Paris Etching Society and Sydney Z. Lucas

In 1928, Hungarian-born Sidney Zoltan Lucas founded "Camilla Lucas," which encompassed a wholesale art publishing house and a retail art gallery. This business was both wholesale and retail and dealt in reproductions of antique, modern and contemporary prints. It also sold original art including etchings, lithographs and paintings. Starting in the 1930's and continuing into the 1950's, Sydney Lucas traveled to Europe periodically and contracted with French and Flemish artists to publish their work under the banner of the "Paris Etching Society." Pieces published by Lucas are marked with a triangle or circle with Lucas' initials inside and sometimes "PES" for the Paris Etching Society. Most of Lucas' aquatints had a press run of three hundred to three hundred fifty. Each aquatint is signed and titled in pencil by the artist. [The above information was the result of a google search; it has not been verified.]

I do not speak French and the artists sometimes did not title their aquatints clearly. Consequently, the titles are just guesses on my part. I will gladly receive corrections!

To order:	Please pay for the prints you would like by either go- ing to Paypal (my email address is mhorvat1@wvi.com) or mailing your check (my address is Mike Horvat, Post
	Office Box 741, Stayton, OR 97383). Specify the print number(s) you desire.
Shipping and	
insurance:	Please add \$5.95 for shipping up to eight aquatints. If you would like insurance, add \$1.95 per order.

Aquatint

The technique of aquatint

An aquatint begins with a copper or zinc plate. The artist applies a ground by either dissolving powdered resin in spirits or applying the powder directly to the surface of the plate.

The plate is then heated; if the plate is covered with powder, the resin melts forming a fine and even coat; if it is in spirits, the spirits evaporate and the result is essentially the same. Now the plate is dipped in acid, producing an even and fine level of corrosion (the "bite") sufficient to hold ink. At this point, the plate is said to carry about a 50% halftone. This means that, were the plate printed with no further biting, the paper would display a gray color more or less directly in between white (no ink) and black (full ink).

At some point the artist will then etch an outline of any aspects of the drawing he wishes to establish with line; this provides the basis and guide for his later tone work. He may also have applied (at the very start, before any biting occurs) an acid-resistant "stop out" (also called an asphaltum or hard ground) if he intends to keep any areas totally white and free of ink, such as highlights.

The artist then begins immersing the plate in the acid bath, progressively stopping out (protecting from acid) any areas that have achieved the designed tonality. These tones, combined with the limited line elements, give aquatints a distinctive, watery look. Also, aquatints, like mezzotints, provide ease in creating large areas of tone without laborious cross-hatching; but aquatint plates, it is noted, are generally more durable than mezzotint plates.

from Wikipedia

Paul Granville

PG-1 Le Ormeau by Paul Granville

paper size: 18-7/8"x12-11/16" image size: 16-7/8"x11-13/16" price: \$15.95 plus freight



PG-2 Bonds de l'Eire by Paul Granville



Martinet

M-1 Le Cassel by Martinet

paper size: 18-7/8"x12-11/16" image size: 16-7/8"x11-13/16" price: \$15.95 plus freight



M-2 Le Pampe by Martinet



Martinet

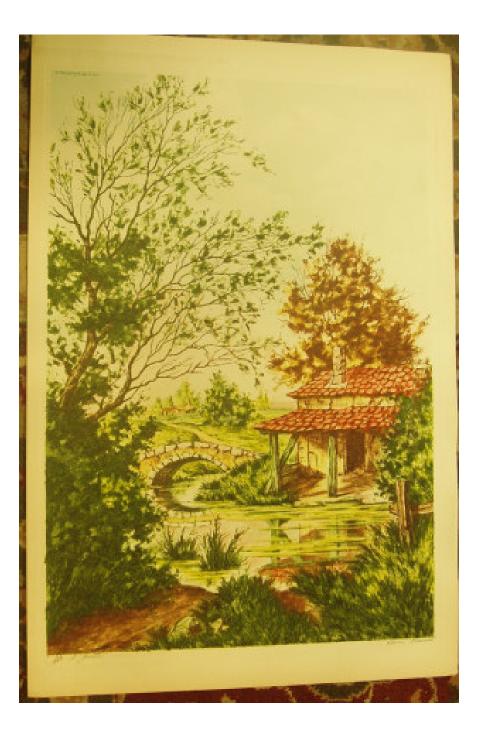
M-3 La Somme by Martinet

paper size: 18-7/8"x12-11/16" image size: 16-7/8"x11-13/16" price: \$15.95 plus freight

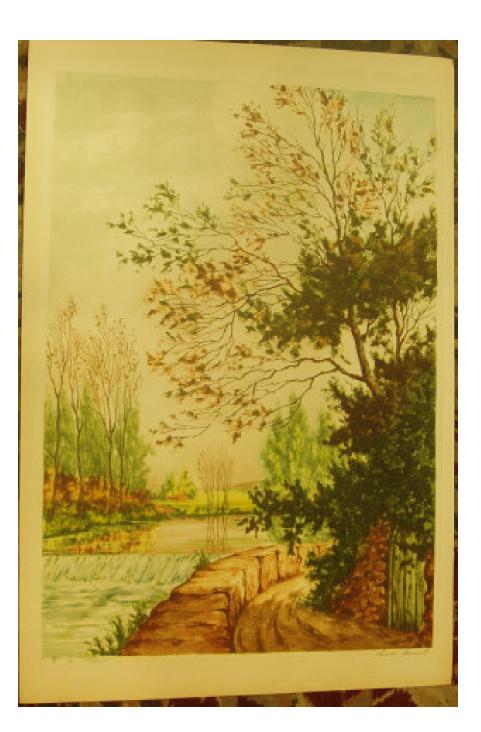


M-4 La Beance by Martinet





LR-1 L Svette by Louis Ramet



LR-2 Le Coriu by Louis Ramet



LR-3 Le Brece by Louis Ramet



LR-4 Le Refuge by Louis Ramet