# Analytical drawing

Twin visit to the Museum of the History of Science and the Oxford University Museum of Natural History

## Before your visit

## During your visit

#### Two useful websites:

The Museum of the History of Science website - www.mhs.ox.ac.uk

The Natural History Museum website - www.oum.ox.ac.uk

#### A valuable introduction:

Booked museum introductions will give valuable background information on the Museums collections.

#### Useful materials for this project.

Black and coloured paper, white pens and pencils, scissors and Prit sticks. You can also book the EasyShare cameras.

#### AO1: Recording Observations, Experiences and Ideas. The sample sketchbook page with this sheet can be photocopied and will help students in the process of recording.

AO2: Evaluating artefacts, understanding their contexts. Students can collect information to annotate their work by looking at object labels, talking to staff and collecting printed guides and postcards.

# After your visit

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#### A03 Developing and exploring ideas.

See the Artefact website - www.museums.ox.ac.uk/artefact. Artefact is a customized site for art students with many images. The Student and Artists' galleries will give students ideas for developing their own work.

#### AO4 Making connections with the work of others. The Inspirations sheet with this pack can be photocopied and will illustrate the drawings of famous artists.



Students' Info

Teachers' Info

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### at the Museum of the History of Science

On this page are two wonderful analytical drawings by the early natural philosopher, Robert Hooke who worked in Oxford in the 17th century. The drawings can be cut out and put into your sketchbook for reference or you can find more on the museum website, **www.mhs.ox.ac.uk.** 

#### ROBERT HOOKE

The eye and head of a Drone Fly 1665.

Robert Hooke made many detailed drawings using a microscope which he built himself. It had only just been invented, so this was cutting edge technology. Artists could now see a world which had been invisible to the human eye, so this is the first time an insect eye had been seen in such detail. The drawing was printed in a book he wrote about the microscopic world called 'Micrographia'. Schem XXIV.

Extra Info

ROBERT HOOKE

Diagram of a lens grinding machine.

Scientific instruments have to be precise to measure accurately. Robert Hooke's aim in this drawing is to show exactly how an instrument will work. This is a study of a lens grinding machine which he used to make lenses for his own microscopes.



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#### JOHN OBADIAH WESTWOOD

Sketches in a notebook. circa 1870 In this study the artist has isolated parts of the aphid's skeleton and drawn them separately as well as annotating the sketches with notes. The small line on the left of the aphid is a tape-worm.

#### JOHN OBADIAH WESTWOOD

This drawing of the skin of a piranha fish is only 18cm by 15cm but Westwood has managed to capture every detail. Notice the eye is missing and the dried skin on the head has crinkled also the shading on the scales is beautifully observed.

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## at the Oxford University Museum of Natural History

Below are two drawings by the scientist and artist John Westwood who worked in the University Museum of Natural History. They are both analytical drawings, one is an annotated notebook the other a very detailed study. See more examples on the Museum website www.oum.ox.ac.uk.







