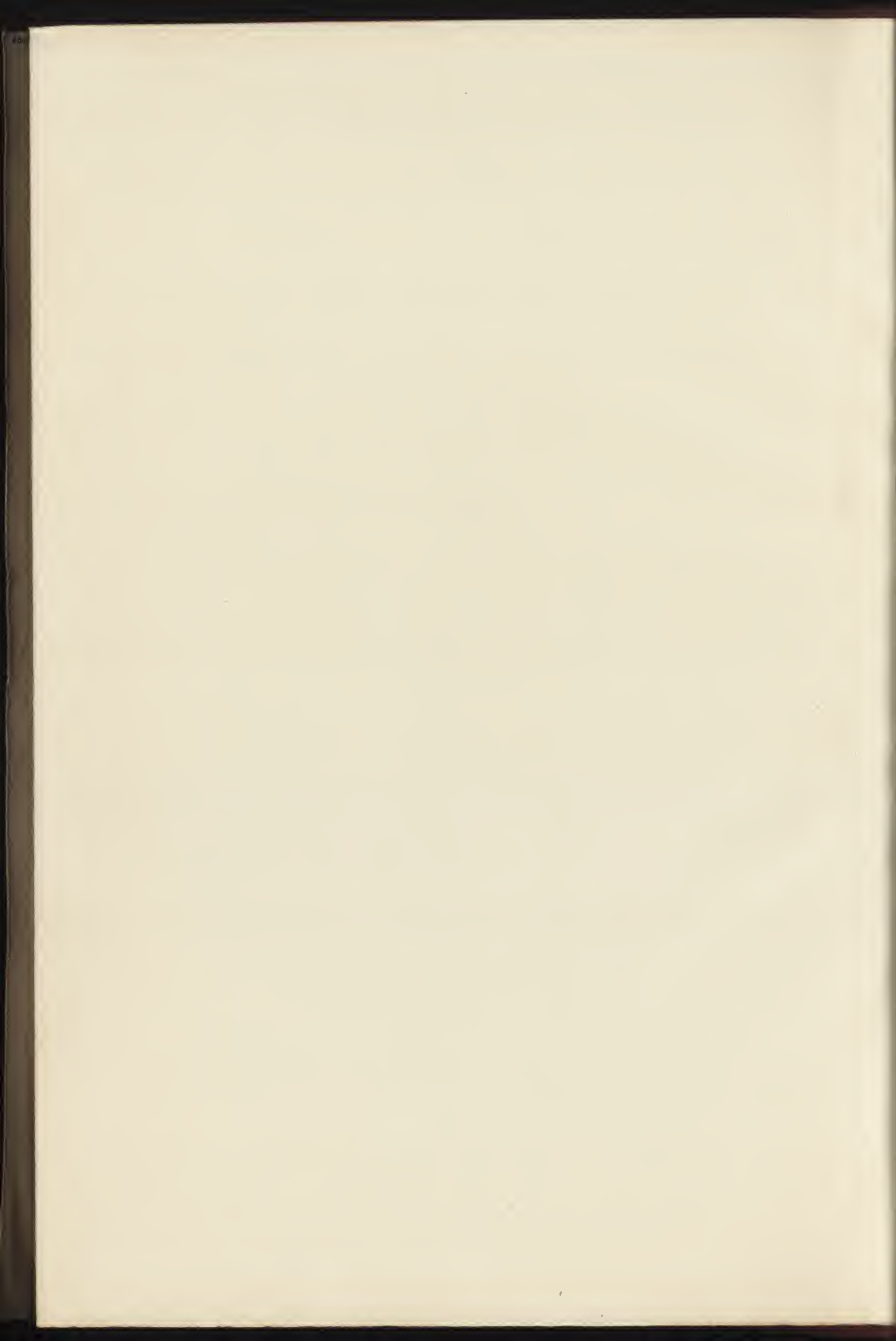


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D. Brooks

Designs

FOR

RURAL RESIDENCES,

&c. &c.

1875

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





A BATH.

RURAL RESIDENCES,
CONSISTING OF
A SERIES OF DESIGNS
FOR
COTTAGES, DECORATED COTTAGES,
SMALL VILLAS,
AND OTHER
ORNAMENTAL BUILDINGS,
ACCOMPANIED BY HINTS ON
SITUATION, CONSTRUCTION, ARRANGEMENT AND
DECORATION, IN THE THEORY & PRACTICE
OF RURAL ARCHITECTURE ;

INTERSPERSED WITH
Some Observations on Landscape Gardening :

BY
JOHN B. PAPWORTH,
ARCHITECT,

AUTHOR OF ESSAY ON THE DRY ROT, &c. &c.

London :

PRINTED FOR R. ACKERMANN, 101, STRAND,
By J. DIGGENS, 14, ST. ANN'S LANE.

1818.

INTRODUCTION.



IF it be true that the Arts are relished in proportion as they are understood, and encouraged, as they become familiar ; it is surely the duty as well as the interest of every professor freely to communicate the principles of his art, and to make its practice generally intelligible. For these purposes the following designs for rural buildings, accompanied by some practical observations, were presented to the public in the "Repository of Arts," under the title of ARCHITECTURAL HINTS, during the successive months of the years 1816 and 1817.—The proprietor of that work having received such applications for the series of designs in a separated form, as induces him to re-publish them ; further observations have been added to supply, in part, the many deficiencies which necessarily occurred from so desultory a manner of publication.

There is much reason to believe that architecture in this country has failed to receive its proportion of public patronage, because the public has not distinguished it as a fine art, subject to laws of fitness, and founded on a combination of brilliant fancy and sound judgment ; but have rather considered it as a mechanical operation, in which the mere builder is fully competent to all its duties :—thus the villas that surround London,

the country residences of the most wealthy of its inhabitants, not being designed by the architect, are little more than mere cases of brick, in which a certain number of apartments are injudiciously arranged, presenting to the eye a continuity of ill bestowed expense and tasteless absurdities, disgraceful to the proprietors and offensive to true taste. In London, also, the speculative builder has generally superseded the labours of the artist, for the architect is there rarely called upon, unless it be to remedy the errors, or supply some of the deficiencies as well of art, as of practical science. The result of this system of building is an obvious perversion of true architecture; and, consequently, the modern streets of London present repetitions of the same vapid elevations of mere perforated walls, that disgust the man of taste, and are too justly the theme of ridicule to foreigners.

Some noblemen, and other enlightened persons have however munificently encouraged architecture, by the erection of splendid dwellings; and in several instances, the architect, engaged by the liberality of public bodies, has been afforded an elevated and dignified employment, by which he has, in some degree, rescued the architectural reputation of the country, from that obloquy to which it would have been abandoned, by the apathy, or ignorance, which too generally prevails.

Sir William Chambers very justly observes that it must not be imagined that buildings, considered merely as heaping stone

upon stone, can be of advantage or reflect honour either on countries or particular persons.—Materials in architecture are like words in phraseology, which, singly, have little or no power, and may be so arranged as to excite contempt; yet, when combined with art and expressed with energy, they actuate the mind with unbounded sway. A good poet can move even with homely language; and the artful disposition of an able architect will give lustre to the vilest materials, as the feeble efforts of an ignorant pretender must render the most costly enrichments despicable. The progress of other arts depend on that of architecture:—when building is encouraged, painting, sculpture, gardening, and all the other decorative arts flourish of course, and these have an influence on manufactures, even on the minutest mechanic productions; for design is of universal advantage, and stamps a value on the most trifling performances; the consequences of which to a trading people, are too obvious to require illustration.

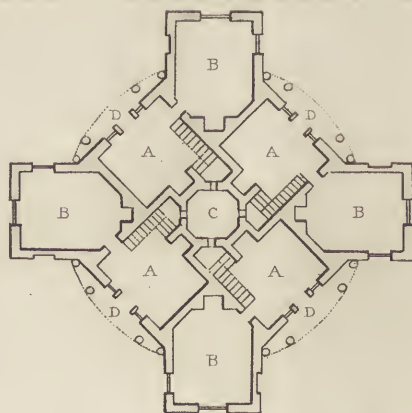
With this conviction the following designs and observations were made, as an introduction to the threshold of art; believing, in the extensive circulation obtained by the publication in which they first appeared, that they would afford useful information, and invite many to consider architecture as being less dependant on physical, than intellectual skill, and in some degree assist in removing the prejudices that obstruct the progress of that encouragement, by which alone it can maintain its power of executing works, capable of becoming national

monuments, to mark to after ages, the prosperity, greatness, and talent of the country.

To the architect, this little work neither affords, nor assumes to afford information; but, in a humbler walk, it seeks to unite with the labours of many eminent men, in an attempt to instill into the public mind a real love for architecture, by developing its principles and its practice.

The FRONTISPIECE, or PLATE I, is a design for a bath and ornamental garden building. By an additional room in the rear it would be of sufficient size for the occupation of a labouring gardener,—if the bath were wholly omitted.





A.A. Kitchen
B.B. Parlor

C. Area
D.D. Porch

J.B.P.

FOUR COTTAGES.

Pub^d at RACKEMANN'S REPOSITORY of ARTS, 121, Strand., June, 1818.

DESIGNS
FOR
RURAL RESIDENCES.

COTTAGES,
&c.

PLATE II.

FOUR COTTAGES FOR LABOURERS,
ADAPTED TO PARK SCENERY.

THE habitations of the labouring poor may be rendered ornamental, and the comforts of them increased, at a very trifling charge beyond the cost of common buildings; towards this purpose the annexed plate is designed for four cottages, connected with each other, and under one roof; a mode of building that admits a considerable saving of expense.

Of these humble dwellings the character, or style, cannot be too simple; the ornaments which fancy in her playful mood may suggest, ill associate with the modest and moderate claims of this respectable and useful class of society; the symbols of ease and luxury are incongruous with the labourer's busy life and frugal means, and ought therefore to be omitted; but a gracefulness of form and proportion is as applicable to this edifice as to the mansion, and there are also genuine embellishments belonging to the cottage of the British labourer, which if denied, an important

source of rural beauty has lost its best sentiment with its greatest charm : the broken casement, the patched wall, the sunken roof, the hatch unhinged, the withered shrub, are corresponding testimonies of the husbandman's relaxed energies and broken spirit. The porch in which he rests after the fatigues of the day, ornamented by some flowering creeper, at once affords him shade and repose ; neatness and cleanliness connected with these and other means of external cheerfulness, bespeak that elasticity of mind, and spring of action, which produce industry and cheerfulness, and demonstrate that peace and content at least dwell with its inhabitants.

The labourer's cottage should be placed in a situation so raised above the common level of the ground, that the rains and meltings of the snow shall readily escape from it ; for, although the chambers should invariably be above stairs, some part of the family occasionally sleep on the ground-floor, which, notwithstanding it may be boarded, is often rendered unhealthful by the damps that are commonly concealed beneath it : the dryness of his habitation is among the foremost of the husbandman's comforts.

If it be possible, the lowest part of the wall should be higher than the level of the highest standing water in the ponds and ditches about its neighbourhood, or the foundation will partake of their contents ; and drains should be made from it that the water, which will from various sources collect there, may immediately be carried off. Without this precaution, the trench that is dug for the foundation becomes a reservoir for all the water that falls about it ; it is this water which, having no means of escape, too frequently rises by capillary attractions, as also by the absorbing nature of the materials of which the building is composed, to some feet above the floor of the lower apartments of a house, and damages the skirtings, dadoes, and plastering ; and to this stagnant water is often traced that corruption which

causes the dry-rot in its floors and timbers. Where a drain cannot be made from the foundation, owing to the necessity of building in a low situation, the capillary attraction should be arrested by a course of slates, lead, or other substance, placed all round the building the whole width of the walls, and immediately above the level of the ground.

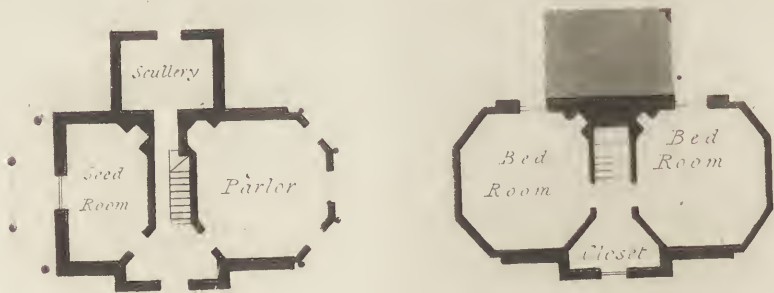
It may be readily conceived, that when the earth is wet on which a house is built, the consequent rarefaction of the air, produced by fires or by the mere inclosure, will cause an exudation of moisture from it, that will render the lower rooms unhealthy to the inhabitants. This will, however, soon become dry, and cease to issue these vapours, unless the wet is renewed by the progress of water through the substrata of the earth: when this circumstance is suspected, and it is one that must take place when the building is on the side of a hill, it is judicious to cut a channel or ditch several feet deep a few yards above the site of the house, and extending some yards on each side of it, so disposing the channel, that the water it collects may thence be conveyed to drains in the lower ground beyond the building itself; if the channel be made narrow at the bottom, and large stones or brick rubbish be thrown in, to about two feet deep, these covered with bush-wood, and the ground filled in upon them, the drain will not be perceived, and large quantities of water may often be diverted from its natural course, that, without some such remedy, would render the building uninhabitable. These observations may be considered as applicable to insulated buildings in general.

A gentleman in Surrey, whose name does not immediately occur, has built cottages for his work-people, and of necessity in a very damp situation, it being low, and near the current of the river Wandle: he has succeeded in intercepting the floor-damps, by covering the area of the whole cottage, even including the

walls, with the composition called *tessera* : it lies on the ground and on the walls, both being prepared for it, one step or six inches above the common level of the ground. The *tessera* being kept at a medium temperature by the continually wet earth beneath, fully answers this purpose : it is not, however, intended to bestow encomiums upon it for any other.

It is desirable, that every situation adopted for a cottage should afford to it a piece of ground for a small garden : usually the policy as well as the humanity of the proprietor will suggest the necessity of such a disposition of a small part of his domain. There are moments of leisure and remains of strength and spirits, even after a hard day's toil, that the uncultivated mind of the husbandman cannot afford to lose in idleness, and he has but little refuge from the temptations of the village alehouse, if the culture of such a piece of ground is denied him ; a few fruit-trees are planted at little expense ; they afford a produce to his family of great value, and by the potatoes and herbage that he cultivates as substitutes for more expensive fare, he is enabled to save something for those little purchases which many cottagers feel the want of severely during the inclemencies of winter. The morals of the man are preserved, the example of a sober and industrious father is before his children, the wife is happy in the presence of her husband, and society rejoices that another of its members is an honour to his humble state. There is no important moral work so cheaply effected, perhaps, as thus amending the condition of the poor, in thus allowing them the exercise of so much of the natural pride of the human heart as may be innocently effective of the works of pride ; and happy indeed is he who feels its influence, and evinces it only by the neatness of his habitation, and by the quantity or quality of the vegetable which, by his care and industry, his little garden produces.





J.B.P.

A COTTAGE.

PLATE III.

A COTTAGE ADAPTED TO GARDEN SCENERY,
OR AS AN ENTRANCE LODGE.

ALTHOUGH the annexed design was made expressly for the residence of the gardener to a nobleman's establishment, it is quite applicable to the purpose of a lodge; and if a little simplified in point of embellishment, would also be proper for the cottage of the husbandman: in each of these applications it would afford convenience and comfort, and might receive suitable enrichment by the plantations which should surround the two former, or by the more free and open scenery suitable to the latter. The cottage of the gardener, in very many instances, is considered to be a legitimate embellishment of the grounds, being very properly situated near the forcing and succession-houses, that they may receive the attendance of the chief gardener, with as short intervals as occasion requires; and if he takes pride in the decoration of his abode, he has the means of embowering it with shrubs, creepers, and flowering plants, by which he may render it highly interesting, provided the design is favourable, and the situation appropriate to its object.

This building is proposed to be thatched with reeds, as the most rural and picturesque covering; the brown tints of its surface oppose the various greens of the foliage by which it is accompanied, and give a neatness of effect that is very prepossessing, which may be improved by the colour given to the walls, should they be built of materials that do not harmonize with them.

For the covering of such buildings, rough-cast is very proper,

which is plastering finished by a coat of lime mixed with small stones about the size of a pea or small bean, and splashed upon it before the plastering is yet dry; or by *paretta* work, so called from the French *parôître*, to appear, to be seen—or from the Italian *paretta*, a small net; as in this case the plastering has pebbles of a larger size pressed all over it, and which are not afterwards covered by lime wash, or colour, but exhibit their own surfaces, and the whole becomes enriched by the white reticulation of the plastering in which they are set. The colours of the pebbles should be selected with taste, as much of the beauty of the whole will depend on their fitness to harmonize with those hues by which they are surrounded.

Notwithstanding cottages of this description are usually built with brick, yet as the complexion of them is at variance with the green tints of the scenery, particularly if they are the red wood-burned bricks of the country, the coverings before named are usually adopted for small decorative buildings; and for this purpose also a finishing of a very novel and fanciful effect is produced by a sort of rough-cast composed of coarse sand and small pebbles of various sizes, mixed up with Roman cement, diluted to the consistency of common rough-cast, and thrown upon the walls in larger quantities than is usual: this is suffered to take the irregular and projecting forms of *stalactitæ*, those concretions resembling icicles that are frequently found in natural grottoes; and they may be coloured afterwards by tints representing them, or by others that seem to mark a lapse of time: this has hitherto been practised only in two instances.

The materials of which a cottage is to be built depend greatly on the nature of the supply the county of its site affords; wood, with brick pannels, covered with rough-cast. Brick, rough-casted or coloured, or stone, for the walls, is to be preferred; and reeds, straw, or slates for the roof. A tasteful mind will

readily select those materials which, when combined, shall make an agreeable whole. A cheap walling for cottages is made in some counties of the west of England, which the builders denominate cob-work: it is a compost of clay, small gravel and straw, beaten well together, and applied of a substance sufficient to form the wall, which is usually from 15 to 18 inches thick. A more scientific and durable walling has been some time adopted, introduced to us by the late Mr. Holland, the architect. It is called *pisé*, and is in great repute in Italy and the south of France; at this time it is well known in England. If several cottages are to be built for the labouring class of men, it is on every account worthy to be adopted.

A foundation of stone or brick must be prepared to receive the *pisé*, about a foot and a half above the surface of the ground; the native loam is then prepared, and a species of coffer or chest is applied to the foundation, and so arranged that the loam may be thrown into it, and compressed, by frequent beatings with a mallet, to form a portion of the wall the size of the coffer. When this portion is complete, the chest is moved forward to form the next portion, and so on until the wall is about two or three feet high; upon this, the same operation takes place, and is repeated until the *pisé* wall is high enough to receive the roof: the doors and windows are cut out after the wall is otherwise completed. The process at length will be found in the quarto volume of *Communications*, published by the Board of Agriculture about sixteen years ago: a greatly improved operation of the *pisé* walling has since been separately published.

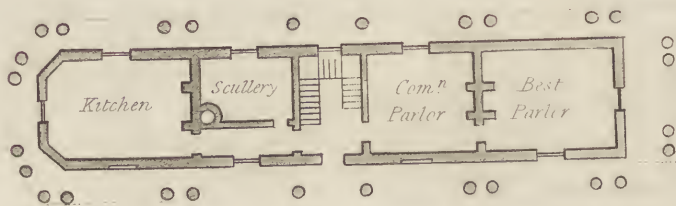
In adopting this building for a lodge at the entrance of the grounds, the porch end on the right of the design should be presented to the road, as affording external shelter in its proper place, for servants to wait under, and other such purposes; also because the effect would be more picturesque, and the building

appear of a size less than its real magnitude, a circumstance to be desired, for as residences to which such a lodge would be applicable are not large, the lodge should not assume to be a striking feature in the approach, but appear to be placed there rather as a matter of necessity or convenience than of ostentation.

The pavement beneath the shelter should be composed of picked and neatly laid pebbles, bordered and confined by stone margins, on which the pillars would stand, and with which the plinths of the walls would be surrounded.—The wood work might be painted like dark oak, and the casements leaded in diamonds, sexagons, or other forms.

The lean-to intended for a sort of wash-house or scullery, recedes from both the ends, and thus admits of sufficient planting effectually to conceal it, and yet allow the building, which is ample for a lodge, to appear as compact as can be desired.





