

Divide the height from the bottom of the architrave to the floor, into seven equal parts, and take five of these for the height of the door-way, the breadth whereof is equal to half the height.

The summit of the niches, if required, is determined below the astragal of the columns, their height is twice and a half of their breadth; they are sunk in pannels, and have the archivolts and impostes in character with the order. Another proportion of niches for such a design is that, when their summits are ranged with the height of the door-way, and their bottom fixed at one third of the height of the entire column; these niches would suit where the diameter of the column was full three feet.

In this same plate is given in small, the plan of a Corinthian octostyle, pycnostyle, peripteral temple; the ichnography of any other of the ancient temples may be traced, by what has been said on that subject.

P L A T E XV.

To judge from the best monuments of antiquity, the columns of any order (we have excepted theatres and amphitheatres) were seldom thrown away upon a range of arcades, because the heaviness of the piers destroy the beautiful effect and intention of columns, which appear with all possible advantage when disposed infolded in a peristyle. A colonade in this rich and delicate order should always be preferred.

However, there is another sort of edifice, where columns of this order have been applied to an arcade, the Triumphal Arches: besides those well known at Rome, there is one of an earlier date, and of a superior style, we mean the triumphal arch at Orange; it is supposed to have been erected for the victory of Marius over the Cimbri, one hundred and three years before the Christian æra. This edifice is greatly enriched with sculpture, all the parts are in fine symmetry, and the general effect is very grand and pleasing.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Apertures of Doors and Windows. Of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian Dressings. Of Venetian Windows.

AN edifice with open intercolumniations, covered over head by the soffits of its entablature, united together as a ceiling, neither wants doors nor windows; such a building could serve but for few purposes, and not at all as an habitation; because it would be exposed on all sides to the injuries of weather: on the contrary, an edifice inclosed with walls, wants, at certain intervals, apertures for doors and windows answerable to the intentions of the requisite conveniences.

The various dimensions of these apertures are determined according to the scale of the building. The following figures for windows may be described. 1. A circular window. 2. A perfect square. 3. The diagonal of the square. 4. A square and two thirds. 5. A square and three fourths. 6. Two squares. 7. Two squares and one sixth, or one seventh, or one twelfth. Too great variety of apertures in the same front is not to be recommended.

P L A T E