

Portfolio of writing

Jon Pughe: Reflective writing: Do you know what you think?

Ryan Moule: Observational writing: Identify an image and write a semiotic analysis

Julia Lockheart: Manifesto writing: "what do I believe in?"

Student number: 1901853

BA Illustration

Task 1 word count: 430

Task 2 word count: 591

Task 3 word count: 479

Total word count: 1,500

**Quotation; By Pablo Picasso, "to learn the rules like a pro, so you can break them like
an artist"**

**Organisation: Goodreads, Inc (2020), *Pablo Picasso > Quotes*, Available
at: https://www.goodreads.com/author/quotes/3253.Pablo_Picasso, Accessed on:
1.55PM (29th March 2020).**

Ryan Moule, Jon Pughe, Julia Lockheart.

Jon Pughe: Reflective writing: Do you know what you think?

Alphonse Mucha was born in 1860 in Ivancice Southern Moravia. Mucha progressed from music studies in Bruno, art training in Prague and commercial theatrical painting in Vienna. Despite this he started producing lithographs in 1892 for books and publications making him in some way an advertising illustrator but he still did art commissions. As Mucha was always a religious person and was convinced of the occult workings of the supernatural in daily life and this affected how he created his work. This is clearly shown in the image titled *La Plume* (created in 1900) which I have included below. He used a lot of his religious influences in his own artwork. For example mosaics are displayed in the background behind the illustration of the female, at the time this image was created Alphonse would use symbolists in Paris (whilst on a visit) and the literature of the period. This helped him draw from an artistic profit of Parisian life. *La plume* was originally created to give Mucha free reign to his wealth of ornamental inventiveness and every square inch has been covered with decorative elements.

Alphonse's artwork stood out a lot from others at the time because of his illustrative and his unique look of artwork he produced. At the beginning of his art career, Mucha's sketches were displayed by a friendly bookseller, they were then brought to the attention of the local landowner Count Carl Kheun. In 1910 Mucha received his first important commission in Zbiroh, it took him two years to complete in his castle. Once this was finished he then spent a further 18 years creating more pieces of art in his castle. Among the cognoscenti, Mucha's name was never forgotten but, suitably, it was at an exhibition at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris 1996 that again drew general attention to this superb decorative artist. Since then his work has been amongst the most sought after of any Art Nouveau artist. His work in the

present day is still inspiring many artists to start delving into more historical types of artists/illustrators or to develop current artists' artstyle. In the early 1990's.

A Japanese artist called Naoko Takeuchi created very beautiful illustrations heavily inspired by Mucha's artwork to include for official artwork in her own manga called 'Sailor Moon'.

Alphonse's artwork was the kind of artwork I've really liked but I never knew the creative process behind it or Alphonse as an artist. His artwork is so beautifully created and delicately drawn that has inspired me to try delving into more historical artists such as Mucha.



Alphonse Mucha, (1900) La Plume, Accessed at: 3:59 PM (31st March 2020), Available at: artnet.com/artists/alphonse-mucha/la-plume-ov-tzbbIRNbHlyq5XTwrkGA2

Bibliography

Organization: www.all-art.org, *Developments in the 19th Century*, Available at:
www.all-art.org/symbolism/mucha3.html, Accessed on: 6.33PM (27th March 2020).

Organisation: www.all-art.org, *Developments in the 19th Century*, Available at:
www.all-art.org/symbolism/mucha4.html, Accessed on: 6.40PM (27th March 2020).

Mucha, Jiri (1973), *The graphic work of Alphonse Mucha*, London: Academy Editions
etc., London.

Verneuil, M.P (1974), *Art nouveau designs in colour*, New York: Dover Publications, New York.

