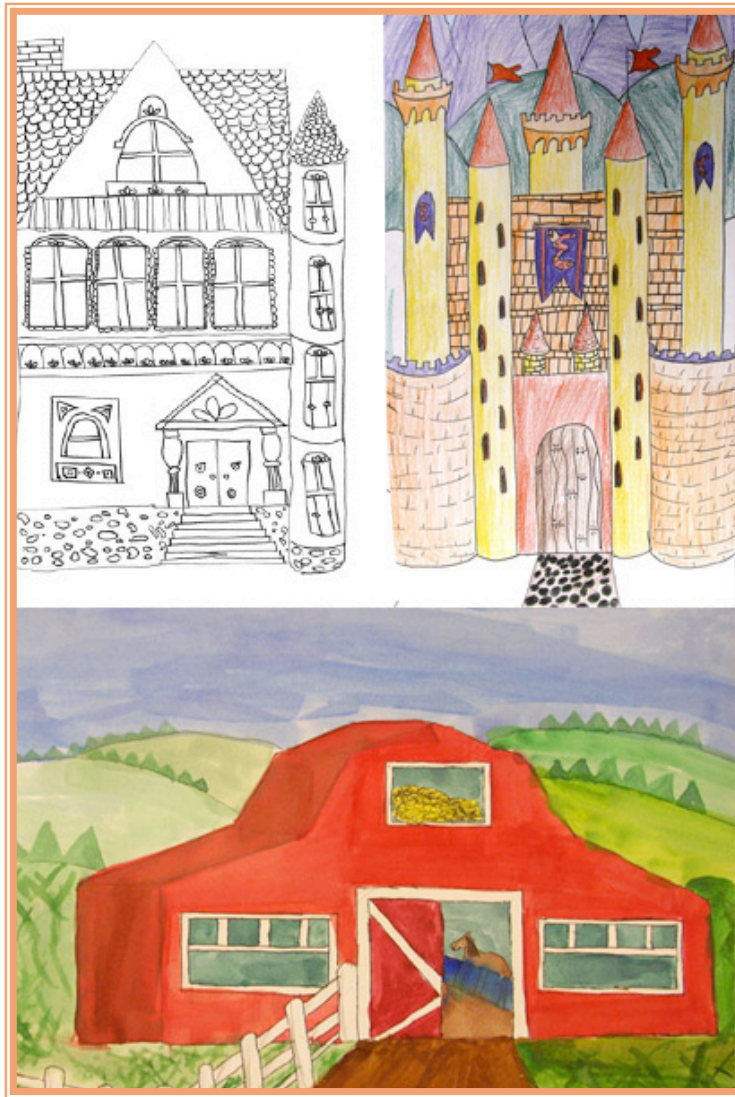


ARCHITECTURE MADE EASY



THREE ARCHITECTURE TUTORIALS for UPPER ELEMENTARY

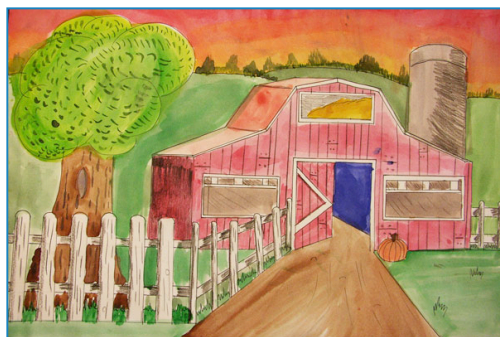
Barns * Castles * Victorian Homes

Includes templates, handouts, tutorials, tips and student gallery

Volume V

OVERVIEW

- Three different architecture lessons designed for fourth through to sixth grade.
 - Multiple media used
 - Complete photo tutorials
- Templates and handouts included



Drawing buildings can be a daunting task for young artists, but with my secret weapon—cardboard templates—your students will be amazed at how easy it is to build any type of architecture. I use regular tag board for the templates but you could use recycled cereal boxes, corrugated cardboard or any sturdy paper. I keep a stack of these templates in a drawer and pull them out for many different art lessons, but the Barn, Castle and Victorian Home lessons are my favorite.

Have fun!

Patty

Deep Space Sparkle...Out of this world art lessons for kids

COUNTRY BARNS

SUPPLIES NEEDED:

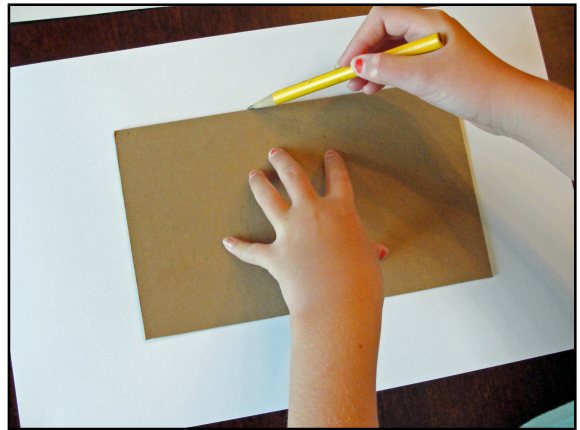
- 12" X 18" White Paper (I use Tru-Ray Drawing Paper) or 90 lb Watercolor Paper
 - Pencil and eraser
 - Black fine tip waterproof pen
 - Watercolor paint in pans
 - Colored pencils, including black
 - Paint brushes and water containers
 - Cardboard templates (see handout)
 - Rulers or straight edges

Step One: Making and using the templates

I use tag board to make my cardboard templates, but any type of hard paper will do. The teachers' workroom at my school has a large cutter that makes the cutting process very easy but an X-acto knife works equally as well. Since the kids will only use the template for a brief moment, it's not necessary for each student to have their own template. Providing 10-12 templates for a class of 25 students is plenty.

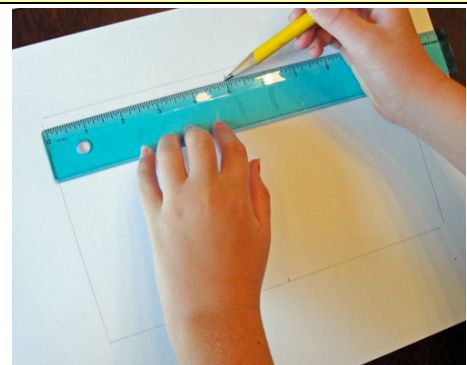
Each template measures 6" x 10"

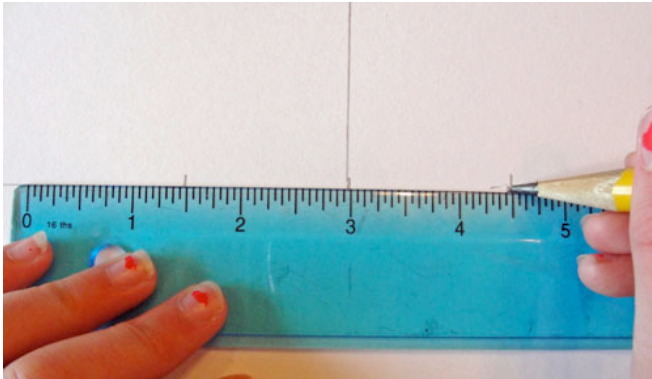
Trace a light pencil line around the tag board onto white watercolor or drawing paper. This is the outside measurement of the barn.



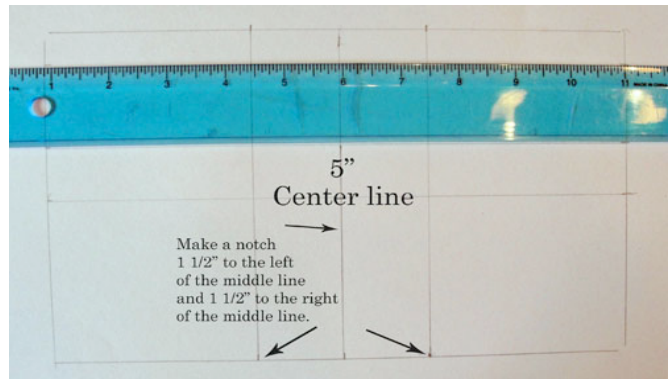
Step Two: Drawing the barn

Now, the math begins. You can use your own dimensions or you use the ones I provided. The idea is to create a grid to draw the shape of the barn. First step, make a notch in the top center and bottom center. This measurement is 5" since half of 10" is 5". Connect the two notches with a straight line.

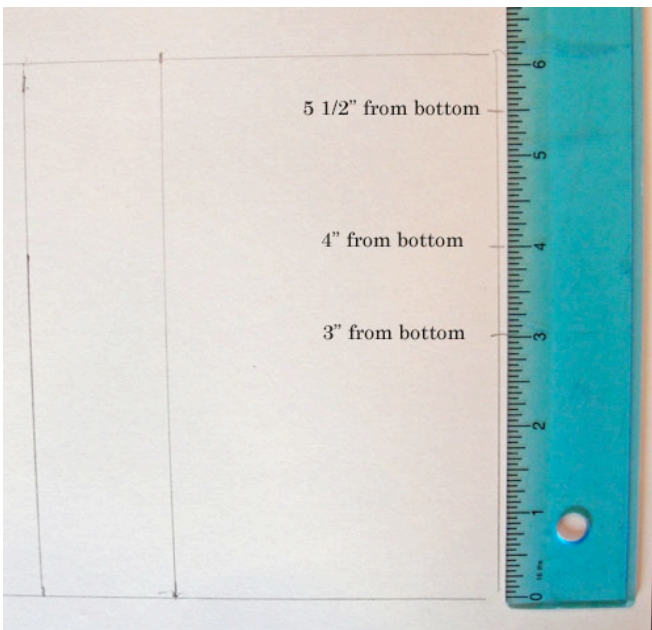




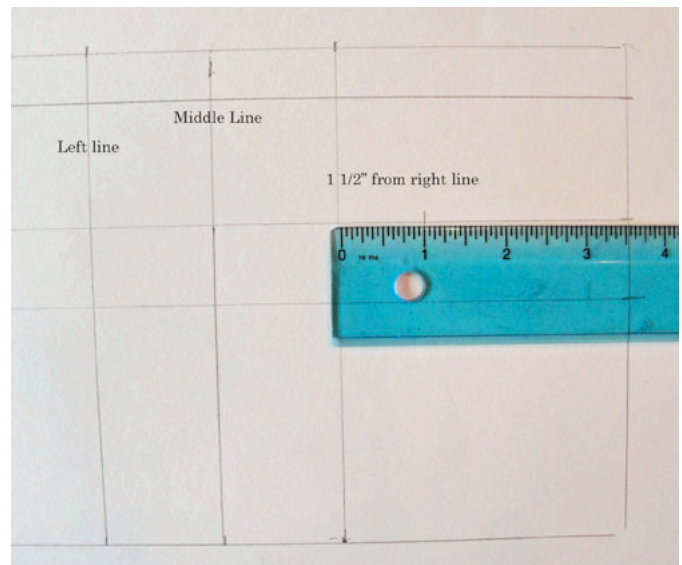
1. Next, make a notch $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to the left of the middle line (5" mark) on the top of the rectangle and the bottom. Do the same for the right hand side of the 5" mark.



