Using the Wild Wild Web to Learn about Art

Henry Pisciotta
ART INFO TIPS FOR TEACHERS FROM HENRY

[This document is available as a blog at: http://henrysartinfotips.wordpress.com. Use it there and the hotlinks will work.]

This is some information I have selected for K-through-12 teachers in relation to the workshop “Teaching World Culture Through The Visual Arts.” Like my presentation on that panel, this post focuses on tips for teachers for locating good quality art information on the web.

When we start investigating a new topic, we need two kinds of information at once: we need something to read, so that we can learn about the topic, and we also need lists of options for further information. Having too much of one without the other can lead to poor choices or to a dead end. Having both types of information helps make a fast start. In practice, fast starts usually come from search engines, but sometimes there are advantages using the digital forms of reference books, now found in reference databases.

WEB SEARCH ENGINES (FAST STARTS)

Web search engines became the most popular tools for finding information because they are convenient, can be used without much skill, and frequently produce useful results. But remember these 5 important points about search engines:

1. Search engines cannot see the contents of most databases. They are mainly designed to find html and similar “pages.” They usually can't retrieve the contents of databases such as the dozens of good-quality subscription databases (covering 100s of 1000s of publications) that the public library and the State College Area School District (SCASD) libraries provide for you.

2. Most web resources are self-published and vary widely in quality, so you have more work to do.
Chiwara - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A Chiwara (also Chi wara, Ci Wara, or Tyl Wara) is a ritual object representing an antelope, used by the Bambara ethnic group in Mali. The Chiwara initiation ...

Stylistic variations - Ceremonial Usage - World Influence - References

Chiwara Permaculture Home

www.chiwarapermaculture.com/

Chiwara Permaculture - Ann Arbor Detroit Beaver Island Michigan - research education design incubation - weekend intensive pdc - permaculture course ...

ART IN CONTEXT: THE CHIWARA

www.virginia.edu/artmuseum/african/chiwara_context.html

The Bamana people believe that a mythical farming antelope named Chi Wara taught their ancestors to farm successfully. To imitate the Chi Wara's hoeing the ...

Bamana Chi Wara Female Headdresses, Mali

www.hamillgallery.com/.../BamanaChiWara/BamanaChiWara.html

BAMANA, Chi Wara Headdresses, Mali. Bamana Chi Wara from Mali, represent and
A Chiwara (also Chiwa, Ci Wara, or Tyl Wara) is a ritual object representing an antelope, used by the Bambara ethnic group in Mali. The Chiwara initiation society uses Chiwara masks, as well as dances and rituals associated primarily with agriculture, to teach young Bambara men social values as well as agricultural techniques.

**Stylistic variations**

Chiwara masks are categorized in three ways: horizontal, vertical, or abstract. In addition, Chiwara can be either male or female. Female Chiwara masks are denoted by the presence of a baby antelope and straight horns. Male Chiwara masks have bent horns and a phallic. The sex of a Chiwara mask is much clearer on horizontal and vertical masks while abstract masks tend to be difficult to classify.

The appearance of the Chiwara form varies greatly by region and time produced. Specific master wood carvers also subtly modified the accepted (or even religiously mandated) local forms, forming a distinct "signature" or 'school' of Chiwara figures.¹ These regional variations have been roughly assigned the stylistic...
A vertical, male, semi-abstracted Chiwara figure was included in the 1935 Metropolitan Museum of Art exhibit African Negro Art, and the Masterpieces of African Art at the Brooklyn Museum in 1954, (as well as shows in London[6] and Paris) shows which were highly influential to Western artists and collectors.[7] Variations of its triangular cut-out pattern are echoed in mid-20th century Modernist art,[8] and its outline remains one of the most recognizable of African art forms.[9]

References
4. prineotec.com: Chi Wara Headdress of the Bambara. This provides much greater detail and sources, while University of Virginia. ART IN CONTEXT: How is the Chi Wara Used? [6] and Humboldt State University: gallery of Chi Wara and other Bambara sculptures, show images of the full ceremony.
5. * Some examples of French studies of African sculpture among the artists, critics, and collectors of Modern Art include: Apropos d'art nègre by Guillaume Apollinaire; Opinions sur l'art nègre with contributions by Braque, Matisse, and Picasso; Rencontre avec l'art nègre by Jean Lartigue; La sculpture nègre et l'art moderne by Paul Guillaume; and L'art nègre by Henri Cleuziou and André Leroi.

See also
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Chiwara: Revision history – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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Chiwara: Revision history

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This week we are launching Wikivoyage. Join us in creating a free travel guide that anyone can edit.

Talk:Chiwara

Still needs a photo.

I made a crappy drawing, but as one of the most emblematic figures of African art, I can't believe no one has a photo. If you find a public domain image, please upload it to the commons (and link it here). T L Miles 16:40, 17 August 2007 (UTC)

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Expanded this: needs more of...

