

RESIDENCE IN THE ITALIAN STYLE.

Designed expressly for *Godey's Lady's Book*, by ISAAC H. HOBBS, Architect, Philadelphia.

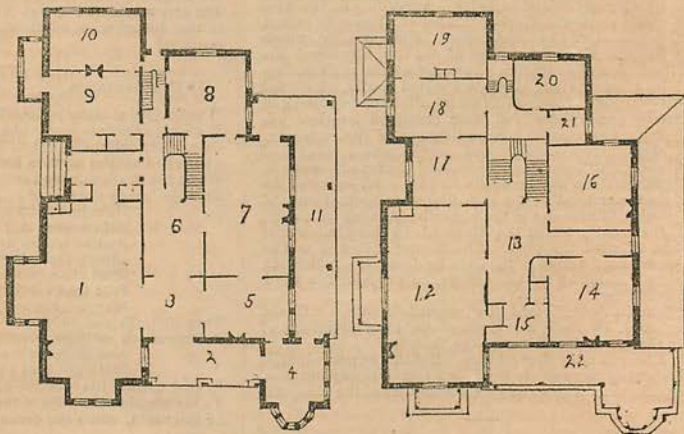


This design is in the Italian style. It has a commodious and well arranged interior. The roofs are intended for tin, and the superstructure of stone. It contains a fine porch, projecting and bay-windows, with a look-out or cupola, and will make a house suitable for a large family. It would cost at present, fully finished, \$10,000.

These designs can be modified by the architect to suit the means of persons wishing to build, as the style of architecture will not make much variation in the cost of a building. One thousand dollars expended upon its exterior will do much towards adding to its appearance. Porches are the most expensive kinds of ornaments; but even they must be very extensive to materially alter the price of a good house. Porches cost at this time about \$10 for each running foot, measured along the frieze, measured

along the frieze and taken the entire length; therefore 100 running feet will cost \$1,000 dollars. Bay-windows cost about the same over the plain wall and its windows. It is, however, not the external appearance that causes the expense, but the internal accommodations. Plumbing is a very heavy item, if fully performed up to the fashion and improvements of the day; also the heating is a considerable item of expense; together with marble and stucco-work, and stairways. It would be better for the owners always when fine stairways are needed in inland towns, to have them contracted for and put up by city mechanics, those following the business, as considerable trouble is often experienced in having good stairways built.

First Story.—1 parlor, 18 by 36 feet; 2 porch; 3 vestibule, 12 by 12 feet; 4 conservatory, 12 by 12 feet; 5 library, 12 by 16 feet; 6 hall, 12 feet; 7 dining-room, 16 by 27 feet; 8 breakfast-room, 15 by 15 feet; 9 kitchen, 15 by 12 feet; 10 scullery, 18 by 12 feet; 11 porch.



FIRST STORY.

SECOND STORY.

Second Story.—12 principal chamber, 18 by 36 feet; 13 hall; 14 chamber, 16 by 16 feet; 15 dressing-room, 8 by 12 feet; 16 chamber, 16 by 16 feet; 17 chamber, 15 by 15 feet; 18, 19, bed-rooms, 10 by 18 feet; 20 bath-rooms, 9 by 14 feet; 21 linen closet, 8 by 8 feet; 22 verandah.

ISAAC H. HOBBS, Architect,
436 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

A stage prompter's duty is not to give the line but the leading word, when a performer wants his aid. It chanced one evening, during the representation of "The Poor Gentleman," the Worthington of the evening found his memory fail him where he should have said: "A gallant soldier's memory will flourish, though humble turf be osier-bound about his grave." At the word "flourish" he hesitated. "Osier," cried the prompter; on which Worthington, drawing himself up with much dignity, proceeded as follows: "A gallant soldier's memory will flourish, though his father was only a hosier."

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

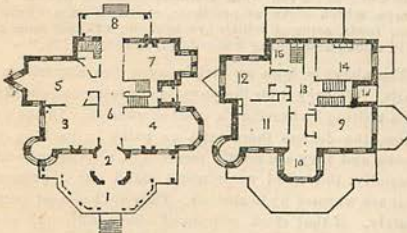
Designed expressly for Godey's Lady's Book, by ISAAC H. HOBBS, Architect, Philadelphia.



This building was designed to suit the views of a gentleman residing in the suburbs of New York, and was intended to be erected on the banks of a river. To be built of stone, pointed, with a Mansard roof of slate.