2. Using a ruler, connect the notches to create three lines.

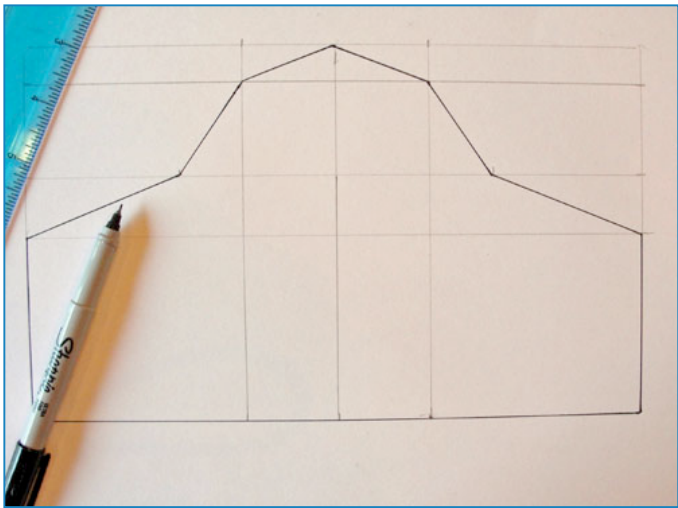


3. Next, move to the right side of the rectangle and make 3 notches using a ruler as a guide. Mark a notch 3" from the bottom, 4" from the bottom and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the bottom. Do the same for the left hand side of the rectangle. Join the notches with a straight line.

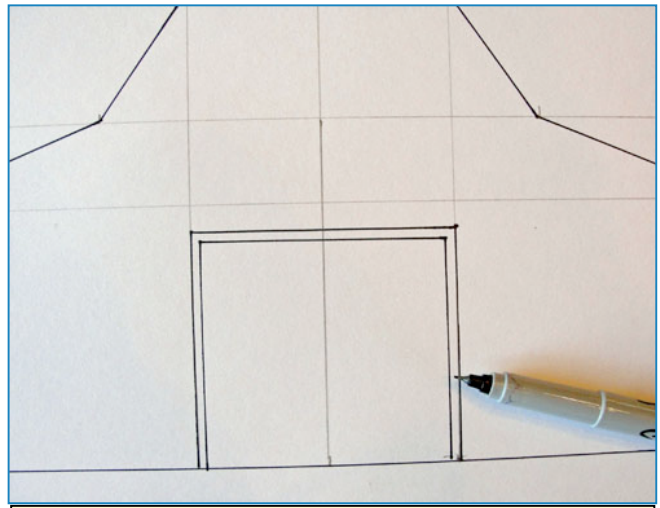


4. The slope of the **barn roof** is created by using different measurements for different pitches. All my students used one pitch but if you have a smaller class, a variety of pitches would make the barns more individual. The farther out the notch, the shallower the pitch.

For a steep pitch, measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ " from right side line and make a notch. Do the same for the opposite side.



5. At this point, all the kids have is a pencil grid. It really doesn't look like a barn yet. To add the roof, start at the top 5" notch and trace a pencil line to the right line to form part of the roof. Then, connect *that* line to the 1 ½ " notch to create the steepest part of the roof. Then connect that line to the 3" mark line. Easier to see, than explain!



6. The rectangle is starting to look like a barn (or a funny hat as some kids pointed out) so now it's time to add details. Using the grid as a guide, add a **big barn door** but don't add the details yet.

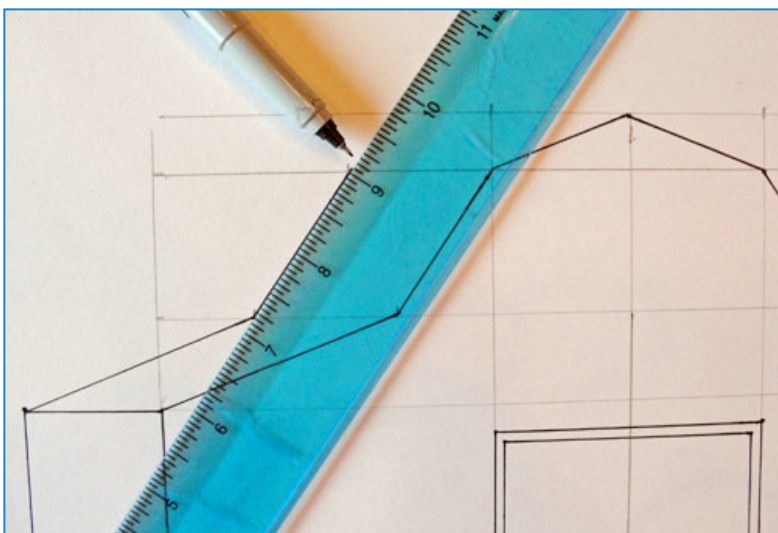


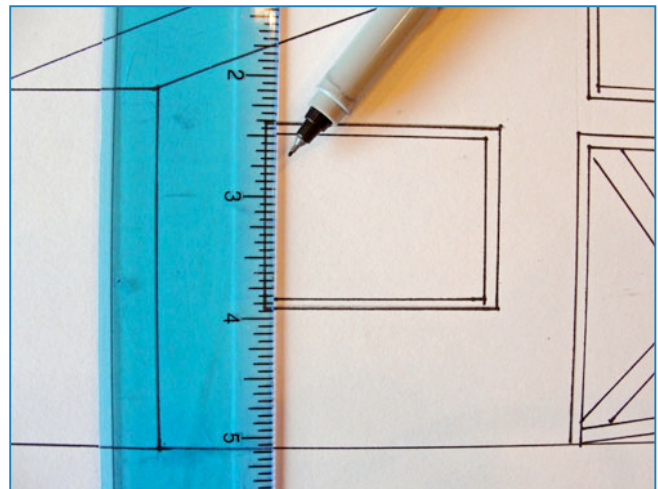
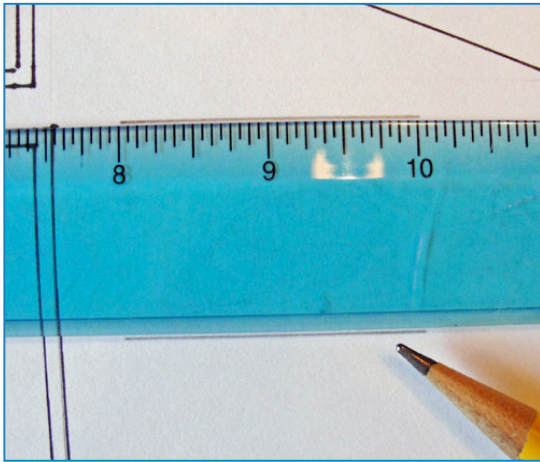
Tip: I'd recommend a pencil for this section in case you chose to add a fence at the foreground of the picture. Using a marker at this point (like I did) eliminates the option for a front fence.

7. Adding the **side barn** is easy, but requires more measurements.

Students have the option of adding the side on the left or right hand side of the rectangle. I'd suggest wherever there is more room.

Make a notch 1 ½ " to the left (or right) of the bottom left hand side of the barn. Then, move up to the 3" notch and measure out 1 ½ ". Then, move up to the 4" mark *of the roof* and do the same thing. And again for the 5" mark. Can you see the pattern?

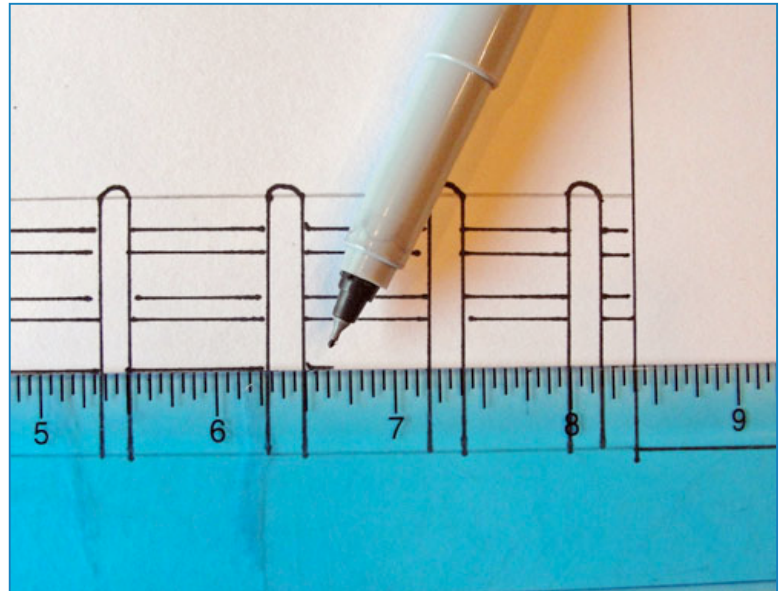
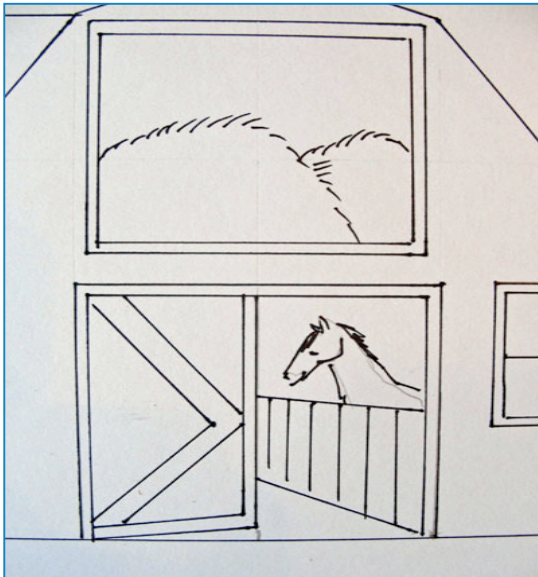




8. To make **windows**, use a ruler and draw a line across the top of the ruler and the bottom. Remove the ruler and connect the sides of the windows.

