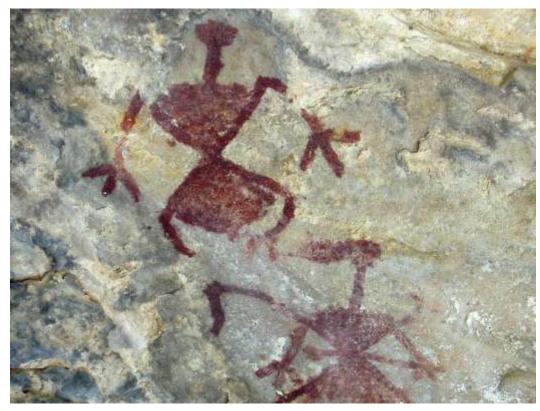
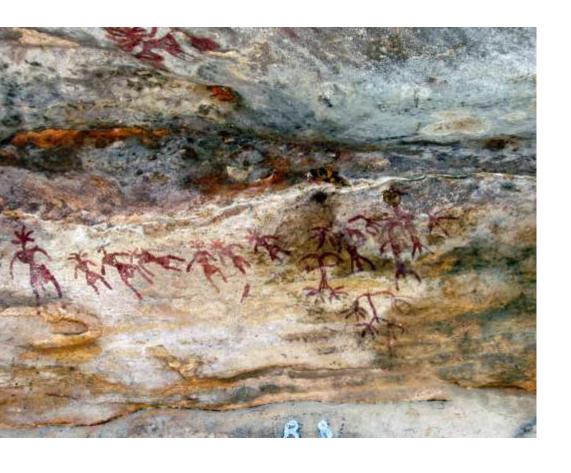
# Home is Where the Art Is

**Women Painting Houses** 

### Cave Art in India









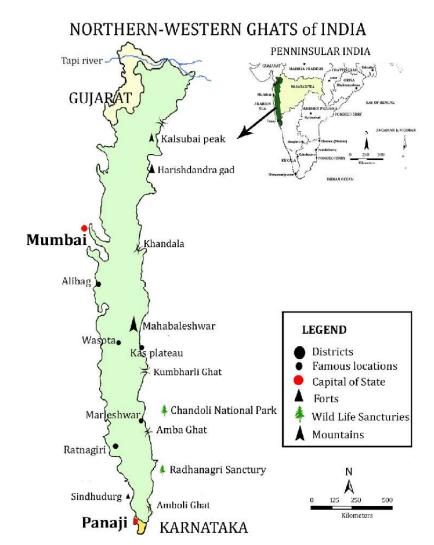
#### Warli Art

Warli painting is a form of <u>tribal art</u> mostly created by the tribal people from the North <u>Sahyadri Range</u> in Maharashtra, India. This range encompasses cities such as <u>Dahanu</u>, <u>Talasari</u>, <u>Jawhar</u>, <u>Palghar</u>, <u>Mokhada</u>, and <u>Vikramgad</u> of <u>Palghar</u> district. This tribal art was originated in Maharashtra, where it is still practiced today.

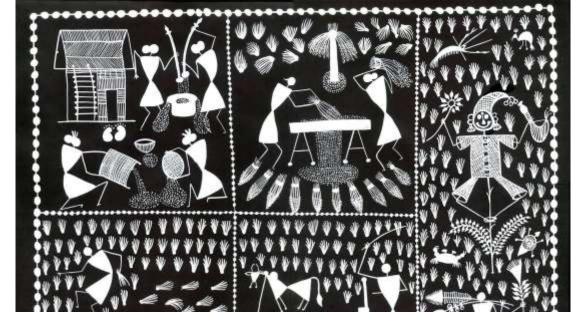
The Warli Painting tradition in Maharashtra are among the finest examples of the folk style of paintings. The Warli tribe is one of the largest in India, located outside of Mumbai. Despite being close to one of the largest cities in India, the Warli reject much of contemporary culture. The style of Warli painting was not recognised until the 1970s, even though the tribal style of art is thought to date back as early as 10th century A.D. The Warli culture is centered on the concept of Mother Nature and elements of nature are often focal points depicted in Warli painting. Farming is their main way of life and a large source of food for the tribe. They greatly respect nature and wildlife for the resources that they provide for life. Warli artists use their clay huts as the backdrop for their paintings, similar to how ancient people used cave walls as their canvases.

