



The monotype is a special form of engraving from which only one impression is made. In 1958, Luis Ángel Rengifo presented *Hambre* at the XI Annual Salon of Colombian Artists, receiving an award. The technical subtlety of this work can be seen in the way he represents the body of the animal to give volume to the most prominent parts.

LUIS ÁNGEL RENGIFO *Hambre*
1958 - monotipo



After independence, engraving was used for the dissemination of images depicting the characters and events that marked this feat.

After the dissolution of the Gran Colombia, French engraver Antonio Lefevre was hired to regularize the coins of the Republic and dictated classes to some learners.

Among them was Ramón Torres Méndez, who made notable engravings like *Ejército del norte*, a lithograph sketch that represent a historical picture that represents Bogotá at the moment it was taken by the armies of the North and South during the coup of José María Melo.

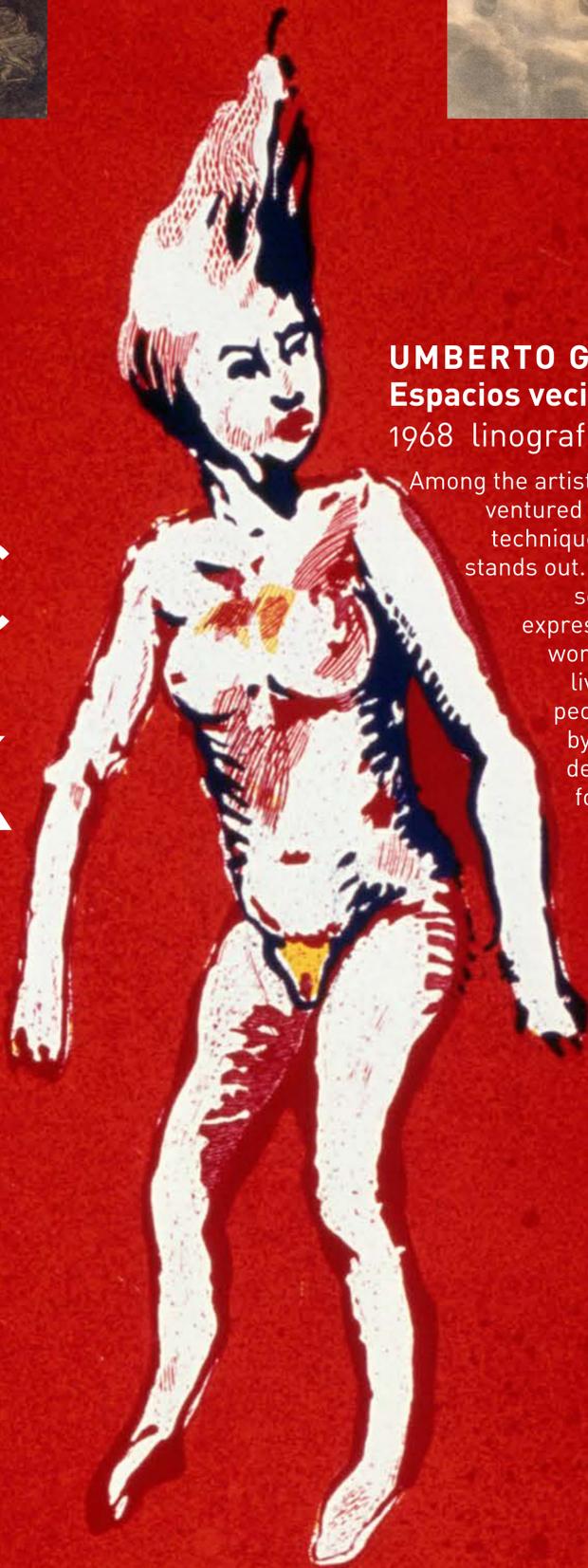
RAMÓN TORRES MÉNDEZ /
MARTÍNEZ HERMANOS
Ejército del Norte
1855 litografía

Graphic Work

Etching is a technique by which an image is drawn on a durable surface, which is then subjected to a process of incision or corrosion. The result of this procedure is called matrix and has the particularity to be printed using a printing machine a large number of times, reducing production costs and allowing wide distribution.

During the 20th century, several Colombian artists traveled abroad to complete their training. Enrique Grau went to New York to specialize in various techniques. They faced the influence of the expressionist movement, which took an interest in everyday topics. In *Calavera*, presents two banana peels next to the skull of a calf, in a clear reference to the rich vegetation of the local context.

ENRIQUE GRAU *Calavera*
1945 xilografía



UMBERTO GIAGRANDI
Espacios vecinos
1968 linografía

Among the artists that during the 1960s ventured into other reproductive techniques Umberto Giangrandi stands out. Interested in exploring social issues through an expressionistic approach, his works represent the harsh living conditions of many people in the city, crushed by the virtues of material development. Giangrandi focuses on representing the woman's body and seize the opportunities given by the technique to show a background whose visual texture is different.

Thanks to the possibility of being reproduced multiple times, etching has been used as a powerful critical vehicle. Carlos Correa in 1953 produced one of the most brilliant works of the period: in order to challenge the evils produced by "war, politics and religion" made the series *Trece pesadillas* where he made use of allegory to show the worst vices of the Republic.

CARLOS CORREA / TALLER DE GRABADO LA ESTAMPA
Put a la madre, puta la hija, puta la manta que las cobija
ca. 1953 aguafuerte, punta seca y buril

