

WHAT TO

HOW TO



DRAW *and*

DRAW IT

BY E. G. LUTZ



READING ROOM

J741

Lutz

What to draw and how to draw it.

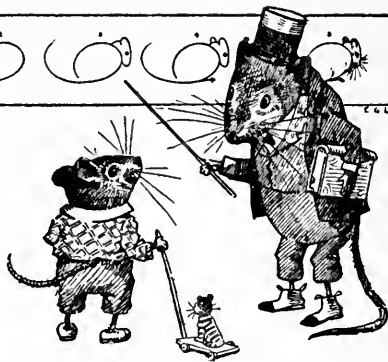
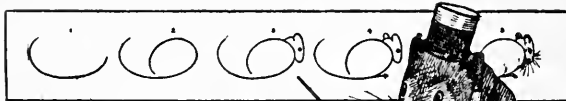
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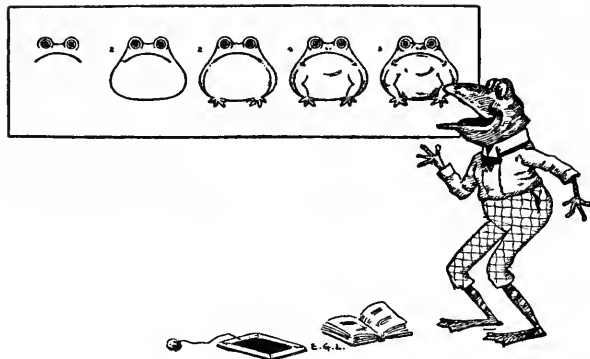
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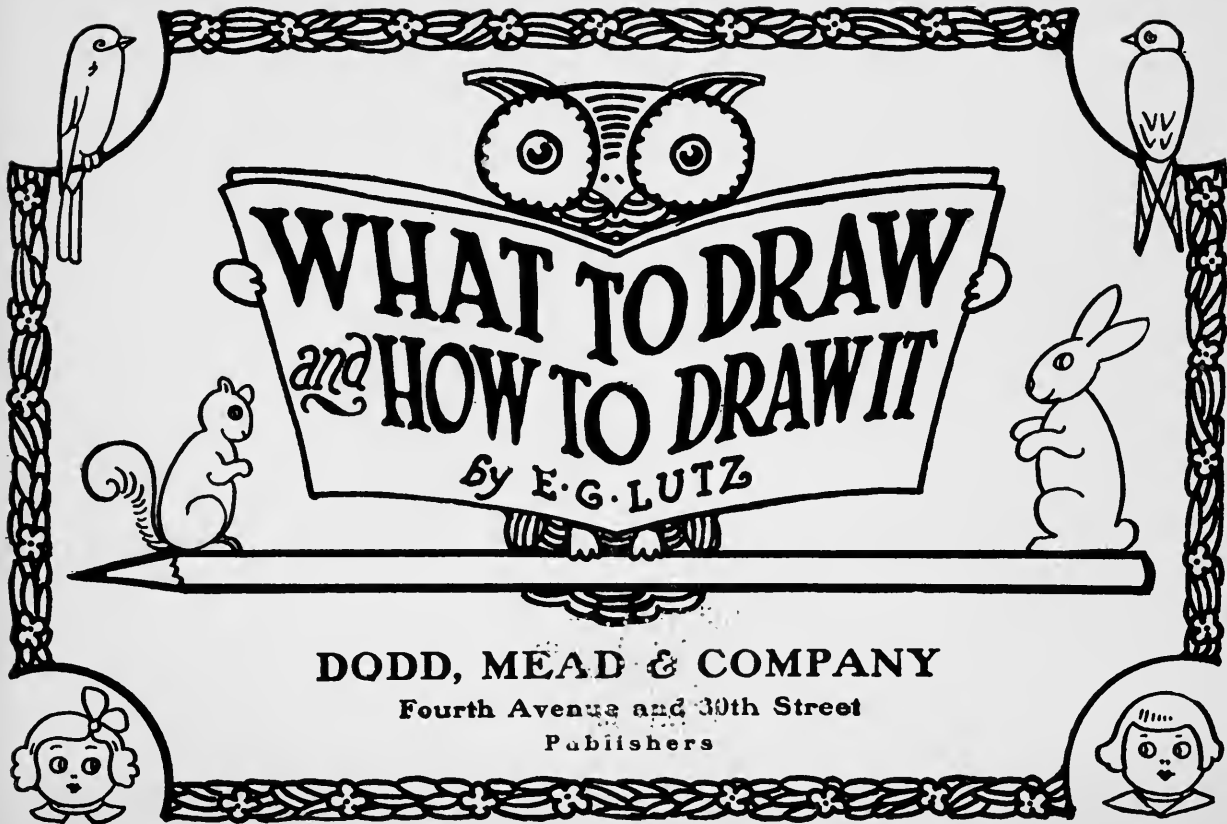
THE CENTRAL CHILDREN'S POLICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOUNDED 1908
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019

J7-11-2

10/







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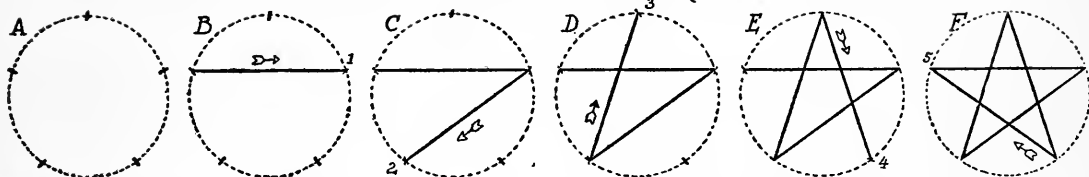
PROPERTY OF THE
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INSTRUCTIONS

In drawing from this book, copy the last diagram, or finished picture, of the particular series before you.

The other diagrams—beginning with number one, then number two, and so on—show how to go on with your drawing. They give the order in which to make the various strokes of the pencil that together form the completed picture. The dotted lines indicate where light lines are drawn that help in construction—that is; getting proportions correctly, outlining the general form, or marking details in their proper places. Do not press hard on the pencil in making these construction lines, then they can be erased afterwards.

Use pencil compasses for the circles, or mark them off with buttons or disks.

To Draw a Five-Pointed Star



MARK 5 POINTS
AT EQUAL DISTANCES
ON A CIRCLE

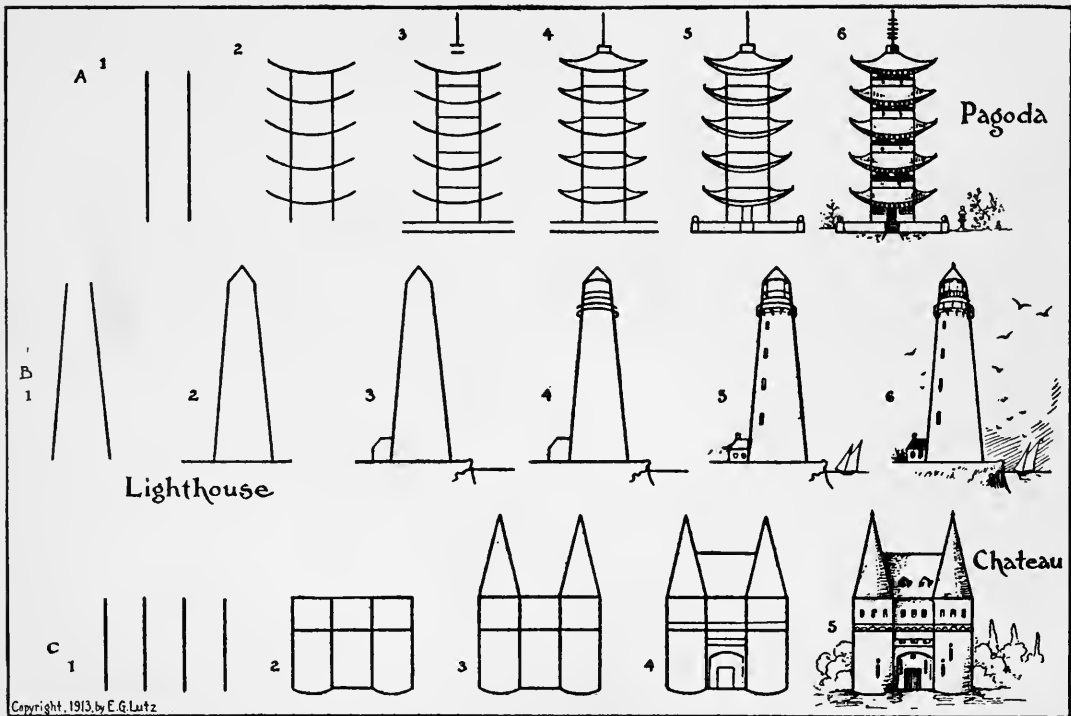
DRAW THIS
LINE FROM
LEFT TO RIGHT

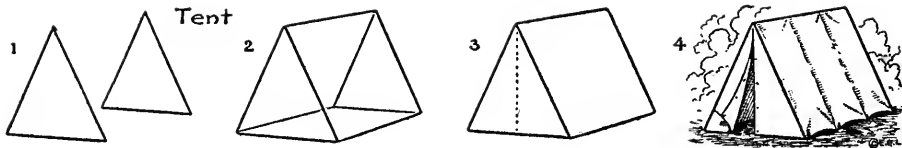
THE NEXT
IN THIS
WAY

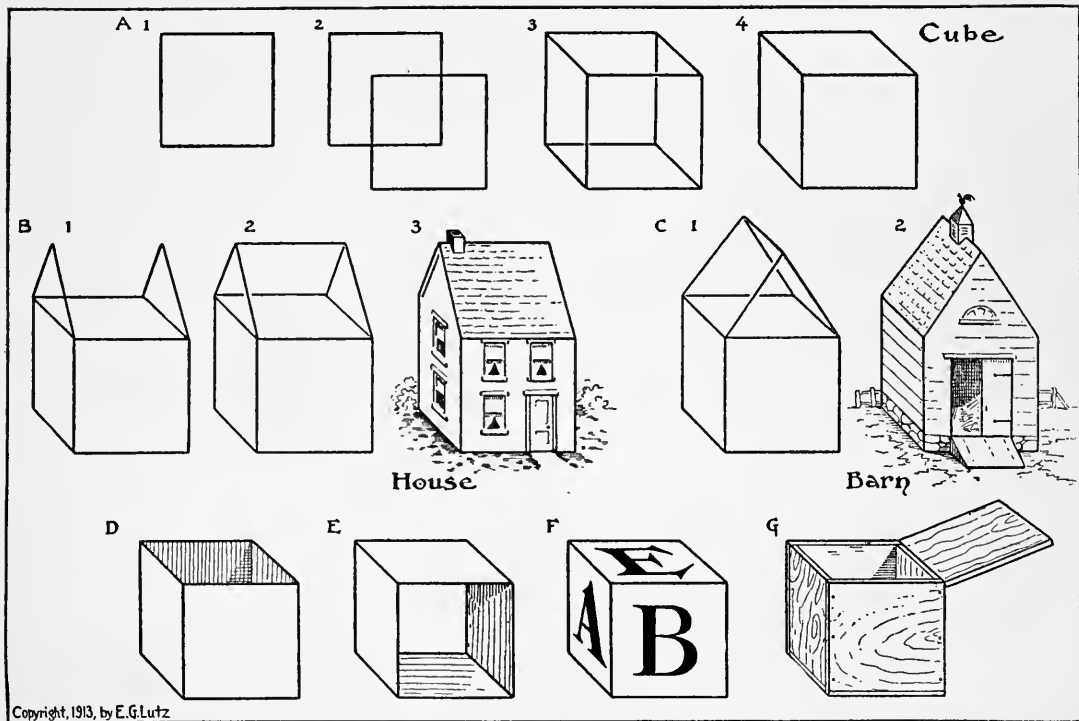
AND SO ON TO THE LAST

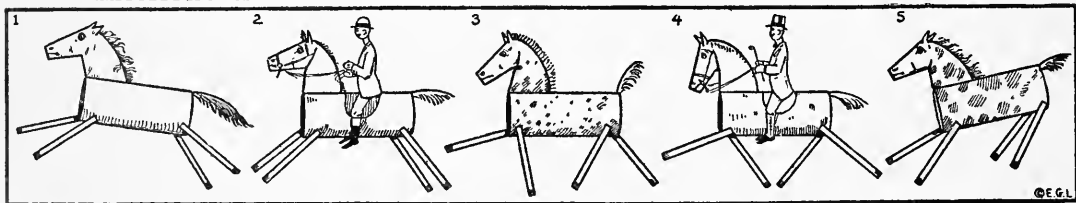
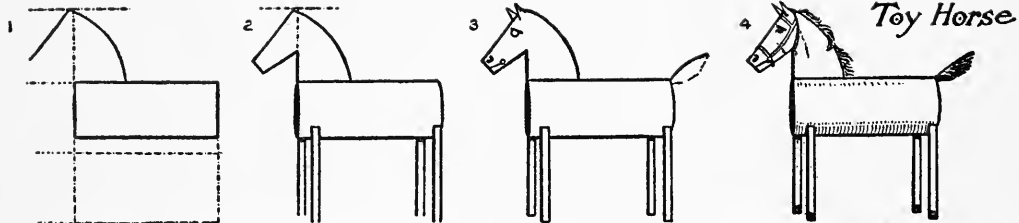
WITH PRACTISE THE AID OF CIRCLE
AND POINTS WILL NOT BE NEEDED

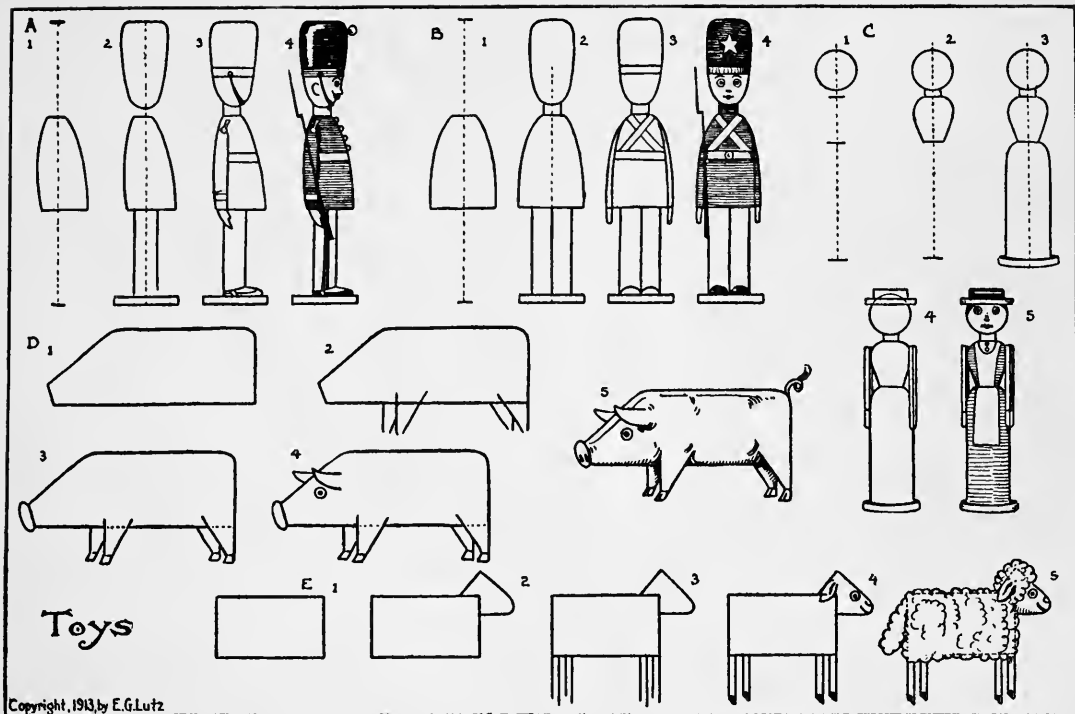
E.G.L.



