

Plans, elevations and sections, of hot-houses, green-houses, an aquarium, conservatories, &c., recently built in different parts of England, for various noblemen and gentlemen: including a hot-house ...

Tod, George

London: J. Taylor, 1823

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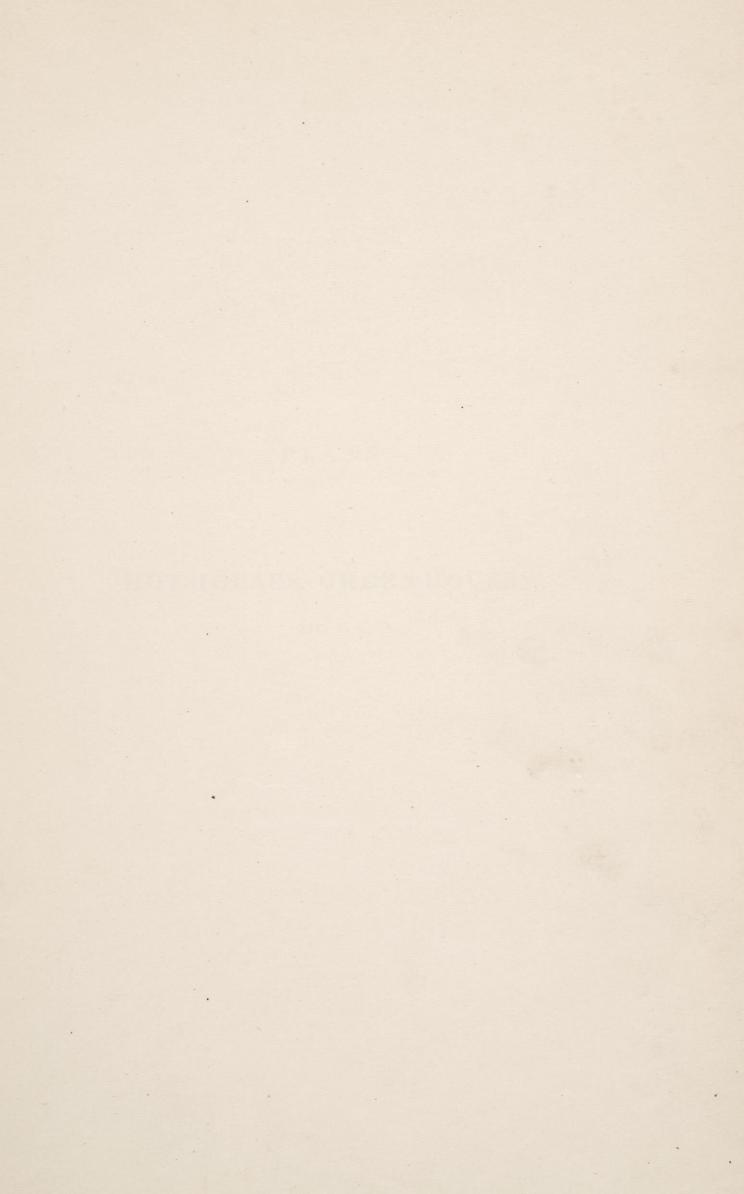
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## PLANS

OF

## HOT-HOUSES, GREEN-HOUSES,

ETC. ETC.



## PLANS,

## ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS,

OF

## HOT-HOUSES, GREEN-HOUSES,

AN AQUARIUM, CONSERVATORIES, &c.

RECENTLY BUILT IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF

ENGLAND,

FOR VARIOUS NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

BY GEORGE TOD,
SURVEYOR AND HOT-HOUSE BUILDER.

INCLUDING

A HOT-HOUSE AND GREEN-HOUSE

IN

HER LATE MAJESTY'S GARDENS AT FROGMORE.

ENGRAVED ON TWENTY-SEVEN PLATES, WITH DESCRIPTIONS TO EACH.

#### LONDON:

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#### PREFACE.

BOTANY, an elegant and interesting study, has lately become a favourite pursuit among the higher classes of the community; and the attention to forcing of plants, flowers, and fruits, for the table, has increased the demand for Horticultural Buildings of every description. The author therefore hopes this Collection of Plans now offered to the Public, will be found an acceptable production, as various specimens of the different kinds are given, suitable to most situations; viz. Green-houses, Houses for forcing Flowers, Roses, &c., Conservatories, Pineries, Peacheries, and Vineries; also an example of an Aquarium, the only one ever built on such a construction. This Collection will be particularly acceptable, as it exhibits Plans of such Houses only as have been actually built; and as they are dispersed throughout different parts of the kingdom, noblemen and gentlemen, in their several neighbourhoods, have an opportunity of appealing to the buildings themselves, and of making an examination of what merits they really possess. These buildings have chiefly been executed from the author's own designs; the others from designs of W. T. Aiton, Esq., his Majesty's Gardener at Kew and Kensington.

No speculative or experimental designs are here shown; but such only as have been actually built, and which have been found to answer the purposes for which they were constructed. No stronger proof can be offered for the verity of this assertion, than a desire that the buildings should be investigated.

The Plans now made public have been selected from a great number, which have been executed by the author, who, in the course of a long experience, both in designing and executing buildings of this description, has been enabled to make many valuable improvements in their construction; and he begs leave to appeal to the noble and respectable characters

whose names are mentioned in this work, for a corroboration of the approbation with which they have been received.

Several publications and inventions have lately been submitted to the public, purporting to suggest new improvements on Horticultural Buildings, for some of which Patents have been obtained: of these, various have been found impracticable in the execution, and the principles of their construction abandoned; and others, which have been held forth as possessing wonderful advantages in the saving of fuel, which must ever be an important object in constructing such buildings, have had no such effect; on the contrary, they have been found, from the few specimens that have been tried, completely to fail. The author is warranted in stating these facts, from the information he has collected from gardeners, who may be presumed to be the best judges for appreciating the merits or demerits of such buildings.

The improvements which he has made in the construction of Hothouses, have chiefly been gathered in the course of a long practice in this particular kind of employment, and have arisen from practical observations of his own, aided by the suggestions of many gardeners, eminent in their profession. These improvements are founded on the most simple principles, unconnected with any of those complex and unintelligible schemes which generally have led gentlemen who have adopted them to a great expense, and yet ultimately have failed in their purpose.

An important improvement in the construction of Flues, invariably adopted by the author, is, to form a void space under those flues that are built upon the ground, as it prevents the damps which rise from the ground obstructing the draught, and also gives free liberty for the air heated by the bottom of the flue, to ascend by the side cavities into the house. Another improvement is, to have in every case a narrow space or cavity between the wall and that side of the flue which is next to it, contrary to the common practice, which is, to build the flues close to such walls, without any cavity; and in many cases part of the flue is formed

in the wall itself: this mode, it is obvious to every one, is of bad consequence, as a great quantity of the heated air will be absorbed by the mass of brickwork to which the flue is attached. In short, every flue ought to stand unconnected with any external wall of such buildings as those under discussion, except where it enters from the fire. No cavity ought to be left between the flue and the wall where it immediately enters the building; or if a cavity is left, the heat occasioned by the fire ought to be confined in the cavity, and be conveyed some distance into the house, before it is suffered to escape: were it allowed to escape from the flue by cavities immediately on its entering the house, that part would be overheated, and a regular diffusion of the rarefied air would not take place.

Pargeting the interior of flues is also a bad practice; grouting with lime and sand is preferable.

Another improvement the author adopts is, to putty the laps of the glass on the roof; this prevents the admission of external air; and the laps ought not to be more than three-eights of an inch: in severe frosts great expense is incurred by the glass breaking, if glazed in the common way; caused chiefly by the expansion of the frozen water, which occupies the space between the laps; filling up these spaces with putty, is therefore preferable, or at least of equal utility with leaded laps; much less expensive, and more durable.

The light and elegant appearance given by the author to his buildings, so far as regards the carpenter and joiner's work, and more especially to the roofs, he would particularly recommend. The quantity of timber used in the roofs of many buildings of this sort, adds much to the expense, while it prevents the admission of a considerable quantity of light, and loads unnecessarily the external walls. An inspection of any of his buildings will best show the pleasant and elegant manner in which they are constructed.

King's Road, Sloane Square, London.

In order fully to demonstrate the advantages attending on the author's mode of building flues for Hot-houses, on the proper construction of which so much depends, a Plate is given, which shows at large the various kinds of flues which he has found necessary to introduce in different situations. Plate I. Fig. A. is a section of a flue under a pathway; a cavity or space is left between the wall and the side of the flue, which is formed by three bricks laid on edge; the flue is seven inches in width: another cavity is formed on the other side of the flue, bounded by a wall built against the ground. The top is covered with stone paving, and, at intermediate distances, apertures are cut through the paving, to receive the cast-iron fretted gratings represented by Fig. B. which allow the heated air in the cavities to escape into the house: a stone is placed in the wall, in which is cut a groove to receive the gratings that are placed over the cavity next it. The bottom of the flue is formed with plain tiles laid lengthways, which rest on bricks placed at a proper distance cross the bottom of the flue: the intermediate space between the bricks receives the damps emitted from the ground, and prevents the draught of the flue from being checked, which it otherwise would be, were it formed on the ground; also the heated air from the bottom of the flue passes into the side cavities, and from thence into the house.

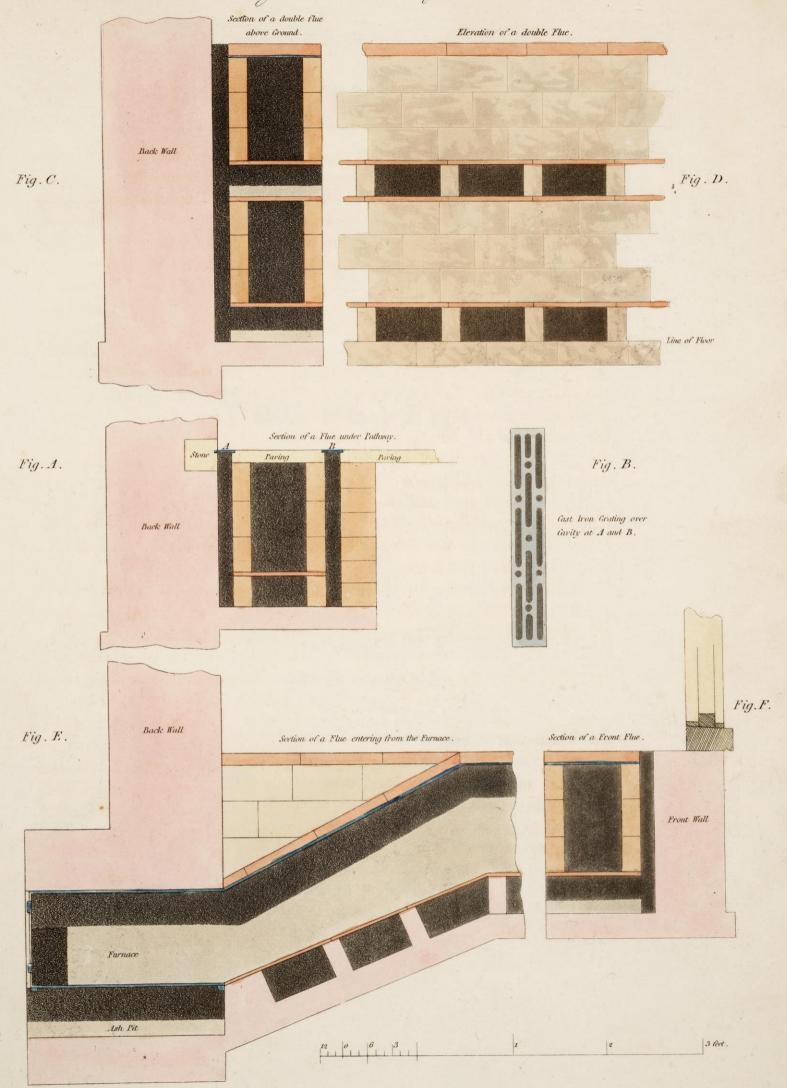
Fig. C is the section of a double flue above the ground, the bottom of which is constructed in the same manner as the one already described. The sides of the flue are formed with bricks laid on edge, and the flue being seven inches wide, makes the whole a convenient width to be covered with foot tiles; under the joints ought to be laid a piece of sheet-iron, hoop-iron, or slate, to prevent the smoke penetrating through the joints of the tiles.

Fig. D is an elevation of part of a double flue above ground, in which are represented the spaces under the bottom, already mentioned.

Fig. E represents the furnace, and the flue entering the house and ascending to its proper height. The top of the furnace is formed with an iron plate, and also the sides. The bottom is formed with bars in the usual way, to let the ashes drop into an ash-pit underneath.

Fig. F is the section of a front flue.

# Various Flues to a large scale, shewing their construction!





## DESCRIPTION

OF

## THE PLATES.

#### PLATE I.

A Green-house and Exotic-house executed for W. LINWOOD, Esq.

AT HACKNEY, MIDDLESEX.

This house is built adjoining the dwelling, and communicates by a door with the library. The plan is of a canted form, making the front incline to a concave shape. The interior of the Exotic-house is occupied by a pit for plunging plants; and the Green-house has a stage for the usual purpose of placing plants upon. There is a level pit in the Exotic-house, bounded by a brick wall, which is filled with tan to the height of two and a half feet above the surface of the floor. The lights on the roof are hung by weights placed in apertures in the back wall. The front sashes are made to slide, to admit air when required.

#### PLATE II.

A Green-house executed for JOHN ELLIOT, Esq.

AT PIMLICO, MIDDLESEX.

This building was constructed for the purpose of preventing the prospect of some offices from the dwelling-house. The architectural ornaments of this building, and the roof not being of glass, are points in the construction not generally to be recommended; but as it was built for the purpose above mentioned, the objections were overruled. There are three circular stages to this house, which are made to take out at pleasure; there is a doorway at each end, and the ceiling forms part of a circle, as shown by the section. This house is heated by one fire, with a flue all round under the floor. The floor is paved with rubed Yorkshire stone. The columns and entablature are painted and sanded in imitation of stone. The whole is finished in a superior manner.

#### PLATE III.

A Green-house built for J. E. LIEBENROOD, Esq.

AT PROSPECT HILL, NEAR READING, BERKS.

A single flue is sufficient for heating this house; it goes under the floor round the front and ends, rises, and continues above the floor along the back wall, and terminates in a chimney in the centre. This house has a span roof; and the centre lights, which are balanced by weights, in imitation of an acorn, suspended from the ridge of the roof, are made to slide, to admit air from the roof. The front and ends are formed with folding casements, hung so as to be taken away at pleasure; and between

each is a pilaster of treillage work. A cast iron column at each extremity of the upper part of the roof, is placed for the purpose of keeping it from spreading, as such roofs generally do, unless held together by a transverse tie, which has a less pleasant appearance than a column, which answers every purpose. Over the stock-hole is placed a cistern, which is supplied from the roof, and occasionally from a pump adjoining, with water, which is conveyed into the green-house by a lead pipe, and is found very convenient for watering the plants.

#### PLATE IV.

A Green-house executed for GEORGE FARRANT, Esq.

ADJOINING THE DRAWING-ROOM OF HIS HOUSE IN UPPER BROOK STREET, LONDON.

This Green-house is constructed eleven feet above the surface of the yard behind the dwelling, that the floor may be on a level with that of the drawing-room, with which it communicates. The floor is formed with strong timbers, on which are laid rough boarding, and on the boarding are laid foot tile paving, bedded in Roman cement, to prevent the water, when watering the plants, from filtering through. It has a span roof of glass; one side is formed with sashes hung with weights, to slide down; and the other side is brick-work, which terminates the adjoining premises. The furnace is placed underneath, and the flue ascends perpendicularly till it reaches the Green-house, when it continues round above the floor, and returns upon itself on that side which is brick-work, to a chimney placed at the north-east corner to discharge the smoke. There are fancy stages placed within; and the whole has a novel and pleasant appearance from the drawing-room, particularly in the evening when lighted with lamps.

#### PLATE V.

A Green-house built for THOMAS CALDECOTT, Esq.

IN HIS PLEASURE-GARDEN, DARTFORD, KENT.

There is a small enclosed building at the west end, for the purpose of keeping gardeners' implements, and other necessary uses, in which the stock-hole is situated. It was not found convenient to raise the back wall of this Green-house; and to preserve a proper pitch for the roof, a short rafter pitches against the front one, which forms a kind of span roof with the back part, which is much the shortest. In this manner the roof is constructed, as the back wall, as before stated, could not be conveniently raised. The entrance is by folding doors in the centre of the front, on each side of which are sliding sashes, and also to the east end. The stage is made in parts, that it may be moved into the garden at pleasure. There is a treillage fixed upon the back wall and west end for the purpose of training a vine, from one which has been planted on the outside. There are also vines planted in the front, one opposite each upright, to be trained along under each rafter inside of the Green-house.

