

LESSON PLAN

Lesson Title: Collograph Printmaking inspired by Alfred Hutton
Grade Level: Ages 5 and up
Length of Lesson: 1.5 hours (Can be divided into 2 classes)

Task Description:
Students will work to create a small print that is inspired by the Charleston Renaissance artist, Alfred Hutton.

Instructional Objectives:
Students will use the collograph printmaking technique to create a composition that tells a story with bold, simplified forms, shapes and lines.

Vocabulary:
Line, Shape, Form, Sketch, Printmaking, Printing Plate, Brayer

Museum Connections:
Charleston Gossips, Alfred Hutton, FCM Open Collection Storage

Materials:

Sticky-back Foam Sheets	Ballpoint Pens	Brayers
Scissors	Printing Ink	Paper
Chipboard Squares	Trays	Baren (or additional clean brayers)

- Questioning:**
- What is a printmaking? Do you know how a print is made?
 - Printmaking: An artwork made by creating a design on a plate, applying ink to the plate, and pressing the plate onto any surface. An artist can make many prints from one printing plate.
 - Today you are going to learn how to make a print.
 - On the paper in front of you, you are going to sketch an image of everyday life.
 - What is a sketch?
 - A drawing used as a plan for a final work of art.
 - Make sure that you are using simple shapes and lines. You will be cutting these shapes out, so keep it simple! This is just a sketch, not your final artwork.

- Instructional Procedures:**
Preparation:
- Gather all materials
 - Cut Foam into smaller sheets (¼ a sheet per student)
 - Cut Chipboard into small sheets (5 ½ inches x 5 ½ inches)

- Process:
- Decide on a subject matter:
 - Choose a subject for your print.
 - Decide on a story of everyday life to be told in the print.
 - On paper, sketch the story. Very simple shapes and very little detail should be used. Anything drawn should be simple. Students will be cutting these shapes out, so they should keep it simple! This is just a sketch, not a final artwork.
 - Create your printing plate:
 - Draw your shapes on foam:
 - Draw the shapes from the sketch onto the foam sheet. Remember to keep it simple enough to cut out.
 - Cut Shapes from foam:
 - Using scissors, cut shapes for composition from Foam. If additional lines are desired, draw on foam with a ballpoint pen, pressing firmly.
 - Compose design:
 - Arrange the cut foam pieces into the desired composition on the chipboard square.
 - Carefully remove paper backing from foam and press onto chipboard square in the desired location.
 - Ink your plate:
 - Using a brayer, roll out a small amount of ink on a tray.
 - Carefully roll an even layer of ink onto the raised portion of the plate
 - Print your plate:
 - Lay a clean sheet of paper onto the inked plate. Rub lightly with hands or clean brayer.
 - Carefully peel the paper away from the plate. If desired, re-ink the plate and continue to make prints.

- Conclusion:**
- What is one thing that you learned about Alfred Hutton today?
 - How is the print that you made today similar to the artwork of Alfred Hutton?
 - How is a print different from a painting?



Florence County Museum
111 West Cheves Street
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PEE DEE CONNECTIONS

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ABOUT THIS POSTER

Beginning in the second decade of the 20th century, Charleston experienced a renaissance that flourished due, largely in part, to the work of authors, architects, artists, poets, & preservationists who rallied behind the common cause of “the betterment of the city.” Charleston’s local art community thrived during this time due to contributions of both native and itinerant artists.

Alfred Hutton was arguably the most influential itinerant artist of the Charleston Renaissance. Originally from the Midwest, Hutton began his artistic career in New York, attending the Art Students’ League schools and working as a stained glass designer for Tiffany Studios. Shortly after his arrival in Charleston, Hutton served as the first director of the School of the Carolina Art Association. During his time in Charleston, Hutton adjusted his own artistic style to capture the environment, particularly African American culture in South Carolina’s lowcountry. Working primarily in watercolor and drypoint etching, Hutton often created multiple versions of the same composition in different media. Alfred Hutton became a prolific painter and frequently exhibited his work in galleries and expositions throughout the United States.

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Florence County Museum | 111 West Cheves Street | Florence, South Carolina | 843.676.1200 | flocomuseum.org

Tuesday - Saturday: 10:00 am - 5:00 pm, Sunday: 2:00 pm - 5:00 pm



Hutty, Alfred
(American, 1877 - 1954)
Charleston Gossips
1930
etching
8 x 9.5"
signed, Alfred Hutty, lower right



Hutty, Alfred
(American, 1877 - 1954)
Charleston Gossips
1930
watercolor on paper
9 x 12"
signed, Alfred Hutty, lower right