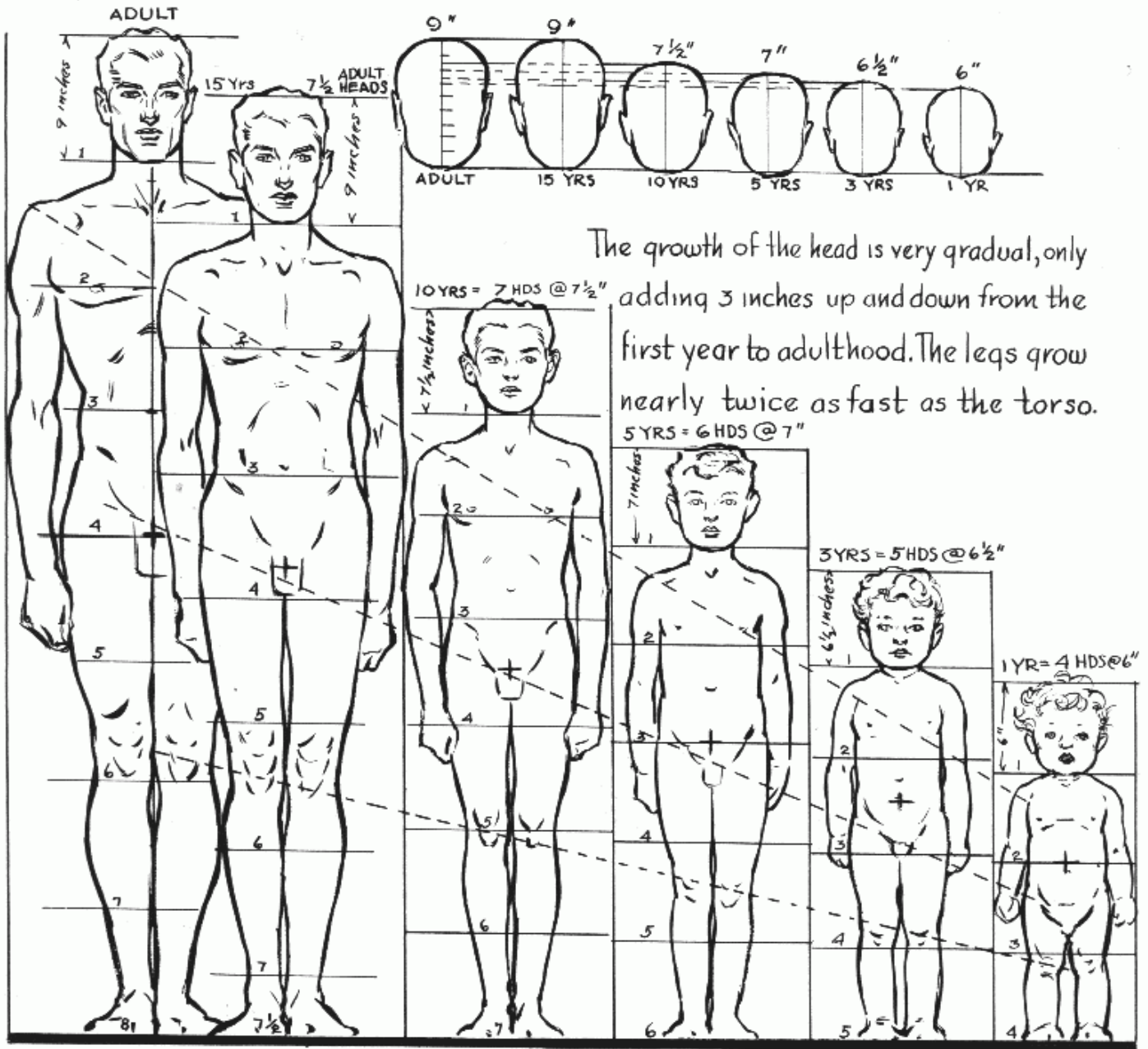


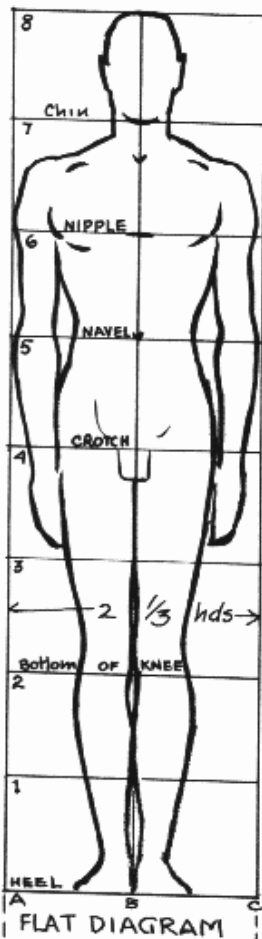
IDEAL PROPORTIONS AT VARIOUS AGES



These proportions have been worked out with a great deal of effort and, as far as I know, have never before been put down for the artist. The scale assumes that the child will grow to be an ideal adult of eight head units. If, for instance, you want to draw a man or a woman (about half a head shorter than you would draw the man)

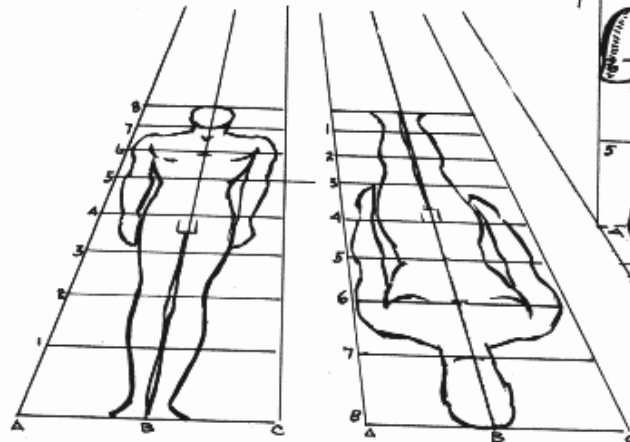
with a five-year-old boy, you have here his relative height. Children under ten are made a little shorter and chubbier than