

CONTENTS

Elements.....	1
Principles.....	2
Clay & Pottery.....	4
Mask.....	11
Mosaic.....	12
Collage.....	13
Wood Carving.....	14
Fabric Decoration.....	15
Sculpture.....	20
Papier Mache.....	21

Note:

For Practical Application and Use of Material, watch our video(Learning Crafts) showing all the above crafts and many others not mentioned here.

ELEMENTS OF ART AND DESIGN

An element is a basic visual symbol an artist uses to create visual art. These are; colour, line, shape, form, space, dot, texture, tone. We put words together to form a sentence; the artist puts the elements together to form a statement/ composition.

Colour

Refers to pigment perceived through the sense of sight (Properties of colour are: *hue value & intensity*). Warm colours include red, yellow, and orange. Cool colours include blue, green, and violet.

Line

Any mark made on a surface. It may also refer to the path of a dot through space. A line can be made by *drawing, scratching carving, etching, painting, and weaving*.

Characteristics of lines

- Thin lines
- Thick lines
- Faint lines
- Broken lines
- Zigzag lines
- Curved lines
- Angular lines
- Straight lines
- Coiled lines



Shapes

Is an outline appearance of an object. Shapes are either geometric (square, circle, oval etc.) Or organic e.g leaf, tree, animal etc.

Texture

This is the surface appearance of an object. It is also the roughness or smoothness of a surface. Texture can either be Tactile [that is touched by hand or any part of the body to create a sensation of feeling] or Visual [that is experienced by seeing and recognizing the design on the art work].

Tone/value

It refers to the lightness or darkness of a surface. Tone also means the effect of light on an object. Value is created by two techniques - shading and tinting.

Form

Is an object with three dimensions which are length, width, and depth.

Space

Is the area provided for a particular purpose. It includes the background foreground and middle ground. Space refers to the distances or area around, between or within things. Space is either positive (space representing subject matter) or negative (space representing area around and between subject matter).

PRINCIPLES OF ART AND DESIGN

These are the rules, tools or guidelines that artists use to organize elements of art in an artwork. When successfully combined with elements, they aid in creating a pleasing or interesting work of art. They include;

Balance.

This is the state of equilibrium between elements used in a composition. Types of balance are symmetrical (formal), asymmetrical (informal) and radial.

Rhythm and movement

This is the repetition of an element to make a work seen active. Movement is the path the viewer's eye follows throughout a work. Rhythm and movement in a composition may appear slow and steady or fast and active. The three techniques of creating rhythm and movement are repetition, alternation, and progression.

Proportion

This is the relationship in terms of size. It requires that the parts of a given form/composition should be related in such a way that it becomes visually pleasing. When drawing a human figure, different parts should be related to produce a proportional art work.

Variety

This refers to the combination of one or more elements to create interest e.g using light values of colour to avoid sameness of mostly dark values of that colour.

Harmony/unity

This refers to an orderly and pleasant arrangement of the elements. It is the total appearance we get when looking at a composition. Unity is the quality that makes a composition appear as a single unit.

Perspective

This refers to the change according to distance. In a composition, objects in the background tend to appear smaller compared to those in the foreground. Colour, tone, texture, size all change with change in distance.

CLAY & POTTLRY

Pottery

- This is the formation of clay body into hollow wares and heating them to high temperatures in a kiln.

Clay

- Clay is a sticky earth/soil often baked into pottery
- Kaolin is the mineralogical name for clay
- In other words it is a refractory material which is capable of withstanding high temperatures without fusion.
- Clay is produced by nature . it contains aluminium, silt and iron, that give it various colours and different firing temperatures

Characteristics of (good) clay

Plasticity

The ability of clay to hold shape or to bend without breaking

Porosity

- Clay must be able to absorb water, air and other fluids.
- It must be able to breath, helping it to dry without cracking before firing.

Vitrification

- Clay is capable of being turned glassy (vitreous) during firing to make it hard.

Preparation Clay

Digging

- Clay is dug from localities rich with clay. It may contain impurities that include grass, stones, pieces of wood and other foreign bodies that need removal.

Crashing Clay

- One uses a hammer or a piece of wood or a machine to pound clay.

Slacking/soaking

- The word refers to mixing of clay with water to reduce it to a homogenous mass

Mixing

- After slacking, clay is stirred with a mixer or wooden stick into a porridge-like consistency.

