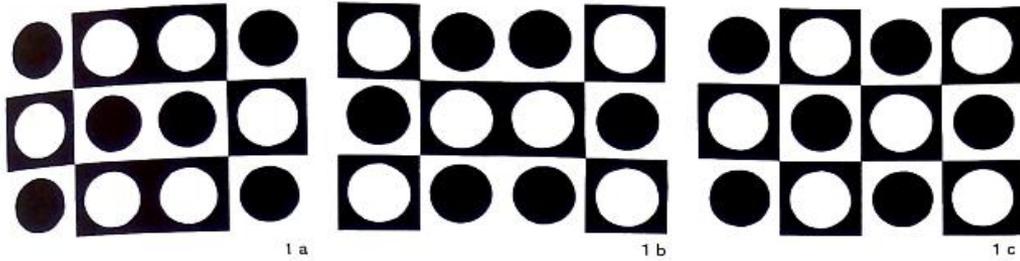




Drawing Studies 5

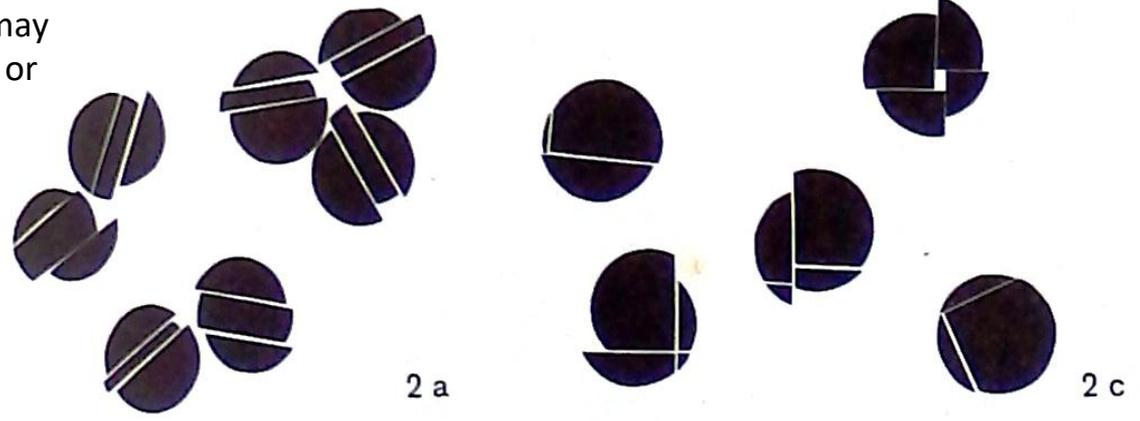
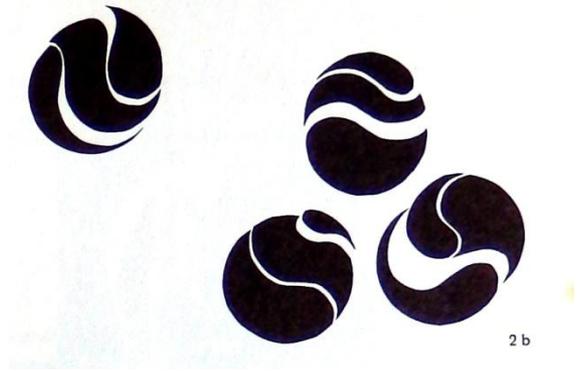
Form creation and transformation
Positive and negative forms.



Picture making free of expediency,
the result unknown and surprising

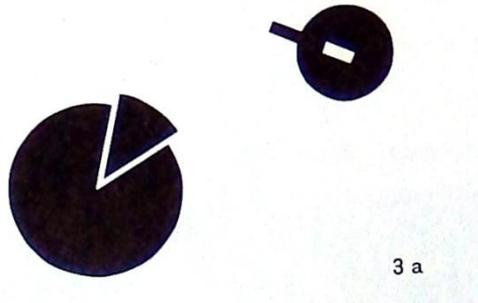
Ex. 1 We cut 3 inch squares from black paper and out of the center of each we cut 2.5 inch diameter discs.
The six positive elements (black discs) and the six negative elements (squares with holes) are to be arranged. The motifs should not overlap and edges need be parallel and discs positive and negative should be equidistant from their adjacent motif as above 1a – 1c.

