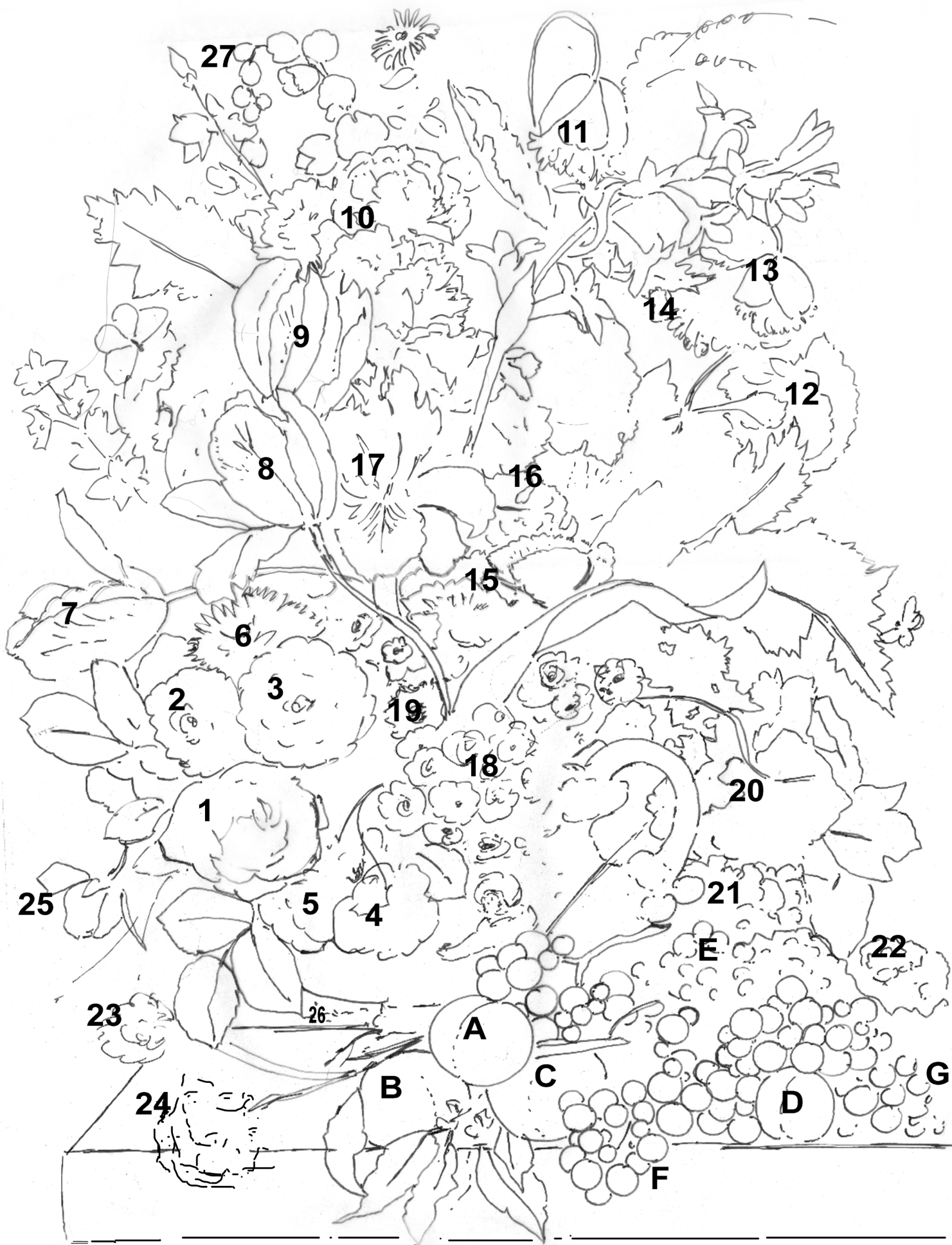
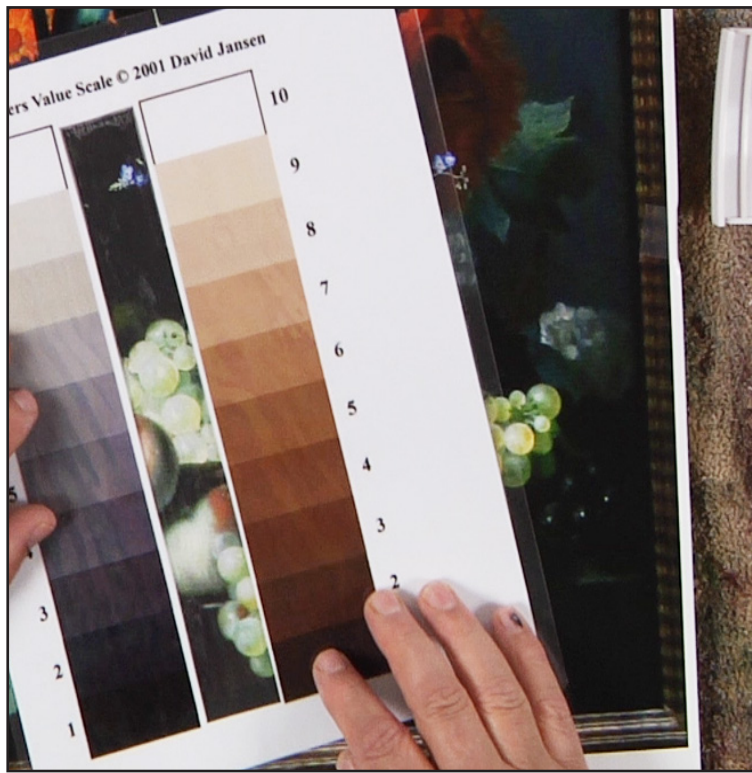


