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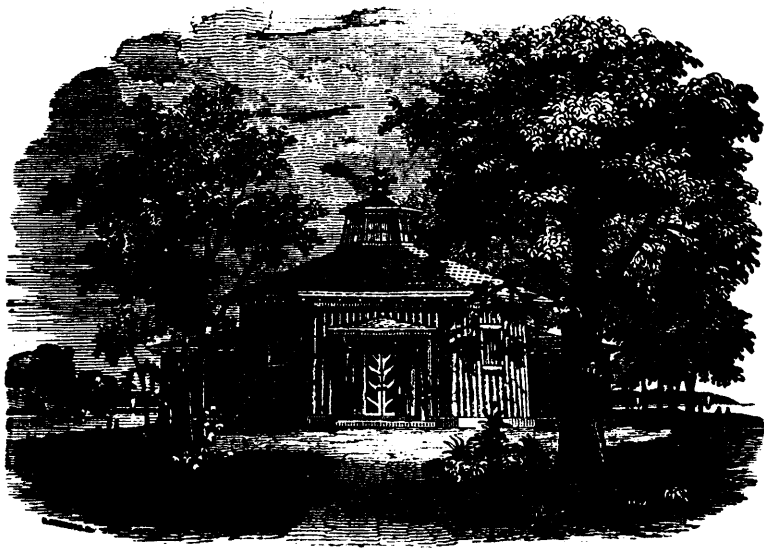
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### SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.—(Continued.)

The above is a plan of a very beautiful rustic school-house and grounds. 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 the 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 shew 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



PLAN NO. 4.—PERSPECTIVE AND GROUNDS OF AN OCTAGONAL SCHOOL-HOUSE.—FIG. [1.]

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.