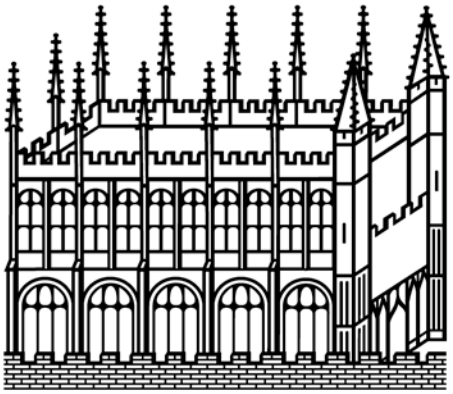


1809

Rural Architecture

in the

Chinese Taste,

Being Designs Entirely New

for the Decoration of

Gardens, Parks, Forrests, Insides of Houses, &c.

on Sixty Copper Plates

with full Instructions for Workmen

ALSO

A near Estimate of the Charges

and Hints where proper to be Erected.

the Whole Invented & Drawn by

Will.m & In.o Halfpenny, Architects.

The 3.d Edition.

With the Adition of 4 Plates in Quarto, of Roofs for Chinese & Indian Temples, the manner of fixing their Ornaments, Covering and carrying off the Water, their Cornices with the Several Members adjusted to regular Proportion

LONDON, 1755.

Printed for Rob.t Sayer, at the Golden Buck, opposite Fetter Lane, Fleetstreet

THE

PREFACE.

THE Art of deſigning Architecture is not confined to any particular Taſte or Country, more than juſtly obſerving a graceful Symmetry, and an exact Proportion thorough the whole. And the Chineſe *Manner of Building being introduced here with Succeſs, the few following Eſſays are an Attempt to reſcue thoſe agreeable Decorations from the many bad Conſequences uſually attending ſuch ſlight Structures, when unſkilfully erected: Which muſt often unavoidably happen at a Di-*

 ſtance

ſtance from this Metropolis, without ſuch Helps as, I flatter myſelf, the Workmen will here find laid down by,

Their Well-Wiſher,

WIL. HALFPENNY.

PART I.

Of RURAL BUILDINGS in the CHINESE Taſte, for TEMPLES, TRIUMPHAL ARCHES, GARDEN SEATS, PALINGS, *&c.*

PLATE I.

The Title.

PLATE II.

Shews two Sorts of Framing for Palings, Bridges, *&c.*

The firſt is term'd Single-brac'd Framing, each Bay containing ſeven Pieces of Bracing, as in the Example. The four Side Braces are not included.

The moſt methodical Manner in laying down the Lines for this Work, is to divide the Length into four equal Parts, and the Height into the ſame, by perpendicular and horizontal Lines, whoſe Interſections point out the Middle of every Mortiſe and Tenon; but the Workman muſt obſerve in this, and all Works of this Kind, to ſet half the Width of an inſide Timber or Brace on the inward Edge of each of the outſide Timbers, as Poſts, Rails, or upright Bars, otherwiſe the Diviſion will not be equal.

N. B. *A Bay is underſtood by Carpenters to be the Meaſure from Middle to Middle of two Main-poſts.*

The ſecond is term'd Double-braced Framing, whoſe Length muſt be divided into ſix equal Parts, and the Height into the ſame, by perpendicular and horizontal Lines, which will point out the Middle of every Mortiſe and Tenon, as beforeme ntioned.

PLATE III.

Contains two Bays of different Kinds; the firſt is term'd Acute Angular Paling, whoſe Length muſt be divided into eight equal Parts, and its Height into four, by perpendicular and horizontal Lines.

The ſecond is termed Double-braced and Diamond Paling, whoſe Length muſt be divided into ſix equal Parts, and its Height into the ſame, by perpendicular and horizontal Lines.

PLATE IV.

Shews two different Bays of Paling; the firſt is termed Half-diamond braced Framing, whoſe Length muſt be divided into ſeven equal Parts, and its Height into four, by perpendicular and horizontal Lines.

The ſecond is termed Whole Diamond braced Paling, which muſt be divided into the ſame Number of Parts as the foregoing.

PLATE V.

Containing two Hatches with a Bay on each Side; the firſt is termed a Diamond-Hatch, which is divided into two Diamonds, four Parallelograms, eight Acute and eight Right Angles, whoſe Width and Height is divided into two equal Parts, and the large Diamond firſt deſcribed. Its Sides muſt each be divided into three equal Parts, and Lines drawn parallel thereto, then deſcribe the outward Braces from Angle to Angle.

The

The Bay on the Right is divided in the ſame Manner, except the Braces which divide the Parallelograms.

The Bay, on the Left, is divided into three equal Parts, high and wide, by perpendicular and horizontal Lines.

The ſecond Figure is termed a Parallelogram Hatch, whoſe Heighth and Width muſt be divided, each into eight equal Parts, by perpendicular and horizontal Lines, and the Bays on the Sides each into four equal Parts wide, and four high.

PLATE VI.

Shews the Front and Profile of the Pilaſter and Truſs, with their Pedeſtals to the Cove Seat. *Plate* 7. See their Proportions.

The whole Height is divided into 60 equal Parts, which gives the ſeveral Heights by the Help of horizontal dotted Lines from the Scale to the Object; the Figures on the Members are ſo many of thoſe 60 Parts. For Example, the Diameter of the Pilaſter at the Baſe is 6, and under the Capital $4\frac{1}{3}$ of thoſe Parts; the Front of the Truſs is 6 at the Baſe, and 6 under the Capital; and ſo of all the other Members.

PLATE VII.

Shews the Plan and Elevation of a double-coved Garden-Seat, ſuppoſed to be fixed at the Termination of a large Walk; and its Width in the Clear is 17 Feet, and 14 Feet high from the Floor to the Foot of the lower Cove, and 22 high in Front; the back Wall up to the Pitch

of

of the Roof may be built of Brick, or Timber filled with four Inch Brick ; and the Ornaments may be made of Wood, decorated in the *Chineſe* Manner, with netted Work, *&c.* which may be executed for about 100 *l.*

PLATE VIII.

Repreſents a Building, in which is contained four cove Seats, and may be fitly ſituated in the Center of a large Square or Lawn, (raiſed above the common Surface by a Mount or Steps) about which are Woods or Plantations, with a grand Avenue from each Front. It may be built of Timber filled with four Inch Brick, and ſtucco'd within and without. Above the Crown of the Coves may be made a Room, wherein Muſicians may be ſecreted, and play on ſoft Muſick to the agreeable Surprize of Strangers, the Performers going in by a ſubterranean Paſſage, and a broad Step Ladder between the Backs of the Seats, and lighted by ſmall Windows in the Roof concealed from without. The Building may be executed for about 170 *l.* Steps not included.

PLATE IX.

Shews the Plan and Elevation of a circular Temple, proper to be built on an Eminence for a diſtant Mark ; its Diameter, in the Clear, is 16 Feet ; the Cupola may be open to the Room, whoſe Ceiling will be 26 Feet above the Floor, and a Cove made under the firſt Roof, to finiſh to a Coloſs fixed to the Kerb, wherein the Cupola is framed. The Walls, up to the Pitch of the Roof, are ſuppoſed to be Brick or Stone,

and the Cupola Timber filled with four Inch Brick. The Ornaments about the Door and Windows carved in Stone, and thoſe on the Roof of Timber. This Building may be executed for about 220 *l.*

PLATE X.

Repreſents the Plan and Elevation of an Octagon Summer-houſe, 14 Feet Diameter, and 14 Feet high from the Floor to the Cieling, elevated on an artificial Rock, in which a Cellar, or Grotto, may be made. The Walls may be Brick, Stone, or Timber, and the Ornaments cut in Stone or Wood, and the Rails of the Steps Lattice Work. This Building, not including the Rock, may be executed, in a good Manner, for about 230 *l.*

PLATE XI.

Shews the Plan and Elevation of an open Building; the Length extends in the Clear 26 Feet ſix Inches, and its narroweſt Widths 12 Feet, raiſed on twiſted Timber Pillars, and incloſed by Braced-Work Paling; it's ſuppoſed to be elevated above the common Surface on a large open Spot, where a Proſpect is required every way, which may be built in a good Manner for about 240 *l.*

PLATE XII.

Shews the Plan and Elevation of a Temple 15 Feet in the Clear both ways, and 18 Feet from the Floor to the Cieling, under which is a Cove of three Feet. This Building is ſuppoſed

to

to be elevated on a ſmall Riſing (as in the Example) at the Termination of a grand Walk. The Walls may be built of Brick, or Timber filled with four Inch Brick ſtucco'd, and the Ornaments of Wood. This Building may be executed for about 280 *l.*

PLATE XIII.

The Plan and Elevation of a Banqueting-houſe, 18 Feet in the Clear both Ways, the Cupola open to the Room, whoſe Cieling will be 24 Feet above the Floor, and a Cove of three Feet ſix Inches under the firſt Roof, to finiſh at a Coloſs fixed to the Kerb of the Roof, wherein the Cupola is framed. The Walls, up to the Pitch of the Roof, may be Brick, Stone, or Timber filled in with four Inch Bricks and ſtucco'd. This Building will be agreeably ſituated on a Grand Amphitheatre of green Slopes, or on a Terraſs, *&c.* which may be executed in a good Manner for about 350 *l.*

PLATE XIV.

Shews the Plan and Elevation of a triumphal Arch, to be ſituated oppoſite the Front of a Dwelling-houſe, at the utmoſt Extent of a large Parterre, through which commences a Long-walk, incloſed by Woods or other rural Plantations. This Arch may be built in a good Manner for about 470 *l*

The End of the Firſt Part.

New Designs

For Chineſe Temples

Triumphal Arches,

GARDEN SEATS, PALINGS &c.

ON

Fourteen Copper Plates,

BY

William Halfpenny Architect

Part 1.

Publiſh'd according to Act of Parliament Dec.r 1. 1750.

LONDON

Printed for and Sold by Rob.t Sayer, opposite Fetter lane Fleet Street.

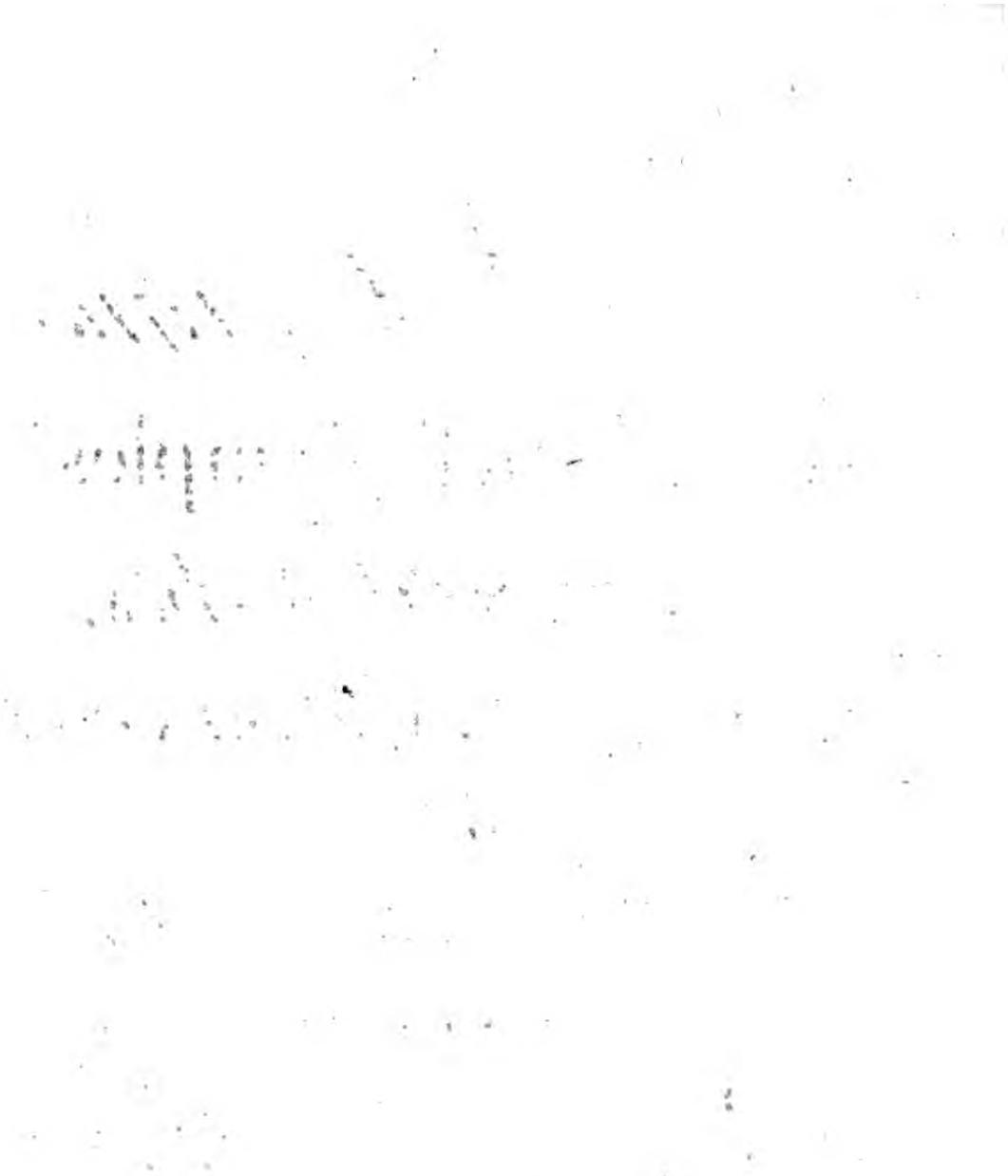
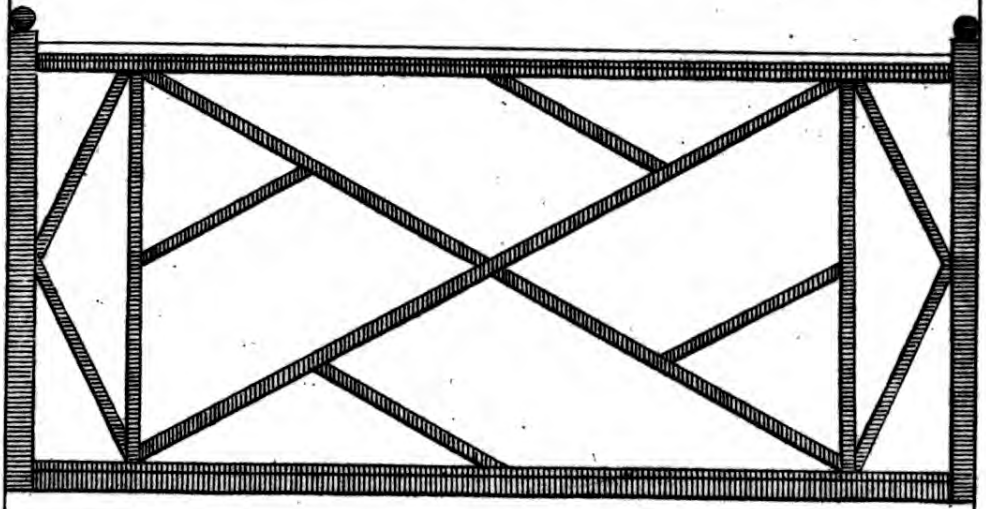
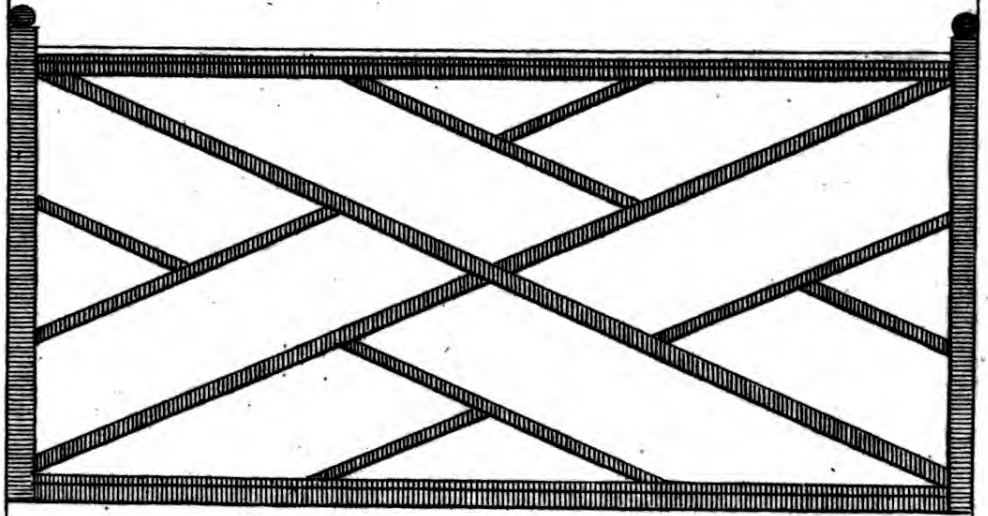


Plate 2.

A Chinese Single bracd Paling



A Chinese Double bracd Paling



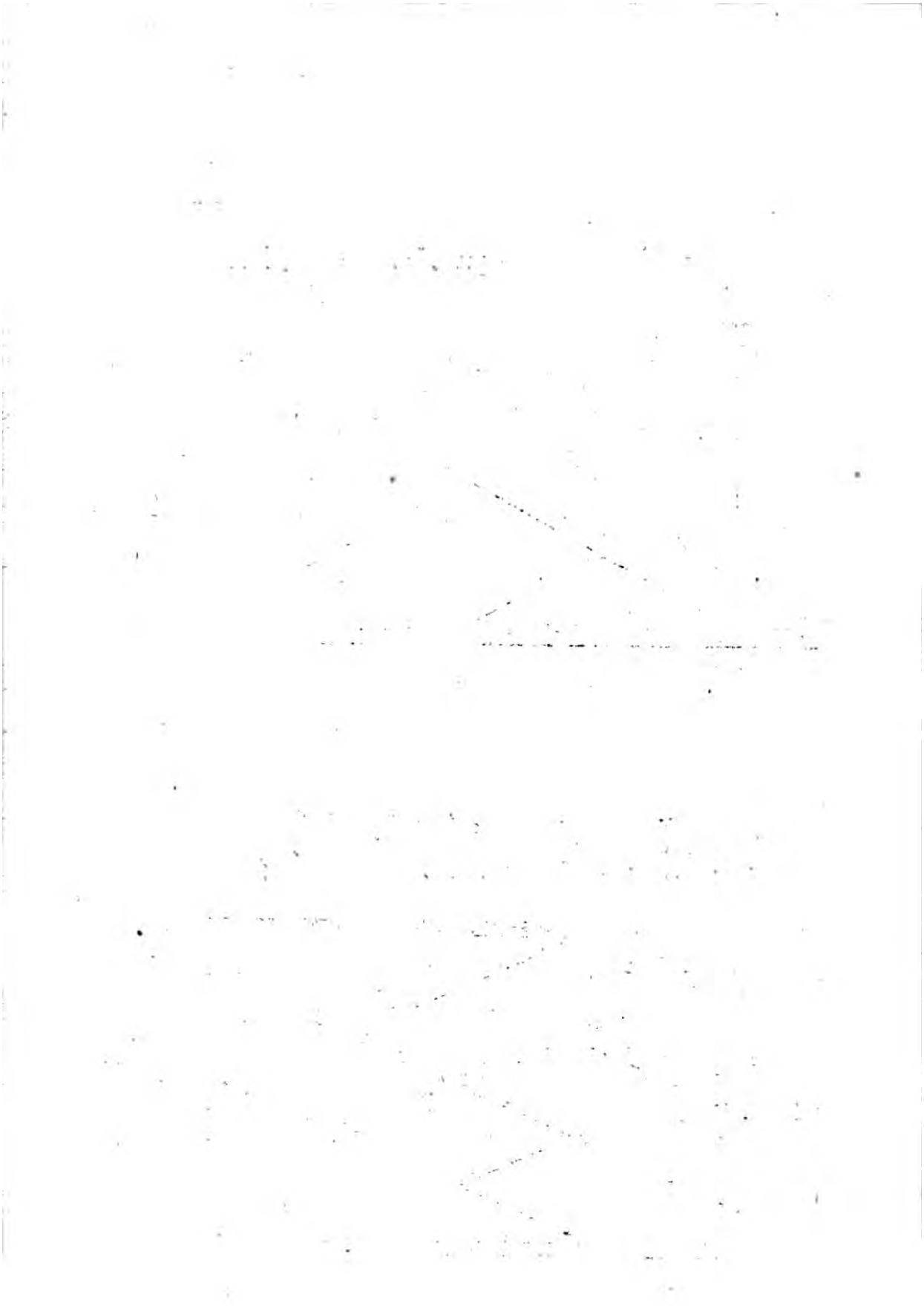
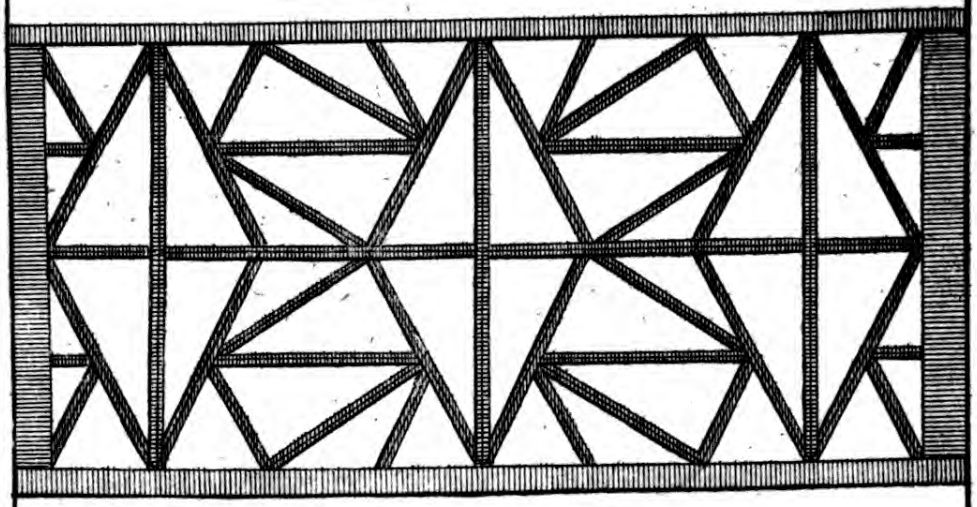
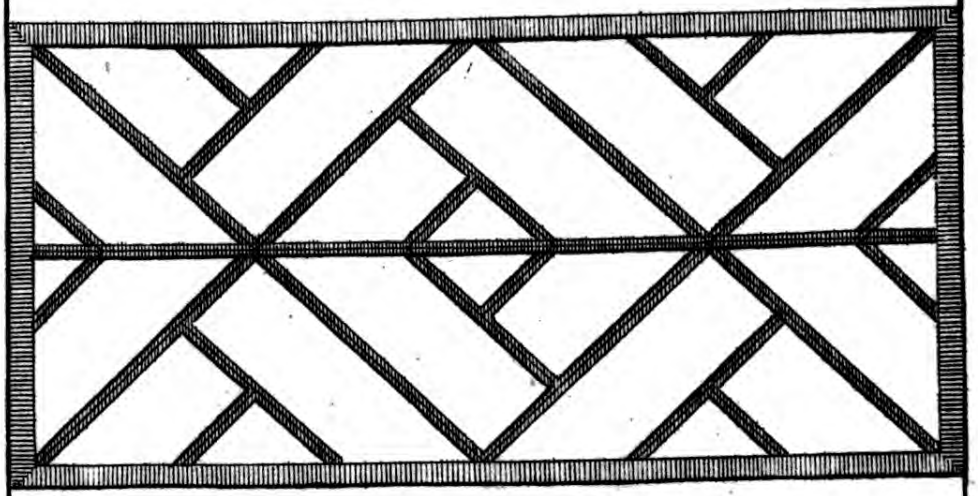


Plate 3.

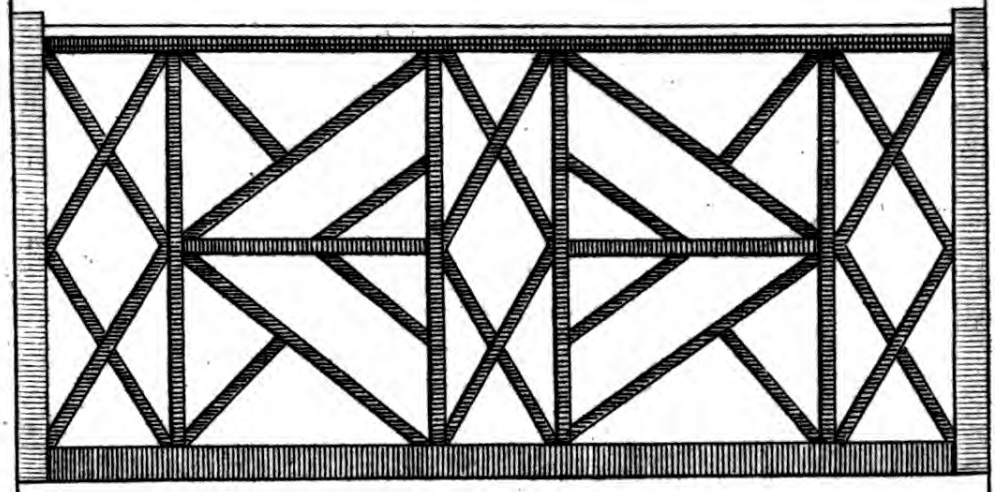
A Chinese Acute angular Paleing



A Chinese Obtuse & Diamond Paleing.



A Chinese half diamond brac'd Paling.



A Chinese diamond brac'd Paling.

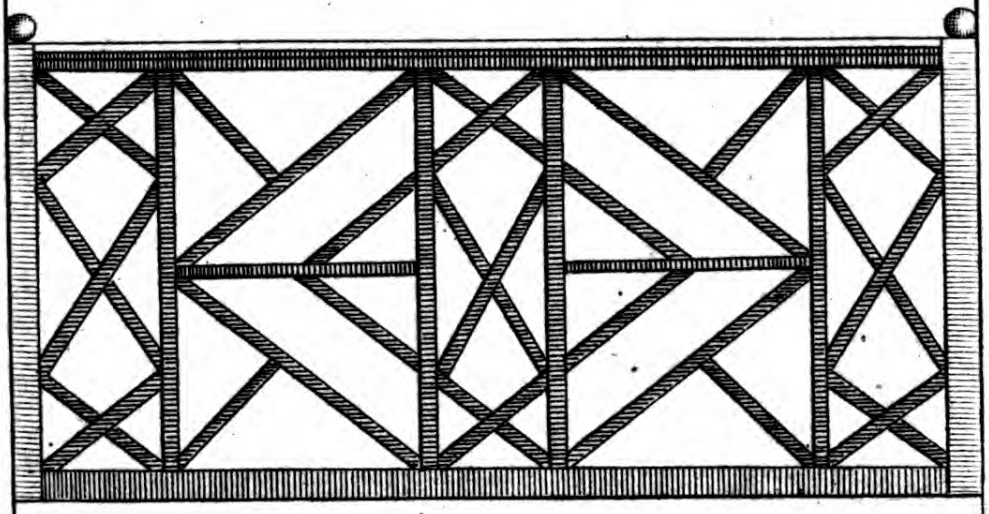
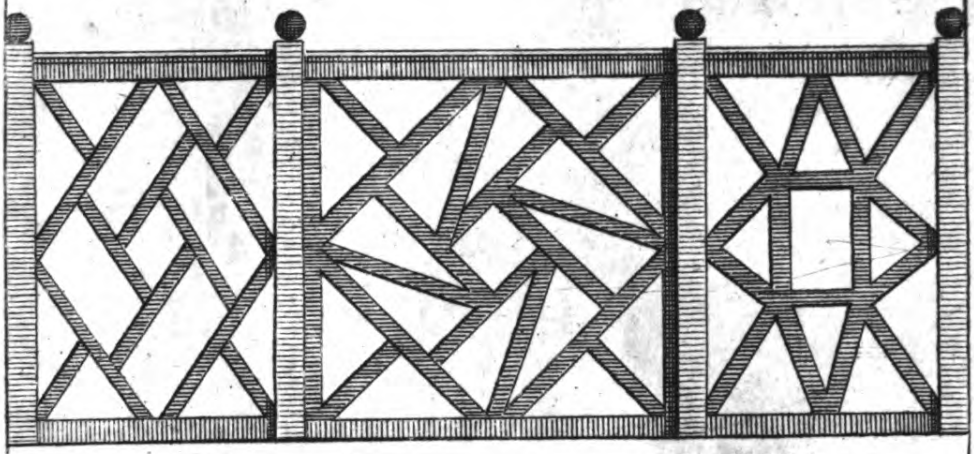
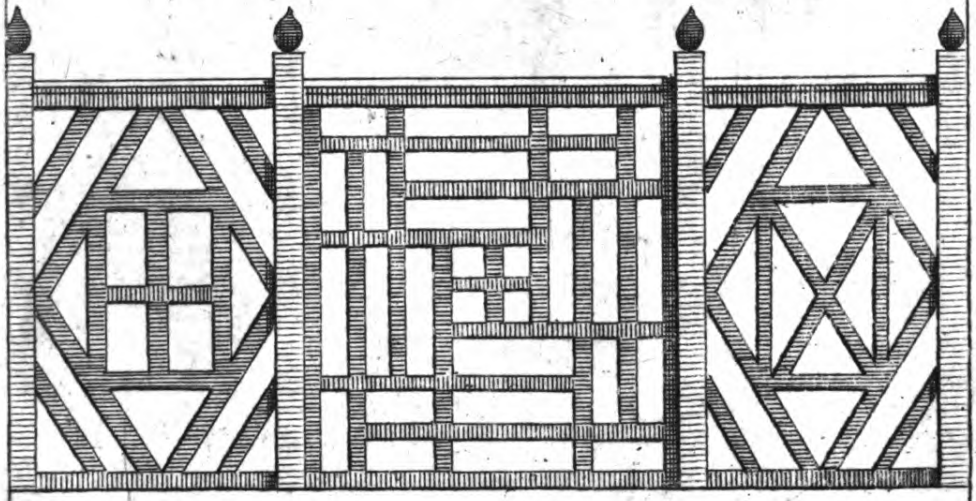


Plate 5.

A Chinese Hatch &c.



A Chinese Parallelogram Hatch &c.



