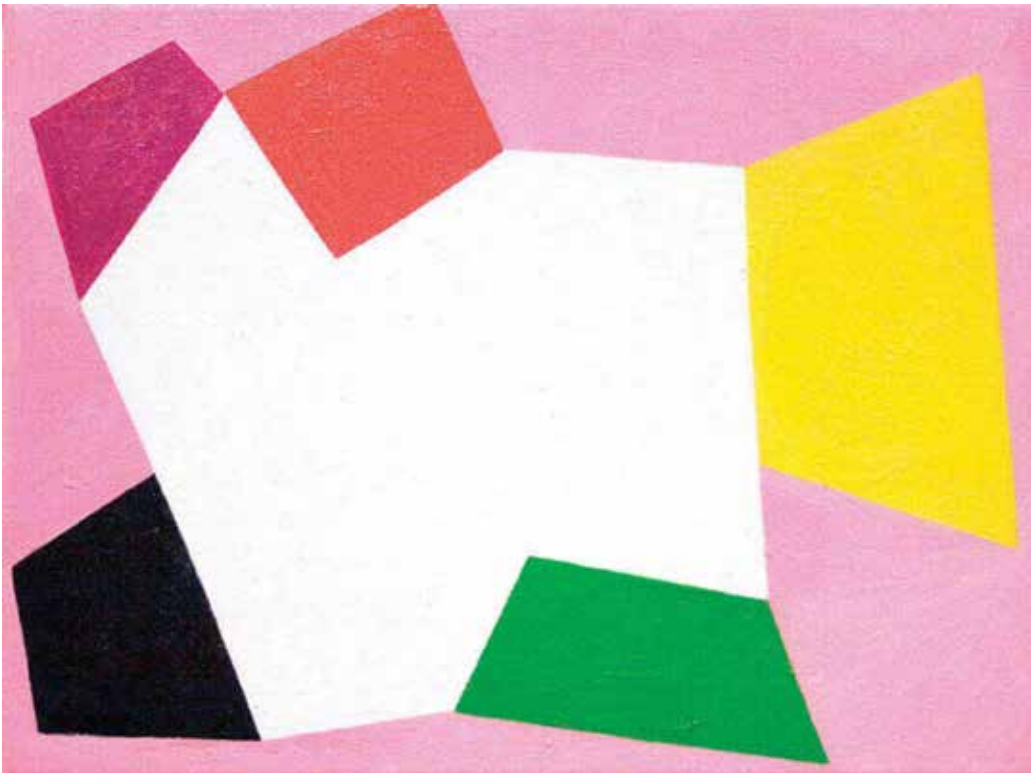


# Studio Saturdays: Non-Objective Frame

Rollins  
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*Untitled (4546)* by Andrew Masullo



Andrew Masullo  
*Untitled (4546)*  
2006  
Oil on canvas  
12 x 16 in.

## LIST OF MATERIALS

- 4 sheets of colored paper
- Cellophane bag
- Scissors
- Glue
- Pencil

Andrew Masullo is an American artist born in New Jersey in 1957. Masullo creates small and colorful non-objective paintings with a variety of shapes. Non-objective art is art that has no recognizable subject matter. For example, instead of trying to recreate a person the non-objective artist is simply combining shapes, colors, and line to make an image. Think of non-objective as “no objects”. Although Masullo works with simple shapes, he often paints over his artworks again and again, moving elements around, changing colors and shapes until the painting is perfect in his eyes.

This painting is titled with the number “4546” as Masullo only numbers his artworks rather than naming them. In 4546, Masullo uses sharp geometric shapes in a frame-like composition. Composition is the arrangement of the individual parts that make a whole image. Over a pink background, Masullo uses smaller shapes in a complementary color scheme attached to the central white piece. A “color scheme” is the specific combination of colors that an artist will use for their artwork.

There are many kinds of color schemes, but the most common one is the complementary color scheme. When you look at a color wheel, you can find the complementary colors by looking at which colors are directly across from each other on the wheel. For example, purple and yellow are complementary colors. In 4546, Andrew Masullo uses purple and yellow, as well as red and green, for a complementary color scheme.