Reviewed work: Alphonse Mucha, *His life and art* by Jiri Mucha

Reviewed by: Alan Fern vol.52, No 2 (Jun, 1970), pp.221-222 (2 pages) published by: CAA

Ryan Moule:Observational writing:Identify an image and write a semiotic analysis

3 keywords

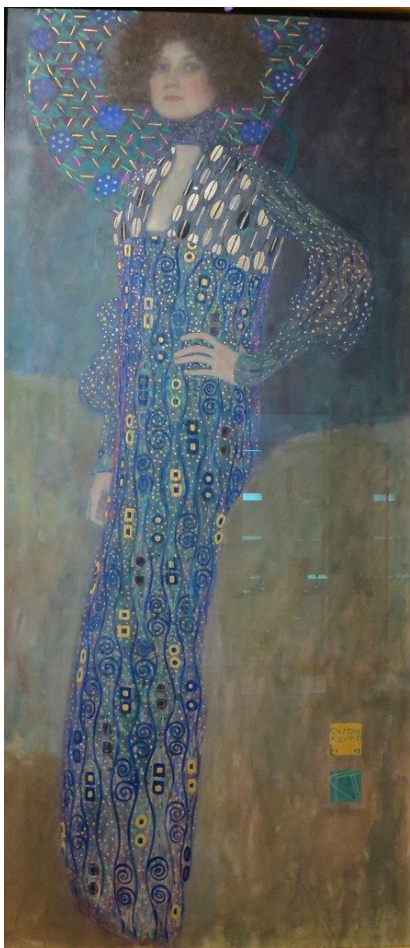
Mysterious

Decorative

Beauty

This painting of Emilie Floge (placed below) was the very first piece of artwork to present Emilie Floge as a bejewelled icon by the hands of Gustav Klimt. The mysterious painting was created by Klimt in 1902 during the “gold” portraits of 1906-1907. Critics loved to muse over the nature of Klimt’s relationship with Emilie Floge and her ravishing beauty. The dark blue tones used for the background makes the skin of Emilie not look like she is being washed away by the background colour. As the background looks like it was intentionally textured by Gustav in this way to make sure that this wouldn’t ruin the look of the final image. This impressive life-size portrait featured a couture outfit that Emilie wore, allowed Klimt to experiment with radical portraiture techniques further from his current work in 1902. Other people may view this painting rather differently than me. As most critics say the emotion seen on Emilie’s face seems to be rather smug. Emilie stood to show off her state of wealth and she seems so unimpressed towards the viewer of Gustav Klimt. Analysing her face more, the smooth, flat look of her face really fascinated me as skin textures are rather hard to replicate through the medium of paint. Another area shows off Klimt’s patterns that he is known for have been implemented on the dress, the colour used (which is a gold type of paint) lifts up the repetitive navy blue colours and it adds more detail to empty areas of the dress. My understanding of the image is that there must be a hidden symbolic meaning behind the image to me in which I could not see before and maybe there’s more about this painting that I do not know of. When researching for information in my books about the painting the main points that were pointed out were that the writer would talk about how the model was used to show Emilie’s wealth and nothing further commenting on how she

became wealthy. Her wealth is shown in this painting down to the type of dress Emillie is wearing; a lot of care seems to have been done down to the gold details in her dress which is lacing the fabric flowing down the deep blue gown. My reasons for not liking the richer end of life is that the rich could be using this money for the less fortunate who need money for food. In historical times this was a problem, it is also an issue that we're still facing today with high amounts of homeless people on the street struggling to feed themselves and people putting them into debts down to the high renting prices we have to pay for living in our homes. I'll never understand why wealthy people feel the need to do this as I think it is an arrogant move because I could think of many other ways of how I could spend my money on the poor rather than myself. Wealthy people tend to mostly see beauty in the objects they buy which shows that confidence in themselves is very lacking which is why some people today are so depressed and unmotivated to do something for themselves which in fact could make them very happy in the long run. This painting that Gustav Klimt created can be seen as a reminder of how outdated it is to us now by saying that wealth is an important part of life which nowadays has been seen as not entirely true by the middle class.



Gustav Klimt,(1902)Emilie Flöge,Accessed
at:4.30PM(31st March 2020),Available
at:[flickr.com/photos/51366740@N07/44714389280](https://www.flickr.com/photos/51366740@N07/44714389280)

Bibliography

Payne, Laura (2000), Essential Klimt, Bath i Parragon, Bath.