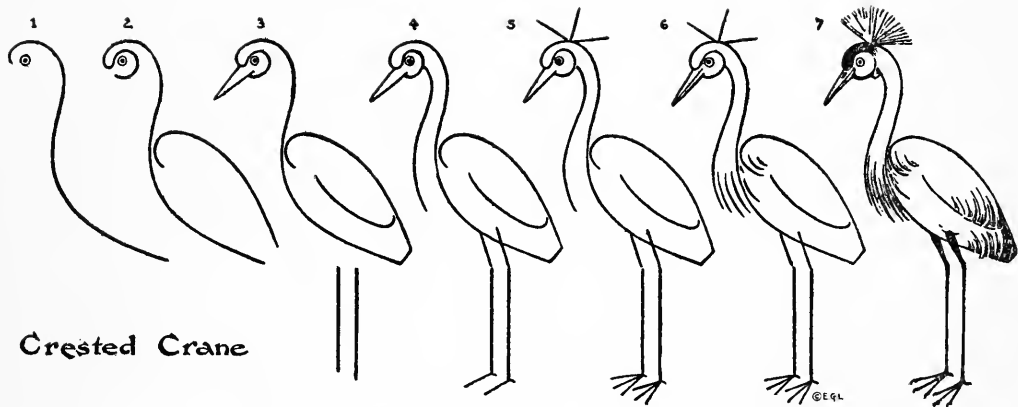




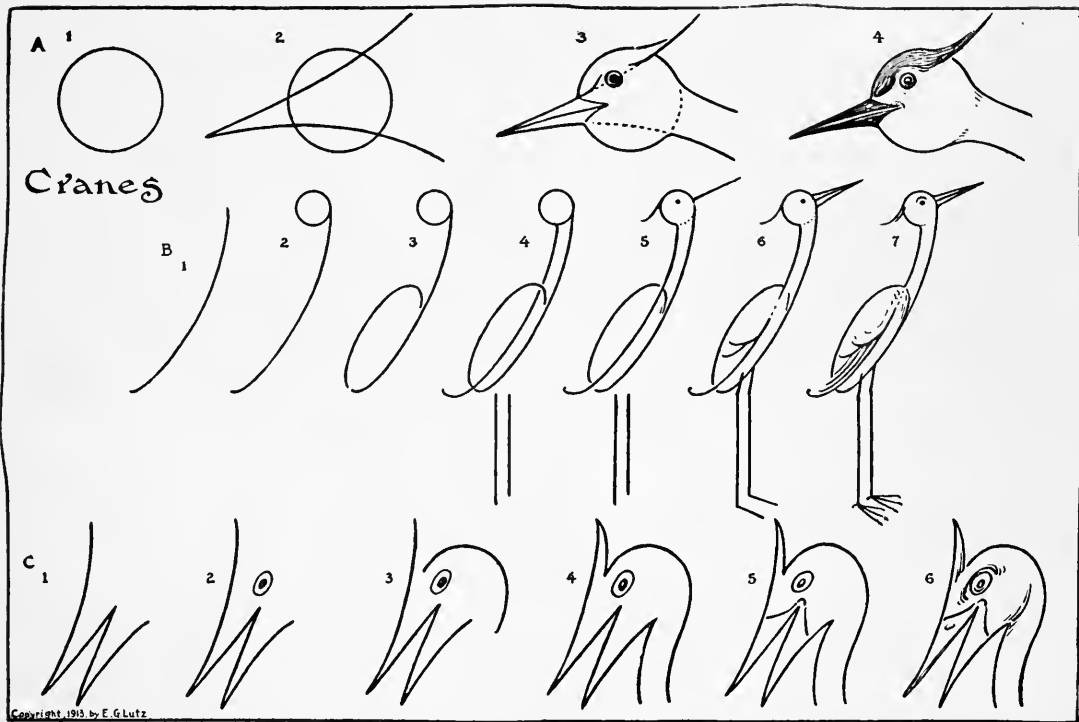




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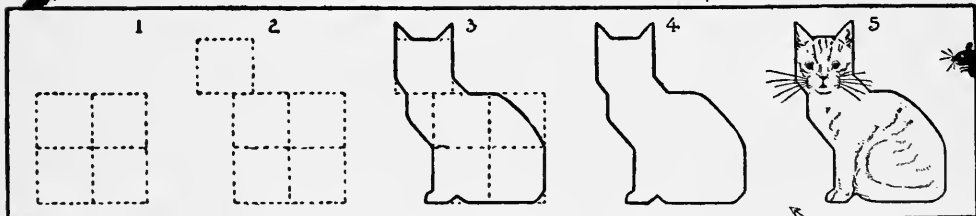


Crested Crane

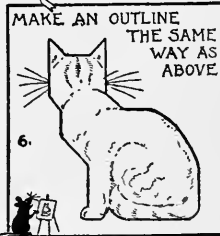
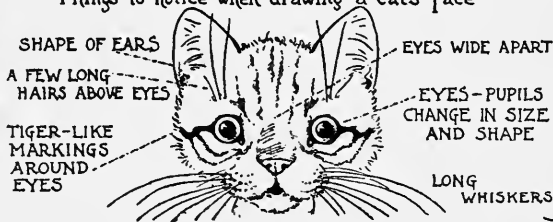




Cat



Things to notice when drawing a cat's face



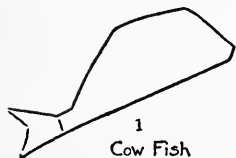


Mice

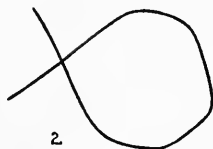


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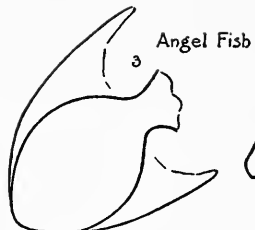
CURIOUS FISHES



1
Cow Fish



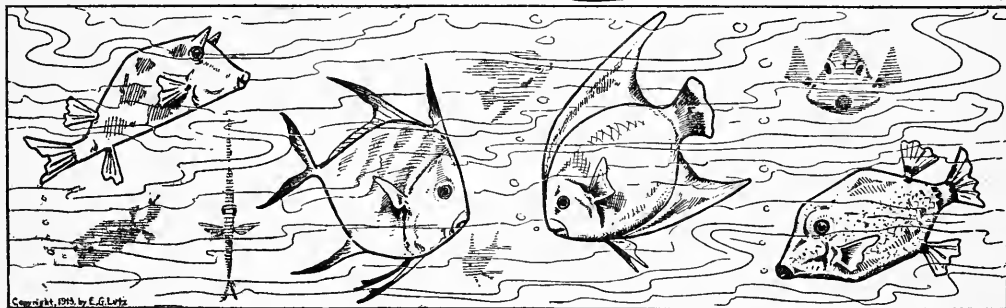
2
Moon Fish



3
Angel Fish

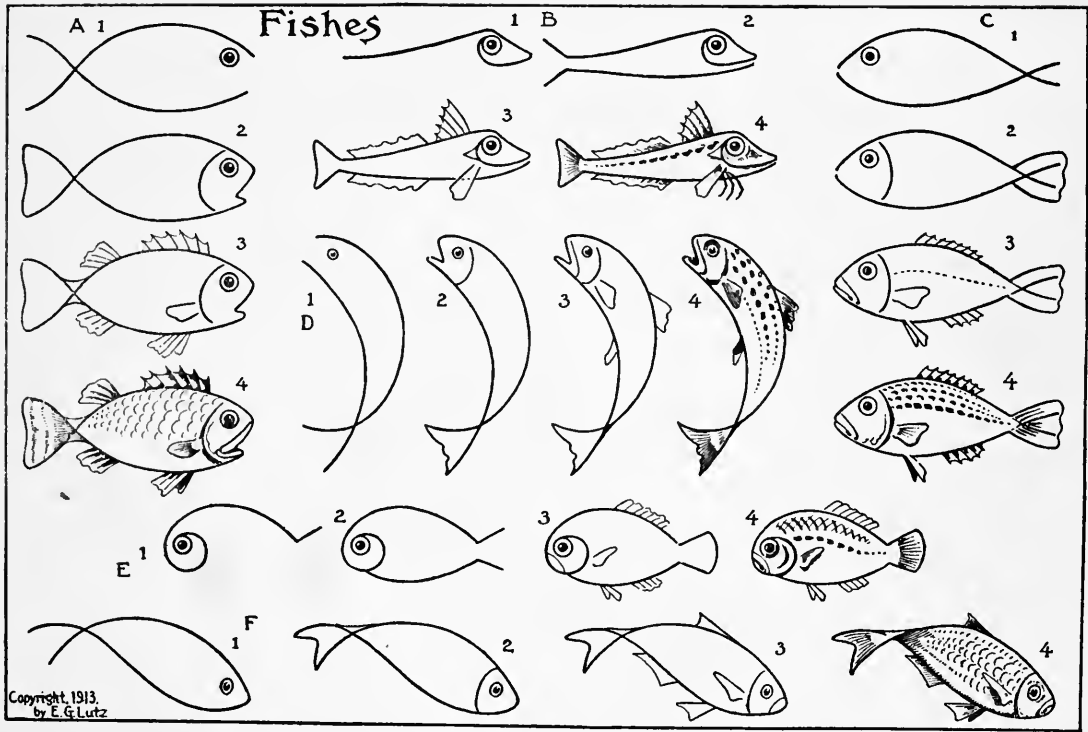


4
Trunk Fish



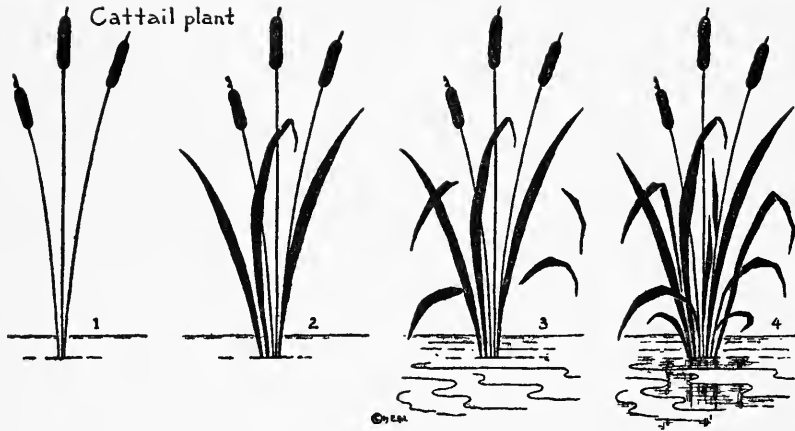
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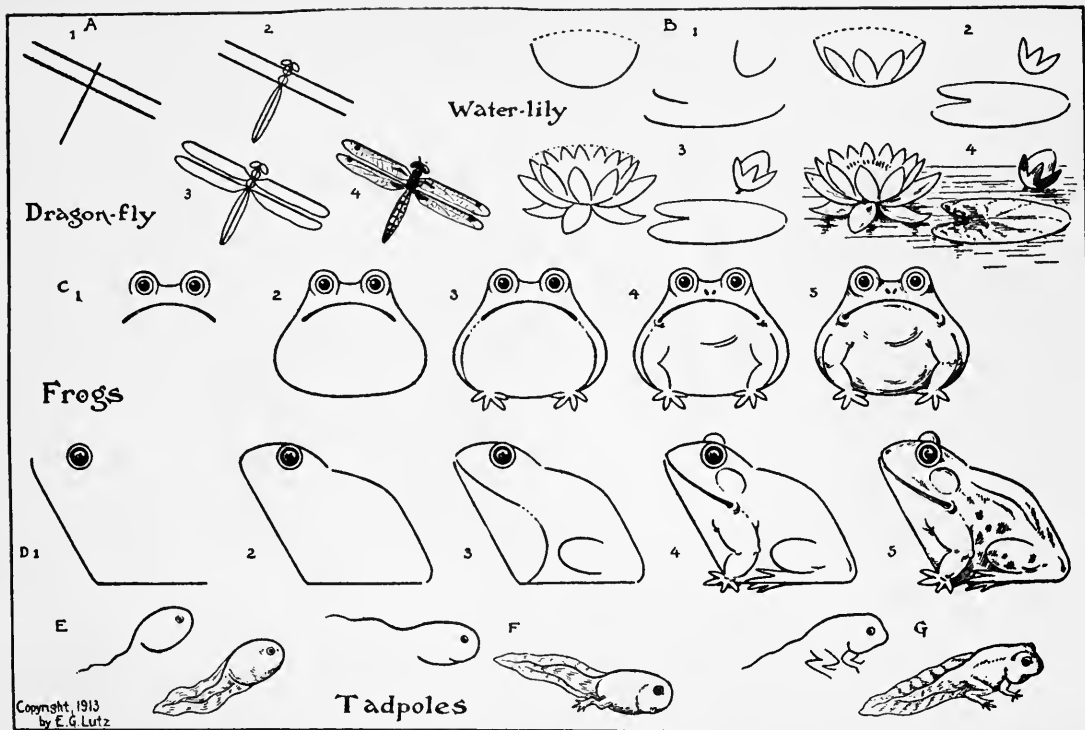
Fishes

