

# Drawing The Head And Hands Andrew Loomis

## Introduction

For decades, artists around the world have sought reliable methods for capturing the human form on paper. Among the many instructional books available, few have achieved the legendary status of **Drawing The Head And Hands By Andrew Loomis**. This classic volume, first published in the mid-20th century, remains a cornerstone of figurative art education. Its enduring relevance lies in Loomis's unique ability to break down complex anatomical structures into simple, repeatable geometric forms. Whether you are a beginner struggling with proportions or an experienced illustrator refining your technique, this book offers a systematic approach that transforms the daunting task of drawing people into a manageable and rewarding process. In this article, we will explore the core principles of the book, examine why it continues to be a bestseller, and discuss how you can apply Loomis's teachings to improve your own artistic practice.

## The Enduring Legacy of Andrew Loomis

Andrew Loomis was a master illustrator and teacher whose influence extends far beyond his own lifetime. His books, including **Figure Drawing For All It's Worth** and **Creative Illustration**, are revered for their clarity and practical wisdom. However, **Drawing The Head And Hands By Andrew Loomis** occupies a special place because it addresses two of the most challenging subjects in art: the human head and the hands. Loomis believed that these features are the primary vehicles for expression and communication. If an artist can render them convincingly, the entire figure gains life and personality. His method eschews rote copying in favor of understanding underlying structure. This philosophy empowers artists to draw from imagination, memory, or life with equal confidence.

### What Makes This Book Different from Others?

Many instructional books rely on photographs or overly technical diagrams. Loomis, by contrast, used his own elegant drawings to demonstrate each step. His illustrations are not merely examples to copy; they are visual lessons in themselves. The text is concise and encouraging, focusing on the "why" behind each rule. For instance, instead of simply stating that the eyes are halfway down the head, Loomis explains how the skull's structure determines this placement and how it changes with perspective. This foundational knowledge allows artists to adapt their drawings to any angle or expression, rather than being locked into front-facing portraits.

## Core Principles of the Loomis Method for the Head

The Loomis method for drawing the head is famous for its use of simple shapes. The process begins with a sphere representing the cranium. This sphere is then divided with a series of lines that map the center of the face and the brow line. From these basic guidelines, the artist can construct the jaw, nose, mouth, and eyes with remarkable precision. The method is not about creating a perfect template, but about establishing a reliable framework that can be adjusted for individual features.

### Step One: The Ball and the Plane

The first step is to draw a sphere. This represents the main mass of the head, excluding the jaw. Loomis then teaches you to "slice" the sides of the sphere to create flat planes. These planes correspond to the sides of the head and help define the three-dimensional volume. Without this planar thinking, drawings often look flat. By visualizing the head as a ball with cut sides, you immediately give your work depth. This is a fundamental concept in **Drawing The Head And Hands By Andrew Loomis** that separates it from simpler "ball-and-stick" approaches.

### Step Two: The Grid of the Face

Once the basic ball is established, you draw a line down the center. Then, a horizontal line marks the brow. From there, you can find the hairline, the bottom of the nose, and the chin using consistent proportions. The book provides clear ratios: the distance from the brow to the bottom of the nose is roughly equal to the distance from the nose to the chin. The ears attach between the brow and the nose. These landmarks are not rigid rules, but they give beginners a starting point that almost always works. As your skill grows, you learn to deviate from the grid to capture unique likenesses.

### Step Three: Placing the Features

With the grid in place, adding the features becomes a logical process. The eyes sit on the horizontal midline of the head (not the vertical center). The bottom of the nose aligns with the bottom of the ears. The mouth sits roughly one-third of the way between the nose and chin. Loomis provides extensive diagrams showing how the features shift in perspective when the head tilts up, down, or to the side. This section of the book is invaluable for anyone struggling with foreshortening or dramatic angles.

## Mastering the Hands: A Separate Challenge

The second half of **Drawing The Head And Hands By Andrew Loomis** tackles the hands, which many artists find even more difficult than the face. Hands are incredibly expressive, yet their complex anatomy of joints, tendons, and bones intimidates even seasoned illustrators. Loomis addresses this fear head-on by breaking the hand into simple masses: the palm is a block, the fingers are cylinders, and the thumb is a wedge. Once these basic volumes are understood, you can assemble them into any gesture.

