

# The Project

- Creating near life-sized portrait drawings
- Integrating collage artifacts drawn from the lives of the subjects

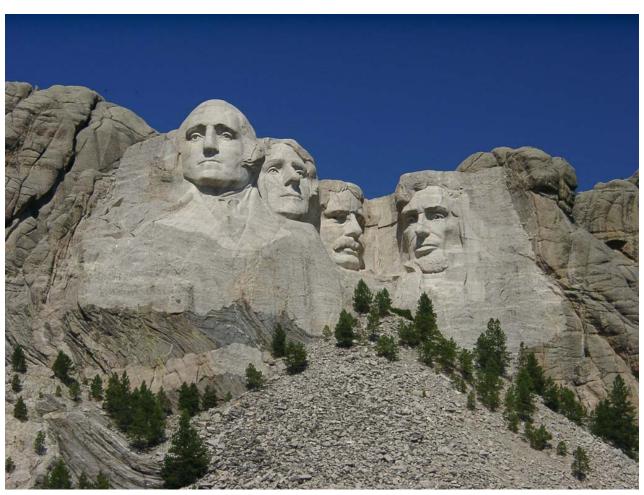




# Personal Identity and Portraits

Richard Brilliant, a professor of Art History and Archaeology at Columbia University, recognizes five constituent elements of personal identity that factor into the creation of portraiture:

### 1. A recognized or recognizable appearance



Gutzon Borglum, "Mount Rushmore National Memorial," 1927-1941

### 2. A given name that refers to no one else



Andy Warhol, "Marilyn"

#### 3. A definable social, interactive function



John Singer Sargent, "Spanish Dancer," 1880-1881

### 4. In context, a pertinent characterization



Norman Rockwell, "Triple Self-Portrait," 1960.

# 5. A consciousness of the distinction between one's person and another's, and the possible relationship between them



Peter Paul Rubens, "Rubens and Isabella Brant in the Honeysuckle Bower," 1609-1610

• "All of these elements...may be represented by portrait artists who must meet the complex demands of portraiture as a particular challenge of their artistic ingenuity and empathetic insight" (Brilliant 9).



Frans Hals, "The Laughing Cavalier," 1624

### Institutional vs. Private



Jean-Auguste Dominique Ingres, "Napoleon I on His Imperial Throne," 1806



Edgar Degas, "Portrait of Miss Cassatt, Seated, Holding Cards," 1876-1878



Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, "Princesse Albert de Broglie," 1853



Albrecht Durer, "Portrait of the artist's mother," 1540

## Drawing Private Portraits



Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres, "Madeleine Ingres with the Artist," 1830



Rembrandt van Rijn, "Saskia van Uylenburch," 1633



Edward Hopper, "Jo Hopper," 1945-1950

#### At its best...

- "A much deeper level of personal involvement and response than is usually encountered in the experience of visual images" (Brilliant 19).
- "Within the kind of narrative found in portraiture, we can recognize that we are not alone. The level to which various forms of media permeate our lives ensure that we are confronted with an endless stream of faces, many belonging to people we will never know. Great portraiture rebels against our society's tendency to stereotype, categorize, and objectify those around us. By celebrating a single personality, portraiture provides a humanizing influence in an age of detachment" (Aristides 184).

#### At its worst...

- "Probably more indifferent works of art have been and are being produced in the name of portraiture than in any other category of art" (White 113).
- "I hate to paint portraits! I hope never to paint another portrait in my life!" -John Singer Sargent
- Popularity of portraiture and a subsequent lack of emotional investment by the artist (they paint so many) renders many works of portraiture lifeless

### Drawing a Story

- From empathetic to sympathetic
  - Drawing the people I am most familiar with – my family and closest friends
- Process
  - From photograph
  - ...to transparency
  - ...to drawing
  - ...to transfers
  - ...to collage



"Dad," 2009 (Detail)



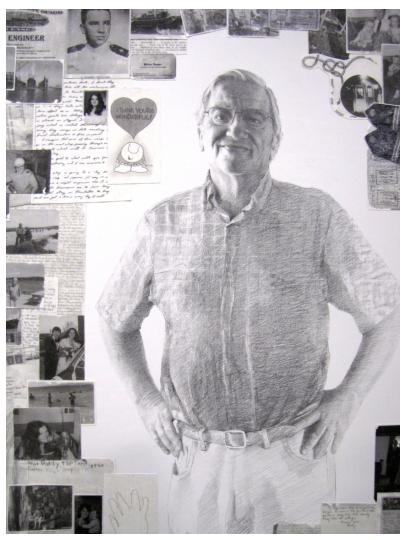


"Eric," 2009 (Detail)

"Zach," 2009 (Detail)



### Dad and Mom





"Mom," 2009

"Dad," 2009

### Conclusions

- Drawing as a vehicle of deeper knowing
- Interrelatedness of surface and drawing
- Active poses and expressions
  - Benefits of photography
- Trying not to "over-draw" the drawing
  - Detailed face, simplification of body

#### References

Aristides, Juliette. <u>Classical painting atelier: a contemporary guide to traditional studio practice</u>. New York: Watson-Guptill Publications, 2008.

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