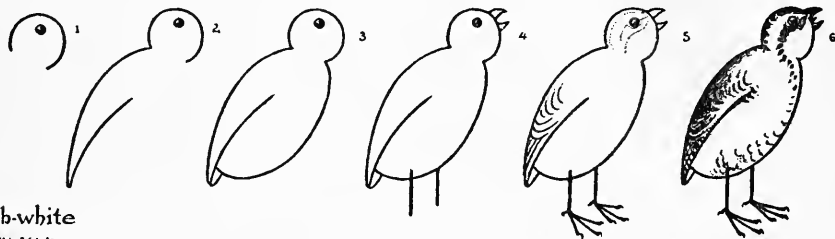
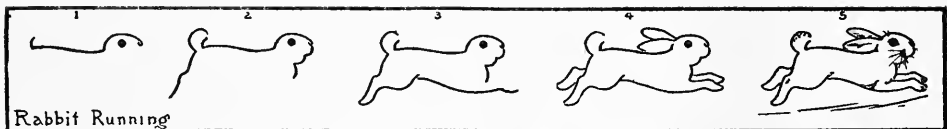


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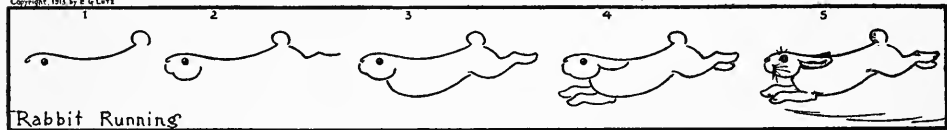
Cattail plant

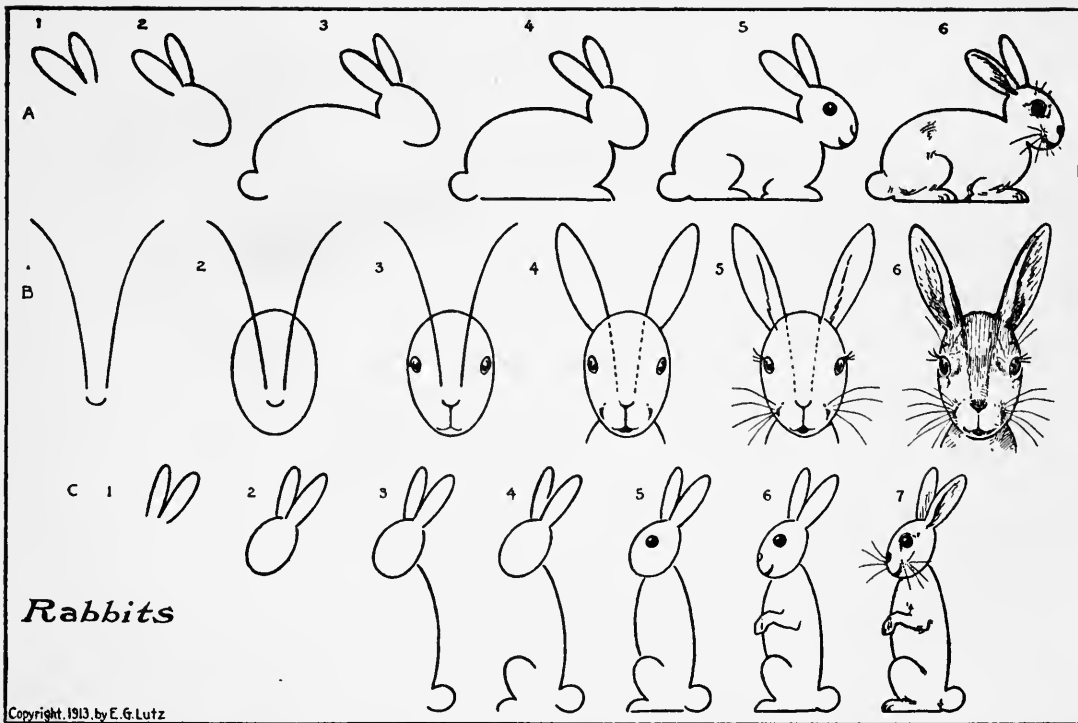


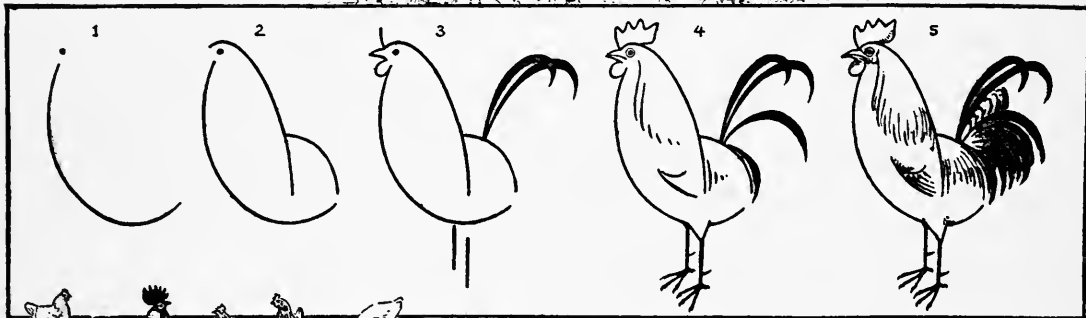


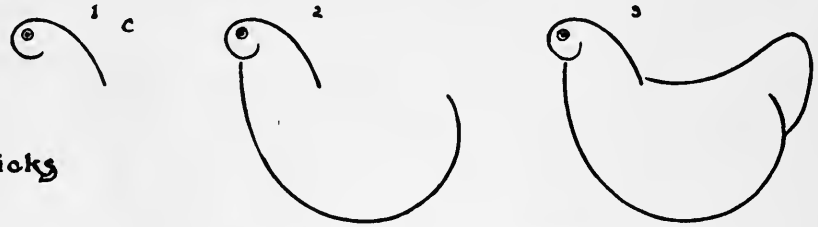
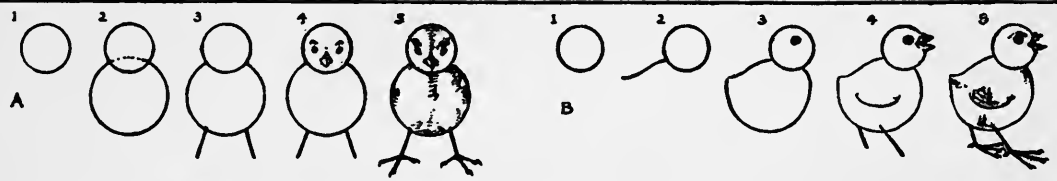


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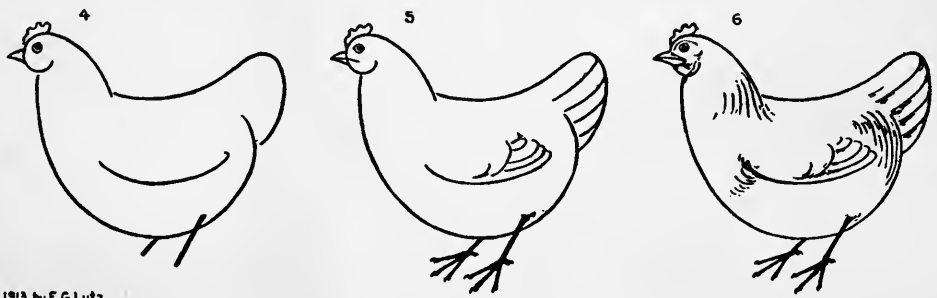




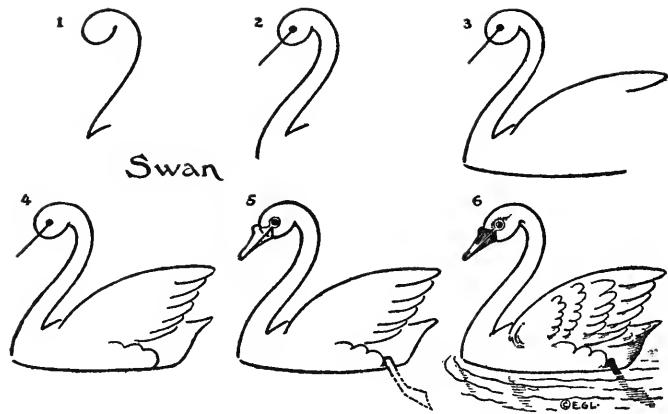


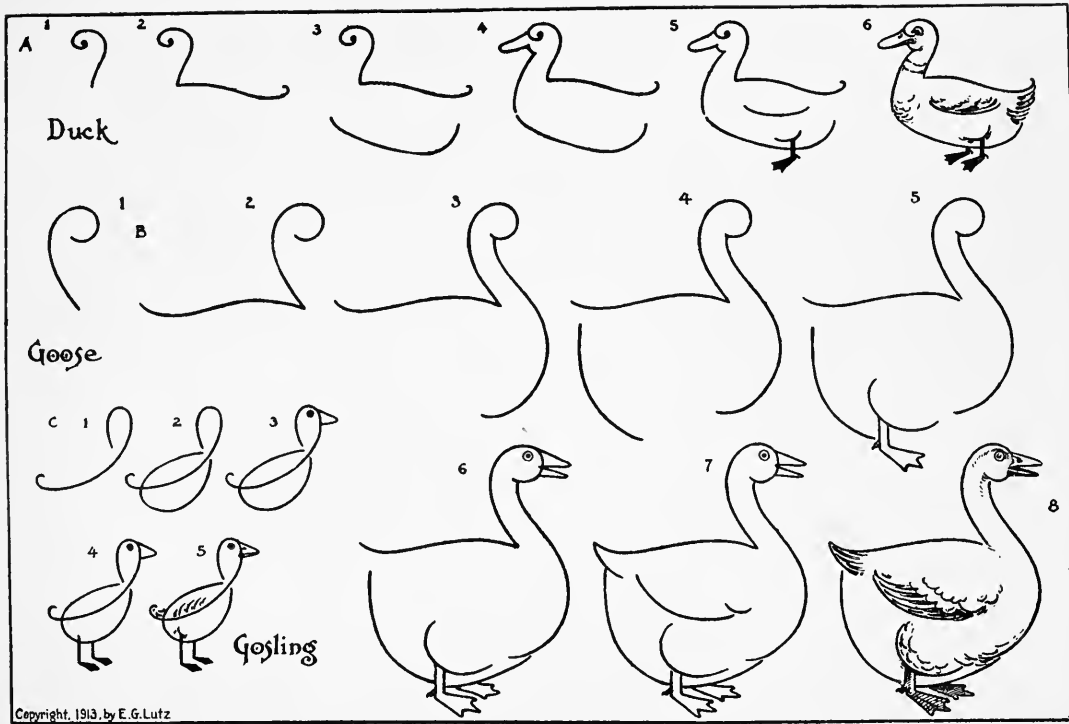


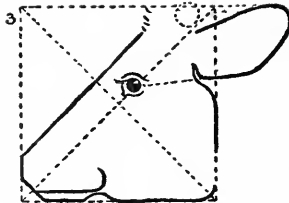
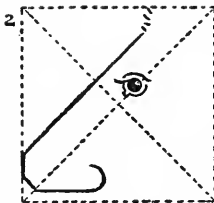
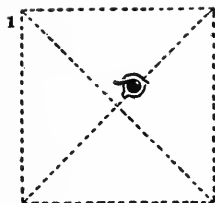
Hen and Chicks



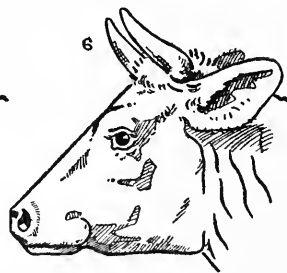
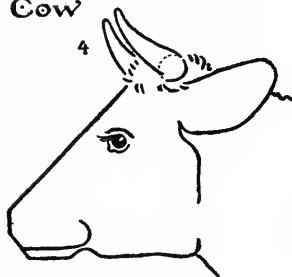
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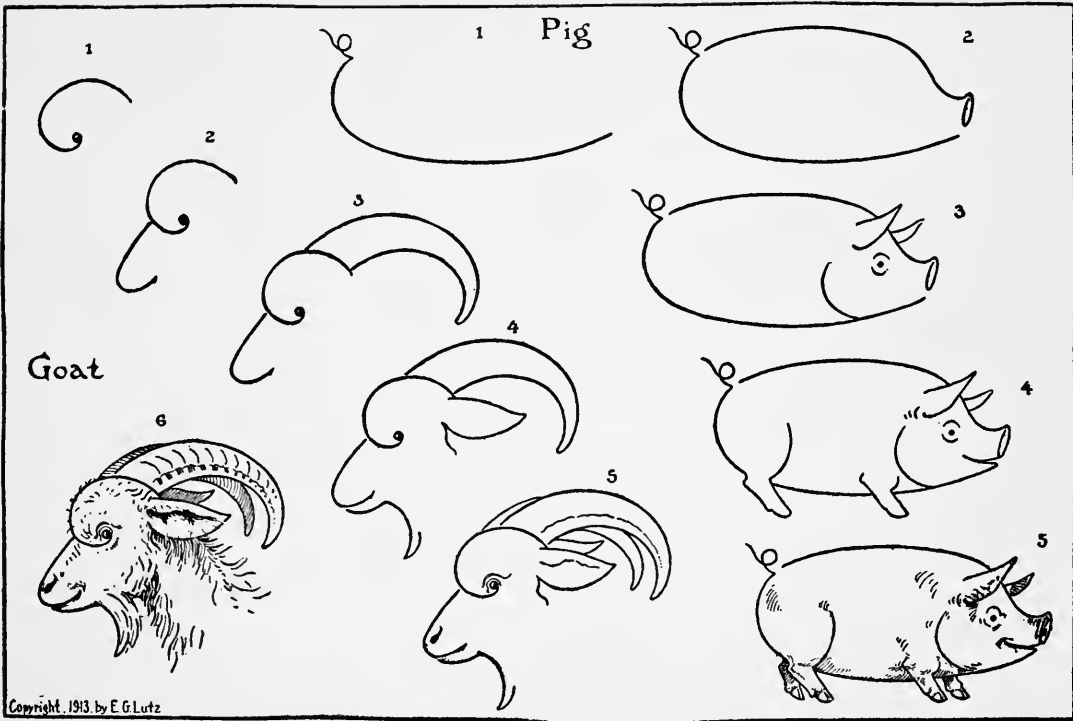






