

GOthic ARCHITECTURE,

IMPROVED BY

RULES and PROPORTIONS.

In many Grand

DESIGNS

OF

Columns, Doors, Windows, Chimney-Pieces,
Arcades, Colonades, Porticos, Umbrellos,
Temples, and Pavillions &c.

WITH

PLANS, ELEVATIONS and PROFILES;

GEOMETRICALLY EXPLAINED.

By B. & T. LANGLEY.

To which is added

An Historical Disertation on

GOthic ARCHITECTURE.

LONDON, Printed for I. & J. TAYLOR, at the Architectural Library, N^o. 56, Holborn.

AN HISTORICAL
DISSERTATION

ON THE

ANTIQUITY OF THE PRINCIPAL ANCIENT BUILDINGS, THAT
HAVE BEEN, AND NOW ARE IN THIS KINGDOM. BY WAY OF
INTRODUCTION TO THE FOLLOWING WORK.

THE Rules by which the ancient Buildings of this Kingdom were erected and adorned, having been entirely lost for many centuries; I have therefore, for upwards of twenty years, in order to restore and publish them for the good of posterity, assiduously employed myself, as opportunities have happened, in making researches into many of the most ancient buildings now standing in this kingdom: and from thence have extracted rules for forming such designs and ornaments in the ancient mode, which will be exceedingly beautiful in all parts of private buildings; and especially in Rooms of State, Dining Rooms, Parlours, Stair-Cafes, &c. And in Porticos, Umbrellos, Temples, and Pavillions, in Gardens, Parks, &c. of which I have given specimens in the following sheets, for the approbation of impartial judges,

Upon the strictest enquiry into the histories of this kingdom, and into the chronicles of past ages, it doth not appear that any edifices were built by the Goths in this kingdom: notwithstanding every ancient building, which is not in the Grecian mode, is called a Gothic Building, as Westminster Abbey, &c. for according to Rapin, in his History of England, the Goths (who were also called Jutes, and Wittes) were originally Itinerants in Germany; who, some time before the Saxons came into Britain, united themselves with the Saxons, and ever after looked upon themselves as one and the same people, and were in general called Saxons.

In, or about the year 449, when the Romans had voluntarily left Britain, having kept it 500 years in subjection) Hengist and Horfa, two Saxon princes, at the request of the British King Vortigern, came here with nine thousand Saxons to assist him against the Picts and Scots; many of which very probably were real Goths, although called Saxons, as being united, and were the first that came into Britain.

In the year 530, which was 83 years after the coming of Hengist, and when the Saxons had made themselves masters of the first four kingdoms of the Heptarchy, Rapin saith, great numbers of Goths or Jutes, with their families, came to Britain, and uniting with the Saxons, their posterity became Saxons also, long before the year 1017, when Edmund the last King of the Saxons, before the Danes, died; with whom fell the glory of the English Saxons, this was 586 years after the arrival of Hengist, and 487 years after the coming of the last mentioned Goths, their names and country being now obliterated, every one called himself an English Saxon.

And 'tis very reasonable to believe, that as in all ages of the Saxon monarchy there was no distinction of Goths from Saxons, but in general all were called Saxons; that, therefore, all the edifices raised by them were in general called Saxon (and not Gothic) buildings; although it was to be allowed, that the Goths first taught the Saxons how to build.

What the kinds of buildings were, which were standing in Britain, at the time of the Saxons first coming, which had been built by the Britains and Romans, we have no account of in history; nor indeed was it probable we should, since that the

art of printing was then unknown; and considering that the devastations made in Britain, by the Saxons, at first, for the space of 234 years, to wit, from the year 455 to 689, when Cadwalladar, the last king of the Britains, lost the whole kingdom; and then immediately afterward, for the further space of 129 years, whilst the Saxon kings of the Heptarchy were striving among themselves for sovereignty, which ended in the year 818, making 363 years of warfare in the whole; when Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, reduced all the other to his subjection, and became the first Saxon sole king of England: by this time all public and private buildings, which had been erected by the Britains and Romans, were laid in one common ruin: nothing being to be seen (saith Gildas) but churches burnt down and destroyed to the very foundations (both Goths and Saxons being Pagans at their first coming here) and the inhabitants extirpated by the sword, or buried under the ruins of their own houses.

From the year 455, when the first kingdom of the Heptarchy (Kent) was began by Hengist, unto the year 597, which was for the space of 142 years (when Christianity was first received by the Saxons), all the Saxons were idolators, and consequently, all their buildings for worship were Pagan temples; which afterward, as Christianity was received, were converted into Christian churches.

ETHELBERT, the fifth king of Kent, was the first Saxon king who was converted to Christianity: and who not only converted Sebert, but in the year 605 he assisted him in building the church of St. Peter in the west of London, in a place called by the Saxons, Thornez or Thorney; from the first Christian church, which had been built there by Lucius, king of Britain, in the year 183, being at the end of four hundred years in ruins (after the persecution under Dioclesian), and overgrown with bushes, thorns, &c. In this place (saith Sulcardus) the temple of Apollo stood at the time when Antonius Pius was emperor of Rome, and being afterward thrown down by an earthquake, upon its ruins, Sebert built the church aforesaid, which he dedicated to St. Peter, as Lucius had done 422 years before him.

ETHELBERT also assisted Sebert about the year 610, to build the cathedral church of St. Paul's, London, which formerly had been the temple of Diana, though some say Ethelbert founded it himself.

During the last 400 years of the Saxon monarchy, the Saxons built great numbers of cathedrals, churches, chapels, abbeys, monasteries, &c. which at length became sacrifices to the Danes, who in the last 224 years miserably afflicted them; and particularly from the year 979 to 1001; in which time the ravages committed by the Danes were such, that nothing was to be seen all over the kingdom but murders, conflagrations, plundering and other devastations; so that in the year 1017, when king Edmund was murdered by Edrick, and Canutus had seized upon the whole kingdom, and made himself the first Danish king of England; all the venerable buildings which the Saxons had raised (St. Paul's Cathedral I believe only excepted) were then either lying in their frightful ruins, or so irreparably defaced, that very little judgment could be formed of what they had ever been.

By this unhappy devastation, posterity was deprived, not only of the Saxon modes or Orders of Architecture, but also of the geometrical rules by which their buildings in general were designed, set out, erected, and adorned; for it cannot be supposed, but that there were many ingenious Saxon architects in those times, who had composed manuscripts of all their valuable rules, which, with themselves, were destroyed, and buried in ruin; and therefore, notwithstanding that all buildings afterward erected might have a similitude of the Saxon mode; yet 'tis much to be
doubted

doubted if any of them ever came up to that beauty of order, which 'tis very reasonable to believe was contained in the Saxon Architecture.

Now as I have thus shewn that the posterity of the Goths, by their union, became English Saxons; and that the Saxon buildings were entirely ruined and defaced by the merciless Danes; 'tis therefore evident, that none of the ancient buildings now standing in this kingdom, which have been erected since the Danish conquest, are real Saxon or Gothic buildings, as they are commonly called.

The principal buildings that have been erected in this kingdom from the beginning of the Danish monarchy, to wit, the year 1017, unto the reign of king James the First, when Inigo Jones lived, who I think was the first person that introduced the Grecian Architecture in England, are the following, viz.

In the time of the Danish government, which continued but 26 years, Canutus built the church of Ashdon in Essex, the abbey of St. Bennet in Norfolk, and a stately church and monastery at St. Edmundsbury; but Hardicanute, the third and last Danish king, (Dane like) instead of erecting buildings to his memory, burnt the city of Worcester.

KING EDWARD, called the Confessor, came to the crown in the year 1043, or 1044, and died in 1066. This king rebuilt the church of St. Peter at Westminster, and a convent adjoining, which Sebert had before erected, and was afterward destroyed by the Danes; he also new-built St. Margaret's church at Westminster where it now stands; before which time, it stood adjoining to the south cloyster of the old abbey; part of which is now standing; and as 'tis very reasonable to believe, that that building was also built by Sebert at the time when he built the church of St. Peter, or very soon afterward, therefore the remains which now are standing must be upwards of eleven hundred years old.

In the reign of WILLIAM the Conqueror, who began in the year 1067, and died 1087, the abbey, at Battel in Suffex, at Selby in Yorkshire, at St. Saviour's in Southwark; the Priory of St. Nicholas at Exeter: and the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, were founded; the foundation of St. Paul's Cathedral began, after having been burnt by lightning; the White Tower of the Tower of London in 1078, the Minster at York, after having been burnt by the Danes; the castles at Oxford, Exeter, Nottingham, York, Lincoln, Huntingdon and Cambridge, and the new church at Salisbury, were all built; and the castle of Warwick repaired.

In the reign of WILLIAM the Second, who began in the year 1087, and died in 1100, the abbey at Shrewsbury, Merton in Surry, at Lewes in Suffex, the hospital of St. Leonard at York, the monastery at Norwich; the cathedral of Salisbury, and University College in Oxford were founded. The cathedral church of Lincoln began; the abbey at Wenlock, a fort at Newcastle, a castle at Ledes in Kent, a new wall about the tower of London, and a great hall at Westminster, 270 feet in length, and 70 feet in breadth, were all built.

The city of Carlisle, which had been destroyed by the Danes, and laid two hundred years in ruin, was rebuilt.

London Bridge was also rebuilt with timber, and the abbey of St. Albans, and the church at Rochester were repaired.

In the reign of HENRY I. who began in the year 1100, and died in 1135, the cathedral church of Exeter, the church of St. Mary Overy in Southwark, the new church and cathedral at Tewksbury, the priories of Dunstable, of the Holy Trinity, now called Christ's Church London, of St. Bartholomew, and its hospital in Smithfield; of Kenelworth, of Norton in Cheshire, of Merton, and of Osney near Oxford; the abbey of Cirencester, Reading, Thirbourn, Cumbermere, New Abbey

without Winchester, and of Merival in Warwickshire; the monastery of St. John at Colchester, of St. Andrew at Northampton, and of Plimpton in Devonshire; the house of St. John of Jerusalem, near Smithfield; the college of St. Mary, in the town of Warwick, and the hospitals of Kepar, and of St. Cross near Winchester, were all founded. The priory of St. James in Bristol; the castles of Bristol, Cardiffe, Malmesbury, Shirbourn, Windsor, and Baynard in London; the Devises in Wilts; the stately church at Salisbury; and the stone bridges at Bow and Stratford in Essex (which were the first stone bridges in England), were all built: and the abbey of Kensham, and castle of Norham upon the banks of the Tweed, were began.

In the reign of King STEPHEN, who began in the year 1135, and died in 1154, the abbeys of Cogshall in Essex, of Furneys in Lancashire, of Harquilers and Feversham in Kent, of Stratford Langthorn near London, of Boxley in Kent, of Non-Eaton in Warwickshire, of Filtey, of Rieval, of Newborough, of Beeland, and of Kirkstead in Yorkshire, with many others, were founded; so that more abbeys (saith Baker) were erected in this king's reign, than had been within the space of a hundred years before.

At Heigham in Kent, a house for Black Nuns, and at Carew, a house for White Nuns, were also founded; and the hospital of St. Katherine by the Tower was new built.

In the reign of HENRY II. who began in the year 1154, and died in 1189, the abbey of Bordesly, and Wigmore abbey, the priories of Dover, of Stoney, and of Bafinwork, the church of Bristol (which Henry VIII. erected into a cathedral), and the castle of Rudlan, and the stone bridge at London, were all founded. The monastery of St. Augustine in Bristol, of Gorendon, of Leicester (called St. Mary de Pratis), of Eaton, and at Gloucester; the castle of Anger in Essex, and a new timber bridge at London, were all built: in the year 1181, the Temple church in London was finished; and in 1183 the bishop of Canterbury's palace at Lambeth was began.

In the reign of RICHARD I. who began in the year 1189, and died 1199, the Tower wall was new built, and the ditch made about it; a monastery at West Dereham in Norfolk was founded; another was began at Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, and the Collegiate church at Lambeth was finished.

In the reign of king JOHN, who began in the year 1199, and died in 1216, the abbeys of Bowley in the New Forest in Hampshire, and of the Black Monks in Winchester, the monastery of Farringdon, and of Hales-Owen in Shropshire, were founded; Godstale and Wroxel re-edified; the chapel at Knareborough enlarged, and the stone bridge at London finished.

In the reign of HENRY III. who began in the year 1216, and died in 1272, great numbers of abbeys, and St. Peter's College in Cambridge, were founded. In the year 1220, this king began the new work of our Lady's chapel at Westminster, where the chapel of Henry VII. now stands, and laid the first stone himself. In the year 1245, he caused the walls and steeple of the old church of St. Peter at Westminster, built by Edward the Confessor, to be taken down; and enlarging the church, caused it to be new built with greater magnificence; which to effect, was the work of the next 50 years; at which time its west end came no further than the first columns west from the choir; all the part from thence, together with the two old towers, having been built since, at the expence of the abbots of Westminster,

In the year 1222, the tower and spire of St. Paul's, which had been burnt down in 1087, was new built; the stone tower was 260 feet from the ground to the top

of the battlements, the height of the spire above the battlements was 260 feet more, making 520 feet altitude, exclusive of the ball and cross, which was near 20 feet more.—A matchless structure.—Greatly exceeding all buildings that have been since raised in this kingdom. The Savoy was also built about the year 1245.

In the year 1260, the curious inlaid floor or pavement, yet remaining, of Jasper, Porphyry, Lydian, Touchstone, Alabaster and Serpentine Stones, was made before the high altar in Westminster abbey, at the expence of Richard de Ware, an Abbot of Westminster, which is now 482 years since.

In the reign of EDWARD I. who began in the year 1272, and died in 1307, the abbey of Vale Royal in Cheshire, of the Cistercium order, and Merton College in Oxford, were founded. Baliol College in Oxford was built, and the church of St. Peter at Westminster was nearly finished.

In the reign of EDWARD II. who began in the year 1307, and died in 1327, Oriel College, St. Mary Hall in Oxford, and a church of fryers in his manor of Langley, were founded.

In the reign of EDWARD III. who began in the year 1327, and died in 1377, the East-Minster (an abbey of the Cistercium order) near the tower of London; King's Hall, Trinity Hall, and Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, Queens College, Exeter College; Hart Hall, and Canterbury College in Oxford, the College of Cobham in Kent, and the Charter-house near Smithfield, were all founded. The chapel of St. Stephen at Westminster (which is now the House of Commons), and St. Michael's Church, near Crooked Lane, London, were built; the chapel at Windsor augmented, and the castle re-edified.

In this King's reign, abbot Nicholas Litlington built the hall, Jerusalem chamber, and the south and west side of the great cloister, adjoining to Westminster abbey; with the granary and an adjoining tower, which was afterwards made the dormitory for the King's scholars.

In the reign of RICHARD II. who began in the year 1377, and died in 1399, Trinity Hall in Cambridge, the Gate-house to Ely-house in Holbourn, were new built; and Westminster Hall, with its stately porch, was rebuilt in the year 1397.

In the reign of HENRY IV. who began in the year 1399, and died in 1413, a college at Battlefield in Shropshire, a college at Pomfret; and a new college in Winchester, were all founded. The Guild Hall in London was began in the year 1411; the stone bridge at Rochester, and Newgate in London, were built; the last by Richard Whittington, Lord Mayor of London.

In the reign of HENRY V. who began his reign in the year 1413, and died in 1422; Bernards, and All-Souls Colleges in Oxford, were founded.

In the reign of HENRY VI. who began in the year 1422, and died in 1460, the College Royal, and Queens College at Cambridge, Eaton College by Windsor, and Mary Magdalene College in Oxford, were all founded; and the Divinity School in Oxford, the College of Tathall in Lincolnshire, and Leadenhall in London were built.

In the reign of EDWARD IV. who began in the year 1460, and died in 1483, he laid the foundation of the new chapel at Windsor. London wall was also built from Cripplegate to Bishopsgate; and Bishopsgate was rebuilt also.

In the reign of EDWARD V. and of RICHARD III. which began in the year 1483, and ended in 1485, no buildings of note were erected.

In the reign of HENRY VII. who began in the year 1485, and died in 1508, John Islip an abbot of Westminster, in the year 1500, built that house in which the Dean of Westminster now lives, and set up the statues of all the kings and queens who

who had been benefactors to that church. The chapel of our Lady, built at Westminster by Henry III. was taken down in 1502, and a new chapel of much greater dimensions was began to be built in its place with stone, which it is said was brought from Huddlestone Quarry in Yorkshire.

This building, which is commonly called Henry VIIIth's chapel, is of a quite different mode or order of architecture from that of the abbey, built by Henry III. and indeed, the invention of their difference is much greater than is contained between any two of the Grecian Orders.

It is a great pity, that the architect of this chapel did not communicate to posterity the rules by which it was erected and adorned, which he might very easily have done, because the art of printing had been then known for full thirty years; and the first printing done in England was in an old chapel of St. Ann, then standing in the Eleemosinary, Almshouse, or Alms-house, where anciently alms were given (now corruptly called the Ambury) by John Illip aforesaid, who I believe was the architect of this venerable edifice, which Leland calls the miracle of the world.

In this king's reign, Christ's College, Jesus College, and St. John's College at Cambridge; Corpus Christi College, and Brazen-nose College at Oxford; and the School of St. Paul's, London, were all founded.

In the reign of HENRY VIII. who began in the year 1508, and died in 1547, Christ Church College at Oxford was founded; Hampton Court, and White-hall (then called York Place), and the Old Gate near the Tilt-yard, now belonging to the Lord Falmouth, and Coventry Cross, in the year 1542, were all built.

In the reign of EDWARD VI. who began in the year 1557, and died in 1553, Somerset House was built by the Earl of Hertford in 1549.

In the reign of MARY I. who began in the year 1553, and died in 1558, St. John's College in Oxford was built.

In the reign of queen ELIZABETH, who began in the year 1558, and died in 1603, Sidney College, and Emanuel College in Cambridge, were founded; and the public library at Oxford was built and furnished.

In the reign of JAMES I. who began in the year 1603, and died in 1625, Hicks's Hall near Smithfield Bars, and the Banqueting-house, at Whitehall, were built—the last by Inigo Jones.

Now as it is very reasonable to believe that the modes in which all these buildings have been erected, the Banqueting-house excepted, were taken from fragments found among the Saxon ruins, they may therefore be called Saxon Buildings; but why they have been called Gothic, I cannot account for.

And as to continue the Saxon modes of building, under the Gothic appellation, may be more agreeable and sooner understood by many, than they would be, was I to call them Saxon as they actually are, therefore, all the following designs are called Gothic.

And as these modes of building have been and are condemned by many, on a supposition that their principal parts have been put together without rules or proportion; to prove that such is a want of judgment, I have, in plates A and B, as a specimen of the beautiful rules of the Ancients, illustrated the Geometrical Plans and Elevations of the Bases and Capitals, to the two varieties of columns, now standing in Westminster Abbey, viz.

First, those in the Choir Part, built by Henry III. and those from the Choir to the two Towers in the west end, which were built afterward by the abbots of Westminster, as aforesaid, wherein every impartial judge will see by inspection, that their members,

members, both as to their heights and projectures, are determined and described with those beautiful proportions and geometrical rules, which are not excelled (if equalled) in any parts of the Grecian or Roman orders. Nor is that delicacy and deception, which is contained in these columns, to be seen in any Grecian or Roman columns of the same diameters. For, although these columns in the west part of the abbey appear to be much slenderer, weaker, and of less diameter, than the Corinthian columns in the portico of St. Paul's Cathedral (which are 4 feet in diameter) yet they are actually full 14 inches more in their diameters; and consequently they are more than half as strong again. Because 16, the square of the diameter of one of St. Paul's columns, is less than two thirds of 26, eight-twelfths, the square of the diameter of one of these columns. A deception not to be paralleled in all the columns yet erected, by Greeks or Romans, in the whole world.

It is from these, and such like researches, that I have extracted the rules and proportions by which all the parts of the following designs are adjusted; and which, being in general made plain to inspection by the scales of equal parts affixed to each, needs no other explication.

And as this specimen of my endeavours to restore and illustrate the beauties of the Saxon Architecture, for the good of posterity, is honoured with the encouragement of the Nobility and Gentry, I make no doubt, but that by their good examples, all other lovers and patrons of arts and industry will further encourage it.

And whereas it may be objected, that the expence of these kinds of buildings will be greater than buildings of the same magnitude in the Grecian mode; and especially by workmen unable to perform them, I therefore give this public notice, that it will take to erect all sorts of buildings in the Saxon mode that may be required, if free from enrichments, no greater expence than a plain building of the same magnitude in the Grecian mode would amount to; and if enriched, less money than a building of the same magnitude in the Grecian mode would come to, being enriched with the common ornaments used in any of the Grecian orders.—And such noblemen and gentlemen who are pleased, may find all their own materials, which will very greatly abate the expence.

A T A B L E of P L A T E S.

PLATE I, &c. to XVI, Contain five varieties of columns, with eleven varieties of entablatures, which are allowed by every impartial judge to exceed all that have been done.

PLATE XVII, &c. to XXVIII, Contain 12 varieties of frontispieces for doors, with their members, geometrically described at large, never done before.

PLATE XXIX, Exhibits four varieties of Arcades for Piazzas, with the geometrical construction of their curves, never done before.

PLATE XXX, A Saxon, or ancient Gothic colonnade.

PLATE XXXI, An Umbrello in the Saxon mode.

PLATE XXXII, A Gothic Portico, supposed to be at the entrance of a banquetting-room, &c. of the same mode.

PLATE XXXIII, Contains six varieties of circular windows, or lights to be placed over doors, to illuminate passages, &c.

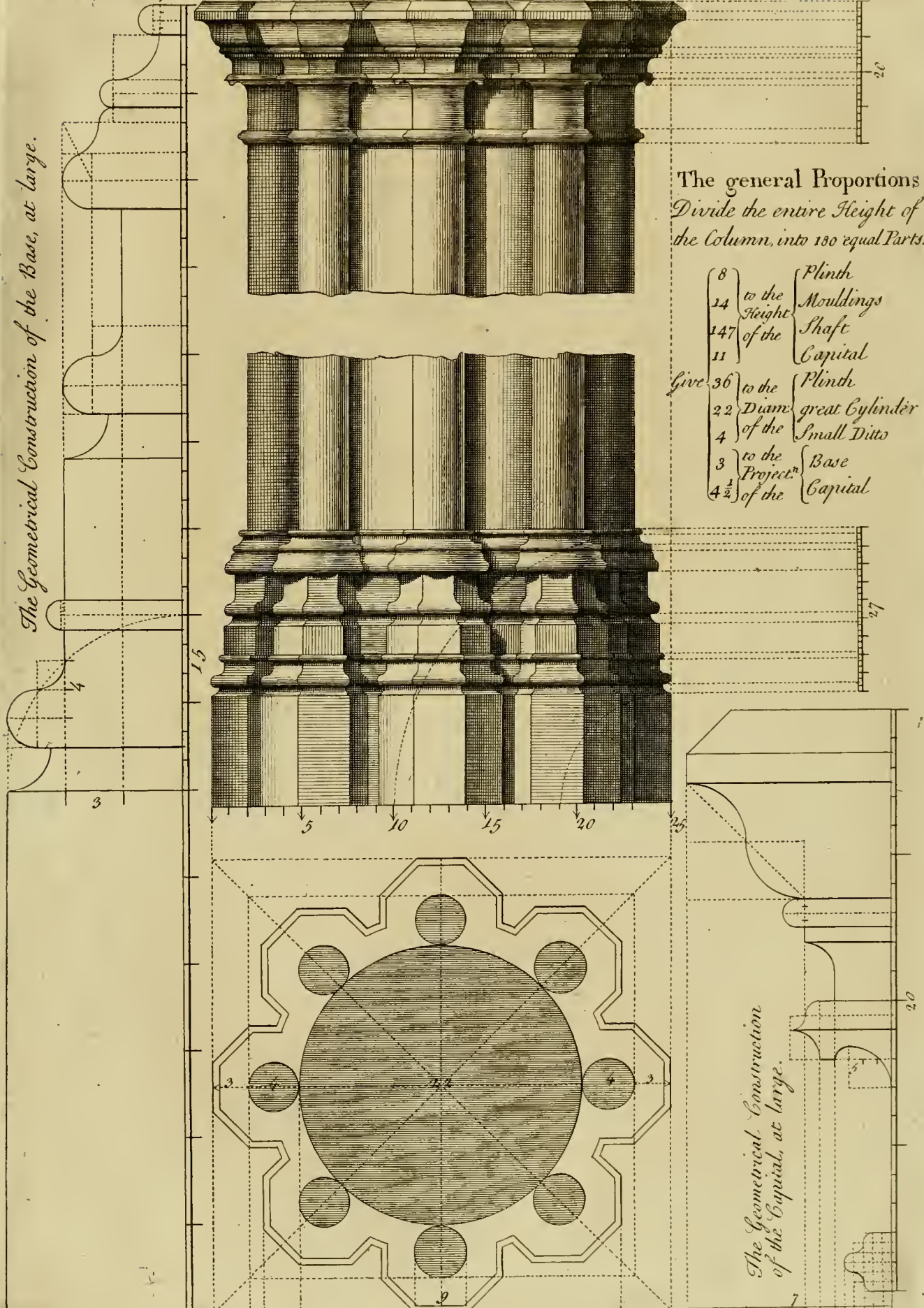
PLATE XXXIV, Contains as many square windows, for attic stories, &c.

PLATE XXXV, &c. to XL, Contain six varieties of windows, for state rooms, pavillions, &c.

PLATE XLI, &c. to XLVIII, Contains eight varieties of Chimneys Pieces, not to be matched in the world.

PLATE XLIX, &c. to LXII, Contain fourteen varieties of Umbrellos, Temples, and Pavillions, which are believed to come the nearest to the ancient Saxon Architecture, of all that has been done since the Danish conquest.

The Geometrical Construction of the Base, at large.



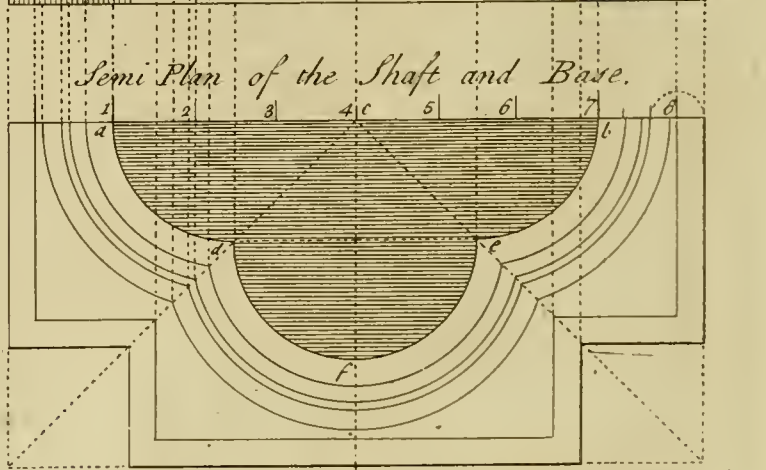
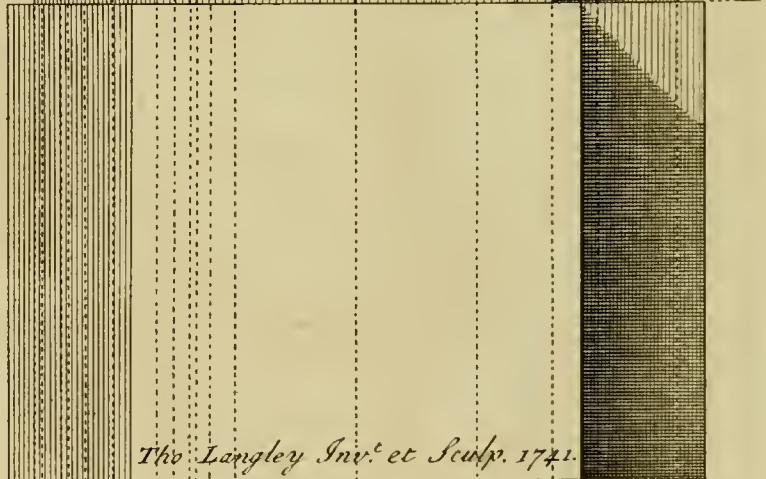
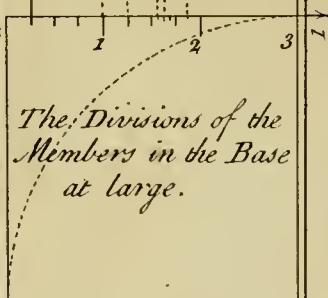
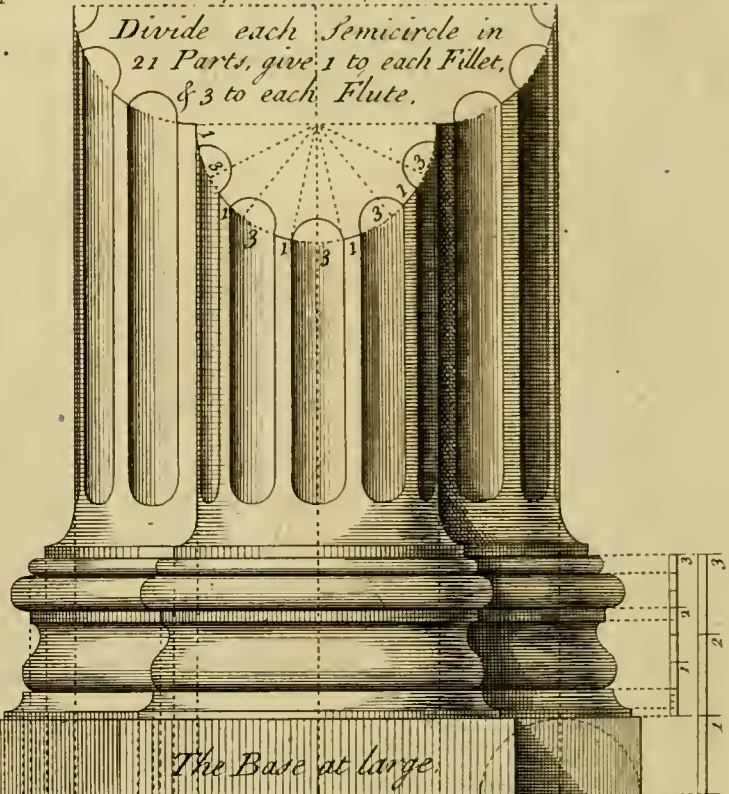
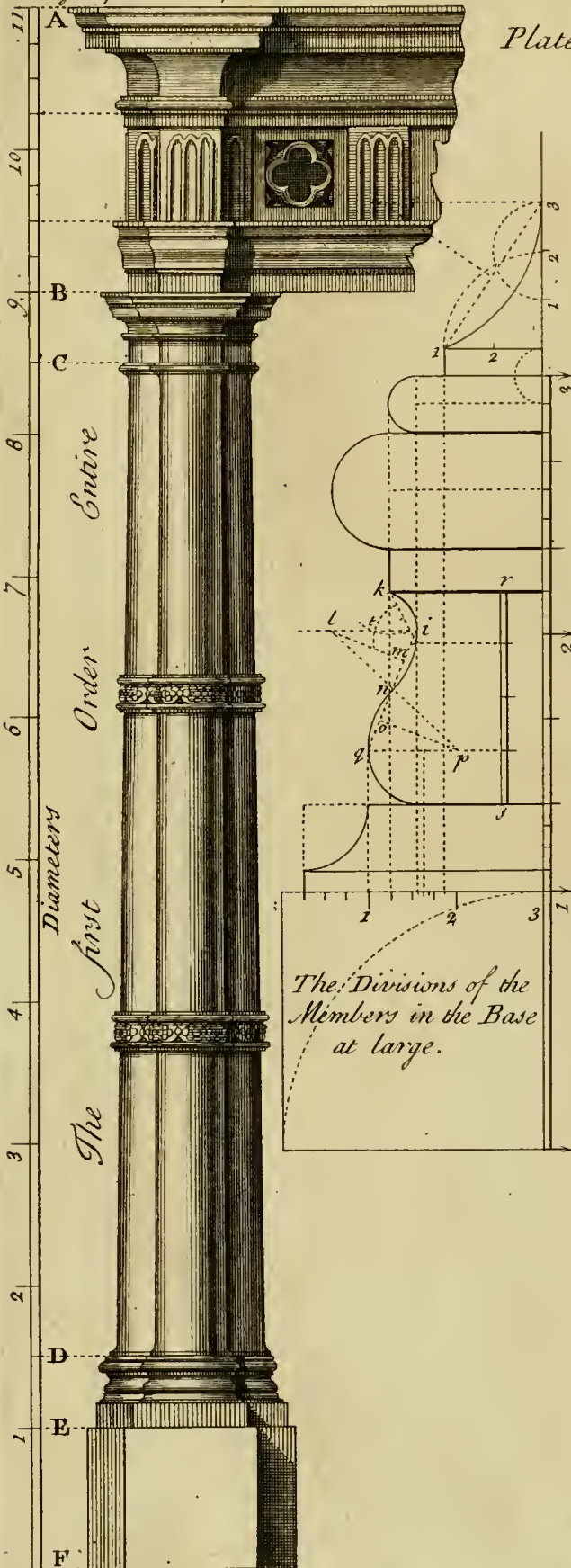
The general Proportions
Divide the entire Height of
the Column, into 180 equal Parts.

- | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---|
| 8 | to the
Height
of the | } Plinth
Mouldings
Shaft |
| 14 | | |
| 147 | | |
| 11 | | } Capital |
| Give 36 | to the | } Plinth
Diam: great Cylinder
of the Small Dito |
| 22 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 3 | to the
Project ⁿ | } Base
Capital |
| 4 1/2 | | |

The Geometrical Construction
of the Capital, at large.