<u>Jivya Soma Mashe</u>, the artist in Thane district has played a great role in making the Warli paintings more popular. He has been honoured with a number of national and central level awards for his paintings. In the year 2011, he was awarded <u>Padmashree</u>.

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aydjlLYt7NU
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C-Mvr7rUWRo
- https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=17\_Gal9vi7g

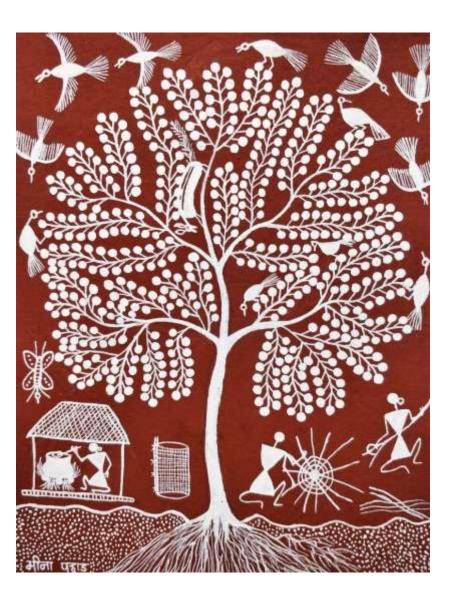


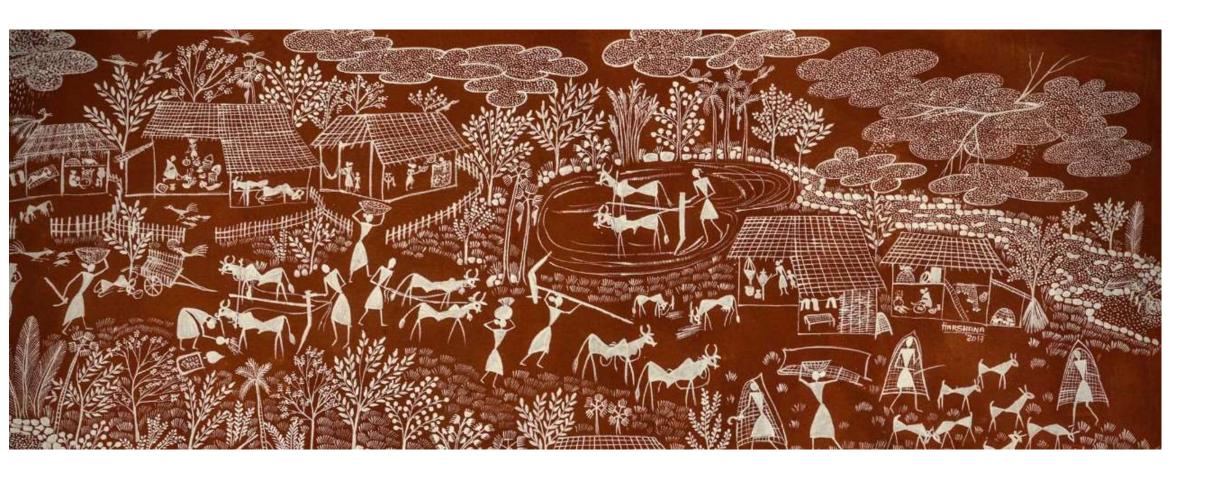


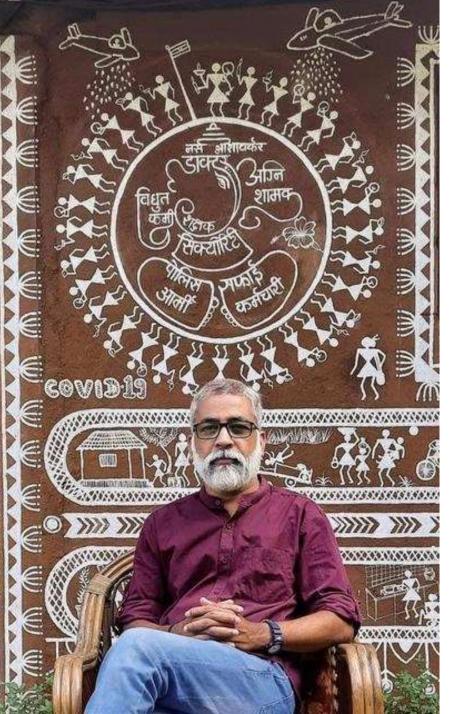






