

annotation

The majority of art students experience a range of emotional and sensory responses to the collections. They find that objects have the power to trigger a chain of associations and feelings. Sketchbooks can function as a repository in which these fleeting feelings are caught and reflected upon. This section shows some of the ways in which sketchbooks can be used as a creative diary, not only recording object data but also thoughts and ideas generated from discussion with friends.

annotating your sketchbook

Annotation may consist of:

Observations
This is the factual, contextual information about the object you have drawn.

Make notes about the object around your sketch. Try to include:

Where it comes from

- What it was used for

Experience and ruleds

This is where you record your personal response to the object. How does it make you fool? What does it remind you of the control of t This is where you record your personal response to the object. How does it make you feel? What does it remind you of? What were you thinking as you made your drawing? Its size

You can record your response to the object in lots of different ways:

Collect images from the internet or magazines and stick them in your sketchbook observation + images

• Have a conversation with other people in your group. How do they feel about the observation + conversation object you have chosen?

observation tobject analysis

Brainstorm ideas (spider diagrams, mind maps)

• Use your imagination: try using your senses (touch, smell, taste, sight, hearing) to imagine what it would be like to use the object or imagine what it would be like to use the object. • Use your imagination: try using your senses (touch, smell, taste, sight, nearing) to imagine what it would be like to use the object, or imagine what it was like in the place observation + imagination where it was used.



This is a throwing knift from

Africa, used by the Banza People

Wing along the Congo Rivor.

In some parts of Africa it is used in place of money for buying goods.

Knives like this were used across much of Contral Africa.

It has 4 spurs or sharp cutting evges. It was thrown like a frisbee low to the ground.

It was used as a weapon against the canalry, thrown low to the ground it cut the logs of horses.

It is decorated with copper loops along the handle and is carried with the square suction resting on the shoulder.



Adrian says: I feel the lighting and the mood is theatrical, with the roof and the environment up here.

I don't like it... they're very violent these weapons... vicious

Looks like it was used to hit someone over the head – I'd hate that (to do that or have it done to me). It's a throwing knife from Africa.

Makes me think of kids with knives.

Difficult to draw, the light keeps changing on it. The engraving isn't that clear, I had to look closely.

I prefer the pencil: it has a sharp, cruel, pointed look. If I drew it again I'd

I can't imagine who would carry it. I see it as part of a violent

Andy says:

It reminds me of an agricultural tool, something you'd use to cut wheat or chop your chives!

I'm not sure I'd choose it as a weapon, it seems silly. It gives me a comic book image. I can imagine making this with tin foil and cardboard.

It doesn't feel like an object that was designed to be used. The edges seem thin. It isn't as scary as some of the other weapons around here, ones that look like they've been made just



winder of their



baskcloth is used - for wall decorations
- bedding
- clothing
- making masks

he doms are folded over -can't see has big they really are.

Here is a conversation we had about the barkcloth: Melody says:

I felt very cosy sitting here, it feels warm, the textures... safe, comfortable. It's difficult to see the detail. At first I thought it would be easy shapes, colours, geometric - but there are lots of diagonal lines that

shapes, colours, geometric - but there are lots or diagonal lines triat connect, so I had to think about the whole thing. Hard to get my head round it. By looking I can see it's painted over the top, not woven. By looking I can see it's painted over the top, not woven.

Who made it? By themselves? Did they lay it out and do the whole thing in one go?

I like the black and white best - it's striking, intricate, distinctive. The one in the middle, with the curl, made me think of ferns in New Zealand, even

The one in the migale, with the curi, made me think or terns in New <ealang, even though it's from Nicaragua (does that shape mean something to people there too?) Thinking about the material of the object. Is it ceremonial, daily wear, or matting or decoration in a domestic setting? It couldn't be very comfortable to wear of this setting? It couldn't be very comfortable to wear of this setting? or decoration in a domestic setting? It couldn't be very comfortable to wear clothes made out of this (too itchy and rigid), so I guess it wouldn't be used for