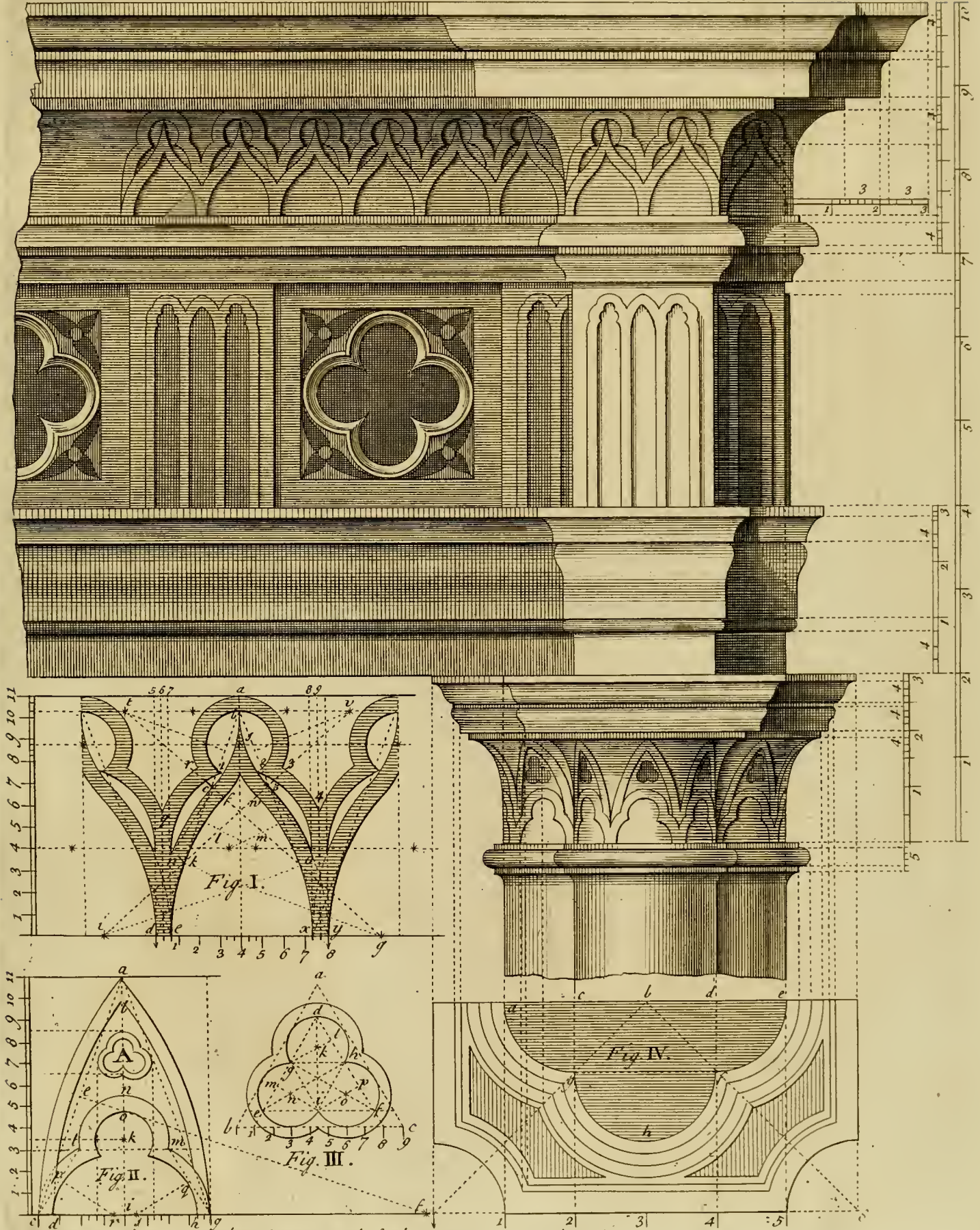
NB. We shall first exhibit five new Orders of Columns, Plain & Enrich'd, and then show their Use in the Forming of Designs for Frontispieces, to Doors, Windows, Chimney-Pieces, Insides of Rooms &c. in the Gothick manner.

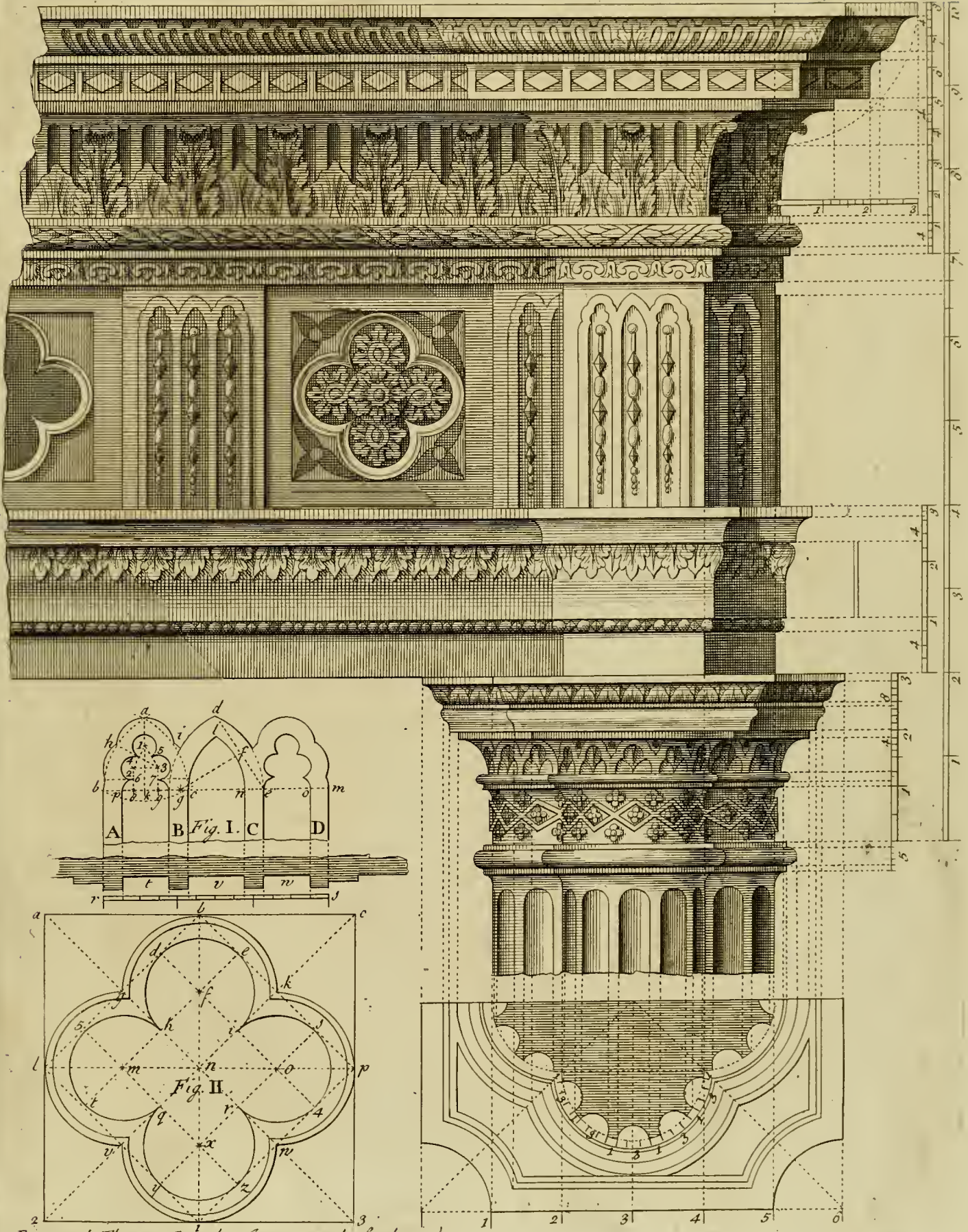
Plate I.

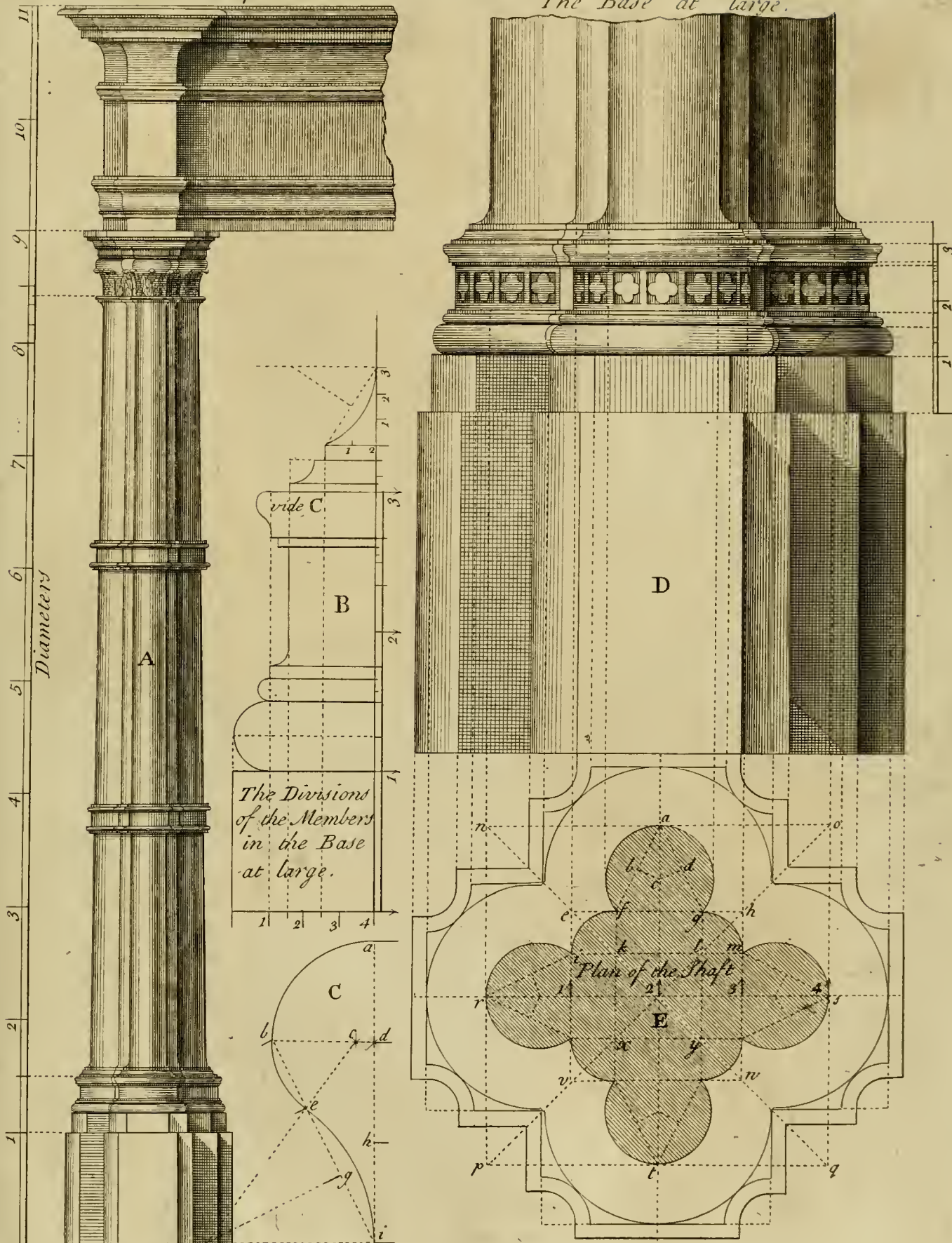


Divide AF, the entire Height into 11 Parts, give 1 to EF, the Subplinth, $\frac{1}{2}$ the next to DE, the Base; the next 7 to CD the Shaft; the next $\frac{1}{2}$ to BC the Capital, and the upper 2 to AB the Entablature.

This Langley Inv. et Sculp. 1741.

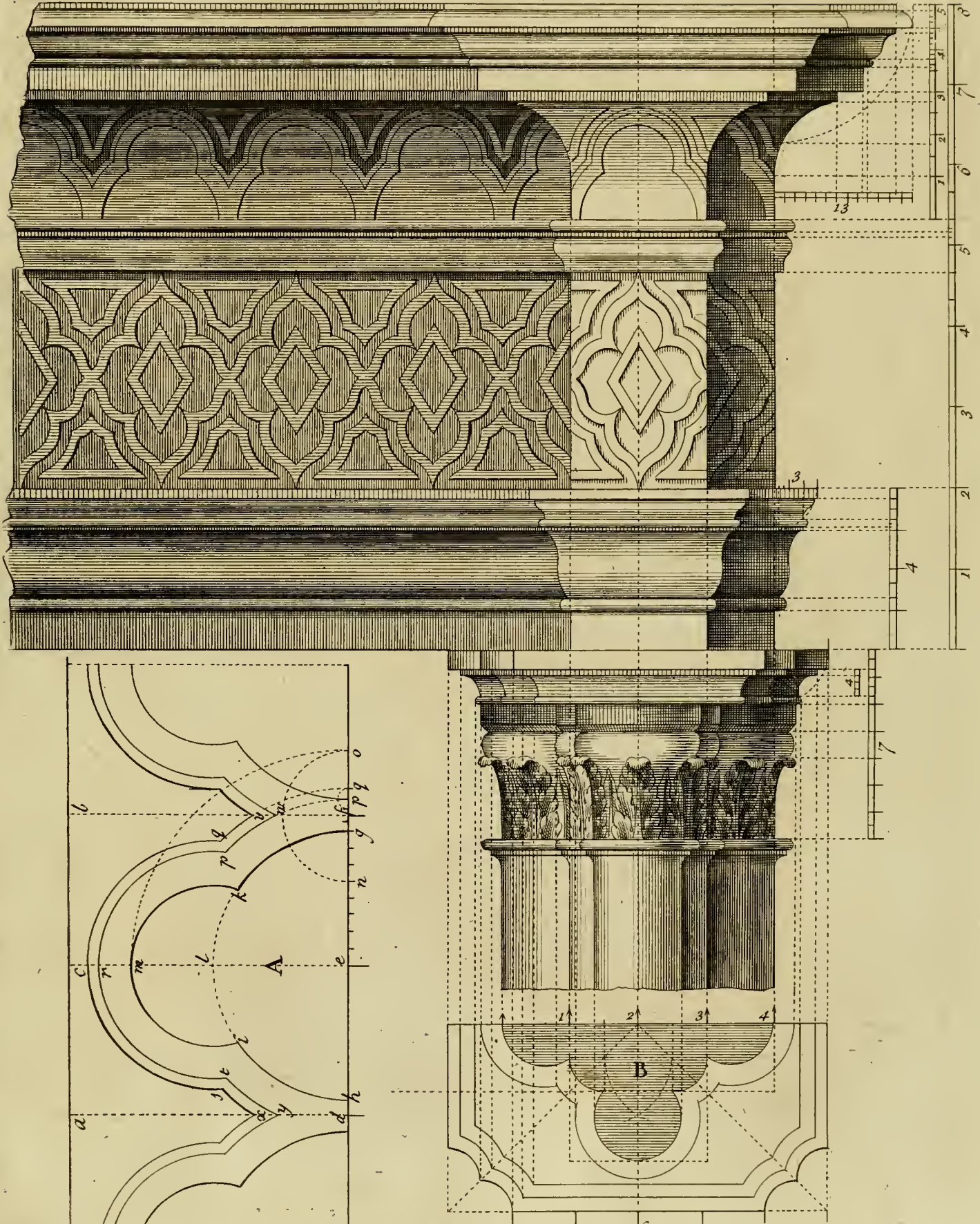




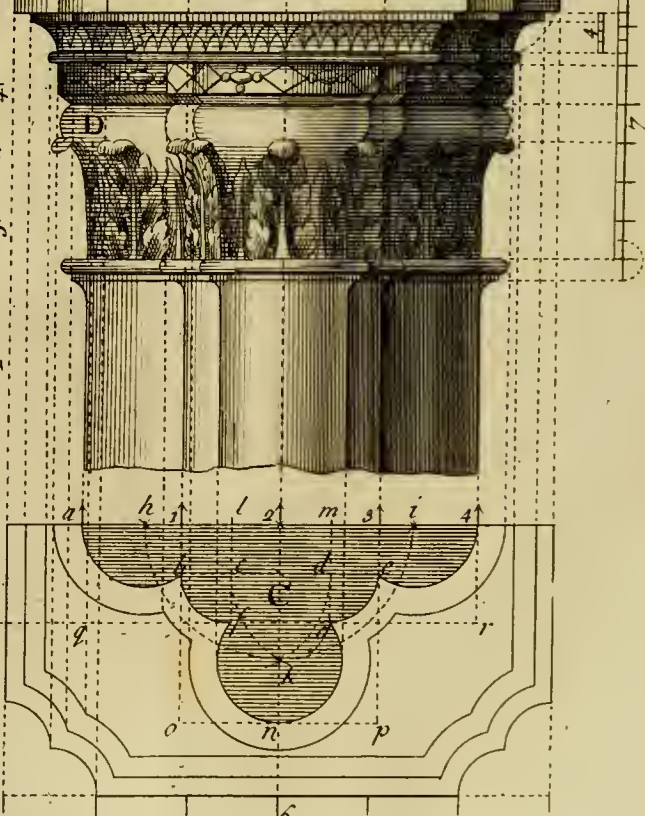
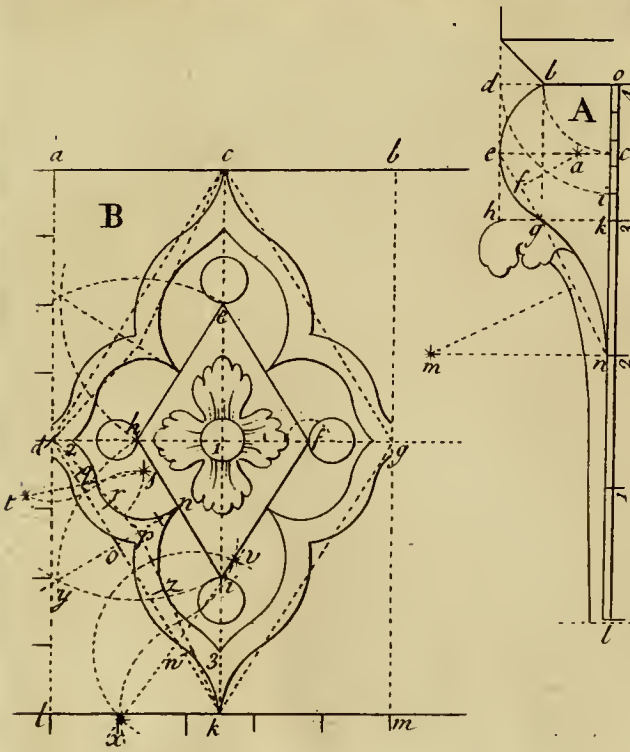


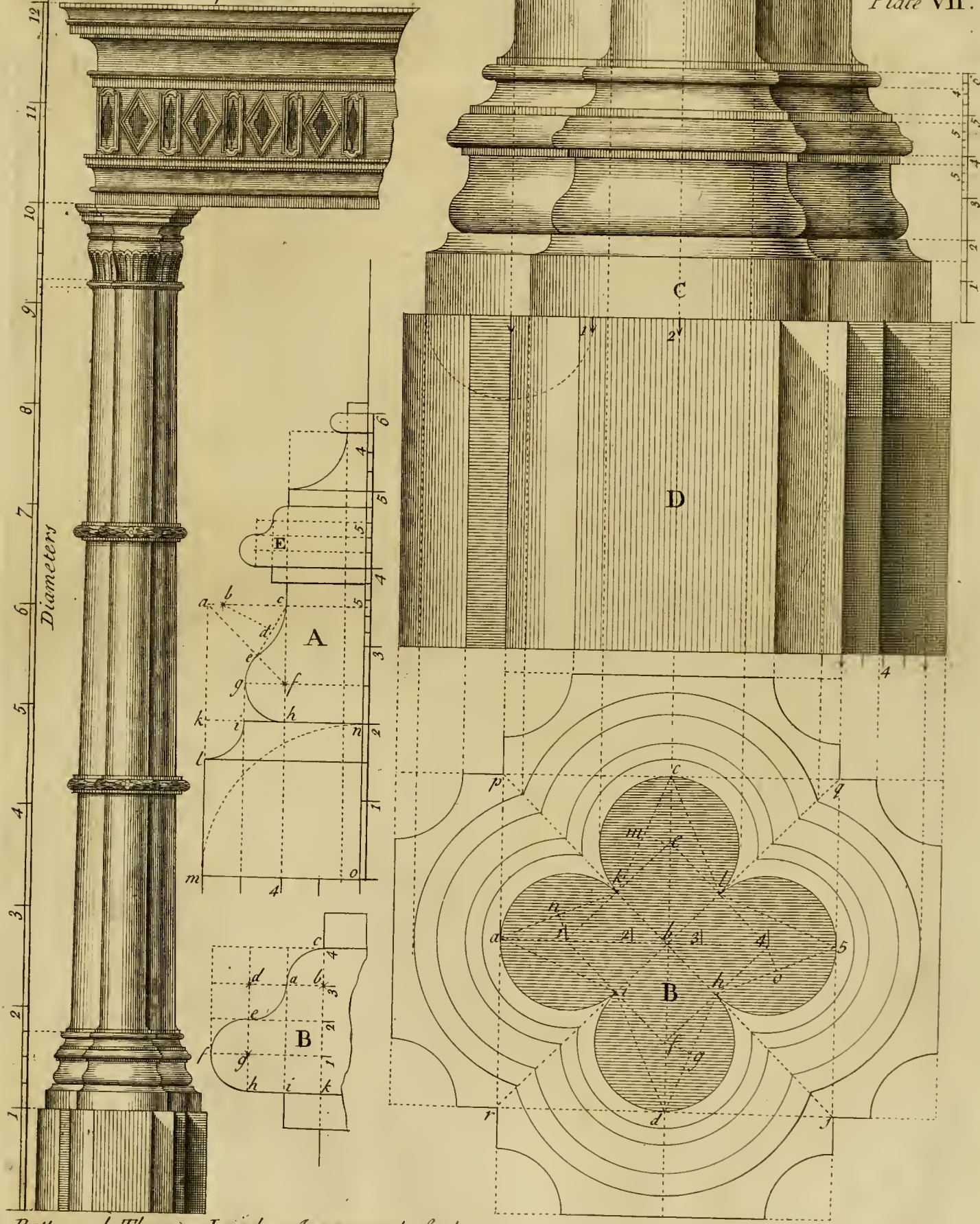
The Divisions
of the Members
in the Base
at large.

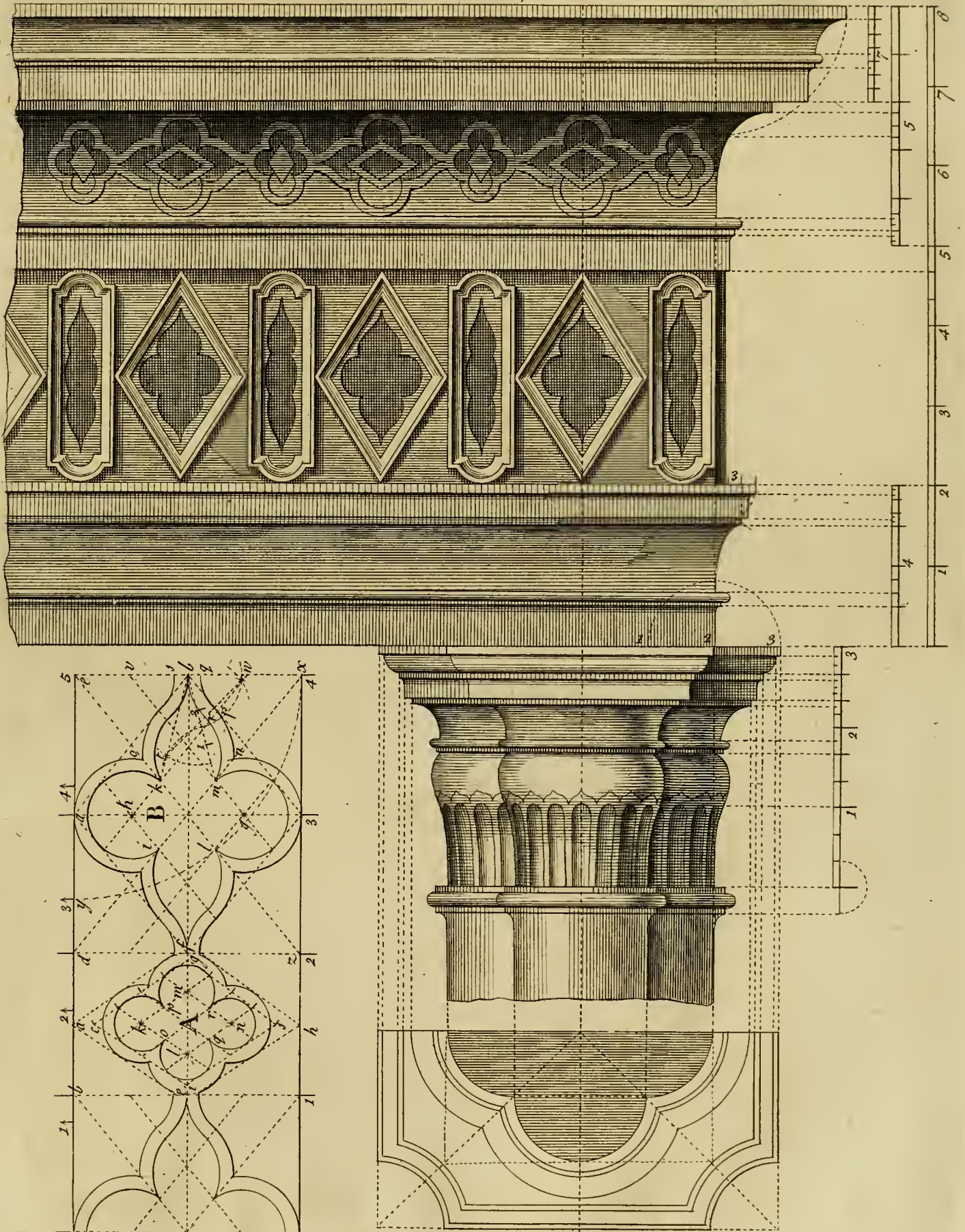
Plan of the Shaft
E

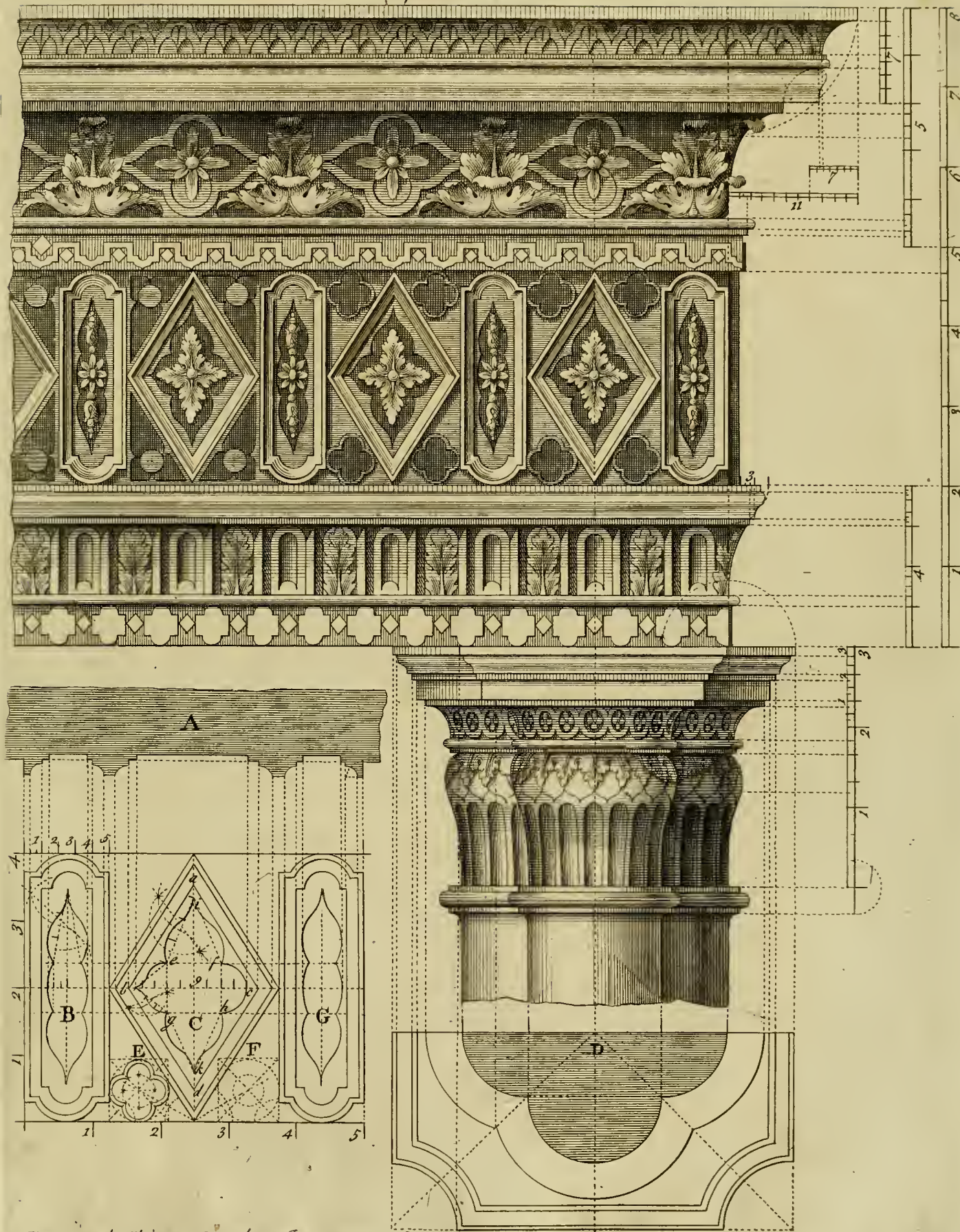


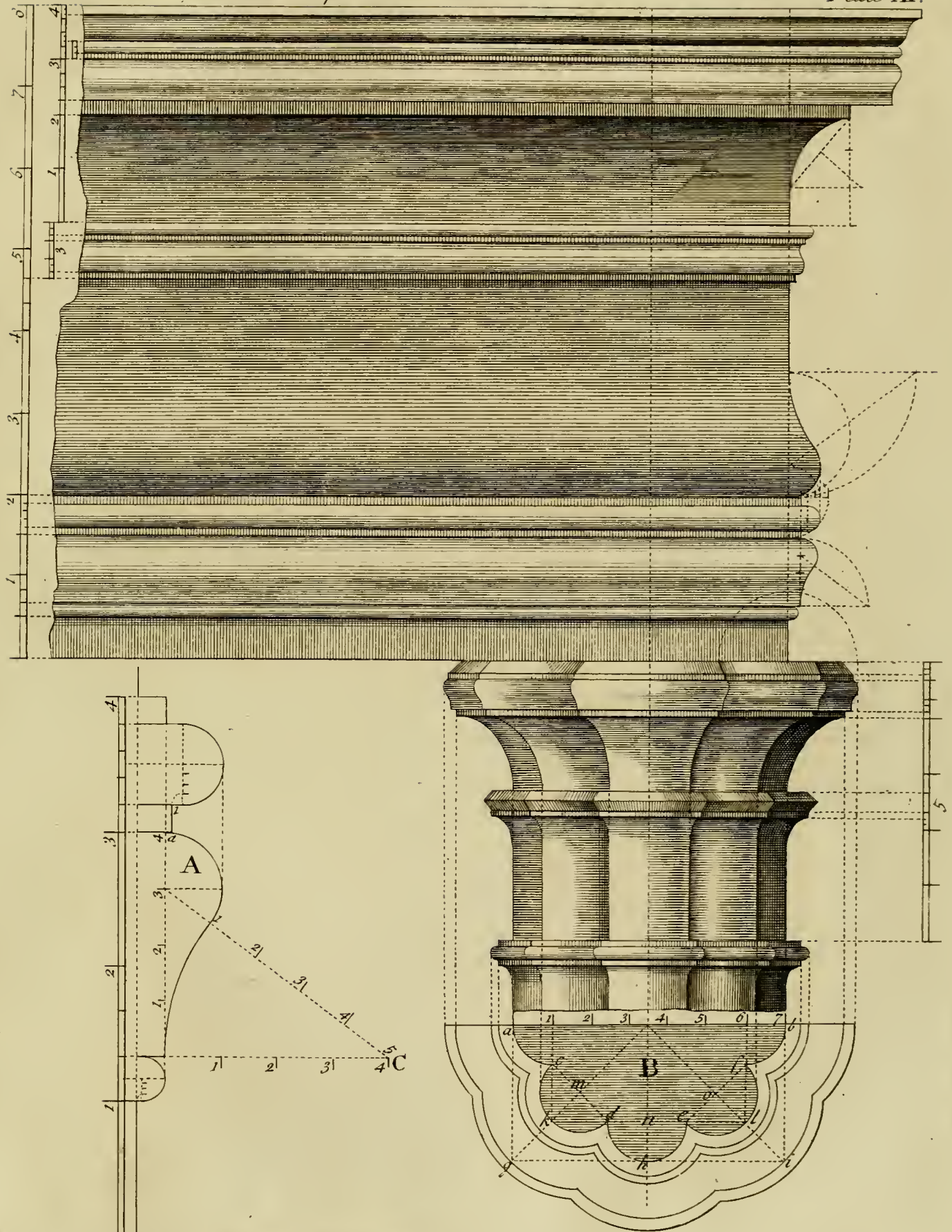
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