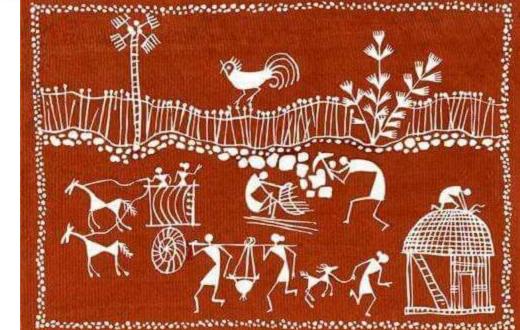






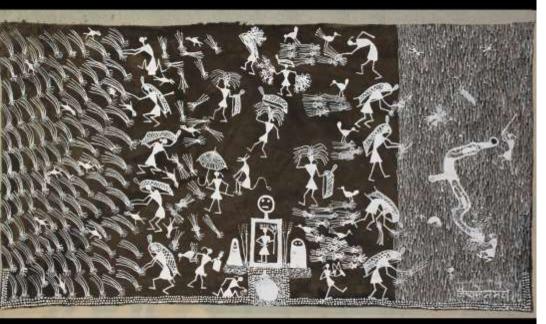


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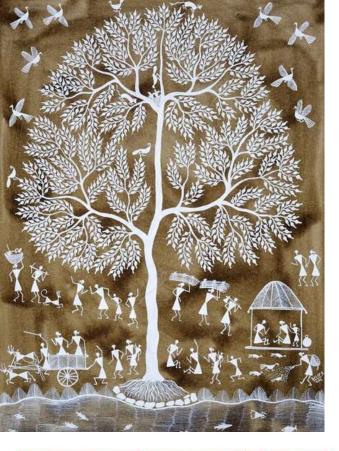










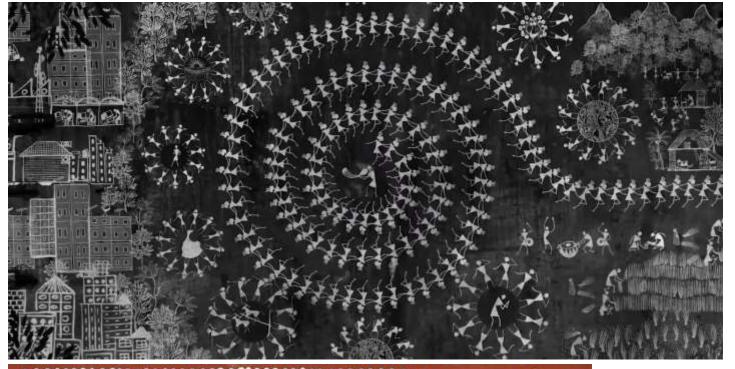
















## Sohrai Mural Painting in Hazaribagh India

The Hazaribagh district in northern Jharkhand is home to the Khovar (marriage art) and Sohrai (harvest art) mural painting traditions done exclusively by tribal women artists tracing its origin to the regions pre-historic rock art (10,000 B.C) in sandstone in rock shelters in the hills.