This part can be done in a fine tip marker.

I asked the students to "frame" their windows (using rulers to draw lines around all doors and windows to make it look like a wooden frame).



Barn Door:

For a professional look, add a frame around all windows and doors. No need to measure here, but a ruler will keep the drawing neat and tidy. Students have a choice of having the barn doors closed or have one open. I like having one door opened to reveal the inside workings of a real farm. What could be inside? Pigs? A farmer? Horses? Let the students decide.

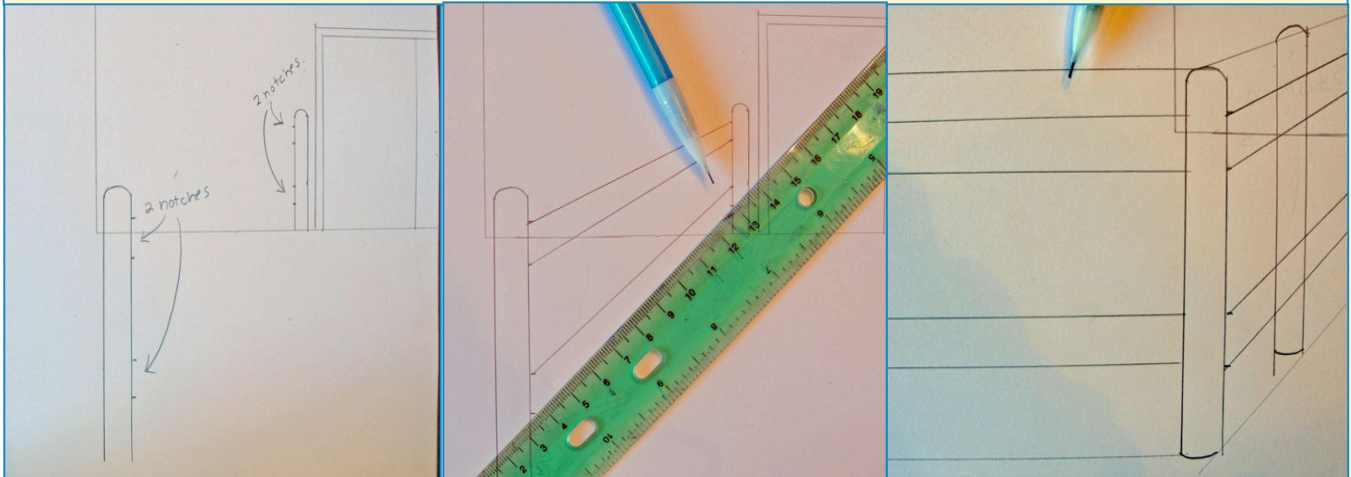
Using the pencil grid as a guide, add a loft... Think about what you could inside the loft (piles or bales of hay, chickens, etc.)

Side Fence

Adding a **fence** to the side of the barn is very easy, so I will keep the instructions separate from the more difficult challenging below. Decide how tall you want the fence to be and draw a pencil line across the fence area. Then draw a line for the bottom. Now, draw vertical fence posts. I like to use a ruler here as it keeps the fence nice and straight, but not using a ruler will create a nice effect as well.

Now, draw horizontal boards.
For an alternative to wooden fence, draw barbed wire.

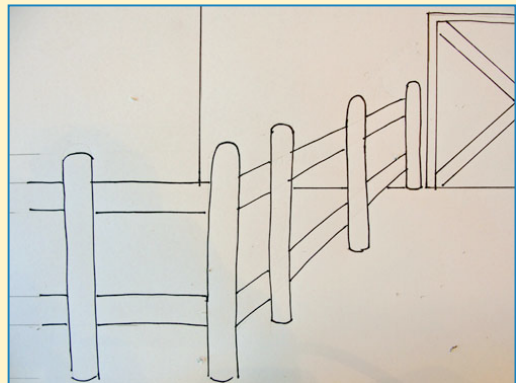
To add a FENCE in the foreground of your picture, follow these steps... It's very important that the bottom and sidelines of the barn still be in pencil and not inked in at this point.



Creating a fence.

This is a challenging section, but do-able. You might want to experiment yourself before demonstrating to your students. Draw a post right beside the barn door, making it half the height as the door. Then, add another post way off to the side of the door and towards the bottom of the page (about 3 1/2" to 4" high). The farther the second post is away from the middle of the picture, the less angle the fence will have, and thus, an easier time creating it.

Now that the kids have two posts drawn, they can begin to make the dots that will eventually be used to create the fencing. On the small post (next to the door), have them draw two sets of side-by-side dots: two near the top of the post, two near the bottom. Repeat this step with the larger post. Connect the dots using a ruler. The lines will be at a steep angle and you will lose many kids. *Extra parents or aids in the classroom really are helpful at this point!*

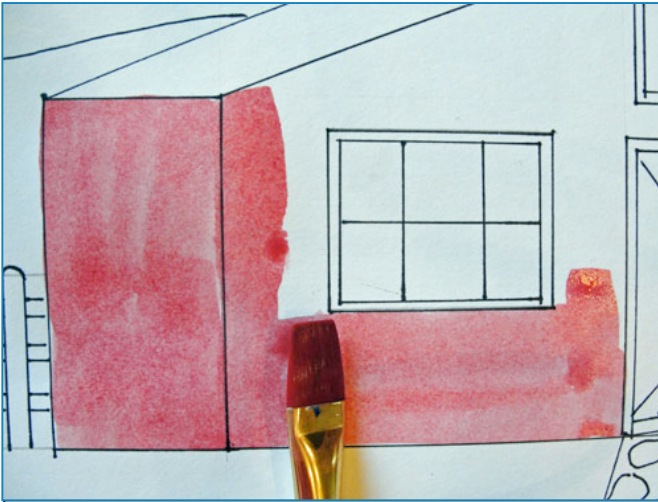


Now that the kids have the fencing penciled in, have them draw one or two vertical posts. Creating a fence along the bottom of the paper is a lot easier, and if you understood my directions so far, this part will be easy to figure out on your own. If you didn't understand my directions, I don't blame you. Perhaps you are the visual type and can figure this out on your own!

Before painting the barn, use a black waterproof (important!) fine tip pen and outline all the pencil lines you wish to keep. Add a layer of rolling **mountains** or **fields** in the background, a **sil**o, a stone or dirt **path** and even a few farm animals.

Kids can really get stuck on adding too many details so encourage them to keep it fairly simple. Remember, it's much easier to paint large drawings than smaller ones.

Step Three: Painting the drawing



Paint the barn first. Using a pan of cake watercolors, mix a bit of red with some brown. Of course, kids can paint their barns any color, but encourage them to mix at least two colors together to achieve a rich tone.



Next, paint the sky. I used a standard blue mixed with streaks of purple, but the choices are unlimited. Try an orange or a pale blue sky or maybe even a night sky (blue mixed with black).



Mix yellow, blue or brown to green paint to achieve different shades of green. Paint the hilltops, mountains and lawn different colors of green for an interesting background.

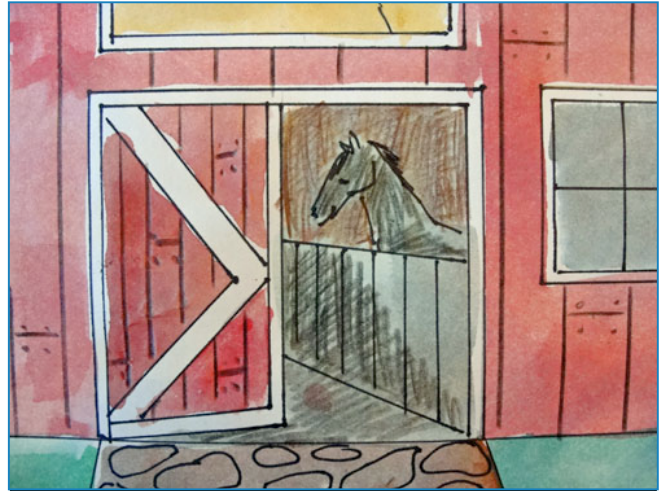


To create shadow on the side of the barn, mix a tiny amount of black or brown to the red paint. Paint this color onto the side of the barn and maybe half of the silo.

