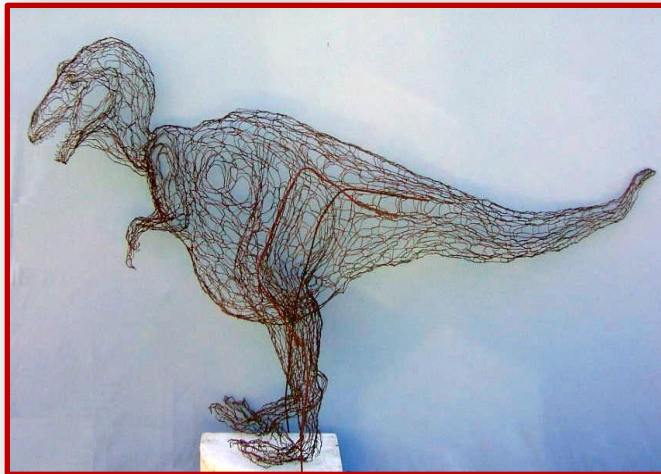


Liberty Pines Academy



**10901 Russell Sampson Rd.
Saint Johns, FL 32259**

Meet the Art of Sculpture



What is a Sculpture?



Sculpture has shape.

The word **sculpture** originates from the Latin word *sculperre*, which means "to carve".

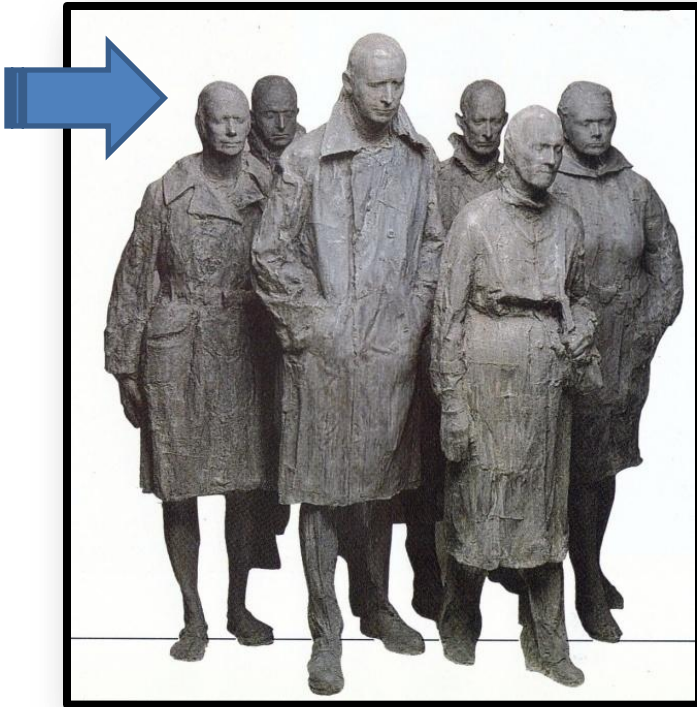
What is a Sculpture?



Example of "Free-standing"



Example of being in "relief"

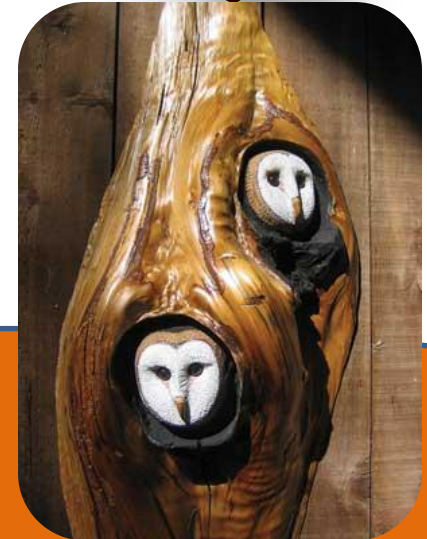


It can be defined as the art of creating three-dimensional forms or figures.

Sculptures can be free-standing or they can be in relief. Which means the form is carved from a flat background.

What are sculptures made of?