It has all of the modern appliances for a first-class residence, with fine porches, bays, and a tower with all the appendages which make it a residence superior to those of the past. The ornamental parts are of a solid and durable character.

The whole beauty of a building of this kind consists in its proportion. A Mansard roof, if it is not properly executed, is the ugliest thing that can go on a house; but if right, it is beautiful, and forms a very comfortable set of apartments. This house can be built at this time for \$23,500. Full drawings and specifications will be furnished by the architect for one and a half per cent. on the cost of building.



FIRST STORY.

SECOND STORY.

First Story.—1 front porch; 2 vestibule; 3 library, 20 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 5 inches; 4 parlor, 16 feet 6 inches by 39 feet 9 inches; 5 dining-room, 17 feet 3 inches by 30 feet 6 inches; 6 hall, 40 feet 6 inches by 10 feet; 7 sitting-room, 27 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 4 inches; 8 rear porch.

Second Story.—9 chamber, 21 feet 2 inches by 16 feet 6 inches; 10 boudoir, 13 feet 4 inches by 24 feet 3 inches; 11 chamber, 21 feet 3 inches by 17 feet 3 inches; 12 chamber, 17 feet 3 inches by 19 feet 3 inches; 13 hall; 14 chamber, 21 feet 8 inches by 15 feet 4 inches; 15 bath-room, 6 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 10 inches; 16 veranda.

ISAAC H. HOBBS, Architect,
436 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

A MODERN author very properly says:—

“Let me especially urge the reading of the newspapers as a distinct means of selfculture upon women. It may sound strange at first, but I think it is more important to women than to men, and for this reason. Men are pretty sure to be kept up to the level of what is passing in the world whether they read the paper or not, but it is not so with women. Men go out into the world from day to day. They can hardly help hearing what is going on. If they do not get the paper itself they get a glance at the contents' bill as they pass the news shops, or they catch it up from the passing conversation of the day. But women, in their quiet household life, may go on for weeks, hardly hearing a word of what is passing in the great world outside, and the little that they do hear conveying no living meaning to them. I think this is a great evil. It not only narrows the range of woman's life, but she loses a great deal of happiness which would come of intellectual companionship and community of interest with men, with a brother, a father, or a husband. You know at present, when women do get hold of a newspaper, it is often the case the last thing they look at is that which has most interest for men. Politics they mostly vote as a nuisance, and don't try even to understand it; and the foreign intelligence might almost as well be printed in Greek. I want to see that altered. I would have every woman read the newspaper for herself, not merely for an hour's amusement, but with the definite object of escaping the natural danger of her quiet home life, and keeping an open eye and understanding mind for the passing history of nations, and the great interests which are striking the heart of the world.”

In a matrimonial advertisement for a husband, the advertiser says that as she “wants a full-grown man, none need apply who is under six feet.” That is not an unnatural notion for a lady bent on hy-men.

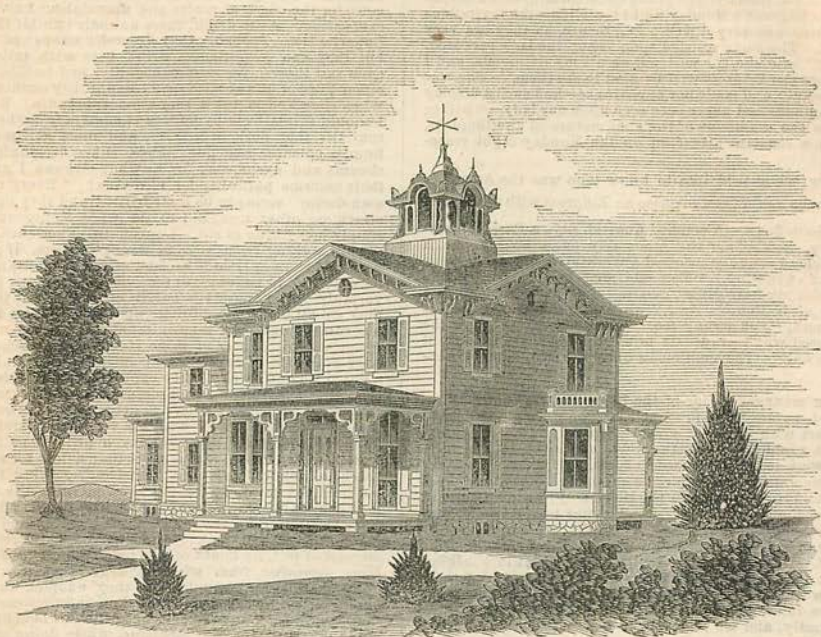
POSTAGE on the Lady's Book, according to the late law passed last winter:—

Section 36.—Postage on Godey's Lady's Book, 24 cents a year, payable yearly, semi-yearly, or quarterly in advance, at the Post-office where the Book is received.

