

13. To represent a bird's eye view, or anything seen by us with our eye raised more than five feet above the ordinary level of the earth's surface, proceed thus:—

Ascertain, or determine, the number of feet that the eye is raised above said level then represent the base line of the perspective drawing to be made; from the point of said base line, from whence the E.L.D. is to run, draw a perpendicular to represent the height of the eye above the earth; represent the horizon as passing through the upper end of the line, and said upper end will denote the point of sight; whilst the perpendicular will not only denote a line the summit of which exists on a level with the apparent level of the horizon, but also the E.L.D. of the perspective drawing.

And according to the height of the eye above the earth's ordinary level will be the height of the apparent level of the horizon above any W.R. that may be represented on the drawing, whether a base line W.R. or not, and one scale foot of the line indicating said height (or of the E.L.D.) will be equal to one foot of the W.R.; therefore divide the E.L.D. extending between the base line W.R. and the horizon point of sight into as many equal spaces as there are feet in said height of the eye—consequently if there should be 100 feet in said height, divide the perpendicular into 100 equal parts—to find the space denoting one foot of the base line W.R.; remembering that by dividing the base line into feet spaces of the size of said portion, and by running, from the limit of each foot space, a P.S. diagonal to the point of sight, then, wherever the so-obtained P.S. diagonals may intersect any after produced W.R., from one P.S. diagonal to the next will indicate one foot of said W.R., as well as of any perpendicular to be drawn upon it. See the twelfth (\*) paragraph, Lesson X.

Bearing in mind, and attending to these facts, the perspective position of all the points of any object to be drawn may be produced on a drawing, by, otherwise, proceeding according to the directions given for producing ordinary perspective; taking especial care, the while, that all points, which do not lie so high above the earth's surface as the apparent level of the horizon, are represented of their proper height, but beneath the drawing's horizon, etc.

Nothing has hitherto been said in this treatise respecting perspective views relatively to which the level of the eye is less than five feet. The reason of this is, that if it be considered how contracted the *apparent* depth of space between the eye and our position would be on looking at a scene with the eye raised less than five feet above the earth's ordinary level, a perspective drawing correctly representing a space so contracted would seem to be unnatural. It is not advisable, therefore, to adopt a minimum height less than five feet for the level of the eye relatively to perspective. Neither is it judicious, unless requisite under very special circumstances, to work according to any other than this minimum height of five feet, as drawings made in accordance with it are always more pleasing than when not so made.

N.B. The term "perpendicular" is never used in this work in any other sense than as meaning a *vertical* or perfectly upright line. Also, remember that after putting anything into perspective, all accessory lines which have been used in the drawing—such as the dotted and W.R. lines in Fig. 117—should be carefully effaced, and therefore should be drawn at first as lightly and thinly as possible.