JBP

STEWARD'S COTTAGE.

PLATE IV.

A STEWARD'S COTTAGE,

ADAPTED TO PARK OR GARDEN SCENERY.

ORNAMENTAL buildings of a rural character have been so generally adopted during the last twenty years, that the principles on which they are designed have become fully understood, and a sort of systematized disposition of their parts, as also of the materials with which they are composed, has taken place: the eye expects therefore to find in the humblest tenements a tasteful display of this order of rural architecture, if it may be so called. Vitruvius, and the best authors who have followed him, endeavour to trace the origin of regular architecture up to that period when buildings of wood were the habitations of man; the roofs being chiefly supported by trunks of trees, to which, in process of time, by an insensible progress, succeeded the polished orders of Grecian and Roman architecture. "Mankind," says Sir William Chambers, "improving in the art of building, invented methods to make their huts lasting and handsome, as well as convenient. They took off the bark and other unevennesses from the trunks of trees that formed the sides, raised them probably above the dirt and humidity on stones, and covered each of them with a flat stone or slate to keep off the rain. The spaces between the ends of the joists were closed with clay, wax, or some other substance, and the ends of the joists were covered with thin boards cut in the manner of triglyphs. The roof was raised in the middle, to throw off the rains that fell in great abundance in the winter season, giving it the form of a gable roof, by placing rafters on the joists, to support the earth and other materials that composed the covering."

From this simple construction the orders of architecture took

their rise ; for when buildings of wood were set aside, and men began to erect solid and stately edifices of stone, they imitated the parts which necessity had introduced into its primitive huts ; insomuch that the upright trees, with the stone at each end of them, were the origin of columns, bases, and capitals ; and the beams, joists, and rafters, and strata of materials that formed the covering, gave birth to friezes, triglyphs, and cornices, with the corona, the mutules, the modillions, and the dentils.

The architects of the present day, attempting to combine fitness and beauty in rural buildings, revert to the above practices in the infancy of art, and, forming their designs upon these simple models, gain some advantage by the association of ideas produced in the mind of the spectator, by its legitimate, though distant, affinity with the ultimate perfection of Grecian architecture.

The styles that have been introduced in small dwellings and rural retreats have not been numerous, notwithstanding many tastes have been consulted : sometimes it is formed from the simple model of frugality, whence it was originally taken, with a rigid adherence to its perfect simplicity ; at another, more ornament is introduced, but of a very rustic character, with no feature beyond what might have been the genuine effort of a tasteful husbandman. A third style has advanced a little further towards art, and forms from Grecian or Gothic architecture have been adopted with a pleasing effect. In other instances, a more extended licence has been taken, and the model entirely neglected for further efforts of the fancy to obtain the sentiment of rural or picturesque beauty.

The cottage represented in the annexed plate is designed upon the earliest principle, and intended for the residence of the under-steward to a nobleman's estate : it would be ornamental to

the property, and form a picturesque feature to the adjoining country, as well as an agreeable residence. An out-house, at a short distance, would contain the dairy and wood-house, which might be connected by a passage from the cellars beneath the building.

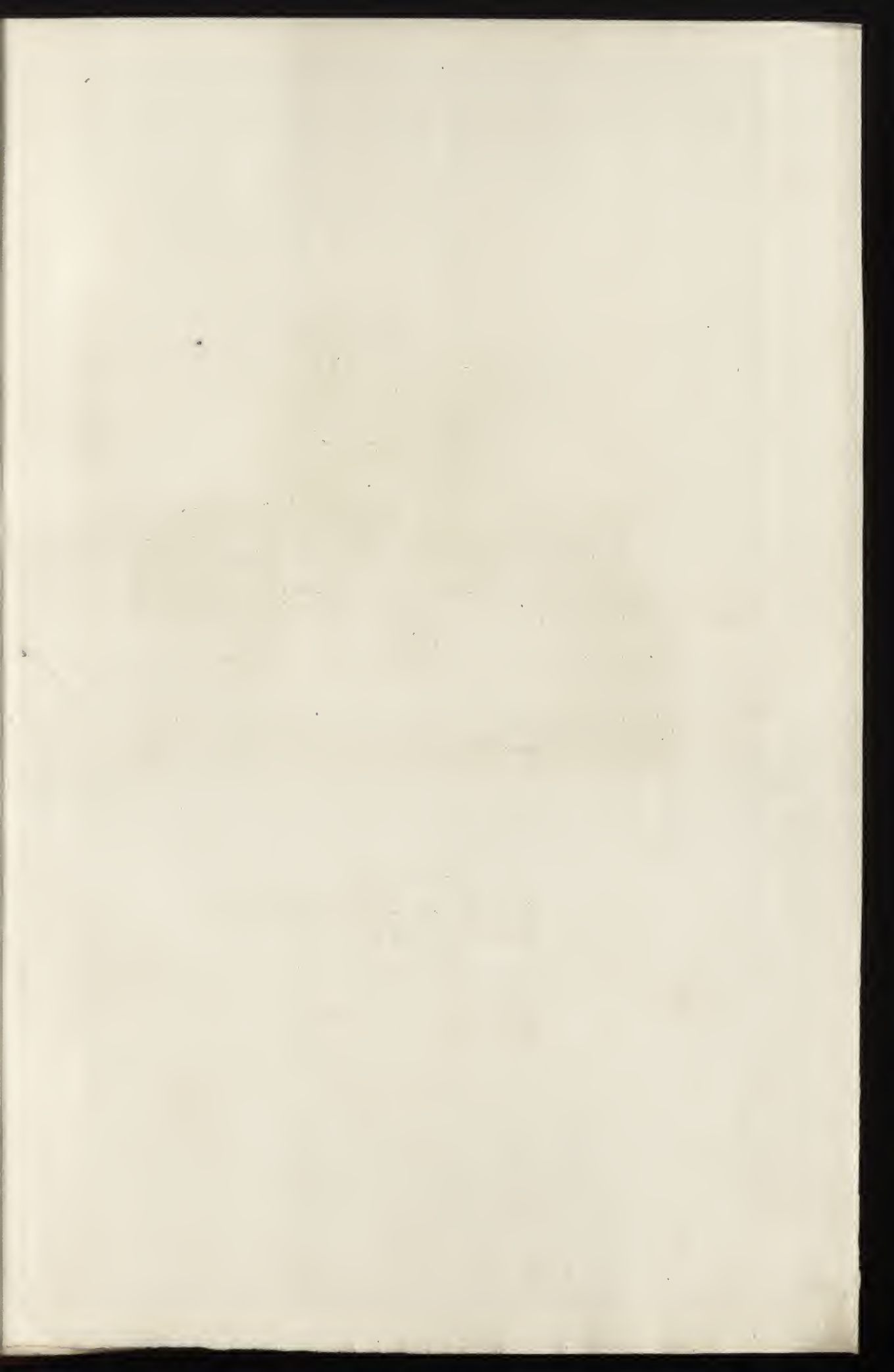
The elevation, connected as it is with the fence, would be suitable to a small lodge, or as a decorative cottage in a park; and being covered with thatch and the wood-work of oak, or painted to represent it, the cottage would have a simple and pleasing effect. In such buildings the neatness and durability of the thatch is an important consideration, and for these purposes reeds are greatly to be preferred to straw, as also for the advantages that reed thatching has in point of colour. Straw affords by the grain that usually remains in the ear, even after the best threshing, a temptation to birds, mice, and many kinds of vermin, and accordingly they assail the roof often before the work is finished, for it is known that mice are frequently carried to it even in the materials with which it is composed; thus in a short time it becomes damaged, and eventually destroyed as a perfect covering by the havoc that these little creatures make both on its surface and in its substance, and when once established in their comfortable quarters, they are not easily dispossessed: reeds on the contrary hold out no such temptations, and their rigid and sharp ends present insurmountable obstacles to all their attempts to burrow or displace them.

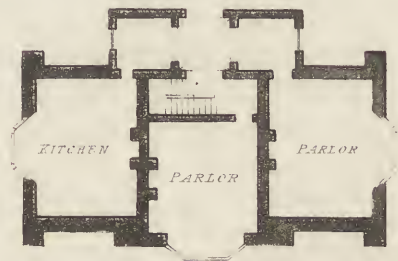
The verges and ridges of reed-thatching, both in appearance and in reality, are more substantial, firmer, and neater than the best workmen can produce by means of straw alone; and the colour which it obtains by lapse of time, becomes earlier in harmony with the foliage that usually accompanies such rural edifices.

In counties where reeds are readily obtained, the expence is a little more than straw; but where labour and reeds are only

to be had from a considerable distance, it is proportionably an expensive covering; this circumstance is not however always fatal to the use of it, for being less liable to take fire than straw, in case of accident, either externally from the chimney tops, or internally from negligence, many persons willingly submit to the increased expense to obtain the additional security; and although very few accidents of this kind occur either to straw or reed thatching, the sum on every account is usefully expended.

The eaves should be amply substantial and cut so as to exhibit a portion of its thickness to the spectator, which is done by cutting off its sharp termination, and thus the eaves finish with two obtuse angles, instead of an acute one.





J.B.P.

BAILIFF'S COTTAGE.

PLATE V.

A BAILIFF'S COTTAGE,

DESIGNED AS AN ORNAMENTAL BUILDING IN PARK SCENERY.

THIS small and ornamental building would contain six rooms, three on the ground-floor, and three chambers above them: if needful, and the situation would admit of digging for under-ground cellars, they might be formed beneath one or more parlours, as the family to occupy it should require. The steward, bailiff, or farmer to an estate, would find this a convenient and comfortable building; and being notwithstanding, small in its appearance, the cottage would be a pleasing and picturesque accompaniment to rural scenery.

Few embellishments of an estate are more interesting than those small buildings which compose the farm-offices and residences for the active, the superannuated, or other servants of the domain, particularly if they are designed in a manner conformable to the surrounding scenery, and distributed about the property with judgment. Such buildings, neat, clean, and in good repair, become testimonies of that liberality and care of his dependants that have always been distinguishing features in the character of a British gentleman.

The walls are designed to be of brick-work, and the roof to be covered with rag-slatting; the ornamental parts being executed in the Roman cement, and the walls coloured to match it. An useful and durable paint for such purposes is manufactured from the refuse materials in the preparation of other paints, and called the Roman anti-corrosive; it is not more expensive than paints in general, and possesses several very important properties suitable to outside painting.

The labouring class of agriculturalists being immediately under the superintendance of the bailiff, and as the public attention is now so fully called to consider the condition of the poor, and particularly that of the cottager, and as so much speculation has consequently taken place on the means of increasing their comforts, and on lessening the demands for parochial and other aid, a relation of any successful means that has hitherto been employed for the purpose must be interesting: the following having borne the test of experience it will be the more acceptable, as it proves the advantages which result from giving the labourer the means of employing his surplus time.

A commonable land belonging to a parish was inclosed, and an allotment, containing twenty-five acres, set out for the use of such of the poor as rented less than ten pounds a year, to be stocked in common. Previous to the inclosure, there were some few cottages that had land let with them, to the amount of six or seven pounds a year each. The occupiers of those cottages with land annexed to them, were remarkable for bringing up their families in a more neat and decent manner than those whose cottages were without land; and it was this circumstance that led to the laying out of a plot of lands, besides the common before mentioned, to other cottages, and to add a small building sufficient to contain a horse or cow; and likewise to the grafting of stocks to raise orchards. In some instances small sums of money were lent to these cottagers for the purchase of a cow, a mare, or a pig.

The following good effects were the consequence of this proceeding: " It has not in one instance failed in giving an " industrious turn even to some of those who were before idle " and profligate; their attention in nursing up the young trees " has been so much beyond what a farmer, intent upon greater

“ objects, could bestow, that the value of the orchard increased
“ to double its usual rent, and the poor's rate fell from half-a-
“ crown to four-pence in the pound, when in some of the
“ adjoining parishes they were at length so high as five shillings
“ in the pound ; and it has also been the means of bringing a
“ much larger supply of poultry to the market.”

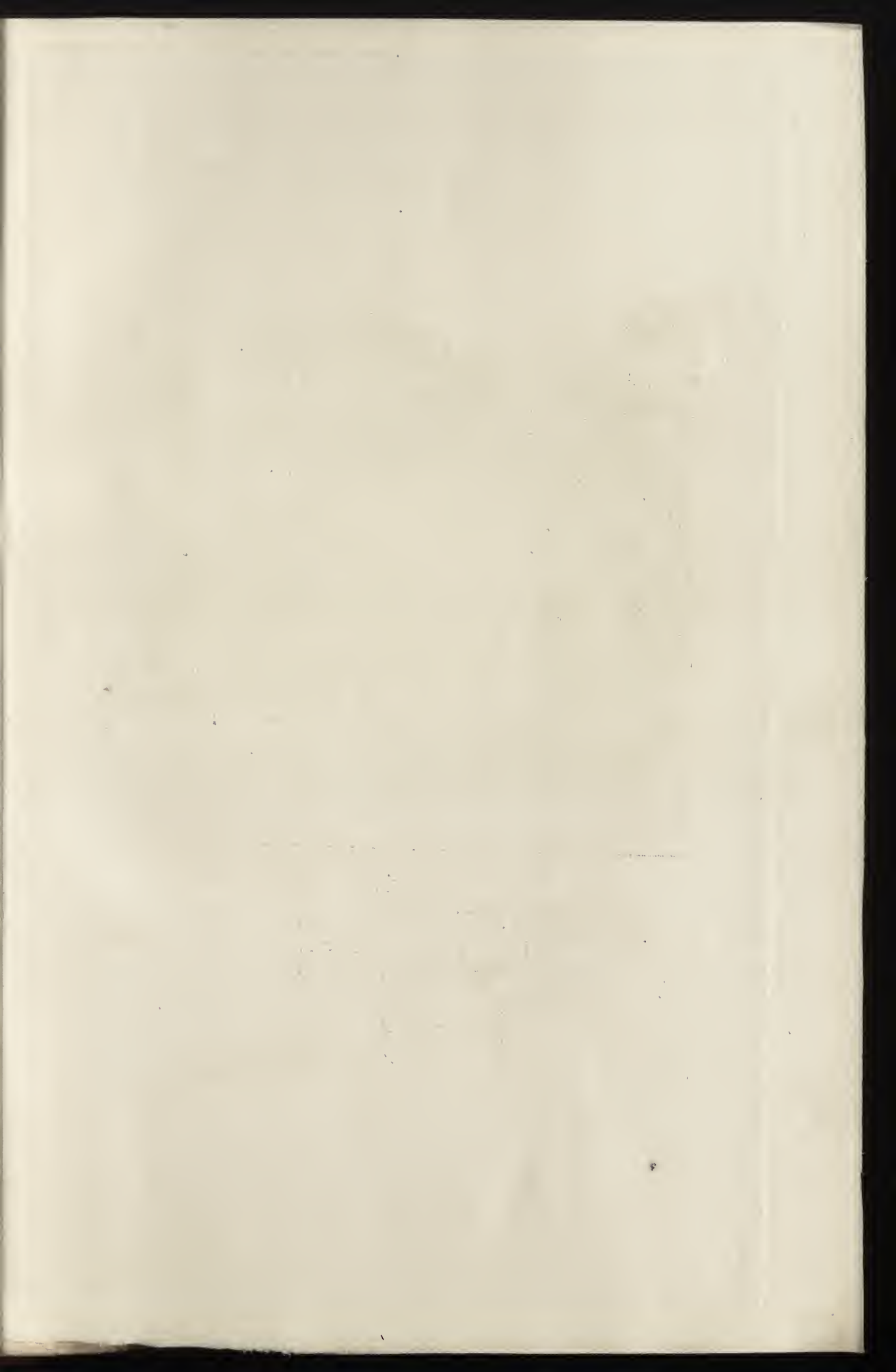
By the feeling mind every increase of the means by which the comforts of the labouring poor are established, is sure to be promoted ; and it being now no longer doubtful that a full employment of his surplus time towards the cultivation of his vegetable and other food is the most effectual of these means ; it may be expected that not only the resident labourers to every estate will be afforded the indulgence of a small piece of ground for such purposes, but that the officers of parishes in the country will, in good time, endeavour to provide similar means for the poor, in lieu of the aid that is given to them in another way, when winter or want of employment subjects them to the necessity of appealing to their duty or their humanity.

To the want of such means for the employment of the labourer's surplus energies throughout the year, much of his time is wholly lost—much is abandoned to dissipation, or devoted to idleness, and perhaps in bad company—poaching and theft are his gradual steps towards greater vices : these present strong claims to their active interference, and should induce the affluent to arrest this progress by adopting measures of prevention, particularly as the result must prove as beneficial to the opulent as to the poor themselves.

These observations may not at first appear quite relevant to the matter of the architectural designs, but as the grounds about them are also a little under consideration, perhaps, on reflection, it may prove otherwise.

Cottagers suffer greatly by the expense of fuel, whether it be of wood or of coal, it is therefore highly important that the fire-places should be so constructed that the apartments may be sufficiently heated with the least possible quantity of supply. To effect this, the fire-place should be so formed that the heat may readily pass into the apartment from the front, ends, bottom and top of the stove or grate in which the fuel is placed, and that the draught shall be sufficient to keep the smoke from issuing into the apartment, being at the same time so slow as to prevent the escape of the heat upwards; this may be effected by judiciously forming the back of the chimney, and by allowing the mouth of the funnel to be no larger than is absolutely necessary for the escape of the smoke.

The observations on these subjects, published by Dr. Franklin and Count Rumford, are important, as practical and theoretical documents of their studies in the improvement of this branch of knowledge, and ought to be consulted for the above purposes.





J.E.F.

GOthic COTTAGE.

Pub.^d at R. ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY of ARTS, 121. Strand, June, 1818.

DESIGNS
FOR
RURAL RESIDENCES.

ORNAMENTED COTTAGES,
&c. &c.

PLATE VI.

A COTTAGE ORNÉ,

DESIGNED TO COMBINE WITH GARDEN SCENERY.

THE cottage orné is a new species of building in the economy of domestic architecture, and subject to its own laws of fitness and propriety. It is not the habitation of the laborious, but of the affluent, of the man of study, of science, or of leisure; it is often the rallying point of domestic comfort, and in this age of elegant refinement, a mere cottage would be incongruous with the nature of its occupancy. The lawn, the shrubberies, the gravel walks, and the polish that is given to the garden scenery, connected with such habitations, require an edifice in which is to be found a correspondence of tasteful care: perhaps it is essential that this building should be small, and certainly not to exceed two stories; that it should combine properly with the surrounding objects, and appear to be native to the spot, and not one of those crude rule-and-square excrescences of the environs of London, the illegitimate family of town and country. It may be reasonably concluded, that many small dwellings, prior

to the 15th century, were of the Gothic, and in the cathedral or conventual church character : Where there are remains of early cottages, we find some features similar to the large buildings situated near them. The master-workmen probably built for themselves dwellings upon the principles of the edifices on which they were employed ; so that Gothic embellishments were not uncommon in small buildings, and if we may judge of former by very common practices in the present day, and by the mode of such buildings a century ago, the introduction of Gothic ornaments in cottages may be supported even on the authority of early examples. Many ancient farm-houses and old manorial buildings present curious copies of the porches and other parts of the churches of the neighbourhood ; even the peculiarities in framing of the timbers are imitated, and the ornaments in many instances adopted, not immediately perhaps from the churches themselves, but from the buildings that followed those, coeval with their originals ; for, until a late period, when the great improvements of our roads made way for innovations of all kinds, architectural taste travelled at a very slow pace, and in those places that are far from cities and manufacturing towns, a very early character of building still exists favourable to the support of the apothesis.

The plate annexed is a design for a small Gothic building. It consists of a parlour and dining-room, a kitchen, scullery, and larder, with four bed-rooms. The servants' apartments are some steps lower than the other rooms, and being of less height, they appear to occupy only one story, forming a sub-building to the principal one. The cellars are under the dining-room and parlour. Where the situation is favourable to this design, a comfortable habitation for a very small family would be obtained at a reasonable expense.

