

The volute of this author is particular; it seems to be partly taken from the temple of Concord; he has intended that all the sides of the capital should be the same as the front; for this purpose they bend inwardly towards the middle on every side; thus the bolsters are omitted, which are described for the sides of the antique favourite volute: the hem or fillet of the volute, springs very unnaturally out of the ovolo, and is more properly traced rectilinear under the abacus. The volutes are more massive than either of the former two, which is rather in their favour. The height of the shaft is seven diameters, and minutes 56; like both the former it is too high.

P L A T E XVIII.

I. VIGNOLA seems to delight in heavy entablatures; even for this most light and delicate order, the Corinthian, he makes the entablature one fourth of the height of the entire column; thus the cornice becomes exceeding weighty, and its projecture too considerable; the modillions are too long, which gives them an awkward profile, and they interfere with each other in the internal angles of an edifice: hence also it arises, that the boxes or coffers in the soffit are not square. It is deemed an abuse to have dentels and modillions in the same cornice; and therefore, whenever a tænia is to be traced in the same cornice with the modillions, it ought not to be divided into dentels; for such a practice is not rashly to be imitated, though we have some great examples both ancient and modern to countenance it. The cornice of the Pantheon is a sufficient guide, where it was left plain for this very cause, that the reason of the thing does not in truth allow it.

The capital is well delineated with suitable foliage; the base of the column is peculiar and beautiful, and whenever the attic base is used for the Ionic, this may be used for the Corinthian column, in order to avoid a dull repetition of the same bases, for two different orders in the same design. The height of the shaft is eight diameters and minutes 20.

II. If the former artist has run into an excess for the height of the entablature, PALLADIO in the Corinthian, as well as in the last, has given too little height to his entablatures; though the columns, as they become more slender, require more to be discharged of the incumbent weight; yet this should be so managed as not to run into a littleness of parts. The profile and members of this entablature are well designed, only it is proper to exclude the dentels, as before observed. The architrave might be traced higher, which would rather prove advantageous. The height of the shaft is seven diameters, minutes 50.

III. SCAMOZZI has succeeded better in the design of the Corinthian order than in the two former; the profile upon the whole is well designed, he has omitted the tænia or platband in the cornice, lest it might tempt the workmen to cut dentels thereon, which he highly disapproves in the same cornice with modillions. The column with its capital and base is nearly like the former, the height of the shaft excepted; this height being fixed at eight diameters and minutes 20.

C H A P. IX.

*Of placing one Order upon another. Of Cornices for the Summit of Buildings.
And of Cornices and Cielings for Rooms.*

THERE may be several occasions wherein an architect would be required to place one order above another; the antients for their dwelling houses, their basilicas, their theatres and other public buildings, contrived to dispose columns in such a manner: the columns