News-dealers may receive their packages at the same rates, that is, 2 cents for each copy of the magazine, and may pay separately for each package as received.

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The above design is very perfect in its plan, and contains all the requirements for internal comforts, with considerable stylishness externally. It is of a model which is much used, and the beauty will depend upon the proportion of its parts and the correctness of its detail.

Many mechanics throughout the country think that by adopting that which they think as beautiful upon one house they can transfer to their own and have the same effect. People are continually sacrificing style, finish, and proportion of their buildings to save architectural fees. Every man, whether builder or not, who builds for sale houses near the city, should never think of wasting his money by building untasty, heavy, and ungainly homes upon his own judgment, but always employ an architect. I have buildings adjacent to Philadelphia that will sell for three times their cost, and there are many that have been built without the aid of an architect, that will not realize their cost, with situations equal in every particular.

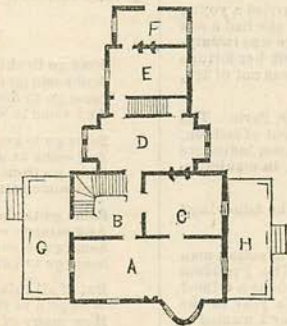
The cost of erecting this building in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, of good frame and nicely finished, would be \$6,000.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished for one and a half per cent. on the cost of building. Alterations will always be made to suit parties. One half of this amount must be paid when drawings are ordered; the balance when drawings are completed.

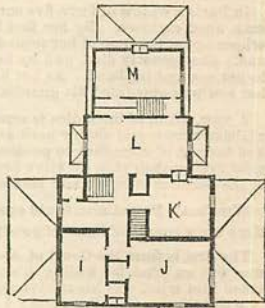
First Story.—A parlor, 13 feet by 30 feet 3 inches; B hall, 13 feet by 13 feet; C sitting-room, 13 feet by 16 feet 9 inches; D dining-room, 12 feet by 24 feet 6 inches; E kitchen, 11 feet 6 inches by 16 feet; F scullery, 8 feet 9 inches by 14 feet; G, H, porch.

Second Story.—I chamber, 15 feet 10 inches by 11 feet 8 inches; J chamber, 16 feet 10 inches by 13 feet; K chamber, 13 feet 8 inches by 13 feet; L chamber, 12 feet by 20 feet; M chamber, 11 feet 3 inches by 16 feet 8 inches.

ISAAC H. HOBBS, Architect,
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FIRST STORY.



SECOND STORY.

THE GIFT OF BEAUTY.—"Beauty does not supersede all other claims on a woman; on the contrary, it should draw them forth, as the sun does the flowers, in order that they may be all so much the more sweetly and charmingly fulfilled. For it is wonderful how much Beauty exists in the Imagination; how much it covers, and outshines, and consecrates, so that a beautiful countenance alone makes a mortal woman already an angel, and even a hair from her eyelid appears and is no longer a hair but a miracle, like the beautiful woman herself. Beauty is only one gift of Nature! only a gift to woman. The woman herself is the being who receives it. But as is the woman, so does she receive, and so does she use this Godly gift. Yes, as she is, so becomes, and so appears also at last, her Beauty!"

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THE above design is in the Italian style, with a commodious and well-arranged interior. The roofs are of tin, and the superstructure of stone. It contains a porch, bay windows, and lookout or cupola, and will make a house suitable for a large family. The building will cost, at present prices of material, \$25,000. Any modifications necessary to suit the means of persons wishing to build, can be readily made by the architect.

Porches are the most expensive kind of ornament, but even they will be very expensive, if they materially alter the price of a good house. First class porches cost last summer about ten dollars for each running foot, measured along the frieze.

Bay windows cost about the same over the plain walls and its windows. It is not the external appearance, but the inside accommodations which increases the expense. Plumbing and heating are considerable items of expense. Marble and stucco work, the finishing with hard wood, stairways, &c., are very expensive.