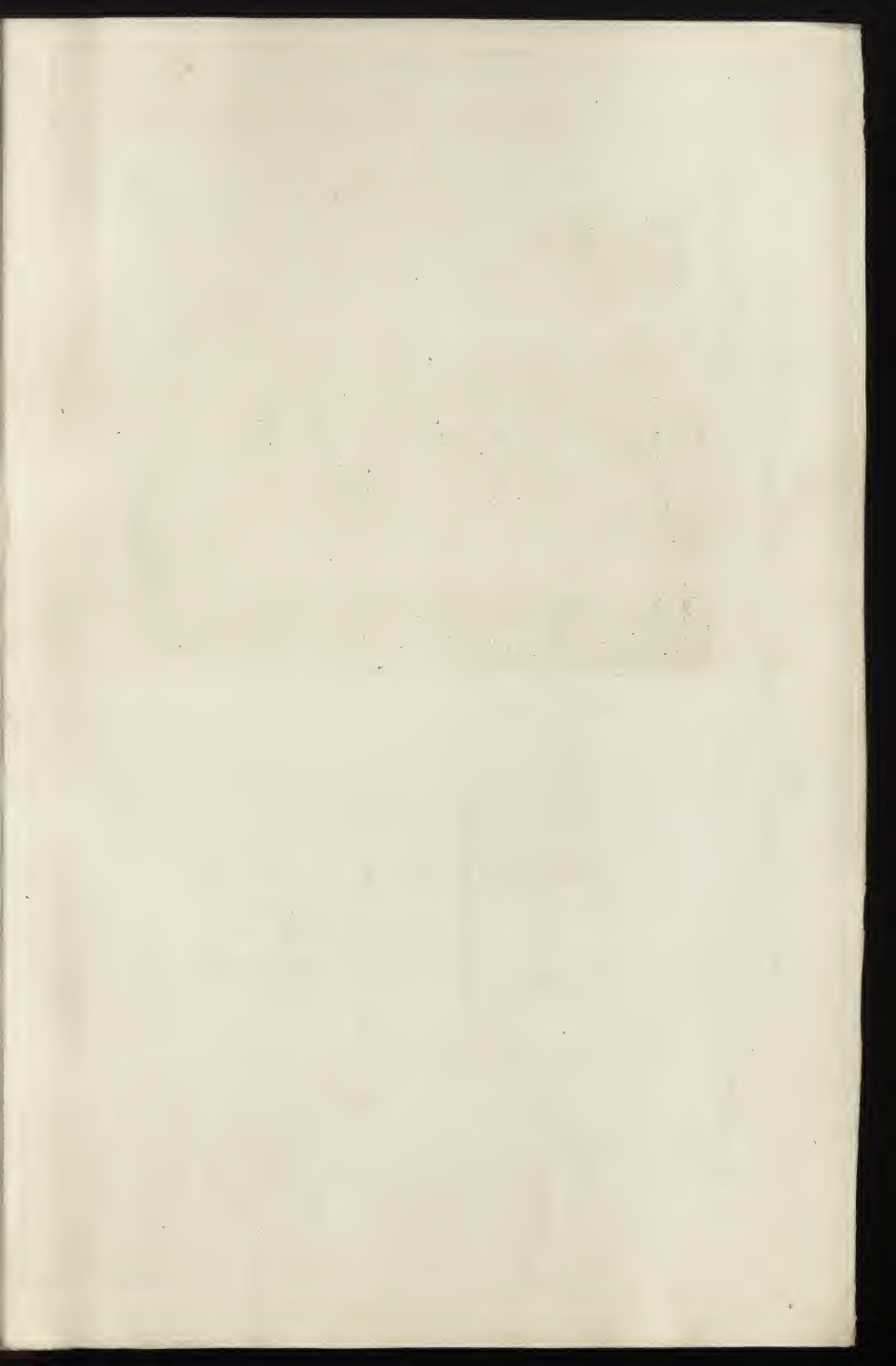
The cottage orné, the casino, or the villa, should be designed

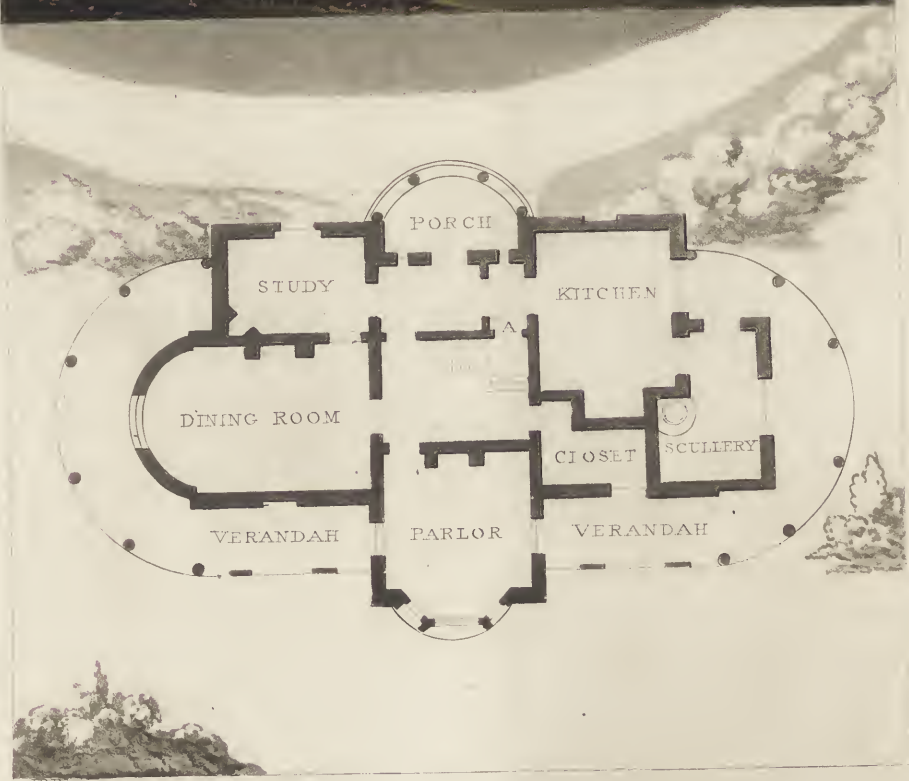
with a studied reference to the spot on which either is to be erected; for circumstances of combination will make some features to be desired, and others to be avoided, that wholly depend on localities and surrounding scenery. There are also considerations respecting the situation desirable for a house that deserve the most careful attention, as they are intimately connected with salubrity and comfort. Of these, the foremost are, dryness of soil, with the conveniences of drainage and the means for a plentiful supply of good water. A judicious writer on architecture, who, if not an ancient, is the oldest of the modern authors on that subject, urges forcibly and quaintly this doctrine:—"Be sure," he says, "to build only where good water is to be had freely, and where you can as freely get rid of it." Notwithstanding the intelligibility and simplicity of this rule, it is not unfrequently neglected; and, at this moment, there are many dwellings, otherwise desirable, that owe the want of occupancy to dampness and the scanty supply of perhaps even bad water.

Buildings of this kind being insulated, require shelter from adjacent trees or rising ground, to protect them from winds that are most prevailing, powerful, or unhealthy. It is therefore desirable, that the house should be so placed as to be benefited by them, and also that the sun may visit the apartments according as his presence may be wished for at the different periods of the day. For the latter purpose, supposing the house to be square, and the corners presented to the chief points of the compass, the morning rooms may be on the south-east and south-west sides, the dinner-room to the north-east, and the offices on the north-west. Thus the rooms of frequent use command a variety of temperature from the morning and evening sun, and the dining-room is situated so as not to be inconvenienced on its decline, at which time it is usually occupied, and its coolness in a summer residence is a comfort well appre-

ciated. A house thus placed, or within a point or two of this direction, will receive the advantage of the sun's beams on every side, and be therefore rendered more dry than a different mode of placing it admits; for as no side is directly to the north, the sun may be said to travel round it.

As a country residence, however commodious and tasteful, is dependent on the soil by which it is surrounded for beauty and external effect and embellishment, that of a good quality ought carefully to be selected; and there are few criteria of this so demonstrative as the herbage, and its neighbouring trees and shrubs. A vigorous and luxuriant growth of plants speedily conforms to the proprietor's wishes in the distribution and arrangement of his grounds, and yearly effects both variety and progressive improvement; but a bad soil yields only mortification and disappointment to the possessor, if he hopes to find the creative images of his fancy realized, or a fair return for his care, expense, and labour.





COTTAGE ORNEE.

PLATE VII.

A COTTAGE ORNE',

ADAPTED TO RECEIVE TRAINED FOLIAGES.

THE four indispensable requisites for the situation of a country residence, its soil, water, escape of the latter, and the aspect of the building itself, being considered, it will be proper to notice other essentials, which, though of a secondary nature, are of importance to its pleasurable intention. The roads by which it is surrounded, and the communication with a city, a town, or large village, should be such as will afford pleasant rides and walks, and allow the supply of necessaries, which small grounds cannot produce in themselves, and for which there is frequent need. The casualties also, and indispositions to which the members of a family are subject, render it proper that it should not be far removed from medical aid; and few proprietors would choose to be a considerable distance from a church, which, if situated beyond a mile, (unless a carriage is used for conveyance) too readily admits excuses for the neglect of religious duties. These considerations apply to every house, and notwithstanding all may not be of equal weight with every individual, no site should be adopted without giving to each a careful attention.

The result being favourable, and the surrounding scenery affording those beauties which constitute the charm of the country, it will then be proper to determine on the character and form of the house itself; its size being determined by the number and quality of the family, and by the nature of its appropriation: the peculiar features of the spot itself, or the natural character of the country, will properly give the style of the building to be erected. If the spot be low and secluded, overspread by large and embowering trees, and skirted by

shrubs that altogether divide the appearance of the ground into small parts, the thatched cottage will be in harmony with its compact and rural situation ; if it be a plain, embellished with tall aspiring trees, particularly a mixture of the pine, larch, and fir, with the oak and elm, and the distant scenery composed of long ranges of lofty hills and the spires of towns or cities, the features of the architecture should be Grecian, as the prevailing lines of its character harmonize both with the broad base on which it stands, and the spiry forms by which it is surrounded, with all the advantages of proper opposition without the extremes of contrast, between which distinction lie all that taste requires towards the beauty of its linear composition.

Upon similar principles, if the ground be part of a hill and the forms of the trees more round, or the situation broken and romantic, the Gothic of massive or delicate forms may be used : the former where the effect is rocky, bold, and prominent ; and the latter where its parts are polished and refined.

As trees frequently operate as a scale by which we judge the size of objects connected with them, the magnitude and elevation of those near which a building is to be erected should be properly considered, and indeed drawn with the designs of the building on paper, that a defect may not occur which sometimes happens when the surrounding objects of the landscape are not sufficiently regarded.

The plate annexed represents the elevation and plan of a cottage orné : the apartments on the ground-floor are a hall, parlour, dining-room, and study, a store-room, kitchen, and scullery ; under the three latter are a larder, coal-cellar, ale and beer-cellar, and a moderate-sized wine-cellar : the stairs to these are under the best staircase, and commence at A. On the chamber-floor would be five bed-rooms and a closet. A verandah,

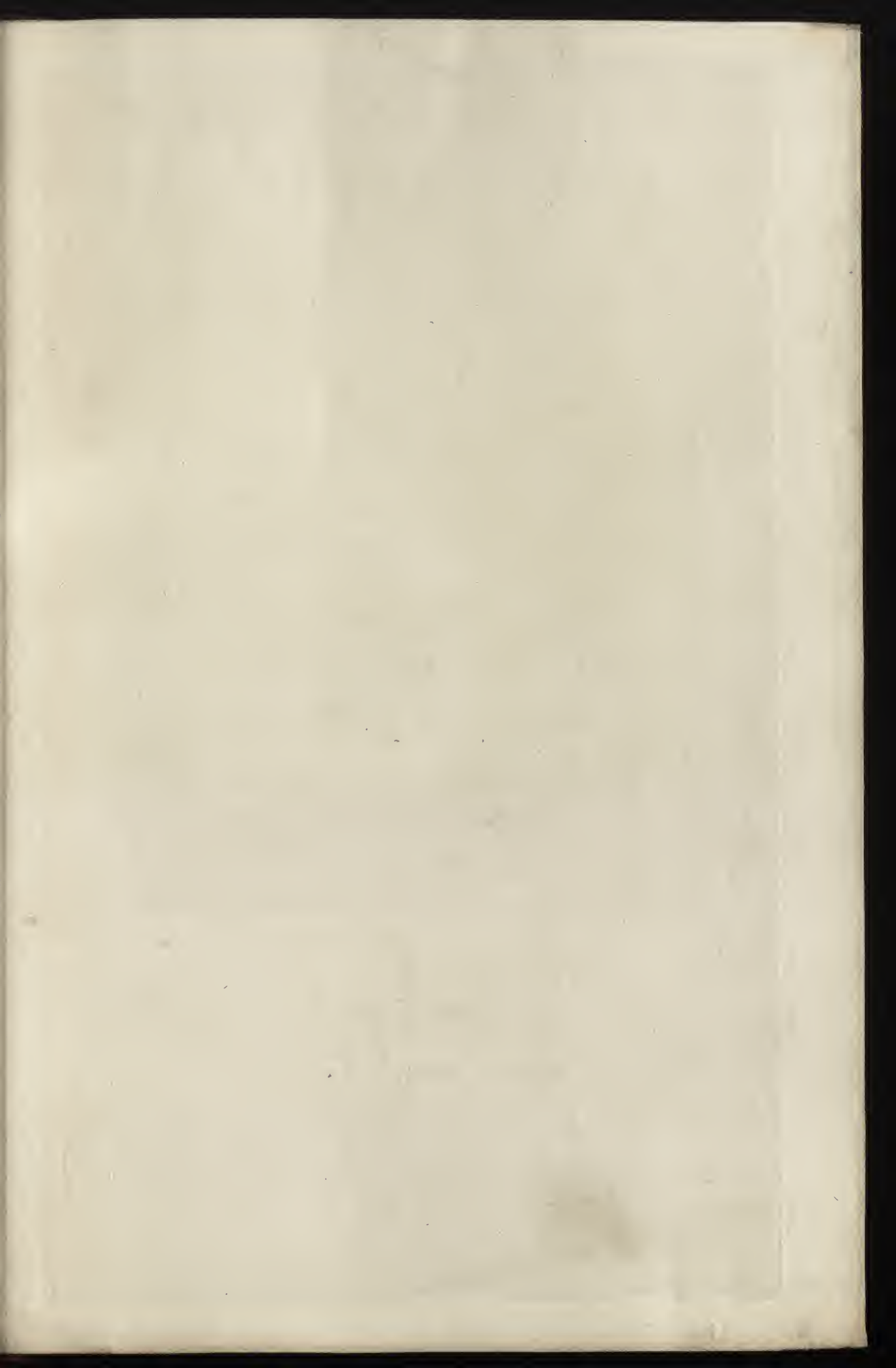
formed by the roof, encompasses the principal apartments, affords shelter to them, and forms either a walk or a sort of open conservatory for plants. By permitting the parlour to have casements opening to the floor, and communicating to the verandah on each side, a very pleasant and pictorial summer-room would be obtained ; and if in winter outside shutters were added, the quantity of window would not be objectionable to many persons, even at that season.

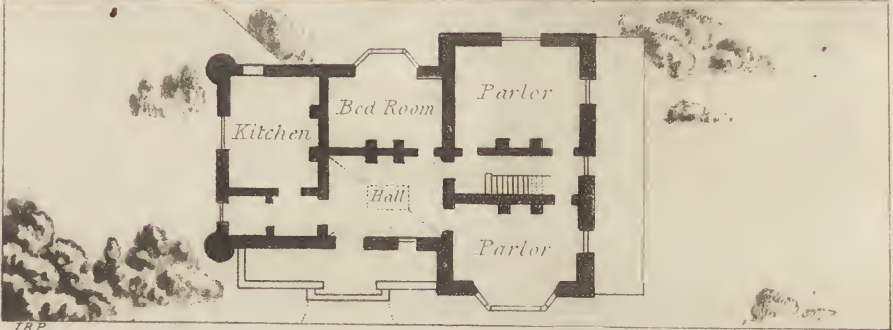
The elevation exhibited is towards the garden, and is rendered picturesque by the arched interruptions to the otherwise level line of the verandah, and by the bay window which increases the length of the parlour ; the roof is supported by the stems of small trees, and an occasional trellis-work is introduced for the purpose of receiving ornamental foliage, which may be entwined about it : indeed, the construction of this cottage would allow so extensive an application of plants, that the lower apartments of the garden front might be completely embowered. The entrance front would be more simple ; here the verandah is abridged, the walls would be carried as high as the gable of the garden front, and a small porch introduced, covered with thatch and supported by plain octagon pillars. Trellis-work of the forms introduced to this design may be manufactured of iron, at a moderate expense, and also of copper, so as to make an elegantly light support to the foliage, and if painted at proper times, it would be very durable.

A cottage of this description admits a great variety of rural embellishments that may be blended with its more polished feature without impropriety, provided the arrangement displays the interference of taste, and so that, although the materials are rude, there shall be nothing vulgar or coarse in the disposal of them : it is on account of the mode and not of the materials adopted, in such cases, that the objection of incongruity is

taken, for it is in such buildings, and such alone, that fancy is at liberty to sport, and is subject only to just censure when there is an evident deficiency of ability and decorum.

The grounds about this building should be laid out with small shrubberies, enclosing portions of lawn, in which in some cases, insulated trees and shrubs should appear, and in others of greater size, small beds of flowers of various shapes may be properly introduced, and if the situation admits of distant prospects advantage should of course be taken of the circumstance, so as to give effect to occasional views of the country without permitting the boundary of the property to be easily comprehended.





COTTAGE ORNEE.

PLATE VIII.

A COTTAGE ORNE',
ADAPTED TO ROMANTIC SCENERY.

THE plate which accompanies these observations exhibits a design proposed for a country uneven in its character, and where stone is to be had suited to the purposes of building: the plan is however, arranged for the more general construction in brick-work, consequently the walls would need to be of greater thickness if stone should be adopted. The neighbourhood of the lakes of Cumberland is admirably suited to buildings of this style, which partake of that mixture of parts, which we may conclude sometimes occurred in our domestic architecture, when the security of the sovereign and the subject began to depend less on the strength of fortifications and the force of arms, than on the equitable administration of the laws of the country.

In scenery composed of those bold features which form a whole that we term romantic, small buildings in this mixed style are in perfect correspondence, and are indeed desirable; for an awe is inspired by the grandeur of fine ranges of distant hills, views of extensive woods and lakes, in combination with broken and rock scenery, that impresses the mind with the idea of solitariness and insecurity, and makes agreeable every feature of protection and safety. Perhaps it is this selection from ecclesiastical and castle architecture that ought to be combined and adopted for romantic scenery, instead of either the one or the other only, as is now a very common practice. The cathedral style is not suited to domestic life; the apertures are too large, and the general proportions of its architecture inapplicable to such purposes. The castle style, on the contrary, affords too little light and air, and is cumbrous in its arrangements. When they are allowed to

blend their peculiar forms and proportions and these are modified and appropriated by a skilful hand, a style is produced capable of expressing all the beauties of each, affording at the same time the most convenient arrangements for domestic and polished occupation ; and the style is fully authorized by the documents and the remains of those buildings which are the decorated English architecture of the reigns of the three first Edwards. This is, however, a style of architecture merely and best applied to small buildings ; for there is a native classical refinement in Grecian architecture, and a means of combining the features of intelligence with beauty and dignity in so extensive a variety of form and grace, that it is always to be deplored when other characters of architecture are substituted for it, unless some imperious circumstance of fitness which the situation or the purpose demands, that makes it necessary.

The interior of the cottage represented in the engraving, admits of a very interesting style of decoration : its little hall of entrance, having a door of oak studded over with nail-heads, may be formed into compartments, and painted in imitation of oak-panneling ; Gothic pillars at the corners may support a groined ceiling, ornamented with ribs, and with flowers at the intersections. The window being small, would subdue the light, so as to give it a calm effect, and afford that repose to the eye which is always agreeable after a long exposure to the greater quantity abroad, and this is also desirable, as it prepares it to receive with greater force the cheerfulness or the brilliancy of the best apartments ; very desirable oppositions are to be obtained by a proper arrangement of light in halls, vestibules, and corridors ; for the finest apartments gain very much of the favourableness of first impressions by the balance in their favour, which, in light and colour, the former are prepared to yield to them.

