

Full Length Research

The seen and unseen benefits of art works in Academic Libraries: The Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife in perceptive

¹Dr. Modupe Aduke, ABOYADE (CLN, MNLA) and ²Dr. Wahab Akanmu, ABOYADE (CLN, MNLA)

¹University Librarian, Olusegun Oke Library, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso.
Corresponding author's E-mail: librarian@lautech.edu.ng maaboyade@lautech.edu.ng. Tel. +23 8038 306406.

²Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. E-mail: abowakan@gmail.com
Tel. +234 8063180909

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This study was undertaken to draw attention to the scholarship and research potentials of work of arts and to make academic librarians aware of the usefulness of non-printed materials in their endeavour. In most academic libraries, the value of work of arts as primary source research materials has been generally overlooked and undermined by many users. Some academic librarians have not even considered the inclusion of these vital library resources in their collections. The problem could stem from paucity of materials or lack of funds to purchase them. At the Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Ile-Ife, there are quite a number of these collections of work of arts found all around the library reading areas. These works of arts appended to this opinion paper include factors such as: revelations on culture; aesthetics; leisure; recreation; history; economy; communication; social values and so on. This article therefore x-rayed and featured some of this desirable work of arts in libraries so as to justify their inclusion in academic libraries. The need for academic librarians to recognise and add the resources to library collections especially in this era of Resource Description and Access was also discussed. It was recommended that work of arts in academic libraries should be considered as a desirable part of library collection to create awareness, have them displayed at the public areas, corridors, reading rooms, art museums and galleries for proper access to visual information. This would not only showcase the library resources, beautify library environment, it would equally add value to the library and keep academic libraries always inviting.

Key words: Art works; academic library, Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife.

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INTRODUCTION

Art work is a pervasive concept as it appears relevant to the present scientific and technological age. As animals learn, so also human beings, hence art is a source of learning in a special way that helps mankind to play special roles in propagating rich culture of the people

and transforming the world into a better place for all to live in.

Merriam and Marriam Online Dictionary (2020) defines art historically as painting, sculpture, drawings, architecture, music and poetry with performing arts including theatre and dance. All these are created to beautify, and at the same time to express ideas. Today,

the field of art is so wide that it includes beautiful objects, non-scientific subjects, films, theatre, special skills, music, dance, poetry with performing arts, print making, production, photography, sequential and conceptual arts, designs, editing, video production among others. All considered together, art work could also be described as an activity that needs special skills or knowledge. It could be a product of talent, gift, innovation, creativity or knowledge. It brings out the best in students who are skilled or talented in its creation. According to Oladele (1984), art work is among the most important primary sources of research and communication that have hitherto gone unnoticed by users. It has significant effect in the profession of library and information science to provide information and train creative and talented minds. In the context of this write-up, art works are limited to paintings, drawings, sculpture, sketches and pastings.

Work of arts are part of library collections that are useful for teaching and learning especially at the higher institution level. They are classified as non-book (visual) materials because they facilitate learning using abstract concepts and vision. Equally, art collections are meant to decorate and beautify the environment at the same time communicate to viewers. According to Merriam and Marriam (2020), art-works in teaching and learning can be referred to as teaching and communication aids that utilize vision only. Aboyade (1984) states that, 'direct attention should be drawn to works of art as useful information resources hence the need for academic libraries to collect them for academic library users and visitors.

On the other hand an academic library is a library which situates within institutions of higher learning and research institutes. These include university, polytechnic, colleges of education and research institute libraries. They usually contain various types of materials (print and non-print). The major obligation of an academic library is to provide educational and recreational materials for teaching, learning and research activities for the members of the academic community. A good example of an academic library is the Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library (HOL), Obafemi Awolowo University (OAU), Ile-Ife.

