Roman Relief
Architectural Relief Sculpture

STEPS TO FOLLOW:

1. Look through the various handouts on Roman Architecture.

2. Create at least 3 **thumbnail sketches** combining these sculptural elements into a final composition.

3. Pick the best sketch and enlarge it into the 5x5 square rough draft template on the back of this sheet.

4. Add **shading** to your rough draft. The darker areas will be those that are carved into the surface of the clay. The lighter areas will be those that project from the background.

5. Roll out a **slab** between two wooden slats to create an even thickness. Cut out slab using 5x5 newsprint template.

6. Begin drawing in design with a needle tool.

7. Sections that are **subtractive** need to be carved out using a loop tool, pear tool, needle tool or wooden tool.

8. Sections that are **additive** need to be created from a slab and then use a **score-and-slip** technique to attach to your sculpture.

9. Once the building of the sculpture is complete, you will slowly let it dry so that it doesn't crack. Once it is dry, it can be fired.

10. To finish the surface, a **black stain** will be applied and then wiped off with a sponge so the stain remains in the cracks.

11. A **dry-brush technique** will be used to finish off the top-coat with glaze.

MATERIALS NEEDED:
- Architecture packet
- Ceramic Tools and Clay
- Black Stain/ Ivory Glaze

VOCABULARY:

SCORE- to cut or roughen the surface of the clay to aid the attachment of one piece of clay to another.

SLIP- clay and water mixed to a cream-like liquid. Liquid clay.

ADDITIVE, constructed by attaching (adding) media to a basic form (such as clay sculpture, wood or found object assemblages, etc).

SUBTRACTIVE constructed by removing media from the basic form (such as carved wood, stone, or clay sculpture).
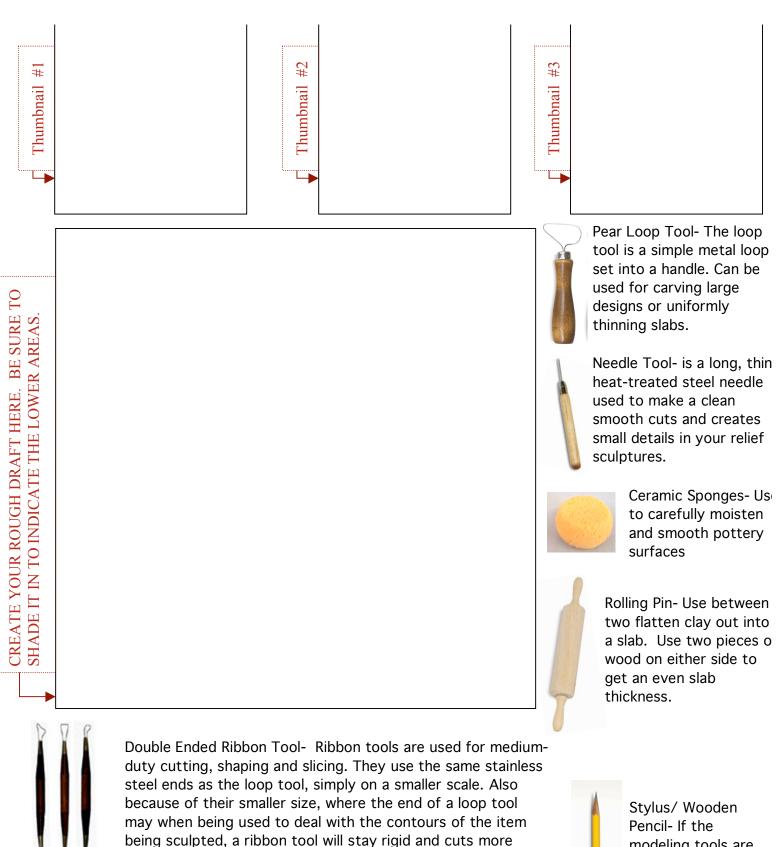
LEATHER HARD- the almost hard condition clay reaches on partial drying. This is a good stage for carving clay.

BAS-RELIEF- a sculpture which has been carved from a flat surface, but in which the design is not deeply cut so that the image is raised only slightly from the background. Also known as low relief

INCISING- to cut or carve into a surface; to engrave.

SLAB BUILT-Clay slabs are cut into shape, and joined together with scoring and wet clay called slip.