... The stylistic variations of the actual figures (by area, culture, time). This is highlighted in

- California State University: How do we distinguish between aesthetic analysis and investigating the cultural context of works of art?
- princetonz.com: Chi Wara Headress of the Bamana

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Chiwara

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Comparison of the four major styles of The Chi Wara / Chiwara / Chi-Wara mask of the Bambara people of Mali. Left to right Abstract / Bougoun / Southern region style, Vertical / Segu / Northern region style, the horizontal / Bamako / Northern region style, and the Abstract / Sikasso region style.
See also


External links

- Gallery BAWANA CHI WARÁ HEADADDRESSES, MALI
- California State University: How do we distinguish between aesthetic analysis and investigating the cultural context of works of art?
- princeton.edu: Chi-Wara Headress of the Bambara
- University of Virginia. ART IN CONTEXT: How is the Chi-Wara Used?
- African Art Museum of the SMA: Father of Tennisly, New Jersey. The Legend of Chi-Wara
- www.masksofftheworld.com: Chi-Wara mask images
- Library of the University of Virginia: Africa Masks exhibit. Includes images and description of one male and one female mask
- Humboldt State University: gallery of Chi-Wara and other Bambara dances
Chiwara - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia


See also


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- Gallery BAMANA CHI WARA HEADDRESS, MALI.
- French: Ty wara: close-up images.
- California State University: How do we distinguish between aesthetic analysis and investigating the cultural context of works of art?
- princetonioi: Chi Wara Headress of the Bamana.
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Objective: 3.3 / 4 ratings
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Categories: Malian culture | African art | Masks | Bamana
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BAMANA, Chi Wara Headdresses, Mali. Bamana Chi Wara from Mali, represent and
ART IN CONTEXT: How is the Chi Wara Used?

TO HONOR CHI WARA
The Bamana people believe that a mythical farming antelope named Chi Wara taught their ancestors to farm successfully. To imitate the Chi Wara's hoeing the earth with his long horns, the dancers butt their heads up and down and scratch the earth with long sticks.

TWO HEADDRESSES
The celebration takes place at the time of planting and harvesting. It includes two male dancers wearing one male and one female headdress (Look above). This symbolizes that men and women must work cooperatively in their farming life order to have an abundant harvest.

THE COSTUME
The Chi Wara is tied to the top of the head and then the face and body is covered in a costume of natural grasses. The honoring of the Chi Wara himself is most important in the festival, so the body of the dancer is hidden. The long thin strands of raffia remind the farmers of the rain that they need for a good harvest. Click on the picture for a better view!
African Masks and Headdresses at the Bayly Art Museum

Have you ever worn a mask? What was the mask for and on what occasion did you wear it? Wearing a mask can protect you or make others laugh or become scared. In any case, putting on a mask or headdress changes you into something or somebody else. Masks are also used in cultures besides our own.

Several groups of African peoples wear masks and headdresses, often with elaborate costumes for special celebrations, to teach, inspire respect for royalty, seek protection by honoring women ancestors, and celebrate a good harvest.

By examining the choices the artist made in creating the mask and exploring how the mask is used in celebration, we will begin to draw connections between African art and art in our lives.

At this site you will have the opportunity to explore masks at the Bayly Art Museum of the University of Virginia.

- **A CLOSER LOOK** will give you a chance to closely examine the colors, shapes, and patterns of the masks.
- **IN CONTEXT** provides insights into how a mask is actually worn and used in celebration and ceremony.
- **YOUR TURN** puts your creativity to work with activities based on the different African masks on view.

Choose a place to start!

*Masks and headdresses which...*

- inspire respect for royalty
- celebrate a good harvest
- teach young women
- seek protection by honoring women ancestors
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This site is based on the African art collection of the Bayly Art Museum of the University of Virginia. This page was developed by Barbara Palley under the direction of University of Virginia Professor Benjamin Ray in his class, *African Art and the Web Museum*. Please e-mail Barbara with any comments or suggestions that you may have at bepdh@virginia.edu
# Index of /artmuseum/VirtualExhibitions

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University of Virginia Art Museum

Virtual Exhibitions

- Universes in Collision
- Making Connections: African Masks and Headdresses
- Singular Visions: Folk Art
- The Power of Woe, The Power of Life
- The Hotel Astor: Hall of the American Indian
- In Our Time: Contemporary Art from the Collection
- African Art: Aesthetics & Meaning
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BAMANA, Chi Wara Headdresses, Mali

Bamana Chi Wara from Mali, represent and honor the mythological half man / half antelope hero who taught man how to cultivate the soil. They were danced in pairs and celebrate the union of male (sun), female (earth) and fibre costume (rain), signifying the cooperation needed for a successful harvest and community survival. They are worn as headdresses and danced as pairs. Spelled alternately Ci Wara, Tyi Wara, etc. they illustrate the diversity of ways to represent an
pairs and celebrate the union of male (sun), female (earth) and fibre costume (rain), signifying the cooperation needed for a successful harvest and community survival. They are worn as headdresses and danced as pairs. Spelled alternately Ci Wara, Tyi Wara, etc. they illustrate the diversity of ways to represent an unwritten pronunciation. There are three types of Chi Wara headdresses: the familiar vertical style of the eastern Bamana, the more realistic horizontal style of the northern Bamana and the varied and more abstract forms of the Southern Bamana. We also have a selection of small, iron Chi Wara which were not headdresses.

Despite their appearance, most of our Bamana headdresses show no evidence of age or use and were probably made to be sold.