Ex 2 The area of the circle is to be divided.
We are looking for a unity of the parts and harmony with the negative white shapes and the positive black shapes. The cuts may be straight or curved, and either parallel or perpendicular

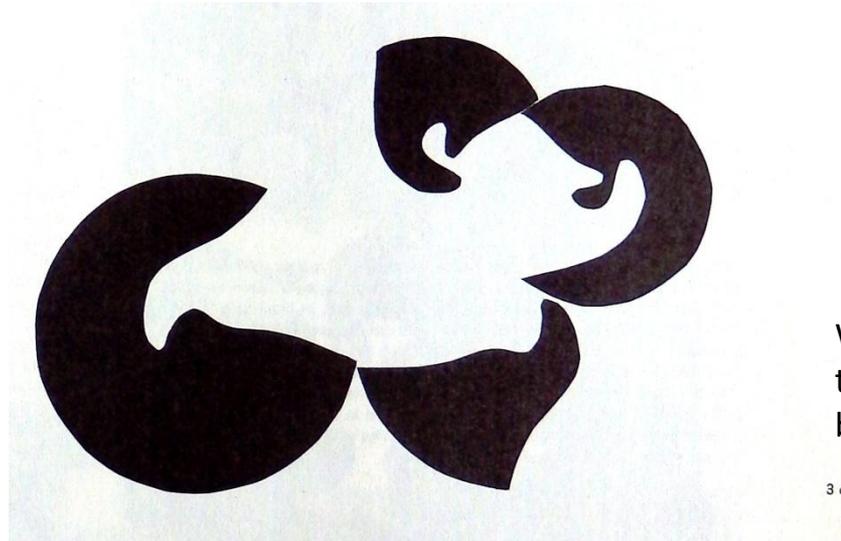
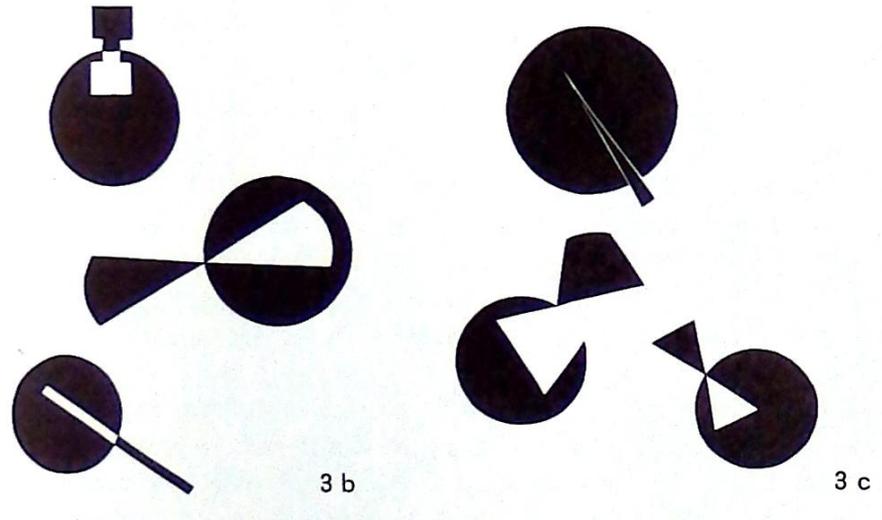


Ex 3 Out of the circle we cut any shape we choose.