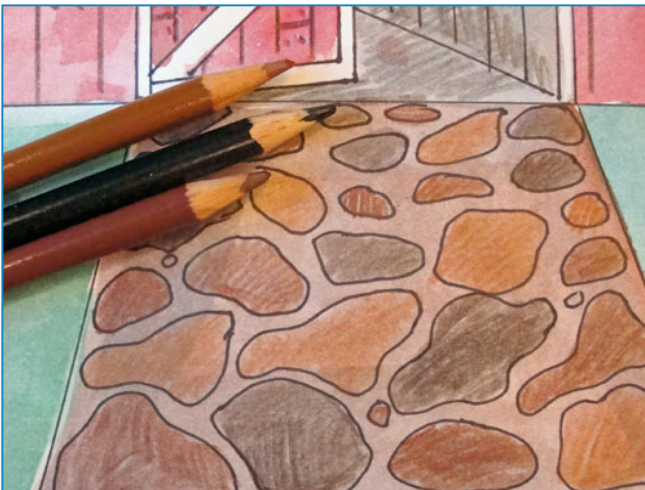
Step Four: Adding Details



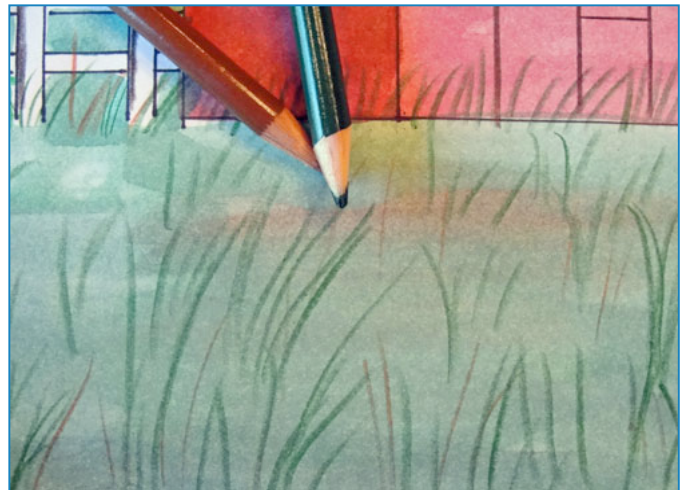
With a black colored pencil, draw lines (a ruler is helpful) to create slats of wood. Next draw short horizontal lines and nail heads for a realistic look.



To draw an open barn door, make sure to angle one line at the bottom of the door. Add door details like an "X" and paint it either red or another fun color. Don't forget the inside of the barn, but keep it simple!



Here is an easy way to color a stone walkway. First, brush on a light brown wash of watercolor paint (go over all the stones) then, once dry, color in the stones with various shades of brown colored pencils.



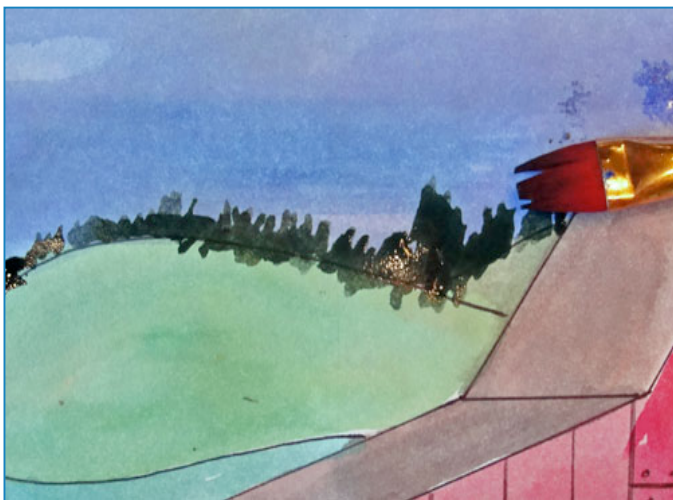
After the grass dries, you can use green and brown colored pencils to add tiny blades of grass, flowers or billowing hay.



Instead of colored pencils, you can use a small watercolor brush and paint on wispy strokes of grass, flowers, etc. Here's a tip: make the blades small next to the barn, but lengthen them as you get closer to the bottom of the page.



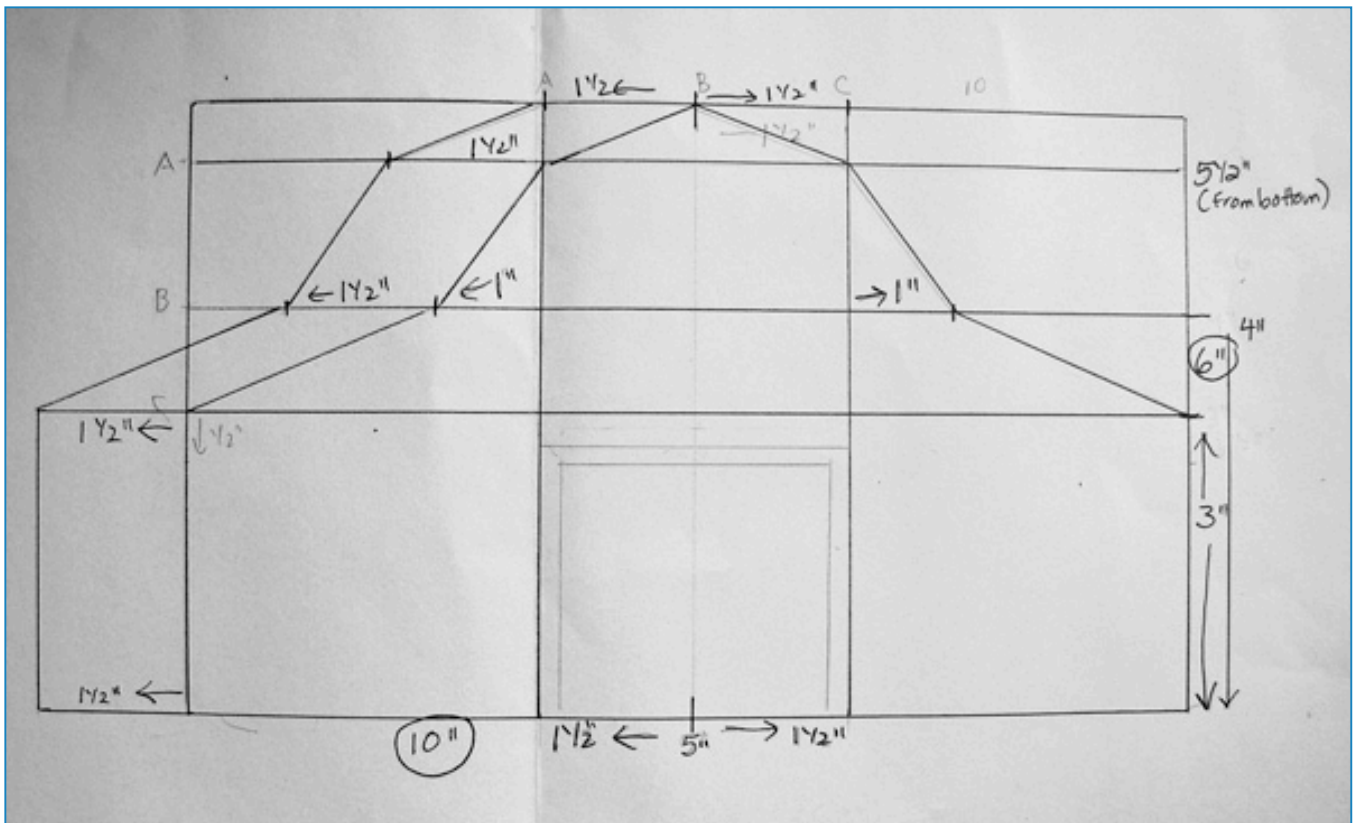
To add dimension and interest to the fence posts, use a black colored pencil to add squiggles and knots. Use the same pencil to shade any areas that you want darkened.



Mix a small amount of black paint with a dab of green to create distant evergreen trees. Clump the trees together using vertical strokes with your brush.



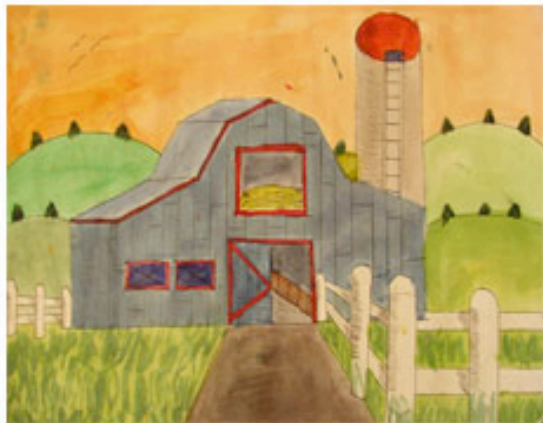
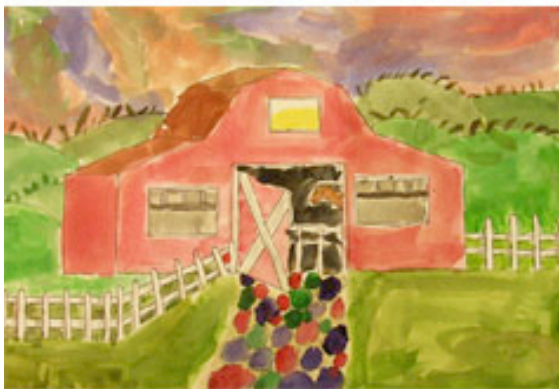
Don't forget to add interest to the loft by adding hay or even chickens. Perhaps add a weather vane as well.



Barn Measurement and Finished Drawing Example



6th Grade Student Work



Castles

SUPPLIES NEEDED:

- 12" X 18" White Paper (I use Tru-Ray Drawing Paper)
 - Pencil and eraser
 - Black fine tip marker
- Colored pencils, including black
- Cardboard templates (see handout)
 - Rulers or straight edges

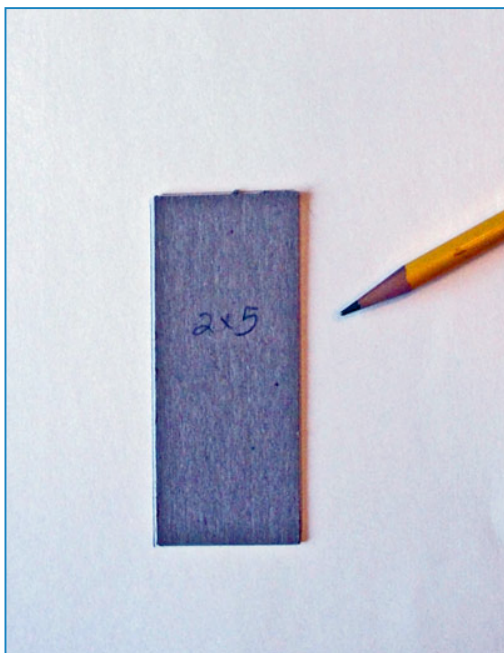
Step One: Making and using the templates

Just like the "barn" template, I use tag board to make my templates but any kind of hard paper or even recycled cardboard boxes will be fine. This time, cut the templates into different sized squares and rectangles. I recommend four sizes:

