Another Summer of Drawing

class # 5
on the theme of ‘Home’

Dusty Boots
Concept: Home

Interpretation: Working on the farm

Taking care of the land, home, animals, garden, plants in pots, outdoor work - strength, pride in labor

Drawing clothing, machinery, feet in boots, the abstract arrangement of areas of differing values.
Sight-size method of drawing and painting
a plate from the Charles Bargue drawing course

A typical atelier approach to teaching drawing and painting begins with copying from plates before drawing from first plaster casts, then a live model, before moving to work in color.
Classical, traditional approach to drawing, particularly of the figure, which relies on close observation and careful pencil work to show ‘how the form turns’.

1. Drawing the contours of the form.

2. Indicating where areas change from light to dark, or show other shading.

3. Carefully using pencil value and pressure to create very smooth transitions.
**Academic drawing** approach.

1. **SIGHT-SIZE:** Work at the same size as your reference (photo, printout, or live) for accuracy

2. **BLOCK IN:** Draw the overall shape of the form without interior details. *(hold pencil away from lead)*

3. **CONTOUR:** Refine these lines to be more accurate, and add in indications of defined areas between light and dark, and other landmarks you see for your reference while drawing. *(hold pencil closer to lead)* **SQUINT!!!!**

4. **DRAWING ON THE INSIDE:** Carefully draw, using hatching and a continuous motion, varying pressure as needed and constantly observing the subject matter. *(hold pencil away from lead)*

   It can be useful to ‘window shade’ rather than drawing all over the paper at once.
Academic drawing approach.

1. **SIGHT-SIZE:** Work at the same size as your reference (photo, printout, or live) for accuracy.

2. **BLOCK IN:** Draw the overall shape of the form without interior details. (hold pencil away from lead)

3. **CONTOUR:** Refine these lines to be more accurate, and add in indications of defined areas between light and dark, and other landmarks you see for your reference while drawing. (hold pencil closer to lead) **SQUINT!!!!**

4. **DRAWING ON THE INSIDE:** Carefully draw, using hatching and a continuous motion, varying pressure as needed and constantly observing the subject matter. (hold pencil away from lead)

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TOOLS

Sharpened pencils, start your drawing with HB or thereabouts

As you need darker or lighter areas, if you can't achieve those values via pressure, change to a different pencil lead (harder or softer) to get the right value
TECHNIQUE

**HOLD THE PENCIL AWAY FROM LEAD** to help keep a light touch.

Hatching and cross-hatching, constantly layering and varying direction.

Continuous lines using an oval or circular motion.
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3) CONTOUR: Refine these lines to be more accurate, and add in indications of defined areas between light and dark, and other landmarks you see for your reference while drawing. (hold pencil closer to lead) SQUINT!!!!
4) DRAWING ON THE INSIDE: Carefully draw, using hatching and a continuous motion, varying pressure as needed and constantly observing the subject matter.

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(hold pencil away from lead)
CONCEPT:

• Tell your own story, which can use imagery that speaks to your experience.
• You can be literal in your interpretation, or you can suggest a story using a small portion of a scene or idea.

TECHNIQUE:

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