

# Five Pin Bowling and the art of Kenneth Lochhead

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All images created by Grade 3 and 4 students

## Objectives

- To learn the difference between five and ten pin bowling
- To learn about the changes in the bowling pins brought about by Thomas Ryan's invention
- To learn about the bold colours and lines used in the art of Kenneth Lochhead.
- To learn about the use of ellipse to create a cylindrical object that appears to be sitting in three dimensions
- To use shadow to create the illusion of roundness in a bowling pin.
- Understand that overlapping of images will make them appear to recede.
- Understand that closer objects appear to be larger than those farther away.
- Understand that forms can be geometric and organic and that a bowling pin is geometric in its form.
- Be able to draw a geometric shape symmetrically

Ken Lochhead was born in Ottawa in 1926. His major art training came from the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia (1945-1949). At the same time, Lochhead studied at the Barnes Foundation, Merlon, Pa., from 1946 to 1948. Several scholarships allowed him to study in England, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland and western Canada. After several short assignments, Lochhead was hired by the University of Saskatchewan, Regina College, in 1950 to direct the School of Art. He was also charged by Dean Riddell to develop what became the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery.

Under Lochhead's guidance, both the School and the Gallery flourished, attracting vibrant personalities and generating excitement. At this time Lochhead developed a distinctive style, producing such notable works as "The Kite" (1952), "The Dignitary" and "The Bonspiel" (1954). As well, he began to win major commissions, completing an enormous wall mural at Gander Airport in Newfoundland in 1957-58.

It was Lochhead's creation of the Emma Lake Artists' Workshops, however, that attracted the most attention to the prairie region. With the summer series led by such New York artists as Herman Cherry, Barnett Newman, Kenneth Noland, and Jules Olitski, international attention was suddenly focused to the north. The results were tremendous: a veritable burst of excited experimentation and innovation. Lochhead himself produced such abstract works as "Blue Extension" and "Dark Green Centre" (1963).

With [Art McKay](#), [Ron Bloore](#), Ted Godwin, and [Doug Morton](#), Lochhead displayed his paintings at the National Gallery of Canada in 1961 in the show "*Five Painters from Regina*". In 1964, however, he was the first to leave Regina, accepting a teaching position with the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. He did not stay there, but went to York University in Toronto and finally to the University of Ottawa where he remains today.

Thomas Ryan was the owner of temperance Street Bowling Club in Toronto. In 1907 he came up with the idea of Five-pin bowling because he watched as many of his customers would ask for only 5 pins to be set up to speed up the game so that they could play a game on their lunch hour. Ryan made some changes to the pins to accommodate the changes to the game. The pins were made smaller, and he placed a rubber band around the bottom of the pin. This made the pins easier to knock over and they created less noise when

they did fall over. The ball was also made a quarter of its weight. The also changed the rules so that the players could throw three balls instead of two. It was a huge success. He did not reap any financial rewards for his invention as he forgot to patent it.

Tommy Ryan Inventor of  
Canadian 5 Pin Bowling

Tommy F. Ryan was born March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1870. Tommy was born with the name Joseph Youngs. Ryan changed his name after running away from home.

Tommy was a pro Boxer.

In 1909, the Tommy Ryan took some pins and had them reduced in size. He also chose a small light ball for his new sport. The game grew to be the most popular type of bowling in Canada. Tommy Ryan had invented Canadian 5 pin bowling.

In 1909, Thomas F. Ryan invented 5 pin bowling in Toronto, Ontario.

In 1910 the first 5 pin bowling league was formed at Ryan's Toronto bowling club.

In 1921 the first ladies 5 pin bowling league was formed.

In 1927 the first 5 pin bowling organization "Canadian Bowling Association" formed in Toronto, Ontario was formed by Tommy Ryan.

In 1928 the first official bowling rule book was made and printed to sell out.

In 1935 the first blind bowler's league was created.

In 1944 the first Western Canada 5 pin bowling association was formed in Regina, Saskatchewan.

In 1957 first automatic pin setting machine introduced.

In 1961 founding father "Tommy Ryan" passes away on November 19<sup>th</sup>.

In 1971 Tommy Ryan inducted into "Canada's Sports Hall of Fame."

In 1984 5 pin bowling celebrates its 75<sup>th</sup> birthday.

Written & Researched by:

Jodie , Tanner and Bree

The art of Kenneth Lochhead is perfect for the study of bowling pins as the stripes at the top of the pins is very interesting in contrast to the white of the bowling pins. Kenneth Lochhead uses bold colours next to each other in his abstract pieces. He uses straight lines and bold shapes in his work just like the bowling pins in the student work.

### **Materials**

Old bowling pins (bowling alleys will give you these if you ask)

Tempera paint

Paper 11 x 17 or larger

Oil pastels

Book on the art of Kenneth Lochhead (optional as a great deal of information is on the internet)

Light to create a shadow on a bowling pin, I suggest a flashlight

### **Resources**

The Canadian Inventions Book - Janis Nostbakken and Jack Humphrey

Canada Invents - Susan Hughes

Inventors and Inventions - Lorraine Hopping Egan

Canadian Women Invent - Annie Wood



## Procedure

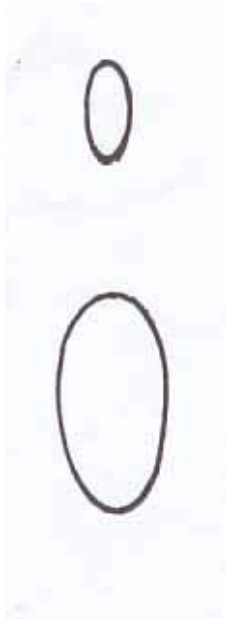
Introduce the invention of 5-pin bowling Thomas Ryan (Canadian).