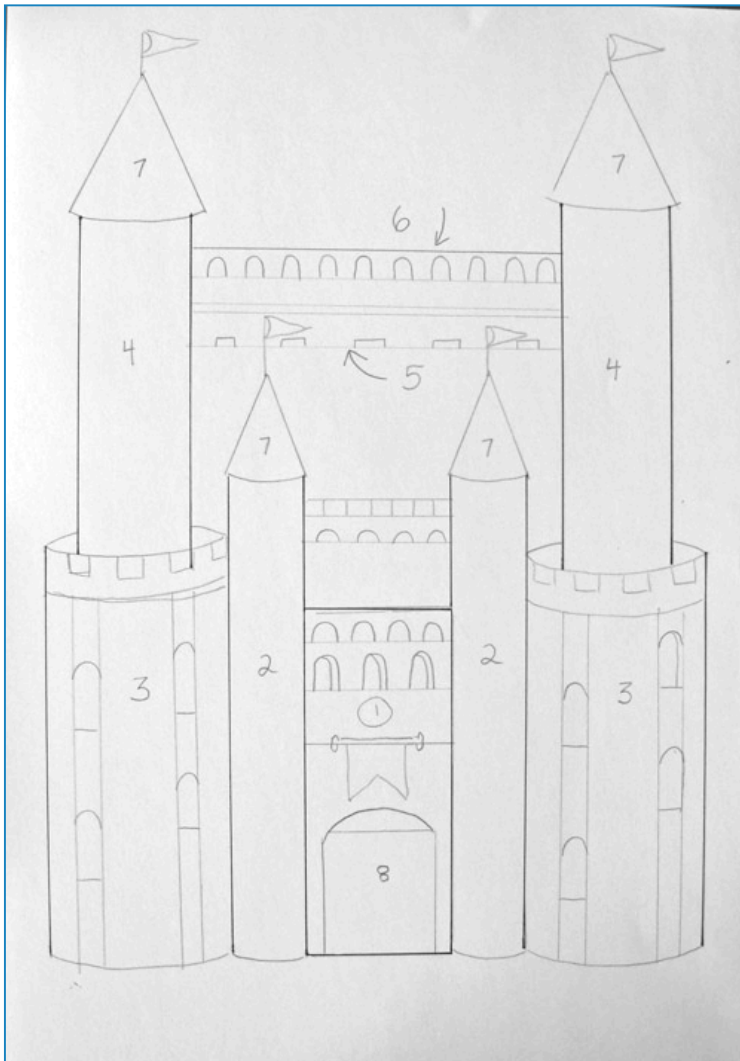
- 1" x 7"
- 2" x 5"
- 1.5" x 8"
- 2.5" x 6"

Don't worry too much about being exact. The purpose of the templates is to make it easy to draw towers, not use them for any kind of measurement.

Step Two: Drawing the Castle



Place the paper vertically.
Set the 2" x 5" template near the bottom middle of the paper and trace around entire template with a pencil. This will be the façade of the castle.



To summarize, here is a quick guide of the order in which to draw the castles:

1. Front façade
2. Two narrow towers
3. Two thick towers
4. Two tall towers
5. Line connecting two tall towers
6. If desired, make another line connecting two thick towers
7. Add Tower Toppers (see handout for details)
8. Door

6. Now it's time to trace over all pencil lines with a black marker. Since we will use colored pencils later, it's not necessary for the marker to be waterproof. This can take a LONG time for some students. I find if I sit down and help them trace the lines for a few minutes, they get a better understanding of pace and how careful they need to be.

Encourage the kids to add bricks to the towers, tiles to the tower tops and perhaps even flags. Details are in the "Castle" handout.

Step Three: Coloring the Castle



Before coloring in the castle, add **hilltops** or **mountains** in the background and **drawbridges** or **moats** in the foreground.

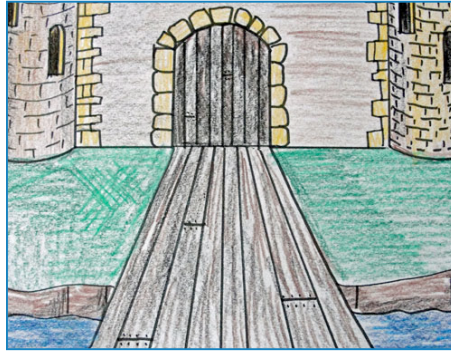
This is the time to encourage your students to keep the background simple. I always tell my fourth graders not to add men, knights, or warriors because they will be too tiny and will distract from the fantastic architecture of the castle. I have had a few kids add water dragons in the moat and flying dragons in the sky. Pretty cool.

The one technique that I teach my students when using colored pencils is to **shade the towers**. It looks so cool when one side of the tower is slightly darker than the middle. Most kids this age don't think of doing this shading on their own, so make sure to introduce this technique to them.

The kids will have a great time coming up with terrific castle **doors**. Make sure to provide plenty of visual aids. The castle on the left combines rocks and a wooden door while the door on the right is a portcullis or an iron grate.



For fun, I ask the kids to design their own "Kingdom" flag. If they can't think of anything, suggest their own initials. They can add the banners to towers or to the front on the castle.



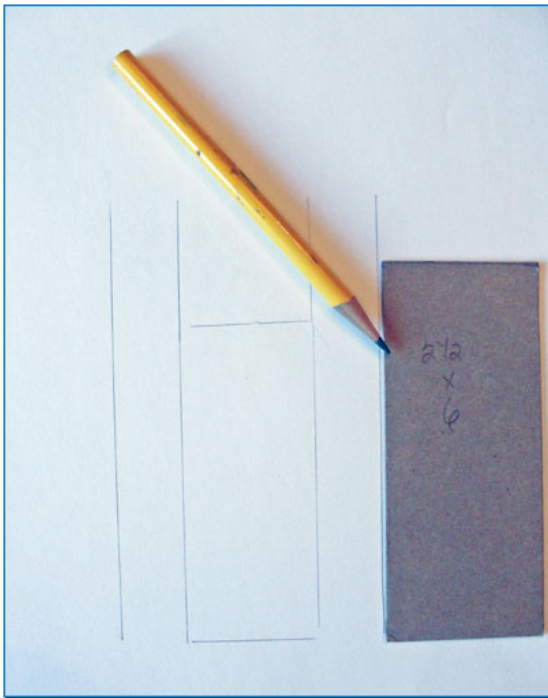
COLORING TIPS!

For all the small areas like flags, banners, tower tops, press hard with the colored pencils. For large areas like towers, grass, mountains, press lightly with the colored pencils. *In short: the smaller the object; the harder you press.* Keep the tower tops all the same color

Think up some unusual color combinations for the stone castle. Black with yellow highlights, grey and purple, brown and black, etc. Press harder to shade one side of a round tower or one half of a tower topper.

If your castle is a neutral color (black, grey or brown), think about being dramatic with your background colors. What about a purple and pink sky?

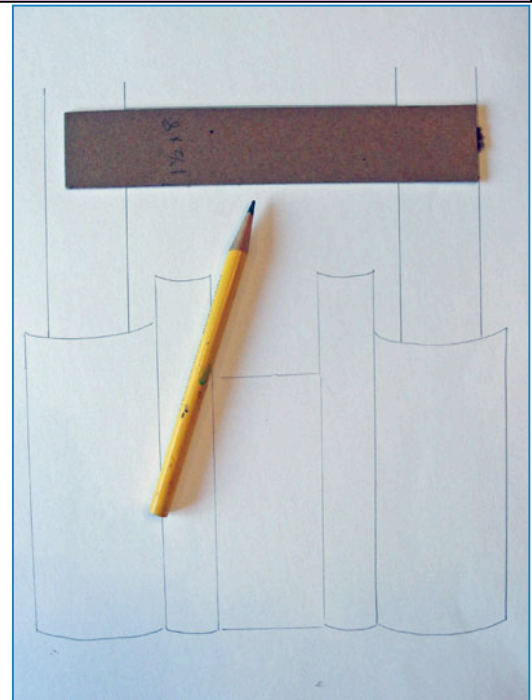




2. Place the **1" x 7" template** on both sides of the façade and trace. You've just created two narrow towers! It's not necessary to trace the tops and bottoms. We'll round them in the next step.

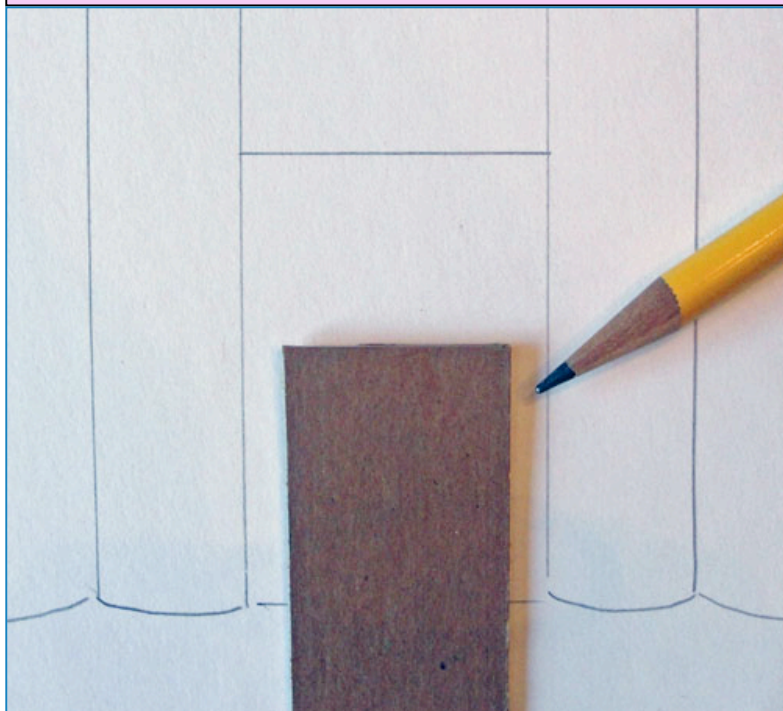
Next, place the **2 1/2" x 6" template** on both sides of the narrow towers and trace lightly with a pencil. These towers are thicker.

Of course, the students can choose whichever sized tower they wish. It's not necessary to follow exactly!