#### PLATE VI.

A Green-house built for RICHARD DICKINSON, Esq.

AS AN APPROACH TO HIS HOUSE AT GOLDER'S GREEN, NEAR HENDON,
MIDDLESEX.

This Green-house is constructed with a span roof. The flue, which continues under the pathway all round, communicates from a furnace in a cellar under the drawing-room. The iron columns and Gothic arch prevent the building from spreading; and, while they serve as supports to the roof, they also add to the beauty of the approach. The floor is paved with Portland stone, except the two spaces occupied by the plants; and fretted cast iron plates are let into the stone at proper distances, over the cavities of the flues, to admit the heated air into the house.

#### PLATE VII.

A Green-house built for the MARQUIS of BLANDFORD,

AT WHITE-KNIGHTS, NEAR READING, BERKS.

This Green-house is covered by a span roof, which is supported by columns from the centre of the stage, which is formed to fall each way similar to the roof. There is also a treillage shelf all round over the top of the flue, for the purpose of standing plants upon. The sides and ends are formed with sashes, which draw downward from the top, to admit air when necessary. The approach is by folding doors on the north side, to a walk formed all round the Green-house. The lights on the roof are made to slide, and are balanced with a lead weight made and painted in imitation of an acorn. There is only one fire to this house, which is sufficient to give that degree of heat to those plants for which it was chiefly constructed; the flue goes all round the house above the floor, and out near the same place it came in; and as a chimney attached to this kind of building was found inconvenient, the flue, when it leaves the Green-house, is continued under ground a distance of thirty feet, and is there carried up in an adjoining wall, so that there is no appearance of any chimney to the Green-house. The stock-hole also is constructed underneath an exterior gravel walk, and covered with flap doors, which are painted and sanded with gravel, and is thereby totally concealed.

#### PLATE VIII.

Two Conservatories executed for JOHN JACKSON, Esq.

AT NORTH END, HAMMERSMITH, MIDDLESEX.

This building adjoins the drawing-room, with which it communicates by folding doors glazed. A partition of glass divides the interior into two apartments; there is one fire to each apartment, with a single flue round each; a pit or bed is formed in the middle of each apartment, the surface of which is level with the walk, for planting or plunging the plants; a cistern is placed underneath the pathway of the smaller apartment for the convenience of water; and a treillage is fixed against the back wall, and also the end walls, for the purpose of training creeping plants.

#### PLATE IX.

A Conservatory executed or rather altered for W. GOSLING, Esq.

ADJOINING THE DRAWING-ROOM OF HIS VILLA AT ROEHAMPTON, SURREY.

This Conservatory was originally constructed with a slated roof, which is found to be injurious to the growth of plants. It is made wider than originally built, and a glass roof substituted in the place of the former one. The flue has also been altered; it communicates from a furnace placed in an area in the front, goes round under the walks, as shown by the dotted lines on the plan, and terminates in a chimney behind. The heated air escapes from the cavities upwards, by means of fretted cast iron plates, placed in different parts of the floor, over the cavities, for that purpose. These alterations have had the desired effect, and the Conservatory may now be said to be complete. There is a transverse screen of treillage work under each alternate rafter, for the purpose of training creeping or running plants. There is also a treillage on the back wall for the same purpose. An aviary is constructed in one corner, and a fountain in the middle of the Conservatory, with an arbour and seat immediately behind, against the back wall. The whole is finished in a manner superior to most buildings of this description.

#### PLATE X.

A Conservatory to be executed for LORD VISCOUNT COURTENAY,
AT POWDERHAM CASTLE, DEVON.

One fire, and a single flue, goes round this house; the front part above the floor, the other under the pathway. A narrow border is formed along the back wall, which gives growth to plants trained upon a treillage fixed against the wall for that purpose. The front and end sashes are made to draw down from the top, for the purpose of admitting air. The top lights on the roof are made to slide, and to be taken entirely off in the summer. Plants, &c. are plunged or planted in the pit, which is level with the walk, and is bounded by a stone border, on which are formed small Gothic arches, with wire work. A small arch is formed with treillage work under each rafter, at the angle it makes with the back wall.

#### PLATE XI.

A Pinery built for Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart.

AT SPRING GROVE, SMALLBURY GREEN, MIDDLESEX.

This Pinery is heated by two fires, one at each end; there is no pathway in front of the pit, which is separated from the front flue by a cavity. The flue is above ground all round. The surface of the pit forms an inclination nearly similar to that of the roof. Iron columns, placed on the wall of the pine pit, support each alternate rafter, and arches of iron between each column support the intermediate ones. A fruit room is formed behind the pine-house, which is fitted up with shelves, drawers, and compartments for each day of the week, and for placing and keeping the fruit when gathered. This Pinery was designed by W. T. Aiton, Esq.

#### PLATE XII.

A Succession and Fruiting Pinery, built for Sir L. DARELL, Bart.

RICHMOND HILL, SURREY.

There are two fires to this house; the flue from one of which goes round under the pathway of the front and ends, and returns in the same manner; the other goes along the back wall, and makes two returns upon itself. A partition of glass in the middle divides the two houses, and a pit for growing the pines occupies each, leaving a walk around them. The surface of the pits has an inclination towards the front. The top lights of the roof, and the front sashes, are made to slide. This house is built adjoining an old green-house, with a communication to the same. This building was designed by W. T. Aiton, Esq.

#### PLATE XIII.

A Vinery built for the Right Hon. the EARL of COVENTRY,

AT CROOME, WORCESTERSHIRE.

The walls and flues of this building are constructed entirely upon arches, in order that the vines may not be interrupted in spreading their roots. One fire heats this house; coming in at one end, it goes all round, returns upon itself, and out by a chimney at the other end. There is a treillage upon the front and back, and all over the inside of the roof. The vines are all planted inside of the house, the interior of which consists of mould suited to the growth of vines; and a boarded walk leads from one entrance doorway to the other. All the lights on the roof are made to slide, and to be taken entirely off at pleasure: the front sashes also slide. There is a seed room behind, and an apartment adjoining, in which is situated the stock-hole: both are lighted by sky-lights.

#### PLATE XIV.

A Pinery built for the Right Hon. LORD HEATHFIELD,

AT NUTWELL COURT, DEVON.

This house is forty feet long, and sixteen feet wide; there are two fires and a stock-hole at each end. One flue goes all round the front and ends, and returns again under the pathway, and then communicates with a flue which is formed in the wall which bounds the pit, into which a register is fixed, that the heat may be admitted into this flue or not, as may be found necessary. The flue goes under the front and end pathways, and the bottom is formed with cast iron plates, with a cavity formed underneath, that, when the iron plates become heated, the heat may be diffused into the other cavities, and ascend into the interior of the house. There is also a double flue along the back wall above the floor, which also communicates with a flue in the back wall of the pit by a register at pleasure. Built from a design of W. T. Aiton, Esq.

### PLATE XV.

A Hot-house, or Flower-house, built for the DUKE of BEDFORD,

AT WOBURN ABBEY, BEDFORDSHIRE.

This house is built against the end wall of the riding-house, and is constructed for the purpose of forcing roses, flowers, &c. A pit for that purpose, which inclines from the back to the front pathway, occupies the interior of the building, with a walk all round. There are two fires, which are necessary to give that degree of heat which such a house requires; they both enter the house from the same end; one goes along the back, returns upon itself twice, and out in the centre by a chimney against the end of the riding-house; the other goes round the front, ends, and part of the back, and out by the same conveyance.

#### PLATE XVI.

An Aquarium built for the MARQUIS of BLANDFORD,

AT WHITE-KNIGHTS, NEAR READING, BERKS.

This building is constructed with a span roof of glass; the sides and ends are also of glass, as low down as the top of the flue. A cistern occupies the interior of the house, leaving a walk round; it is lined with lead, and filled with a mixture of mud and water, proper for the reception and growth of such plants as require aqueous nourishment. A flue goes round directly under the bottom of the cistern, for the purpose of keeping the water of a certain temperature. Another flue goes round the house above ground, and terminates in a chimney at the north-west corner. The bottom of the cistern, to receive the lead, is formed with slates, supported by transverse bars of cast iron; a bottom of wood would have been more convenient for laying the lead upon, but, as the flues are so near the bottom of the cistern, danger of fire was apprehended. The cistern is supplied with water by means of a pump placed at a convenient distance for that purpose.

#### PLATE XVII.

A Green-house and a Hot-house executed for the Right Hon. the EARL of CHESTERFIELD,

AT BAYLIS, BUCKS.

A flue goes round each house, and a stock-hole at the end of each, enclosed and covered with a roof. The hot-house is chiefly for forcing flowers. A bulb border is formed along the front of both houses, five feet in width, and covered with glazed lights, hung to the bottom plate of the green-house and hot-house with hinges. An iron column under every other rafter, and an arch between the columns, support the roof. This building was executed from the design of W. T. Aiton, Esq.

#### PLATE XVIII.

A complete Range executed for the late JOHN ANT. RUCKER, Esq.

WANDSWORTH HILL, SURREY.

The building is divided into six houses, each forty feet in length, making the whole two hundred and forty feet. The centre is occupied by a fruiting and succession pinery, adjoining each of which is a vinery, and a peach-house at each end terminates the building. The four centre houses are constructed with sashes, which come as low down as the floor, hung with weights and lines; and the peach-house at each end being less in width than the centre houses, breaks the general line of the building, and gives a better appearance to the elevation of the whole. There are two doorways in the centre, leading to the pineries, and doors of communication from them to the adjoining houses. There are two fires to each house, and the flues are so plainly shown in the plans and sections, that they require no further explanation, and are so disposed as to give that degree of heat necessary to each of the respective houses. whole of the roof is supported by cast iron columns, one under every other rafter, and a cast iron arch from each to the intermediate rafters. This range was built from the designs of W. T. Aiton, Esq.

#### PLATE XIX.

A Green-house and a Hot-house built in HER MAJESTY'S Garden,

AT FROGMORE, BERKSHIRE.

The hot-house is for the purpose of forcing flowers; and a partition of glass divides it from the green-house. The hot-house is formed with a pit filled with tan, for plunging flowers, &c. A cistern is placed under the floor of the green-house, for the convenience of having water of a proper temperature for watering the plants. There is an iron column and arches under every other rafter, as before described in other buildings, to support the roof. This building was erected from the design of W. T. Aiton, Esq.

#### PLATE XX.

A Range of Houses built for LORD HEATHFIELD,

AT NUTWELL COURT, DEVON.

A green-house is placed in the centre, and a peach-house at each end, making one hundred and twenty-nine feet. The green-house is more elevated than the peach-houses, and is as much wider as to admit of a doorway at each end in front of the peach-houses. There are two fires to each of the houses. In the centre of the stage in the green-house is formed a recess or niche, covered with treillage work, and also a chequered treillage on the back wall with a border where vines are planted, to cover the treillage. There is a cistern placed under the stage, lined with lead, to supply the houses with water proper for the plants. There is also a treillage on the back wall of the peach-houses, for the trained peaches, nectarines, &c. and in the front pits the dwarf standards are trained horizontally. Behind the building is constructed

a range of offices; namely, a fruit-room in the centre, conveniently fitted with drawers, shelves, &c. with a communication to a pit underneath for keeping roots, such as potatoes, carrots, &c. On one side of the fruit-room is a gardener's room; and on the other side a room for containing the lights of the peacheries when they are taken off the houses; and adjoining them at each end is an open shed, which completes the whole. These buildings were also designed by W. T. Aiton, Esq.

#### PLATE XXI.

A Green-house in the centre, and a Peach-house at each end, built for LADY JENNINGS CLARKE,

AT HOLLY GROVE, WINDSOR FOREST, BERKS.

The green-house is circular on the front, and a three-quarter column stands between each window. The roof is of a domical shape, and is covered with oil cloth; one flue goes round under the floor, and there are two fires to each of the peach-houses. The domical roof of the green-house, and the depth of the entablature over the columns, may be objectionable to many professional gardeners, as preventing the admission of a considerable quantity of light to the plants; and a considerable shade upon the adjoining houses. It is found from experience, that those green-houses which have glass roofs, answer infinitely better than those whose roofs are covered with slates, or other materials that prevent the admission of light. Lady Jennings was desirous the building should assume an architectural appearance; but buildings of this kind are certainly best, when divested of such ornaments: yet, as there is so large a quantity of light admitted through the front of this green-house, these objections may have less weight in this case. This building was also designed by W. T. Aiton, Esq.

#### PLATE XXII.

A Peach-house, Green-house, and Pinery, executed for the Hon.

CHAMPION DYMOKE,

AT SCRIVELSBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

The green-house is in the centre, and is two feet wider than the pinery and peachery which join it. There are two fires to the pinery, and also to the peachery, and one fire to the green-house. There is a treillage along the whole of the back wall, except that of the pinery. The trees in the pit of the peach-house are trained horizontally on a treillage formed for that purpose.

#### PLATE XXIII.

A Green-house and Rosery built for the EARL of UPPER OSSORY,
AT AMPTHILL PARK, BEDFORDSHIRE.

The hot-house has a level pit filled with tan, for the purpose of forcing roses or other flowers, and is divided from the green-house by a partition of glass, and doors of communication from one to the other. This building is constructed with a span roof, with sashes and glass all round as low down as the top of the flues. The situation and course of the flues are sufficiently explained by the plans and sections. A moveable wooden chimney, lined with sheet iron, is placed over the stock-hole, to discharge the smoke from the flues, which is made to be taken away in summer when fires are not wanted. A screen of cast iron columns and arches are placed along the centre of the house, to support the roof.

#### PLATE XXIV.

Two Pineries, and a Peach-house in the centre, built for THOMAS PORTER, Esq.

AT ROCKBEAR HOUSE, DEVONSHIRE.

There is one fire to each of the three houses. The flues of the pineries are under the pathway of the front and ends, and make each two returns on the back wall above the floor; that of the peach-house goes all round above ground, and makes two returns on the back wall. There is a pit in this house, bounded by a dwarf wall, in which the peach trees are planted and trained on an inclining treillage: there is also a treillage on the back wall for training nectarines, peaches, &c. The entrance from the garden to the peach-house is in the centre, and that to the pineries at each end. There are steps up from the peach-house to the pineries, as the floor of the peach-house is lower than the back part of that of the pineries, which is raised for the purpose of giving an inclination to the pine pit, nearly similar to the roof.

#### PLATE XXV.

A Succession and Fruiting Pinery, to which has recently been added an Orangery or Conservatory for J. WALKER, Esq.

AT TEDDINGTON GROVE, MIDDLESEX.

There are two fires to the fruiting, and one to the succession-house. The flues go along underneath the pathway to the front and ends. The orangery is formed with a pit in the interior, for the purpose of planting the orange trees. A single flue goes round this house, which is sufficient to give that degree of heat which such a house requires.

### PLATE XXVI.

A Peach-house and Green-house built for the Rev. PRIMATT KNAPP,

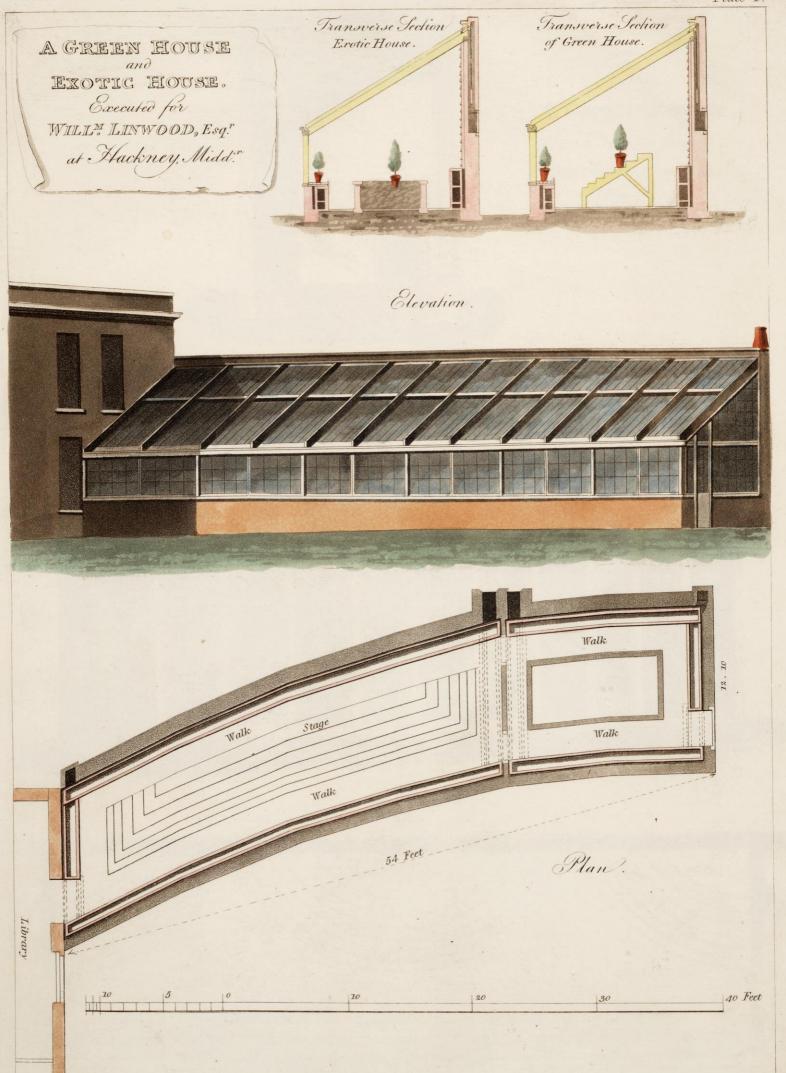
AT SHENLY END, BUCKS.