Dutch Masters

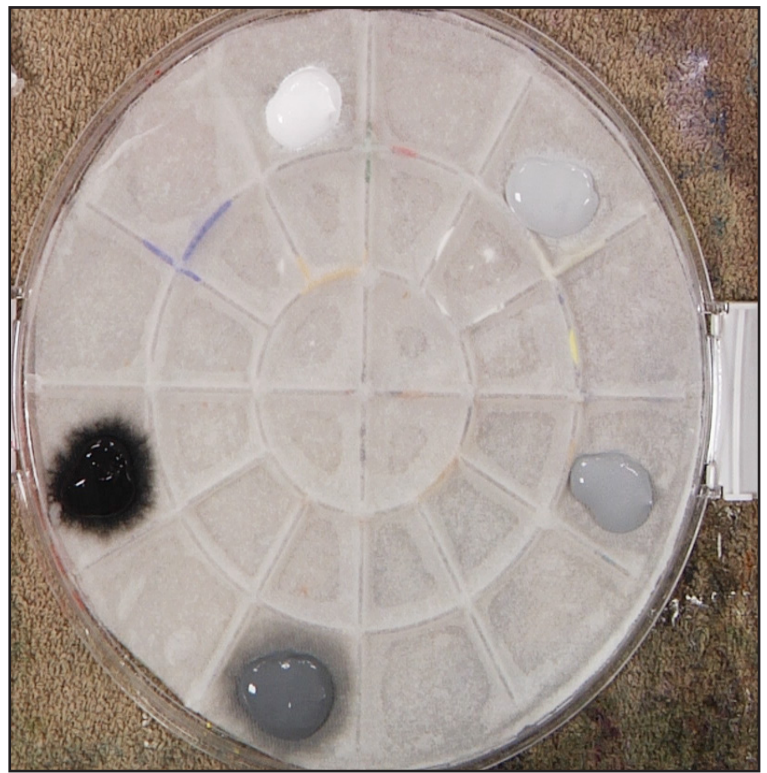
Lesson 3- Starting the Grisaille



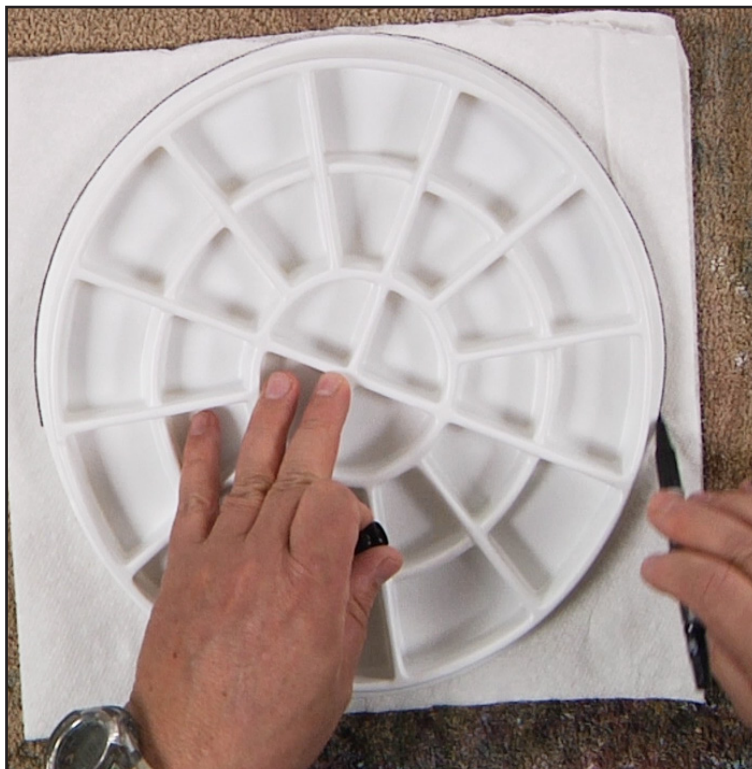




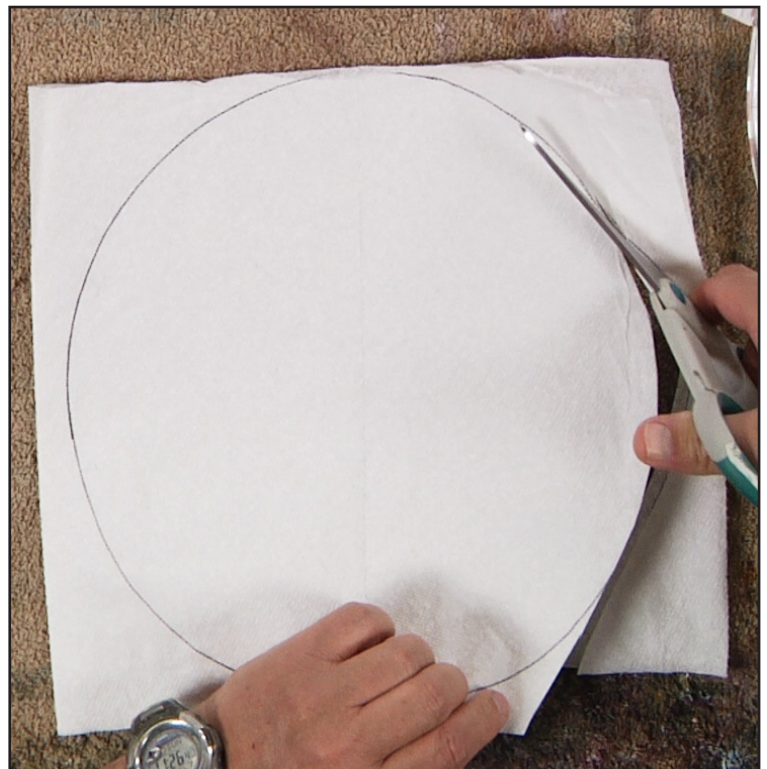
Step 1 Print off the value scale included in the supplies. This scale shows both the grey and warm scale we will use throughout the grisaille portion of the lesson.



Step 2 Here are the grisaille colors used in the lesson. I used the tube colors of White, Value 8, Value 6, Value 3 and Black. You can mix your own greys if desired using the suggested mixes. Place the colors in the Global Palette.



Step 3 Take 2 sheets of paper towel and using the insert as a guide, trace around the insert to make a circle on the paper towel.