Wedging clay

- Cutting clay into halves that are then smashed; one on top of the other in order to get a more given mass of clay
- This process is done repeatedly as you remove any impurities



Push in, Down & forward

Kneading Clay

- Press together and work with the fingers (to make a dough)
- It is rolling clay with both hands by exerting pressure on the clay
- Both kneading and wedging are necessary to bring clay to a smooth homogenous texture and removal of air bubbles

Terms Used In Clay & Pottery

Raw clay

- This is clay generally in its natural state.
- It may be wet or dry, clean or dirty

Slip

- This is clay mixed with water to produce a porridge-like consistency which may be thick or thin.
- It is used to stick clay parts together as well as for decoration.

Plastic clay

- This type of clay is sufficiently hard to allow modelling and manipulation
- It is the starting point for most of work done using clay.

Leather hard

- Clay which is partly dry and can be handled without fear of damage. It can bend but cannot easily break.
- It feels solid yet may be carved, cut, stamped and sticks together with slip

Green ware

- This is generally referred to as dry unfired clay work. There is loss of weight due to disappearance of water. It is very brittle and will not bend.
- It can be decorated or joined by slip.

Biscuit

- This is the product of the first firing. The temperature ranges from 600 - 900°C. At this stage, there is a complete change in nature due to chemical process.
- Color changes to that of biscuit. Shape is retained even when dipped in water.
- It may be decorated with oxide and glaze.

Glazing

- This is applying chemical on to fired clay to create shining/various colors after the final firing.

Glost

- This is the final product where by glazing has been applied and firing done at a maximum temperature of about 1400°C.

Grog

- Grog is sometimes referred to as gravel
- It is usually silt or smaller pieces of pounded fired clay/bricks that is added to soaked clay to give it more consistency and resistance during firing.

Marquette

- It is a small preliminary model for a work of sculpture.
- The word implies something in nature of rough sketch not yet improved upon.

Ceramics

- Art of making and decorating pottery
- This is shaped utilitarian clay hardened by heat e.g. pots, flower vase, cups & tiles.
- The art and techniques of making clay objects which are fired in a kiln to turn them into a hard brittle.

Sculpture

- Sculpture is representation of form in clay, stone, wood, metal by carving or modelling.
- Art of carving or modelling figures, shapes etc

Mould

- A mould refers to an object designed to reproduce similar objects by pouring slip in it.
- A types of ceramic equipment found on a figuring machine where the inside and outside of the object is shaped to form the same ceramic ware. It is used to make cups, plates etc.

Cast

- This is a product obtained when slip is poured in a mould to make any form in relation to its design.

Impurities

- Unwanted substances that affect the physical composition of clay for example sharp stones, glass, grass, leaves, plant roots, and bits of stick.

A die

- The approximate cross section through which a plastic body is forced to produce an article or ceramic ware for instance pipe rode and brick-mould.

