

Small world - charcoal drawing



This is my favourite picture for a couple of reasons, first it doesn't look like a part of a building, it looks more like a sculpture that you can find in a museum. Second, the main part is centered which makes the photo more attractive. In addition it reminds me of the necklaces.



In the end I decided to draw this picture because I liked it a lot.



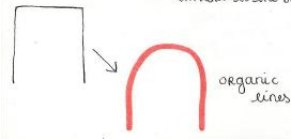
bringing nature
into the city

- birds
- lion
- flowers/plants

This picture shows 3 different and beautiful parts that you can find in the architecture in Paris.



These fountains are extremely similar since they are both floral, they are both in the same beige color and both "sculptures" are placed above an entrance to the building.



I started the project with a brainstorm of things that I could take pictures of that I could then draw. I took pictures around Paris, that show its architecture, then I linked the photos to the art nouveau movement, and researched Hector Guimard, who was a very important artist during the art nouveau movement.

This is the process of the drawing I drew based on one of the pictures. It shows some feedback on how to improve my drawing.

Hector Guimard (10 march 1867 - 20 may 1942) was a french architect, who is best known for his work in the art nouveau movement.



The idea of this movement was to bring nature into the city, which is why there is a lot of "organic" lines, so the buildings aren't perfectly straight. Architects, like Gullmard used a lot of green metals and bronze to represent the nature.



not straight door



green + yellow + bronze → colours to represent nature
organic lines to represent flowers / plants on doors, balconies, walls
sculptures of different flowers to bring the nature into the city

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[https://www.flickr.com/photos/Fabien/la station art nouveau de la porte Dauphine \(rue\) Guedes00](https://www.flickr.com/photos/Fabien/la station art nouveau de la porte Dauphine (rue) Guedes00)
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(part of my 1st drawing)

Once I started drawing, I realised that instead of drawing the full picture, I would rather draw just the main part.



I used this drawing as inspiration for the piece of material on the left side of the woman's "dress"

I am really proud of this part of the drawing because of the shading because it makes it look more realistic

I need to start working on the brick background and the "stand" where the "woman" is placed



I think that the bricks are very realistic, and in some way, I think it tied the whole drawing together.



the shadows and the blending in this part of the drawing are especially realistic, which make of this part

me very "proud" of this part
of my drawing



I should've
blended the
flowers a
little more

I should've blended and
shaded this
part more
to make it
more realistic

This is the process journal for my charcoal drawing, it shows the different stages that my drawing went through and i also broke down the drawing into different smaller parts that I “analysed” and fixed if needed.

Flower - ceramic sculpture

This screen creates a timeline for my sculpture, from the early stages of sketching till the actual sculpting. I tried to sketch any idea I had, from the most simple onto the more elaborate ones. I was heavily influenced by the art nouveau movement, and in my sculpture I wanted to push the lines of nature and architecture even more and mix those two, very different things, together.

architecture + nature

a cube with plants blended into the walls / as if they were growing

putting a flower on the "border" of the cube

look windows

putting "windows" in flower petals to represent building

"apartments in the flower"

Bibliography

for the colours I want to use the "glazes" because I feel like it will blend better and I want to add a darker colour on the "base" and then go lighter.

looking for different "window" options

OR

next I started looking at making a flower petal into a building

the colour scheme I will use for my sculpture

those petals will be cut out

this part will be cut out

part of the stencil that I used to cut out the slabs

the "main" side parts

the long "curved" part

the base and the top part

In her sculptures, Tina Vlassopoulos, cuts out shapes to make her work more interesting. In my art piece, I also cut out some parts to make it look more like a plant / flower

Alison Bailton combined nature with some type of "architectural" sculpture, which is what I am doing with my piece