**For today’s activity, we will be focusing on the relationship between colors by creating a colorful picture frame using cut paper shapes. You can use shapes similar to the ones Andrew Masullo used in his artwork we looked at today, or make up your own shapes to use and layer together for your frame. Additionally, referencing the color wheel shown earlier in the video, you will create your own unique color scheme for your shapes. Get creative with your shapes and colors—don’t be afraid to think outside the box, or outside the frame!**

## THINK LIKE AN ARTIST

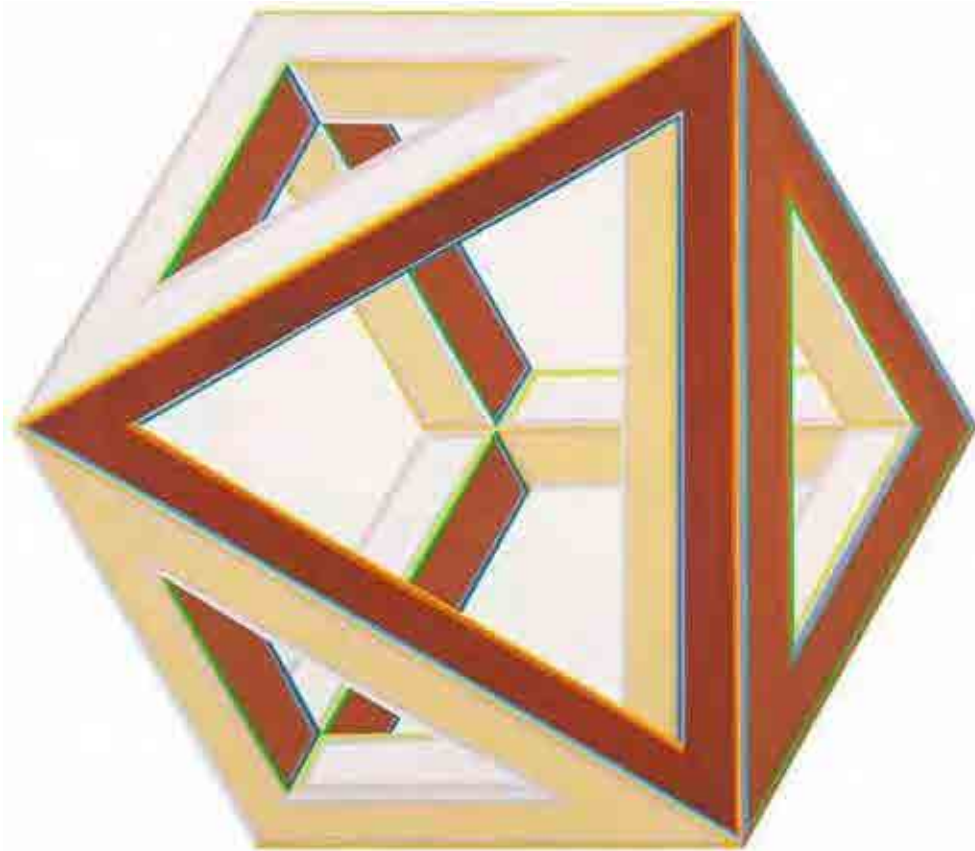
- 1) What is your favorite color? Looking at the color wheel, what color schemes can you make with your favorite color?
- 2) Do you think making a good non-objective artwork is easier or harder than trying to recreate something from real life? Why?

# INSTRUCTIONS

1. Pick one full sheet of colored paper that matches one of the complementary color combinations we learned about.
2. Use a pencil to draw the inner section of your frame, it can be any shape you want just make sure to leave enough space to be able to see a picture in it.
3. Lightly bend the paper and cut a small hole in it to fit the scissors. Cut out the center.
4. Using the other pairs of complementary colored papers, cut them into different shapes. Use Masullo's non-objective, simple shapes as inspiration.
5. Arrange the shapes around the cut-out frame. Think about the color wheel and how different colors look when placed next to or across from their complementary color counterpart.
6. Glue into place.
7. Flip the paper frame over and cover the back in glue. Then place it on the cellophane bag, making sure that you can still open and close the bag.
9. Fill your frame with artwork or pictures to bring it to life.

# Studio Saturdays: Impossible Triangle Pyramid

*Untitled* by Al Loving



Al Loving

*Untitled*

1969

Acrylic on canvas

40 x 35 in.