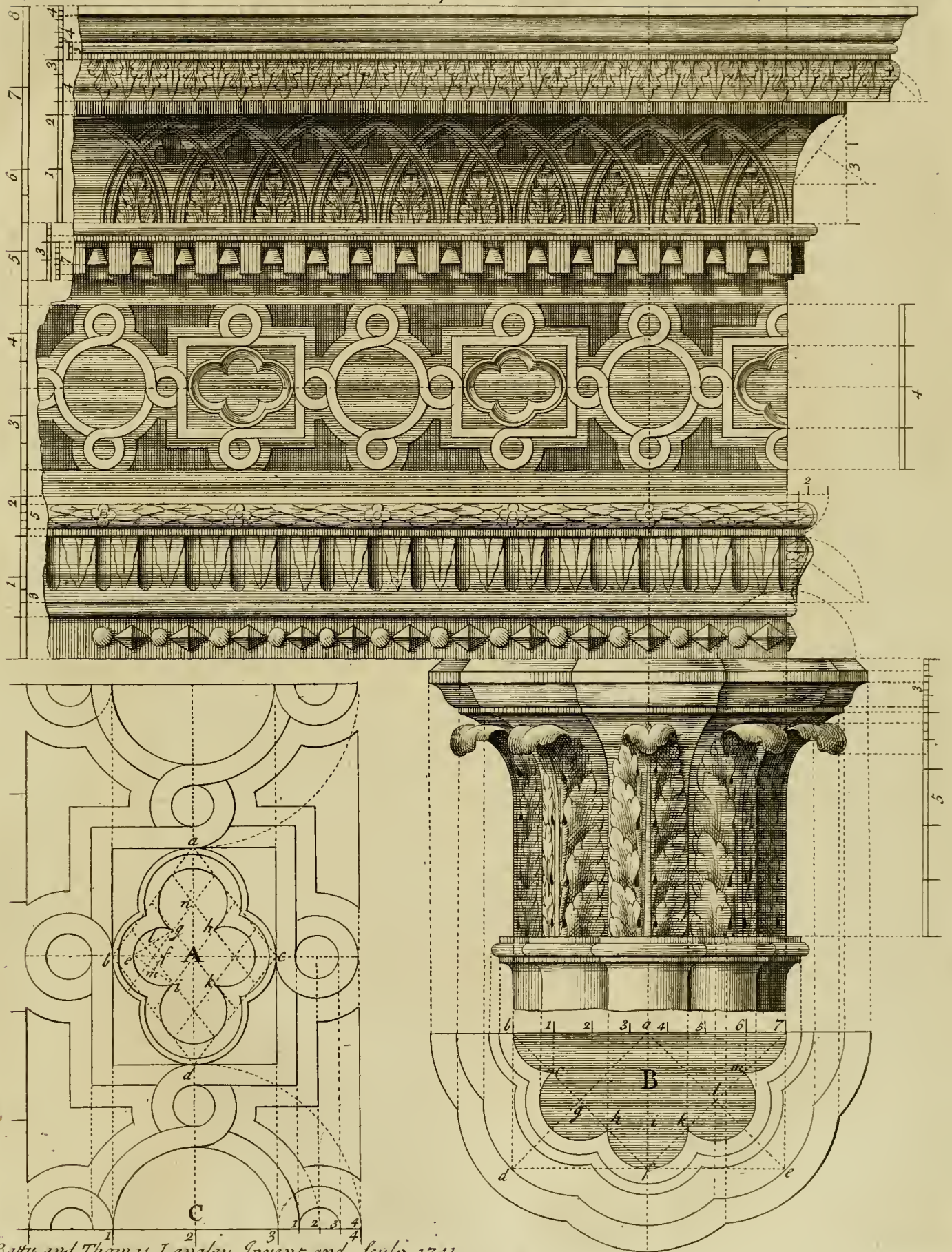




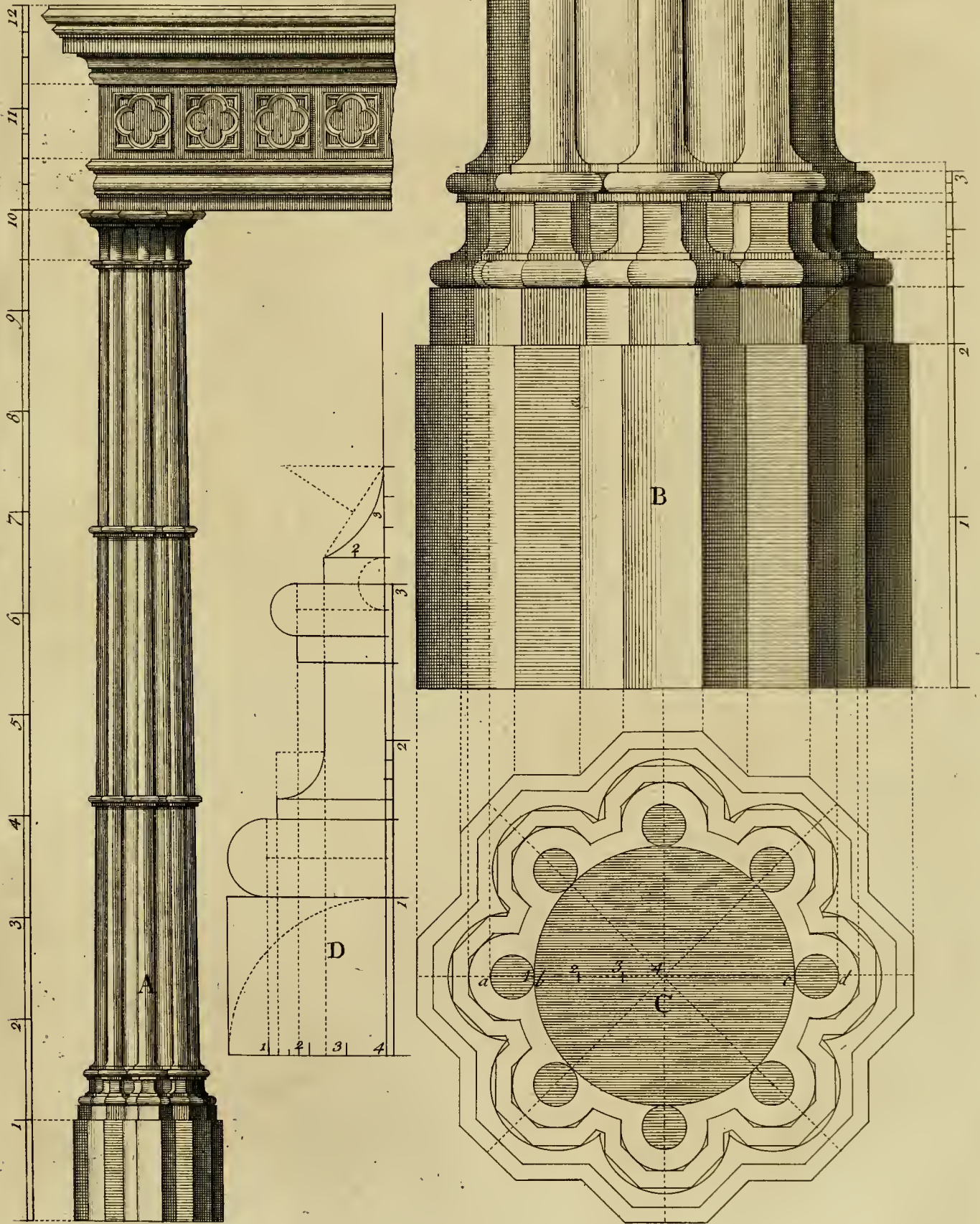


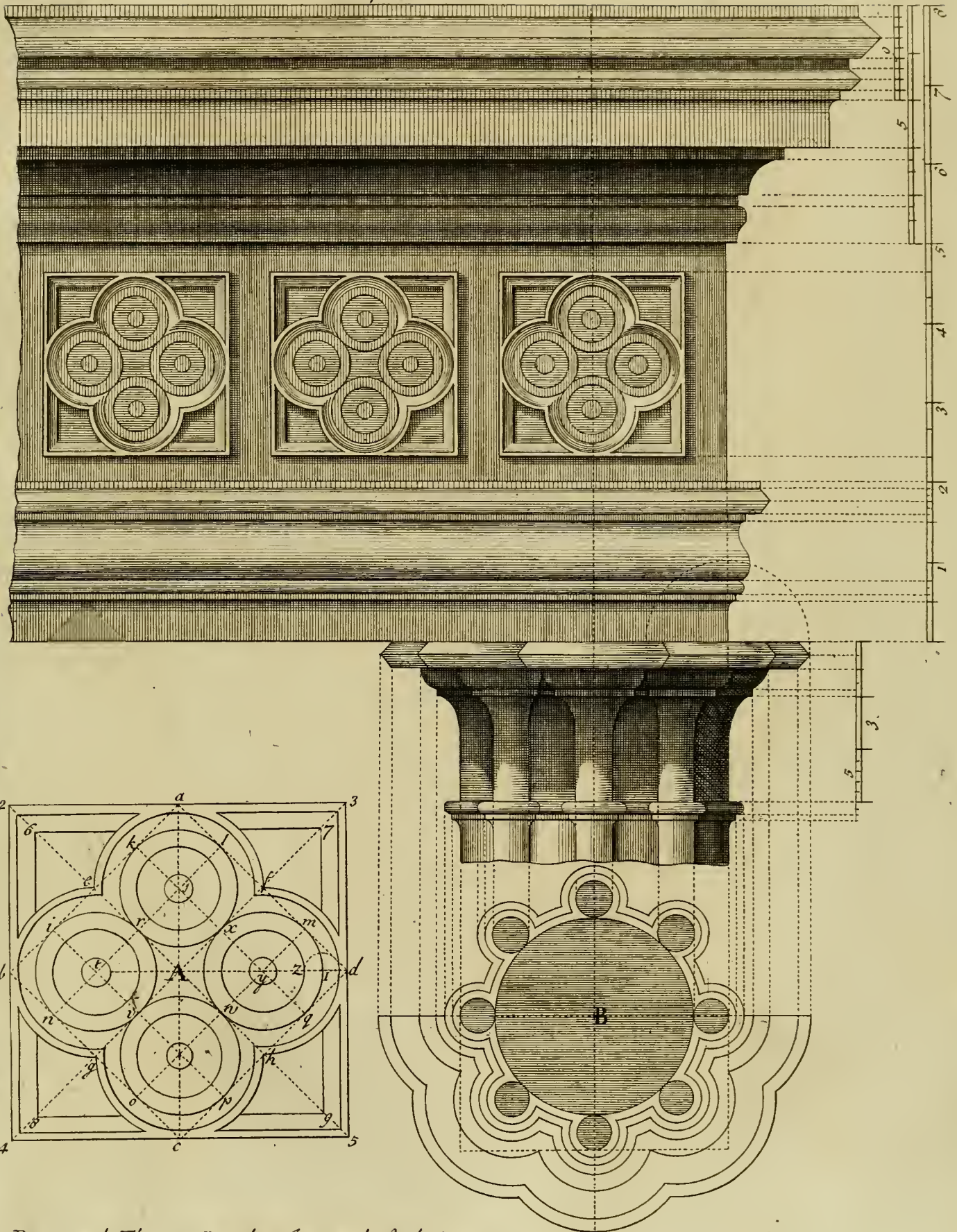


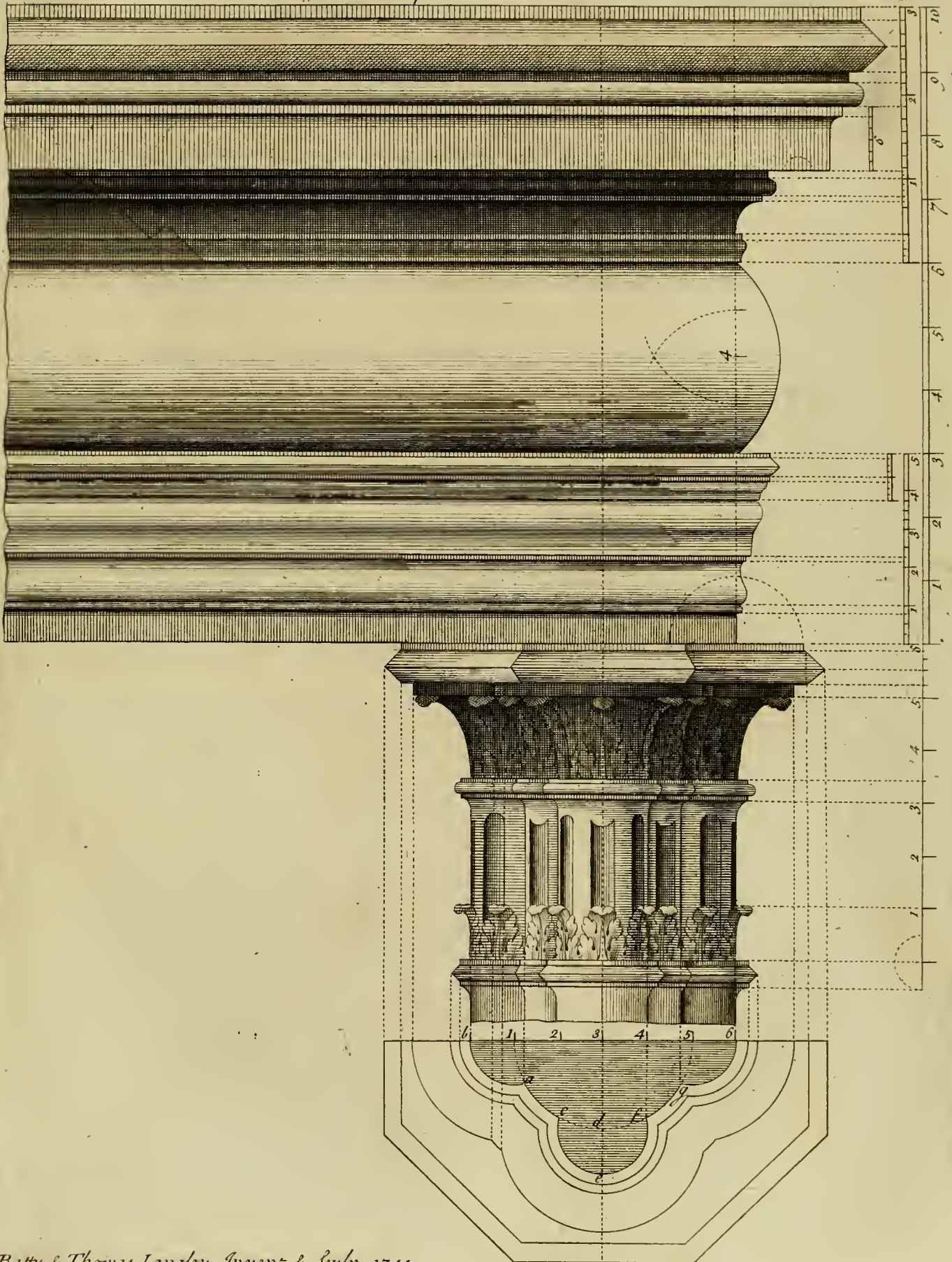


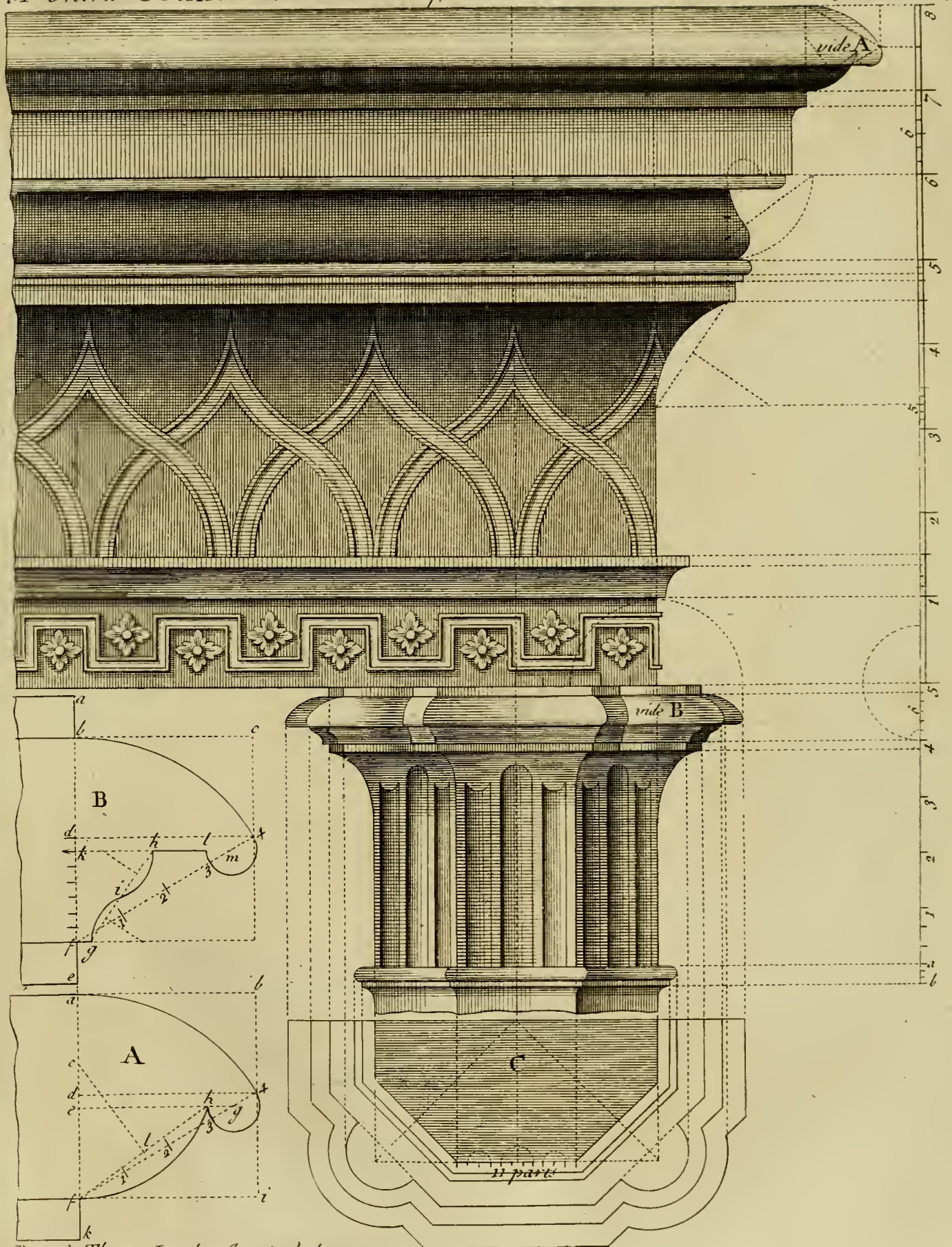


Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.











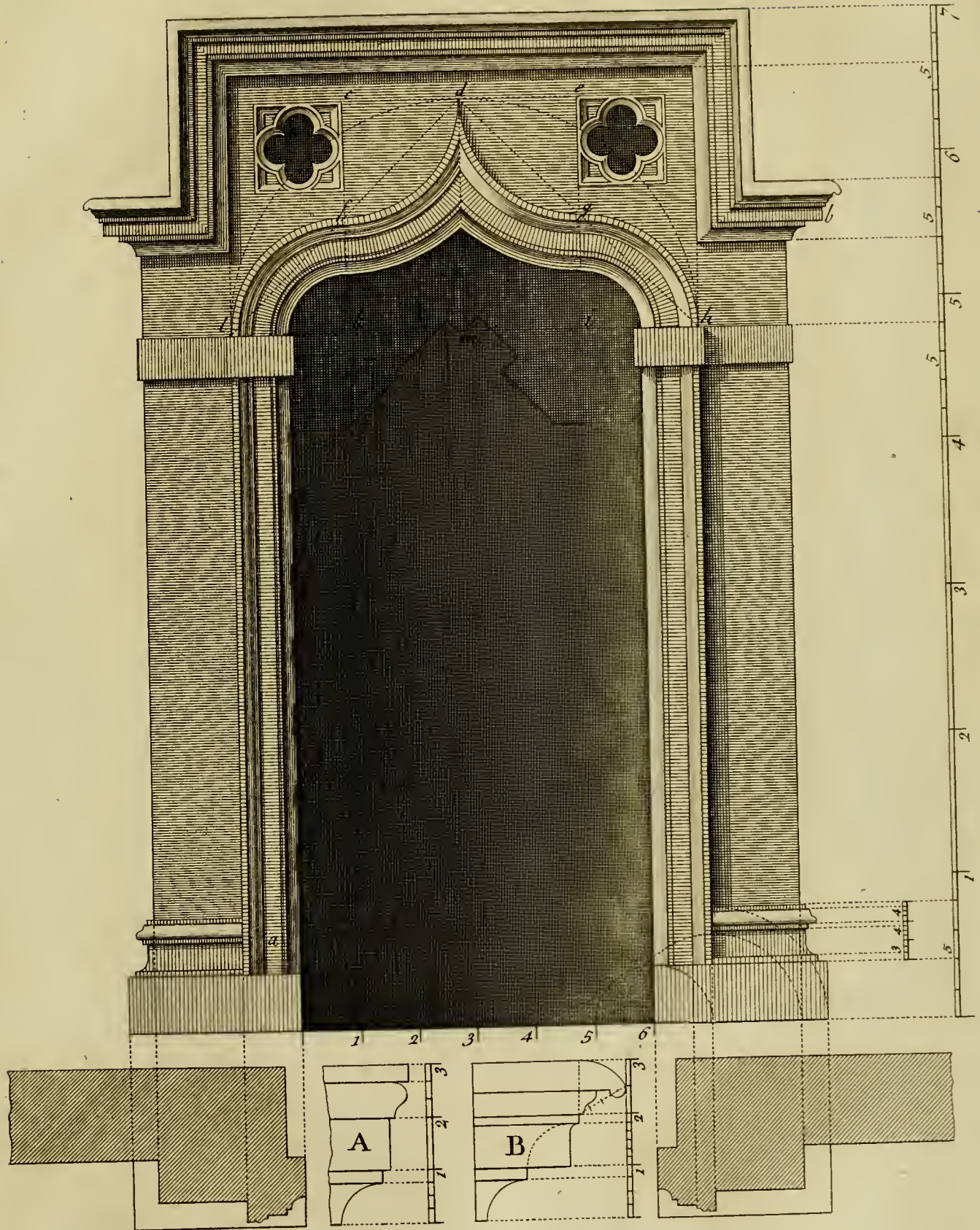
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent. and Sculp. 1741.

Second Gothick Frontispiece.

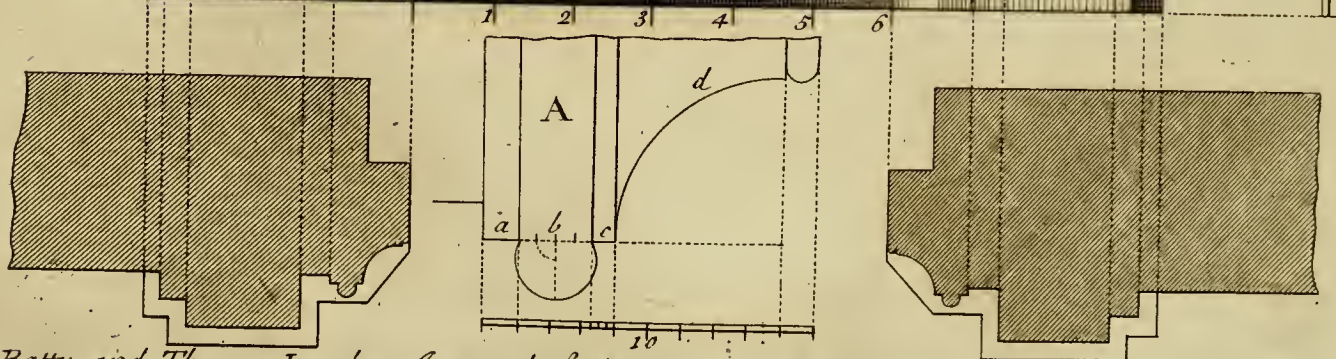
Plate XVIII.



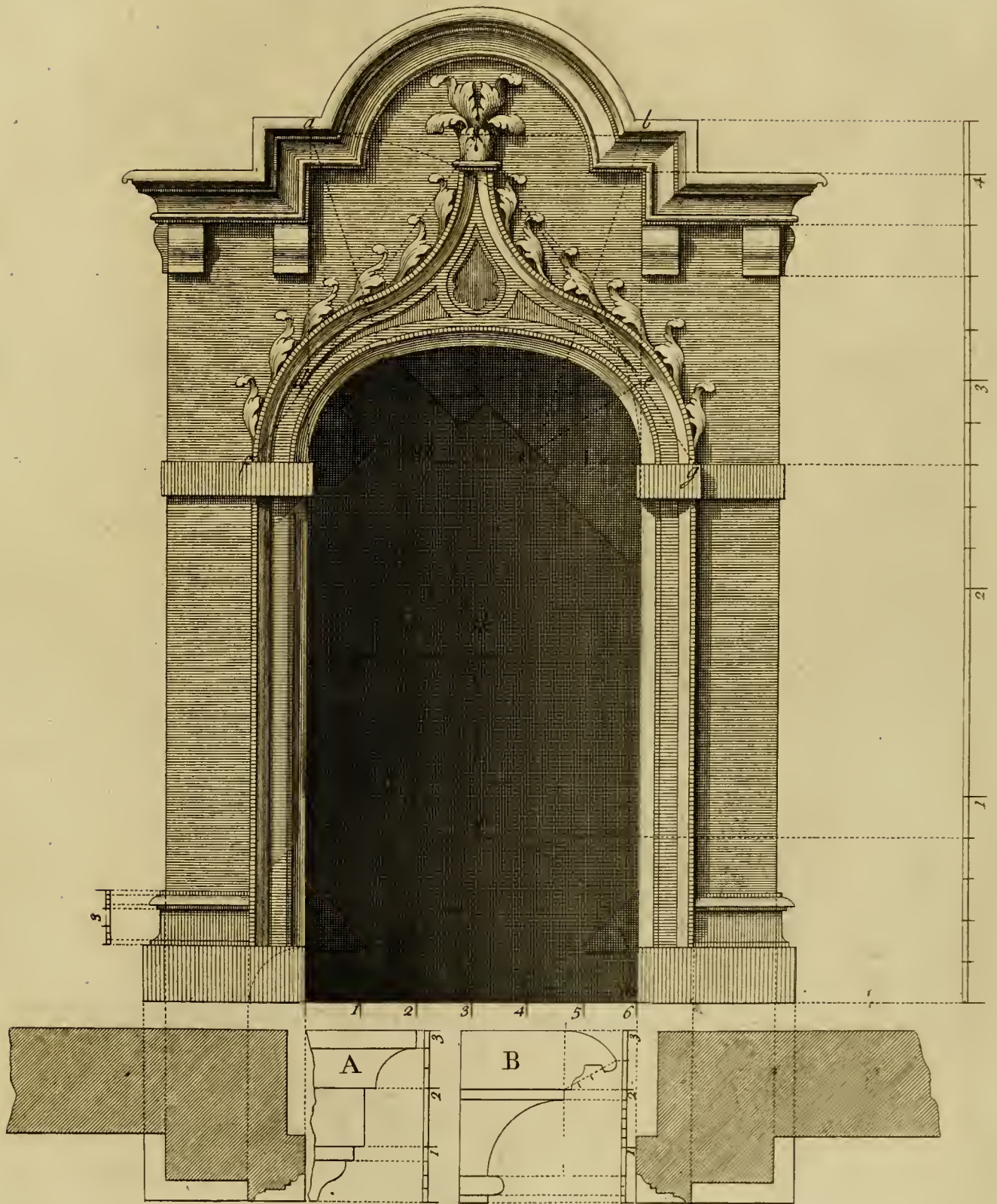
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.

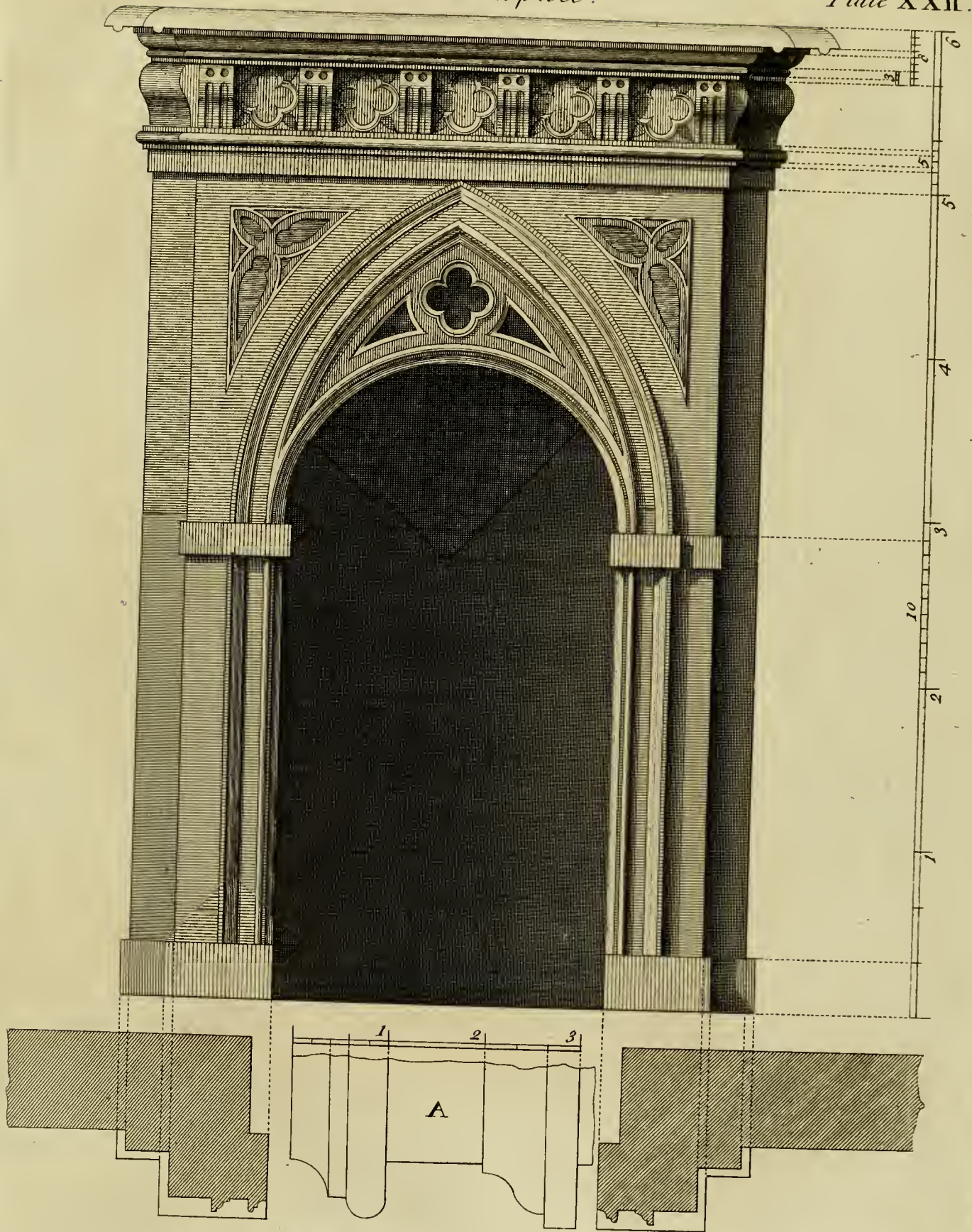


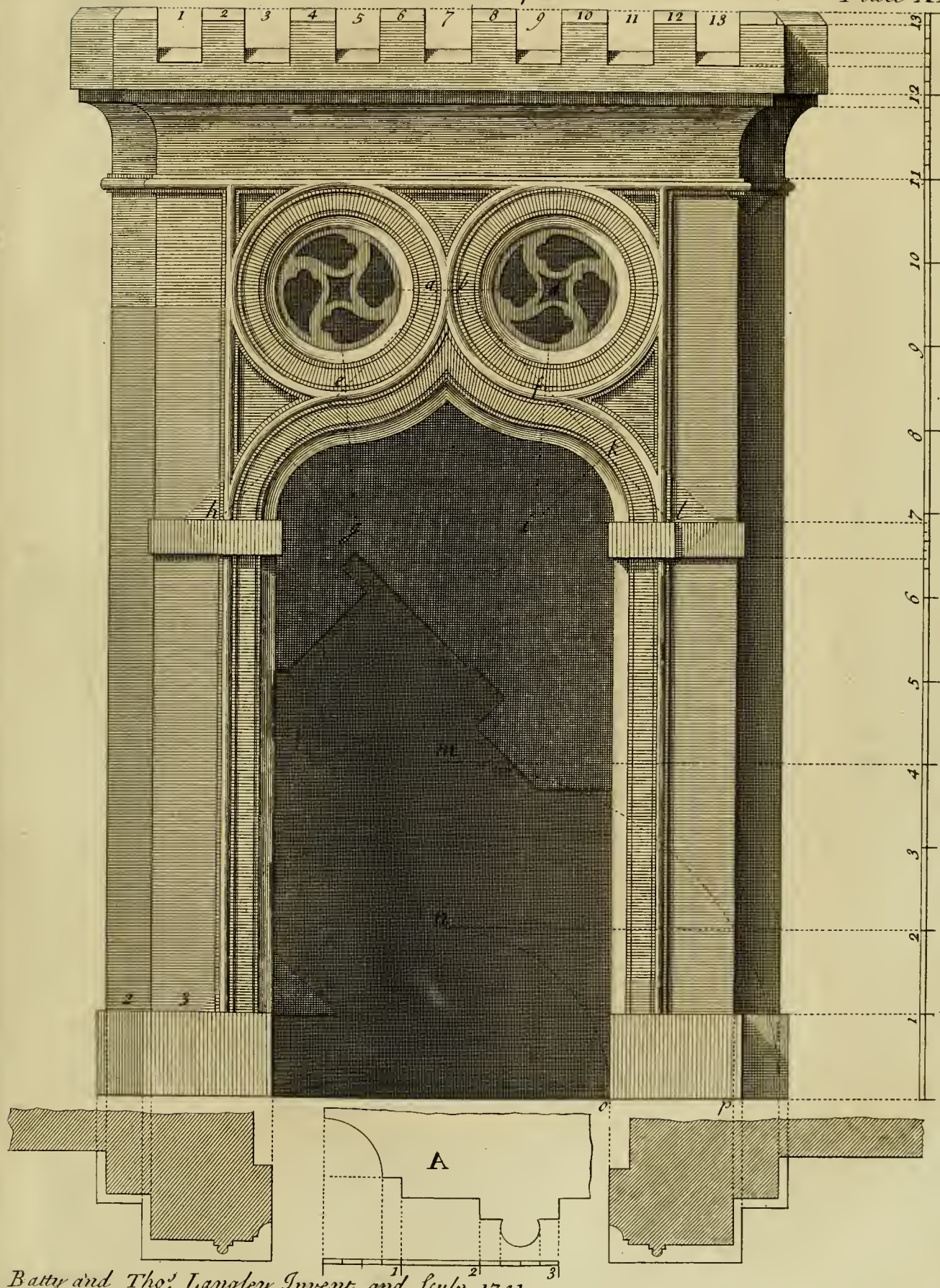
Fourth Gothick Frontispiece.



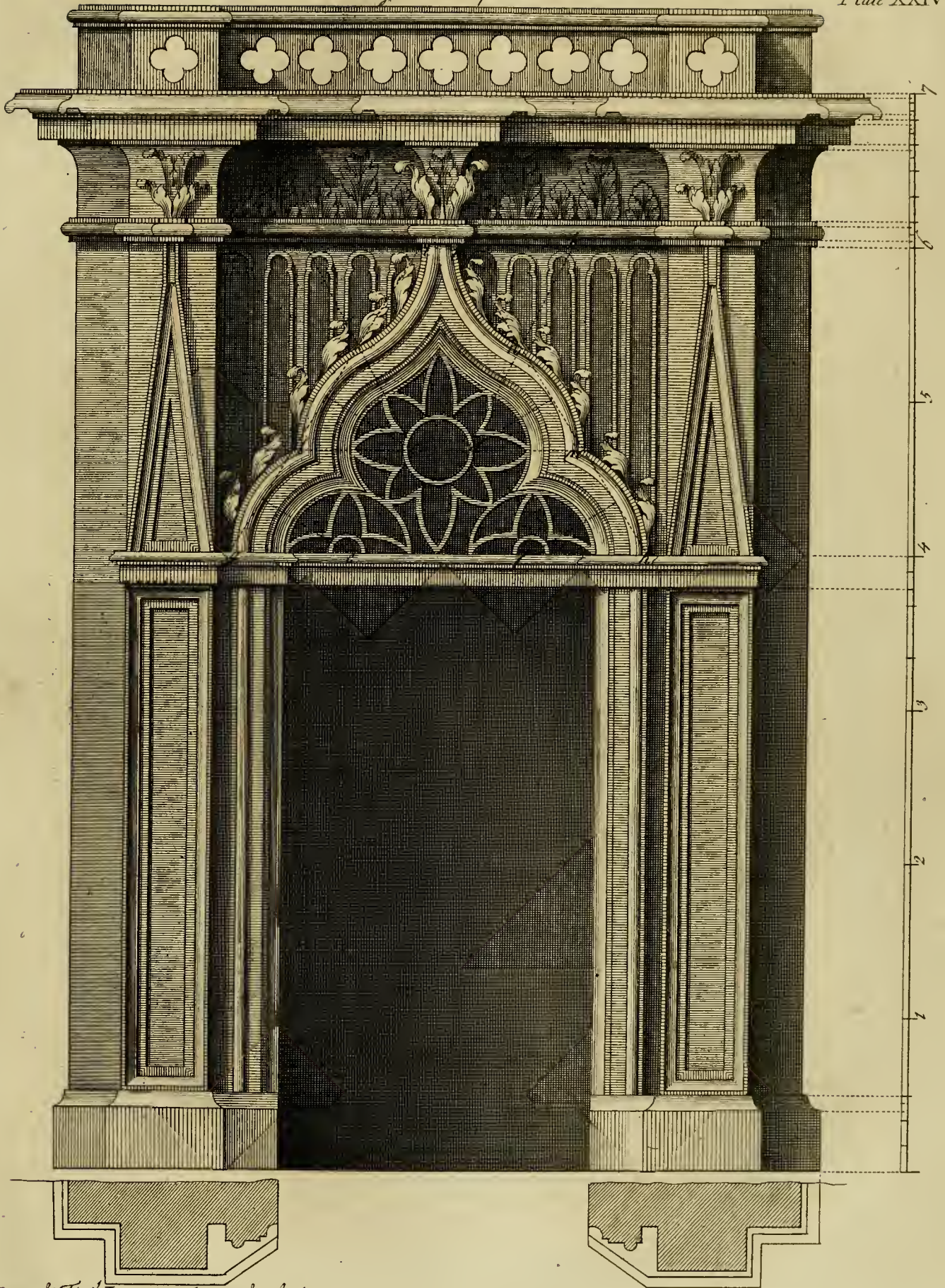
Batty and Thomas Langley Inv. and Sculp. 1741.



