Seriality Assignment: Series is the process of occurring in a sequential manner; a serial arrangement; a succession

Goal: Create a series of 10 drawings examining sequences and successions.

Method: Select size, material, duration, complexity, and the spectrum of drawing content you wish.

Outcome: A drawing sequence of permutations, generations, or variations on a theme. Progression, digression, or

accumulation may be evident. How can we consciously move through drawings to create a collection of

ideas and outcomes? What is the thread or the fulcrum? What rules did you set up? What was

discovered or subvented?

## Read/view these items;

Meredith Malone The Porous Practice of Drawing: System, Seriality, and the Handmade Mark in Minimal and Conceptual Art

https://risdcollegiateteaching.files.wordpress.com/2019/02/porous-act-of-drawing-by-malone.pdf

Elena Nechita Some Considerations on Seriality and Synchronicity

https://risdcollegiateteaching.files.wordpress.com/2019/02/seriality-and-synchronicity-by-elena-nechita1.pdf

Ellen Gallagher's series works. https videohttps://art21.org/artist/ellen-gallagher/.

Sample Series: Keith/Six Drawing Series by Chuck Close

Close is the most famous portrait artist living, only he doesn't do portraits in the usual way--his are headshots--and he never does only one. Reynolds House has 6 drawings and one study sheet by Chuck Close in the American Art collection. They are all black-and-white. They are all "Keith." Appreciate Close's inventive response to his friend's face. By the time Chuck Close completed his Keith/Six Drawing Series in 1979, almost a decade had elapsed since his initial manipulation of the photographic headshot on which Keith, 1970, was based. It was part of the iconic series of eight large black-and-white airbrushed heads Close made between 1968 - 1970, Philip Glass, Richard Serra, Nancy Graves

Series of 5 Portraits 1979

1.

Keith Ink Stick

2.

Keith Random Fingerprint

3.

Keith Round Fingerprint

4.

Keith Square Fingerprint

5.

Keith Watercolor

## A Parallel in Poetry

The <u>serial form</u> in contemporary poetry, however, represents a radical alternative to the epic model. The series describes the complicated and often desultory manner in which one thing follows another. Its modular form--in which individual elements are both discontinuous and capable of recombination--distinguishes it from the thematic development or narrative progression that characterize other types of the long poem. The series resists a systematic or determinate ordering of its materials, preferring constant change and even accident, a protean shape and an aleatory method. The epic is capable of creating a world through the gravitational attraction that melds diverse materials into a unified whole. <u>But the series describes an expanding and heterodox universe</u> whose centrifugal force encourages dispersal. The epic goal has always been encompassment, summation; but the series is an ongoing process of accumulation. In contrast to the epic demand for completion, the series remains essentially and deliberately incomplete.

Joseph Conte 1992 Seriality and the Contemporary Long Poem

## Reflection for stages of thinking about series works:

Neurodevelopment: constructs of drawing in a series. Myron Thurber and Kimberly Weber

Attention: Mental energy, processing incoming information, regulating output.

**Temporal Sequential Ordering:** Processing and production of material that is serial.

**Spatial-Ordering**: Processing and production of material that is visual and/or spatial.

Memory: Storage+ retrieval of Information (after brief/long delays)+mentally suspending

information while in use.

Language: Understanding and use of linguistic sounds, words, sentences, and discourse.

Higher Order Cognition: Complex and sophisticated thinking (Levine, 1998).

Rate Alignment:Working at optimal speed.Strategy of Use:Working and thinking tactically.

Chunk Size Capacity: The amount of material that can be processed, stored or generated.

Metacognition: Degree of knowledge about learning and insight into one's own neurodevelopmental

strengths and weaknesses (Levine, 1998).