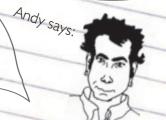


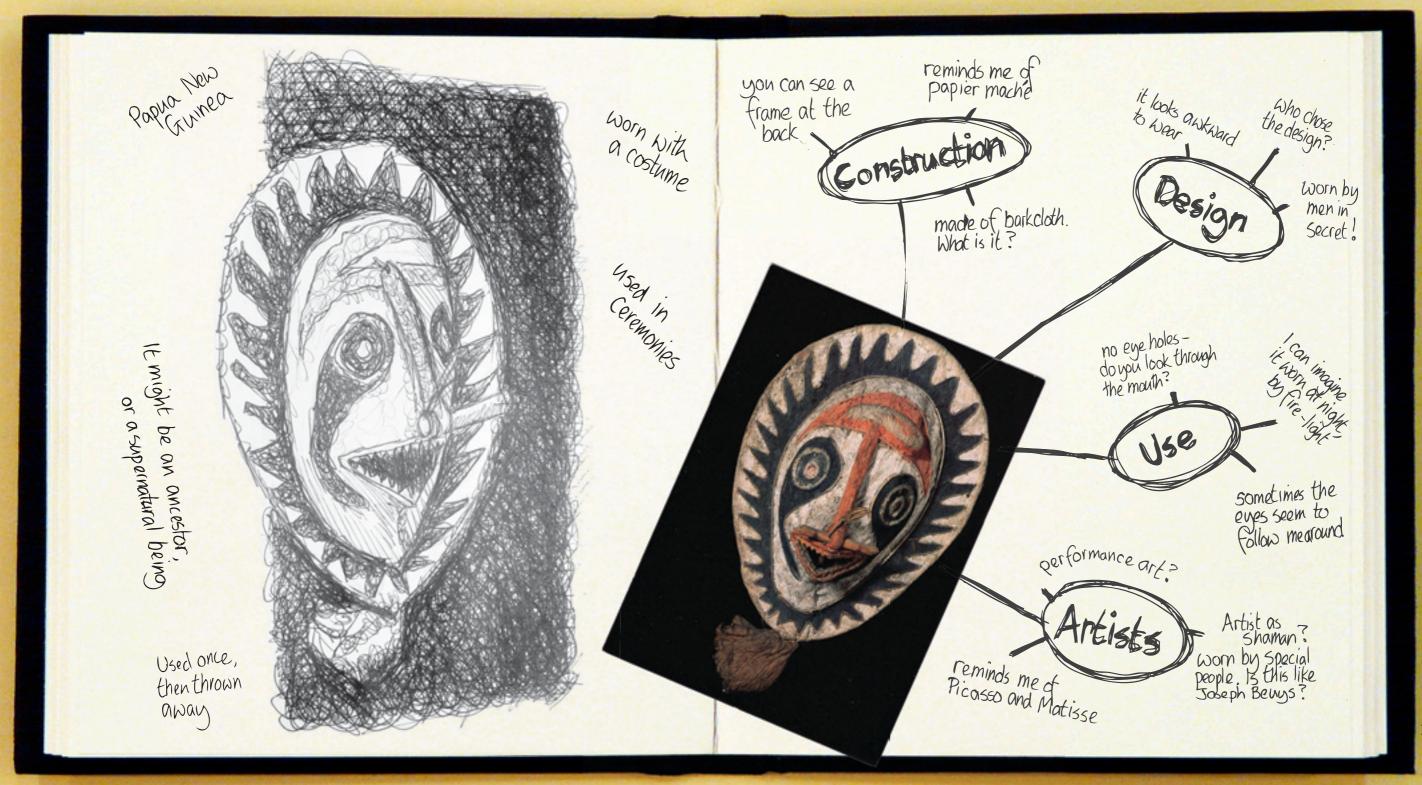
Adrian says:

This place is the cosy comer of the Museum. The cloths remind me of Joseph Beuys, a German artist whose plane went down in Russia and he was found by local tribes and wrapped up in felt and lard. Now his work has things covered in felt. I think of a room that would have a lot of this hanging up - very homely. The cloths are preferable to more ornate, stiff textiles - they're straightforward

I like the way they're layered in the case. you see a little bit of one, then a little bit of another.