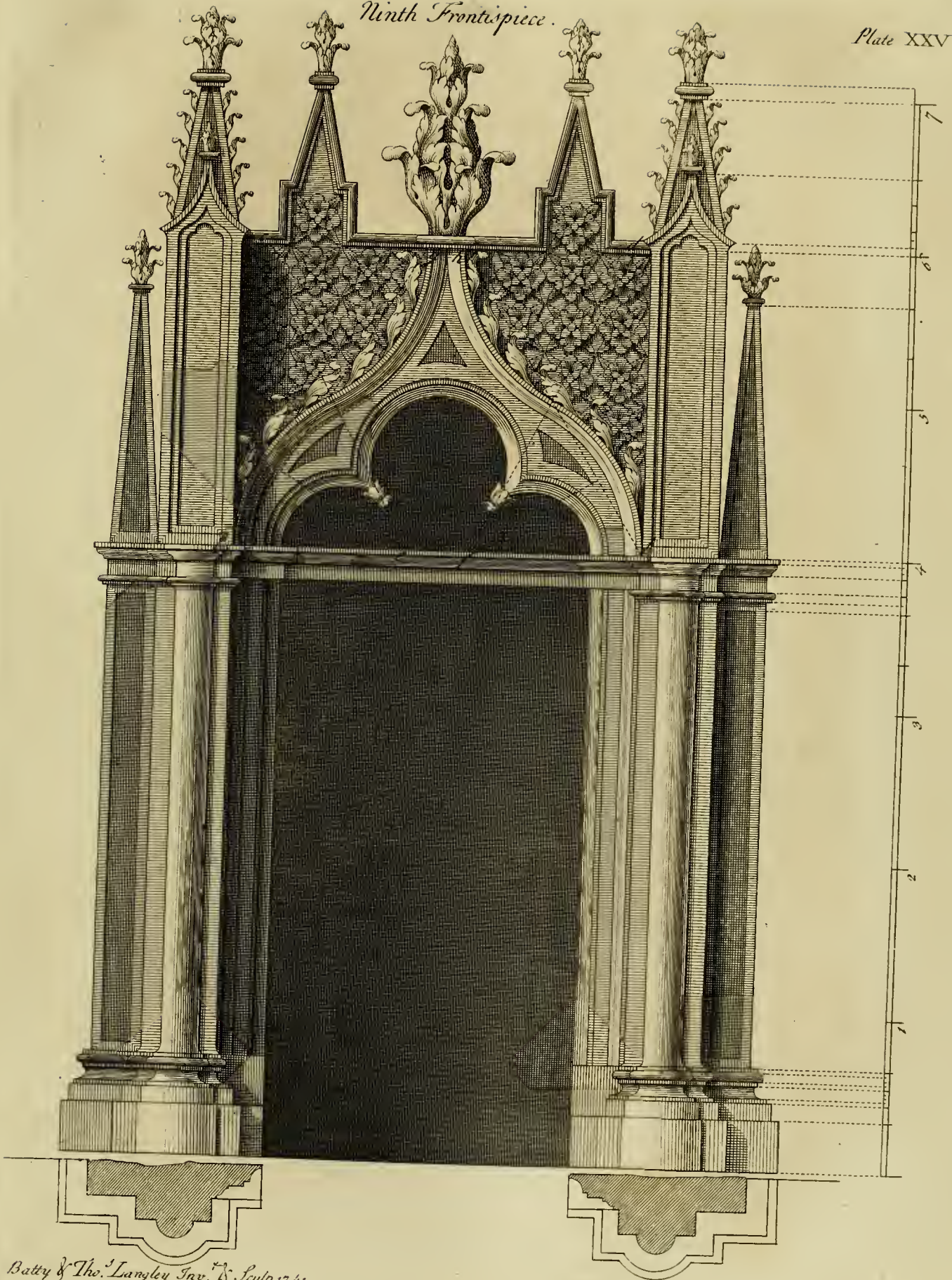


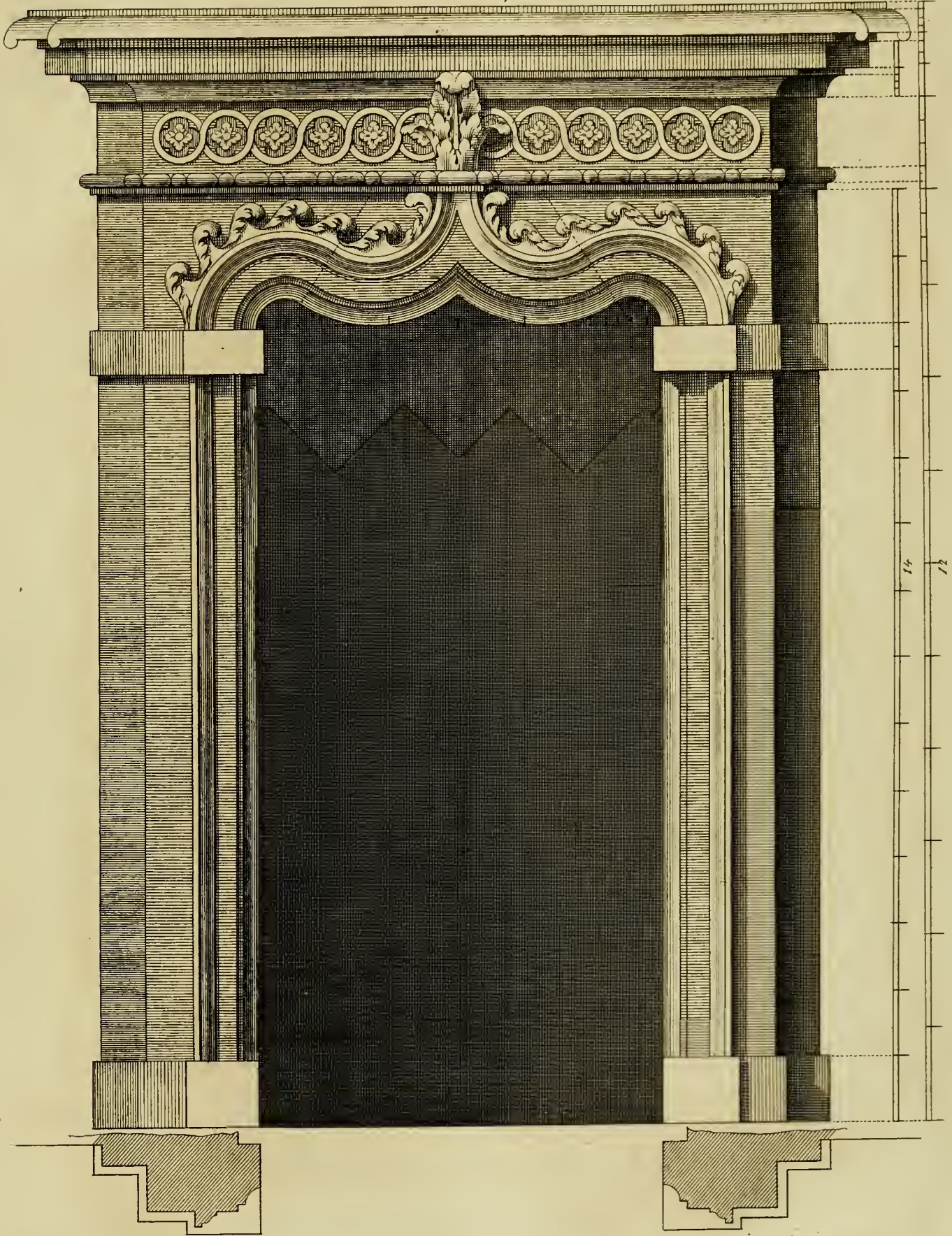


Batty and Tho^l Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.



Ninth Frontispiece.

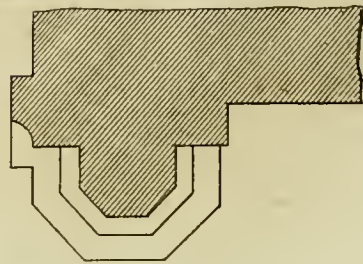
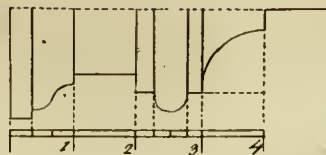
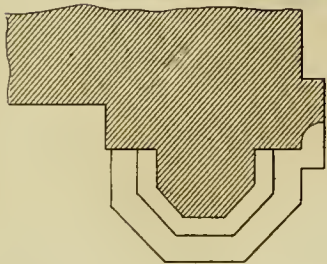
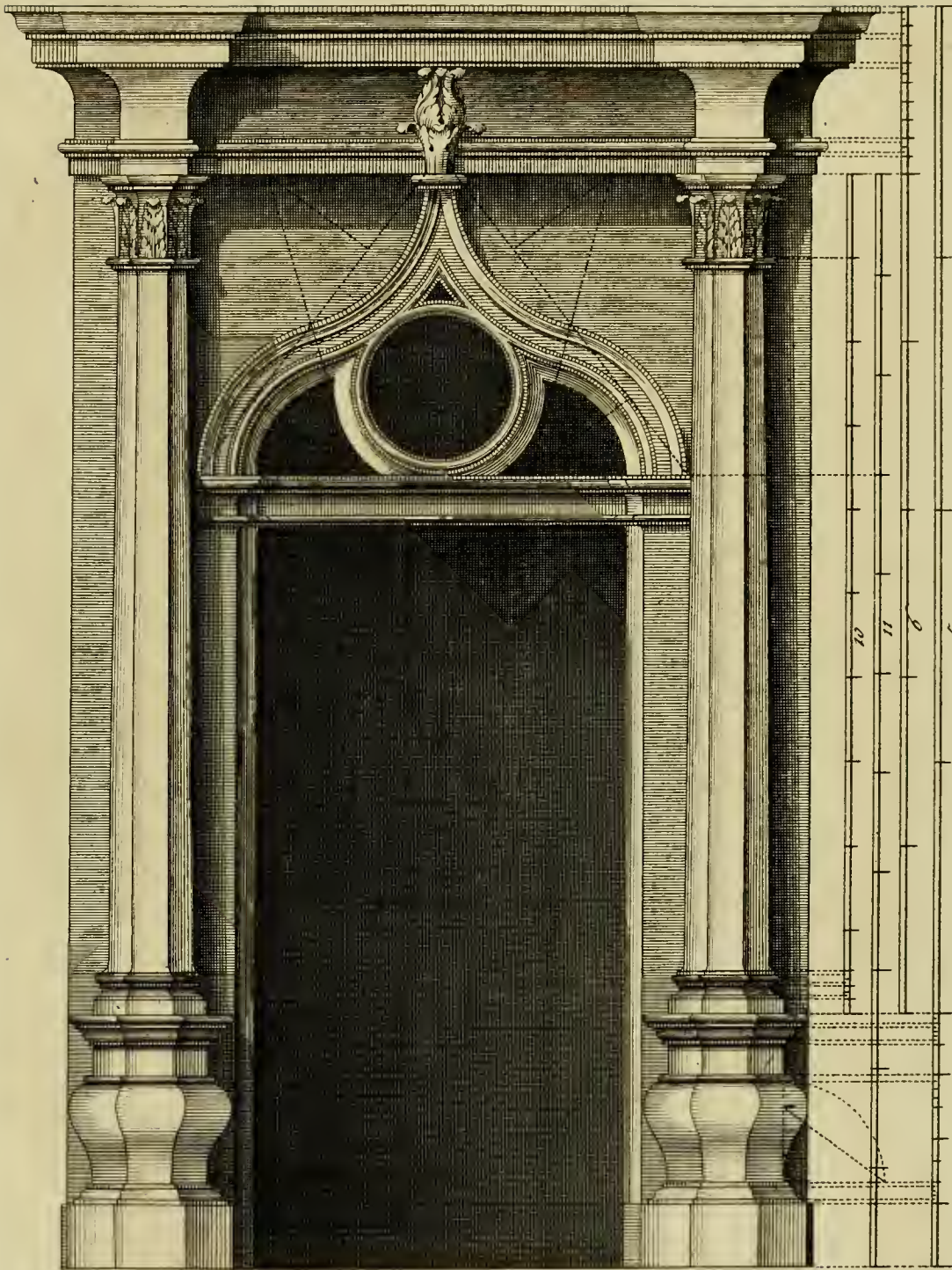




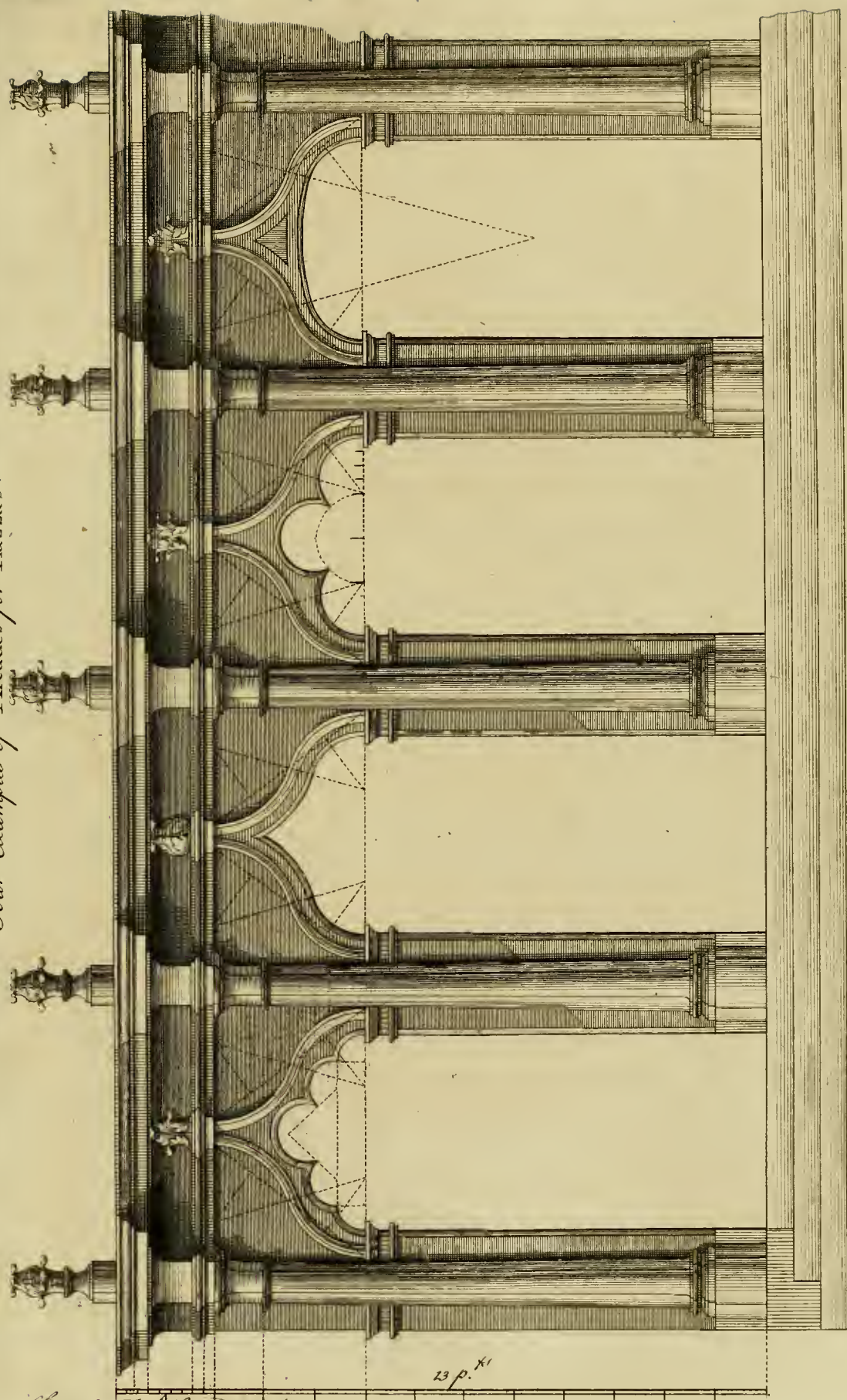
Batty & Tho. Langley Inv. & Sculp 1771



Batty & Thos. Langley Inv. & Sculpt. 1742

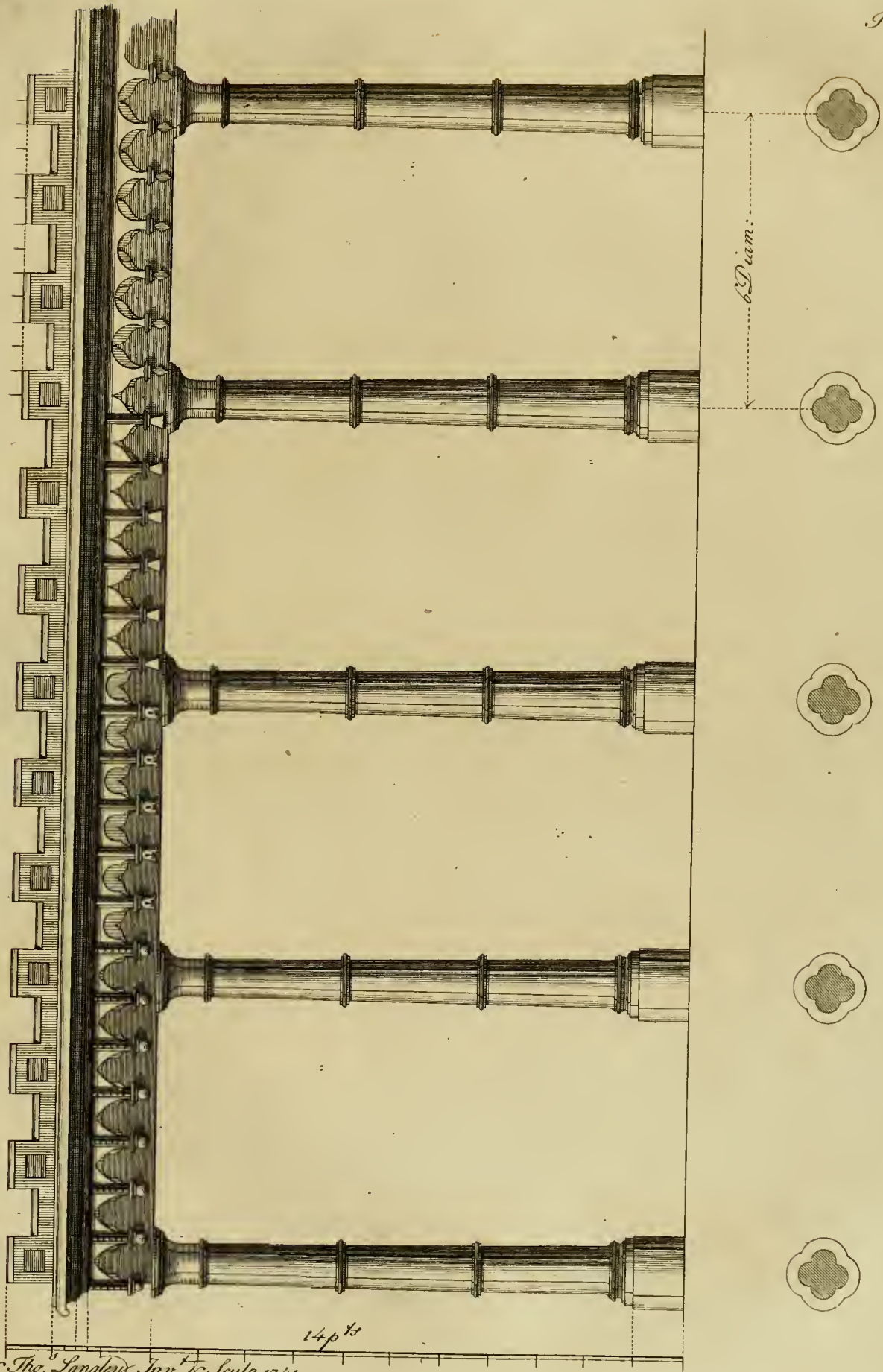


Four Examples of Arcades for Piazza's.



13 p.^{tes}

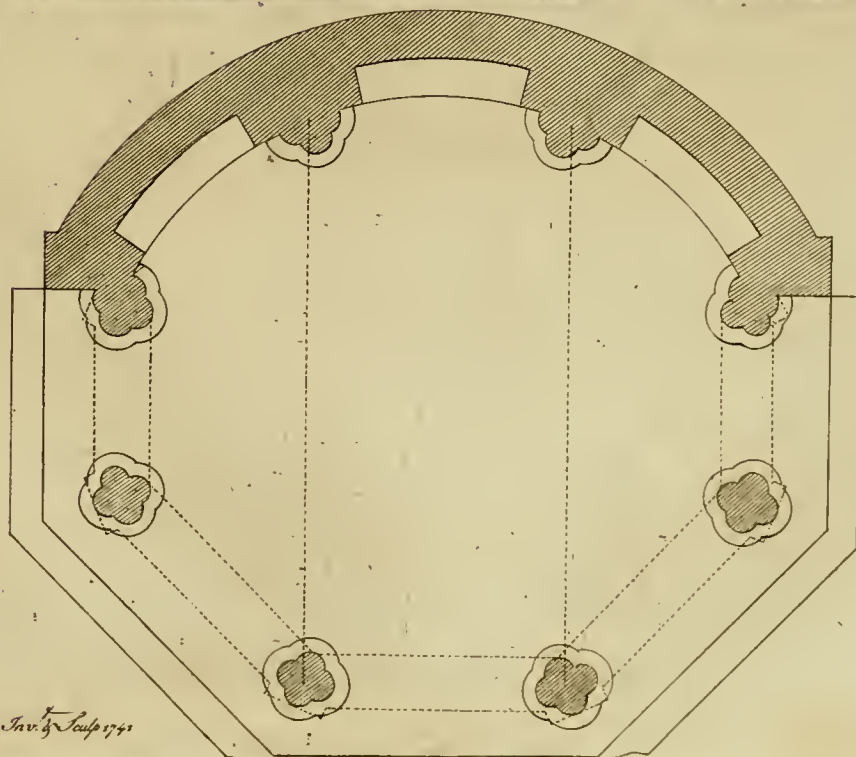
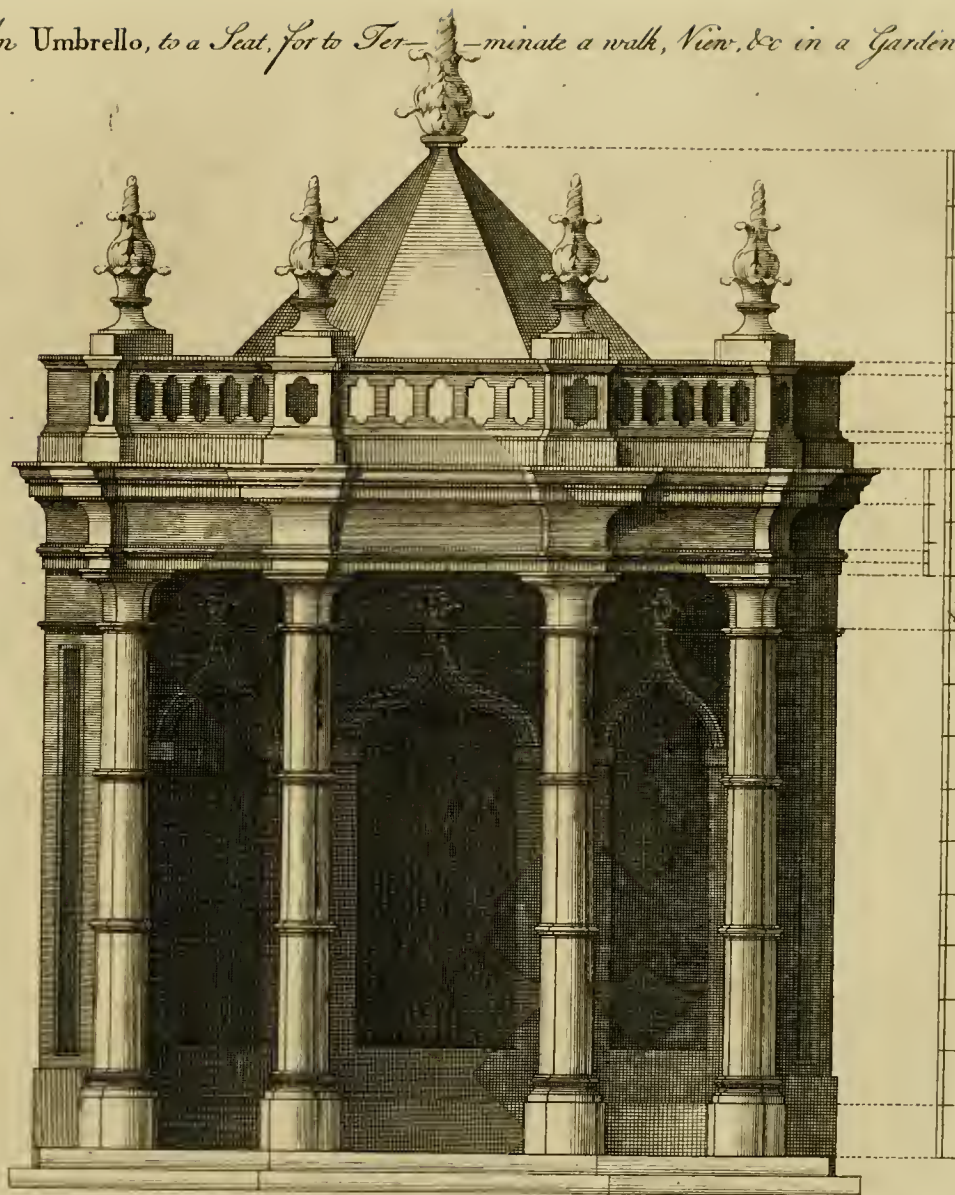
A Gothic Colnade



14 p^{ts}
Batty & Tho. Langley Inv^t & Sculp 1741

An Umbrello, to a Seat, for to Terminate a walk, View, &c in a Garden.

Plate XXXI



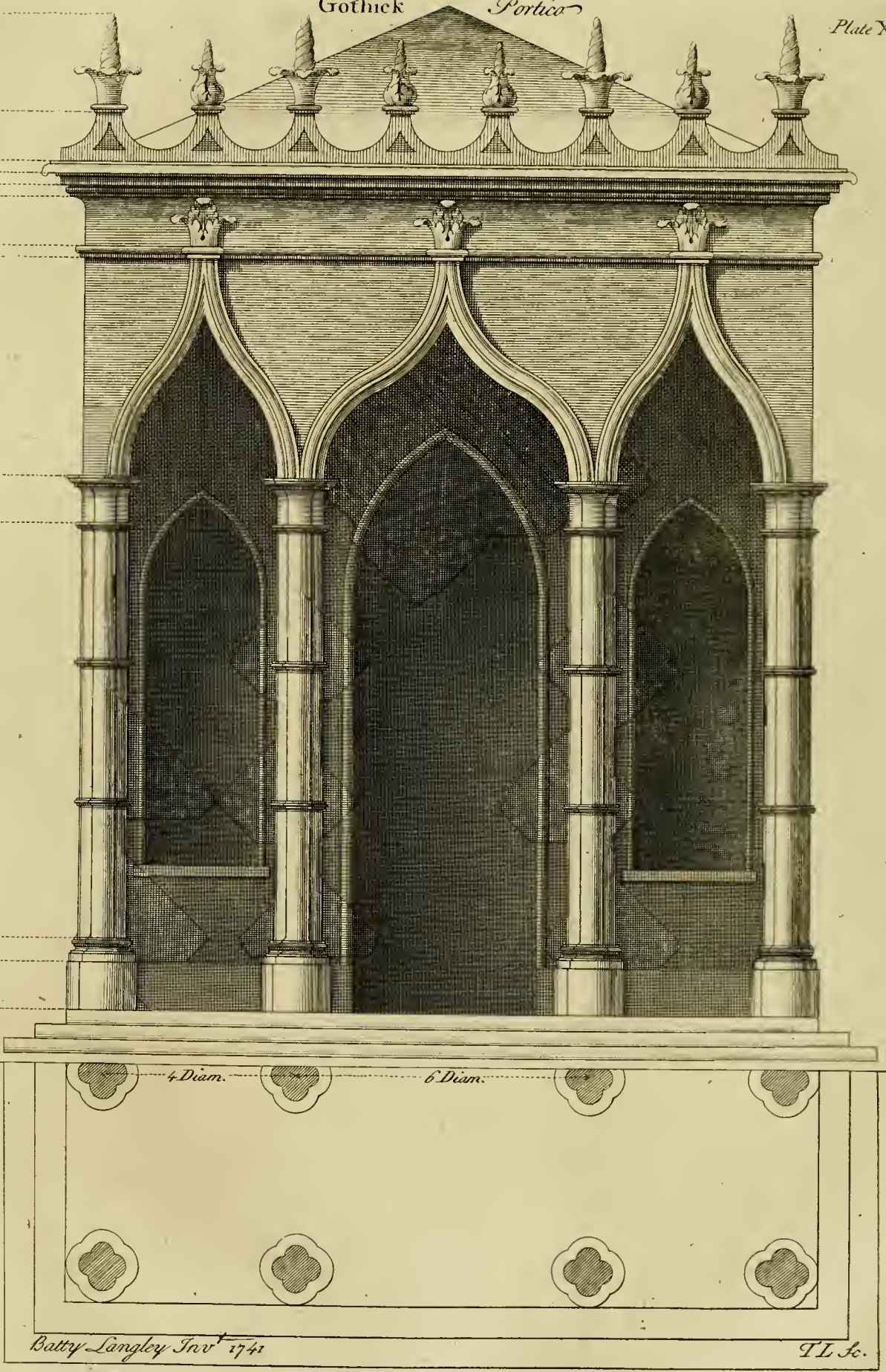
Batty & The Langley Inv. & Sculp 1791

Gothick

Portico

Plate XXXIII

20 Diam. $8\frac{1}{2}$

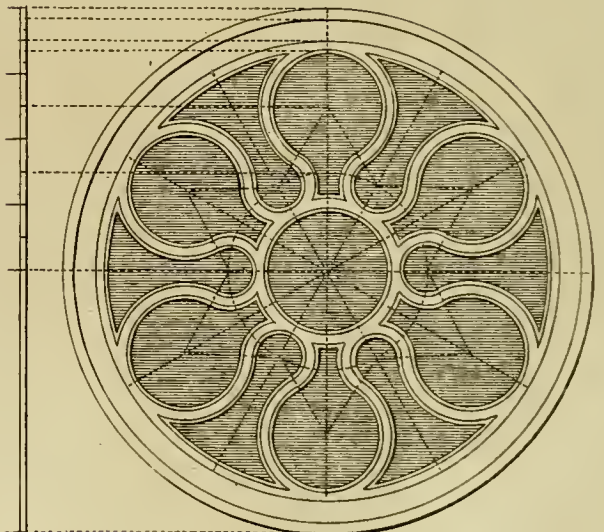
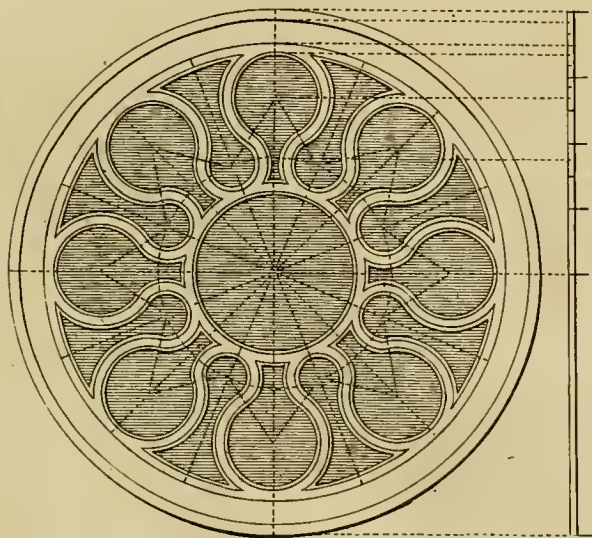
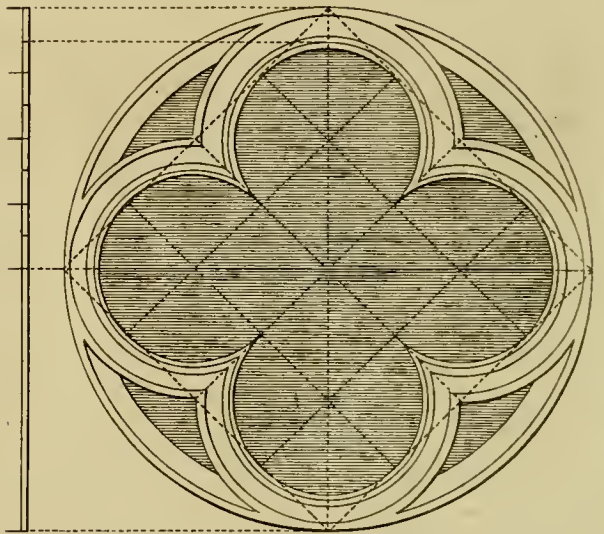
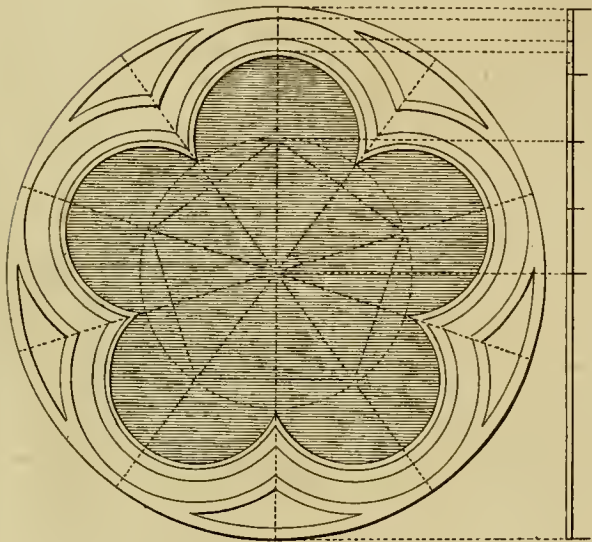
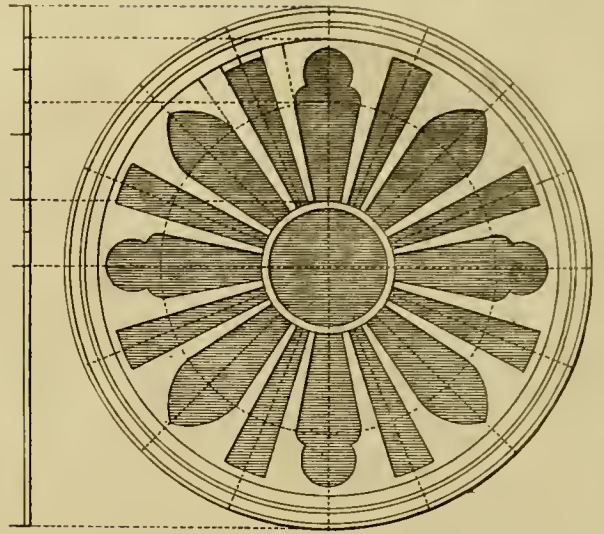
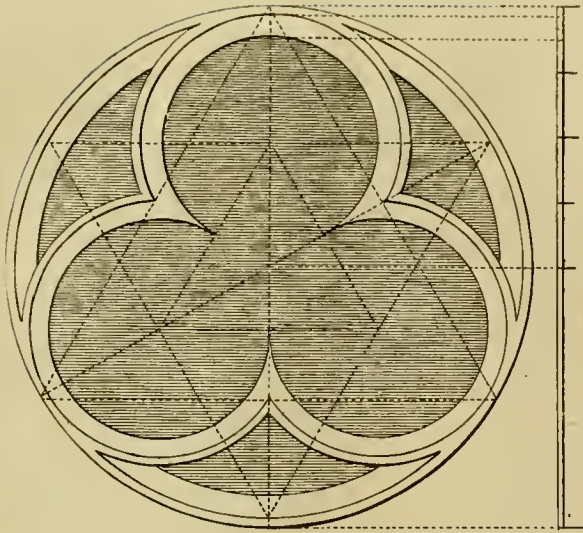