A visit to the H. O. Library welcomes a visitor or a user with a well arranged and beautifully placed and displayed works of art strategically placed at the corridors, public areas and reading rooms of the library. The rare collection showcases arts developed primarily for aesthetic purposes. The art collection is a good resource for academic library users and visitors, providing direct access to beautiful works of art for all classes of readers and researchers. One may want to ask, or a question may be asked 'why art works in the library?' Again, is art work a part of library collection or just for aesthetic beauty? To the librarian, art works could be said to have

both aesthetic and research values therefore they are necessary.

At the Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, the more one moves round these works of art, the more one begins to see the information, communication, and research values of someone's creative, intelligent and innovative minds. Therefore, the relevance of works of art as leverage to the field of librarianship and the library users must not go unnoticed. Art works are relevant and germane to national life, culture of the people, economy, persons in the society, entertainment, history, social life, and many other areas and topics of interest. Works of art constitute an important source of information other than print materials. Their importance lies in the information and messages they carry and convey. They are didactic and corrective in nature using non-verbal cues to present and convey messages of cultural, local and national importance. The subject coverage includes: humanistic subjects such as philosophy; psychology; music; language; commerce; business; sociology; history; education and a host of others. The information and messages they convey keep viewers informed about the environment, culture, religion and history thereby educating and informing them.

At the H. O. Library, it is glaring that the university library has quite a lot of collection of works of art. The primary aim of the art works in the library is to welcome users and visitors to a cosy and beautiful environment and show that, art works contribute meaningfully to the beautification of the library environment. Generally, the library environment should be open and inviting for conducive learning. Aside that, the works of art at Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library serves as relaxation spots for users who need to relax after long hours of study.

Statement of the problem

Despite the importance of works of art in the life of mankind and as primary sources of research and instruction in higher institutions of learning, their importance has been generally overlooked by many academic library users. Many librarians are yet to think of works of art as part of library collection, the neglect could deprive legitimate and potential academic library users and visitors the benefit of having access to these valuable, rich, decorative, informative, and recreational materials. The problem of inadequate funds, paucity of art works and selection policy could be a contributory factor.

Objectives of the study

The paper intends to:

1. Create awareness and understanding of work of arts in academic libraries;
2. Draw attention to the research values and potentials of these vital but hidden sources of information;
3. Suggest to academic librarians that the new cataloguing set of rules Resource Description and Access (RDA) incorporates art works in the collection of the academic library;
4. Classify and discuss some of the works of art at the Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife;
5. Develop in academic library users and visitors, a sympathetic appreciation of diverse nature of works of art.

Work of arts in academic libraries

As a higher institution of learning, the display of works of art at the Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife exposes library users to some forms of visual communication rather than the usual conventional means (oral, textual) of communication. Academic librarians strive to always help talented students to be creative and innovative because, art works surely give students reasons for abstract thinking. Students with innovative minds will realise that, it is not only by scientific methods that learners can generate and acquire knowledge as art works are not done through scientific methods only, but through abstract, imaginary and visual perspectives through which learners can acquire knowledge. Library patrons at the higher institutions of learning are brought closer to the work of arts that would have rather been far from site. The environmental arts department is a distance away from the University Library but the pieces of arts give patrons the ample opportunity to see, experience and appreciate creative intelligence of artists who have produced such works. This could lead to exchange of ideas, innovation, creativity, stimulation of interest and intellectual discoveries in the field of arts.

The communication aspect is another vital sign of art works in academic libraries. In an academic environment, it is assumed that, when artwork is added to the library's collection, it is considered a part of library collection and so it could be displayed either at the library corridors, pressed unto the library walls or beautifully and meaningfully kept at the exhibition room(s) of such academic libraries.

