

WELCOME BACK TO

# Summer of Drawing



class no.9: CONTE CRAYON trois couleurs

# Conté Crayon

Invented in France in 1795 by Nicolas-Jacques Conté especially for drawing and sketching, this is a drawing medium composed of compressed powdered graphite or charcoal mixed with a clay base. They were invented in 1795 by Nicolas-Jacques Conté, who created the combination of clay and graphite in response to the shortage of graphite caused by the Napoleonic Wars (when the British naval blockade of France prevented import). Conté crayons had the advantage of being cost-effective to produce, and easy to manufacture in controlled grades of hardness.

They are now manufactured using natural pigments (iron oxides, carbon black, titanium dioxide), clay (kaolin), and a binder (cellulose ether).

Conté crayons are most commonly found in black, white, and sanguine tones, as well as bistre, shades of grey, and other colors.



# Conté Sketching Pencils



# Conté Pastel Pencils



# 'Aux trois couleurs' or 'trois crayons'

Trois crayons is a drawing technique using three colors of chalk: red (sanguine), black, and white. The paper used may be a mid-tone such as grey, blue, or tan. Among numerous others, French painters Antoine Watteau and François Boucher drew studies of figures and drapery aux trois crayons. The technique was, most notably, pioneered and popularised by the Flemish master Peter Paul Rubens.

- Wikipedia

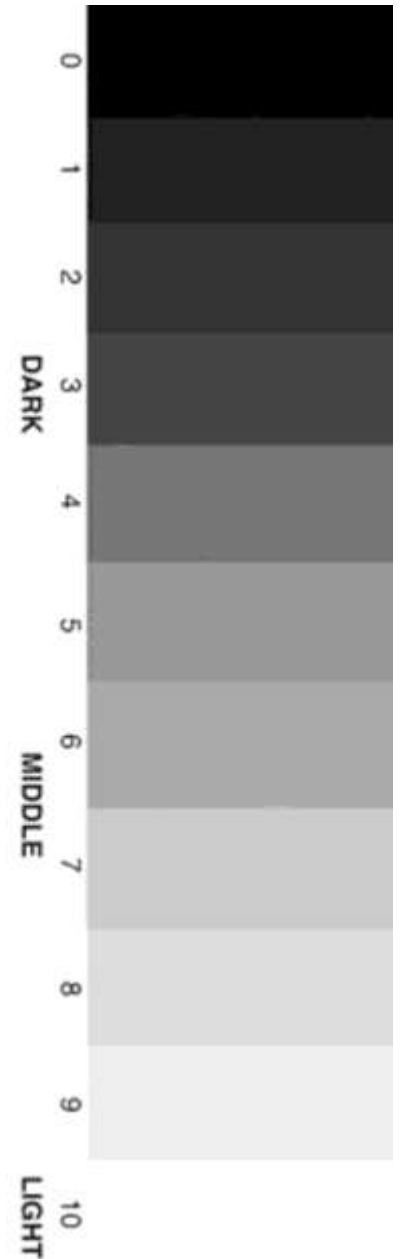




# Toned paper

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(1577-1640)





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Jean-Antoine Watteau (1684-1721)





Nicolas Lagneau (c. 1600–50)





Look for where  
the subject is  
tinged with red..