GO TO BAMANA ART PAGE

GO TO BAMANA CHI WAR A PAGE

GO TO BAMANA FEMALE CHIWARA PAGE

GO TO BAMANA MALE CHIWARA PAGE

GO TO BAMANA CHIWARA PAIRS PAGE

GO TO BAMANA ABSTRACT CHIWARA PAGE

GO TO BAMANA HORIZONTAL CHIWARA PAGE

GO TO BAMANA KOMO MASKS PAGE

GO TO BAMANA KONO MASKS PAGE

GO TO AFRICAN FIGURES PAGE

GO TO ANIMALIA EXHIBITION PAGE

GO TO AFRICAN ANIMALS PAGE

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Chiwara - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chiwara
A Chiwara (also Chi wara, Ci Wara, or Tyi Wara) is a ritual object representing an antelope, used by the Bambara ethnic group in Mali. The Chiwara initiation ...
Stylistic variations - Ceremonial Usage - World Influence - References

Images for chi wara - Report images

Chiwara Permaculture Home
www.chiwarapermaculture.com/
Chiwara Permaculture - Ann Arbor Detroit Beaver Island Michigan - research education design incubation - weekend intensive pdc - permaculture course ...

ART IN CONTEXT: THE CHIWARA
A Chiwara (also Chi wara, Ci Wara, or Tyi Wara) is a ritual object representing an antelope, used by the Bambara ethnic group in Mali. The Chiwara initiation ... Stylistic variations - Ceremonial Usage - World Influence - References

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Bamana Chi Wara Female Headdresses, Mali
www.hamillgallery.com/.../BamanaChIWarA/BamanaChIWarA.html
Bamana Chi Wara from Mali, represent and honor the mythological half man / half antelope hero ... Spelled alternately Ci Wara, Tyi Wara, etc. they illustrate the diversity of ways to represent an ... GO TO BAMANA FEMALE CHIWARA PAGE ...

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Images for Chiwara OR "Chi wara" OR "Ci Wara" OR "Tyi Wara" - Report images

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ART IN CONTEXT: THE CHI WARA
ART IN CONTEXT: THE CHI WAR
www.virginia.edu/artmuseum/african/chiwara_context.html
The Bamana people believe that a mythical farming antelope named Chi Wara taught their ancestors to farm successfully. To imitate the Chi Wara's hoeing the ...

African Art Museum » The Legend of Chi Wara
smafathers.org/museum/recursos-ebooks/the-legend-of-chi-wara/
The mythology of the Bamana people of Mali tells the story of an antelope named Chi Wara who first taught farming skills to humanity. The headpieces were ...

The Dance of the Tyi Wara - JStor
www.jstor.org/stable/3334470
by PJ Imperato - 1970 - Cited by 34 - Related articles
The Dance of the Tyi Wara. PASCAL JAMES IMPERATO. Traditionally, the dance of the Tyi. Wara has been performed by the Bamana (indigenous term for ...

The Metropolitan Museum of Art - Headdress: Male Antelope (Ci Wara)
www.metmuseum.org » Home » Collections » Search the Collections
Among the Bamana, oral traditions credit a mythical being named Ci Wara, a divine being half mortal and half animal, with the introduction of agriculture to the ...

Chi Wara | Artful Animals
africa.si.edu/exhibits/animals/chiwara.html
Few objects are so generally identified with African art as the Bamana chi wara crest mask. Often described as an antelope, it is actually a composite animal ...

The Chiwara » West African Research Association » Boston University
www.bu.edu/wara/about/chiwara/
The West African Research Association has chosen the Chiwara as its organizational symbol. It is an integral part of our logo, which also encompasses the word ...

Tyi Wara - YouTube
www.youtube.com/watch?v=pW8Gd-oovGs
Apr 10, 2012 - Uploaded by GAMELIMUS
Tyi Wara is a mythical hero of the West African country Mali, who descends to the earth to reveal the secrets of ...

More videos for Chiwara OR "Chi wara" OR "Ci Wara" OR "Tyi Wara" OR...
ART IN CONTEXT: THE CHI WARAK
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African Art Museum » The Legend of Chi Wara
smafathers.org/museum/resources-ebooks/the-legend-of-chi-wara/
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The Metropolitan Museum of Art - Headdress: Male Antelope (Chi Wara)
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Among the Bamana, oral traditions credit a mythical being named Chi Wara, a divine being half mortal and half animal, with the introduction of agriculture to the ...

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Tyi Wara - YouTube
www.youtube.com/watch?v=pW8Gd-oovGs
Apr 10, 2012 - Uploaded by GAMELIMUS
Tyi Wara is a mythical hero of the West African country Mali, who descends to the earth to reveal the secrets of ...
Headdress: Male Antelope (Ci Wara)

Date: 19th–early 20th century
Geography: Mali, Bamako region
Culture: Bamana peoples
Medium: Wood, metal bands, thread
Dimensions: H: 36 11/16 x W: 15 3/4 x D: 3 3/8 in. (92.7 x 40 x 8.5 cm)
Classification: Wood-Sculpture
Credit Line: The Michael C. Rockefeller Memorial Collection, Gift of Nelson A. Rockefeller, 1964
Accession Number: 1978.412.455

This artwork is currently on display in Gallery 360

Description

Among the Bamana, oral traditions credit a mythical being named Ci Wara, a divine being half mortal and half animal, with the introduction of agriculture to the Bamana. Bamana society is primarily an agricultural one; even today the majority of Bamana peoples are subsistence farmers. These headdresses, also called ci wara,
Ceremonies by singing songs of praise for Ci Wara and the hard-working farmers.