## LIST OF MATERIALS

- White paper
- Black paper
- Colored pencils
- Pencil
- Ruler
- Glue

Alvin D. Loving, known as Al Loving, was an American artist born in Detroit, Michigan in 1935. After studying art at the University of Michigan, Loving moved to New York in 1968. One year later, in 1969, he became the first African-American artist to have a one-person show at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City.

This untitled artwork from that same year is a good example of the paintings from Loving's early career. He created large, geometric paintings of multi-sided objects that look 3D. Paintings like this artwork are examples of geometric abstraction, a style of art that focuses only on sharp, geometric shapes and lines, rather than soft, natural ones. In his geometric abstraction artworks, Loving mainly used the square as his base shape. He stated that, to him, a square is "pure energy and focus." If you look closely at this painting, you can see that it is made up of squares and triangles.

Geometric abstraction is a form of Abstract art, a larger category of art. In abstract art, the artist uses shapes to form an image instead of trying to recreate a real-life object. The goal of an abstract artwork is often to communicate a feeling or emotion rather than create a recognizable picture.

**For today's activity, we will learn how to create an optical illusion inspired by Loving's geometric shapes in the form of a 3D paper pyramid, made up of impossible triangles. An impossible triangle, also called a Penrose triangle, is a shape that appears to be solid, made up of three "bars" that connect to one another in a way that, in a real physical object, wouldn't be possible. This is an optical illusion. Just as Al Loving combines different shapes into one painting that looks 3D, we will create four impossible triangle drawings that, when combined, create one impossible pyramid. You can use the same colors for your drawings, or create a complementary color scheme, like we learned about last week with Andrew Masullo.**

## THINK LIKE AN ARTIST

- 1) Do you prefer looking at realistic or abstract artworks? Why?
- 2) Do you prefer creating realistic or abstract artworks? Why?

# INSTRUCTIONS

1. Measure the bottom of the long side of the paper with a ruler and draw a short line at 4 and 8 inches. Repeat at the top of the paper.
2. Measure  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch on the short side of the paper and draw a line connecting to the 8-inch line. Repeat on the top of the paper and erase any extra lines.
3. Use a ruler to connect the middle mark from the top of the paper to the bottom left corner of the page and draw a diagonal line. Line up the ruler to the middle mark again and the bottom right corner and draw another diagonal line to create a triangle.
4. Measure the diagonal line, it should be about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches and then mark with a dot in the center of it at  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Repeat on the other side and then connect the dots with a horizontal line.
5. Line up the ruler to one of the dots and the middle mark on the bottom of the paper. Connect with a diagonal line. Repeat on the other side to create another triangle.
6. On the bottom right side of the triangle draw two lines  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and then connect with another line. Repeat these steps on the top left triangle.
7. Mark the top left, bottom left, and right tabs with an X, these will stay connected to the triangle. Cut out around the shapes to create the pyramid outline.

# INSTRUCTIONS

8. Use the ruler to draw a triangle in the center of one section. Draw three longer lines extending from each corner. Draw a line from each corner to the edge of the paper, this will create the illusion of an impossible triangle. Repeat steps on all other sides.
9. Color in the sections, use shading to enhance the illusion of the impossible triangle.
10. Glue the cut out triangle to the black paper, cut off extra black paper and cut out the holes in the center of each section.
11. Fold over each line of the pyramid and bend the tabs inwards. Apply glue on each tab and fold it over to create the 3D pyramid.

# Studio Saturdays: Environmentalism

## 1-Point Perspective

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### *Manufacturing #18...* by Edward Burtynsky

Edward Burtynsky

*Manufacturing #18, Cankun Factory,  
Zhangzhou Fujian Province, China, 2005*

2005

Dye coupler print

40 x 60 in.



## LIST OF MATERIALS

- White paper
- Ruler
- Pencil
- Colored pencils



Edward Burtynsky is an American artist who uses photography to discuss industrialization and the environment. Industrialization is what happens when the way a country makes its money changes from one business to another. China started as a country focused on farming and then experienced very fast industrialization to big businesses that use factories to make products. This photograph, titled Manufacturing #18, Cankun Factory, Zhangzhou Fujian Province, China, 2005, is part of a larger series of photographs Burtynsky has taken. In the series, he photographs old, empty factories, and new factories that are full of people. He contrasts these two sides of factory production in China to show the negative effects of industrialization on the people and the environment in the country.

