There are several different kinds of perspective, but in our work there are but two that interest us greatly, namely—parallel and angular. The first term is applied to objects occuring in buildings or out of doors, whose base is parallel with our vision. Fig. 1—The dark round spot represents the spectator, and the two lines the range or angle of vision,

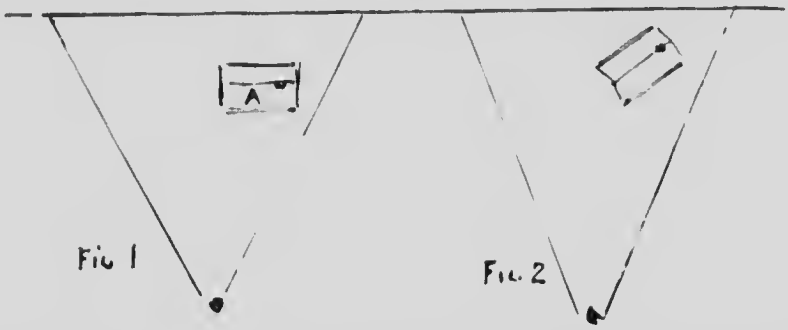

Fig 1 Fig. 2

in other words, we cannot see beyond this angle without moving our head or eyes, and as we cannot paint anything in its truth that we cannot see with our eyes stationary, we deal only with those things that occur within this angle. A represents a house or barn that rests within the angle, and the base of it being parallel to our vision, it is seen now what is termed parallel perspective. In fig. 2 we have the same object seen under different conditions, or with one corner much closer to us than the other. It occurs at an angle to our vision. What is the natural inference? It is seen in angular perspective.

Now the difference in these two problems is this: To represent the first house or cube, we require but one vanishing point. Fig. 3, the near end being parallel with our vision, remains the same width all through,

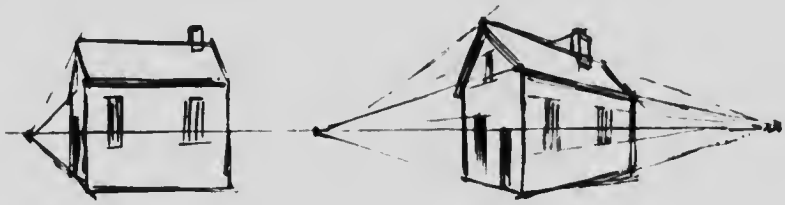

Fig 3 Fig 4.

while the receding side become smaller as it goes further into the picture plain. In fig. 4 we find that to represent our cube, we are forced to use two vanishing points, because both sides of the object are receding. Now to demonstrate this point, go to a field or garden that is fenced in, and where there exists two rows of fence posts that you know are all the same height, study them carefully from different angles, and observe how they appear