

Sam & Samantha



Brenda Hoddinott

D05 BEGINNER: SQUIRKLING

In this project, you use curved lines to outline a cartoon child, and then make the hair curly with squirkles. Most of the illustrated steps are the same for drawing either Sam or Samantha; hence you can draw two children or only one.

This lesson is divided into the following two sections:

- ✿ **SKETCHING PROPORTIONS:** You use curved lines and an HB pencil to outline the shapes of the head, ears, and facial features.
- ✿ **SQUIRKLING GRADUATED VALUES:** You use squirkles to add a full range of graduated values to the ears, hair, and face. As you work, you will also darken the various outlines.

Suggested supplies include 2H, HB, 2B, and 4B pencils, vinyl and kneaded erasers, a pencil sharpener, a sandpaper block, and good quality white drawing paper.

7 PAGES - 15 ILLUSTRATIONS

This lesson is recommended for artists of all ages and skill levels. The curriculum of this lesson can be easily implemented into instructional programs for home schooling, academic and recreational learning environments.

Published by Hoddinott Fine Art Publishers, Halifax, NS, Canada – 2002 (Revised 2007)



SKETCHING PROPORTIONS

In this section, you use curved lines and an HB pencil to outline the shapes of the head, ears, and facial features. Use your sketchbook vertically for this project.

1) Draw the lower half of the child's head.

If a U-shape had a tiny chin and chubby cheeks it would look exactly like the shape of this section of the child's head.

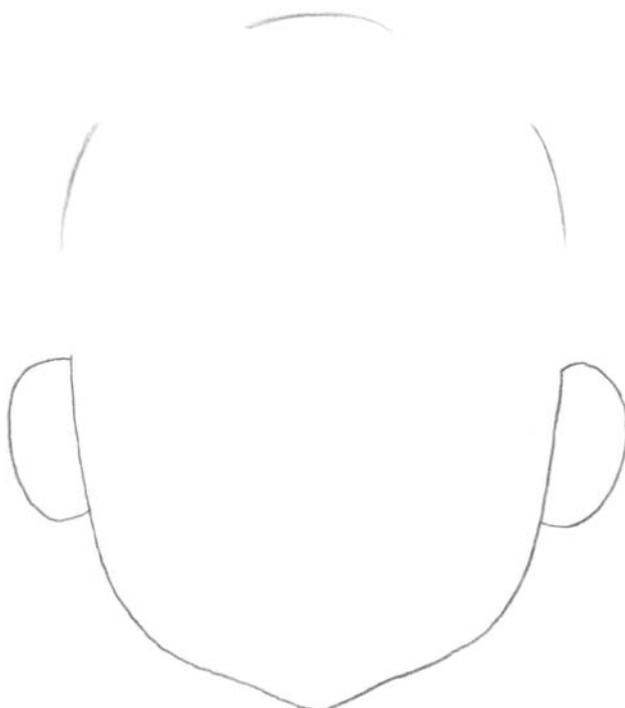
Note that the chin is just a little extension on the bottom of the U-shape.

2) Add a slightly curved line to mark the location of the top of the head.

Make sure you leave room above this line to later draw the hair.

3) Sketch two more curved lines to mark the locations of the sides of the upper section of the head.

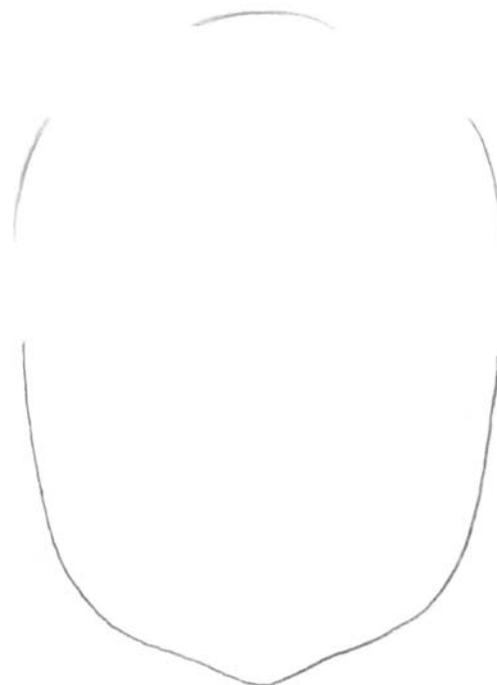
Figure 502



Curved lines are created when a straight line curves (or bends). Curved lines can be drawn thick or thin.

Shape refers to the outward outline of a form. Basic shapes include circles, squares and triangles.

Figure 501



4) Draw the two ears.