These sculptures are made out of curved slabs like my piece

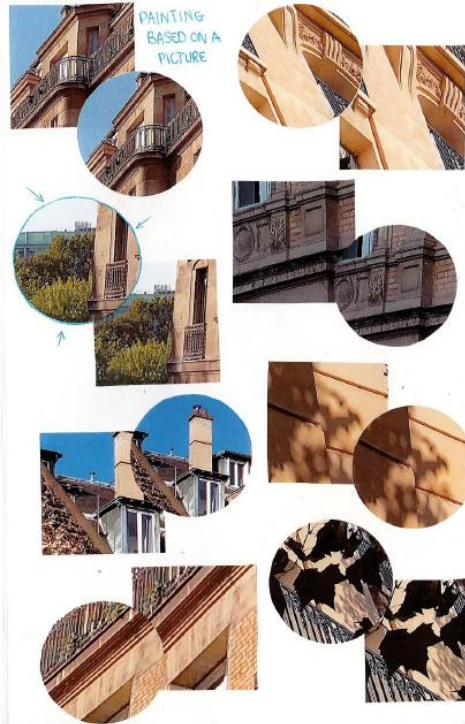
Tina Vlassopoulos' work

I was inspired by the sculptures created by Tina Vlassopoulos as she also created pieces with cut out shapes and organic lines.

Final piece

Trees and a building - round painting

This is the process of the creation of my painting, at first I had a range of pictures in different shades, then for some of the pictures I took, I explored different ways in which I could draw them, with different colours or methods, more abstract or very realistic etc. In the end I chose one of the picture that I painted on a circular canvas in a rather realistic way.



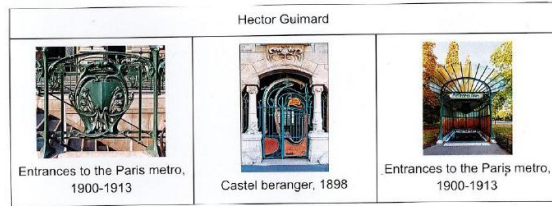
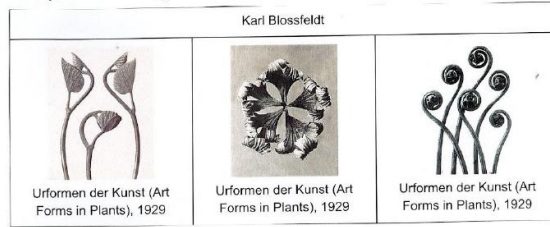
Final piece



Every time I worked on my painting I gave myself

comments so that next time i could fix those aspects, I also tried many different colours of paint to create the most realistic outcome.

Comparing how art nouveau influenced different artists



Introduction

I chose to compare the work of Hector Guimard and Karl Blossfeldt because they both worked around the idea of nature, yet their pieces look nothing alike. I was inspired by the art nouveau movement for my sculpture and Hector Guimard was a french architect who was best known for his work in that movement. I love the way he represents nature in the city (architecture) and how his work is based on plants even though his final pieces look nothing like "standard flowers". This idea was also my goal for this project, create a sculpture that is supposed to represent a flower but that doesn't look like a simple flower. Karl Blossfeldt was a german best known for his close-up photographs of living things. Blossfeldt's photographs had a similar idea behind, of showing plants in a certain way where they don't necessarily look like them.

Context and cultural significance

Hector Guimard created a lot of his pieces during the art nouveau movement (most popular between 1890 and 1910). The idea of this movement was to bring nature into the city, and doing that by using "organic" lines, colours like greens and bronzes etc. Karl Blossfeldt took those pictures right "after" the art nouveau movement which means that he was most likely influenced by it and since it was very soon "after" most of the ideas that came from the movement itself were still there.

Analysis of function and purpose



The sculpture is part of Guimard's entrances to the Paris Metro. This sculpture is part of the railing in the entrance of a metro, it is based on the ornamented structures of Viollet-le-Duc. The art piece fits exactly with the definition of art nouveau as it is created with the use of organic lines and the colour green. We are not quite sure if, while creating this piece Guimard got inspired by some type or plant of an animal because the cut out shape in this middle looks a lot like a



butterfly, it is also similar to my sculpture.

However we do know that Victor Horta was a huge inspiration to Guimard. In addition, in this sculpture there is a hidden "M" which stands for "metropolitain" or "metro".

Guimard stylistic vocabulary is based on plants and organic matter but in an abstract form. This sculpture is strictly decorative.

