

Apple for the Teacher Industrial Arts

Created by Mindy Kirton
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Motivation

This project teaches real-world illustration skills that are still used in advertising, medical illustration, engineering, and the greeting card industry among others. It is one of the few remaining well-paying skills in art. Students will learn about the history of technical drawing. Using a Sharpie pen in place of a pen nib and ink well, they will use ink and pen illustration techniques that teach drawing, light, shadow, and weighted lines. A worksheet allows students to first practice shaded line and dot patterns. Then they apply what they learned by drawing an apple from a simple heart shape. Since Sharpie ink is permanent, as a later option, students can add watercolors of red and green.

Student Objectives

- Explore the art of industrial illustration.
- Introduce students to technique used in producing shaded line art illustrations.
- Demonstrate skill in use of tools and process.
- Make images using patterns of lines and dots to create achromatic value.

Historical and Cultural Connections

In fine art, the term 'pen and ink' denotes a drawing technique involving the use of black or other colored inks on paper with either a hollow reed or metal dip pen and ink bottle or a felt tip pen. In China, various sizes of brushes are usually used to create ink washes. Cut feathers have also been used. This traditional, versatile media has been used by artists since ancient times. It was believed that the first ink was developed in China around 3000 BC, but many cultures at the time used their own types of ink for sketches, finished drawings and ink and wash paintings.

Many different cultures have created ink drawings starting in the Egyptian culture (2000 BC) with story illustrations on papyrus with cut reeds or feather quills and in the Asian cultures with brushes on silk. The medium continued to flourish in the Asian cultures, mixing hand calligraphy in China, Japan and Korea with landscape and home-life illustrations. It came into general use in Chinese art during the Tang Dynasty (618-906) and later in Japan from 1338-1573.



During the Renaissance era in Europe, the *metal point pen* and ink well were employed to create drawings with fine lines and precise effects by artists such as Leonardo Da Vinci, Giovanni Bellini, Albrecht Durer and Vincent van Gogh. In later artistic periods and throughout the 1800's the pen and ink method was used mostly by draftsmen and architects rather than artists. Once book and newspaper reproduction evolved as modern printing techniques developed with the mimeograph (1890-1920) and Xerox machines (1950'-60's), pen and ink illustrations of objects for newspapers, advertisements and book illustrations became standard practice.

Medical, technical and engineering books throughout the mid 1900's were commonly illustrated with pen and ink drawings because they were sharp black and white images and easy to reproduce. Grocery stores employed full time artists to create images of their goods to sell in newspaper and home fliers. Most books prior to the 1990's were illustrated with pen and ink techniques.

Today, because of the easy availability of photography and computer illustration, the pen and ink drawing technique (especially with the traditional metal tip and ink well process) are back in the hands of fine artists, although many children's book illustrators still use these techniques which you can find in the Amelia Bedelia books, Dr. Seuss books and all of the Shel Silverstein's poetry books.

Modern day fine art pen and ink artists include Japanese artist Ikeda Mandabu, Chinese artist Hua Tunan, Canadian Artist Charlene Gozjoko, and British artist Ian Miller.

Vocabulary

Contrast: Difference between two or more elements (e.g., value, color, texture) in a composition; juxtaposition of dissimilar elements in a work of art; also, the degree of difference between the lightest and darkest parts of a picture.

Cross-hatching: To mark or shade with two or more intersecting series of parallel lines.

Hatching: Repeated strokes of an art tool producing groups of usually parallel lines that create values.

Ink well: A small container of ink.

Metal dip pen: A pen that consists of a metal tip with capillary channels mounted on a holder, made of wood or plastic.

Shading: A range of darkness is created by applying media in a pattern that is more dense for a darker shade areas and less densely for lighter areas. Variation in the density adds to the illusion of dimension on a flat surface.

Texture: The surface quality of materials, either actual (tactile) or implied (visual). It is one of the elements of art.

Value: Lightness or darkness of a hue or neutral color. It is one of the elements of art.

Supplies

Pencils, eraser, and sharpener

Black fine point Sharpie marker or other black felt tip marker

2 sheets of white cardstock 8 ½" X 11" (one for the project, one for worksheet)

1 sheet of white cardstock 8 ½" X 11" (for heart template, primary grades)

Drawing technique practice sheet

Apple resource images and heart template

Red and green watercolors/brush (optional)

Red or black construction paper for mounting (optional)

Pre-Prep: In-class instruction

- Print copies of apple resource images: One or two if for classroom instruction
 - Apple photo with lighting
- Print cardstock with AAYF label, worksheet and template: One per student for classroom instruction
 - AAYF label for project paper

Drawing technique practice sheet printed on cardstock (if available).

- Heart template printed on cardstock (for primary grades).
- Trim project cardstock to 8 ½" X 8 ½" square (optional for primary grades).