Introduce the art of Kenneth Lochhead. Many of his works appear on the internet. <http://www.bau-xi.com/dynamic/artist.asp?ArtistID=25>

Practice drawing bowling pins.

## Steps to drawing a bowling pin

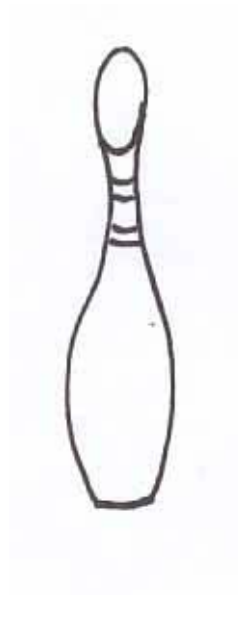
Draw an ellipse on for the top of the pin. Draw another ellipse for the bottom of the pin, this one needs to be larger.



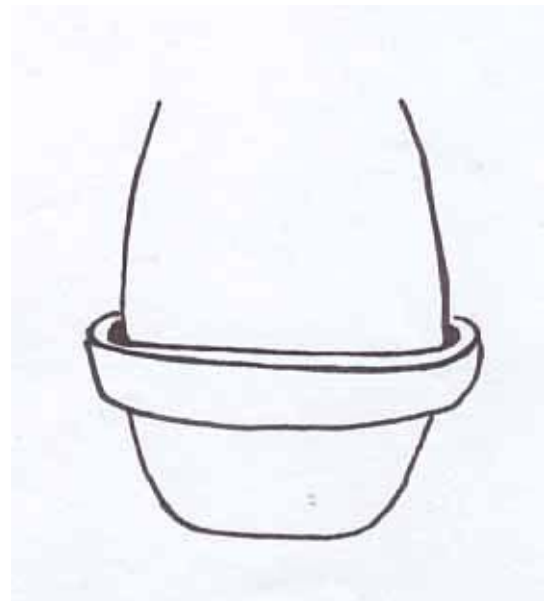
Connect the ellipses with a curved line. Create an ellipse at the bottom of the pin where it would touch the table.



Draw the rings on the top of the pin and the bottom ellipse where the pin touches the surface.



Draw the rubber ring at the bottom by imagining two ellipses wrapping around the pin. See the detailed steps in the next three boxes.

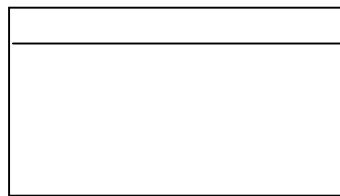


Have the children draw an arrangement of bowling pins of scrap paper. I use the same size as the final copy so that they can trace the rough draft. I again refer to the lesson on composition because if you have good composition, the rest is easy.

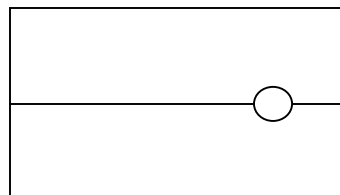
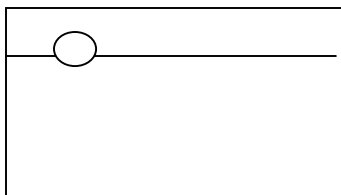
Landscapes are a wonderful place to experiment with composition. Again many people will place the horizon line half way down the page, the ordinary.



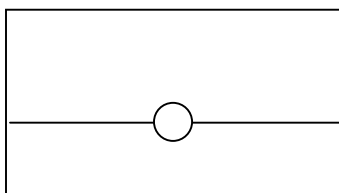
However, if an artist uses the ideas of  $1/6$  or  $1/5$  to divide land and sky it is more interesting.



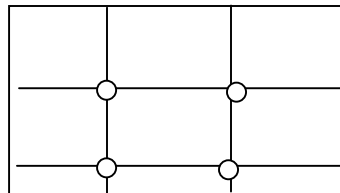
The artist must also choose to place their subject in a spot that is not ordinary. The ordinary versus the extreme makes an interesting piece. The circles in the following compositions show extreme placement of subject.



The following shows the ordinary placement of subject, that which happens often with the amateur photographer/artist.



The rule of thirds can also be applied when placing a subject in an interesting focal point. The image area divided into thirds both way, and the intersecting lines being a great place to put the focal point. The circles on the following grid indicate the best place to put the focal point.



The students can take images and photos from calendars and try to identify which type of composition the photographer used.

**Give the subject somewhere to go**

With action figures such as a person bicycling he places them entering the one side of the image with space for them to move across the page. The biker needs space in front of the bike so as not to appear crushed or pushed into the space.

Once they have established their composition and are happy with it they can trace it to good paper.

Using oil pastels they can colour the bowling pins. Do the stripes last or the colour will mix with the white.

Use grey oil pastel to work on the shadow that would be created on the bowling pin. It is best to go around and point this out in small groups using a flashlight. Shining the flashlight on one side of the pin will create excellent shadow.

The children now worked on the bowling balls. Five pin bowling balls do not have holes in them. The children enjoy making swirling colours on their bowling ball. It was amazing how many children insisted on putting the holes in the bowling ball, Fred Flintstone influence I guess.

The children now created the background. Based on their composition some had to make flooring colour and others had unique colours for their pieces, allow the freedom to choose.

Using watered down tempera paint the students can create a thin layer of paint on the bowling ball, the oil pastel will resist the paint everywhere except where the pastel is not.

Title the Pieces