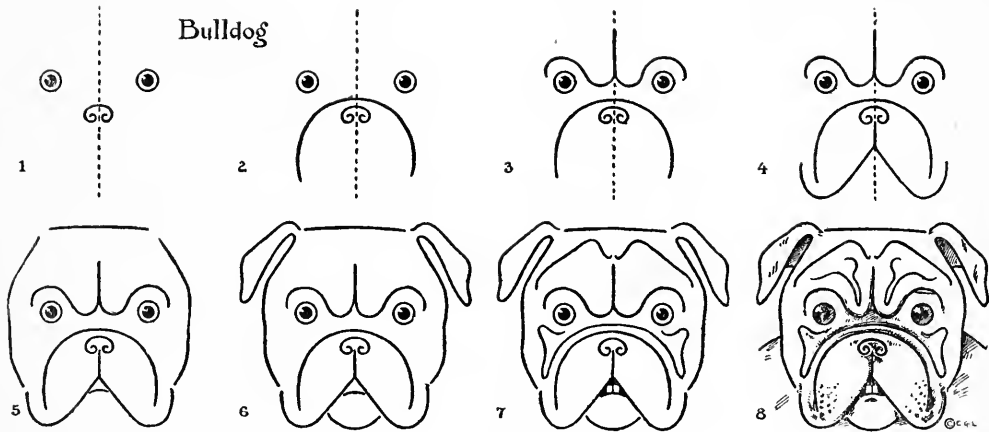
Cow

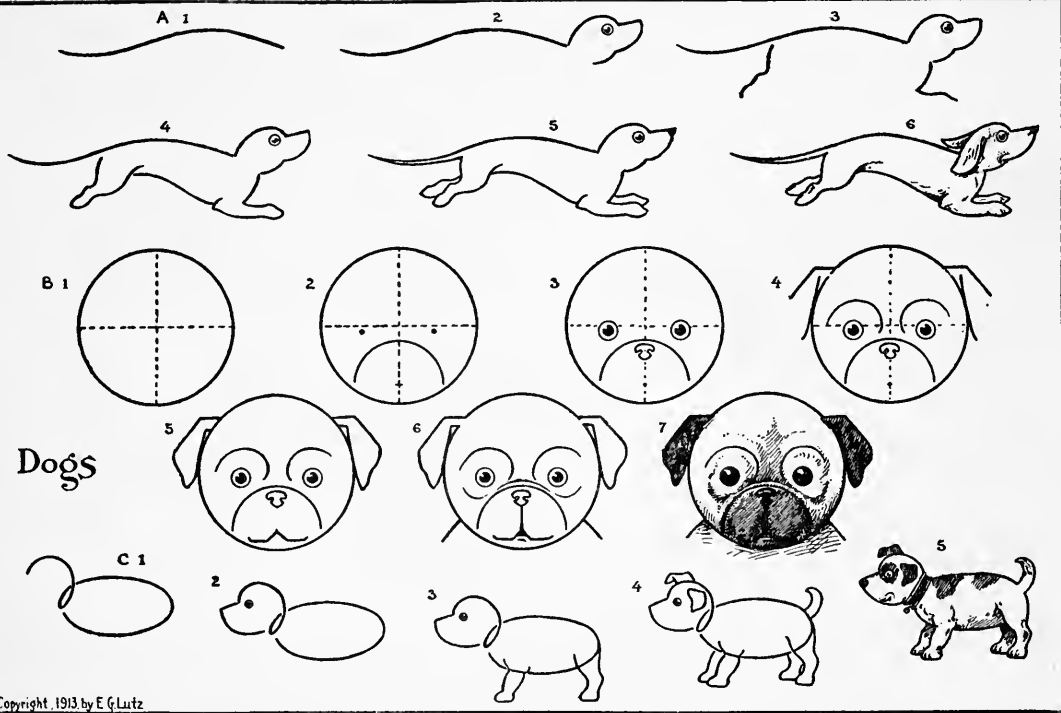




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Bulldog



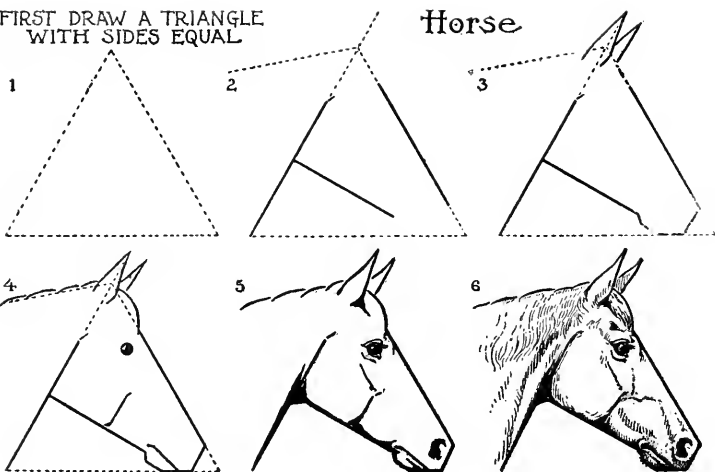


Dogs

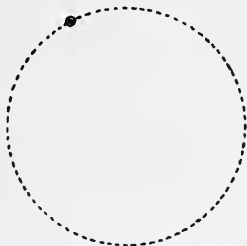
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FIRST DRAW A TRIANGLE
WITH SIDES EQUAL

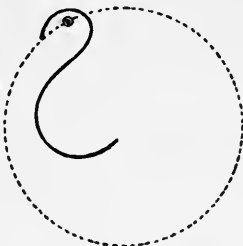
Horse



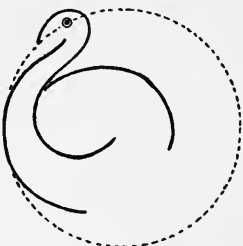
A
1



2

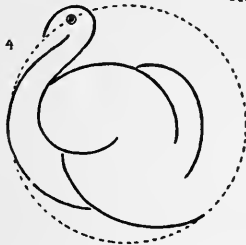


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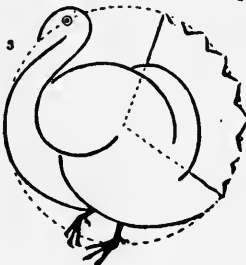


Turkey

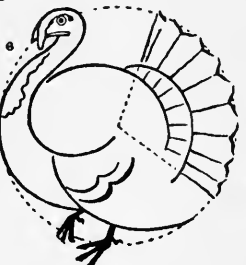
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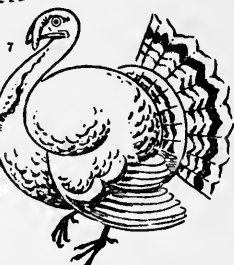
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6



7

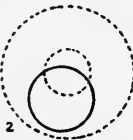


Fantail
Pigeon

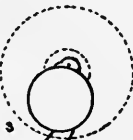
B
1



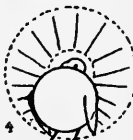
2



3



4

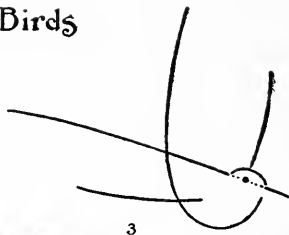
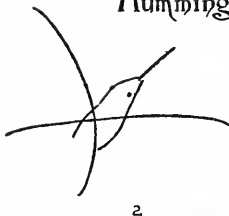
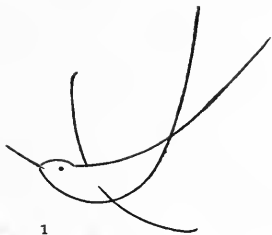


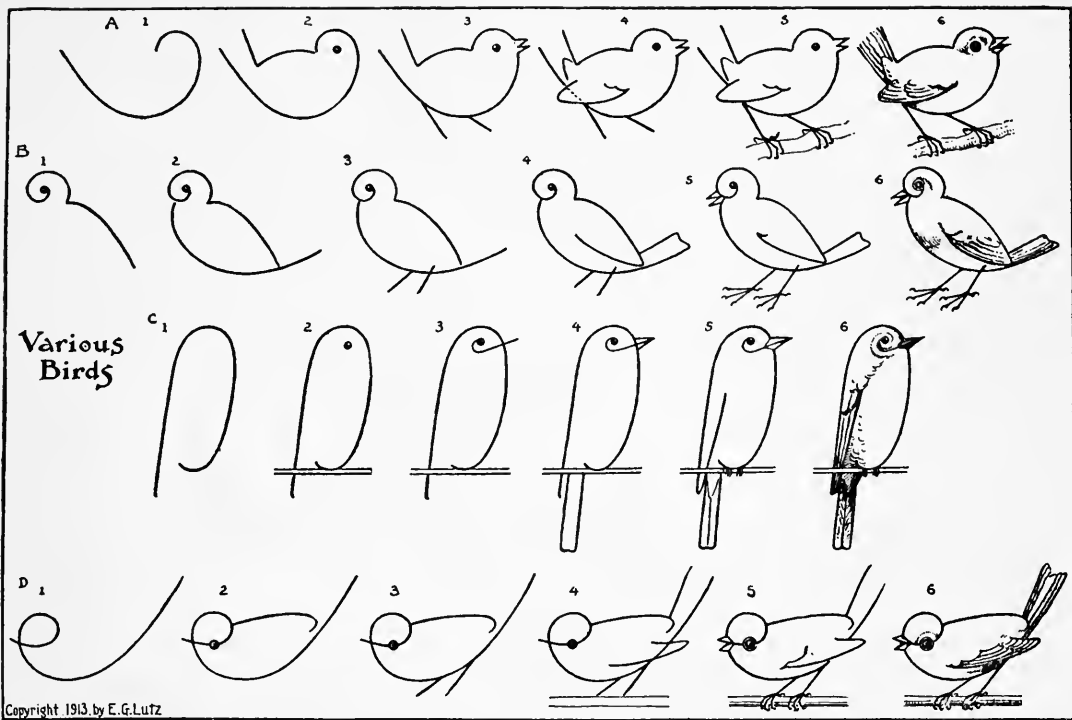
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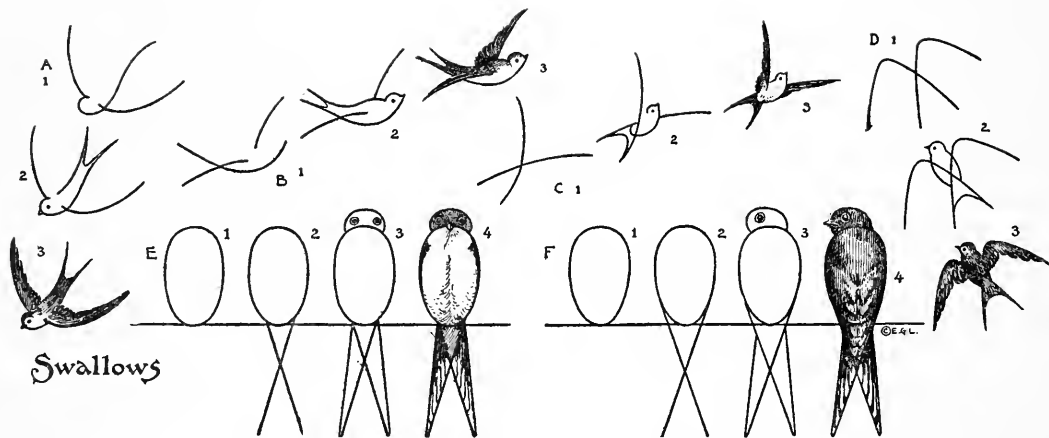


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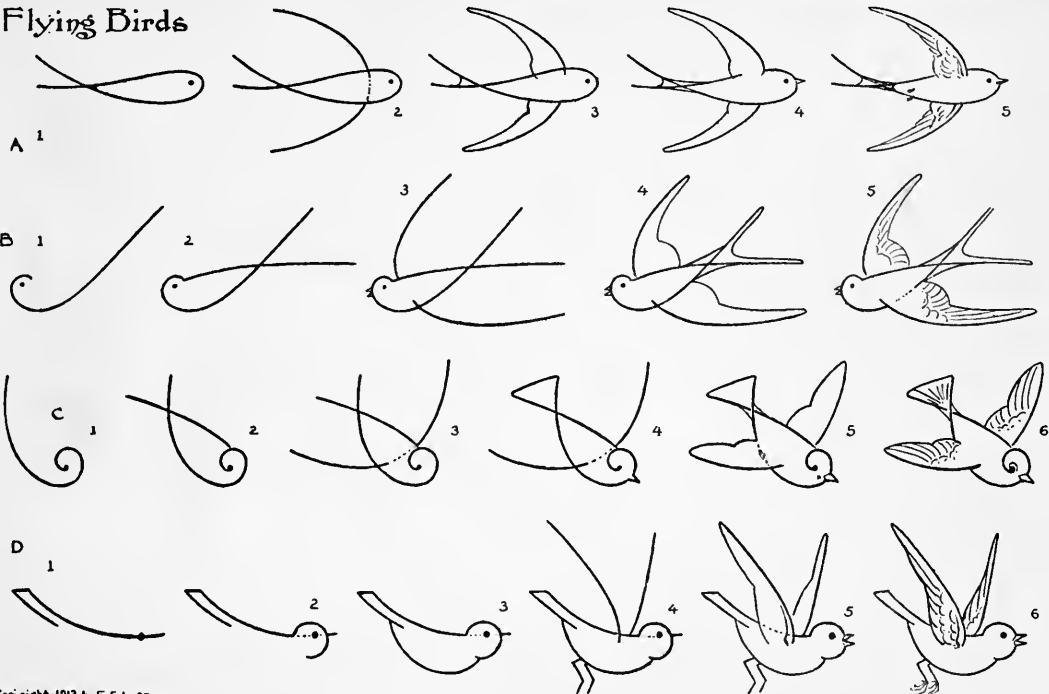
Humming-Birds