Step 4 Cut out the circle along the line. This will be the size of the paper towel to fit in the Global Palette.

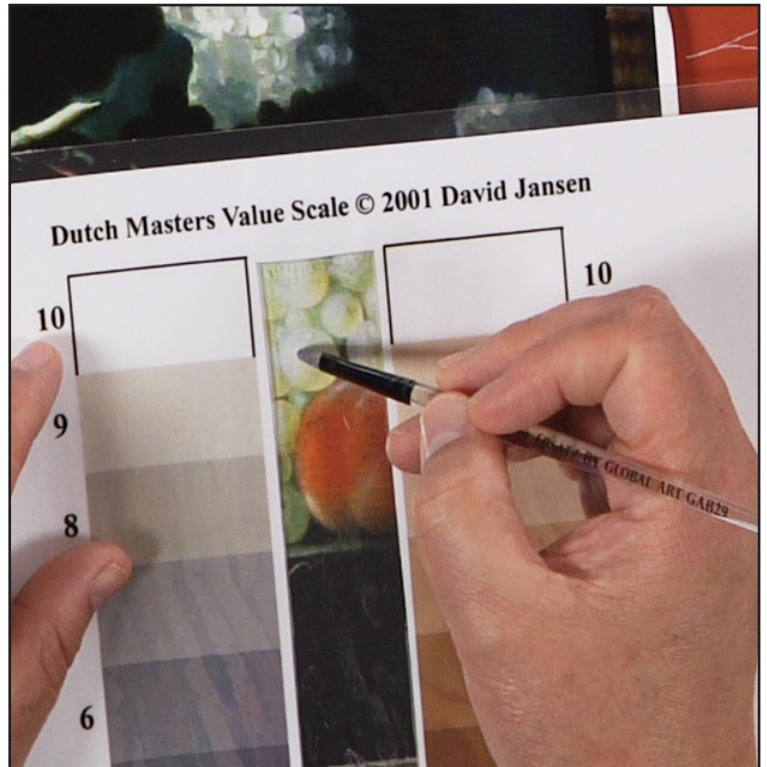


Step 5 You can mist with a water bottle, or use a wet sponge to moisten the paper towel. Do not get the towel too wet or the color will run. If the color begin to dry at any time, just mist with water.

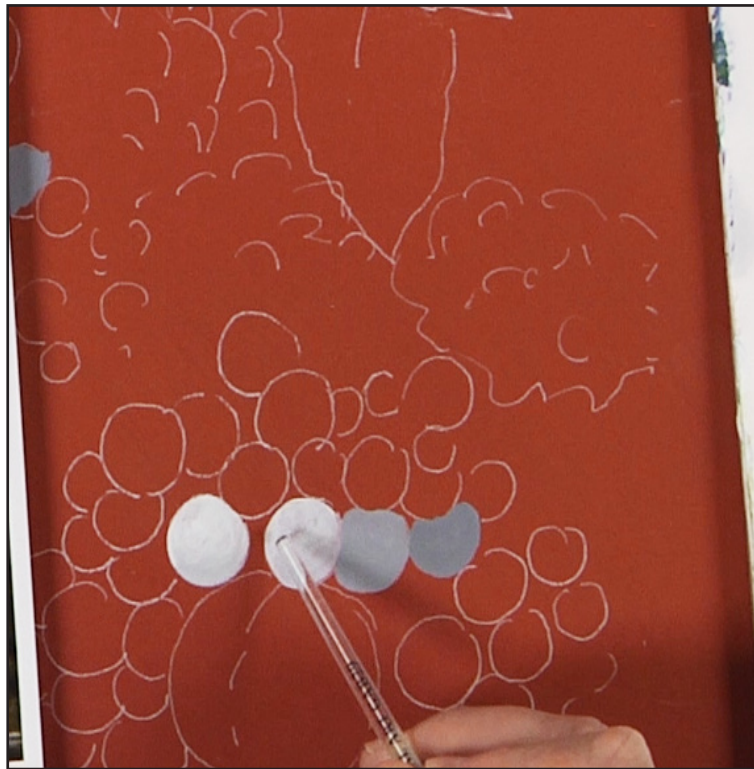
Step 6 Using the insert, line up the cross, then push the insert down into the palette to press the paper towel into the recess. Add the colors as shown moving around the outer ring.