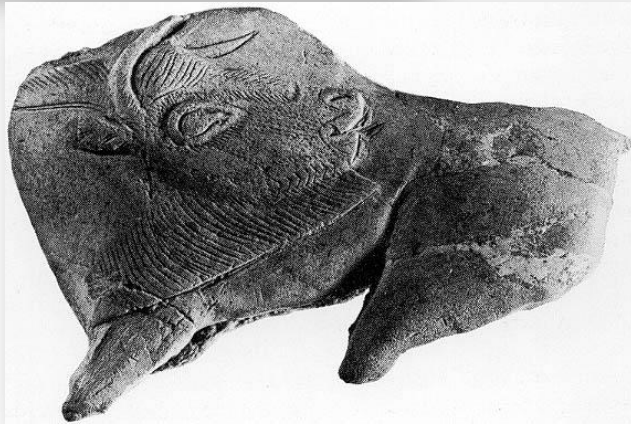
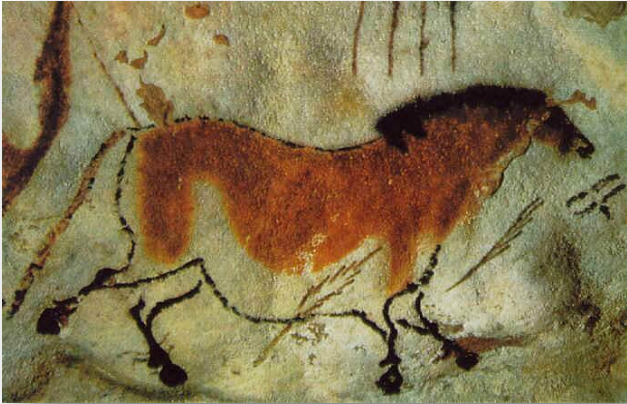
Sculptures can be made of almost any organic materials like clay, wood, ice, paper mache, sand, snow or stone.



Sculptors transform or change different materials into something new and exciting! They change one thing into something else: a block of ice into a seahorse, a lump of clay into an animal or a log into owls peering out.

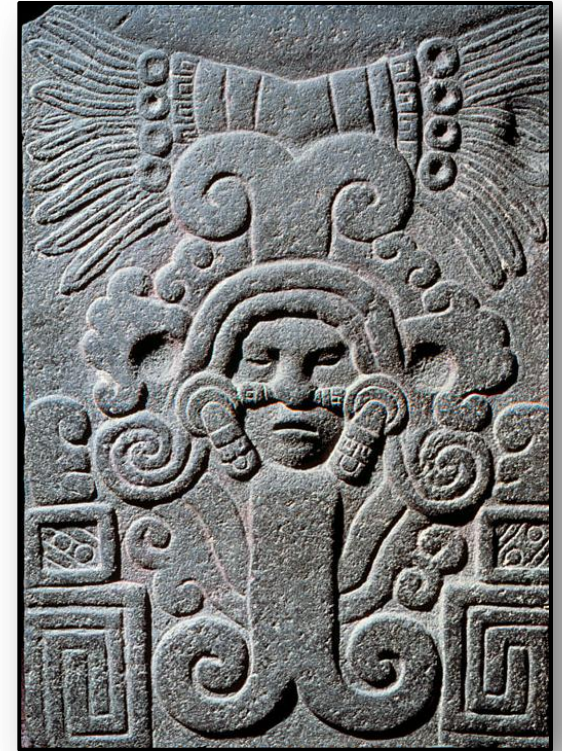
Where did Sculpture come from?

The Stone Age Sculpture



The first humans drew outlines of animals on rock, roughly sculpted stone and modeled figurines from clay. These early works of art often had a magic or religious function. Archaeologists have made amazing discoveries of sculptures done by humans 20,000 years ago.

Sculptures Before the Iron Age



Ancient stone sculptures were not completely free-standing and could not be looked at from all sides. At that time, tools were made of bronze or other soft metals and bent easily. Therefore the statues tended to look cube shaped.

Clay Sculptures



Fish Plate

Plate used in Greece
made 2500 years ago.

Nefertiti

Bust of the Egyptian Queen
who lived 3500 years ago.

Terracotta is a clay which is molded, dried and fired (baked) to make it hard.
It was first used in the later part of the Stone Age.