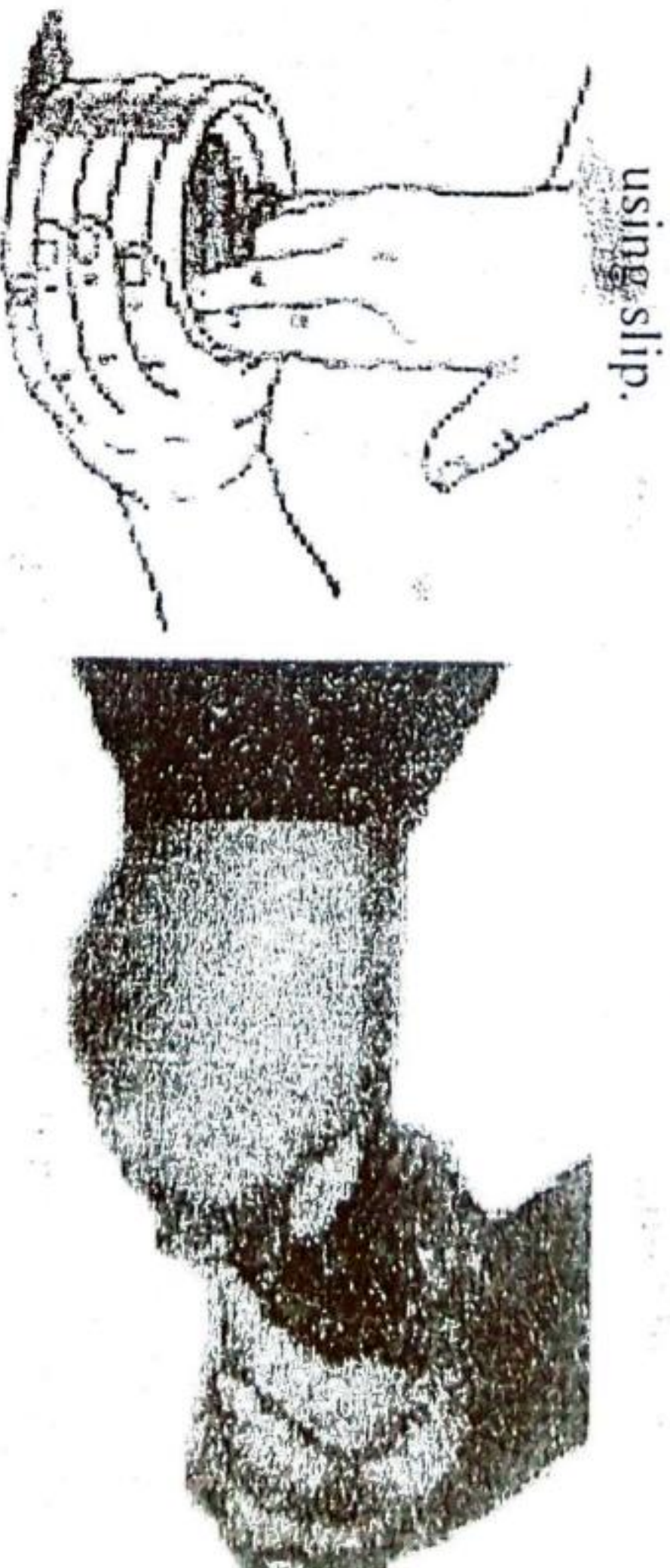
Kiln

- A machine or locally made housing where clay work is fired to turn them into hard brittle.

METHODS OF MODELLING

Coils

- A piece is formed by ropes of clay (coils) by rolling it on top of a flat surface.
- Coils should be of the same thickness
- Rolls are applied on top of the other to make a hollow form that is smoothened in and out and can be joined using slip.



Slab

- Thick clay is rolled flat by spreading it on a flat surface and then cut into required shapes.
- Slabs are joined together at all sides to make a required shape.

Pinch (thumb pottery)

- A lump of wedged clay is rolled into a ball and then pinched with the fingers to make a hollow form.
- It is enlarged by squeezing the wall of the vessel with your thumb.

Ball method

- You can form small balls out of wedged clay that are joined with slip to make a required shape by sticking more balls onto the previous ones.

Throwing

- This is the fastest method of making ceramics. It involves use of a potter's wheel while rotating and shaping with fingers

Methods Of Decoration

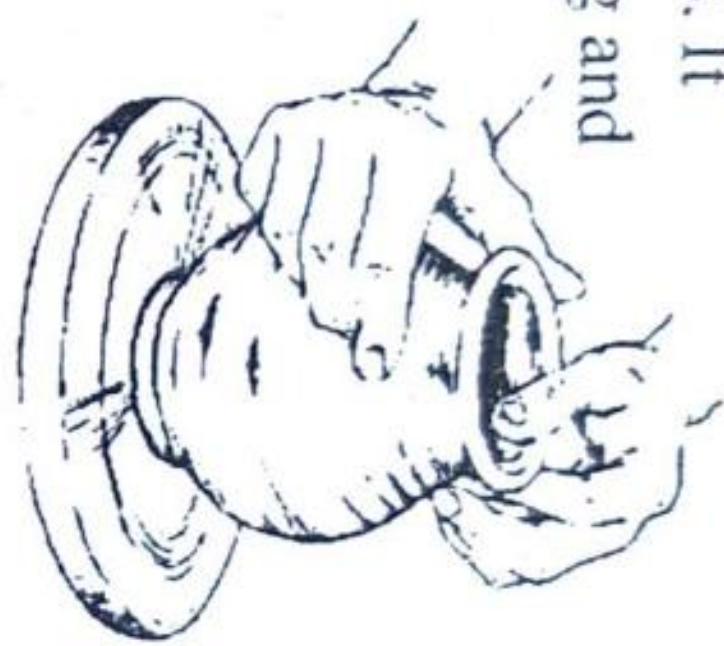
- Incising
- Glazing
- Pressing using foreign objects
- Painting
- Relief building
- Structural designing
- Burnishing

Advantages of using Clay

- 1) It is cheap to acquire/buy
- 2) It is abundant
- 3) It can be recycled
- 4) It doesn't require excessive processing
- 5) It has a dry strength and can be made of value.
- 6) It is originally formless but easily curved
- 7) It is easily added and subtracted during the working process
- 8) It is easy to decorate
- 9) It is durable
- 10) It is plastic (easily used/shaped)

Purpose Of Pottery

- Functional (Store water, serve food, keep flowers).
- Decorative (Beautifying places such as homes, offices, compounds)



