The Mask—A West African Ceremonial Object

Curriculum Unit 85.06.06
by Sharon L. Mullen

The mask is the result of a vast drama; the masked man gives the universal system movement and color. ¹

Human history until the latest phases is very largely the story of man’s interaction with his environment. . . . his art is used in ceremonies intended to control the environment. ²

Children enjoy acting out the world of makebelieve, especially through the use of masks. The mask is an exciting and intriguing phenomenon, for under its cover, the child becomes free to become someone else. This process of transformation and mask use is thoughtprovoking: for how does the artistic but inanimate object of the mask contain such power?

For some groups, such as African tribes, the power of the mask lies in its creation. Masks are created for a reason such as to insure fertile crops; the more important the reason to a society, the more powerful the mask.

The African mask plays a constant sacred role in the life of the individual from early childhood until burial. The mask is an instrument; without it, one cannot understand his culture.

One example is the mask which the elder (or leader) wears to hide his personal authority and identity, enabling him to assert an omniscient authority in an impersonal way. With the mask, he is the Law. The mask is not an abstract symbol; its use transforms the wearer into the tangible presence of law and order in the tribal mind.

To continue, the form and details which a mask may take represent a set of cultural beliefs, attitudes, and behavior. Depending upon the ceremony for which a mask is created, each mask’s different details will represent what that ceremony needs to accomplish.

By identifying certain characteristics of the mask, students of culture and anthropologists, among others, can gain insight into the culture that created it. Through this approach, the mask provides a fascinating key to unlock and to explore West African culture.

I intend to apply this method in the middle school art classroom to teach both culture and art and the relationship between the two. This approach will help the student understand the significance of mask making.
While the student in the art room actually creates a mask, he can experience the relationship between the meaning and the process of art. Maskmaking becomes a more interesting art project because it has a significant purpose; the student begins to understand the reasons for creating such a mask.

The Kpelie Mask of Senufo

The Kpelie face mask used by Ivory Coast peoples provides an excellent study because of its numerous applications.

The Kpelie combines a variety of meanings and rituals from the Lo society. The society governs the social life of the Senufos. The face mask combines human and animal features with leglike formations on the bottom and armlike extensions on both sides. Carved palm nuts at the top of the mask symbolize the wood carving profession.  

These masks are worn at male, adolescent, and adult initiations. The Kpelie is also used during harvest festivals to thank the ancestors for a good crop, and during the funerary rites to lead the deceased spirit into the Land of the dead.

(Figure available in print form)

Figure 1: Senufo Kpelie Face Mask

The Carver and His Creation

The largest number of masks are made of wood because of the natural abundance of forests. The carver often selects the different kinds of wood with various considerations in mind.

First, the African believes that the tree is living matter with a soul, so it is best suited to carry a life source. Second, he believes the tree possesses an inhabiting spirit. Before the tree is cut down, the carver often consults the diviner (spiritual guide), undergoes purification ceremonies, and offers a sacrifice to appease the spirit of the tree, in advance. As soon as the tree has been cut, the carver sucks some of the sap to achieve a brotherhood with the tree. Then he would leave it, for a day, so that the tree’s spirit could find a new home elsewhere. The carver also believes that this spirit or force is transferred to the carving and increases the masks power.

The talents of the carver resemble a master technician whose strong intuitive feeling for the wood itself, its grain and structural patterns, all play a role in the mask’s creation.

Usually the fresh or green, soft wood is carved, then palm oil is rubbed in to slow down the drying process. Most of these masks are stained or colored with vegetable and earth dyes. The carver then softens the surface with organic materials such as leaves, animal skins, and sandstone. Often the surface shows sacrificial blood; this blood increases the power of the mask with its vital energy.

A mask maker may add to his wooden mask other materials, such as cloth, raffia, cowries shells, beads, teeth, bone, berries, vegetable fibers, and pieces of metal.
Mask Designs and Forms

Masks portray a variety of facial characteristics; they may be abstract, animal, or a combination of human features, with exaggerated frightening expressions or superstructures. The Africans' inventiveness in creating masks is further illustrated by the various forms, shapes, and sizes defined by the different types of masks.

The *Kpelie mask* is a fine example of a *face mask*. This mask is not directly attached to the dancer's head but is held to or in front of the face as part of the costume or head covering.

The *helmet mask* covers the head; it can be two or threedimensional. Some are carved from the full trunk of a tree and cover the entire head, resting on the shoulders.

