

April 20, 2015

Bell Ringer:

What is a Japanese Lantern?



Japanese Lantern

Lantern Background

Stone lanterns have a long history with Japanese Gardens. Japanese tea ceremonies have always been considered a special event in the Japanese culture.

Since these ceremonies were held during night or evening hours, stone lanterns were used in the gardens and temples to help guide guests to the tea rooms with their light.

Today, stone and even wood lanterns are preferred over metal lanterns for their earthy/natural qualities.

Japanese garden lanterns can be classified into **4 basic categories**:

- Pedestal Lantern
- Snow Viewing Lantern
- Small Set Lantern
- Buried Lantern

Pedestal Lantern



Tachi-gata | Pedestal Lanterns: Larger, show-stoppers, usually comprised of about six stacked pieces, feature a base pedestal.



Small set lantern



Oki-gata | Small, Set Lanterns: Small, low, subtle, and often placed on the edge of a pond, at the side of a path, or in very small courtyard gardens.



Snow Viewing Lantern



Yukimi-gata | Snow-Viewing Lanterns:

Elegant with open legs and wide roofs that are usually round or hexagonal in shape.

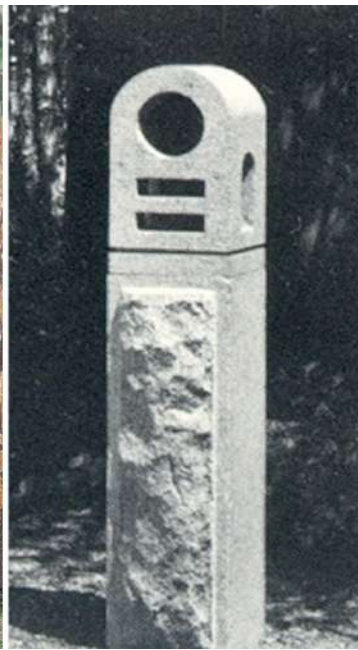
Usually placed near water elements, and so named because of the delicate way they hold snow on the roof.



Buried Lantern



Ikekomi-gata | Buried Lanterns: Lack base pedestals, so they are buried directly into the ground like emerging light posts, but still boast height. As the image shows, some mimic the complexity of the pedestal lantern, while others have a simpler, less ornate design.



What is Slab Construction?

- Slab construction can have great results if you take your time and do not rush the process
- A pottery technique in which a form is built up by joining shapes cut from thick sheets of damp clay.



How to Create a Basic Slab Container

- Begin by creating a paper template of the container you wish to create. All of the edges must be even.
- Flatten out a piece of clay using your hands first



- To help you roll your clay to an even thickness, place a yard stick on each side and roll out until the clay is the same thickness as your yard stick.
- You may also use the slab roller to roll even slabs



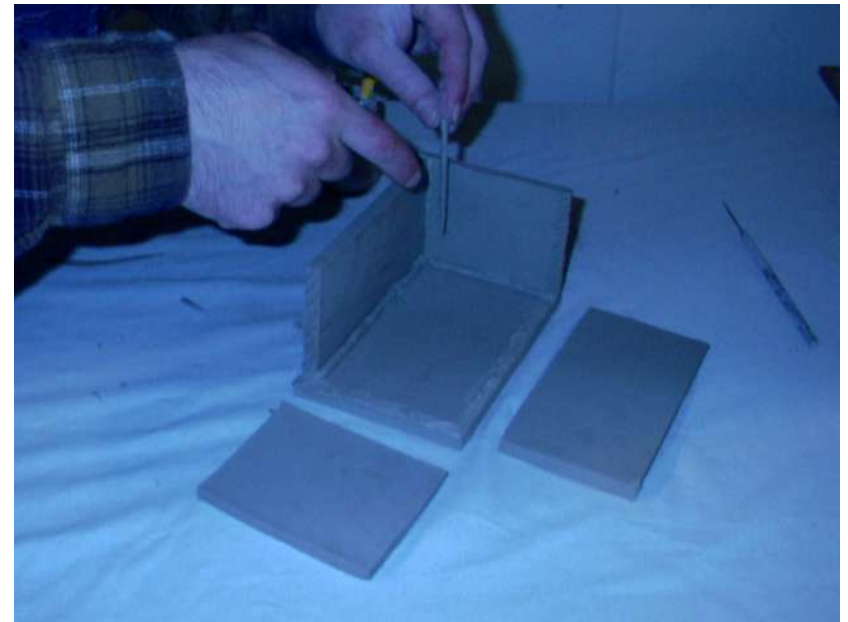
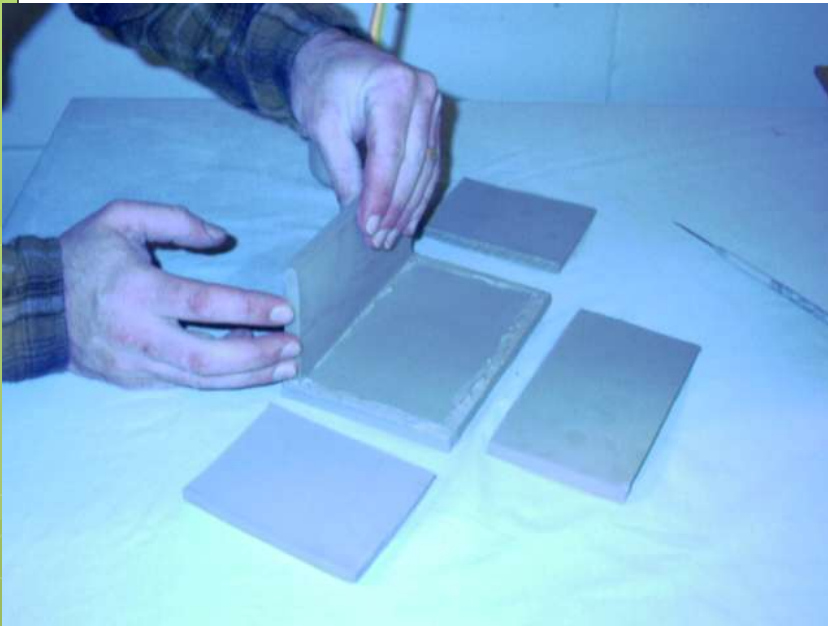
- Use a ruler to help you cut a straight line.
(Tip: If you want a 90° corner - lay a piece of paper over the clay to show the 90° corner.)



