dome (arch rotated 180°).

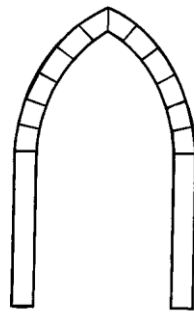


b. Dome on a cylinder.

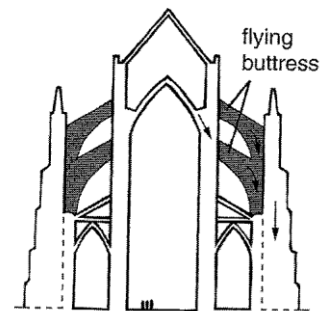


c. Dome on pendentives.

Gothic arch- pointed, allowed buildings to go higher

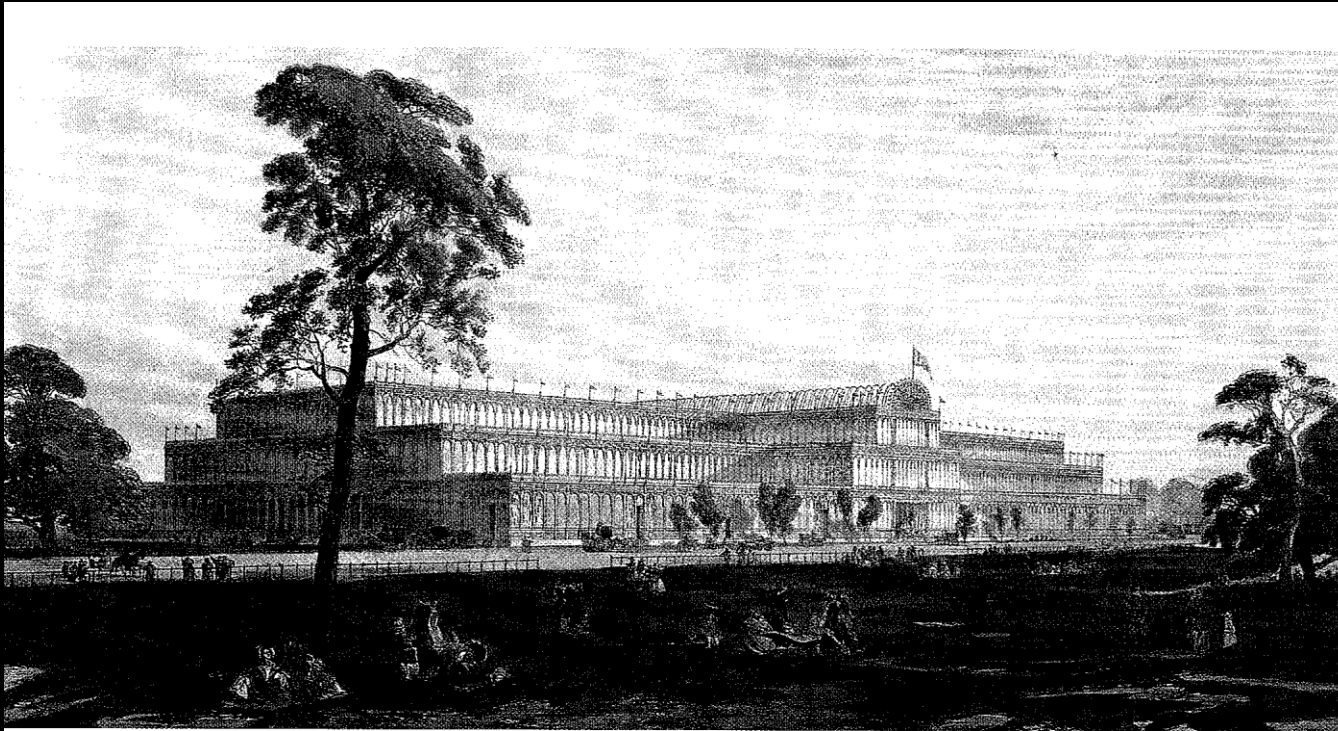


310 GOTHIC ARCH.

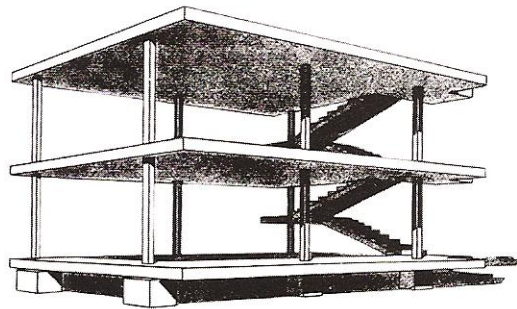


311 FLYING BUTTRESSES.

Advances in materials- Cast iron



Designed to show off latest mechanical inventions in 1851; Demonstrated what cast iron could do!



316 Le Corbusier.
DOMINO CONSTRUCTION SYSTEM. 1914–1915.

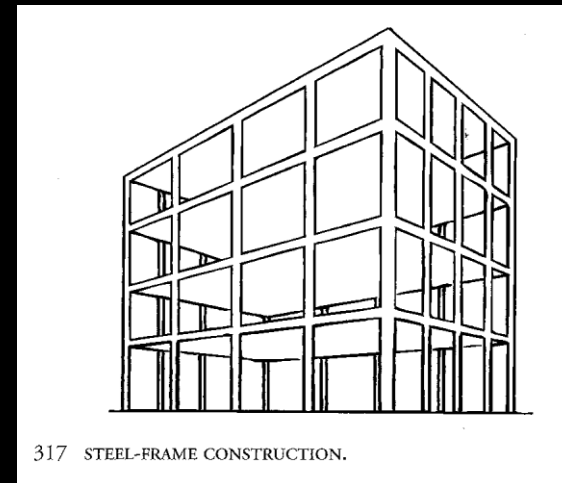


Basic components of steel-column and reinforced concrete slab construction

Adopted by the International Style, namely International Style at Mid 20th century, skyscrapers!



