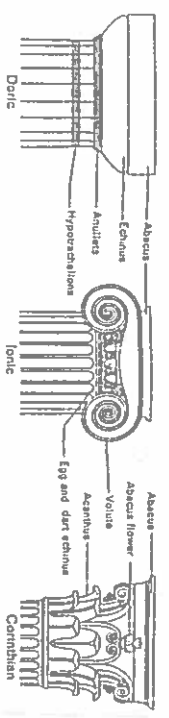


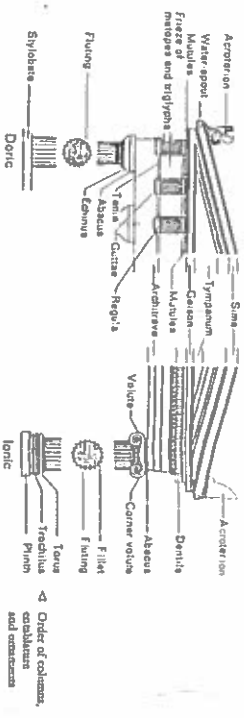
PLATE 2

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.

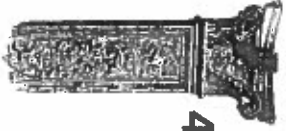


Types of capitals

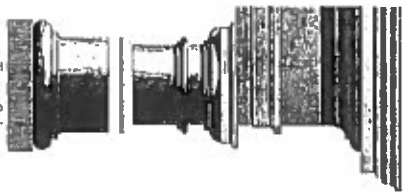


Order of columns, capitals and entablatures

Plaster with rectangular profile, an entablature and base. Decorative moldings with egg and dart, volutes, acanthus leaves, etc.



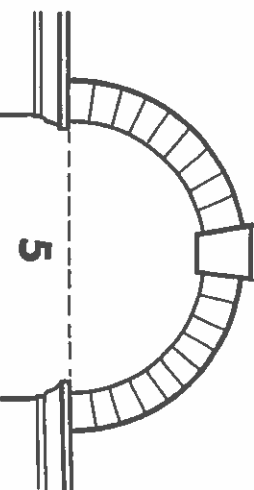
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Tuscan Order

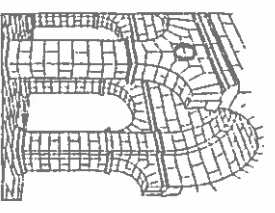
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The origin of the Tuscan order lies with the Etruscans but very few are found on their own. Although the Roman period is the first clear one in Roman monuments it is to Virginius that the Tuscan order is due. Doric order, the Tuscan order has a plain base and so much as the Doric order. It has a wider intercolumniation and was preferred to the Doric in the case of other orders.



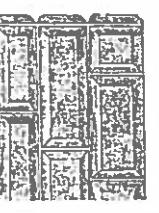
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The Roman arch developed the more vaulted arch, with the use of strengthening piers to stabilize it. From this basic form are derived the barrel vault, (shown here), the cross vault, and the dome.

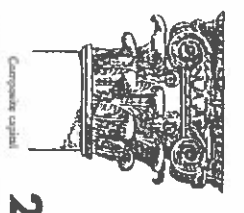


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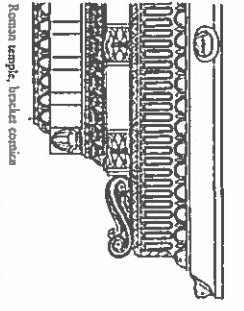
Rustication. An elaboration on the term 'rustic work', employed by early eighteenth-century architects. Rustication comprises large blocks of stone used in exterior walls, which are carved with deeply grooved edges or broad flutes. It is usually employed in the exterior walls of buildings. The effect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



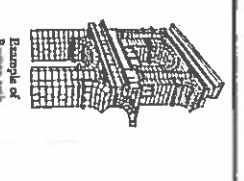
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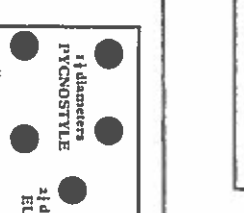
Doric column from the Parthenon



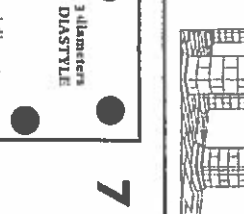
Example of the Ionic Order



Entablature of the Roman Doric Order: 1 cornice 2 architrave 4 capital 5 modillion 6 triglyph 7 trapezoid 8 guttae 9 abacus 10 astragal 11 base 12 astragal 13 architrave 14 base 15 astragal

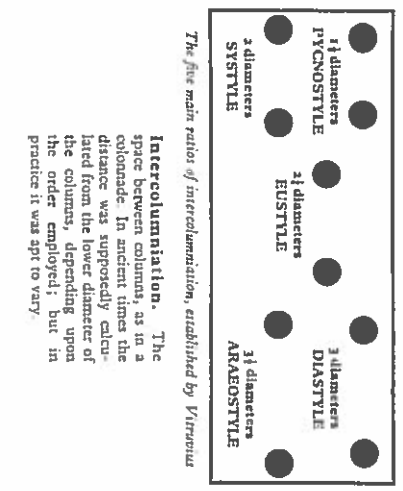
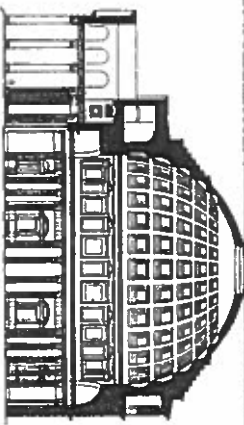


Roman temple, Hadrian's temple



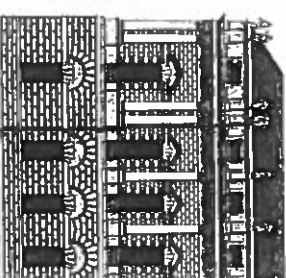
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9



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.

Palladio's design for the Villa La Malcontenta, showing the use of rustication on the exterior walls. The rustication is shown in bold, and the rusticated blocks are shown in a different pattern. The rustication is used for the exterior walls of the building.



8