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6gv0rBYat1o
- https://globalvoices.org/2017/12/08/painting-a-newstory-sohrai-art-in-jharkhand/















### Madhubani Art

Madhubani painting (Mithila painting) was traditionally created by the women of various communities in the Mithila region of the Indian subcontinent. It originated from Madhubani district of the Mithila region of Bihar. Madhubani is also a major export center of these paintings. This painting as a form of wall art was practiced widely throughout the region; the more recent development of painting on paper and canvas mainly originated among the villages around Madhubani, and it is these latter developments that led to the term "Madhubani art" being used alongside "Mithila Painting."

The paintings were traditionally done on freshly plastered mud walls and floors of huts, but now they are also done on cloth, handmade paper and <u>canvas</u>. Madhubani paintings are made from the paste of powdered rice. Madhubani painting has remained confined to a compact geographical area and the skills have been passed on through centuries, the content and the style have largely remained the same. Thus, Madhubani painting has received GI (<u>Geographical Indication</u>) status. Madhubani paintings use two-dimensional imagery, and the colors used are derived from plants. <u>Ochre</u>, <u>Lampblack</u> and <u>Red</u> are used for reddish-brown and black, respectively.

Madhubani paintings mostly depict people and their association with nature and scenes and deities from the ancient epics. Natural objects like the sun, the moon, and religious plants like <u>tulsi</u> are also widely painted, along with scenes from the royal court and social events like weddings. Generally, no space is left empty; the gaps are filled by paintings of flowers, animals, birds, and even geometric designs. Traditionally, painting was one of the skills that was passed down from generation to generation in the families of the Mithila Region, mainly by women. It is still practiced and kept alive in institutions spread across the Mithila region. Kalakriti in Darbhanga, Vaidehi in Madhubani, Benipatti in Madhubani district and Gram Vikas Parishad in Ranti are some of the major centres of Madhubani painting which have kept this ancient art form alive.

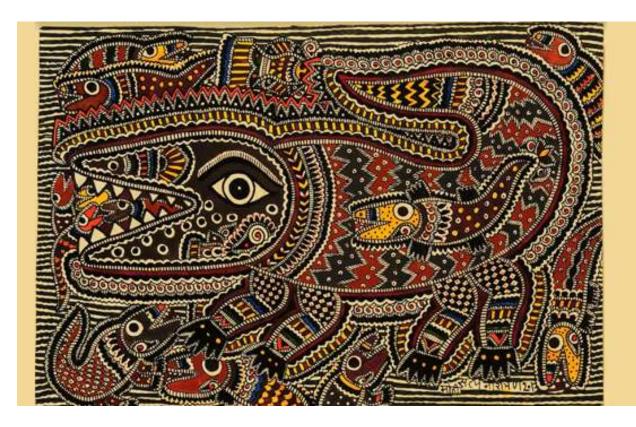
- Madhubani Painting II Origin, History, Discovery II Mithila Art II Episode 1 II Indian Folk Art Series YouTube
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UvH7xm8JfJ4
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XO7KPnENbf4
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cArGhI5H3Qk
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S MActhmesQ