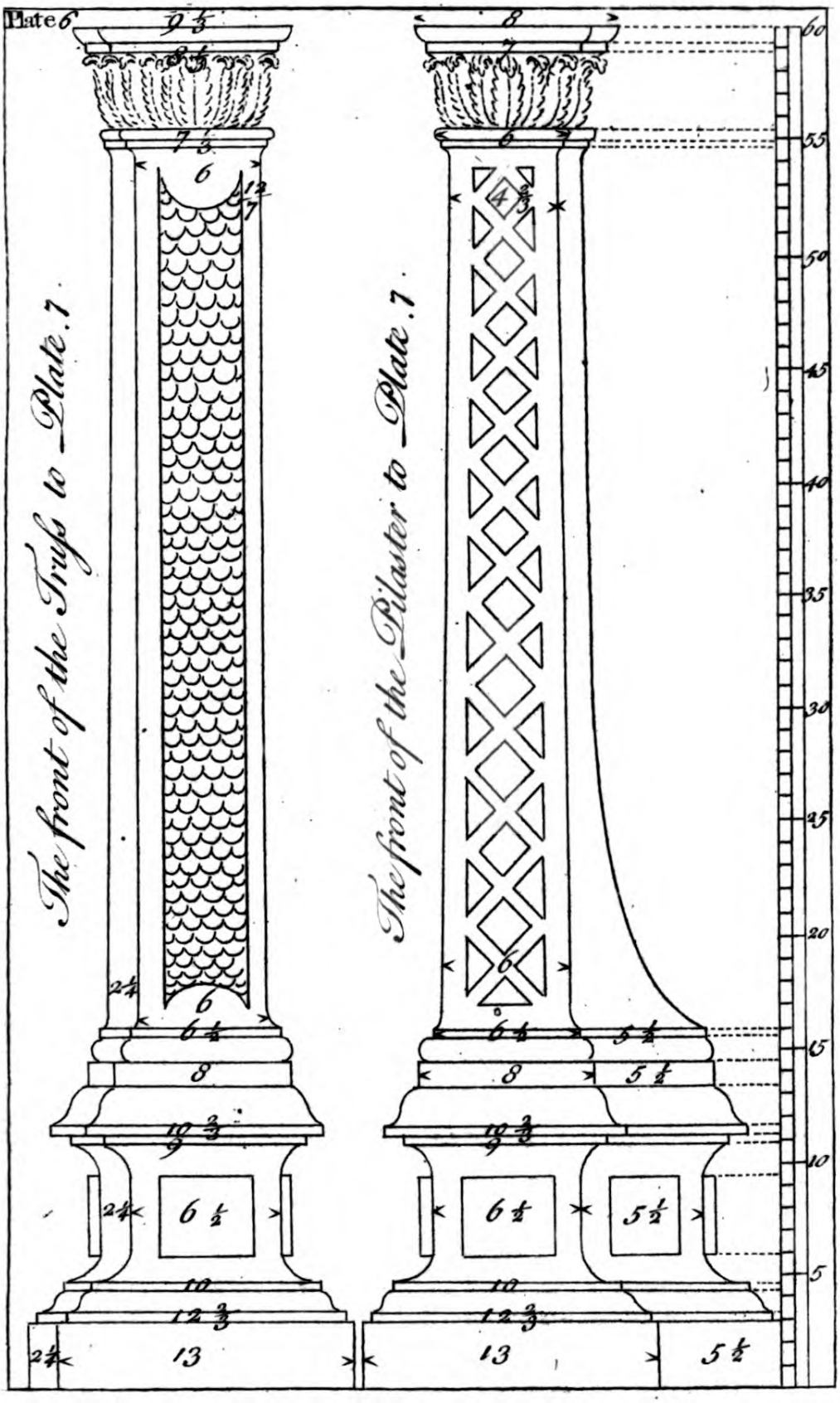
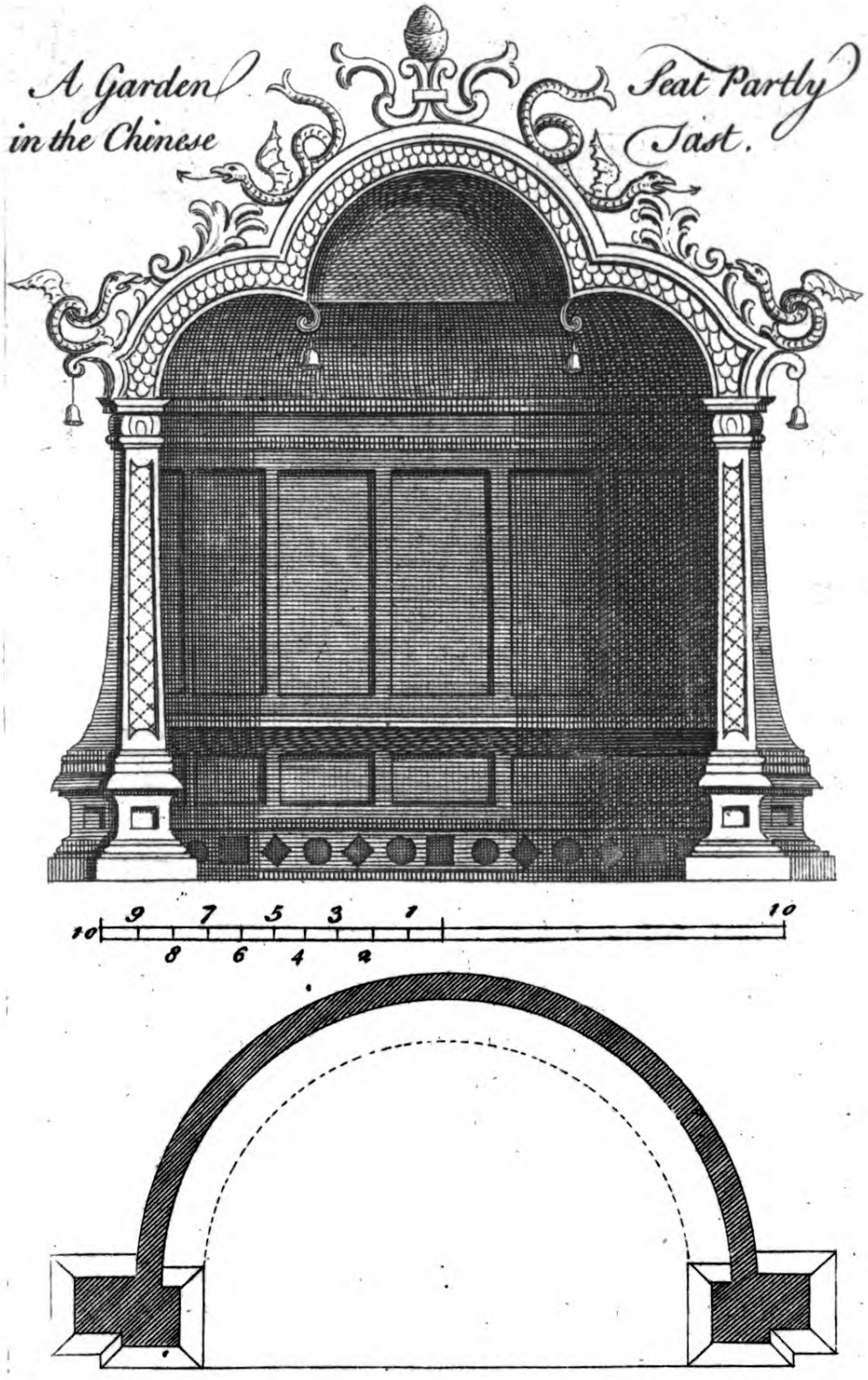


Plate 6
The front of the Trigs to Plate. 7.
The front of the Pilaster to Plate. 7.

Plate 7.

A Garden Seat Partly in the Chinese Taste.



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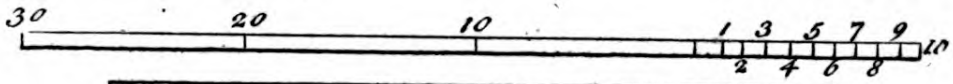
A Chinese Alcove Seat Fronting Four Ways.



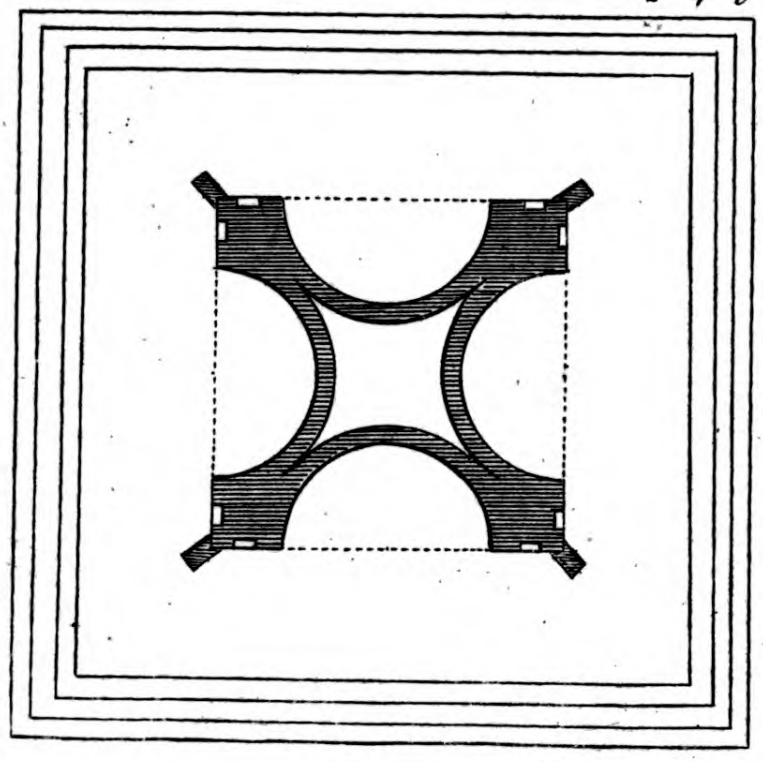
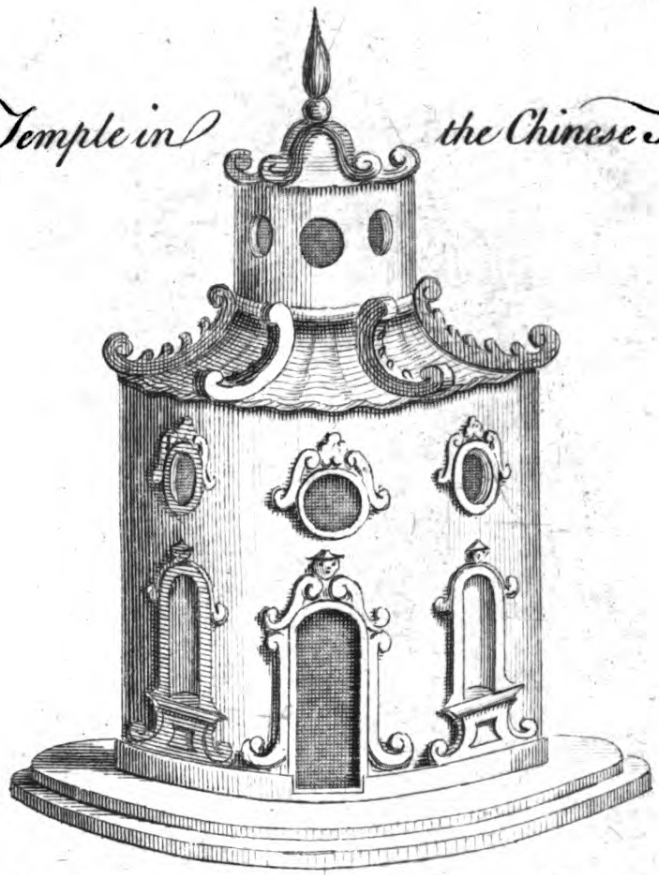
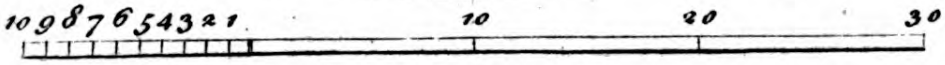
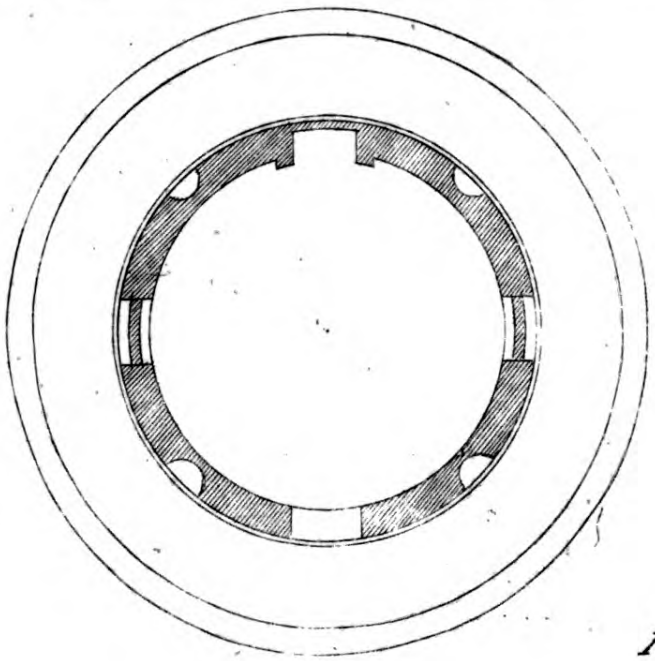


Plate 9.

A Temple in the Chinese Taste







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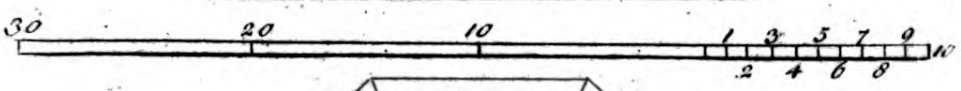
A Summer House upon a Rock partly in the Chinese Taste



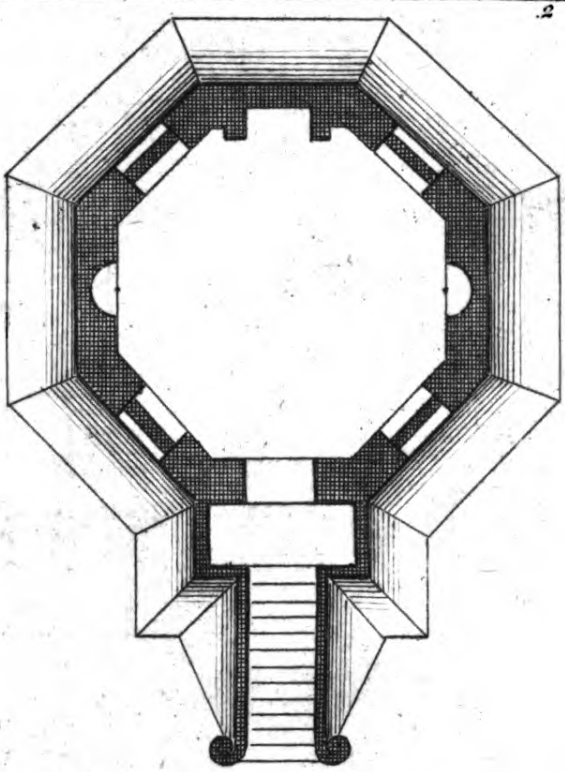
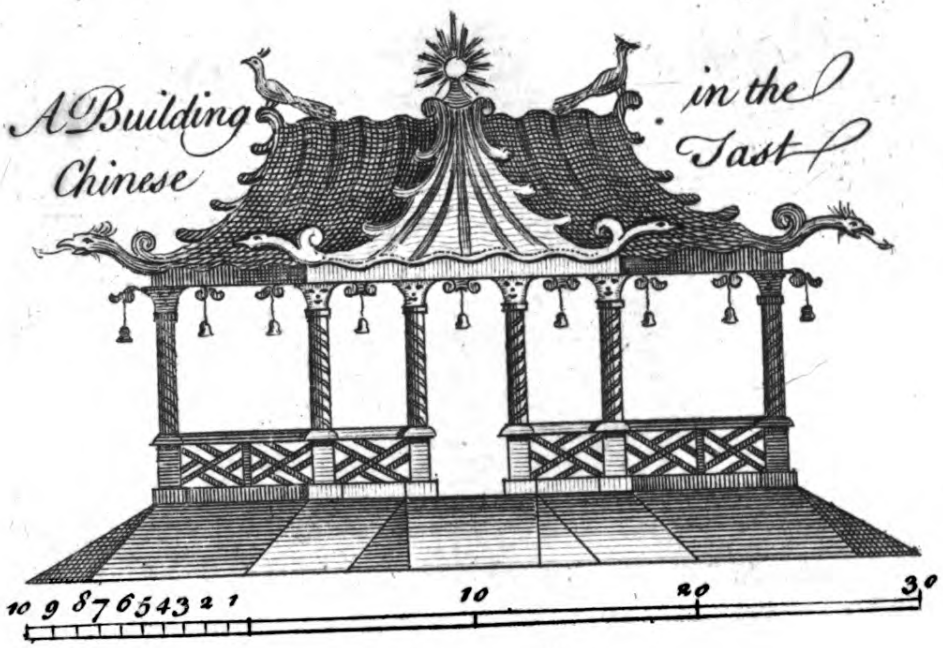


Plate II.

A Building in the Chinese Tast



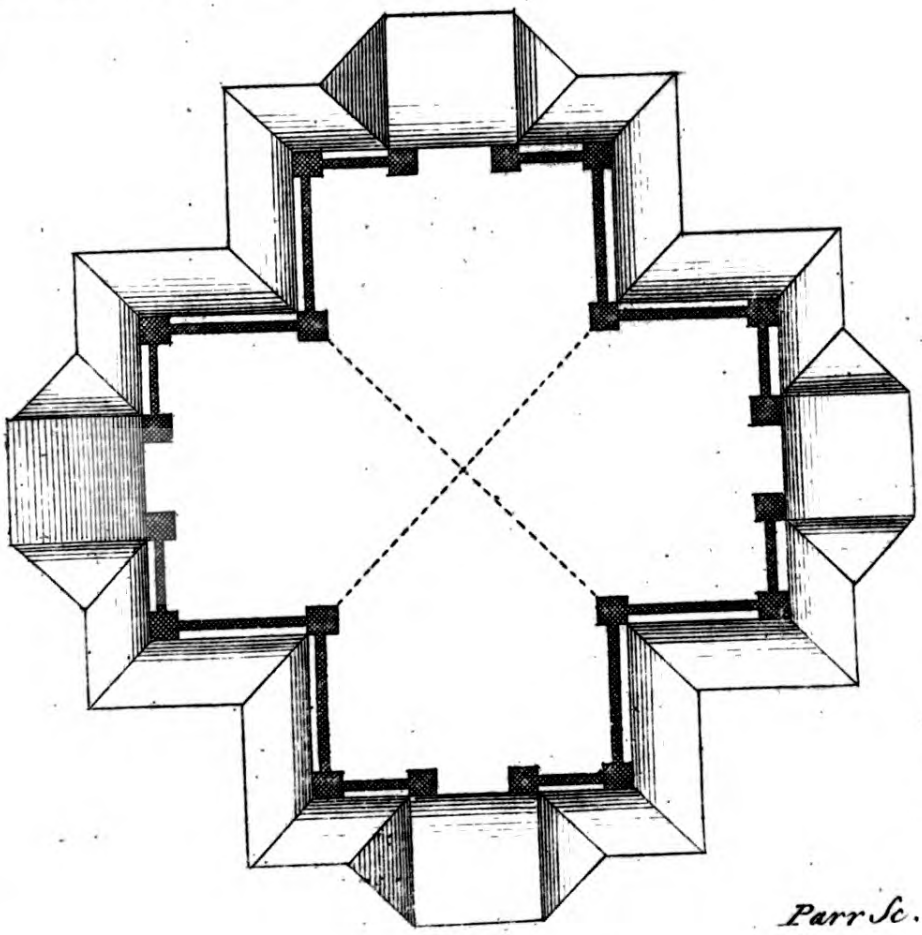


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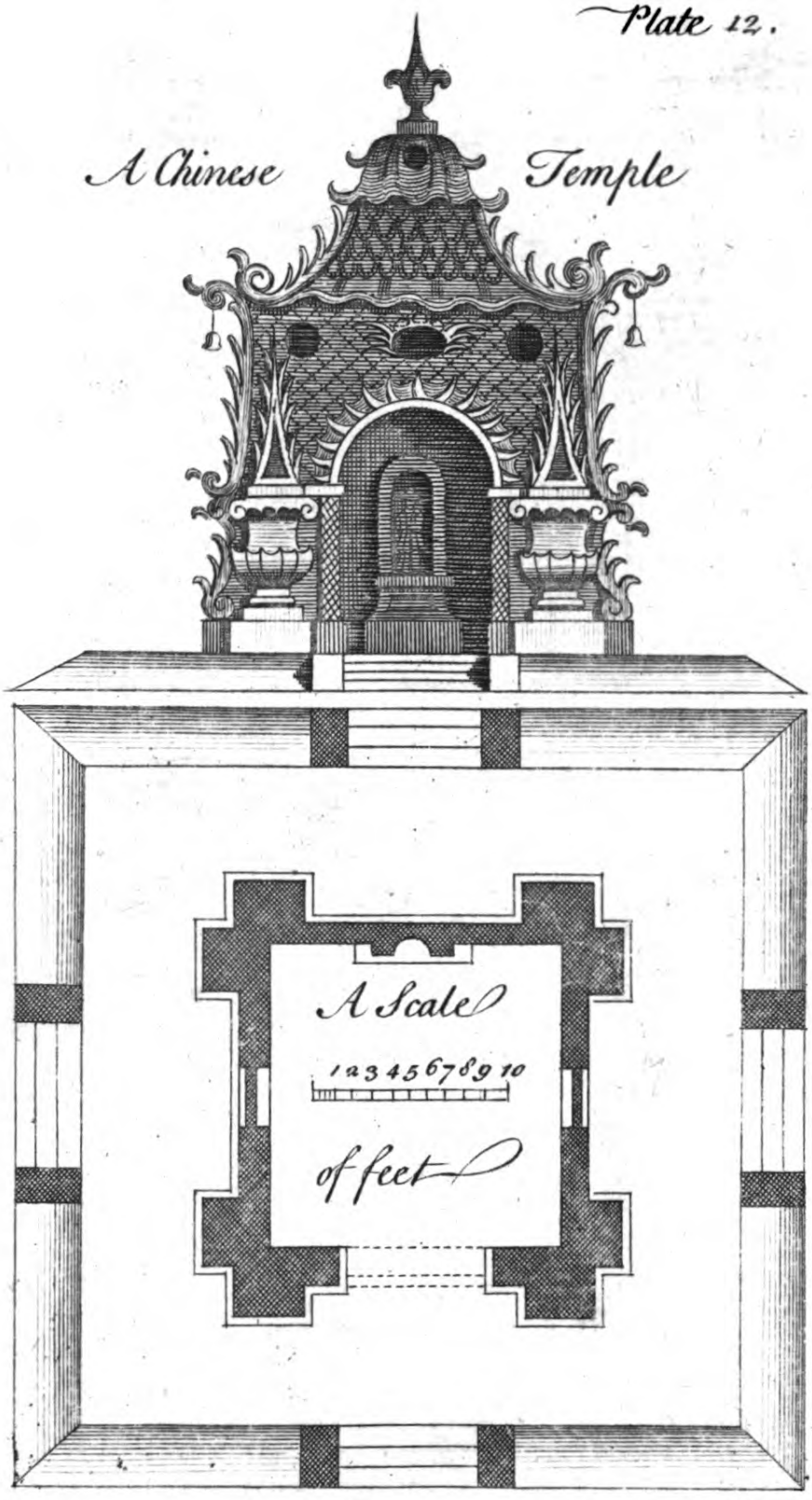
Plate 12.

A Chinese Temple



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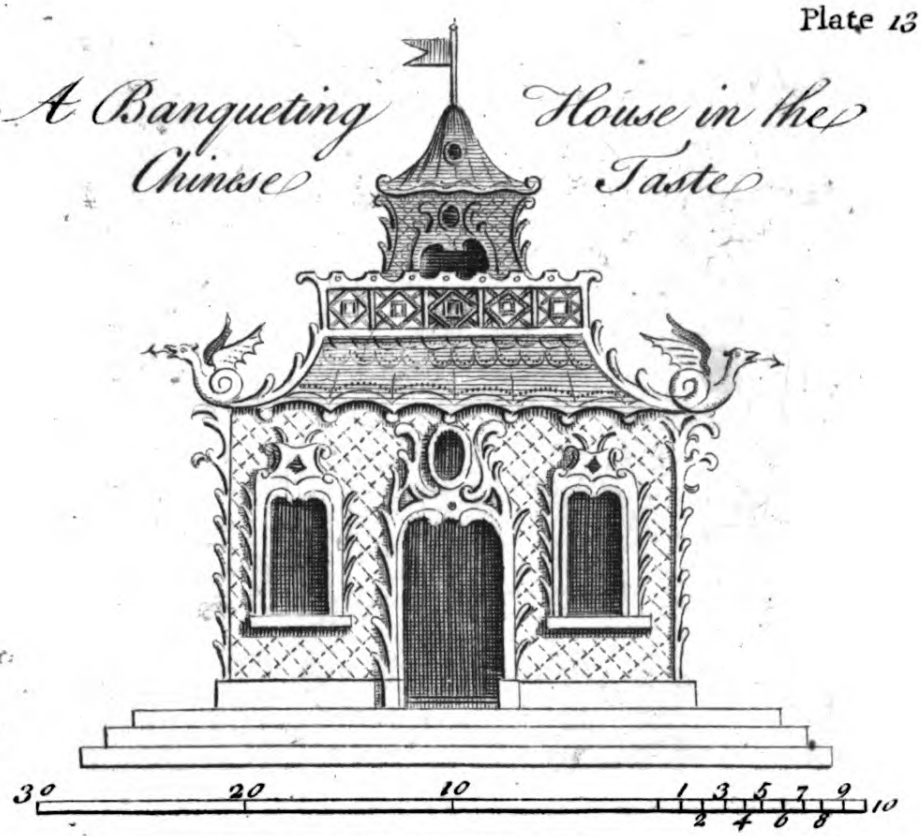
A Banqueting House in the Chinese Taste



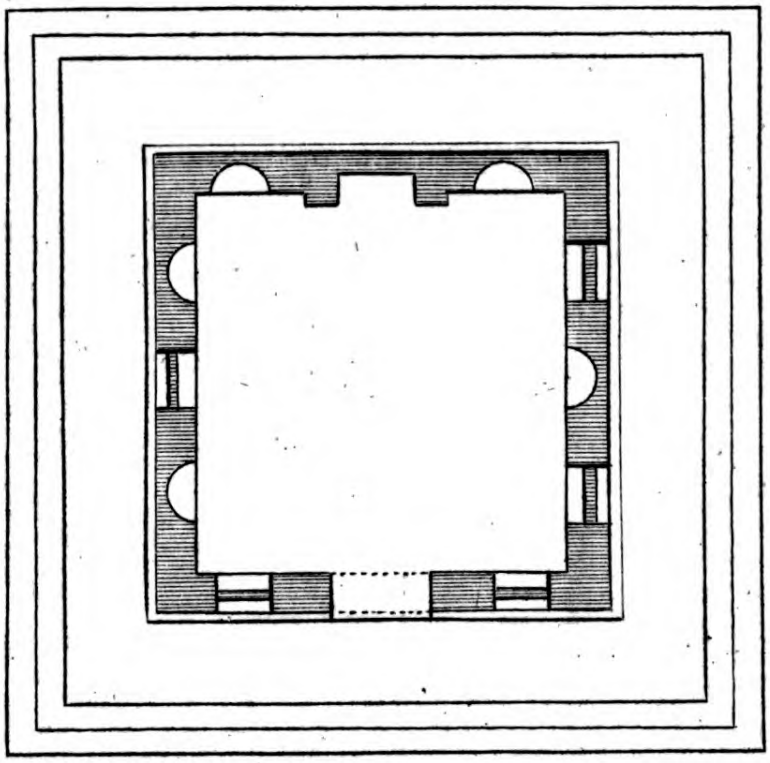
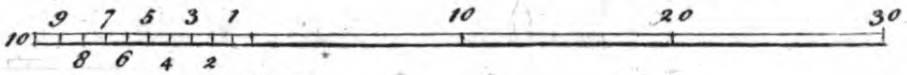
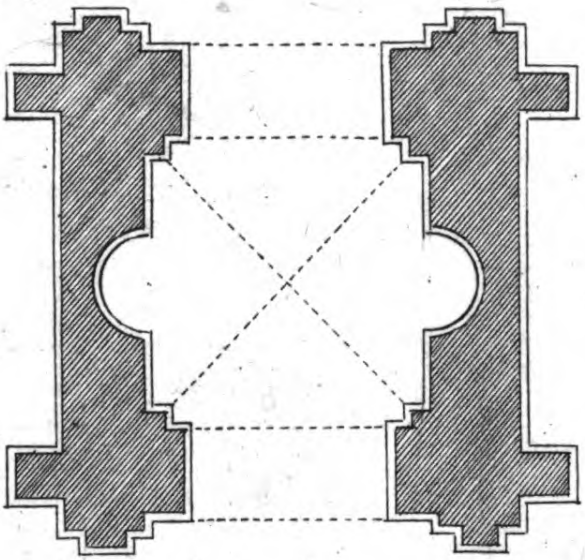


Plate 14.

A Chinese Triumphant Arch





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NEW

DESIGNS

FOR

Chineſe Bridges, Temples, Triumphal Arches, Garden-Seats, Palings, Obeliſks, Termini's, *&c.*

ON

FOURTEEN COPPER PLATES.

TOGETHER WITH

Full INSTRUCTIONS to WORKMEN Annex'd to each particular DESIGN;

A Near ESTIMATE of their CHARGE,

And Hints *Where*, with moſt ADVANTAGE to be *Erected*.

The Whole Invented and Drawn by

Will. and *John Halfpenny*, Architects.

PART II.

Publiſhed according to Act of Parliament, Feb. 1, 1751.

LONDON:

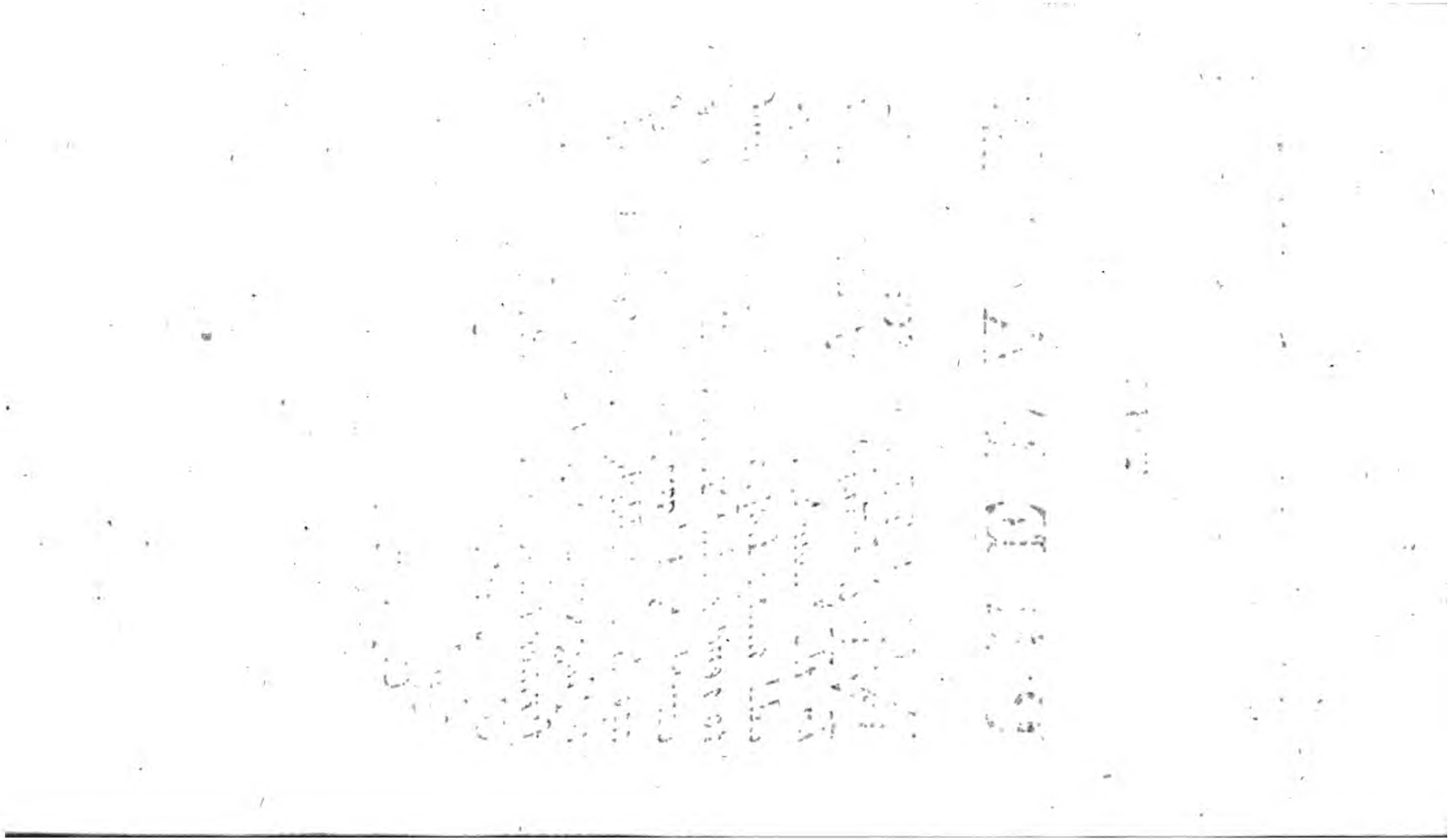
Printed for R. SAYER, Printſeller, oppoſite *Fetter-Lane*, *Fleet-Street*.

