

40 OF THE ELEMENTS OF

reaching to the top of the building ; and in them were vents, made in all those places where they wished to procure heat, covered with lids, which were stopped or unstopped at pleasure. Our own habitations would be rendered (in my opinion) much more convenient if we adopted this plan.

Chimneys at present are made, for the most part, in the thickness of the walls, with their openings visible in the apartment, and their funnel rising outwards above the top of the roof. The apertures are limited by two jaumbs, and the mantle-tree, on which a pyramid is constructed, reaching to the ceiling, and on it a shelving funnel is erected. The floor of the chimney is called the hearth; the part opposite to the opening is called the chimney's back.

Muet proposes these following proportions for chimneys : in kitchens, saloons, and dining rooms of an extraordinary size, the breadth of the apertures should be from 6 to 8 feet. Their height from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5. The projection or depth from the forepart of the jamb measured to the back of the chimney from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Thence the hollow of the pyramid gradually diminishes till it reaches the bottom of the funnel 4 or 5 feet long ; from 10 to 15 inches broad, and not more. In bed chambers the breadth of the opening should be from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet ; the height 4 feet or $4\frac{1}{2}$; the projection 2 feet or $2\frac{1}{2}$. In common parlours and servants rooms, the breadth of the opening should be from 4 to 5 feet ; the height and projection the same as in bedchambers.

Palladio proposes, in a summary way, that the funnel in the chimnies of rooms should be from six to nine inches wide, and two feet and a half long, and that the opening of the funnel where it joins to the Pyramid may be somewhat contracted. The mantle-tree should be of very elegant workmanship, and by no means of the rustic kind, unless in very large buildings.

P L A T E