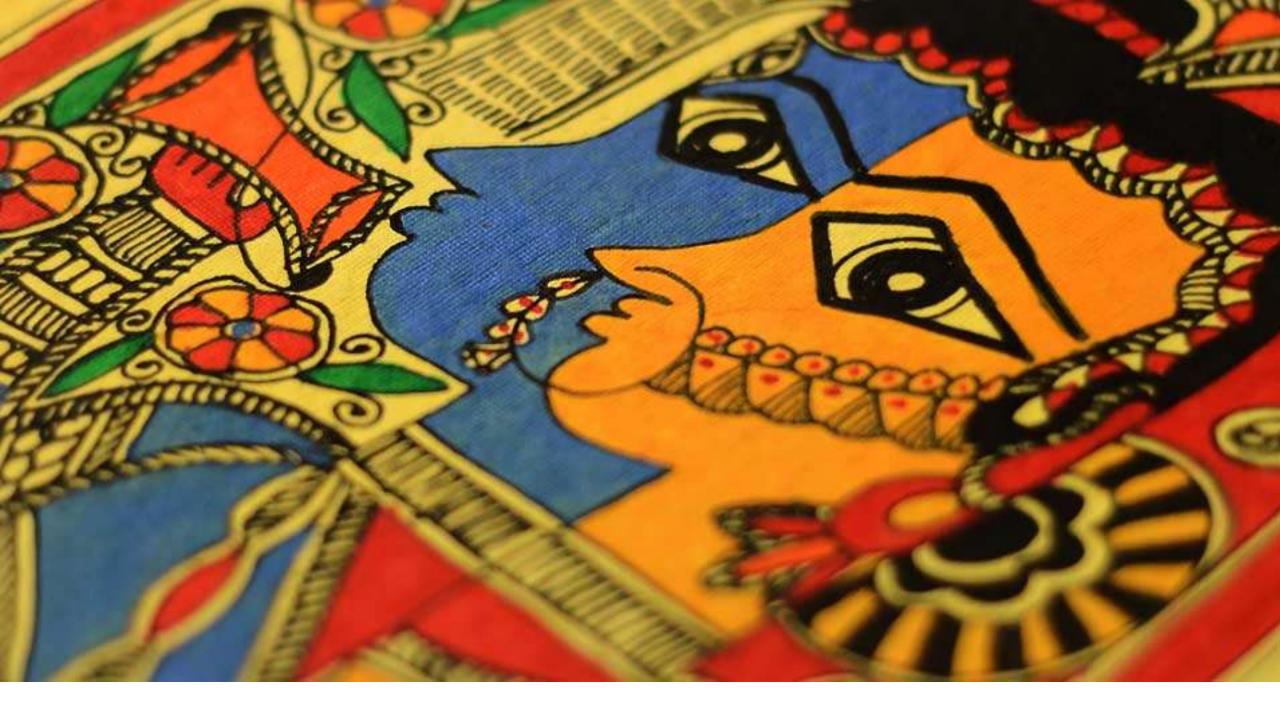






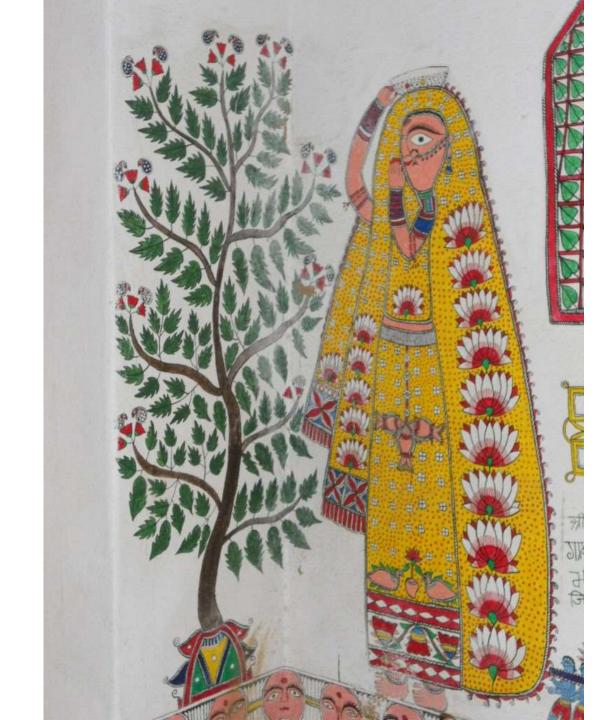










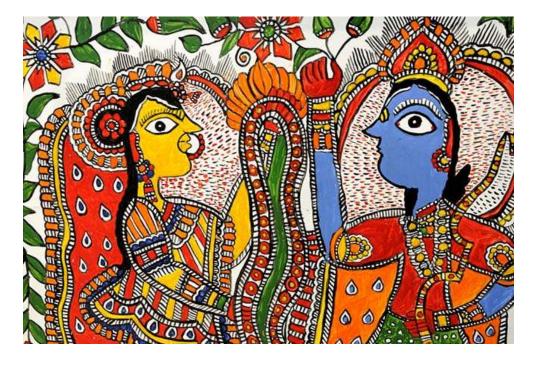




Painting on the walls of a House in Ranti











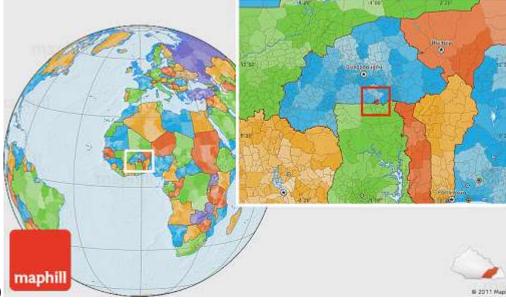
### Tiébélé

Tiébélé is a department or commune of Nahouri Province in southeastern Burkina Faso. Its capital lies at the town of Tiébélé; the chief, the royal court and the nobility of the Kassena people, who first settled the region in the 15th century, reside there.

https://www.wmf.org/project/cour-royale-de-ti%C3%A9b%C3%A9l%C3%A9

http://infinitedictionary.com/blog/2016/05/28/pattern-and-decoration-the-mud-structures-oftiebele/