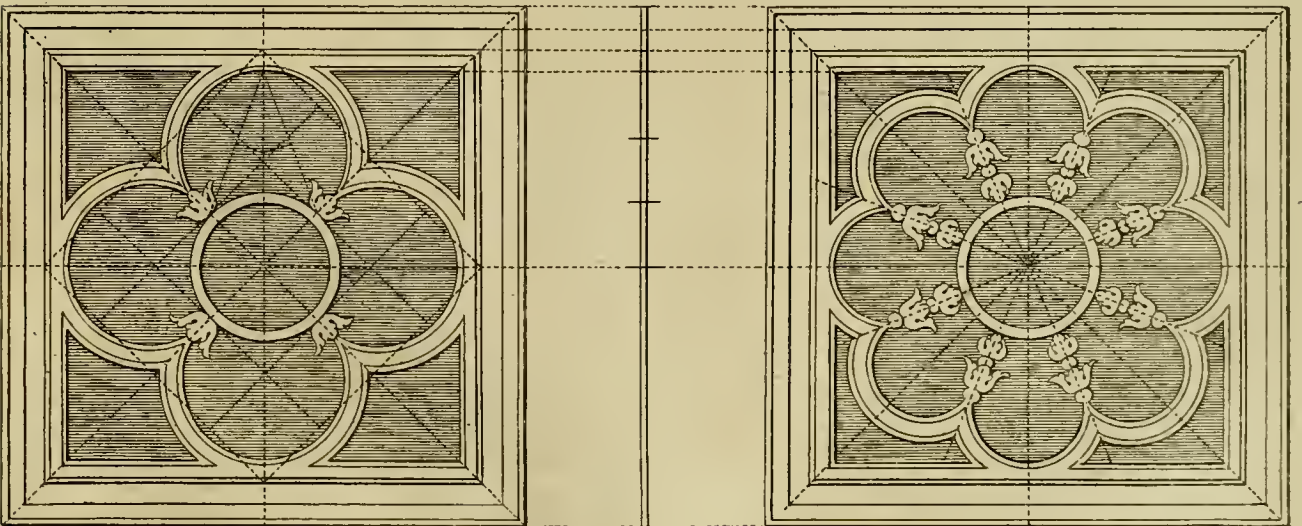
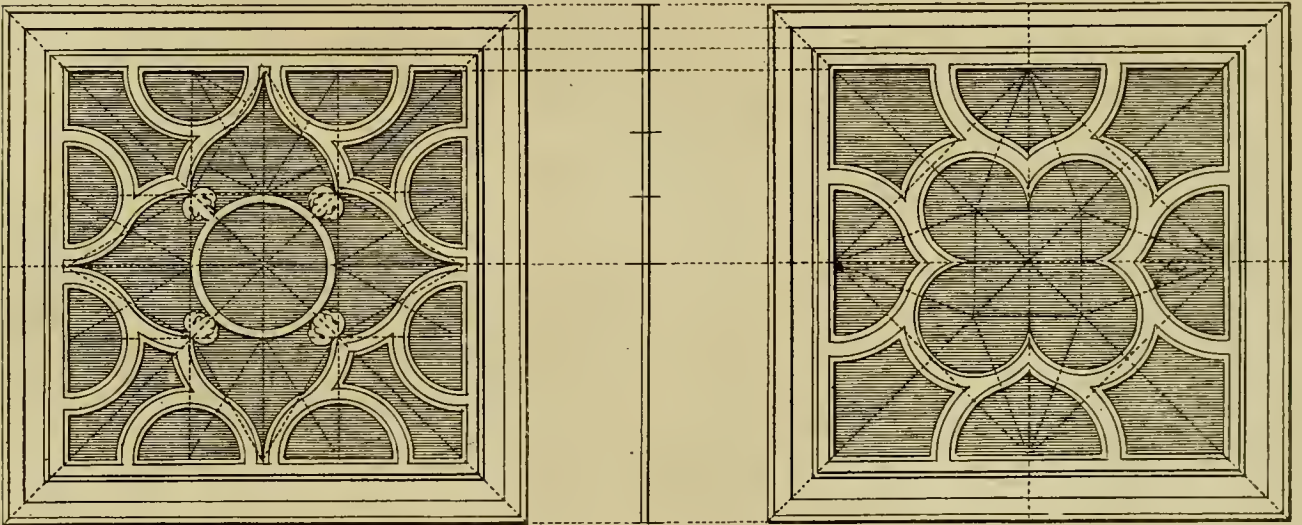
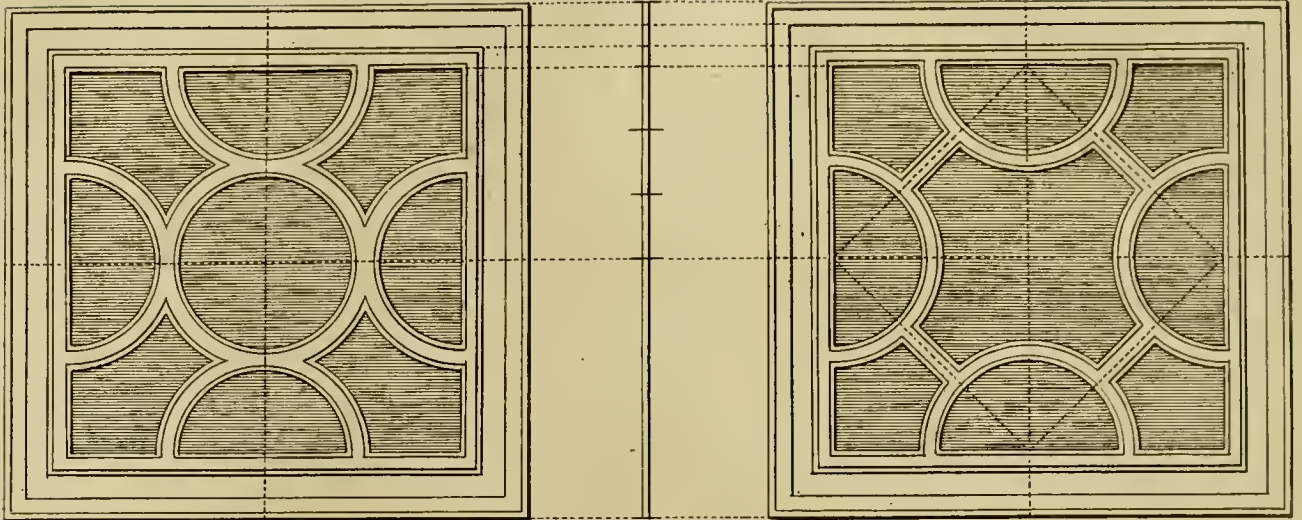
4 Diam.

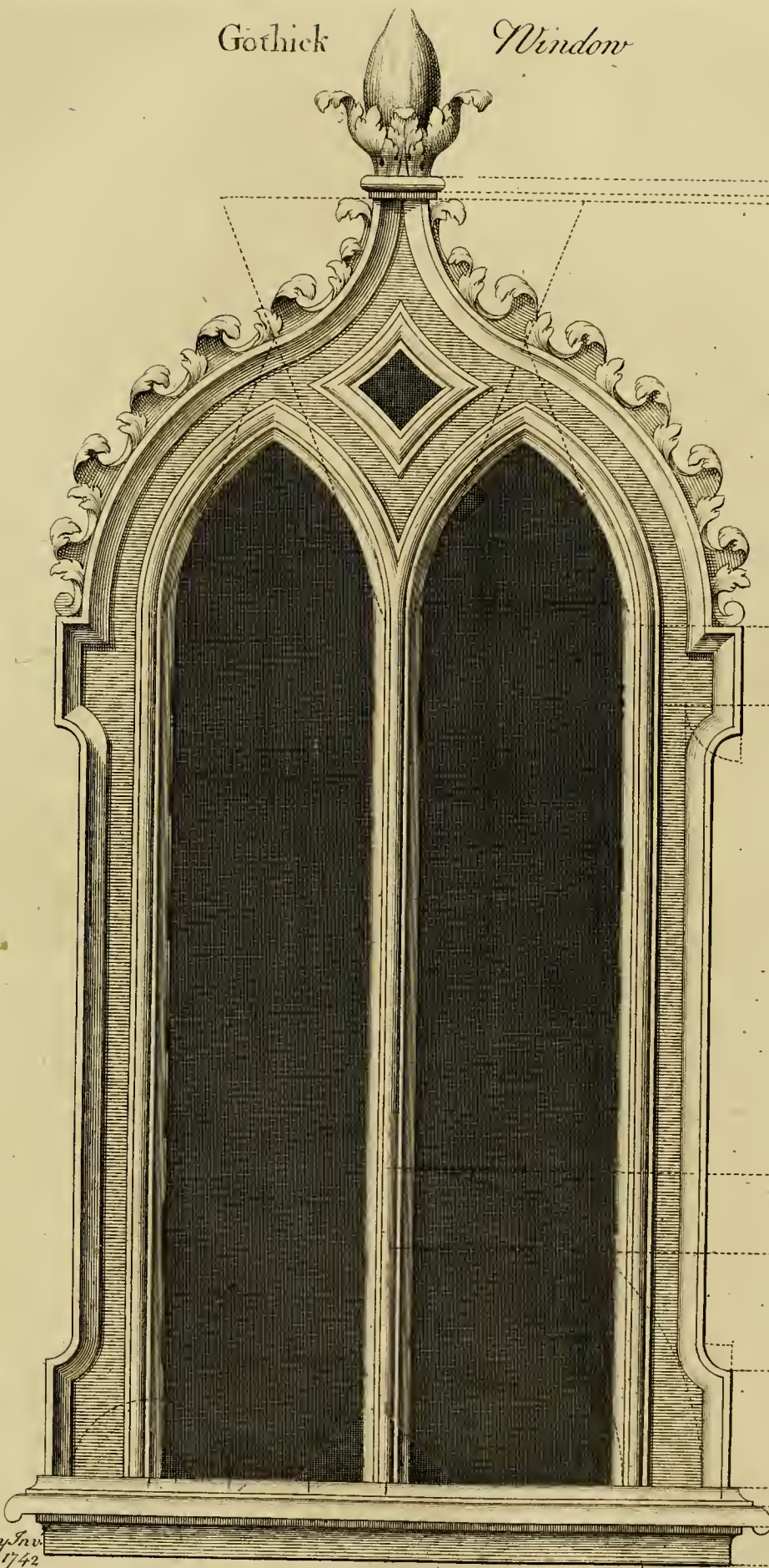
6 Diam.

Batty Langley Inv 1741

T.L. Sc.







10 p. 67

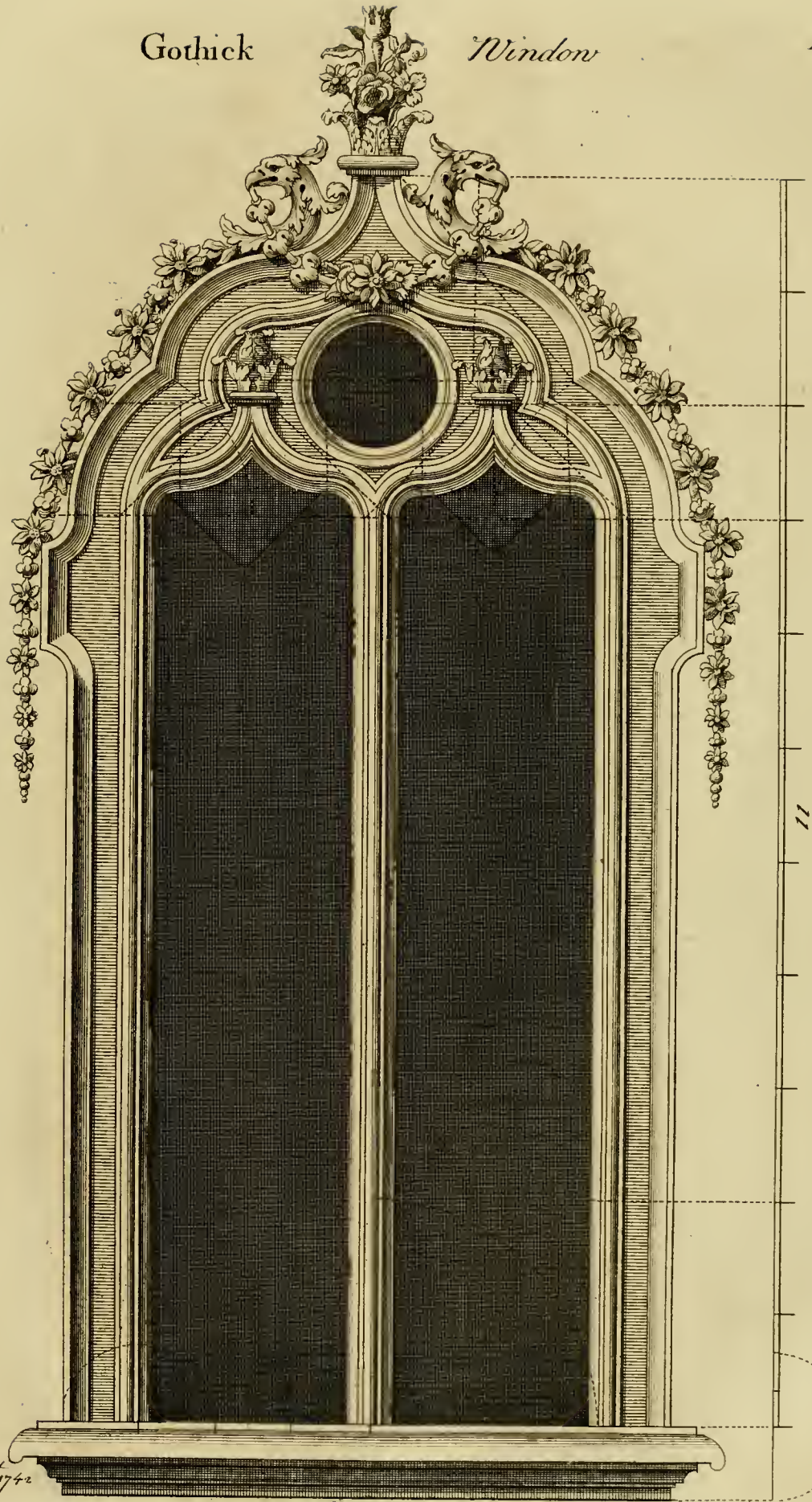
Batty-Langley Inv
1742

JL Se

Gothick

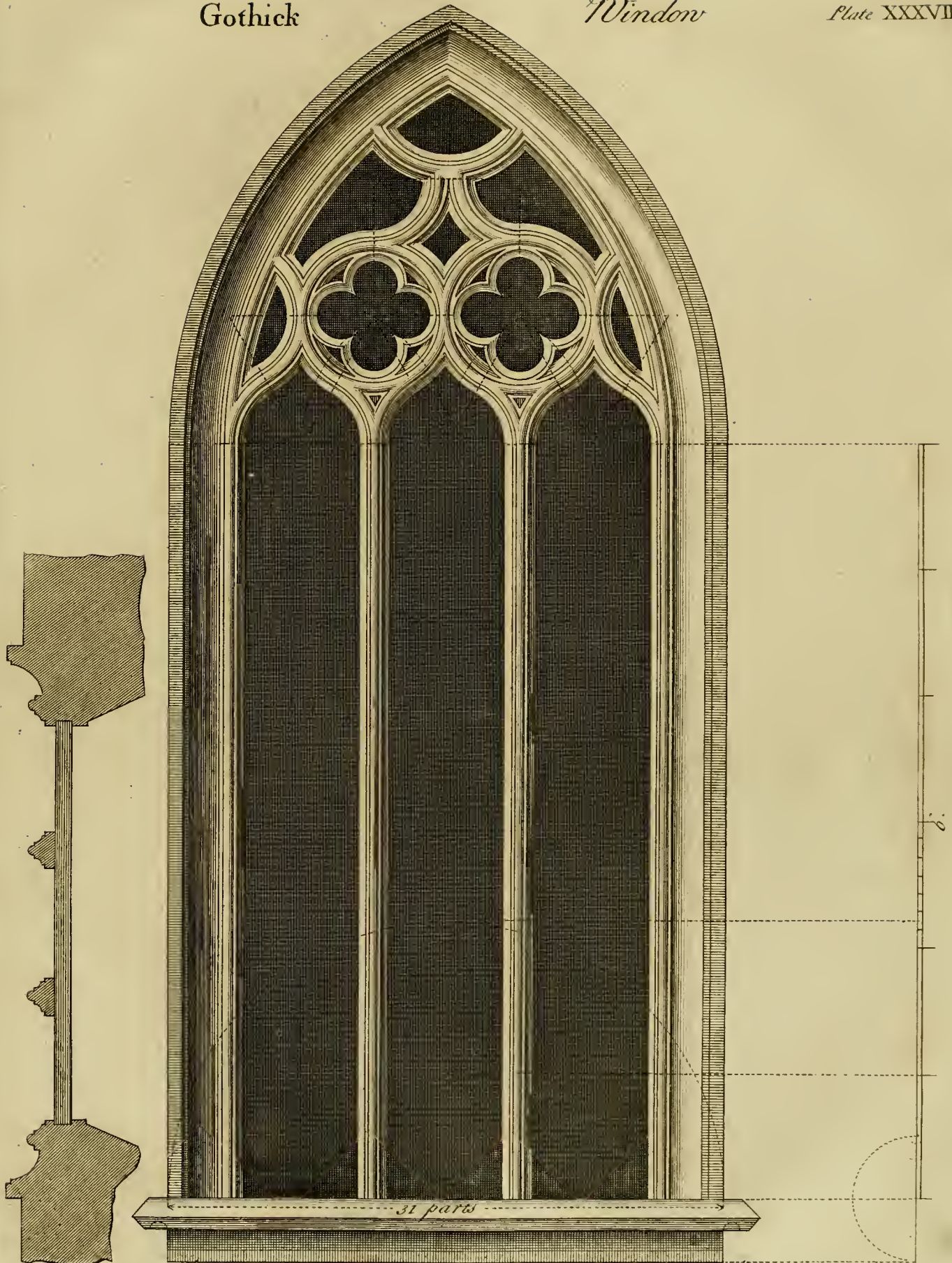
Window

Plate XXXVI

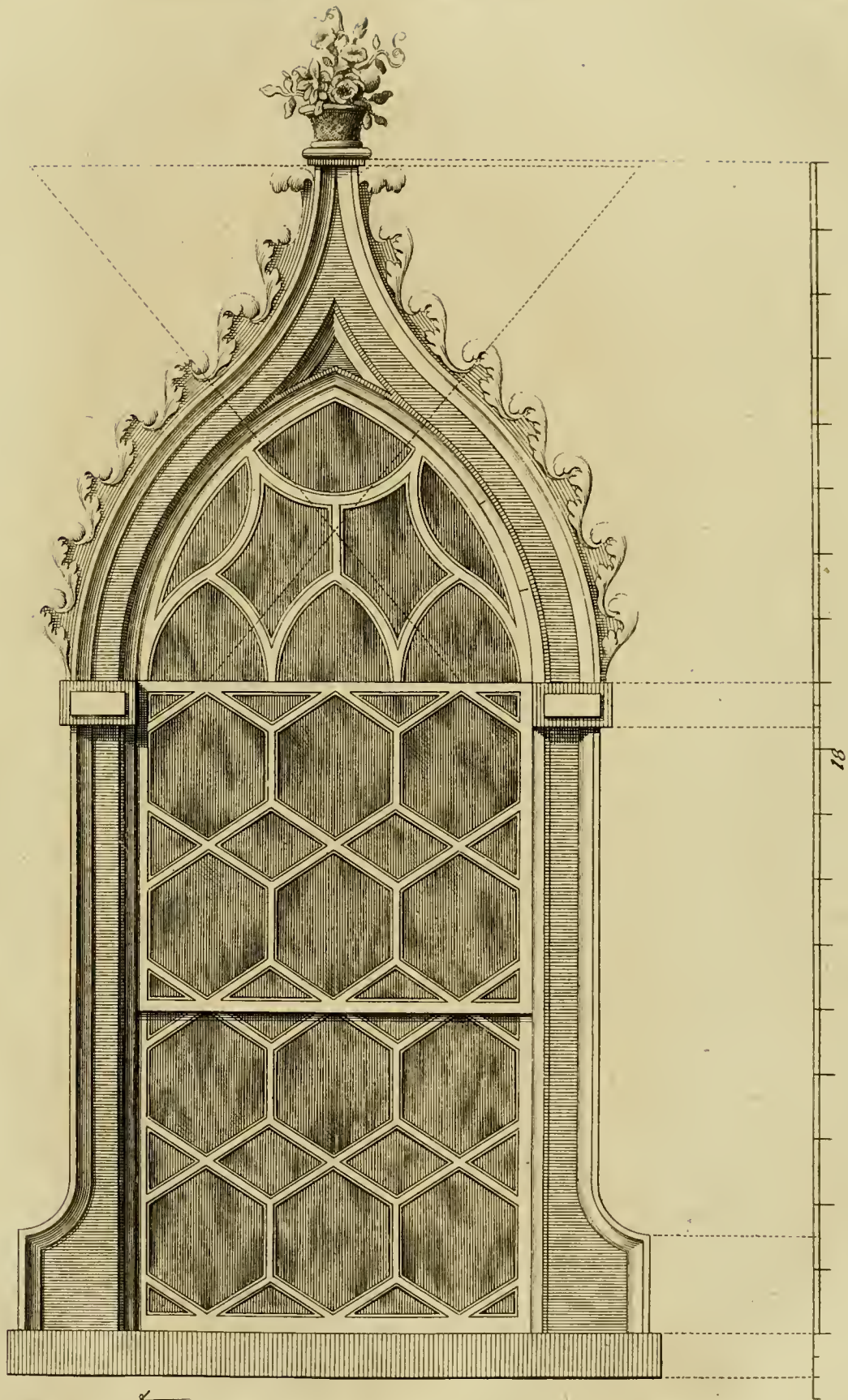


Batty Langley Inv. 1742

T.L. Sc.



Batty Langley Inv^t 1742

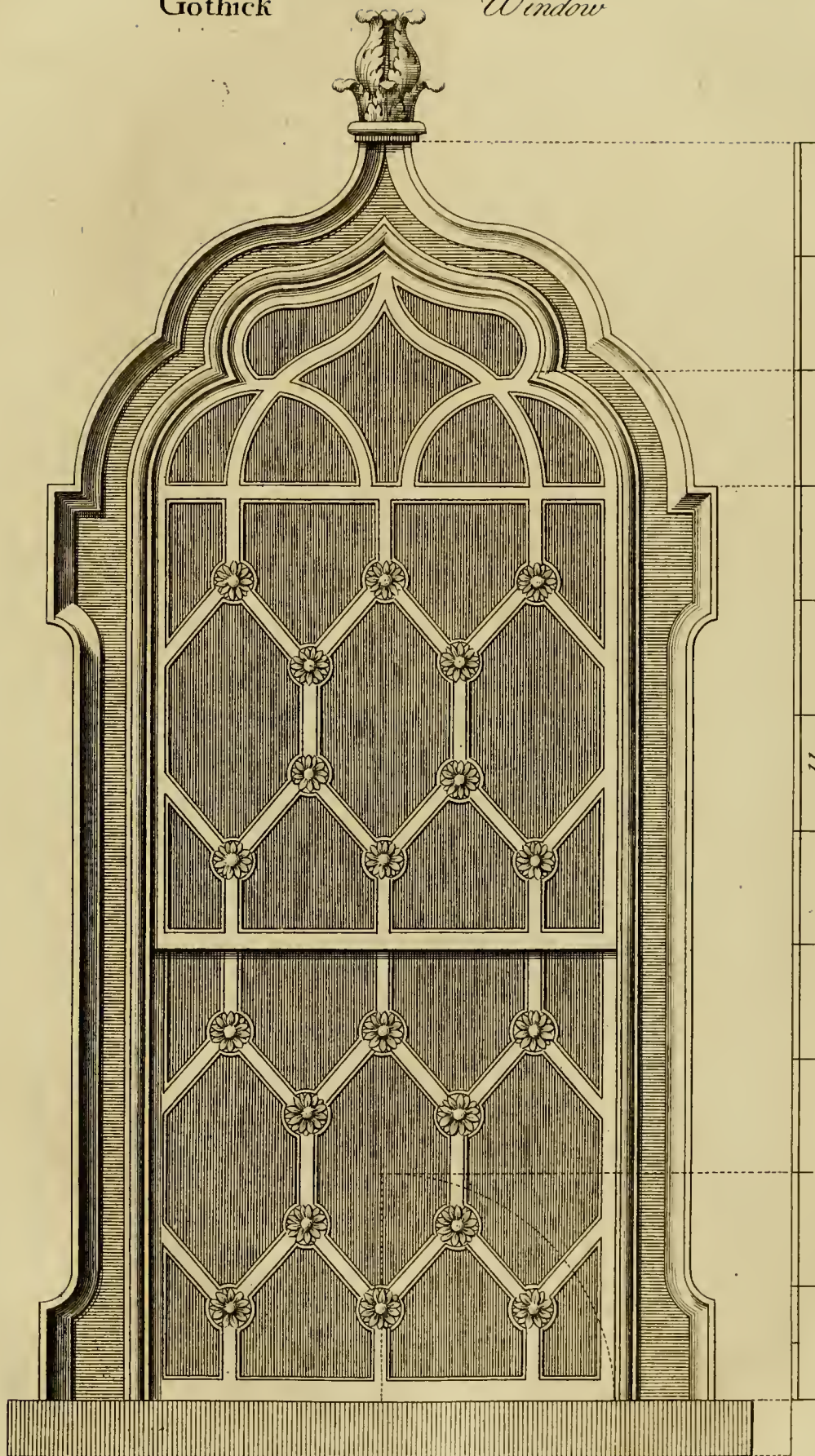


Batty Langley Inv. 1742

Gothick

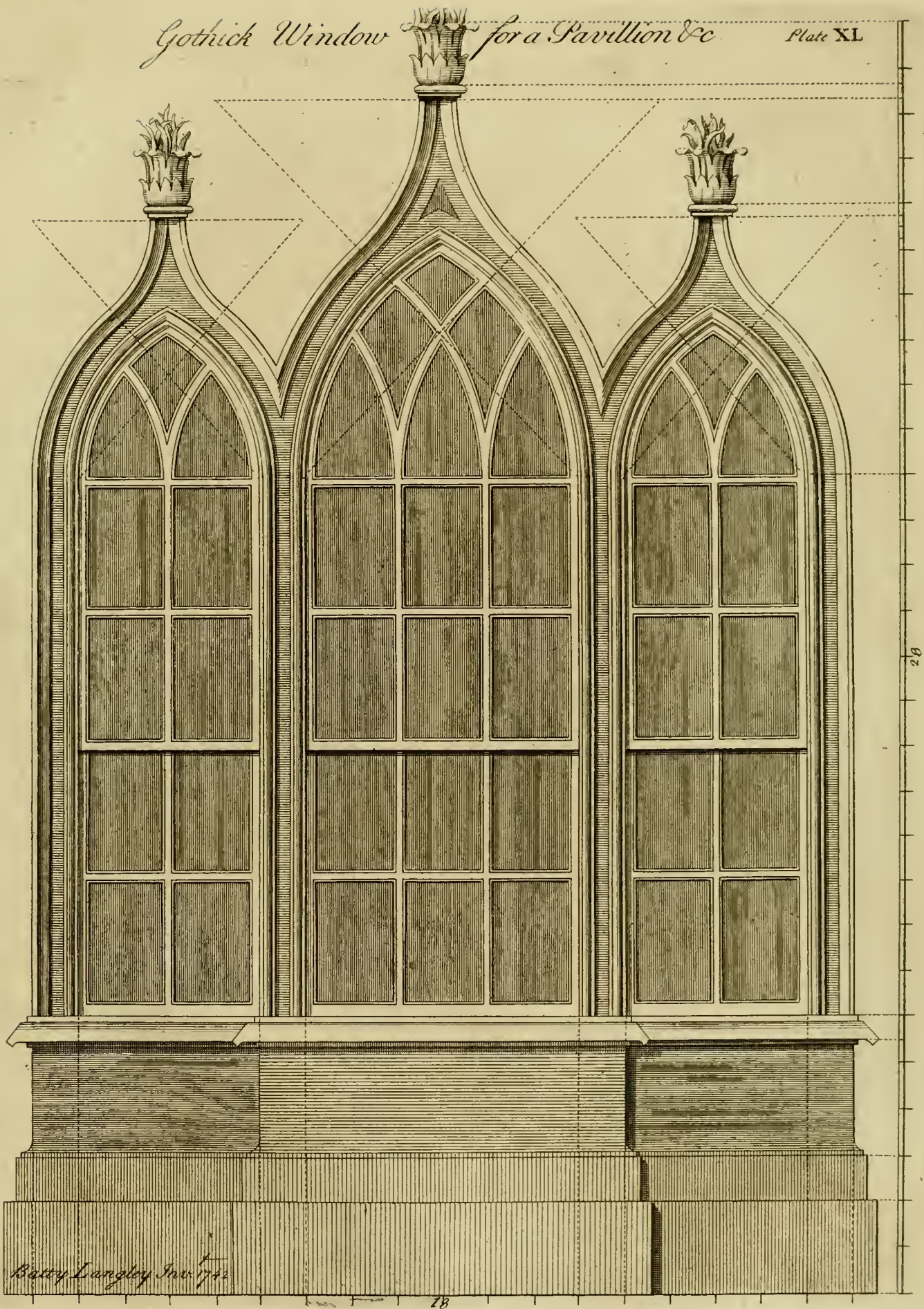
Window

Plate XXXIX



Batty Langley Inv. 1742

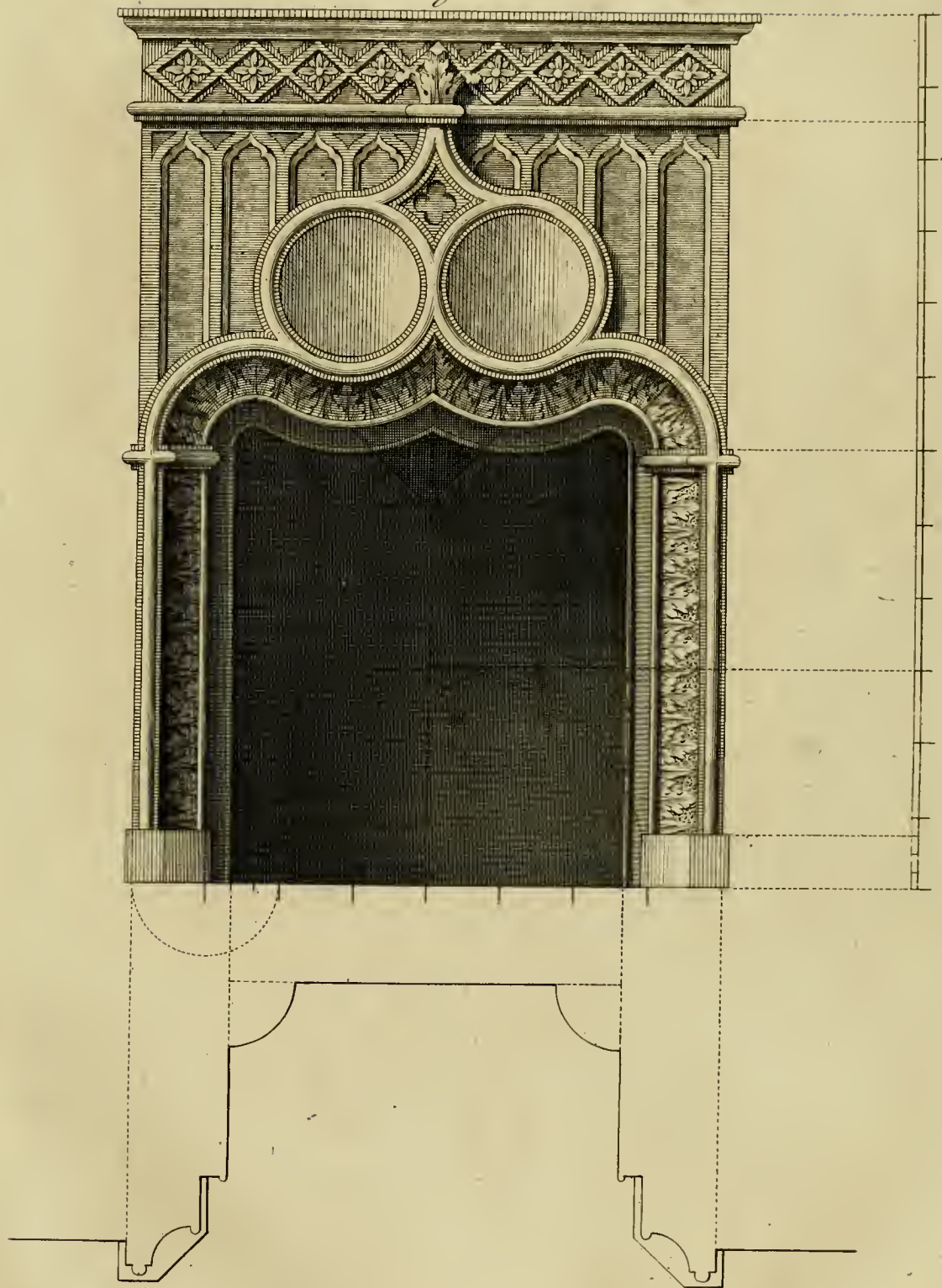
Gothick Window for a Pavillion &c.