normal, since this effect is considered more desirable; those over ten, a little taller than normal — for the same reason.

THE FLAT DIAGRAM



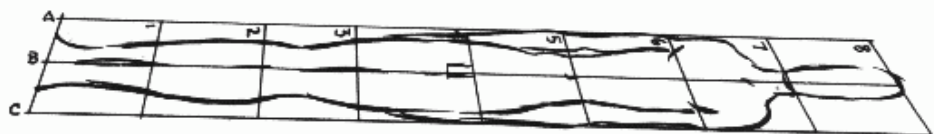
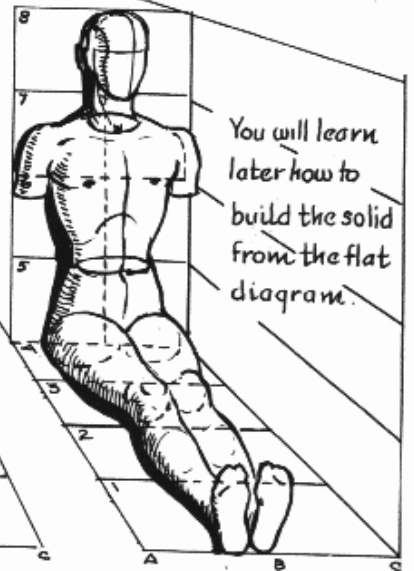
vanishing point.
HOW TO PROJECT THE "FLAT DIAGRAM" ONTO THE GROUND PLANE

This will prove most useful when you have to draw without a model and in foreshortening



Fill in the 16 units by following the Flat Diagram

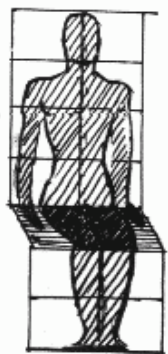
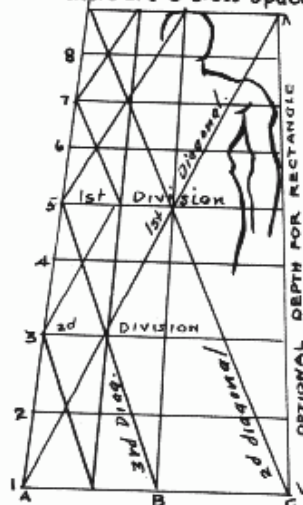
Using two planes



Shadows can be drawn by this plan. It is a guide for the solid in perspective.