The *headdress* is worn on the crown of the dancer's head, joining a costume which covers the entire body from head to toe. The dancer looks through an opening in the costume's material. The effect is to make the dancer appear unnaturally tall, confirming the belief that he is a supernatural spirit.

Magical Mask Functions

The African mask functions in two primary ways: one is for public ceremonies with audience participation; the other provides a private ceremony for members of a secret society. Common major rituals used by these tribes and others are rituals of myth, fertility, funerals, ancestor cults, and initiations.

Mythological animals, heroes, and the moon are represented in these rituals. Fertility and increase of humans, animals, or the earth are among the most vital concerns of the African. The African depends intensely upon harmony with nature and his gods, versus our modernized Western culture. Fertility also plays a part in agriculture and burial ceremonies.

Agricultural Rituals

The agricultural festivities are celebrated periodically throughout the different stages of the growing season, from clearing the land to filling the food stores.

The basic concept is the sacredness of the soil which they believe belong to the ancestors. A successful harvest depends on the benediction of these ancestors or upon the good will of the goddess of the earth.
The African Cult of Death

Funeral rites or death cult practices, especially those dedicated to the survival of the soul, are among the most widespread rituals in the world. These cults are related to a wide variety of extremely important occurrences, such as the fertility of the earth, its animals and human beings, and the cult of ancestral spirits. These cults believe that those who die and are buried fertilize the earth with their souls. Therefore, the soil belongs to them, the ancestors.

Secret Societies

The Lo Society, or ‘rites of passage’ occur when a man moves from one phase to another in his life cycle. No transition is more important than when an adolescent passes to adult and becomes a responsible member of society. 6

Masks which are used in secret societies such as the Kpelie mask and in various initiation ceremonies are kept secret. There are various types of secret societies, but their main purpose is to maintain and enforce the laws and exercise social and political control over the communal activities.

Conclusion

Cultural awareness is seen through a person’s concept of himself, his culture, and its belief systems.

Just as the Africans celebrate their “rites of passage” from adolescence to adulthood, so do Americans. We, as Americans in our culture, often give lavish gifts or use alcohol as a symbol of our own “rites of passage” (18th or 21st birthday). Earning your driver’s license, or receiving a car are symbols that also represent authority and responsibility. Alcohol brings about a physical and mental change of perception in our culture. At these important periods in our life we are supposed to be responsible persons in our society; we should have a job, drive a car, and be looking for a partner in our life.

What these symbols illustrate is that different people (African) cultures share the same cycle changes in their lives, birth, adolescence, adulthood, marriage, and death. Although these passages are similar in nature, our interpretations of these rituals or ceremonies differ in their cultural symbols.

Classroom Activities

The preceding history of the West African mask, its functions, and forms will be applied to the following classroom activities, and lesson plans. Through classroom discussion this information will lead to imaginative creations of details on their masks and reasons for those details being there.

Among the following list you have additional topics of mask functions that students will find interesting to use
in creating their individual mask:

1. Averting disasters.
2. Welcoming visitors.
3. Casting spells.
4. Warnings about fire.
5. Hunting animals.
6. Healing, Exorcism and fighting sorcerers.
7. Enforcing law.
10. Providing social control and well being.

This list numbers 110 can offer the students ideas as to what facial forms could be used in these various tribal functions.

Lesson Plans

I. Animal Face Masks 5th-8th Grade
   A. Objective: To create a hand held animal mask by applying clay and modeling it to represent an animal’s face.
   1. Discussion of masks: (Magical Mask Functions)
   2. What type of animal would you like to be?
   3. Chose their animal. (Have available photographs, drawings, or magazines of animals.)

Day 1

   B. Creation of the Mask
      1. Form and model clay to 9” round paper plate. Eye holes may be cut through the plate or modeled with clay.
      2. Model extensions such as ears, teeth, wings, etc., carefully.
      3. Wrap with moist paper towels and plastic so that the clay will dry evenly. Let dry.

Day 2
4. Apply a thin coat of vaseline to cover the entire clay mask.
5. Moisten your precut “Plaster of Paris” strips with water.
6. Drape them directly onto clay mask alternating horizontal to vertical 3 to 4 times. Let dry.

Day 3

7. Gently remove the paper plate and clay. (The vaseline makes this possible.)
8. The mask is now a face formed from the clay. Trim any edges with scissors.
9. Paint your animal’s face with either tempera or acrylic paints.

