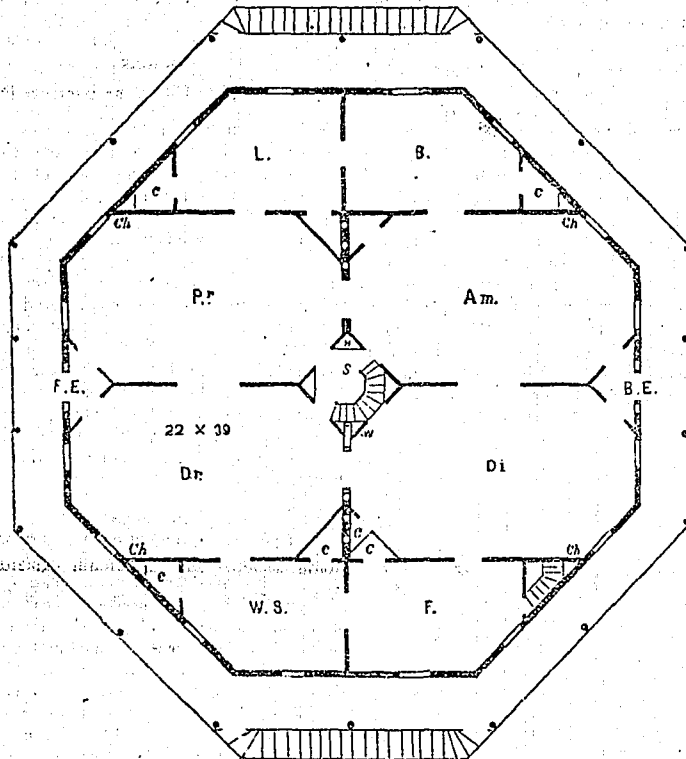


well, or from a cistern *under-ground*, or usually contain, tools included, with this advantage, that it is handy, and just where you want it, whereas the garret is very bad to get to and from. Or any other use can be made of it the proprietor chooses. Perhaps the one who locks up, answers the night-bell, etc., might sleep in it.

By the side of this is another room, L, which may be used for storing bedsteads, lumber, barrels, and such rubbish as garrets



Between it and the wash-room, and at the end of the cistern, is a store-room, S T, some 7 by 10, just the place to put family stores, sugar, molasses, flour, pork, etc., also furnished with shelves and with drawers. A small closet off the apple-room, from which also starts another stack of chimneys, completes this, the north half of my house. How it would suit the reader I care little, since it suits its *planner and owner* to a charm.

Passing through this entry we enter the kitchen, K, the great stomach of the house; having a well, from which water is drawn outside, and also into the kitchen itself, and on the other side of this kitchen is watered from the cistern, by turning a faucet, and a lead pipe from this cistern connects with the range, R. Two pantries, C L and P, connect with this kitchen and one another, and one with the adjoining room, W D, a workman's dining-room

The kitchen connects with the workmen's dining-room, 15 by 22, and this, with their sitting-room, W S—no unenviable place to spend evenings, and where they can amuse

themselves without straying to the grogshop or other objectionable places.

A back stairway in the angle between the kitchen and men's dining-room, having an oven under it, leads up into a like stairway above, and up into stories still above. This completes the lower, or ground, or cellar story, which is eight and a half feet high in the clear. Those angular stairways, erected on the angles of the ice and green houses, lead from the ground to the top of the ice and green houses, and an offset, both for receiving in—there being an outside entrance to the ice-house here—and for landing from and entering the carriage, completes the main features of this story; which is submitted not to builders and men merely, but especially to *women* and PRACTICAL HOUSE-KEEPERS, for such approval or criticism as they may award it. That it cannot be bettered is not asserted, but that it is far superior to any basement arrangement before invented is maintained. And mark to what extent the octagon form contributes to this end. Building reader, is not this plan worthy general adoption?

THE MAIN OR PARLOR STORY.

Having now described the structure and divisions of the lower or *work* story, we proceed to examine the *parlor*, or main living story, and will ascend either by those outside stairs by the ice or green house, by the inside back stairs over the oven, or through the entry from the lower front or back doors into the great central stairway, marked S, which is 12 feet square, and yet is rendered octagonal by cutting off its corners, which are used, one for a dumb waiter, marked W, the other two for ventilation, the foul air passing between the floor timbers to the walls, which cross them in the story above, up to the upper story, and out just under the eaves. Several like angles of closets about the house are also used for ventilation, so that every room in the house is ventilated perfectly.

This arrangement gives us every valuable end attained by an entry, without either taking up much room, or separating those large rooms, each 22 by 29, less those corners, C, taken off for entry, stairway, and closets. Each of these rooms is larger than one story of an entire house 25 by 28, and contains over 700 square feet, or some 75 yards of carpet.

Please observe that the doors at the inner ends of these rooms connect these four rooms—all by *folding doors*, if desired. Access is also rendered easy from each to each and all, through the stairway. Observe, also, that here are *eight* large rooms, all *adjoining* each other, and all perfectly accessible, and securing all the advantages of an entry, without any of its disadvantages, which are lost. If an entry, divided them only half as large a company could be entertained as now, for an *intervening entry* always breaks the spell of a party; yet different rooms, opening directly into each other, *preserve* this spell, or the *unity* of the assembly, whereas an *intervening entry* would make *two* companies. Those who have not thought or observed on this point, will not duly appreciate it, or realize the evils of entries. Yet these rooms *need* no entries—first, because the entry in the story below serves every requisition of a through entry or hall; and a second, because the location of the stairs renders the entry or hall unnecessary; and, second, because the location of the stairs renders the entry only an *up-and-down* entry, whereas, in most large houses, the hall runs through the house, both from *side to side*, and from *bottom to top*.

To practical housekeepers we submit one other point—the greater ease with which work can be done in rooms thus arranged, than in rooms usually arranged. For example: if you wish to go from either of these eight rooms to either story, above or below, a few steps takes you to this central stairway, by which you ascend or descend; whereas, if its entries and stories were as is usual, if you wish to go from the dining or amusement room up stairs, you must first go, say from