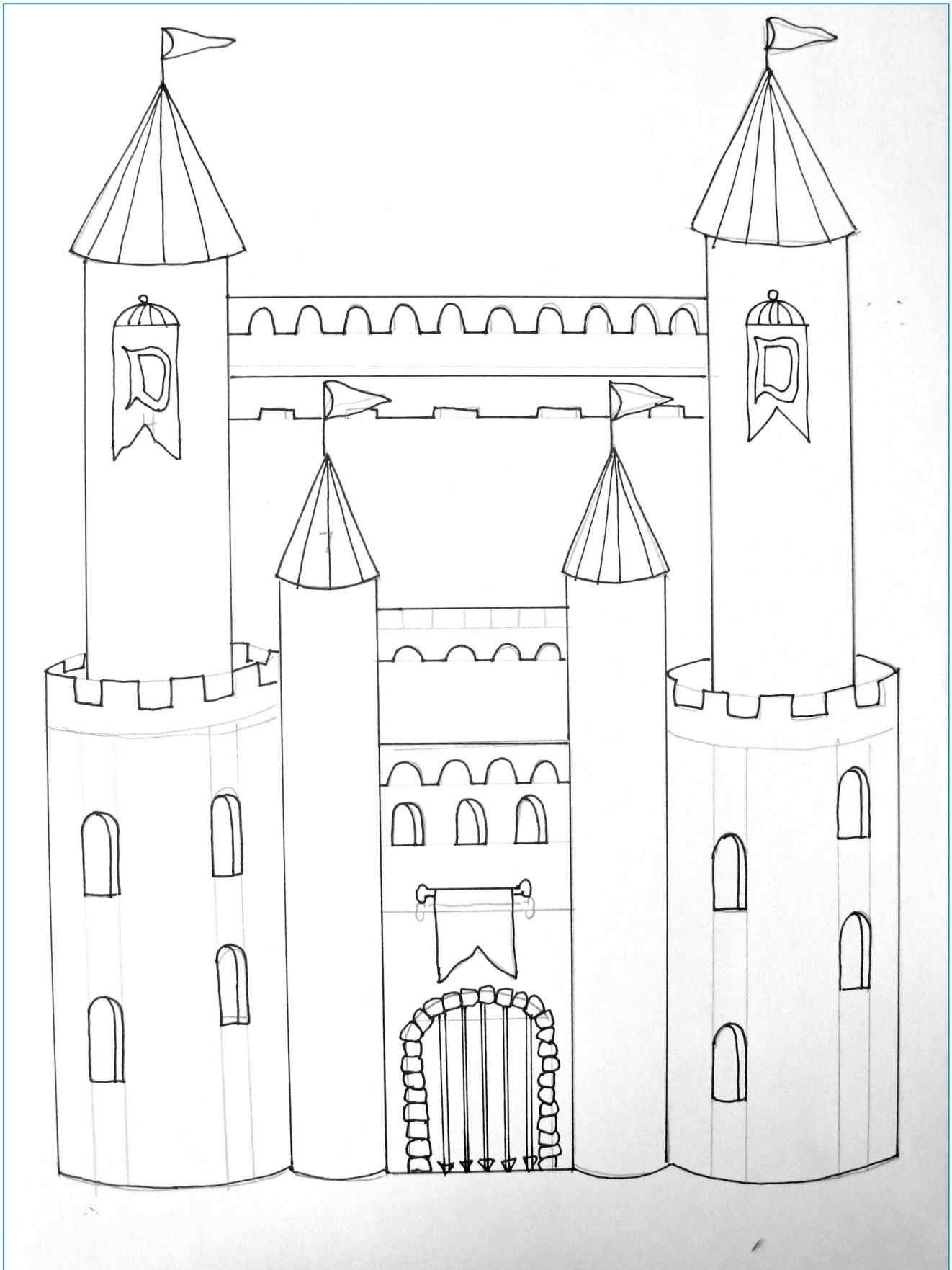
3. So far, you have created the façade, two narrow towers and two thick towers. Add rounded bottoms to the towers (just a slight curve will do) and do the same for the tops of the towers. This will really give the castle dimension!

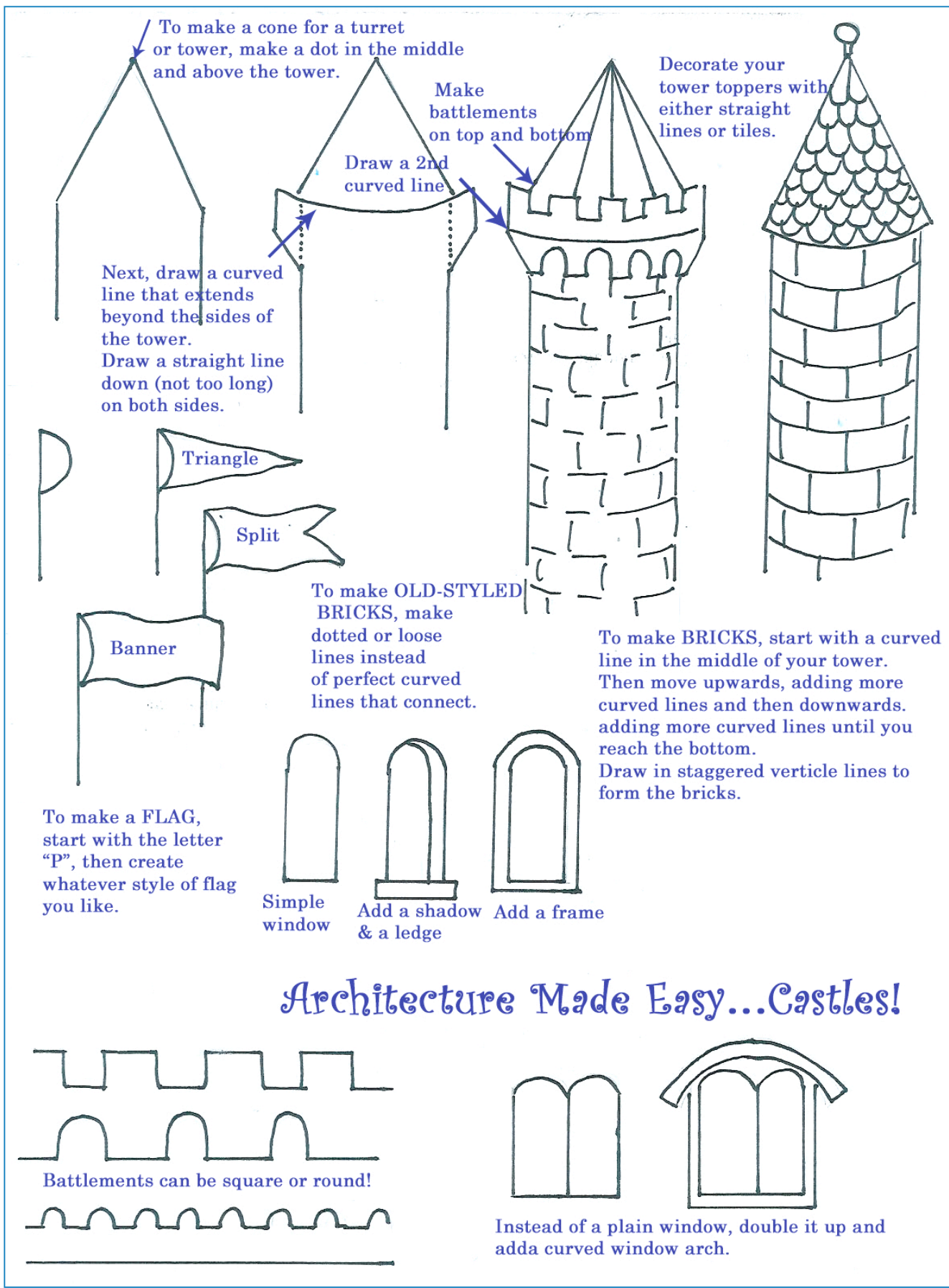
Now, take the **1 1/2" x 8" template** and add two more towers sprouting from the thick towers. Take the same template and use it as a straight edge to draw a straight line connecting the two tallest towers.



4. To make a door, use any one of the templates to create a 3-sided door.

5. Give your towers caps (see handout) and add details such as battlements, bricks, windows and flags.





To make a cone for a turret or tower, make a dot in the middle and above the tower.

Make battlements on top and bottom

Decorate your tower toppers with either straight lines or tiles.

Draw a 2nd curved line

Next, draw a curved line that extends beyond the sides of the tower. Draw a straight line down (not too long) on both sides.

Triangle

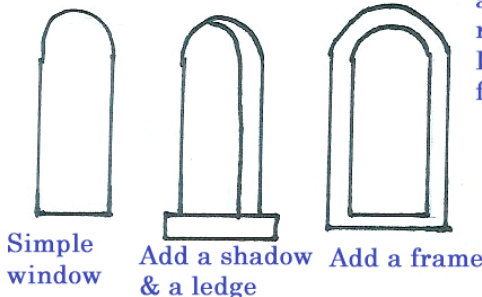
Split

Banner

To make OLD-STYLED BRICKS, make dotted or loose lines instead of perfect curved lines that connect.

To make BRICKS, start with a curved line in the middle of your tower. Then move upwards, adding more curved lines and then downwards, adding more curved lines until you reach the bottom. Draw in staggered verticle lines to form the bricks.

To make a FLAG, start with the letter "P", then create whatever style of flag you like.

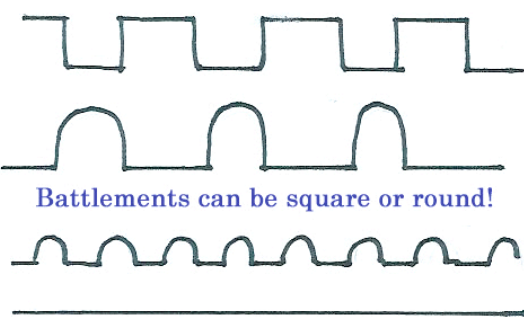


Simple window

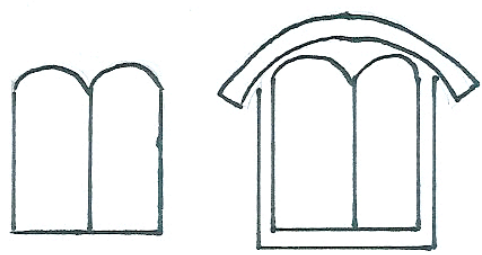
Add a shadow & a ledge

Add a frame

Architecture Made Easy...Castles!