THE FLAT DIAGRAM IS NO MORE THAN A TRACING OF A SHADOW-WITH ONLY TWO DIMENSIONS-BUT IT IS OUR "MAP". WE CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT-UNTIL WE KNOW THE WAY.

Divide by diagonals until there are 8 cross spaces.



Flat Diagram Sitting pose 3 Planes

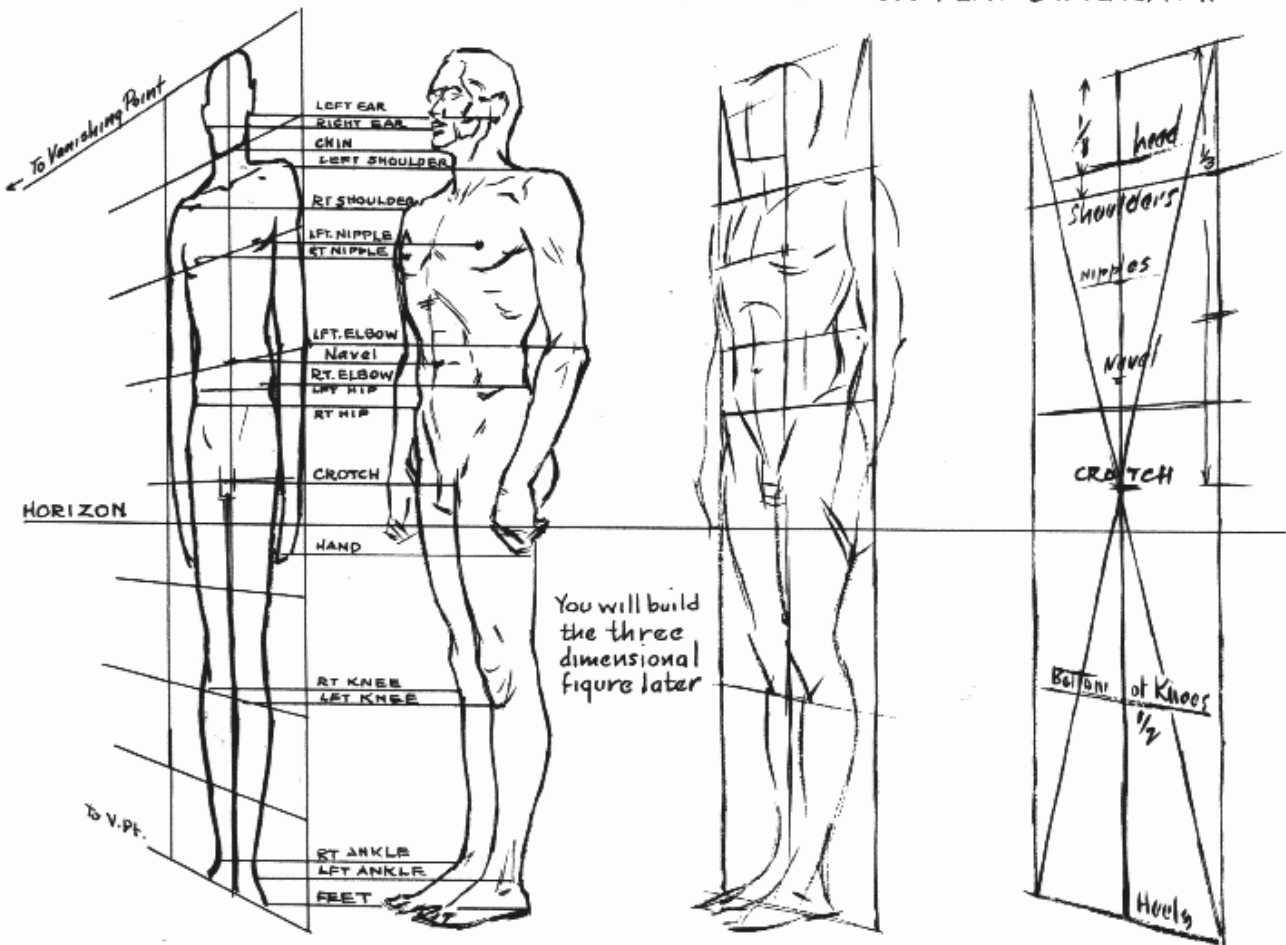


Showing how the principle applies to difficult foreshortening to be explained.