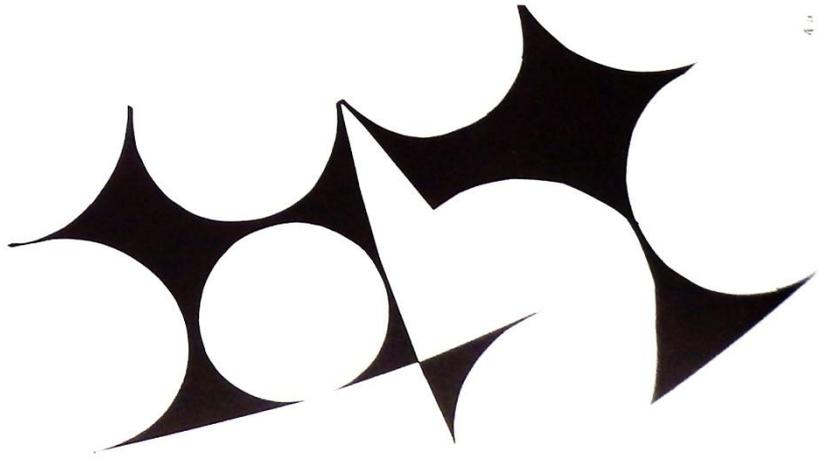
It may be placed outside the circle, or arranged as a mirror of the negative shape.



Nothing should be added or removed. Positive and negative should be in a relationship.



We experiment with two positive shapes until a new, tight form is developed. The two parts should be brought into a relationship with each other.



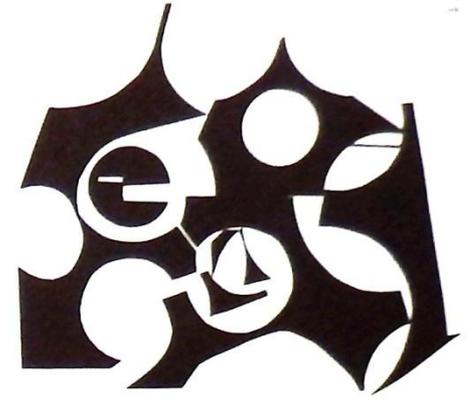
4.3

Ex 4 Now with the pieces left from the circle cutting use the external forms to arrange some designs.

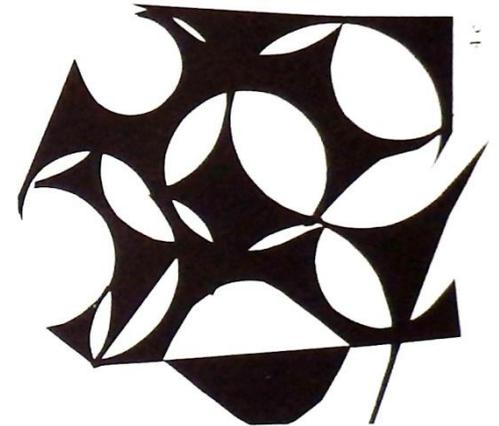
We give attention to the white negative shape we form.

Work with overlaps or without.

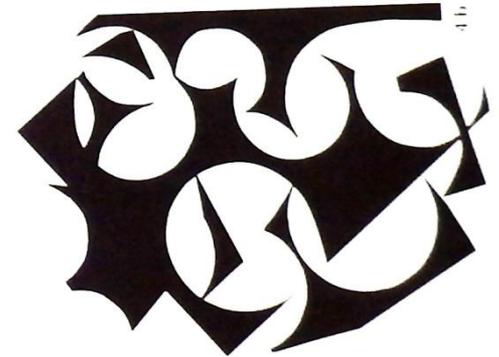
The diversity of forms and their relationships we use places a higher demand on our ability to organize and design.



