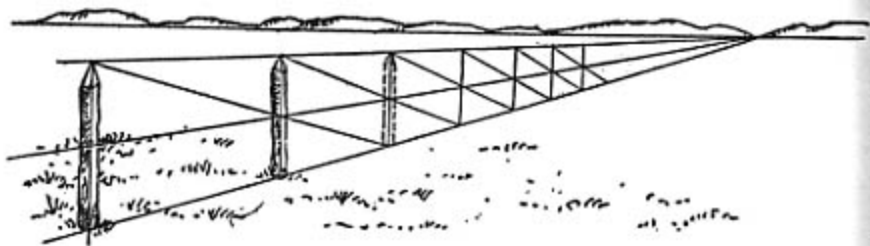


This is our crossline method used in a different way. In this case we use it to locate the fourth side when we have three sides and the center lines of the brick face.



The same relationship is true when we draw the row of posts in perspective. With two posts placed we can draw as many as we wish—correctly spaced.

This rule also holds true when the divisions lie flat like blocks of pavement or the top of a string of freight cars. The dividing lines in this case recede to the other vanishing point. These dividing lines are represented by the posts in the drawing.

#### REMEMBER

Crosslines are useful to find the center of a square-cornered surface though the surface may or may not be drawn in perspective.

Bricks with crosslines can be used as a basis for a large number of our perspective drawings.

When two objects of the same height are placed in a perspective drawing we can add as many more as we wish—correctly spaced.

Crosslines are called "Intersecting Diagonals."

Draw a table in perspective. Now place a vase of flowers exactly in the center.

A drain hole is in the center of a square-cornered tub. Show this in a perspective drawing.

There is one window at the end of a room. The window has cross-bars or mullions and four panes of glass. Show this with one-point perspective. With two-point perspective.

Draw a row of trees equally spaced but of different heights. (*Suggestion:* Locate the position of the trees as if they were posts; cover them with foliage of different heights.)

A sidewalk is made of black and gray flagstones alternated. Make a drawing of this walk.

A train of boxcars is moving across the prairie. Draw a picture of the train.