In the western world, art works are common in the academic libraries, for example, Jinbo and Mehrens (2007) reported in their article 'Indiana State University Library- 'why original art works in an academic library?' that out of the 132 libraries that partook in the research, 57 have separate rooms for the display of pieces of

artworks in exhibition rooms and forty displayed theirs at the corridors while some mounted theirs on the library walls. This therefore means that, artworks are recognised as part of academic library collection. Actually, libraries are recognised as repositories for art works because they are considered as artefacts and works of great thinkers meant to be guarded jealously. One may need to ask reasons for display of art works in the library? The display of works of arts in academic libraries serves the users by contributing to the education of the students remotely, nurture originality in students, display innovation and creativity of students. As Swanger (2016) opined, art is so conventional and predictive.... as it is an insult to the intellectual. A graduate of Yale University in an address at the 2005 Annual Conference of Library Association remarked that, art is the pillar that gives children a point of view.

Importance of art works

1. Art works help to preserve a visual reminder of a memory and also record the emotions associated with the memory.
2. Works of art enable mankind to grow, reflect and evolve in the understanding of themselves as well as the world in which they live.
3. Art reminds mankind that there is beauty in the world so that, man can strive to see, appreciate and have it.
4. Apart from increasing man's capacity for joy, art also validates man's sorrow.
5. Art helps man to gain balance by taking some time to observe, judge and appreciate things which are ordinarily not seen and appreciated.
6. Art helps man to grow by forcing someone to react and show empathy to situations that one is not accustomed to. For instance, photographs and art works of war-ravaged areas may catch the attention of those whose hearts reach for those who need help.
7. Art enables man to revisit and nostalgic feelings and values of ordinary things like pretty colours and events.
8. Art also helps a person to complete his/her unformed thoughts and ideas.
9. Art is a remarkable mode of depicting different cultures all over the world.
10. It is equally very important in society because it serves as an essential ingredient to empower the hearts of people. For instance, images of poverty-stricken people suffering from oppression can arouse the emotions and feelings of the elite and powerful to make changes that can bring succour to the lives of down trodden.
11. Its recreational values cannot be quantified. When

artists create great music and movies, they entertain people around the world and bring about remarkable difference in society.

12. Art is uniquely and strategically positioned to move and inspire people by inciting new questions and provoking curiosity, excitement and courage.
13. Art also plays an important role in helping to fight against intolerance in different cultures, oppression, racism, and other forms of unjust societal segregation.

Research values and potentials of art works of in an academic environment

Works of art in academic libraries sometimes are erroneously and generally overlooked because they are not like other information resources such as books, journals, periodicals that are meant to be read by flipping through sheets of papers by library users. They are usually few and hard to come by, so their immediate value and potentials are soon overlooked, and their vital information most cases not easily and quickly determined. This study therefore reveals the following as some of the research values and significance of work of arts in academic libraries.

- They are sources of research information.
- Art work mostly have correctional tendencies.
- Art works have a lasting effect on history, culture and religion.
- Art works gives room for unity of purpose.
- They are vital but hidden sources of information.
- They are sources of information generally presented to generate new ideas, new concepts and perceptions.
- They stand for symbol, insight, humour, use of mind to produce new designs and novelty.
- They have potentials for leisure and recreation.
- They visualise abstract objects: In most cases works of art treat topics in a practical way.
- They help in giving good reasoning and higher order thinking.
- They are sources for appreciation of nature's gift for artists in handling information in a special and distinct way.
- Art works involves restructuring of new ideas from old ideas, concepts, perception and concepts.
- They have economic value as they provide sources of wealth creation for artists.
- They are a bundle of expression of concepts, imagination, intelligence and identity.
- They show case talents, gifts, natural skills, ability and endowment.
- Art works represent exposure of hidden sources of

information for example, these are mostly sources of illustration to authors or producers.

- Art works are economically viable and valuable
- Art works are a source of wealth creation and exposure to better life
- Art works can be regarded as sources of communication to viewers far and near.

Far beyond communication, art works in academic libraries serve ethical and aesthetic functions. Aesthetic means beauty and goodness. Art works can be placed where it would be used to decorate the academic library. As stated by Ananda (1935), art works express truth in terms of what is proper in thought (philosophy), action (ethics) and design (art). This was also expressed by Cajete (1979). Cajete submitted that, even in the primitive cultures and previous societies, art was an integral expression of life.

