A VIEW FROM THE INTERSECTION OF ART AND TECHNOLOGY

By R.H. Pahler
View From the Intersection of Art and Technology

I. My Journey
II. The Art of Technology
III. The Technology of Art
IV. Technology in Support of Art
V. Where Do We Go From Here?
I. My Journey
(The Early Years)

• Talent recognized early – Humane Society Poster
My Journey
(The Early Years)

- Talent recognized early – Humane Society Poster
- Original oils by 6th grade
My Journey
(The Early Years)

• Talent recognized early – Humane Society Poster
• Original oils by 6th grade
• Saturday classes - Carnegie Institute - 8th grade
My Journey
(The Early Years)

- Talent recognized early – Humane Society Poster
- Original oils by 6th grade
- Saturday classes - Carnegie Institute - 8th grade
- High School – Arbitrary nature of Art revealed.
  - Sophomore - Yearbook Cover
Decision Time !!!

What do you want to be when you grow up???
Artist? No?
“Lots of people can draw” “The starving Artist”
Parental support gave way to the need for security from children of the depression.

Then what?
Chemistry
Chemical Engineer
My Journey
(The Early Years)

• Talent recognized early – Humane Society Poster
• Original oils by 6th grade
• Saturday classes - Carnegie Institute - 8th grade
• High School – Arbitrary nature of Art revealed.
  - Sophomore - Yearbook Cover
  - Senior - 1st place in Chemistry - Jr. Academy of Science regional and state finals.
My Journey

(Higher Education)

My Journey
(Higher Education)

- Went to work for Koppers Co. Began a career in “Plastics”
- Wrote article for Chemical Engineering Magazine “Art and the Engineer”
Relationship of art with Technology – steel, string, wood

Process Equipment – Graphite on Paper

Reaction of Propionaldehyde and Sodium Hydroxide to form Beta Hydroxy, Alpha Methyl Valeraldehyde - Watercolor
My Journey
(Higher Education)

• Went to work for Koppers Co. Wrote article for Chemical Engineering Magazine “Art and the Engineer”
• Joined US Navy- sold paintings for extra $  
  - Went to ODU for Master of Engineering in Mechanical Engineering. Student by day, Sailor at night.
  - Got married.
  - Had twins
My Journey
The Engineer - Artist

• Koppers - Arco Polymers – Pittsburgh
• Third Child
My Journey
The Engineer - Artist

- Koppers - Arco Polymers - Pittsburgh
- GE Plastics – Mt. Vernon, IN
  - BOD Evansville Artists Guild
  - Started Gallery
  - Began doing prints B/W
B/W Prints

James Geddy House and Silversmith Shop - Williamsburg VA
Graphite – R. H. Pahler

Peyton Randolph Lodging – Williamsburg VA
Pen & Ink – R. H. Pahler
My Journey
The Engineer - Artist

• Koppers - Arco Polymers - Pittsburgh
• GE Plastics – Mt. Vernon, IN
  - BOD Evansville Artists Guild
  - Started Gallery
  - Began doing prints B/W then color
Morning Carriage Ride – Williamsburg VA – color print – R. H. Pahler
My Journey
The Engineer - Artist

• Koppers - Arco Polymers - Pittsburgh
• GE Plastics – Mt. Vernon, IN
  - BOD Evansville Artists Guild
  - Started Gallery
  - Began doing prints B/W then color
  - Studied Watercolor with Jerry Baum at ISUE
Watercolors

Brittany Landscape – R. H. Pahler - Watercolor
My Journey
The Engineer - Artist

• Koppers - Arco Polymers - Pittsburgh
• GE Plastics – Mt. Vernon, IN
  - BOD Evansville Artists Guild
  - Started Gallery
  - Began doing prints B/W then color
  - Studied Watercolor with Jerry Baum at ISUE
  - Engineer by day – Artist at night / weekends.
  - Began TechArt series
TechArt

Cell 01 – R. H. Pahler - mixed media

Twig Cross Section – R. H. Pahler –mixed media
My Journey
The Engineer - Artist

- Koppers - Arco Polymers - Pittsburgh
- GE Plastics – Mt. Vernon, IN
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- Career Focus – Wood Working – Computer Art
How Can Art and Technology be such big parts of the same person?
The Enneagram

