



THE SCULPTOR'S CHISEL  
FIRMITAS · UTILITAS · VENUSTAS

# Modeling

A GUIDE FOR TEACHERS

AND STUDENTS

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## *The features*

## *Fourth Feature – the Eye*

The eye lies in the socket, called Orbit, which is formed by various bones.

The Frontal Bone forms the roof of the cavity itself, its upper border, on which the Supra-Orbital Ridge and the Superciliary Eminence are well defined. Where the Supra Orbital Ridge terminates, in the External Angular Processes, the Malar Bone continues the outer wall and part of the lower border of the Orbit, which is completed by the Nasal Process of the Upper Jaw-bone.

The shape which the orbit presents in the skull is a somewhat irregular rectangle, within which rests the Eye-Ball or Globe of the Eye, held in its place by the four straight and the two oblique muscles of the eye-ball, which are entirely hidden from view; they surround the Optic Nerve, and only interest us on account of the influence they exercise on the movements of the eye-ball. They rotate the eye-ball, moving it respectively outwards, inwards, upwards, or downwards.

The Globe of the Eye consists of a large sphere, the opaque white Sclerotic, and the segment of a smaller sphere in front of it, corresponding with the round, transparent, and prominent Cornea.

Through the Cornea we see the Iris, having in its centre the round opening of the Pupil, which shows as a black spot and admits the light into the interior of the eye. I dare say you have all observed its faculty of contracting in a strong light and dilating in a diffused light; and that occasionally the size varies on the right and left of the same person.

The eye-ball lies with the greatest ease in the ample socket, being surrounded by a larger or lesser quantity of fatty tissue, on which it rests, and which fills the empty spaces and corners of the hole. The connection with the eye-lids is managed in front under their surface by a very loose mucous membrane, which allows the lid to move easily over the eye-ball. The muscles of the eye, which to some extent affect the surface, and therefore our work, form –

The Palpebral Group: these consist of –

- A. The Levator of the Upper Lid,
- B. The Tensor of the Lid,
- C. and The Orbicularis Palpebrarum.

The Eye-lids, Palpebra, or Tarsi, are supported by thin fibrocartilage ; its outer border constitutes the margin of the lid, and causes the comparatively flattened, thick edge of the lids. At the outer corner the junction of upper and lower lids forms an acute angle; not so at the inner corner, where the small Lacrymal Fossa interrupts them. This Lacrymal Fossa. into which the Lacrymal canals, coming from the tear-bag, empty themselves, and which slants towards the nose, contains a small pink elevation, the Caruncle. The skin covering the eye-lids is very thin and contains no fat.

The Levator of the Upper Lid is rather deep-lying within the orbit, and is hidden by the Orbicularis muscle.

The Tensor of the Lid draws it inwards, and appears almost to be a deep-lying part of the Orbicularis. This latter, a thin, broad, elliptical sheet of muscular fasciculi, by its palpebral portion covers the lids, and by its orbital portion covers the margin of the orbits; it is slightly attached to the Malar Bone at one point, and its fibers blend with those of the surrounding muscles of the forehead, cheek, and occasionally with those of a nasal muscle. Its action is to close the eye for sleep as well as in various emotions, and in closing the lid it moves the outer angle of the opening towards the inner. The inner angle, being held in place by the Tendo Oculi, does not move appreciably; it is therefore a useful point for us to measure from. See Figs. 12 and 13.

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fig. 24

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fig. 25

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fig. 26

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