

ART TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

GICLÉE: Artists generally use high quality inkjet printing to make reproductions of their original two-dimensional artwork, photographs, or computer-generated art.

Giclée (zhee-klay) is a French word coined in 1991 by printmaker Jack Duganne for fine art digital prints made on inkjet printers. The name originally applied to fine art prints created on Iris printers in a process invented in the late 1980s but has since come to be associated with other types of inkjet printing including processes that use fade-resistant, archival inks (pigment-based), and archival substrates primarily produced on large-format printers. The term Giclée is often used to suggest high quality printing.

GALLERY WRAP: *Gallery wrap* refers to an image that appears on the sides of the work as well as the front. It is a method of stretching an artist's canvas so that the canvas wraps around the sides of the stretcher bar or strainer bars and is secured to the back of the wooden frame.

The stretcher bars are usually 1.25" thick. As a result, the hardware (staples or tacks) used to secure the canvas are not visible. The sides of the canvas are prepared and primed in the same manner as the face or front. They may then be painted a solid color or painted to continue the image appearing on the face. This method of stretching and preparing a canvas allows for a frameless presentation of the finished painting.

OIL PAINTING: *Oil painting* is the process of painting with pigments with a medium of drying oil as the binder. Commonly used drying oils include linseed oil, poppy seed oil, walnut oil, and safflower oil. Although oil paint was first used for Buddhist paintings by Indian and Chinese painters in western Afghanistan sometime between the fifth and tenth centuries, it did not gain popularity until the 15th century.

ACRYLIC PAINTING: *Acrylic paint* is a fast-drying paint made of pigment suspended in acrylic polymer emulsion. Acrylic paints are water-soluble, but become water-resistant when dry. Depending on how much the paint is diluted with water, or modified with acrylic gels, media, or pastes, the finished acrylic painting can resemble a watercolor or an oil painting, or have its own unique characteristics not attainable with other media.

WATER COLOR: *Watercolor*, a diminutive of the Latin for water, is a painting method in which the paints are made of pigments suspended in a water-based solution. Watercolor refers to both the medium and the resulting artwork. The traditional and most common support—material to which the paint is applied—for watercolor paintings is paper.

PHOTOGRAPHY: *Fine art photography* is photography created in accordance with the vision of the artist as photographer and as an expression of the artist's vision. Fine art photography stands in contrast to representational photography, such as photo-journalism, which provides a documentary visual account of specific subjects and events, literally re-presenting objective reality rather than the subjective intent of the photographer; and commercial photography, the primary focus of which is to advertise products or services.

TERRACOTTA: In archaeology and art history, *terracotta* is often used to describe objects such as figurines not made on a potter's wheel.

Terracotta, a type of earthenware, is a clay-based unglazed or glazed ceramic, where the fired body is porous. Terracotta is the term normally used for sculpture made in earthenware and the term is also used to refer to the natural, brownish orange color, of most terracotta, which varies considerably.

GOURD ART: *Gourd art* involves creating works of art using *Lagenaria* species hard-shell gourds as an art medium. Gourd surfaces may be carved, painted, sanded, burned, dyed, and polished.

Gourd decoration, including pyrography, is an ancient tradition in Africa and Asia as well as among the indigenous peoples of the Americas. A wide variety of gourd shapes and sizes yields an array of art pieces.

PEN & INK: Drawing is a form of visual art in which a person uses various drawing instruments to mark paper or another two-dimensional medium. Instruments include graphite pencils, pen and ink, inked brushes, wax color pencils, crayons, charcoal, chalk, pastels, various kinds of erasers, markers, styluses, various metals (such as silverpoint) and electronic drawing.

A drawing instrument releases small amount of material onto a surface, leaving a visible mark. The most common support for drawing is paper. Ink is a liquid or paste that contains pigments or dyes and is used to color a surface to produce an image, text, or design. Ink is used for drawing or writing with a pen.

ROSEMALING: *Rosemaling* is the name of a traditional form of decorative folk art that originated in the rural valleys of Norway. Rosemaling uses stylized flower ornamentation, scrollwork, lining and geometric elements, often in flowing patterns. Landscape and architectural elements are also common.

JEWELRY: Art jewelry is one of the names given to jewelry created by studio craftspeople. As the name suggests, art jewelry emphasizes creative expression and design, and is characterized by the use of a variety of materials.

GLASS ART: Glass art refers to large, modern works of art, typically one-off creations, which are substantially or wholly made of glass. As a material stained glass is glass that has been coloured by adding metallic salts during its manufacture. The coloured glass is crafted into stained glass windows in which small pieces of glass are arranged to form patterns or pictures, held together (traditionally) by strips of lead and supported by a rigid frame.

POTTERY: Pottery is the ceramic material which makes up pottery wares, of which major types include earthenware, stoneware and porcelain. Pottery is made by forming a ceramic (often clay) body into objects of a required shape and heating them to high temperatures in a kiln which removes all the water from the clay, which induces reactions that lead to permanent changes including increasing their strength and hardening and setting their shape.