In front of the peach-house is a treillage for training the peach and nectarine trees, assuming a convex form to the roof: the stage for the green-house plants assumes the like shape. There is one fire to each of the houses; the course of the flues is shown by the plans and sections: along the back wall of the green-house is formed a narrow pit for the growth of creeping plants, which are trained upon a treillage on the wall for that purpose.

THE END.

LONDON:
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along the back wall of the groundinger is forgerd a minery get for the Resear-lines there, economics a commerce first to the sound the sound of the



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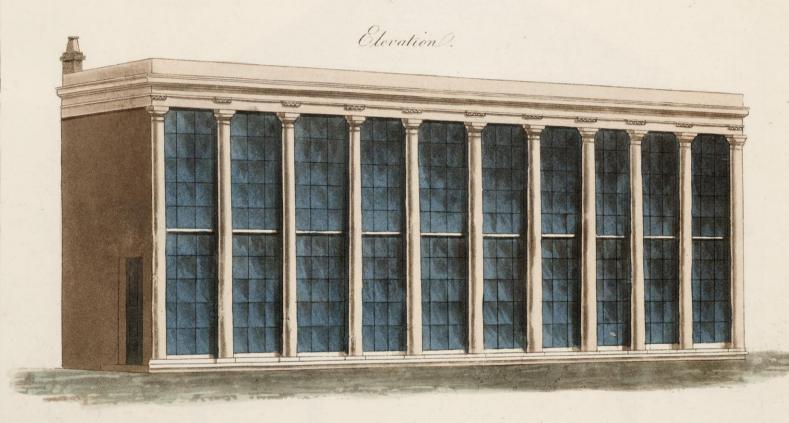


A GREEN HOUSE.

Executed for

JOHN ELLIOT, Esq."

at Pinlico.



Sugar.

So Feet

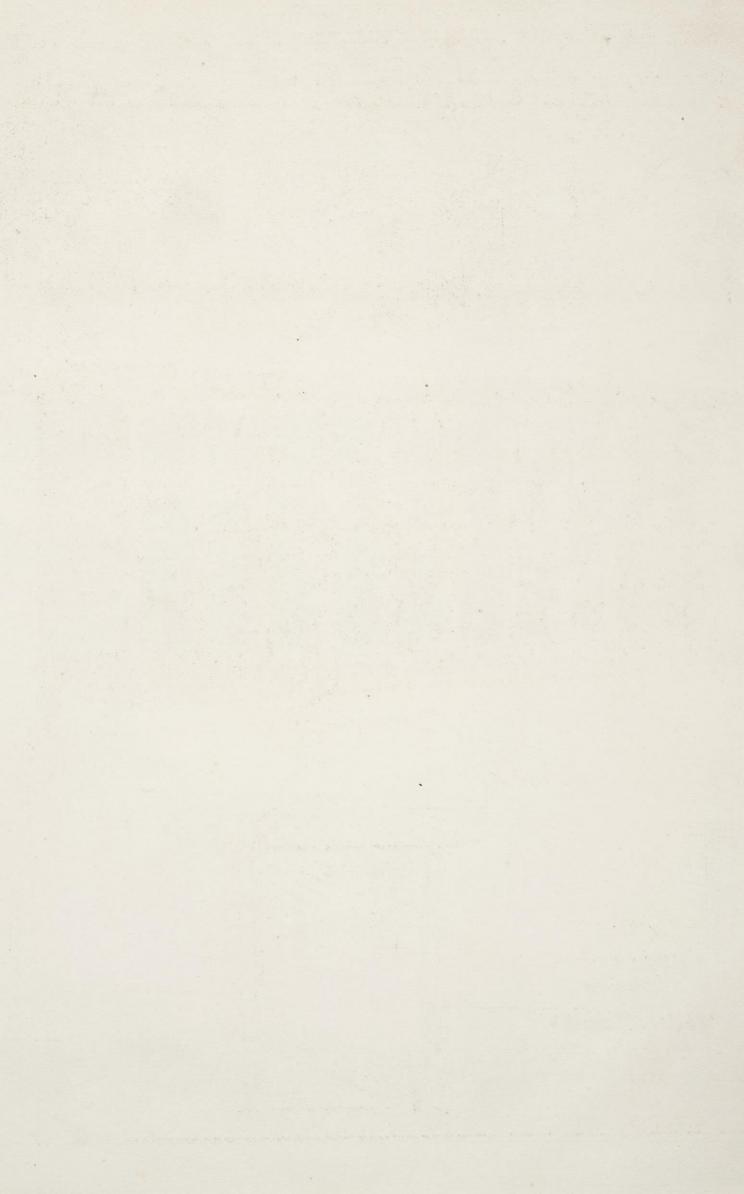
So Feet

20

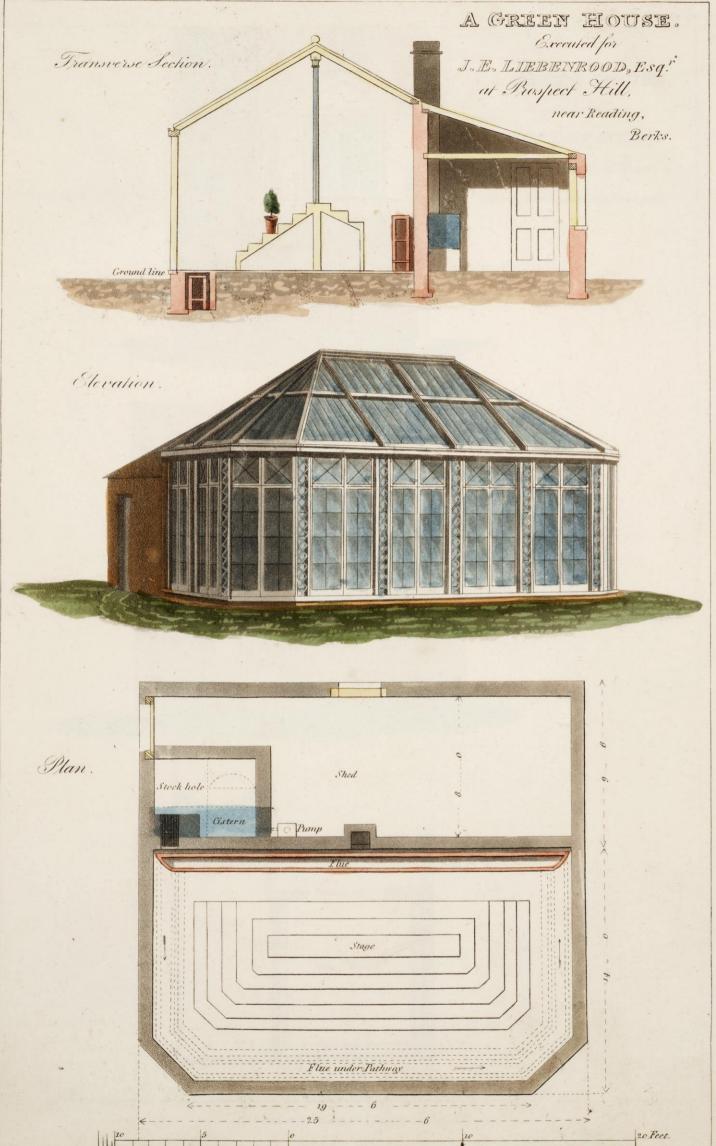
30

40 Feet

Man

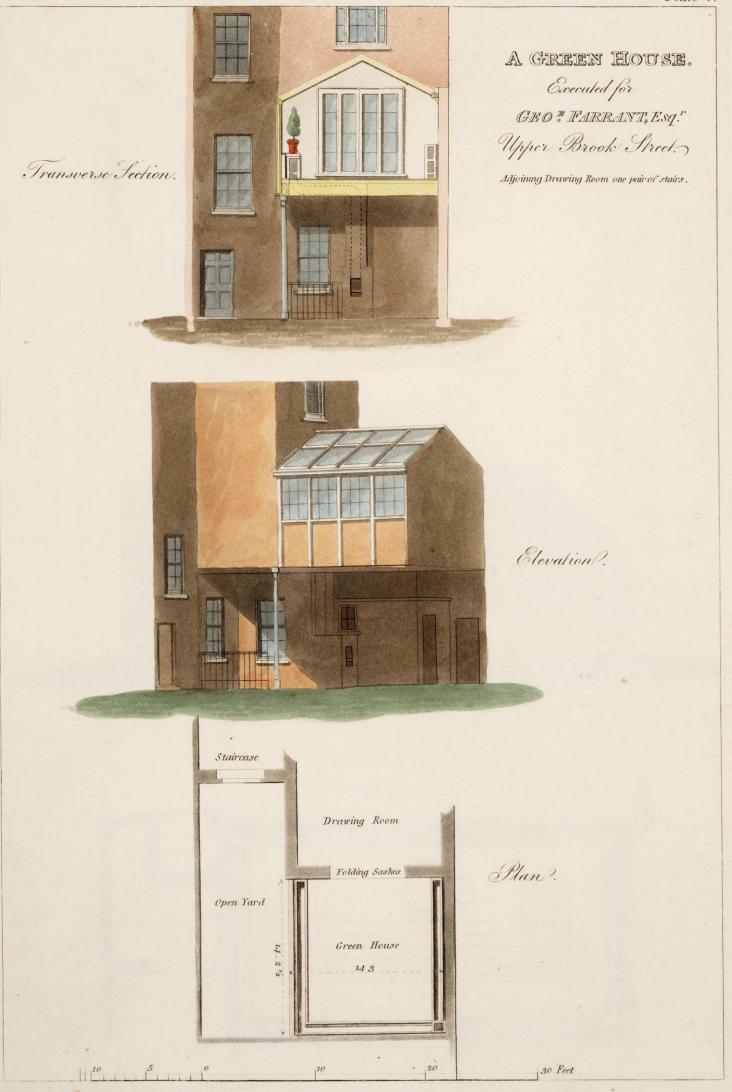






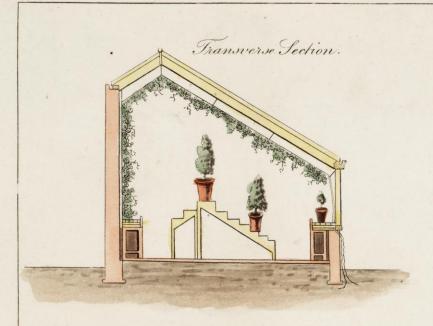
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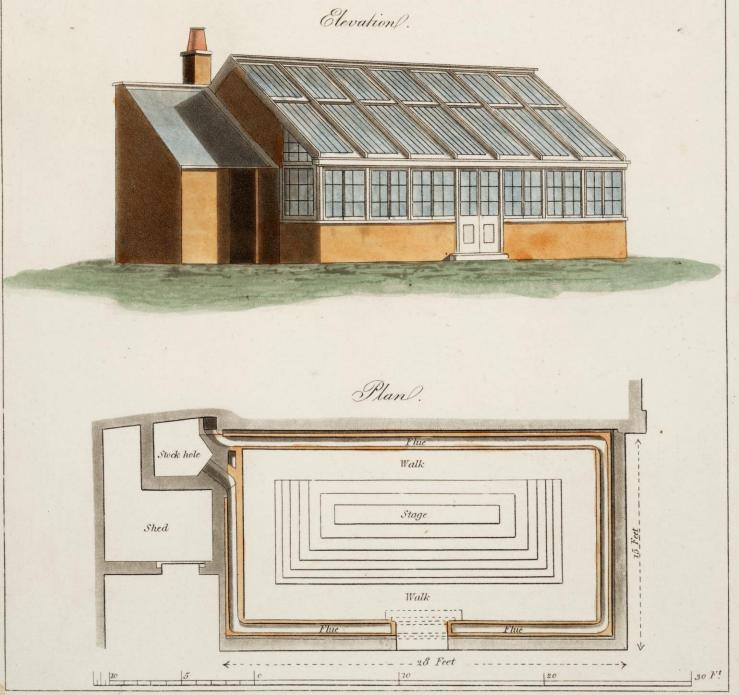


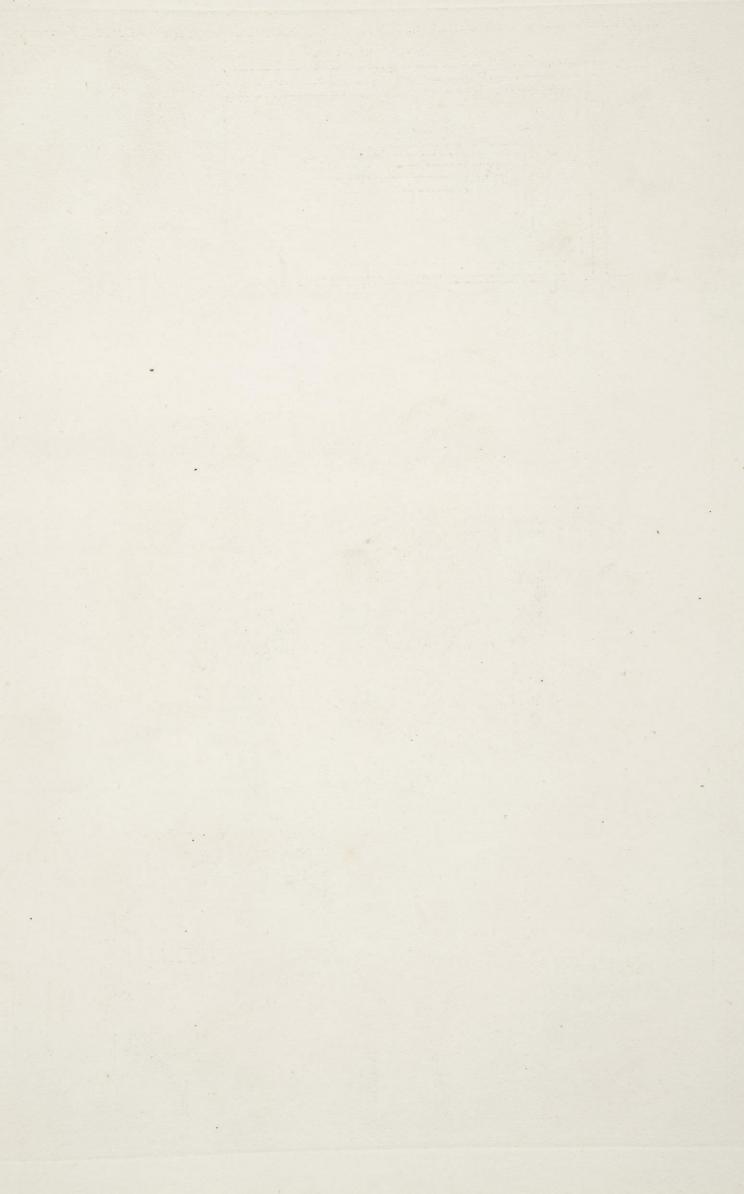
A GREEN HOUSE.