The ci wara tradition remains one of the most widely recognized forms in all of African art. Throughout the years, the sculptures, costumes, songs, and all the other elements that compose this living art form have grown and changed along with Bamana culture itself. Different regions within Bamana society display unique sculptural variations of ci wara iconography—the vertically dominated form seen here is prevalent in the east. These elegant sculptures have not only served as inspiration in their region of origin, but also in the West for early twentieth-century artists such as Constantin Brancusi and Ferdinand Léger, who were impressed by their juxtaposition of negative and positive space and two-dimensional sculptural design.

**Provenance**

**See also**

**What**
- **Metal** (59,571)
- **Costume** (42,515)
- **Sculpture** (23,279)
- **Headdresses** (433)

**Where**
- **Africa** (33,619)
- **Mali** (320)
- **Bamako** (7)

**In the Museum**
- **Arts of Africa, Oceania and the Americas** (11,434)

**Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History**
- **Western and Central Sudan, 1800–1960 A.D.**
Western and Central Sudan, 1800–1900 A.D.

Overview

Factionsal disputes at the religious center of the Islamic world help change the course of history in West Africa when Wahhabi fundamentalists capture Mecca (1803) and Medina (1805). Their violent opposition to mystical Sufism, the dominant form of Islam practiced in Western and Central Sudan, galvanizes African Sufis and strengthens the position of the Sufi orders Qadiriyya and Tijaniyya in sub-Saharan Africa. The responsibility to spread Islamic precepts among nonbelievers drives a wave of jihads that result in the formation of large-scale theocratic states stretching from the southern Sahara to the coast of present-day Guinea and the forests of northern Côte d’Ivoire. The importance of these movements to the cultural and artistic history of Western and Central Sudan cannot be overstated. Large-scale migration of populations fuels the stylistic development and exchange of sculptural forms as well as the consolidation of ethnic identity in reaction to foreign influence, while emerging Islamic ideologies propose debates over urban design and...

Key Events

- Sokoto caliphate, 1817–80
- Massina empire, ca. 1818–ca. 1850
- Tukolor empire, 1845–64
- connexion empire, ca. 1873–80
- Partition of African continent by European colonial powers, 1884 onward
- European colonization of Western and Central Sudan, 1884–ca. 1960
- European museums, missionary groups, and colonial research institutions collect African art, ca. 1850–ca. 1960
Chiwara - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Chiwara (also Chi wara, Ci Wara, or Tyi Wara) is a ritual object representing an antelope, used by the Bambara ethnic group in Mali. The Chiwara initiation...  
Stylistic variations - Ceremonial Usage - World Influence - References

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Bamana Chi Wara Female Headdresses, Mali

www.hamillgallery.com/.../BamanaChiWara/BamanaChiWara.html
Bamana Chi Wara from Mali, represent and honor the mythological half man / half antelope hero ... Spelled alternately Ci Wara, Tyi Wara, etc. they illustrate the diversity of ways to represent an ... GO TO BAMANA FEMALE CHIWARA PAGE...
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An example of this is the role of the **Chi Wara**. In Bamana, chi means "work," and wara means "wild animal." While **chi wara** literally means the laboring beast, the phrase has other meanings in Bamana culture. For example, the phrase may ...

**On The Meaning Of Everything: The Hidden Secret Behind the Eternal ...**

Albert Chiwara - 2011 - Preview

On the Meaning of Everything: The Hidden Secret Behind the Eternal Philosophy of Life is a fascinating and informative look at the meaning of life.

**The Continuum Encyclopedia of Native Art: Worldview, Symbolism, ... - Page 59**

Hope B. Werness - 2003 - Preview - More editions

**CHI WARA** Below left: **Chi Wara** headdresses employ endlessly imaginative variations on a theme. Vertical openwork and powerful use of negative space are characteristic of Chi Wara, depicted here in an anonymous Benin carving.
Chiwara or "Chi wara" or "Ch Wara" or "Chiyi Wara"

Chiwara

The Bamana people of Mali, often called Bambara, are known for the carved antelope figure called Chiwara, the original animal. The antelope represents a mythical animal that taught humans the fundamentals of agriculture. Because the Bamana believe that farming is the most important occupation, they honor the Chiwara with elaborate ceremonies. In fact, the animal is thought to have derived from a union between the Earth and a snake. This entry looks at the Chiwara figure and its representation in art.

The Legend

According to the story, the animal used its antlers and pointed stick to dig into the Earth, making it possible for humans to cultivate the land. Humans watched the Chiwara and then followed in its footsteps to create their own farms. They loved the lessons of planting that they had learned from the antelope, the Chiwara, working animal. In fact, the Chiwara had used its hooves to cover the seeds and humans watched this so closely that they became experts at planting seeds.

So bountiful did the Bamana farms become that they had too much corn for their own use. They
Chiwara OR "Chi wara" OR "Ci Wara" OR "Tyi Wara"

**CHIWARA**

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So bountiful did the Bamana farms become that they had too much corn for their own use. They...
... Bonyankore Calamities Animals Banyarwanda Candomblé Animatism Berbe Caves Animism Barotse Ceremonies Ankh Bassa Chagga Anubis Basuto Chaminuka Chewa Elders Haya Chi Eleda Healing Chiiren Eniyan Health Chiwara.