From: Discovering the Enneagram by Richard Rohr - 1991
## The Enneagram

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>SELF-IMAGE</th>
<th>AVOIDANCE</th>
<th>TEMPTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ONE</td>
<td>I AM RIGHT</td>
<td>VEXATION</td>
<td>PERFECTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TWO</td>
<td>I HELP</td>
<td>SUPPRESSING NEEDS</td>
<td>HELPING OTHERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THREE</td>
<td>I AM SUCCESSFUL</td>
<td>FAILURE</td>
<td>EFFICIENCY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOUR</td>
<td>I AM DIFFERENT</td>
<td>ORDINARINESS</td>
<td>AUTHENTICITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIVE</td>
<td>I SEE THROUGH</td>
<td>EMPTINESS</td>
<td>KNOWLEDGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIX</td>
<td>I DO MY DUTY</td>
<td>DOUBT</td>
<td>SECURITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEVEN</td>
<td>I AM HAPPY</td>
<td>PAIN</td>
<td>IDEALISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIGHT</td>
<td>I AM STRONG</td>
<td>WEAKNESS - SUBORDINATION</td>
<td>JUSTICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NINE</td>
<td>I AM CONTENT</td>
<td>CONFLICT</td>
<td>SELF-DEPREICATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The Enneagram

From: Discovering the Enneagram by Richard Rohr - 1991
The Enneagram

From: Discovering the Enneagram by Richard Rohr - 1991
Before there was Engineering...

Factoid: the oldest engineering school in the world is in France. It started as the French Corps of Bridges & Roads in 1716 and in 1747 became ERPC and in 1775 became known as ENPC and is still teaching some 1100 engineers per year.
Brunelleschi’s Dome

Free standing dome spanning 143’6”

Starting at 170’ and going up from there

Fillipo Brunelleschi
Goldsmith, Clockmaker

The Dome of Santa Maria del Fiore
Many people who are 5’s with 4 wings
Brunelleschi
Leonardo
and the list goes on.
Art, like beauty, is in the eye of the beholder.
There are no absolutes in Art.
II. The Art of Technology

• ART
  - visual arts
  - two, three or more dimensions
  - art made from materials
  - Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Photography, Fine Art, Commercial Art, Decorative Art, etc.
The Art of Technology

- **Technology** - the making, modification, usage, and knowledge of tools, machines, techniques, crafts, systems, and methods of organization, in order to solve a problem, improve a pre-existing solution to a problem, or achieve a goal or perform a specific function.

- **Techne** – Art, Skill, Craft, and –logia- study of
Architectural Renderings

Mt. Carmel, IL Depot (1905) – R.H. Pahler
Graphite on Illustration board
Structural Drawings

Solitude, IN – R.H. Pahler – Pen and Ink on vellum
Industrial Landscape

Sand & Gravel Pit – Paducah, KY- R.H. Pahler - Watercolor
Industrial Landscape

GE Phenol Plant Sunset – Mt. Vernon, IN – R.H. Pahler
Oil on Panel
Industrial Landscape

Agnes Mae at Uniontown Locks and Dam, IN
- R. H. Pahler – Graphite on Illustration Board
Process

Blacksmith Apprentice – Williamsburg, VA - R. H. Pahler
Watercolor
Steel Manufacturing Process

The Pour – R.H. Pahler - Watercolor

Making Steel – R. H. Pahler - Watercolor
The Weaver – R. H. Pahler – Graphite on Illustration Board
Botanical Illustration

Thistle – R. H. Pahler - Graphite
1st CLASS LIGHT SHIP
(NANTUCKET)
Built at the Navy Yard, Kittery, Maine from plans furnished by the L. H. Board
1855

Dimensions
Length at height of Spar Deck
201 ft. 3 in.
Breadth molded
24 ft.
Depth of Hold
12 ft.

Tonnage (b.r.) 275 Tons

Nantucket – R. H. Pahler - Computer Print
Engineering Drawing

Presque Isle Lighthouse – R. H. Pahler – Computer Print
First Order Catadioptric Lens Apparatus
Metabolic Science in Art
A Juried Student Exhibition at the Intersection of Metabolic Science and Art

Application Deadline: October 15, 2013
http://art.unt.edu/forms/juried-student-art-exhibition-theme-metabolic-science

UNT on the Square
Exhibition: November 8 - 23, 2013

Reception: Friday, November 8, 6-7:30pm
Free & Open to the public.