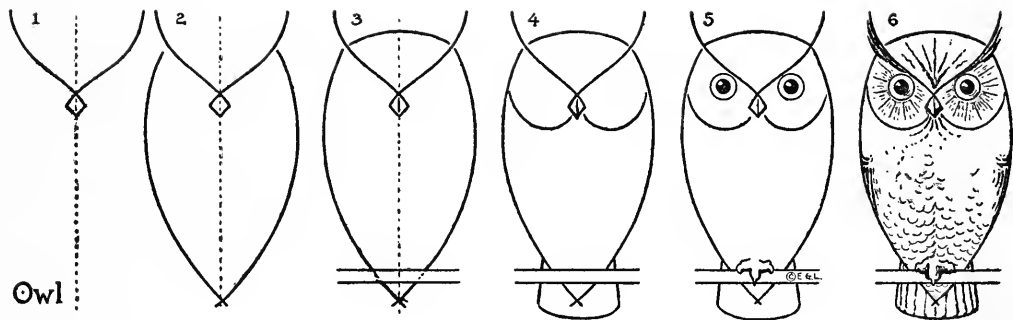


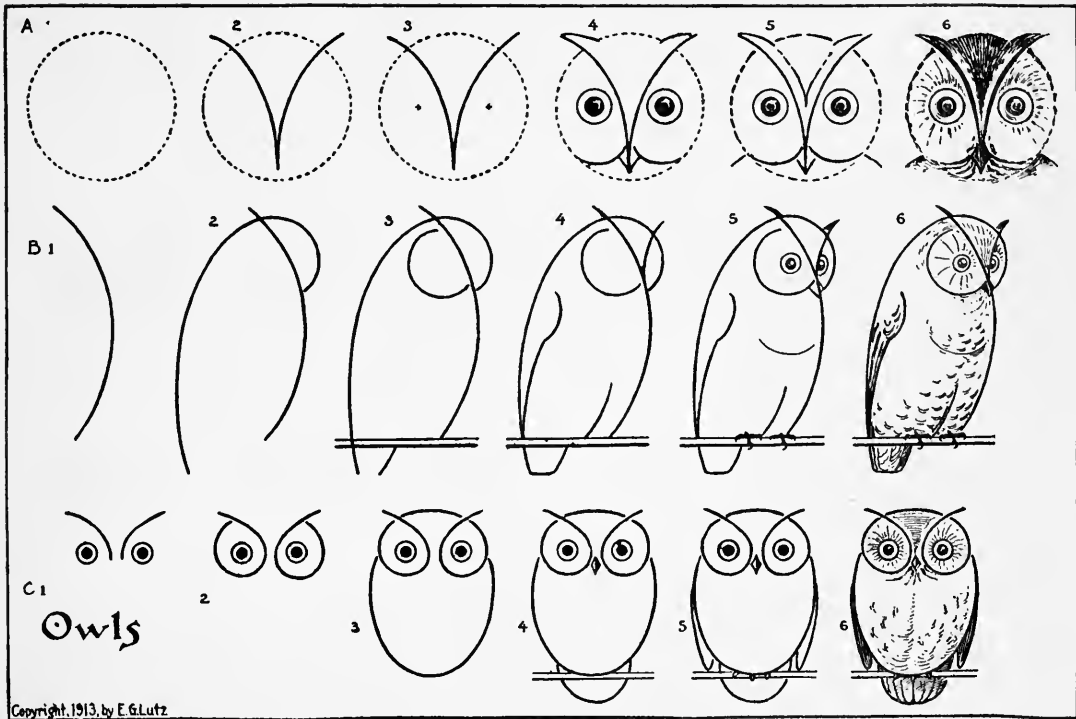


Flying Birds

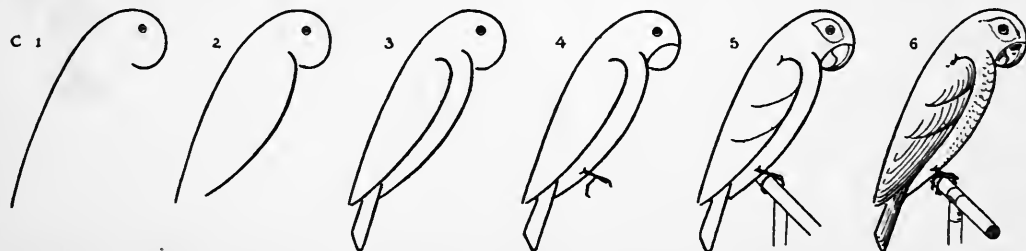
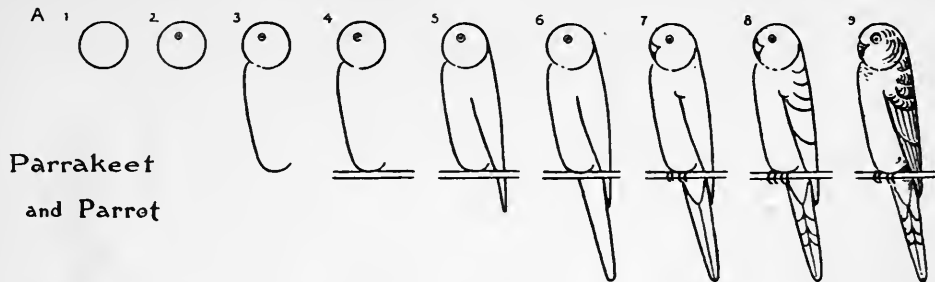


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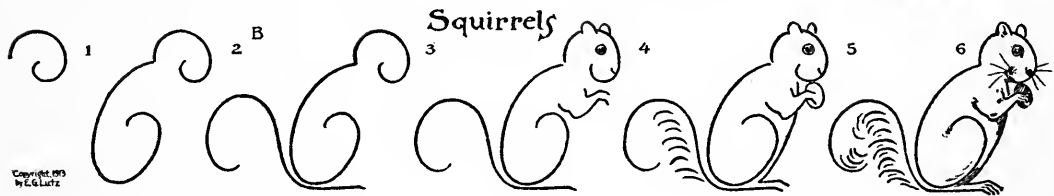
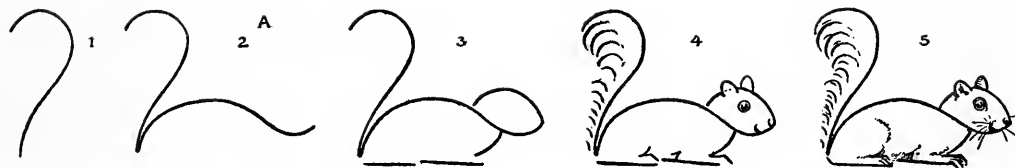








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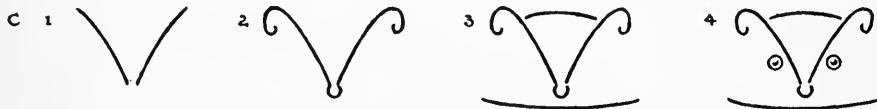
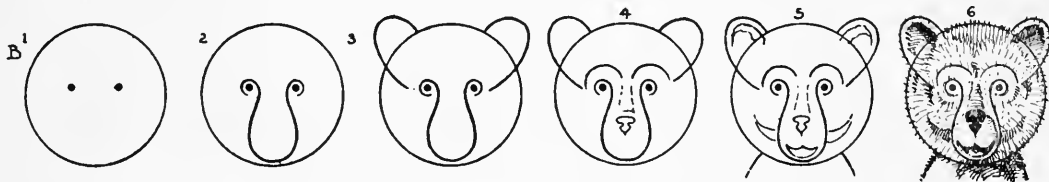


Squirrels

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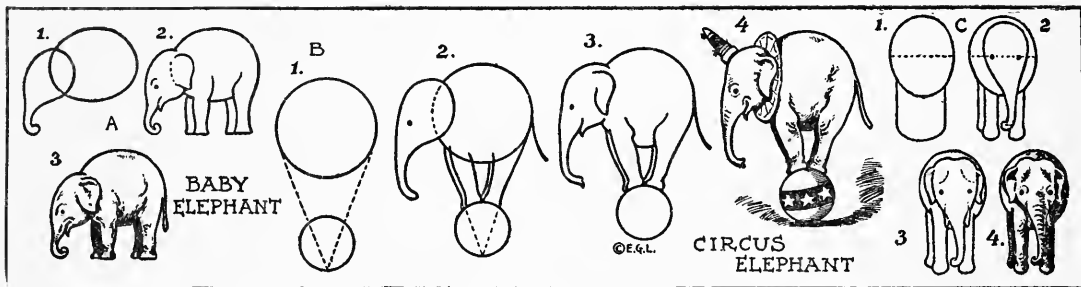


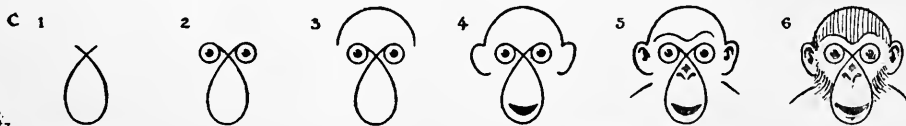
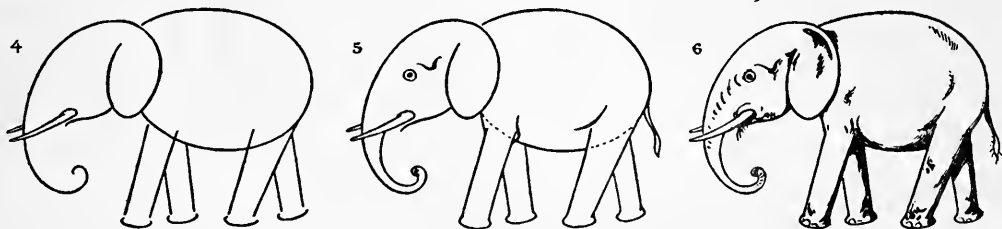
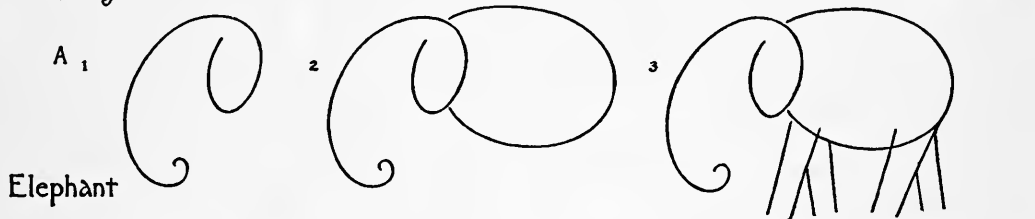
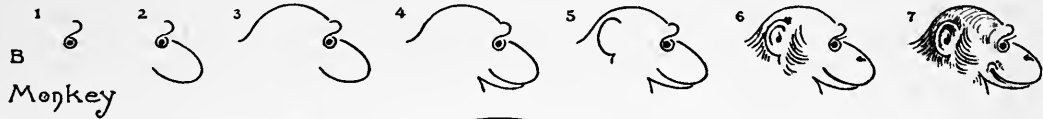
Bears



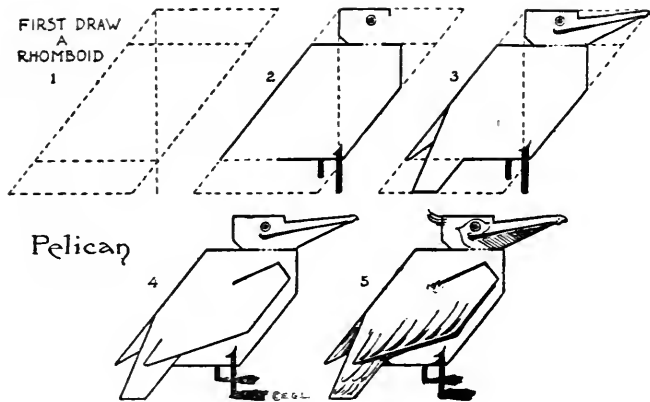
Raccoon

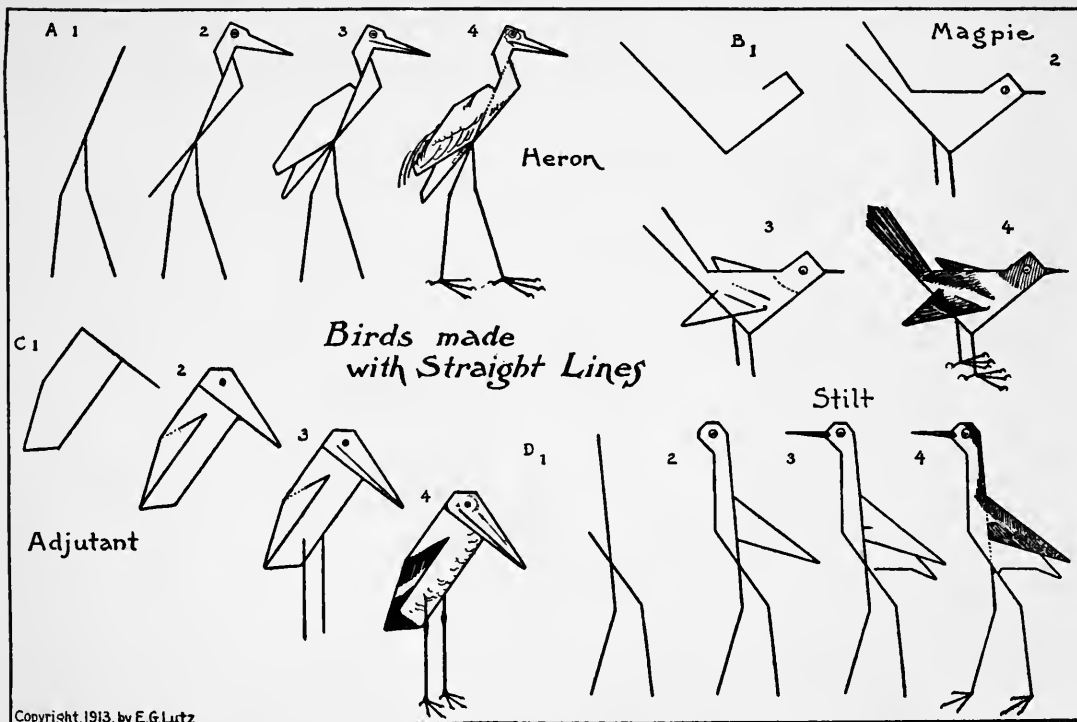




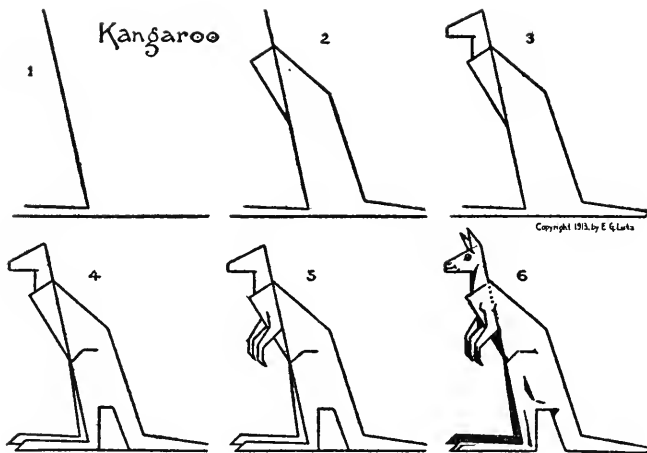


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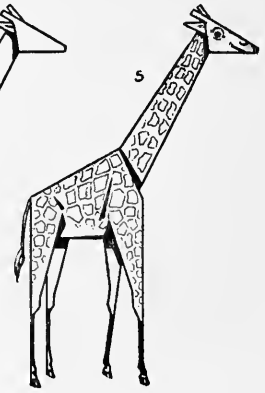
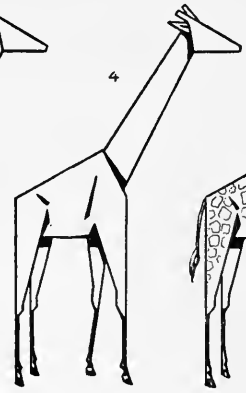
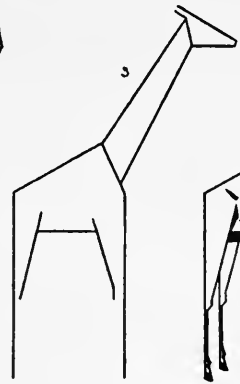
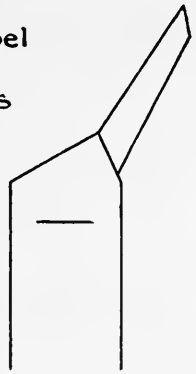


