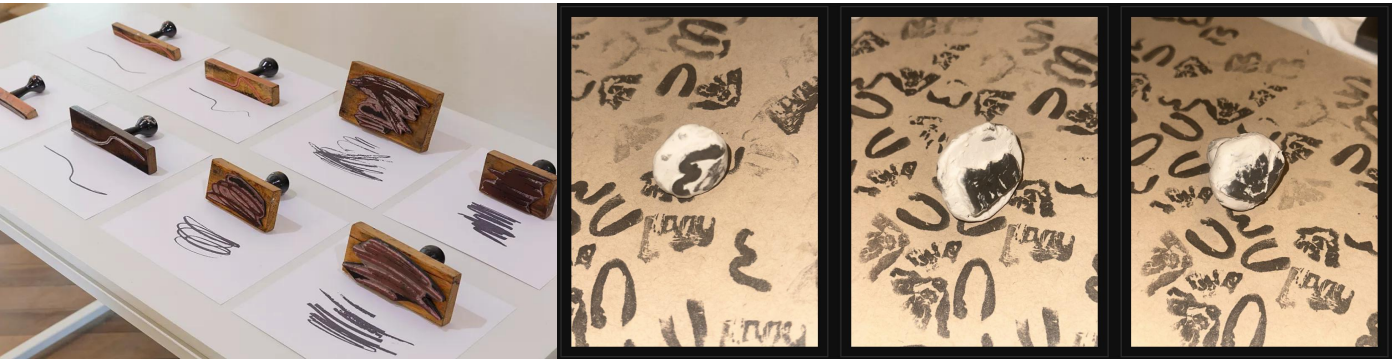
01 · Starting point

I chose clay to try Gross's stamping method with a different material. I initially expected to produce similar prints, but during repeated stamping, I noticed that the clay itself began to change.



Carmela Gross, Carimbos / Stamps (1978)

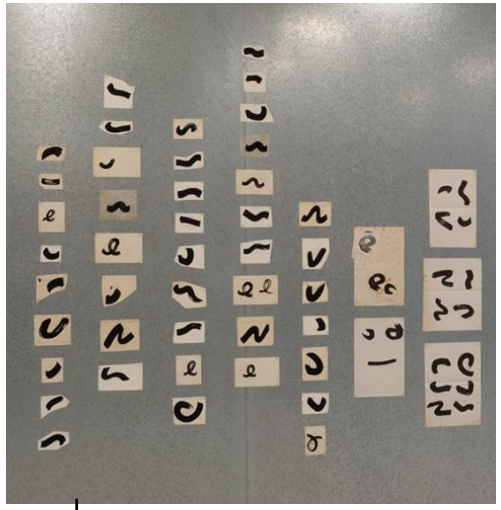
02 · Changing the Material: From Rubber to Clay



Gross used rubber stamps, while I made my stamps from clay. I followed her method of repeated stamping but changed the material.

A stamp transfers a form onto a surface and allows similar marks to be reproduced. I chose this tool because repetition is part of its function. By using clay, I began to notice how the material could change during repeated use.

03 · From Random Marks to Changing Forms







Random → Fixed → Repeated

Gross transforms random and expressive marks into rubber stamps. Through stamping, these marks become relatively fixed forms that can be repeated.

03· From Random Marks to Changing Forms







Fixed → Clay → Changeable

I copied these relatively fixed forms by making my own stamps with clay. However, clay behaves differently from rubber. Through repeated pressing, the clay gradually deformed, and the prints became less stable.

By changing the material from rubber to clay, I introduced a material that could deform during use. This meant that the stamp was no longer a completely stable tool, and its changing form affected the marks it produced.

04 · Clay Development: What Happened Under Pressure?

