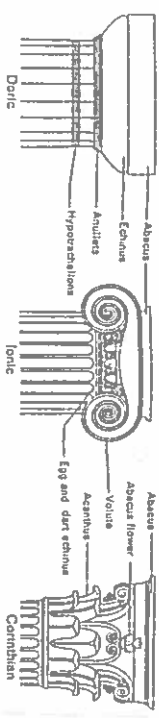


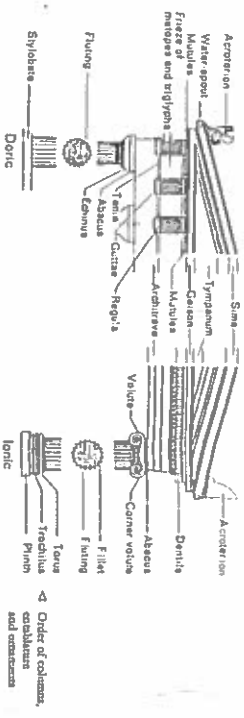
PLATE 2

ARCHITECTURAL VOCABULARIES and FORMS

- 1 - The basic vocabulary for Greek and Roman architecture. In order to analyze Ancient, Renaissance and Neo-classical architecture these forms serve as a foundation.
- 2 - The Roman Composite capital (Ionic and Corinthian combined) and a cornice bracket. These relate to #1.
- 3 - The Tuscan Order was developed by the Etruscans and because of its more simplified form it has a closer relationship to the Doric Order.
- 4 - Pilasters which are shallow piers (see #5) are important decorative elements in Ancient and Renaissance and Neo-classical architecture.
- 5 - Terms relating to the form of an arch; note the definition of a pier in relation to a pilaster.
- 6 - Two examples of Roman arches (see also #4 and #5 in relation to the use of piers).
- 7 - Intercolumniation (see page 104 in The Perfect House where Rybczynski discusses The Villa La Malcontenta).
- 8-Rustication was used for many Renaissance buildings. Look for examples in Palladio's work.
- 9-Longitudinal view of the Pantheon (118-125 AD) in Rome showing the portico and dome. We will relate it to the tempietto at Maser.



Types of capitals



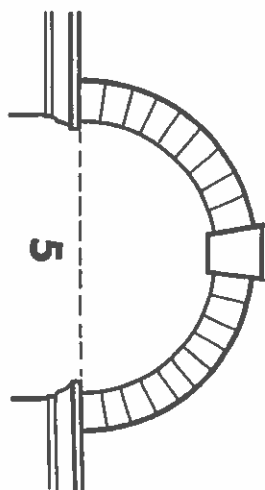
Order of columns, capital and ornament



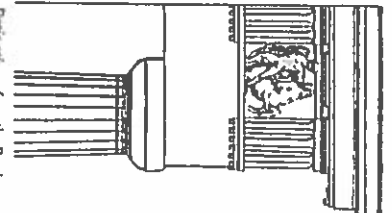
Column



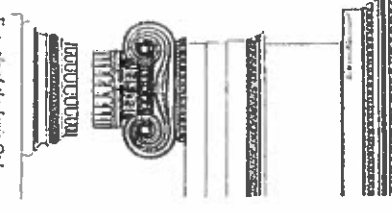
Tuscan Order



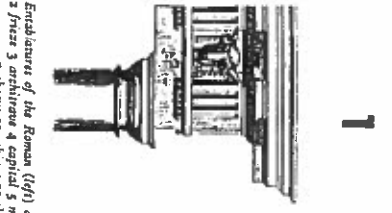
The inside face of the arch is called the intrados; the outside, the extrados. The wedge-shaped blocks are the voussoirs, the centre one is the keystone, and the two end voussoirs are the springers of the arch. The top of the wall or pier is the impost from which the arch springs, the springing line. The masonry surrounding the arch is the abutment.



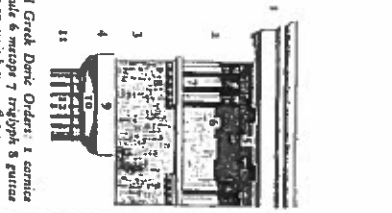
Doric column from the Parthenon



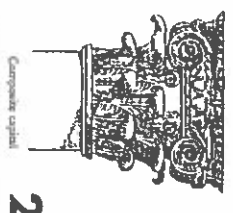
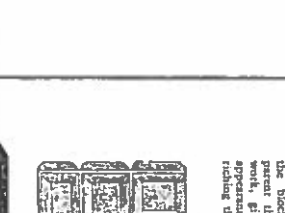
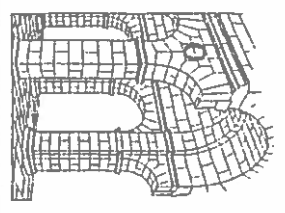
Example of the Ionic Order



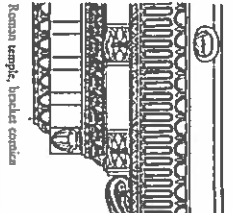
Entablature of the Roman Doric Order: 1 cornice 2 frieze 3 architrave 4 capital 5 modur 6 metop 7 triglyph 8 guttae 9 abacus 10 echinus 11 dentil 12 acroteria 13 dentil 14 acroteria 15 dentil



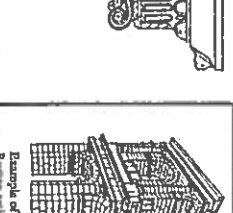
The Roman arch developed the more voussoir arch, with the use of strengthening piers to stabilize it. From this basic form are derived the barrel vault, (shown here), the cross vault, and the dome.



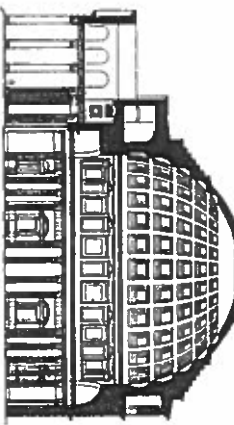
Composite capital



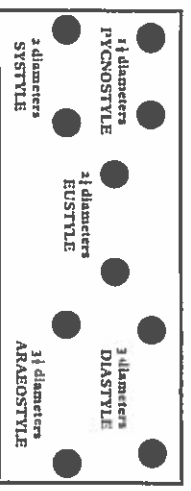
Roman temple, looking towards front



Example of the Roman arch



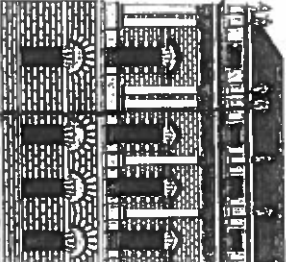
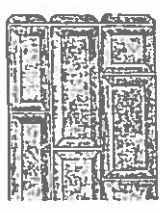
Rome, the Pantheon



Intercolumniation. The space between columns, as in a colonnade. In ancient times the distance was supposedly calculated from the lower diameter of the columns, depending upon the order employed; but in practice it was apt to vary.

Rustication

Rustication. An elaboration on the term 'runic work', employed by early eighteenth-century architects. Rustication comprises large blocks of stone used in exterior walls, which are carved with deeply grooved edges or broad flutes. It is usually employed in the exterior walls of buildings. The effect of rustication was emphasized by making the rusticated blocks project beyond the general level, sometimes by as much as one foot. It is also used upon the deep channels between the blocks enhanced the appearance of the building, giving the building an imposing and rugged texture of the wall.



Palladio's design for rustication. Palladio made use of long, thin and light rusticated blocks, but in some instances rusticated walls and columns were required. Palladio's rustication, part columns with projecting rusticated, and supported by a rusticated base from the street.