MASK

- This is an object normally worn at the face, typically for protection, disguise and entertainment.
- They are usually worn on the face although they may also be positioned for effect else where on the wearer's body.
- The word mask appeared in English in the 1530s. It is believed that it originally derived from the Spanish Masquela cara (literally meaning more than the face or added face).
- It later evolved to "Mascara"

Types of masks

- Wood
- Plastic
- Metal
- Paper

Uses of masks

- Used in Masquerades that form part of religious ceremonies enacted to communicate with spirits and ancestors e.g. Yoruba, Igbo & Edo.
- Bamana (Mali) antelope masks symbolize agriculture
- Entertainment
- Initiation ceremonies

Materials

1. Paper
2. Wood
3. Clay
4. Metal
5. Glue
6. Polythene
7. Water
8. Paint, Sisal, shells brush for decoration.



MOSAIC

- Art of making designs, formed by fitting together small pieces of coloured marble, glass, fabric, paper, etc.
- The art of creating images with an assemblage of small pieces of coloured glass, stone or other materials
- The earliest known examples of Mosaics made of different materials were found at temple buildings of Abra, Mesopotamia.

Examples of Mosaic work

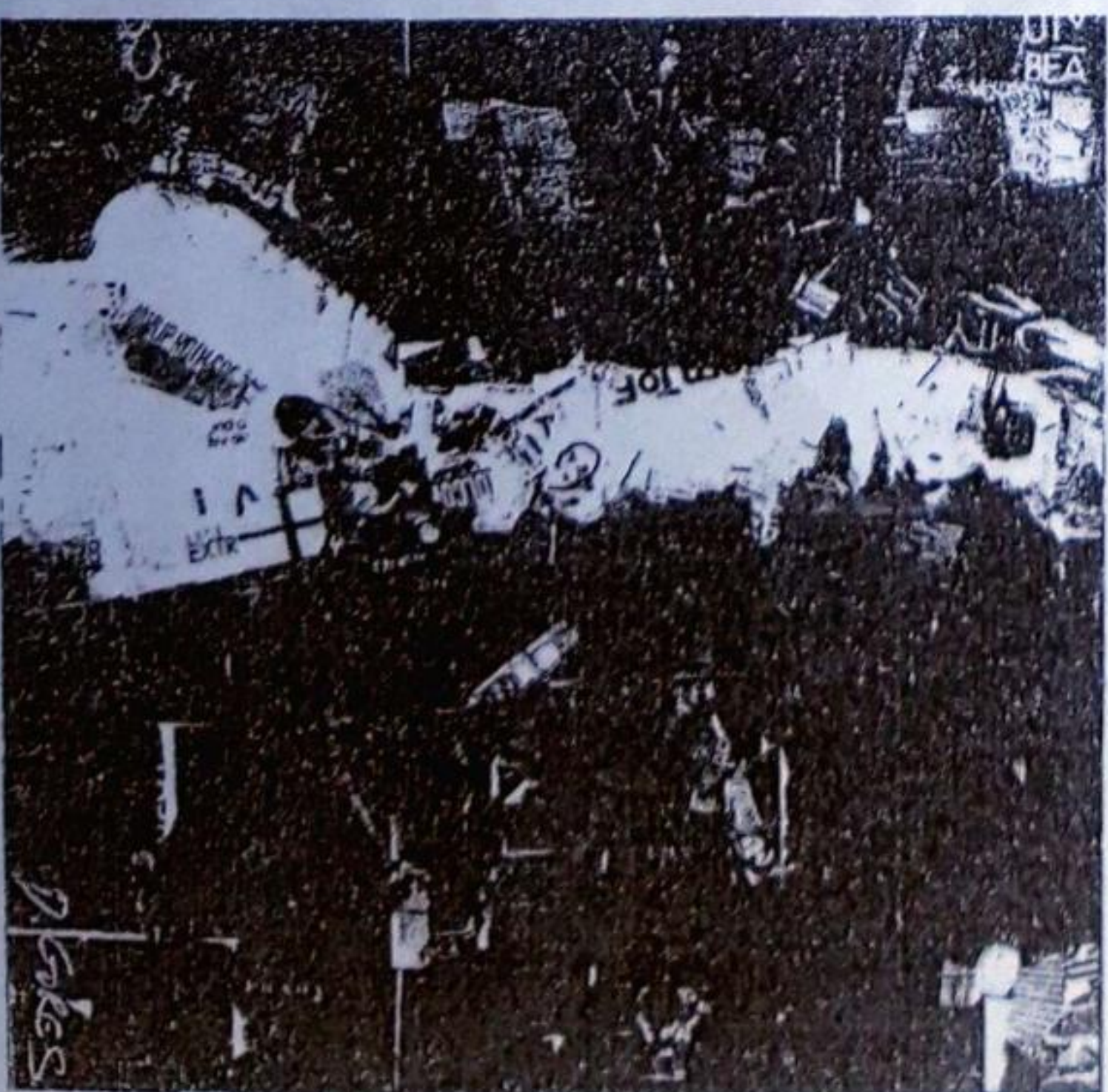
- Department of industrial art Makerere University (mosaic by Ignatious Serulyo)
- Mosaic depicting different currencies at Tropical Bank building, Kampala Road.
- Mosaics were made to give distinction to churches of mainly Italy, Argentina empires and Great Britain.
- The Greek figural style was mostly formed in the 3rd century BC.
- Scenes of hunting were popular in centre pieces of larger geometric designs.
- In North Africa such mosaics can still be seen in extensive collection in Bardo Museum in Tunis, Tunisia.
- The earliest example of Christian basilicas made of mosaic walls and ceiling that still exist are Santa exist Constanza and Santa Puderia, both from 4th century and church of Nativity, Bethlehem.