This exhibition shows creative responses to research in metabolic science. The Jurors, Dr. Guido Verbeek in the Department of Chemistry and Andrew DeCaen in the Department of Studio Art have organized students around this theme in an effort to promote cross-pollination of ideas and collaboration from different disciplines. Students were encouraged to create new ways of understanding by responding to the difficult information surrounding metabolic processes and disorders such as diabetes. Scholarships for a selection of the students showing in the exhibition will be announced at the reception.

UNT on the Square
106 North Elm Street
Denton, TX 76201

Gallery Hours:
Monday - Friday, 9am - 12pm & 1pm - 5pm,
Thursday Extended hours until 8 pm
Saturday 11am - 3pm
Sunday: Closed

Funded and sponsored by generous support from:
the Office of the Provost, the Institute for Advancement of the Arts, the College of Visual Arts and Design,
the College of Arts and Sciences, and the Department of Chemistry.

A green light to greatness.
UNT
TechArt

Cell 01 – R. H. Pahler - mixed media
TechArt

Twig Cross Section – R. H. Pahler – mixed media
Tech Art

3:58 – R. H. Pahler – Mixed media
Tech Art

IC in Green and Silver – R. H. Pahler – Mixed media
Tech Art

IC 358 – R. H. Pahler – Mixed media
Tech Art

Strain gauge – R. H. Pahler – Mixed media
III. The Technology of Art
BILLIONS OF YEARS

Big Bang

Earth Formed

Today
BILLIONS OF YEARS

Big Bang

Earth Formed

Today
Genus - Homo
African origins

Over 160,000 years ago modern humans - Homo sapiens - lived in Africa. The earliest known archaeological evidence of our mtDNA and Y chromosome ancestors is found in East Africa.
160,000 - 135,000

Four groups travelled as hunter-gatherers south to the Cape of Good Hope, southwest to the Congo Basin and west to the Ivory Coast, carrying the first generation of mtDNA gene types 'L1'.

Journey of Mankind presented by Bradshaw Foundation in collaboration with Stephen Oppenheimer ©

The Journey of Mankind genetic map may not be reproduced without the consent of Stephen Oppenheimer
135,000 - 115,000
A group travelled across a green Sahara 125,000 years ago, through the open northern gate, up the Nile to the Levant.
1st EXIT
115,000 - 90,000

The branch that reached the Levant died out by 90,000 years ago. A global freeze-up turned this area and north Africa into extreme desert. This region was later reoccupied by Neanderthal Man.
Journey of Mankind presented by Bradshaw Foundation in collaboration with Stephen Oppenheimer ©
The Journey of Mankind genetic map may not be reproduced without the consent of Stephen Oppenheimer.
From Sri Lanka they continued along the Indian Ocean coast to western Indonesia, then a landmass attached to Asia. Still following the coast they moved around Borneo to South China.
74,000 Mt Toba
Super-eruption of Mt Toba, Sumatra, causing a 6 year nuclear winter and instant 1000 year ice-age with a dramatic population crash, to less than 10,000 adults. Volcanic ash from the eruption up to 5m deep covered India & Pakistan.
Journey of Mankind presented by Bradshaw Foundation in collaboration with Stephen Oppenheimer ©
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74,000 - 65,000
Following the devastation of the Indian sub-continent, repopulation took place. Groups crossed by boat from Timor into Australia and also from Borneo into New Guinea. There was intense cold in the Lower Pleniglacial in the north.
65,000 - 52,000
Dramatic warming of the climate 52,000 years ago meant groups were finally able to move north up the Fertile Crescent returning to the Levant. From there they moved into Europe via the Bosporus from 50,000 years ago.

Journey of Mankind presented by Bradshaw Foundation in collaboration with Stephen Oppenheimer ©
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52,000 - 45,000

Mini ice Age. Aurignacian Upper Palaeolithic culture moved from Turkey into Bulgaria, Europe. The new style of stone tools moved up the Danube into Hungary then Austria.
45,000 - 40,000

Groups from the east Asian coast moved west through the central Asia steppes towards Northeast Asia. From Pakistan they moved into Central Asia, and from Indo-China through Tibet into the Qing-hai Plateau.
40,000 - 25,000

Central Asians moved west towards eastern Europe, north into the arctic Circle and joined East Asians to start the spread into north-east Eurasia. This period saw the birth of spectacular works of art, as in the Chauvet cave in France.
25,000 - 22,000

Ancestors of the Native Americans who crossed the Bering land bridge connecting Siberia to Alaska, either passed through the ice corridor reaching Meadowcroft before the LGM, or took the coastal route.
22,000 - 19,000

During the last Ice Age, Northern Europe, Asia and North America were de-populated, with isolated surviving groups locked in refuges. In North America the ice corridor closed and the coastal route froze.