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Giraffe and Camel
Straight Line
Drawings

A 1



B 1



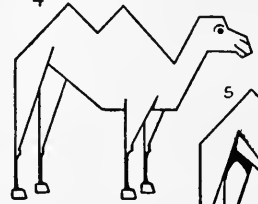
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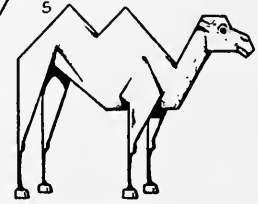
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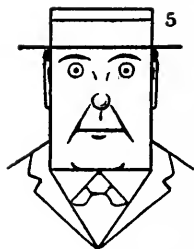
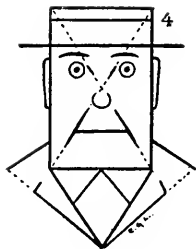
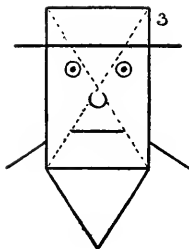
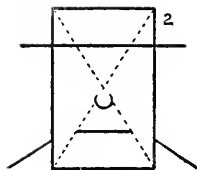
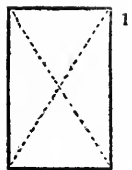


4



5





A 1



2



3



4



5

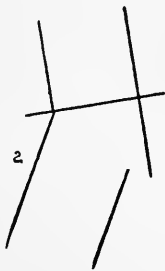


Faces - Easily drawn

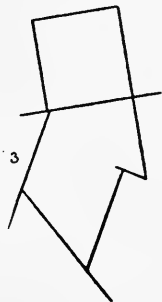
B 1



2



3



4



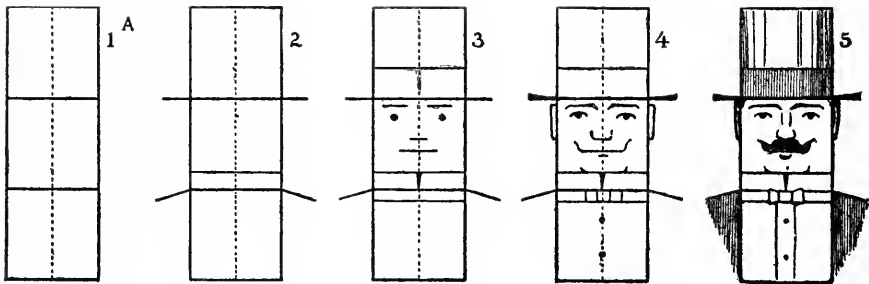
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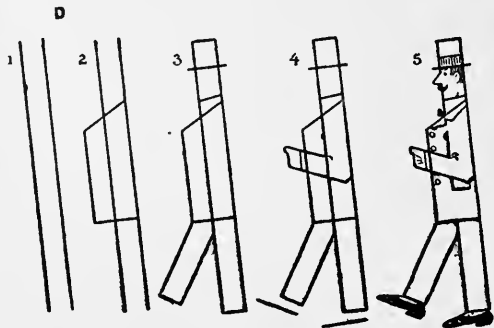
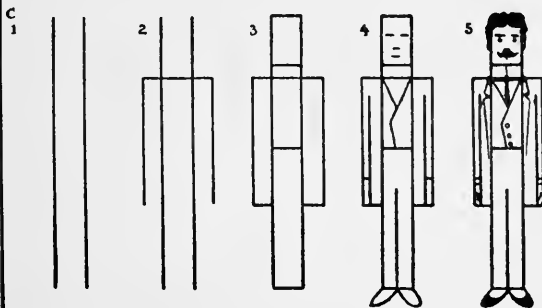
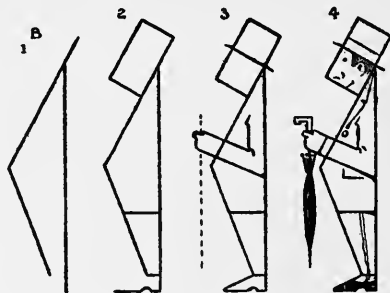
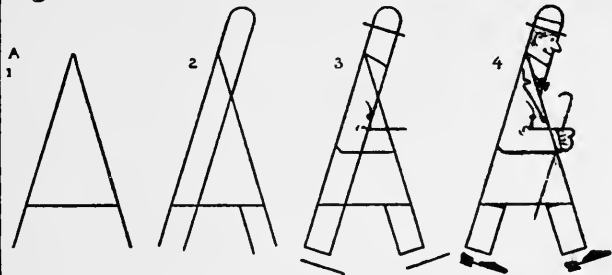
6



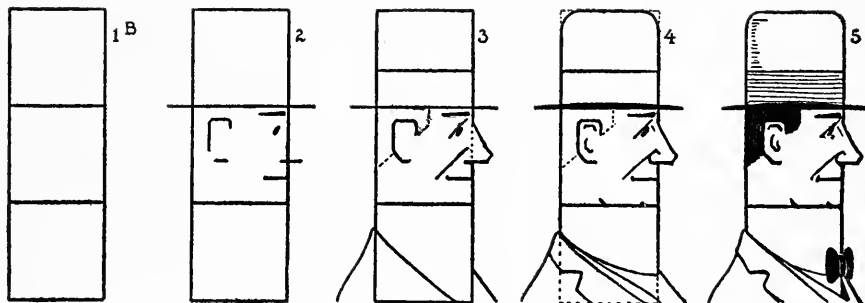
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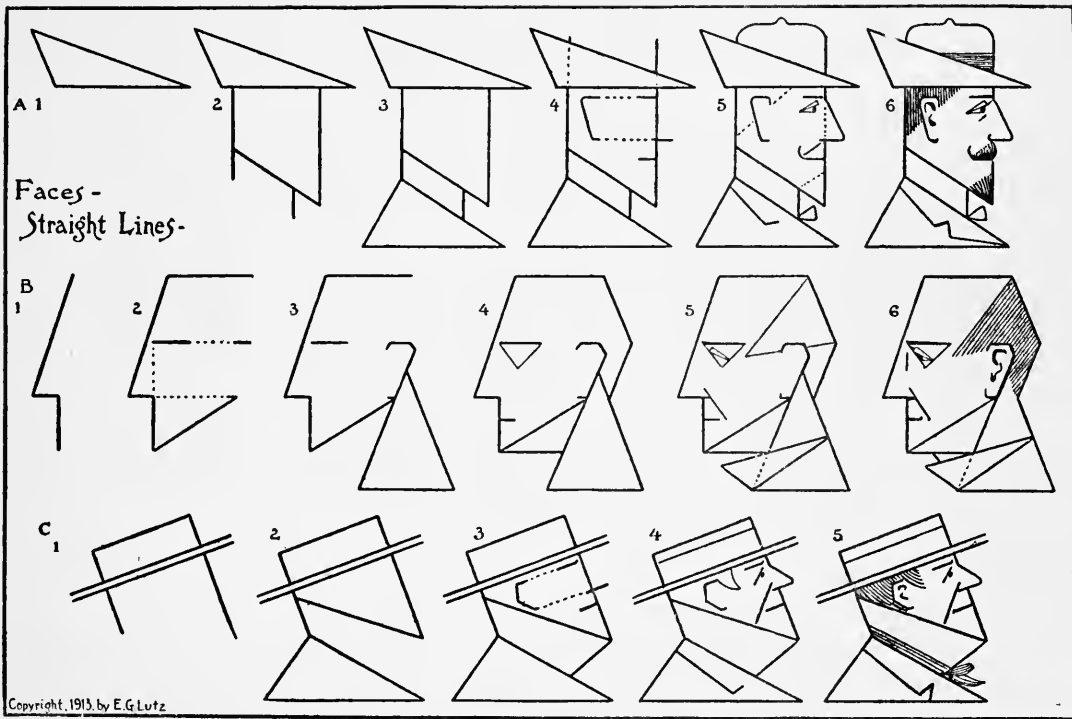


Figures - Men - Drawn with straight lines

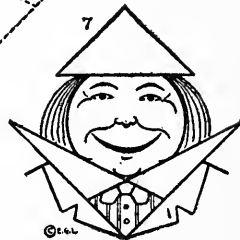
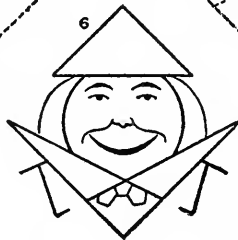
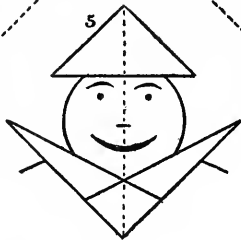
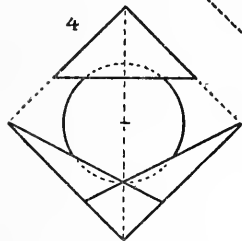
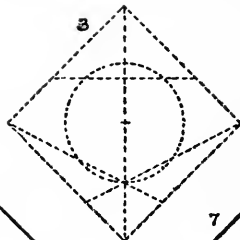
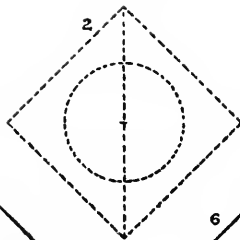
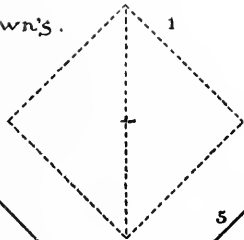


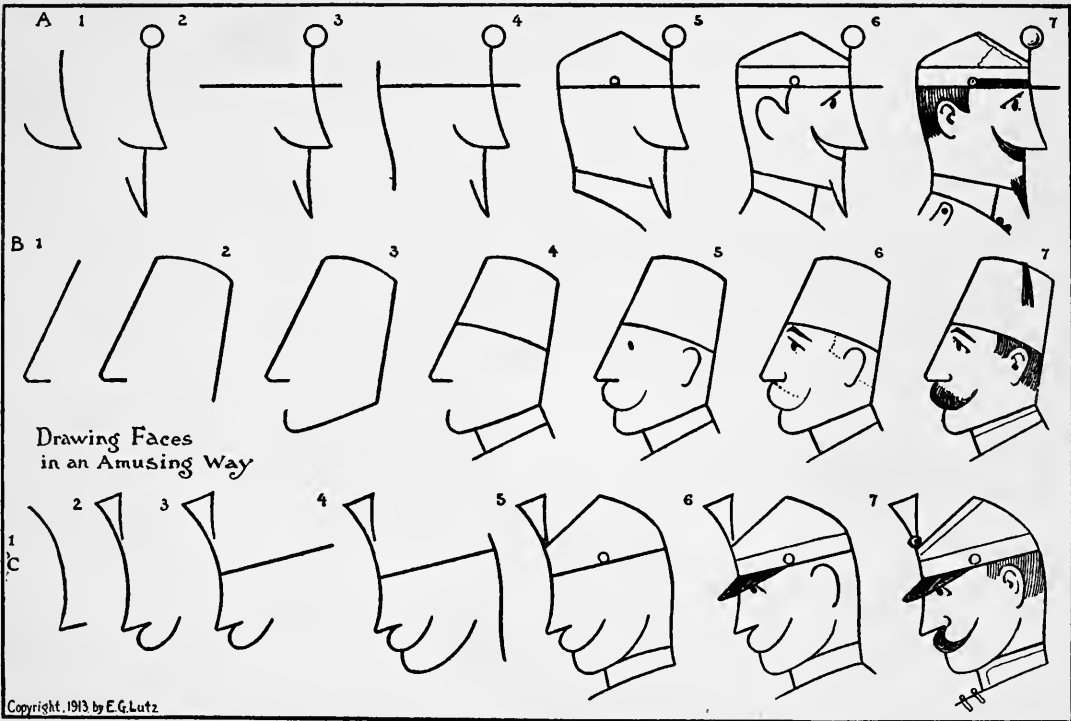
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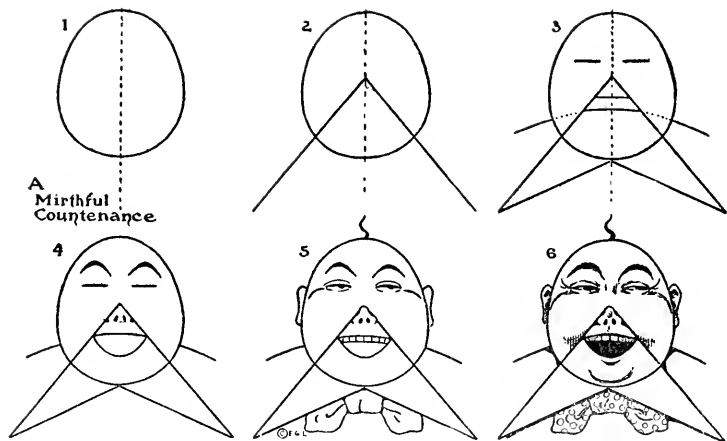


