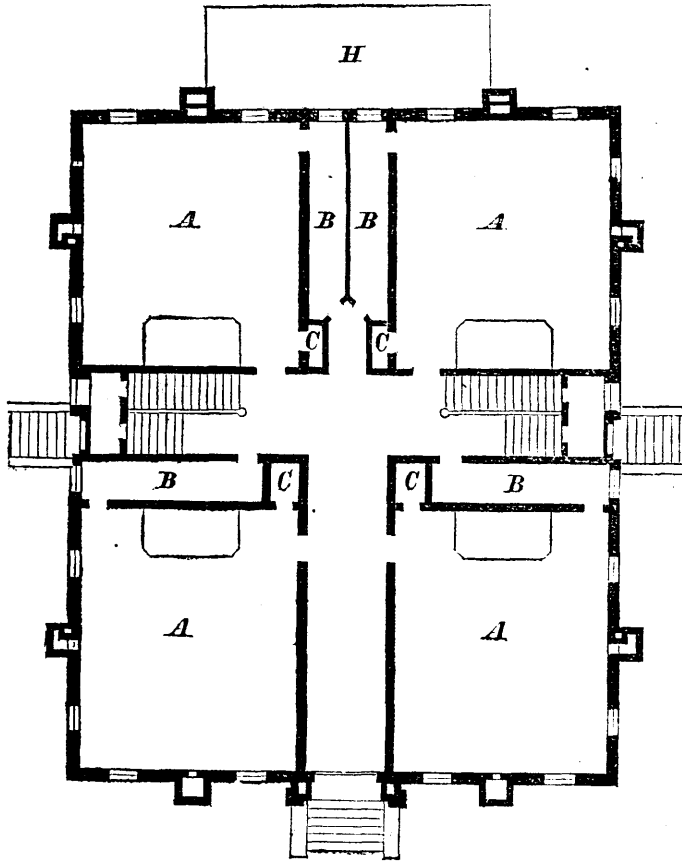


with taste and judgment to adapt one or other of them to their wants.

The first elevation (Figure 1) is that of the Haven High School, lately erected in the city of Chicago. The Local Superintendent, in sending us the plans for insertion in the *Journal*, says of the School: "The plan is a model to us; and our new school houses are being constructed upon essentially the same model." The description given of the building is as follows: "The School House is situated on a lot having a frontage of 150 feet. It is three stories high, besides a basement and an attic. The plans here shown are

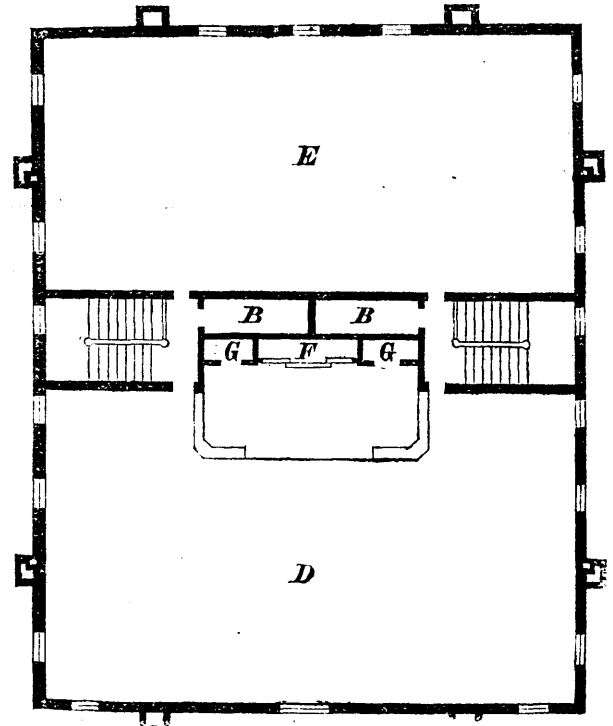
entirely devoid of anything like ornamentation, save in its bold projecting buttresses which form the ventilating and chimney shafts before mentioned; its deeply recessed doorway in front, with massive buttresses on each side; and last, but not least, its elegant *Mansard* roof, the steep sloping sides of which, covered with slate, and pierced with *Dormer* windows, gives it altogether a unique and pleasing effect. Externally, the finish of the basement to the principal floor is stone. Above this the building is faced with red pressed brick, neatly pointed, and has stone dressings to doors, windows, buttresses, etc. The building is warmed by a boiler located



