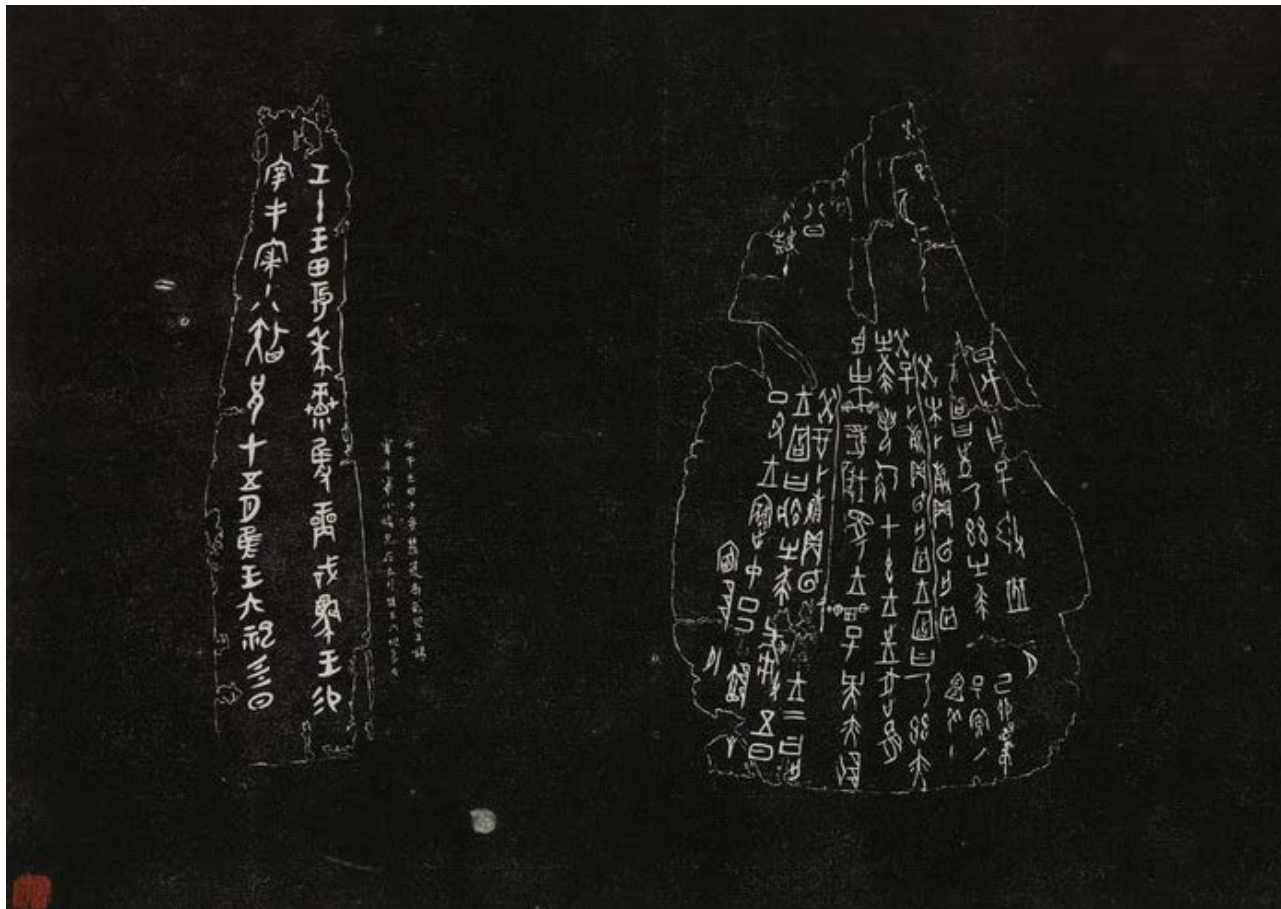


CHEUNG Yee

Supplementary Teaching Materials
(Junior Secondary)

Oracle bone script and seal script

Oracle bone script



Rubbing of Chinese calligraphy
Collection of Hong Kong Museum of Art



Seal script



Rubbing of Chinese calligraphy (details)
Collection of Hong Kong Museum of Art



Rubbing of Chinese calligraphy (details)
Collection of Hong Kong Museum of Art



刀

山

雨

爽

木

日

田

馬

皮

水

木

羊

鳳

田

龍

羽

半

龍

Characteristics of the oracle bone script

- It is a kind of pictogram: The characters were drawn according to the subject's appearance. It was a way of creating words.
- It was etched on objects.
- The lines of the characters are thin and pointed.
- The structure of characters is often disorganised.