In cases like that, the artist imparts knowledge and ideas to viewers who care to appreciate the artistic work be it painting, line drawing, plastic cuttings, sculpture, carvings, etc. The method is presented as communication through the use of colours, lines, form texture and balance to elicit visceral reaction. This method in turn boosts intellectual experience. From this experience, talented minds draw conclusion by drawing and creating their own unique impression, expression and mental images. The images widen people's horizons, expand viewers understanding and imagination as they coalesce with, build upon, and recreate images from artistic displays. Jinbo and Mehren (2007) once noted that art

'speak to us'.

Again, another beautiful research virtue of art is its ability to draw people's attention to the environment where it situates. In most academic libraries, the use of art work is capable of drawing people's attention to the services of the library. Some do have work of arts at the frontage of the library while others have it inside the libraries, either ways, it is assumed that, readers' attention is drawn to what happens in that vicinity. Examples of such academic libraries include: the Osun State College of Education Library Ila-Orangun, Osun State Library Board, Oke-Fia, Osogbo and Yaba College of Technology, Lagos.

Sources of art work collection in library

Work of arts can be acquired from various sources and from different parts and segments of the nation.

- Gift from artists
- Purchase
- Bequeath

- Donation
- Inter/ intra departmental/ relationships
- Departmental collaboration
- Museums
- Faculty of Arts
- Art Galleries

Classification of art works

- Sculpture
- Solid objects made as a work of arts by shaping (wood, stone)
- Paintings
- Drawings made using paints and colours or activity/skill of making pictures with pen or pencil).

Areas of coverage of art works

In the real sense of it, what easily comes to mind is that art works link corporate memory of what life is within a nation or a community. The activities going on in the society and so on. Therefore, the areas art work collections cover in an academic library includes:

Cultural display for cultural promotion Ethical values

- ✓ Simple organization of information
- ✓ Relevance to national life/issues
- ✓ Visual images on abstract thinking
- ✓ Visual arts that are message carrier
- ✓ Opinion formation
- ✓ Entertainment
- ✓ Natural disaster
- ✓ Recognition of important persons in the society
- ✓ Education etc

Generally, whether absurd or clear, art works are information carriers that transmit messages beyond borders. Some of the art works collected are left out because they are devoid of meanings while others are selected for the reason of clearness, vividness, relevance to the obvious situation or individuals in the Nigerian society.

Brief analysis of relationship of Art works with library cataloguing activities

In the field of Library and Information Science, these highly precious materials have a place in the library as part of library collection and can be easily initiated in the new cataloguing and classification instructions known as Resource Description and Access (RDA). Succinctly, put RDA is designed to integrate all sorts of assorted,

multifarious, mixed library materials even loose-leaf inclusive. As an academic librarian, one begins to see reasons why the new set of cataloguing instructions known as RDA is very significant and relevant to academic libraries of the 21st Century.

Resource Description and Access (RDA) now in use in many academic libraries is as a result of efforts to make the Anglo American Cataloguing Rules more user friendly premised on enumeration of specific problems and to incorporate all contents and media whether print, non-print, electronic, digital, visual, multimedia and so on for use in all types of libraries (academic library inclusive). RDA is flexible and instruction based, it is an assumption among most stakeholders in the field of library and information science that, libraries are fast losing their place as information providers. They are losing to a more agile providers of information such as the Internet and the World Wide Web. Today, because of the explosion of digital information and the Internet, there is the need for change, change in the mode of information materials acquisition, collection development and beautification of the information provision environment.

Need for preservation of works of art in the library.