THE

PREFACE.

MY firſt Eſſays of CHINESE *Architecture being ſo well receiv'd by the Publick, has encouraged me to add many Improvements thereto; and to render that Taſte of Building more compleat, I have, with the Aſſiſtance of my Son, publiſhed this* Second Part, *hoping we have not only improved the former Sketches, but laid down ſeveral Objects in the* Chineſe *Manner hitherto unknown, yet made eaſy to the meaneſt Capacity, by*

WIL. *and* JOHN HALFPENNY.



PART II.

Containing Plans and Elevations for CHINESE BRIDGES, TEMPLES, TRIUMPHAL ARCHES, GARDEN-SEATS, OBELISKS, TERMINI'S, *&c.*

PLATE XV.

THE Plan and Elevation of a Garden-Seat, compoſed of Lattice Work, which may be covered with painted Canvas or otherwiſe. This Building will be moſt properly ſituated at the End of a Walk, or amidſt rural Plantations, and may be genteely compleated for 45 *l.*

PLATE XVI.

The Plan and Elevation of a ſemi-circular cov'd Seat, on an Elevation three Feet ſix Inches above the Surface, and aſcended to by Steps of Stone, if nich'd (as in the Deſign) the Walls muſt be of Brick or Stone, or otherwiſe of Timber fill'd with four Inch Brick and ſtucco'd. The Ornaments may be of Wood, *&c.* This Building is beſt to be erected at the Extent of a Lawn, Avenue, or wide Walk. To be elegantly compleated for 130 *l.*

PLATE XVII.

The Plan and Elevation of a Temple erected on a Mount, and aſcended to by an eaſy Slope, the Walls may be Brick, Stone or Timber, filled with four inch Brick; its Situation will be moſt agreeable in a large Opening, encompaſs'd with Woods

or

or rural Plantations, to which there is no other Paſſage than ſerpentine Walks, in order to cauſe an agreeable Surprize at firſt Sight; and may be finiſhed in the beſt Manner for 115 *l.*

PLATE XVIII.

The Plan and Elevation of an open Temple, ſupported by ſquare Pillars, ornamented and encloſed by Lattice-Work; to be ſituated in the Center of a Grove or Wood, through which Walks are cut, ſo will form an agreeable Proſpect from ſeveral Places; and may be built for 240 *l.*

PLATE XIX.

The Plan and Elevation of a Temple fourteen Feet by fourteen Feet in the Clear, the Cupola to be open to the Room, with a Cove under the firſt Roof, which finiſhes to a Coloſs fixed to the Kerb of the Roof. The Cieling of the Cupola will be twenty Feet above the Floor; the Walls may be made of Brick or Timber, fill'd with four inch Brick, and ſtucco'd. This Building is to be ſituated in the Center of a rural Plantation, with proper Walks or Avenues leading thereto; it may be built for 200 *l.*

PLATE XX.

The Plan and Elevation of a triumphal Arch, being a proper Termination of a grand Avenue leading from a Gentleman's Seat to a Road or navigable River.

PLATE XXI, XXII, XXIII.

Repreſent the Elevations of Termini's for ſhort Receſſes in rural Plantations.

PLATE

PLATE XXIV.

The Elevation of an Obeliſk 40 Feet high, proper to be ſituated at the Termination of a long Walk, or in the Center of a large Square, *&c.*

N. B. *Any of the foregoing Buildings may be either reduc'd or enlarged by altering the Scale.*

PLATE XXV.

Repreſents the Plan of a ſingle truſs'd Timber Bridge, whoſe Spand is 30 Feet and Width in the Clear 9 Feet. The Poſts tend to the Center of the Curve, and the Floor of the Bridge, with the Rails, *&c.* anſwerable thereto; for the Length and Scantling of the Timbers ſee the Scale. This Bridge contains 380 Cube Feet of Timber.

PLATE XXVI.

Shews the Plan and Elevation of a double truſs'd Timber Bridge, whoſe Spand between the Top of the Butment is 45 Feet, and the Width in the Clear 16 Feet, each Side is fram'd in five Bays, and the bearing Truſs under the Middle of the Joiſt the ſame. The Curve next the Water is the Segment of a Circle, but the Floor of the Bridge with the Cornice which covers the Ends of the Joiſts, and Rails adjoining thereto and upper Rail are anſwerable to the Curve of a Cathanarian Arch, which is created by the ſwagging of a Chain, or they may be deſcribed by the Interſections of Lines*. The ſide Timbers and middle Pieces tend to the

* *N. B.* The practical Lines for theſe or any other Curves us'd in Building, may be ſeen in a Book, entitled *The Art of ſound Building*, invented and publiſhed by me in the Year 1726, but are now found in ſeveral Volumes publiſhed by piratical Copiers extremely erroneous.

Center

Center of the lower Curve, and are groov'd and bolted together; ſee their Plan A; the middle Pieces are taper, according to the ſommering of the Arch, which may be drove in farther, in caſe of Slackneſs by the Butments ſettling, or the Timber ſhrinking, and may be drove out if a Repair ſhould be wanting; either of the Bays may be taken out at Pleaſure, by ſtripping off the Cornice and ſecuring the other Bays by Struts, while the Repairs are executing; for the Scantling of the Timbers ſee the Scale. This Bridge contains 1012 Cube Feet of Timber.

PLATE XXVII.

Shews the Plan and Elevation of a ſingle truſs'd Timber Bridge, whoſe Spand is 60 Feet, and its Width in the Clear 16 Feet; the main Poſts are each in one Piece, and the Struts, which tend to the Center of the lower Curve, are two inch Oak Plank, each of one Length let through the main Timbers by Mortices, and faſtened in by Pins; for the Length and Scantlings of the Timbers, ſee the Scale. This Bridge contains 1040 Cube Feet of Timber.

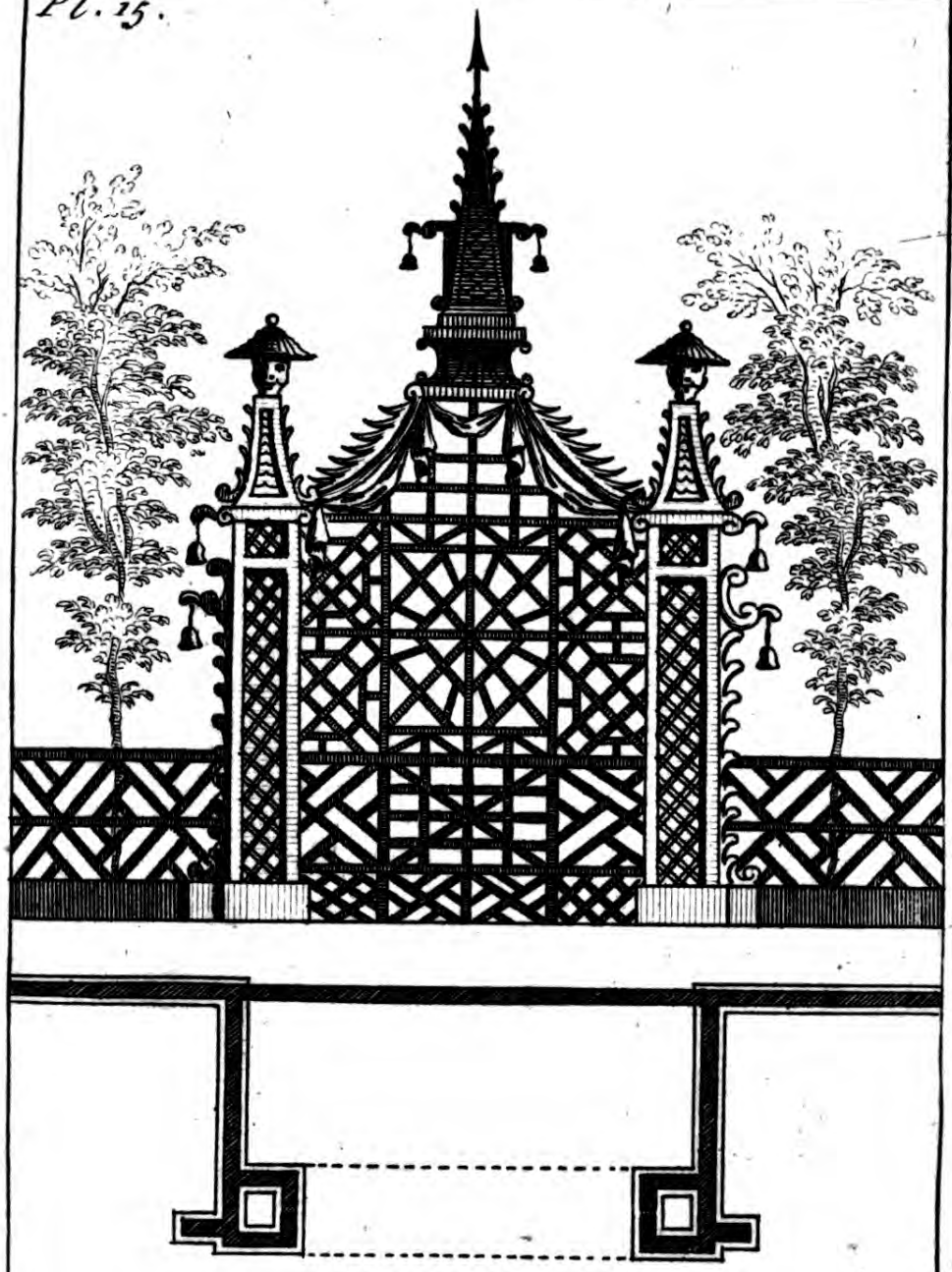
The Pavillion placed on the Bridge is for the Conveniency of Angling, Muſick, *&c.* which may be ſo contriv'd that it may be taken down or ſet up at Pleaſure.

PLATE XXVIII.

Shews the Plan and Elevation of a double truſs'd Timber Bridge, whoſe Spand is 40 Feet, and its Width in the Clear 12 Feet, the main Poſts tend to the Center of the Curve, and are each in one Piece thro' both Truſſes; for the Length and Scantling of the Timbers ſee the Scale. This Bridge contains 831 Cube Feet of Timber.

F I N I S.

Pl. 15.

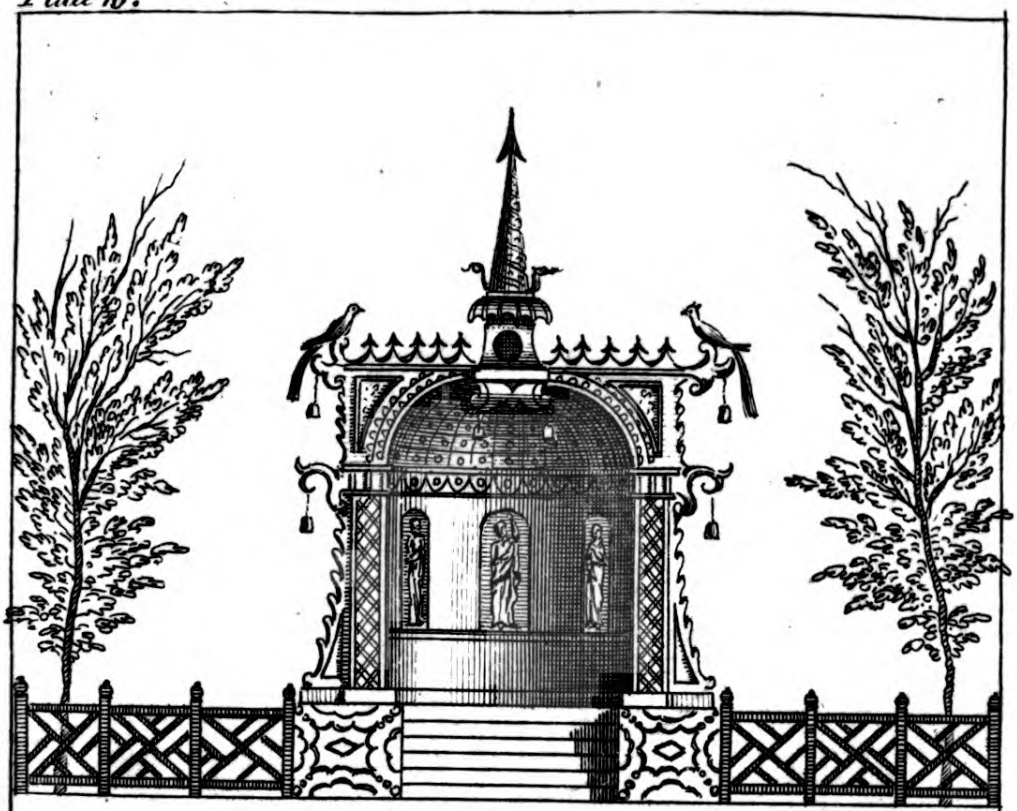


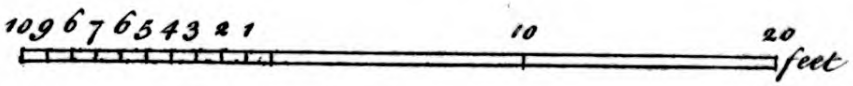
A Termany, or Seat in the Chinese Taste

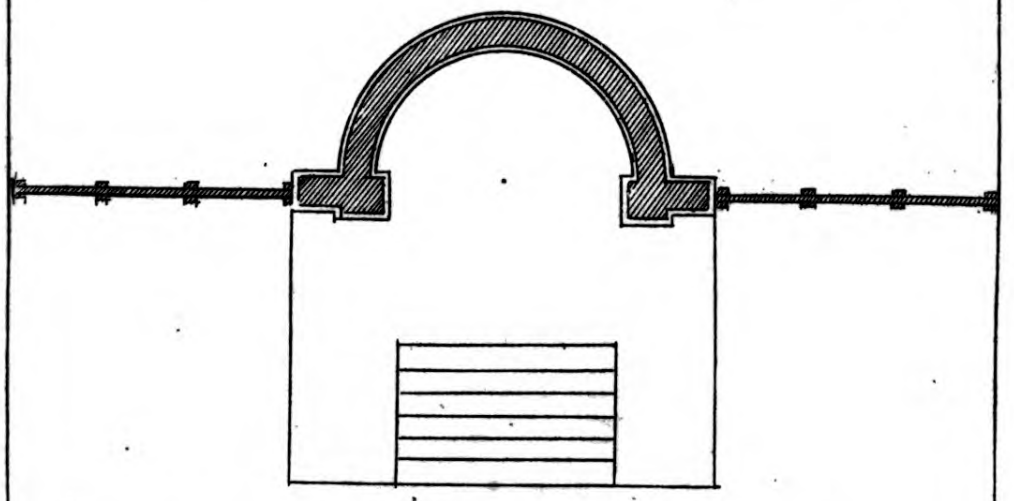
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 10 feet

W. Halfpenny inv. Parr Sculp

Plate 16.





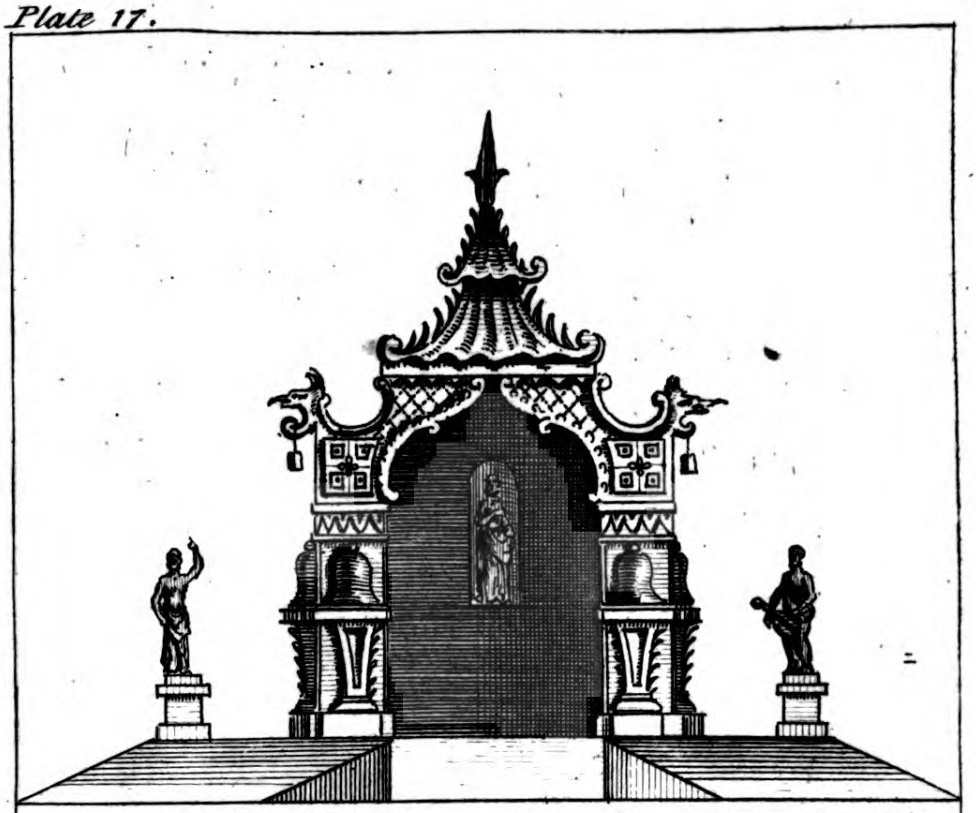


A Garden Seat in the Chinese Taste.

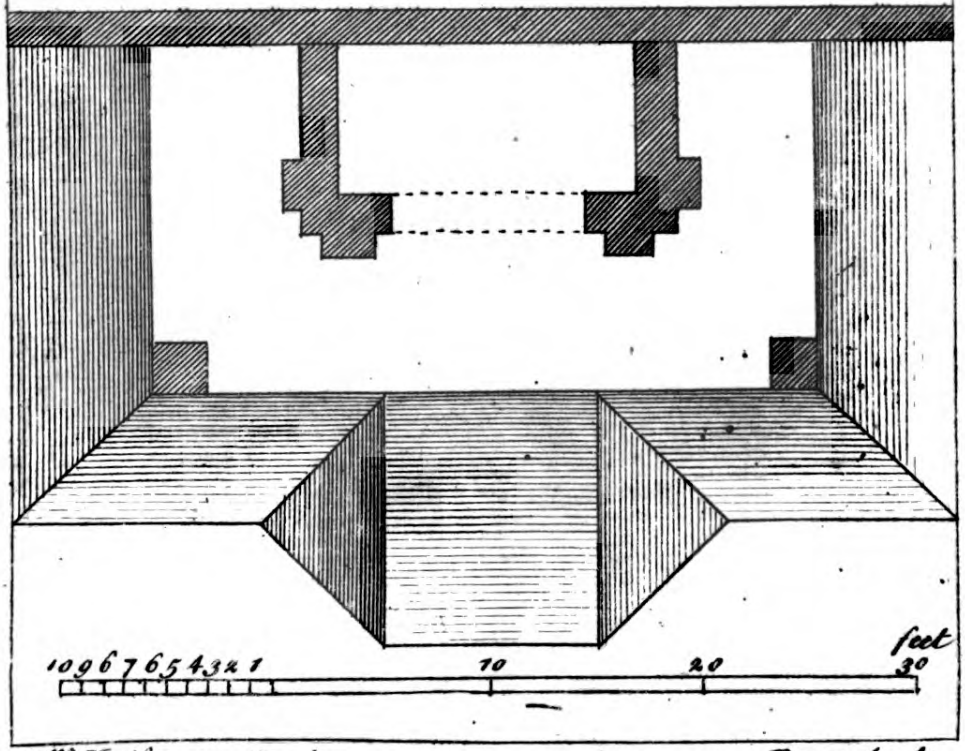
Wm. Halfpenny Inv.t

Parr Sculp.

Plate 17.



An Open Temple or Garden Seat in the Chinese Taste.

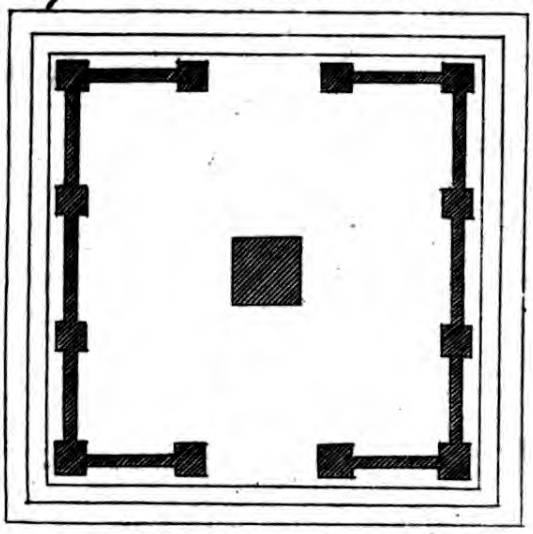


Wm Halfpenny Invt

Parr Sculp

Plate 18.

A Temple in the Chinese Taste

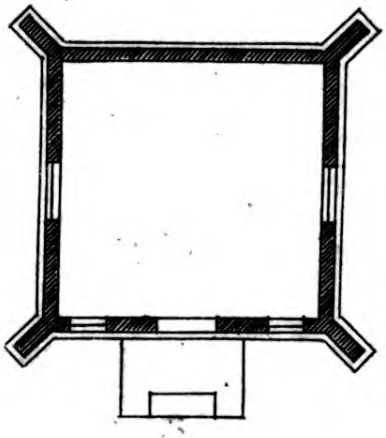


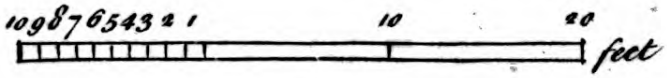
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 10 feet

Wm. Halfpenny Inv.t. Parr Sc.

Plate 19.

A Building in the Chinese Taste.



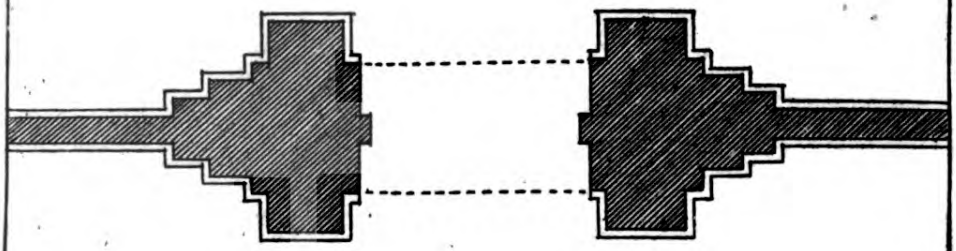


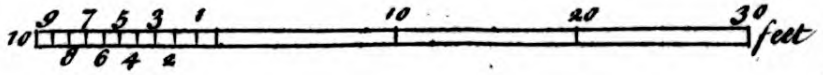
Wm. Halfpenny Inv.t

Parr Sc.

Plate 20.

A Triumphant Arch in the Chinese Taste.





Wm. Halfpenny Inv.t

Parr Sculp.

Plate 21.

A Termany in the Chinese Taste.

John Halfpenny Invt. delint.

inches 12 9 6 3 1 2 3 4 5 feet

Parr sculp

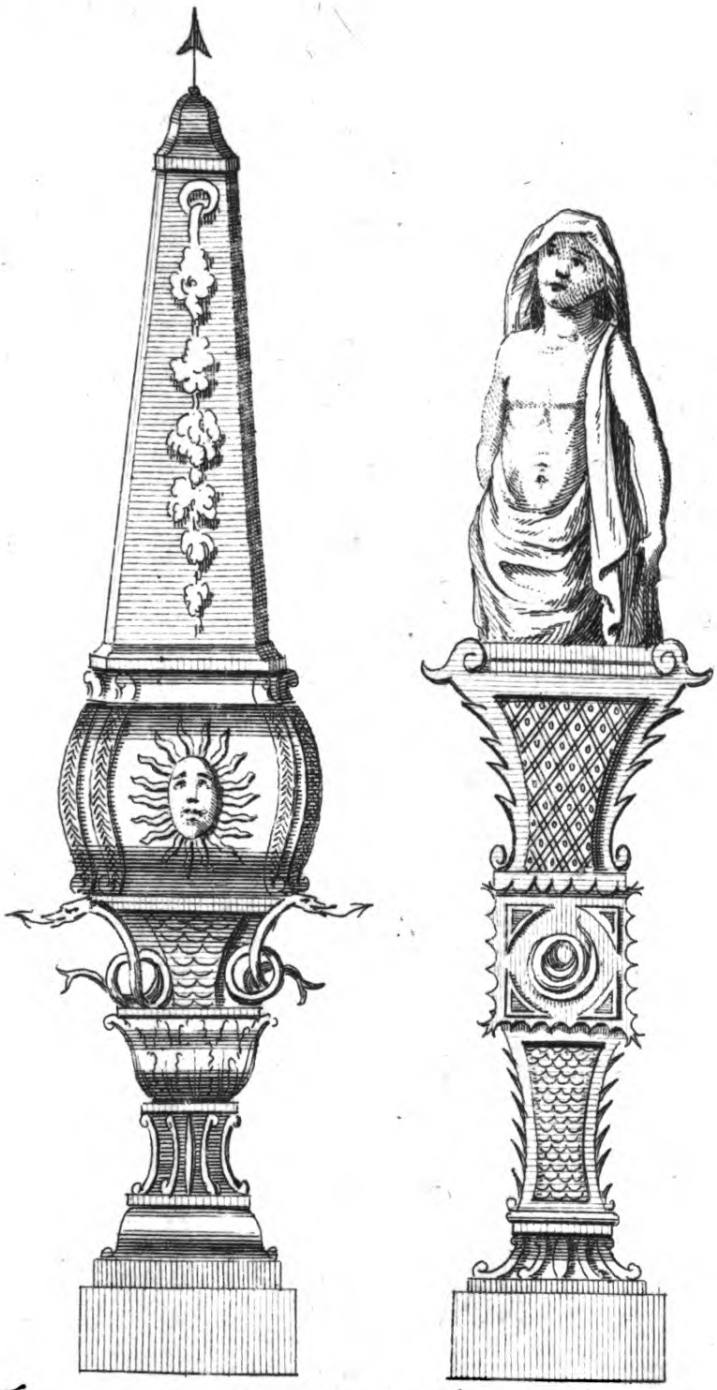
Plate 22.

A Termany in the Chinese Taste.

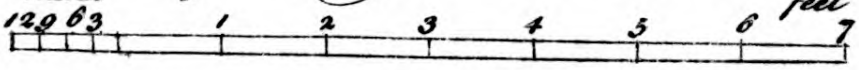
inches 12 9 6 3 — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 feet

John Halfpenny Inv.t et delin. *Parr sculp.*

Plate 23.



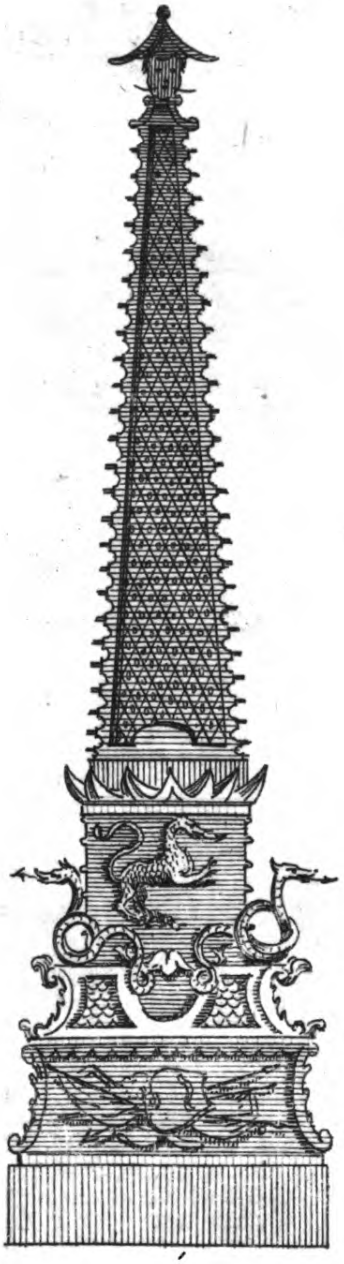
Termanyes Partly in the Chinese Taste.



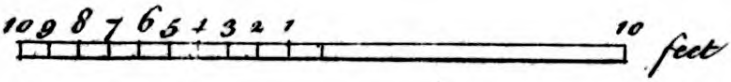
John Halfpenny Inv.t et delin.

Parr Sculp.

Plate 24.



An Obulisk in the Chinese Taste.

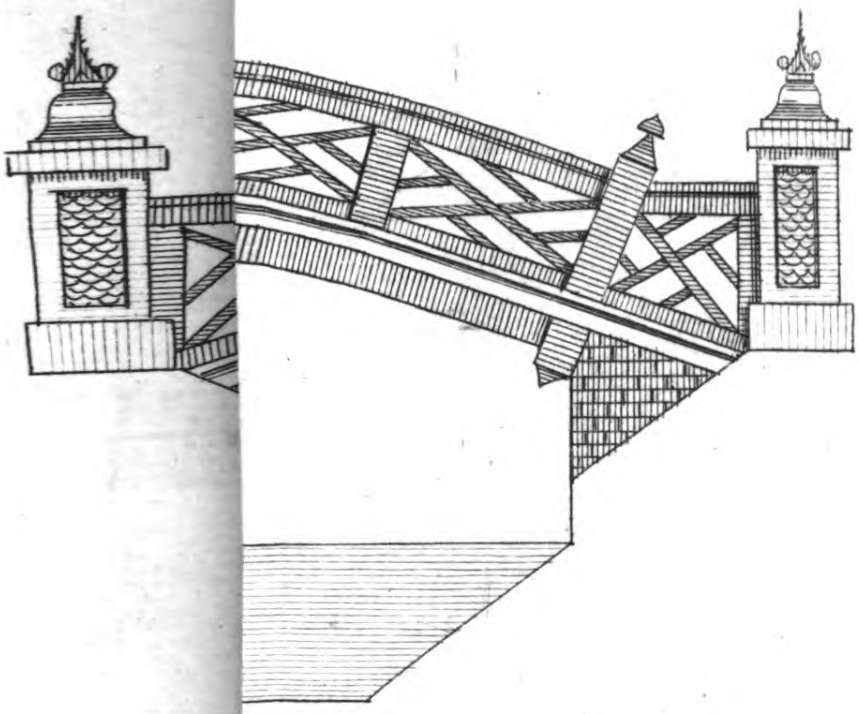


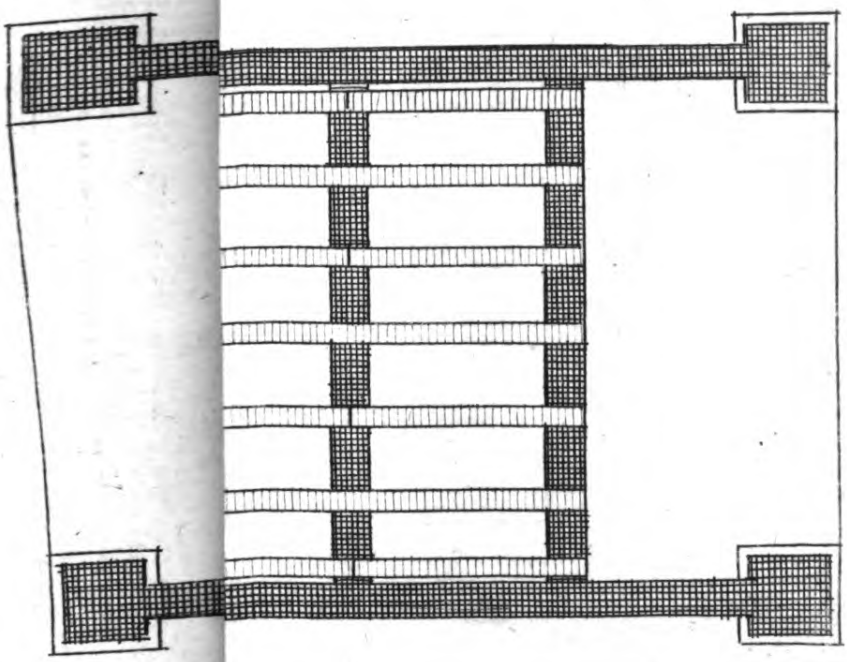
John Harpenny Inv.t et delin.