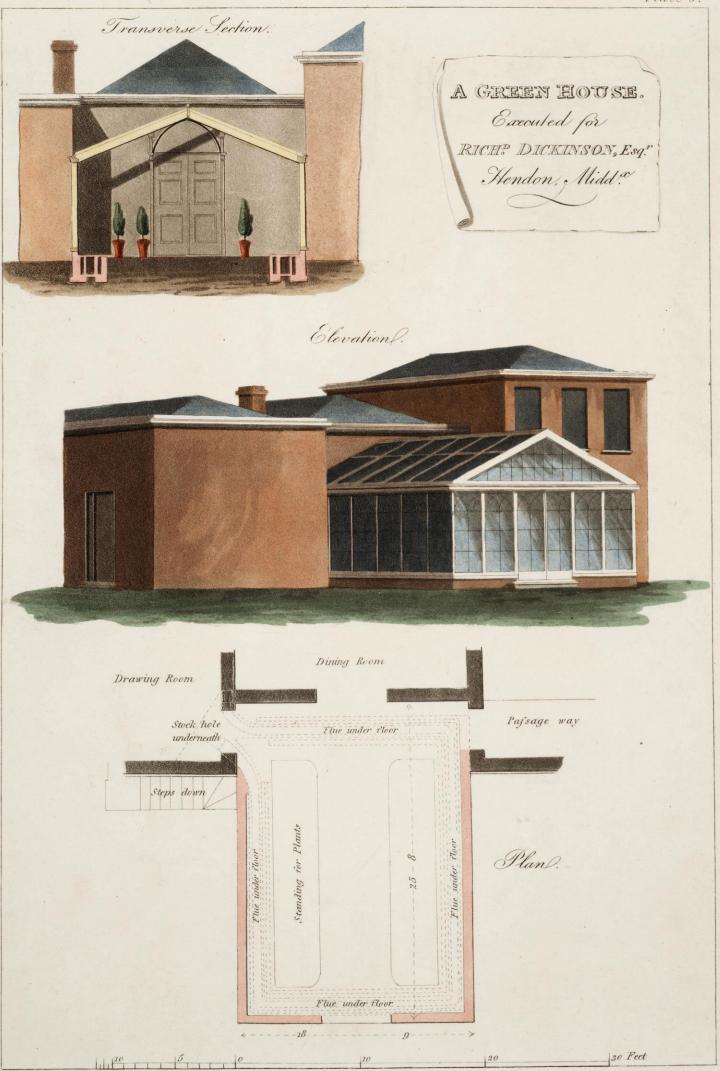
Caccuted for
THO! CALDECOTT, Esq"

at Dartford,

Kent.

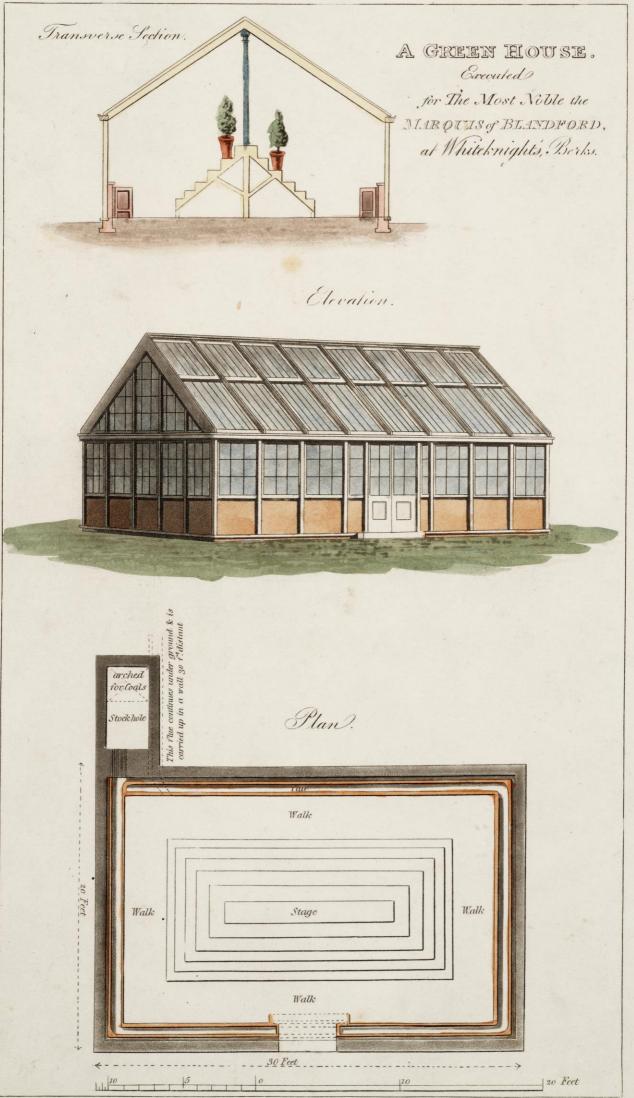






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TWO CONSERVAT ORIES.

Executed for

JOHN JACKSON, Esq."

North End,

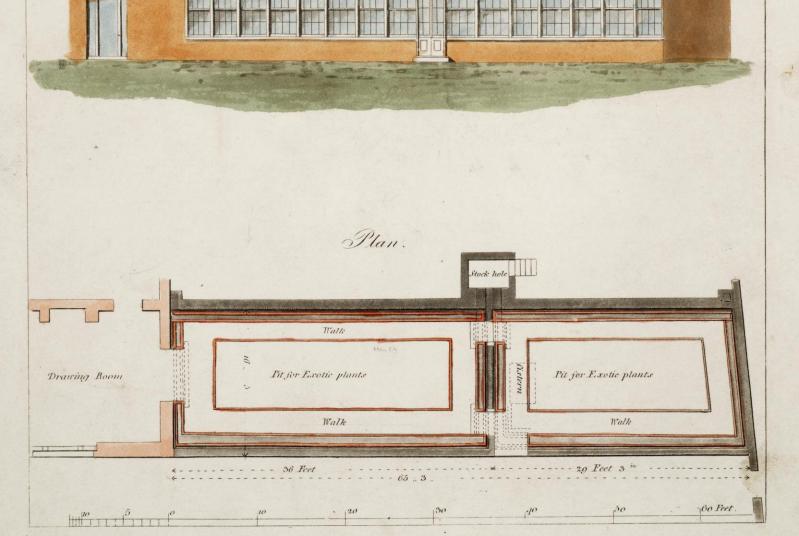
Hammersmith.

Partition.

Transverse Section.

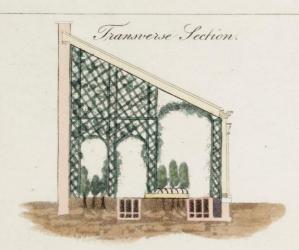


Elevation .



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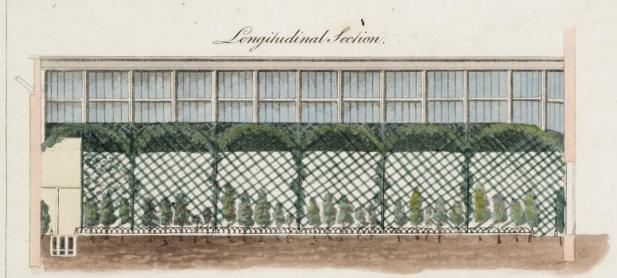
A CONSERVATORY.

Executed for

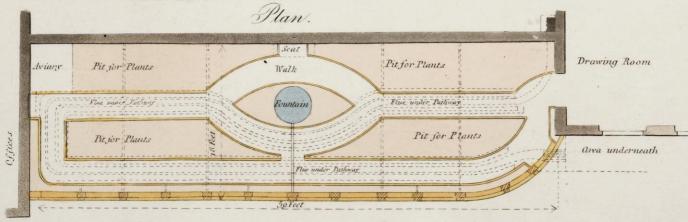
WILLIAM GOSLING, Esq!

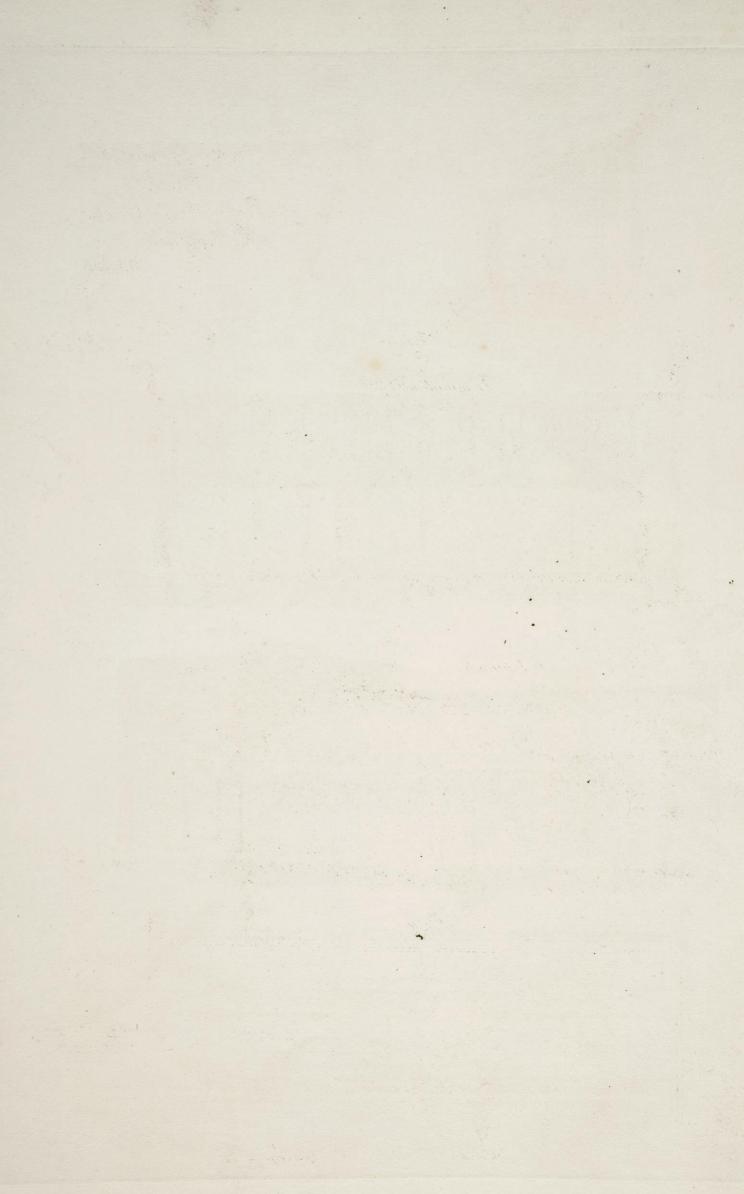
Rochampton,

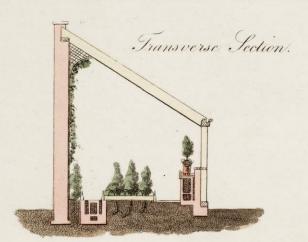
Surrey.











A GONSERVATORY.

Executed for

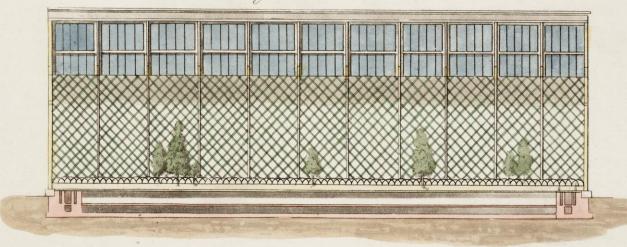
The Right Honorable

LORD VISCOUNT COURTENAY,

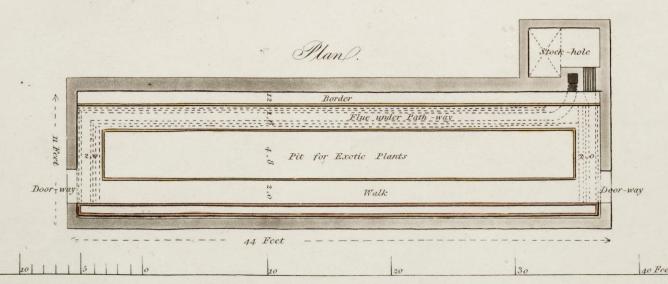
Powderham Castle,

Devon.

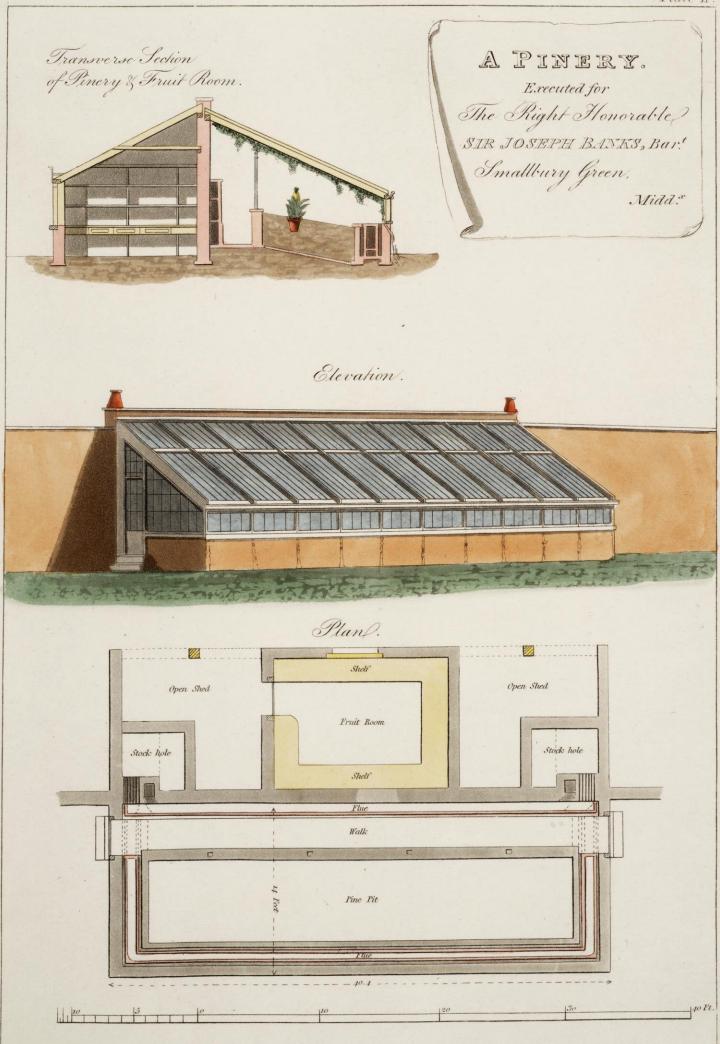
Longitudinal Section.



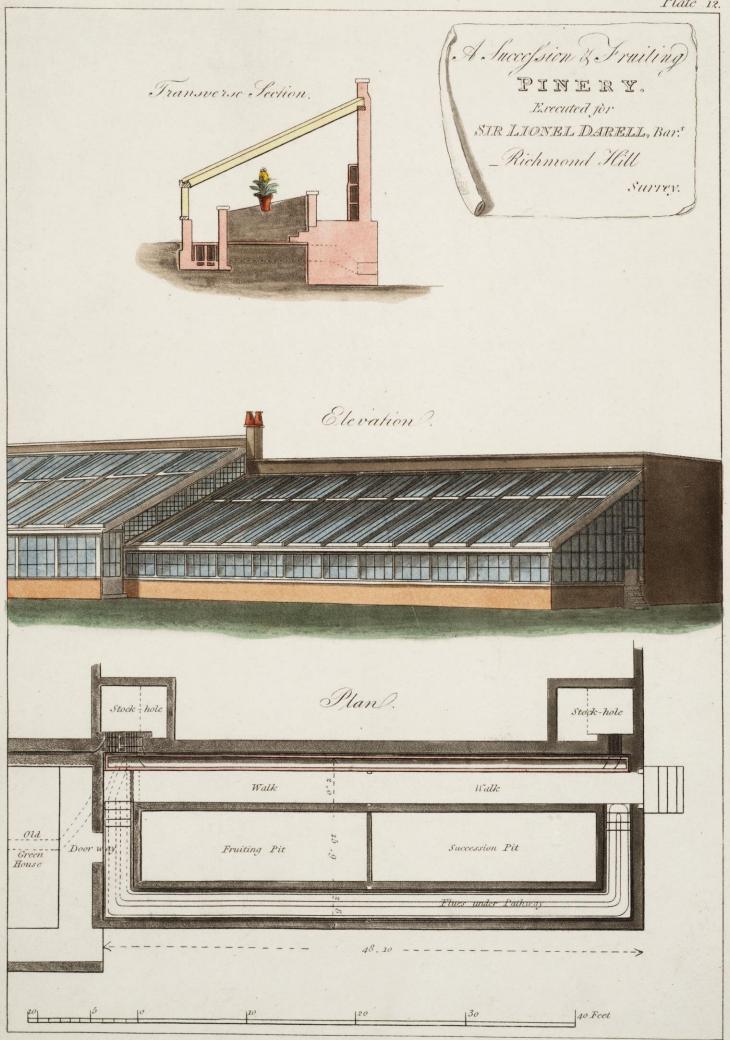
Elevation D.