1. They are used to represent local gods.
2. Transmission of culture from one generation to the other
3. They have didactic value
4. Used to narrate antecedents of the people
5. To portray the nakedness of past experiences eg. History of slave trade
6. Portray the culture of a particular people
7. Used to teach moral and values in the society
8. Highly durable in nature

Negative connotation to art works

1. People look at it as fetish, local and ungodly to have them at home
2. They are expensive to produce and buy
3. Limited in number
4. Some religions frowns at its production and use

Summary

In summary, the study has revealed that, information can be acquired not only by the traditional form of printed words but equally with visuals. This is beneficial to students of fine arts as information depicted in art works can be similarly beneficial to mankind and to those students who are endowed. As opined by Oladele (1984), collections and display of arts if incorporated into the library collection can be easily processed, initiated and

integrated into the library system; this would in turn better fulfil the objectives of Resource Development and Access (RDA) and open up new areas of information and research for clientele. Although, addition of these materials in library collection can present new professional responsibility and challenges to the academic librarian. The new challenges and responsibilities include bibliographic control, storage of collection and need for funds as these art works are very expensive.

Concluding remarks

In conclusion, the display of work of arts at the OAU Library, Ile Ife to the authors is appropriate as it is in conformity with the RDA as well as serves as both edifying, aesthetic, educative, informative and communicative functions in the academic library environment. The art collections create a warm reception to the library, stimulate people's interest in creativity and appreciation of works of nature from the faculty of arts and beyond.

Academic librarians should realize that work of arts are very important human resources that can help maintain the healthy growth of the human mind. It has the tendency of making the environment more beautiful, conducive, dignifying and exciting for teaching, learning, research and community services. The question again is asked '*why do we have work of arts in an academic library environment?*' The response is that, art works are essential and perfect example of complete academic resources collection in an academic environment. They are part of attractive visual library collection that aids learning using visuals only. They are to be processed and integrated in the library collection and be equally used as decorations in the library so as to pass the required information across to library users in an academic environment. By implication, artworks are a necessity rather than luxury and as they serve as an important tool which could be used to promote education in the academic community.

Recommendations

- ❖ Academic librarians are advised to redesign, re-evaluate, review and repackage information resources acquisition through the integration work of arts into the library.
- ❖ Academic librarians must consider all categories of work of arts and scores of others library resources as important and paramount in their collection development.
- ❖ Academic librarians must start to think of works of art as part of library collection.
- ❖ Academic/acquisition librarians must be resourceful in the provision of works of art, process, present, protect and guard them jealously.
- ❖ Academic librarians must provide access to these beautiful pieces of art works so as to pass the message of the artist across to viewers.

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Appendix

Analysis of the art collections

Picture 1

Classification: Physical structure of Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library

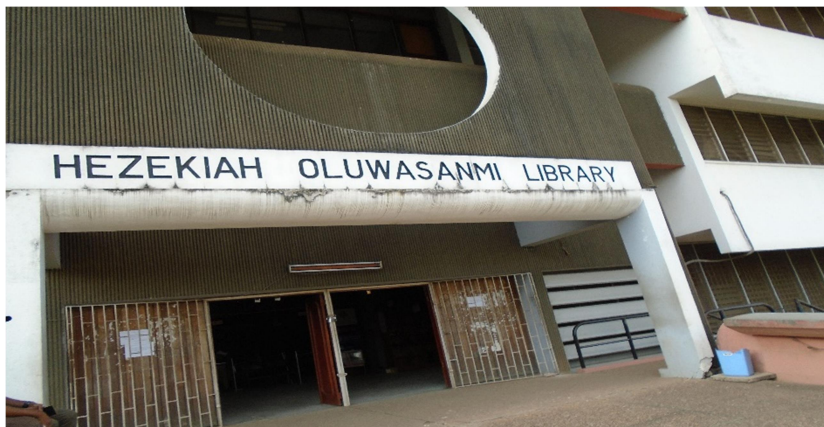


Figure 1. Entrance to Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library (HOL)
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife

Picture 2

Classification: Education

Title: Akada

Format: Sculpture

Presentation: Akada settles for serious educational business. the primary aim of coming to the University.

