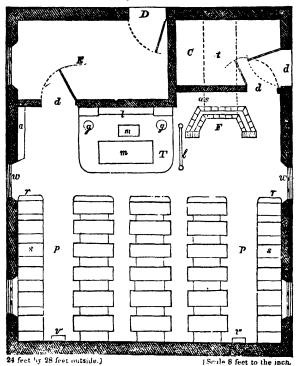
of a German or English garden, which are now negted only bacause they are common and wild. Garden >> vers need not be excluded; and if either these or the former are cultivated, the great object, to present something to refine and reform the taste, will be, in some degree, accomplished.

If proper enclosed play-grounds are provided, the master may often be present at the sports, and thus become acquainted with the character of his pupils. If children are compelled to resort to the highway for their amusements, we ought not to wonder that they should be contaminated by the vices, brawlings, and profanities, which belong to frequenters of highways.

The room of the School-house should be sufficiently large to allow every pupil, 1. To sit comfortably at his desk; 2. To leave it without disturbing any one else; 4. To see explanations on his lessons, and to recite without being incommoded or incommoding others; 4. To breathe a wholesome atmosphere.

If the first three objects are fully provided for, the space on the floor will be sufficient. But to secure the advantage of an adequate supply of air, the room must be not less than ten, and, if possible, twelve or fourteen feet high.

SCHOOL FOR FORTY-EIGHT PUPILS.



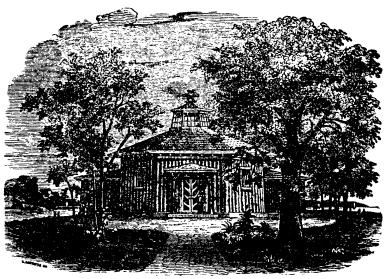
- Entrance door.
- F. Fireplace, C. Wood closet, or recitation room T. Teacher's platform, a. Apparatus shelves.
- r tube beneath the floor.

- Library shelves.
 Master's table and seat

- Scholars' desks and Ventilitor,
- Windows
- able blackboard

GROUND PLAN OF A SCHOOL FOR FORTY-EIGHT PUPILS.

The foregoing Ground Plan of a Primary School is designed to accommodate forty-eight children. It is 24 feet by 28 feet outside. The scale of the Plan is eight feet to the inch. D. represents the entrance door, &c. &c., as described in the above list, attached to the engraving.



Octagonal Schoolhouse-Cost from \$400 to \$550.

Fig. 1.

PLAN AND GROUNDS OF AN OCTAGONAL SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The above Plan of a very beautiful rustic school-house and grounds was furnished by Messrs. Town and Davis of Massachusetts for the School and School Master. By the kind permission of the Publisher we insert them in this Journal for the purpose of variety. "This design for a school-house intends to exhibit a model of fitness and close economy. The principles of fitness are, 1. Ample dimensions, with very nearly the least possible length of wall for its inclosure, the roof being constructed without tie beams, the upper and lower ends of the rafters being held by the wall plates and frame at the foot of the lantern. The ceiling may show the timber work of the roof, or it may be plastered. 2. Light, a uniform temperature, and a free ventilation, secured by a lantern light, thus avoiding lateral windows (except for air in summer,) and gaining wall-room for blackboards, maps, models, and illustrations. Side windows are shown in the view, and may be made an addition by those who doubt the efficiency of the lantern light. (The lantern is not only best for light, but is essential for a free ventilation.) With such a light, admitted equally to all the desks. there will be no inconvenience from shadows. The attention of the scholars will not be distracted by occurrences or objects out of doors. There will be less expense for broken glass, as the sashes will be removed from ordinary accidents. The room, according to this plan, is heated by a fire in the centre, either in a stove or grate. with a pipe going directly through the roof of the lantern, and finishing outside in a sheet-iron vase, or other appropriate cap. The pipe can be tastefully fashioned, with a hot-air chamber near the floor, so as to afford a large radiating surface before the heat is allowed to escape. This will secure a uniform temperature in every part of the room, at the same time that the inconvenience from a pipe passing directly over the heads of children, is avoided. The octagonal shape will admit of any number of seats and desks. (according to the size of the room,) arranged parallel with the sides. The master's seat may be in the centre of the room, and the seats be so constructed that the scholars may sit with their backs to the centre, by which their attention will not be diverted by facing other scholars on the opposite side, and yet so that at times they may always face the master, and the whole school be formed into one class. The lobby next to the front door (see figure 2) is made large, (8 by 20) so that it may serve for a recitation-room.