Step 7 When working with grisaille, we must keep in mind simultaneous contrast. This is where the background color can make the same color look lighter or darker. Here you see the same color look darker on white.



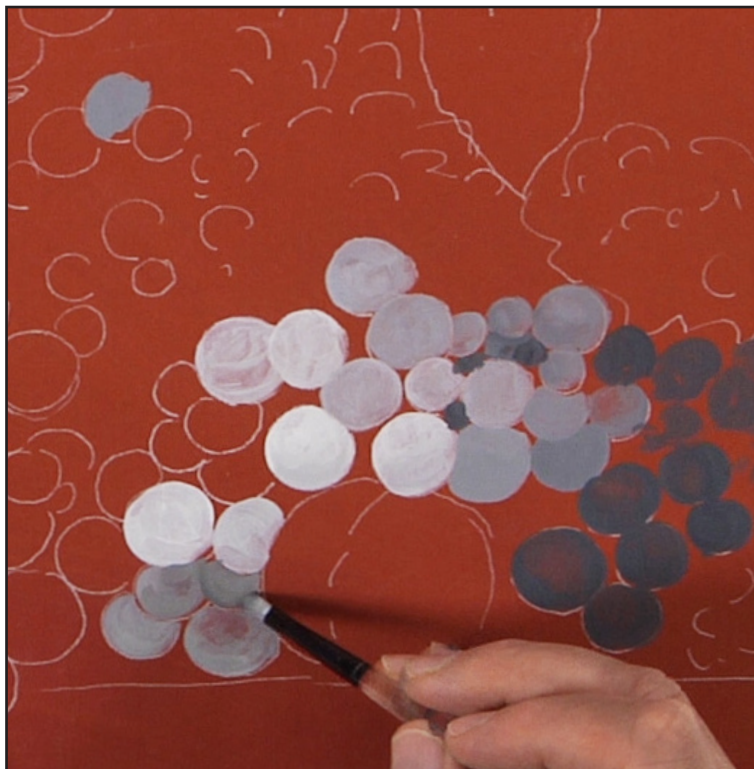
Step 8 For the first painting we just need to come close to the colors. We do not need to be perfect. Find the value of the first grapes in bunch above peach D and find the lightest value 10 ones.



Step 9 Paint the 10 and then slowly darken the values as you go away from the light. I used a #4 fusion brush and a little water. You do not want any texture. The grisaille must not have any texture. This is very important.



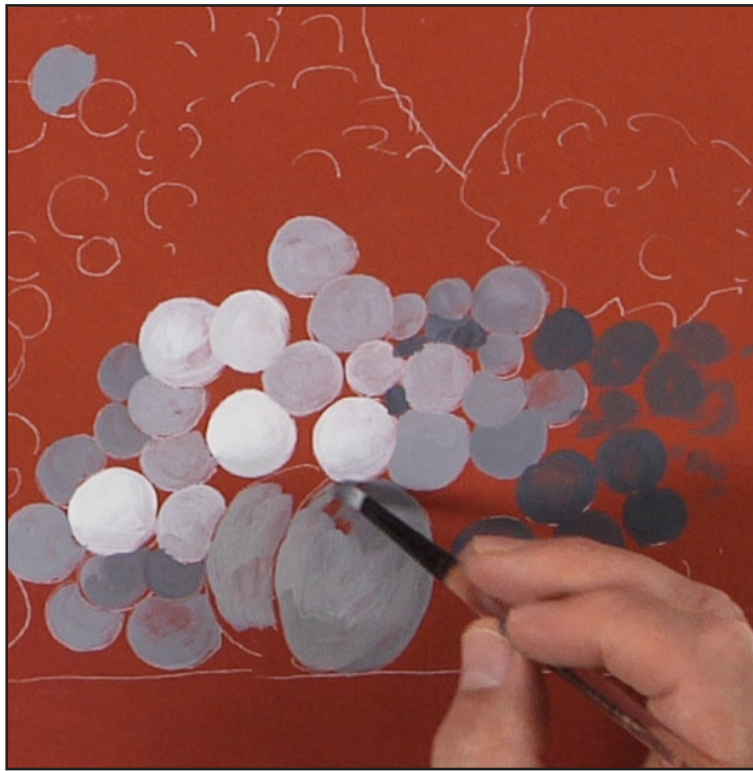
Step 10 Continue working to the right darkening the grapes according to the values. Down to value 3 or 4 on the outside and even value 2 in the dark areas. Add a little dark in-between the grapes if desired.