Optional A wooden dowel 10 inches long may be secured at the base of the mask with heavy-duty or superglue.

II. Human Helmet Mask 7th & 8th Grade
A. Objective: To create a helmet mask of a human being. This may be a realistic representation or a supernatural being, part human and animal, frightening or with exaggerated features.

Day 1

B. Creation of the Mask
1. Inflate balloon (1315 inch diameter).
2. Prepare art paste (wallpaper paste) for your class. (20 minutes before).
3. Dip individual strips of precut newspaper into art paste mixture. Stir paste occasionally. Alternately apply layers 13. Smooth them as you layer the strips.
4. Leave an opening approximately 45 inches in diameter where the balloon is tied.

Day 2

5. Add layers 4 and 5. Let completely dry.

Day 3

6. Pop the balloon and remove.
7. Paint with tempera or acrylics the type of face you desire.
8. Cut the eye and neck openings.
Optional If desired for an interesting effect add yarn for hair, pipe cleaners for eye lashes, beads, etc.

III. Arts Festival
   A. Objective: To create either a face or helmet mask for the festival. The festival can be devoted to famous artists your art class has studied: musicians, singers, painters, photographers, etc.
      1. A photograph or picture of artist.
      2. Research may be done on life and work.
      3. Using lessons I and II. Create the mask.

IV. School Festival (Jackie Robinson Festival)
   A. Objective: To create masks in honor of our school’s namesake, to boost school spirit, and morale including students, teachers, and administration.

Art Teachers

1. Mask or portrait contest of Jackie Robinson. (Prizes awarded)
2. Drawing contest of our school.
3. Display all entries throughout school.

Additional Staff

1. Research will be gathered about his life and sports career.
   a. English, history, and physical education teachers will cooperate.
   b. Sponsor a Jackie Robinson Face Contest similar to a spelling bee.
   c. Students will write a short essay.
   d. English teachers will arrange a play.
2. Ceremony or assembly with slide show or film about Jackie Robinson.
   a. On his birthday or anniversary of school being built.
Materials for Lesson Plans

I. Animal Face Masks

Stiff 9 inch diameter plates.
510 lbs. of clay.
510 lbs. of Plaster of Paris strips.
Buckets (containers) for water.
Vaseline (petroleum jelly).
Superglue.
10 inch wooden dowels 1/2 inch diameter.
Assorted paint brushes.
Tempera or acrylic paints.
One pair scissors per student.

II. Human Helmet Mask

Variety of balloons.
Art paste.
Buckets (containers).
Assorted paint brushes.
One pair scissors per student.
Cut strips of newspaper.
Optional Materials

Yarn.
Beads.
Pipe cleaners.
Shells (sea or macaroni).
Crepe paper instead of newspaper.

Vocabulary List

This vocabulary is important because it associates ART into the Language Arts (English). I have compiled a similar art vocabulary list each school year; my students have learned to enjoy their spelling test each week. Obviously, this improves their overall vocabulary and orients them to believe that art is not a separate subject but part of their whole creativity. ART is not just the fun of creating an object.

Ideas and Examples of USAGES

1. Design a crossword puzzle or a word search paper. My students have found them enjoyable and challenging.
2. Discuss and define these words; write a complete sentence using these words.
3. Have students write a short story about Africa, its people, the African mask, or carver by using these words.

5th and 6th Grade

African
earth
sacred
animal
enforce
society
beliefs
grain
soul
burial
harvest
source
carve
history
spirit
costume
Kpelie
surface
creation
mask
symbol
cult
patterns
tribe
culture
object
variety
disguise
ritual
worship
adolescent
functions
possesses
agriculture
harmony
purification
ancestor
initiation
religion
artifact
instrument
sacrifice
authority
intuitive
Senufo
blessing
Kpelie
supernatural
communication
occurrence
technician
diviner
organic
transferred
environment
organization
transition
festival
political
various
Organizations with Specialized Knowledge and Expertise

I have visited most of these institutions and have found these named to be receptive for you and your class to visit. Contact either these named or the organization itself, due plan date and time.

AfroAmerican Cultural Center at Yale
Park Street, New Haven, CT.

African Art Collection of S. C. S. U.

Buley Library
Contact Mrs. Pospisil/Mr. Ziedenbergs, cocurators.

The Teacher Center
425 College Street, New Haven, CT.