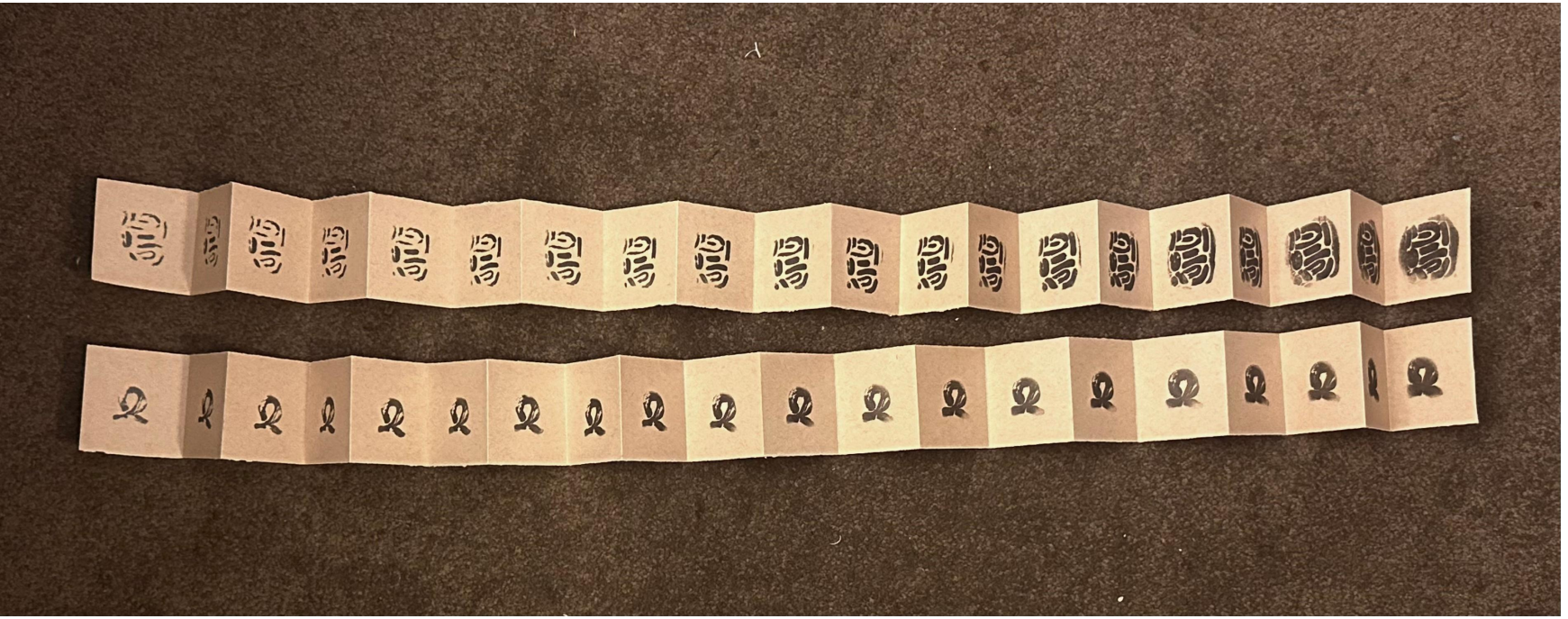


At first, I expected repeated stamping to produce similar marks. However, the later prints became larger and less clear, and some details were harder to recognise.

This made me look more closely at the changes between the first and last prints.

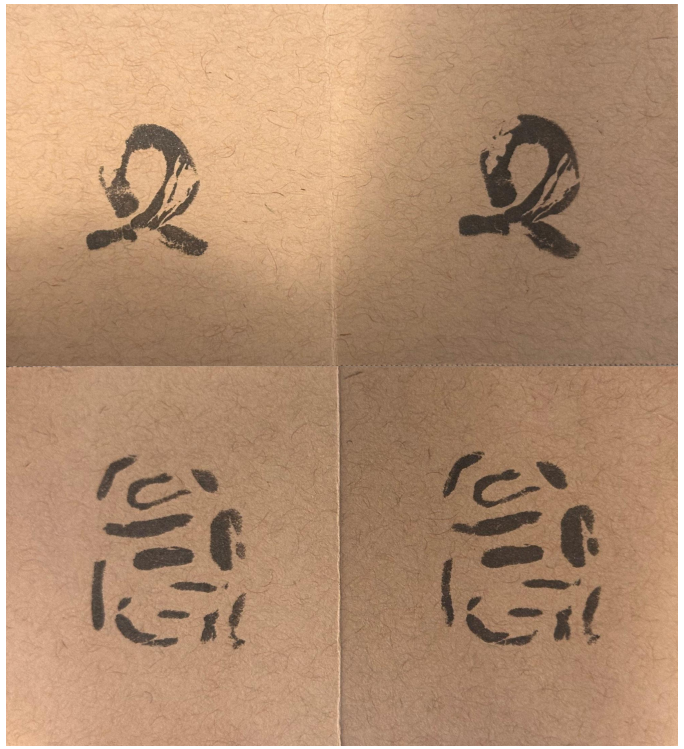
I began to wonder which parts of the original form were changing, and which parts remained recognisable.