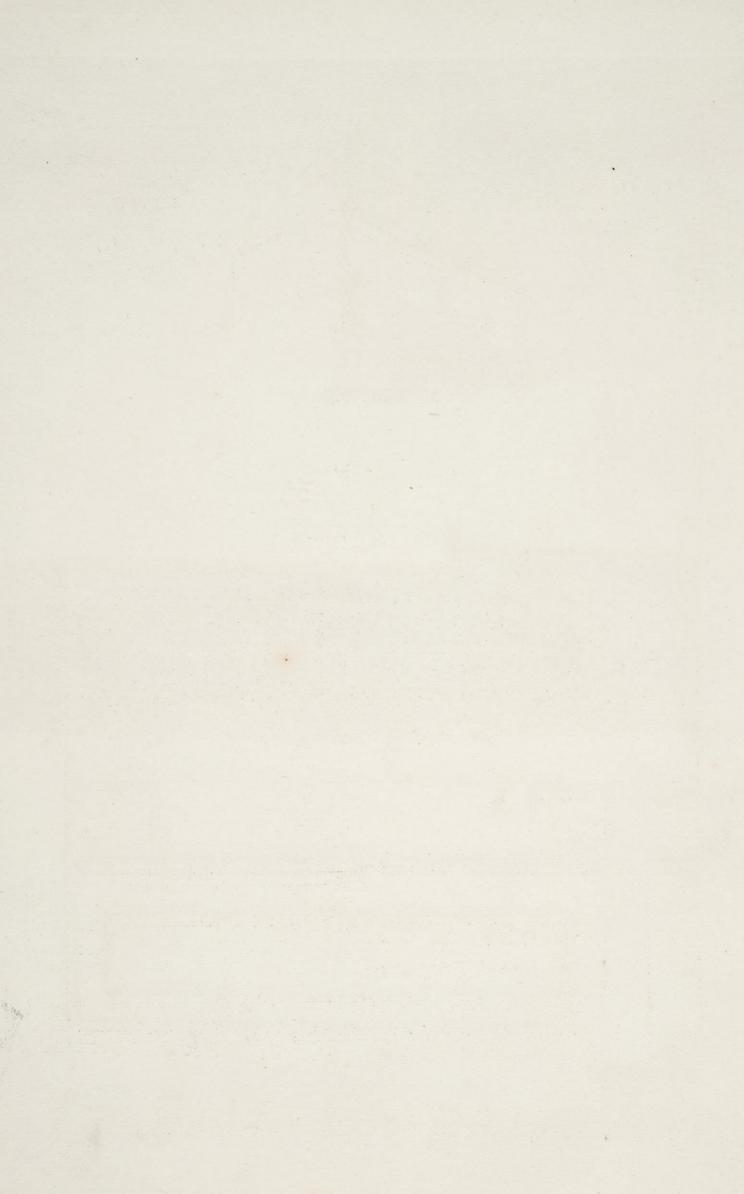


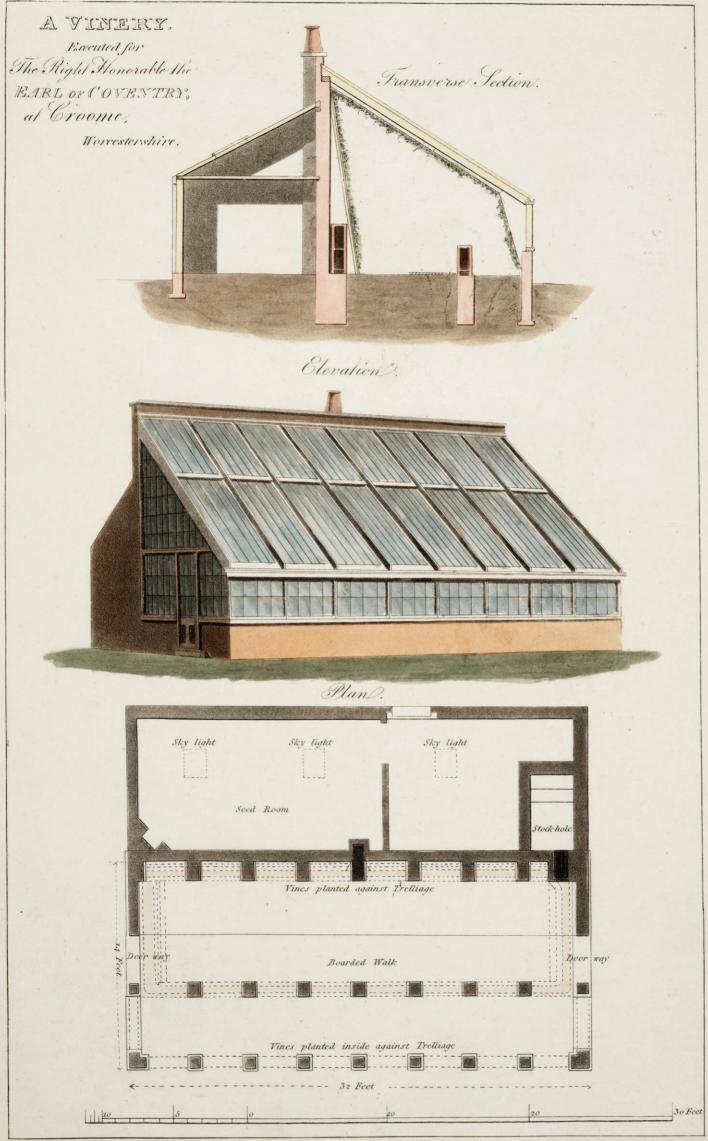


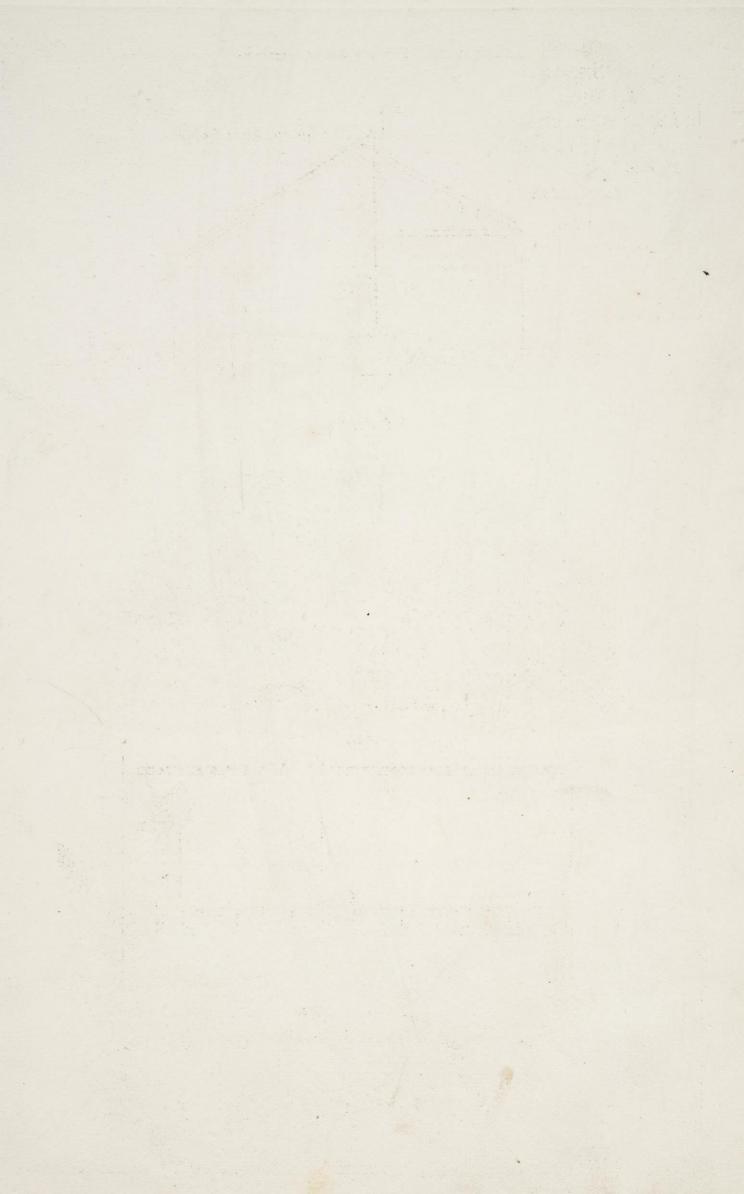


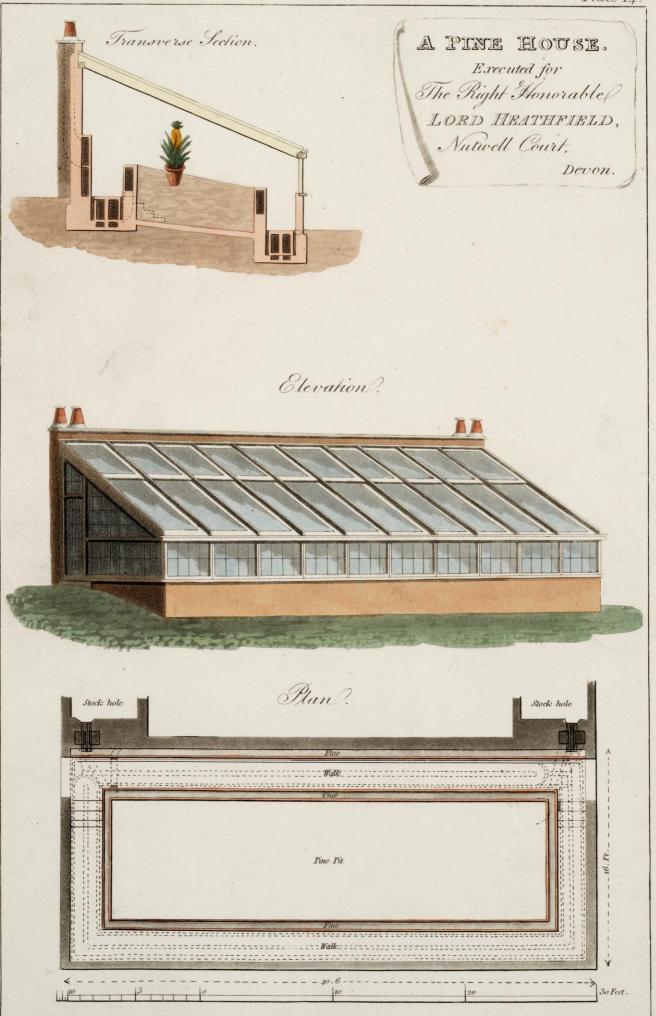


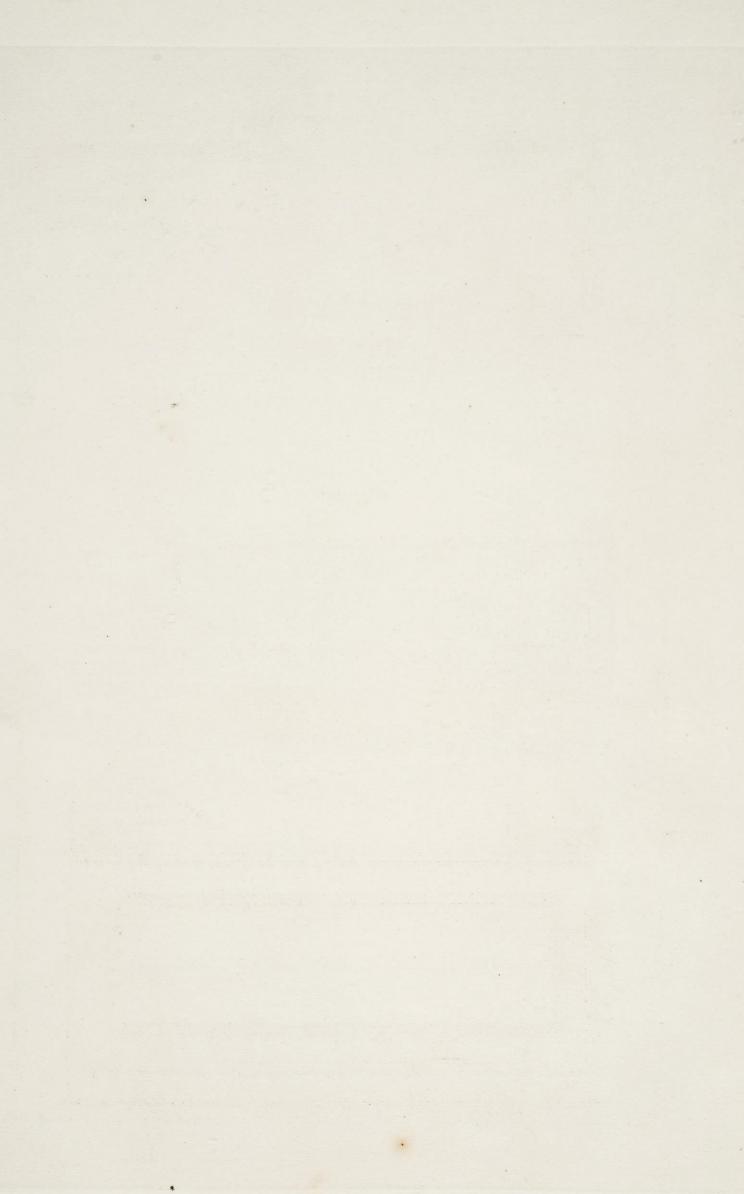
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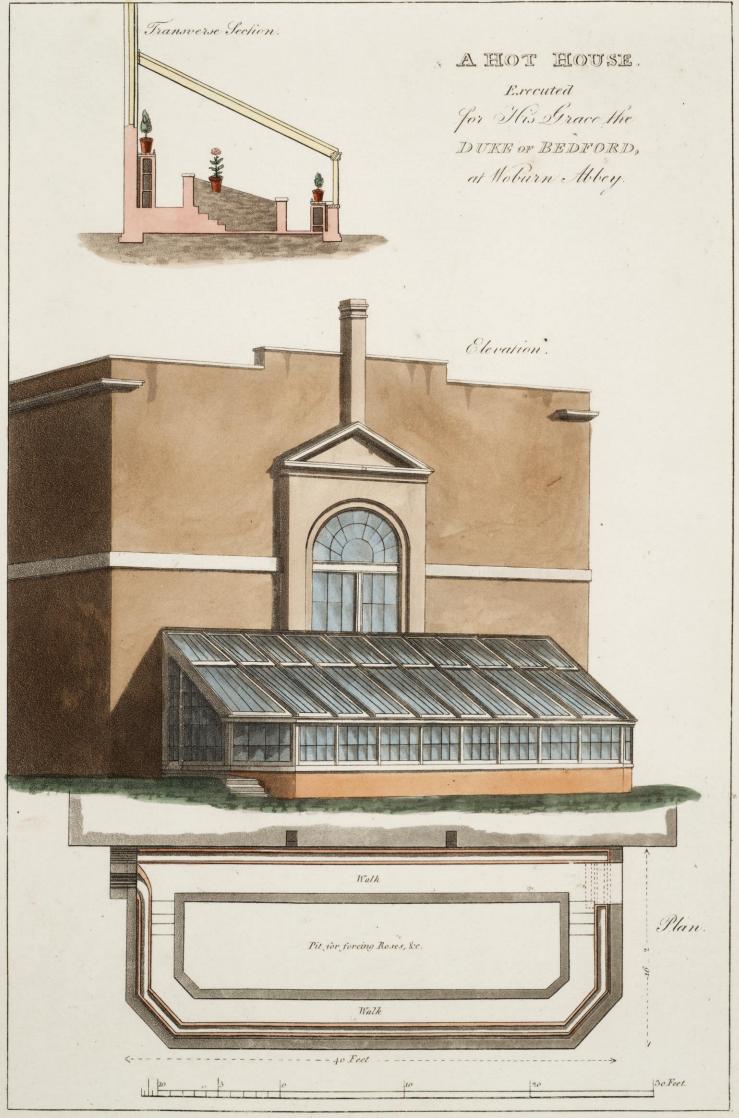