In this photograph, Burtynsky uses repeating subjects and one-point perspective to show the large number of people who work in the factories, and how large the factories are. One-point perspective in an artwork means that all things in the image line up along invisible lines to one specific “point” on the horizon line. The horizon line is the “line” that separates the ground and the sky. One-point perspective is used in drawings and paintings to mimic how things look smaller when they are farther away in real life. This makes the artwork look life-like. In this photograph, we can see an example of a natural one-point perspective.

**For today’s activity, we will learn how to draw from a one-point perspective by creating a drawing inspired by our environment. Think about your neighborhood, town, or state. How would industrialization affect the nature around you? Or, if you live in an area that is already industrial, what do you think it may have looked like before factories and businesses started building there? Splitting our drawing down the middle, we will contrast those two different environments in one picture, the same way Edward Burtynsky uses his photographs to contrast old and new factories.**

## THINK LIKE AN ARTIST

- 1) What changes have you seen in your environment during your life?
- 2) Would you rather live in a farming society or an industrial society?

# INSTRUCTIONS

1. Use a ruler to measure 6 1/2 inches on the edge of the paper, mark it with a line and repeat on the other side. Connect the two marks with a horizontal line. This is the horizon line.
2. Draw a dot at the 5 1/2 mark on the ruler. This is the vanishing point.
3. Mark with a line 1 inch from the bottom of the page on both sides. Connect the ruler to the vanishing point and draw a line. Draw a mark 1/2 inch up the side of the paper, connect to the vanishing point. This creates a sidewalk and a road.
4. Draw two marks in the bottom center of the paper. Connect to the vanishing point. Turn the lines into rectangles to create the dashed lines in the road.
5. Use the ruler to draw lines on the sidewalk.
6. On the left side draw your neighborhood as you see it now. On the right draw what your neighborhood would look like if it was affected by environmental pollution. If your neighborhood has already been affected by environmentalist production, then you can draw what it would look like if it wasn't.
7. Color with colored pencils.

# Studio Saturdays: American Sign Language Poster

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## *Abstinencia (Libertad)* by Yoan Capote

Yoan Capote

*Abstinencia (Libertad)*

2014

Cast bronze and engraving and  
drypoint



## LIST OF MATERIALS

- 4 sheets of colored paper
- Pencil
- Scissors
- Glue
- Poster board

Yoan Capote is a Cuban artist who was born in 1977 in Havana, Cuba. Capote uses sculpture, painting, photography, videos, and other ways of artmaking to create his artwork, which focuses on themes of politics and immigration. Immigration is what happens when a person or group of people moves from one country to another. Sometimes people immigrate to another country just because they want to live in a new place, but other times people immigrate to escape bad things in their home country such as war. Many people have immigrated to the United States from Cuba in the past century, and Capote's art is influenced by this history of his country.

In this artwork from 2014, titled *Abstinencia (Libertad)*, Capote casts the hands of factory workers in New York who immigrated from Latin American countries in bronze. Their hands spell out in American Sign Language, a language that uses hand signals and movement to represent letters and words, the Spanish word "Libertad", which means liberty in English. Liberty is another word for freedom. The engraving to the right shows drawings of the American Sign Language alphabet, with the letters of *Libertad* highlighted. Capote uses sign language in *Abstinencia (Libertad)* to show symbolically that many people who have immigrated to the United States do not have a "voice" in how our country is run, even though they are now a part of our country. He uses the word "Liberty" to represent this larger social idea that is important to him.