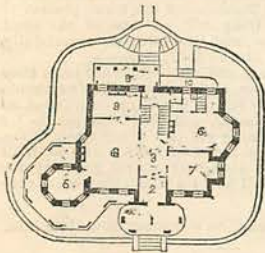
We cannot do better than publish the following letter—it explains itself. We will add that the price of the Binder is 50 cents, and it is of great value.

New York, July 18, 1867.

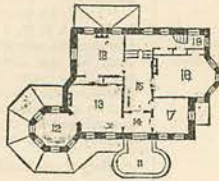
MR. GODEY—DEAR SIR: Allow me to introduce to your notice a new invention, of which I think you will at once see the utility.

Having long had your valuable book in my family, and being anxious to preserve the same, I have invented the accompanying Binder. It permits of each number being added as soon as received (or as soon as read), and preserves the numbers for a permanent binding at the end of the year, and is a very desirable binding for those who cannot afford a better, and I think if introduced to your readers, would prove very profitable.

Yours, very truly,
RUFUS CONANT, JR.,
39 Nassau St.



FIRST STORY.



SECOND STORY.

First Story.—1 front porch; 2 vestibule, 12 by 12 feet; 3 hall; 4 drawing-room, 23 feet 3 inches by 29 feet; 5 library, 15 by 15 feet; 6 dining-room, 26 feet 6 inches by 16 feet; 7 sitting-room, 15 feet 9 inches by 22 feet; 8 music-room, 18 feet 9 inches by 12 feet; 9 rear porch; 10 area.

Second Story.—11 veranda; 12 boudoir, 15 by 15 feet; 13 chamber, 23 feet 3 inches by 24 feet; 14 dressing-room, 12 by 12 feet; 15 hall; 16 chamber, 26 feet 6 inches by 16 feet; 17 chamber, 15 feet 9 inches by 17 feet; 18 chamber, 18 feet 9 inches by 17 feet; 19 bath-room, 7 by 7 feet.

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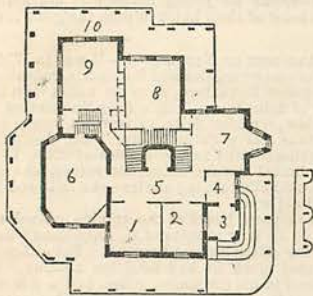
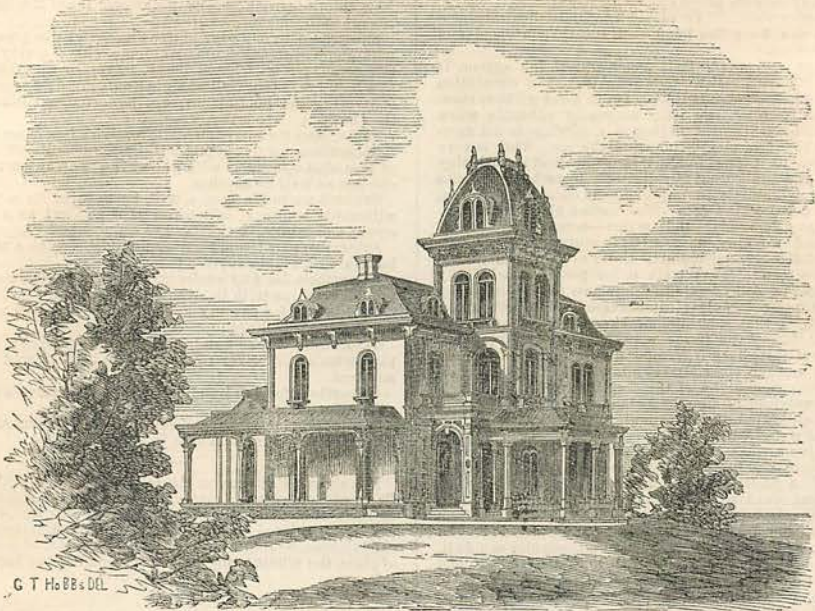
LITERARY RAT.—A short time since a gentleman, who was requested to value the books of a deceased clergyman, found to his surprise that many of the most valuable works were imperfect, having leaves torn out. Upon asking a servant who had lived with the divine some years if he knew anything of the circumstance, he replied, after some hesitation:—
"Why, to be sure, sir, I did now and then tear a leaf out, but I never went twice to the same book, so it couldn't be of much consequence."