Presenting the Development: Two Accordion-Fold Pages

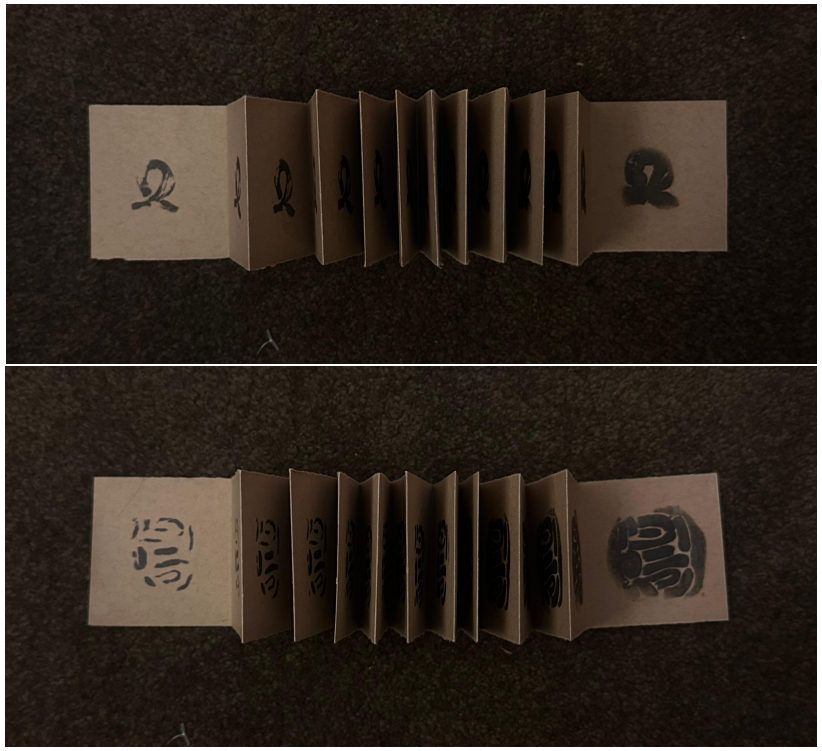


I made two accordion-fold pages, one for each shape. I arranged the prints in sequence to show how the marks changed during repeated stamping.