**For today's activity, we will be focusing on the American Sign Language alphabet to create a one-word poster inspired by Yoan Capote's *Libertad* sculpture. You will be tracing and cutting out your own handprint, then folding the fingers to create the different Sign Language letters. You can reference this image of the American Sign Language alphabet throughout the project to make sure you spell your word out correctly. Feel free to pause now if you want to take a closer look! Just as Yoan Capote used different people's hands to make his sculpture, you can trace the hands of friends and family members to make your poster. You can also use a word in a different language for your poster, like how Capote used the Spanish word *Libertad* in his artwork.**

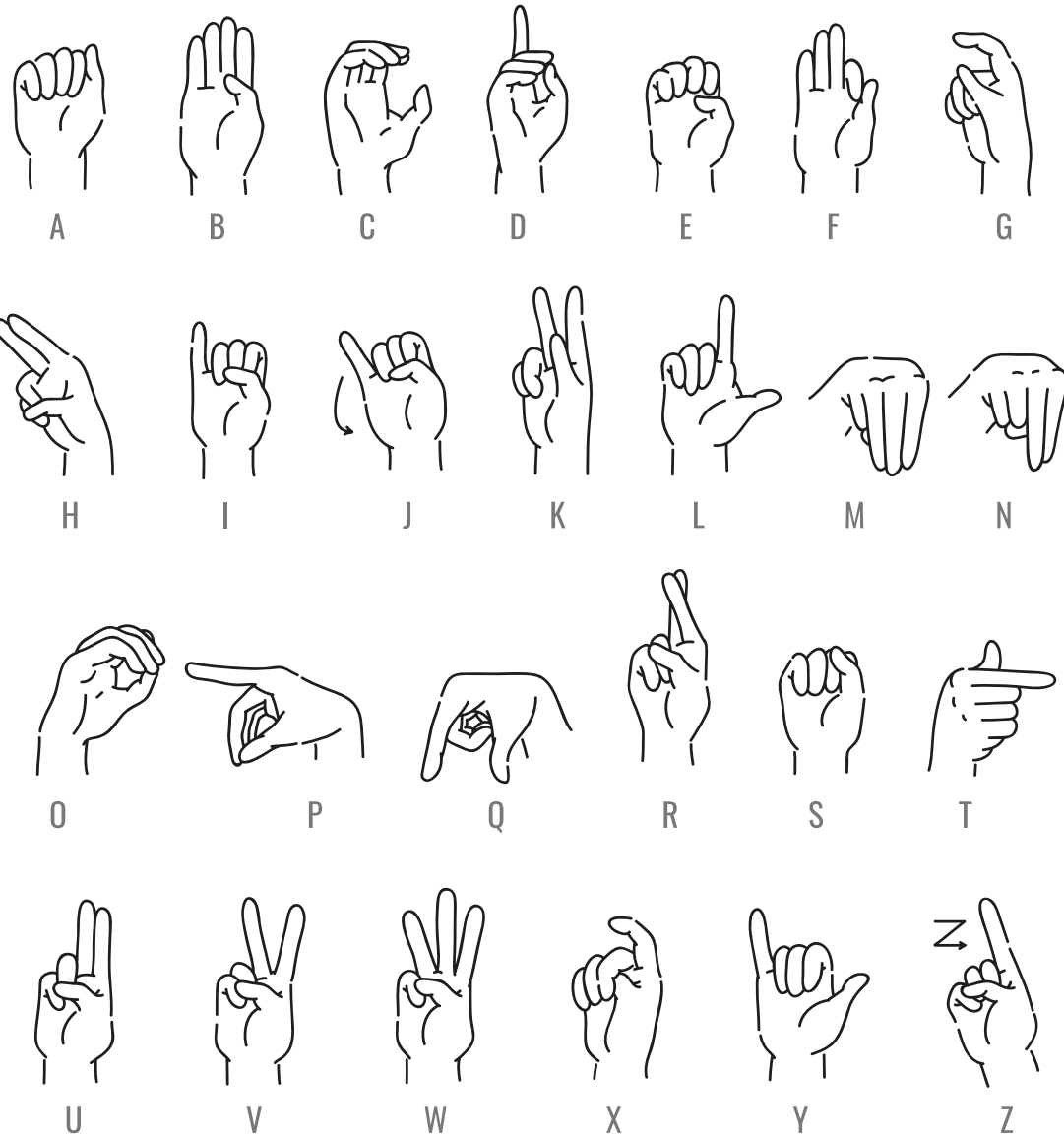
## THINK LIKE AN ARTIST

- 1) What big idea, like "Libertad", or "Liberty", is important to you?
- 2) What one word can you use to sum up or symbolize that idea?