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vCH82xTACCU







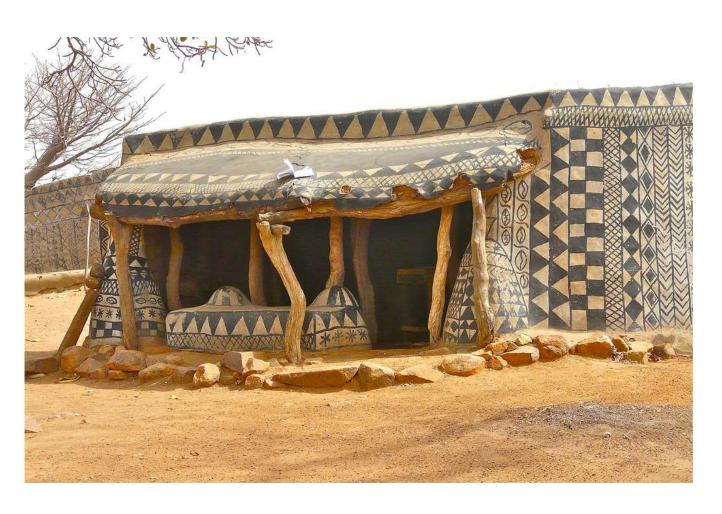










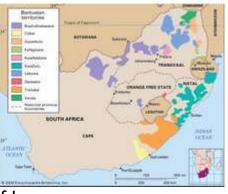








### The Painted Houses of The Ndebeles

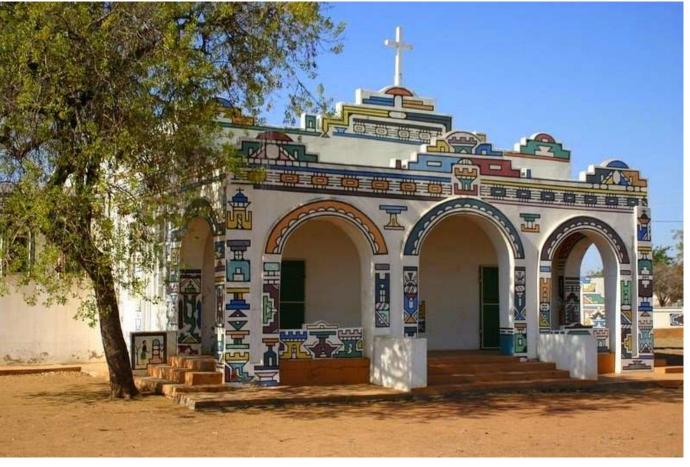


During the 18th century, the Ndzundza Ndebele people of South Africa created their own tradition and style of house painting. Until the late 1900s, the Ndebele were noted warriors and large landowners. In the autumn of 1883, they went to war with the neighboring Boers. The loss of the war brought on a harsh life and horrible punishments for the Ndebele. Through those hard times expressive symbols were generated by the suffering people expressing their grief. These symbols were the beginning of the African the art form. The Ndebele tribe originally in the early 18th century lived in grass huts. They began using mud-walled houses in the mid-18th century when these symbols begin to be created on their houses and walls. These expressive symbols were used for communication between sub-groups of the Ndebele people. They stood for their continuity and cultural resistance to their circumstances. The Boer farmers did not understand the meaning and viewed it as cultural art that was not harmful, so it was allowed to continue. These wall paintings done by the women was their secret code to their people, disguised to anyone but the Ndebele.

The vibrant symbols and expressions portray communications of personal prayers, self-identification, values, emotions, and marriage. Sometimes the male initiation, known as the wela, was a reason for repainting, but the ritual was not expressed. One quality of life that has never been expressed or directed through their walls is sacred expression. The rituals and religions have never been a part of the Ndebele's house paintings. The women of the Ndebele are often the tradition carriers and the main developer of the wall art of their home. The tradition and style of house painting is passed down in the families from generation to generation by the mothers. A well-painted home shows the female of the household is a good wife and mother. She is responsible for the painting of the outside gates, front walls, side walls, and usually the interior of her home. One thing that has changed since the beginning of the house painting and the present-day wall art is their styles.

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LX\_lyEaaorl
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=32D2okWfJRA
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2bA1H4Em-IE
- https://www.amusingplanet.com/2014/09/the-painted-houses-of-ndebeles.html