Refuges
19,000 - 15,000
The Last Glacial Maximum [LGM] 18000 years ago. In North America, south of the ice, groups continued to develop diversity in language, culture & genes as they crossed into South America. Australian rock art - Bradshaw Paintings.
15,000 - 12,500
Continued amelioration of the global climate. Coastal route recommenced. Monte Verde, Chile - human habitation; radio-carbon dating from 11,790 to 13,565 years ago. Simple stone tools such as flakes and cobbles were excavated.
Journey of Mankind presented by Bradshaw Foundation in collaboration with Stephen Oppenheimer ©

The Journey of Mankind genetic map may not be reproduced without the consent of Stephen Oppenheimer

12,500 - 10,000
Reoccupation of North America 12,500 years ago from south of the ice going north. In the sub-Arctic 11,500 years ago people moved out from the Beringian refuge to become the Eskimo, Aleuts and Na-Dene speakers.
10,000 - 8,000

The final collapse of the Ice Age heralded the dawn of agriculture. The Sahara was grassland, as implied by the life-size giraffe petroglyphs in Niger. Recolonisation of Britain and Scandinavia.

Agriculture
INTERNATIONAL BIGFOOT SIGHTINGS
4 Bigfoot “sightings” in Denton Co.
2017-2018
(Texas BFRO)
So when did Art begin?

What came first Art or Technology?
Sticks and Stones
Cave Painting

Cave of the Hands – Argentina dating back 2,500 years
Cave Painting

Altamira 15,000 yrs old.

Red Bison – Cave of Altamira – Santander, Spain
Lascaux 20,000 years old
Chauvet – 22-38,000 yrs old
The Oldest Enigma of Humanity
The Key to the Mystery of the Paleolithic Cave Paintings

Bertrand David
and
Jean-Jacques Lefrère

Translated by Molly Grogan
Why did they do this?
Who were the artists?
Venus of Willendorf

- Discovered in 1908 at a Site in Willendorf, Austria - carved 22,000-24,000 years ago
She's certainly no Venus of Willendorf.
Venus of Willendorf

Raquel Welch in 1966 movie 1 Million BC
The First Sculpture: From hand axe to figure stone. Nasher Sculpture Center

Makapansgat Pebble 2.3 million years old – South Africa
Important Developments Affecting Art

- Language – 500,000 BC (words) – 50,000 BC (sentences)
- Pottery – 50,000 BC – 20,000 BC
- Fermentation - 10,200 BC
- Flock Management – textiles using animal fur – 10,000 BC
- Farming – 8,000 BC
- Textiles using Flax – Weaving - 7,500 BC
- Copper Smelting – 6,200 BC
- Cotton Cultivated – 5,500 BC
- Potters Wheel – 4,500 BC
- Bronze Manufacture – 3,800 BC
- Hieroglyphics – 3,400 BC
- Writing – Glass Production - 3,000 BC
- 1st Pyramid Construction – Architecture -2,630 BC
Important Developments Affecting Art

- Math developed – 2,000 BC
- 1\textsuperscript{st} alphabet – 1,600 BC
- Silkworm domesticated – 1,500 BC
- Iron Age Begins - 1,400 BC
- Cast Iron Made – 550 BC
- Use of Coal as fuel – 300 BC
- Sundial Invented – 30 BC
- Water Powered Bellows and Iron Furnace – 30 AD
- Paper Production in China – 105 AD
- Gun Powder Invented – 225 AD
- Mechanical Clock – 723 AD
- Water and Steam Power – 1770 AD – First Industrial Revolution
- Lithography – 1798 AD
- Invention of Electric Motor – 1821 AD – Second Industrial Revolution
Important Developments Affecting Art

- Photography - 1839
- Light Bulb – 1879
- Fiber Optics - 1880
- Plastics – Bakelite 1907
- LED – 1927
- Transistor - 1948
- Laser – 1960
- Ink Jet Printer - 1976
- 3D Printer - 1984
- Computer - 1986
- Digital Camera - 1988
Glass