# INSTRUCTIONS

1. Think of a big idea that is important to you, like “Libertad” - liberty. After you have chosen your word, write it down – then count out how many letters are in that word.
2. Spread your hand out on a piece of colored paper and use a pencil to trace it. Ask friends and family to join in and trace their hands to give a variety of shapes and sizes. About two hands should be able to fit on each paper. Trace as many hands as there are letters in your chosen word.
3. Use scissors to cut along the hand outlines.
4. Look at the American Sign Language alphabet and find the hand motions that represent each letter of your chosen word.
5. Bend the fingers of the cut-out hands to create knuckles. Reference the ASL chart and glue the fingers in place to make the sign. Repeat for each letter of the word.
6. After all letters are made hang your ASL word somewhere for all to see, like on the wall or on a poster.

# AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE ALPHABET



# Studio Saturdays: 8-Point Star Tile

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## *Harem #1* by Lalla Essaydi

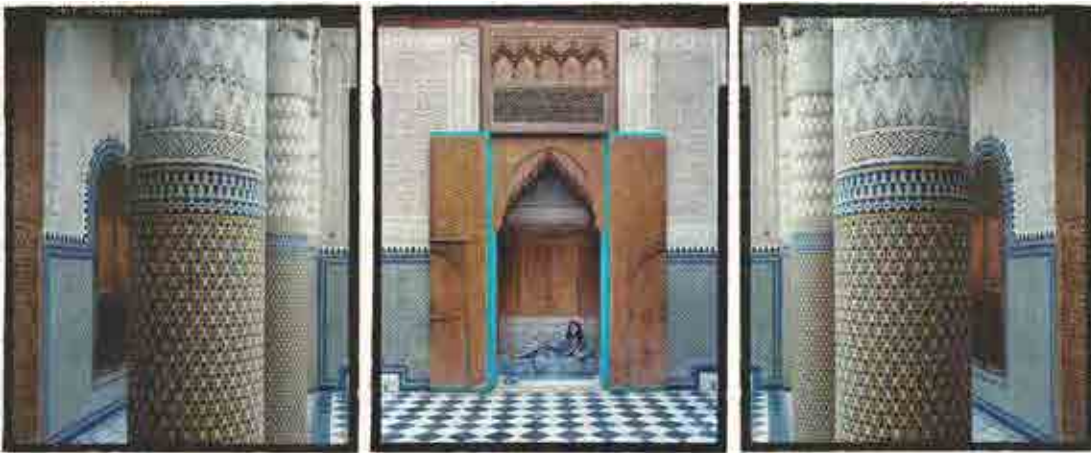
Lalla Essaydi

*Harem #1*

2009

C-41 print on aluminum

60x40 in print



## LIST OF MATERIALS

- Wood square
- Pencil
- Ruler
- Colored pencils

Lalla Essaydi is a contemporary artist whose work focuses on her identity as a woman, a Muslim, a Moroccan, and an artist. “Contemporary” means things happening right now in the present, but it can also relate to things that happened in the past ten to thirty years. When we say “contemporary artist,” that means an artist who is making art right now, or was making art within that time.

Lalla Essaydi’s photography centers on Islamic calligraphy— a visual art involving writing words in a decorative way— the female body, and the importance of architectural space in Islamic culture. In her art, Essaydi shows large interior spaces covered with patterns, placing women within them as if they are trapped. Essaydi states that in Arab cultures, public spaces, like markets and streets, are seen as places for men, and private spaces, like the home, are seen as places for women. By putting her female subjects in one small area of the larger spaces she is photographing, Essaydi suggests that they are trapped by the rules of men, represented by the walls and architecture.

In Islamic culture, calligraphy, geometric shapes, and floral or plant designs are used for the decoration of buildings. In many Islamic communities, this is partly because images of humans and animals are not allowed. This practice is called aniconism. Islamic art instead turned to words, flowers, and shapes to add beauty to buildings. Patterns of stars, circles, squares, and leaf or vine shapes are common, and the patterns often weave together with no clear beginning or end. A common pattern in Moroccan design is the eight-pointed star, which is made by two overlapping squares.

**For today’s activity, we will be focusing on the geometric designs found within Moroccan tiles by creating our own mosaic-inspired wooden coaster! Using the eight-pointed star as a jumping-off point, you can take inspiration from the tiles and colors in Lalla Essaydi’s photograph or create your own design using calligraphy, flowers and leaves, and other shapes. Imagine if your design was spread across many tiles to cover a room—would each tile be its own design, or would they weave together and connect? Keep that idea in mind when creating your drawing.**

## THINK LIKE AN ARTIST

- 1) If you could only decorate your room with words, what would you write?
- 2) Will your tile be monochromatic or multicolored? Why?