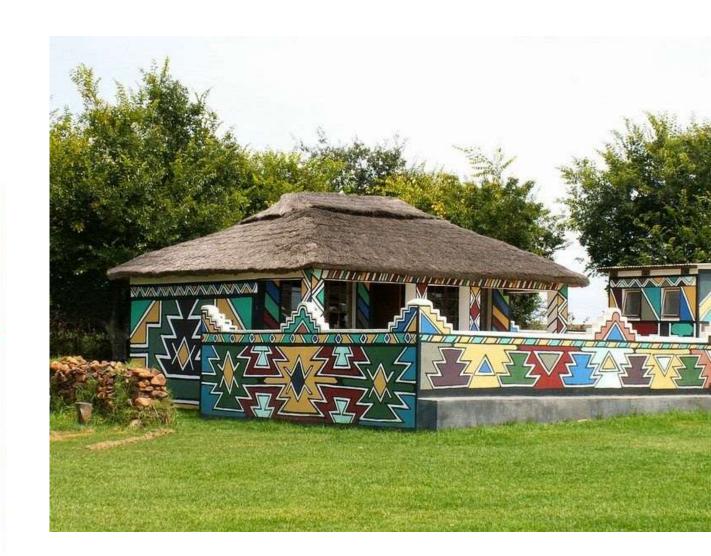


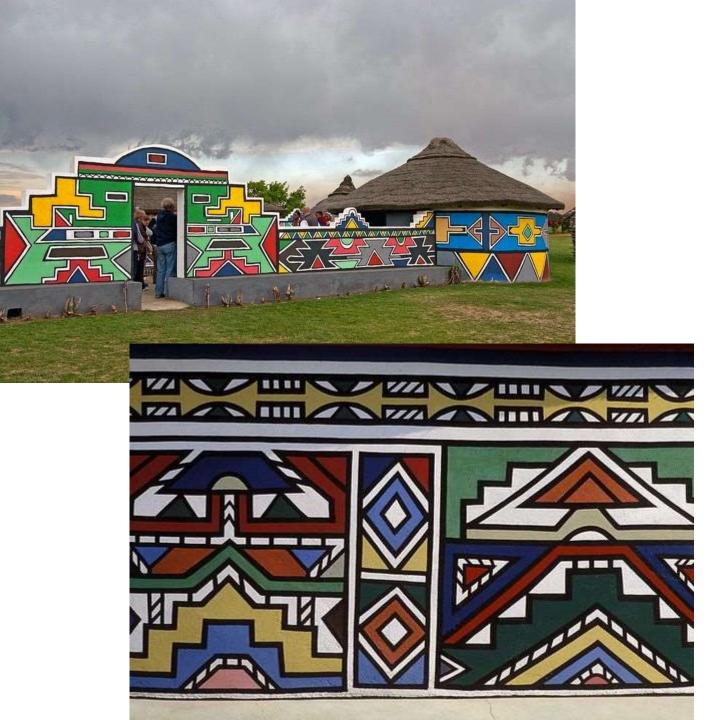














## Zalipie Poland

Zalipie is a small rural village in south-eastern Poland approximately 68 km east of the regional capital Kraków. It is one of the country's top tourist attractions due to its small wooden cottages, which are painted in vibrant colors.

This lovely tradition started with more than a century ago, when every single female resident in Zalipie began to paint her home with floral motifs to cover up some soot stains or other flaws. And since the women didn't have professionally made equipment, they manufactured the brushes themselves, using hair from the tails of their cows. As for the paint itself, women used fat from the dumplings they made. Each year, all the women repaint their charming drawings after the Feast of Corpus Christi (early to mid June), when they weren't so busy with their farm work.

In time, this joyful and unique habit was passed on from one generation to another. Moreover, women found inspiration in nature and local folklore, so their paintings became both larger and more colorful.

Wikipediahttps://www.inyourpocket.com/tarnow/zalipie-the-most-photogenic-village-in-poland\_73954f

- https://www.kuriositas.com/2013/10/zalipie-polands-painted-village.html