Fabric isn't displayed like this in a shop, but I wish that it was. It makes it easier to compare the way they've been made and look at the decoration, the similarities and the differences.

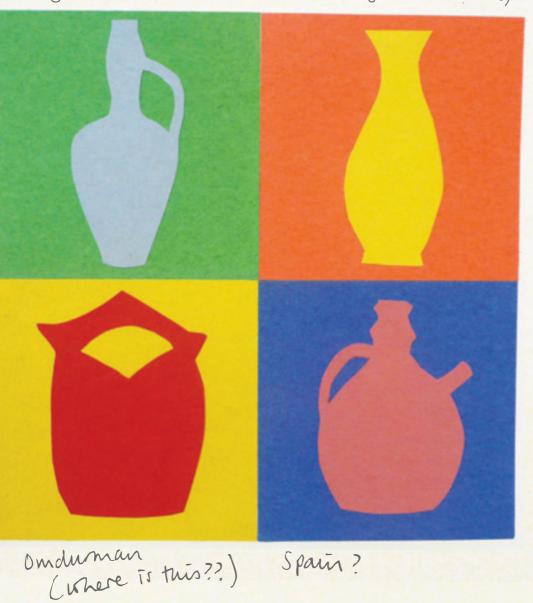




These vases come from: The Acgean (Island of Les 607)

Nagaland (India)

They 要 holding water



glug, glug, glug

I can imagine the togean pot, full of vine, at a big family lunch... sounds of cuttery, chatting, glasses chiking, children, clapping, muric

do they smell or smell of food, lemons, smelly-old wines pine-nees on the wind.

the senses wine bread olives tomated

would you want to drink form them now?

all of these pots would have been und someone's house - it's hard timagine when They're lived up in the museum case whe this.

bumpy + ridged one of the poss is so Smooth - 1 think the prom who made it must have gone over it again + again, smoothing away all the bumps.

The paten.

acknowledgements

The Pitt Rivers Museum Handbook is a collaborative effort, and the Museum's Education Service is indebted to all those who have offered advice and support. Thanks to Declan McCarthy, Suzy Prior, Chris Jarvis, Flora Bain, Phillip Grover, Christopher Morton, Kate White, Kate Webber, Jeremy Coote, Alice LePage, Sian Mundell, Mike O'Hanlon, Caroline Cheeseman, Clare Harris, Malcolm Osman, Orla Crean, Geoffrey Lawson, Jane McDonald, Jan Ruddock, Emma Bush, Hannah Dingwell, Alison Fincher, Selda Kilic, Solange Mateo, Tabassum Rasheed, Beth, Martha Swales, Erica Tso, Freddy Sachs, the Education Service at the Design Museum, the Waddington Galleries, the Bloomberg Space and the Licensed Victuallers' School.

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Page 12: Two masks from the museum's teaching collection.

Page I3: Indian textile made from a recycled sari (2002.40.3).

Page 15: Clockwise from top left: black capped kingfisher (copyright Oxford University Museum of Natural History), Asian fairy bird (copyright Oxford University Museum of Natural History), woman dancing by qinn.anya, photo available from www.flickr. com under a creative commons attribution and share-alike licence, black gold white brown by dryfish, photo available from www.flickr.com under a creative commons attribution licence, Hoopoe (copyright Oxford University Museum of Natural History), male peacock with feathers full strut by respres, photo available from www.flickr.com under a creative commons attribution licence, rainbow lory (copyright Oxford University Museum of Natural History), pearled puple eyeshadow with feather lashes by dreamglow, photo available from www.flickr.com under a creative commons attribution licence.

Page 21: Mask. Papua New Guinea (1906.74.1). Andaman islands and Australia (1884.33.52, 1884.60.20-21, 1898.75.60-61).