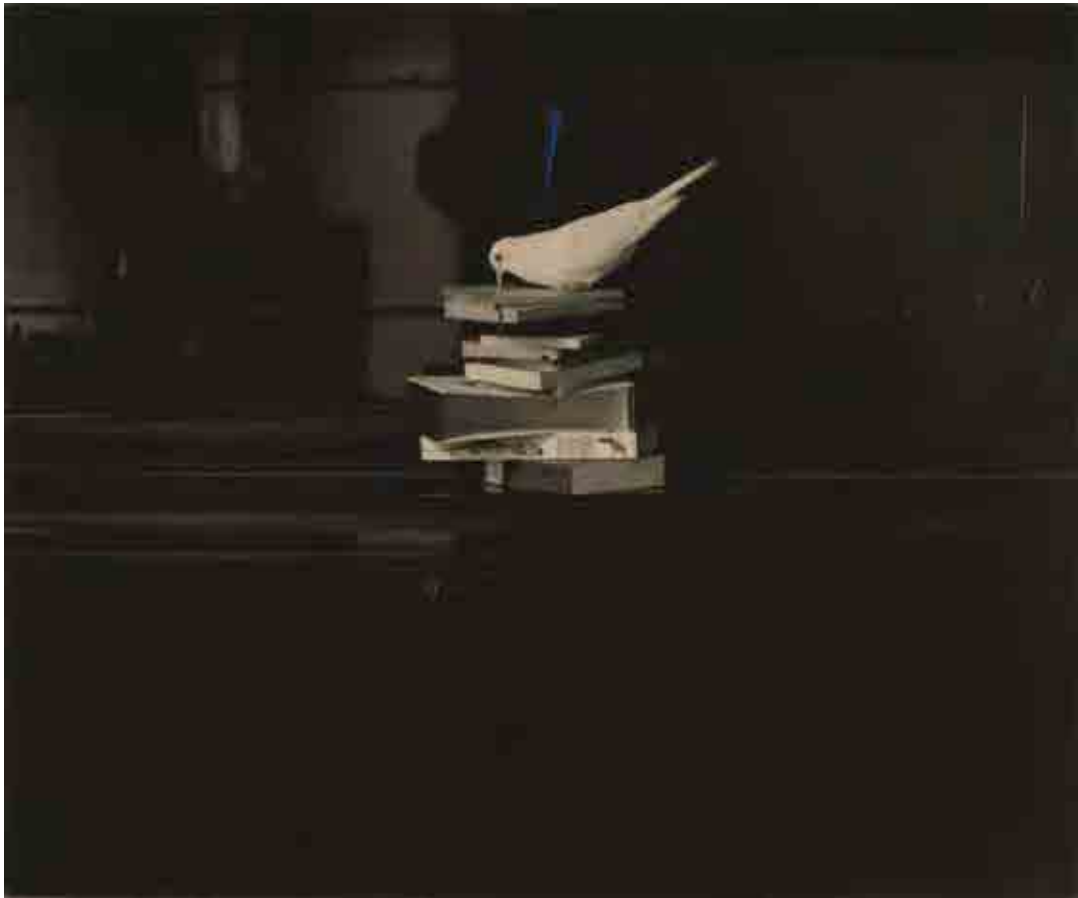
# INSTRUCTIONS

1. Measure the edge of your wood square with a ruler and find the middle of it. Draw a horizontal line going across the center.
2. Measure the other edge of your wood square with a ruler and draw a vertical line going across the center of the square.
3. Line the ruler diagonally to the top and bottom corners of the square. Draw a line to connect them. Repeat this on the opposite side to create two diagonal lines.
4. Draw a circle large enough for the edges to touch the side of the square. You can trace the bottom of a large cup to create a perfect circle.
5. Find the corner point where the circle meets the diagonal line. Use the ruler to connect it to another meeting point and draw a line. Repeat these steps to create a square inside of the circle.
6. Find the corner point where the circle meets the horizontal and vertical lines. Use the ruler to connect it to another meeting point and draw a line. Repeat these steps to create a diamond inside of the circle.
7. For this next step you may choose how you want to erase your lines around the 8-point star. I'm erasing the circle and keeping the diagonal lines to create a diamond shape in the center.
8. Use colored pencils to color the wood square.