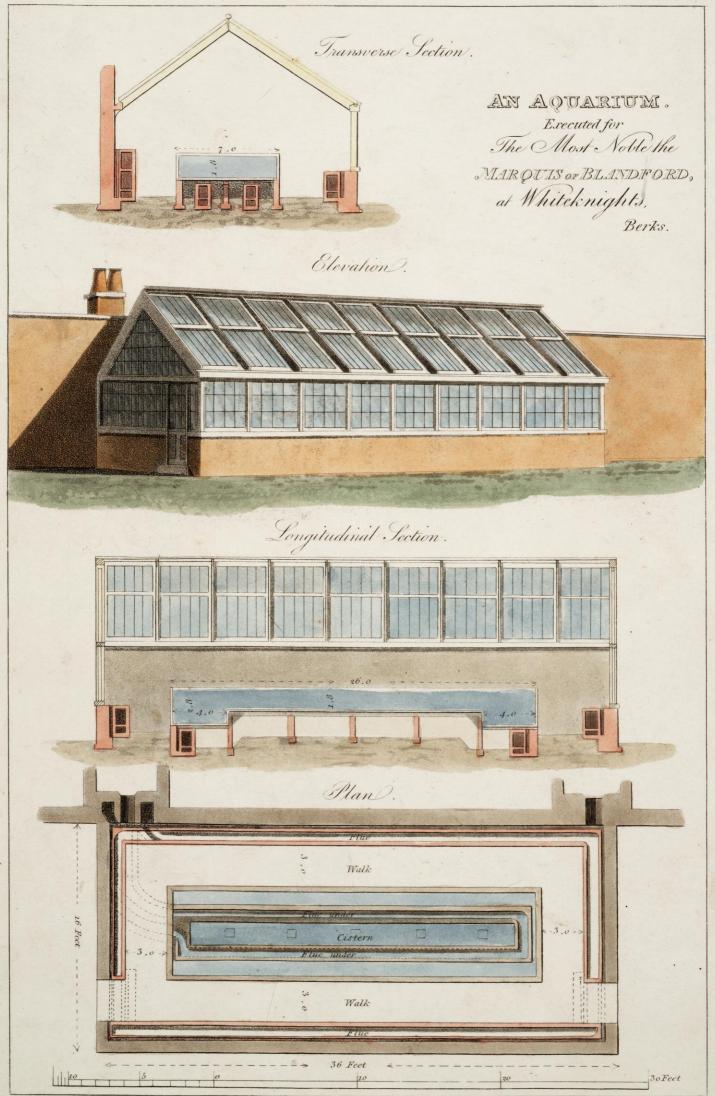


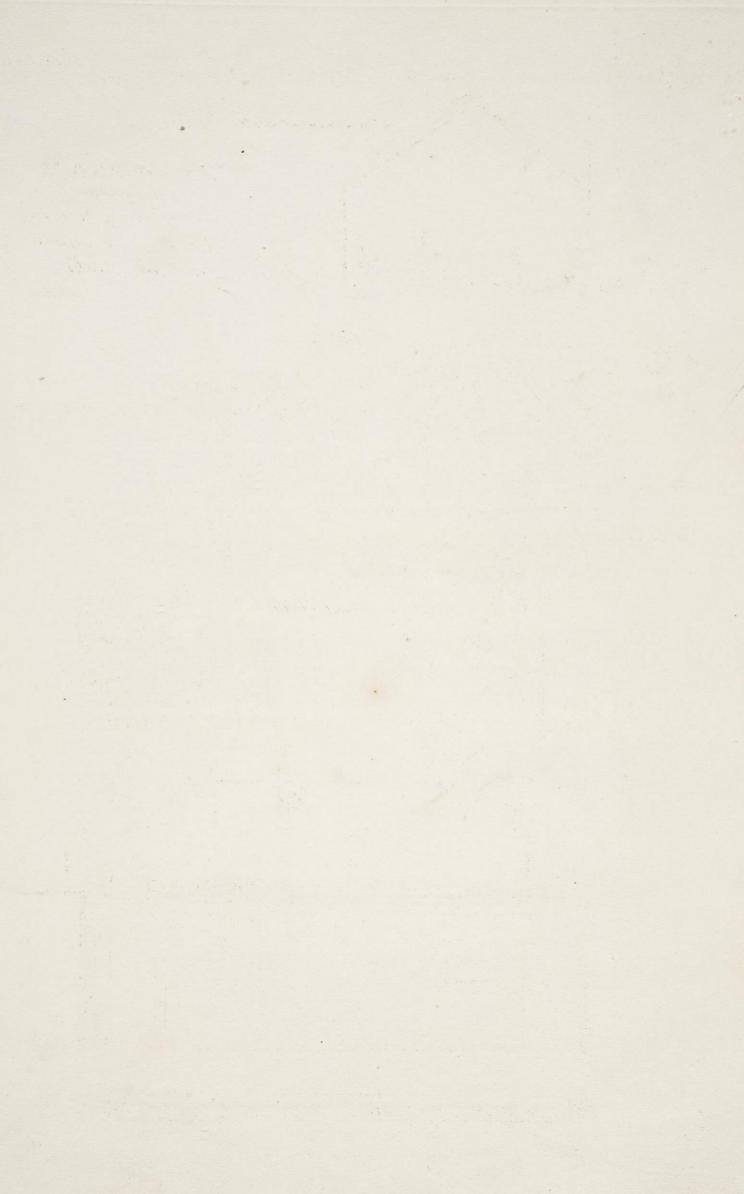








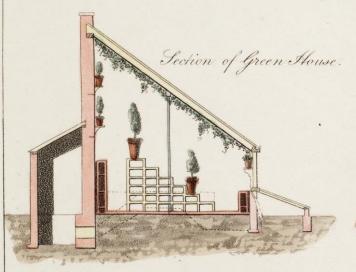


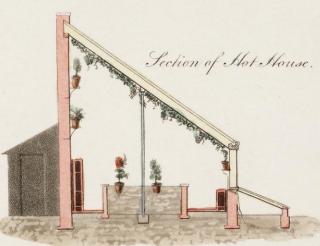


## A GREEN HOUSE & HOT HOUSE.

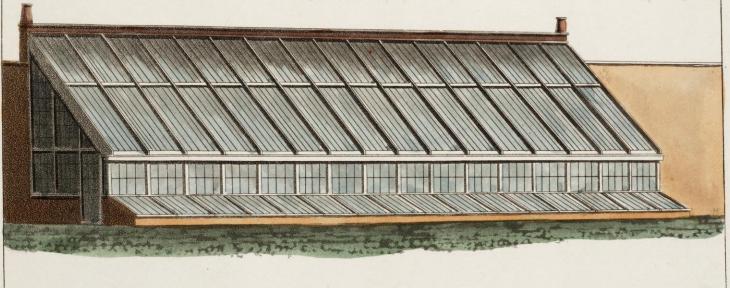
Executed for The Right Hon<sup>th</sup> EARL CHESTERFIELD,

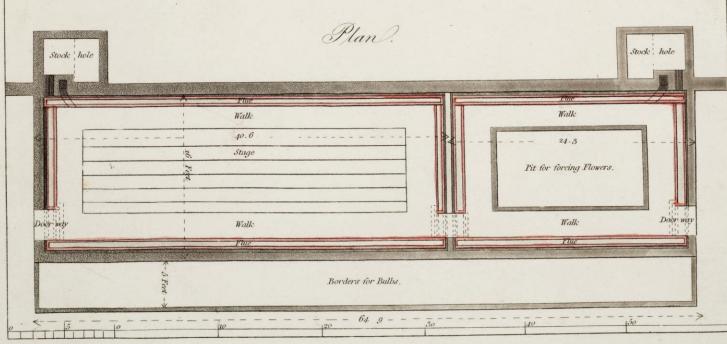
Baylis, Bucks.





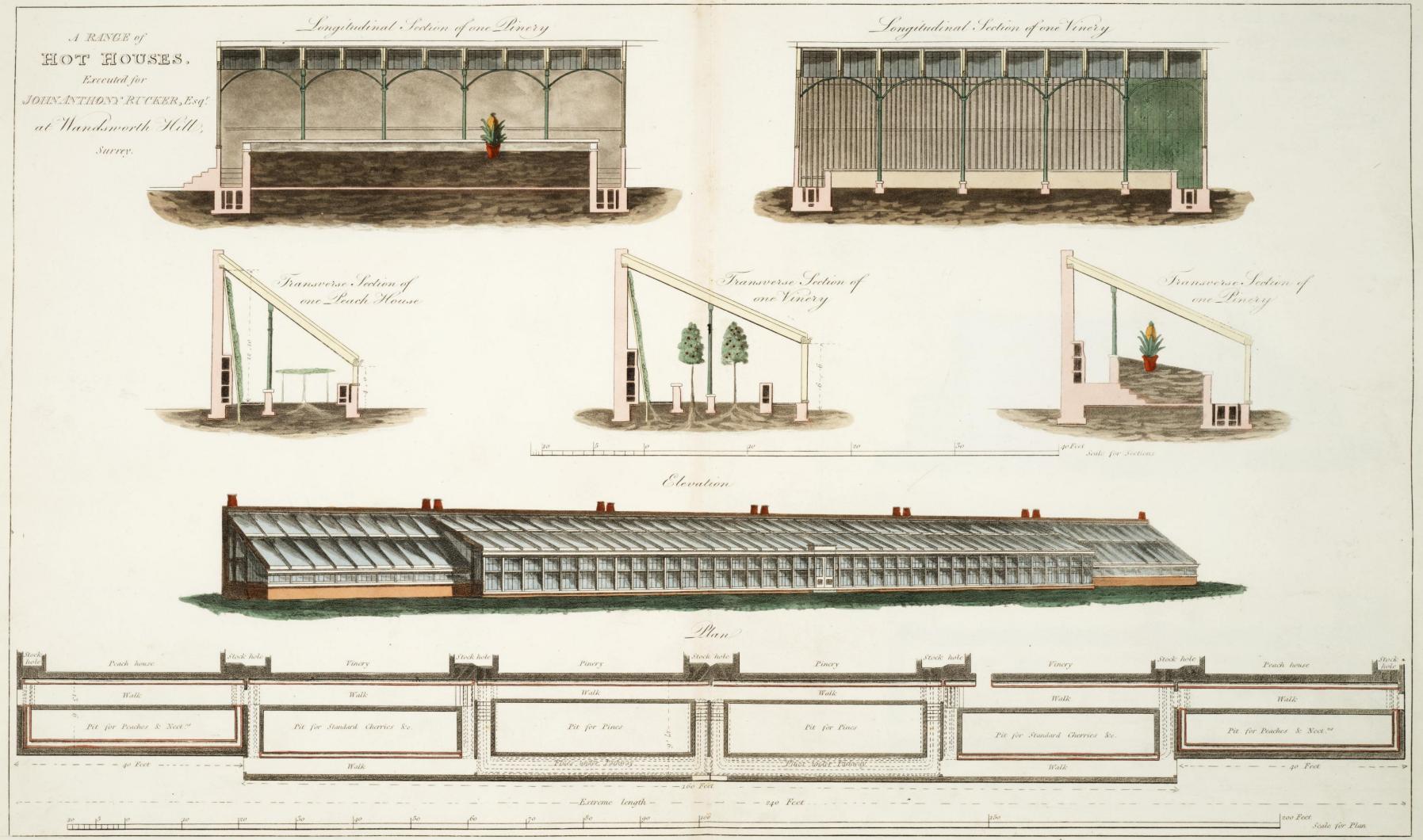
Elevation ?.