20

Batty Langley Invc. 1742

Chimney Piece

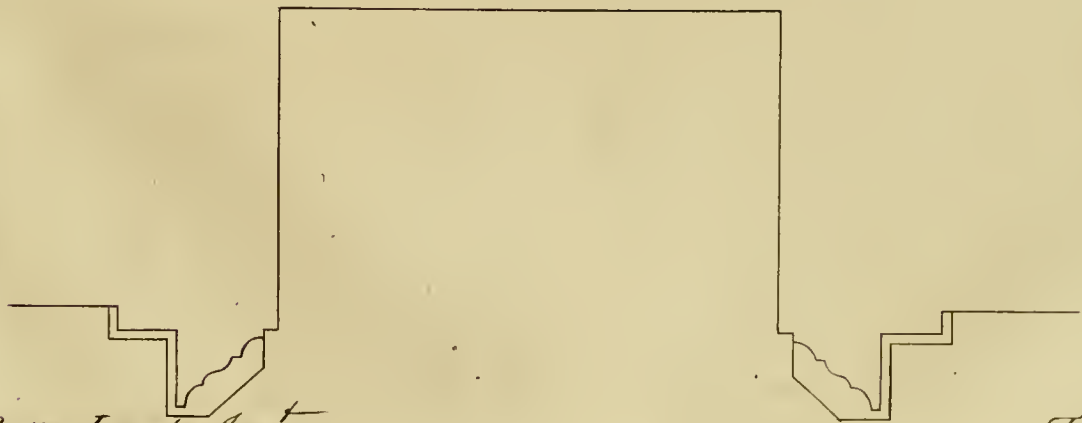
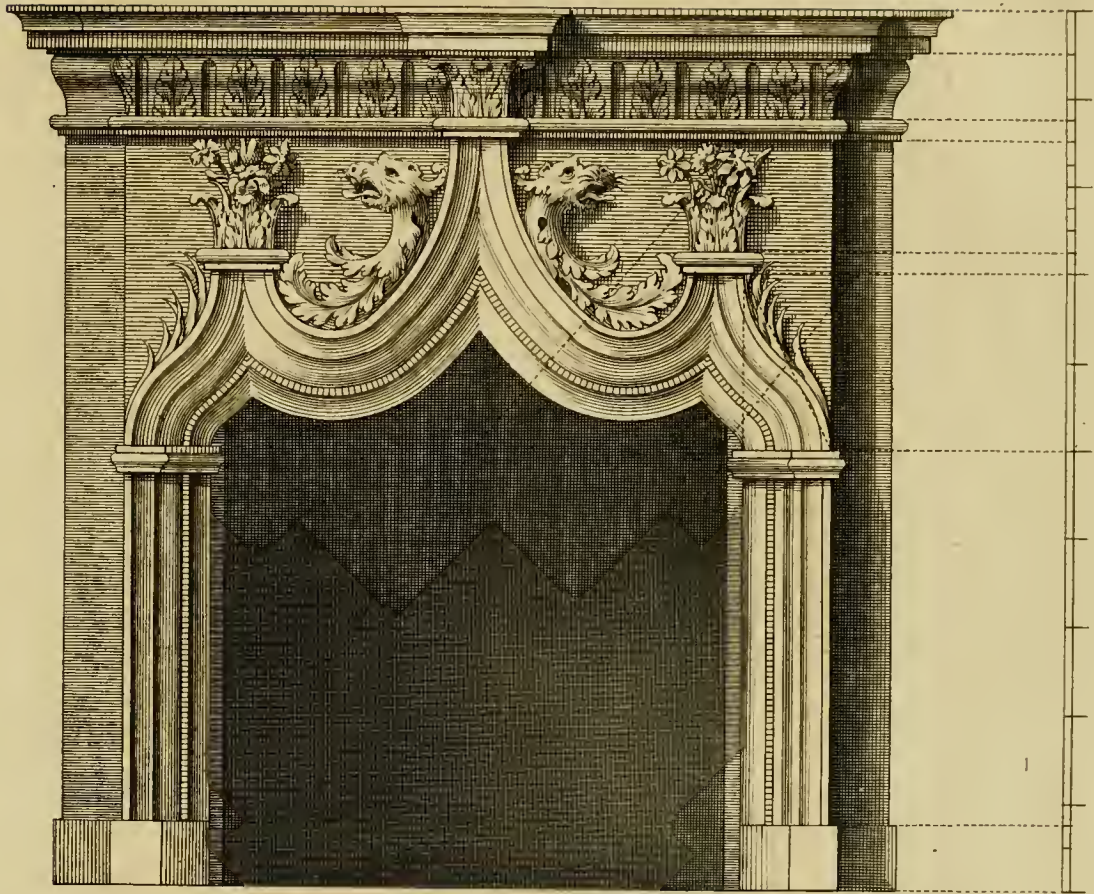


Batty Langley Inv. 1742

T. Langley Sc.

Chimney Piece

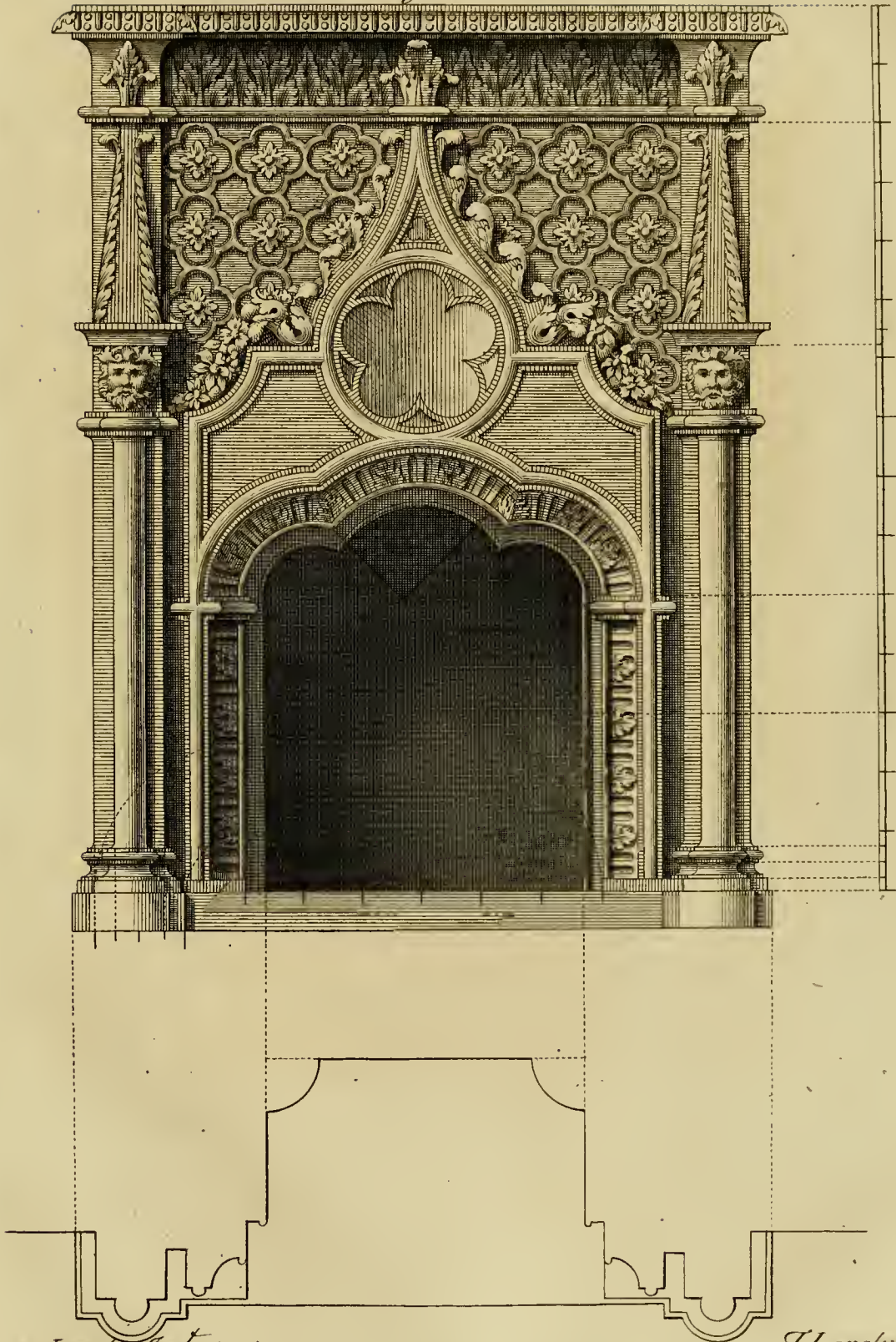
Plate XLII



Batty Langley Inv 1742

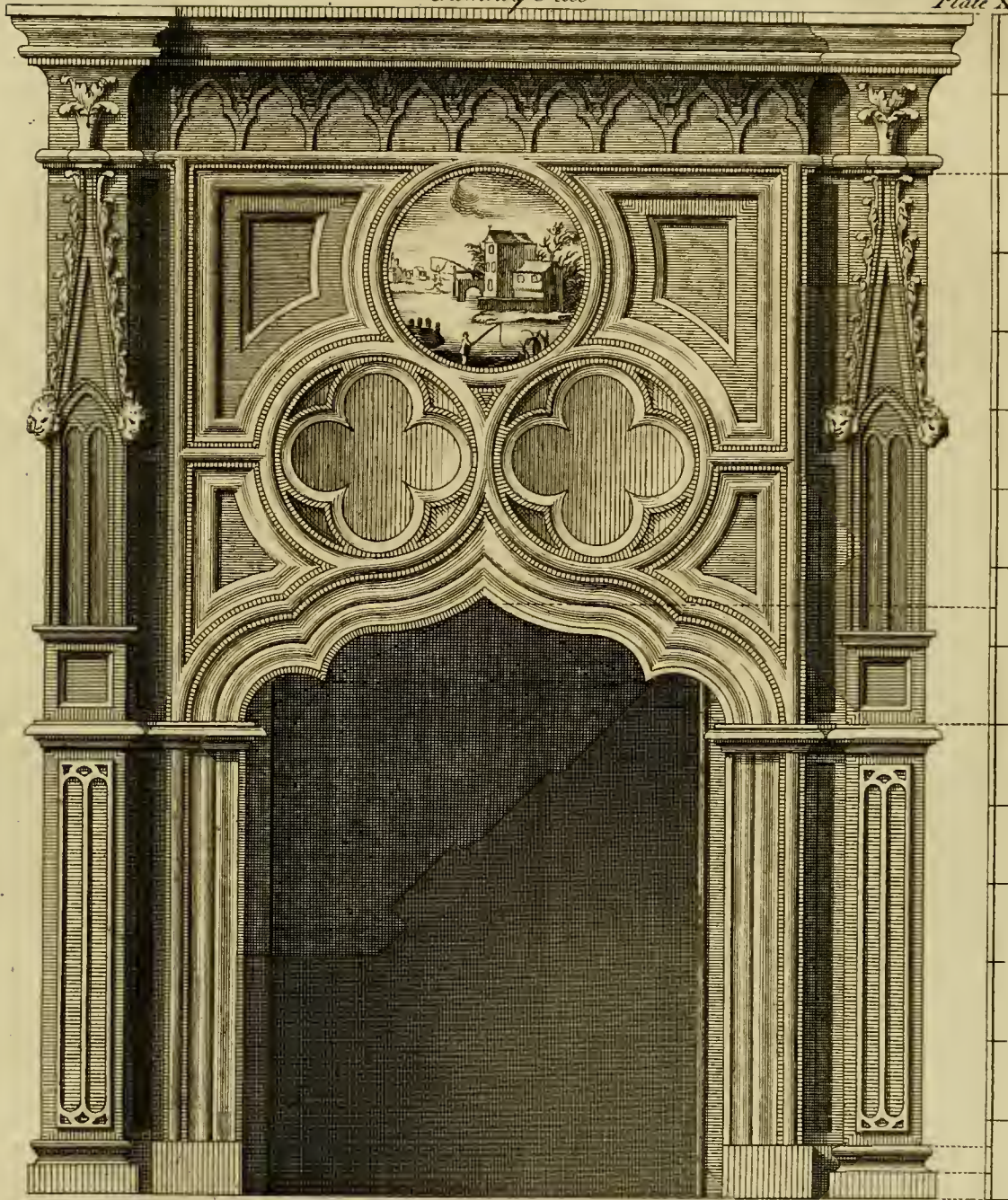
T.L. Sc

Chimney Piece



Batty Langley Inv. 1742

T. Langley Sc.

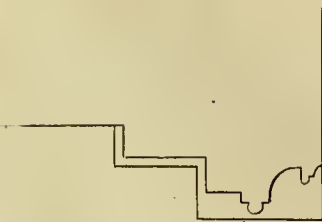


Batty Langley Inv. 1742

T. L. Sc.

Chimney Piece

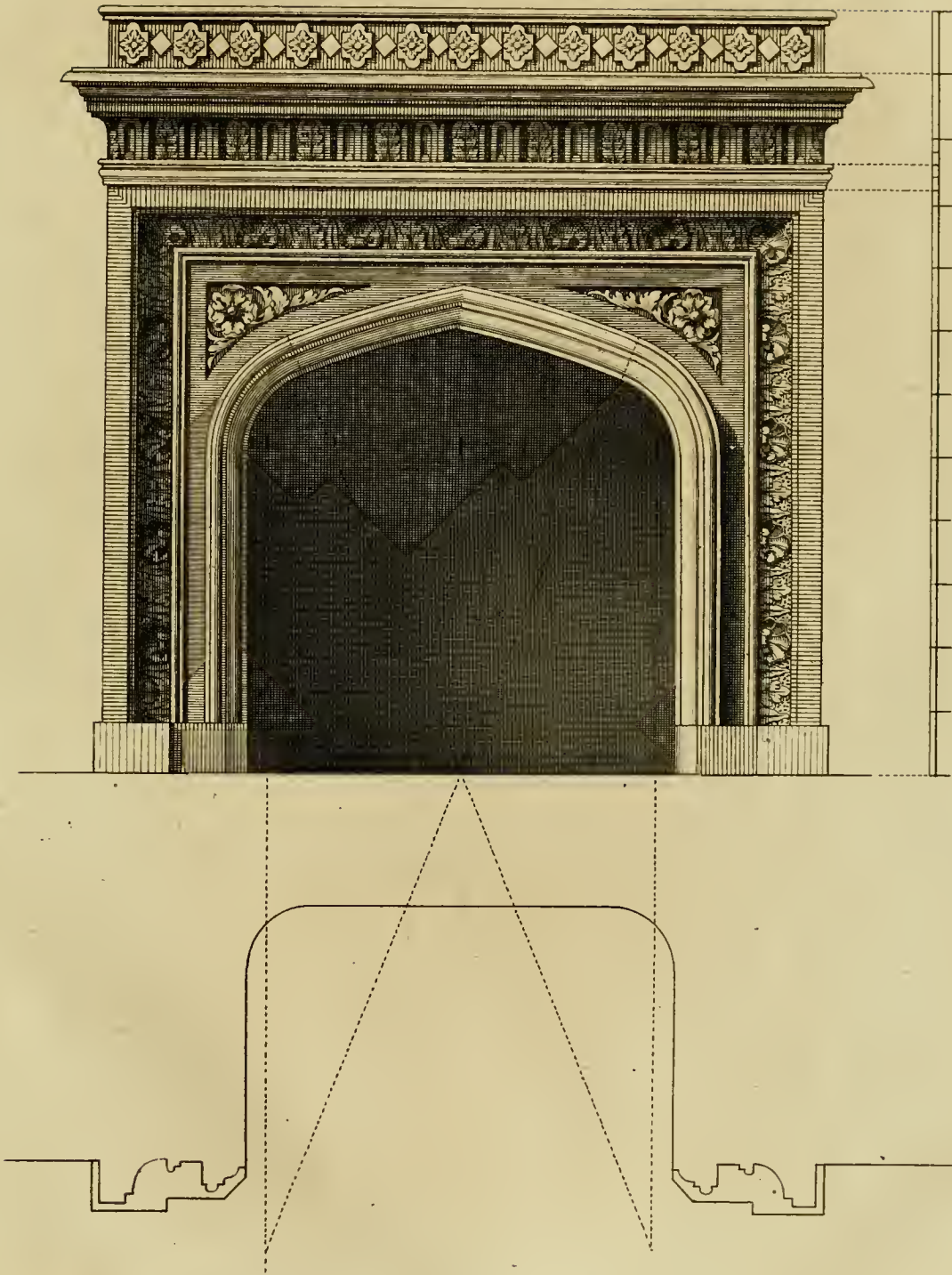
Plate XIX



Batty Langley Inv. 1742

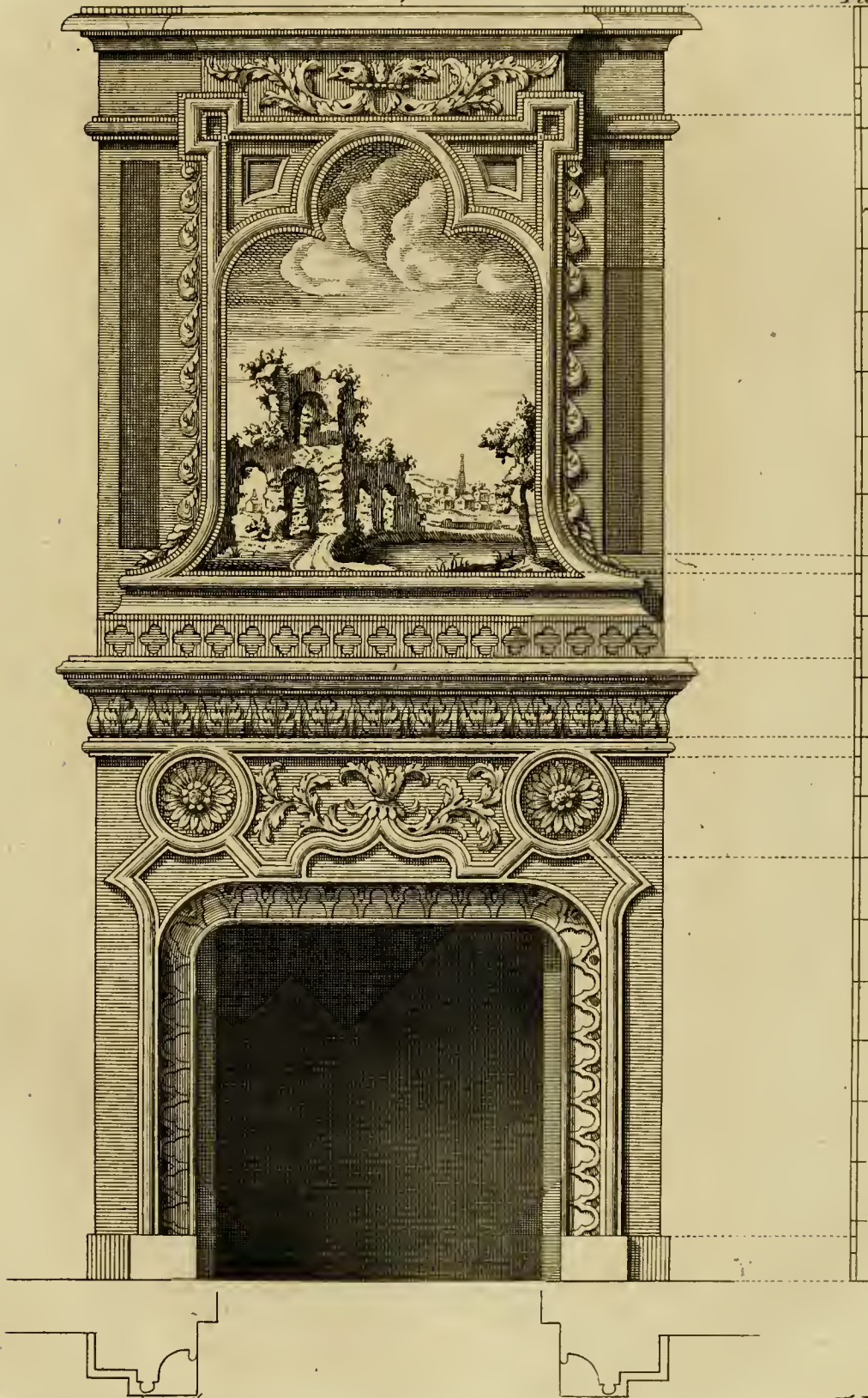
T.L. Sculp.

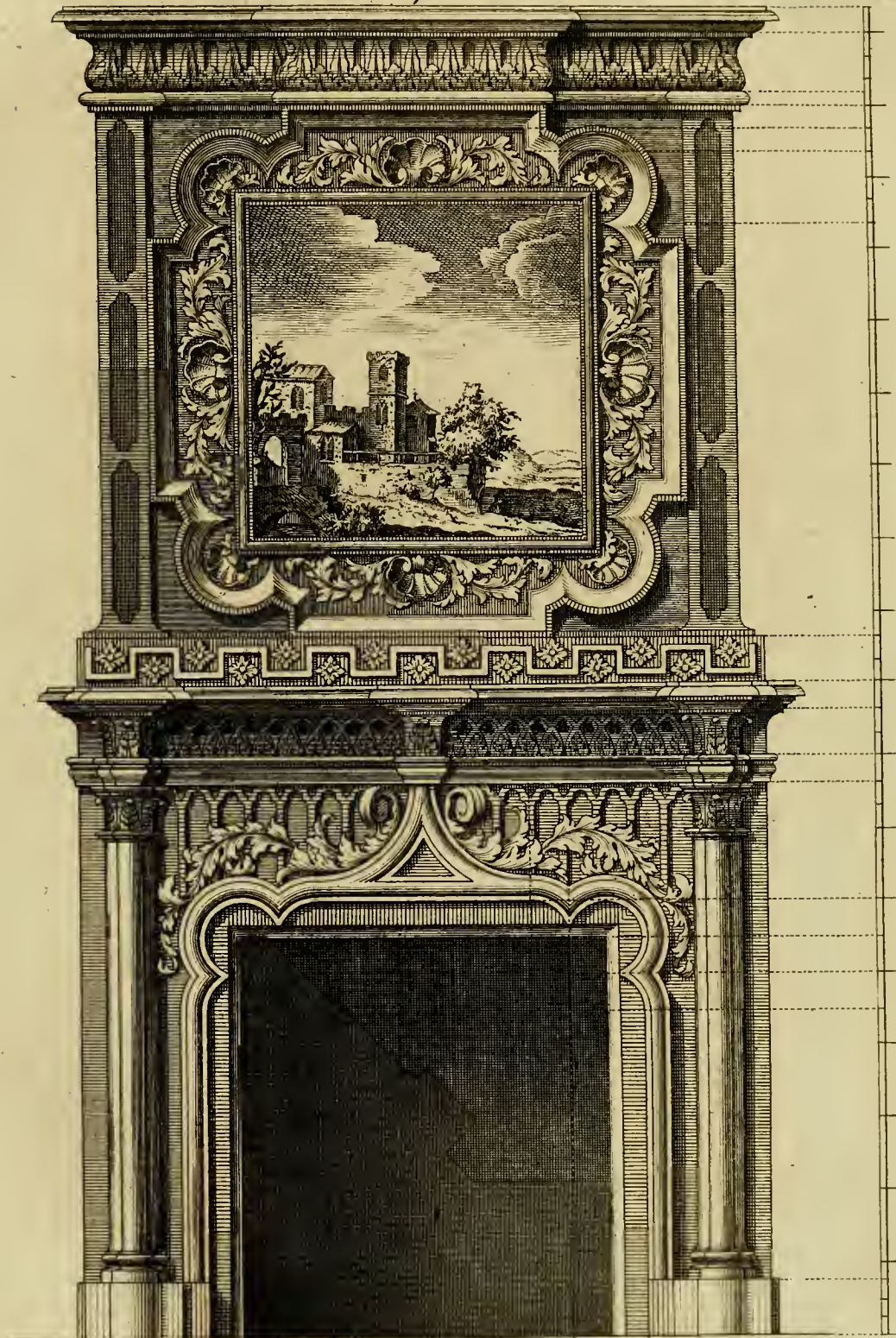
Chimney Piece



Batty Langley Inr. 1742

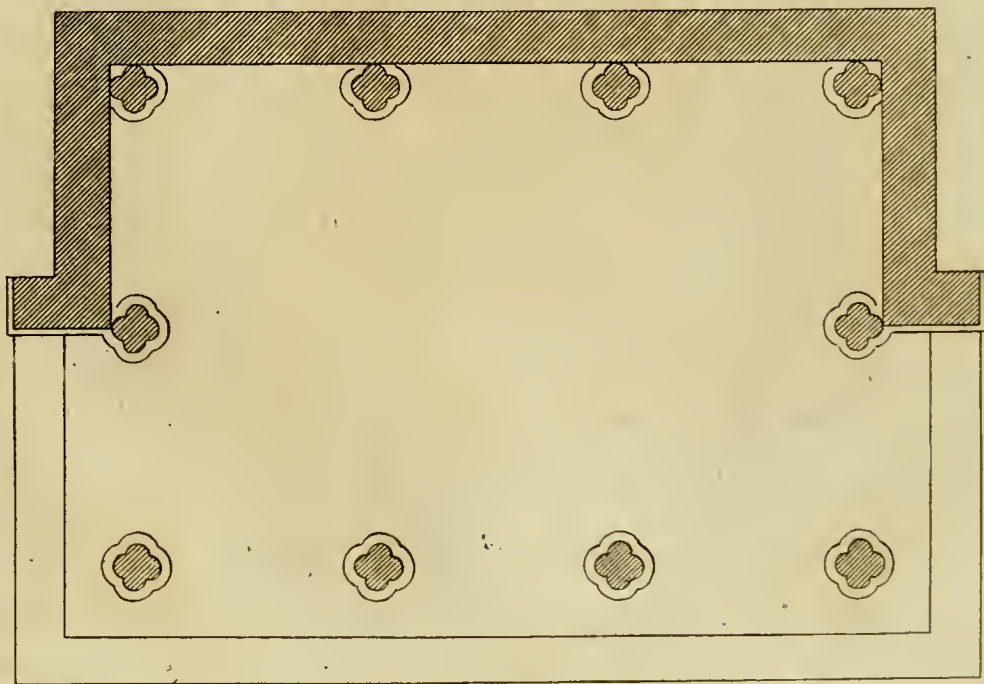
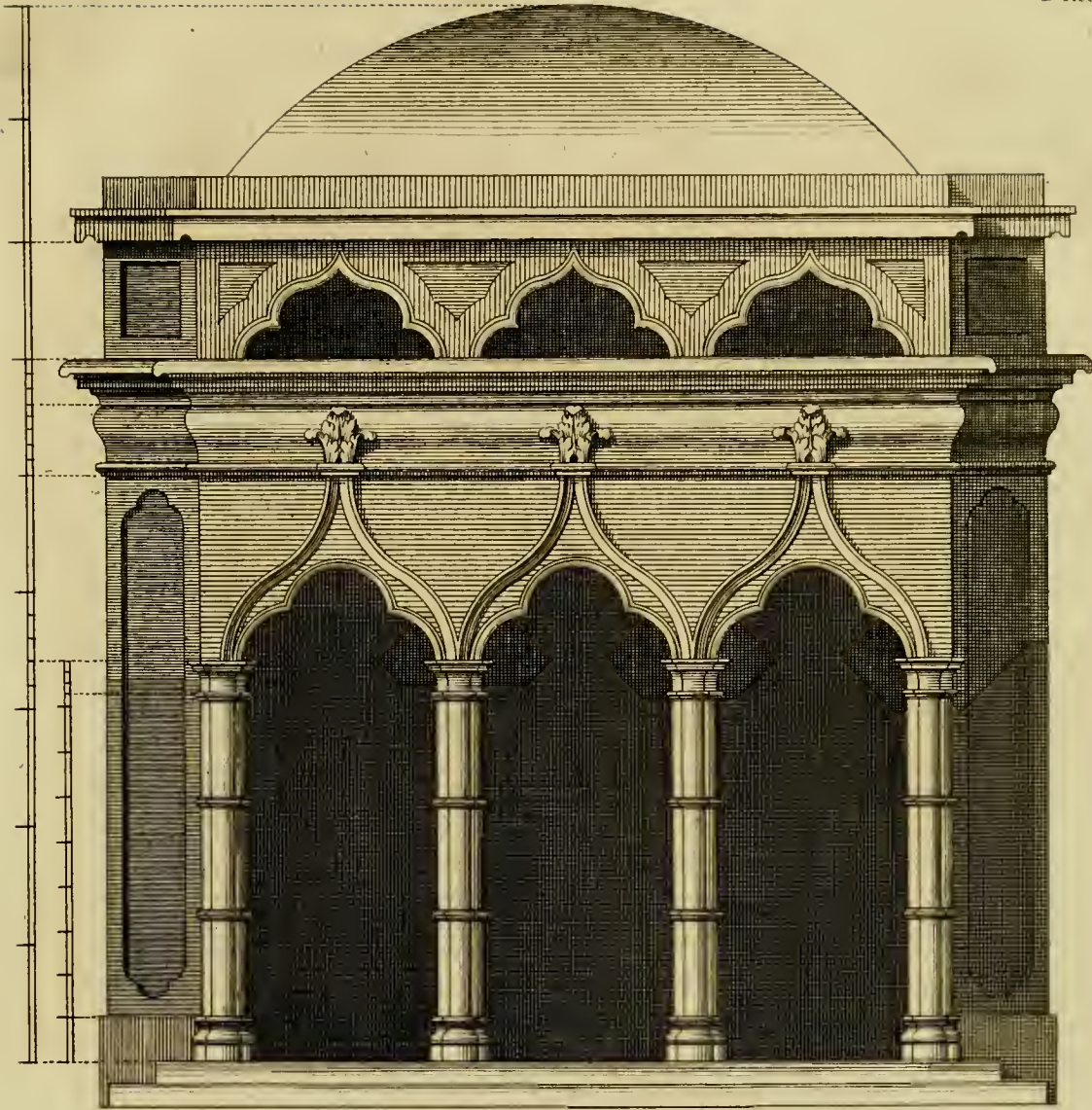
T.L.Sc