# Studio Saturdays: Paper Cranes

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## *Untitled #25* by Masao Yamamoto



Masao Yamamoto

*Untitled #25*

1992

Toned gelatin silver print with ink and powdered pigment

25 x 21 in.

## LIST OF MATERIALS

- 4 sheets of origami paper
- String
- Needle
- Beads

Masao Yamamoto was born in 1957 in Gamagori city, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. This photograph, titled simply “#25” as Yamamoto does not name his artworks, is part of the artist’s “Tori” series of photographs. The Japanese word “Tori” here has two meanings; with one “i” at the end, it means bird. There is a bird in every photograph of the Tori series. With two “i”s at the end, Torii is the name of a special kind of gate that marks the entrance of Shinto shrines. Shinto is a religion native to Japan; in part, it focuses on nature and the belief that all things have a spirit, or kami, inside them. Masao Yamamoto is interested in exploring Japanese traditions and beliefs in his art, so he uses this double meaning of bird and sacred gate to express that.

Another way Yamamoto expresses Japanese traditions in his photographs is by aging them on purpose. He will stain his photographs with tea, smudge them, or carry them around in his pockets until they are worn, scratched, and creased. This ageing practice is inspired by the Japanese tradition of wabi-sabi. Wabi-sabi is the belief that beauty in all things is found in their unique imperfections.

**For today’s activity, we will be exploring another Japanese tradition: origami! Origami is the art of folding paper to create small sculptures of objects and animals. One of the most significant origami creations is the crane, which—in real life— is a large white bird with long legs and a long neck. In Japan, the crane is called “the bird of happiness”, and it represents good luck, a long life, and protection. Today we will be folding our own paper cranes inspired by the bird in the photograph. Don’t worry if it’s not perfect—remember Masao Yamamoto and wabi-sabi. Beauty is found in imperfections!**

## THINK LIKE AN ARTIST

- 1) The crane in Japan represents good luck. What is your favorite animal, and what does it represent to you?
- 2) How can you apply the thought of wabi-sabi into your art?

# INSTRUCTIONS

1. If you don't have origami paper, you can take a sheet of paper and fold one corner of it diagonally to the other edge to create a triangle. Cut off the extra paper and unfold to reveal a perfect square.
2. Fold the square in half diagonally to create a triangle. Then fold the right corner to the left to make a smaller triangle. Slightly unfold the paper and press the flap down to create a diamond shape. Flip over the paper and repeat. You should now have a diamond shape, with a vertical crease running down the center—this is an origami square base.
3. Make sure the open end is at the bottom. Fold the right edge to the center crease. Repeat on the left side. Then fold the top triangle section down over the crease line. Unfold the previous three folds.
4. Pull one layer up from the bottom, along the creases you just made. Push the left and right edges inwards. This is called a squash fold
5. Flip the paper over to the other side. Repeat the same steps of the squash fold on this side.
6. Fold the lower right edge to the central crease. Fold the bottom left corner in the same way, to the crease. Flip the paper over and repeat the same steps. You should now have a thin diamond shape.
7. Fold the right corner of the diamond into the center crease, repeat on the left side. Flip paper over and repeat the same folds so that it is even on both sides.

# INSTRUCTIONS

8. Slightly open one side of the diamond and fold the long end to the top, adjusting so that it sticks out at an angle. Repeat on the other side. Fold over one side of the paper to create the head of the crane.
9. Repeat these steps to create 3 more cranes.
10. Grab a bead and tie it to the end of the string. Then thread the other end of the string through the eye of the needle.
11. Insert the needle in the small opening on the bottom of the crane and push it through to create a hole in the back of it. Pull the needle and string through and place the crane on the end with the bead.
12. Determine how far apart you want the cranes to be then tie a bead on the next area. Push the needle into the bottom of the crane and pull through to thread another crane. Repeat these steps until all cranes are on the string.
13. Tie a loop using the rest of the string to hang your cranes somewhere they can fly!