This reminds us of the story of a gentleman who was staying in the country; every morning he heard a dog yelping. Upon inquiry of one of the hands, the answer he got was, that he had been ordered to cut off the dog's tail; so he chopped off a little bit every day, that it might not hurt him as much as taking off the whole of the tail at one time. Query. Could Mr. Bergh, of New York, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, find fault with this man, whose ideas were so humane?

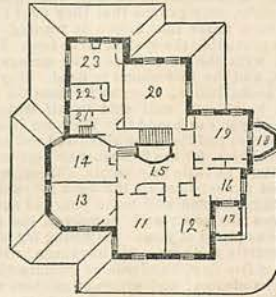
Now that "tilting hoops" are going out of fashion, let one thing be said in their favor—the wearers of them were never liable to arrest for "having no visible means of support."

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

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FIRST STORY.



SECOND STORY.

The plan of the above building was designed according to a ground plan gotten up by Mr. Huber, conveyancer, a gentleman who builds largely in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and is arranged with reference to economy and comfort. It contains fine halls in the first and second stories, with two comfortable rooms in the third story, and four rooms on each of the second and first stories, so arranged that they are conveniently placed to each other. It will make a roomy and cheap house, which would adorn almost any situation, and would cost, if built of pointed rubble masonry, in Philadelphia or vicinity \$7500.

The roof will be covered by ornamented formed slates, with a flat tin roof on top, which answers as an observatory, and will be compact and beautiful. I have designed the exterior myself. Included in the estimate are the bath, water-closets, gas pipes throughout, low down grates, marbleized slate mantles in two rooms, sink, range, and a heater in the cellar; also, all modern improvements—speaking tubes, belts, etc. Built in any desirable locality it would always find a purchaser, and with profit to the builder, which should always be a consideration of those who wish to build.

First Story.—1 den, 12 feet by 16 feet; 2 library, 18 feet by 16 feet; 3 porch; 4 vestibule, 9 feet 6 inches by 10 feet; 5 hall, 27 feet 6 inches by 10 feet; 6 parlor, 28 feet 6 inches by 18 feet 6 inches; 7 living-room, 21 feet by 16 feet 5 inches; 8 dining-room, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches; 9 kitchen, 16 feet by 22 feet; 10 porch.

Second Story.—11, 12 chambers, 14 feet by 16 feet; 13,

14 chambers, 18 feet 6 inches by 14 feet; 15 hall; 16 dressing-room, 13 feet 6 inches by 9 feet; 17, 18 veranda; 19 chamber, 16 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches; 20 chamber, 18 feet by 47 feet; 21 bath-room, 8 feet 3 inches by 9 feet; 22 bed-room, 10 feet 3 inches by 12 feet 6 inches; 23 bed-room, 11 by 16 feet.

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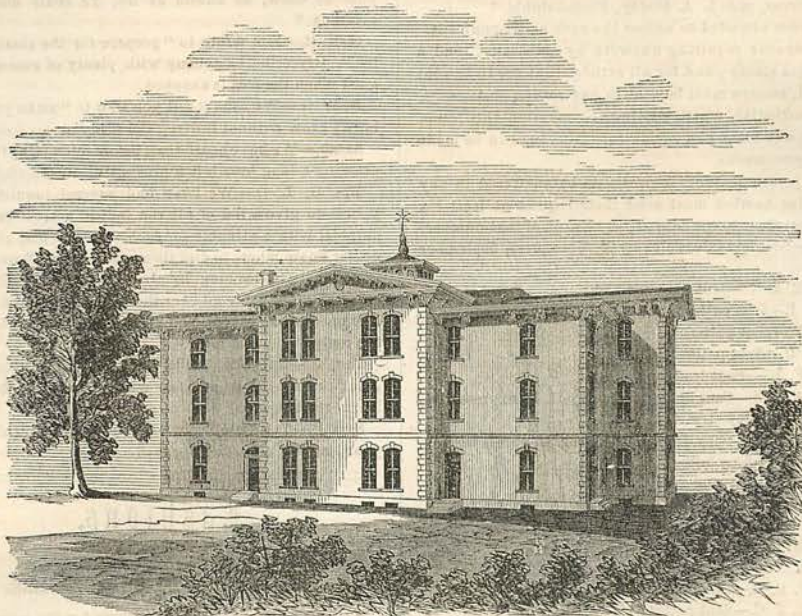
WHAT a sad dog of a husband:—

"My wife tells the truth three times a day," remarked a jocosse old fellow, at the same time casting a very mischievous glance at her. "Before rising in the morning she says: 'Oh, dear, I must get up! but I don't want to.' After breakfast she adds: 'Well, I suppose I must go to work; but I don't want to;' and she goes to bed saying, 'There, I have been working all day, and hav'n't done anything.'"