Location: Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria



Figure 2: An art work (Sculptor) depicting a student engrossed in a serious academic exercise (reading)

Picture 3

Classification: Education

Title: Akada

Format: Painting within HO Library

Presentation: Akada settles for serious educational business. the primary aim of coming to the University.
Location: Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria



Figure 3. A student reading his book

Picture 4

Classification: Education
Title: Convocation ceremony
Format: Painting
Presentation: Portrait presenting a student of the University on graduation.
Location: Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria



Figure 4: Convocation ceremony

Picture 5

Classification: Education
Title: Area view of Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library
Format: Painting
Presentation: Area view of the library building at the centre of the University. It is painted on canvass.
Location: Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria



Figure 5. Area view of H.O. Library depicting its centrality within the University campus

Picture 6

Classification: Persons in history

Title: President Muhammadu Buhari

Format: Painting

Presentation: Portrait of President Muhammadu Buhari. It is made of pieces of cloth on canvass.

Location: Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

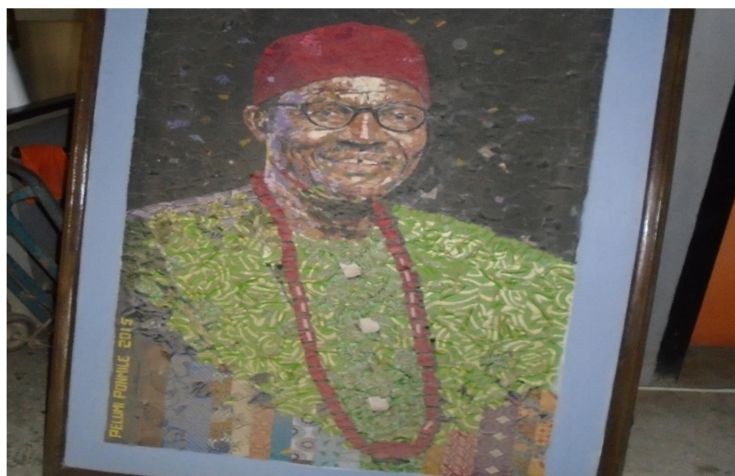


Fig. 6: President Muhammadu Buhari

Picture 7

Classification: Persons in history

Title: Lt. Col. Adekunle Fajuyi

Format: Painting

Presentation: Portrait of Lt. Col. Francis Adekunle Fajuyi (26/6/1926 – 29/7/1966). The first military governor of the old Western Region, Nigeria.

Location: Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi

Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria



Figure 7. Lt. Col. Adekunle Fajuyi
(26/6/1926 – 29/7/1966)

Picture 8

Classification: Persons in history

Title: Princess Moremi Ajasoro of Ile-Ife

Format: Painting on canvas

Presentation: Portrait of Princess Moremi Ajasoro. A notable princess of Ile-Ife who died as a heroine in Ile-Ife several decades ago.

Location: Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria



Figure 8. Princess Moremi Ajasoro

Picture 9**Classification:** People in history**Title:** Oduduwa (Afewonro), the progenitor of Yoruba race**Format:** Wood carving**Presentation:** Portrait of Oduduwa (Afewonro) descending from heaven to Ile-Ife with a cock. The cock was believed to have spread the earth with its legs from Ile-Ife to other parts of the world.**Location:** Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria**Figure 10.** Oduduwa (Afewonro)**Picture 10****Classification:** Culture**Title:** Portrait of Nigerian culture**Format:** Embroidery on canvas by Badru Taofeek Abiodun**Presentation:** Obatala, a Yoruba deity**Location:** Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, OAU., Ile-Ife, Nigeria**Figure 10.** Obatala, a Yoruba deity

Picture 11

Classification: Culture

Title: Traditional beauty contest in Nigeria in the early 20th Century Nigeria.

Format: Painting on Kampala

Presentation: Different types of hairdo among Nigerian women

Location: Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, OAU., Ile-Ife, Nigeria



Figure 11. Different types of hairdo among Nigerian women

Picture 12

Classification: Culture

Title: Traditional masquerade dance in Igboland

Format: Painting on Kampala

Presentation: Dance of a Masquerade in Igboland.