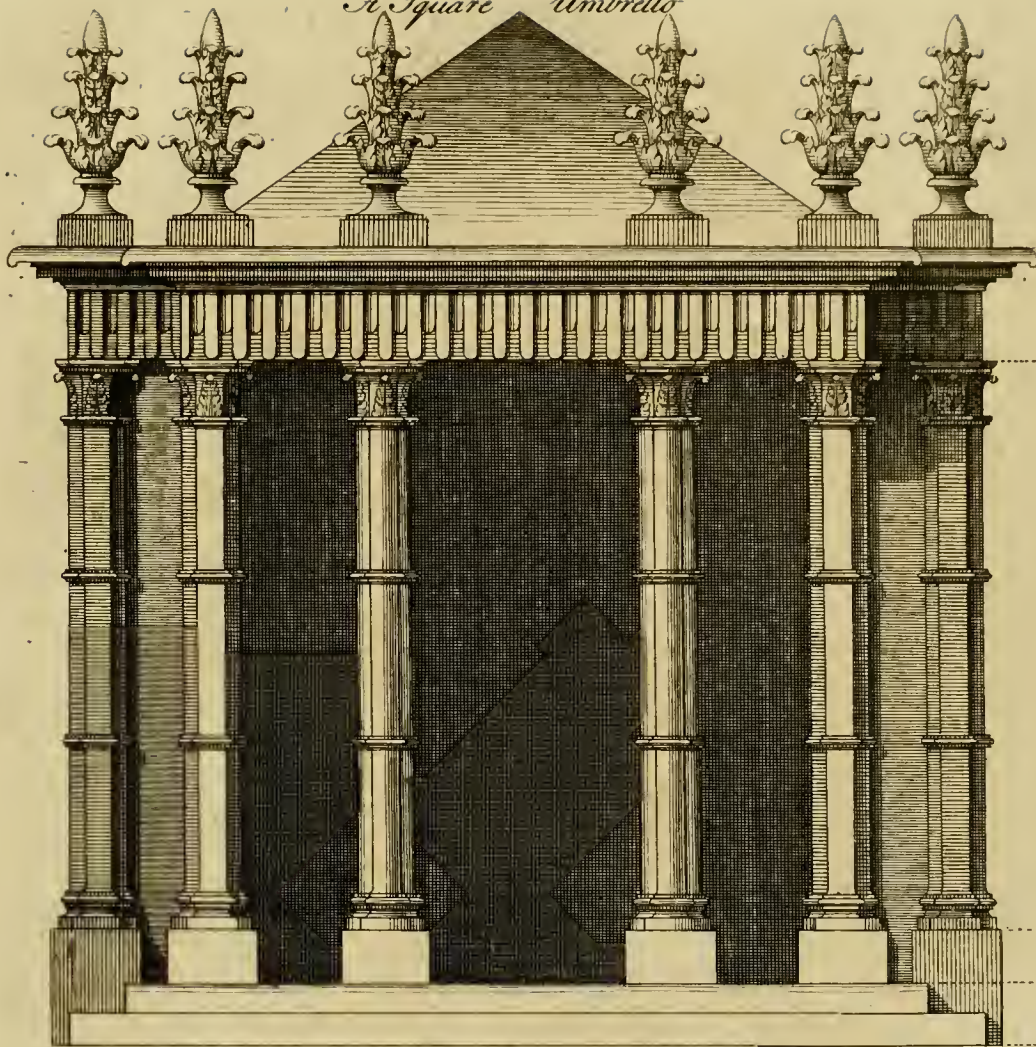


Batty Langley Inv 1742

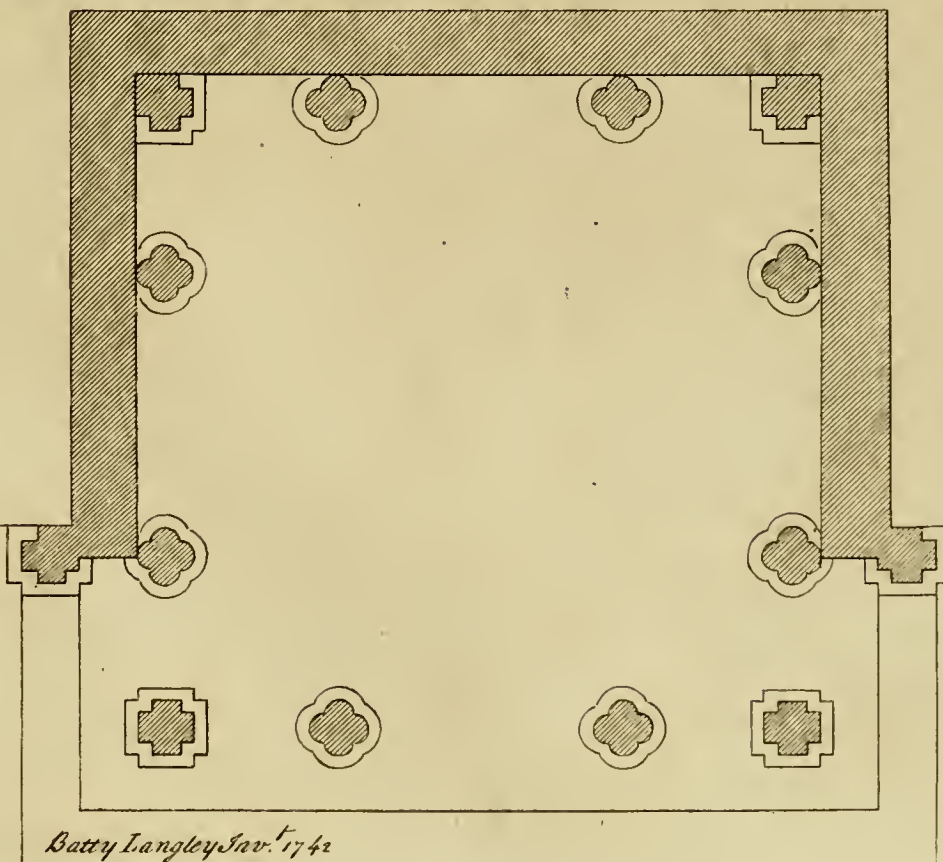
JL Sc



A Square Umbrello

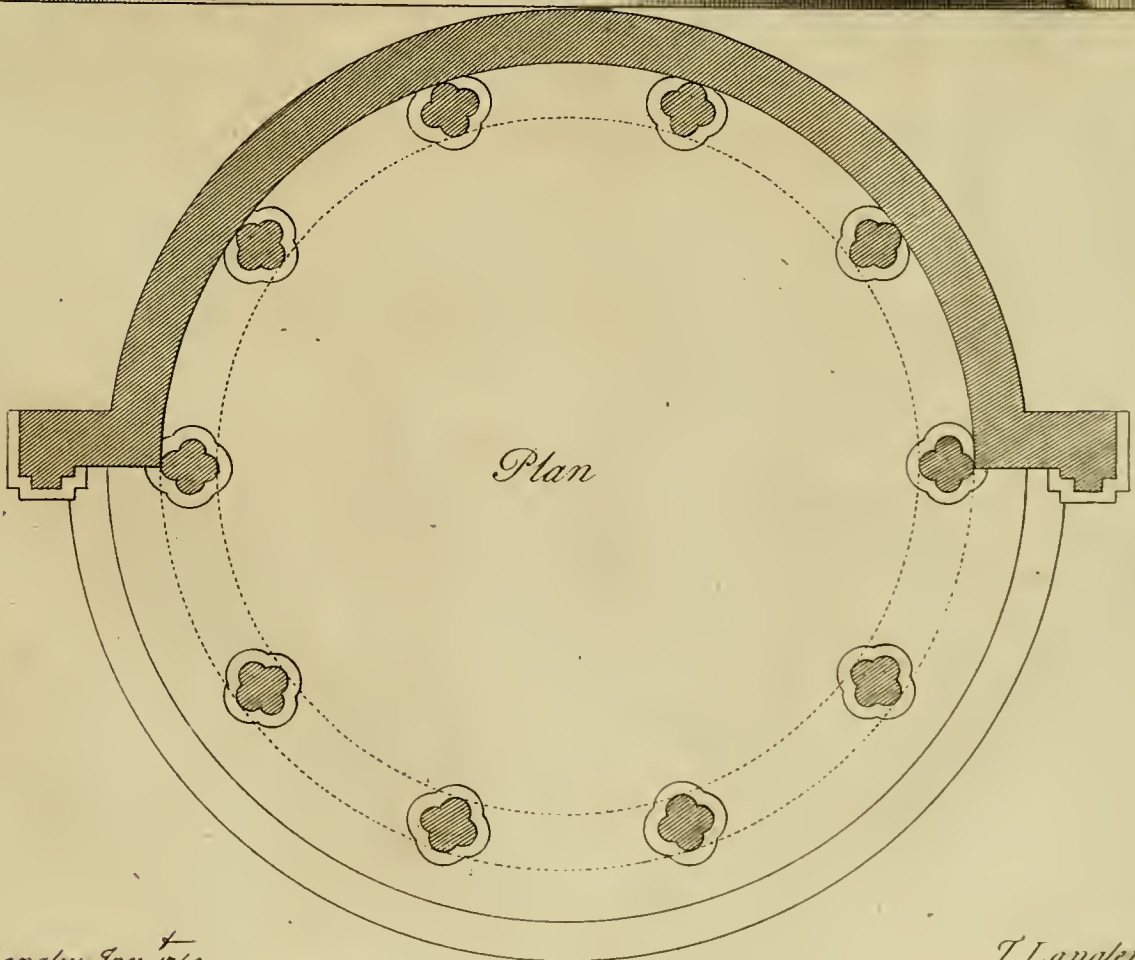
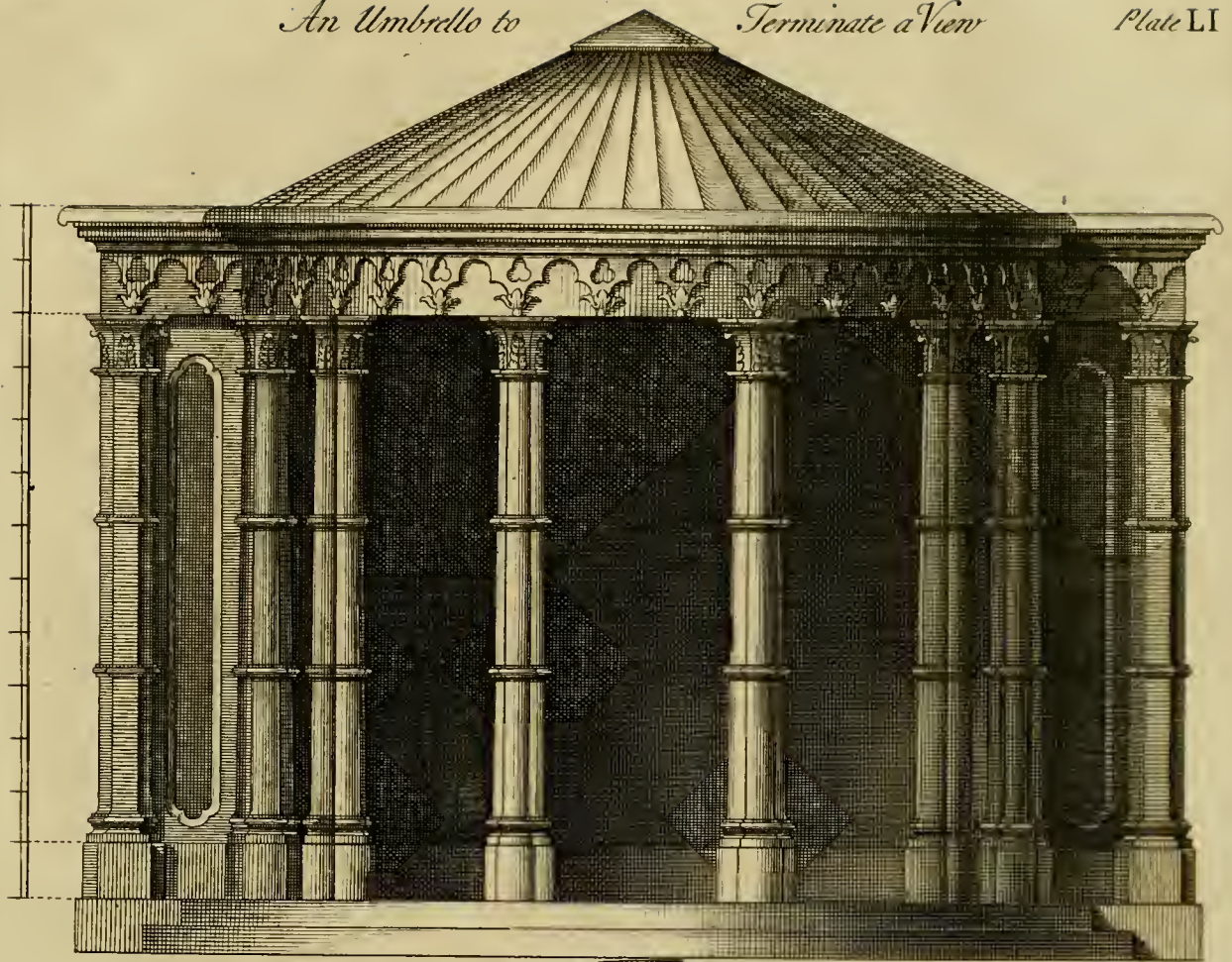


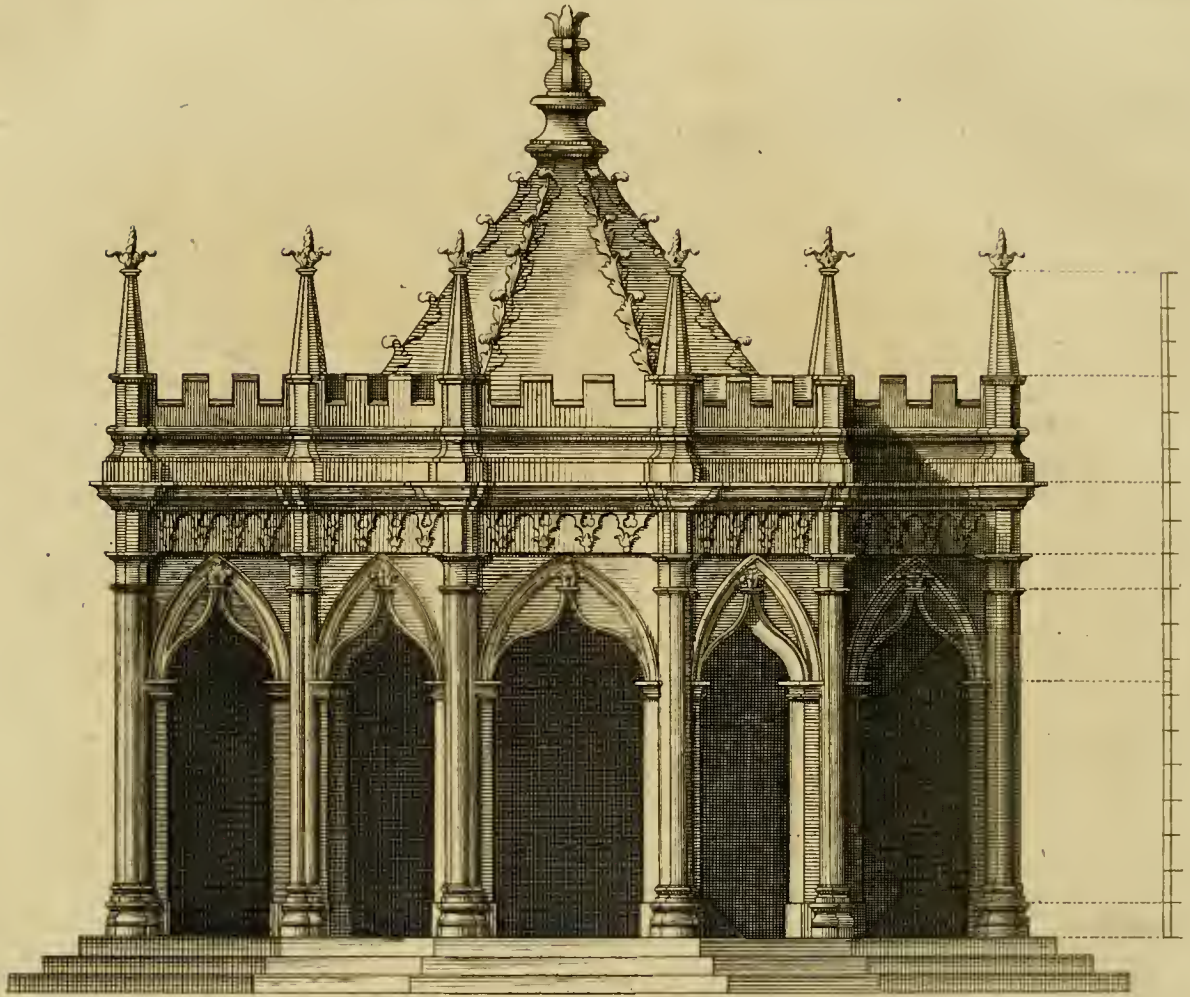
18 parts

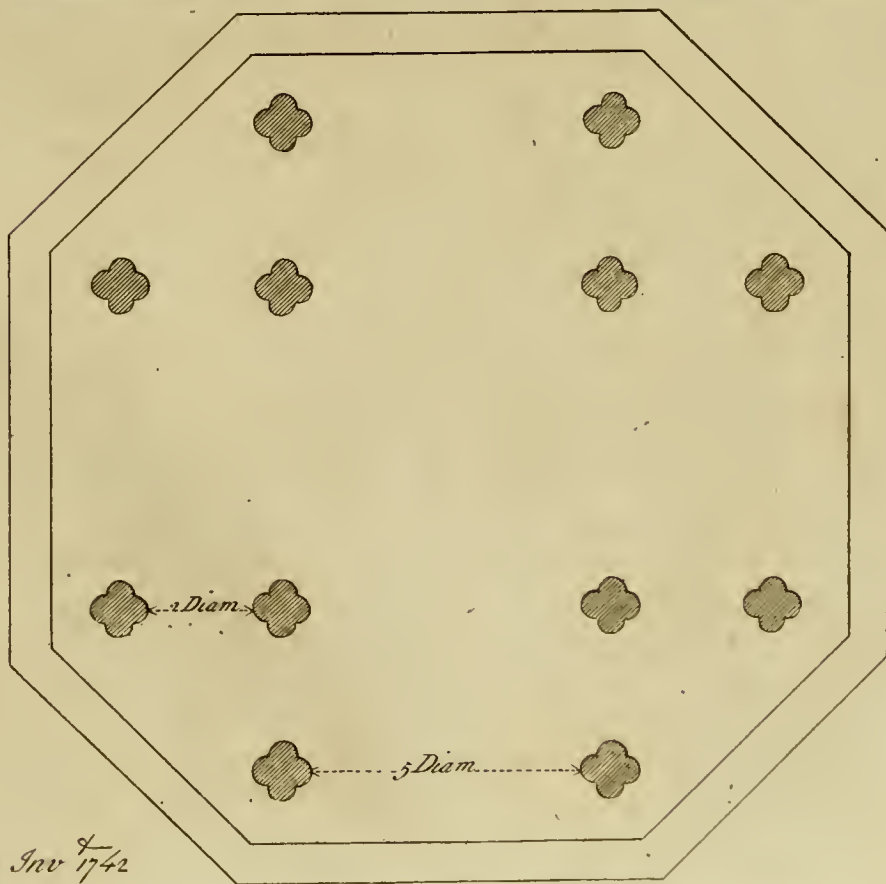
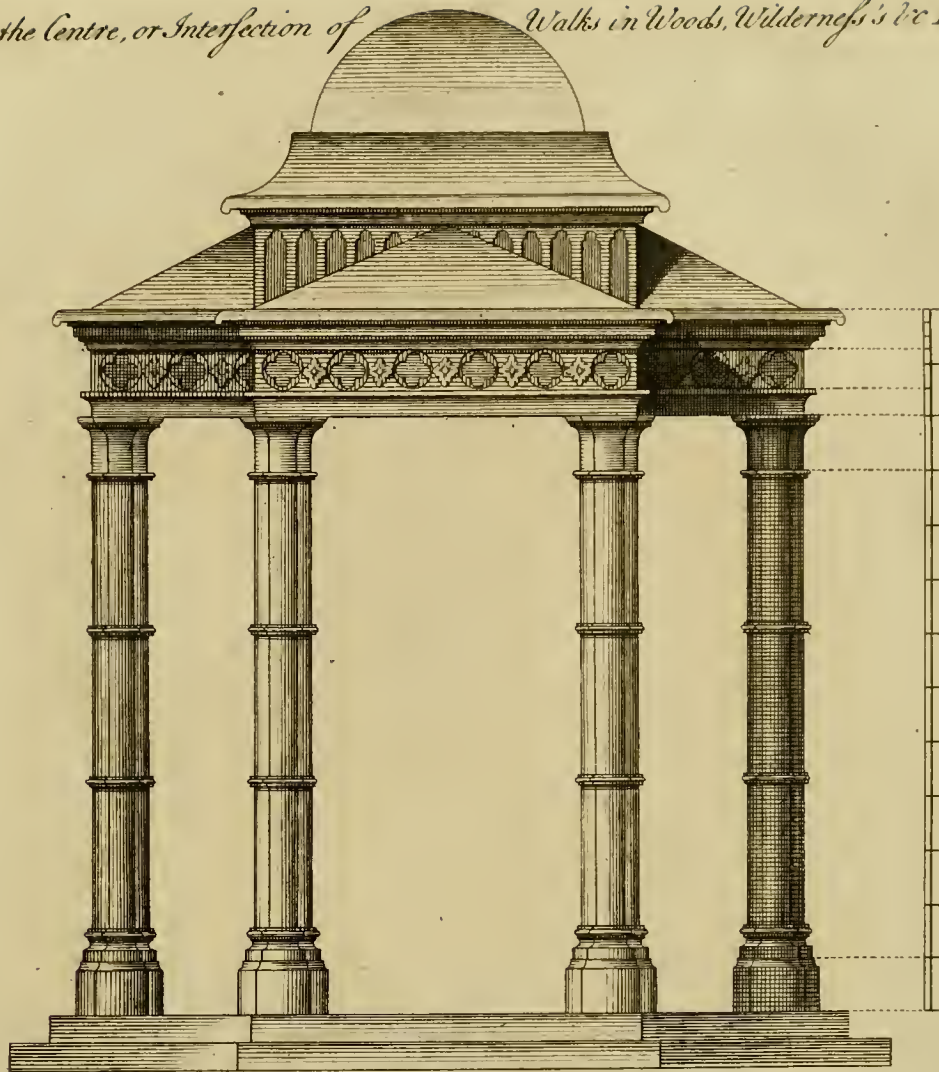


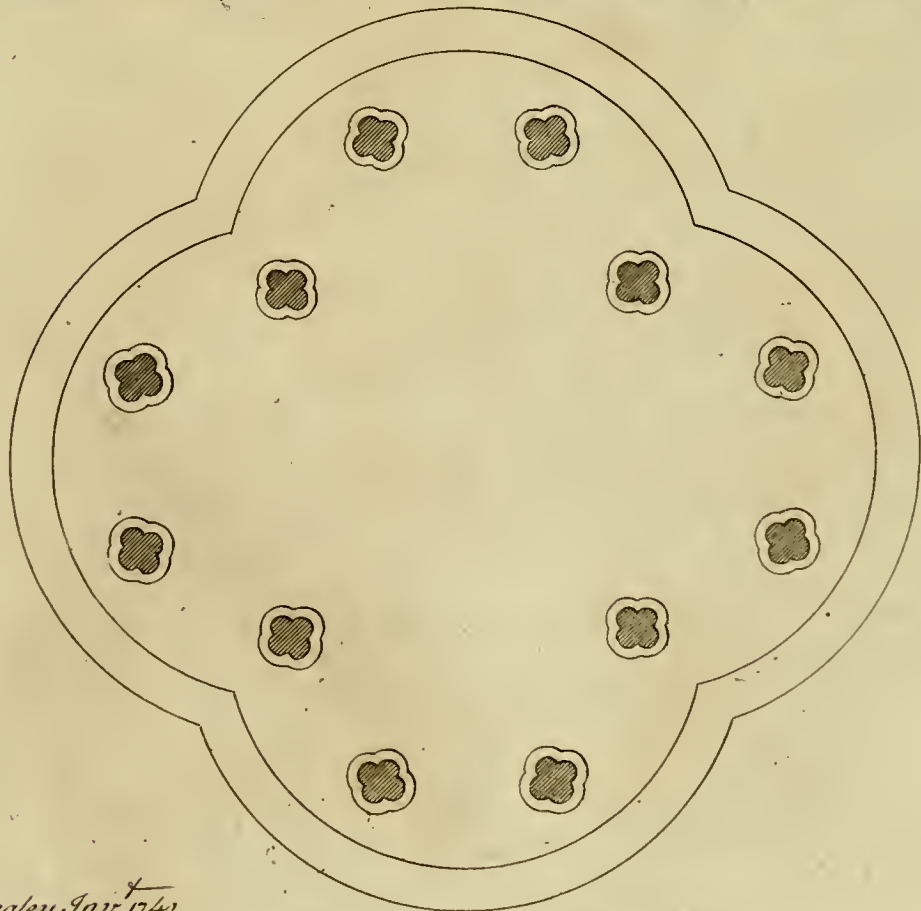
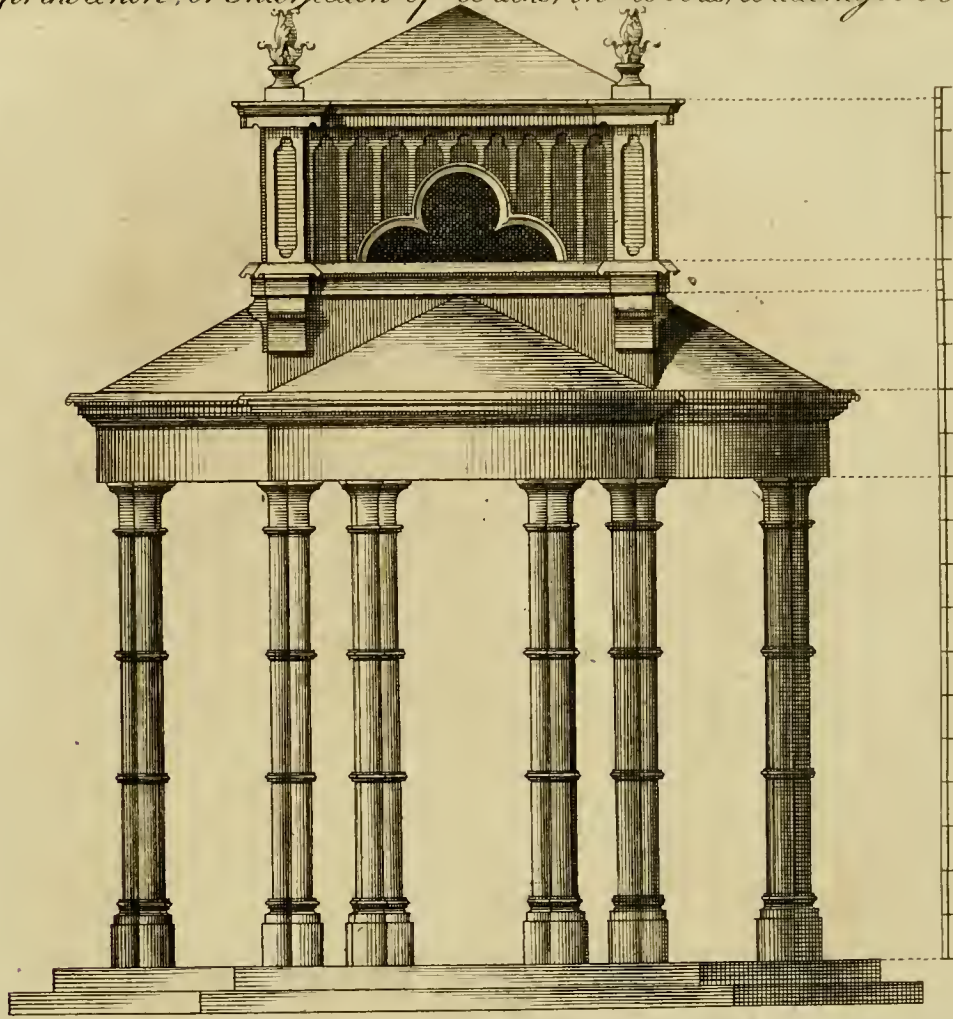
Battery Langley Sav. 1742

JL Sculp

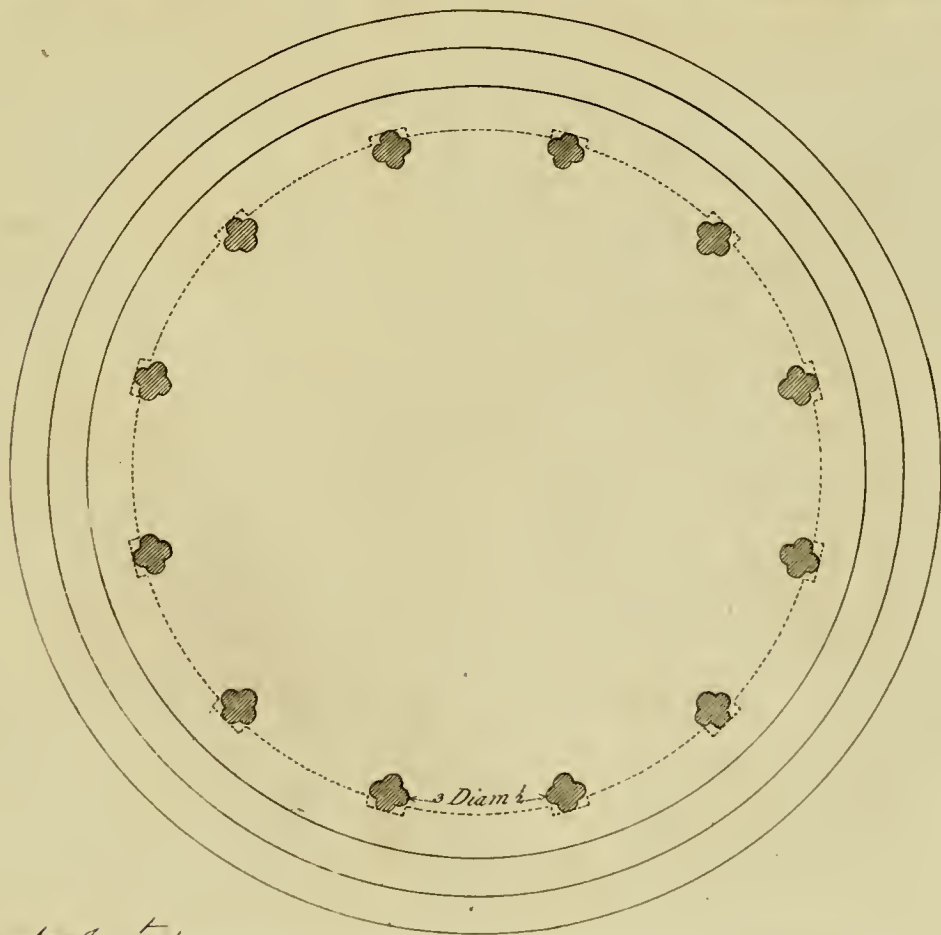
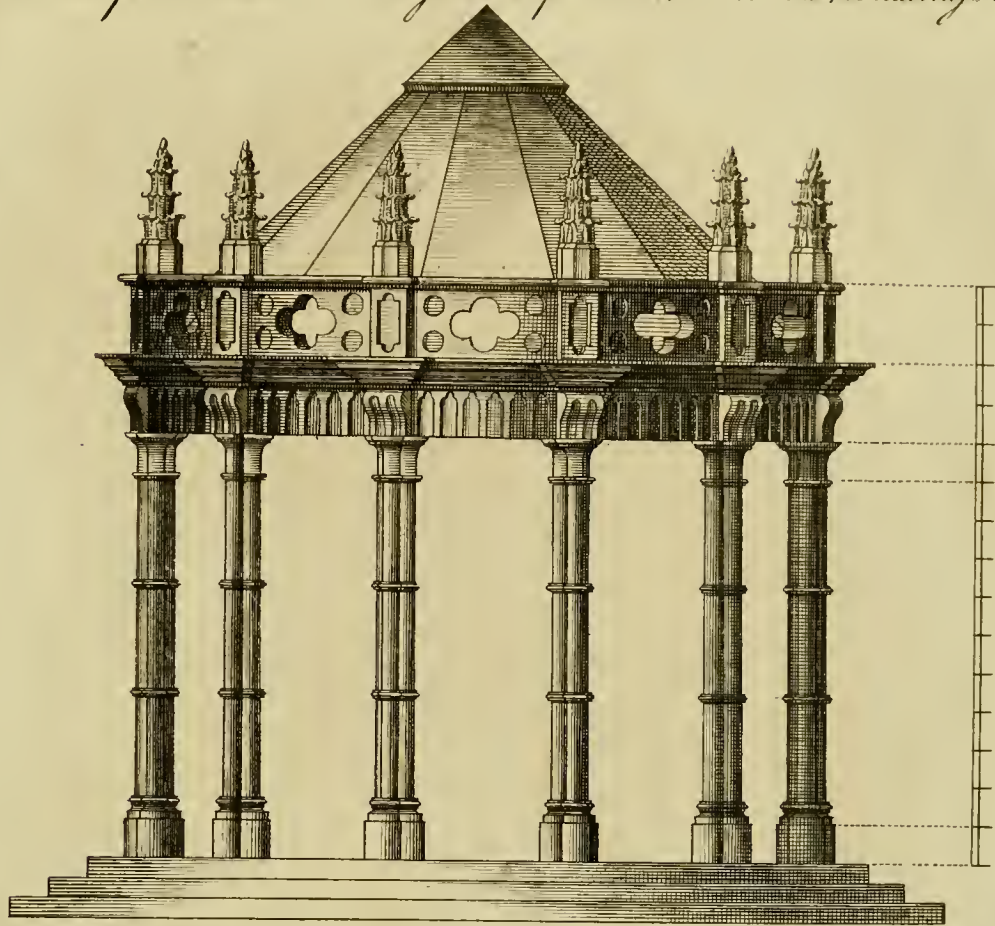








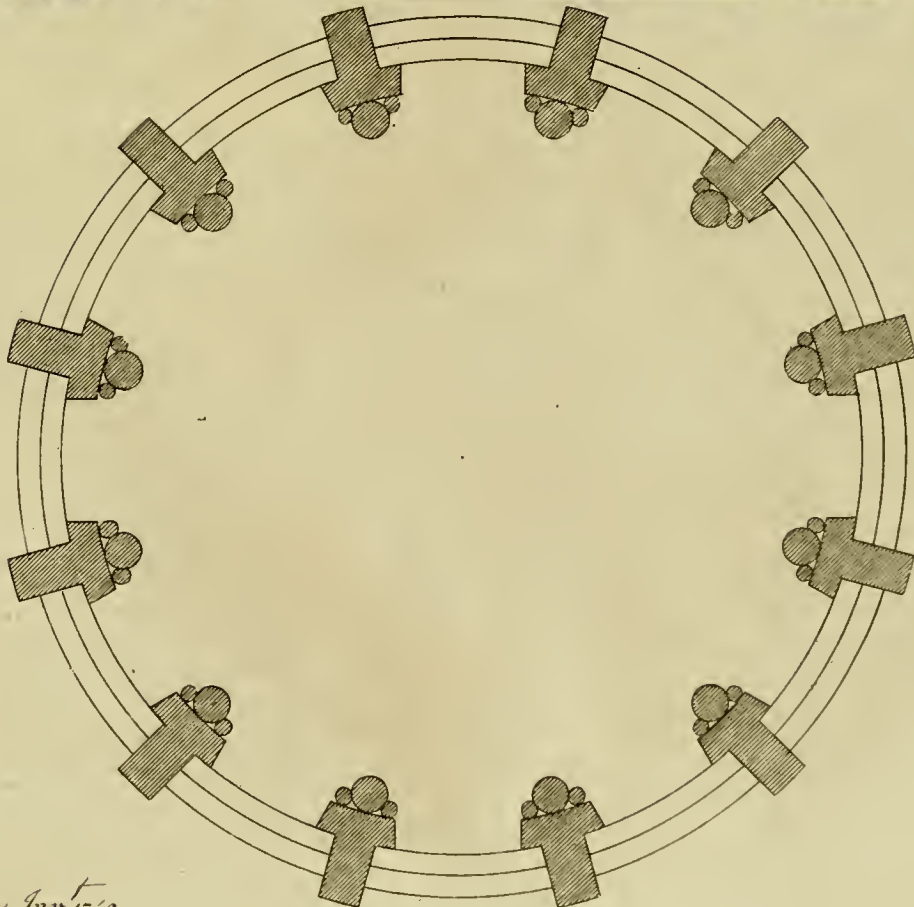
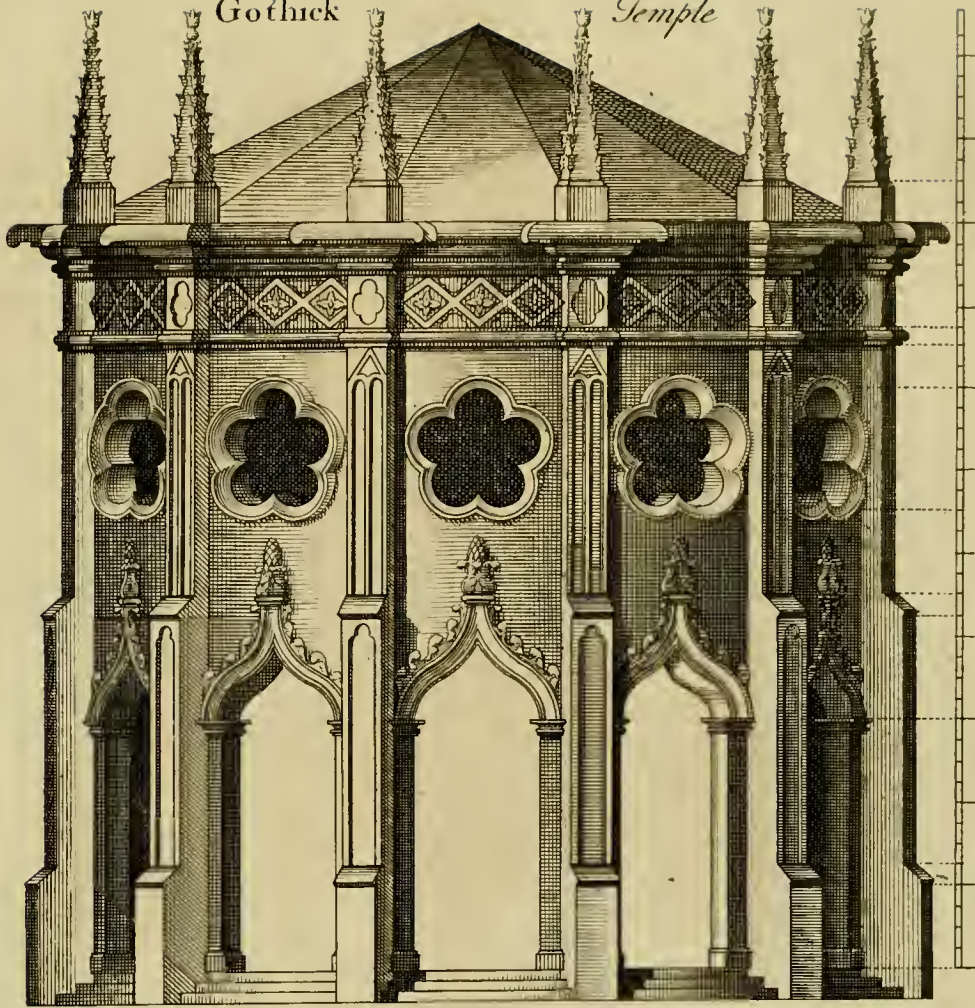
An Umbrello for the Centre or Interfection of Walks, in Woods, Wilderness's &c Plate LV