The principal rooms of this cottage might be decorated in a

more finished style, still keeping in view a perfect fitness and simplicity, the walls being coloured in warm or cool tints, according to the fancy of the occupier; and embellished by tracery in Gothic forms, to combine with the windows, which might be enriched by stained or painted glass. The chimney-pieces, the skirtings, the architraves, all should be designed to form a congruous whole; and although the inferior apartments would not be equally embellished, yet the forms and the colours should be such only as naturally belong to its general character; and these may be produced with quite as little expense as is usually bestowed on buildings of a common kind.

This cottage would afford a tolerable number of apartments; namely, two best bed-rooms, one being on the ground-floor; and two servants' rooms, a parlour, a dining-room, a hall, kitchen, and pantry; the larder being below: the cellaring would be made in the declivity of the ground, here assumed to be its natural shape. The real size of the building would be concealed by the screen wall, as it appears, of the entrance front, particularly if the room immediately behind it were covered by a metal flat roof; those of the other part would be protected by a roof of rather a peculiar construction, which the thickness of stone walls readily admits, being formed with panner gutters, which will not admit an overflow, so as to injure the apartments, proceeding either from excessive rains, or accumulated or drifted snows—a form very desirable in greatly exposed situations.

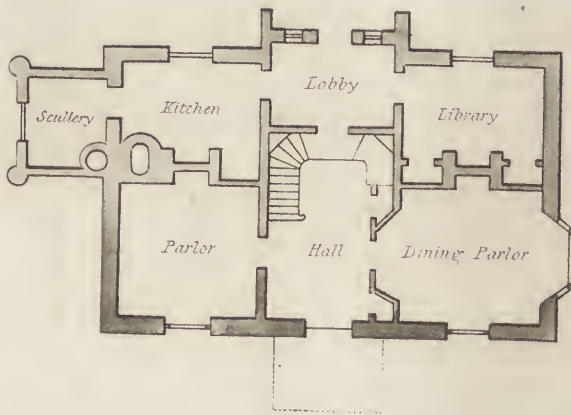
The best material for making gutters that has yet been used for the purpose, is lead: copper and zinc are both objectionable, on reasonable grounds. Compositions of many kinds have been devised, but have failed in perhaps every instance; the hard ones crack with the least settlement of the building, or the springing, swelling, or shrinking of the timbers connected with them; the soft ones soon lose their tenacity by the operation

of the sun: and those that have been devised of a medium composition, become hard in winter and dry in summer, and consequently crack in both seasons.

For small out-houses, and such alone, a cheap and comparatively durable method of roofing is made by dipping sheets of coarse paper in boiling tar, and nailing them on boards or laths in the same manner as slates. The whole is then painted over with a mixture of pitch and powdered coal, chalk, or brick-dust. This forms a texture which completely resists all kinds of weather, without requiring frequent repair. As the roof is made to rise not more than two inches in a foot, the quantity of timber required is much smaller than for any other mode.

This covering is very similar to the artificial slating manufactured by the late Sir James Wright, which, during the American war, was in great request in our West Indian colonies as a substitute for shingle, not then to be readily obtained.





J.B.P.

A GOTHIC COTTAGE .

PLATE IX.

A GOTHIC COTTAGE,

DESIGNED FOR A VICARAGE OR FARM HOUSE.

THIS building is suited to a small family, and would make a very convenient parsonage-house to a living of moderate income: it consists of a parlour, dining-room, and library; a kitchen, scullery, larder, &c. on the ground floor; and of four chambers and a dressing-room on the bed-room floor. The design is picturesque in its effect; and if executed with a judicious attention to the forms of the doors, windows, ceilings, &c. it would become a very simple and neat example of domestic Gothic architecture. It is intended that the roof should be covered with tiles, but great care should be taken that they are from some other building, and have lost the offensive glare that red tiles always possess when new, for such a colour would be fatal to the pleasing effect of the building.

Buildings of this kind need considerable care in the formation of the middle gutters, and lead only is suitable to the purpose: roofs are unquestionably made in some countries entirely flat, and secured by compositions, as those, for instance, at Malta, where they are used for walking upon, or for the performance of the common business of the day: but there the buildings are chiefly of stone, with very little timber about them; the apartments are narrow, and arched over, and the covering is exceedingly thick, so that the little water that penetrates the surface is arrested by the substance it has to pass, until evaporated at the surface again. The form and nature of our buildings rarely allow of this construction, and the climate is not favourable to it, if they did. The chief objections to lead for gutters, or rather the difficulties that occur in the proper application of it,

are, first, the contraction and expansion to which it is subject from cold and heat, and from the sudden changeableness of our climate the transition from one extreme to the other is very great in the short space of twelve hours, the sun most powerfully acting upon it at mid-day, when the succeeding night may be as intensely cold. Architects are therefore very careful that lead shall be put together in comparatively short pieces, and they never admit the too frequent practice of soldering lengths of it together, that the contraction and expansion may take place on as short surfaces as possible. The pieces of lead are connected with each other at a small step of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high, the under sheet of lead rising upon the step and the other folding over it: and here commences the second difficulty; for so soon as the water contained in the gutter (its free escape being prevented by snow, leaves, or other impediment,) is deep enough to cover this step, it finds a way under the covering sheet of lead, and thence into the wall or the apartments. This overflow of the water has never been wholly prevented, and perhaps it never will; it therefore becomes the duty of the architect to remedy the evil, such as it is, in the best possible manner. A simple and novel contrivance for the purpose is here submitted, that, in the few instances in which it has been applied, has completely succeeded:—Every step, or technically, every lap, should be formed as usual, but the gutter-boards grooved, or hollowed, at the edge of the under lead, and perforated so as to let the overflow water pass readily into a small transverse sub-gutter, previously prepared immediately under every lap, and discharging itself upon the cornice, or from those masks or heads with which the building is frequently enriched. These gutters would be about a foot and a half long, and at intervals of twelve, fourteen, or sixteen feet. The security is ample, and the expense inconsiderable: they are applicable in this way, however, only to the wall-gutters; those to the valleys of the roof must have a sub-trough-gutter also.

In adopting this design to the purposes of a farm-house, some differences of arrangement would need to be made in the plan, which would readily present themselves according to the demands of the family to occupy it. To a building of this description, casement or folding windows are properly introduced, but sash-windows are often substituted for them, because they usually afford a very imperfect security against wet, but this is only so because adequate precautions are not taken to exclude it, or that they are applied improperly. It is well known that so long as the folding sash window is sufficiently at liberty to open and shut with ease, the air will pass freely, and in driving winds the water will of course pass with it, not only between the meeting stiles, but round the whole margin of the sash, and frequently in such quantities as to damage the carpets, and also the ceilings, walls, and furniture of the rooms beneath. In damp weather a condensation of vapours will often take place on the inside of the window, that runs down in streams, is equally injurious, and ought to be conveyed away. These evils are easily prevented in the first instance, and remedied without difficulty at any time; to do both it is essential to direct the course of the water rather than to oppose it—to admit the water and air to a certain extent, and then to divert their progress, for combined, they are too powerful and insinuating to submit to direct opposition.

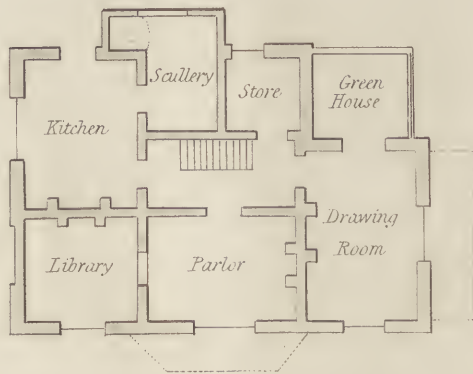
When the sashes are made with a rebate at the meeting stiles, let two small grooves or hollows, a quarter of an inch wide and three-eighths of an inch deep, be made entirely round the edges of the folding or other sashes, one a quarter of an inch from the outside, and the other a quarter of an inch from the inside faces of the sashes, and make corresponding grooves in the heads, cills, and stiles of the sash frames—these grooves will intercept the water in its progress towards the apartment, and it will run along the top rail and down the sides very freely at the first groove, and any overflow will be received by the second channel and carried

down also, and small apertures should be formed in the cill to emit the water and the air that will form powerful currents in the grooves, and otherwise find their way into the apartments.

To receive the water produced by the condensation of the vapours interiorly, a double fluting should be formed in the lower bead of the frame and thence suffered to escape by small apertures through the cill to the outside, which might be covered by shields of lead to prevent the air from making its way into the apartment.

These are in general ample securities when the sashes are well made and well fitted, and if otherwise, stops, or fillets at the joints, will remedy the evil entirely.





J.B.P.

A COTTAGE ORNÉ.

PLATE X.

A FARM-HOUSE, OR ORNAMENTAL COTTAGE,
DESIGNED TO ASSIMILATE WITH HOME SCENERY.

PERHAPS no sort of building is more decorative to rural scenery, than that which is designed in the "cottage style." Its fitness for the purpose is, however, wholly destroyed if adopted for such villas, as it lately has been, that from magnitude and cost might really be termed courtly mansions. This species of architecture is applicable only to small buildings, and the more polished and higher order of art should be employed in designs for spacious edifices; indeed, the quantity of a building, as well as the purpose of its application, should be considered, and the style to be adopted would properly be the result of the deliberation. Another style has also been used for buildings of considerable extent, that, as yet, has no name descriptive of its character: it is composed of many parts, all selected from houses that have been built piecemeal, from the time of James I. to the present day, the more unaccommodating the parts are to each other, the more suitable to the style proposed, and if the several rooms have no other connexion but by stairs or passages, the design is then approaching to perfection. Some ancient houses that have been added to, altered, and repaired from time to time, may present a variety of parts coming happily together, and forming a picturesque whole, that pleases principally from the curious manner in which they are combined; but when an artist sits down to design a house, he is, surely, not governed either by fine fancy or sound judgment, if he selects such parts, and puts them together in this adventitious manner.

Mr. Pope, in reply to the Duke of Buckingham's description of his house, affects to describe that which he then inhabited,

and it would suit exactly the style of building before alluded to.—“ You must expect nothing regular,” says he, “ in my description, any more than in the house ; the whole vast edifice is so disjointed, and the several parts so detached one from the other, and yet so joining again, one cannot tell how, that in one of my poetical fits I imagined it had been a village in Amphion’s time, when the cottages, having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and stood stone-still with amazement ever since.”

The design annexed is for the residence of a small family, and would not be an expensive building ; it is of the cottage style, and, probably, as large as is consistent with that character of architecture : it consists of a parlour, (which would be also the chief entrance of the house, a library,) drawing-room, store-room, a kitchen, scullery, and also a small conservatory ; the cellars are beneath, and it would contain five chambers and a dressing-room on the upper floor. With a very little difference of arrangement, this design would make a commodious farmhouse ; and in form and embellishment it is well suited to its genuine character. The gables and porch would produce an interesting effect ; the sashes are of quarry glass, in metal diamond lights, with labels above them ; the roof is thatched, and the chimney-shafts of those varied forms frequently found in buildings of the seventeenth century, and which examples, it is to be lamented, are now but rarely followed in structures of this description.

The picturesqueness which formerly prevailed in rural architecture, has long given way to that bare and bald style, evidently the consequence of a too narrow economy in building ; and this is almost as manifest in the simple dwelling of the cottager, as in the closely-shorn and prim elevations of our London street-edifices, that so conspicuously betray the want of genius

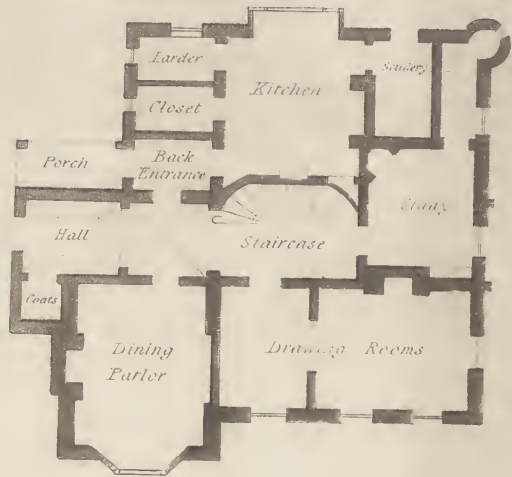
in the speculative builder, as well as a rigid curtailment of expense, seeming to imply that he had advanced his money on what he thought a forlorn hope ; the valuable blessing of a fair purchase being rather to be prayed for than expected. From such examples devoid of every external ornament, the impoverished and meagre character of buildings in the country of its neighbourhood might be expected, these would naturally become the models for structures farther removed from the metropolis ; and thus, with few exceptions, we find them adopted as examples, until the same vapid and monotonous character prevails in nearly every new building in every town and village in the kingdom. All this is to be regretted, particularly in such as are much elevated, for few subjects, the work of art, become more interesting in the view of a distant country, than those objects that denote a village otherwise concealed, and prevent its being wholly embowered in the intervening foliage. The spire of the church—the sail of the mill—the varied chimneys that here and there indistinctly present themselves, or are indicated by the ascending smoke, but which, on a near approach, give elegantly varied and picturesque forms in harmony with the surrounding scenery ; these are admired, and justly appreciated by every artist and by every man of sensibility and taste.

It appears by some bills of tradesmen for works executed little more than a century ago, that the chimney top or shaft was then at least, an object of particular attention, and that the workmen so vied with each other in this ornamental (for then it was so considered) appendage to the house, that it was a custom in buildings of a small or moderate size, to give the workmanship of the “chimney device” as a present and testimonial of respect to the employer ; and the term “superior” usually preceded it in the terms of presentation at the bottom of the bill ; and it may be presumed that an emulation existed amongst the apprentices and

young men employed in such erections, working at "over hours," to surpass each other in these conspicuous testimonies of their abilities.

It would be well if some such motive for industrious emulation existed in the present day, not as regards the object in view merely, but also that it might animate the conduct and conduce to the welfare of the working classes of young men employed in buildings, both in town and country.





J.B.P.

A VICARAGE HOUSE.

Designed by J. B. P. for the Rev. Mr. Strand, June, 1818.

PLATE XI.

A VICARAGE HOUSE,

IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE
NEIGHBOURING CHURCH.

THE annexed design is intended for the residence of a clergyman, and to be erected in a situation where the scenery is both rural and romantic.

The parts of this design are supposed to be selected from the church itself to which the vicarage-house belongs, and with which it should correctly assimilate, particularly if the building be intended to be placed in its immediate neighbourhood.

The practice of designing the residence of a clergyman with reference to the characteristics of the church to which it belongs where the style of architecture is favourable to such selections, is desirable, not only as relates to a tasteful advantage, but as it becomes another and visible link of connexion between the church itself and the pastor who is devoted to its duties ; and also leads the spectator very naturally from contemplating the dwelling, to regard the pious character of its inhabitant. This association has occurred to a poet, whose works indeed are nearly obsolete, but which will always be admired for taste and feeling, and is thus noticed by him :—

“ That simple dwelling shelter'd by the wood,
As courting now, now shunning solitude,
With Gothic windows, and with open porch,
In forms related to its neighbouring church,
Seeming less modern than of happier age,
Half hid by ivy—is the parsonage.

Its pious tenant, verging fast in years,
In grave but unaffected guise appears,
And blest with health, for fifty years have shed
No silver marks of Folly on his head :
For though Time's hand, with ready, haste, bestows
The reverend furrow and the whitening snows ;
Folly, more forward, lavishly supplies
All the much honour'd emblems of the wise."

It was a conviction of the propriety of adopting a similar practice that induced the late ingenious and tasteful Mr. James Wyatt to cultivate this kind of architecture, and afterwards to unite the castle style with that of the cathedral and conventual church Gothic ; for being about to make considerable additions to buildings containing very noble apartments, so disposed as to be inimical to Grecian symmetry, he reverted to the practice of the early architects of our own country, and surmounted the difficulties by aiming to produce grand and picturesque effects, rather than those of stately elegance ; and it is to the encouragement given to this effort of art that we are indebted to so extensive an adoption of many beauties in Gothic architecture.

Gothic architecture merits all the admiration it has obtained ; its suitableness for buildings devoted to purposes connected with religion is generally confessed, and it may be considered as indigenous to the soil of christianity, for from a very remote time within its era up to that of the reformation in our religion, Gothic architecture advanced with it, and was cultivated by the same zeal and talents that promulgated its holy doctrines. Constantine himself, and the devout of his empire, were anxious to abandon those systems of building which reminded the proselyte of early habits and practices : they therefore banished the forms and decorations of the heathen temples, and adopted for the foundation of their temporal church, a plan which was an image of their spiritual comfort and consolation ; for, notwithstanding the in-

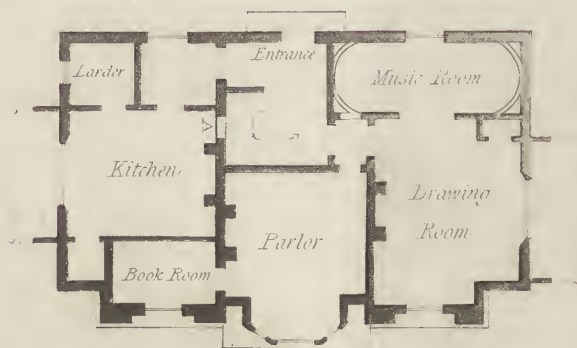
strument used for the crucifixion was hitherto the type of disgrace and infamy, both with the Romans and the Jews, the cross speedily became the memorial of salvation, and was held in religious veneration by the early Christians. The blow that was fatal to established art, elicited the spark of vitality in a new character of building: the style indeed was barbarous; it was, however, great in feature and solemn in effect; and being unlike the regular and systematic temples of the heathen, both in form and use, the young convert was not reminded of the religious rites of his forefathers. This plan and manner of building were adopted with avidity in all the countries where Christianity was established; and were cultivated in proportion to the advancement of religion, and retarded by the persecutions it experienced. In England, so soon as these troubles were quieted, and the feudal system existed in its complete state, and before it was deranged by the Conquest, Gothic architecture received great encouragement from the spirit for building that prevailed among the clergy and the temporal lords. It also obtained a considerable impetus from the composition made by the bishops with the barons respecting the endowment of the first rural churches, which in a short time became numerous, and eventually produced the parochial division nearly as we find it in the present day, if we except some small alterations made in the metropolis during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. The ecclesiastical laws of Edward the Confessor, in an eminent degree, protected and benefited the clergy and the church; and the architecture of the time participated in the fostering results of his piety.

After William I. the debased vestiges of the Roman style became neglected for a more systematic art, and with the progressive improvement of religion and literature, ecclesiastical architecture improved also. The leisure of the monks, and the riches which flowed in upon the church, uniting with the emulation of the bishops and abbots to surpass each other in the magnificence

and beauty of their establishments, tended to promote the cultivation both of design and construction, and enabled them eventually to execute the most daring works of the imagination. The clergy continued this protection to Gothic architecture through many ages, and reaping the advantages of dignified church and state preferments, impressed with a love of learning, and emulous to render it respectable and respected, they fostered with the tenderest care whatever conduced to its advancement, and by their zeal and interest with princes and governments, enriched those schools of literature, Oxford and Cambridge, that have proved splendid conservators of Gothic art, and noble cherishers of the human intellect.

With the reformation in religion, the church lost much of its riches and more of its patronage of art; the subsequent contests on particular tenets caused a rapid increase of its calamities, and the same motives perhaps which had twelve centuries before induced the church to adopt the style that was now perfected under its protection, forcibly operated to banish it altogether, and to let in that perversion of the Roman and Italian style that was so prevalent in the reign of Elizabeth, to whom nothing that bore the relish of catholicism was tolerable. It may be perceived, that works executed in the reign of Henry VII. promised a decline of Gothic art, not more by the exuberance of its ornament, than by that infallable testimony of decay, which in art and science manifests itself, when the possible is substituted for the probable, and the fallacious for the true.





J.B.F.

A COTTAGE ORNÉ.

PLATE XII.

A COTTAGE ORNE',

DESIGNED FOR THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE LAKES.

THE plan of this rural building was arranged for the accommodation of two ladies, whose establishment consists of three female servants, and a gardener, his residence being at a small distance from the cottage. Its situation combines the romantic with the rural, and as it affords the view of a beautiful piece of water, bounded by luxuriant overhanging woods, and a country rich in cultivated scenery, the existing deficiency of ground belonging to it is the less to be regretted; because these supply the effect of an extensive and well-arranged domain.