Ancient Terracotta Sculptures

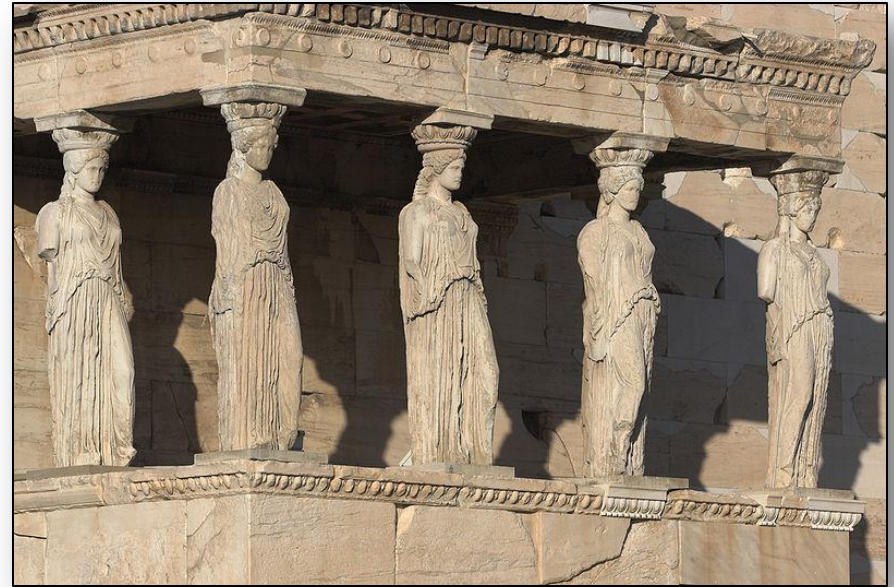


Emperor Ying Zheng lived
from 247 – 210 BCE

Using terracotta clay to make a sculpture is different than stone or wood, as it can be molded, added or removed. The first emperor of China had life-size terracotta statues made to watch over him in the after life. Each soldier and horse was different from the rest and each had individual features. There were more than 8,000 statues made for the emperor.

Sculptors and Architects

Sculpture and architecture are inseparable in classical Greek art. Greek temples were decorated with sculpted figures. The Greeks celebrated real-life events by making sculptures of mythological characters and stories.



The sculptor had to fit the statues in the shape and the spaces of the building. For example, statues of figures had to be fit within the triangular shape at the front of a building.

Sculptures Created in New Ways



Boris Van Berkum created "Kalki" with glazed pottery, ostrich eggs and a fountain pump.

This trash sculpture of a road runner is as tall as a school bus. The belly is made of light and white colored sneakers. Kitchen appliance parts and toys are just some of the pieces that were used to make the rest of this sculpture. It stands in Las Cruces, New Mexico.



Sculptors in the 20th and 21st centuries were and are able to create very different sculptures due to the change in technology, materials and artistic thought.

What else do Sculptors create with?

Sculptors Assemble Things

Sculptors select and assemble interesting things. Assemblages catch our attention by putting everyday objects together in unexpected and mysterious combinations!



Sci-Fi Masks created by gluing and/or welding together old computer parts.



“Found metal” objects like old watches, sprockets, nuts and bolts turn into beautiful decorative pieces when they come into Joe Pogan’s hands. As if by magic.



Gargoyles were originally intended as waterspouts and drains to keep rain water from damaging the foundation of buildings.



The term gargoyle in Latin and the Old French not only means "throat", but also describes the "gurgling" sound made by water as it runs through the figure.

Gargoyle Sculpture



First century gargoyle representing a comical cook-slave.



Greek gargoyle used as water spout.



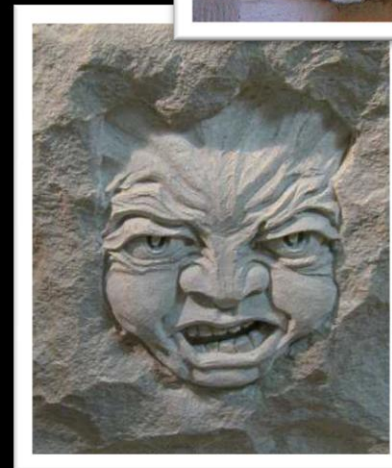
Some of the earliest known forms of this type of architectural element have been found in ancient Roman and Greek ruins. These were made of terra-cotta.

Gargoyle Sculpture



Although most have grotesque features, the term gargoyle has come to include all types of images. Some gargoyles were depicted as monks, combinations of real animals and people, many of which were humorous.