However it also bring some type of "plants" into a very industrial metro station, which creates a very strong contrast. The inspiration for this and his other pieces for the "entrance of the Paris Metro" were most likely remembered and a little bit imagined. He got the ideas from parks and other places filled with nature, and based his work on that. The artist was trying to represent nature in his work, but he would create abstract sculptures, where he would take a part of a designated natural object and he would distort it and simplify it, exaggerating shapes and curves. I feel like Hector's work is quite relaxing and soothing because it "expresses" the feelings you would feel while sitting in a garden and looking at nature.

The photo is one of, Karl Blossfeldt's, most popular art pieces. He published his photography book, *Urformen der Kunst* (Art Forms in Plants) in 1929. Blossfeldt, and his father, were inspired by nature and the way plants grow, he believed that "the plant must be valued as a totally artistic and architectural structure." and he wanted for his pictures to look like parts of flowers under the microscope. The artist published his book to show the world how beautiful and in some ways surprising plants can be, he found a new way of looking at flowers and he shared it with the world. However, the purpose of his pictures were strictly decorative. Since it is a photograph, the matter was directly observed and photographed. Which also means that the art piece was strictly representational however with the use of the close up shot and the arrangement the leaves become more like a pattern or an abstract series of shapes.



Guimard's artwork is made out of cast iron and painted with a green that is supposed to match the nature and the green metros. The first set of entrances were installed within six months of their designing.

Both of the artists work was influenced by the art nouveau movement, and like I mentioned before, this movement focused on bringing nature into the city. Guimard did exactly that with his work, however Blossfeldt didn't exactly, as in his work there is no aspect of the city but still the main part of his photo in a plant. In addition both of these artist career's were heavily influenced by nature.



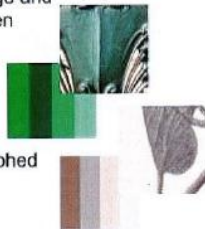
A difference that i noticed between the two art pieces is the fact that in Guimard's work you can see an animal/bug, a butterfly, meanwhile in Blossfeldt's work you can see more of a human face.

Both of the pieces are not composed of straight lines but curvy ones, this is probably due to the fact that both artists felt very inspired by the art nouveau movement and a big part of it was using more organic lines to make art look more like nature.



Personally I like Guimard's work more because I think it is more interesting and there are more "hidden" aspects of it.

As you can see the colour scheme for both artworks is very different, Hector used green for a couple of reasons but mainly to represent the nature aspect and Karl use beige and grey colours. Even though he didn't use colours that are associated with plants, it is still very clear that he photographed a flower.



As for functionality, there is another difference. Guimard's work has a purpose, it is supposed to prevent people from falling into the stairs, it is a piece of the railing. However Blossfeldt's is just decorative, it is a photograph, you can hang it up on the wall, look at it, but you wouldn't be able to do much with it.

My sculpture was heavily inspired by the art nouveau movement (the simplified shapes, patterns and organic lines). It was based on flowers and building however I distorted it to such an extent where it isn't very obvious. I mostly used organic lines to show movement "caused" by the wind like in a garden or a forest. The function of my sculpture is more decorative, just like Bosseliedt's work, however there is a possibility of putting a candle inside of the sculpture and create shadows because of the cut out shapes. My sculpture is made out of ceramics which is a difference from Guimard and Blossfeldt since they didn't use ceramics.

[illegible]

Survivor - photorealistic approach with an abstract style

When I decided on the topic of my work and the colour, I started joining together all of my ideas and was making some decisions (for example which background out of the two I would use). These pages create sort of a timeline of the process before I did my actual piece.

While I was working on this piece I was making quite a lot of changes along the way which I documented on this page of my journal along with the actual process of the making of this piece.



Survivor
Final piece



Process journal for my piece

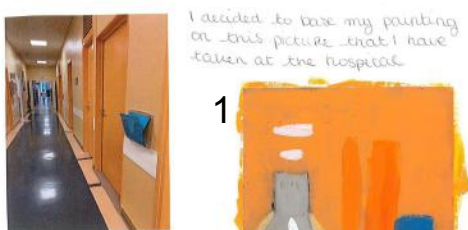


Hospital hallway - painting



I started this project by taking pictures of hospitals and doctor offices that I could then base my painting on.