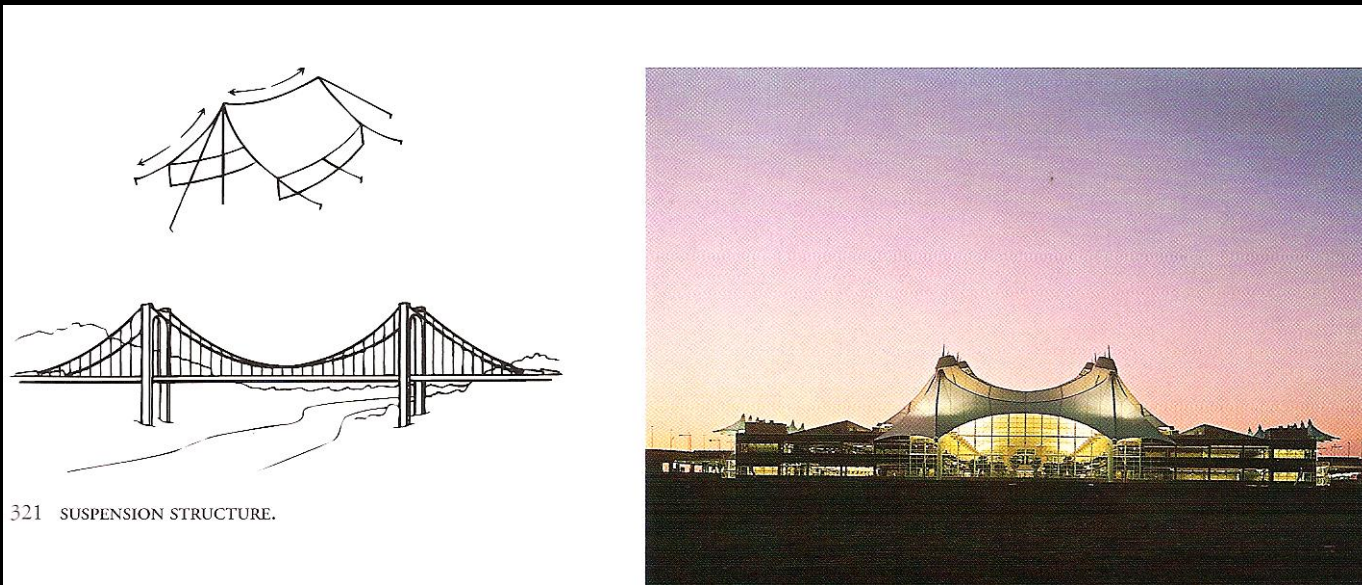
International Style skyscraper



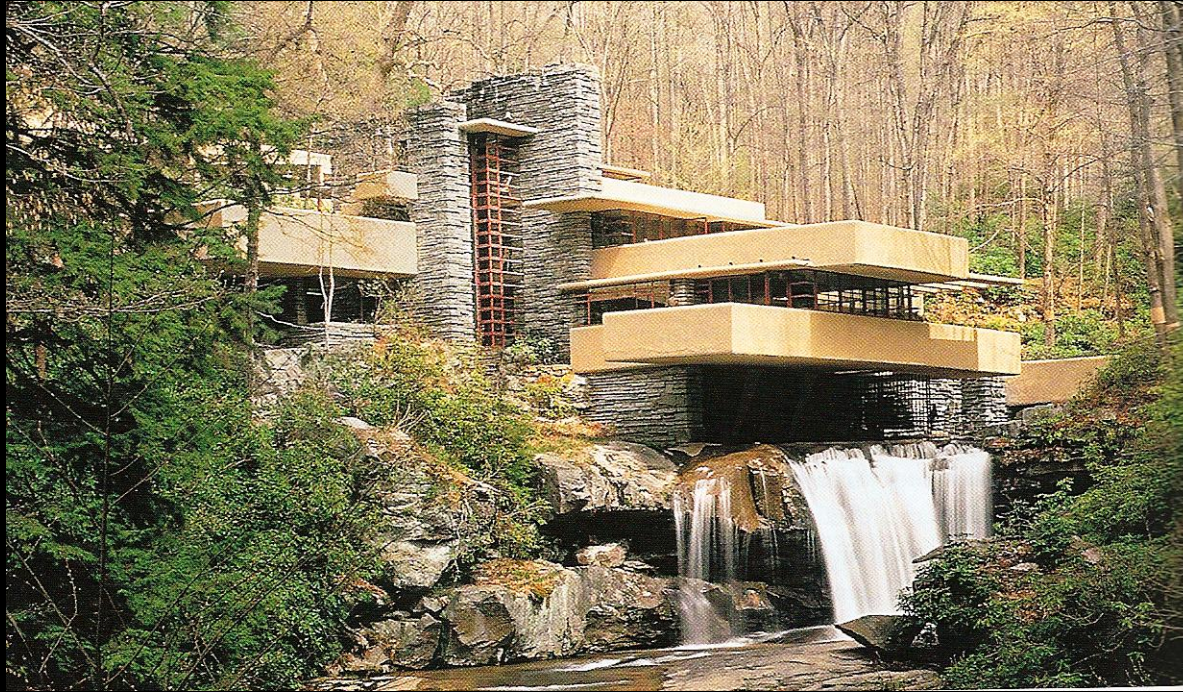
Supports high-rise building called skyscrapers

Supporting floors and roof on interior load bearing columns= vary placement of interior walls
= Curtain walls made of glass!

Recent innovations- shell structure; suspension structure, both developed using improved construction techniques and materials, new theories regarding structural physics, and computer analyses of strengths and weaknesses in complex structures



Design with nature



Cantilever- when a beam is extended beyond a supporting column or wall, the overhanging portion

A “**green building**” is efficient in that it does not require a lot of heating in the winter and cooling in the summer. It reduces the impact of the building on the environment and strives to make interiors more healthful.



This “green building” has a lot of its materials purchased locally, saving on air pollution and transport costs; 30% of its material came from recycled sources; all rainwater is captured and reused; a wind turbine on site creates a fifth of the building’s energy