Little kids often seem to have big ears because their faces are proportionately smaller than those of adults. The ears are below the halfway point between the top of the head and the chin. Be careful not to draw them too high.

The tops of the ears are slightly higher than the horizontal location of the eyes. The bottoms of the ears are a little below where you will draw the bottom of the nose.

5) Outline two small circles as the eyes.

Refer to Figures 503 and 504. The tops of the eyes are slightly lower than the tops of the ears. In addition, there's lots of space between the outer section of each eye and the side of the face.

6) Draw two tiny circles (highlights) in the eyes.

A *highlight* is the brightest area of an object where light bounces off its surface (such as the surface of an eye).

Pretend a light is shining from the upper right and in front of the child. Hence, the highlights need to be on the right, closer to the light.

7) Draw an oval as the nose.

Figure 504

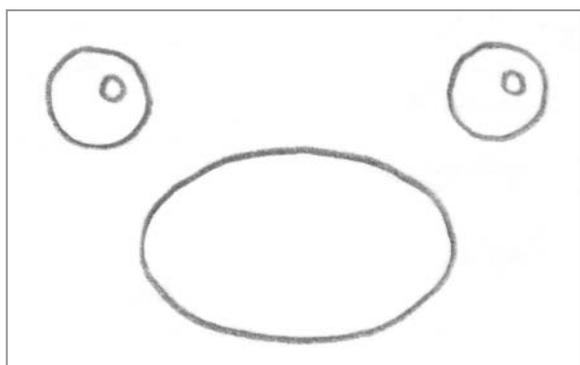
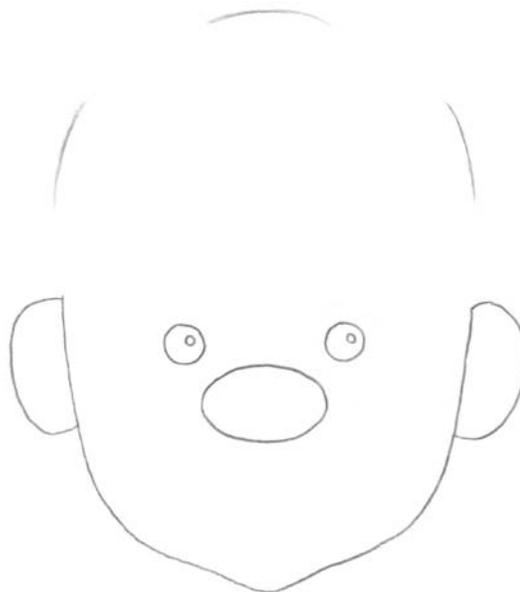


Figure 506



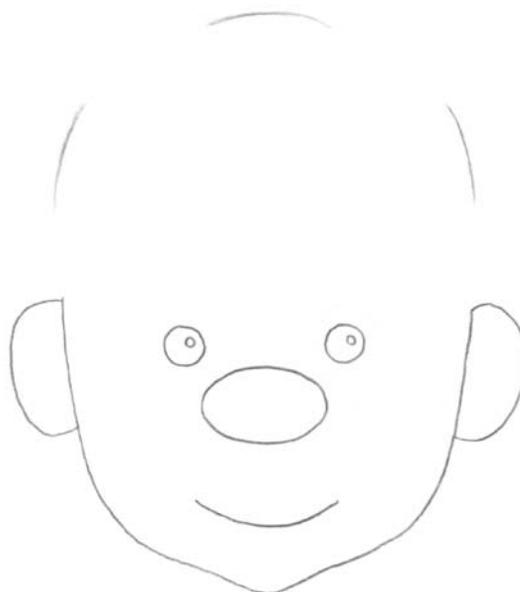
Figure 503



8) Add a curved line as the mouth.

The mouth is closer to the chin than the nose.

Figure 505



9) Add a border of squirkles around the perimeter of the hair.

Keep the lines very light by pressing gently with your pencil. If you wish, you can erase the three curved lines that marked the location of the skull.

SQUIRKLING GRADUATED VALUES

In this section, you use squirkles to add a full range of graduated values to the ears, hair, and face. As you work, you will also darken the various outlines.

10) Use an HB pencil to add light values.

Press gently on your pencil for the light values of the face and ears. Use more pressure to make darker shading for the hair.

Squirkling is an easy method of shading, in which randomly drawn curved lines (called *squirkles*) combine squiggles and scribbles with circles to create values.

Graduated values, also called *graduated shading* or a *graduation*, is a continuous progression of values, from dark to light or light to dark.

Figure 507



Figure 508

11) Add medium and dark values to the ears and nose.

