

Eye Popping Paper Curls

(art + social studies)

Quilling is also known as paper filigree, paper rolling, mosaic or paper folding (even though it is not really folded, it is curled). Although the origins of quilling are not recorded, some think it began just after the invention of paper, in China in 105 AD.

It is believed that in the 300's and 400's, silver and gold wire was quilled around pillars and vases, and beautiful jewelry was made using this technique. By the 1200's, this hobby was quite popular. When metal became scarce, many people started using paper to make their coils.

Genteel women quilled in the late 1600's and early 1700's and history details quilling as becoming even more popular from the early 1700's to the early 1800's in Europe and England. Quilling was seen as a proper hobby for young ladies to take up. Schools of the time advertised quilling as one of their classes, and examples of quilled work still exist, with the date and the name of the school girl and school pencilled on the back. There are some examples of quilling in which foil, mica, or even flaked shell were used as backgrounds.

In this project, students will try their hand at quilling in a truly sculptural way. By using much larger, thicker strips of paper, the finished product "pops" out in a very optical way. By using black on white, that affect is even further emphasized.

Grade Levels 3-12

Note: Instructions and materials are based upon a class size of 25 students. Adjust as needed.

Preparation

1. Cut strips of black paper, 1/2" or wider, across the long edge of the sheet.
2. Gather materials to quill with - pencils, toothpicks, bamboo skewers or dowel rods of varying



Materials

Blick® Canvas Panels, 8" x 10" (07008- 0810); one per student

Blick® All-Purpose Newsprint, 50-sheet pad, 9" x 12" (10311-2013); one sheet per student

Blick® Premium Construction Paper, 80-lb, 50-sheet package, 9" x 12" (11409-2003); share two packages among the class

Fiskars® Recycled Scissors, straight, 8" (57097-1008); need one per student

Blick® White Glue, 16-oz bottle (23882-1006); share one bottle among the class

Foam Brush, 1" (05114-1001); share eight among the class

Coiling tools such as pencils, straws, bamboo skewers, toothpicks, etc.

Small foam plates to distribute glue

OPTIONAL MATERIALS:

Hygloss™ Mirror Boards, assorted colors (12486-)

Hygloss™ Metallic Foil Paper, Roll (11205-)

Itoya® Art Profolio Brand Black Refill Paper, package of 24 sheets, 8-1/2" x 11" (16972-2085)



Preparation , continued

thicknesses all will work. The smaller the tool, the tighter the coils will be.

3. Provide small shallow bowls of glue across tables.

Process

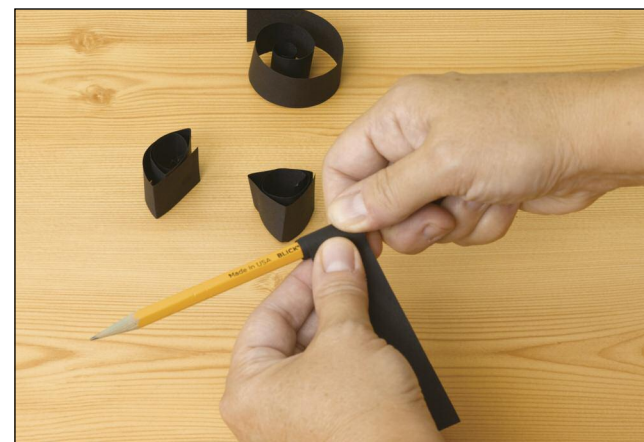
1. Sketch a design on a piece of newsprint the size of the canvas panel.
2. Have students analyze their composition and find ways to simplify it into geometric shapes.
3. Start wrapping strips of black paper around various quilling "tools". Experiment by pinching edges to create leaf, diamond, oval, square, triangle, or half moon shapes, in addition to the circle. See page 3 for examples.
4. Lay out the shapes over the sketched composition until it is covered.
5. Start transferring the quilled shapes onto the canvas panel. Work either from the top to the bottom, or left to right to fill in the composition. Take a quilled piece, and dip the bottom edge very slightly into the glue, and then position onto the panel. Continue until the panel is filled and the Eye Popping Quilled Sculpture is complete!

Options

1. For greater flexibility and durability, use Itoya® Art Profolio Brand Black Refill Paper.
2. Use Hygloss™ Mirror Board for the background of the sculpture.
3. Use Hygloss™ Metallic Foil Paper strips to mimic the metal filigree that preceded paper coiling.



Step 1: Cut strips of black paper, 1/2" or wider, across the long edge of the sheet.



Step 2: Wrap strips of black paper around various quilling "tools". Experiment with shapes by pinching edges.

National Standards for Visual Arts Education

Content Standard #1 — Understanding and applying media, techniques and processes

K-4 Students know the differences between materials, techniques, and processes

5-8 Students intentionally take advantage of the qualities and characteristics of art media, techniques, and processes to enhance communication of their experiences and ideas

9-12 Students conceive and create works of visual art that demonstrate an understanding of how the

communication of their ideas relates to the media, techniques, and processes they use



National Standards for Visual Arts Education (continued)

Content Standard #2 – Using knowledge of structures and functions

K-4 Students use visual structures and functions of art to communicate ideas

5-8 Students employ organizational structures and analyze what makes them effective or not effective in the communication of ideas

9-12 Students evaluate the effectiveness of artworks in terms of organizational structures and functions

Content Standard #4 – Understanding the visual arts in relation to history and cultures

K-4 Students demonstrate how history, culture, and the visual arts can influence each other in making and studying works of art

5-8 Students analyze, describe, and demonstrate how factors of time and place (such as climate, resources, ideas, and technology) influence visual characteristics that give meaning and value to a work of art

9-12 Students differentiate among a variety of historical and cultural contexts in terms of characteristics and purposes of works of art



Some basic quilling shapes are:

COIL – made simply by wrapping the strip of paper around the quilling tool

DIAMOND or EYE SHAPE– After the coil is made, pinch two opposite sides.

LEAF – Bend one end of the diamond to form a leaf shape.

OVAL – Squeeze a loose coil into an oval shape, but don't pinch the ends.

SQUARE – Roll a loose coil and form a diamond. Pinch the smooth sides into points to form a square.

TRIANGLE – Pinch a loose coil into a 3-sided shape.

CLOSED HEART – Make a triangle, then push in one side to form an indent at the top.

OPEN HEART –Fold the strip of paper in half and roll the ends in toward the center of the crease.

“V” SHAPE – Fold the strip in half and roll the ends away from the inner crease.

PEACOCK EYE – After a coil is made, pinch only one side. A petal can be formed by bending the tip of the peacock eye slightly to one side.

PEG– A peg is simply a tightly rolled coil that is glued to keep it tight. A peg can be used as part of the design, or glued to the underside of another shape to raise it and create dimension.

CONTOURED PEG – After rolling a tight coil, push the peg up from beneath to make it into more of a cone shape. This will also add dimension to a design.

HALF MOON – Pinch a loose coil on two sides while placing your finger in the middle of one side.

TULIP – Pinch a half moon while pushing in towards the center at one side.