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subject. Having so placed the book, and holding it steadily, carefully observe, by turning the eye without moving the head, what parts of the ground and other objects appear to come in contact with the edges of your book—for those parts will form the apparent boundary of your range of vision, and nothing existing beyond them should be depicted in your sketch. All, however, that is covered by your book, and that you could see through it if it were transparent, will come within your range of vision, and may be represented. (See Fig. 115).

Though, should you not desire to represent all that your book covers, it is not necessary to do so. Also, should you wish to represent a line further away from you than the line of ground which appears to come in contact with the bottom edge of your book when held as described above (and which ground-line will be a line exactly 10 feet long and 10 feet distant from you, or a 10 feet width of range) you can effect your purpose by marking off a portion of the lower part of the sketching-paper, where the ground line you wish to represent projects beyond the sides of your book as indicated by Fig. 120.

Fig. 120.



Or should you wish to bring within your sketch *more* than you find your book covers, when held as directed between your eye and subject's point of sight; then, if possible, retire backwards, holding the book as before, until you find precisely as much becomes covered by it as you wish to depict.

If not possible to retire, it is requisite—but difficult to manage without considerable practice—to make the bottom edge of your book represent a width of range longer and more remote than a 10 feet W.R., and to imagine the ground line the bottom edge of your sketch-book appears to come in contact with, to be the longer and more remote width of range. To do this, take an extension of your ground line contacting with the bottom edge of the book, and equally on each side of you, and according to the extension consider this ground line to be so much [the more distant from you than 10 feet; or should the extension render the line 20 or 50, or any other number of feet long, *consider the line to be that number of feet distant from you*, and divide the base line of your sketch (i.e. the bottom edge of your book) into as many equal spaces as there are feet in this extended ground line which it is to represent, that each space may denote one foot.

Then draw a perpendicular line from the centre of the base line, and equal in length to 5 of its feet spaces, and *exactly* through the summit of the perpendicular run a line to represent your horizon line, making it at the same time evenly parallel with the base line. For by proceeding thus, you can readily ascertain at what distance from the point of sight to represent the *determinative point* of your sketch should you be inclined to amend its perspective defects at home, and put it into as perfectly correct perspective as it is possible to do, under the circumstances that whilst sketching according to such a principle of proceeding, *there are no means of ascertaining, but by inference*, the distance from you and from your eye's line of direction of the various lines represented in your sketch.

Though the power of making this inference, so as to approximate remarkably closely with the truth may be acquired by frequently sketching subjects from Nature, and carefully ascertaining (through means that suggest themselves to the reflective and ingenious) the relative proportions that one line of a subject bears to another, as regards apparent distance from us, and from our eye's line of direction, and also as respects apparent length.

N.B. With regard to the determinative point, refer again to Lesson I,—11, and to the twelfth paragraph, Lesson X.; and recollect, therefore, that, as there shown, the mere length of the base line does not, as some works on perspective virtually teach, regulate the distance from the point of sight that the determinative point (called in those works the point of distance) should be placed, unless that length represents the whole ground line of a full range of vision; but as before stated, as many scale-feet of the base line as correspond with the number of feet that there are in the distance from us represented by that base line—for the base line of a drawing or sketch must always represent an imaginary line lying at some certain distance from us. (See also the second N.B. paragraph, Lesson VII.)

5. Assuming now, however, that you wish to proceed methodically, and, therefore, that you have a square sheet of sketching-paper, the edges of which are flush with the edges of that on which it is fastened; that you have represented a horizon line on your