Use an HB for the medium values and a 2B for the dark. Refer to Figures 508 and 509.

Remember, the left side of the child's head is farther away from the light. Hence, the overall shading on the left side of the drawing needs to be darker than on the right.

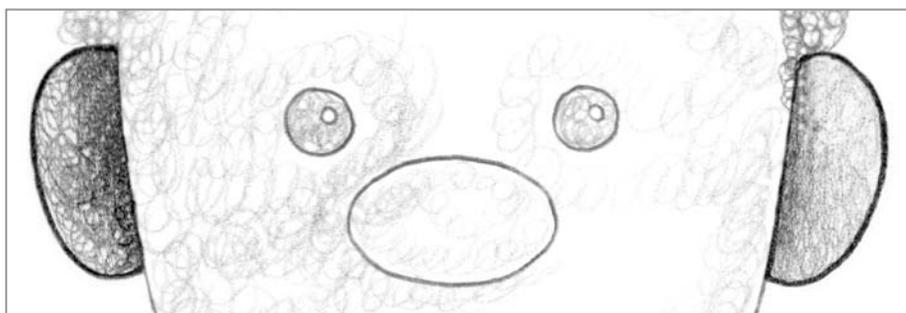


Figure 509

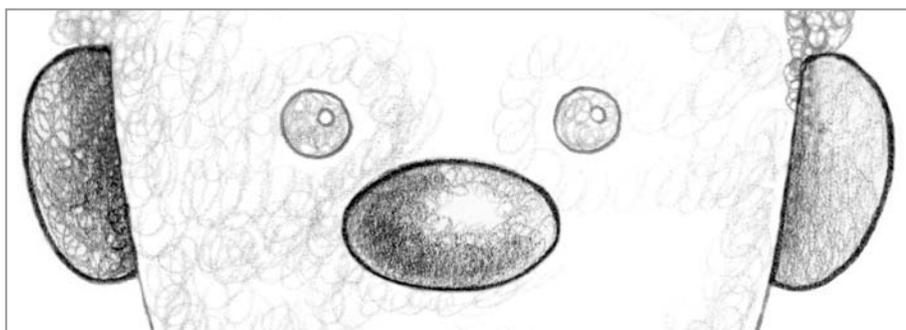
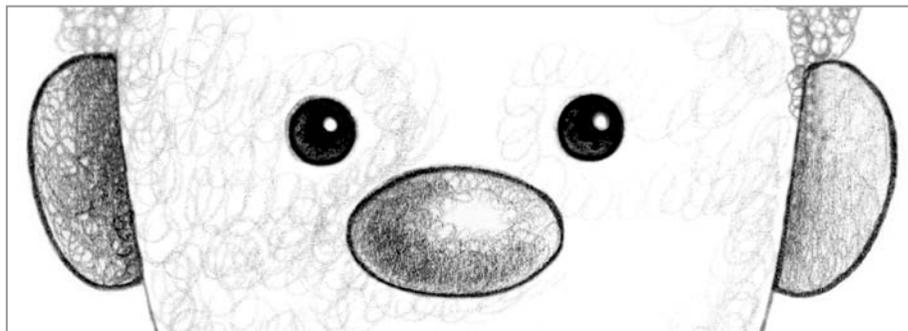