- Dale Chihuly – Dallas Aboretum -2013 Show
Tattoos

Otzi Man
Tattoos

Otzi Man

Contemporary
The Technology of Art Drawing

- **Tattooing** – From the original primitive ink or dye and pointed bones, to the development of pins and needles, tattooing persisted for many millennium. With the advent of electricity and the vibrating needle as well as improvements in antisepsis, anesthesia, and ink technology, the art of the tattoo has reached its present level of perfection. In addition it has spawned the art of the temporary tattoo along with appropriate ink developments and, alas, laser tattoo removal.
The Technology of Art Drawing

- **Pen & Ink** – Ink goes back to at least 4000 BC. However, it can be a very complex material composed of solvents, pigments, dyes, resins, lubricants, solubilizers, surfactants, and fluorescers. The printing press and lithography required new ink development needing more of a paste. Pigmented inks which tend to be more light stable over time are preferred for artwork over dye based inks which tend to fade in sunlight. The key is to keep the pigments suspended in solution while in use. Advances in colors and additives for special effects have been made recently. The pen itself developed from a stick to a reed to a feather to a steel nib pen, to a fountain pen. Today, markers with felt tips provide many ways to be creative.

- Developments for ink for use in ink-jet printers is a current topic. Nano-tube carbon ink has been developed that allows an ink-jet printer to print a conductive surface.
The Technology of Art Drawing

• Charcoal/Graphite/Crayon/Silverpoint/Pencil – Drawing with charcoal is probably the oldest medium. As time went on and paper was developed, soft metal rods made of lead or silver were found to leave a thin but noticeable line on papyrus and later paper. In 1564 a graphite deposit was found in Borrowdale, England that made a mark darker than lead. It was soft and brittle and required a holder and so the wooden encased lead pencil was born. Today a wide variety of graphite hardnesses are available to the artist in convenient mechanical pencils. However, the ability to draw on an electronic tablet with a stylus, may spell the end to pencils and pen and ink.

• Developments with color pencils, watercolor pencils, and crayons of various sorts give the artist a much expanded range when using this medium.
The Technology of Art Drawing

Pyrography – derived from branding or heating up a metal bar and using it to burn an image in wood or leather. The invention of the electric soldering iron allowed much more control of the process and has enabled much fine detail.
The Technology of Art Painting

- Paint is one of the earliest materials used for artwork going back to the cave drawings. The paint consists of a pigment for color, a binder for permanency, and some type of oil or similar material to make it flow. Although the chemistry of paint has improved tremendously with technology, the same basic components make up paint today, but also include driers, flow modifiers and the like. The number of specialty paints for metal, plastic, glass, etc. is staggering.

- Fresco Painting – where pigment is painted on a wet stucco surface.

- Encaustic – where pigment is mixed with hot wax and painted on to a wooden or canvas surface.
Pointillism

A case where painting inspired technology
Impressionists Georges Seurat, Paul Signac
Clay is one of the earliest materials used to make small sculptures as well as pottery. Improvements in firing technology helped to reach higher temperatures for more artistic effects with glazes. Today polymer clays are available that can air-harden, or never harden, or only harden when heated.

Metal clay is a malleable material until heated when the result is a metallic material that resembles solid silver or gold.
Pottery

- Shards from China dating back 20,000 years

Contemporary Pottery
Sculpture
Plaster/Concrete

• The use of Plaster goes back at least 9000 years.
• Concrete dates back 5000 years – early form used in Pyramid Construction.
• Romans in 300 BC used material similar to what we use now.
• Currently used in molding furniture and other art forms in addition to its construction use.
See-through Concrete
Sculpture
Stone

• Stone hasn’t changed much over the years, but the methods of carving have benefited from the advent of power tools for chipping, grinding, and polishing. Advances in diamond cutting surfaces have helped speed up the process tremendously.
Paper

- Paper – began as papyrus which was used by the ancient Egyptians. The Chinese invented paper as we know it around 105 AD. Although paper is mainly used as the carrier medium for paint or ink, it can also be a medium for sculpture.
Sculpture Metal/Wire

- Metal was used for jewelry and decoration as well as the tools to make them. Wire dates back to at least 1500 BC where a strip process was used.