COLLAGE

- A design made by pasting different materials of paper, cloth, photographs etc onto a surface using glue.
- Collage is a technique of art production where the artwork is made of an assemblage of different forms thus creating a new whole.
- The origin of collage can be traced back in 20th Century when it became a distinctive part of modern art by the French.

Examples of materials used in collage design

1. Newspaper clippings
2. Ribbons
3. Bits of coloured or handmade papers
4. Portions of other artworks
5. Photographs
6. Glass
7. Stones (gravel)
8. Fiber
9. Wood
10. Metal
11. Fabric
12. Glue



WOOD CARVING

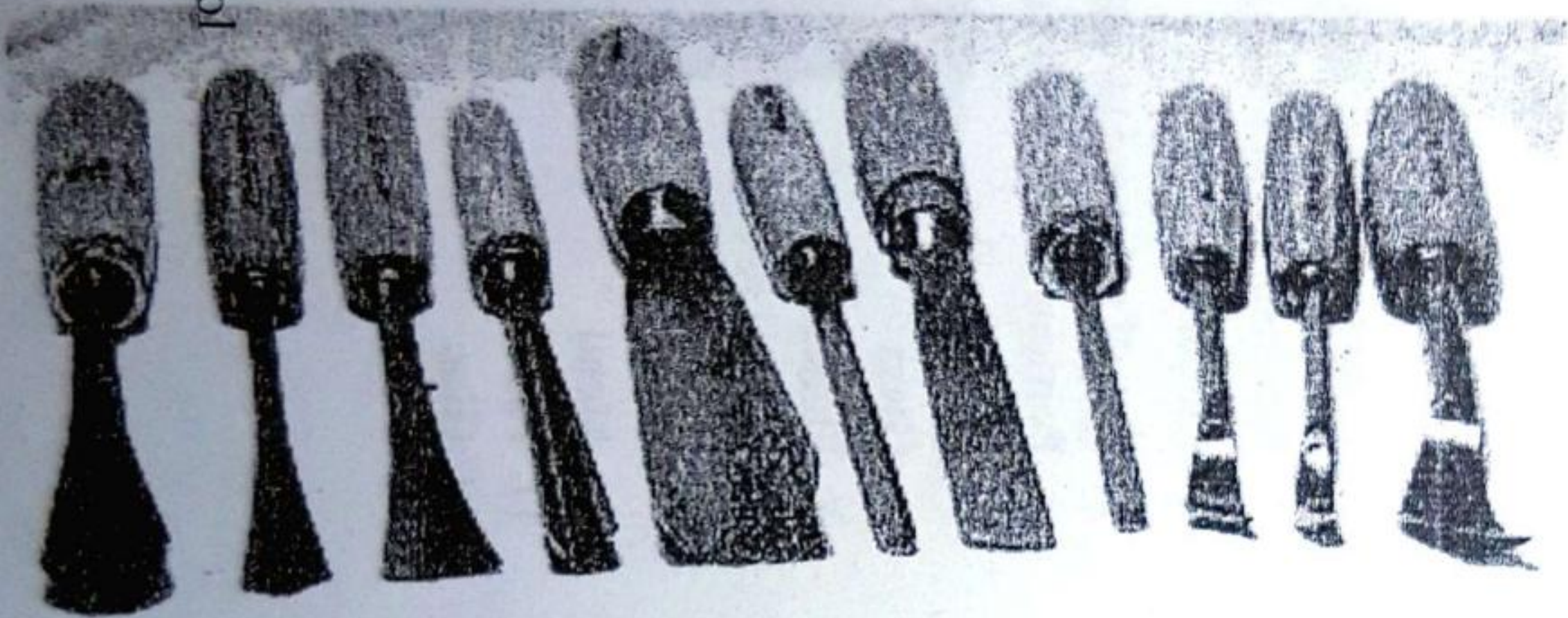
- Art of carving wood
- A form of wood working by means of cutting tools (knife) with hands resulting into a wooden figure.
- Making sculpture in wood.
- A subtractive method of creating artworks from wood