Once I picked the image that I wanted to paint, I compared two different ways that I could paint my piece, 1. looser brush strokes that create the effect of time running out 2. Simplified painting with crisp black outlines creating a peaceful atmosphere and an idea of time stopping.



I decided to base my painting on this picture that I have taken at the hospital

1



My idea at first was to create a very simple painting with brush strokes that would represent the time passing while being at the hospital



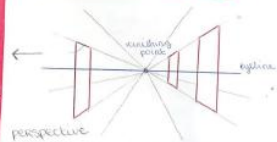
2

I decide to take a more minimalist approach to my piece to represent the calm yet chaotic atmosphere of a hospital
the black outline also makes the piece look more like a cartoon

I was very inspired by Patrick Caulfield for my work which you can see through my pages. I wanted my painting to look like a cartoon image and just like Caulfield's work.

I decided to change the colour of my painting to pink as it is the colour that represent breast cancer.

I really like the idea of only using solid colour without highlights or shadows.



I was very inspired by Patrick Caulfield and his work. His paintings are very simple / minimalist yet with the use of very bright colours which I want to do in my piece.



process journal

when I started painting I didn't use anything to keep my piece 'clean' so the lines weren't straight, then I started using tape

I started by only painting one layer of paint which left very visible brushstrokes here why I decided to do one or more layers of paint

before after



multiple paint layers also created a solid colour without any shadows or highlights also giving my piece more of a cartoon-like look



I feel like adding the black lines tied my piece together and gave it this cartoon-like look



On this process page I was experimenting with paint colours and tried a series of different permanent pens in different sizes to decide which one would be best for my piece.

The bold simplicity of Patrick Caulfield's paintings

Introduction

My painting was inspired by Caulfield's works. His paintings are very simple and minimalist, yet he uses a lot of colours which makes them very interesting, and the use of black lines and the lack of any shadows or highlights gives them a simplified cartoon-like look which is what I want my piece to look like.

Context

Patrick Caulfield was born on January 29th 1936 and passed away september 29 2005. He was an english painter and printmaker known for his bold canvases, which often incorporated elements of photorealism within a pared-down scene. He studied at the Chelsea School of Art. One of his greatest friends was the abstract painter John Hoyland, who could've been a great influence in his work. He first met him at the Young Contemporaries exhibition in 1959. In 1964, he exhibited at the New Generation show at London's Whitechapel Gallery, which resulted in him being associated with the pop art movement. Caulfield was very opposed to this label throughout his career, seeing himself rather as "a formal artist", but was often considered part of it. The pop art movement which emerged in the UK and in the US in the 1950s and presented a challenge to traditions of fine art by including imagery from popular culture such as advertising, comic-books and mundane mass-produced cultural objects (examples of pop art pieces). Caulfield's paintings are figurative, often portraying a few simple and familiar objects in an interior. Typically, he used flat areas of basic colour surrounded by black outlines. Some of his works are dominated by a single hue.

Caulfield, Patrick. "Sun Lounge by PatrickCaulfield." Sun Lounge by Patrick Caulfield on Artnet, Woolley & Wallis, 1 Jan. 1975, www.artnet.com/artists/patrick-caulfield/sun-lounge-000YQXqQmMm1gKMzKQ2. "Patrick Caulfield, CBE." Tapiserie, 5 July 2018, tapiserie.co.uk/1962/07/patrick-caulfield-cbe/. "Pop Art." Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, 29 Sept. 2020, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pop_art. "Sun Lounge" Patrick Caulfield: Pop Art, Architecture Art, A Level Art, Pottery, p1, www.pinterest.com/pin/127057381498389877nc_v2=1a2WDFPJ. Tate. "Pottery." Patrick Caulfield, 1969. Tate, 1 Jan. 1969, www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/caulfield-pottery-01134. Tate. "Sweet Bowl." Patrick Caulfield, 1967. Tate, 1 Jan. 1967, www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/caulfield-sweet-bowl-p04081.

(I also included Caulfield's two other pieces to show the way his "style")

Personal opinion

I really like Caulfield's piece *Pottery* because of its simplicity yet massiness with all the pots and the black outline making it look cartoon-like, in addition the fact that all the colours are solid and there are no shadows or highlights makes the piece very interesting.