Peabody Museum

Whitney Avenue, New Haven, CT.

Books

Coloring Book on African Art
Bellerophon Books $1.50 ea.
36 Anacapa Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Made in West Africa
Christine Price
New York: E.P. Dutton & Co. 1975

Illustrated with photos and drawings, this book gives information about West African Art in a great variety of media. (Elementary level)
Notes

1. Segy, Ladislas *Masks of Black Africa* pg. 73.
2. Willet, Frank *African Art* pg. 12.
3. Segy, Ladislas *Masks of Black Africa* pg. 34.
4. Ibid., pg. 35.
5. Ibid., pg. 36 (Agricultural).
6. Ibid., pg. 28 (Initiation Ceremonies).

Figure 1. Sharon Lee Mullen

Drawing of Kpelie Mask from photograph in *Masks of Black Africa*, Ladislas Segy.

Teachers’ Bibliography

1. Barnert, Arnold. *Tribal Art of Forest and Savanna*
   Thames & Hudson Publications
2. Banks, George. *African Carvings*
   Ditchling Press Limited
   Hassocks Sussex
3. D’Amato, Alex & Janet. *African Crafts for You to Make*
   Messner Certified Editions
   Museum of Natural History Press
5. McLeod, Malcolm, *Treasures of African Art*
   Abbeville Publications
   Frederick A. Praeger Publishers
7. Segy, Ladislas. *African Sculpture*
   Dover Publications
8. Segy, Ladislas. *Masks of Black Africa*
   Dover Publications
9. Willet, Frank. *African Art*
   Frederick A. Praeger Publishers
Student Bibliography

Glubork, Shirley. *The Art of Africa*
   New York: Harper & Row 1965

Kitler, Glenn D. *Let’s Travel the Congo*
   Chicago: Childrens Press, 1965

Lenzinger, Elsy. *The Art of Africa*
   New York: Greystone Press, 1967

Sutton, Felix. *The Illustrated Book about Africa*
   New York: Grosset and Dunlap 1959
The Mask is a 1994 action comedy film starring Jim Carrey, released in the United States on 29 July 1994, it co-starred Cameron Diaz, in her screen debut. Directed by Chuck Russell, it is based on a series of comic books published by Dark Horse Comics. From zero to hero. Ssssssssssssssssssssssssmokin! It's party time! P-A-R-T-whY? Because I gotta! Look, Ma, I'm roadkill! Ha ha ha! After being flattened onto the road. This ceremonial mask is from East Africa, and is made using ebony. A worthy collectible, it is from the 1960s or 1970s. Description. Ritual and ceremonial masks are an integral part of the traditional culture of many indigenous tribes in Africa. While there are differences in the significance or purpose of different masks in different cultures, some traits are common to most African cultures. All masks have a spiritual or religious meaning, and they are used in ritual dances or religious events. In most traditional African cultures, the person who wears the mask becomes a sort of medium between Dogon Masks and Ceremonial Costumes Photo © Devriese. African masks should be seen as part of a ceremonial costume. They are used in religious and social events to represent the spirits of ancestors or to control the good and evil forces in the community. They come to life, possessed by their spirit in the performance of the dance, and are enhanced by the music, color and atmosphere of the occasion. Some combine human and animal features to unite man with his natural environment. This bond with nature and the spirit world is of great importance to many tribal cultures and through the ages mas... African Masks of the Kuba Kingdom. g. In Africa, masks represent spirits, ancestors, and historical and mythological characters, and are used for many purposes. i. For religious ceremonies. The Art of African Masks: Exploring Cultural Traditions (Art Around the World) - Clear, sharp full-color photographs of museum artifacts are well placed on the pages and reflect the large variety of materials used in mask making. Pictures of modern members of still-existing cultures add to the attractiveness of this volume. 4. Ceremonial dancers wore ceremonial masks and act out stories. a. Women and children could not know the meaning. b. May wear transformation masks. African masks are possibly the most admired and well known art form of Africa. They are both idea and form. For the African artist, the purpose of creating the mask was achieved once the ritual performance was over. There was no attachment to the piece but the skill and the experience is carried forward and handed down the line of descendants. The viewing of a mask or ceremonial events can also often be restricted to certain peoples or places; there is a lot of tradition and taboo surrounding this art form. In many instances masquerades are forbidden to be seen by certain members of the community. Materials used: African masks are primarily carved from wood but can also be made of terracotta, glazed