

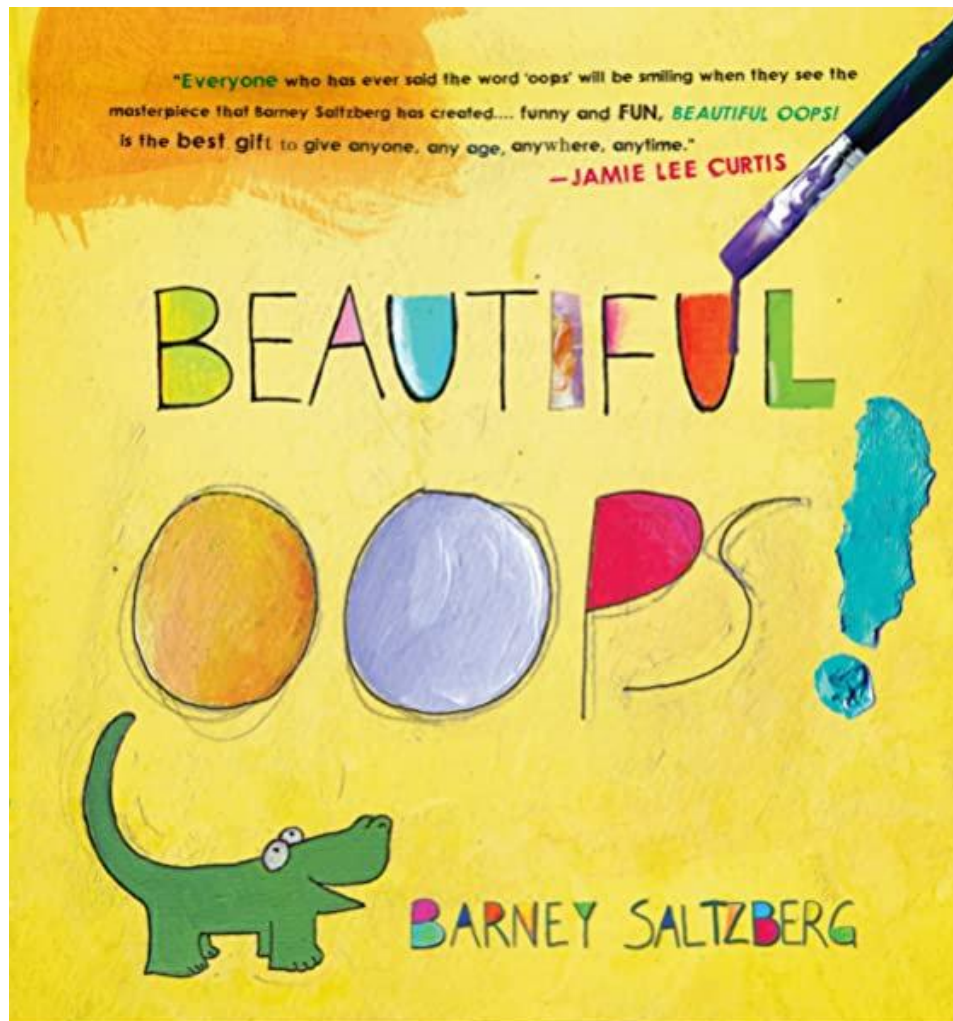
WORCESTER ART MUSEUM



All About Texture!

Featured Story
Barney Saltzberg's
Beautiful Oops!

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studio **class**
programs
& workshops



Inspiration from WAM's Collection



Experiment - Paris (II)

1951, James Kleege,
aquatint and collagraph
on cream Rives BFK
wove paper, 1993.109
(<https://bit.ly/WAMParis>)

Collagraph prints are
made by creating a
collage - or artwork of
layered papers and
other objects - and using
the collage as the
printing plate. Ink is
applied to the collage,
then it is printed.

Collagraphs can be
realistic or abstract, and
can be in more than one
color.



Untitled

1963, Claire
Falkenstein, collagraph
on cream wove paper,
2005.233.4
(<https://bit.ly/WAMUntitledColla>)

This is an example of
an abstract collagraph.
For this print, the
artist used a base
made of wood, or
something with a
wooden texture, which
you can see behind the
golden abstract image.



Untitled (Small Black Flower)

about 1956, Christian
Kruck, German,
collagraph on white
wove paper, 1966.83
(<https://bit.ly/WAMSmallBlackFlower>)

A more realistic example
of a vase of flowers.

Texture Hunt Quilt

Supplies

- Paper - Copy Paper works well!
- One or more crayons, with the paper peeled off.
- Optional:
 - Markers
 - Colored Pencils



Create

1. Take your paper and fold it in half, then again, and again, and again (4 times, total). Unfold your paper and you should have 16 sections.
2. Gather your crayon colors and set off on a texture hunt! Look around you - what has a texture you can feel? Great places to look are floors, the bottoms of shoes, fancy plates, plant pots, and outside!
3. Pick a paper section to use and capture it with your paper and crayon by laying the paper on top of the texture and then rubbing the crayon over it to transfer the texture.
4. Try to fill your paper with 16 different textures - one in each box.
5. Once you've gathered all your textures you can;
 - Sign your work if you feel it is perfectly finished.
 - Add color and "quilt" details with markers, colored pencils, or crayons.

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Collagraphs Two Ways

Collagraph Plate Supplies (Same for Both!)

- A base of thicker cardboard
- Cardstock, thin cardboard, or thick paper
- Items with texture: onion nets, leaves, cork, string, yarn, ribbon
- Glue
- Scissors

Create - This process is the same for both projects.

1. Choose your image and consider the materials you have gathered. What textures do you have? Bumps or dots or lines? Where can that go? What can it be?
2. Start to cut and place your objects to form your image. Remember - this plate is not your finished work, so colors here do not matter. The texture - the bumps, patterns, raises, and dips - matters.
3. Experiment with your layout before gluing your pieces down, then glue your pieces to your base once you are sure where you want them.
4. Let your plate dry.



plate



rubbing



print

Rubbing Version

Printing Version

- Collagraph Plate
- Paper on the thinner side
- Crayons, peeled for rubbing

- Collagraph Plate
- Ink and plate to roll it on
- Brayer/Roller
- Paper

1. Place your dry plate on a table.
2. Place your paper over the plate.
3. Rub the crayon over the paper to transfer the image on the plate to the paper.
4. Rub again! As many times as you want!

1. Place your dry plate on a table.
2. Put a dollop of ink about the size of a quarter on your plate and roll it up and down and side to side until it is crackling and evenly spread.
3. Use the roller to apply the paint to your collaged collagraph plate.
4. Place your paper on top and rub gently but firmly all over the paper to transfer the image. You can try using another, clean roller for this as well.
5. Print again!