- After you cut out your bottom and sides, let them sit until the clay is leather hard.
- If you need to store over night, stack with scrap paper in between and in a bag.



- To make the seem stronger place a coil in the corners of the piece. Gently press the coil into the corner. Be careful not to break your corner away.
- This is called a **REINFORCING COIL**.



- use a damp brush to smooth out all the corners so the seams are no longer visible.





Project!

Create a Japanese lantern representing one of the four styles.

Create a design incorporating Japanese symbols or characters to be incorporated in your piece.

Pre Plan

- Decide on the style of lantern.
 - a) Pedestal
 - b) Snow Viewing
 - c) Small Set
 - d) Buried
- Choose the Japanese symbols that you would like to incorporate. This could be your initials, and emotion, a season, or an element. You may create your own images.
- **Sketch out the style lantern you would like to make.**
- **Sketch out 2 designs you would like to incise.** The design should be directly related to the symbols/characters.
- **Make your own templates to trace over slabs.** This will help keep slabs even and consistent.
- Consider: Unity, Balance, Proportion, positive and negative space.

<http://www.japanese-symbols.org/japanese-symbols-dictionary>

April 18, 2014

Bell Ringer:

What are the four types of Japanese Stone Lanterns?

Standard: VAHSSCCU.1d

Analyzes the relationship of decorative and functional qualities in sculptures from diverse cultures.

EQ:

What is a maquette?

April 21, 2014

Bell Ringer:

What is the difference between Organic & Geometric shapes?

Standard: VAHSSCCU.1d <same>

Analyzes the relationship of decorative and functional qualities in sculptures from diverse cultures.

EQ: <same>

What is a maquette?

April 22, 2014

Bell Ringer:

What are some methods for decorating clay?

Standard: VAHSSCPR.1b

Develops a maquette, making aesthetic choices in material, composition, and surface in preparation for a final sculpture.

EQ:

What is incising?

April 23, 2014

Bell Ringer:

How does developing a maquette help in developing your slab sculpture? What does it give you to take to the clay?

Standard: VAHSSCPR.1b

<same>

EQ:

What is the best stage for clay to be in when building up?

April 24, 2014

Bell Ringer:

Do you prefer to carve your designs in the clay first, then build the sculpture

OR

build the sculpture first, then add designs in the clay?

Standard: VAHSSCPR.1b <same>

EQ:

At what stage should you carve your designs and/or remove clay pieces for the light holes?

***** Remember SKETCHBOOK CHECK TOMORROW!!!**

Project is ALSO DUE!

April 28, 2014

Bell Ringer:

Pick up an “Pull Up Your Grades” sheet from the corner of Mrs. Brown’s desk.

Standard: VAHSSCPR.1b <same>

EQ:

What is aesthetics?

April 29, 2014

Bell Ringer:

Define an aesthetically pleasing artwork.

Standard: VAHSSCPR.1b <same>

EQ:

What is a narrative?

April 30, 2014

Bell Ringer:

Look at your glazed pieces (on your shelf)... using page 147 in the blue Experiencing Clay book analyze what type of problems your glazing had – How can you fix them?

Standard: VAHSSCPR.1b <same>

EQ:

What are the major problems that can occur with the glazing process?



May 1, 2014

No Bell Ringer due to EOCT Schedule.

May 2, 2014

Bell Ringer:

What is the purpose of your Japanese Lantern?

Standard: VAHSSCPR.2b

Creates sculpture to serve a specific function , such as expressive, utilitarian and social .

EQ:

How do you make a fitted lid for a slab piece?

May 5, 2014

Bell Ringer:

What is a firing cycle?

Standard: <same> **VAHSSCPR.2b**

EQ:

What is the length of a firing cycle?