Pre-Prep and set-up: Student asynchronized work

- Pencils, eraser, and sharpener.
- Black fine point Sharpie marker or other black felt tip marker.
- Printed copies:
 - Project paper with AAYF label.
 - Drawing technique practice sheet.
 - Heart template for younger students to cut out.
- Access to artist's video on YouTube.

Artistic Process: Teacher introduction

- **Introduce** students to the history of pen and ink illustration (if not viewing artist's video).
- **Review** vocabulary words with students.
- **Discuss** with students the different pen and ink techniques used. These techniques are means of producing shaded line art illustrations for publication.
- **Show** students example of line and dot techniques. Explain they will practice both but use stippling in this project. Stippling is used more often in biological and medical illustration than hatching techniques, as there are no lines to interfere with actual contours.

Step-by-Step:

- 1 Students complete the AAYF project label and turn paper over, holding it horizontal.
2. Primary students cut out heart template.
3. **Start artist's video on YouTube:** Pause the video when more time is needed to complete a task.
4. Take out practice sheet when prompted. Begin doing the different line and dot techniques as directed in the video. (Note: If too difficult to complete all, have primary students practice only stippling).
 - Areas where there are more dots/lines: the image will be darker .
 - Where there are fewer dots/lines the image will be lighter.
 - Contrast between light and dark in the image is important.
 - Using lines to indicate direction, pattern, and shape can help the image look more 3D.
5. This should be done quickly to have time for the apple project.
6. Continue following the artist's video in drawing the apple on the project paper. Begin with a heart shape lightly drawn in the center of the paper. Primary students can use the heart template as a guide. (Note: Students should limit the size of their heart shape to a medium size apple on the paper so that they will have time to fill it in).
7. Watch video as the artist demonstrates shading techniques on a sphere and apple shapes. They are very similar. Look to see where there are dark areas and highlighted areas on the apple. Notice how shading gives the drawing depth.

8. Outline the apple drawing with dots using the Sharpie. Dots are easiest to control shading, but the more advanced students could try one of the other line techniques like cross-hatching.
9. Start making only a few dots in the white highlight areas and fill in the whole apple. Then start adding more dots to the next darker area and so on until getting to the shaded side of the apple.
10. Once the drawing has had time to dry (10 min recommended), use an eraser to remove the pencil drawing lines. Don't use the eraser too soon as the picture will smear!
11. To extend the project, use red, yellow or green watercolors to color over the ink drawing. The cardstock will handle a light wash of color, don't get the paper too wet. Remember that lighter color should be used in the light areas and more solid color in the dark areas. (Note: watercolors can only be used with a permanent ink marker).
12. As an option, the project can be mounted on black or red construction paper to give it a colored frame.

Project Notes:

- The pencil drawing needs to be done lightly on the paper so that it will be easier to erase later. If they press hard the lines will be too dark to erase completely.
- When using the marker to make dots do **not** pound the marker tip down harder than necessary. Light taps with the marker will work just fine. The Sharpies will keep their fine point longer if they aren't tapped hard on the papers.
- The apple in the drawing does not need to look real. The drawing will be much more effective if the image is drawn from what they know vs. what the real apple looks like. It is a common image that we all understand, so it doesn't need to be perfect.
- As an optional activity, the ink drawing (permanent ink only) can be colored with watercolors and mounted on construction paper.

Aesthetic Valuing

1. Were strong areas of contrast (lights and darks) made by varying the number of dots?
2. By using the stipple technique, does the apple illustration appear dimensional?
3. Was it enjoyable to complete the drawing using only dots?
4. How might the image of the apple change if color is added?

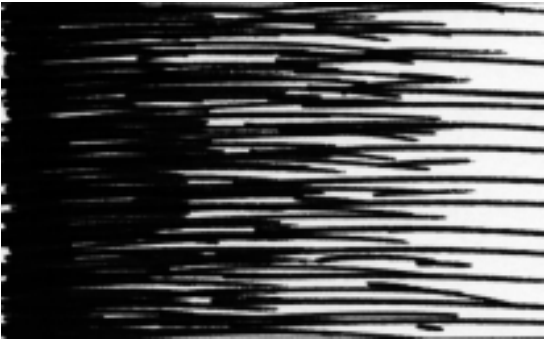
About Mindy Kirton, Presenting Artist

Mindy Kirton has been drawing and painting from a very young age and loves color and the creative process. She graduated with a degree in Graphic Design and Advertising from Utah State University and currently runs her own freelance design business. She has lived in California for 7 years and for most of that she's volunteered as the project manager for the Art to Grow On program in San Pedro. She loves teaching art to students and watching as they create something beautiful.