The ground, in fact, is no larger than just to admit a moderate sized kitchen-garden, and a small lawn and shrubbery, which is separated from the road, passing near the site of the house, by a sloping fence, in the manner of a chevaux de frise. The ground floor consists of a parlour, a small music-room, a dining-room, a book-room, a kitchen, larder, and ante-kitchen; the scullery and cellars are below, the stairs of which commence at *a*, under the best stairs; the chamber floor contains five bed-rooms, four of them having fire-places.

As this cottage has been decorated with great care and some taste, a description of it will, perhaps, afford useful hints for similar embellishments.

The entrance is by a rustic porch supported by the stems of elm-trees; the little hall and staircase are decorated with trellising, composed of light lath and wicker basket-work, very neatly executed, and painted a dark-green: this is placed against the

papering of the walls and ceilings, which are of a deep buff colour. Flower-stands and brackets are attached at various parts, from the bottom to the top of the staircase. The railing of the stairs being also of basket-work; the strings, &c. are painted buff or green, as the occasion required; for every part is so arranged, that the green may be relieved by buff, or the buff by the green. The most elegantly beautiful flowering plants are selected as embellishments, and are tastefully disposed on the several flower-stands; thus the walls are every where adorned with them, and some are trained over the trellis of the ceilings, whence they hang in festoons and unite their branches: the plants are, however, introduced with a sparing hand, so as to allow each to be exhibited to advantage, and the whole arrangement has a light and tasteful effect. On the outside of each step of the stairs a bracket is affixed, on which small and equal-sized green porcelain garden-pots are placed, containing specimens of the most beautiful plants.

A small lobby connects the music-room, drawing-room, and parlour, so that they are *en suite*: in most cases it would have been preferred perhaps, that the two latter should have changed places with each other; in this instance it was otherwise on account of the aspects.

The parlour, the music-room and the lobby are very simply and neatly decorated by compartments coloured in tints resembling an autumnal leaf, the yellow-green of which, forms the pannels, and its mellower and pinky hues compose a very narrow border and stile that surround them. The draperies are of buff chintz in which sage-green leaves, and small pink and blue-and-white flowers prevail; the furniture is cane-coloured. Upright flower stands of basket-work are placed in each angle of the room, and the verandah is constantly dressed with plants of the choicest scents and colours.

The drawing-room is fancifully ornamented with paper in imitation of bamboo and basket-work, in the colour of cane, upon a sky-blue ground ; each side is divided into compartments by pilasters, which support a sort of roofing and transverse bamboo rods, to which seem to be suspended the most exquisite works of the Chinese pencil: these are the best that have appeared in this country, and consist of views of their apartments, representations of the costume of the people, and of the natural productions of China. A very able artist has further decorated this room, by painting a variety of Oriental plants, as supported by the pilasters, &c. about which they entwine, and arriving at the ceiling, they terminate, after spreading a short distance upon it.

The furniture and draperies are the same as in the parlour.

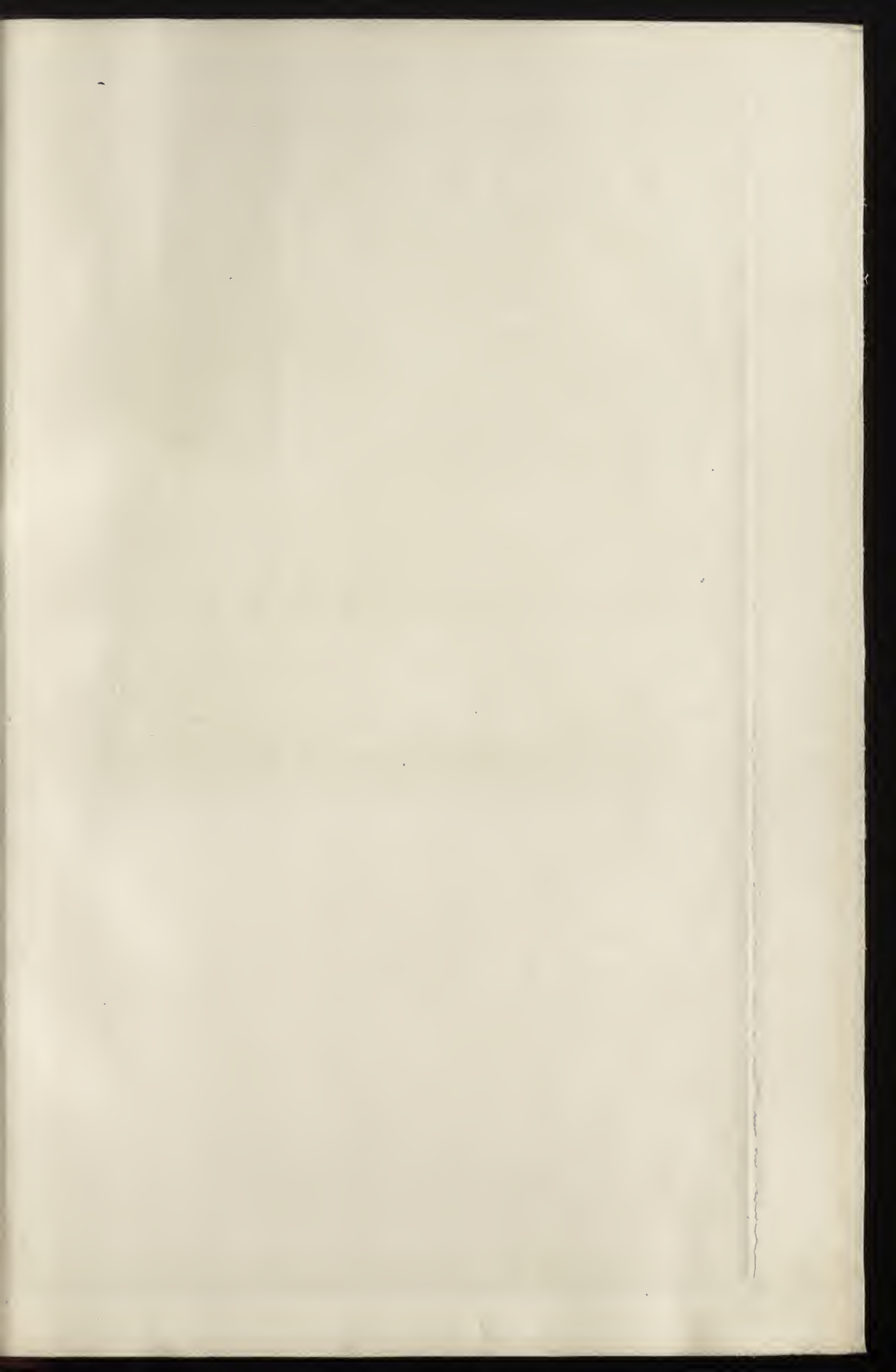
The book-room is coloured a tea-green, which is relieved by blossom colour and brown.

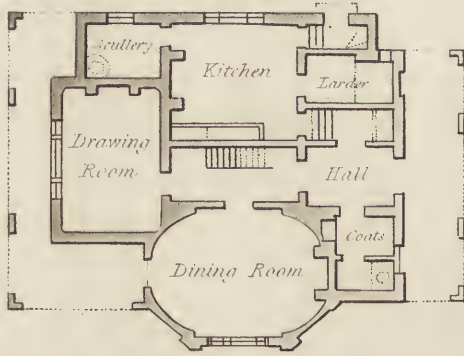
The chambers are papered with a small and simple trellis pattern, and the draperies white, with a mixture of lavender colour and buff.

In the whole of this cottage there is no portion of gilding ; the glasses are let into the walls and covered by the paper decorations ; and even the book-bindings are unornamented by gold, the lettering being merely stamped upon them.

The decorations of apartments afford so great an opportunity for an exercise of ingenuity and taste, that it is to be lamented architects are not more generally consulted in the finishings as well as in the designs of the furniture proposed to be placed within them :—when this is not done, an incongruity is likely to occur, that readily borders on the absurd ; for nothing less than strange anomalies can be expected, when nearly as many

opinions are to be consulted as there are articles of ornament and furniture to be procured ; it thence naturally happens that fitness is lost sight of, the essential principle of combination is neglected, and it may be expected that all its precepts will be as necessarily violated and profaned.





J.B.P.

COTTAGE ORNIE

PLATE XIII.

A COTTAGE ORNÉ.

DESIGNED FOR AN EXPOSED AND ELEVATED SITUATION.

TO combine utility with picturesque beauty at a moderate expense in buildings of this description, is at all times the endeavour of the architect; he is aware that agreeable appearances must be obtained, but that it is improper to sacrifice to them the real conveniences of a dwelling, or to obtain both at a charge that should belong only to buildings of greater pretensions. This consideration has led to the devising of irregular plans for the cottage orné, in which symmetrical arrangements of pure architecture are not observed, and the parts are then so disposed as to form pleasing combinations of form, in which, of course, some intricacy occurs, and to produce varied effects of light and shadow. Additions to old buildings are sometimes made in this way, with great advantage to the convenience of the interior of the house, and to the beauty of the building externally; for it not unfrequently happens, that concurring circumstances will effect a favourable peculiarity of character, that probably would not have been the result of premeditation. This mode of proceeding, however, in which the convenience of arrangement is made to govern the design, is not suited to regular architecture; in it the proportions of the various forms and dispositions of the several parts are adjusted by severities of rule, which make the contrary practice indispensable.

The plan of the annexed design of a *cottage orné* departs but little from a simply oblong form, but it marks that no attempt has been made to complete it; and in the elevation also, the forms are disposed with a very limited regard to a perfect symmetry of its parts. This building is arranged for a small fa-

mily, and consists of a hall, staircase, dining and drawing-rooms, closet for coats, &c. a kitchen, scullery, and larder, on the ground floor; on the chamber floor are five rooms and a closet; and on the under-ground story are proper wine, beer, and coal cellars, a cold larder and store-room. Plans of this description have the advantage of losing no space by communicating passages, which too commonly increase the magnitude of buildings, and consequently the expense of them, without a corresponding benefit. The absence or spare application of passages constitutes, perhaps, one of the perfections of a plan, provided all the rooms are approachable independently of each other from the hall, staircase, or vestibule; and such simplicity of arrangement should always have a due consideration. The roof of this design is made to project beyond the walls of the house, and thus affords an opportunity of forming a gallery and double verandah, a very desirable appendage to a villa whose chief apartments are presented to south or to south-western aspects. However desirable very elevated situations may be as affording pure air and extensive prospects, the difficulty of obtaining good water in such places makes it sometimes necessary to relinquish them, and seek for spots of ground better calculated for a pure and an abundant supply.

Good water should be beautifully transparent; a slight opacity is a certain criterion of extraneous matter. To judge of the perfect transparency of water, it should be put into a deep glass vessel, the larger the better, so that we can look down perpendicularly into a considerable mass of the fluid; for by so doing, we may discover any degree of muddiness much better than can be done if the water be viewed through the glass horizontally, or held between the eye and the place whence the direct light proceeds. It should also be perfectly colourless, devoid of odour, and its taste lively and agreeable. It should send out air-bubbles when poured from one vessel into another; it should

boil pulse soft, and form with soap an uniform opaline fluid. The liability of water to spoil by long keeping in close vessels, is by no means a criterion of its disqualification for the ordinary purposes of life, as is often imagined; it merely proves the presence of organic matter.

To acquire a knowledge of the general nature of water does not require much address; it is only necessary to add to the water we wish to examine certain chemical reagents, or tests, and, from the phenomena which they produce, a sufficient notion may be formed of the general constitution of the water. Thus, if tincture or solution of soap in spirits of wine, dropped into water, produces immediately a white curdy precipitate, the water abounds in earthy salts, which are chiefly sulphate and super-carbonate of lime, and sometimes magnesian salts. Such waters are unfit for boiling peas, and all kinds of leguminous seeds, at least if they contain more than four grains of solid matter of these salts in a pint of water. They have usually a cool brisk taste, which renders them more palatable, and therefore are preferred by water-drinkers.

Hard waters may, in general, be cured by dropping into them a solution of subcarbonate of potash; or, if the hardness be owing to the presence of super-carbonate of lime only, mere boiling will remedy the defect; part of the carbonic acid flies off, and a neutral carbonate of lime falls down to the bottom: it is this that forms the stony crust, or fur, on the sides of the vessel in which it is boiled. This water ought to be exposed to the open air, that it may re-absorb a portion of carbonic acid gas and common air, which it has lost by boiling, and without which, water has a vapid taste, and cannot be used as a wholesome drink.

Water which contains metallic matters, acquires a dark colour

by the admixture of liquid sulphuretted hydrogen; and it is by this test that the presence of lead has been detected in waters kept in leaden cisterns. In waters that abound with earthy salts the oxalate of ammonia produces a white precipitate; and if a few drops of muriate of barytes occasion a strong precipitate in boiled water, there is reason to believe that the lime is combined with sulphuric acid; and from the quantity of the precipitate thus produced, when contrasted with good soft water, a sufficient notion may be formed of the comparative goodness of the water, or of such as is fit for the ordinary purposes of domestic economy.





J.B.P.

A COTTAGE ORNÉ.

Publié par ALPH. COLLET, à Paris, chez M. de la Roche, au Salon, le 1840.

PLATE XIV.

A COTTAGE ORNE',

DESIGNED FOR GARDEN SCENERY AND GROUNDS OF
UNDULATING FORMS.

THIS building is designed to harmonize with garden scenery, and to afford a degree of embellishment by its verandahs and the variety of shadow which they project, that would be greatly desirable where the landscape is not composed of very interesting features. The cottage roof is well fitted to assist in this endeavour, as its overhanging eaves produce a picturesque effect, and give a considerable shelter to the house. On the pleasing variety of shadow resulting from this design, its pretension to notice would principally depend, for the parts themselves are perfectly simple and unaffected. The objections to this kind of roof, however, are not to be disregarded: the water falling from it is destructive to the plants or herbage that may be beneath the drip; the walls are not only discoloured towards the ground, by repeated splashing, but become damp, and are eventually injured; the windows also suffer from this circumstance, and they are not always accessible without subjecting the inhabitants to the inconvenience of receiving a portion of the wet that is dismissed by the eaves, even after the gentlest rains. Concealed or invisible gutters, as they are called, have been devised to obviate this unpleasantness. They are formed about a foot and a half above the eaves, and are so disposed as to arrest the progress of the water before it arrives at the extremity of the roof, whence it is conveyed to pipes prepared at the end of the building to receive it. These gutters may be made very small, and they would answer the purpose tolerably well, if a material could be applied to form them not so subject to crack by its expansive and contracting nature as lead is found

to be, which, from this quality, renders the concealed gutter unadvisable, except to small buildings, or where they can be introduced in very short lengths : in other cases they cannot be considered as affording security from the wet. The best means of preventing the inconvenience generally, is to form a wood gutter at the edge of the roof, so designed that it may appear to be the finish of the roof, rather than a gutter ; and by giving a fall for the water within its substance, the level line of the edge is preserved, and it may be adopted without injury to the lightness of effect that is desirable. The irregular and feeble line which is produced by gutters of copper or zinc, is always to be avoided.

The centre of this design represents a roof projecting over a bow that forms part of the drawing-room, and as the wall also recedes, a spacious verandah is produced, which is well sheltered, and affords a prospect-gallery, or a sort of open conservatory ; and balconies are formed on each side by the small verandahs which shelter the windows of the ground-floor : the whole is connected by a trellis roof, as described on the plan which represents the line of connexion on the level of the chamber floor.

The ground for which this design was in fact proposed, happened to be of a very peculiar form, although the general line of it was not undulating ; and led to a very careful attention of the means for improving the site of a building variously circumstanced in this particular. The very ingenious observations of the late Mr. Repton cannot but be acceptable for such purposes, particularly as they frequently occur. " There is," he observes, " a natural character of country which must influence the site and disposition of every house ; and though in the country there is not the same occasion as in towns, for placing offices underground, or for setting the principal apartments on a basement

story, as it is far more desirable to walk from the house on the same level with the ground, yet there are situations which require to be raised above the natural surface. This is the case at Welbeck, where the park not only abounds with bold and conspicuous inequalities, but in many places there are almost imperceptible swellings in the ground, which art would in vain remedy, from their vast breadth; though they are evident defects whenever they appear to cut across the stems of trees, and hide only half their trunks; for if the whole trunk were perfectly hidden by such a swell, the injury would be less, because the imagination is always ready to sink the valley and raise the hill; if not checked in its efforts by some actual standard of measurement. In such cases, the best expedient is to view the ground from a gentle eminence, that the eye may look over, and of course lose, these trifling inequalities.

All natural shapes of ground must necessarily fall under one of these descriptions, viz. convex, concave, plane, or inclined plane. Suppose it granted, that, except in very romantic situations, all the rooms on the principal floor ought to range on the same level; and that there must be a platform or certain space of ground, with a gentle descent from the house every way. If the ground be naturally convex, or what is generally called a knoll, the crown of the hill must be taken off to form a platform, and the size of the house must be adapted to the size of the knoll; for if it be too large it will not have sufficient platform, but rather stand on the edge of a steep bank. It therefore follows, that if the house must stand on a natural hillock, the building should not be larger than its situation will admit; and where such hillocks do not exist in places proper for a house in every other respect, it is sometimes possible for art to supply what nature seems to have denied; a circumstance that proves the absurdity of those who design and plan a house without any previous knowledge of the situation or shape of the

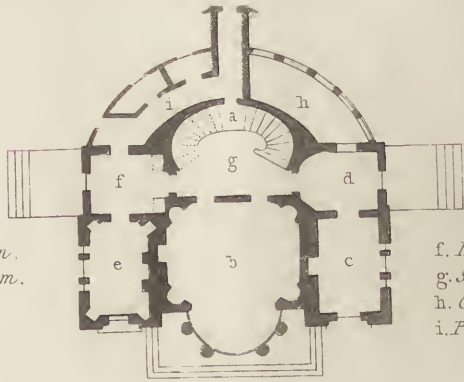
ground on which it is to be built. When the shape is naturally either concave or perfectly flat, the house would not be habitable unless the ground is sloped sufficiently to throw off the water from it : this is often effected, in a slight degree, merely by the earth that is dug from the cellars and foundations ; but if, instead of sinking the cellars, they were to be built upon the level of the ground, they may afterwards be so covered with earth as to give all the appearance of a natural knoll ; the ground falling from the house to any distance where it may best unite with the natural shape : or, as it frequently happens that there may be small hillocks near the house, one of them may be removed to effect this purpose. This expedient can also be used in an inclined plane, falling towards the house, where the inclination is not very great : but it may be observed of the inclined plane, that the size of the house must be governed in some measure by the fall of the ground ; since it is evident, that, although a house of a hundred feet deep might stand conveniently upon it, yet it would require an artificial terrace on one side ; and where the ground cannot be made to look natural, it is better at all times to avow the interference of art, than to attempt an ineffectual concealment of it.

The plate would not conveniently contain a plan of the design : it is intended, however, to consist of a small hall and staircase, communicating with a breakfast-room, dining-room, and drawing-room, each having a window to the principal front, as represented in the elevation : behind these would be a kitchen, servants' hall, pantry, and other offices of domestic use. The stables would be removed a short distance.





Offices.



- b. Dining Room.
- c. Drawing Room.
- d. Second D.^o
- e. Library.

- f. Hall.
- g. Staircase.
- h. Conservatory.
- i. Passage.

J.B.P.

A VILLA.

DESIGNS
FOR
RURAL RESIDENCES.

—♦♦♦—
VILLAS,
&c. &c.

=====

PLATE XV.

A VILLA,

DESIGNED AS A RESIDENCE FOR A SMALL FAMILY.

A RESIDENCE may be considered under two points of view: first, as relates to its fitness for the purposes of the family, embracing the requisites of social life, which by education and habit have become necessary; and secondly, as connected with external claims to respectability, including whatever tends to produce those impressions which are recommendatory to the tasteful and judicious. By the term Residence is implied, here, all that belongs to the mansion, its grounds and plantations; for the building is but a part of the greater whole. In general, cheerfulness, comfort, and a due proportion of elegance, are the prevailing features desirable to the exterior: these are accompaniments to the dwelling that ought at least to be expected, and the sources which afford them should be simple and genuine; for the British prefer realities to the professing assumptions of fancy, and in the arrangements where the arts are employed, care should be taken to do nothing that may seem a violence to nature.