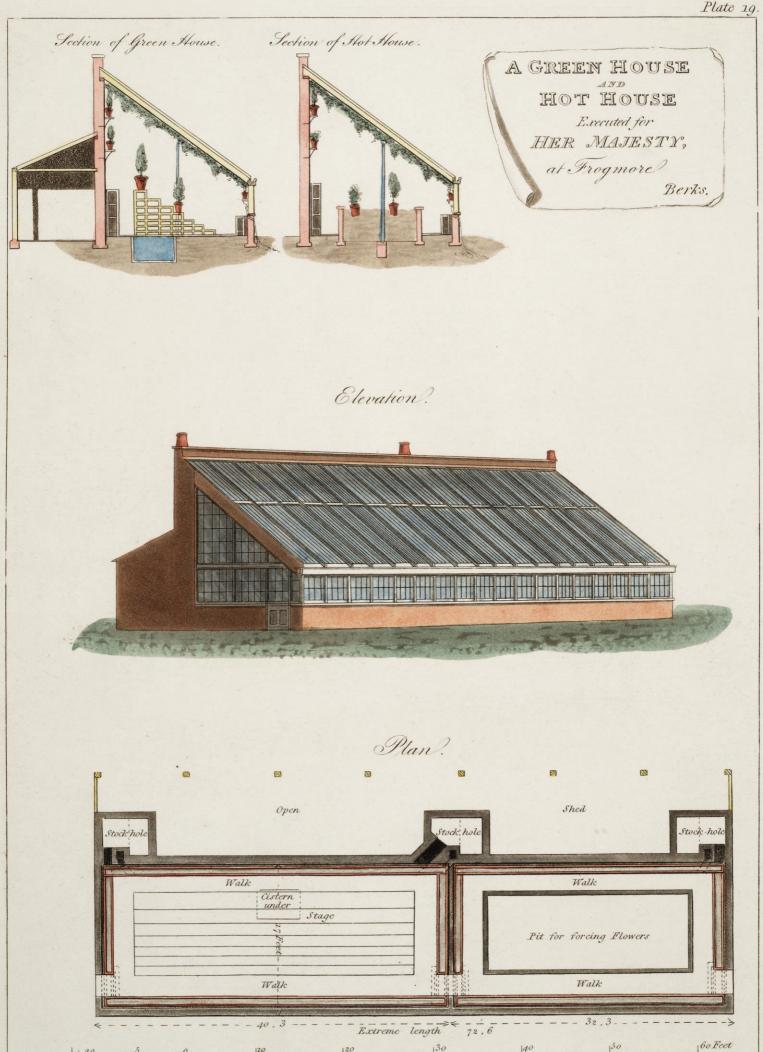




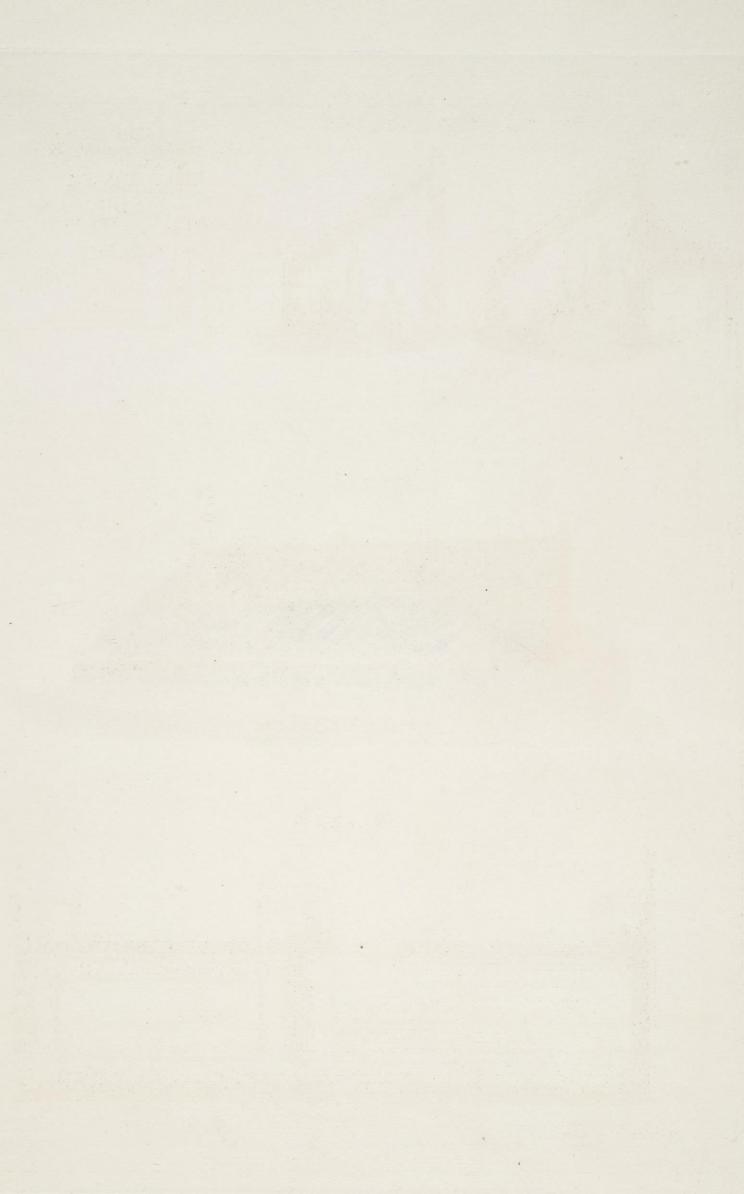


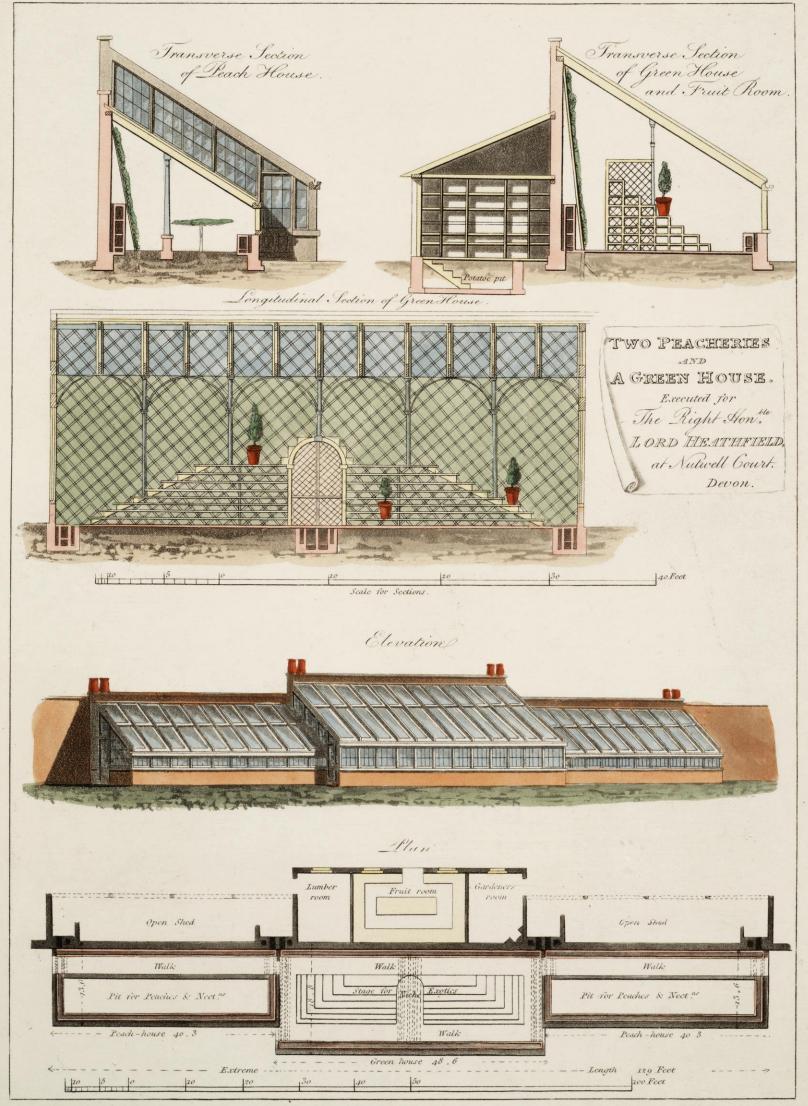




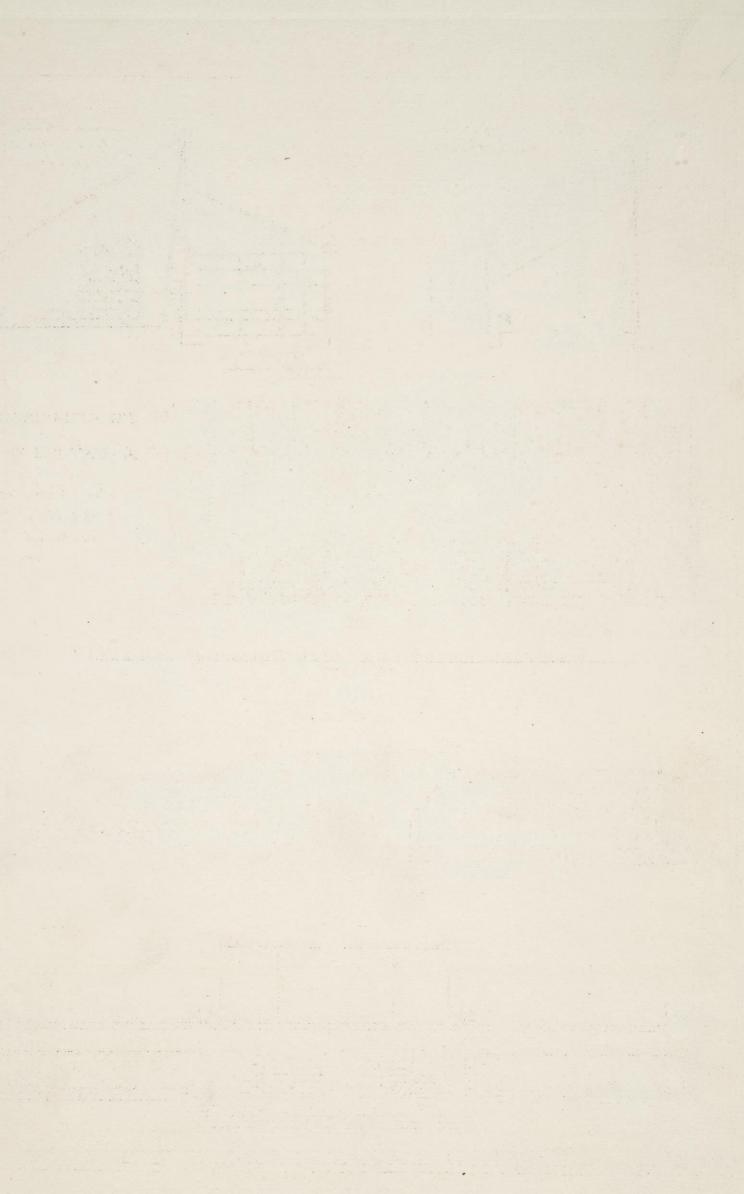


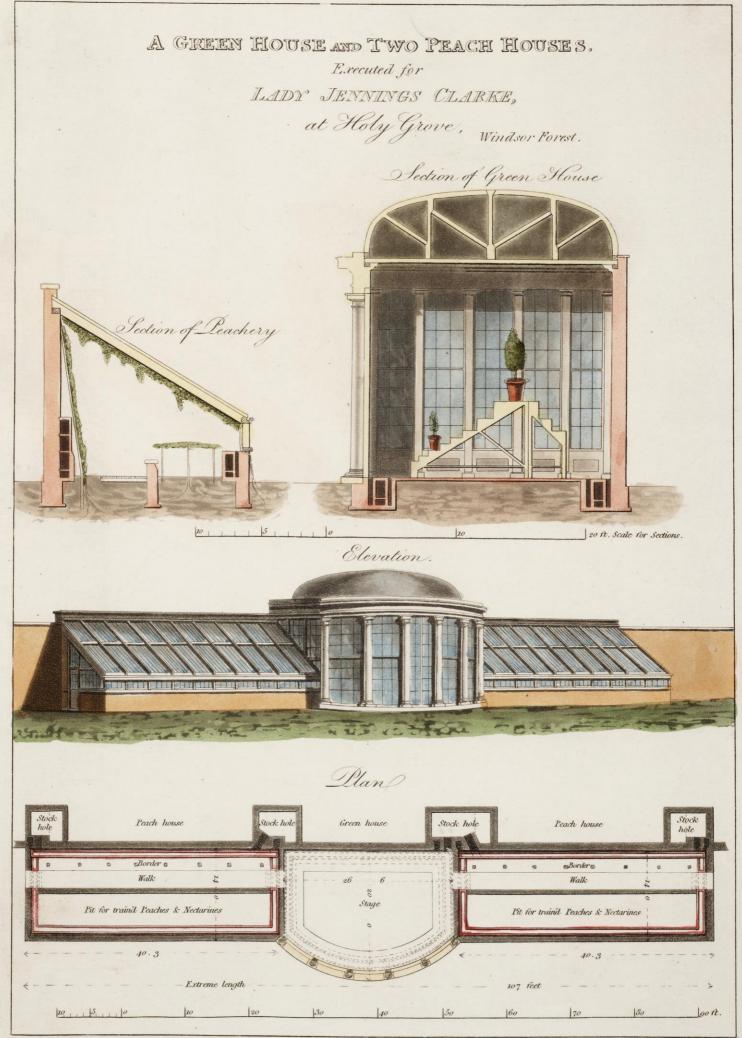
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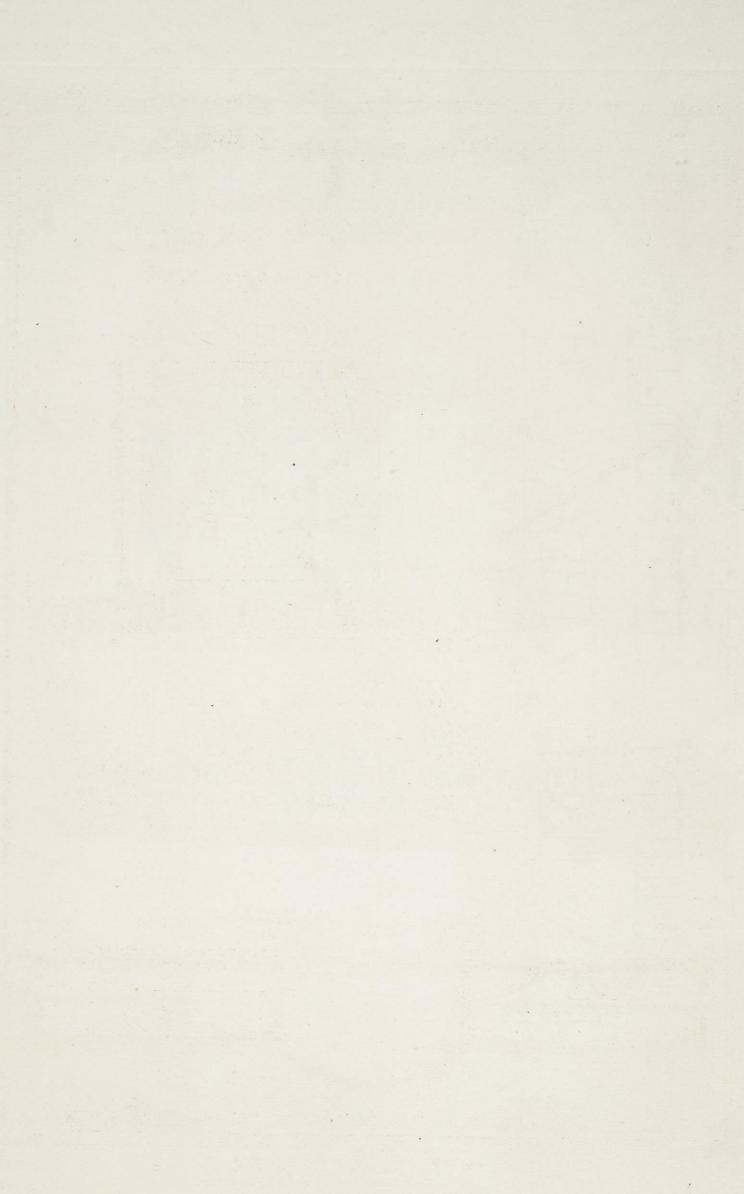




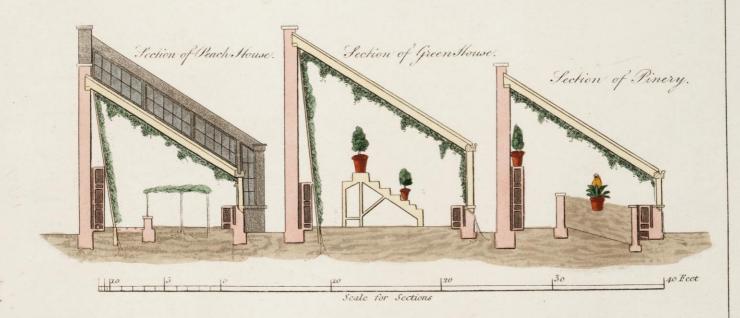
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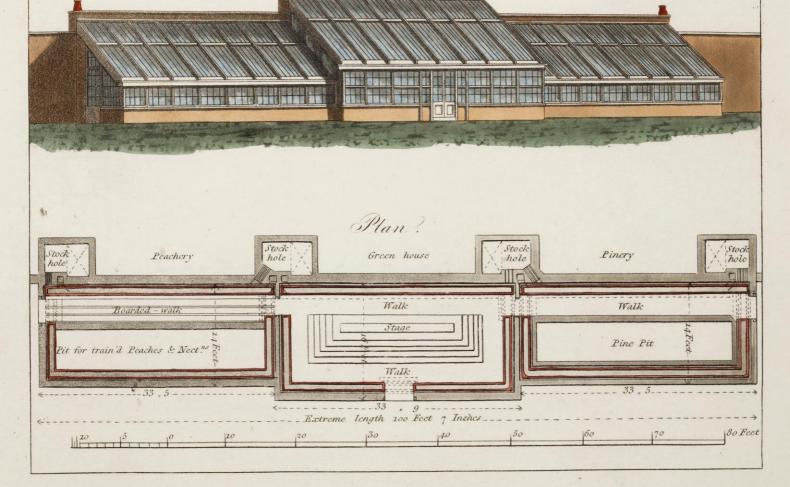




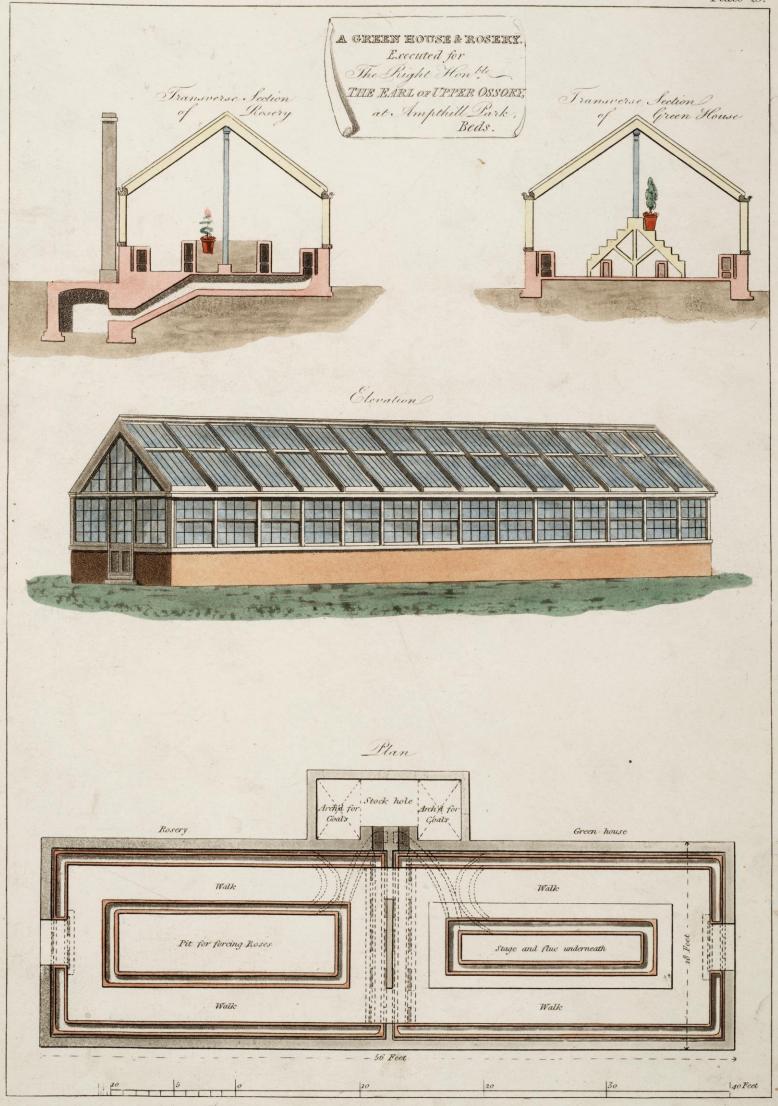
## PEACH HOUSE, GREEN HOUSE & PINERY, Executed for The Hon the CHAMPION DYMOKE, Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire.