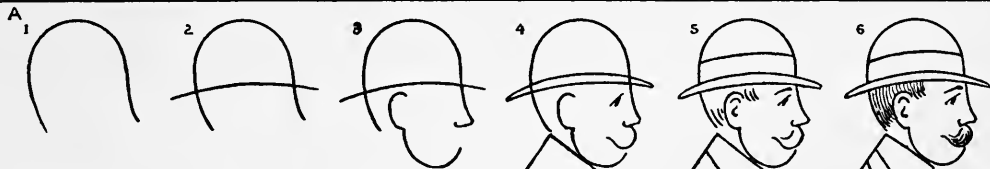


The Clown's
Droll
Face

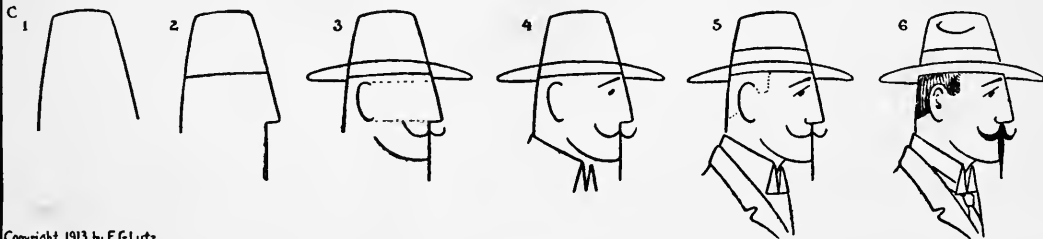




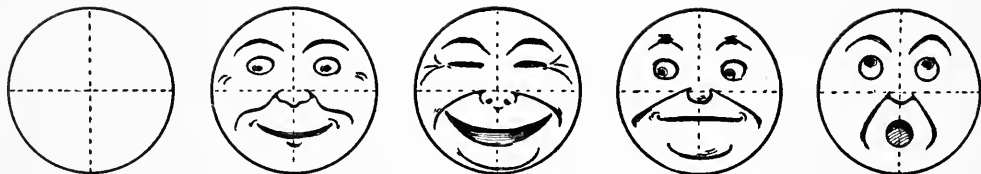




Profiles - Easy to draw



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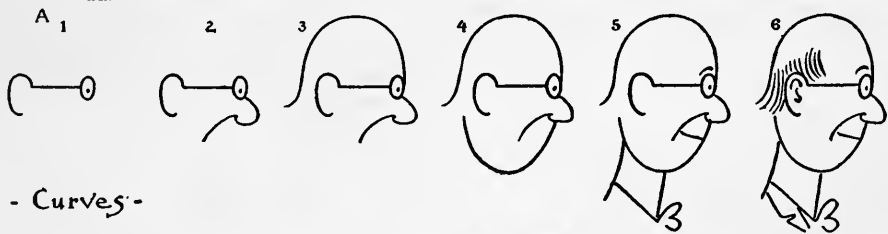


Lightly drawn
lines like above
will help in
making
sketches

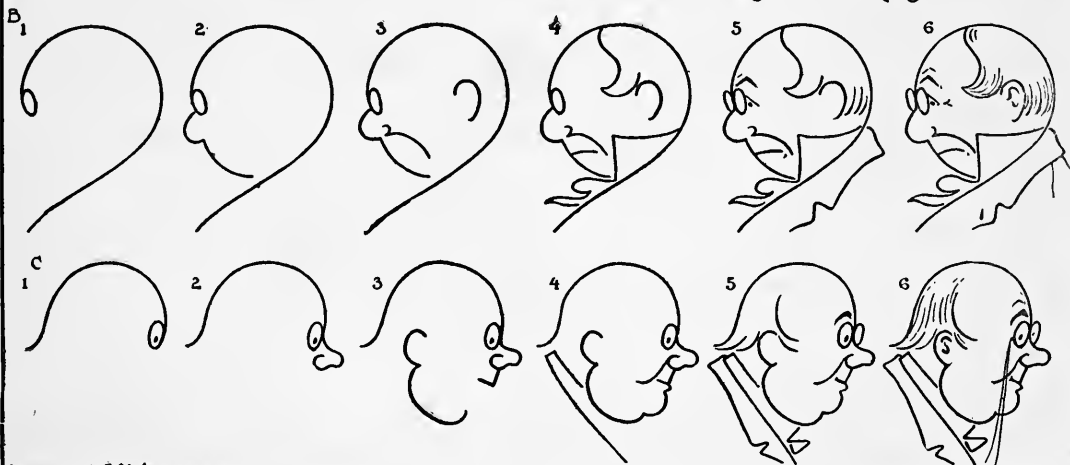
Expressions



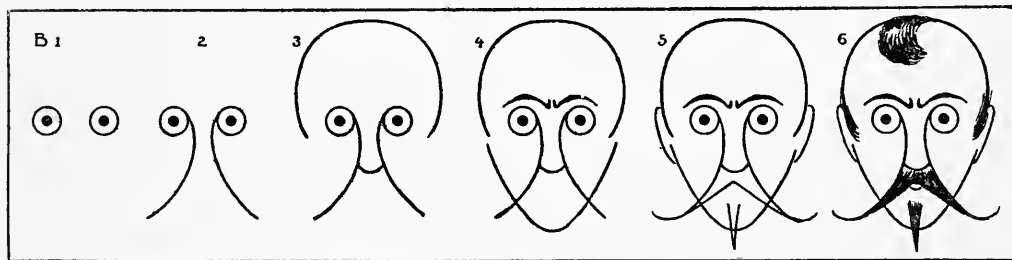
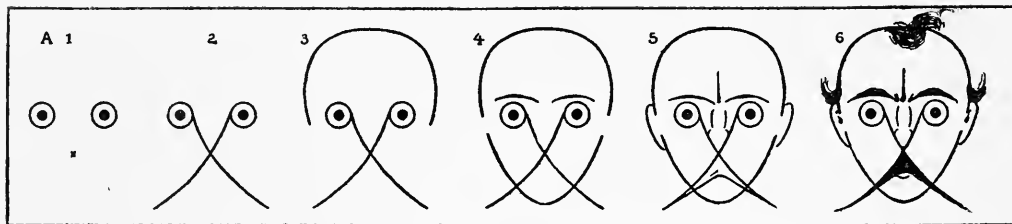
E. G. L.



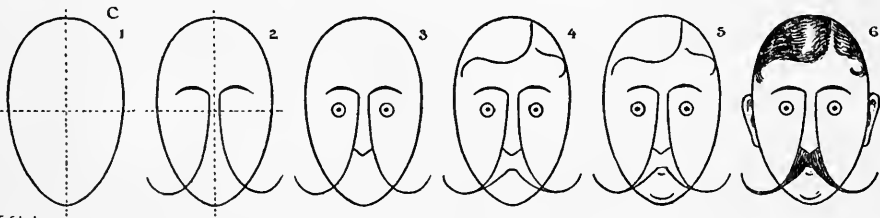
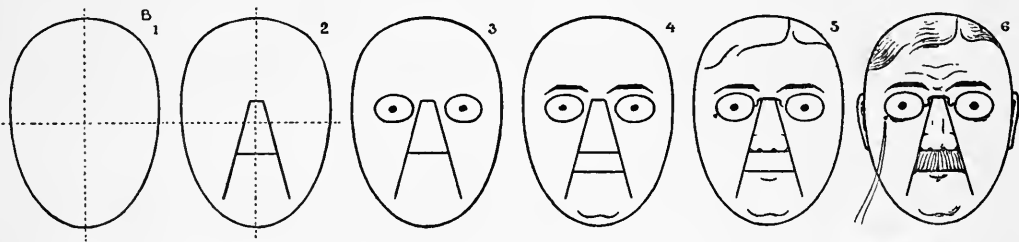
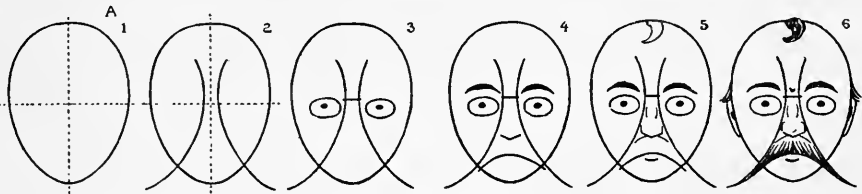
Faces - Curves -



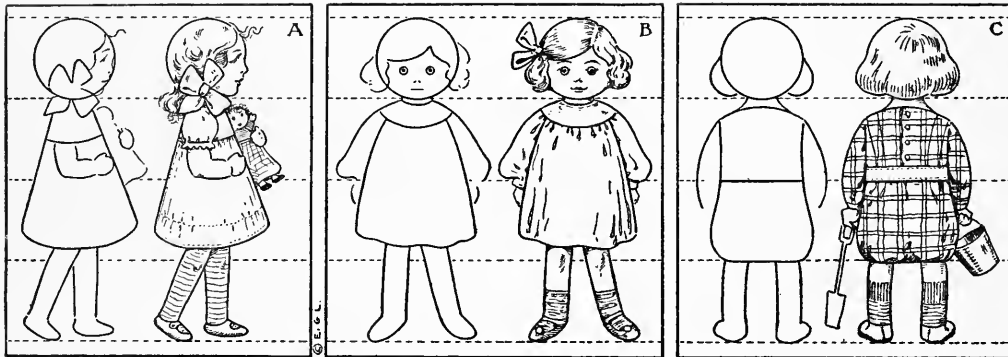
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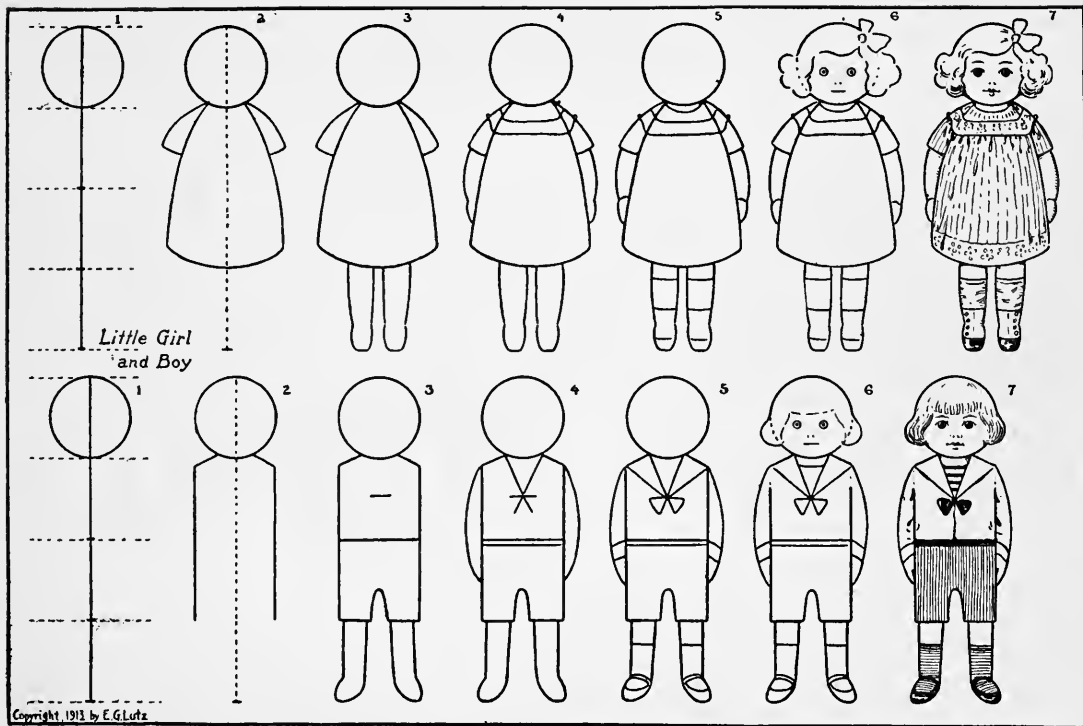


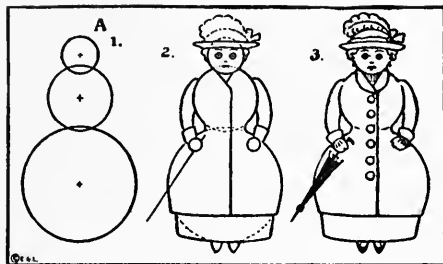
Faces
in
Ovals



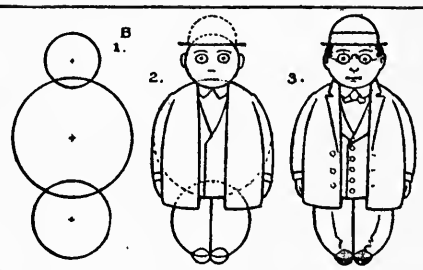
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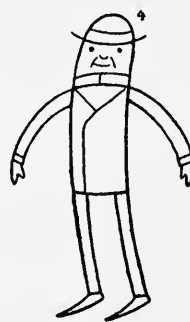
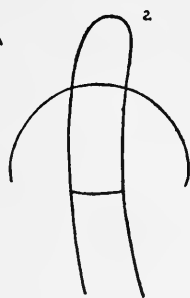


Round Figures

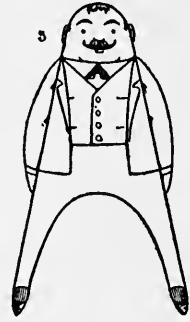
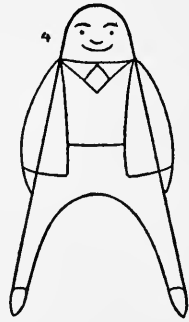
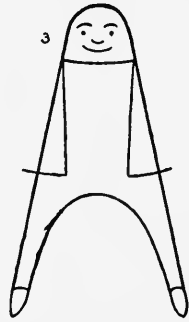
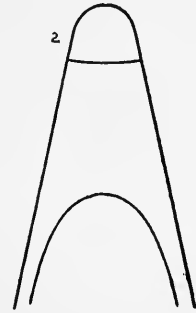
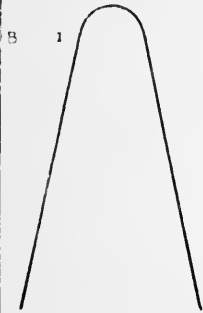


To draw these figures, first
make circles as shown in A1. & B1.

