

Exploring Art with The Ingram Collection at The Lightbox: Portraits and Sculptures



Photo by John-Paul Bland

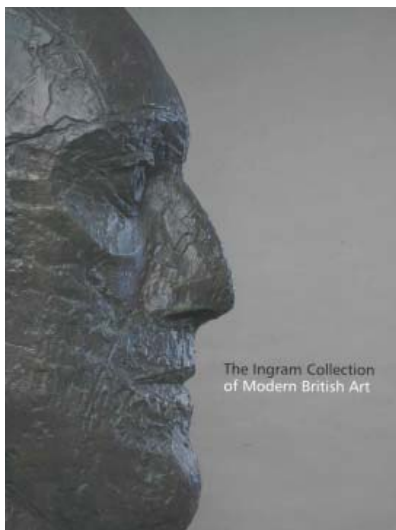
Teachers' Guide

About The Ingram Collection

The Ingram Collection is a private collection of Modern and Contemporary British Art. It is on loan to The Lightbox from Chris Ingram, a Woking businessman and owner of Woking Football Club. The Ingram Collection consists of over 200 works of art. Chris Ingram is interested in the ways in which artists reflected the rapidly changing world around them during the 20th Century. His collection highlights new styles and techniques in painting and sculpture employed by British artists at this time.

Artists in The Ingram Collection include Edward Burra, Reg Butler, Sir Anthony Caro, Lynn Chadwick, Dame Elisabeth Frink, Dame Barbara Hepworth, Sir Henry Moore, Sir Eduardo Paolozzi and Bridget Riley.

There are many themes and subjects that can be covered by studying pieces from the Ingram Collection. In this Teachers' Guide, we are going to highlight Portraits and Sculptures. Please note that The Ingram Collection is constantly rotated and pieces mentioned in this guide may not be exhibited at any given time. If you need more advice about The Ingram Collection and how you can integrate it into what you are studying in the classroom, do not hesitate to contact the Education Team at The Lightbox at education@thelightbox.org.uk or call us at 01483 737815.



The Ingram Collection of Modern British Art Catalogue is on sale in The Lightbox shop. This full colour catalogue features the majority of works from Chris Ingram's collection. The catalogue is £9.99, with 15% of the purchase price going to Woking Hospice.

Portraits

A portrait can be a painting, photograph, sculpture or other artistic representation of a person. The earliest representation of a face in art was found in a cave in France. Experts believe that it is 27,000 years old. The art of portraiture has continued to grow throughout history with many civilisations developing their own styles of portraiture. Some have prized idealised or highly stylised versions of reality while others preferred more realistic portraits.

Before photography was developed in the 19th century, painted, sculpted or drawn portraits were the only way to record someone's appearance. However, portraits are usually more than just a record of what a person looks like. They are also used to show the wealth, power, importance, virtue, beauty, taste, learning or other qualities of the sitter. Artists in The Ingram Collection who have created portraits, either as paintings or sculptures, include Sir Jacob Epstein, Dame Elisabeth Frink and Sir Eduardo Paolozzi.

A self portrait is a representation of an artist that is drawn, painted, sculpted or otherwise created by the artist. Many artists have painted portraits of themselves and these can sometimes reveal the state of mind of the artist at the time or how they want others to view them. Artists who have self-portraits in The Ingram Collection include John Bellamy, Sir Eduardo Paolozzi and Dame Elisabeth Frink.

Some 2D portraits in The Ingram Collection include:

Portrait of Sergeant Major Mitchell by Sir Jacob Epstein

Study for 'Portrait of Madame Guilhermina Suggia' by Sir Augustus Edwin John

Children of the Night by Sir Eduardo Paolozzi

Some 3D portraits in The Ingram Collection include:

Second Portrait of Deirdre (in a slip) by Sir Jacob Epstein

Goggle Head by Dame Elisabeth Frink

Soldier's Head II by Dame Elisabeth Frink

Portrait of the Artist by Sir Eduardo Paolozzi

Dod Proctor, R.A. (1891-1972)
The Golden Girl, 1930
Oil on Canvas



Portraits in the classroom

The study of portraits can be used to support learning in Art, Citizenship, History and ICT. Language and Literacy can also be supported through the study of portraits. Students can be encouraged to write a description or invent a story about a portrait. They can also be asked to write text (gallery labels) to describe their own works and explain different elements in their work.

Art and Design

KS1 and 2: Unit 1A Self-portrait

KS3: Unit 7A Self-image

Citizenship

KS1 and 2: Unit 5 Living in a diverse world

KS3: Unit 4 Britain – a diverse society?

ICT

KS1 and 2: Unit 2B Creating pictures



John Bellamy (b. 1942)
Aurora, c.1980
Oil on Canvas

Some activities to explore portraiture

Collage Portraits

Use cuttings from newspapers, magazines and coloured paper to create personal collage portraits. Get your students to think about how they can show others what they like, or elements of their personality by choosing specific images to include or build their collages from. Students can also create collage portraits of a family member or someone they are studying in class (e.g. Henry VIII, Florence Nightingale etc.)