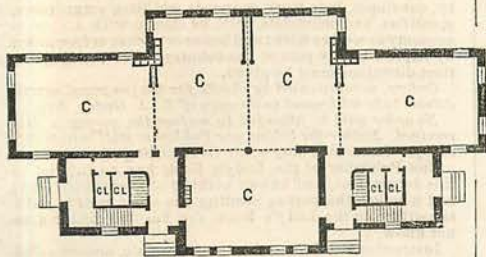
INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BUREAU.—In Paris is established a Bureau, and, as its name imports, it is an international one. They publish certificates of the happiness, signed or purported to be signed by the happy parties, like quack medicine vouchers. One peculiarity of the company is that it "warrants its unions happy one year."

SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Designed expressly for Godey's Lady's Book, by ISAAC H. HOBBS, Architect, Philadelphia.



THE above design represents a school-house prepared for a situation in the suburbs of Philadelphia. It is intended to be built of stone, and would furnish ample accommodation for a large number of pupils.



The five rooms marked C on the plan are class-rooms, 23 feet 4 inches by 35 feet in the clear. The remaining two wings are devoted to book-closets and stairways.

The great consideration in preparing a plan for a school-house, at the present time, is to arrange it so that the principal can, with the least amount of inconvenience, be so situated as to see and be seen by all the scholars at one time. This is effected by means of glass (sliding) partitions, which can be run into their boxes on any occasion, thus making the entire floor one large room. This mode of arranging partitions is now adopted to a large extent in the school-houses recently built in Philadelphia and New York, and appears to give general satisfaction.

The next important consideration is to provide a sufficient number of stairways, so that in case of fire or other accident, the means of egress from the building may be safe and commodious. They should in all instances be inclosed with tight partitions instead of the open baluster; for in all cases of accidents in school-houses, from fire or other causes, we find the largest number resulting from being pushed over the balusters, or falling down stairs, caused by the steep and narrow stairways there provided.

The best method of heating and ventilating school-houses is a matter of the greatest importance, and we have given the subject considerable attention. Various methods are in use at the present time. Some, introducing heat near the floor, ventilate near the ceiling; this way is attended with so great a loss of heat that they

cannot properly be heated. Others bring the heat in near the ceiling, and ventilate near the floor; while some, again, have an extra set of timbers, running at right angles to the joist, and ventilate by registers placed in the floor. This last plan is expensive, and dangerous in communicating fire more rapidly. It is of no practical use, as registers placed in the floors near the wall, and communicating with proper flues, answer fully as well; they also increase the noisy character of the room, and undo all that which counterceiling performs. Many other expensive and curious modes are in use, and much money is constantly expended without attaining full success.

A schoolroom cannot be heated with hot air ascending in flues from the cellar, without an equal volume leaves the room at the same time. This volume may pass through the registers down to be reheated, and return heated like water in a circulating boiler, or it may pass through proper ventilating flues, and be entirely discharged. If this is done effectually, the ventilation throughout the winter is good. If the circulation through the heater be kept up a short time, the air becomes shockingly bad, and inhalation of it is attended with serious effects. Never ventilate in walls exposed to the cold, as the temperature of the air is reduced, and is sure to fall in the winter; but let the flues be within the building, sufficiently large, and let them empty under the roof. Place a chimney with a large flue high above the roof—the height must be regulated by the surroundings; also one starting from the ceiling joists, open at the bottom, and passing a few inches above the roof. Place a large slab over the high chimney, with openings upon each side; connect the air immediately under the roof with the chimney by an aperture in area equal to the flue. If these directions are strictly adhered to, with good judgment, no stove or other appliance is needed to secure full and complete ventilation.

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436 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

"PROFESSOR BLOT states that he has never had a servant girl as one of his auditors in a lesson on cookery; while of twelve thousand persons who attended his lectures in New York, but one was the wife of a working man, so far as he could learn."

Professor Blot reminds us very much of Blitz; the latter will show you how a trick is done, but still you cannot do it. It requires the sleight of hand.