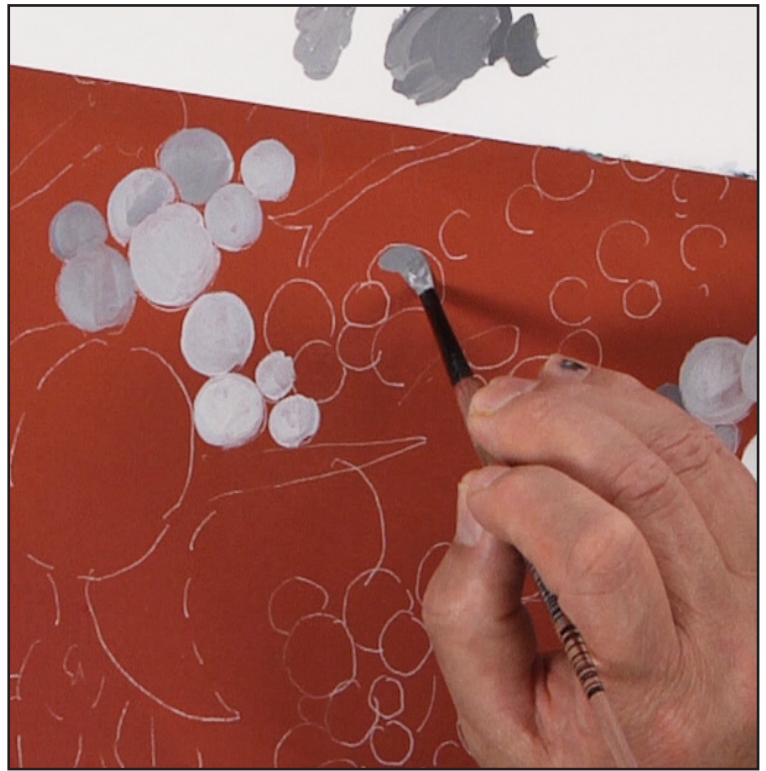
Step 11 Continue assigning values. The values do not need to be perfect at this time. Many of them we will change. Just come close. We have to lighten and darken each one later, so their values will change.



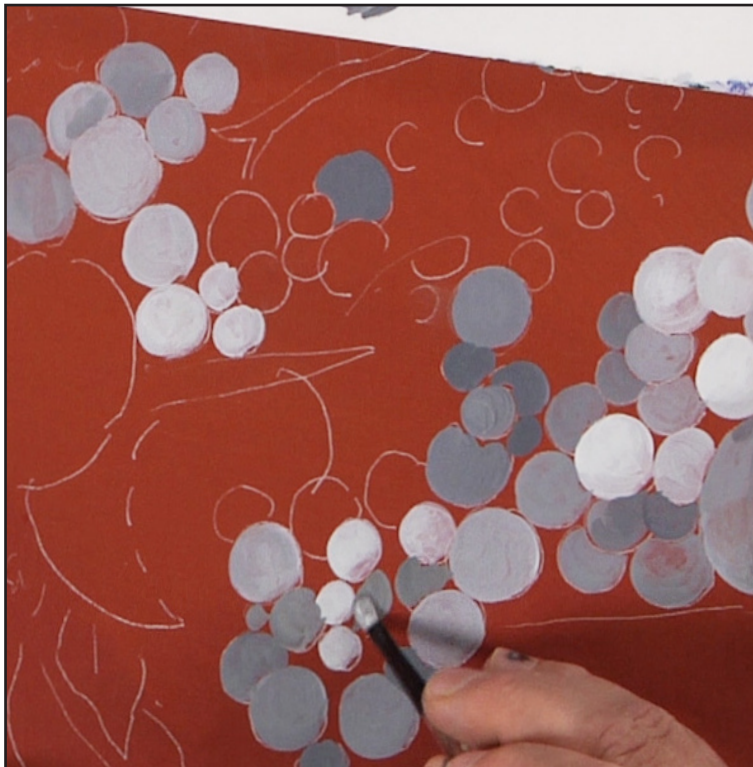
Step 12 Here is the values I assigned in the lower right corner. As stated earlier, you can be off a few values at this time. No need to be perfect. This technique undergoes many layers of refinement, so just apply some grey for now.



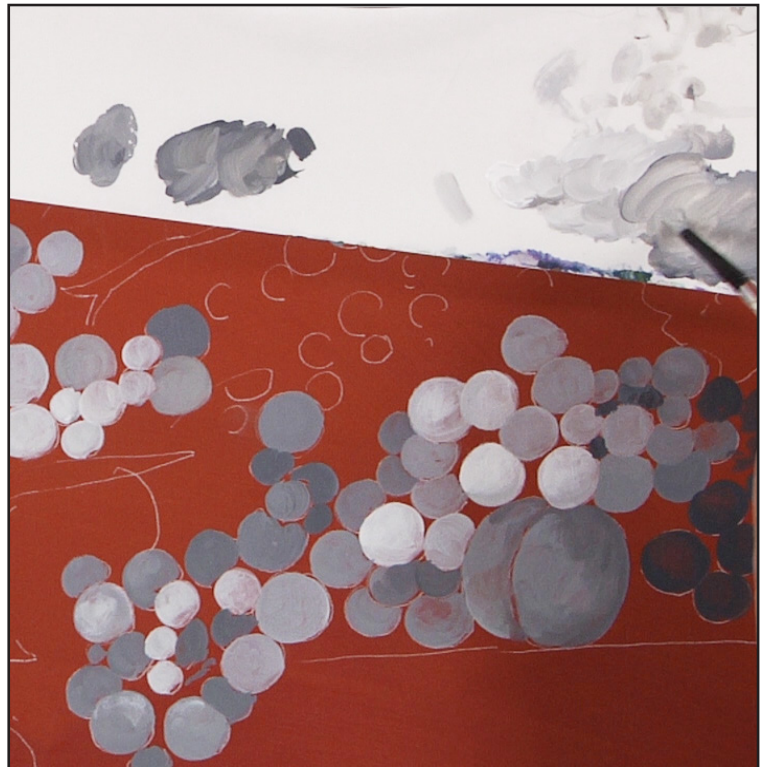
Step 13 Add the peach (D) with the greys. You can leave a little space for the clef in the peach and some space to see your graphite lines. Add some darks to the bottom to suggest form, but not too much detail. Keep simple for now.