Methods and Styles

- 1) Chip Carving
- 2) Relief carving
- 3) Scandinavian flat-pane
- 4) Caricature carving
- 5) Love spoon
- 6) Tureen
- 7) Whittling

Basic tools used

- 1) Carving knife
- 2) Gauge
- 3) Coping saw
- 4) Chisel
- 5) V - tool
- 6) Vainer
- 7) Sharpening equipments / parting tool
- 8) Palm tools
- 9) Long bent
- 10) Short bent



F, BRIC DECORATION

- This refers to the act of beautifying(adding attraction) cloth materials, such as cotton, silk, linen, khaki, etc.
- It includes printing, tie-dye and batik. Decoration involves creating repeated patterns on a cloth.

FABRIC PRINTING

This is the process of reproducing text, image or design with ink/pigment by means of pressing.

A Stencil printing

Stencil

- This is a thin sheet of material, such as paper, plastic or polythene with letters or a motif cut from it to produce a design on an underlying surface by applying pigment through the cut-out holes in the material.
- Stencil technique is also known as pochoir.

Advantages of using a stencil

1. A stencil can be re-used repeatedly and rapidly to produce the same letters/ design.
2. It can be used for a long period of time
3. It is cheap

Materials for stencil printing

1. Stencil (paper/plastic)
2. Cutter/Razor Blade
3. Sponge/brush
4. Printing paste
5. Fabric especially cotton
6. Printing table
7. Water for cleaning

B Screen printing/Serigraphy

- A tightly woven mesh (screen) coated in a thin layer of emulsion to reproduce the original image using a squeezer.
- One is able to drive the printing paste to the fabric through the mesh.
- Printing on the fabric is also known as '**Registration**'.

Materials for Screen printing

1. Screen mesh (with design)
2. Squeezer
3. Fabric (cloth)
4. Printing paste
5. Table
6. Water

Advantages of screen printing

1. Able to print very small details of design
2. It can be re-used several times

Disadvantages

1. It is usually expensive to prepare a screen
2. The screen can easily get damaged if not washed with care
3. It requires some experience to produce quality work

C Wood-block printing

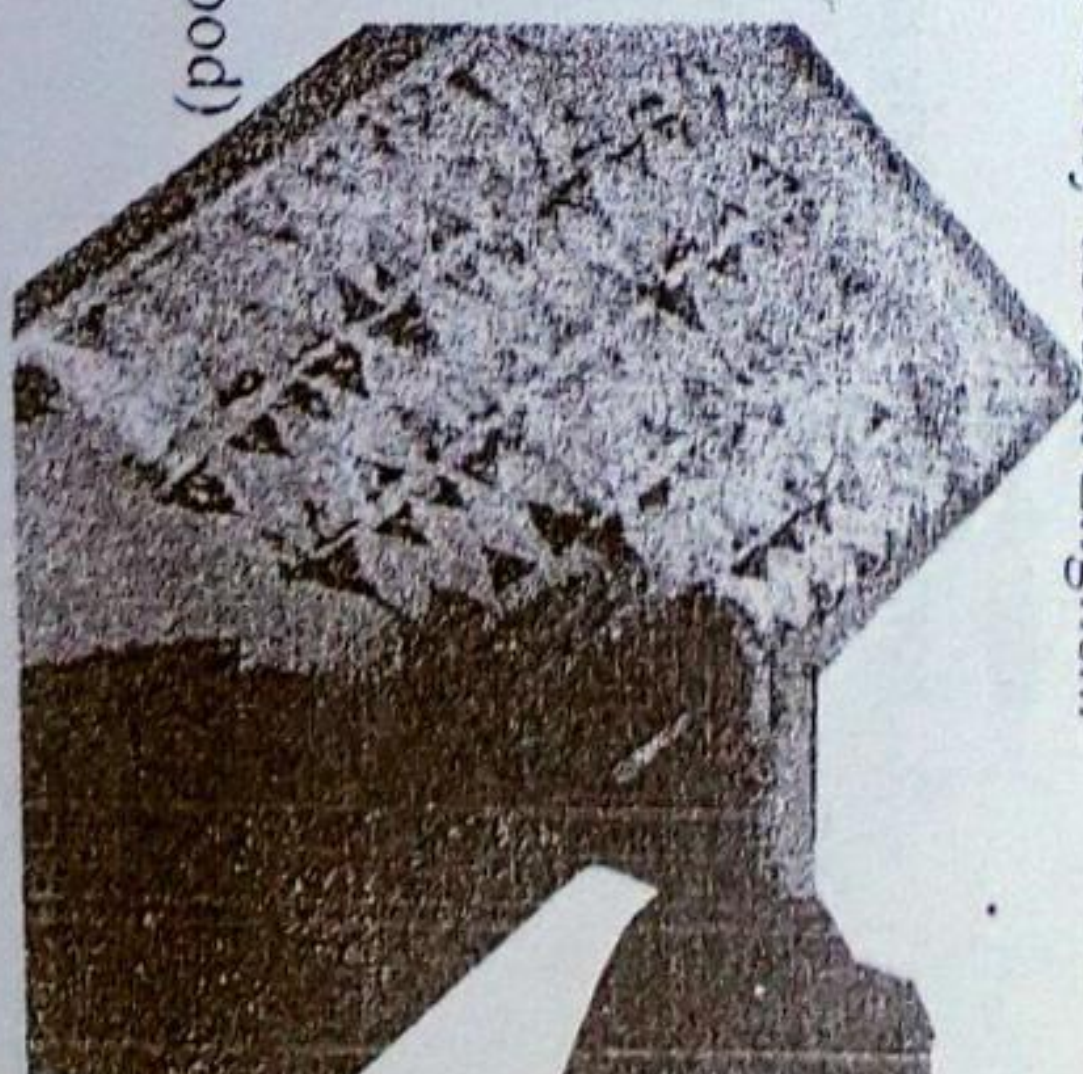
This technique originated in China, around 220 A.D

