

LECTURE 002

Pencil Drawings

The common pencil (the word derives from the latin 'peniculus' meaning brush), used by draughtsmen around the world, is the most immediate and sensitive of the drawing media, being as capable of producing a quick sketch or a finely worked drawing. Pencil marks vary according to the hardness of the graphite lead in the shaft. Harder the lead (and the sharper the tip) the finer the line. Pencils are a dry medium, in contrast to pens which apply liquids.

The Frenchman **Nicolas-Jacques Conde** is credited with inventing the modern pencil in the 18th century, when a method was found of combining graphite with clay.

Preparatory Sketches with Pencil

The major drawback of artworks in pure pencil is their relative impermanence, and monochrome character. As a result, most draftsmen commonly execute works in more permanent media (or with a fixative), and add pigment through the use of water colours or gouache or pastels. However the easy erasability of pencil lines makes the medium exceptionally convenient for preparatory sketches, which is why the majority of modern painters, using oils, water colours or acrylics, execute their initial designs in pencil.

Types of Lead Pencil

Pencils are available in traditional form, enclosed in a wooden shaft, or as graphite sticks. These sticks are made from high-grade compressed graphite, formed into thick chunky sticks. The draftsman can vary the marks made by using the point, the flattened edge of the point or the length of the stick. The graphite stick is the preferred medium of many artists, for its variable density of tone.

Painting

Traditional paint media	Supports for painting	Traditional tools and methods	Mural techniques
Acrylic paint Blacklight paint Encaustic paint Fresco Gesso Glaze Gouache Ink Latex paint Magna paint Oil paint Primer	Architectural structures Paperboard Canvas Ceramics Cloth Glass Human body (typically for tattoos) Metal Paper	Action painting Aerosol paint Airbrush Batik Brush Cloth Paint roller or paint pad Palette knife Sponge Stick	Aerosol paint Digital painting Fresco Image projector Pounce art

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Stencil Tempera or poster paint Vinyl paint (toxic/poisonous) Vitreous enamel Watercolor	Vellum Wall Wood		
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Sculpture

Sculpture is the art of producing in three dimensions representations of natural or imagined forms. It includes sculpture in the round, which can be viewed from any direction, as well as incised relief, in which the lines are cut into a flat surface. Stone sculpture is the result of forming 3-dimensional visually interesting objects from stone. It is an ancient activity where pieces of rough natural stone are shaped by the controlled removal of stone.



Carving, incise, bas reliefs

modeling	permits addition as well as subtraction of the material and is highly flexible
carving	strictly limited by the original block from which material must be subtracted
casting	a reproduction technique that duplicates the form of an original whether modeled, carved, or constructed, but it also makes possible certain effects that are impractical in the other techniques.

The principal sculptural techniques have undergone little change throughout the ages. Hand modeling in wax, papier-mâché, or clay remains unaltered, although the firing of the clay from simple terra-cotta to elaborately glazed ceramics has varied greatly.

- Carving has for centuries made use of such varied materials as stone, wood, bone, and, more recently, plastics, and carvers have long employed many types of hammers, chisels, drills, gauges, and saws.
- Bronze casting is also a technique of extreme antiquity. Metal may also be cast in solid, hammered, carved, or incised forms.

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The mobile is a construction that moves and is intended to be seen in motion. Mobiles utilize a wide variety of materials and techniques.

Sculpture begins in the Stone Age. If these objects are pre-sculptural forms, the earliest prehistoric sculpture proper emerged around 35,000 BCE in the form of carvings of animals, birds, and figures.

Carving materials	Tools	Assembled materials
Bone carving Gemstones Glass Granite Ice Ivory Marble Plaster Stone Wax Wood Bronze	Bristle brush Chisel and hammer (modern pneumatic) Clamp or vise Hammer or mallet (modern pneumatic) Scraper Kiln for heating ceramics and metals Knife Pliers Potter's wheel Power tools Sandpaper Saw Snips Welding and cutting torch Wire cutter	Beads Corrugated fiberboard (cardboard) Edible material Foil Found objects Glue and other adhesives Paperboard Textile Wire Wood
Casting materials	Finishing material	Modeling materials
Cement Ceramics Metal Plaster Plastic Synthetic resin Wax	Acids to create a patina (corrosive) Glaze Polychrome Wax	Clay Papier-mâché Plaster Sand Styrofoam

Photography

Photography is a method of recording the image of an object through the action of light, or related radiation, on a light-sensitive material. The word, derived from the Greek photos ("light") and graphein ("to draw"), was first used in the 1830s.

It is a means of visual communication and expression, photography has distinct aesthetic capabilities. In order to understand them, one must first understand the characteristics of the process itself. One of the most important characteristics is immediacy. Usually, but not necessarily, the image that is recorded is formed by alens in a camera. Upon exposure to the light forming the image, the sensitive material undergoes changes in its structure, a latent (but reversed) image usually called a negative is formed, and the image becomes visible by development and permanent by fixing with sodium thiosulfate, called "hypo."

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The essential elements of the image are usually established immediately at the time of exposure. This characteristic is unique to photography and sets it apart from other ways of picture making. The seemingly automatic recording of an image by photography has given the process a sense of authenticity shared by no other picture-making technique.

In photography a photosensitive surface is used to capture an optical still image, usually utilizing a lens to focus light. Some media include:

- Digital image sensor
- Photographic film
- Potassium dichromate
- Potassium ferri cyanide and ferric ammonium citrate
- Silver nitrate

Daguerreotype is the first successful form of photography in the 1830s. Daguerre and Niépce found that if a copper plate coated with silver iodide was exposed to light in a camera, then fumed with mercury vapour and fixed (made permanent) by a solution of common salt, a permanent image would be formed.

Talbot discovered that the gallic acid acid could be used to develop a latent image. This discovery revolutionized photography on paper as it had revolutionized photography on metal in 1835.

In 1850s the production of the **stereograph** entailed making two images of the same subject, usually with a camera with two lenses placed 2.5 inches (6 cm) apart to simulate the position of the human eyes, and then mounting the positive prints side by side laterally on a stiff backing. Brewster devised a stereoscope through which the finished stereograph could be viewed; the stereoscope had two eye pieces through which the laterally mounted images, placed in a holder in front of the lenses, were viewed. The two images were brought together by the effort of the human brain to create an illusion of three-dimensionality.

Photography was revolutionized in 1851 by the introduction of the **wet collodion process** for making glass negatives. This new technique was 20 times faster than all previous methods and was, moreover, free from patent restrictions. Paper prints could easily be made from glass-plate negatives. The process had one major drawback: the photographer had to sensitize the plate almost immediately before exposure and expose it and process it while the coating was moist.

In the 1870s many attempts were made to find a **dry substitute** for wet collodion so that plates could be prepared in advance and developed long after exposure, which would thereby eliminate the need for a portable darkroom followed by colours and by 1950s digital photography came in to existence.

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Digital photography is a form of photography that uses cameras containing arrays of electronic photo detectors to capture images focused by a lens, as opposed to an exposure on photographic film. The captured images are digitized and stored as a file ready for further digital processing, viewing, digital publishing or printing.