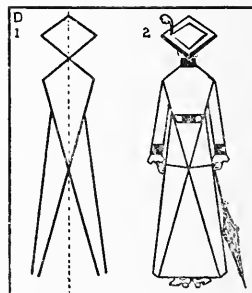
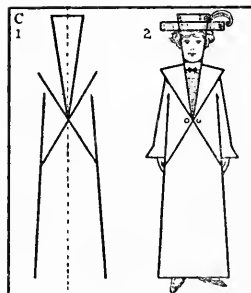
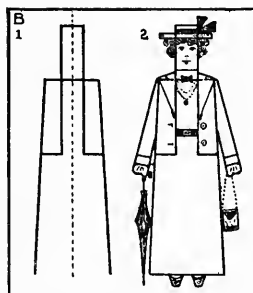
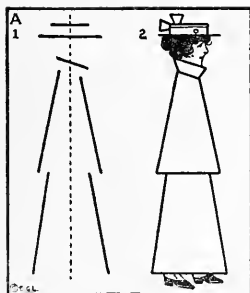
An odd way of beginning

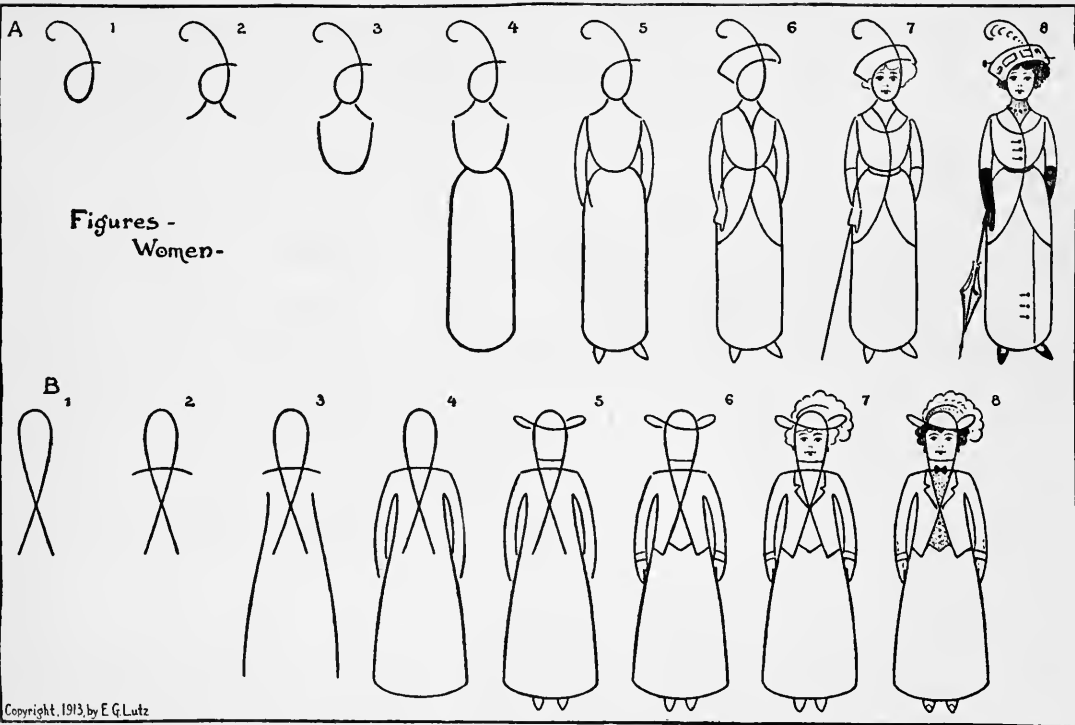


Figures - Men -

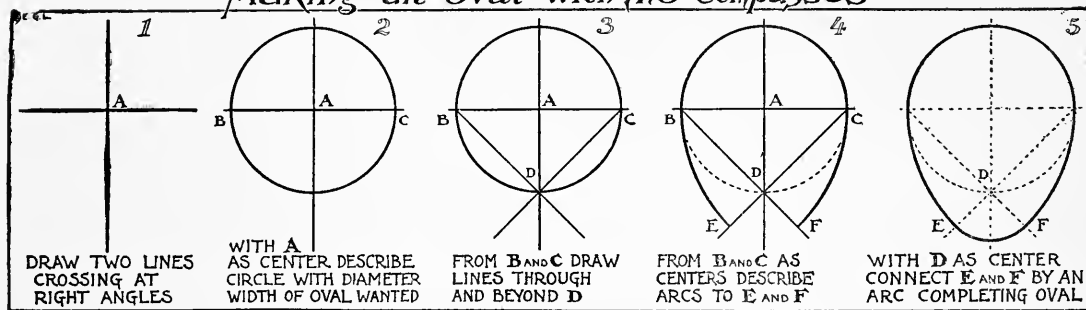


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Making an Oval with the Compasses



DRAWING OVALS AND ELLIPSES

Take note, first of all, of the difference between an ellipse and an oval.

The large plate explains the construction of an ellipse. It shows how to find the points where the three pins are placed that determine the size of the looped string. Be sure and make measurements accurately. Use a string that will not give, cotton thread is good for small ellipses, silk is too elastic. A suggestion to amateur gardeners: make elliptical flower beds this way.

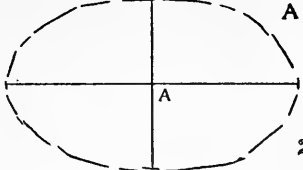
The caution in regard to accuracy also applies to the making of the oval.

How to make an *ELLIPSE*

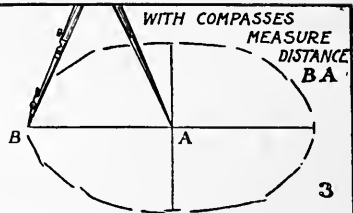


1.

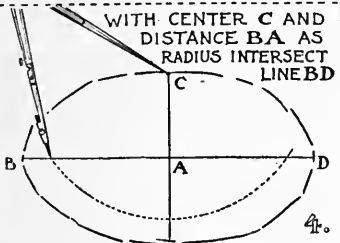
DRAW TWO LINES CROSSING
AT RIGHT ANGLES IN CENTER



2.

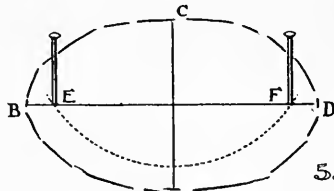


3.



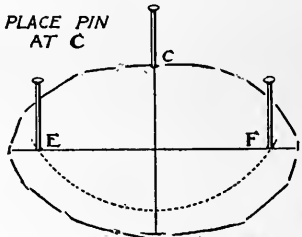
4.

AT POINTS OF INTERSECTION
E AND F PLACE PINS



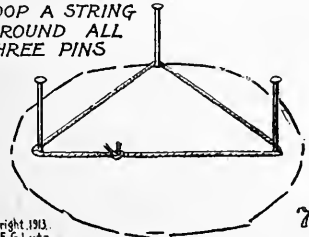
5.

PLACE PIN
AT C



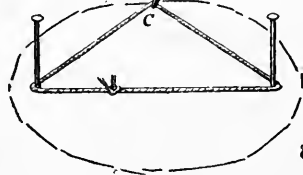
6.

LOOP A STRING
AROUND ALL
THREE PINS



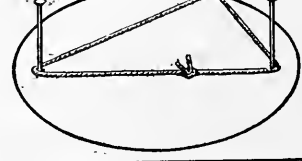
7.

TAKE OUT PIN
AT C AND
REPLACE WITH
PENCIL POINT



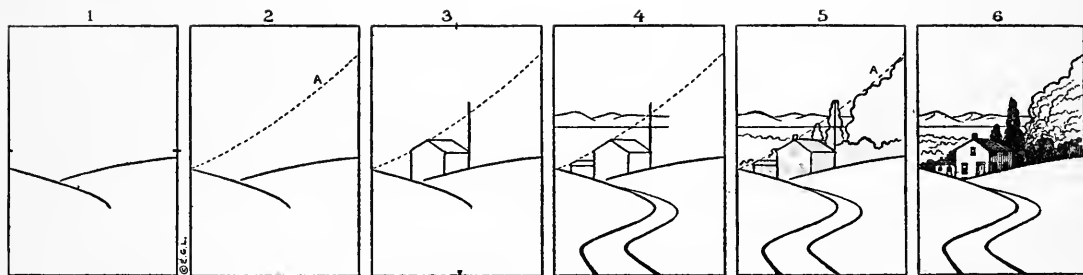
8.

WITH STRING TAUT RUN
THE PENCIL AROUND
UNTIL ELLIPSE IS
COMPLETED



9.

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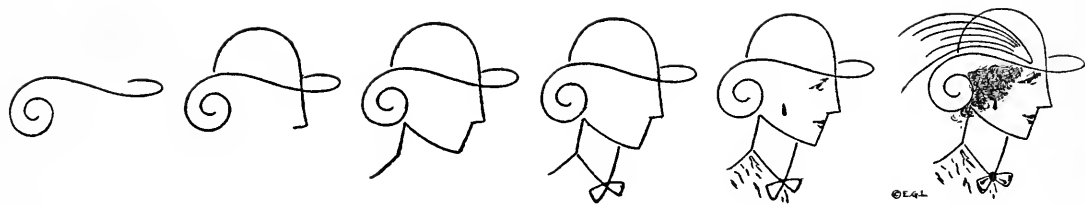
SUGGESTIONS FOR WATER-COLOR PAINTING

A USEFUL LIST OF WATER-COLORS	
COLORS	WHAT TO ASK FOR IN THE SHOP
1. YELLOW	YELLOW OCHRE
2. BRIGHT YELLOW	GAMBOGE
3. RED	LIGHT RED
4. CRIMSON	CRIMSON LAKE
5. BROWN	VANDYKE BROWN
6. BLUE	NEW BLUE OR ULTRAMARINE
7. GREEN	HOOKER'S GREEN No. 1
8. GRAY	PAYNE'S GRAY
— Supplementary —	
9. PURPLE	MAUVE
10. ORANGE	ORANGE- VERMILION

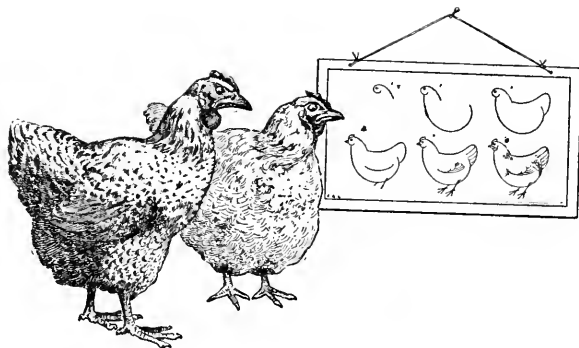
Here is a good list of colors for practical work. The first eight are enough for every purpose; but add, if you wish, purple and orange. Moist colors in pans are best. There are many different kinds of red, green, blue and brown paints; and as you may be puzzled and not know what to get, the names of the best hues of these particular colors are also given. The most useful paints in this list are yellow ochre, light red, Vandyke brown and Payne's gray. Learn to work with them, use them often and see the beautiful effects they produce. Delicate tints are made with thin washes of yellow ochre and light red. Vandyke brown makes a variety of pleasing tints.

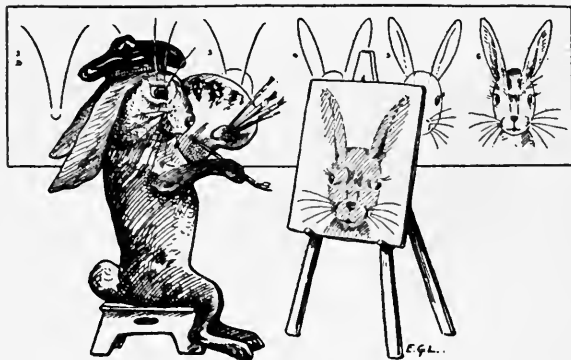
Use the bright colors sparingly.

You do not need a black paint. Payne's gray with either brown, blue, crimson or green gives rich dark tones. Payne's gray is also useful in shadows and shading other colors. For the different kinds of greens, mix yellow ochre, blue or brown with Hooker's green. Use thin washes of light red and blue for the gray of distances and clouds.

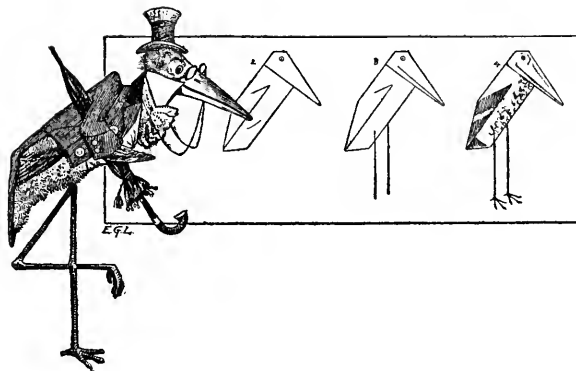








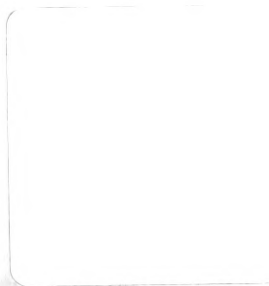
E 820534 - 1/a



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WHAT TO DRAW

THIS is really a remarkable book in which *line is made a good reason for form*. The youngest child may grasp the magic progress of this way of working and he will draw the picture naturally and well.

INSTRUMENTS are very brief, for the *key lines* of each object tell their own story and the child is entranced by the results soon gained. There is no stupid tracing in this book, for tracing accomplishes at most only a little muscular control.

The book provides a step-by-step system



and HOW TO DRAW

that *fixes the object in memory and develops naturally a physical skill and a knowledge of proportion and form*.

Foreshortening and perspective, bugbears to young artists, are overcome by the simplest progressive examples.

REMEMBERING THE KEY LINE is the way to the completed object.

There are hundreds of pictures to draw and all those most fascinating to the child, who is thrilled by the "magic" that makes drawing easy and delightfully interesting.

"Just remember the KEY LINE, that's

AN IDEAL GIFT FOR CHILDREN