Location: Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, OAU., Ile-Ife, Nigeria



Figure 12. Dance of a Masquerade in Igboland

Picture 13**Classification:** Culture**Title:** Drum set in Yoruba culture**Format:** Painting on Kampala.**Presentation:** Yoruba drummer and drum sets (Iya Ilu, Sekere, Agogo, Bata, Kakaki for ceremonies in Yoruba Land)**Location:** Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, OAU., Ile-Ife, Nigeria**Figure 13.** Drum set in Yoruba culture**Picture 14****Classification:** Culture**Title:** Gwari culture and people of Nigeria.**Format:** Wood work**Presentation:** Load carriage on shoulder by the Gwaris (Federal Capital Territory Abuja)**Location:** Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, OAU., Ile-Ife, Nigeria**Figure 14.** Load carriage on shoulder by the Gwaris

Picture 15

Classification: Culture

Title: Celebration of Ifa oracle by the Yoruba people

Format: Plastic on board

Presentation: Portrait of Opon Ifa with the Yoruba people celebrating Ifa festival.

Location: Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, OAU., Ile-Ife, Nigeria



Figure 15. Opon Ifa (Ifa Oracle) with Yoruba people celebrating during Ifa festival

Picture 16

Classification: Nationhood

Title: Statue/ symbol of Nigerian coat of arms

Format: Bronze statue

Presentation: Portrait of a horse which represents dignity in the Nigerian coat of arms

Location: Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, OAU., Ile-Ife, Nigeria



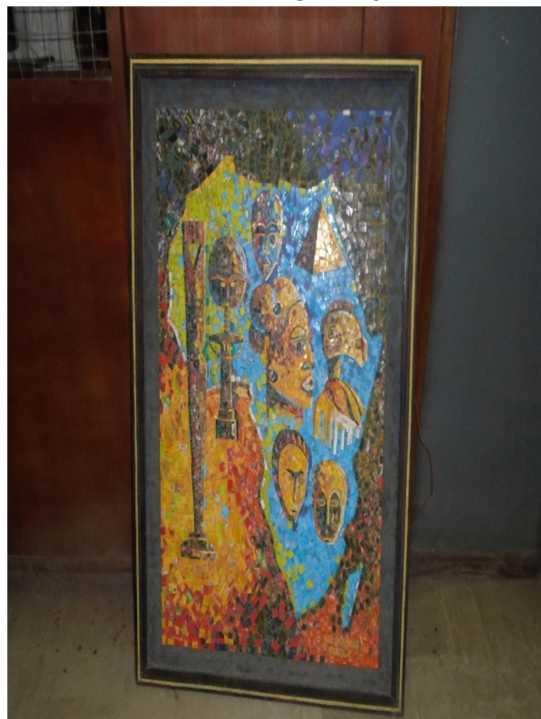
Figure 16. Bronze statue of a horse representing dignity in the Nigerian coat of arms

Picture 17**Classification:** Moral**Title:** Warning against HIV and AIDS**Format:** Painting**Presentation:** Portrait to warn ladies of the grave consequences of immoral act in the contraction of HIV and AIDS**Location:** Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, OAU., Ile-Ife, Nigeria**Figure 17.** Instilling moral values among ladies in the society**Picture 18****Classification:** Natural Disaster**Title:** Boat mishap on the sea**Format:** Painting on canvas**Presentation:** Boat mishap on the high sea**Location:** Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, OAU., Ile-Ife, Nigeria**Figure 18.** Boat mishap on the high sea



TITLE: TRADITIONAL BEAUTY CONTEST IN NIGERIA IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY NIGERIA.
FORMAT: PAINTING ON KAMPALA
PRESENTATION: DIFFERENT TYPES OF HAIRDO AMONG THE NIGERIAN LADIES

PICTURE 15



TITLE: AFRICAN CULTURE
FORMAT: PAINTING
PRESENTATION: AFRICAN CULTURE

PICTURE 18

TITLE: NIGERIAN CULTURE
FORMAT: PAINTING ON KAMPALA
PRESENTATION: 1. (PICTURE 18 a) KAMPALA MAKING IN OSHOGBO
 2. (PICTURE 17b) IGBO TRADITIONAL DANCERS FROM THE EASTREN NIGERIA.

