

handicraft.

They take the soil, mix it with water, knead it and leave it in the sun to lose some of its moisture, and then shaping it up with their hands by using the potter's wheel. When it is half-dried, they put it in a furnace, and to prevent it against any air they close the furnace by a wall-clay; then they fire the furnace by firewood or nowadays the gas oil or mazut for a couple of days, before open it up again. Now the final products, after their gradual cooling, are ready to be presented in the courtyard of the potter's workshop or a craft-shop, for sale, as a product of the earth by the one, who is himself created of: Pottery



The potter's workshop is still the same old dark mud-brick building which provide under it's vault a narrow space for a few creative potters to work in, with couple of potter's wheels in front and a furnace at the back, and a narrower space in the middle for preparing the clay. The furnace is large enough to accommodate many pots, bigger than human's middle, if not for nine months, for a few days at least. In potter's workshop, there is no space to move comfortably, and the method is the same as it was ages ago.

They usually light the traditional workshops by anything available, that is various means of light: fluorescent lamp, because it is economical and has a strong light, and the yellow light, which could be found everywhere... are all kinds together. So there is no appropriate light for the photographer in these workshops, and even if there is daylight through a window, it is so small that you need a mobile projector of 800 watt at least. If using the digital camera, the custom white balance should be adjusted. It's easy to find a white or some %18 gray things in any place. Some digital camera don't have correct response to their manual white balance, so it's necessary to have a blue 80C