- https://discovercracow.com/zalipie-poland/
- https://medium.com/@prajitoruldinoz/zalipie-polands-fascinating-village-that-blooms-every-spring-16241fe06ba8



































## Maud Lewis (1903-1970)

Maud Lewis was a Canadian folk artist from Nova Scotia. Lewis lived most of her life in poverty in a small house in Marshalltown, Nova Scotia, achieving national recognition in 1964 and 1965. Several books, plays and films have since been produced about her. Lewis remains one of Canada's best-known folk artists; her works and the restored Maud Lewis House are displayed in the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia.

https://www.npr.org/2017/06/19/532816482/home-is-where-the-art-is-the-unlikely-story-of-folk-artist-maud-lewis

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X8NDaL6 KpXE











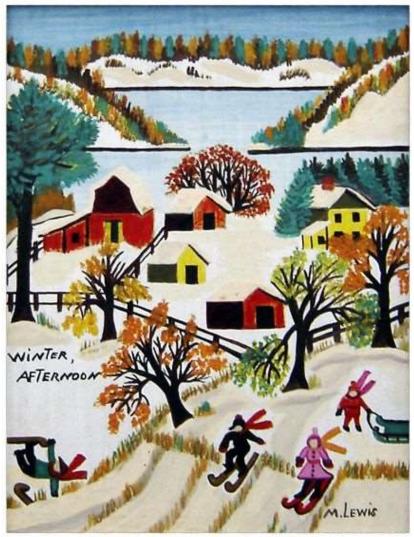










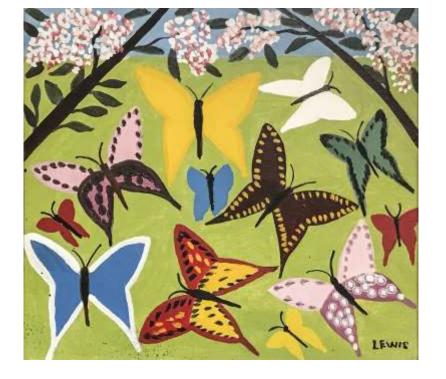




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## Assignment Suggestions...

- Create a pattern using only triangles, squares and circles
- Paint, print or collage a utilitarian object
- Paint, print or collage a weathered piece of wood or cardboard
- Paint, print or collage a box
- Paint using white on a colored ground