Battlements can be square or round!

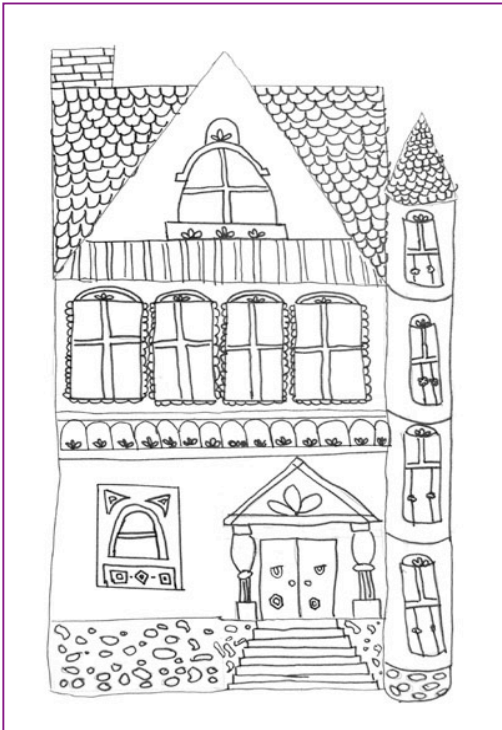


Instead of a plain window, double it up and add a curved window arch.

Fourth Grade Student Work



Victorian Homes



SUPPLIES NEEDED:

- 12" X 18" White Paper (I use Tru-Ray Drawing Paper)
- Pencil and eraser
- Black fine tip marker
- Optional: Colored pencils
- Cardboard templates (see handout)

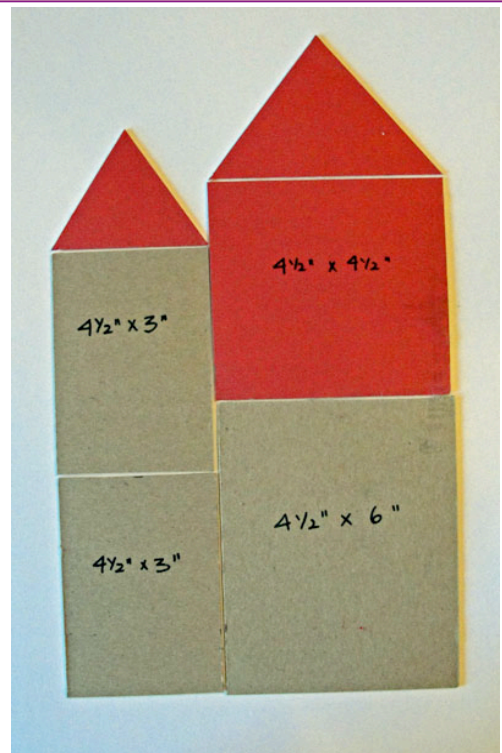
Step One: Making and Using the Templates

I like to have on hand a variety of different sized templates. The idea with the Victorian Homes lesson is to use the rectangle and square templates to create levels for the house. By placing square templates on top of one another and tracing around the edges, the structure of the house is easy to draw.

Have on hand the following templates:

- $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3"
- $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ "
- $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6"
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4"
- 2" x 5"
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8"
- Cut a few triangles from the scraps

*Some of these templates you might already have if you prepared for the Castle lesson.

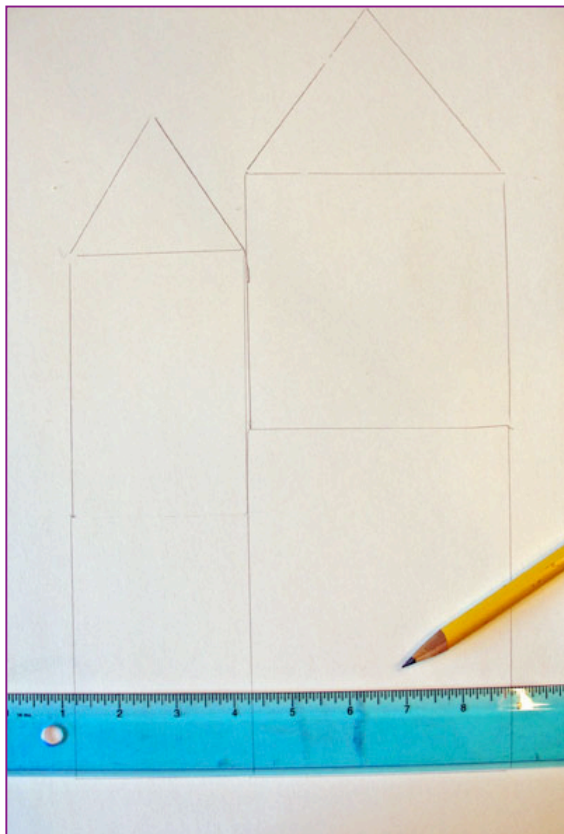


Step Two: Drawing the House

Victorian homes are a type of home that uses decorative design detail on the exterior of the house. Sometimes, more than one style of shingle or decorative moldings are used. Many people call them "Gingerbread" homes because of the great amount of detail applied.

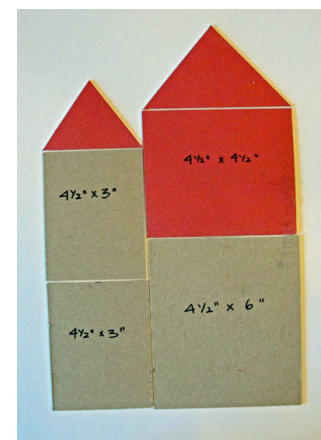
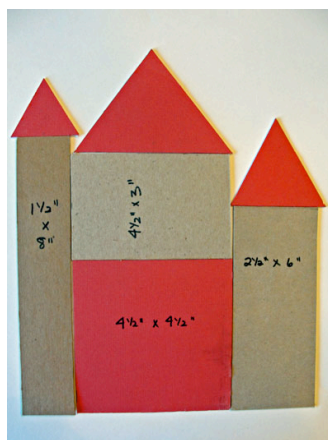
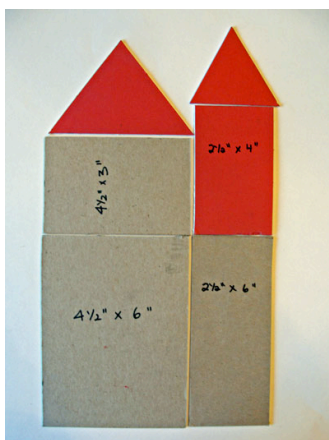
The homes were prevalent in the late 1800's and early 1900's.

There is a region in San Francisco that has rows of Victorian homes called "Painted Ladies."



1. Arrange the templates in the shape of a Victorian home.
2. Trace around each template in pencil.
3. Students can use the templates to make any style of Victorian home. It's helpful to have a few pictures displayed on the white board.
4. Stress a vertical orientation.

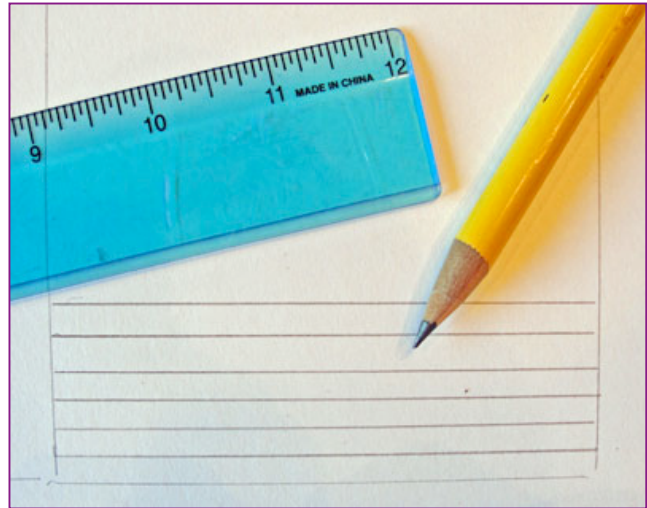
Here are Three examples...



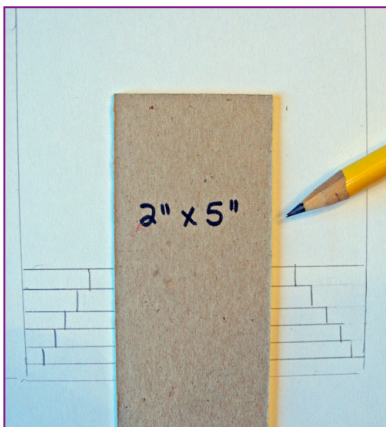
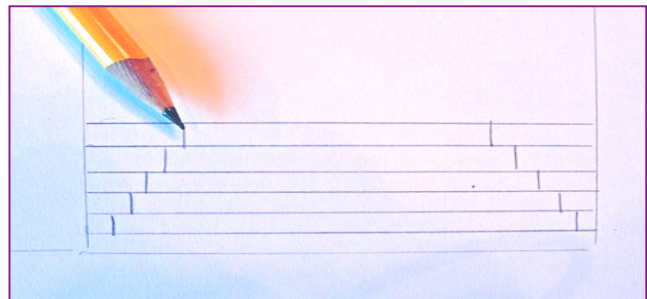
Step Three: Adding the Architectural Details

STAIRS, DOOR and WINDOWS:

Pick an area in one of the bottom rectangles to make a set of stairs. Take a ruler and draw a series of straight lines. About 6-8 steps.

