

FIG. 2.—SECTION OF SCHOLARS' DESKS AND SEATS.

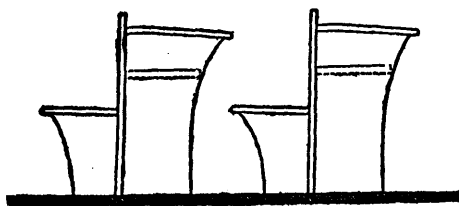


FIG. 3.—SECTION OF SEAT AND DESK.

17, for children of different sizes and ages—the youngest occupying the seats nearest the platform. The seat should be so made, that the feet of every child, when properly seated, can rest on the floor, and the upper and lower part of the leg form a right angle at the knee; and the back of the seat, whether separated from or forming part of the adjoining desk behind, should recline to correspond with the natural curves of the spine and the shoulders. The seat should be made as far as possible like a convenient chair.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL SEATS AND DESKS.—Though the double seat in connection with the double desk, is yet used in some schools of the highest grade, yet the inclination is general in favor of the single seat.

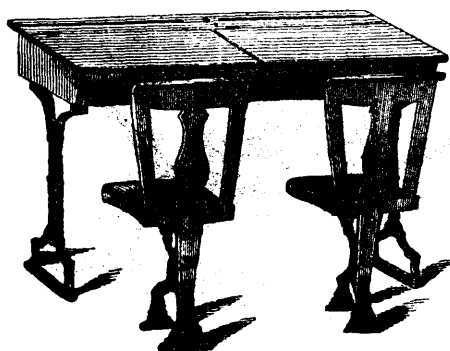


FIG. 5.

The one now presented, Fig. 5, seems to be desirable in every respect, except that the chair does not revolve; some teachers preferring the stationary or unrevolving seat. It shows a seat and desk differing much in form yet the same in principle as the last, except that the desk has an enclosed box covered with a hinged lid, for each pupil. Some teachers prefer this arrangement, but the

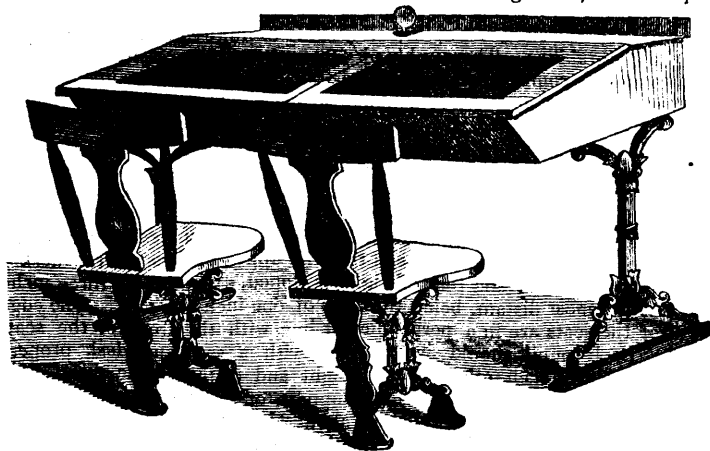


FIG. 6.

majority do not favor it, as the raising of the lid interposes a screen between the teacher and pupil, behind which acts may be performed which would not be openly attempted; while the opening and shutting of the lids cannot but create noise. The desk with a stationary lid, a shelf beneath, and a slit in the back for a slate, seems to meet the views of the greater number of teachers.

In connection with either of these Grammar School desks, a revolving chair, one of which is shown further on, may be used; and if properly constructed, it will be found easy and pleasant.

The furniture for the best Grammar School will necessarily be larger and generally of a more elaborate style and better finish than that of the lower grades. Whenever floor space will allow, none but single seats and desks should be used; but if the double kind is adopted, Fig. 6 represents a beautiful and appropriate form. The desk is large and capacious, and its stanchions are so well thrown back as not to interfere with the knee in passing to and from the seat.

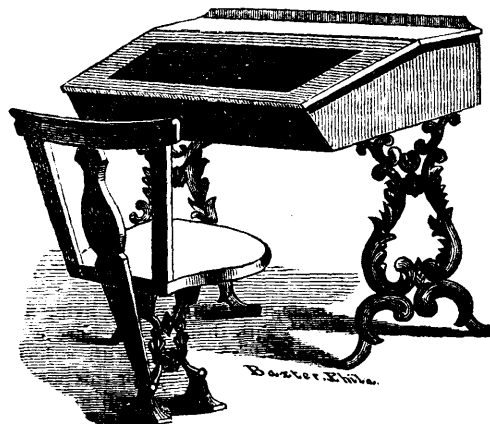


FIG. 7.

The single seat and desk shown by Fig 7, is of similar style, and intended for the same grade of school as the last. It has a lid or fall to the desk, a stationary seat, and seems to afford ample room to the

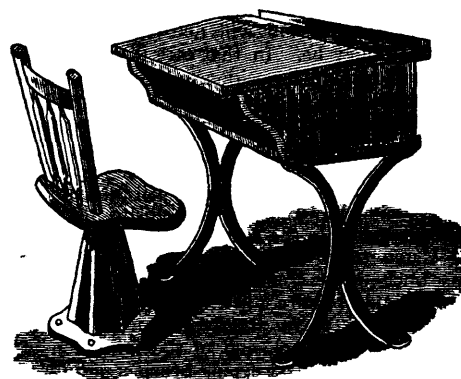


FIG. 8.

occupant, and great convenience for study and the other duties of the school. It is strong and durable, as well as beautiful in appearance.

The desk in Fig. 8 has no lid, but an open shelf below for books, with a slit in the back part for the slate. Both the stanchions of the desk and the base of the chair are of cast iron, screwed to the floor. The box forming the desk is attached to the stanchions by the four light bolts, passing from the top of the box through the heads of the stanchions, and secured by a nut and screw from beneath; the head of the bolt being let into the desk top and covered with putty before painting. The seat and back of the chair are precisely those of the common Windsor chair, which the pupil uses at home. On the bottom of the seat, a pivot of wrought iron three quarters of an inch in diameter by three inches in length, inserted in a cast iron plate four inches square and three eighths of an inch thick, is fastened by means of four one inch screws. This pivot plays into a corresponding socket in the head of a cast iron base; the top of the base being slightly rounded, or convex, to allow a small degree of rocking motion and make the chair revolve easily. A piece of leather is put on the pivot to prevent noise in revolving. The chair is not fastened to the base, but may be lifted off when the room is to be swept or scrubbed. [See Fig. 9:] Desk stanchions and chair bases of four different heights, each in succession