Parr

Plate 25.

Taste.





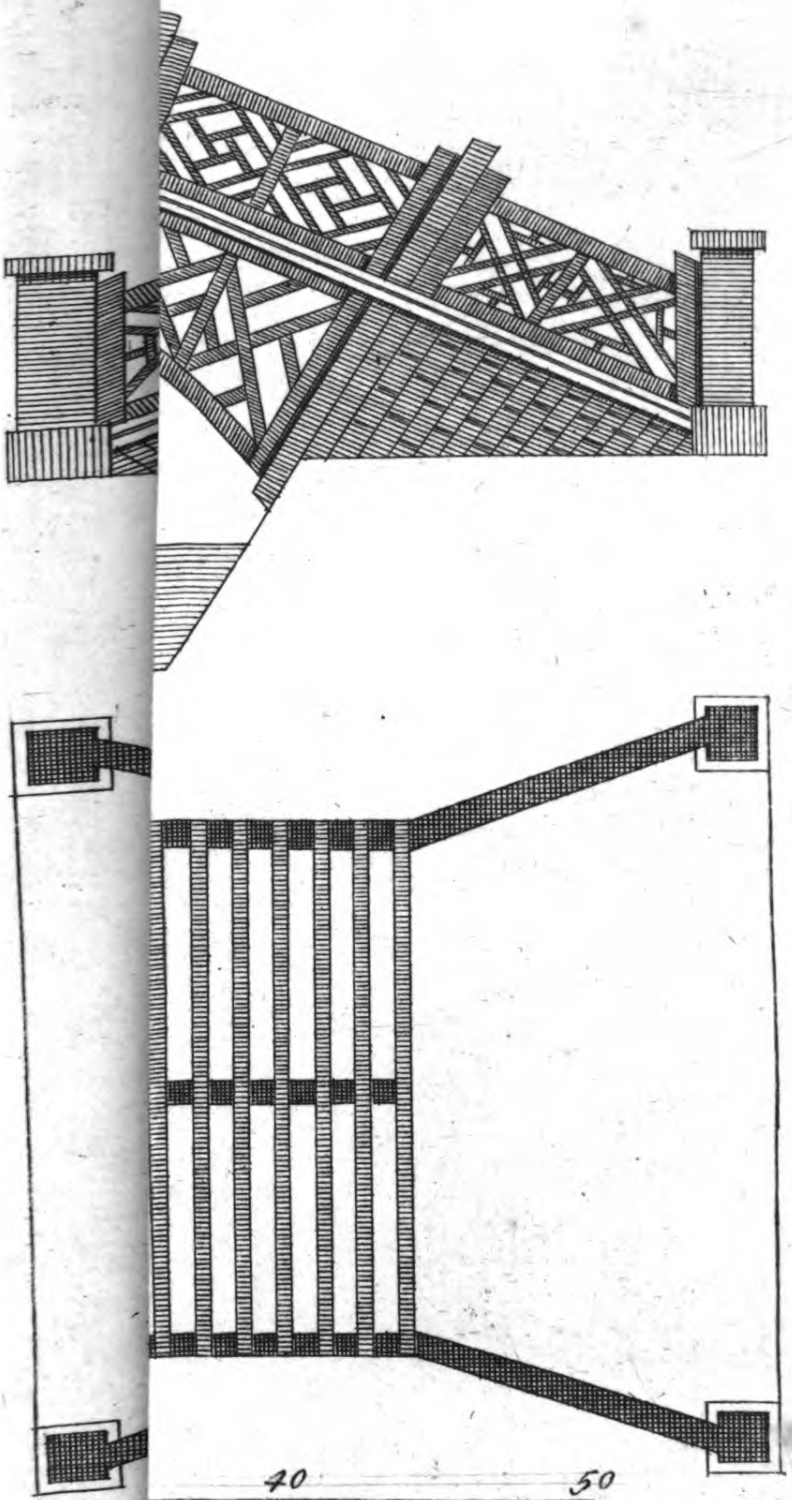
Feet

10 9 8 20 30

Wm Halfp

Parr Sculp

Plate 26. Chinese Taste.

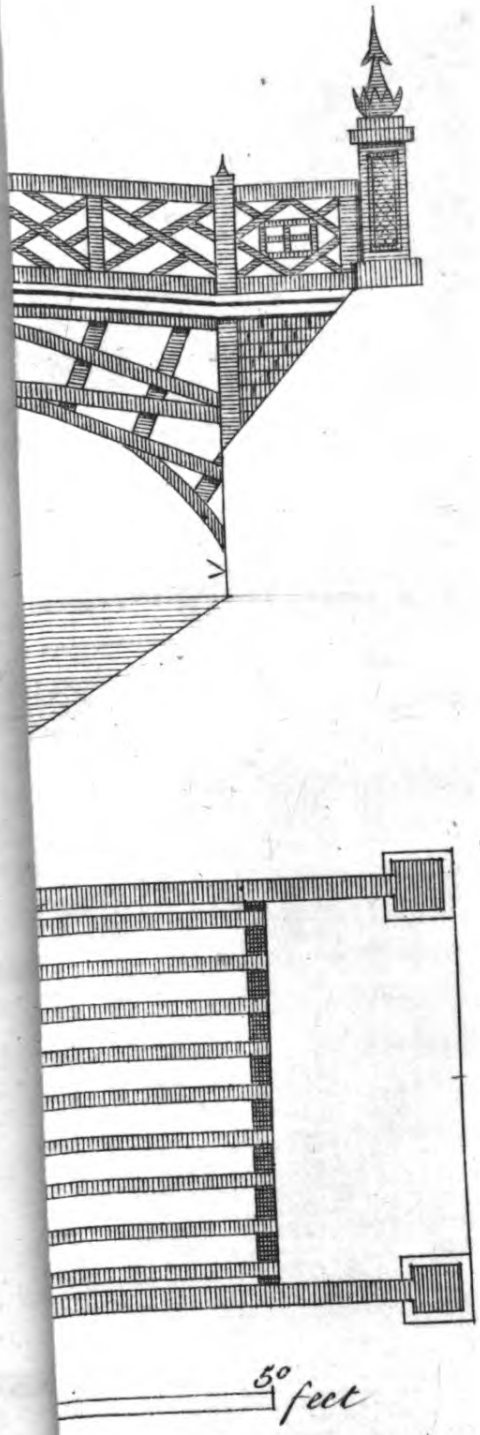


Parr Sculp.

Will.

Plate 27.

Taste.

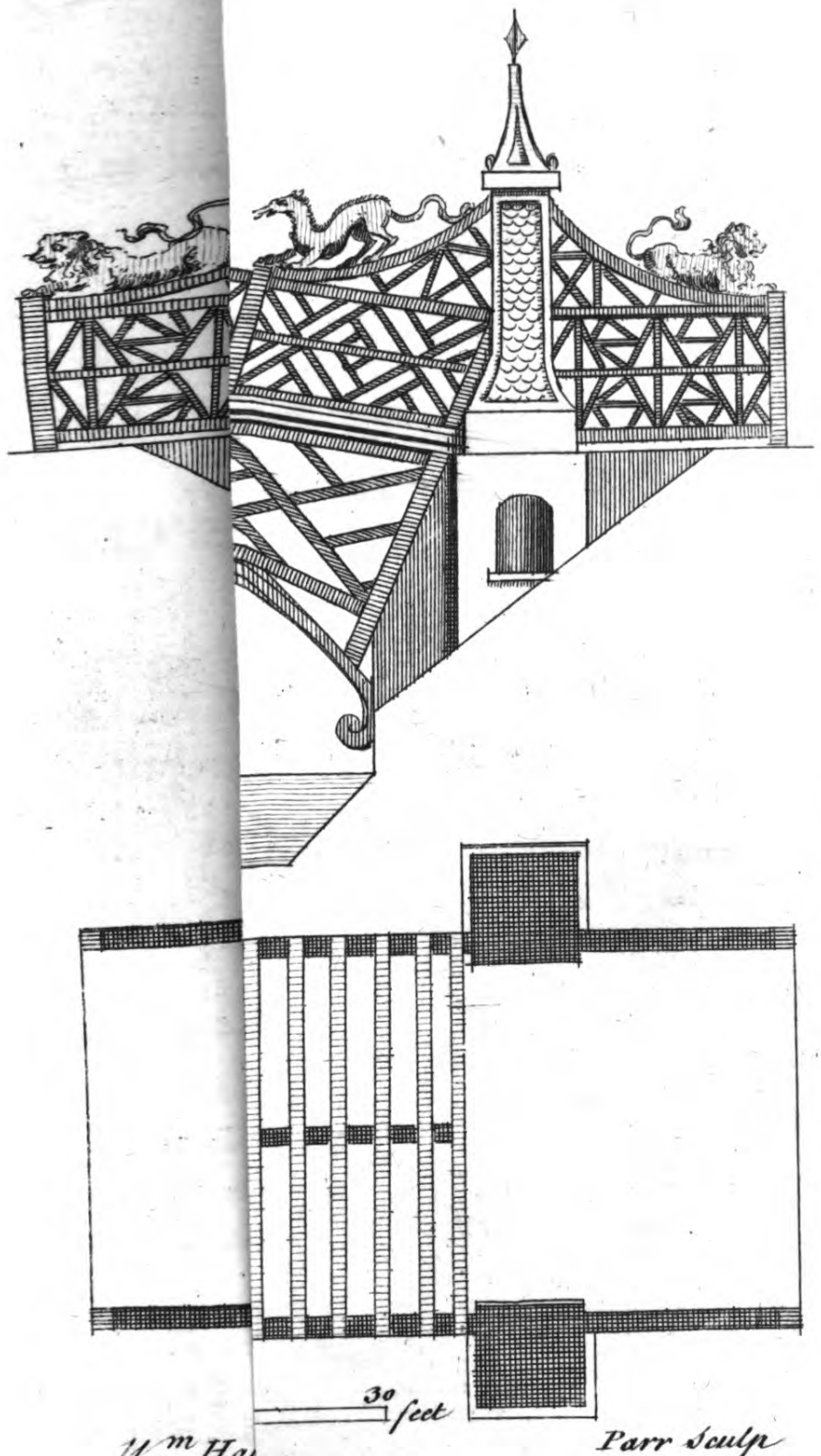


50 feet

11.m Halfp[enny]

Parr Sculp.

Plate 28..



30 feet

W.m Ha[illegible]

Parr Sculp

NEW

DESIGNS

FOR

CHINESE DOORS, WINDOWS, PIERS, PILASTERS, GARDEN SEATS, GREEN-HOUSES, SUMMER HOUSES, &c.

ON

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TOGETHER

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Publiſhed according to Act of Parliament, May 1ſt, 1751.

LONDON:

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PART III.

PLATE XXIX.

A Front Door decorated in the CHINESE manner, whoſe Heighth is equal to twice its Width; the Pilaſters which bears the Arch are one fifth of the Door wide, and 8 Diameters high from the lower Line of the Plinth to the upper Line of the Chaptrel.

PLATE XXX.

Another Door of the ſame Proportion, whoſe Ornaments on each Side are equal to one fourth of the Width,

PLATE XXXI.

Another Door of the ſame Proportion, whoſe Pilaſters on each Side are two ninths of the Door's Width, and 7 Diameters and two thirds high from the lower Line of the Plinth, to the upper Line of the Chaptrel.

PLATE XXXII.

A Window decorated in the CHINESE manner, whoſe Height, is equal to two Widths and one Sixth, and the Ornaments on each Side to one fifth of the Door.

PLATE XXXIII.

Another Window of the ſame Proportion, whoſe Ornaments on each Side are equal to one Seventh of the Width in the Clear.

PLATE XXXIV.

Another Window whoſe Heighth is equal to two Widths, and one third in the Clear, and the Architrave two Ninths.

PLATE XXXV.

A Pier in the CHINESE manner, 7 Diameters high from the lower Line of the Subplinth, to the upper Line of the Cap, which may be introduced as a Pilaſter in the Front of a Building; *See the following Deſigns, Plates* XLI, XLII, and XLIII.

PLATE XXXVI.

Another Pier or Pilaſter, 8 Diameters and one Ninth high, from the lower Line of the Plinth to the upper Line of the Cap.

PLATE XXXVII.

Another Pier or Pilaſter, 8 Diameters and one half high from the lower Line of the Subplinth, to the

the upper Line of the Cap. *See Plate* XLIII, *where it is introduced as a Pilaſter.*

PLATE XXXVIII.

A Garden Seat in the CHINESE manner; the Seat anſwers to the Front only, the other being diminiſhed in perſpective.

PLATE XXXIX.

Another Garden Seat in the CHINESE manner, 14 Feet long, and 9 Feet 8 Inches high, proper for the Termination of a long Walk or Avenue.

PLATE XL.

Another Garden Seat in the CHINESE manner, whoſe railing Receſſes five Eighths of an Inch, within the outſide Frame, whoſe Edge is worked with a Moulding of that Depth.

PLATE XLI.

A ſmall Green Houſe in the CHINESE manner 28 Feet by 12 Feet, and 11 Feet high in the Clear.

PLATE XLII.

Another Green Houſe 27 Feet 4 Inches by 12 Feet, and 13 Feet high in the Clear.

PLATE XLIII.

Another Green Houſe 25 Feet by 12 Feet, and 15 Feet high in the Clear.

PLATE

PLATE XLIV.

An Octagon Summer Houſe, in the CHINESE manner, 12 Feet 6 Inches Diameter, and 10 Feet from the Floor to the Foot of a Cove, which ſprings 3 Feet into the Roof; this Building is moſt ſuitable to be placed on an Eminence which commands a good Proſpect.

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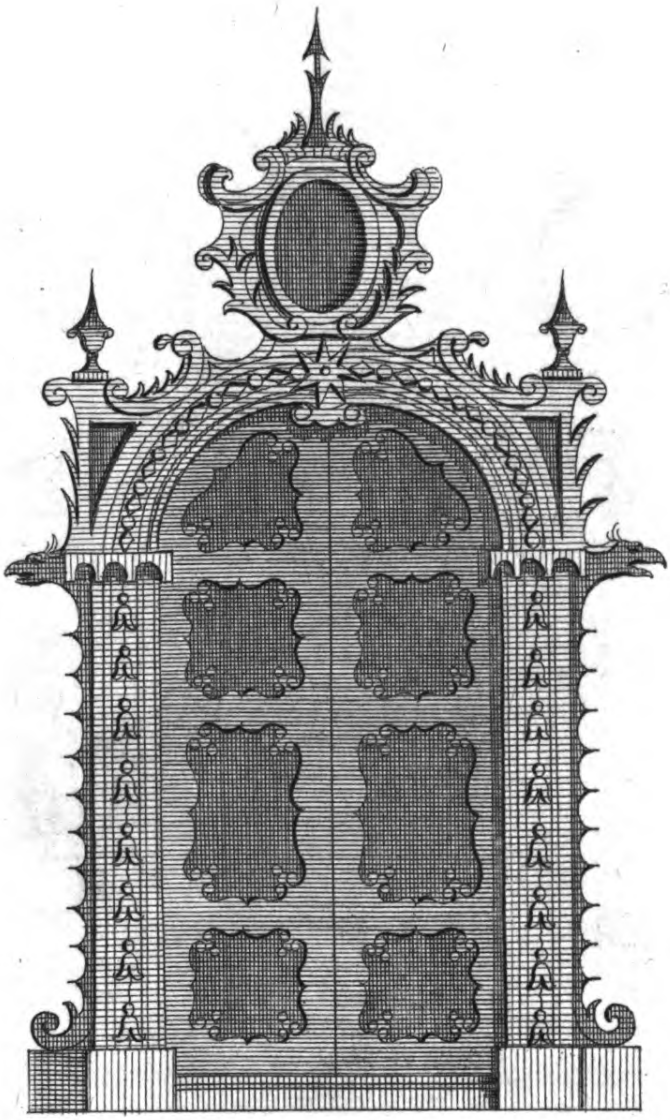
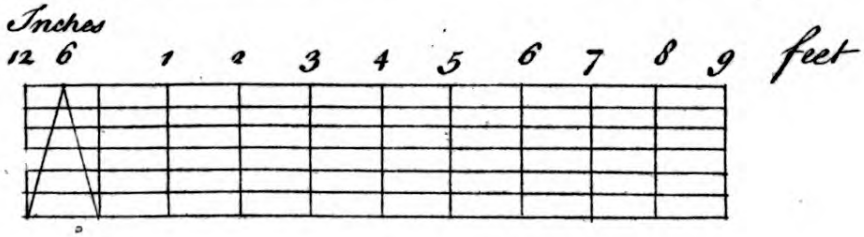
Plate 29.

A Double Door in the Chinese Taste

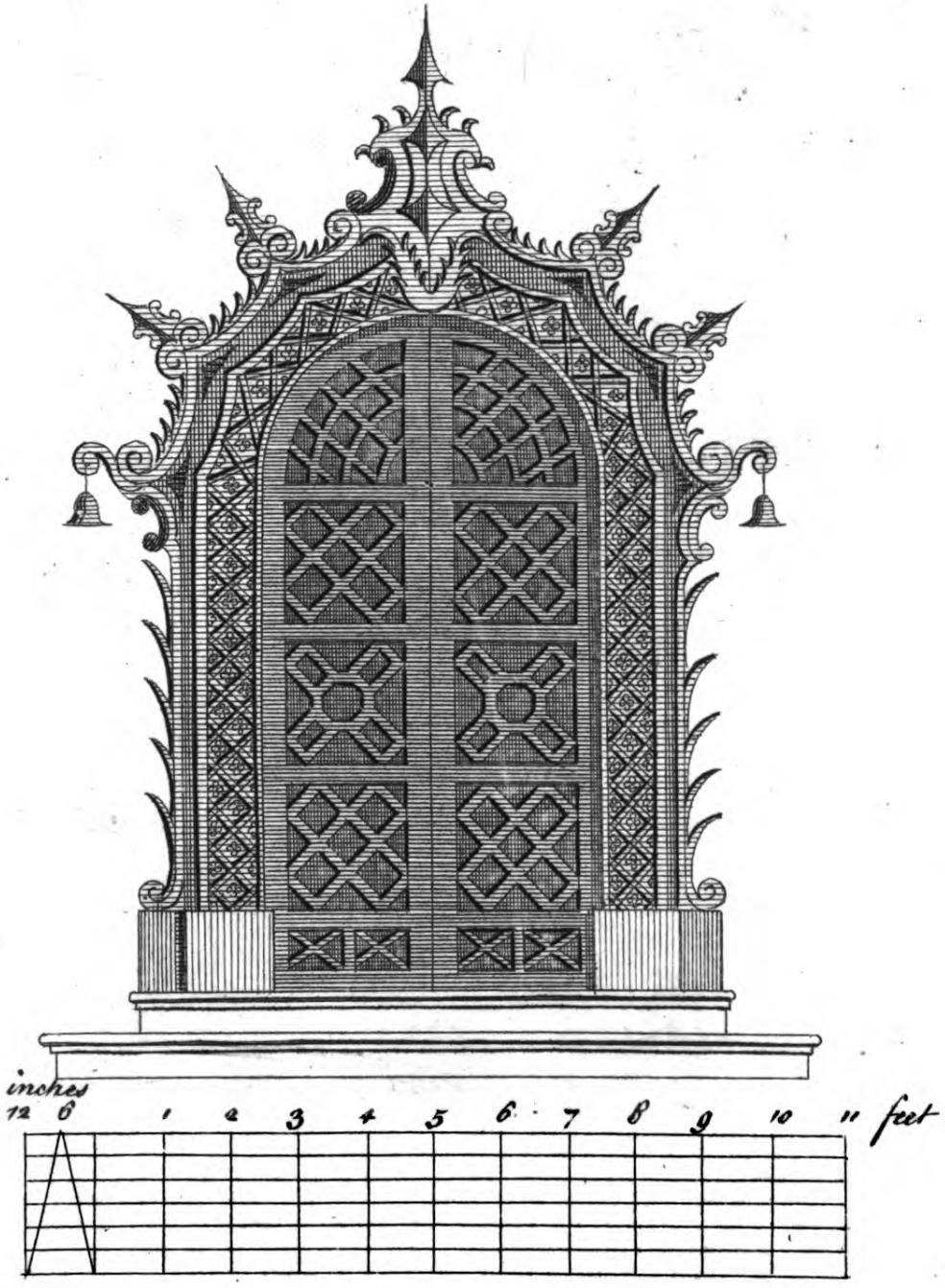




Parr S.

Plate 30

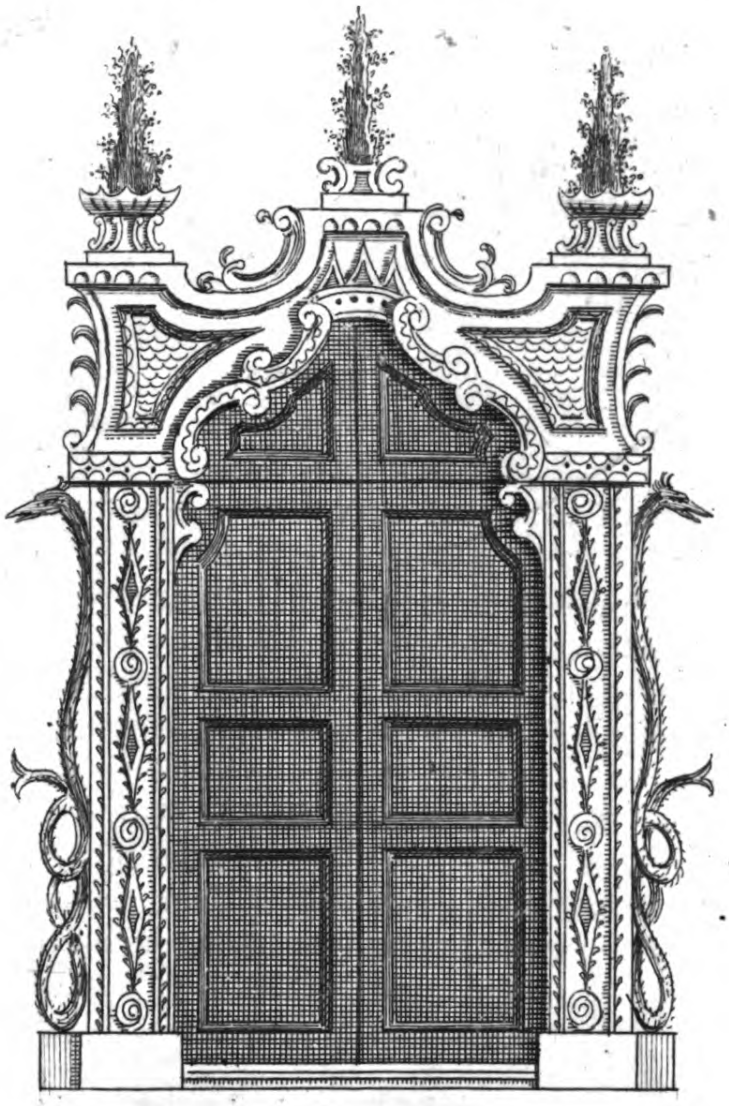
A Double Door in the Chinese Taste

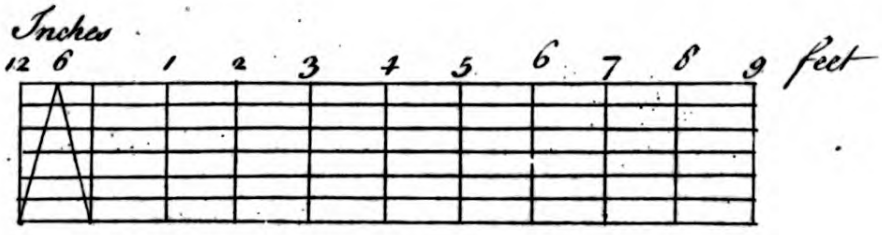


Parr S.

Plate 31.

A Double Door in the Chinese Taste

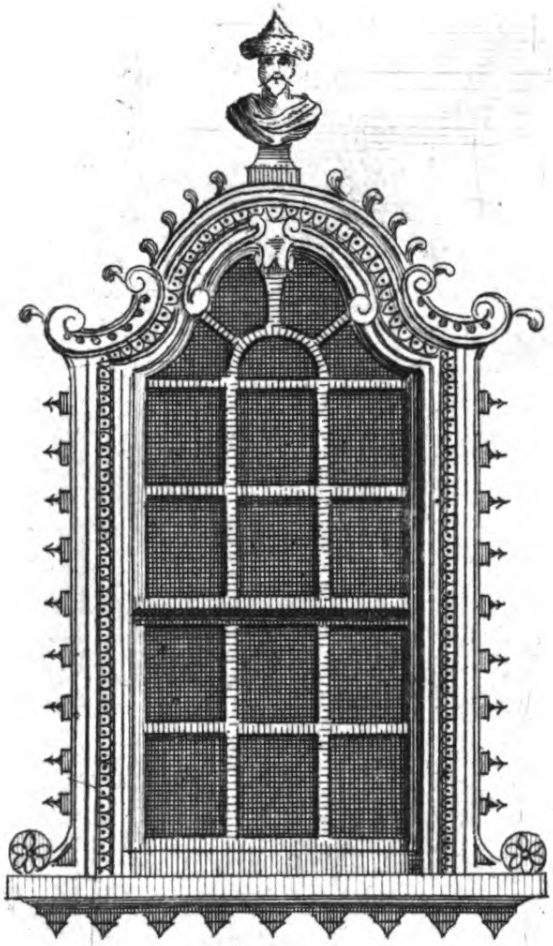


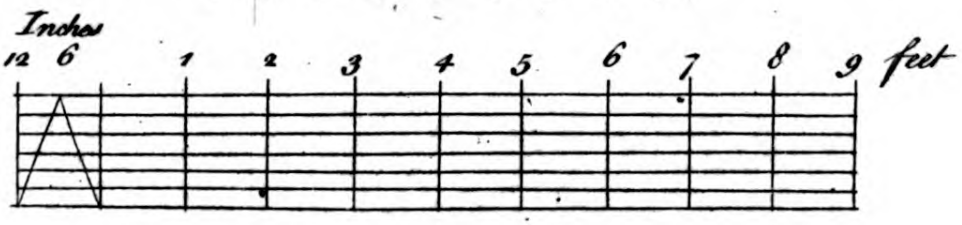


Parr S.

Plate 32

A Window in the Chinese Taste





Parr S.

Plate 33

A Window in the Chinese Taste

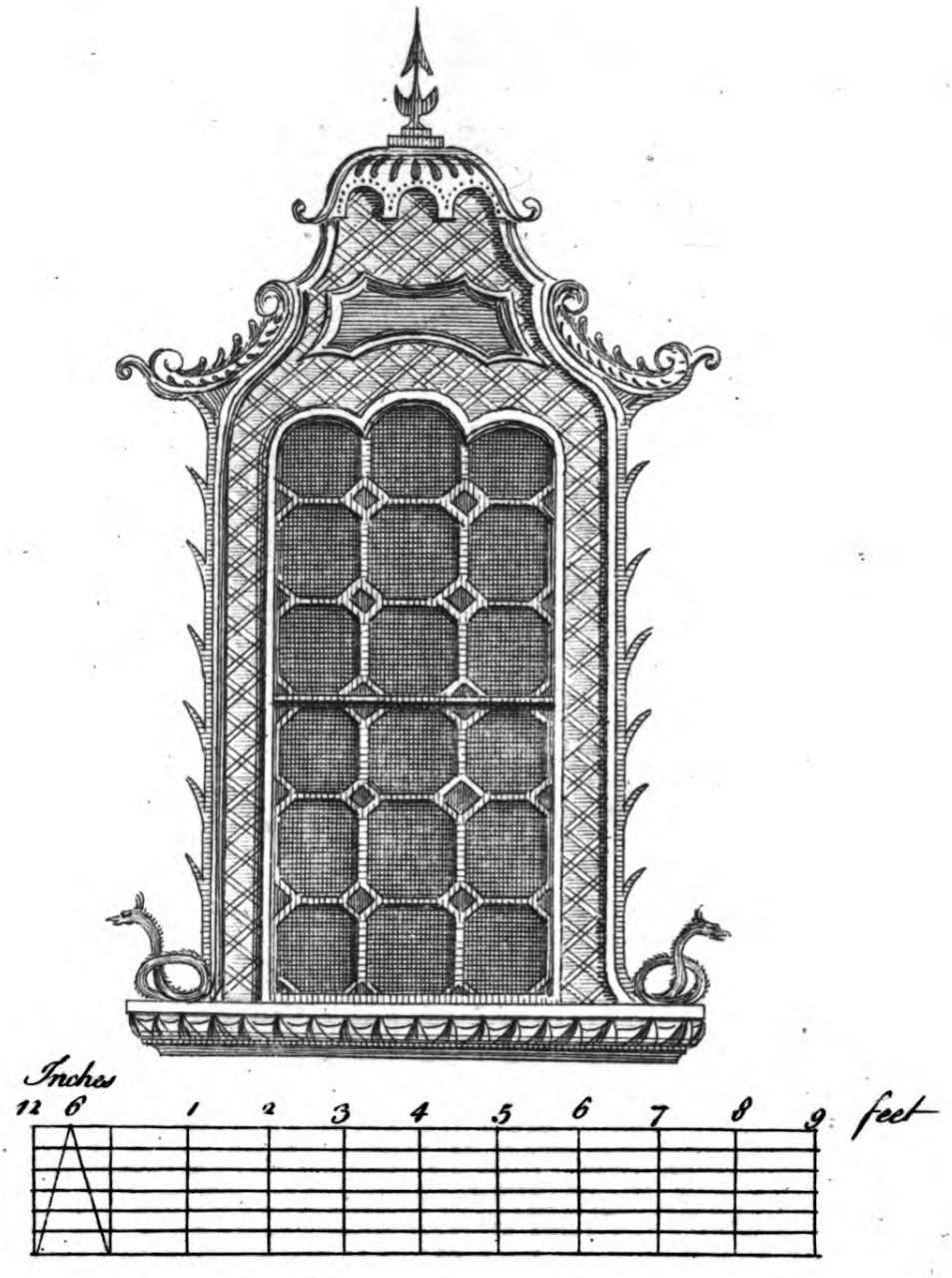
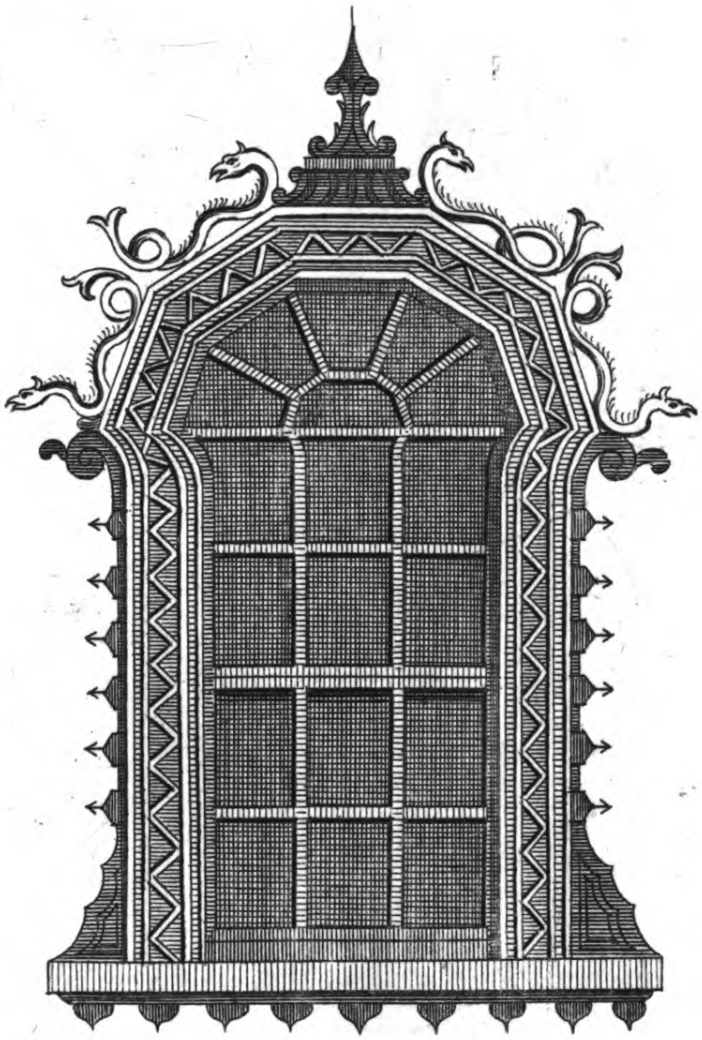
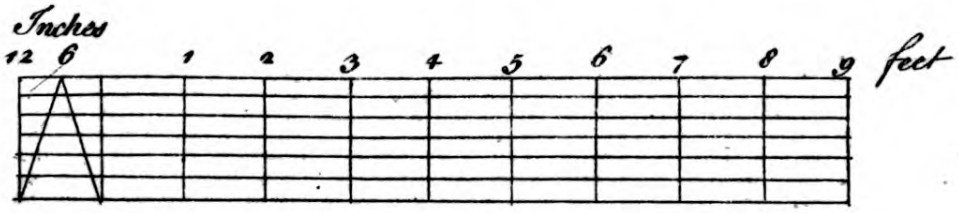


Plate 34.

