

- 1) Fine Art vs. Craft**
- 2) Intro to Ceramics**

**What is the difference between
"fine art" and "crafts?"**



Fine art



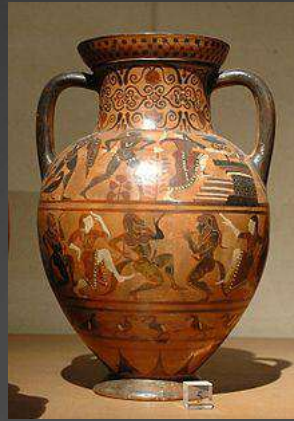
Henri Matisse. *The Dance*, 1910

Purposes:

- to document history, culture, religious customs
- to inspire emotional response
- social commentary
- to show importance: portraits, sculptures
- usually signed by the artist in some ways

Typically, artist doesn't know what it will look like in the end - it changes while being worked on. More “intuitive”

Crafts



Diomedes and Polyxena, from the Etruscan amphora of the Pontic group, ca. 540–530 BC.

- "functional" or "utilitarian" - has a defined purpose/use
- sometimes simply decorative
- doesn't typically inspire emotional response
- precise, highly-skilled work that relies on specific techniques
- rarely signed by the artist
- may be mass-produced

Pre-determined: the artist generally knows what it will look like in the end.

Fine art or Craft?



A Hopi basket



by Takahiro Yede (Japan)

Fine art or Craft?



by G. Steven
Jordan

Fine art or Craft?



The Two Fridas, Frida Kahlo

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Fine art or Craft?



Fine art or Craft?



Fine art or Craft?

Eugene Delacrois, 1830,
Liberty Leading the People



Fine art or Craft?



Fine art or Craft?



Fine art or Craft?



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Fine art or Craft?



Louis Comfort Tiffany

Fine art or Craft?



An Introduction to **Clay & Ceramics**



What *is* clay?

Clay = earth + water



Silica - an essential component of glazes. When melted, becomes glass.

Clay can also contain:

Grog – ground up, fired clay or sand. Makes clay feel gritty.

Iron oxide (red clay only)

Other minerals

More basic clay vocabulary

kiln - super hot oven where clay is fired

cone - temperature at which clay or glaze needs to be fired. Lower numbers are hotter (i.e., cone 4 is hotter than cone 6)

vitriifying / vitrification- clay particles melt together to become glass-like and less porous

Earthenware - fires at relatively low temperature (cone 4-6, about 1800-2000 degrees F). Porous when fired.

(other kinds of clay include porcelain and stoneware)

Stages of Clay

1. **Slip** - watered down clay; muddy
2. **Plastic** - workable stage; can be recycled; can join to other pieces
3. **Leather Hard** - stiff and will hold its shape; join to other pieces; carve into; recycle
4. **Greenware** or **bone dry**; very fragile; can be recycled
5. **Bisqueware** - fired once in kiln; *cannot* be recycled; ready to be glazed
6. **Glazeware** - second fire-low fire; *cannot* be recycled



Silica dust is harmful when inhaled!

Silicosis - causes swelling in lungs, shortness of breath. Severe cases may need lung transplant.

Carcinogen - can cause cancer

How do we keep our studio safe?



Safety & Clean-up Protocols



- * Sand outside
- * Clean up with damp rag or sponge
- * Clean sponges often (squeeze under the faucet)
- * Never sweep up or vacuum clay dust
- * Do not blow on clay dust

Handbuilding with Clay

Slab



Coil



Pinch



surface treatment: texture



Today's mission:



- * Become more familiar with clay studio & protocols
- * Experiment with slab, pinch, and coil