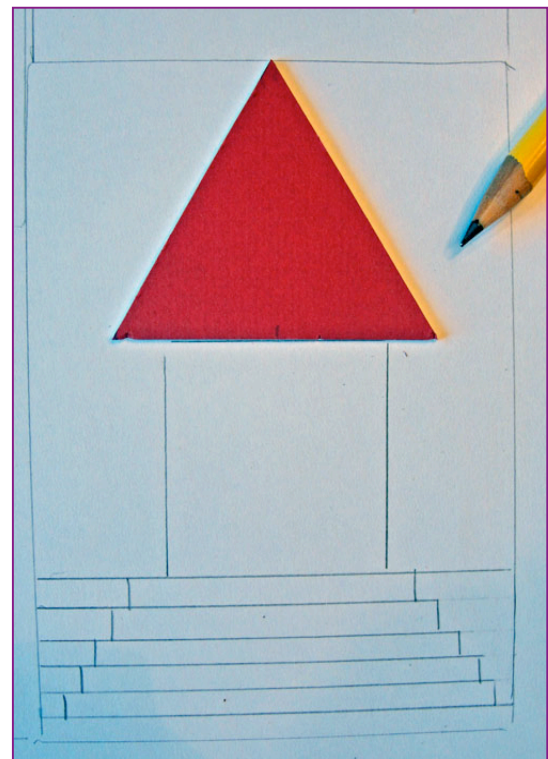


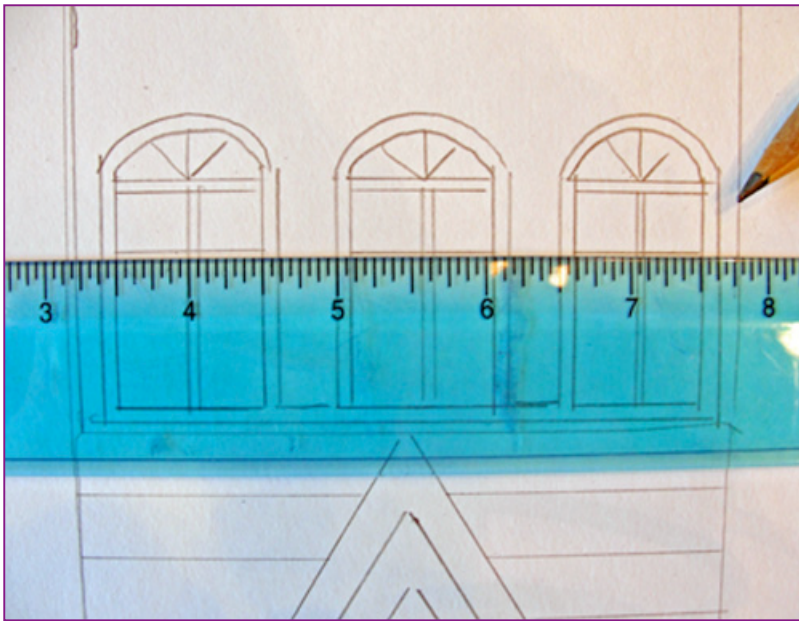
Starting at the bottom line, add short vertical lines to simulate steps. The lines gradually move closer together as you approach the top step.



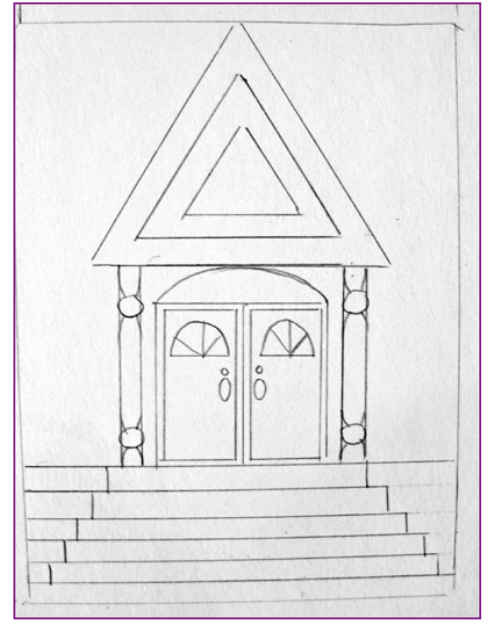
To add a door, use one of the smaller templates and trace the top and two sides. This is a super easy way to create the outside line. Now the kids are ready to add details.

Use one of the smaller triangles and set on top of the door. Trace around the triangle to make a covered porch. (right)



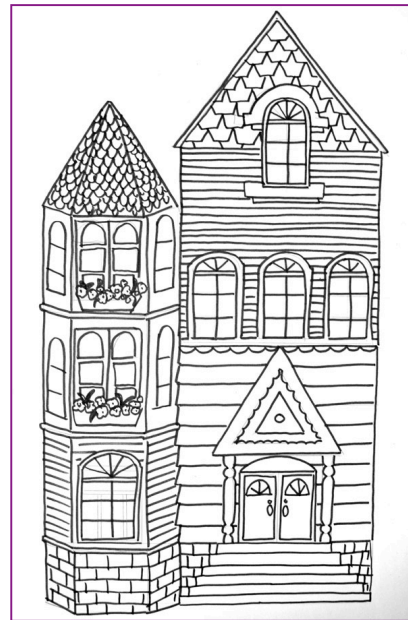
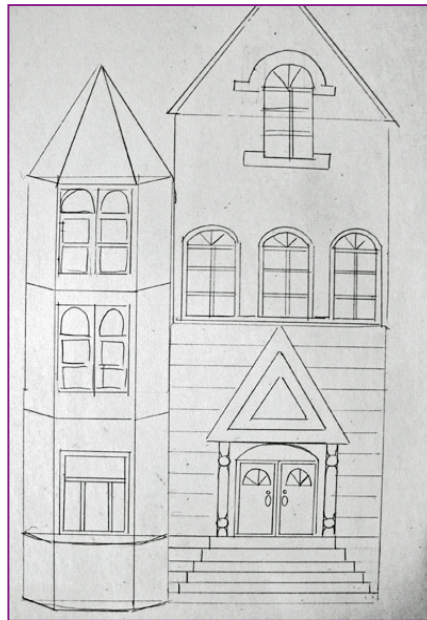


Use a ruler to make the outside line of the windows. Start in pencil and then later, use a pen to fill in the details. I find it looks professional if the windows and doors are outlined.

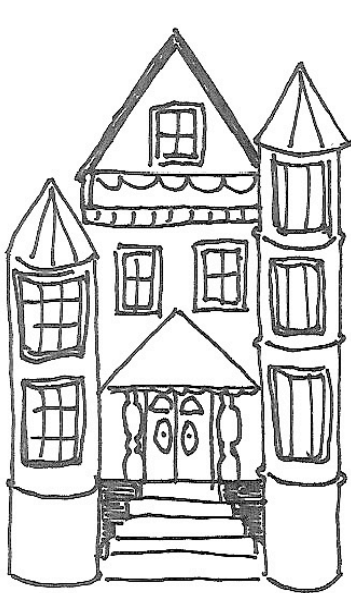


Add details inside the porch roof, on the door and pillars

Step Four: Outlining with Pen



The pencil drawing on the left includes windows, door placement, stairs, roof and some wood details. Try not to add too much detail in pencil as you will just have to trace over it with pen. Better to get the basic details in with pencil and then switch over to pen. Trace over all pencil lines (not necessary to use a ruler) and add shingles, trim detail, window boxes, etc. Have fun!

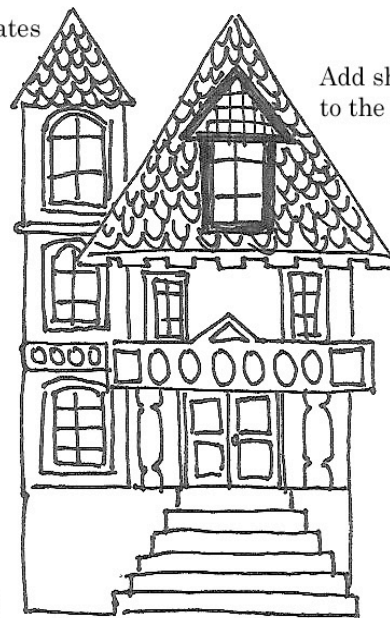


This home has three sections: the middle, plus two "towers."



Use triangle templates to trace the roof.

This home has two sections: the large part with the windows and the small part which has the door.



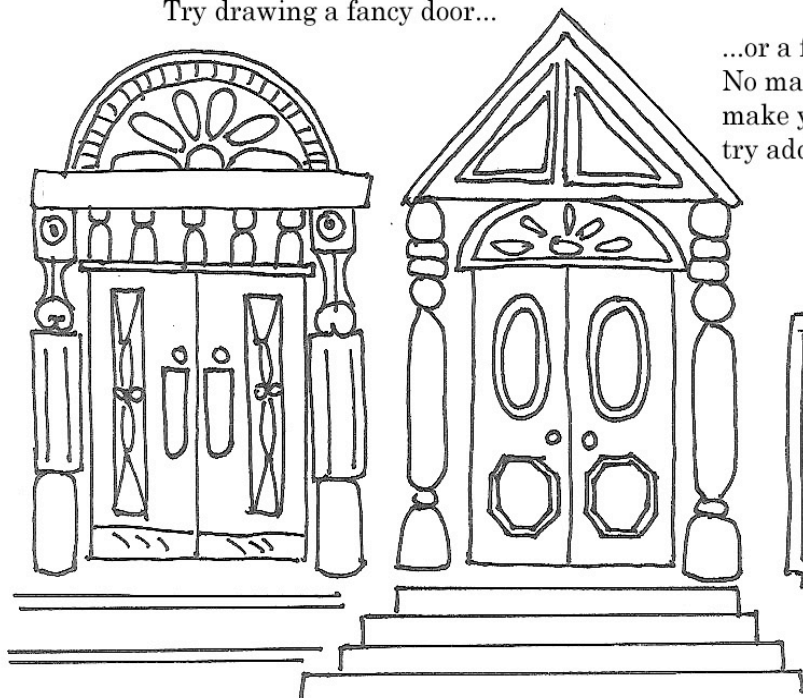
Add shingles to the roof!

This home has two sections: the tower and the main part that contains the door.

DEEP SPACE SPARKLE PRESENTS...

Drawing Victorian Homes

Try drawing a fancy door...



...or a few fancy windows.
No matter how detailed you make your windows, at least try adding a frame..