A Window in the Chinese Taste





Parr S.

Plate 35

A Peir in the Chinese Taste

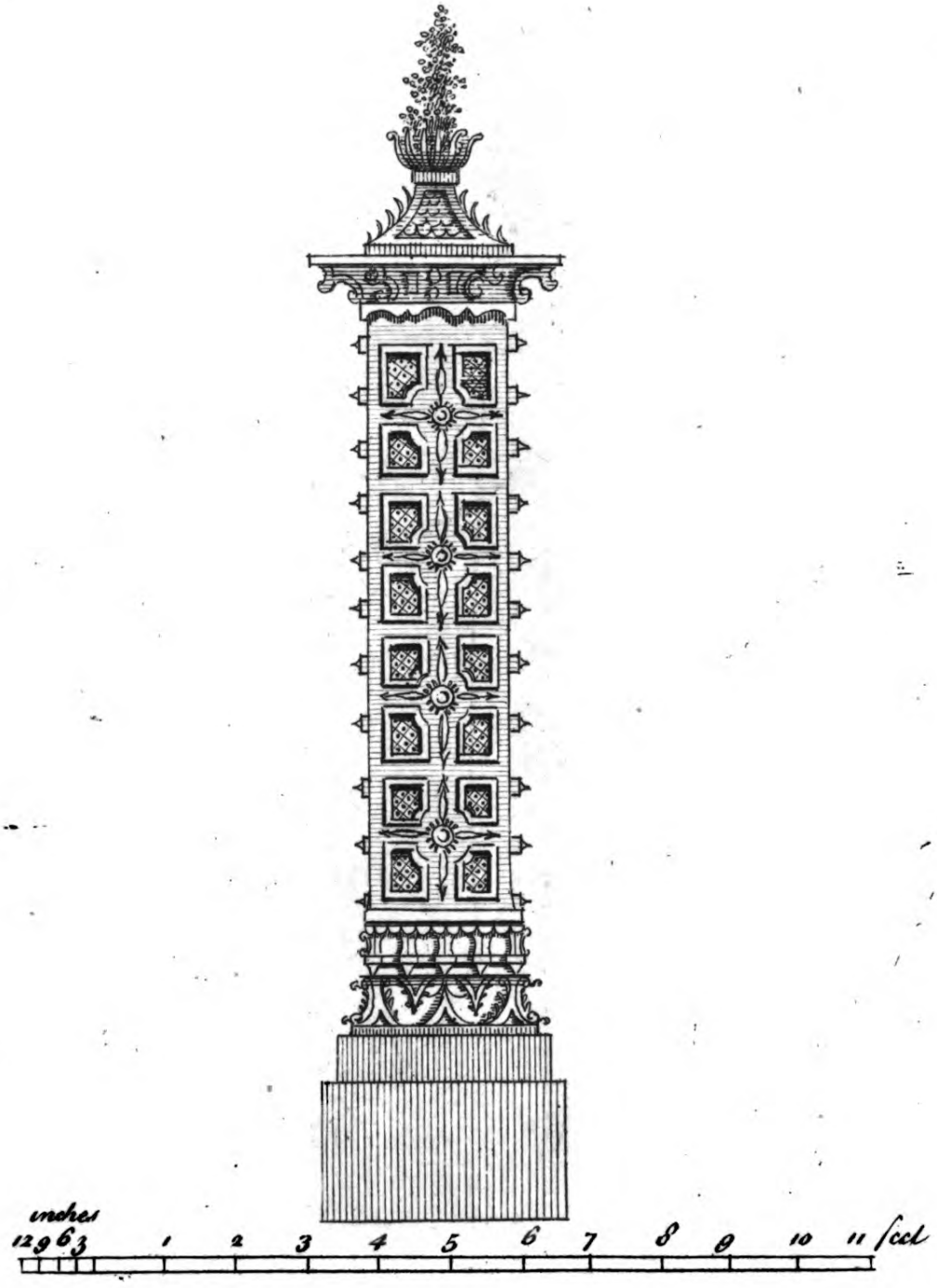


Plate 35

A Peir in the Chinese Taste

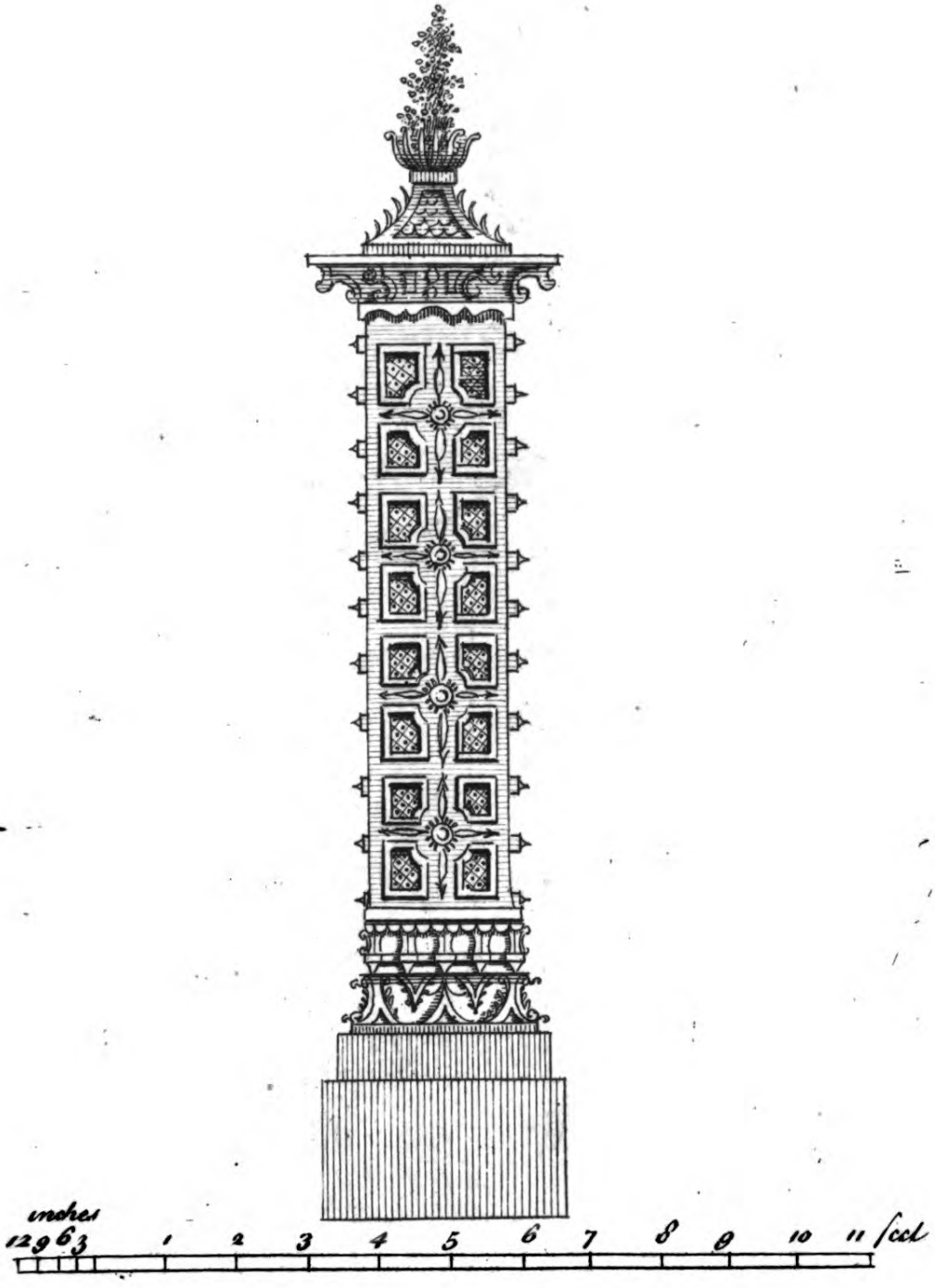
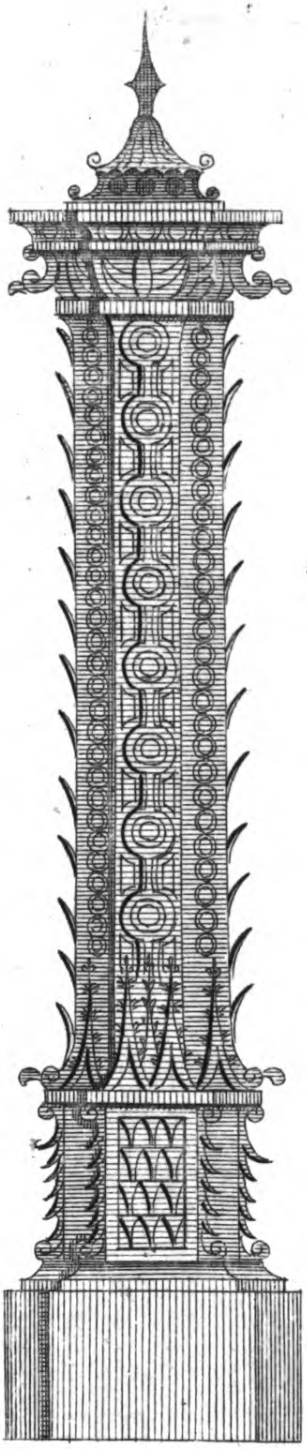
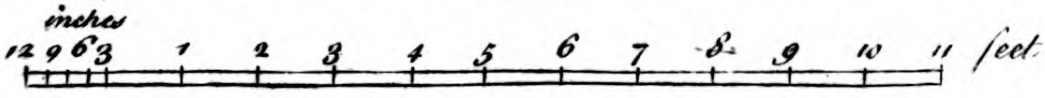


Plate 36



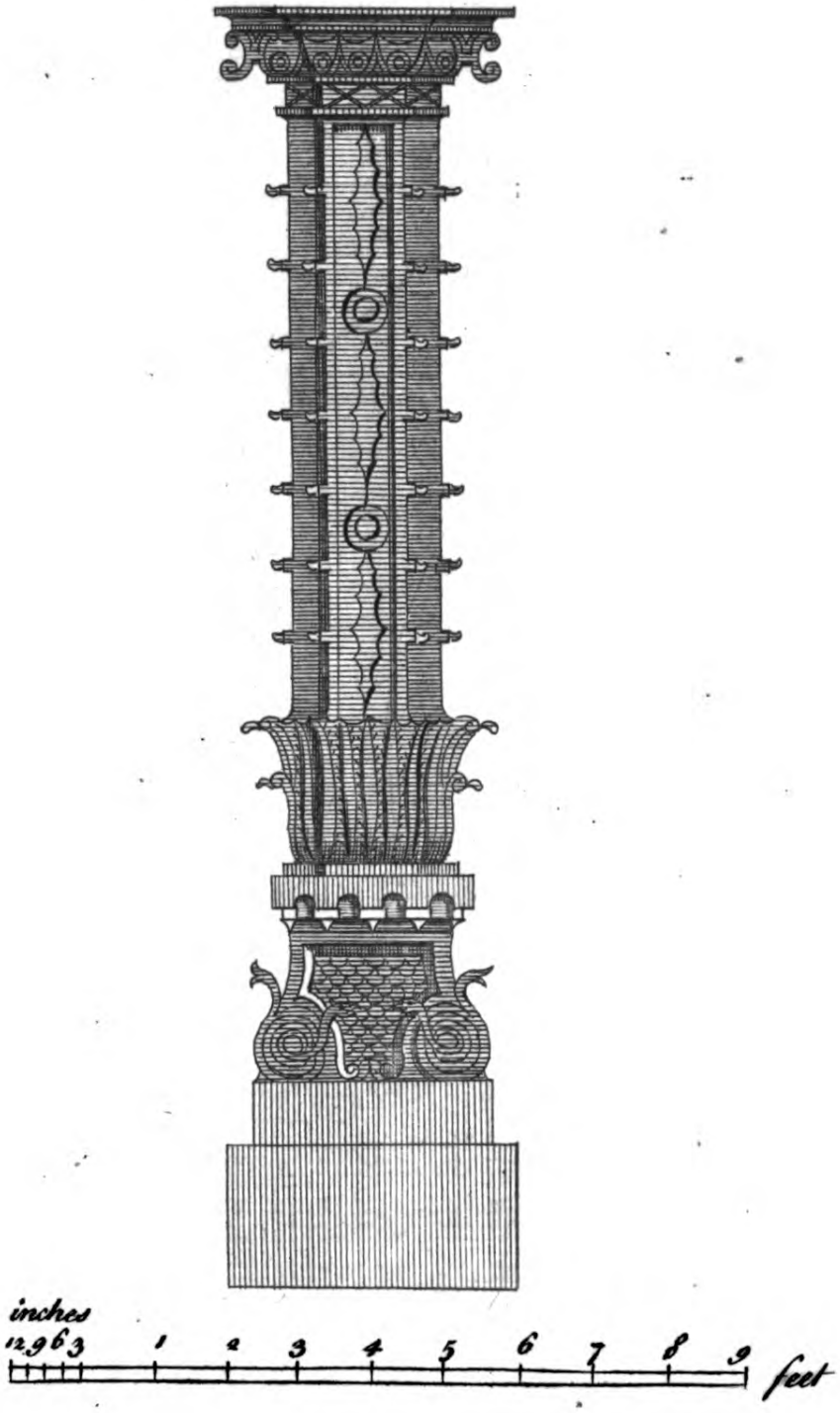
A Peir or Pilaster in the Chinese Taste



Parr S.

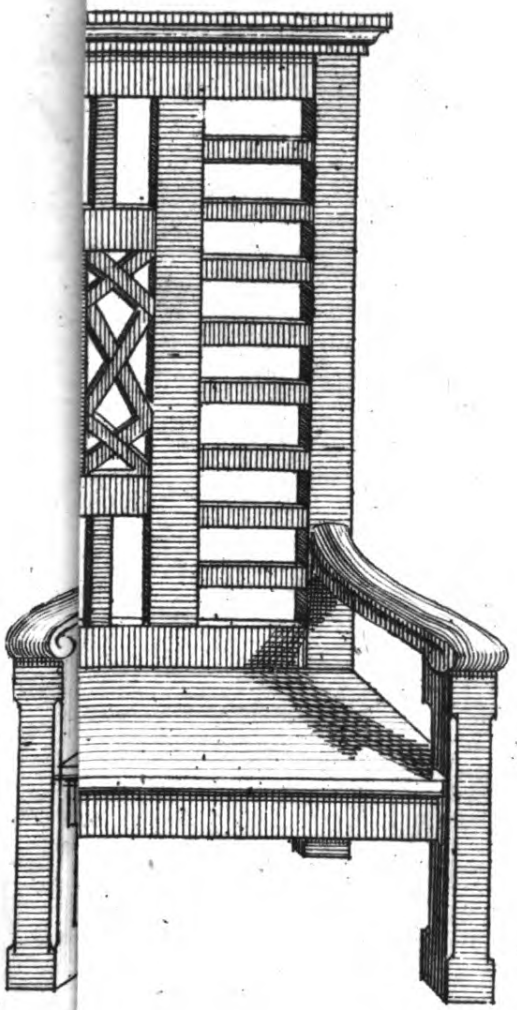
Plate 37

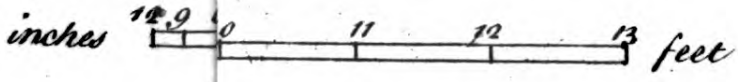
A Peir or Pilaster in the Chinese Taste



Parr S

Plate 38





Parr Sculp.

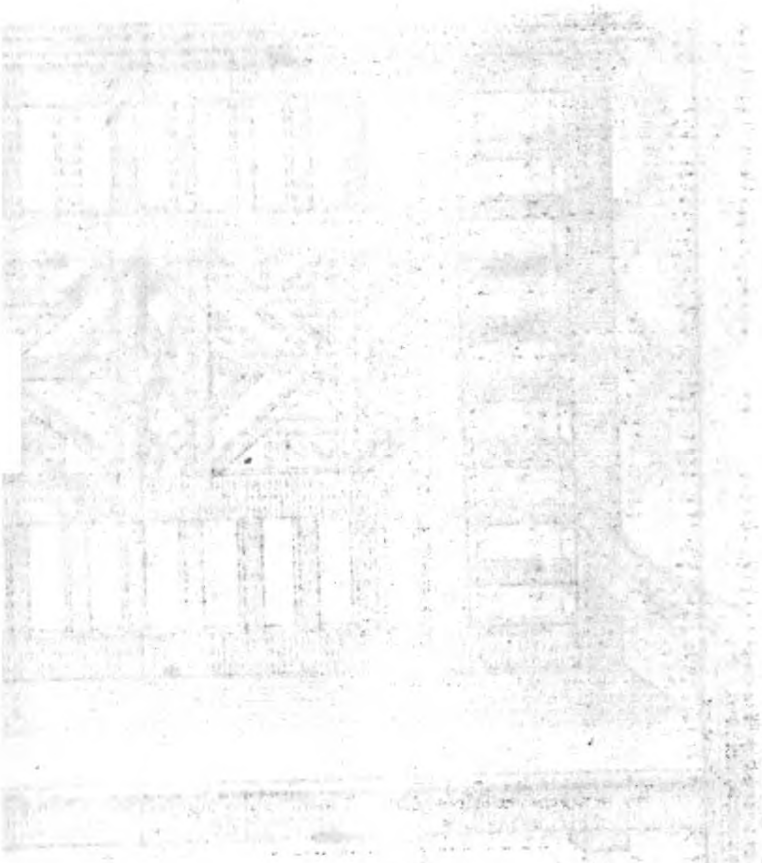
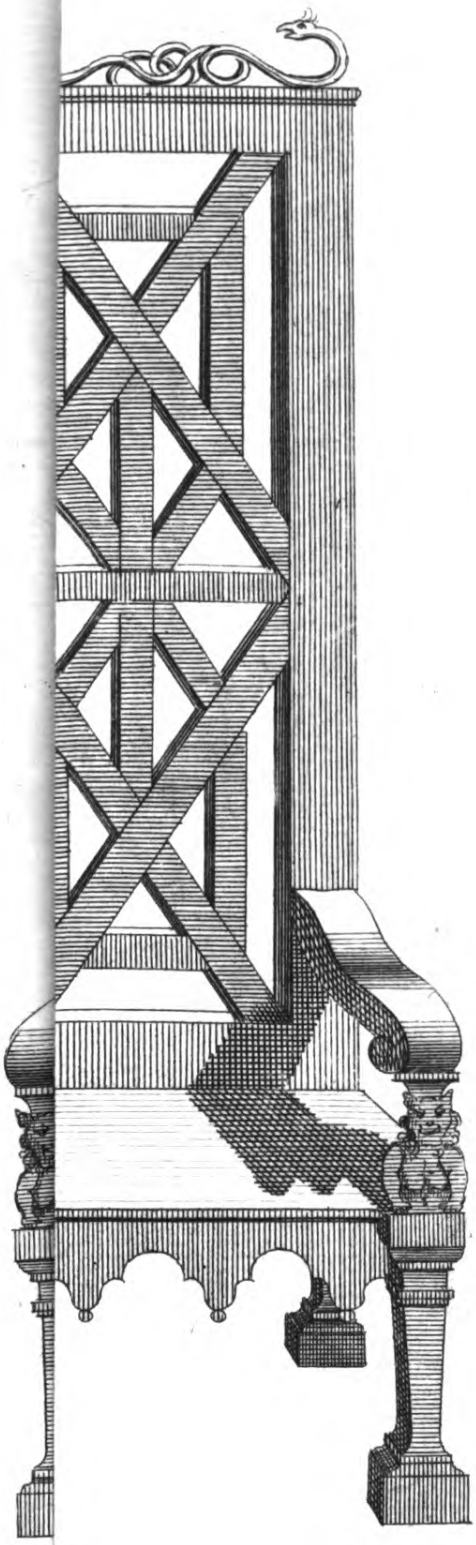
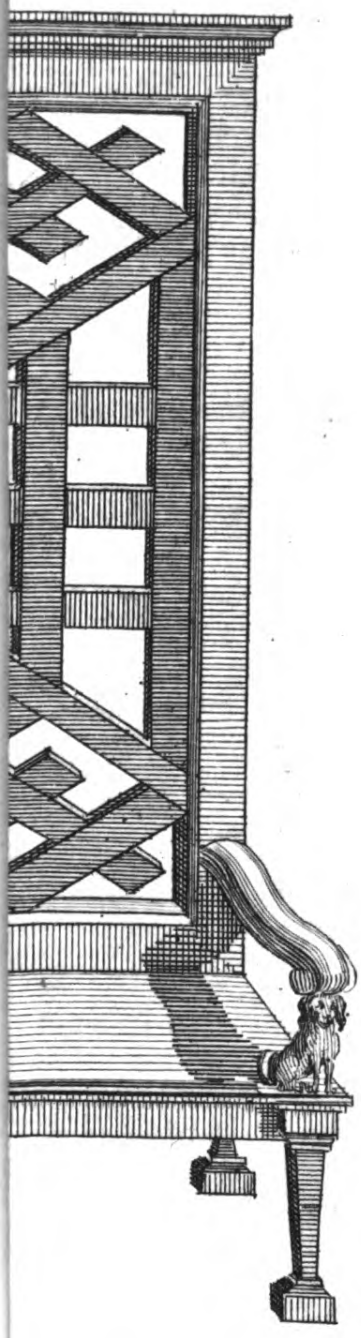


Plate 3.



Parr Sculp

Plat



Parr Sculp.

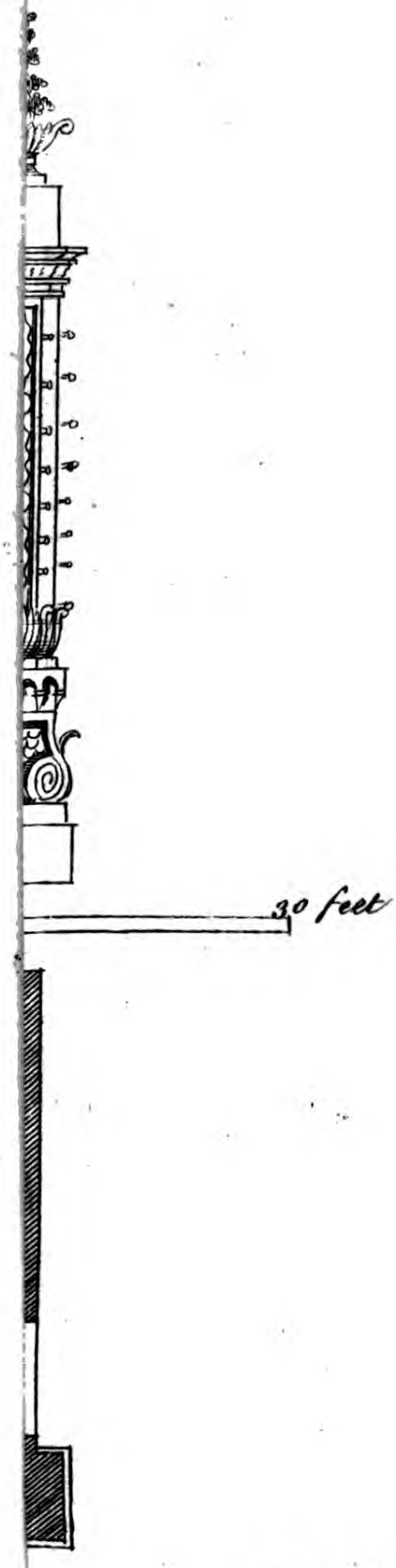
Plate

The Chinese Taste

3 feet

Parr Sculp

Plate 42

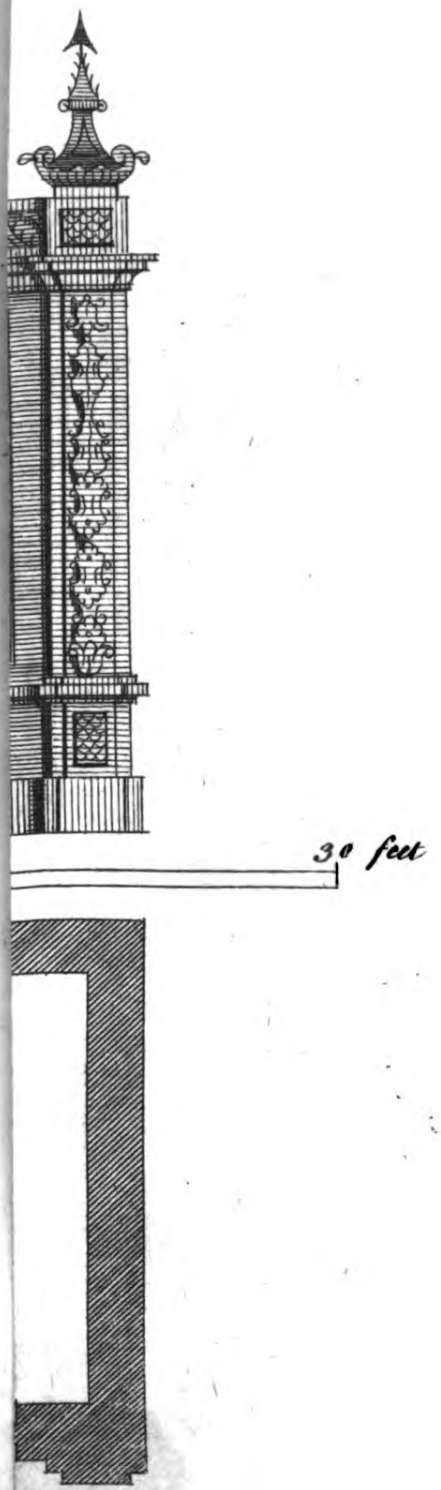


30 feet

Parr Sculp

Plate

...e in y^e Chinese Taste



Parr Sculp.

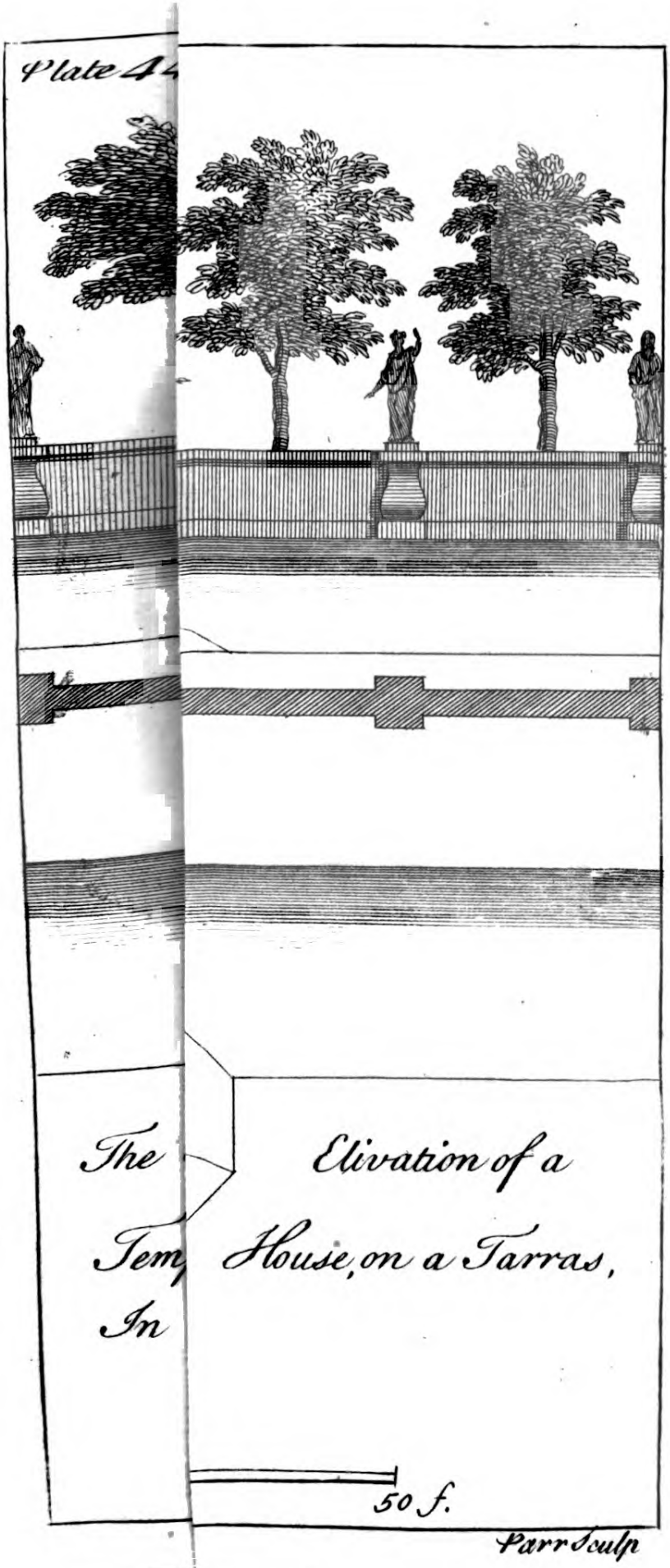


Plate 44
The Elivation of a
Tem House, on a Tarras,
In
50 f.
Parr Sculp

NEW

DESIGNS

FOR

CHINESE GATES, PALISADES, STAIR-CASES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, CIELINGS, GARDEN-SEATS, CHAIRS, TEMPLES, &c.