GROUND FLOOR OF A CENTRAL OR HIGH SCHOOL.—FIG. 2.

of the principal story and the attic, the latter of which (Figure 3) is 14 feet high in the clear, and contains a hall 66 feet by 38 feet 8 inches, for general exercises of the school, with closets for apparatus, teachers' closets, and wardrobes attached; and a Gymnasium, in which the female pupils of the schools may exercise in inclement weather. Owing to the peculiar construction of the roof, this attic story is quite as serviceable for the purpose for which it was designed as would have been either of the full stories, and it cost much less. The basement is mainly divided into four large rooms, with corridors and stairways; one of the rooms being used for fuel, and the balance as a place of recreation for the boys in foul weather. The principal or ground floor, (one of the two shown in the annexed engraving—Fig. 2) has four school rooms, each having a wardrobe and teacher's closet attached; spacious corridors, with entrances on each side of the house for pupils, and a principal entrance in front. The side doors do not open directly into the corridors, but into vestibules, from which other doors open to the corridors and also to the stairways leading to the basement. The second and third floors only differ from the first in having windows in place of the outside doors and vestibules of the first floor; and the second floor has a reception or Principal's retiring room, about 10 by 20 feet, cut off from that part of the corridor towards the front of the house. By an examination of the plans it will be seen that the pupils in passing to and from the school rooms, will generally pass through the wardrobes. Each of these rooms are wainscoted from the floor up about 2½ feet, and the corridors and wardrobes from 5 to 7 feet, with boards neatly grained and varnished (as is all the interior wood-work), and above these on each side of the rooms are black-boards.

The rooms are ventilated through the large ventilating shafts or buttresses in the exterior walls. The building is 68 by 86 feet on the ground, and each school room 27 by 33 feet, and 13 feet high. The exterior is in a plain Americo-Italian style of architecture; is



FOURTH FLOOR OF A CENTRAL OR HIGH SCHOOL.—FIG. 3.

in a room at the rear of the building, and covered with a lean-to roof rising no higher than the basement. The cost of the building is not far from \$20,000.

The second plan we insert (Fig. 4) is that of a Grammar and Common School, erected a few years ago in the Town of Simcoe, County of Norfolk. This building, from designs by Messrs. Messer & Jones, Toronto, is in the Old English style,—the most appropriate for a red brick building,—and is finished with Ohio stone dressings. The overhanging roofs afford protection to the walls. The windows are covered with hoods, which shade them, making the light free from the glare of sunshine, and being glazed in small squares, are less liable to be broken.

An entirely separate entrance is provided for boys and girls: the whole of the ground floor being appropriated to the use of the latter. The cloak-room C, (Fig. 20, page 23) which is next to the entrance hall, is provided with two doors, so that there may be no crowding when school is dismissed. The doors to the school and class-rooms are made to open outwards, in accordance to the suggestions contained in the *Journal of Education* for December, 1851. In case of a panic in the school, this arrangement will be found most desirable. The plans of the interior will be found on pages 19 and 23 (Figs. 5 and 20).

The third plan is that of a Central or High School (Fig. 6); and, as will be seen by the arrangement of the rooms in Fig. 5, is capable of accommodating, in its three stories, 750 pupils, or 250 on each floor. Unless in very rare cases, a school building should not exceed two stories in height. In all the passages and school rooms, the doors should open outward, (not inwards, as is generally the case,) so as to admit of easy egress in case of fire, accident, &c.

The four corner rooms on each floor are, in effect, class rooms, the main room in the centre being the principal school-room, under the constant supervision and control of the first Master.

Under this system of government and instruction, for which a glazed partition throughout, and the wide central passages, afford full facilities, each story would require five teachers—a master and four assistants—and each would thus constitute one large School. The two class rooms on the second story will be found very suitable for recitation purpose, if either or both of those stories be appropriated to pupils of an advanced grade.