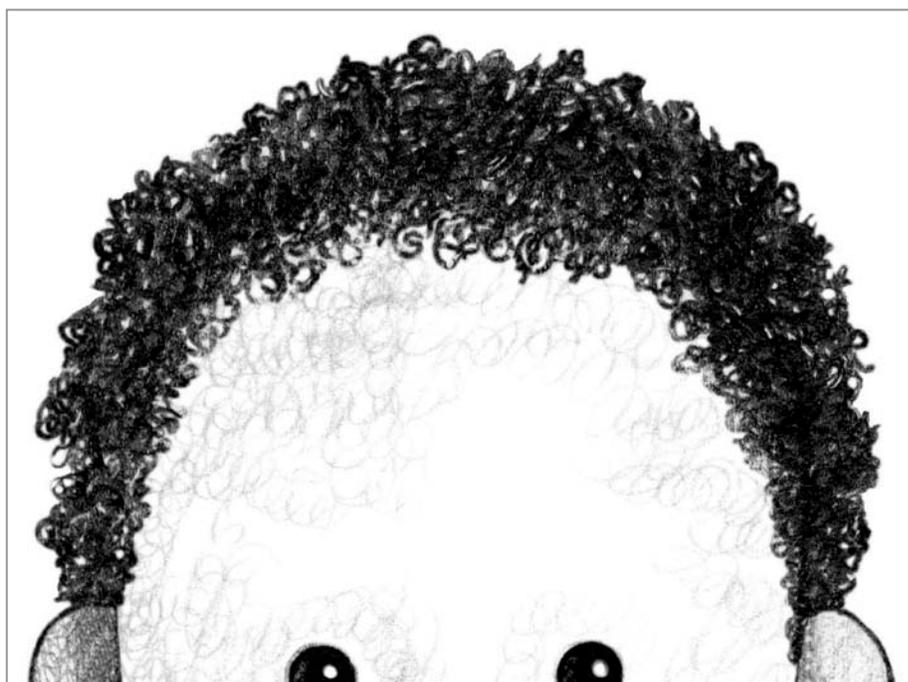
Figure 510



- 12) **Use a 4B pencil to add shading to the eyes.**

Highlights create the illusion that eyes are shiny; hence, they are left white.

Figure 511



- 13) **Use a 4B pencil to add shading to the hair.**

Note the little sections that extend outside the hair on the top of his head and along his forehead. Also, lots of light values are showing through. Therefore, it looks like curly hair and not a hat.

Figure 512

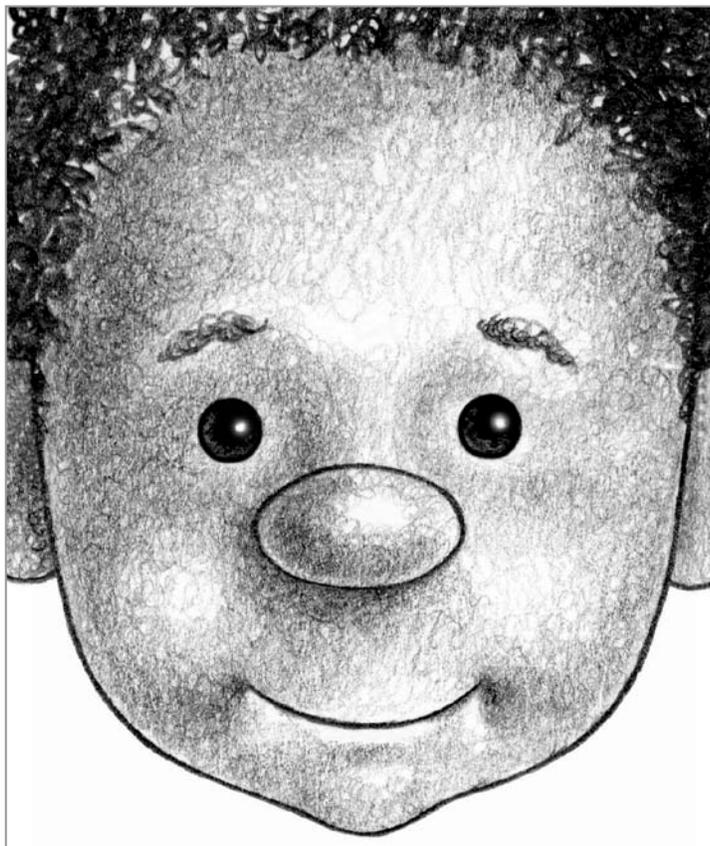


- 14) **Add shading to his forehead.**

Use the same techniques used for his ears and nose.

- 15) **Add his eyebrows with a 4B pencil.**

Figure 513



16) Complete the shading for the lower half of the face.

Now Sam is complete!