Characteristics of the seal script

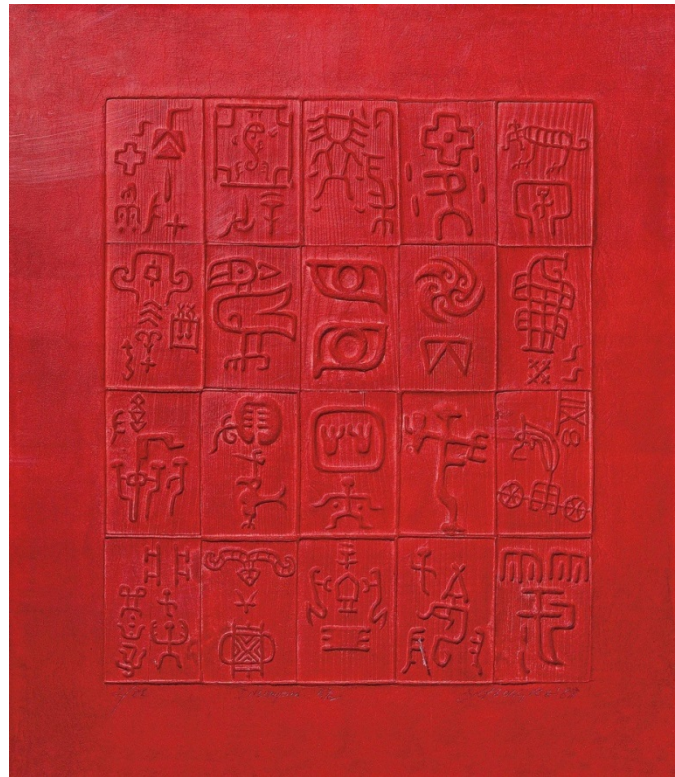
- It is a script with Chinese characters.
- While writing, you must hold the brush upright.
- The lines have a balanced weight.
- The structure of the characters is organised.



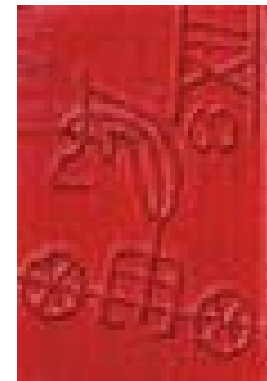
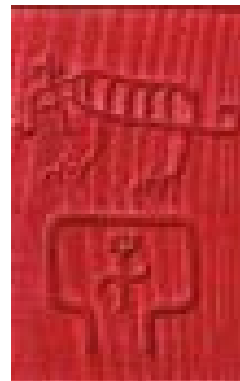


CHEUNG's paper casting characters

Single character design



Composite characters design



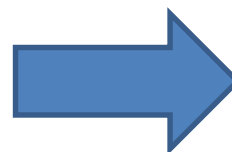


Redesign the Chinese character

Oracle bone script



Seal script



Art-making process

Creating characters with clay coils

1. Roll the clay into coils with your hands.
2. Create the designed fonts with the clay coils and stick them into the container.
3. Slant the edges of the coils slightly so that they point upwards to prevent the clay coils from sticking to the plaster mould.

Note:

- Make sure that the clay coils are fully stuck to the bottom of the container.
- The joints of the coils should be intact.
- The edges of the clay coils should slant slightly upwards.
- The thickness of each coil should be about that of a finger.



Creating a plaster mixture

Mix the plaster with water

1. The ratio of plaster powder to water should be 3:1.
2. Mix the plaster powder and water thoroughly.

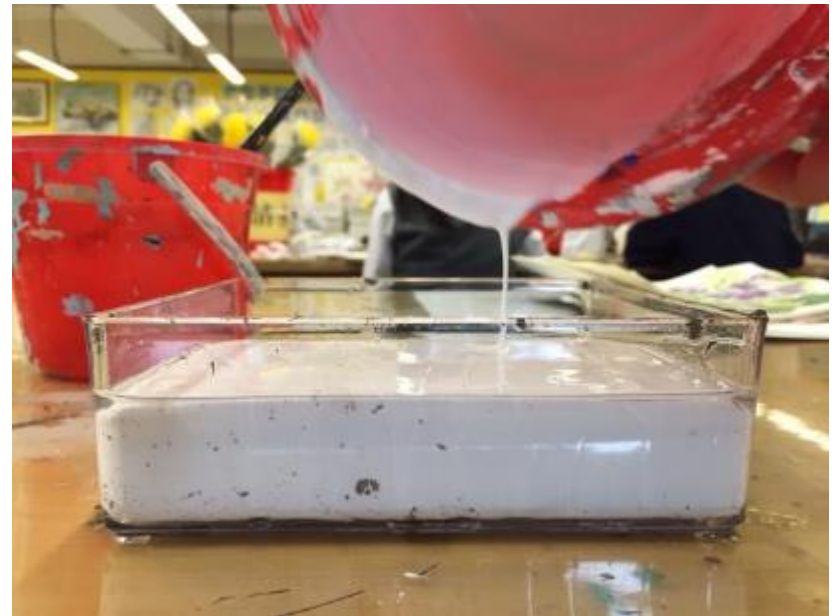
Note:

- Stay close to the clay when pouring the plaster mixture into the container.
- After pouring the plaster mixture into the container, shake the container slightly to smoothen the surface and expel the air inside.



Making a plaster mould

1. Apply a layer of oil onto the clay word and inside the container.
2. Pour in the prepared plaster mixture.
3. The thickness of the plaster mixture must be at least twice the thickness of the clay word.



Removing the mould and finishing it

1. After the plaster mould has dried, remove it from the container and take out the clay coil. If the coil is stuck with the plaster, use a wooden modelling tool to remove the clay.
2. Remove the extra clay from the surface to make sure the sides of the concave area of the character shape are smooth.
3. Use fine sandpaper to smoothen the surface of the plaster mould. Remove the powder with a paint brush.
4. Wet a sponge, squeeze out the excess water, and wipe the plaster mould once. Wet the sponge again and wipe away the powder and clay. Make sure the surface of the plaster mould is clean.



Casting paper



1. Place a plastic wrap on the dried plaster mould.



2. Fill the plaster mould with paper pulp. Press the paper pulp into the concave area of the character shape.



3. Dry the paper pulp with a hair dryer. Take out the paper pulp when it is dry.