PICTURE 19

TITLE: NIGERIAN CULTURE
FORMAT: PAINTING
PRESENTATION: DANCE OF A MASQUERADE.

Picture 20



TITLE: DRUM SET IN YORUBA CULTURE
FORMAT: DRAWING ON KAMPALA
PRESENTATION: YORUBA DRUMMER AND DRUM SETS (IYA ILU, SEKERE, AGOGO, BATA, KAKAKI)

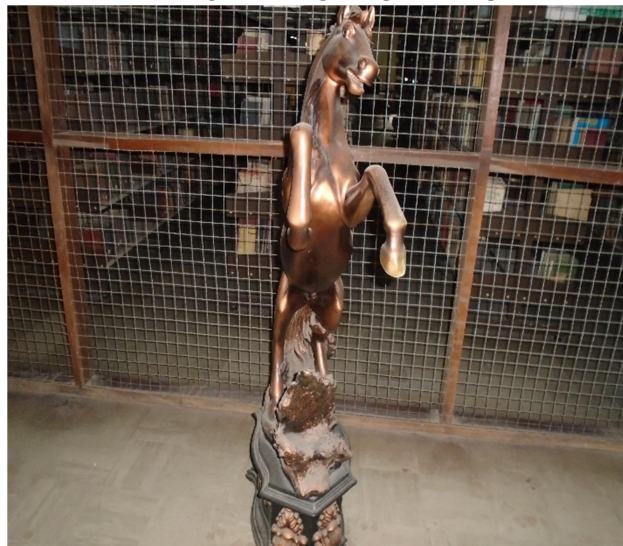
PICTURE 22



TITLE: GWARI CULTURE.
FORMAT: WOOD WORK
PRESENTATION: LOAD CARRIAGE ON SHOULDER BY THE GWARIS (FCT ABUJA)

PICTURE 23**TITLE : NIGERIAN CULTURE****FORMAT: DIVINATION PORTRAYED WITH PLASTIC ON BOARD.****PRESENTATION: PORTRAIT OPON IFA AND THE YORUBA PEOPLE CELEBERATING ODUN IFA.**

Picture 24
E. NIGERIA COAT OF ARMS



PICTURE 27

TITLE: STATUE/SYMBOL OF NIGERIAN COAT OF ARMS

FORMAT: BRONZE STATUE

PRESENTATION: THE HORSE REPRESENT DIGNITY IN THE NIGERIAN COAT OF ARMS

F. MORAL VALUES



TITLE: MORAL VALUES
RMAT: PAINTING
PRESENTATION: PRESENTED TO DEVELOP MORAL VALUES IN LADIES TO LIVE IN THE SOCIETY

PICTURE 28. F. DISASTER



TITLE: NATURAL DISASTER
FORMAT: PAINTING ON CANVAS
PRESENTATION: BOAT MISHAP

Need for preservation of works of arts in the library.

9. They are used to represent local gods.
10. Transmission of culture from one generation to the other
11. They have didactic value
12. Used to narrate antecedents of the people
13. To portray the nudeness of past experiences eg. History of slave trade
14. Portray the culture of a particular people.
15. Used to teach moral and values in the society
16. Highly durable in nature

Negative connotation to art works

People look at it as fetish, local and ungodly to have at home.

Challenges facing work of arts acquisition

1. Expensive to produce and buy
2. Limited in number
3. Some religion frowns at its production and use

OAU ILE IFE

SOURCES OF THE PICTURES