ON

SIXTEEN COPPER-PLATES,

WITH

Full INSTRUCTIONS to WORKMEN.

BY

WIL. and *JOHN HALFPENNY*,
Architects,

PART IV.

Publiſhed according to Act of Parliament, January, 1752.

LONDON:

Printed for ROBERT SAYER, Map and Print-Seller, at the Golden-Buck, oppoſite *Fetter-Lane*, *Fleet-Street*.

PART IV.

PLATE XLV.

THIS Front is decorated in the *Chineſe* Man ner, and is adapted to a Termini, Green Houſe, Pleaſure Room, *&c.* for its Meaſur ſee the Scale.

PLATE XLVI and XLVII.

Perſpective Deſigns for Chairs, partly in the *Chi neſe* Manner, moſt ſuitable for Banquetting-Houſes Rural Building, *&c.*

PLATE XLVIII.

Fig. 1. A Garden Seat, covered with a *Chineſ* Coved Canopy, *&c.*

Fig. 2. Two different Deſigns in the *Chineſe* Man ner, for Paliſades of Wood, or Iron.

PLATE XLIX.

The Plan and Elevation of a *Chineſe* Double Gar den-Seat, covered with a Canopy ſupported by fou decorated Piers.

PLATE L.

The Rails of a Stair-Caſe, decorated and fram'd i the *Chineſe* Manner.

PLATE LI.

The Elevation of a Pair of Piers and Gates, de corated and framed in the *Chineſe* Manner.

PLATE LII.

The Plan and Elevation of an Octagon Temple, decorated in the *Chineſe* Manner, with a Gallery round it, and ſupported by four Flights of Steps over a Piece of Water.

PLATE LIII.

The Plan and Elevation of a circular open Temple, decorated in the *Chineſe* Manner.

PLATE LIV.

The Elevation of a *Chineſe* Temple, with a Tarras-Walk, and Slope before it, aſcended to by a Flight of Stone Steps.

PLATE LV.

The Elevation of a *Chineſe* Tower or Gazebo, ſituated on a Rock, and raiſed to a conſiderable Heighth, and a Gallery round it to render the Proſpect more compleat.

PLATES LVI, LVII, and LVIII.

Three different Deſigns for Chimney Pieces in the *Chineſe* Taſte.

PLATES LIX and LX.

Two different Cielings, decorated with Ornaments in the *Chineſe* Manner.

PLATE LXI.

Fig. 20. Repreſents the Elevation and Section of a *Chineſe* Roof to a Temple, or Banquetting-houſe; the Curve BC is ſtruck from the Angle A of the equilateral Triangle ABC; F is the Frame of the Roof; G the boarded Covering, which may be painted to imitate Slates, or Tiles, of different Shapes and Colours; H is a Rib about two Inches and half thick, back'd and ſcrib'd down to cover the Meeting of the Boards on the Hip; I the Cornice, which projects equal to its Height; K is the Riſing-plate, with a ſmall Lead Gutter, turned over a Fillet, and the Horns C lapped and nailed thereon; L is the Section of the Cove-cieling; M a Faſcia or Margent; E are perpendicular Lines raiſed from H the Edge of the Boards, on which the Bruſſels or Thorns are ſet, of an equal Height.

Fig. 21. Shews the Proportions of the ſeveral Moldings as at I; which I term a Pequin Cornice, becauſe I received the firſt Idea of this Ornament from the Draught of a Temple in that City, which I have reduced to Order as follows. Divide the Front *e e* (*See Fig* 20.) into 12 equal Parts, and give one of thoſe Parts to the Height of the Cornice, and the ſame to its Projection. *See Fig.* 21: Divide the Height and Projection, each into 12 equal Parts, give nine to the Height of the Horn TR, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to the Aſtragal V, and $\frac{3}{4}$ to its Fillet W, then find the Center of the Curve R S, take TS in your Compaſſes, and from R and S deſcribe the interſecting Arches at Q, which gives the lower Curve of the Horn SR; through

through the ſixth Diviſion of Projection draw the Perpendicular PD, and ſet four Parts down from *f* to *b*; having the Points TBS given, find the Center as at P, then ſet up half a Part from *b* to *h*, and from the Points T*h*S find the Center *i*, and deſcribe the upper Curves of the Horns; give 1¼ Part to the Projection of the Aſtragal V, and ¾ of a Part to its Fillet W, the Faſcia or Margent X is 4 of ſuch Parts, the bottom Line of the ſinking Pannels *a*, ranges with C, the Middle of *b d*, and its Curve *c g*, is ſtruck from the Center P.

Fig. 22. Is deſcrib'd here to ſhew the Nature of the boarded Covering, N is Part of the Rafter; *oooo* are Feather-edged Boards, not more than 8 Inches wide, including Lap, Grove and Tongue, but will appear in Sight no more than 6 Inches wide, when placed on the Roof, as G, *&c.* one Edge is ¾ of an Inch thick, and the other ⅜ of an Inch; there muſt be but one Nail in a Board, which will give them Room to ſhrink or ſwell, to prevent their Splitting.

Fig. 23. Is placed here in a large Seal, to ſhew the Nature of the Boarding more plain. YZ are three Boards lapped, groved, and tongued together.

N. B. It muſt be obſerved in making the Height of this Cornice $\frac{1}{12}$ of the Front, not to uſe that Proportion any farther than a Front of fifteen Feet, all between that and 18 Feet make the Cornice $\frac{1}{14}$, and all from 18 to 21 Feet $\frac{1}{16}$ Part, but if it is uſed in a long Range, it muſt be ſized at Diſcretion, as all other Cornices are where there are no Columns to limit their Meaſure.

PLATE

PLATE LXII.

Fig. 24. *Repreſents the Elevation and Section of a Roof to an open,* Chineſe *Building.*

The Curve A C is ſtruck from the Angle C, of the equilateral Triangle A B C; D the perpendicular Lines, which riſe from the Extent of every Board on which the Bruſſels of the Dragon are elevated; E F G H are the Curves of the Cieling, K is the Center of E F, C of FG, and I of G H; L are ſlender Pillars ſeven Inches Diameter (not diminiſhed;) covered with twiſting Ornaments, as Vines, Serpents, *&c.* M is the Section of the Cove cieling, N the Moulding and Faſcia at the Root of the Cove; and O is the Frame of the Roof.

Fig. 25. Shews the Proportions of the ſeveral Members in the Entablature, which conſiſts of a Cornice and Faſcia; I term it a Canton Cornice, becauſe it reſembles that of the great Triumphal Arch in that City, and have reduced it into Order as follows: The Heighth of this Cornice (leaving out the Horns P) is $\frac{1}{12}$ of the whole Front of the Building, and projects the ſame, which are divided into 15 Parts each; give $\frac{1}{2}$ a Part to the Fillet over Q; 3 to the Faſcia Q, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to the great Cima-Recta R, $\frac{1}{2}$ to the Space, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to the Noſe Moulding S, and one to its Fillet; add 2 of each Parts to the Horns P, and 4 to the Faſcia T, for the Projections, ſee the dotted Lines; the Horns P project equal to their Height.

PLATE

PLATE LXIII.

Fig. 26. Repreſents the Elevation and Section of a *Chineſe* Octagon Ogee Roof; A B the Cove Cieling, C the Moulding and Faſcia at the Foot of the Cove, D riſing Plate; E Rib of the Cove, F Strut, G King-Poſt, H Rafter, I a ſhort Pipe under the Dragon to diſcharge the Water from the Gutters, K Pillars 7 Inches Diameter, ornamented as mentioned in the foregoing Example.

Fig. 27. Shews the Proportions of a Pequin Cornice, whoſe whole Height is $\frac{1}{14}$ of the Building's Diameter, which is divided into twelve equal Parts, and ſubdivided; as ſhewed by the dotted Lines.

Fig. 28. Shews the Proportions of a Cove Cornice of the ſame Height and Projection, and ſubdivided as the dotted Lines direct.

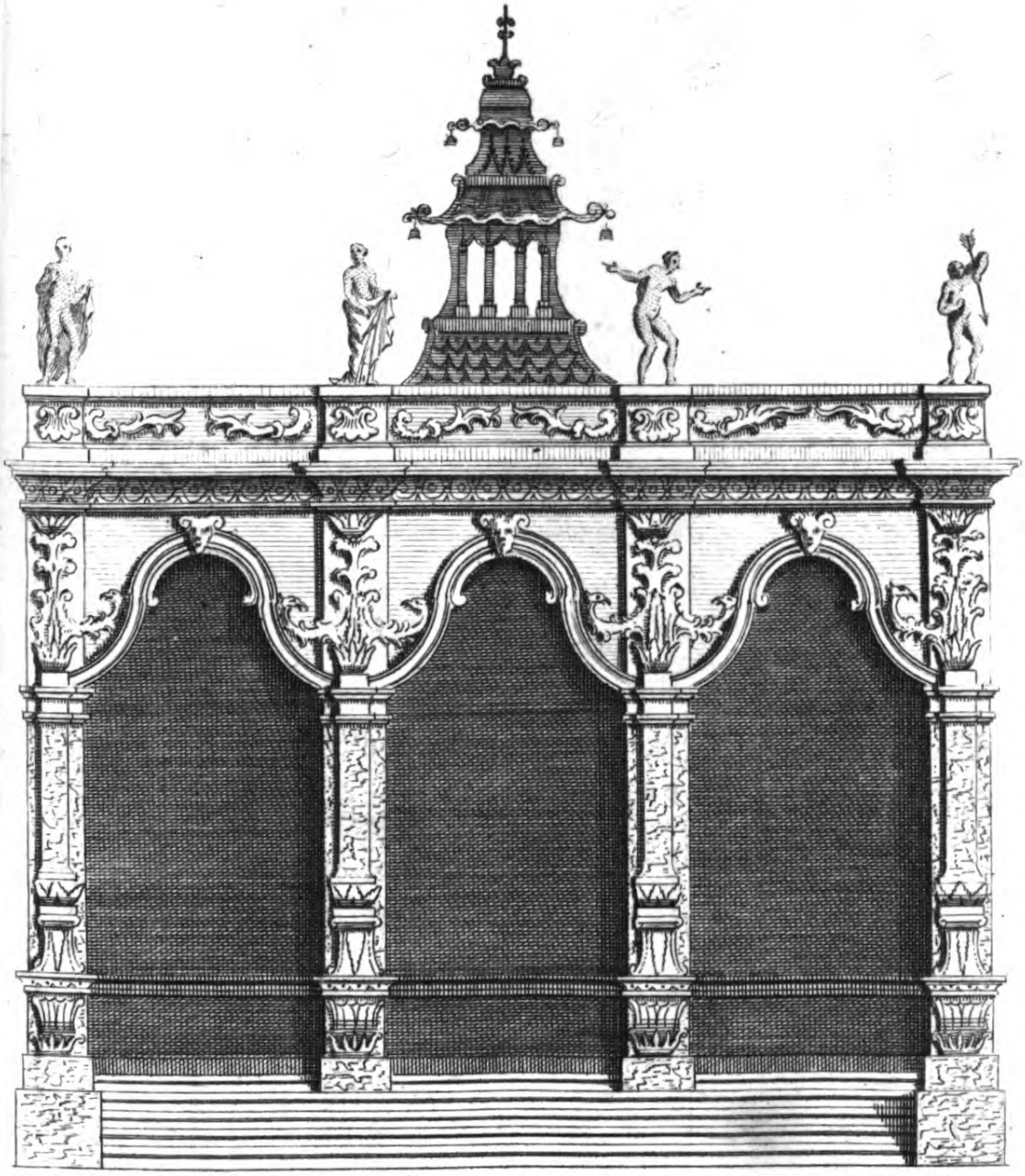
PLATE LXIV.

Fig. 19. Repreſents the Elevation and Section of an *Indian* Roof for a Banquetting-houſe; the Proportions are as follow: Divide the Front C D into 3 equal Parts, give one of thoſe to the Height A B, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ to E O; G the Cove-Cieling, H the Front, I the Center of the Curve K L, and M of KN; the Soffiter P may be pannelled and ornamented at Diſcretion.

FINIS.

Pl. 45.

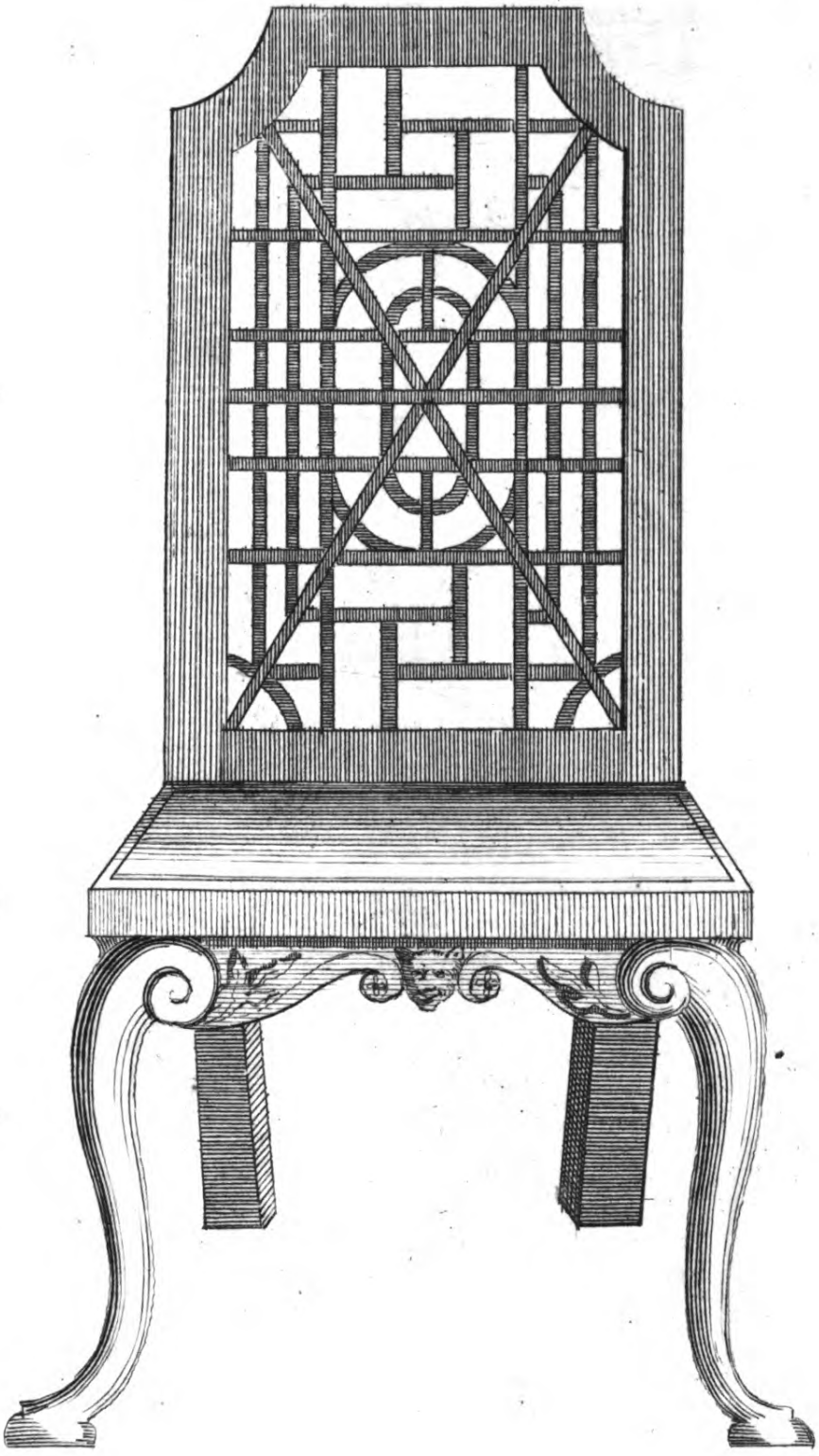
A Building for the Termination of a Walk in the Chinese Taste.



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 10 feet

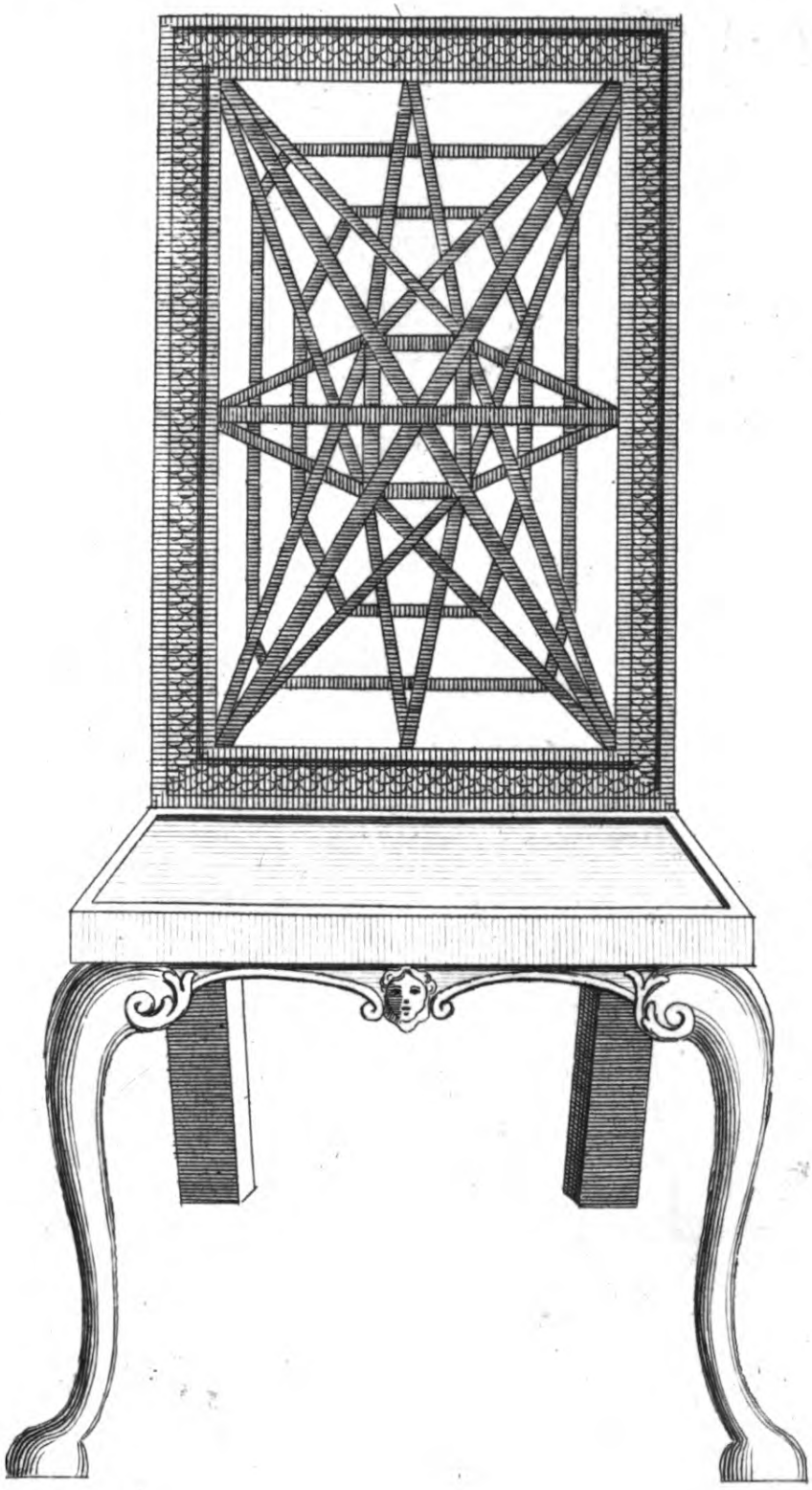
Pl. 46.

A Chair in the Chinese Taste.



Pl. 47.

A Chair in the Chinese Taste.



Pl. 48.

A Garden Seat in the Chinese Taste.

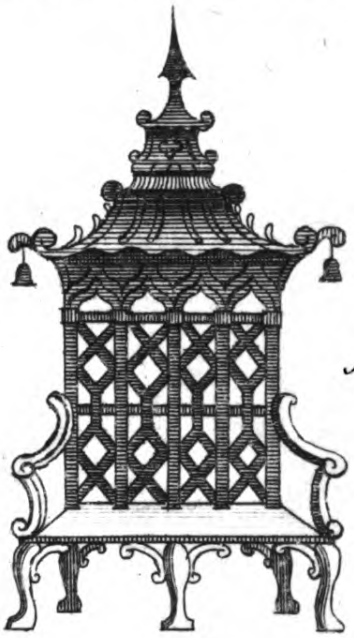


fig. 1.

Palisades in the Chinese Taste.

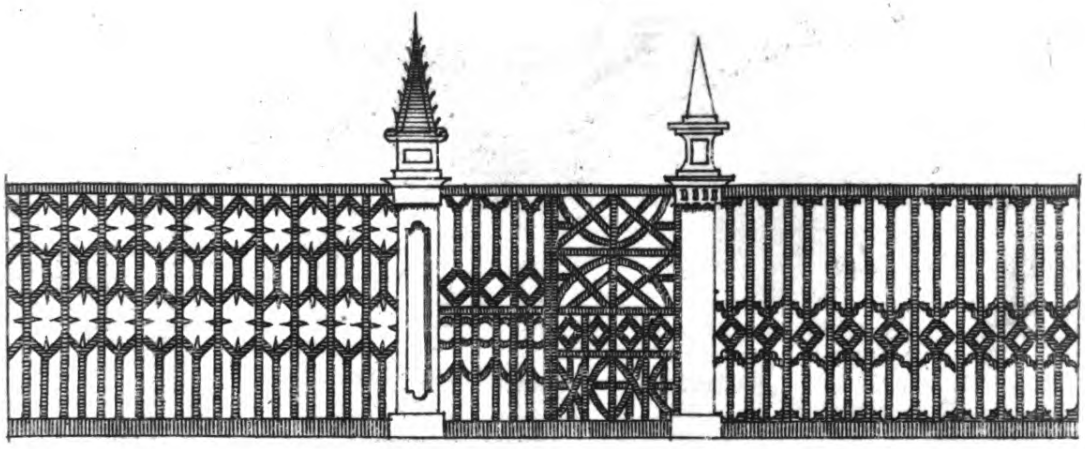
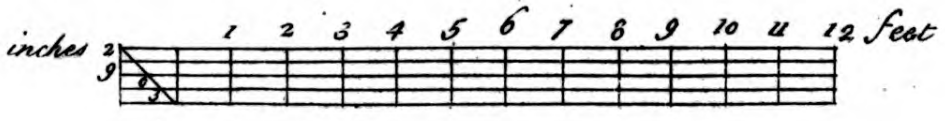
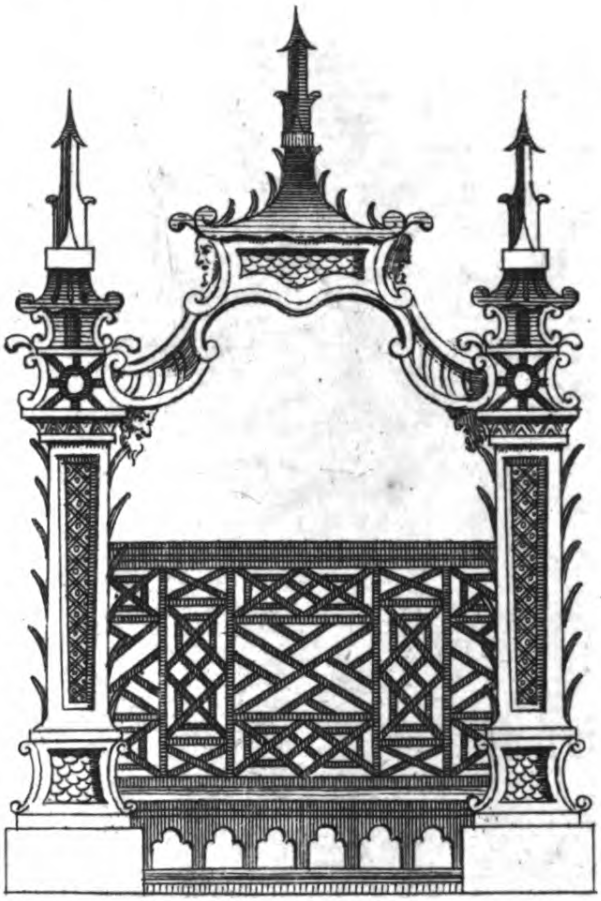


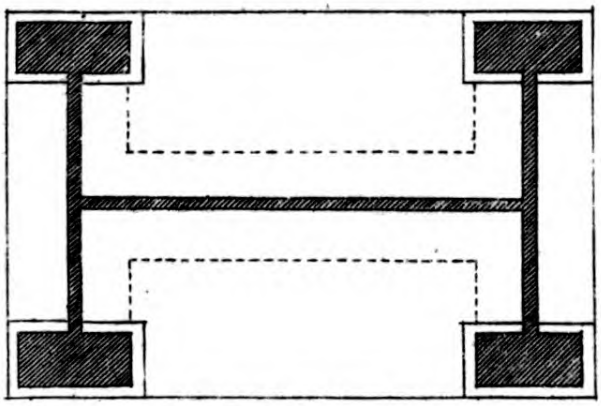
fig. 2.

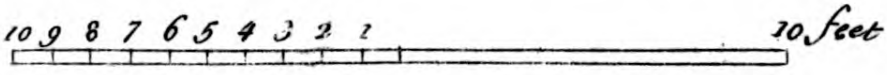


Pl. 49.

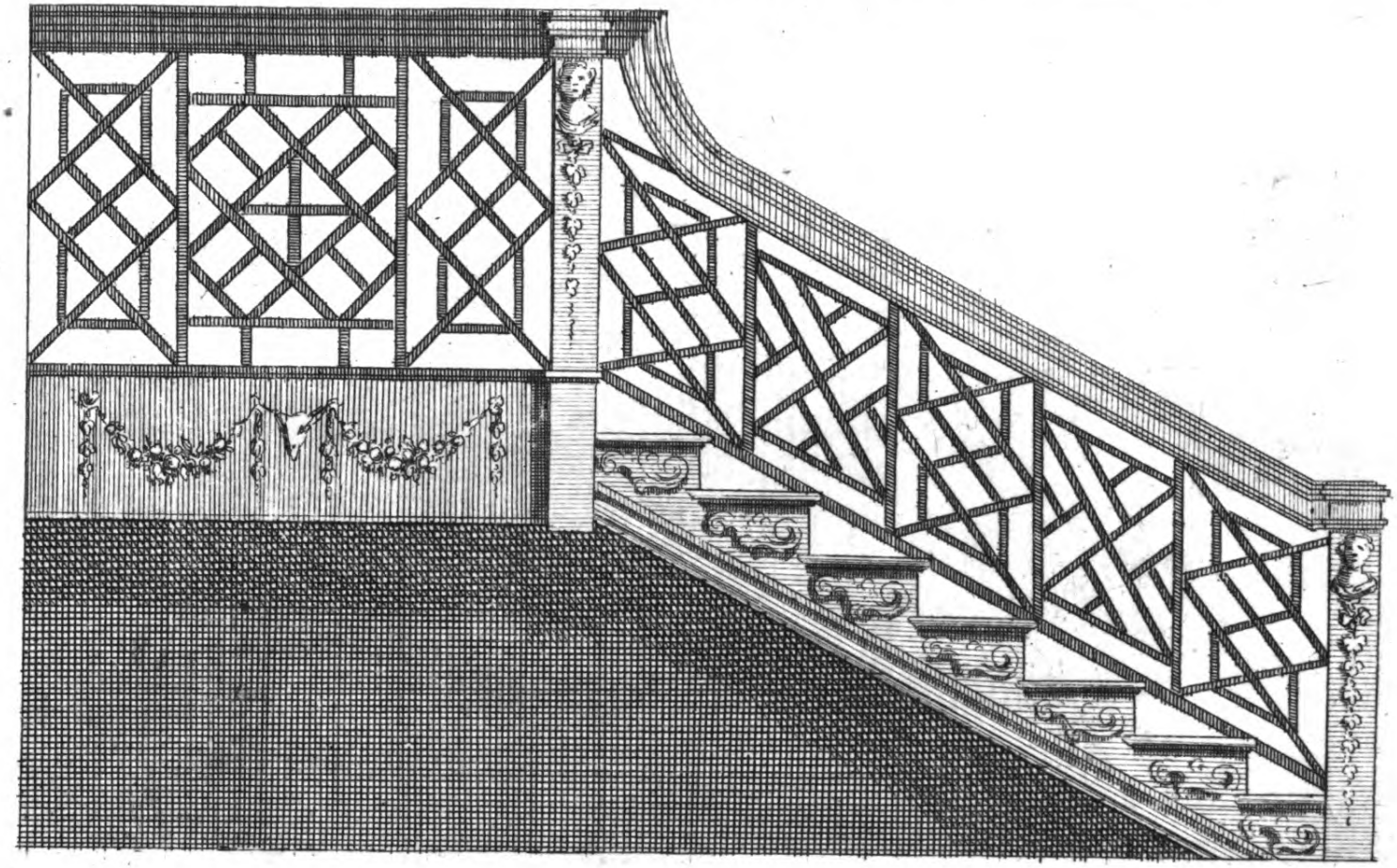
A Double Garden Seat in the Chinese Taste.