Whitford, Frank (1990), Klimt, London Thames & Hudson, London.

Partsch, Susanna (2008), Gustav Klimt; painter of women, Munich; London: Prestel, London.

Julia lockheart: Manifesto writing: "what do I believe in?"

Manifesto 8 statements

- .I need to know about **basic knowledge** before advancing further into practice.
- .That there is never one answer.
- .Not everyone is a **professional** at their work.
- .There's always someone who's going to be more advanced than you.
- .Not everything is as it seems.
- .Everyone is equal when learning new practises.
- .Every artstyle should not have **negativity** thrown towards it.

.Everyone interprets art differently.

Having **basic knowledge** in art and design is such an important aspect to get a hold of in the early stages of your art career. As it can help you understand the fundamentals of art such as anatomy, proportions and colour/tone. I've had a lot of experience creating artwork and I can tell you it is very important to know the basics before bending the rules. Beginners must fully understand that there is much more to drawing than just a full knowledge of anatomy. Otherwise any medical man could create a first rate figure drawing, which he cannot. The reason he cannot is that he is not aware that his splendid knowledge of anatomy must be related to all the other conventions and elements.

(Coyle, Terrence, Hale, Beverly, 1977, *Anatomy from the great masters*, Robert Watson-Guptill Publications, New York). Pablo Picasso was one of these artists to comment on how we should work by saying "to learn the rules like a pro, so you can break them like an artist" Which helped artists like me to progress further into my current practise of art.

Organisation: Goodreads, Inc (2020), *Pablo Picasso > Quotes*, Available at: https://www.goodreads.com/author/quotes/3253.Pablo_Picasso, Accessed on: 1.55PM (29th March 2020).

Professionalism in an art based area takes time to achieve. It can take many years to understand how to create **professional** looking pieces of art without doing the process in an unorganised manner. To help you can go down the path of researching to see if there's any traditional ways to present your work before thinking about the digital side of presenting your work. I had to learn this the hard way when I started to do print making, watching each and every workshop so carefully so the print would turn out clean and slick for presentation purposes. Professionalism can chain back to the earliest times that follow the realism of

Roman sculptures with its particular skill in portraiture and the more polished and smoothing outcome of the sculpture. A lot of care went into each piece during the Roman era of art to inspire us all to take care with our own artistic practises.

Negativity is a huge thing that is often overshadowed in art and design and art critics are always the first people to show their opinion through reviews either online or in a physical based form. A Lot of negativity can be seen through the most controversial artists such as Scarfe. As Scarfe being a cartoonist (for a small period of his life) he began working for a satirical magazine called Private Eye and he was able to unleash his full cartoonish, controversial style to its fullest. The general reaction to his work at the time was cruel, negative and grotesque. Also Scarfe received angry letters from the public because of his illustrations. No matter what type of art style that was or is portrayed now will always receive some negativity even if it weren't intentional to offend a certain type of crowd. Unfortunately every artist will experience this criticism at least once in their career.

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Coyle, Terrence, Beverly (1977), *Anatomy from the great masters*, Robert Watson-Guptill Publications, New York.

Hatt, Micahel, Klonk, Charlotte(2006), Art history a critical introduction to its methods, Manchester: Manchester University Press, Manchester.

Scarfe, Gerald(2005), Drawing blood: forty-five years of Scarfe uncensored, London; Little, Brown, London.

The three keywords with images

Basic Knowledge



Michael Leone, (3.16.2013), Sketch Anatomy, Accessed at 4.57PM (31st March 2020), Available at: pinterest.co.uk/pin/623326404655747376/

Professional



Iris Scott(2012),Shakin off the blues,Accessed at:5.23PM(31st March 2020),Available at:mymodernmet.com/iris-scott-fingers-paintings/

Negativity



Andrea Dezs(2014),The original Folk & FairyTales of the Brothers Grimm.The complete First Edition,Accessed at:5.49PM (31st of March 2020), Available at:mymodernmet.com/negative-space-art/

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Image links

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