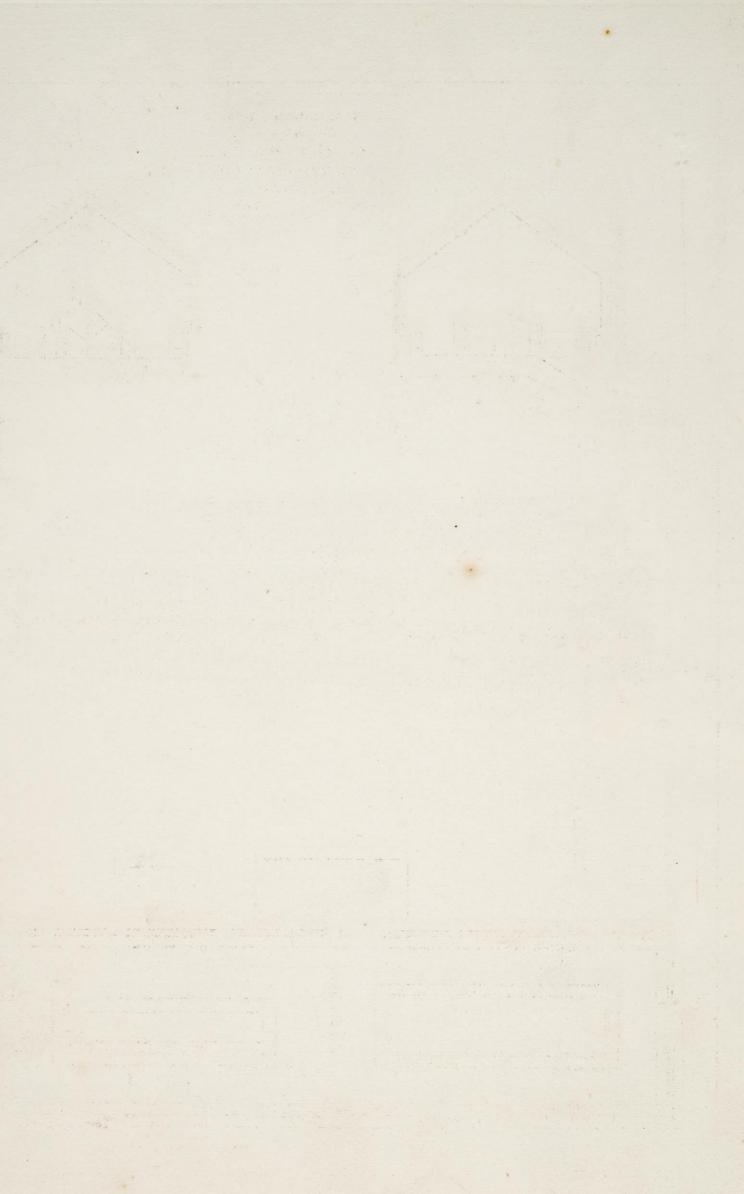


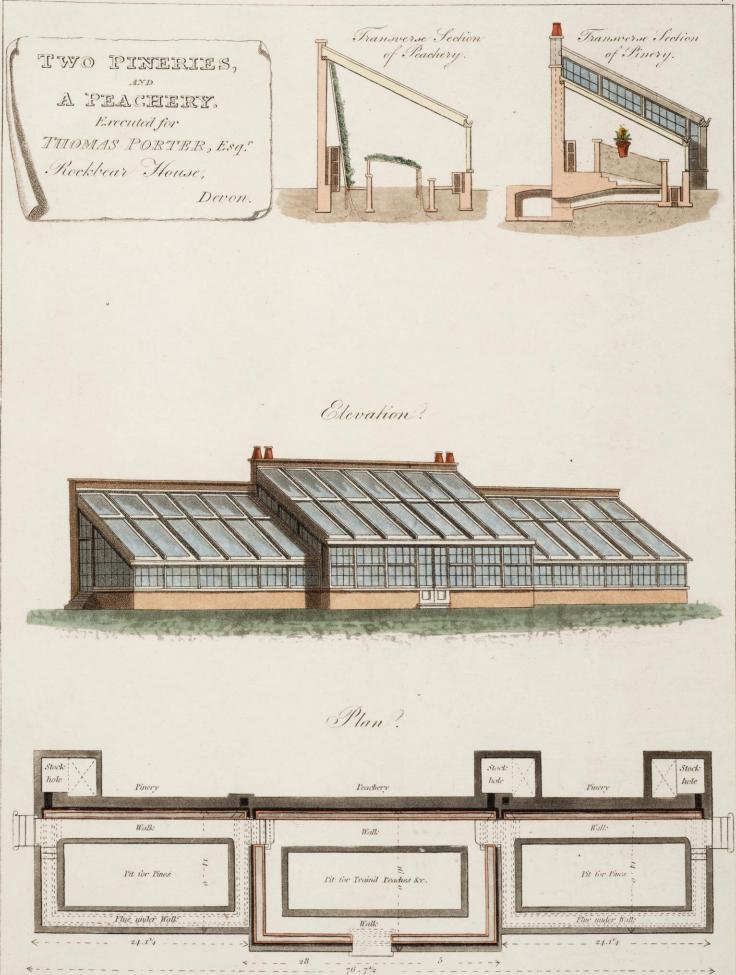
## Elevation?



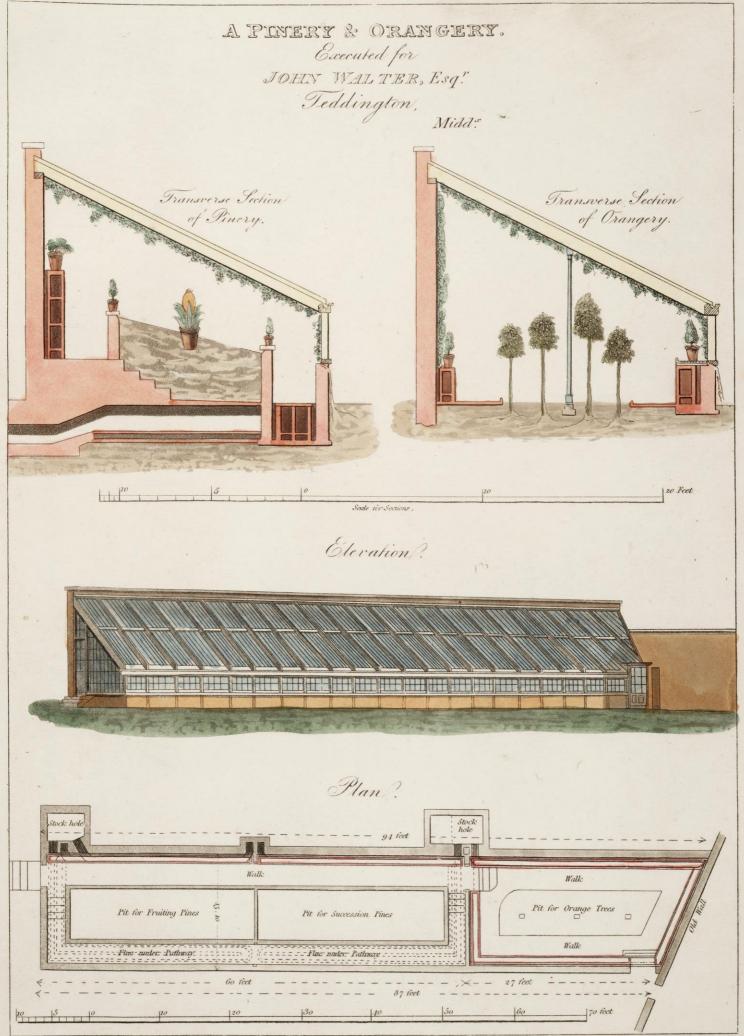




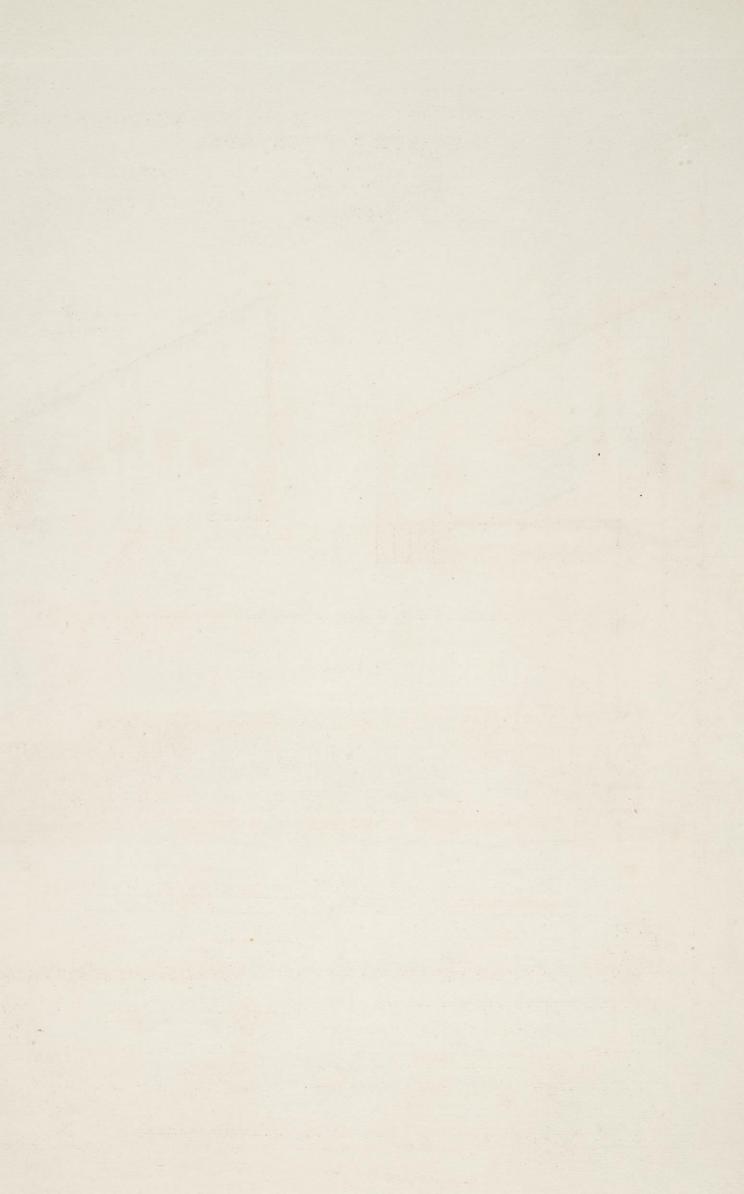


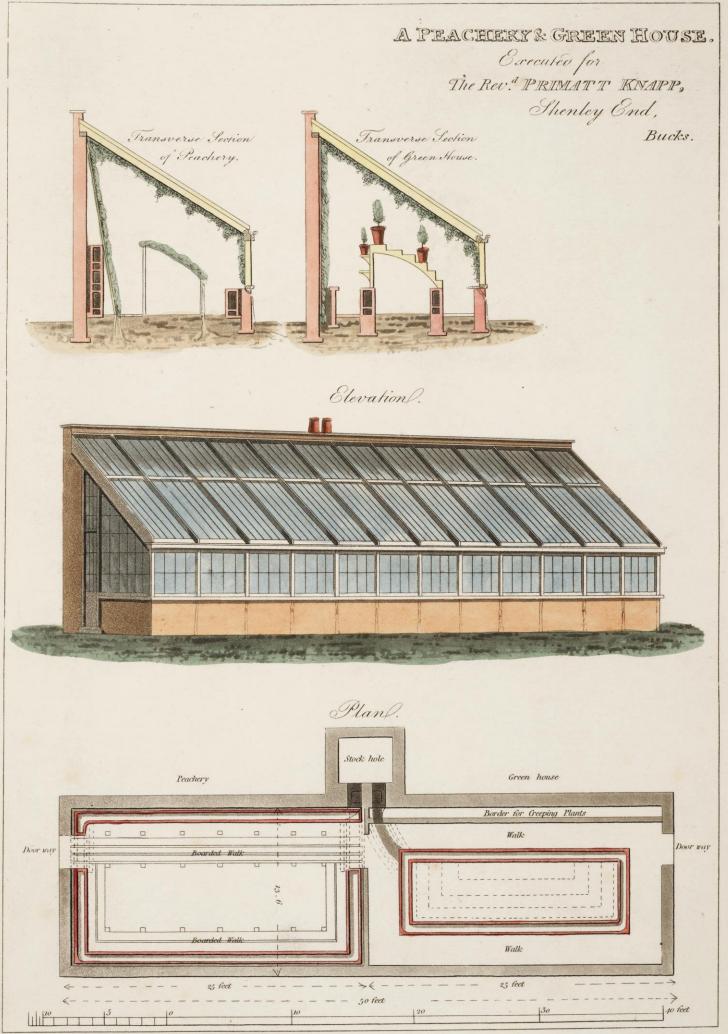






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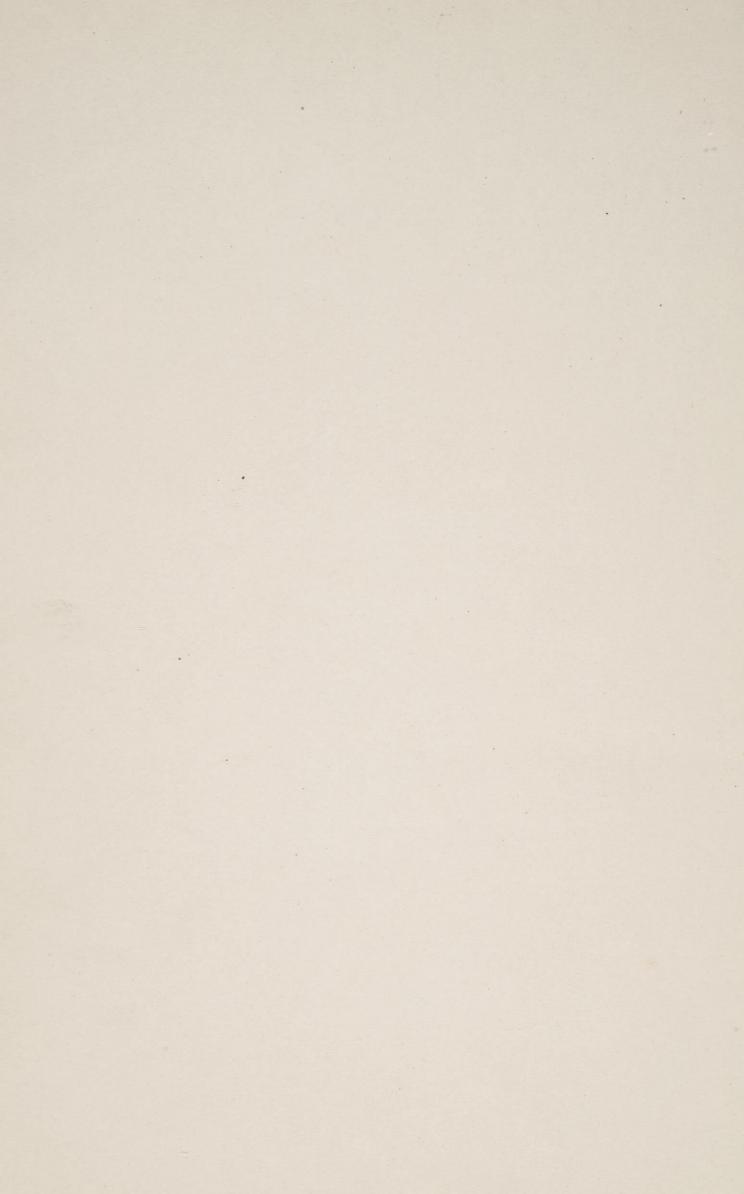


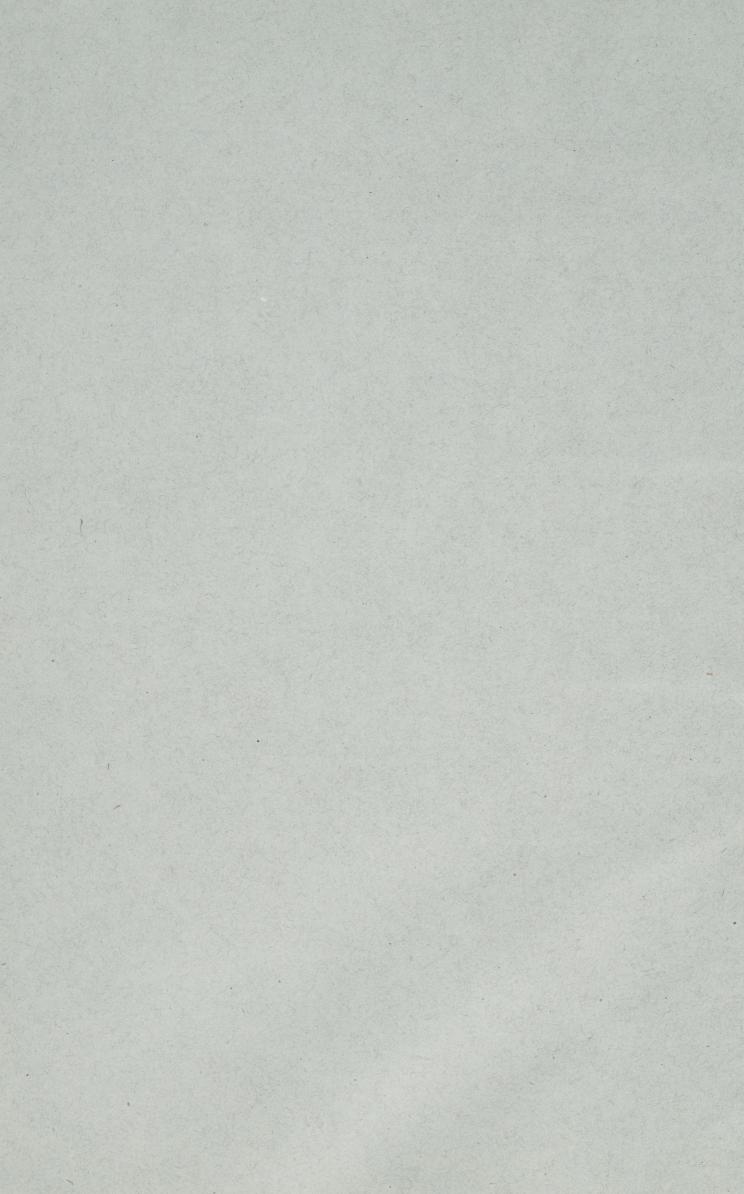


London, Published Sept. 1et 1806, by J. Taylor, High Holborn .









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