

1st draft

g poor at ...  
... ..

Eko Mask

Group 3

Making of Mask

Ekoi masks can be divided into two categories, helmet and crest or cap. The featured Ekoi mask is of the cap variety and is worn atop the head. These masks are carved from a single piece of soft wood, and could have multiple faces. Human skin was originally used to cover the wood. The skin would be removed from the human, stretched and tacked onto the wood, then dried. Human skin was eventually replaced by animal skin such as that of an antelope. The skin is then dyed using pigments from leaves and bark. The bottom of the mask is woven like a basket, in order to fit it to the wearer's head. The masks are also detailed with wooden pegs for hair, real human hair, metallic teeth, feathers and quills.

Needs to be explained  
Where are we? Who are we

talking about

Antelope-  
Human skin was

don't  
sensationalize

woven

This is not detailed enough.  
You need to look for  
accurate information.  
Where are your citations?

I assume you are only  
beginning your research?

Group 3 Ekoi mask

~~Short History of Region~~

Cross River

We want a concise but accurate history

The term Ekoi refers to the people of the Cross River region, and includes the Ejagham, Bakor, Qua, Yakurr, Biase, Mbembe, and Boki tribes. Ekoi literally means the color red in Efik language of the Coastal Calabar people; they use it in reference to the people's use of red camwood paste for body ornamentation in ceremonies. The Efut were generally thought of as the first indigenous group <sup>of</sup> to the region in Calabar; followed by the Efik who defined the region in early 15<sup>th</sup> century. The people of the Cross River region struggle for autonomy at any cost. The tribes are organized into secret societies such as the Ngbe masquerade of the Ejagham people, yet the art forms of the region tend to have greater stylistic similarity across ethnic borders than within a cultural group.

This all comes from my thesis?

Have you done any real research yet?

This is not sufficient. What about the slave-trade?

## Group 3 (cont.)

Women may also join another society called Monekim. When a woman joins his society she will spend years in a "fattening room" where she will learn about arts, crafts, music, taking care of a house, and nsibibi. Ejagham women are credited with ingenious creativity. After they leave the fattening room they will be married. After a woman is married she may join a society known as Njom Ekpa. When women societies put on performances they contrast with men performances in the fact that they do not hide their identities behind a mask.

This is not organized.  
You jump from women to men back to women.

You need to read all these articles you gathered and provide citations for all your claims.