Gothick

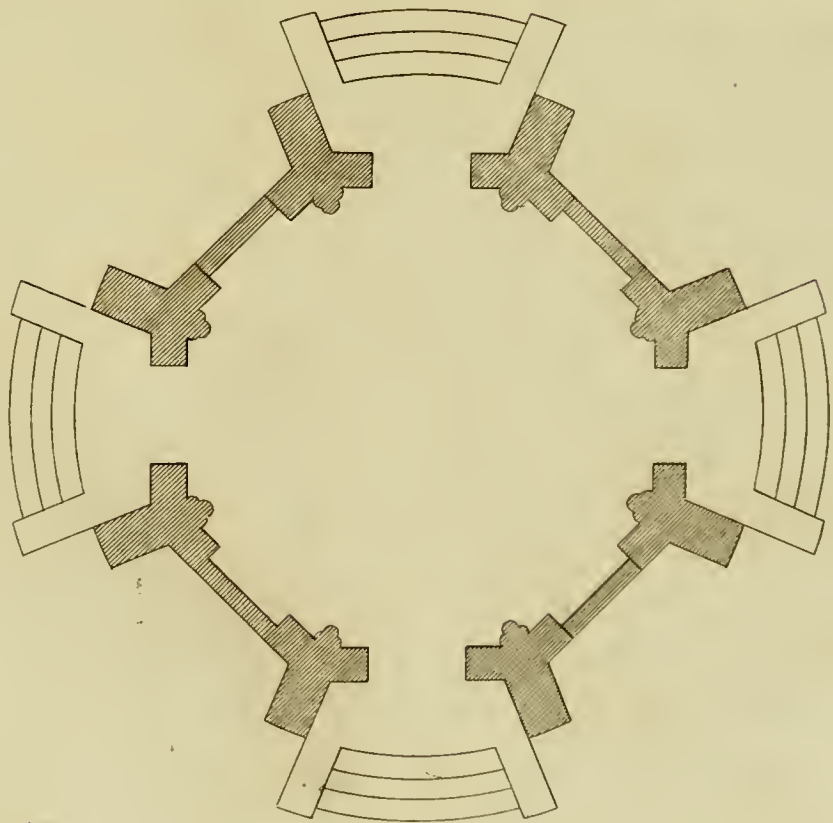
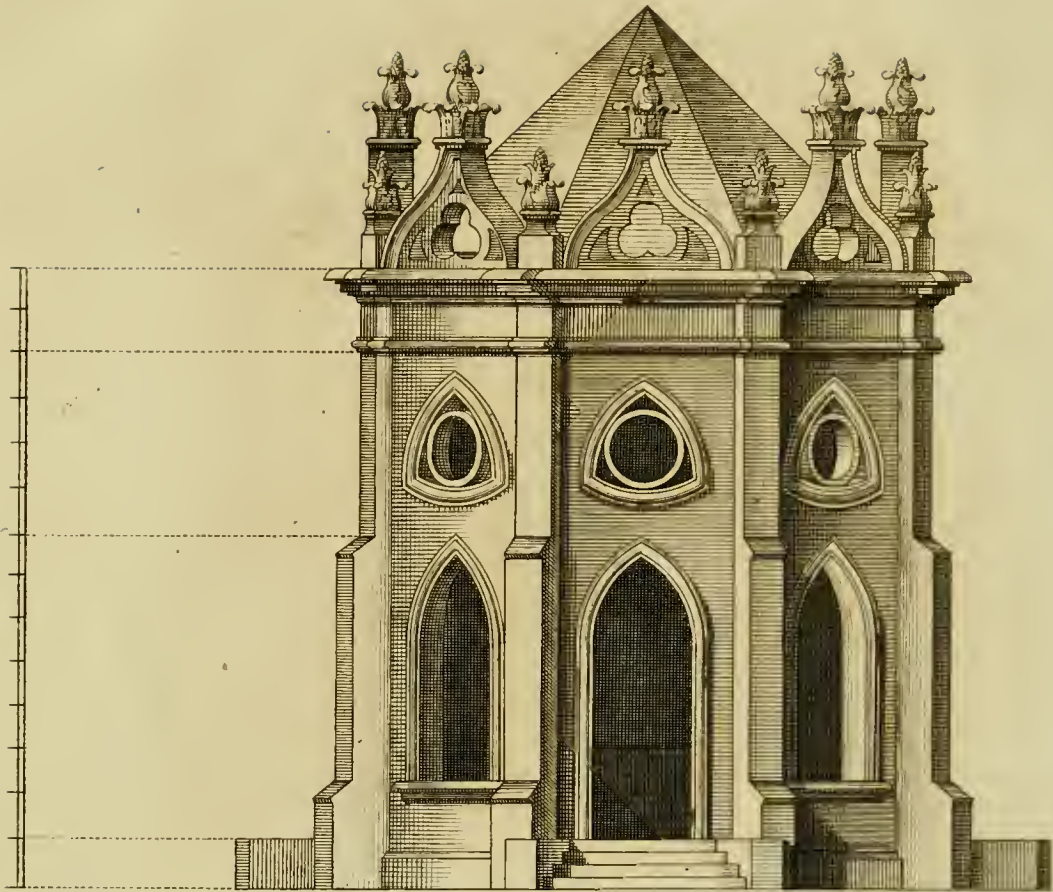
Temple

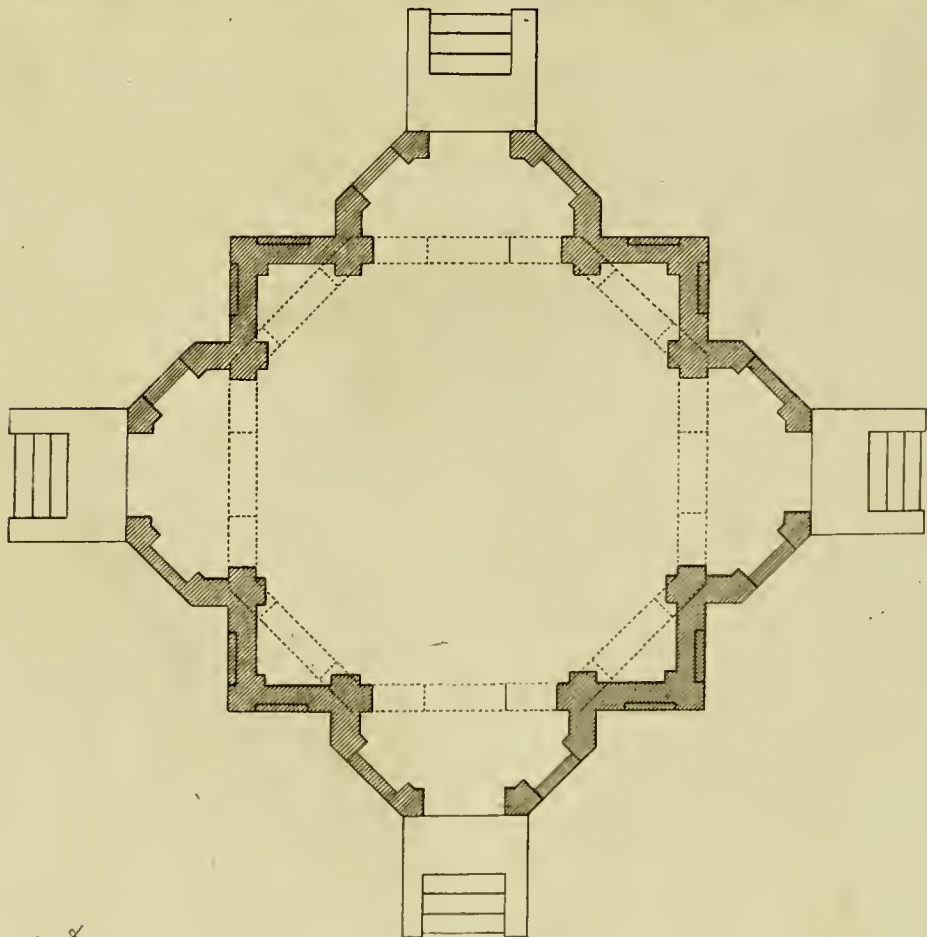
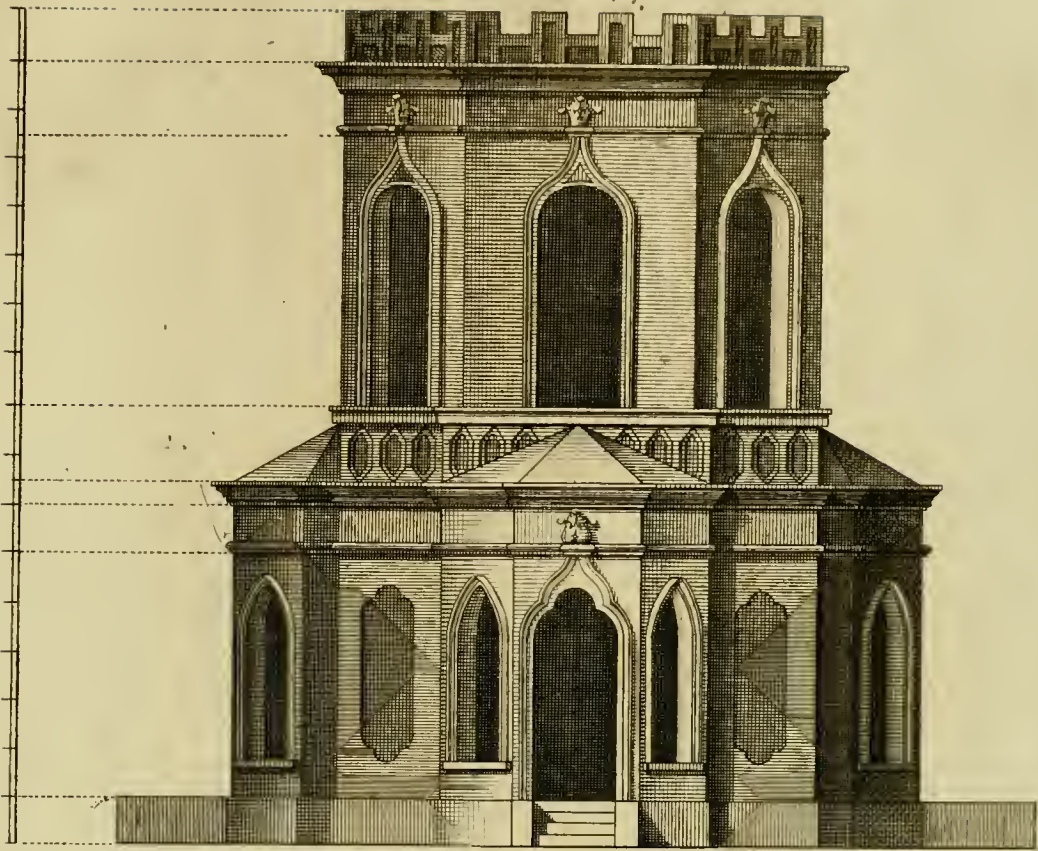
Plate LVI

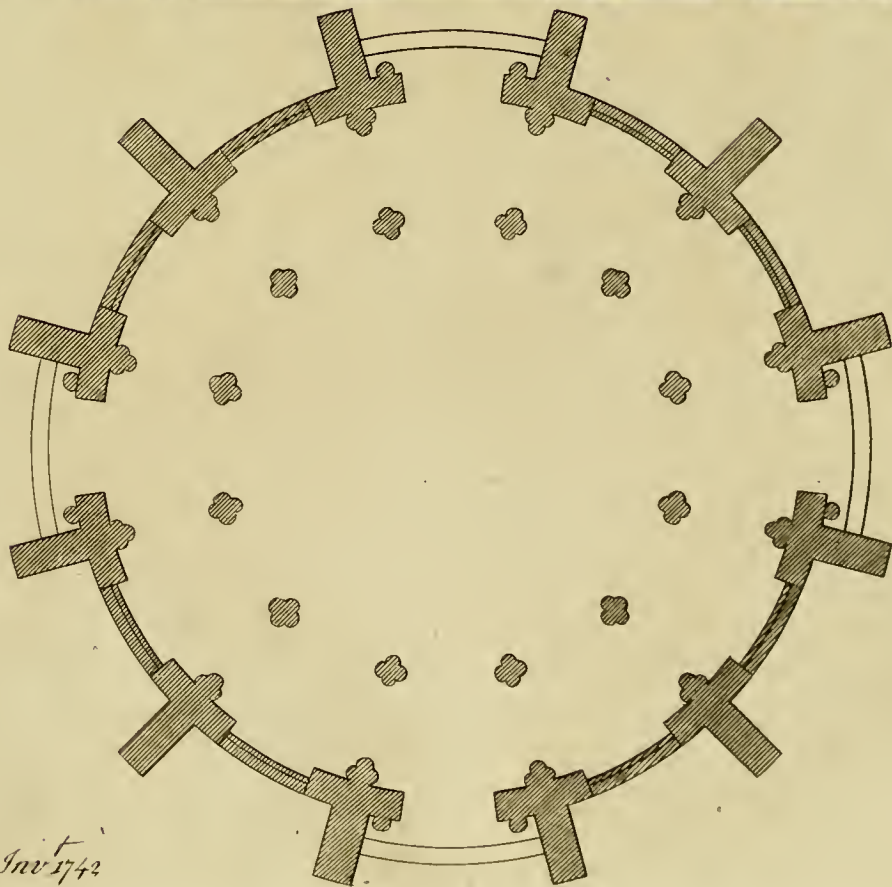
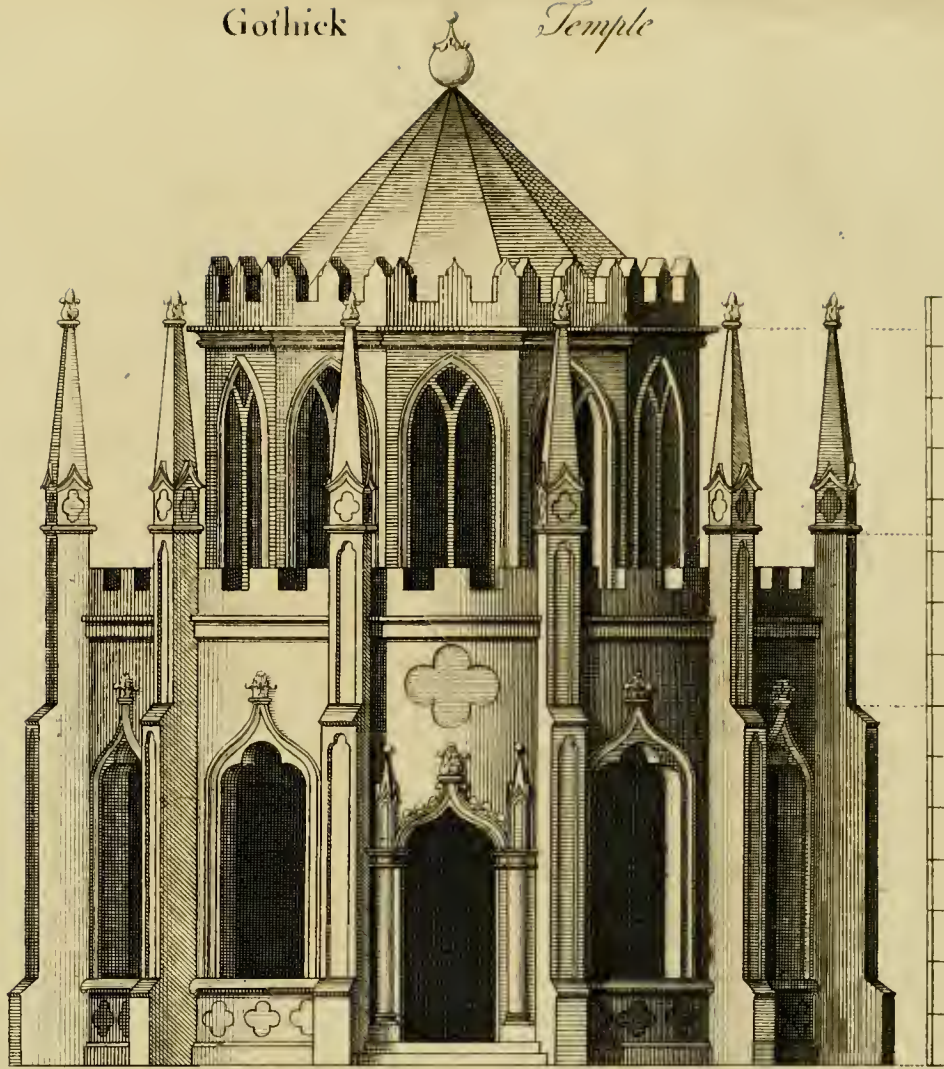


Batty Langley Inv^t 1742

T.L. Sculp

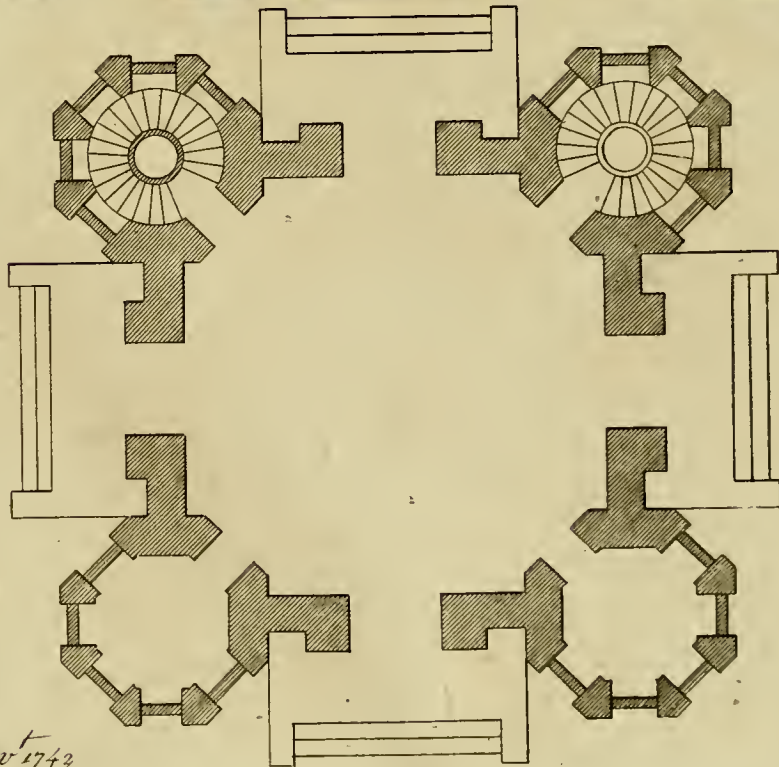
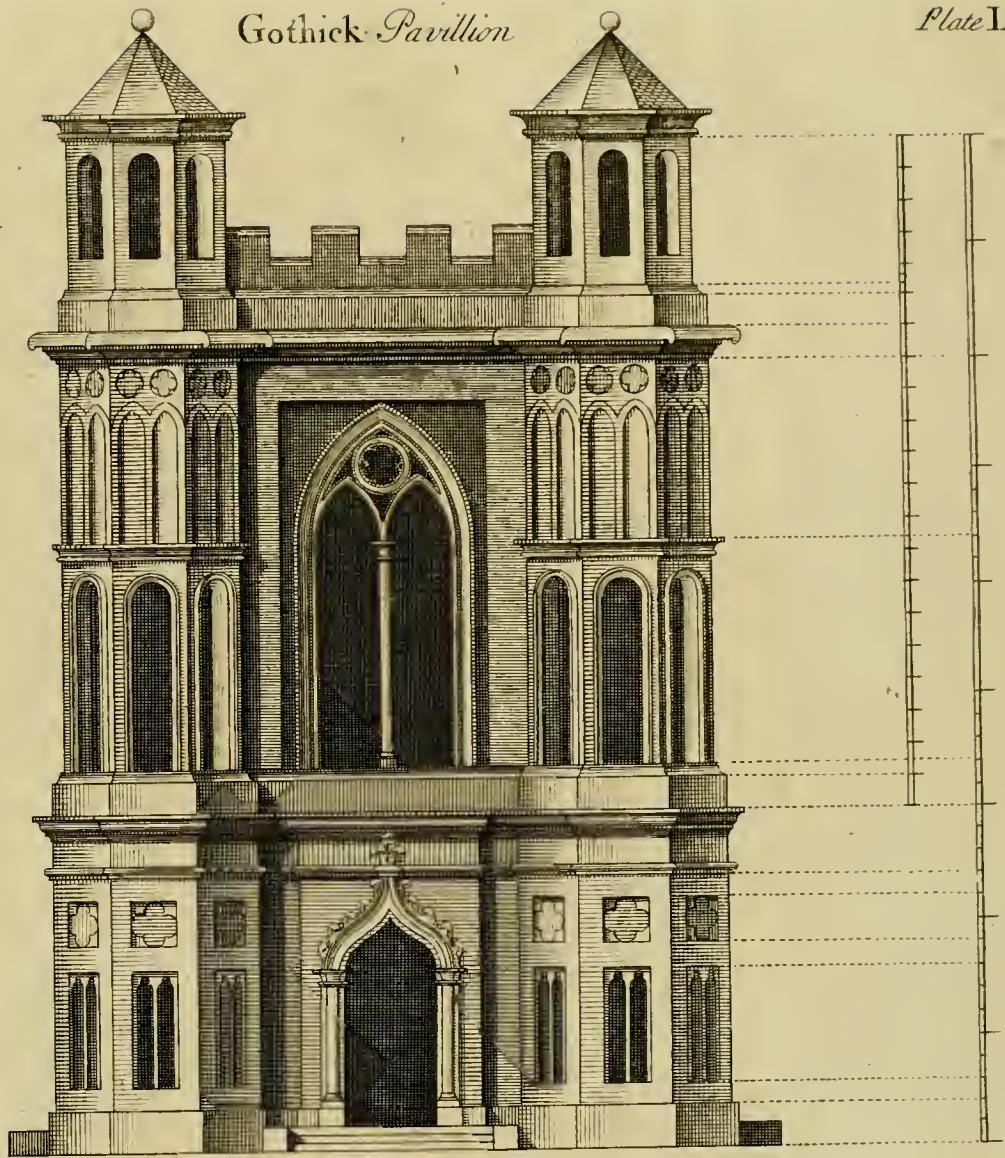




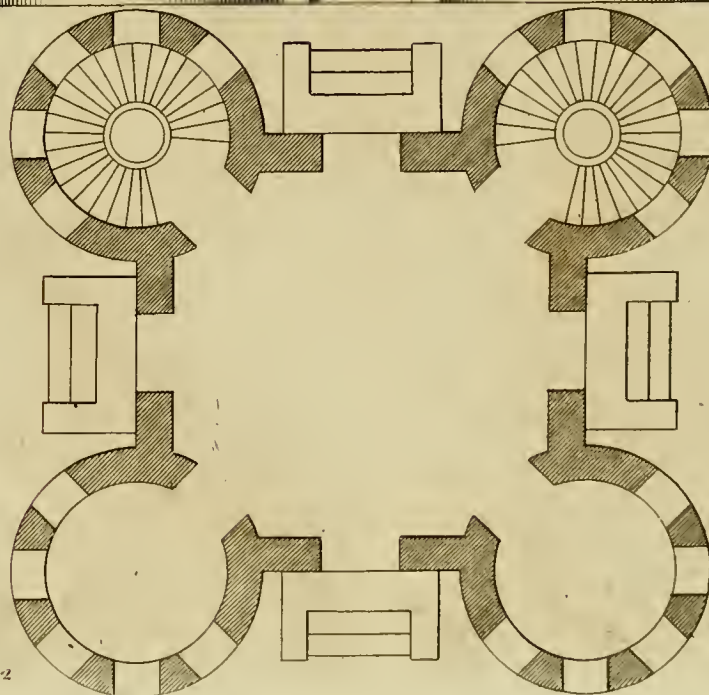
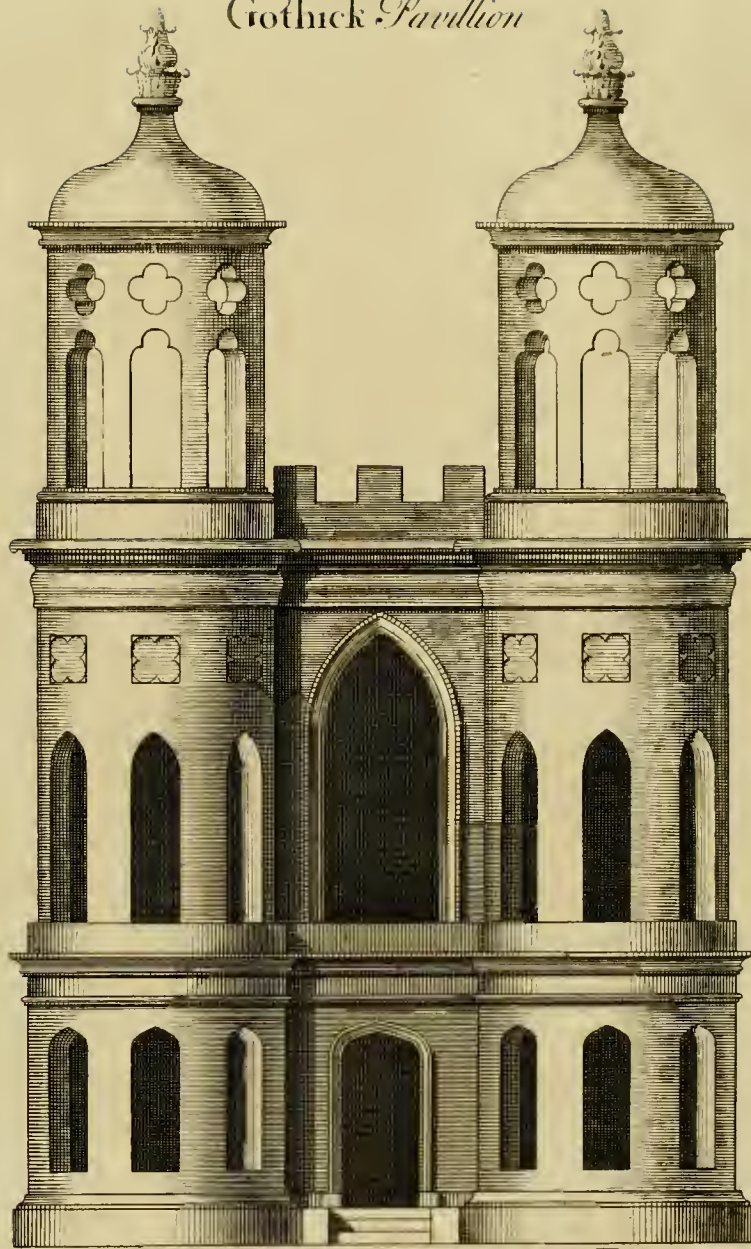


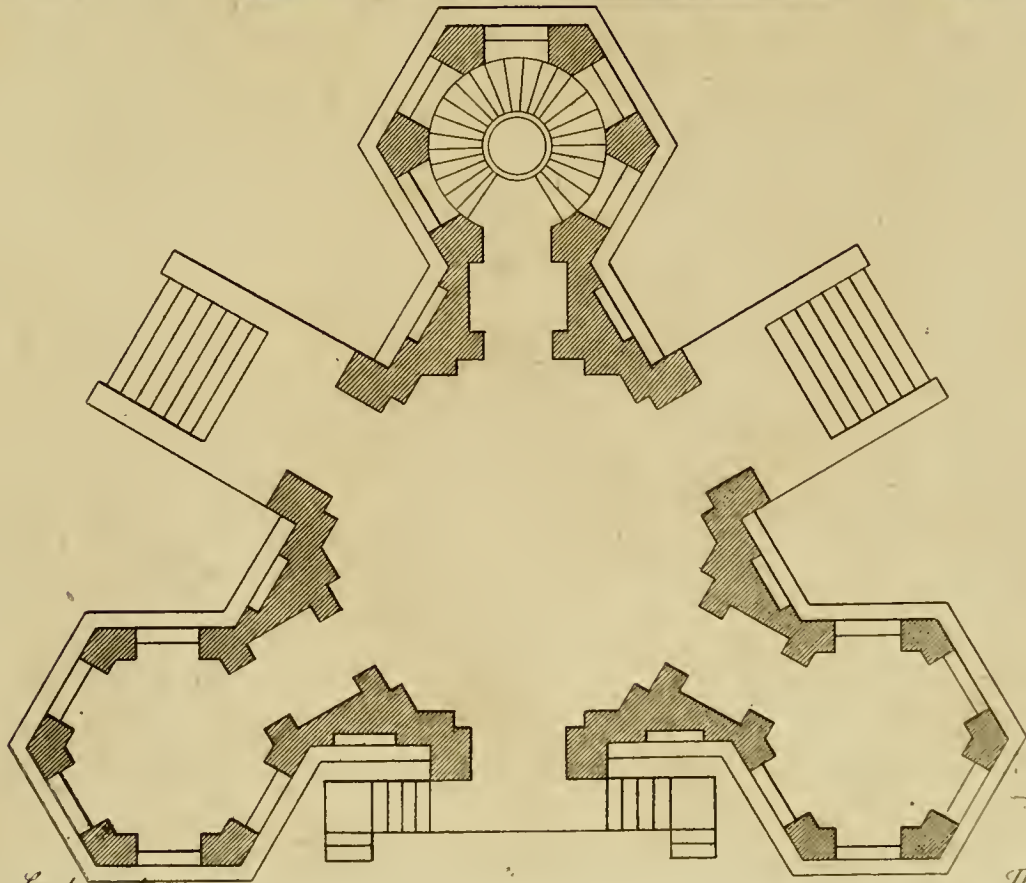
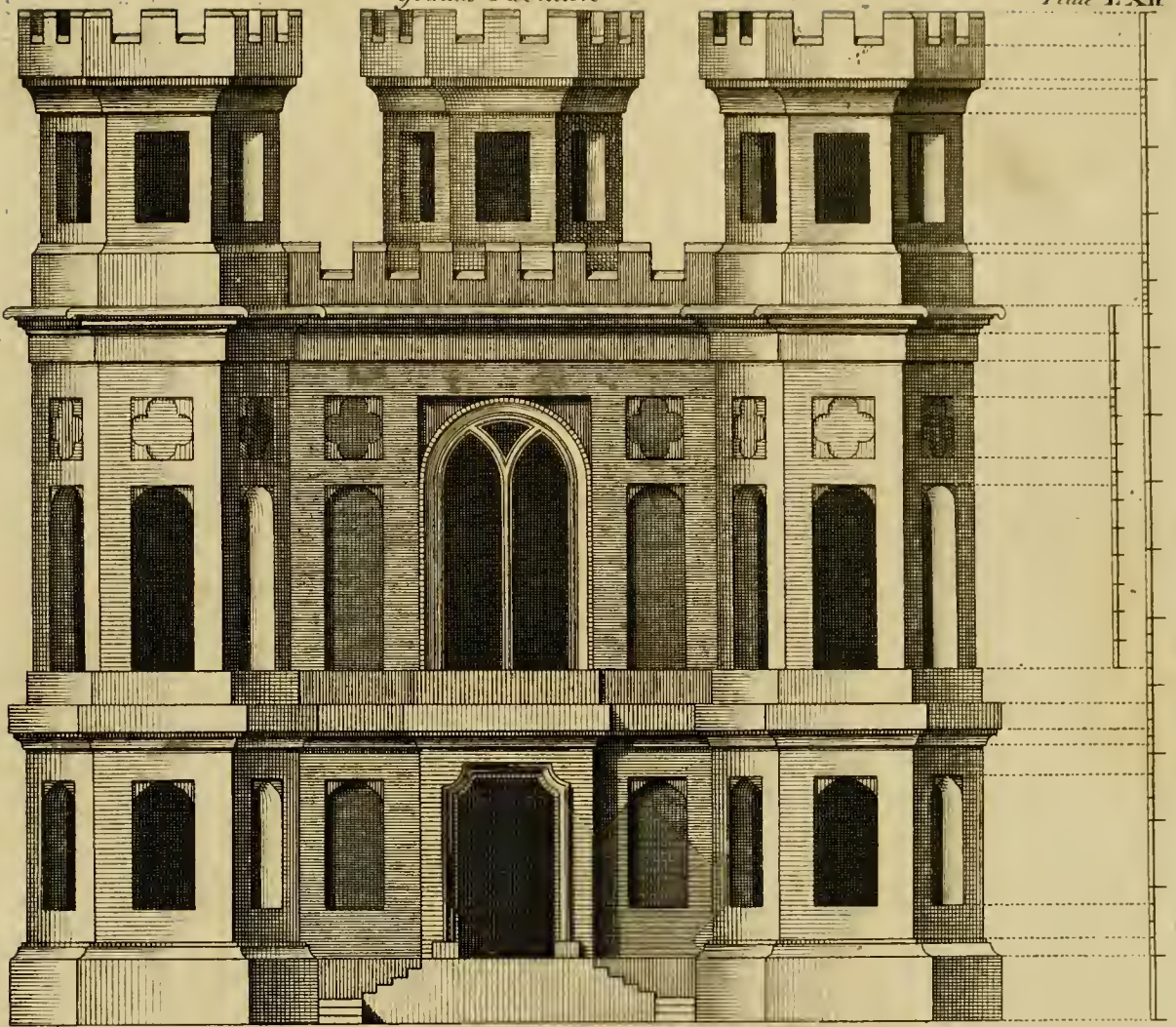
Batty Langley Inv^t 1742

T. L. Sculp



Gothick Pavillion





Batty-Langley, sculp. 1742

Tho. Langley Sculp