Bird in Flight - Constantin Brancusi

Contemporary Wire Sculptures at Austin Ranch just north of Dallas
Sculpture
Light

Fiber Optics
Electroluminescent Light Wire
Sculpture Plastic

- 1907 – Bakelite
- Light weight
- Strong
- Colorable
- Inexpensive
- Moldable
- Formable
- Insulator
- Polymers in everything!
Sculpture
Kinetic

Fiesta – by David C. Roy
Sculpture
Found Art

Assemblage Robot - Brian Marshall
Sculpture
Molding/Casting

• Molding and casting go back to ancient days where plaster can be both the mold and the cast.
• Lost wax process was developed for making bronze statues.
• Today’s polymeric materials for molding such as polyurethane and silicone are unprecedented. Polyurethanes, styrenics and silicones are also used for the cast.
Sculpture 3D Printing

- 3D Printing has been around since 1884, but recent developments have made them almost as inexpensive as ink-jet printers. This technology can do for sculpture what ink-jet printing has done for works on paper. This works by depositing layer upon layer of plastic until a 3D object has been formed.
Decorative Arts

• Jewelry – Some of the very earliest technologies such as glass and metal working were used to make ornamentation for the body and could be afforded only by the very rich. Jewelry making continues to expand with the use of new technologies like metal clay, polymer clay, and methods for cutting, polishing, and drilling precious stones. Synthetic materials are being used to replace the more costly natural ones, making jewelry more affordable for everyone.
Photography

- Photography began when light sensitive chemicals applied to a backing material were enabled to be “fixed” for a more or less permanent picture around 1836. Developments in film and optics continued until the advent of the digital camera in 1988. Subsequent improvements in detail and speed and ability to handle large amounts of data have made the film camera obsolete.
Fiber Art

- Textiles as art probably got their start with tapestries where different colored threads were woven into a mesh to create a visual effect.
- Today, while synthetic materials have taken over a large part of the cloth market, art objects tend to be made from the more natural materials, such as macrame.
- A new fiber art is evolving where fibers are machine sewn freehand into a plastic film which is water soluble. After the object is completed the film is dissolved somewhat giving the object its shape while it dries and the remaining polymer acts as a binder.
Prints

- Woodblock Prints
- Etchings
- Lithographic Prints
- Silk Screen Prints
- Giclee Prints
- Ink-jet/Laser/Phaser prints
Beyond 3 D
Light, Sound, 3D Visual, Motion

• Installation Art
• Fireworks
IV. Technology in Support of Art
The Use of Technology in authenticating and dating art

- Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
- Gas Chromatographic Methods
- Liquid Chromatographic Methods
- Electron Beam microprobe Analysis
- Electron Spin Resonance Spectroscopy
- Emission Spectroscopy
- Image Processing
- IR Spectroscopy
- Light Microscopy
- Mass Spectroscopy
- Mossbauer Spectroscopy
- NMR Spectroscopy
- Nuclear Analytical Methods
- Optical Mineralogy
- PIXE Analysis
- Raman Spectroscopy
- Scanning Electron Microscopy
- Thermal Analysis
- X-ray Diffraction
- X-ray Fluorescence
- X-ray Radiography
Technology is used to clean and restore Art.
Summary

• Although I’ve covered a lot, this is not intended to be all inclusive. In fact I’ve just hit the highlights.

• But where do we go from here? If the past is any indication of the future…
Rate of Change of Technology

U.S. Patents granted by year

[Graph showing the rate of change of technology with a trend line upwards from 1800 to 2010, with a significant increase post-1950.]
Renaissance to Neoclassicism
Romanticism
Modern/Contemporary
Modern/Post -

Movements per 100 years

Year
What’s Next?

• Technology – will continue to increase exponentially and we may exceed our ability to keep up with it.

• Art – The expansion of the “Anything Goesism” movement. New Technology will inspire new directions in art.

• Will conventional art disappear in technology? (Bill Gates house)
In the fall of 1966, the first Festival of Art and Technology took place at the 69th Regiment Armory in New York City. In this festival, probably for the first time, engineers, artists, and dancers pooled their talents to come up with what might have been the admission that today’s art is inseparable from science. The success of this project was questionable, but it has certainly made it clear that the art of the future will go hand in hand with science.

R.H. Pahler - Art & The Engineer - Oct. 1971
For Now

• The View from the Intersection of Art and Technology looks something like this.

Orange Co. Choppers

Paul Jr. Designs
The Artist and the Built Environment

DONALD STOLTENBERG
The Art of the Engineer

BAYNES and PUGH
Thank You

Questions?