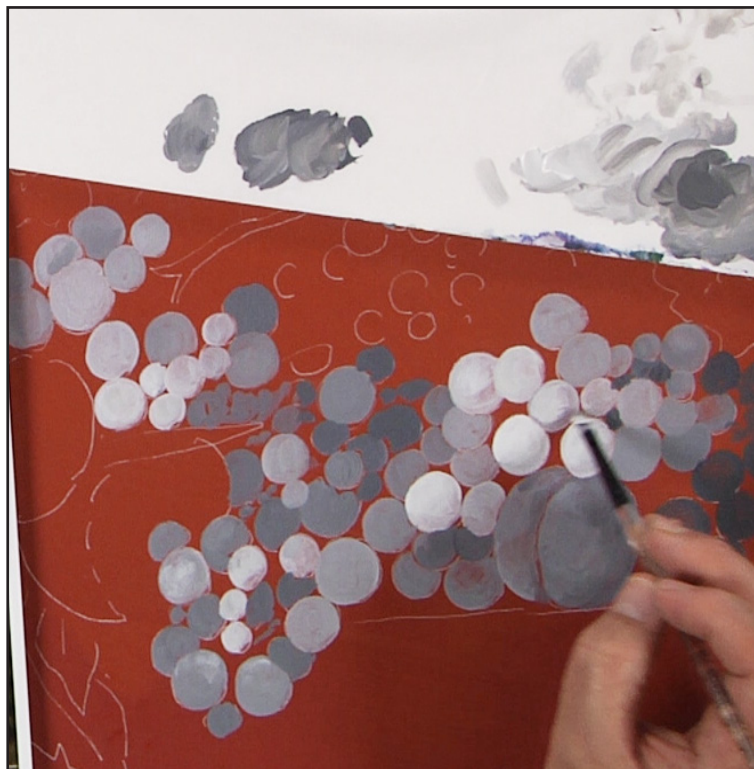
Step 14 Add the grapes above peaches (A, C) use the appropriate values. Refer to the final photo with your value scale to see what I applied. This way, we are slowly training your eye to see value.



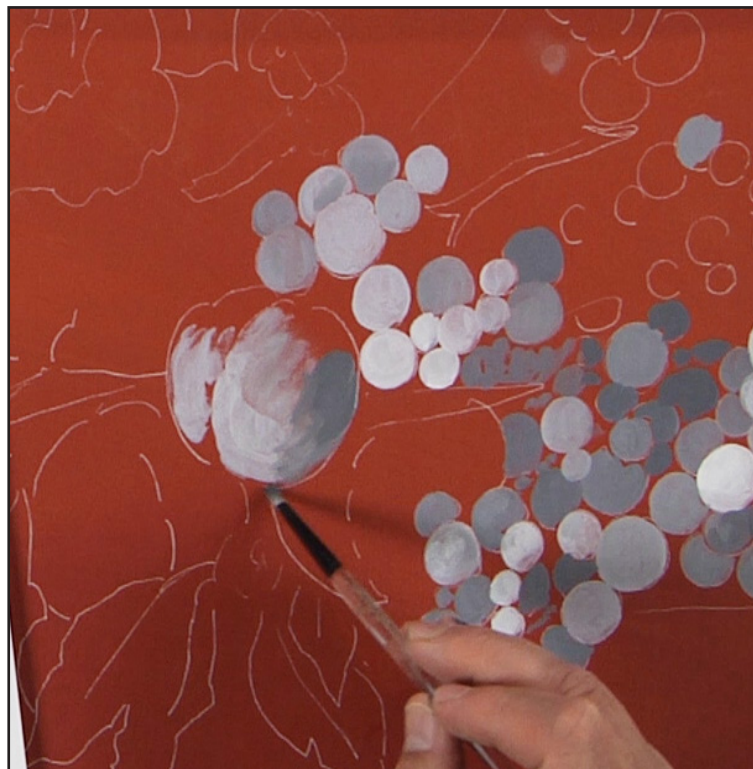
Step 15 Find the lightest ones and then make sure you see them light. Refer to the painted photo and to the grisaille one I did. Learn to see value. This is what we will be slowly working on. I do not want this to be a paint by number.