Once, indeed, a style not so consistent had a temporary existence with us ; then also painted façades, mock bridges, churches, and even mock cathedrals, were " quite in taste : " but these were soon exploded, and if the imitative powers of art are employed in the present day, it is generally in those things only that are ephemeral in their nature ; and here too the indulgence is not unlimited, being confined to interior decorations.

The promise which a place of residence holds out to the visitor on his approach, should be of the agreeable kind ; and this promise should, immediately on his entering the gate, be followed up by the assurance, that he will not be disappointed : here the prospects half concealed and half exposed, should leave enough uncertain to allow the exercise of the imagination, but the objects should be so arranged that they may lead the visitor to expect something of what is eventually to be revealed ; for unless the fancy is directed, it is so rapid in fabricating images which cannot be realized, that disappointment must of necessity ensue, and with all the advantages of tasteful arrangement, it requires a practised hand to supply its expectations. Strong contrasts are not always favourable ; generally they are the reverse ; and certainly in small residences they ought not to be attempted. A general harmony, in progressive advancement to a beautiful climax, is compatible with variety and those effects of opposition which the judicious know how to cultivate with success ; and as there are situations which make one feature proper and fair material for the designer, that in another would be affected or absurd, it is therefore his duty to select only such as may be adopted consistently, and with reference to the peculiar characteristics of the spot.

Warwick Castle, as a residence, is perhaps the most favourable example we have of the effects of strong oppositions all congenial to its character. The rocks, the fine dark heath and rugged ground which mark the approach, are quite in harmony with the

ivy-bound and magnificent maiden towers that in former times so successfully guarded its fosse and bridge. They rise out of this spot like the sable guardians of some enchanted territory. But no sooner is the warden tower passed, than the court of the castle presents itself; its lawn, dressed in the freshest verdure and planted with evergreens, manifesting the solicitous and peculiar care bestowed upon them, seems to tell how precious necessity made this little spot to the comfort and recreation of its inhabitants in less peaceful times. Three steps form the entrance to the great hall, on crossing which a noble prospect of forest scenery presents itself, exhibiting a vast domain, unquestionably an appendage to the castle. The spectator is surprised by the depth that is immediately beneath him: the rapid stream and the ruined bridge, no modern contrivance, are fine accompaniments; and the ancient little mill, upon which the eye speedily falls, seems to form a scale by which the magnitude of the castle and all around is displayed, and gives a sentiment to the picture that art alone would fail to produce. It is a beautiful emblem of power protecting industry.

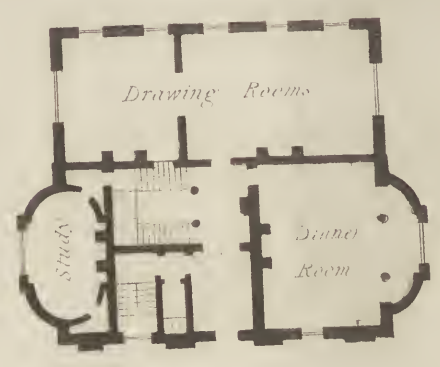
There are fine models existing, both of large and small residences, where the architecture is harmonized with the landscape with great judgment; but there is yet much to be done towards the proper embellishment of the estates of many ancient families, and particularly of the country gentleman whose duties or whose pleasures, do not lead him from his own domain. Many firm and substantial residences, surrounded by extensive land possessions, seem to promise only a bleak, damp, insecure, and comfortless dwelling, although they may contain every desirable requisite; merely from the absence of those features that evince a tasteful care. It is not enough, that a fine growth of timber on the property manifests that the occupier's predecessors cultivated it; it is needful there should exist an obvious proof, that its every inhabitant has followed the laudable example, for the variety of young and progressively improving plants give, by their size, forms, and

freshness, and by their colour and opposition to those of earlier growth, a charm that merits the highest cultivation. Where old trees only prevail, and are thinly scattered over the grounds, the near scenery is generally naked at the bottom, or towards the soil, and has a very impoverished effect.

The building represented in the plate, is intended for the residence of a small family, and has its domestic offices situated in the rear of the principal apartments, which are thence approached by a door entering into the staircase at A. The dining-room is spacious, and is decorated by niches and statues, which would combine with the greatly projecting bay window, to give the whole an appearance of architectural arrangement and classical finish. The drawing and music-room, communicating with a small conservatory, would form a very agreeable suite of apartments, wholly unconnected with the dinner-room. The library is arranged for a tasteful disposition of the books; and, as being a room of business, it is entered immediately from the small hall: this leads to the principal staircase, and to a corridor containing a closet, coat-room, store and china-room, &c. and is the passage by which the house is entered from the servants' apartments. These consist of kitchen, scullery, and larder, servants' hall, pantry, and housekeepers' room, with proper cellaring; and above them are the servants' bed-rooms. The chambers over the chief apartments are four in number, two of which have dressing-rooms.

The lawn front only would be architecturally decorated, the remaining sides being disposed for finishing in the simplest style, and for concealment by plantations; indeed the offices might be nearly excluded from view by the shrubberies between them and the principal building.





A VILLA

designed by R. M. SMITH, ARCHT. & ENGR. N. Y. & ALB. L. S. 1850

PLATE XVI.

A VILLA,

ADAPTED TO PARK SCENERY.

THIS building is designed to afford accommodation to a small family of moderate fortune ; it consists of a spacious dining-room and two drawing-rooms, a study, and five bed rooms, four dressing-rooms, a principal and back staircase, with a servants' hall and butler's pantry under the front apartments : the other offices would be removed from the basement of the house, to which there might be a communication by a passage, or area, as the nature of the ground permitted ; the lawn in the present instance, is supposed to incline rapidly to the river's edge, and allow altitude sufficient for the basement-floor and for proper drainage.

Irregular surfaces of ground sometimes admit of dispositions and arrangements of the lower rooms particularly, that are exceedingly desirable, and which could not be provided for in the design, unless the architect had an intimate knowledge of the spot selected for the purpose. It has been too common a practice to adopt plans without this exercise of judgment ; and hence many buildings are so disposed, that some of the principal apartments are properly above the surface of the ground, whilst others are beneath it ; so that even in an elevated situation, parts of the house suffer the injuries consequent on building in a hollow, and the whole becomes damp and unhealthy ; when, had the inclined lines of the soil been judiciously considered, and the natural forms assisted by such artificial moundings as might be readily executed at a small expense, the whole would have been complete, and superior accommodation and effect obtained ; as well as healthfulness, and security from the result of damps and the ravages of

the dry-rot. Few things in building so surprise an attentive observer as the prevalence of the fault just alluded to ; it is a common thing to find excellent houses so built in the ground, that it might seem as if the heavens were forbidden to us, and that every foot in altitude beyond the earth was a culpable trespass upon the skies.

In the plan of this villa, the dining-room and library are increased by bays, which project beyond the general outline of the walls above them ; consequently so much of the upper walls are without substructure, and are dependant upon an artificial support, which is usually formed by beams of timber assisted by an arch spanning from side to side : this is, however, inefficient in most cases, the timber shrinks in its substance, and yields to the weight above it ; at all times therefore it is proper to help it by the introduction of columns, as in the dining-room, unless the apartment is so narrow as to allow the aid of transverse beams passing from the outside to the middle wall, as would be the case in the library of this design.

The evidences of neglect in these means are seen in the cracks which take place in the walls above the projections ; in the broken ceilings and cornices of the rooms beneath ; and in the quantities of water which collect upon the flats of the bays, in consequence of an alteration in their currents, and thence it too frequently finds its way into and damages the apartment.

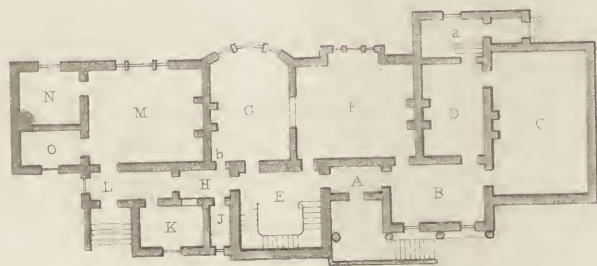
Much speculation has taken place on the subject of park scenery, a style of rural embellishment that marks a superior rank in the possessor, and is a dignified appendage to the domain : Within a few years many sites have assumed this pretension, but its effect has not been obtained unless the ground has been of corresponding extent, and the plantations numerous and of ample dimensions ; the latter is indispensable to the purpose, for single trees

scattered over the spot does not afford the grandeur essential to the park character, but on the contrary produces an impoverished and meagre effect.

The fashion for planting in clumps, now sparingly introduced, although its principle is invariably adopted, is said to have been thus produced:—Mr. Brown was pursuing the style which has always been considered as characteristic of park scenery, and planted many trees near to each other, that they might form a reciprocal shelter and obtain a more rapid growth, which is known to take place when trees are placed together in sufficient numbers. These were to be thinned, and the best selected for standing in the manner common to parks; but the richness obtained by the concealment of the stems, and by the increased foliage and shadow of the branches, caused them to be preserved as clumps, and Brown did not object to be complimented on the contrivance. The belt was adopted from the same circumstance, and was planted for a similar purpose, of being judiciously thinned, when the number, the form, the strength of the plant, the colour and the variety, were again to be taken into consideration. It was here that Mr. Brown expected to have exerted his talents for pictorial fancy; but a new feature presenting itself, his works rarely had this devotion paid to them. Better times for art and taste have introduced that mixture of seemingly insulated trees, the spare aggregation of them, and the embowering cluster, that so strongly imitates nature in her most agreeable forms, and leaves nothing of her grace to be desired. The effect of planting low shrubs near the house is invariable in its advantages: it is demonstrative of cultivation; it affords a variety of breaks to the views around, and assists in blending the upright lines of the sides of the house with the horizontal one of its base. If a house be viewed, as it usually is when some distance from the public roads, it may be assumed as a rule, that the base line should be in part concealed by intervening plantations.

To the judicious arrangement of plantations, and a suitable selection of the trees and shrubs which compose them, a villa is indebted for many picturesque advantages, and to effect this object in the fullest extent, the architect should possess many qualifications of the painter and landscape gardener; indeed these accomplishments for the purpose are so necessary to his design, that few professors of architecture are now without considerable information upon the principles of both; and applying them scientifically, they usually escape those errors which almost of necessity occur when the purpose is attempted upon no better authority than that of fancy, or of individual opinion.





J.B.F.

VILLA.

PLATE XVII.

A VILLA,

DESIGNED AS THE RESIDENCE OF AN ARTIST.

CLAUDE LORRAIN, POUSSIN, and other celebrated landscape-painters of the seventeenth century, introduced forms of buildings in their compositions that were well suited to the poetic feeling obvious in the works of those great masters; the feature is common to the countries in which they painted, but it was by them brought to a higher degree of elegant and judicious conformity with the chief subjects of their pencils, than could be expected to exist in buildings generally erected without other considerations than such as merely related to fitness and convenience. From these artists our own painters have adopted a similar *contour* in their representations of buildings in pictures of ideal scenery, in which the higher or poetic class of landscape is represented, and at length, it may be termed, in consequence of its frequent use, the painter's style of buildings: thus the subject of the annexed plate being a design for the residence of one of our first artists, the forms have been selected from works of pictorial beauty.

This villa is also suited to the man of literary study, or to the amateur of taste, as the apartments arranged for the painter's accommodation are equally well disposed for a library, or for a collection of works of art.

A, is the entrance, approached by a flight of steps from the carriage-road, and sheltered by a porch formed by a small building of the Corinthian order of architecture, which contains the ante-room B, or cabinet for small pictures: this room would

also form the library, the books being contained in dwarf cases, over which the paintings would be suspended. C is the picture-gallery, lighted from above; and communicating with the painting-room D: this room is the whole height of the building, and receives its light from above the lean-to *a*, which contains a room for the preparation of colours and for the attendant. These rooms are separated from the domestic part of the house, except at *b*, by the entrance hall A, from which the hall and staircase E are approached: this communicates with the drawing-room F and the dining-room G, which open to each other by folding doors: the differing forms and proportions of these rooms, aided by the symmetry of the other parts of it, would have a very pleasing effect, particularly if mirrors were placed over each of the chimney-pieces. A jib-door forms an entrance to the passage H, and is used for the service of dinner. I is a closet, and K the pantry. L is the entrance for the servants, M is the kitchen, N the scullery, and O the larder. Cellar-room would be obtained beneath the whole or any part of this building, provided it were so placed as to allow proper means of drainage from the parts excavated to form them. The staircase leads to the chambers, and also to an observatory, which would afford an agreeable study or secluded museum.

The situation for this building should be of the most picturesque kind, and well supplied by plantations; and as the ground would probably be elevated and boldly undulating, a variety of prospect and scenery might be obtained, necessary to harmonize with an edifice of this design: but as a good supply of water is of the first importance, such situations should be carefully examined, lest the expense or labor of procuring it should eventually prove that the spot ought not to have been selected.

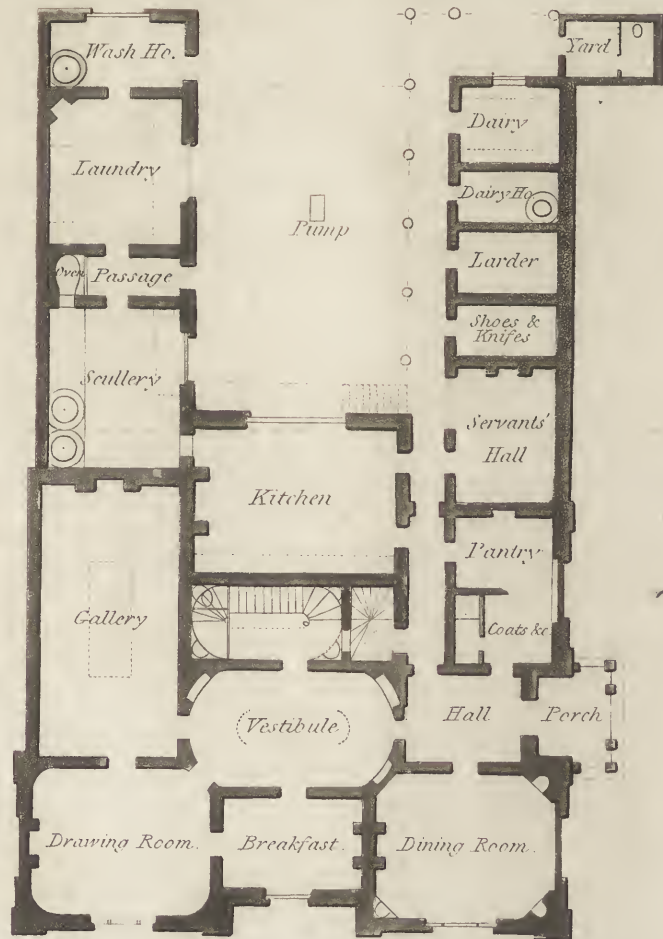
In vallies, and particularly in the neighbourhood of rivers,

water is procured with ease; but upon the hill, unless it is seated below still more elevated ground, springs are rarely found unless at excessive depths, their sources being dependent on the vapour and rain which fall and percolate the strata of the earth; these subterraneous streams or depositories are frequently so much below the surface of the ground that the wells made to intercept or reach them, must necessarily be so deep as to cause a vast expense, as well as the application of engines to raise the water, and then only by great labour. Where precautions have not been taken, the rain-water falling on the top of the house is usually collected in tanks or cisterns, but it is not suited to domestic use unless purified by filtration. The city of Venice being seated in the midst of the Adriatic, and chiefly built upon piles, there are no springs of fresh water—the inhabitants therefore collect and treasure up every drop that falls, and by an ingenious contrivance some of their tanks are made to perform, by art, that sort of filtration which is effected by nature, on the instant of its descent; and this practice might be adopted with advantage in most situations where rain-water is needful for domestic use.

The Venetians form a large reservoir which is frequently the area of the court or yard belonging to each building, and the bottom of it is made to incline rapidly from the sides to their general centre—at this point a circular walling is built, so as to make a small well, which being continued to the surface is so used;—the remainder of the tank is filled with clean sand, of various granulations, and well rammed, becoming a compact mass, upon which the pavement is laid, and forming the court or yard, but first arched drains are built in the tank on every side, into which all the water that falls upon the premises is conveyed, and thence passing through the sand towards the well in the centre, the water becomes purified, and is excellently preserved in large quantities.

An useful means of filtration is provided at a small expense by layers of ivory black, being the charcoal of bones, placed between folds of muslin, and enclosed in a box, pierced with many small holes through both its bottom and its lid ; this box must be fixed in the bottom of a large vessel, so that the water placed in it may pass through the charcoal, whence it will become purified and clear ; for charcoal, when employed as a filter, acts in two ways : first, mechanically, as in the common filter, and secondly, it possesses the power of acting chemically on the water, so as to deprive it of any taint or smell that it may contain—the charcoal of animal substances is to be preferred to that of vegetable, and it should be renewed every three or four months.





T.B.P.

PLAN OF A COTTAGE ORNEE.

PLATE XVIII.

A VILLA,

EXEMPLIFYING THE PROPER SITUATIONS FOR THE
DOMESTIC OFFICES.

THE elegancies of life are the results of prosperity in all countries, but in none are the means of comfort so much cultivated as in our own. Splendour and magnificence are made subordinate to the calmer enjoyments of domestic felicity, and are far less the objects of an Englishman's desire, than the means of friendly intercourse and rational retirement. That our buildings should be designed with views peculiar to these objects, may be well expected; and they have been so successfully brought to accomplish this end, that all countries have acknowledged the superiority of our habitations for the purposes of life, and studiously imitate the arrangements of an English dwelling.

There is within us, also, a native aversion to assume beyond the limits of our means and of our powers; and every thing that seems to profess more than is warranted by its intrinsic merit, becomes repugnant to our feelings. The architecture of this country has very evidently been operated on by such impressions; for, the external parts of our buildings are too often neglected, even to reproach, although the internal arrangements are studied and executed with scrupulous discernment; and there are few houses that do not surprise us by the size and number of the apartments, in proportion to the limited appearance of their elevations.

The design is made to conform to this feeling, but it is hoped without conceding too much of its exterior claims. It is intended

to effect the object of uniting architectural elegance with comfort, for an establishment within the confines of a moderate fortune.

In forming this plan, care has been taken to avoid whatever experience has found to be objectionable relating to the domestic offices, and to afford facility of communication to the apartments, without subjecting them to inconvenience or offence. The door of separation in the hall completely divides the offices from the superior parts of the house. The pantry is near the dining-room, and commands the porch. The servants' hall is beyond the door leading to the yard, and has the effect of being detached from the house, though really within it. The kitchen is arranged with the same advantages; the door opposite the pantry is only in use for the service of dinner. The scullery is wholly removed from the house. The laundry and wash-house are yet more retired, and immediately under the inspection of the house-keeper, who, in this arrangement, is considered as cook also. The knife and shoe room adjoins the servants' hall. The larder and dairy are farther removed from the inhabited parts; and the offices on this side are approachable by a trellis colonnade, so that at all seasons they are accessible with safety. The minor staircase leads to the chamber-landings and to the cellars; there is a stair to the cellar also, from the colonnade. The chambers contain three apartments for the men, three for the maid servants, and a room for stores.

From the porch, a hall of small dimensions communicates with a waiting-room, which is a receptacle for coats, hats, sticks, &c. Water should be laid on to a wash-stand near the window; this room contains a water-closet. The dining-room entrance is from this hall, and is favourably situated for the service of dinner. The dining-room is unconnected with the retiring apartments; but a jib door communicates with the vestibule, and precludes the necessity of passing through the hall to the drawing-room or gallery.

The niches to contain candelabra at the side-board end, and the corresponding recesses at the other angles, are suited to an architectural decoration consonant with the purposes of this room. The withdrawing-room, breakfast-room, and gallery or library, are approached from the vestibule, and from each other. The advantages of this arrangement are so obvious, that they are not treated of; but in the general adoption of the connected drawing room and library, the mind becomes highly gratified on contemplating the acknowledged influence of female intellect, and those charms of social loveliness, that have allured the apartment of study from its obscure retreat.

The drawing-room is so formed as to avoid the dark shades which invariably collect in the corners of all rooms, and affords the means of a very elegant decoration. The gallery is lighted from the top, as its purpose is to contain pictures, marbles, bronzes, and books, and thus admit a beautiful variety of arrangements. The vestibule is always a most desirable appurtenance to a dwelling, and is here situated so as to afford additional ventilation; it reaches to the top of the building, and is surmounted by a lanthorn light; a gallery round it, forms the approach to the chambers. The vestibule opens to the staircase, and the staircase to this gallery. A water-closet is contained in the retired part of the staircase. The chambers above, are four, three with a dressing-room, and one without it.