Study these gargoyles to help decide what your sculpture should look like.



Please display during art project

Clay Gargoyle Sculpture Project

When scheduling the date and time with the teacher, let them know that you will need at least 45 minutes for this presentation and art project. If the class has time for an additional ½ hour a couple of days , you can instruct them on how to paint their gargoyles to look like stone. **The clay needs 48 hours to dry before it can be painted.** If there is no extra time, the students can take the gargoyles home and paint them using any tempera or acrylic paint.

Materials Provided:

- Air Dry Clay
- Plastic Utensils
- Beads
- Pictures of gargoyles
- Tempera Paint (Optional)
- Paint Brushes (colored handles - Optional)



Materials Provided by Volunteer / Teacher:

- Newspaper (23" X 12" or 1 page)
- Newspaper to cover working surface
- Masking / Scotch Tape
- Paper Towels
- Cups / Containers for Water
- Sponges (2" square – optional)



Clay Gargoyle Sculpture Project

Process of making a gargoyle face:

Before going into class, volunteers should wad up a page of newspaper (23" X 12") into a ball and tape it to hold its shape.

1. Let the students know that **they are using a pinch, pull and poke method** to make the face. If the clay has a crack, use a tiny bit of water on your finger to smooth it out. Use the plastic utensils to help make lines, designs, waves, cheeks, mouth, nostrils, etc.
2. Students should decide what kind of gargoyle face they want to make. Should it have horns, big ears, tongue sticking out and /or huge eyes?
3. Cover working area and hand out cups of water, 1 cup for 2 students should suffice. (Note: to save class time, do this before giving the power point presentation.)
4. Hand out newspaper ball and clay to each student and plastic utensils to share for each table. Optional – Hand out 2 beads for eyes.
5. Students should work the lump of clay until it is smooth and elastic.



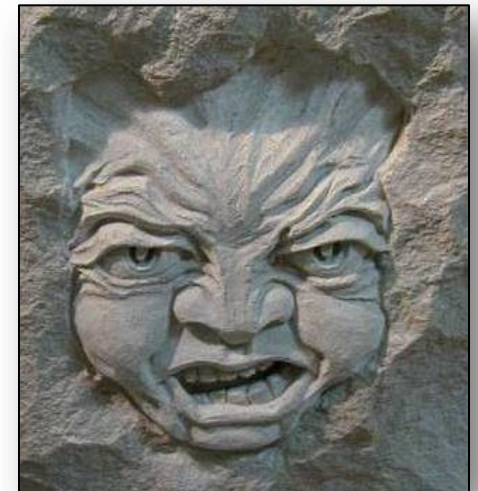
Clay Gargoyle Sculpture Project

Process of making a gargoyle face continued:

6. Distribute the clay over **half** the newspaper ball to give the face some roundness.
7. Pull the features from the clay without adding or attaching any extra clay pieces. Use the plastic utensils to help make lines, designs, waves, cheeks, mouth, nostrils, etc. If the clay has a crack, use a tiny bit of water on your finger to smooth it out.
8. Continue to pull, poke and squeeze the clay until satisfied with the face.
9. Students should write their name on a piece of paper and put their gargoyles (with the ball of newspaper) **on this paper in a place to dry for 48 hours.**



Air dried clay gargoyle
before painting



Three clay gargoyles are shown in a row, each mounted on a wooden base. They are in various stages of being painted, with some showing more detail than others. The title 'Clay Gargoyle Sculpture Project' is overlaid in large, bold, orange letters with a black outline.

Clay Gargoyle Sculpture Project

Process of painting a gargoyle face:

1. Cover working area and hand out cups of water, plates of paint (black, white, green and red paint), paint brushes and small squares of sponges.
2. Students should write their name on the back of the gargoyle with a pencil.
3. The paint will give a more natural stone appearance if it is watered down. Students should use a very wet brush or damp sponge to paint the gargoyle. Rinse the sponge to reapply paint or remove excess paint. Students should experiment with the colors as mold growing on stone has a greenish gray look to it. Crevices have more dirt in them and tend to look dark gray to black.
4. Once satisfied with the paint coloring let dry for 24 hours.



Clay gargoyles after painting.





Air dried clay gargoyle before painting



Clay gargoyles after painting