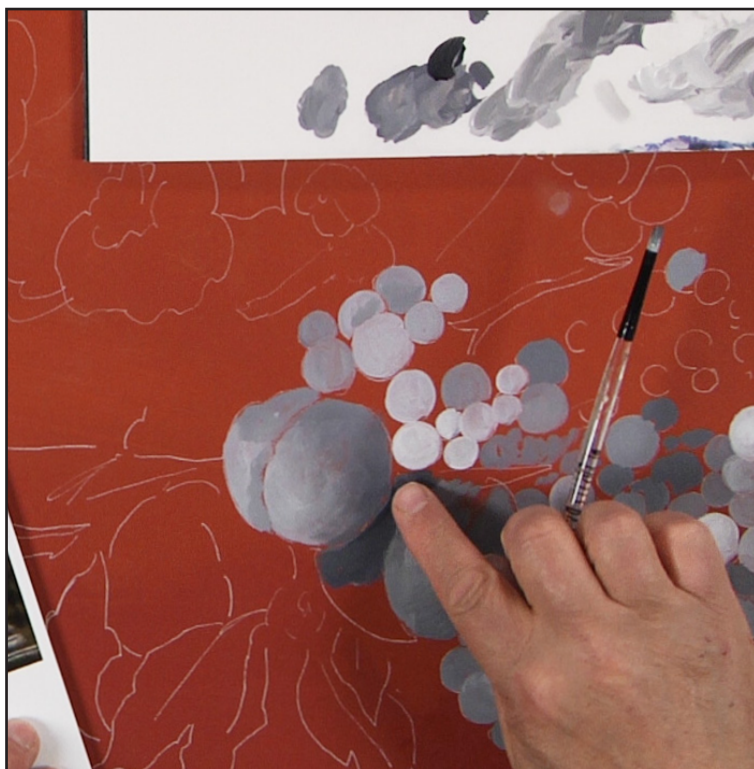
Step 16 Here you can see some of the grapes I assigned. I will change some later in the painting, but for now, they have the general look of light to dark that the original work does.



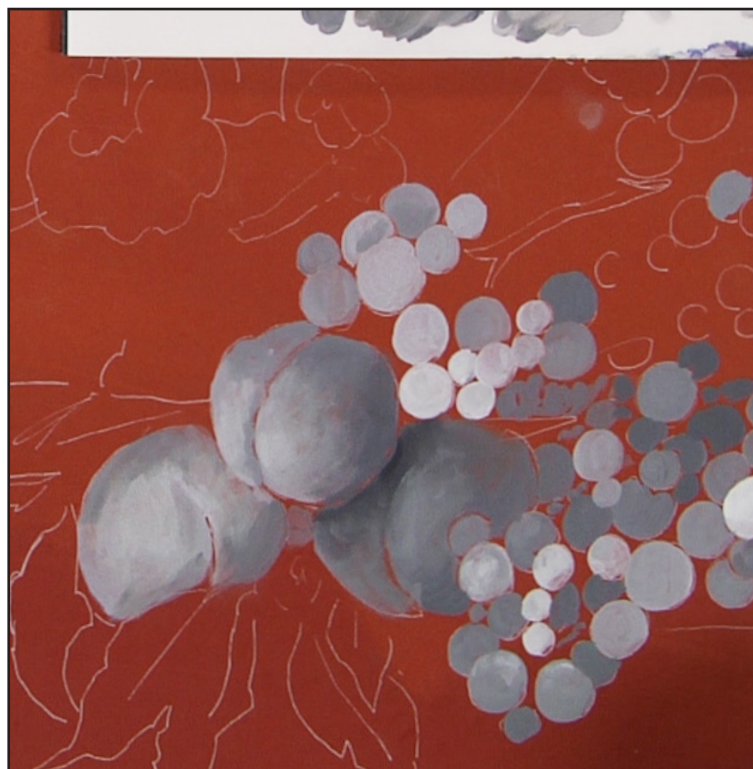
Step 17 Go through the grapes and add some additional lights and darks, adjusting them to the feeling of the light shown in the original. You may need to do this several times as the greys dry a little darker.



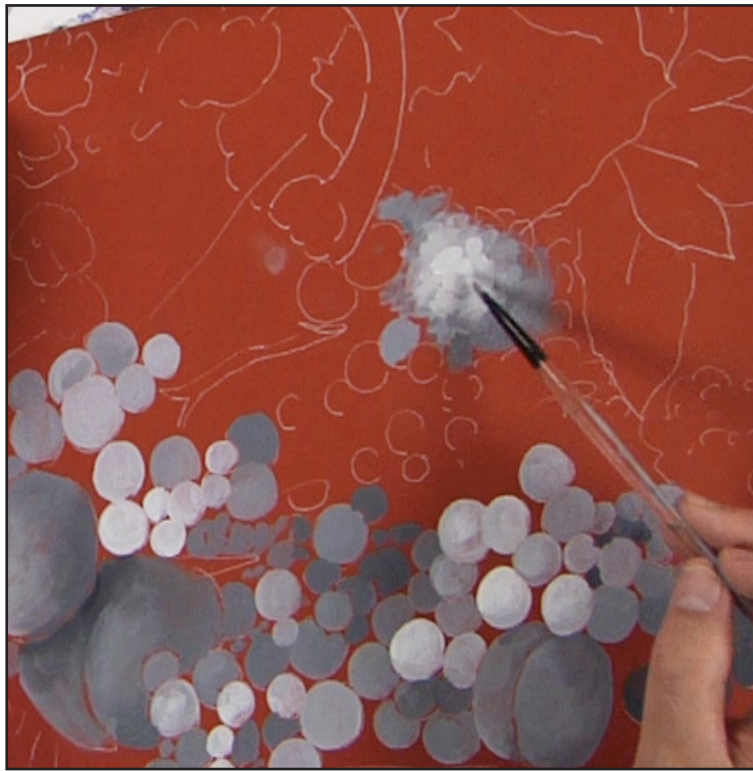
Step 18 Now to start peaches (A, B, C). I added a little shadow at the same time to give the feeling of roundness, but I do not spend too much time here. Just a quick statement, because everything will cover up.