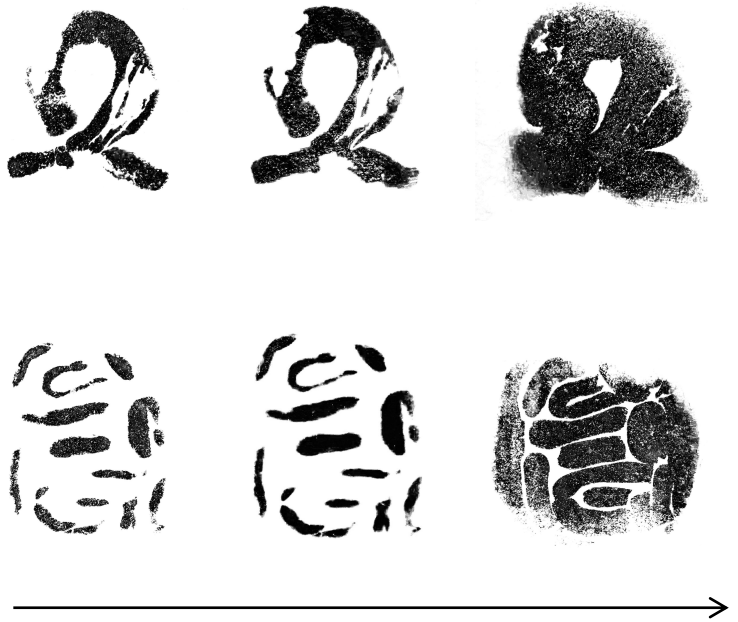
Finding 01: Small changes accumulate



First and second impressions



First and last impressions

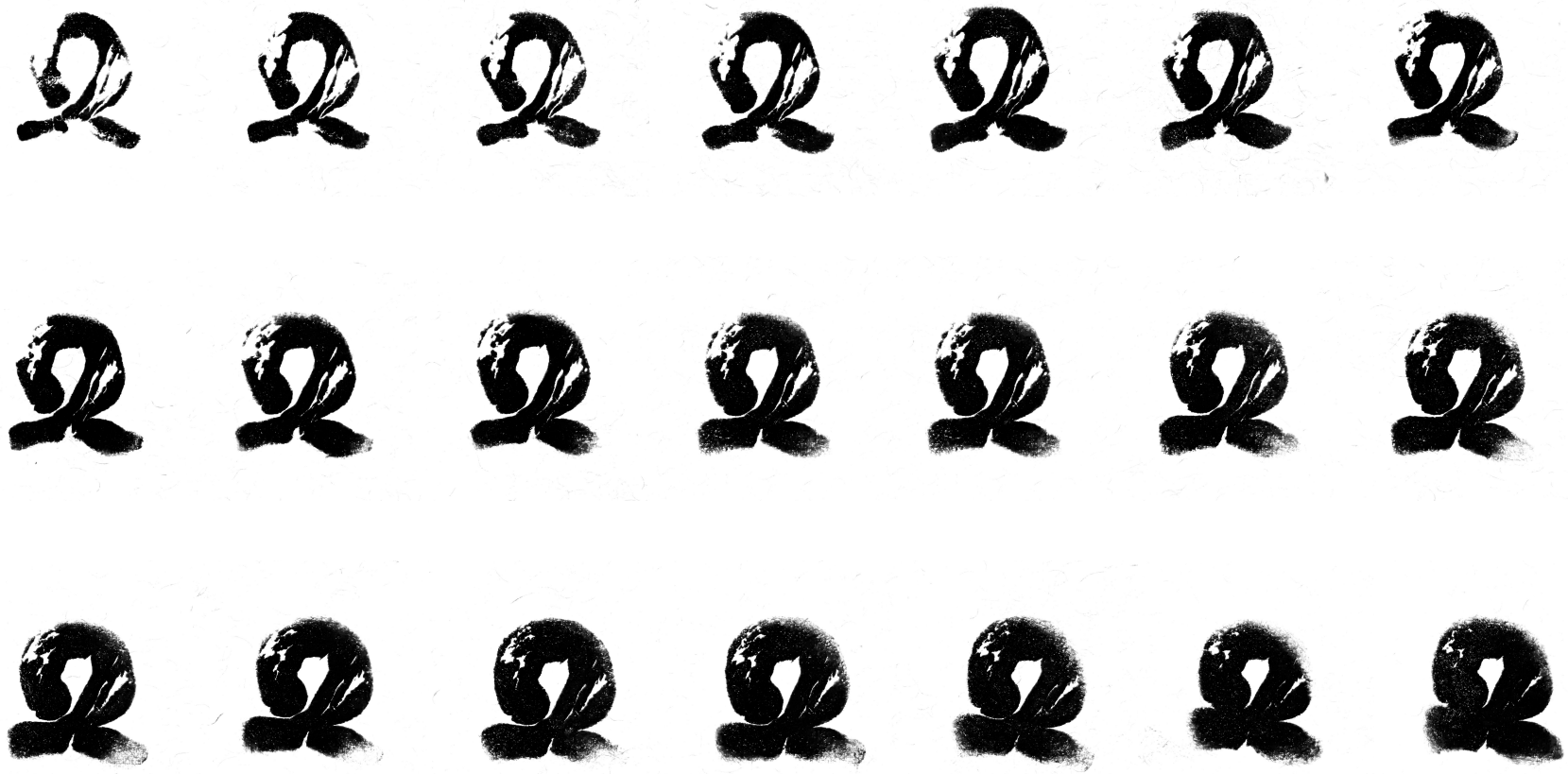


The first and second prints look quite similar. However, when I compare the first print with the last one, the difference becomes much clearer. This made me realise that small changes can accumulate through repetition.