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Encyclopedia of African religion

Author: Nolefi Kete Asante; Ampa Mazama
Edition/Format: Book : English
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books.google.com/books?isbn=1412936365
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**Art Beyond Sight: A Resource Guide to Art, Creativity, and Visual ... - Page 236**
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Elisabeth Salzbrunner Axel, Nina Sobol Levent - 2003 - Preview
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CHIWARA Below left: Chi Wara headdress employ endlessly imaginative variations on a theme. Vertical openwork and powerful use of negative space are characteristic of Chi Wara's style. ...
Social

- **Google+**
  Real-life sharing, rethought for the web

- **Groups**
  Create mailing lists and discussion groups

- **Reader**
  Get all your blogs and news feeds fast

- **Blogger**
  Share your life online with a blog - it's quick, easy and free

- **Orkut**
  Meet new people and stay in touch with friends

Specialized Search

- **Blog Search**
  Find blogs on your favorite topics

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  Search the full text of US Patents

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  Business info, news and interactive charts

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  Get email updates on the topics of your choice

- **Custom Search**
  Create a customized search experience for your community

- **Google Shopping**
  Search for stuff to buy

- **Scholar**
  Search scholarly papers

- **Trends**
  Explore past and present search trends

Innovation

- **Fusion Tables**
  Visualize, combine, host, and share your data tables

- **Code**
  Developer tools, APIs and resources
OR "Chi wara" OR "Ci Wara" OR "Tyl Wara"

Articles (include patents)  Legal documents

Stand on the shoulders of giants
Single stage, late Archaean exhumation of granulites in the Northern Marginal Zone, Limpopo Belt, Zimbabwe, and relevance to gold mineralization at Renco mine

The relationship between renal function and outcome from heart valve surgery

Bread and environmental influences on weaner lamb production in Zimbabwe

The dance of the Tyi Wara
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- **World Book Online Reference Center**
  Check with your building Librarian for id and password to use from home.

- **NoodleBib**
  Online service to organize research projects. Create proper citations, store notes, outline and organize materials. If you don’t have an account set up, check with your building Librarian for the id and password.

Links of Interest

- **Pennsylvania Young Readers Choice Award**

- **Visit Individual School Libraries**
  Each building library has a home page providing resources for students and staff.

- **Schlow Centre Region Library**
  Our local public library; our partner in web-based library catalog

- **SCASD Webmail and GoogleApps**
  Students and staff can access e-mail from school and home.

- **Centre County Reads**
  SCASD is one of the coordinators for the yearly countywide read.

- **General Reading Lists**
  Suggested reading lists for all ages
5. **Google is not the best choice for every task.** Some new search engines have specialties which can make them much more effective than **Google** for a particular need. Here are some examples related to academic research:

**Google Books.**

This is a very important project. Google has been working with large research libraries to digitize books in their collections. Google has also been working with a number of publishers regarding the texts of their books. Millions of books have been posted with Google-style searching of their complete texts. Usually you can read a passage from the book that contains your keywords. Often you can read all of the passages in the book that contain the words. With older titles you can sometimes read and download the entire book. Once you discover a book that you want, click “Find in a Library” and **Google Books** will find copies of the book in nearby libraries. (This works for most public libraries but not for the SCASD libraries.) **Google Books** is a great tool for finding a needle in a haystack (like mentions of someone’s name) but less helpful for searching broader concepts.

**Google Scholar.**

**Also important.** Uses the technology of the **Google** search engine but tries to concentrate on reliable sources that meet scholarly expectations for quality. It uses a protocol for searching the contents of some databases of electronic journals. Once you have found an excerpt from and article that seems to be of interest, click on “Cite” for the details about the article and use this info to consult your library or librarian.

**Yippy (formerly Clusty.)**

This search engine clusters the results into groups based on their similarity. So the hundreds of results from a term like "creativity" are grouped into categories such as: children, ideas, education, innovation, problem solving, study, book, management, etc.
REFERENCE DATABASES (ALSO FAST STARTS)

The best of these provide encyclopedia-style information electronically. These types of authoritative summaries provide a helpful overview and usually recommend key readings for a topic. The good ones hire a well-qualified specialist to write each article and to select the recommended readings. What a great way to start! I have a strong distrust of the free-or-cheap versions of reference databases. (Sources like Ask ART, Artcyclopedia, and Archive.) They tend to cut-and-paste from other sources, often without proper credit. Since facts cannot be copyrighted, this may be legal, but it leaves us trying to use the information without understanding its normal context. For example, I have often found biographies for artists that were copied entirely from the Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th edition, which was published in 1913 and no longer protected by copyright. While it was a great source of information in 1913, we now know a lot more about most of the topics it covered. But I have had the luxury of using more expensive reference databases. Ask ART, Artcyclopedia, and Archive are probably among the best of the free-or-cheap reference databases for art. The public libraries and school libraries subscribe to some good general-purpose reference databases and these can often yield good arts information. One example available via the SCASD libraries is:

Gale Virtual Reference Library.
Check with your school librarian or start at: http://www.scasd.org

This is a collection of more than 1000 published encyclopedias, biographical dictionaries, handbooks, and similar reference books. The full texts may be searched or the articles may be browsed. The audience levels of the publications vary. Some were written with your students in mind, some for you.