Andy Warhol
Campbell's Soup Can 1964
Oil on canvas
91 × 60 cm



Andy Warhol
Marilyn Monroe 1968
Oil on canvas
30 × 30 cm



Patrick Caulfield
Sweet Bowl 1967
Screenprint on paper
55.9 × 91.4 cm



Patrick Caulfield
Sun lounge 1975
Acrylic on canvas
304.8 x 213 cm



Patrick Caulfield
Pottery 1969
Oil paint on canvas
213.4 × 152.4 cm

Content

Pottery consists of different dishes (still life) stacked up close together creating something like a wall. All of the different dishes/pots are of a different colour, most of the colours are solid and don't have any shadows or highlights, however 3 of the pots seem a little blurry as if the colours weren't properly mixed. The artist has written of this painting that it 'was an excuse for me to use a lot of colour', so the painting didn't really have a meaning. I believe that the subject matter was mostly imagined, obviously he has seen pots and plates before which is how he was able to paint them, nonetheless I don't believe that what he was painting was directly observed. This also means that his work was more representational, abstract or distorted as I don't think in any situations he would have observed a wall of different colourful dishes.

Form

The painting is in a portrait format. The focal points of the piece are the recurring pots that all have different but balanced colors, even if they are all different. Still, with that amount of different colours it would be difficult to see the different dishes however with the use of black lines it is easy to distinguish each pot. There is not a specific pattern in the organisation of the dishes and the use of only solid colours with no shadows or highlights creates a smooth texture. Caulfield only used organic lines in his piece which can be related to the idea of nature and plants. If he was to represent plants with different pots and dishes, the piece could be a representation of a forest. The pottery objects in this painting have been depicted from different view and perspectives points depending on where they were placed in the composition in relation of a viewer. The ones near the bottom of the image are painted as though they were seen from above, those near the centre appear to be viewed from eye level and those towards the top of the canvas are shown from below. This device emphasises the overall effect of the stacking up of a large number of similar objects. The simple black outlines and strong colours are characteristic of much of Caulfield's work. Since the painting is over 2 meters tall meaning that it is probably taller than most of the people that will go to the museum to look at it. With the illusion of depth in the piece, the person looking could feel like they are surrounded by the pots.

Process

The artist used oil paints on a canvas to create this piece, he said that before he started he made a sketch but it was But generally and that he just painted it from his mind. The colours are carefully balanced but this piece was “just an excuse for me to use lots of colours”. The paint was applied smoothly yet with a thick layer, creating solid colours without any texture. There are 3-4 pots on the whole painting that seem to not have been painted with such a thick layer of paint as they aren't very smooth.

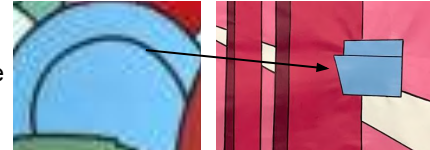


Comparisons/connections

The main difference between my piece and Caulfield's is the meaning behind it. Caulfield painted it just to “play around with the colours” however my piece is a painting of a hospital hallway as i want to show that hospitals are usually related to negative thoughts, despite the fact that it is actually a place that saves many live every single day and that theall the doctors, nurses and other staff are heroes. In addition most of the painting is pink which is the representative colour for breast cancer as that was my main and first idea for this project.

Impact on my own work

While doing research for my own, I was looking at different ways that I could distort my photo of a hospital hallway. While doing this I stumbled across Caulfield's work and straight away I was influenced by it. The fact that he only uses solid colours without any shadows or highlight gave the piece a feeling of simplicity which I really liked for my piece as the message behind it was very deep. In addition I was very inspired by the black outlines that he uses as I felt like it would give my piece a cartoon like look. Caulfield's work is over two meters tall and my painting is the largest piece that I have created so far.



Here we can see his and my use of black lines



His and my use of solid colours

Sophie Jarecka
Hospital Hallway 2020
Acrylic on canvas
100 cm x 138 cm

Cells - painting

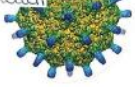


Beverly Barkat - Evocative Surfaces

Beverly Barkat is an Israeli visual artist, these pieces were created on PVC sheets produced specifically for the Museo di Palazzo Grassi. I was very inspired by the different colours and the abstract shapes.