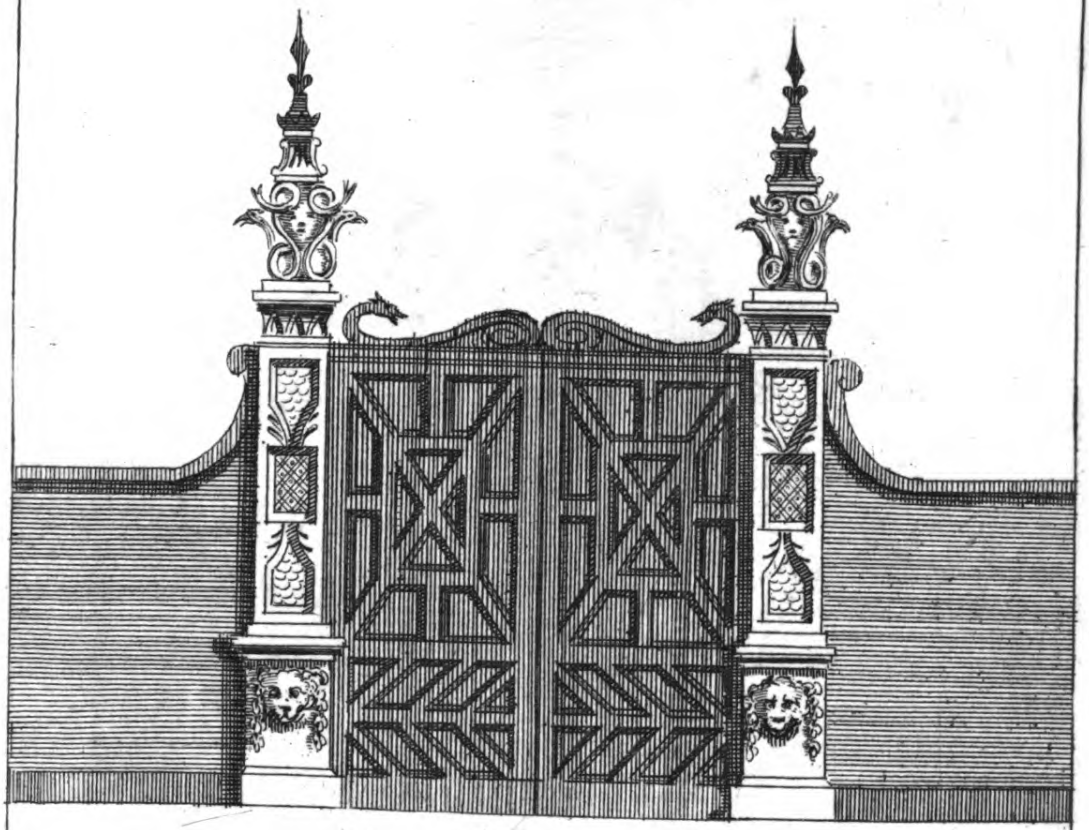


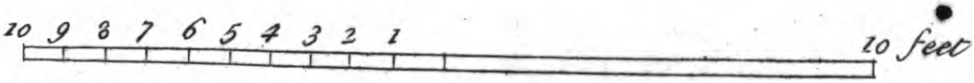
A Stair Case in the Chinese Taste



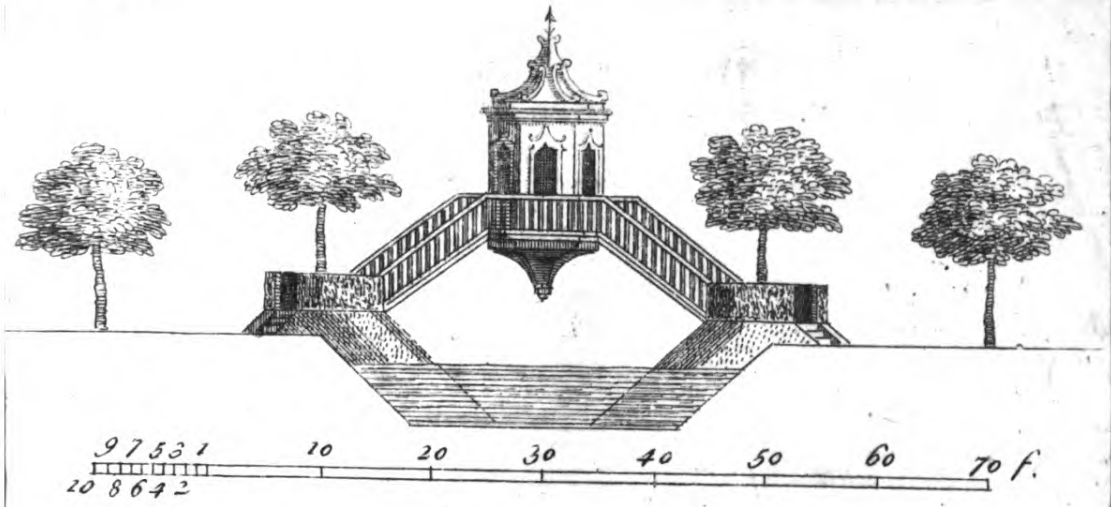
Pl. 51.

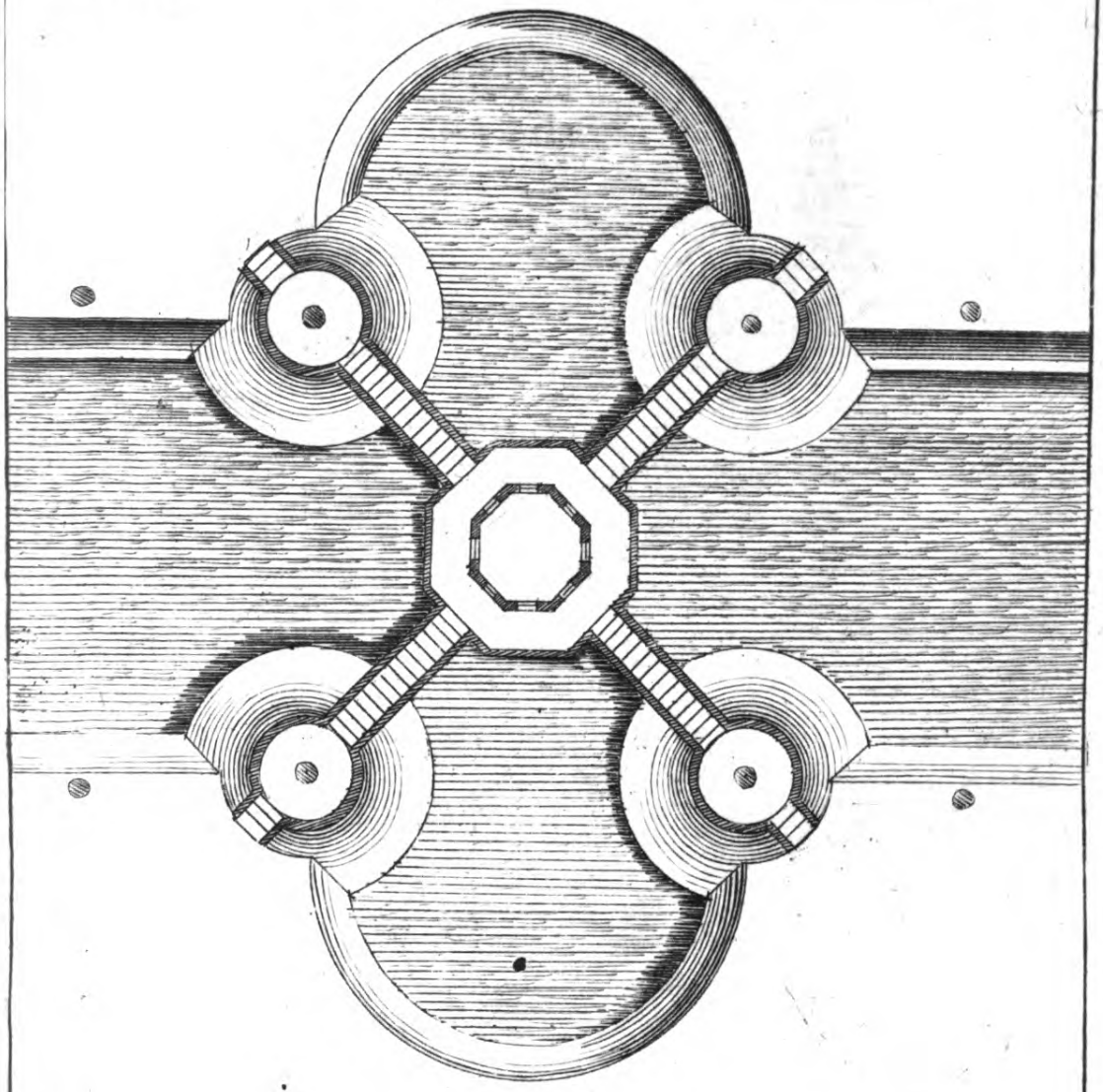
A Pair of Piers & Gate in the Chinese Taste.





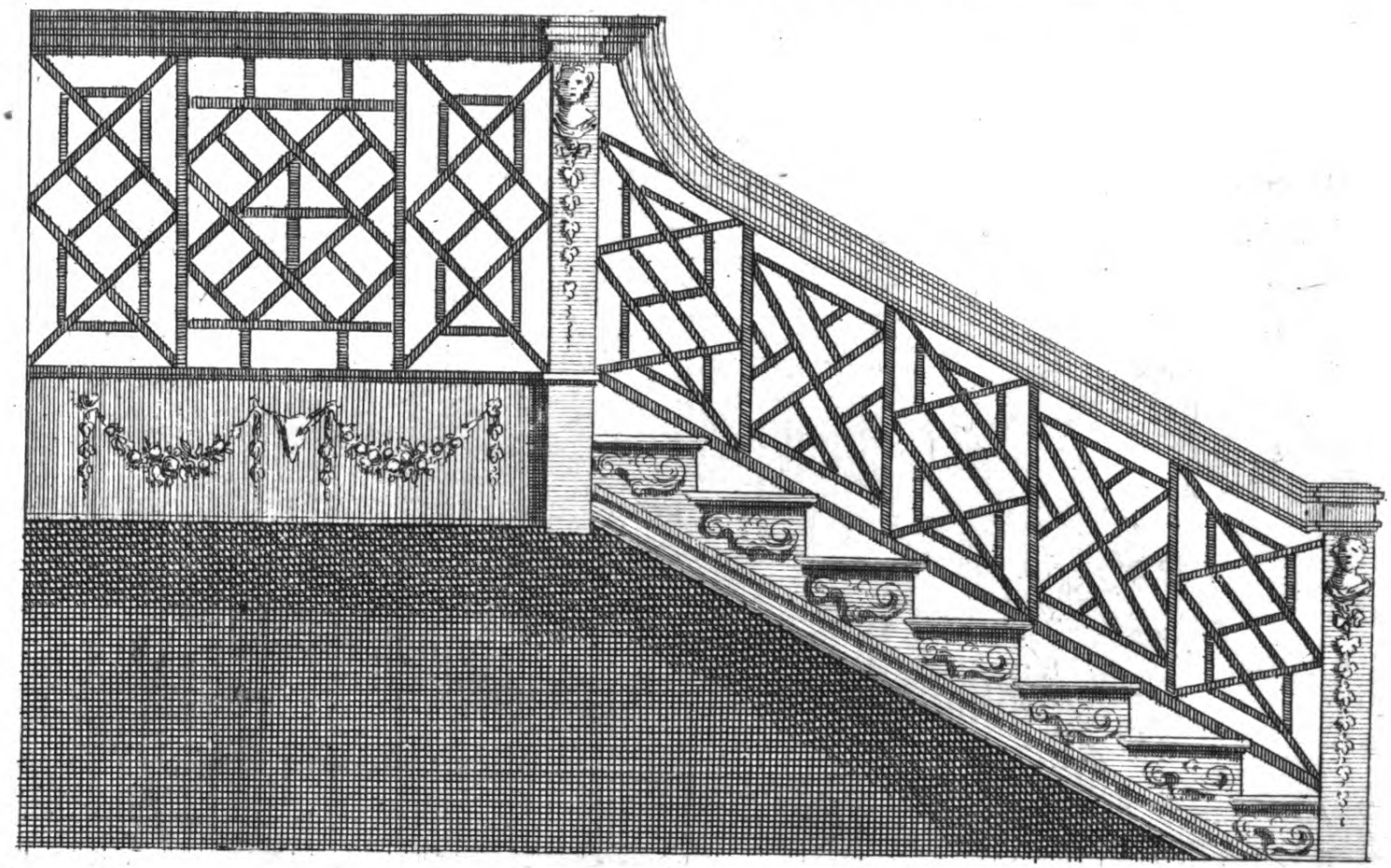
Pl. 52.





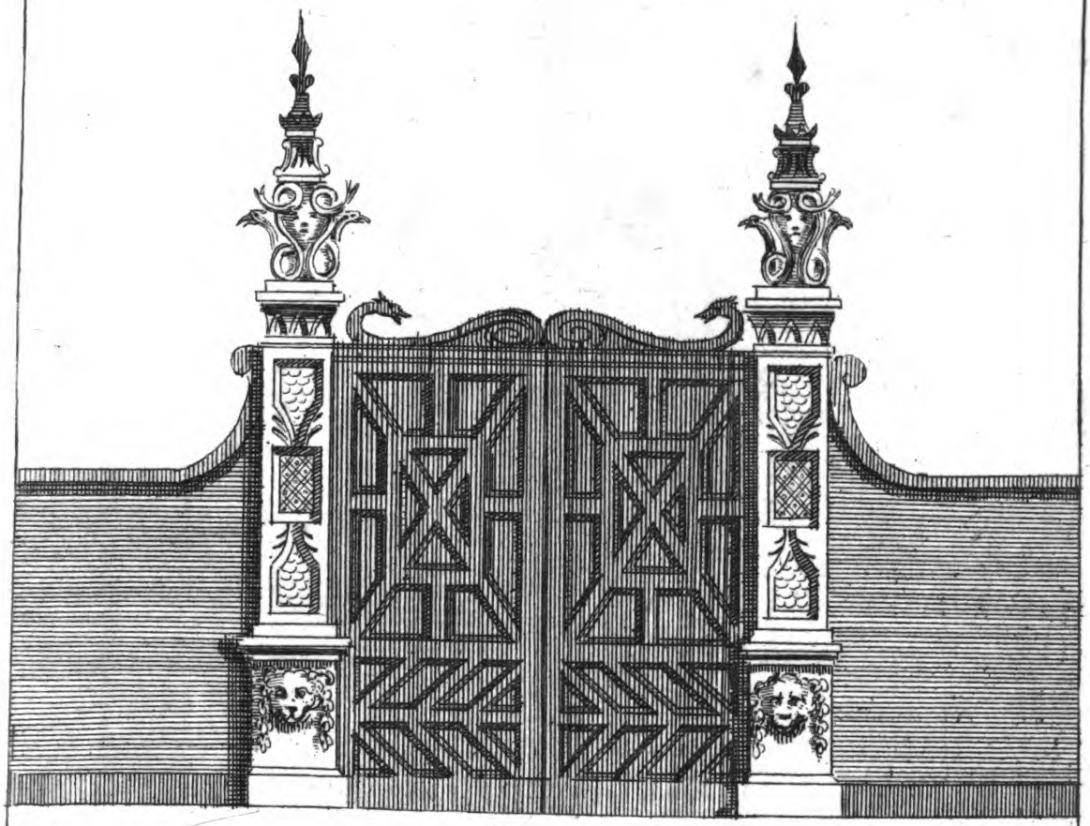
An Octagon Temple in the Chinese Taste

A Stair Case in the Chinese Taste



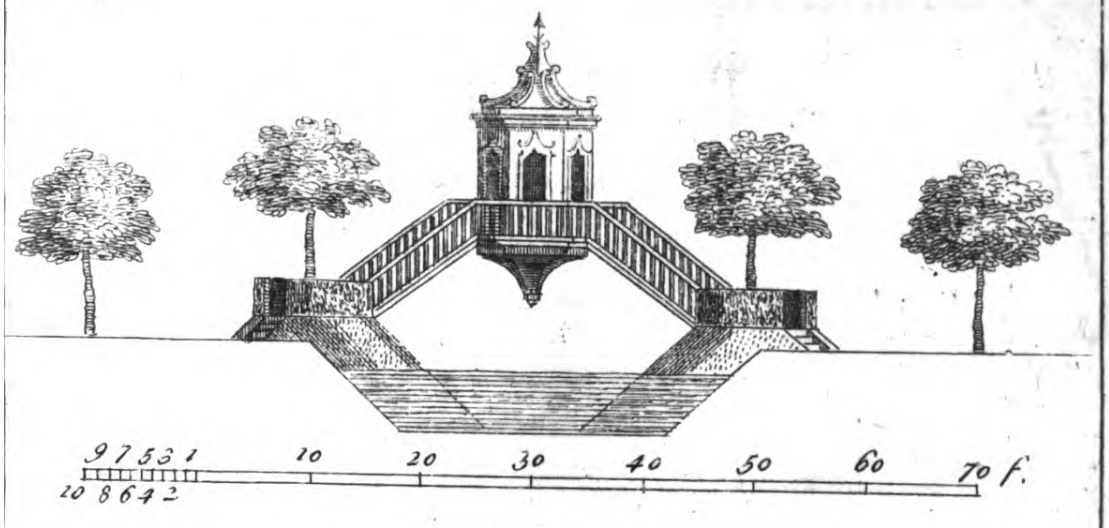
Pl. 51.

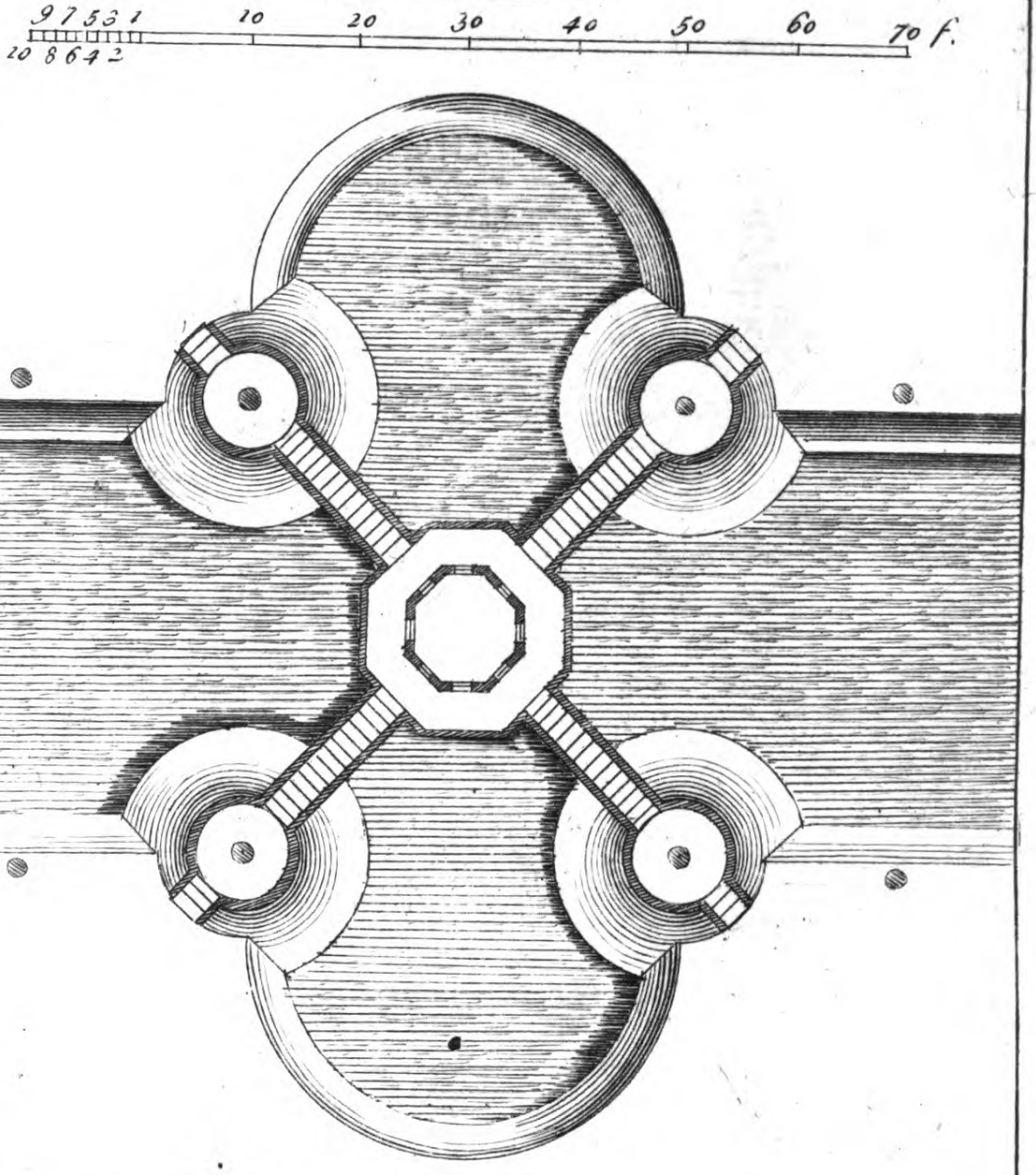
A Pair of Piers & Gate in the Chinese Taste.



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 10 Feet

Pl. 52.

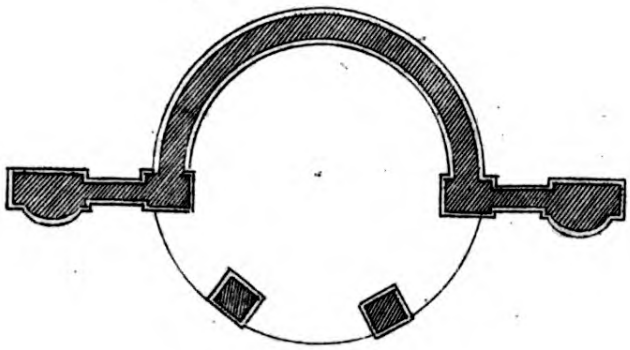


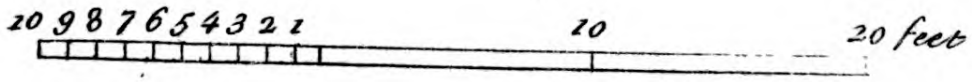


An Octagon Temple in the Chinese Taste

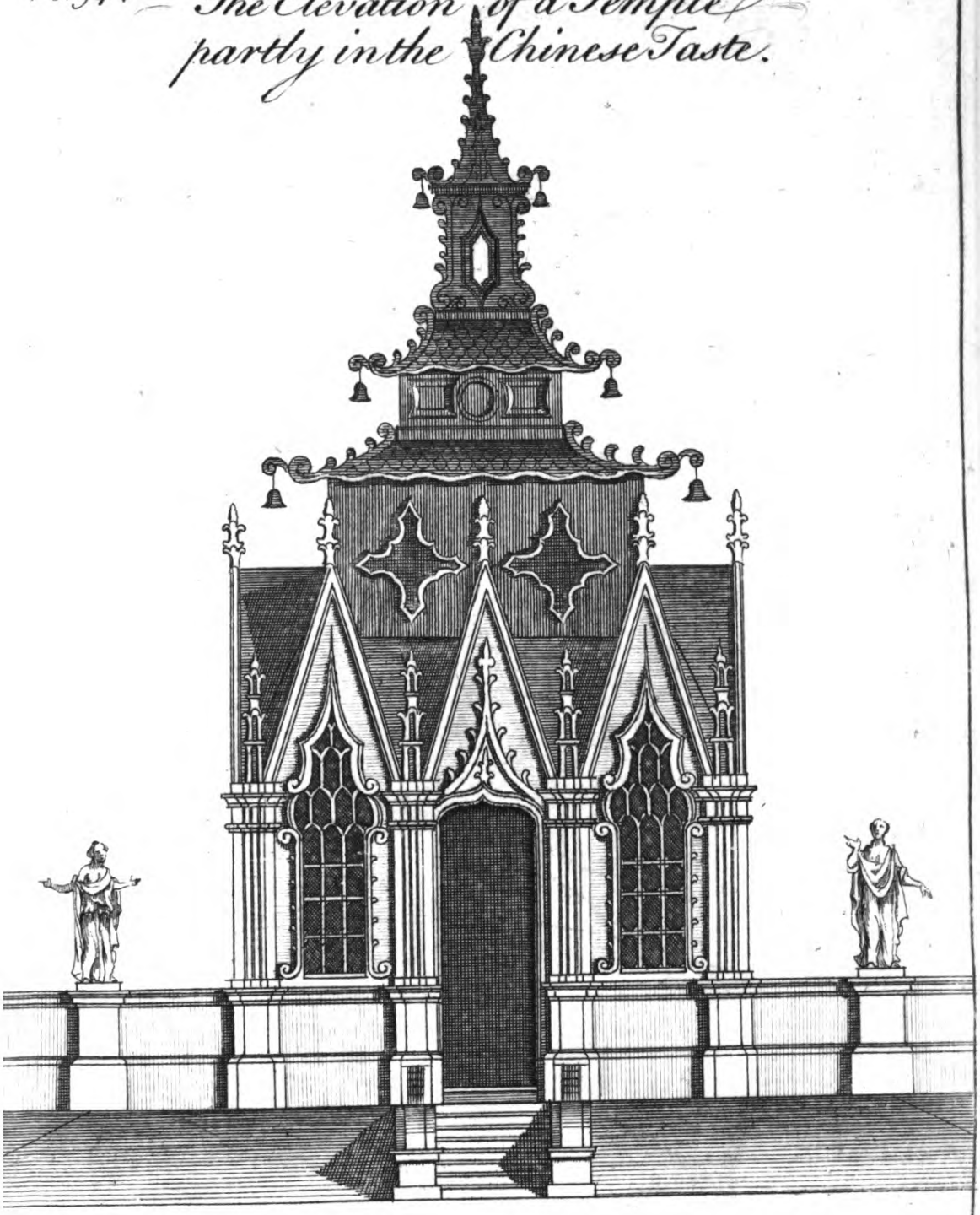
Pl. 53.

A Circular open Temple in the Chinese Taste.



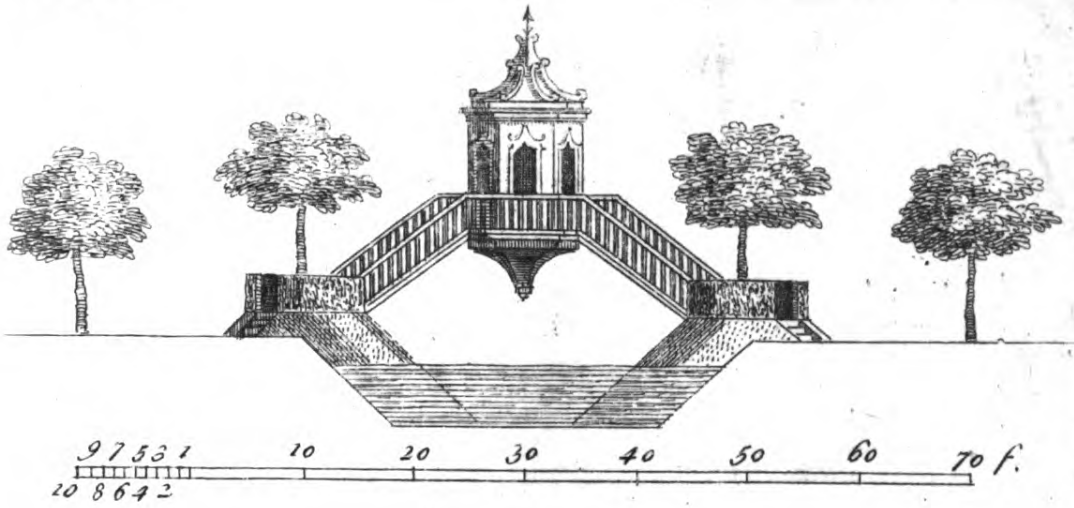


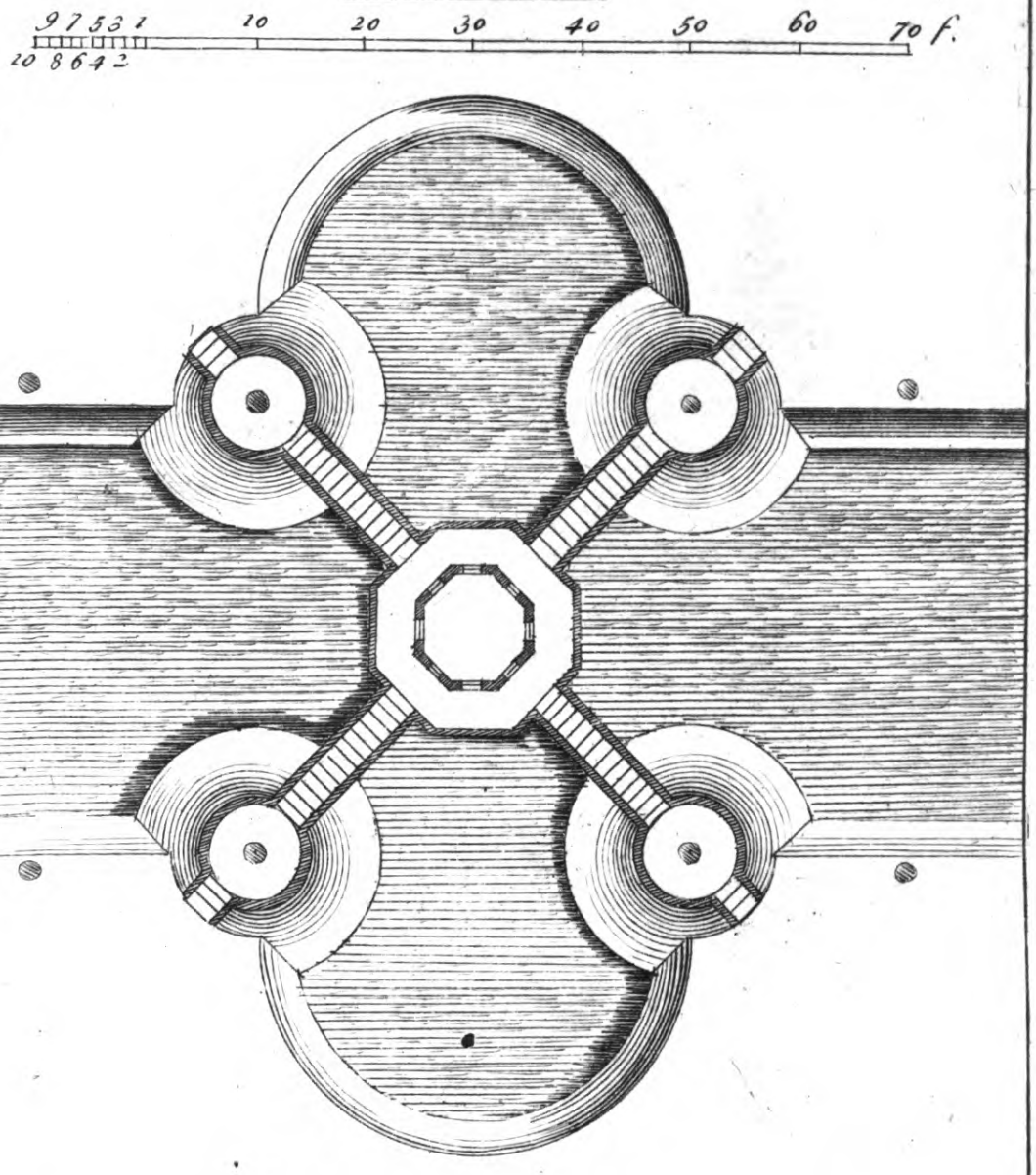
Pl. 54. — *The Elevation of a Temple partly in the Chinese Taste.*



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 10 fe.

Pl. 52.