Figure 514

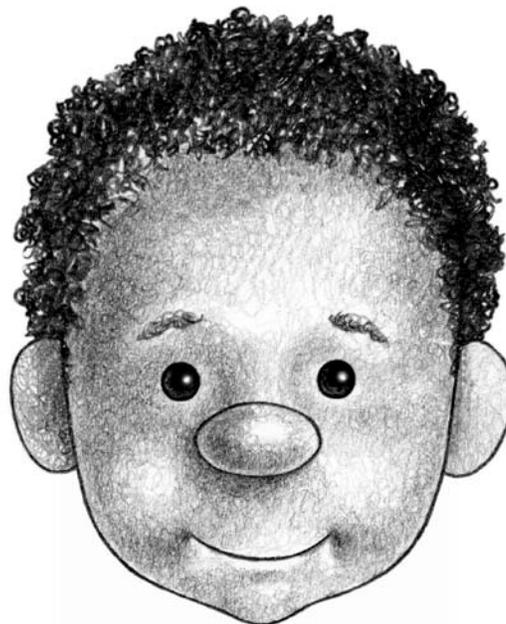


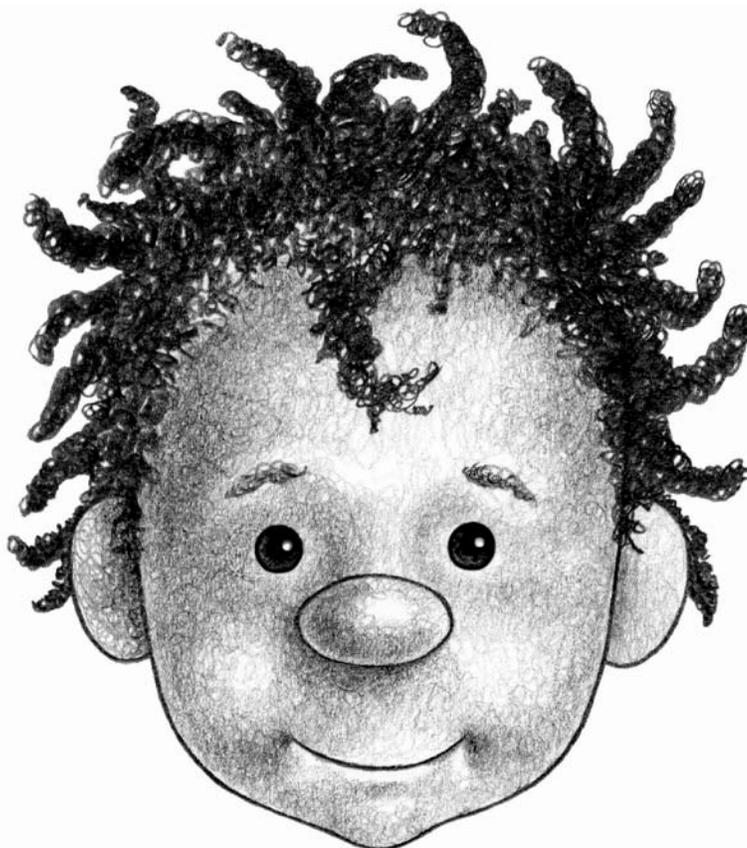
Figure 515

To draw Samantha simply follow steps 1 to 16 again and add some longer curls (You may think of them as braids or ringlets). Or, you may simply prefer to add longer curls to Sam's hair to have him look like Samantha.

CHALLENGE

Draw another set of twins (or even triplets) with completely different hair styles and faces. Use the same shading techniques as in this project.

Be creative! For example, you may want to give the boy long hair and the girl short hair. Have fun; you can even try drawing the eyes, nose, and mouth of each child totally different from one another.



Brenda Hoddinott

As a self-educated teacher, visual artist, portraitist, forensic artist, and illustrator, Brenda utilizes diverse art media including graphite, technical pen, colored pencil, chalk pastel, charcoal, conté crayon, and oil paints.

My philosophy on teaching art is to focus primarily on the enjoyment aspects while gently introducing the technical and academic. Hence, in creating a passion for the subject matter, the quest for knowledge also becomes enjoyable.

Brenda Hoddinott

Biography

Born in St. John's, Newfoundland, Brenda grew up in the small town of Corner Brook. She developed strong technical competencies with a personal commitment to self directed learning, and the aid of assorted "Learn to Draw" books. During Brenda's twenty-five year career as a self-educated civilian forensic artist, numerous criminal investigation departments have employed Brenda's skills, including Royal Canadian Mounted Police and municipal police departments. In 1992, Brenda was honored with a commendation from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and in 1994, she was awarded a Certificate of Membership from "Forensic Artists International".

Her home-based art career included graphic design, and teaching recreational drawing and painting classes. As supervisor of her community's recreational art department, Brenda hired and trained teachers, and designed curriculum for several children's art programs. In 1998, Brenda chose to end her eighteen-year career as an art educator in order to devote more time to writing, drawing, painting, and developing her websites.

Drawspace <http://www.drawspace.com> incorporates her unique style and innovative approach to curriculum development. This site offers downloadable and printable drawing classes for students of all abilities from the age of eight through adult. Students of all ages, levels and abilities have praised the simple step-by-step instructional approach. This site is respected as a resource for fine art educators, home schooling programs, and educational facilities throughout the world.

Learn-to-draw books

Drawing for Dummies: Wiley Publishing, Inc., New, York, NY, this 336 page book is available on various websites and in major bookstores internationally.

The Complete Idiot's Guide to Drawing People: Winner of the Alpha-Penguin Book of the Year Award 2004, Alpha - Pearson Education – Macmillan, Indianapolis, IN, this 360 page book is available on various websites and in major bookstores internationally.