Simplicity of character has been the leading object of this design. It will be seen that the extent of the house is aimed to be defined by the pilasters, which are, in number, four on the porch front, four on the lawn front, and two on the returning end; the remainder being plain walls, would be planted against, and hid by shrubberies, as there are no windows of the offices looking outwards.

The Palladian sashes of the dining-room, drawing-room,

and the door of the breakfast-room, open to a stone terrace, which descends by two steps to the lawn. The terrace is so elegant in its character, and so useful as a promenade after wet weather, that it should be reluctantly, if ever, dispensed with. Opposite the pilasters are pedestals supporting vases; they are distant from the building the width of the terrace: from the apartments they produce a beautiful contrast to the scenery; to the front of the house they are a substitute for columns; and, in connexion with the pilasters, they afford a portion of that variety which renders intercolumniations so fascinating by the change which is transferred by the moving spectator to the building.





PARK LODGE & ENTRANCE.

DESIGNS
FOR
RURAL RESIDENCES.

PARK ENTRANCES, LODGES,
ORNAMENTAL BUILDINGS,
&c.

PLATE XIX.

A LODGE,
DESIGNED AS THE ENTRANCE TO AN ESTATE.

IT will be perceived by this and the following design, that a cheerful and inviting character of scenery is suitable to them, being contrived to display it to advantage, and induce the traveller to desire a further investigation; but it requires a superior order of landscape excellence in other parts of the grounds, to fulfil the expectation that such a promise begets in the mind of every intelligent visitor. When, however, such means are in possession, it is very proper to give him at the entrance of the park so recommendatory a foresight of its qualities; for the entrance of a property effecting the earliest impression on the mind of a visitant, it is of some importance that it should be of the favourable kind; because in this as in other instances of *first impressions*, it is not easily eradicated, and probably the mind will be more strongly operated on should it have the

appearance of repulsiveness or other objectionable features. This idea was some years ago oddly pursued by an old nobleman, whose summer recreation consisted in making extensive journies through England, Scotland and Wales: he amused himself with speculations upon the character of the individuals from the entrances to their several properties as he met with them upon the road; and he insisted, that he had become so great a proficient in catching the predominant one of the entrance itself, that he rarely failed in pronouncing that of its owner; until at length he declined to visit those with whom he intended to pass short spaces of time during his tour, if he thought that he perceived characteristics objectionable to him in the entrances to their domains. "It is very easy," said he, "to say which belongs to the proud and lofty, and which to the vain and conceited; which to the liberal, the prodigal, the penurious, the courteous, the frivolous, the reserved, or the nervous; and it matters not that they may have been made by the predecessors of the present occupiers; had there been great differences of nature in them, the entrances would have been altered." How far his lordship's theory might be practically correct to so great an extent, may very properly be doubted; but certain it is, it often happens that prejudices are formed at this early period of a visit, that are not readily removed even by manners the most liberal and conciliating.

The lodge is not intended to be repeated at the other extremity of the railing and gates, being designed only for an estate of small dimensions; but should it be desirable in a larger domain to effect greater symmetry and convenience, it will be proper to increase the length of railing to which the gates are connected, or the buildings would be too near each other.

The railing and gates are proposed to be chiefly of cast-iron, on account of economy and of durability.

The manufacture of iron has been greatly benefitted by improvements in the art of casting it, by which the embossed parts are relieved from the moulds with so much purity, that little labour is afterwards required to complete the richest ornamental work in this metal, which is therefore performed at a small expense compared with the execution of such work a short time since; and as iron itself is now at a very reduced price, it may be expected that richly embossed works will come into frequent use, particularly as this metal is now so generally substituted for several other materials, that the century may not improperly be called another *iron age*.

About ninety or a hundred years ago, superb works in iron, as gates and railings, were very fashionable, and Mr. Adam, the architect, did his utmost to revive the richness of them in all his works; but there was yet an error in connecting iron-railings with stone-work injurious to their durability, that always checked the encouragement so soon as the effects were discovered: in fact, two or more pieces of iron ought not to be placed together so that their flat surfaces come in contact with each other, and the parts which join the several pieces should be as small as possible, for the rusting of the connecting parts speedily separates them; the progressively accumulating rust effects this still farther, and the repairs by lead which the smiths supply, continue the advancement of the separation, until the height and width of the whole work far exceed its original dimensions; and thus its own strength and fitness are destroyed, and the stone-work with which it may be connected, is torn to pieces. This circumstance has given some persons the false notion that iron grows when in a manufactured state, and increases in length and bulk by lapse of time. Curious examples of what has been stated may be seen at the south front of the Bank of England, where the basement of the building is dilapidated to an extraordinary extent; and lately at the Adelphi

also, where the railing to the parapet of the terrace towards the river was in a similar ruinous state, and exceedingly dangerous. Architects now prevent these effects by correcting the error in the practice of the manufactory, and by fixing the whole as independently as possible of other parts of the building.





A PARK ENTRANCE.

J. G. & Co. 23, N. W. CORNER 14th St. N. Y. 1866.

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PLATE XX.

A PARK ENTRANCE,

ADAPTED TO THE RESIDENCE OF A NOBLEMAN.

AN entrance, whether it be to park or other property, should be designed in strict correspondence of character with the building to which it is the means of approach; and also bear a relative proportion to the extensiveness, or limitation of the estate. The lodge and façade are appropriate to the park and mansion; the lodge and gateway to the villa and its plantations; and to the cottage orné and its shrubberies, the ornamental gate alone is suitable, which may be designed to accord with the peculiar features of the building.

The annexed design was intended to become an unostentatious entrance to a small property of the superior class; it does not therefore comprise lodges which, in this instance, would have increased the quantity of building beyond its proper limits, for the mansion was supposed to be of moderate dimension, and the domain of no great extent: it was, however, intended that the residence of the porter should be in the immediate neighbourhood; for without the certainty of attendance, a property with such an inclosure has an inaccessible appearance. The piers of this design are more decorated than usual; those of the centre support grecian vase lamps, and are embellished by bas-reliefs of figures supporting ornamental foliages. The gates are of iron, with iron standards supporting them independently of the stone-work, and they are chastly ornamented; the side piers are made to receive the stone or brick wall with which the estate is surrounded, or to be repeated so as to form a façade of greater extent and importance.

Whether the enclosures to parks are of stone, brick, or oak, they are capable of producing very picturesque effects from without, as they pass over the surface of undulating ground, or wind amongst the trees and coppices that usually blend with them: such fences if they are considerably extensive, may be occasionally displayed to advantage, for they bespeak the wealth or rank of the proprietor. This observation, however, refers only to the exterior; for having passed the lodge, the boundary fence is no longer a desirable object, for there, every thing that produces the feeling of restraint, or subtracts from the idea of ample possession, is offensive.

The fences of the interior should likewise be formed so as to avoid similar objections, and the utmost care should be taken that fences erected as sub-divisions of the property should not be mistaken for the actual boundary; on the other hand, it is possible by the occasional substitution of a park paling in lieu of the brick or stone-work that forms the fence wall, to give the appearance of a sub-division only, to that which is really the remotest enclosure of the park, and thereby to remove much of an objectionable feature.

The sunk fence, the ha-ha, and the invisible fence, are all judicious means of separation for the several purposes to which they are applicable, and the present mode of executing the latter in iron, at a moderate expense, has given it an advantage over the other two that it will probably maintain for a long time, provided its merited reputation for superiority in many cases, be not tarnished by the inadequate substance that is frequently given to the standards and to the rods, for the purpose of saving a small additional expense, which saving is the cause of its becoming an inadequate barrier to cattle, who, therefore, injure or destroy it by the common pressure that all fences are subject to sustain.

The approach, or road from the entrance to the house, should appear the nearest and most eligible for the passenger to pursue, and as a straight line is the shortest possible from one given point to another, it would naturally occur in all cases; but being objectionable in point of taste, the curved line is adopted with propriety when the causes of its deviation are natural, and do no violence to art. Trees, banks, or other obstructions, divert the passenger from the straight line, and he readily inclines to the curve of path that leads from it without materially swerving from the chief object of his pursuit.

In grounds that are undulating, curved roads would form the natural lines of approach, for the foot insensibly seeks relief by lessening the altitude of the plane by which it mounts and descends, and seeks rather to go round the hill, than directly over it: thus we find that the inartificial foot paths made over newly ploughed fields are always curves or straight lines, as the grounds over which they pass are level or composed of hill and valley.

On these principles the approach should be formed, giving the visitor a suitable display of the possessions through which he passes, taking care at the same time that nothing shall seem ostentatiously displayed, and nothing carefully concealed; for, in the first instance, the mind is offended by the intrusive assumption of superiority, and in the second, by the imagination; which, in such cases, readily supplies images less favourable than the real and objectionable thing attempted to be hidden from the view.

It has been said that approaches should not intersect the park or lawn; neither should they skirt its boundary: the skilful artist will, however, so support his road by bankings, bridges, or plantations, that it shall neither be an undressed division line,

nor be constantly in danger of exposing the limits of the property.

Foot-paths of gravel or other material to permit the free use of exercise at all times and seasons are absolutely necessary in decorative grounds, plantations and gardens; they demand the best skill of the designer, who employs them to lead the visitor to what is excellent, and to remove him from what is objectionable:—by foot-paths he produces the intricacy that delights by its rich variety, or by a more simple disposal, gives effect to the lawns and shrubberies which accompany them, or to the landscape and distant scenery.

Of foot-paths it may be observed that they should rarely cross each other at right angles, or when branching out into other or lesser paths; but that their junctions should be easy and natural, and the lines continue to depart from each other so effectually that they shall not at any time be seen to form parallel lines.





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ARCHITECTURE OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

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PLATE XXI.

A GOTHIC CONSERVATORY,

DESIGNED TO BE CONNECTED WITH THE MANSION.

THE study of botany has long been added to the catalogue of rural amusements, it has provided an embellishment of the most agreeable kind to the garden and also to the mansion ; for instead of being, as originally, in a removed situation, the conservatory is now placed in connexion with the house itself, with which it elegantly combines, and gives an apartment highly valuable from its beauty and cheerfulness. When the conservatory is included in the arrangement of the house on the first formation of the design, it is capable of affording a large addition to its architectural beauty ; and when it is joined to it as an appendage, it frequently becomes so, though in a less degree perhaps, unless circumstances are very favourable, as great judgement is required to connect it with the building so as to display its proposed forms without injury to those of the mansion itself ; from which, indeed, it ought to receive its character, and of which it should assume to be a part ; for, however agreeable variety may be, incongruity is always fatal to its charms with every well cultivated and tasteful mind. Habit perhaps has lessened the ill impression which a conservatory makes upon us when formed without reference to the edifice to which it is attached ; for at first being merely a green-house placed against the building, which became gradually increased to architectural pretension in form, the violence that has since been done to fitness by strange mixtures of style, has been too much disregarded.

The conservatory is distinguished from the green-house by the circumstance of its affording protection only to the plants ; whereas the latter is used for rearing them, and it has become an apart-

ment in which they are arranged for display, merely allowing space for walks or a promenade, and is frequently used as a breakfast or morning room. When separated from the house, it forms a rural temple, or elegant central building; when joined, it should combine with the breakfast or morning sitting-room, to which it is properly applicable, both as it relates to the time of day in which these rooms are in common use, and to the cheerfulness and health which plants afford at those times. It is attached occasionally, but improperly, to the dining and drawing rooms; because, as is well known, plants absorb in the evening a large portion of that quality of vital air that is essential to human existence, which in the day-time, and particularly in the morning, they assist to supply. Plants, like animals, consume a large portion of oxygen, and if this be denied to them, they wither and die. Preparatory to some alterations of a conservatory a short time since, the plants were removed into other apartments, it being winter, and the weather severe, fires of charcoal were made at night, and placed amongst them in braziers: as the proprietor was not aware of the effects of charcoal on atmospheric air, he ordered the doors to be closed, intending that the plants should benefit the more by these fires: but as a due proportion of fresh air was not supplied, in the morning they were found to have suffered, as it is probable animals so circumstanced would also have suffered.—The most tender were quite dead, some lingered a short time and died, and only a few of the strongest survived; but they have not yet recovered their former vigour, although this is the second spring since the circumstance took place.

The conservatory represented in the annexed plate is designed agreeably to the Gothic style, and is suited therefore to buildings of the same or of the castle character. The ground-plan is divided into three compartments: that attached to the house forms the entrance. The centre would receive the highest stages for

the plants, and it would be covered with a roof of glass. Small aviaries might be made on each side of the third space, which would complete the avenue formed from the entrance of the apartments of the house. The interior framing of the centre part might be constructed upon the same principle with the open timber roofs of some of our ancient baronial halls and churches, which, springing from slender pillars, would ramify with great elegance, combine with the grouping of the plants, and very properly harmonize with them; for their forms are so like rows of trees uniting their branches, that it has not been unaptly imagined, that avenues of trees gave the first idea not only of the pointed arch, but of the groins and vaultings that since decorated our beautiful Gothic cathedrals. The close-groined ceilings of the extreme compartments would give force and variety to this arrangement, which would have a very novel and ornamental effect.

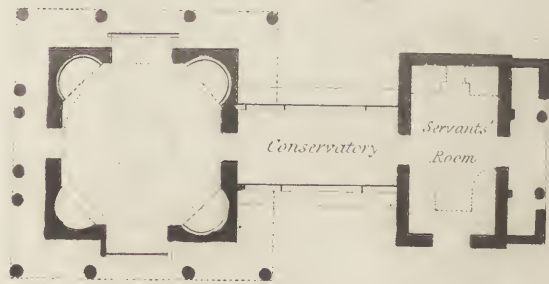
The glass of the centre part to the south is intended to be removed at certain seasons of the year, and the whole is surrounded by a low stone terrace, approached by two steps, and terminated by small *jets d'eau*. This platform would be an agreeable promenade, particularly if plants and flowers were tastefully arranged in groups, forming its surface into a diversified parterre.

Ingenious stoves and apparatus have been lately invented and used for the purpose of heating conservatories and green-houses by steam, some of which have been employed with great advantage; particularly that possessing the means to create at pleasure an abundant vapour, which it disperses over all the plants, and is an occasional substitute for watering them individually. For this purpose, the steam tube that imparts the heat, is fixed above a shallow and open trough, into which cold water is turned when the vapour is desired; the heated tube acting upon

the surface of this water it is speedily converted into vapour, which may be continued during any length of time, and when no longer desired, the water is let out of the trough, when of course the operation ceases.

The whole of this apparatus may be placed beneath the level of the floor, so as to cause no interruption to the arrangement of the stages ; and the stove and boilers may be placed at a convenient distance from the building.





J.B.P.

A DAIRY.

PLATE XXII.

A DAIRY,

PROPOSED TO BE SITUATED SO AS TO FORM AN
ORNAMENT TO THE SHRUBBERIES.

WHEN the fashionable amusements of the town are relinquished for those of the country, there are few so interesting to the female mind as the dairy. Perhaps the poets have given a sentiment to all that belongs to pastoral life, or in its own nature the means of supplying pleasurable ideas, may have a real existence: indeed it is probable, that nature and the poet may have combined to give a relish for an amusement that is equally engaging and healthful, and taste has not failed to add its influence in favour of this subject; for there are few residences, whose possessors have been acknowledged to lead in the walks of polished fancy or pictorial beauty, where the dairy has not formed an agreeable feature in the order of its rural offices.

The design is of a rustic character, suited to the purpose for which it is intended, yet not so simple in its form as to be mistaken for a cottage; its entrance is more elevated and more embellished, and the windows of a superior description. The eaves of the roof appearing to be low, the lofty interior has a proportionably increased effect, as nearly the whole height of the roof is occupied by the dome, into which the octagon plan resolves itself, after forming four spacious niches, which it obtains from the square basement of the walls. The glass door opposite to the entrance communicates with a passage, in which flowers of peculiar beauty and fragrance may be preserved; and terminates with the servants' room, used for the cleansing of the vessels, churning, and other business of this department of rural economy.

The folding door of entrance to the dairy would be of glass, the pavement of marble, and the tables for the vessels are designed to be composed of the verd antique Mona marble, supported by terms of the same material, surmounted by China vases; the dado and pilasters to correspond, finishing the walls by a verd antique architrave: It is proposed to fill up the compartments, formed by these means, with glazed tiles of a tone of colour harmonizing with the marbles. The niches are designed to contain tripods, or urns, dedicated to the pastoral deities, from each of which a *jet d'eau* would be made to spring, as their lively, sparkling motion, joined with the coolness they impart to the air in warm seasons, make them fit ornaments for this species of building; and the variety of gently splashing sound which they produce, adds considerably to the interest created in their favour. The dome would be divided into trellis compartments, each rib being supported by a pilaster that forms the subdivision of the side walls; and the heads of the niches are intended to be ornamented to correspond with the dome. The windows are designed to be of the oriel kind, formed with oak mullions, and embellished with painted glass, which would throw over the whole a variety of brilliant and coloured light, greatly improving the general effect.

This plan permits a considerable portion of the whole building to have hollow walls, and the roof would be double also; a contrivance very essential to the dairy, but not of itself sufficient to preserve that temperature which is desirable during the excessive heats of summer; but it has been found, that where a free circulation of air has been created through the double walls and roof, this is completely effected. Care should at the same time be taken, that this circulation may be retarded, or wholly prevented, by means of regulators easy of access, whenever a change of circumstances may make it necessary. The servants' room should be well supplied with water and with cisterns, for

keeping the vessels, immersed in it, cool when out of use, and, of course, with coppers and other necessary apparatus; and it is of the first consequence that the whole should be well drained, and be built upon a dry soil, or so constructed as to be free from damp.

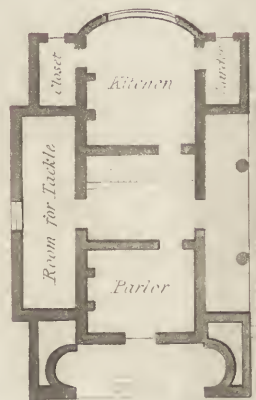
The dairy is always a pleasing object: the situation in which it should be placed is, therefore, worthy of consideration, as far as it relates to ornamental effect. As it is an office of domestic use, it should be near to other offices of a similar nature, and should not obtrude itself into the plantations, but rather appear to be screened from observation, or as retiring from that embellished scenery, of which it merits to form a part, but to which it asserts no claim.

The dairy may be thatched with reeds; and in this design the projecting roof protects it from the sun. It should always be well sheltered, and placed where its use will not be injured by the extremes of temperature; but it ought not to be too closely surrounded by trees and shrubs, as many of them impart a flavour to milk, and the fermentation of decaying leaves is most detrimental to it: and although wood and trees afford shade and break the violence of the winds, and after rain, or snow, they produce cold, from the evaporation which takes place on the leaves; yet the moisture is often impregnated with injurious matter. It has been said, that the best trees for shelter are spruce firs, which, from the resinous quality, as well as the linear form of their leaves, do not retain much moisture: hence, when it rains on them, the water falls to the ground, and sinks into the surface soil, consequently little evaporation takes place; and perhaps from this may be deduced the chief reason why the spruce delights in a moist soil. Very pleasing combinations may be formed at the back of the dairy, by means of the cow-houses, pheasantry, poultry-houses, apiary, and pigeon-house,

connected with a small grass paddock, and shrubs tastefully arranged.

The dairy is usually built on a damp spot of ground, is often a vault or apartment under ground ; and in all cases the foundation and soil on which it is placed is made damp by the water that is used in them, and not sufficiently drained away. All this is done or permitted erroneously ; for the vapours caused by the stagnant damp, as they may properly be termed, contain the principles of fermentation, and consequently of corruption. It should be built on the driest soil possible, and the extraneous water speedily be conveyed away by proper drains : then, and then only, that free use of *fresh* water can be safely permitted, from which a desirable coolness is always imparted : the importance of this observation towards the perfection of the dairy, will be an apology for its repetition.





J.B.P.

PLATE XXIII.

A FISHING LODGE.