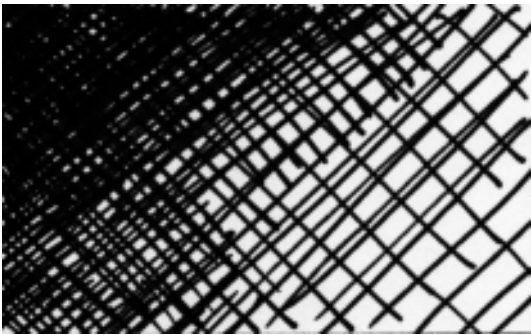
Art At Your Fingertips is a Palos Verdes Art Center school-based outreach program in partnership with the Palos Verdes Unified School District and the Palos Verdes Library District. Founded in 1976, this volunteer program annually brings quality visual arts education to almost 7,000 transitional kindergarten through fifth grade students at public and private schools on the Palos Verdes Peninsula as well as schools and organizations beyond the Peninsula.

We thank PTA, PTO, and Booster Club for their support.

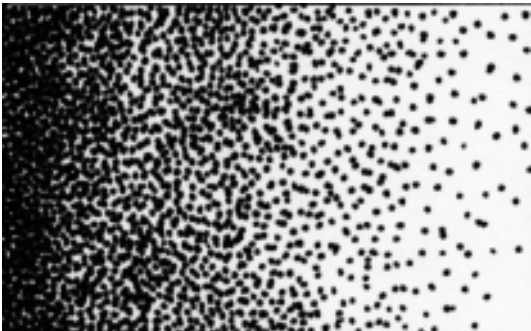
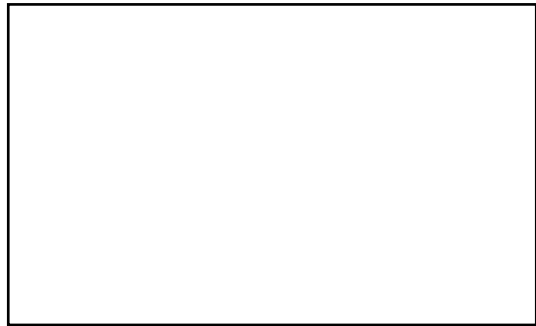
Pen and Ink Drawing Practice Sheet



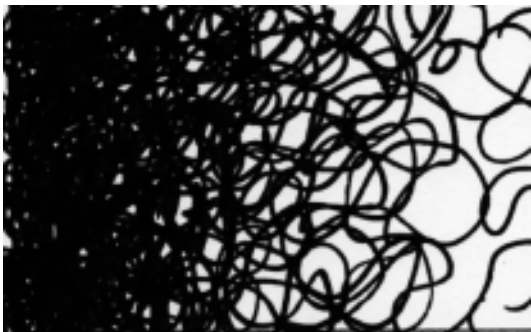
Lines



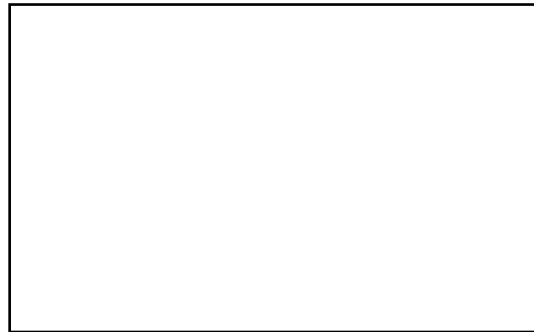
Cross-hatching



Stippling/Dots



Squiggles



An Apple for the Teacher:

Explore and learn more about Pen and Ink techniques@ the Palos Verdes Library District

Adult Section

741.26 GOODMAN **Sharpie® art workshop**

By Timothy Goodman

A fun, hands-on creative workbook for creating art with Sharpie markers.

741.26 LOHAN **Pen & ink techniques**

By Frank Lohen

Easy-to-follow guide that covers everything from the basic tools and materials ... and much more!

Young Readers Section:

Try a variety of techniques... or check out books with amazing pen and ink illustrations!

726.6 **MACAULAY Building the book Cathedral**

By David Macaulay

See how a Caldecott winner created his first book using the pen and ink technique.

741.2 JOHNSON **How to draw**

By Clare Johnson

A basic guide to drawing that is educational, and fun!

751.4 PEOT **Inkblot : drip, splat, and squish your way to creativity**

By Margaret Peot

Try different ways to use ink by playing around with inkblots!

J Picture Book **My pen**

By Christopher Myers

'My pen rides dinosaurs and hides an elephant in a teacup. What can your pen do?' So begins Myers' tale of how to overcome adversity using only what you have available.

J Folk Tale Greece **Loukas and the game of chance**

By Anthony L Manna

A reimagined Greek tale with dramatic and evocative pen and ink drawings in a haunting story.

E-Books (Download on Hoopla):

How to Draw Sharpie Art

By Alice Mazurkiewicz

Try these cool tutorials on all the quick and simple things kids can use a Sharpie Marker on.

Explore the Web:

Try another Pen and Ink technique at the Children's Discovery Museum of San Jose

Translating Texture

<https://www.cdm.org/virtual-museum-translating-texture/>

Library services are available at all branches! Place holds, check out Chromebooks and hotspots, use our mobile printing service and more! Interior access is still unavailable until further notice. Check out our website at www.pvld.org for updates and to access our online services.