Most of my work, battled more about the emotions coming with breast cancer. However with this idea I would be taking a more scientific approach.



I could place pretty big dots of paint on the canvas and then use old pieces of materials to press on the paint which will create a very unique pattern.



Yayoi Kusama is a Japanese contemporary artist who mostly works in installations with the use of dots, which is what inspired me to use dots as a representation of cancer cells.



On this page I explored different ways that I could place my piece in different "forms" like triangles, squares or rectangles.



I decided to change the colours a bit as blue and red already made purple so adding at just made the painting look muddy and I also decided to add orange to make the piece more colourful.



On this page I was experimenting with colours and forms for my piece as I wanted to do something more creative than just using a regular rectangular canvas, hence why when I did use a rectangle I cut it into smaller squares that were placed next to each other. In the end I decided to paint on a circular piece of wood as cancer cells have the shape of a circle.

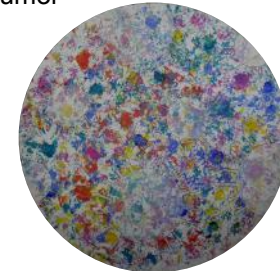


Beverly Barkat - Evocative Surfaces

I explored the idea of creating line drawing on top of the paint, I experimented with different colours like white, black, silver and gold and in the end decided to go with black.



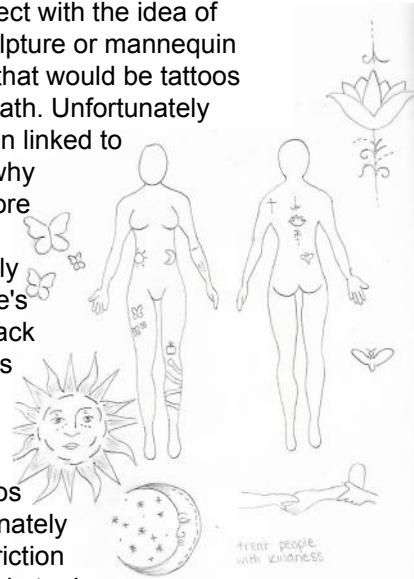
I decided to use a circular piece of wood as another representation of a tumor.



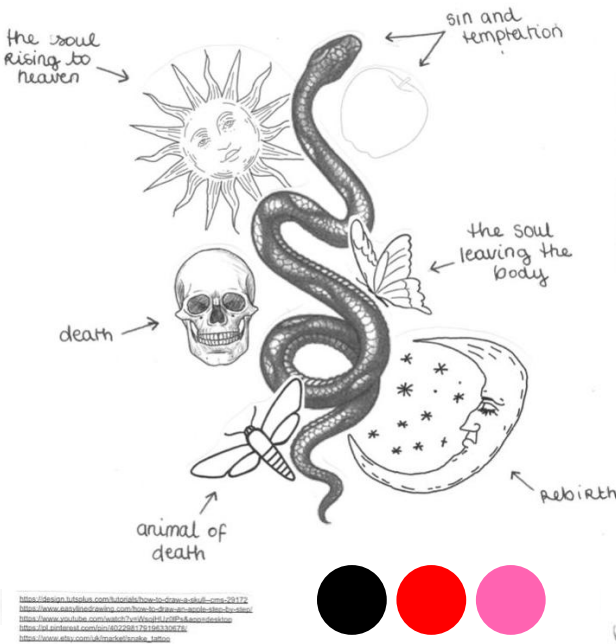
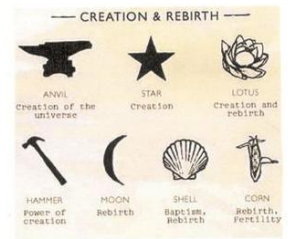
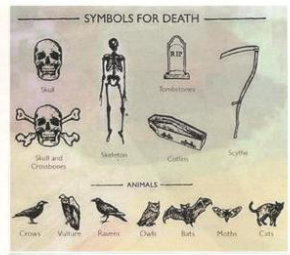
Cells
Final piece

Snake - drypoint etching

I started this project with the idea of painting on a sculpture or mannequin different images that would be tattoos that represent death. Unfortunately death is very often linked to cancer which is why I decided to explore this topic. Then I decided to actually paint on someone's body and take black and white pictures as that would be more realistic, and I could then arrange the photos together. Unfortunately due to covid restriction this was impossible to do. Which is when I decided to do a drypoint etching.