Stop-Motion Animation

The accordion-fold pages helped me compare the beginning and end of the sequence. I then used stop-motion animation to observe how the changes developed between these two points. By isolating and aligning each impression, I could focus more closely on the outlines and small details.





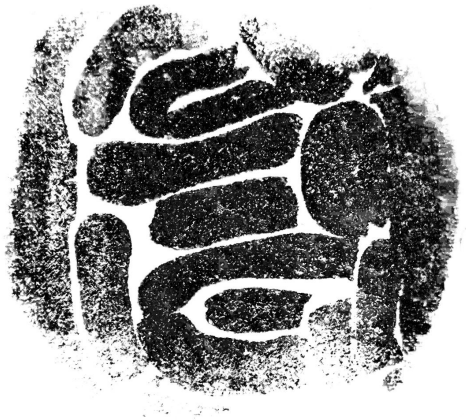
Focus on the imprint itself.

Finding 02 · What changes and what remains?









When I compared the first and last prints, I noticed that some lines had become thicker and certain small details were less clear. However, the overall arrangement of the shapes was still similar.

This suggests that not all features change in the same way. Some details become harder to see, while other parts of the image remain recognisable.

Through the accordion-fold pages, I noticed that small changes became more visible across a longer sequence.

The stop-motion animation allowed me to look more closely at these changes. I noticed that some lines became thicker, the edges became less clear, and small details were harder to recognise. However, the overall shape was still recognisable.

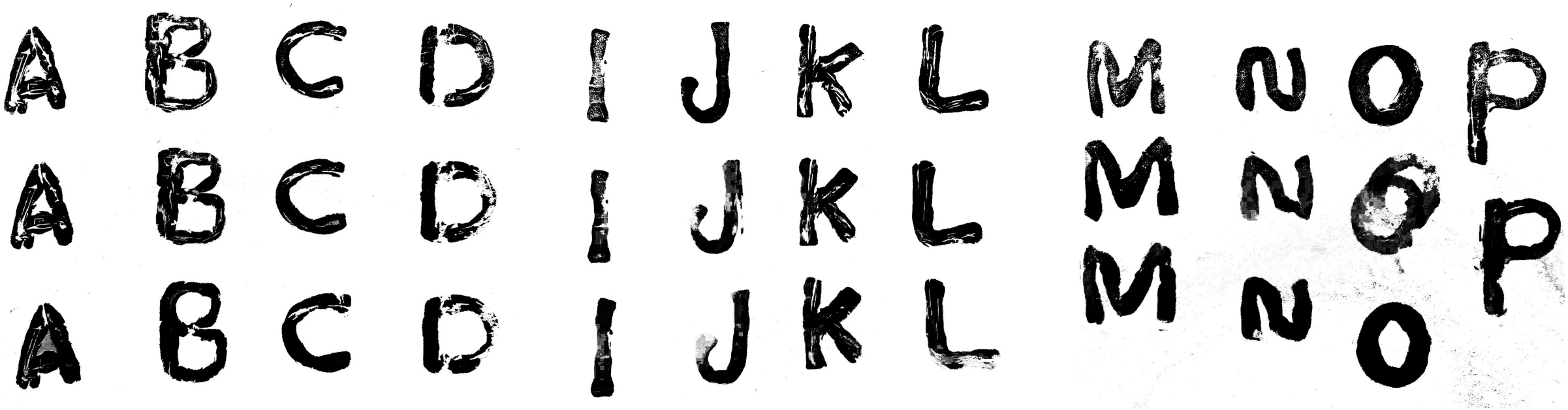
This made me realise that change does not always mean loss. Even when some details become less clear, other features can remain.

This led me to a new question: When does repeated change become a loss of original features?

I also began to wonder which features are important in making a form recognisable, and how much they can change before we see it as something different.



Draft 3



I used my clay stamping method to create a typeface. I stamped each letter from A to Z three times and selected one impression of each letter. I then turned these impressions into a digital font and used it to present my written response.