Student Name:

Lesson: ROMAN RELIEF SCULPTURE

Class Period:

Circle the number **in pencil** that best shows how well you feel that you completed that criterion for the assignment.	Excellent	Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Criteria 1 – Relief. Student created a relief using both additive and subtractive processes. Various heights achieved and multiple carving techniques used. (not just using needle tool to create subtractive lines)	10	9 – 8	7	6 or less
Criteria 2 – Composition. Student thoughtfully composed the design filling the square with dynamic architectural inspired images. Good focal point and use of thumbnail sketches to plan out composition.	10	9 – 8	7	6 or less
Criteria 3 – Surfacing. Student evenly coated surface with black stain and removed it so it just sits in the grooves. Dry-brush technique used successfully to add the top coat of glaze.	10	9 – 8	7	6 or less
Criteria 4 – Effort: took **time** to develop idea & complete project? (Didn't rush.) Good use of class time?	10	9 – 8	7	6 or less
Criteria 5 – Craftsmanship – Neat, clean & complete? Skillful use of the art tools & media?	10	9 – 8	7	6 or less
Total: 50 (possible points) Grade:			**Your Total**	Teacher Total

CREATE YOUR ROUGH DRAFT HERE. BE SURE TO SHADE IT IN TO INDICATE THE LOWER AREAS.

Pear Loop Tool- The loop tool is a simple metal loop set into a handle. Can be used for carving large designs or uniformly thinning slabs.

Needle Tool- is a long, thin heat-treated steel needle used to make a clean smooth cuts and creates small details in your relief sculptures.

Ceramic Sponges- Used to carefully moisten and smooth pottery surfaces

Rolling Pin- Use between two flatten clay out into a slab. Use two pieces of wood on either side to get an even slab thickness.

Double Ended Ribbon Tool- Ribbon tools are used for medium-duty cutting, shaping and slicing. They use the same stainless steel ends as the loop tool, simply on a smaller scale. Also because of their smaller size, where the end of a loop tool may when being used to deal with the contours of the item being sculpted, a ribbon tool will stay rigid and cuts more deeply.

Stylus/ Wooden Pencil- If the modeling tools are too large, a dull number two pencil will work as a stylus for finer detail to push the clay into place

Modeling Tools- The purpose of a modeling tool is less to cut or remove clay from the work or sculpture as to push it into place, create fine detail, and smooth over the rough edges. This tool is the clay sculptor's best friend. (A smooth-edged butter knife will work just as well when you're starting out.)

The Ten Golden Rules of Ceramics

1. · Clay must be thoroughly covered up with a plastic bag to keep it from drying out. This applies to works in progress and moist clay.

2. · Clay dust can be harmful if you are exposed to it for long periods of time, so keep your area clean, clay scraps off the floor and clean with water and a sponge.

3. · Clay can be no thicker then your thumb.

4. · In order for clay to stick together it MUST be scored and slipped together while the clay is moist or leather hard.

5. · Wedge clay to remove air bubbles, achieve uniform consistency, and to line up the particles of clay.

6. · Trapped air can cause clay to explode. So hollow out sculptural forms and put needle holes from the bottom so air can escape.

7. · Don't glaze the bottom of a piece.

8. · Always wash the piece before glazing.

9. · Always handle your project with two hands at all times. In other words BE CAREFUL it's your hard work.

10. NEVER HANDLE ANOTHER PERSONS WORK EVEN IF IT LOOKS COOL!

Pear Loop Tool- The loop tool is a simple metal loop set into a handle. Can be used for carving large designs or uniformly thinning slabs.

Double Ended Ribbon Tool- Ribbon tools are used for medium-duty cutting, shaping and slicing. They use the same stainless steel ends as the loop tool, simply on a smaller scale. Also because of their smaller size, where the end of a loop tool may when being used to deal with the contours of the item being sculpted, a ribbon tool will stay rigid and cuts more deeply.

Needle Tool- The needle tool is a long, thin heat-treated steel needle used to make a clean smooth cuts and creates small details in your relief sculptures.

Modeling Tool- The purpose of a modeling tool is less to cut or remove clay from the work or sculpture as to push it into place, create fine detail, and smooth over the rough edges. This tool is the clay sculptor's best friend. (A smooth-edged butter knife will work just as well when you're starting out.)

Stylus/ Wooden Pencil- If the modeling tools are too large, a dull number two pencil will work as a stylus for finer detail to push the clay into place.

Ceramic Sponges- Use to carefully moisten and smooth pottery surfaces.

Rolling Pin- Use between two flatten clay out into a slab. Use two pieces of wood on either side to get an even slab thickness.