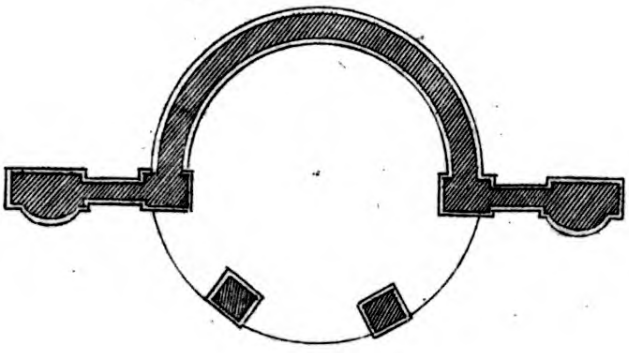


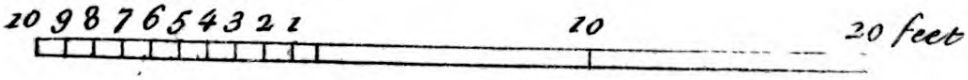


An Octagon Temple in the Chinese Taste

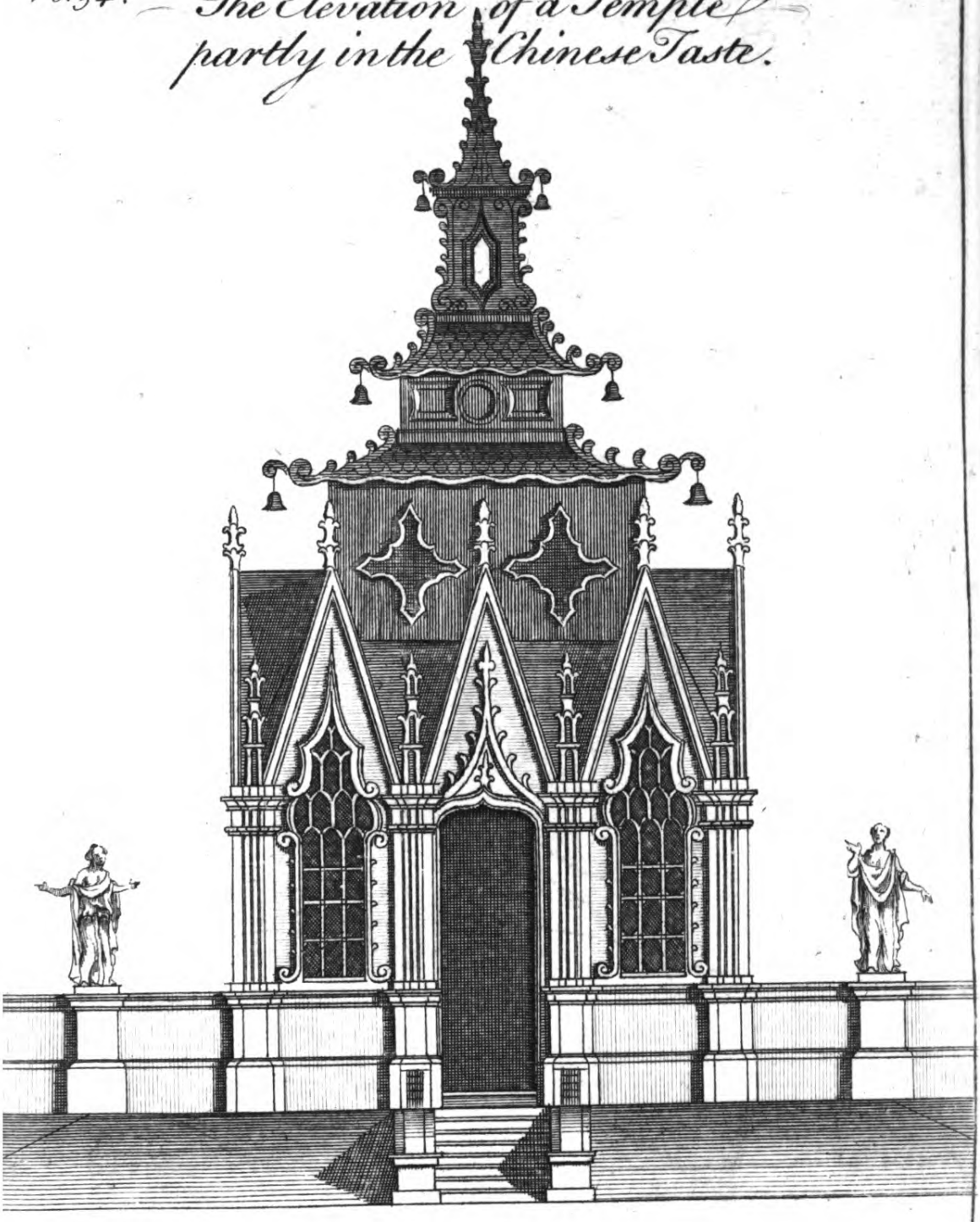
Pl. 53.

A Circular open Temple in the Chinese Taste.





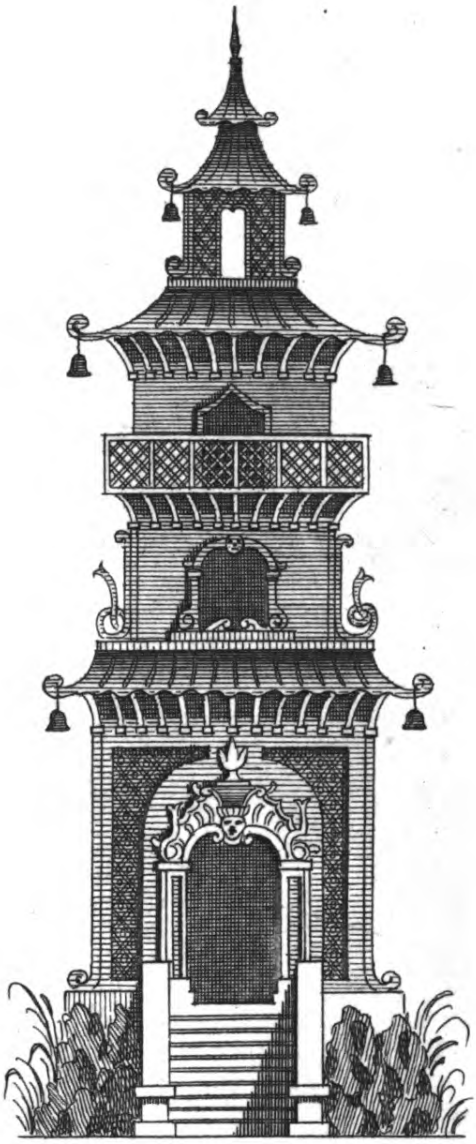
Pl. 54. — *The Elevation of a Temple partly in the Chinese Taste.*



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 10 fe.

Pl. 55.

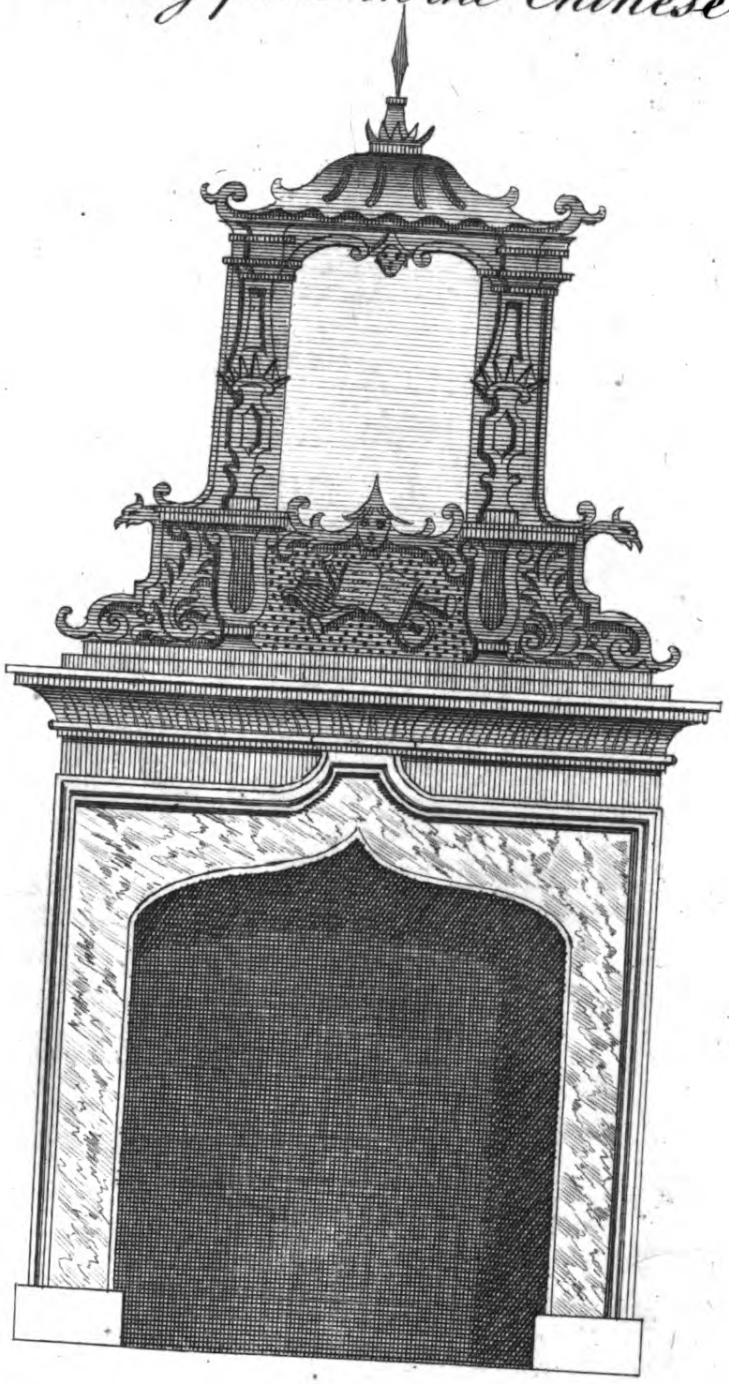
The Elevation of a Chinese Gazebo.



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 10 20 feet

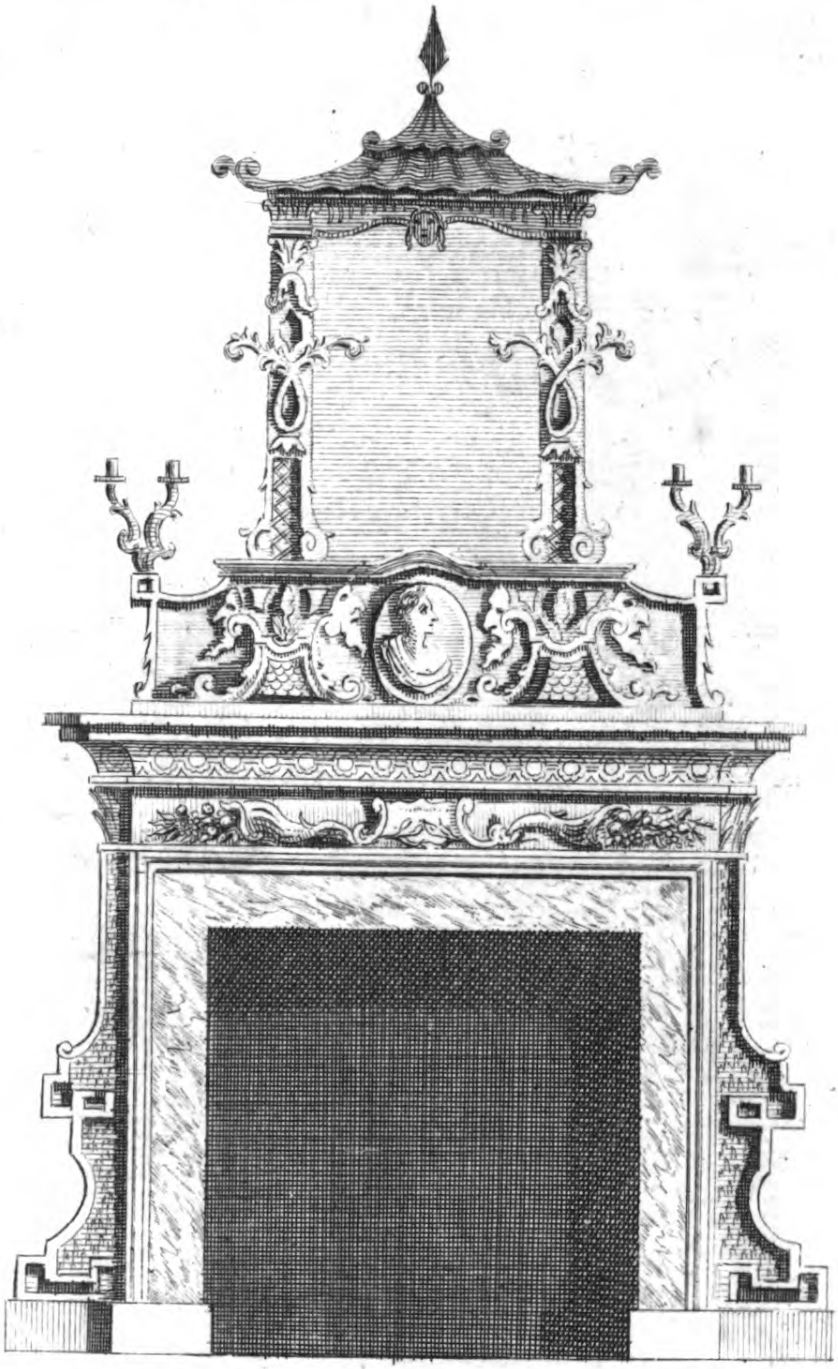
Pl. 56.

A Chimney-piece in the Chinese Taste.



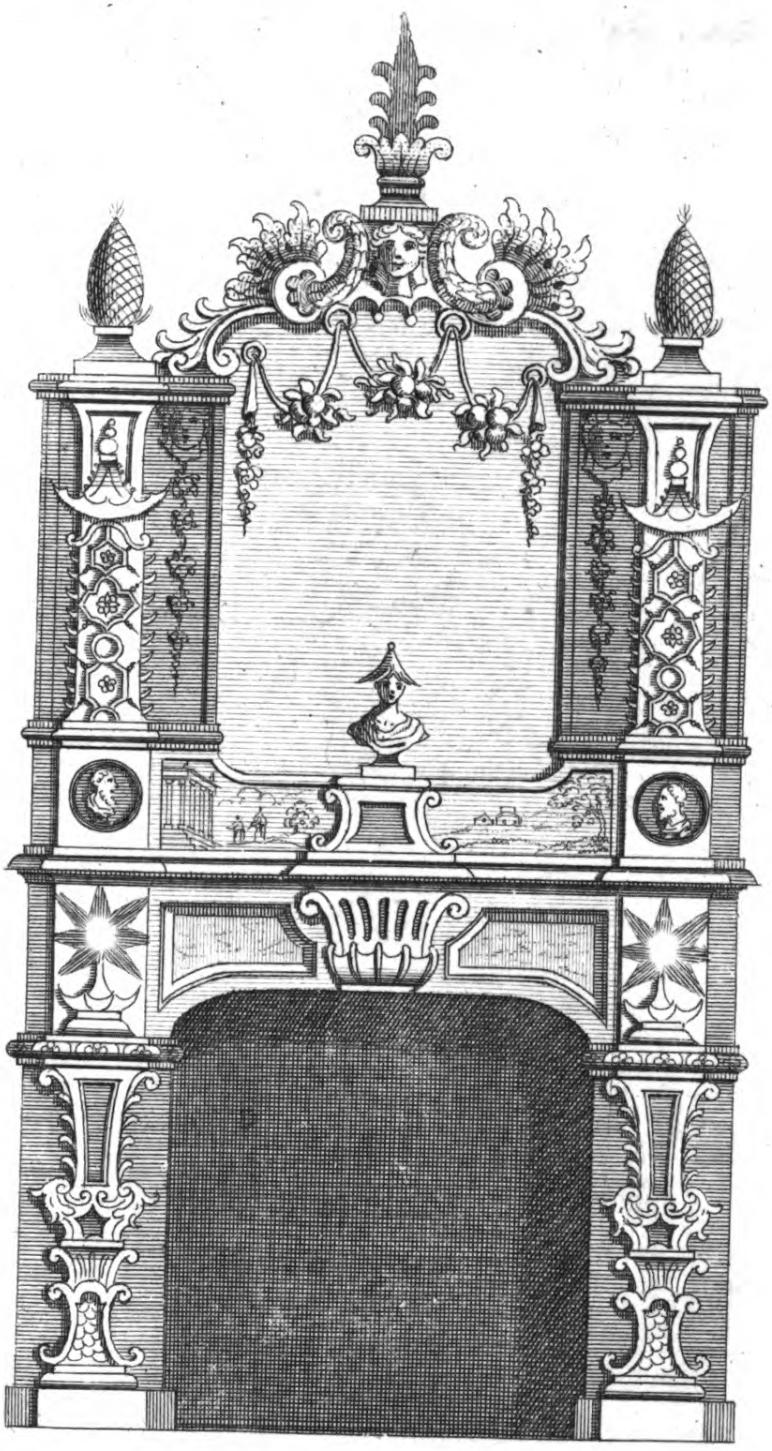
Pl. 57.

A Chimney-piece in the Chinese Taste.



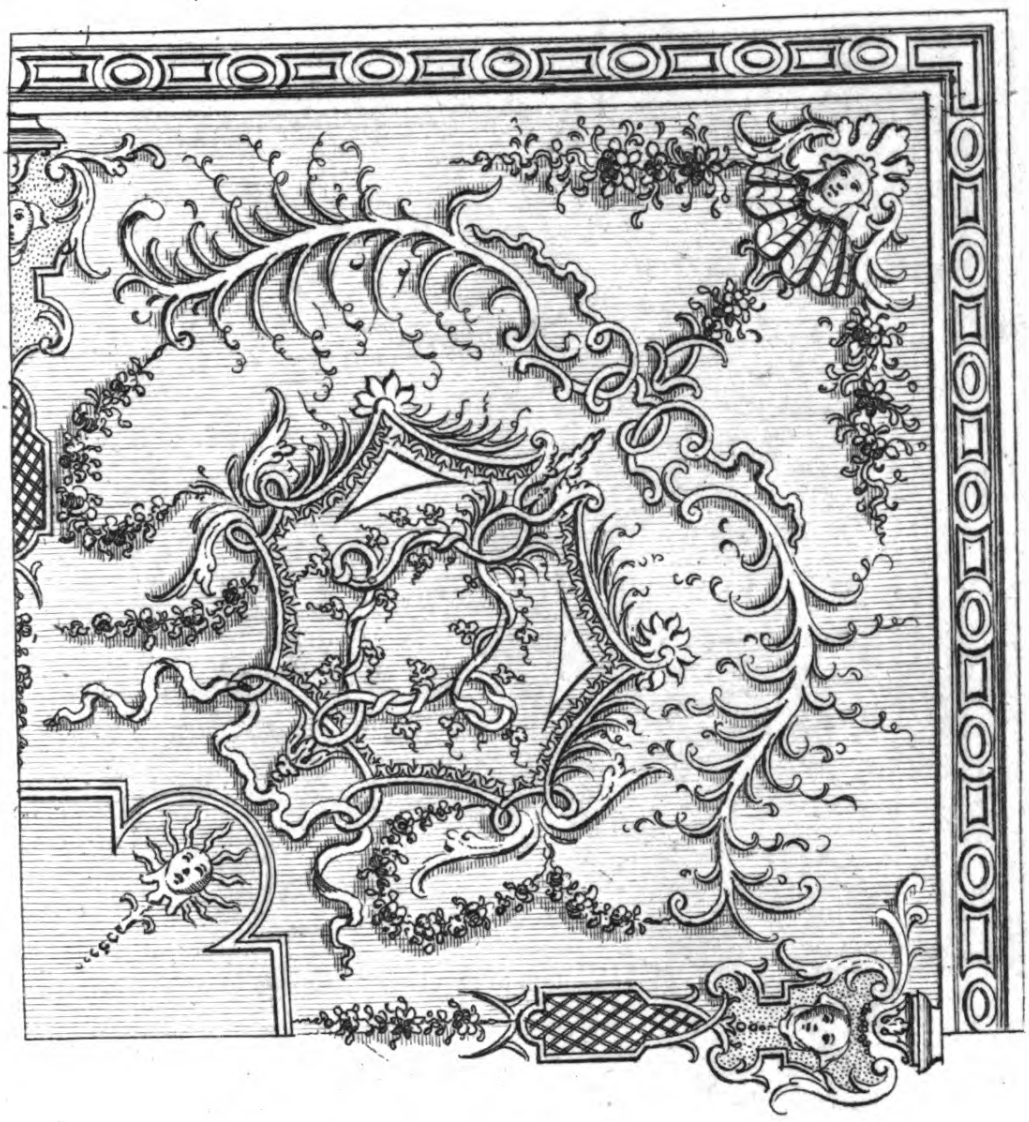
Pl. 58.

A Chimney-piece in the Chinese Taste



Pl. 59.

A Quarter-piece for a Ceiling in the Chinese Taste.



Pl. 60.

A Quarter piece for a Ceiling in the Chinese Taste.

Plate 61

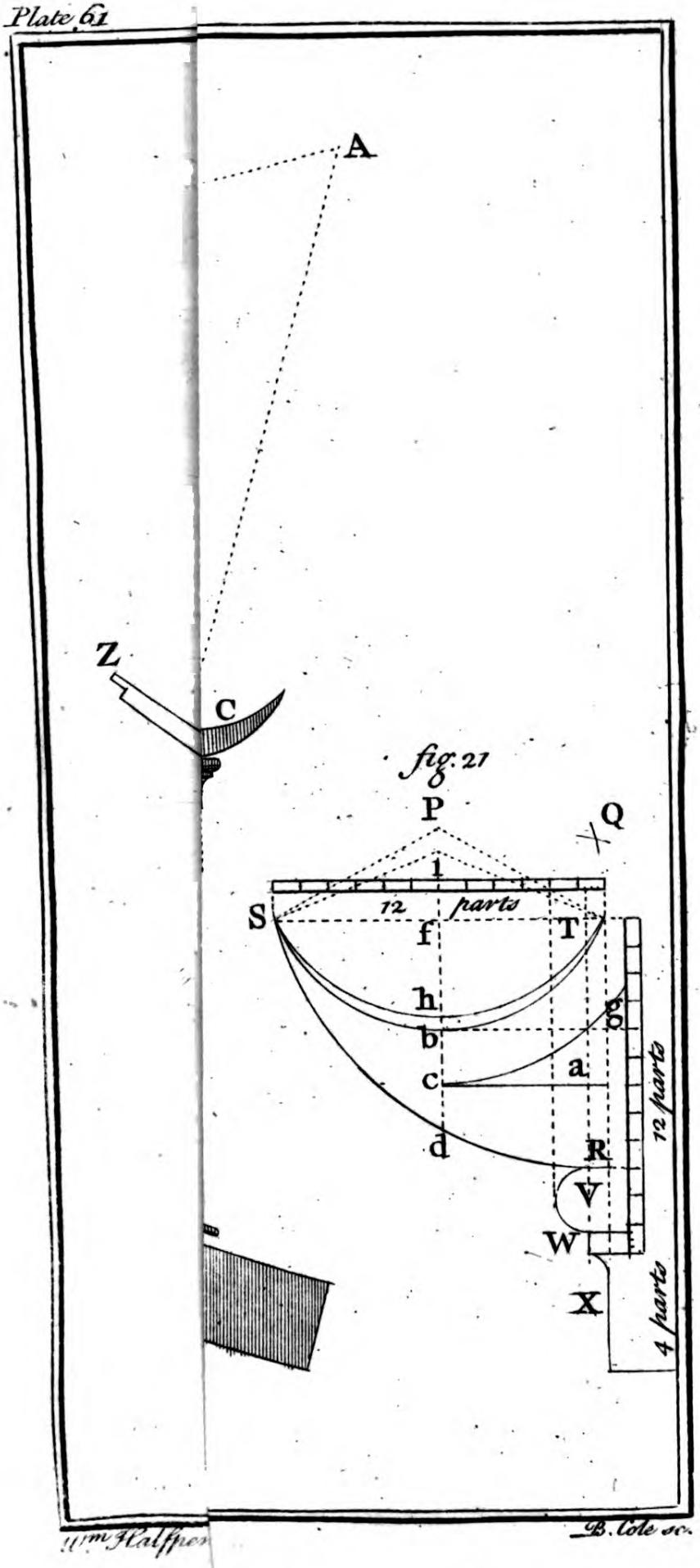
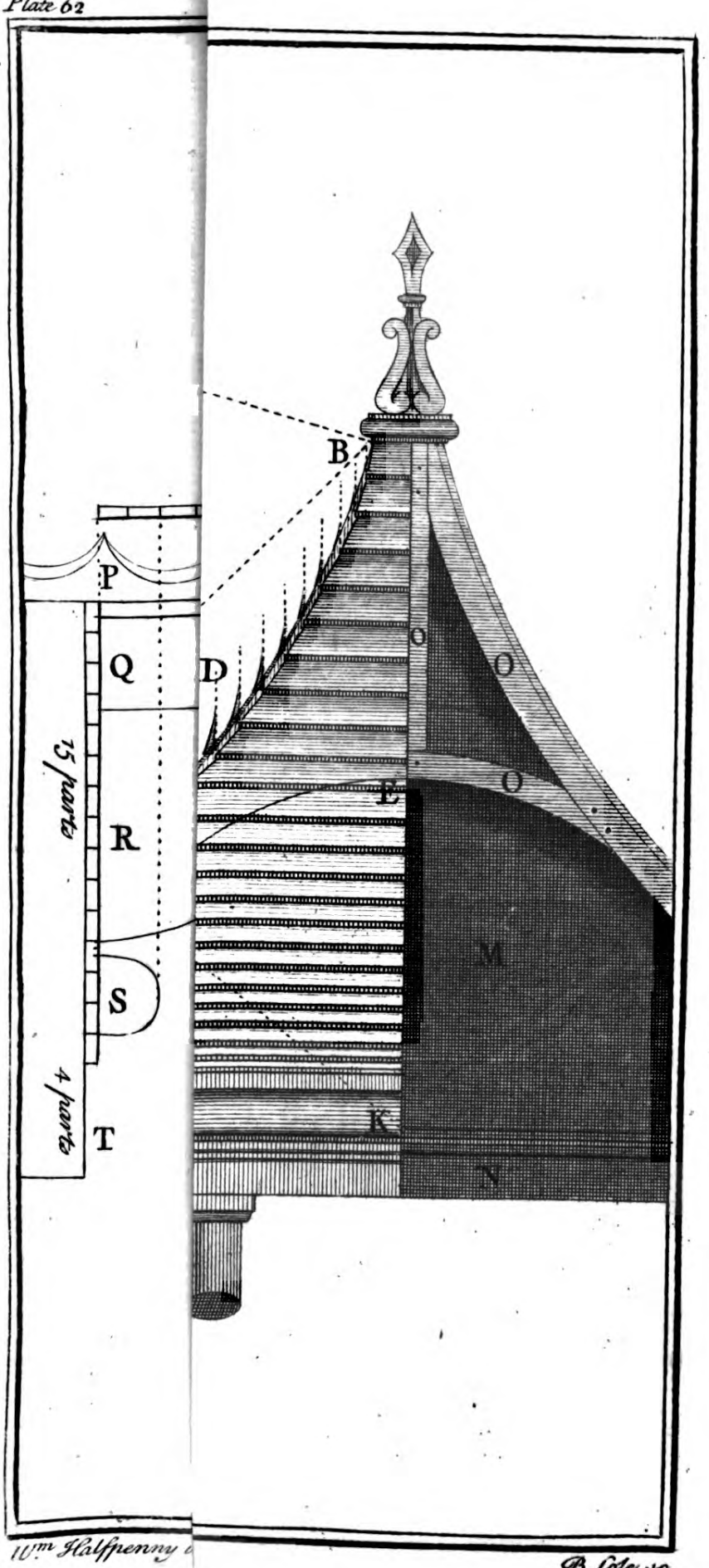

A
Z
C
fig: 21
P
Q
1
12 parts
S
f
T
h
g
b
a
c
d
R
V
W
X
12 parts
4 parts
Wm Halfpenny
B. Cole sc.

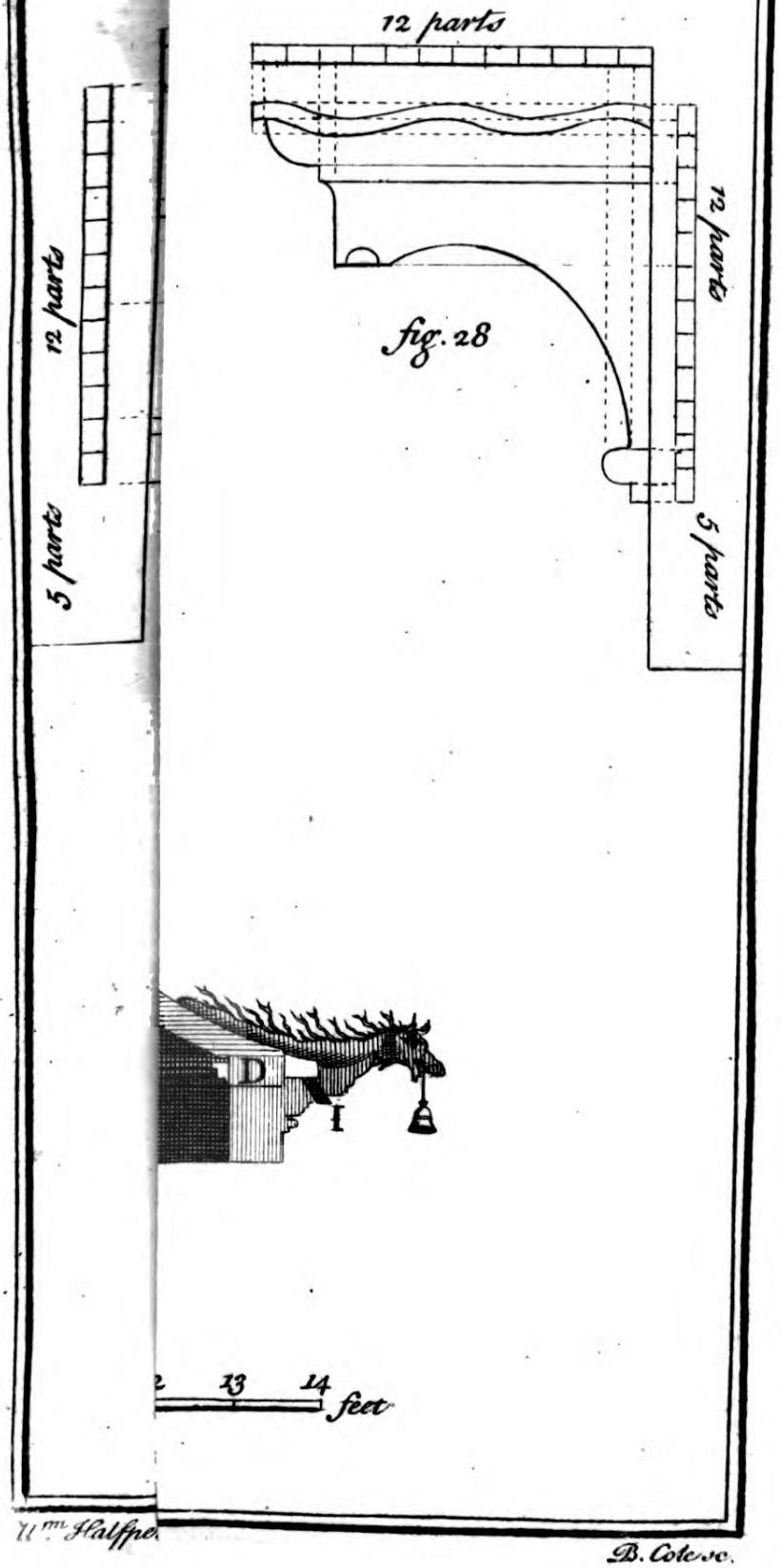
Plate 62



Wm Halfpenny

B. Cole so.

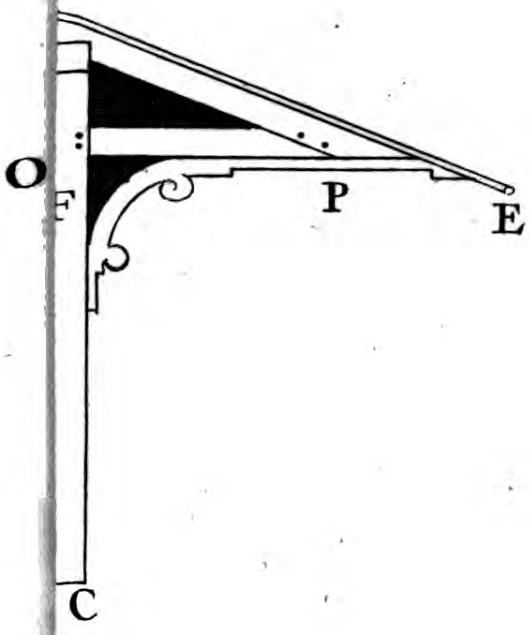
Plate 63



Wm. Halfpe

B. Cole sc.

Plate 64



feet

Wm Hole

B. Cole sc.