Some inspiration for the different parts of my piece



The three possibilities for the colour were black, red and pink. Black was very simple and it is the colour that is mostly use for dry-point printing. On the other hand red is the colour that is mostly related to death and it is also a very powerful colour and pink is the colour that represents breast cancer.



Process journal



I decided to use red ink as it will show up more than pink however it is still a very powerful colour.

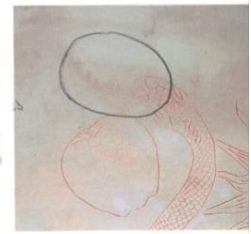


I need to spread the ink to each border of the plastic template to avoid white areas with no ink as seen on the picture



for the next try I need to wipe the ink off evenly to avoid areas with more or less ink just like on the picture

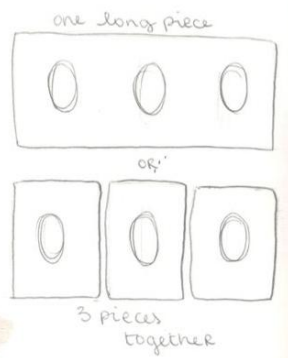
I need to dry the paper fully to avoid these texture due to the paper being too wet



Final piece

Since I printed the piece a couple of times before I got a perfectone, each time I decided to annotate things that I could improve in the next printing.

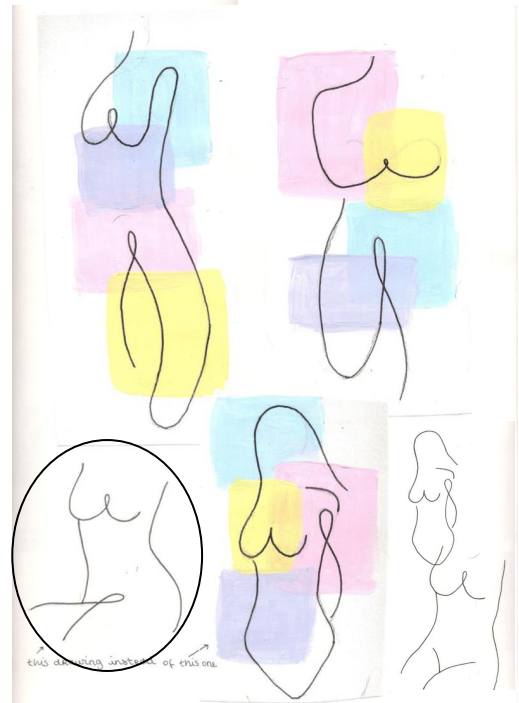
I had to decide if I wanted to create one long piece with three drawing or a series of three pieces



Female lines - three paintings

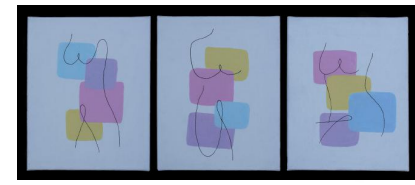
At first I wanted to make very abstract line drawing of women however then I decided to explore more realistic and minimalist drawings. Since I couldn't decide which ones to use for my final piece I tried to combine them (which is when I created two drawing that are circled). I ended up using two of my original abstract drawings and one of my combined drawings.

At first I wanted to create a simple background with just one shade of pink however then I was inspired by Andy Warhol's work with different colours and decided to create squares of different colours as a background which also creates a more interesting piece

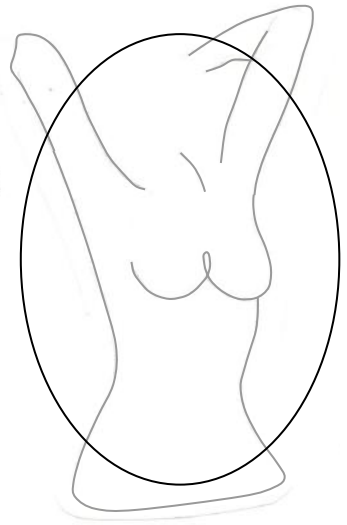


then I decided to explore more realistic yet minimal drawings however what made my art piece more predictable and less unique

Final piece



Since pink is the colour that represents breast cancer so I wanted to see if maybe using four different shades of pink, however in the end I decided that using four different colours would make the piece more interesting.

