**Continuation of Nigerian Traditional Art.**

**Class: JSS 3.**

ESIE ART: Esie is a small town near llorin in kwara state, Nigeria. Esie is known for “stone figures”, found in a small bush in Esie. These stone figures numbers about 800 pieces and were the largest collection of soapstone images in Esie and are sculptural pieces. They have different types of styles and they made up of male and female figures, some have facial scarification, some stand on short legs while others sit on muchroom shaped stools holding objects in their hands. Most of these figures wear bracelet and necklace. They seem to be genuine potent and were probably used for funeral or worship.

IGBO UKWU ART: Igbo-ukwu is about 30km south east of Onisha, Anambra state, Nigeria. Igbo-ukwu are known for “bronze” and their bronze is one of the richest bronze treasures we have in Nigeria. Buried bronze were discovered by a worker who was hired to dig a water cistern by Mr. Isaiah Anozie in 1938. The worker dug up a highly decorative bowl. On digging further, he discovered several other objects. Later in 1957, “Professor Thurston Shaw” on the invitation of Federal department of Antiquities of Nigeria scientifically excavated the site. Some of the bronze work found were bronze roped pot, male and female figures that are sometimes combined with insects and reptiles as decorative motif, a shell surmounted by an animas, a bronze pendant in front of an elephant, ram, and leopard head. Igbo-ukwu objects were mostly ritual and ceremonial objects. Igboukwu bronze dated 9th century and is older than those of Ife and Benin Art.

 Topic: Meaning Of Choreography.

 Class: JSS 3

Choreography is the art of composing or creating dances. One who composes or creates dance is called “Choreographer”.

Processes Of Choreography.

This is a series of actions a choreographer will take to create a dance. They include..

1: Conception of the dance idea by the choreographer: Meaning the choreographer should be able to have an idle of the dance he want to create before actualizing it.

2: Gathering of the movement: Movement is the process of moving or the way in which somebody/things moves. It involves change of location and position. To achieve this, the choreographer should be able to know the various types of the techniques and movement of their dance ideas. These movements are namely..

1. Gesture (b) Jumping (c) Rushing (d) Twisting (e) Floating (g) Walking (h) Galloping etc.

3: Putting and Arranging the Movements by Teaching the Dance: The choreographer having known the idea of the dance to be created, the type of movement required the next thing is to put and arrange then teach them to the dancers. This is done through.

a: Explanation of the dance idea.

b: Through constant practice, exercises and training, these will enable the dancers to acquire body awareness in space, flexibility stamina endurance etc.

4: Creating the Final Structure and Polishing it for Performance: After the choreographer has done all the things required, the next thing is for him is to do the polishing. Polishing is ensuring mastery and perfection of the dance.

Choreography (Dance) Costume.

Choreography dance costume is the clothing worn by a dancer when performing before the audience.

 Topic: Contemporary Nigerian Artist.

 Class: JSS 3

Some of the Nigerian contemporary art, artist and their contribution to the development of art in Nigeria. They are mainly. Chief Aina Onabolu, Akinola Lasekan, Ben Enwonwu, Pro Uche Okeke, Ben Enwonwu, Prof Irene. S. Wamgboje, Bruce Onobrakpeya, Domas Nwoko, Ladi Kwali, C.E. Ugbodaga(Mrs), Yusuf Gbrillo, Lamdi Fakeye, Prof Obiro Udechukwu etc.

1: Aina Onabolu ( 1882-1963): He was born in 1882 in Ijebu Ode present Ogun state, Nigeria. Studied art on his own. Later went to st. John Wood art school, London and Julien academy paris between 1920-1922 to study western Art Education.

His Contributions: He encouraged the government to include art in the Nigerian school curriculum. He also influenced the government to recruit artist like Kenneth Murray, Denis Duenden, J.O. Clark and H.E. Duckworth who taught art in some selected schools.

His Work Include.

a: A wasp- waisted lady, moderately dressed.

b: Portrait of Mrs Spencer Savage 1906

c: Rev Oluwole’s portrait 1925.

2: Akinola Lasekan (1916-1972): He is from Owo town in Ondo state, Nigeria. Born in 1916 and died in 1972. He was a good painter, cartoonist, textile designer and illustrator. Traveled to England in 1945 to study art at Harmar-Smith school of Art, London.

His Contributions: He worked as a painter and illustrator for CMS bookshop, Lagos. He also illustrated bible stories and calendar and soon.

His Works Include.

a: Nigerian soldier

b: A market scene

c: A Yoruba girls painting.

3: Ben Enwonwu: He hails from Onisha, Anambra state, Nigeria. Learnt carving at a young age from his father. Studied art between 1934-1937 at government college, Umuahia and Ibadan under Kenneth Murray. Later studied art between 1940-1947 at Goldsmith college of Art and slade school of Art all in London. Graduated in 1947, returned to Nigeria in 1948.

Some of his contribution include.

1: He was Art adviser to government of Nigeria .

2: The risen Christ (wood work) at university of Ibadan.

3: Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe statue (DMGS round about, onisha Nigeria) and Enugu etc.

4: Pro. Uche Okeke: Pro. Uche Okeke hails from Nimo in Anaocha L.G.A of Anambra state, Nigeria. He was born in 1933. He is a painter and Art historian. He studied Art at then Nigeria college of Arts, science and technology, Zaria in the present Kaduna state, Nigeria where he obtained diploma in Art. Between 1963-1963, he studied mosaic technique using traditional methods of stone and stained glass window in Germany.

His Contributions: He established Asele Art instate, Nimo Anambra state, Nigeria. Held many art exhibition locally and internationally.

Some of his workd includes.

1: Ojadili the terrible warrior.

2: The match of masquerades

3: Wood portals and archbishop’s throne at the Basilica of the Holy Trinity, Onisha, Nigeria etc. See page 25-34 of your textbook for more about other contemporary Nigerian Artist.

 Topic: Meaning Of Design, Motif And Patterns.

 Class: JSS 3.

\*Meaning of Motif: Motifs are shapes repeated in a design or a decorative image or design especially a repeated one forming a pattern.

 Sources of Motif.

1: Nature motif: Natural motifs are flowers, fruits, animals, stone.

2: Traditional motif: Traditional motif is symbols used by people of a particular culture or country.

\*Man-made sources(Artificial Sources): They are objects or symbols made by man, e.g, table, pots, bicycles, etc.

Abstract Motifs: Abstract sources of motif refers to non-figurative images in designs or patterns. It has no reference to anything concrete.

 Types Of Motif.

Motif may be parts of a plant, animals, geometric or traditional motif.

 Examples are.

1: Floral Motifs : leaves, fruits and flowers.

2: Animal Motifs: Hen, palms, legs, wings and head.

3: Geometric Motif: It can be basic geometrical e.g, triangle, squre, rectangle.

4: Traditional Motif: Traditional motifs are used by people of a particular culture or country, e.g Christian cross crucifix, Islamic symbol of crescent and star.

\*Meaning Of Patterns: Patterns are shapes in a design.

 Uses Of Motifs.

1: Motifs are used in designing textile.

2: Motifs are used in ornamental or decorative arts.

3: Motifs called ICON are used in the production of religious images e,g, painting on wood of Jesus Christ, Madonna or Saints.

 THE END.