Method:

- The woodblock is carefully prepared as a relief matrix, which means the area to show 'White' (light colours) are cut away with a knife/chisel, leaving the image to show.
- The cut block is inked and brought into contact with paper/fabric to achieve an acceptable print.
- The art of carving woodcut is technically known as xylography, though the word is rarely used in English.

Wood cut materials/tools

1. Wood (preferably soft wood)
2. Fabric/paper.
3. Ink, paste
4. Knife, chisels
5. Pencils (to sketch on wood)
6. Rollers (to roll ink, paste on wood)



D Tie and dye

This is a process of tying a piece of fabric usually cotton. Dye is then applied to the fabric. The ties prevent the entire material from being dyed.

Stitching /Shibori

- This is a form of tie - dye that originated in Japan and Indonesia around 8th Century.
- It includes a number of labour intensive techniques including stitching elaborate patterns and tightly gathering the stitching before dyeing
- You wait for one colour to dry before putting another.
- You start with light colours.

Advantages

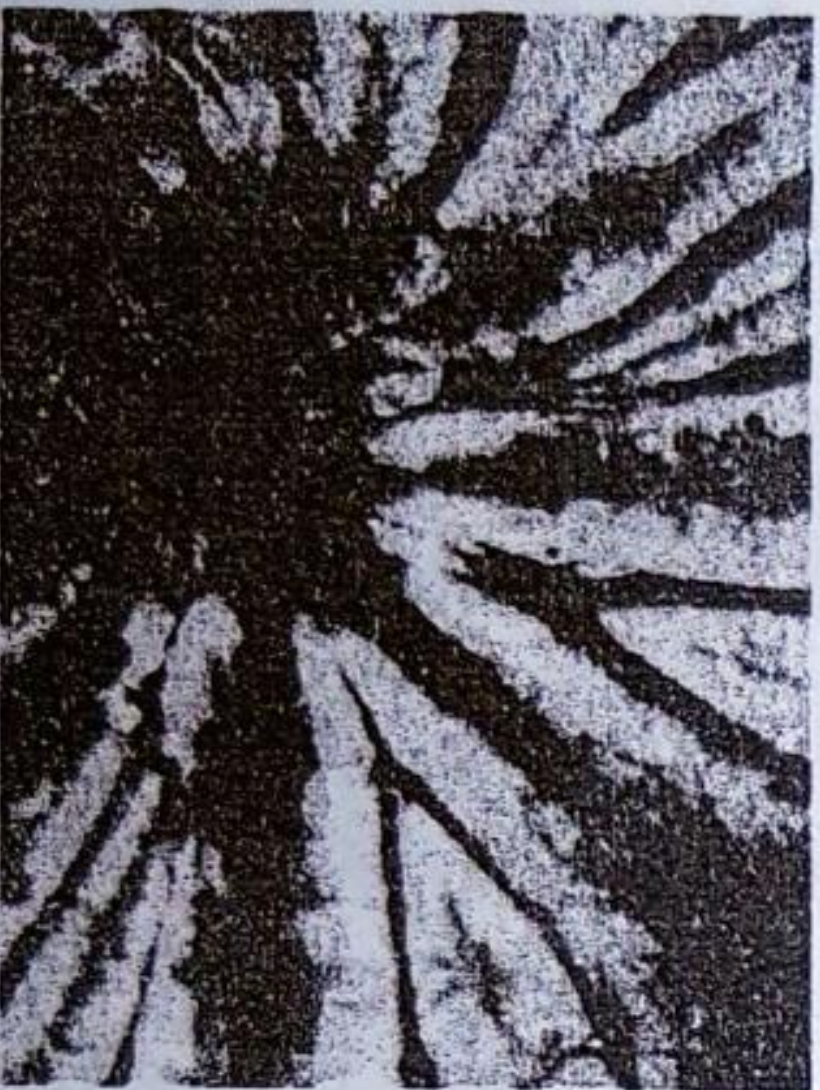
- Intricate designs are formed after dyeing