Two ways of rendering the "Box" of the Flat Diagram in perspective. You are urged to learn this now. It will help you out of many difficulties later on.

THE FLAT DIAGRAM

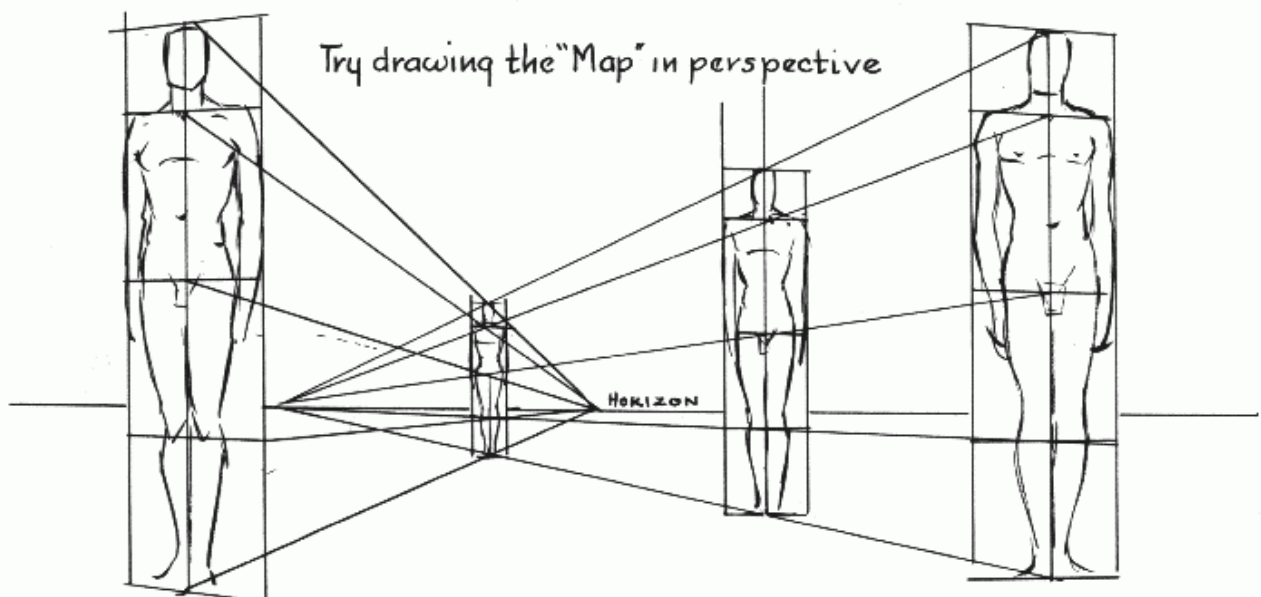
OTHER IMPORTANT USES OF THE "MAP" OR FLAT DIAGRAM.



All points of the figure can be put in perspective with the "Map" as guide

Quick "Set up" in perspective

Quick "Set up" of the "Map".



The proportions of one figure can easily be projected by perspective to others.

QUICK SET-UP OF PROPORTIONS

