Art Thief **DAVID'S TORSO** And discover contrapposto

What you need: Pencil and eraser

What made David great

Ktðs: Steal these tips from a professional artist

Long, long ago, Israel was at war with the Philistines. A giant named Goliath, fought on the Philistine side and taunted the Israelites, daring them to end the war by sending a single warrior to fight him one-on-one. David, a young shepherd delivering lunch to his warrior brothers. heard Goliath's challenge and was inspired to fight the giant himself. Armed with just a slingshot and stones, David fatally struck

Goliath in the forehead. David later became king of Israel.

What makes this "David" great

This sculpture was created by the Italian artist Michelangelo in 1501. It is large (17 feet) and powerfully beautiful, but its greatness has as much to do with what it is not as with what it is. It does not show a victorious David hoisting the head or sword of the vanquished giant aloft. Instead, we see a thoughtful David at the very cusp of both greatness

and manhood. An idea is forming in his mind. The distant glare, the confidant stance, and the light fingering of the stone all add up to an "I can take this guy" attitude. This revolutionary sculpting of an idea rather than of an event. combined with Michelangelo's breathtaking command of the human form, earn this "David" a spot in Europe under Roman rule and influ-

Why is David nude?

In the story, David refuses the armor that is offered to him before he fights

the giant, but it is unlikely that he the pantheon of the world's great art. ence. The Romans saw themselves as the aesthetic heirs to the classical Greeks, who saw the unadorned human form as virtuous.

Contrapposto

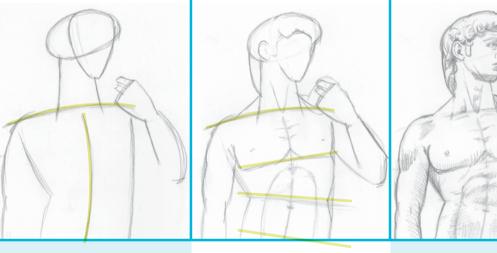
Look above at Michelangelo's famous "David" sculpture. Notice how the shoulders tip UP and the hips tilt DOWN. Contrapposto occurs when one leg bears most of the weight, which causes the hips to slope toward the resting leg. This results in a counterpositioning of the shoulders and a naturallooking stance.

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Next week's heist: We make an African mask.



Carefully observe and draw Notice how the gold lines the gold "T" shape. Next fan out and begin to tilt add the oval and egg shapes downward at the waist that will become the head. and hips? Use these guidelines Keep the head a good distance to place the pectoral (chest) above the shoulders. The neck muscles and the notch at the seems too long now, but that's waist. The underside of the free because we have not vet added arm is in front of the torso, but the trapezius muscles. Add the the raised arm is behind the lines that will become the torso torso. Add the neck muscles and and arms. These will be refined slingshot. later, so just keep them basic. Place the ear just above where The placement of the hand is important. Put it directly in

front of the shoulder on the

right.

the line for the neck ends. The hair will frame the ear. We will treat the hair as a solid form and try not to get too focused on individual curls.

Gently erase the unneeded guidelines.

Now that everything is placed, you can refine the features and muscles with confidence. Because the head is nearly side-view, the features occur on the far right third of the head. Resist the urge to center them.

Notice that the shadows appear under the hair. under the lip, under the chin and under the chest and arms.

Gently erase any inaccurate lines with a kneaded eraser.

Layer upon layer of gray tones will give your drawing depth. Be sure to leave your lightest areas white. You can always touch them up with a kneaded eraser if they get gray. Allow your shading to follow the contours of the figure. Notice

> how the faint shading lines follow the curves of the cheek and hand.

To avoid smears, place an index card under your drawing hand.

had been nude. Had Jewish literature come directly to Europe from the Jews, we would probably see David in clothes befitting a 10th-century B.C. shepherd. Christianity, with its Jewish roots, was disseminated to a

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