Disadvantages

1. It's a labour - intensive method of fabric decoration
2. It takes a lot of time.
3. It sometimes causes damages to the hands when pulling the stitches tightly.
4. You cannot determine how the patterns will finally look-like after dyeing.
5. Sometimes the fabric is cut when pulling the stitches

Materials

1. Fabric
2. Threads (nylon)
3. Needle
4. Dyes
5. Basin, bucket
6. Water
7. Gloves
8. Carbon papers to transfer motif



Note;

Other tie-dye methods include; *Gathering & Folding, Spirals, Pleats, Circles and Stripes.*

Batik

- Batik involves drawing thin wax lines using a brush or a special tool known as tjanting (this is a wooden handled tool with a metal cup having a tiny spout) out of which the wax seeps/passes.
- The waxed cloth is then dyed in colour starting with light ones.
- More layers of wax may be put to block /resist the next colour from affecting the previous. The fabric should be dry before adding another colour.

- After the last dyeing, the fabric is hung up to dry. It is then dipped in a solvent to dissolve the wax, or ironed between news paper to absorb the wax /reveal the deep rich colour and the crinkle lines that give batik its character.

Advantages

- Mistakes can be corrected by ironing out the wax before dying.
- It's a cheap method of fabric decoration.

Disadvantages

1. It is at times hard to produce very small details of the design when you don't have a tjanting.
2. Consistency may be lost in case some areas are over waxed than others.

Materials needed

1. Wax
2. Stove/hot water to melt the wax
3. Brush / tjanting
4. Cloth /paper
5. Dyes
6. Flat iron
7. Newspapers.

SCULPTURE

- The term sculpture is derived from the Latin word "Sculptura" which means to carve or cut out of stone.
- Sculpture refers to the making of three dimensional forms with one or more types of materials.
- It also refers to the making of solid ware, representing real or abstract forms in the round or relief.

The two main types of sculpture are;

1. *Relief sculpture* (which includes high, low relief, intaglio/ sunken relief) a type of sculpture which is a projection or depression of design from a flat surface. The sculpture is viewed from one side /direction.
2. *Sculpture in round*

This is a type of free standing sculpture in which the figures are presented in complete three dimensional form and are not attached to a flat background e.g. the independence monument.

Sculptural materials.

Clay, bones, wood, plastics, paper, cement, soap, fiber, glass, metals, plaster of Paris etc.

Functions of sculptures

- Expressive (representing feelings)
- Architectural
- Cultural e.g Kabaka's statue at Bulange
- Monumental e.g CHOGM statue near the parliament.
- Academic e.g Sculpture in front of Kyambogo Admin. Building.
- Spiritual (martyrdom sculptures at Namugongo)



PAPER MACHE

- Material made from both paper pulp and glue.
- Can be used alone for both ceramic and sculpture or can be reinforced with an armature.
- It can produce interesting artworks such as masks

Method of preparation

- Tear small strips of paper
- Soak the paper strips in water to soften
- Crush the paper pulp and squeeze out excess water
- Mix the paper pulp with glue
- Use it to create art works e.g Masks, sculpture etc

Materials

- Paper waste
- Water
- Bucket/container
- Glue

Advantages

- It is cheap
- It is a light material
- It is easy to use/work with

Disadvantages

- May not survive moist conditions
- It takes a long preparation process
- It cannot be used alone, other materials are needed eg glue, water, and sometimes armature preparation