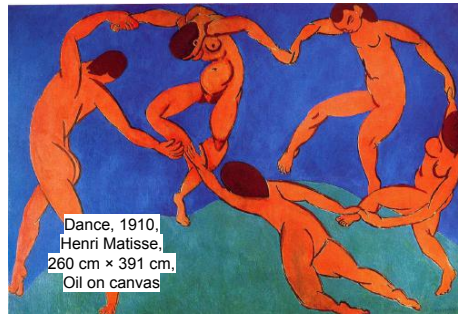


I was inspired by Henri Matisse's line drawings of women, Figure de dos au collier noir and Nu assise vu de dos are all more realistic yet minimalist, meanwhile, La Sieste is more abstract which pushed me to create more abstract drawings for my final piece.

Inspired by Henri Matisse's work

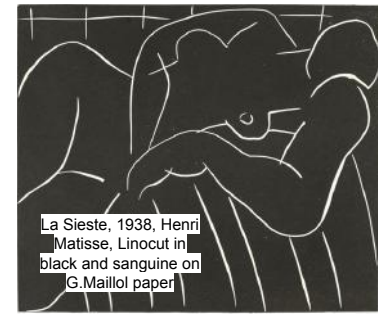
Investigation of Henri Matisse's figure drawings

Henri Matisse (31st of December 1869 - 3rd of November 1954) was a French painter, printmaker and sculptor. He started painting in 1889 when his mother gave him art supplies, he later described that he felt “a kind of paradise” and decided to become an artist (disappointing his father). Initially he painted still lifes and landscapes however, he was later on introduced to impressionism and Vincent's Van Gogh work, which changed his style completely. Henri Matisse was one of the leaders of the Fauvism art movement, the movement only lasted a couple of years and had only three exhibitions. The paintings of the Fauves were characterized by seemingly wild brush work and strident colors, while their subject matter had a high degree of simplification and abstraction. The painting that I will be focusing on is called Dance and it was created over the course of a year as Matisse created a first version called Dance I that was much simpler with lighter colours and then he worked on it again to create this painting.



Content

In the painting we can see five different people holding hands and moving in a clockwise manner. Matisse used only four colours for this painting, red, blue and green, the figures are not realistic and also they don't have a specific gender, the background is very simple and abstract at the same time, the green part looks like grass or maybe a hill that they are standing on and the blue is the sky. The Fauves shared an interest in indigenous communities and were very inspired by nature which we can see in this painting. The painting is quite abstract and even though it was probably inspired by the idea of an indigenous



Dance I

group that matter was not observed directly. Most of the figures are quite simple however one is a lot more exaggerated and distorted than the rest, it has a bigger stomach and chest, with more defined legs. Even though it is a painting, as I mentioned before, we can tell that these people are supposed to be moving by the positions of their legs.

Form

Dance is a rectangular painting made with oil paints on a canvas, it is 260 cm × 391 cm which is quite large, its scale obviously makes it a lot more beautiful and powerful. Since it was made with oil paints the colours are very smooth and nicely blended and there is no visible texture. The fact that the figures form a circle creates a sense of unity and balance on the painting, the focal point of the painting is the most detailed person as it is positioned near the center of the painting but also due to the abstract aspect of it. Because there are no shadows or highlights on the painting it doesn't really have much depth however it does have layers, the first being the figures, the green patch at the bottom and lastly the blue sky and the flat background being the audience's attention to the figures. Those three vivid hues create an intense contrast however at the same time they also create a harmony.



Simple colours used in both paintings



Dark outlines of (female) bodies

Impact on my own work

While doing research for my own work I was very inspired by multiple pieces that Matisse created. The use of simple and two-dimensional colours is very similar to my use of colourful squares, in addition having abstract figures with a dark outline is also very similar to how I chose to represent female figures.