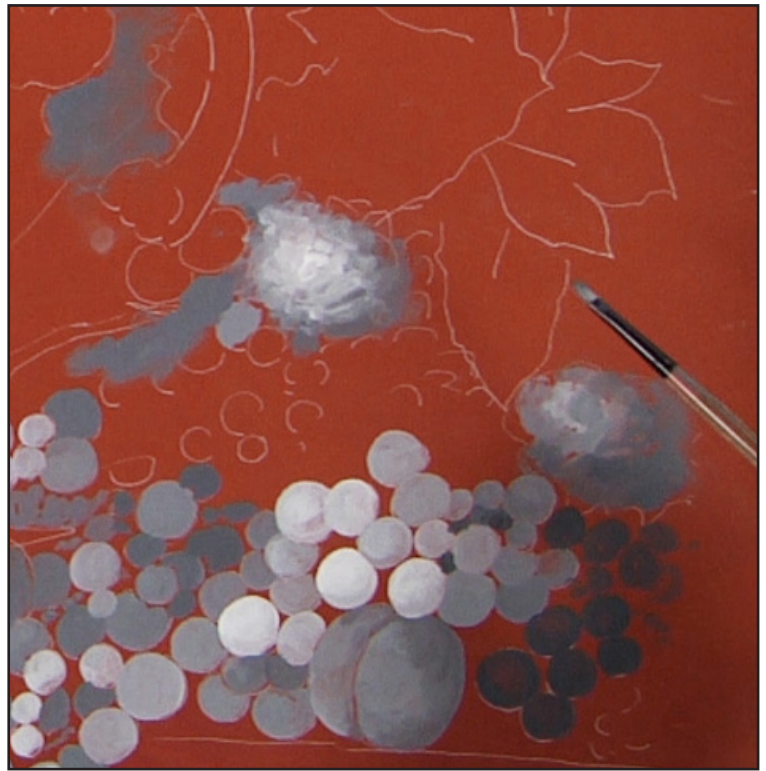
Step 19 Add some darks under the top peach and then soften with your finger. I use my finger a lot to soften and tap out some color. Do not have any texture in the grisaille. It is better to paint in thin layers.



Step 20 Here is a photo of the peaches. Leave a small space for the clef in them. We will paint them for roundness later. This is just a quick statement.



Step 21 Adding flower 21. Add some darker grey around the edges and then tap in some white in the center. This flower is lit up with through light some it gets pretty light.



Step 22 Darken the color a little and add flower 22. This one will be a little darker and have more shadow to the right side.



Step 23 I constantly refer to the photo and the grisaille scale to give me an idea where to start. Remember this is just an idea and we will change the values later when we paint more detail.



Step 24 Add the leaves to the right of flower 20 the poppy. Let the bottom one go a little darker. The values in these area will change once we apply darker background with the houding technique Add the poppy as shown in video.



Step 25 Add the dark, value 2 and 3 handle and associated grapes and then lighten flower 21 with more white if needed. I needed to.



Step 26 Add the larger leaves behind the large poppy. Between flowers 20 and 12. These can be darker values 2, 3 and 4. They will need to change when we add background.



Step 27 Add the lights and darks of the long tulip leaf twisting in the center of the design. Value 2 in the lower part then lighten as shown in the video. No need to be perfect.



Step 28 Add white, value 10 to the center flower 3 and then darken the bottom of the flower to show a little roundness. Again, this flower will completely change, we are only apply in now as a benchmark for the painting.



Step 29 Soften flower 3 with your finger and then apply some light value 10 and then shadow to flower 1.



Step 30 Soften flower 1 with your finger to suggest some roundness and the center mass. These 2 flowers are quickly stated as a benchmark flower for the rest of the painting. Just add the light ? dark color. That is all we need right now.

Grisailles

If you want to mix your own greys that are shown in this video, please use the chart below. Please note, these mixes ratios are for Heritage colors and will not work with other brands due to the amount and quality of pigments.

Mixes- Use the following ration.. For example Value 6 would be 8 parts White to 1 part Black.

Value 1- Carbon Black	Black (PBk7)
Value 3- Dark Grey Value 3	PBk 7 (2) + PW6 (1)
Value 6- Medium Grey Value 6	PBk 7 (1) + PW6 (8)
Value 8- Light Grey Value 8	PBk 7 (1) + PW6 (30)
Value 10- White	PW6