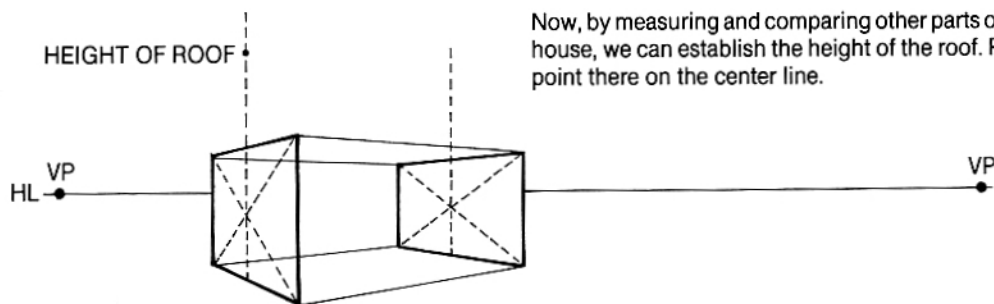
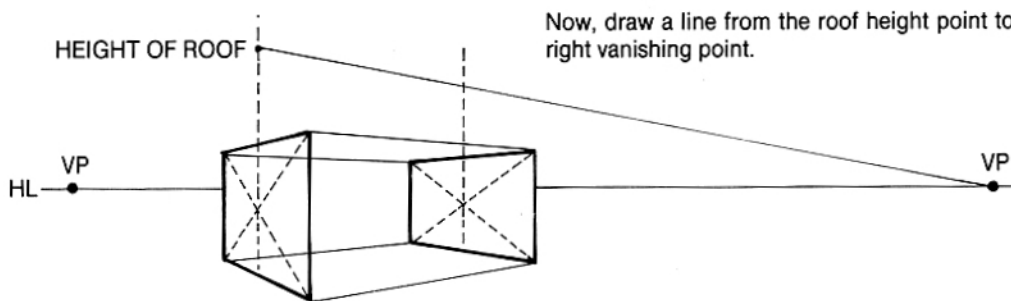


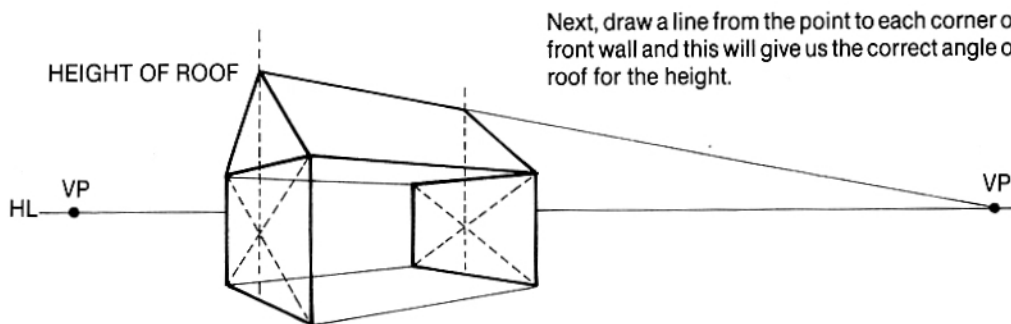
To find the point of the roof, draw a line from each corner to the other. This gives us the exact center of the front and back of the house. Next, draw a vertical guideline for the true center line extending above the walls.



Now, by measuring and comparing other parts of the house, we can establish the height of the roof. Put a point there on the center line.



Now, draw a line from the roof height point to the right vanishing point.

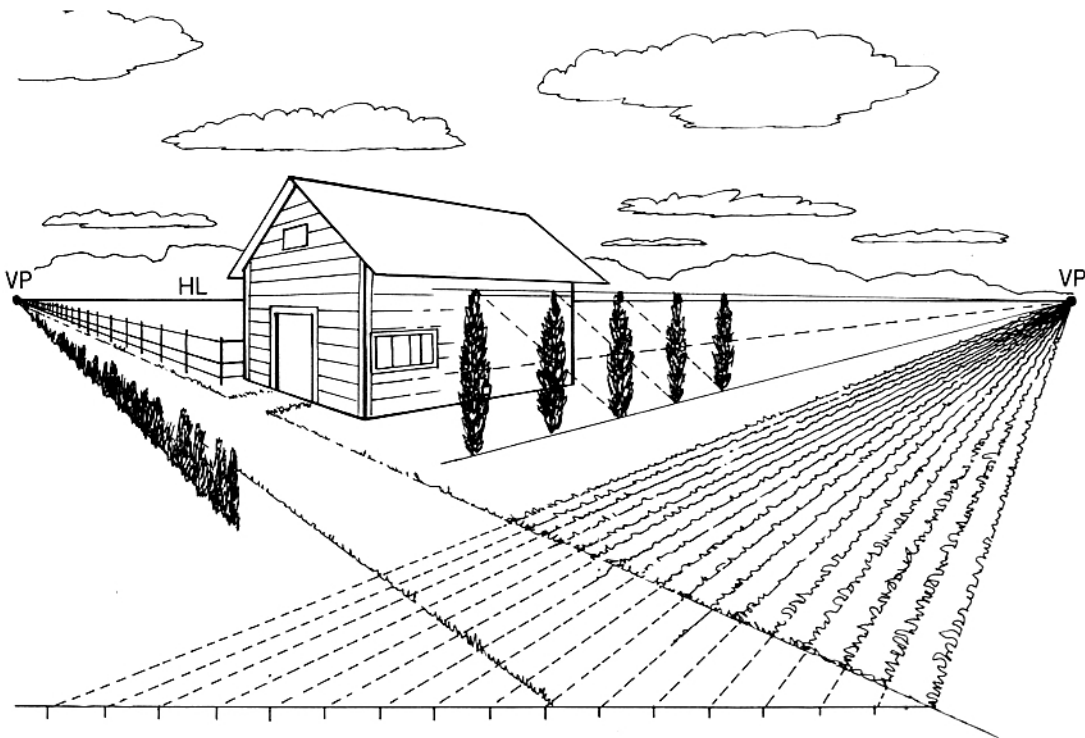


Next, draw a line from the point to each corner of the front wall and this will give us the correct angle of the roof for the height.

The point where the line for the top of the roof crosses the back vertical center line marks the point and pitch of the roof at the back of the house.

This is a simple example of the use of two-point perspective in placement and layout of objects. The road, barn, trees, fence and furrows are all developed from two vanishing points.

Notice the placement and size changes of the trees in relation to one another. By using the base and top points of the front tree and drawing lines from them to the vanishing point, we have a guide for as many trees as we wish. Remember that all trees are not the same height, but this method gives us a rule of perspective that will allow us to measure and use good compositional judgement when placing all of the other trees in our picture.



### Requirements:

- Draw the house with roof peak angles correctly
- Add at least two windows in perspective
- Add a door with a walkway to a path or road that runs in front of house
- Draw siding or bricks on the house
- Draw at least (5) trees or bushes using the correct formula shown above
- Add a fenceline wherever you want
- You do NOT have to draw the crop furrows shown on the right side of the page