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The shed D is shewn more distinctly in No. II: the systematic lines are the same.

The wall B (to which the side of the shed ws is parallel) vanishes in L.

The wall A vanishes in H, the roof of the shed in G; T represents the inclination of the rays of light.

First, draw Aw , where erect ws : then draw R through t , striking the top of the shed in u ; there remains now only that part of the shadow which falls on the roof. Rule G through u ; intersect it by a line from z , parallel to the rays of light, as at r , which unite to s . Or this part of the shadow may be found, by ruling Qh , cutting Ab in b ; then rule bsr .

P L A T E XV.

No. I. Represents a house standing oblique to the picture. HL the horizontal line. The sun is in the plane of the picture; and his rays parallel to VH.

One side of the house (G) vanishes in H, the other in L: these are too obvious to need explanation; the roof is supposed pyramidal, and a pyramid set on a cube is the same as if standing on a plane. *Vide* No. VI. Plate VI. Rule therefore diagonals to find its center, which is at A, where erect its axis AO, and to O draw its sides.

To represent the garret window; erect ac , and suppose b the height of the hole made in the roof; draw aO , then $bHcH$ intersecting it: Supposing m and x the extent of the window, erect there perpendiculars; these,