THIS building is planned for the convenience of small parties engaged in the amusement of angling, and other sports of the water, where accommodation cannot be obtained in its neighbourhood. The cottage would also afford that temporary retirement, which so often becomes delightful from the difficulty there is to ensure it amidst the gay and bustling scenes of social or fashionable intercourse. The neighbourhood of the Lakes, the margin of some river, or an island, would afford a proper situation for this building; and should it be placed near other property belonging to its possessor, the kitchen and a sleeping-room might be the permanent residence of the woodman, the shepherd, or other married servant of the estate, whose wife would keep it ready at all times for the purposed occupancy: it would consist of a parlour, a kitchen, a room for the fishing apparatus, two closets, a staircase; and above, of two bedrooms and a store-closet. Should it be desired as an ornamental cottage merely, the room for the tackle would supply convenience for the larder, wine and beer-cellars; and, if properly situated, the design would become an useful embellishment to extensive grounds.

The front is ornamented by pilasters, and the sides by verandahs, formed by the projections of the roof.

This dwelling may be executed in stone, brick covered with stucco, or wood-framing and brick-work mixed, the framing being filled up with brick-nogging, and the surface of the timbers covered by tiles, which, if the brick-work is allowed to project an inch before the timbers, makes a good foundation for

stucco. This composition may be made of Roman cement, unless where lathing is used, and then it may be covered by any of those stuccoes that are chiefly composed of lime and sand, provided the tops of the walls are well protected from wet. In this case the Roman cement is not applicable; it needs a firmer ground-work than lathing affords to it, and it very soon cracks and becomes disengaged from the tie it at first received by means of the interstices between the laths. The Roman cement, when used upon brick-work, forms a durable composition: it is prepared from a stone not uncommon in several parts of the kingdom, but not usually found in quantities sufficient for the consumption of a building. This is calcined and reduced to a fine powder; it is then mixed, in small quantities at a time, with clean sharp sand and water; and it requires some dexterity to work, as it sets, as it is technically termed, in a way similar to plaster of Paris. A notion has obtained very generally amongst country working people, whether masons, bricklayers, or plasterers, that the Roman cement may be very properly and usefully mixed with lime, for stucco, or with mortar for common purposes; and lime is frequently added by them to the cement, to make it "go farther;" that is, to make a certain quantity at a less expense than if cement and sand only were used. These practices are fatal to the intention; the cement is destroyed by any mixture of lime, and when used with it for a stucco, it will remain on the walls but a very short time.

If compositions or stuccoes are formed with good stone lime and clean sharp sand in several degrees of granulation, mixed with a small quantity of water, and well beaten together, instead of using a large quantity of water to save this labour, a very excellent stucco is produced, of a near resemblance to Portland stone, which is a compound of a due proportion of carbonate of lime, silex, and alumine. The stucco should be

made as long as convenient before it is used, and time will give it considerable hardness, provided it is well covered by copings on the tops of the walls.

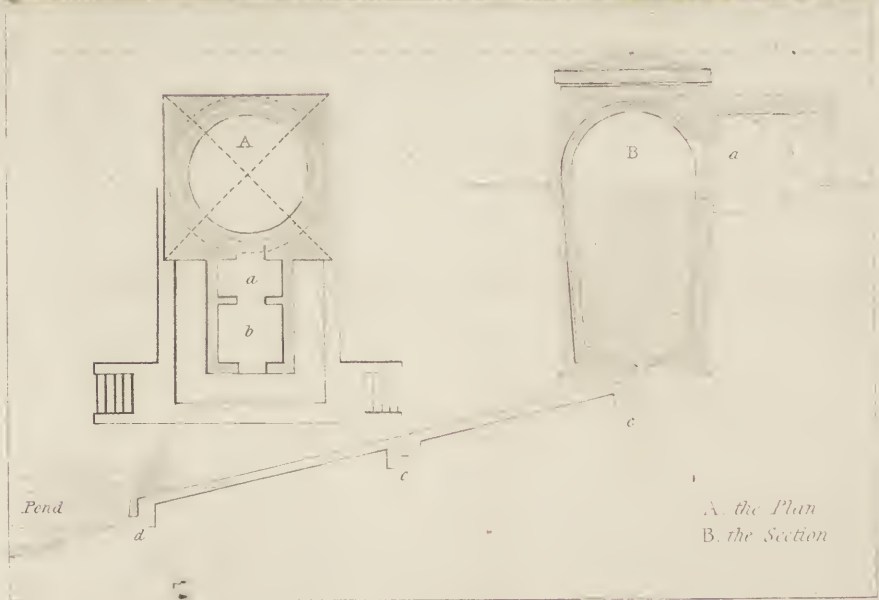
In this design, as in several others in the series, a portion of the building is covered by lead, and entered upon from the chamber floor, by folding casements or glass doors. In the execution of such works, great care is necessary to be taken, that a very usual inconvenience does not occur from the external wet, which will often make its way into the house, at the spot in which the flat terminates at the window; and there are several causes for this circumstance, all arising from the means taken to finish the lead at the apperture; none of which would exist if the lead works were completed before the sash-frame was put into its place, and so formed as to be a trough like receptacle for the cill afterwards to be placed within it, allowing the trough to be ample enough to receive any water that may overflow the cill, or run down the glass on the inside of the apartment, caused by a condensation of the vapours which sometimes takes place in the chambers.—From both these causes it happens, not unfrequently, that large quantities of water pass through the floors and injure the ceilings beneath, when it is supposed that the lead is itself imperfect on the outside of the building; consequently much time is lost in useless search, and the evil left without a remedy.

The injury sustained by the appearances of wet or damp, is not all the consequence of the very common error in this part of a building, for it has very often occurred that the breastsummer or beam that is the support of the wall over bay-windows or similar projections, becomes rapidly decayed by the frequent admission of water, and the dry-rot has often here taken place, so as to destroy the timber in a very short time, causing an incalculable expense to restore the parts necessarily damaged in its removal.

Such lead flats should be laid with greater currents than is usual, and then should invariably be from the house, for if towards it—the water readily enters at the little cracks which commonly take place at the spot most used, and which of course is at the entrance of the apartment.

In the present design, cellars have not been provided, but if situation would permit a sufficient depth for them, without a liability to damp, they might be approached by a continuation of the staircase described in the plan.





AN ICE HOUSE.

PLATE XXIV.

AN ICE HOUSE,

DESIGNED AS AN ORNAMENTAL BUILDING.

A COMMAND of heat and cold is so valuable towards a full possession of the innocent enjoyments of life, that the cultivation of them as luxuries might be expected in a degree much greater than we find them even among the affluent, or those most studious of health or comfort. Baths, that in other countries, and from early times, have been considered as essential parts of healthful economy, are not in common nor in frequent use with us, being resorted to merely as restoratives to health, rather than as preventions of disease, or as the means of occasional refreshment; and this is the more extraordinary, as our country is subject to such variations of temperature, that the warm and cold baths, if used properly, must become delightful resources and means towards correcting the injuries incident to such rapid changes and such extremes of change as frequently occur with us, and which are attended with no little violence to our constitutions. We possess also the means of preserving a certain degree of cold, and though it does not afford benefits parallel with the importance of those we obtain by a command of the more active element, fire, yet it is worth an extent of cultivation that it has never obtained with us: for in this country there are but few conservatories of ice, except in the metropolis, from which the public can be supplied; and the few that are possessed by noblemen and others of fortune, are not sufficiently spacious, nor sufficiently used, to give the advantages they are otherwise capable of affording.

Beyond the common uses of assisting in the department of the

confectioner, the ice-house forms an excellent larder for the preservation of every kind of food that is liable to be injured by heat in summer ; thus fish, game, poultry, butter, &c., may be kept for a considerable time : indeed, in London they are used for such purposes by persons who deal largely in either fish or venison ; and for the table, where coolness is desirable, the use of ice in summer is a great luxury.

By the proper introduction of ice into apartments in close and sultry days, streams of cool and refreshing air are produced that no other means can obtain ; for the air that is cooled by the ice being urged forward by the warm air, continued currents are created, that prove as salutary as agreeable.

The preservation of ice is by no means difficult ; coolness, dryness, and a confinement from external air, are all that are required ; and in some warm countries, and in Italy particularly, great use is made of chaff towards the preservation of ice. The ice-house for this purpose is then only a deep hole dug in the ground on the side of a hill, from the bottom of which a drain is made to let out the water that is occasioned by the partial melting of the ice. If the ground is tolerably dry, they do not line the sides with any thing, but fill the pit with pure snow, or with ice taken from the purest and clearest water ; because they do not, as is customary with us, set the bottles in the ice, but really mix it with the wine itself. They first cover the bottom of the hole with chaff, and then lay in the ice, not letting it any where touch the sides, but ramming in a large bed of chaff all the way between ; thus they carry on the filling to the top, and then cover the surface with chaff, making a further covering of thatch to preserve it from the weather, and in this manner it will keep as long as they please : when they take any out of it for use, they wrap the lump up in chaff, and it may then be carried to a considerable distance without waste or running. The best situation for the

ice-house is the side of a hill, and the best soil is chalk or gravel; its aspect should be to the south-east if possible, as the damp which collect in the porches are more pernicious than warmth, and the morning sun will expel them.

The design contained in the annexed plate is for an ice-house, calculated for an embellishment to the grounds of a nobleman, and contains in its plan and section all the requisites to the construction of an ice-well. It shews the double wall for drainage of surrounding water or damp; the porches *a* and *b* to exclude the external air; the air-traps and drain *cc*, to carry off the meltings of the ice, and to prevent the passage of air up the drain, which would prove fatal to the purpose; and *d* represents the mouth of the drain terminating in a pond, to which an iron grating should be affixed, to prevent the ingress of rats and other vermin, that frequently destroy an ice-well without exhibiting the cause which admits a concealed passage of air into the cell, or chief apartment of the building.

Small ice wells may be executed at a very moderate expense, provided the means of drainage is easily obtained; in London residences, on this account, they would be formed without difficulty in the vaults, without much additional excavation, and here they would probably be more used, but that the impression which prevails as to the enormous expense attending the formation of an ice well in London, has prevented it—this impression has arisen from the wells made for confectioners, which, from the demands of their trade, are necessarily very spacious, and the formation proportionably expensive; for such large buildings, amidst the various impediments and obstructions, opposed by the pavements, vaults, water-pipes, common-sewers, and contiguous buildings, must amount to a large sum; and in several cases,

where the site and other circumstances have been unfavourable, the expense of one of these depositories of ice, have been almost incredible.

In the country these difficulties do not occur, and beside the luxuries which the various use of ice affords, the building to preserve it, may there be made usefully ornamental.





J.B.P.

GARDEN SEATS.

Designed by J. B. P. and published by J. B. P. and Co. London.

PLATE XXV.

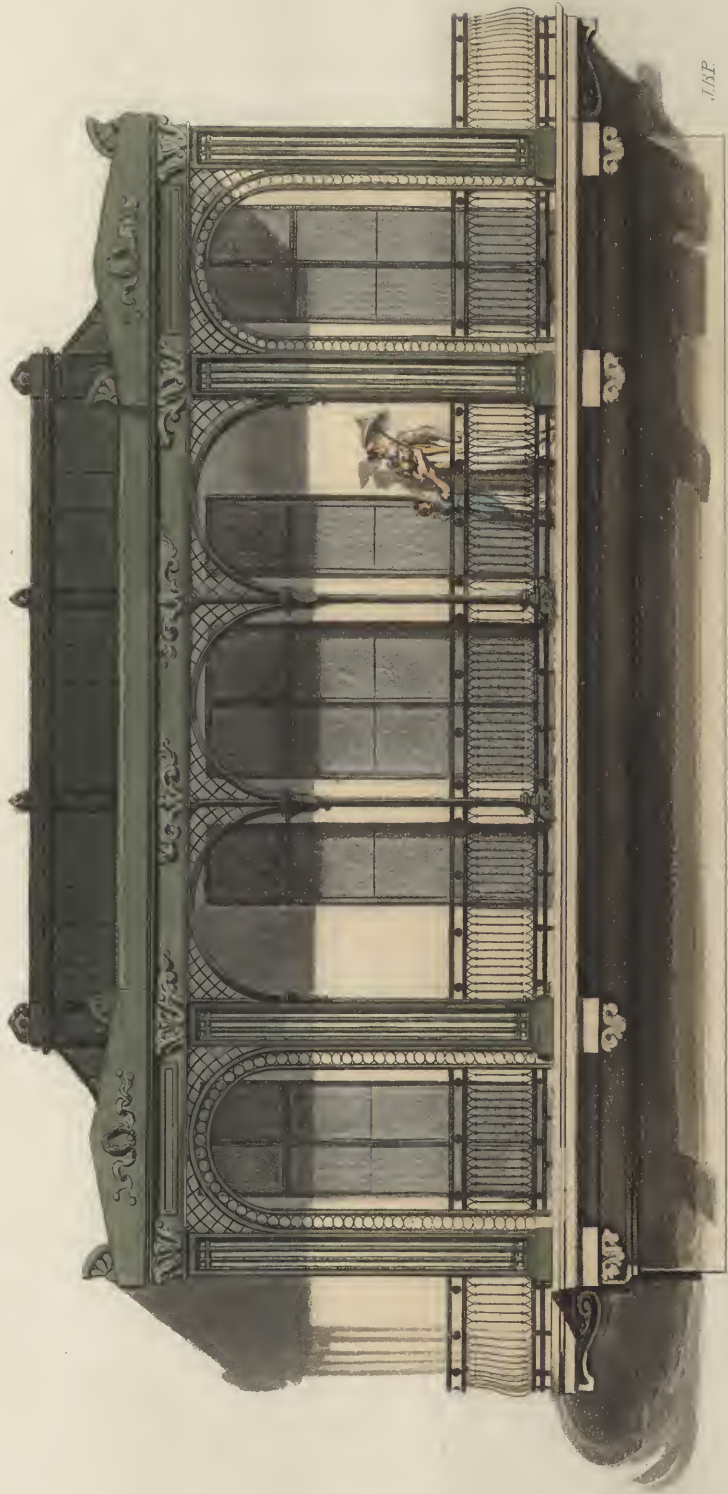
GARDEN SEATS,

DESIGNED AS EMBELLISHMENTS TO THE LAWN OR SHRUBBERY.

WHEN the style that prevailed in gardening seemed to depend on geometric skill, and the walks, the shrubs, and the parterres were disposed with all the formal accuracy of the line and compass, it was considered that stone terraces, ballustrades, façades, and temples, were very suitable embellishments to such scenery; they were profusely employed to decorate every garden that professed the least pretension to tasteful cultivation, and they certainly formed the chief attraction in them. Much of this fashion being abandoned for one in which the mason only was less employed, and where the gardener yet pursued his linear and symmetrical notions of grace and elegance; vases and groupes of figures, in fantastical shapes, were occasionally introduced for "eye-traps," as they were called, and continued to promote the encouragement of our lead-mines, if not of true taste, until the simple, yet varied, beauties of rural nature obtained their well-merited imitation. The business of the landscape-gardener was now to disencumber the ground of such objects, and to give strong effect to particular points of view composed of distant scenery, which led to the present greatly improved and highly esteemed practice of landscape gardening: which, however beautiful, is yet perhaps a little "unfurnished," if the term may so be used; and partakes, therefore, too much of the bare and bald that has long been complained of as prevailing in all the constituent parts of our residences. Rustic seats, bowers, root-houses, heath-houses, and such small buildings, now, though certainly very sparingly, decorate our gardens, when propriety would admit something in substitution for them, more correspond-

ing with the character of the place and of the scene, and more analogous to classic art. Entertaining this opinion, but falling in with the general practice, the designs of garden-seats is presented to our readers, as claiming a share of novelty, that perhaps may be allowed to them, both on account of the designs themselves, and the peculiarity of their construction. The form of the upper design is an imitation of those buildings in India that were frequently erected for monumental or devotional purposes, and very nearly resemble an umbrella: the stem and beams of it are intended to be made of light work in iron, and the roof filled in with copper sheeting. The stem being fastened firmly into the ground, the wind would have very little effect upon it, particularly as it would possess a certain degree of flexibility; and with very little trouble the whole might be removed from one spot to another, and there fixed as in the first instance. The design beneath this is of the marquee character, and the covering is supposed to be of such cloth as is generally used for them, the devices being either woven in the cloth itself, or painted upon it. This is supported upon an iron framing, from which it is farther extended by cords. By preparing sockets in several parts of the grounds, so fitted to the stem or the upright as to receive it, the whole might be removed and fixed in a few minutes; and in winter it could be put away, as the ribs of the top might be prepared to fold into a small compass, and the covering packed up as is usual with officers' tents.





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A VERANDAH.

Pub. at RICHARD'S REPRINTING-PTS. 70, Strand, London, June, 1848

PLATE XXVI.

A VERANDAH,

SUITABLE TO TOWN RESIDENCES.

THE engraving which accompanies this article, represents a verandah adapted to a balcony, as an useful and ornamental appendage to a London dwelling. No decorations have so successfully varied the dull sameness of modern structures in the metropolis, as the *verandah*, the *lengthened window*, and the *balcony*; they have produced an intrinsic elegance, and have done much to overcome the architectural prejudice supported in this country, which very unphilosophically adopts the proportion of windows applicable to a clear and warm climate, in one not quite so liable to the effects of light and heat.

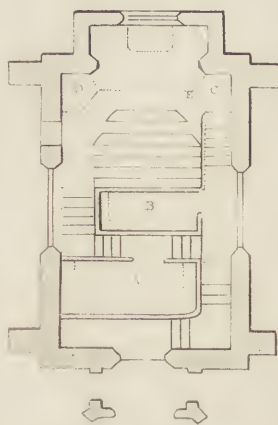
The verandah would long ago have taken a substantial and architectural character, but that an act of parliament is more than impliedly fatal to the erection of them in streets and squares; but the magistrates, and indeed the surveyors of the districts, with much good sense, have hitherto permitted them to be projected in the light manner in which this design bespeaks them to be executed. They are sometimes made of metal in this character, and it would be incongruous to give them a more solid appearance, where a seemingly adequate support could not be erected from beneath. It is not improbable, that at some future day the verandah and piazza will form a considerable architectural beauty in this metropolis, and that they will be constructed in a way suitable to the nature of our climate.

No colour is so proper for this sort of verandah as the bronze, as it assumes a substantial, though light appearance; every other

colour bespeaks it of wooden construction, and is offensive to the eye of taste. The verandah is of Eastern and of very ancient origin.

Whether the verandah be formed chiefly of wood or iron, its smaller ornamental parts, such as frets, scrolls, or golosses, may be made of lead, with great advantage, and at a small expense ; not by casting it into those forms, but simply by cutting it out of thick sheet lead, and applying it by nails or rivets.— This method of executing similar ornaments, will be found very expeditious, useful, and of general application.





A DOMESTIC CHAPEL.

PLATE XXVII.

A DOMESTIC CHAPEL.

THIS small Gothic building is designed to be erected in the park of a nobleman whose mansion is in the same style of architecture, and whose family are too far distant from the parish church to ensure regular attendances at divine worship.

Every nobleman who respects the advantages resulting from piety and order, and weighs well the influence of example; and public testimonies of respect for religion upon the manners and conduct of society, will be ready to afford a similar means for divine service, when other opportunities are absent; for it is alike his duty to the Almighty, and his dependants, to provide this source of instruction, comfort, and consolation:—to which the rich and the poor are equally directed by the founder of our religion, and to which the privilege and claim of the poorest man, is not lessened by an inferiority of wealth or birth.—In the service of the church all stations are equalized; the same font is the threshold of divine favour to the infant of the meanest as of the highest rank; at the same altar the pledges of mutual affection are exchanged by the poor and by the rich; and here, without distinction, they kneel and offer up to Heaven, in equal communion, that purity of heart which is its only acceptable tribute; and when the grave is prepared to receive its alike regarded tenants, the same service consigns them to the dust.

The plan represents the arrangement of the pews and seats, the pulpit, reading and clerk's desks. A is the principal pew; B the steward's pew, or for the servants of the second table; the

seats are for the other domestics and the agricultural servants upon the estate. C is the pulpit, D the reading-desk, and E the situation for the clerk. It will be observed that the principal pew is elevated and approached by several steps, and is separated by a small passage from the steward's pew, which is also elevated, but in a less degree; and the seats are upon the floor of the chapel.

This building might be erected in stone or brick, the latter being covered with cement or stucco, and the inside finished with oak. If this were done with taste, and the windows decorated with stained glass, it would form a very interesting edifice, and be highly decorative to the property.

THE END.

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