



ABSTRACT ART

IN THE STYLE OF

DORR BOTHWELL

SUPPLIES

- Paper
- Colored pencils
- Black pen markers

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Using your colored pencils, draw an assortment of shapes and lines. Leave as much blank space as you'd like and feel free to layer the colors.
2. Using a black marker, draw thick lines and create an uneven grid. This can follow your abstract pattern on the first layer as much as you'd like.
3. Once your grid is laid out, begin to fill each frame however you'd like. Use the inspiration pieces as reference.

NOTES/SUGGESTIONS

- Paper: Use at least cardstock thickness. This will help hold up against the heavy ink of the pen markers
- While colored pencils are specified here, any coloring instrument can be used. Some suggestions: Crayons, paint pens, watercolors, paint. If using any sort of paint, make sure you let it dry before beginning the second layer.
- Use a variety of thin and thick black tip markers, for example Sharpies.



"Winds of Chance" 2nd state

Dorr Borthwell '47 1/20



"Magician's Scarecrow"

J.M.W. Turner 1847 2/35

DORR BOTHWELL

Dorr Bothwell (née Dorris Hodgson Bothwell), painter, printmaker, and educator, was born in San Francisco on 3 May 1902. Her family moved to San Diego in 1911 and Bothwell began her art studies five years later with Anna Valentien. She returned to San Francisco in 1921 and enrolled in the California School of Fine Arts where she was greatly influenced by Gottardo Piazzoni and Rudolph Schaeffer.



In May of 1928, at the age of twenty-five years old, Bothwell sailed for American Samoa. Much to her disappointment, she discovered that Pago Pago was a U.S. Naval Station and the navy controlled the movement of the islanders. Bothwell established herself on the island of Tau and became friends with chief Sotoa and his wife. When the United States Navy decreed that she had to leave, chief Sotoa made her a Samoan by having his pattern tattooed on her legs. On her own will, Bothwell left Samoa for Sydney, Australia in December 1929. From Sydney, she sent a selection of her paintings to Mr. Poland, the director of the San Diego Fine Arts Museum. He gave her an exhibition and many of the pieces sold. On the proceeds from sale of her artwork, Bothwell sailed to Europe where she spent time both in Paris and Berlin returning to San Diego, California in July 1931.

Upon her return, Bothwell worked for the Public Works of Art Project but the program only lasted a year. In 1934, she moved to La Jolla, California and shortly after worked for Gladding, McBean, one of the California's oldest companies, which began manufacturing Franciscan Pottery in 1934. Bothwell worked briefly for the company and designed at least seventeen different pieces plus variants. She was accepted into the WPA Art Project and completed two murals, created drawings for the De Anza Monument and completed one painting.

In 1940, Bothwell moved to San Francisco with the promise of a studio and a mural job. During the war years, she struggled to find jobs as she had no official birth certificate. In the spring of 1941 she saw an exhibition of the latest printmaking technique, serigraphy, and wanted to learn the process. Bothwell eventually learned it by reading Harry Sternberg's book on the technique as the one local artist, Marion Cunningham, who had mastered the technique would not allow people in her studio. In 1944, Bothwell was hired to teach design and color at the California School of Fine Arts and she taught there off and on from 1944 to 1961. In the "off" times, she traveled.

Dorr Bothwell died in Fort Bragg, California on 24 September 2000 at the age of ninety-eight.