PERIODICAL INDEXES (THE DISCOURSE COMMUNITY)

Periodical indexes (sometimes called “abstracts”) are designed to direct readers to articles and reviews in magazines and journals. They can be used to find articles on a particular topic or by a particular author. Abstracts are simply a few sentences summarizing the contents of each article. Periodical indexes and abstracts sometimes provide the entire text of the article but sometimes only supply the citation details for the article. In the latter case, ask your librarian how to obtain the article. It might be in their collections on paper or digitally, or might be obtainable through
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Advanced Search

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And -> Document Title ->

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EVENT OVERVIEW

Encyclopedia of Food and Culture

KWANZAA. Unlike December holidays steeped in centuries-old traditions, Kwanzaa, the African American year-end feast, was not established until 1966 by Maulana Karenga, a cultural nationalist. The celebration, which...

TOPIC OVERVIEW
Masks, pgs: 388-393. word count: 4967.

Encyclopedia of Clothing and Fashion

Masks, which function to conceal a person's face, occur in a variety of forms and can be made from numerous kinds of material including wood, cloth, and vegetable fiber (the three most common) as well as...
EVENT OVERVIEW

**Kwanzaa**, page 342-344, word count: 590.

*Encyclopedia of Food and Culture*


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**TOPIC OVERVIEW**


*Berkshire Encyclopedia of World History*


Africa has produced some of the world’s earliest preserved works of art and some of its most exciting contemporary ones. Trade routes have connected Africa to Europe, the Middle East, and Asia since ancient times, and...

**TOPIC OVERVIEW**


*Encyclopedia of Religion*


Dance is part of many systems of belief about the universe that deal with the nature and mystery of human existence and involve feelings, thoughts, and actions. From a comparative worldwide perspective, dance may be seen...

**TOPIC OVERVIEW**


*Encyclopedia of Religion*


Prior to the coming of Christianity and Islam to Africa, the peoples south of the Sahara developed their own religious systems, and these formed the basis of much of their social and cultural life. At present the...
Masks

Masks, which function to conceal a person's face, occur in a variety of forms and can be made from numerous kinds of material, including wood, cloth, and vegetable fiber (the three most common) as well as paint, metal, clay, feathers, beads, bark cloth, and plastic. Masking is an ancient tradition, dating back to the Paleolithic sculpture and cave painting of southwestern Europe (30,000–15,000 B.C.E.) and to rock paintings from the Tassili area of northern Africa (4,000–2,000 B.C.E.). The Tassili masks appear very similar to types that are still being worn in West Africa. Additional examples of early masking can be found in rock painting located in parts of Asia and North America.

Masks cover all or part of the face and have been used for many reasons. Some masks function to protect an individual. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Japanese, European, and Middle Eastern armor included a helmet that safeguarded the head and, in some examples, also frightened an enemy. Numerous other kinds of protection masks exist including gas masks, hockey masks, and space helmets. Yet masks usually imply a type of disguise or transformation in which a person's identity or appearance is clearly altered. Anonymity is often desired when a person acts in an antisocial or criminal manner and does not wish to be recognized. This would include bank robbers, members of terrorist organizations—including the Ku Klux Klan—and revelers that appear on festive occasions, such as Halloween, Carnival, or
with the training of preadolescent boys, is to encourage cooperation among all members of the community to ensure a successful crop. Always performing together in a male and female pair, the coupling of the antelope masquerades speaks of fertility and agricultural abundance. The antelope imagery of the carved headresses was inspired by a Bamana belief that recounts the story of a mythical beast (half antelope and half human) that introduced agriculture. The male antelopes are decorated with a mane consisting of rows of openwork zigzag patterns, and gracefully curved horns, while the female antelopes support baby antelopes on their backs and have straight horns. These headresses are then attached to a wicker cap, which fits over the head of the masker, whose face is obscured by black raffia coils, hanging from the helmet.

**Initiation and Coming of Age**

Many societies in different parts of the world institutionalize the physical and social transformation that boys and girls undergo at the time of puberty in order to ritually mark their passage from childhood to adulthood. In the West African country of Sierra Leone, Mendes girls begin an initiation process into the female Sande association where they learn traditional songs and dances and are educated about their future roles as wives and mothers. After successfully completing all initiation obligations.

*Antelope masks*. A Bambara man and woman in Mali dance in Chi Wara, a half-man, half-antelope spirit believed to bring good luck to farmers. © CHARLES & JOSETTE LENARS/CORBIS. REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION.
third mask (Bwoom) represents a person of modest means or the nonroyal members of the society symbolically balancing the royal establishment. The Bwoom mask is a wooden helmet decorated with sheets of copper, hide, shells, seeds, and beads. Although the added materials enhance the mask, the carved form itself makes a powerful aesthetic statement.