### The Palm and the Arch

Loomis teaches that the palm is not a flat slab. It has a natural arch, much like a cupped hand. This arch is critical for making hands look organic rather than stiff. The back of the hand is dominated by the knuckles, which form a curved line. By mapping these structural elements, you can draw hands in any pose—gripping, pointing, relaxed, or clenched.

### Fingers as Interlocking Cylinders

Fingers are not straight tubes. They have joints that bend and taper. Loomis suggests visualizing each finger as three stacked cylinders, with the middle segment being slightly shorter than the top segment. This "cylinder method" allows you to draw fingers that bend naturally. He also emphasizes the importance of the web between the fingers, which is often overlooked. By paying attention to these small details, your hand drawings will gain a level of realism that immediately catches the viewer's eye.

## Applying the Loomis Method to Modern Art

Although **Drawing The Head And Hands By Andrew Loomis** was written decades before digital art became mainstream, its lessons are perfectly suited for modern workflows. Concept artists, comic book illustrators, and character designers regularly cite Loomis as a major influence. The geometric foundation of his method translates seamlessly to digital painting programs like Photoshop or Procreate. In fact, many digital tutorials today are based directly on Loomis's principles. The reason is simple: the human face and hands have not changed since the book was published. The underlying anatomy is timeless.

### Why Beginners and Professionals Alike Return to Loomis

One of the most impressive qualities of this book is its scalability. A beginner can follow the step-by-step instructions and produce credible portraits. A professional can revisit the same diagrams to refine their understanding of subtle anatomy, such as the way light falls on the cheekbone or the tension in a tendon. The book does not promise shortcuts; it promises a solid foundation. This is why it has remained in print for over seventy years. Artists who master the Loomis method find that their drawing speed and accuracy improve dramatically.

## How to Get the Most Out of This Book

Reading **Drawing The Head And Hands By Andrew Loomis** is only the first step. True mastery comes from practice. Here are some actionable tips to integrate the book's lessons into your daily routine:

- **Draw the ball and plane exercise every day.** Spend ten minutes sketching the basic head structure from different angles. This builds muscle memory.
- **Study the hand diagrams in sections.** Do not try to draw the entire hand at once. Focus on the palm one day, the thumb the next, and the fingers the day after.
- **Copy Loomis's drawings directly.** Tracing or copying his illustrations is an excellent way to internalize his construction methods. Over time, you will develop an instinct for proportion.
- **Apply the method to photographs.** Take photos of faces and hands from magazines or the internet. Sketch over them using Loomis's grid to understand how real anatomy fits his framework.
- **Draw from life.** After practicing the fundamentals, challenge yourself to draw a live model or even your own hand in a mirror. Compare your results with the principles in the book.

### Common Mistakes and How to Avoid Them

Even with excellent instruction, artists often make errors. Here are some pitfalls to watch for when using the Loomis method:

1. **Rushing the sphere.** If your initial ball is lopsided, the entire face will be distorted. Take time to draw a clean circle.
2. **Ignoring the brow line.** The brow line is the anchor for the entire face. Misplacing it by even a small amount throws off the eyes and nose.
3. **Drawing hands too small.** The hand is roughly the size of the face. Many beginners shrink them. Measure against your own face for reference.
4. **Forgetting the thumb.** The thumb moves independently from the fingers. Loomis dedicates special attention to this, so do not treat it as just another finger.
5. **Skipping the planar analysis.** The planes of the head are what give it solidity. If your drawings look soft or indistinct, you likely need to emphasize the planes more clearly.

## Why This Book Belongs on Every Artist's Shelf

In an age of online tutorials and video lessons, some might wonder if a classic book is still relevant. The answer is a resounding yes. **Drawing The Head And Hands By Andrew Loomis** offers a depth of instruction that is rarely found in quick digital clips. It encourages sustained, focused study. It teaches you to see the underlying structure, not just the surface. This shift in perception is what separates hobbyists from committed artists. The book is also incredibly affordable and portable. You can take it to a coffee shop, a park, or a life drawing session. It requires no batteries, no internet connection, and no software updates—just your pencil and your desire to learn.