4.3



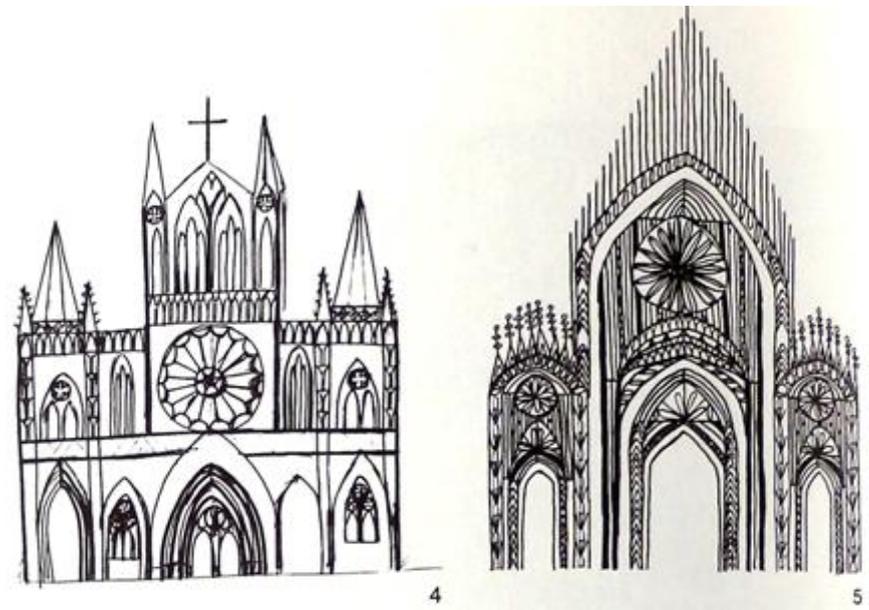
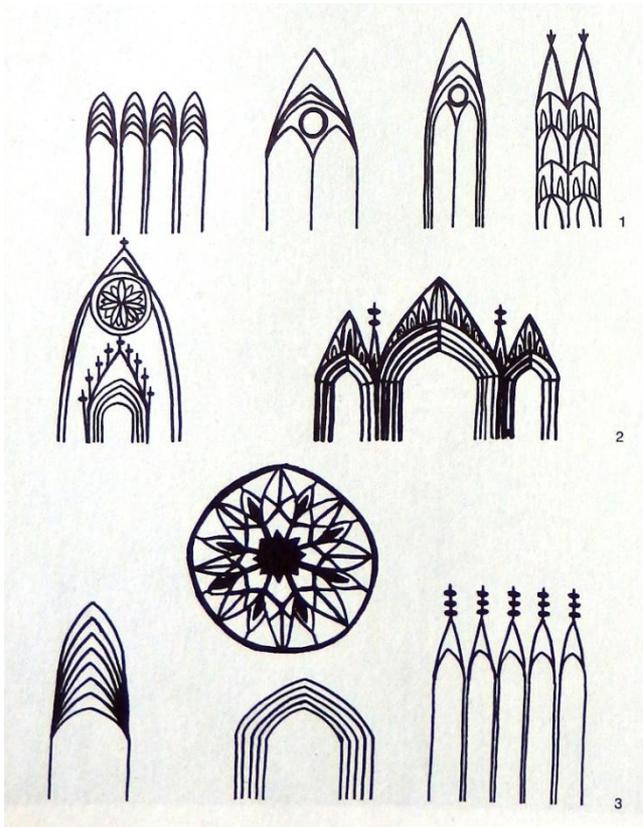
4.3



4.3

Gothic architecture has characteristic features.

- The prime emphasis is on the vertical (spiritual) direction.
- Symmetry, any element is precisely balanced.
- The pointed arch synonymous with the gothic style, but also structurally effective at spanning openings.
- Stained glass imagery often mounted in circles divided into even multiples like 8 or 12
- Decorative elements like stone tracery, canopies, finials, and niches are found repeated.