See also Carnival Dress; Ceremonial and Festival Costumes; Masquerade and Masked Balls.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Fred T. Smith

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PERIODICAL INDEXES (THE DISCOURSE COMMUNITY)

Periodical indexes (sometimes called "abstracts") are designed to direct readers to articles and reviews in magazines and journals. They can be used to find articles on a particular topic or by a particular author. Abstracts are simply a few sentences summarizing the contents of each article. Periodical indexes and abstracts sometimes provide the entire text of the article but sometimes only supply the citation details for the article. In the latter case, ask your librarian how to obtain the article. It might be in their collections on paper or digitally, or might be obtainable through inter-library loans. Although periodical indexes always emphasize journal articles, some of them also index a selection of dissertations, exhibition catalogs, collections of essays, and other types of books. The SCASD Libraries and the public libraries offer you a selection of good, general-purpose periodical indexes but none that focus on art. This is an excellent free one for the professional discourse of art history:

BHA: Bibliography of the History of Art.
Available at: http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/bha/index.html

Indexes and provides abstracts for articles from 4,300 periodicals as well as some books, conference proceedings, dissertations, and exhibition catalogues. Covers Western Europe and the Americas from Late Antiquity (4th century A.D.) to the present, though treatment of contemporary art is minimal.

WEB GUIDES (or METASITES) FOR BROWSING

Web guides usually aim to help you determine which Internet sites might be most useful for some particular topic. These are great ways to browse the web for highly recommended sources. The arts sites listed below are almost all rich in good-quality, well-identified illustrations. However, most of the web-based guides tend to ignore the many still-useful printed resources.

Brown, Jeanne. Architecture and Building.
Available on the web at: http://www.library.unlv.edu/arch/rsrce/webresources/
BHA and RILA

The Getty provides free access to the BHA and RILA on its Web site.

The Getty provides access to the Bibliography of the History of Art (BHA) and to the Répertoire de la littérature de l’art (RILA) for no charge on its Web site at http://library.getty.edu/bha. These citation databases, searchable together, cover material published between 1975 and 2007. For material published after 2007 see the International Bibliography of Art (IBA) at www.csa.com.

The Getty Web site offers both basic and advanced search modules for BHA and RILA, and they can be searched easily by subject, artist, author, article or journal title, and other elements.

About RILA and BHA

RILA covers the years 1975–1989. It was produced at the Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute, and Michael Rinehart was the editor-in-chief. In 1982, Getty began to support RILA, and in 1990 the Getty began to collaborate with INST-CNRS to produce the BHA, which was a merger of RILA and the Répertoire d’art et d’archéologie.

A list of journals cited in BHA (PDF, 27pp., 308 KB) can be downloaded. BHA includes articles from over 1,200 journals. The link above leads to a list of names and ISSN of each of those journals. BHA includes all articles within the subject scope of BHA regardless of the subject focus of a particular journal. Thus, many of the journals on this list are covered partially, as only some of their articles are within BHA’s scope.
Search for: fraktur within All Fields

Limit to:
- All Materials
- 2006 And After Only
- English Language Materials Only

Records per page: 10 records per page

Basic Search Tips:
- Enter keywords in any order. Keywords are ANDed together.
- Search limits do not apply to searches by Subject or Author.
- The Relevance search option is best used as an alternative to the other search indexes and when you are unsure of how to spell a word. Avoid common words and see "Help" for more information.
35 results found

All Fields (fraktur)

Edit Search

   Earnest, Russell
   2005
   no holdings available

2. [Book review]
   Verplanck, Anne
   2002
   no holdings available

3. [Book review]
   Flood, John L.
   2001
   no holdings available

   Earnest, Russell
   2004
Source: BHA

Document Type: Article (journal)

ISBN: 1087-3067

Title: Where's the cow? A new look at motifs on American fraktur.

Main Author: Earnest, Russell

Other Author(s): Earnest, Corinne


Abstract: Discusses rural American fraktur made in the 18th and 19th c., especially in Pennsylvania and often by schoolmasters, to decorate books and documents such as birth certificates. Comments on the variety of themes, often exotic (e.g., birds and flowers) and religious, and the paucity of the everyday such as cows and roosters. Chronicles changes in production over the time period.

Subjects: Frakturs (documents)  
Fraktur (document)  
Manuscript illumination  
Enluminure  
Calligraphy  
Caligraphia  
Birds  
Oiseau  
Flowers  
Fleur
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Brown, Jeannie. Architecture and Building.
Available on the web at: http://www.library.unlv.edu/archsrce/webrsources/

This web site selects, briefly describes, and links to web resources (electronic publications, databases, picture sites, discussion groups, guides, etc.) for all aspects of the built environment. It does not refer to paper resources. This site has been kept current for many years by a small crew... a rare feat on the web.

Whitcombe, Christopher L.C.E. Art History Resources on the Web.
Available on the web at: http://witcombe.sbc.edu/ART+Links.html

A web site pointing to other web sites. Fairly extensive and well selected. Updated frequently. This site also sports surprisingly good coverage of contemporary art.

Young, Patrick. Mother of All Art History Links Pages.
Available on the web at: http://www.umich.edu/~hartpc/histart/mother/

A web site pointing to other web sites. Fairly well selected and seems up to date, though dates are not posted. The offerings are more scant and less well-organized than Whitcombe's similar site but this is useful as a "second opinion."