1 Minute Portraits

Try and make a drawing of yourself or a partner in 1 minute.

Close your eyes and make a drawing of yourself or a partner in 1 minute.

Make a drawing of yourself or a partner without taking your pencil off the page in 1 minute.

Sculpture

Sculpture can take many different forms. It can be made out of a wide variety of materials in a range of styles, from the super-realistic to totally abstract forms. Sculptures come in many sizes, some pieces are small enough to fit in the palm of a person's hand and others can be several metres tall. They can be made out of bronze which is very robust and can withstand being outdoors as well as a lot of handling. Or they can be made out of wire or plaster and can be easily damaged by inappropriate handling. While we often think of sculptures as being permanent constructions, some artists use materials such as ice, grass and leaves to create temporary sculptures which age and weather with time.

The Ingram Collection contains sculptures by artists including Sir Anthony Caro, Lynn Chadwick, Dame Elisabeth Frink, Sir Henry Moore and Sir Eduardo Paolozzi. The sculptures in The Ingram Collection are made out of materials such as bronze, wood, brass, glass, terracotta, steel and stone. Some of the sculptures are figurative, with easily recognised human or animal forms and others are abstract. There are also some kinetic sculptures in the collection. These sculptures have moving parts which are a feature of their design.

Selection of sculptures in The Ingram Collection:

Footballers by Kenneth Armitage

Flageolet (Concerto Series) by Sir Anthony Caro

Second Girl Sitting on Bench by Lynn Chadwick

Italian Peasant Woman by Sir Jacob Epstein

Riace Figure III by Dame Elisabeth Frink

Sculpture with Colour and Strings by Dame Barbara Hepworth

Seated Girl by Sir Henry Moore

Mr Cruikshank by Sir Eduardo Paolozzi

Sir Anthony Caro, R.A. (b. 1924)
Detail of *Redoubt*, 1988-90
Bronze





Kenneth Armitage, R.A. (1916-2002)
Standing Figure, 1955
Bronze with a green and white patina

Sculpture in the classroom

The study of portraits in The Ingram Collection can be used to support learning in Art, Design and Technology and Science.

Art and Design

KS1 and 2: 1B Investigating materials, 1C What is Sculpture? and 3C Can we change places?

KS 3: 7A Self-image and 9C Personal places, public spaces

Design and Technology

KS 1 and 2: 5C Moving toys

KS3: 7aii Understanding materials

Science

KS 1 and 2: 1C Sorting and using materials, 2D Grouping and changing materials and 3C Characteristics of materials.

Some activities to explore sculpture

Material and textures list

In small groups, have your students make a list of materials that might be used to make sculptures. Compare the lists and see how many different types of materials they can come up with. Post the list somewhere in your classroom and continue adding to it when you discover new materials.

Different materials have different textures. See if your students can collect different textures from materials around your school. You can do this by taking photographs of different surfaces or creating texture rubbings.

What is it?

Sculptures can be very tactile and show a lot of detail through their forms. Look around your school or in a charity shop and see if you can find a few small items with interesting forms. Put those forms in a bag or covered box and have your students feel the items without looking at them. Can they guess what they look like? Can they make a drawing based on what they just felt, of what they think the item looks like?

Found object collage or sculpture

Have your students bring in a small bag of found objects. These should not include anything

valuable but can include things like bottlecaps, leaves, string and old packaging. Put all the found objects together and pick a subject (e.g. Insects, Portraits, Animals). See what kind of sculptures or collages they can make out of the found materials. Were there any difficulties in using only found objects? Were there any particularly inventive solutions?

Self-portraits – adding and taking away (also see ‘Collage Portraits’ in Portraiture section)

This activity requires the use of air-drying clay or plasticine, bars of soap, modelling tools and two working sessions with your students.

Have your students draw a quick self-portrait, spending no more than 5 minutes on the sketch. Hand out tennis ball-sized portions of clay or plasticine and ask them to create a 3D portrait of themselves using the clay. You can hand out more clay if they need it.

For the second self-portrait, hand out one bar of soap per student. Have your students see if they can create a self-portrait by carving or scraping into the soap using modelling tools. Have a discussion about the differences in the processes. Which one did they prefer? Why?

Helpful books

The Ingram Collection of Modern British Art by The Lightbox

Sculpture by Jean-Phillipe Chabot

Sculpture: Three Dimensions in Art by Anne Civardi

Look at Me!: Self-portraits in Art by Ruth Thomson

Portraits by Clare Roundhill and Penny King

Useful websites

<http://www.npg.org.uk/learning/digital.php>

<http://kids.tate.org.uk/create>

Image information

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