

Drawing—No. IX.

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COMMON OBJECTS.

As was intimated in the first of these articles, the drawing of geometrical solids is intended mainly to give the student instruction, and for supplying material for observing those laws of perspective, which it is absolutely necessary to know to be able to reproduce correctly a representation of any object or group of objects desired to be drawn. It would therefore be a mistake to confine the practice solely to these solids, and the student should as soon as possible attempt to draw common objects, which, although they be more elaborate, will be found to contain the same elementary principles as the "type forms." Thus a common chair will be found to follow the same laws as a cube, while the back may be considered as a rectangular plane added to the



FIG. 45.

cube (Fig. 45). The legs are nearly perpendicular, while the seat is horizontal and parallel to the floor on which it is standing. The lines forming the seat, and the lines joining the lower ends of the legs where they touch the floor, together with the rails between the legs, all vanish toward the same points on the eye-level. Any horizontal rails in the back will also appear to vanish in the same direction. To draw such an object, the best way is to obtain, first, the position and length of the leg nearest to the observer, and represent it by a lightly drawn line. From the top of this draw two lines, one on either side, to the eye-level representing the two near edges of the seat. To finish the body of the chair, proceed exactly as in the drawing of a cube. The back may be added by an upright or sloping plane, as the case may be, after which all that is necessary will be to add other lines representing the thickness in the seat, legs, back and rails. The ends of any rails, or legs, where round, will follow the same rules as the cylinder; if square, the same as the cube or square prism. Many other

examples may be found among articles of household furniture, to give sufficient practice until the student is qualified to attempt out-door work, where larger examples may be obtained in all kinds of buildings.

Similarly articles based on other type forms may be found and utilized, such as a canister, gallipot, or the ordinary form of gentleman's straw hat, to represent various examples of the cylinder. The cone, or portions of it, may be seen in a drinking glass, or a pail, while the majority of vases are based on the cylinder and cone combined. Again, many ornaments may be found having the construction of the various prisms and pyramids. If the student has mastered the laws laid down for the "solids," the only difficulty with objects will be the filling in of the details, which nothing but close observation and practice will overcome.



FIG. 46—A CLOCK TOWER.

Fig. 46, a picture of a clock tower, contains examples of horizontal parallel lines, which may be seen in the edges of the stone floor, on which the tower stands, and in the lines of the stonework. In this case as the object is viewed at an angle, there will be two vanishing points, one to right and the other to left, both on the eye-level, which may be found near the top of the door way, where a line of masonry on each of the two faces appears in the same horizontal line. The two circles are good examples of vertical circles, while the turret roof is