SOME OTHER GOOD STUFF

Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History.
Available on the web at: https://www.metmuseum.org/toah/

A multi-media presentation of the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art using chronological, geographical, and thematic explorations of global art history.
## Site Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Prehistoric Art</th>
<th>Art of the Ancient Near East</th>
<th>Ancient Egyptian Art</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prehistoric Art: General</td>
<td>Early Near Eastern</td>
<td>Egyptian Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paleolithic Art</td>
<td>Early Dynastic</td>
<td>Pre-Dynastic, Early Dynastic, Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom, Late Period, Ptolemaic Dynasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neolithic Art</td>
<td>Dynastic</td>
<td>Pre-Dynastic, Early Dynastic, Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, New Kingdom, Late Period, Ptolemaic Dynasty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Middle Kingdom</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Late Period</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ptolemaic Dynasty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ancient Greek Art</td>
<td>Etruscan Art</td>
<td>Ancient Roman Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ancient Art: General</td>
<td>Etruscan Art</td>
<td>Ancient Art: General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cycladic, Minoan &amp; Mycenaean</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ancient Art: General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ancient Greek Art</td>
<td>Etruscan Art</td>
<td>Ancient Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Republican Rome, Imperial Rome</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Europeana.**
Available on the web at: [http://www.europeana.eu](http://www.europeana.eu)

Easy access to the digital contents from thousands of European museums and libraries.

**QAlster.**

A bit geeky, but this site gathers information on more than 12 million digital items (pictures, sound files, etc.) held at nearly 900 sources worldwide. Searches retrieve catalog records with links to the item in the contributing institution's database or web site. Digital library collections are included with many other types of sources.

**Flickr.**

This famous photo sharing site has a surprising number of art images to offer. Stronger on architecture and urbanism but also contains some great shots from museum collections. Quality varies but many people seem to post the largest files their camera saved. Rights and permissions vary, but if you want to use Flickr images to illustrate lectures or student projects, you could play it safe by limiting searches to “Creative Commons” images. Groups may be created to limit access to a list of participants -- like maybe your students, etc.

---

Henry Pisciotta, 1/17/13
Explore Europe’s cultural collections

Exhibition: Untold stories of the First World War
Exhibition: Royal Book Collections
Featured Search: The Museum of Architecture, Berlin
Exhibition: European Sport Heritage

From the blog
- Einstein and Early X-Rays Feature In New Virtual Exhibition
- Handwritten correspondence with Albert Einstein and videos of 1930s operating theatres: these and hundreds of other notable scientific personalities and achievements...
- Capturing Imagination: Europeana Fashion Thesaurus
  Today, Nacha Van Steen at Europeana Fashion partner Royal Museums of Art and History in Brussels, tells us about one of the...
Search for books (High School Online Library Catalog)

Helpful tips:
- Click on "# of items available" to the far right of a title for the location (North and/or South library!)
- Log in (upper right link) and "my info" tab provides an option to check due dates and renew items.
- There's so much more! For example, click on the title details link and you can place a hold for it. (Be sure to login!) Locate the review tab and add your own. Create a list of titles to read or use for research. Try Destiny Quest, part of the catalog where you can create personal shelves: what you have read; are now reading; and want to read! "Friend" another reader and you can share shelves!

Login with your SCASD user name and password.

READ eBooks: Click on an eBook in the catalog, or use the icon below. Login with your SCASD user id and password. Click here for more help.

There is a Follett eBook Reader app (click this link for directions) for iPad or Android 3.0 devices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>eReference</th>
<th>Links by Subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Online Databases and eBooks</td>
<td>Links of reviewed public domain sites. The library has no control over the content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need a password for remote access? Click here.</td>
<td>How to evaluate web sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did you know that you can borrow a laptop? Click here for a permission slip and more information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCAHS Links</th>
<th>Links Worth Checking Out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research Guide</td>
<td>Apps to prepare for college SAT Question of the Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Shortcuts</td>
<td>eBooks from SchlowlFreagel [Free music mp3s also from Schlowl Library!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCAHS Daily Announcements</td>
<td>Free Crossword or Sudoku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Handbook</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help! What's Google DRIVE? NoodleBib</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For questions or suggestions about this page contact: Mrs. Scaraniglia
Art Research

- Art History Timeline by the Metropolitan Museum of Art
- Ask ART
- Artcyclopedia: the Fine Art Search Engine
- The Archive - index to over 2000 works/ artist information
- Art History Resources on the Web
- Metropolitan Museum of Art
- Museum of Modern Art
- National Gallery of Art

Biographies

- Art's Biography Page - over 20,000 searchable entries
- Academy of Achievement - biographies and interviews with Achievers
- Biography Center
- Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774 - Present
- More Biographies indexed by discipline - from Multnomah Library
- Dead or Alive - date of birth and date of death of over 600 famous people
- Literature Web - 500 Author Biographies
- Nobel Prize winners
- Political Graveyard - A database of history, politics and cemeteries
- Time Magazine Top 100 of the Century
- Women's Biographies - from People Spot
- 500 Most Important People of the 20th Century
- Who2 - find famous people fast

Back to top

Careers

- BrainTrack - A university and career directory
- Career Information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Career Center from U.S. News and World Report
- Career OneStop from Career InfoNet
- Occupational Information Network
- Occupational Outlook Handbook - Keyword searches for specific occupations.
- Students.gov - information portal to education, career, government
- Student Jobs on USAJobs.Gov - grants, scholarships, fellowships, internship opportunities etc.
- What Can I do with this Major?

Colleges And Financial Aid

Virtual College Tours

- American Educational Guidance Center - Colleges, Scholarships, Financial Aid
- College Board/SAT registration/practice, Colleges, Financial Aid
Henry Pisciotta
Arts and Architecture Librarian
Penn State University Libraries
henryp@psu.edu
814-865-6778