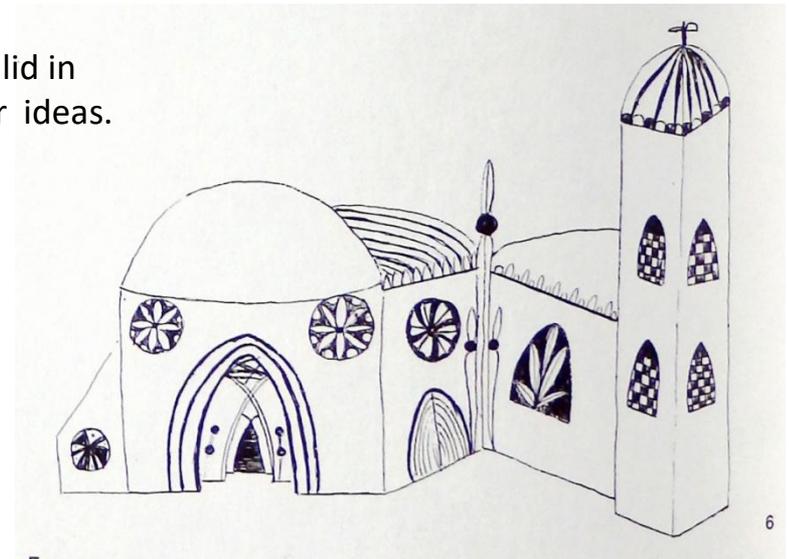
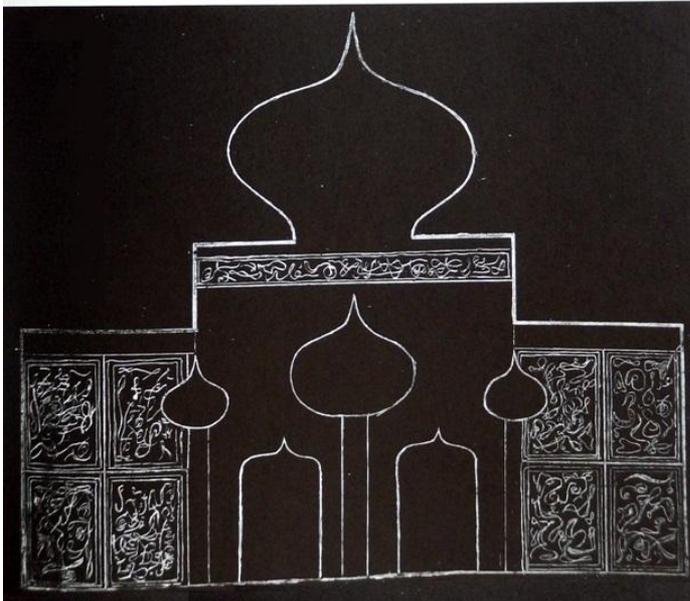
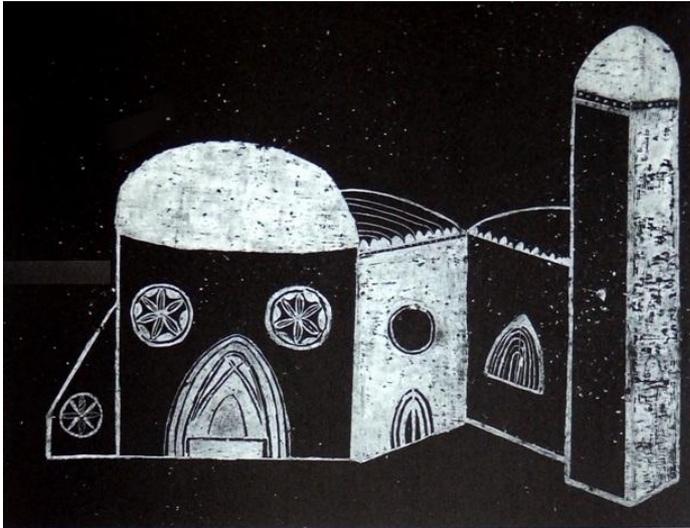


Ex 1 We are drawing a decorative Gothic cathedral facade. Using felt pen or ball point it is to be an imaginary design not a representation of an actual building.

Note that it is typically a symmetrical structure with a strong central axis. On this axis a large central portal, the rose window and a central tower.

They are flanked by smaller side portals, windows, niches, side towers and spires, which are often repeated in a rhythmic style.

The architectural design principle of unity through repetition is valid in any style, search Roman, Byzantine, Moorish, Islamic or Gothic for ideas.



Ex 2: Choose a particular style to depict a façade or the whole building. Aim to render a consistently conceived architectural style using controlled line work in ink.

Ex 3: On black paper using white crayon or 'chinagraph' pencil with care and sensitivity plan a balanced layout. Draw in the features and motifs. Some areas can have repeated drawn pattern or texture from application of waxy medium.

Whether you chose Romanesque or Moorish assess the sense of proportion, decorative unity and formal invention. Are they convincing?

