These.
A Soldier's Home.
This is an ancient manuscript. The text appears to be a thesis or a book chapter. It discusses the need for a home for soldiers who fought in the late war and are now suffering from the infirmities of old age and are incapable of supporting themselves. The government proposes to create a home where about two hundred may be cared for comfortably.

This home must have, at least, the following rooms, viz.: parlor, library, dormitory, dining rooms, a large play-room, an entertainment-hall and chapel, a dispensary, an operating-room, an examining-room, a convalescent room, laundry, and toilet-rooms.

In a building of this kind, the designer should keep several things prominently in his mind. He should have the different parts of his building well connected.
in order to allow free circulation; still, he
ought not connect too intimately the hospital
with parts of the building designed for
other uses. Then, as the inmates of the home
are infirm, he should use the greatest allow-
able area and as few stories as possible
in order to avoid climbing several flights
of stairs. For whatever purpose intended,
he should have his rooms large, well-
lighted, and well ventilated.

In general, the
plan of the building which I have de-
signed is in the form of a cross. The
officers' quarters form the front arm of
this cross; the chapel and entertainment
hall, the rear arm; the hospital arranged
around a rectangular court sixty-four
feet by ninety-six feet, the right arm;
the dormitories for the soldiers arranged
around a court exactly like the one on
the right, the left arm. The main divi-
sions are connected by wide corridors,
and by a double parlor and a library. From the outside of the hospital to the outside of the dormitory is four hundred and ninety-four feet; from the front of the officers' quarters to the back of the chapel is two hundred and fifty-six feet. The part for the officers is three stories; the portion for the dormitory and that for the hospital are two stories; the other divisions are only one story. Under the whole building is a basement twelve feet high.

With the exception of a projection of ten feet by two rooms one on each side, that part of the building intended for the officers is rectangular. It is fifty-eight feet long by seventy-two feet wide. The first story contains six rooms, three on each side, separated by a vestibule six feet by twenty feet, an octagonal hall twenty-eight feet wide and which forms the central feature, and a hall of the same
width and sixteen feet long.

Entering under an arch
sixteen feet wide in the middle of the
officers quarters, a person ascends a flight
of ten steps, and enters the vestibule skir-
of, from which he passes into either of the
two rooms, twelve feet square, one on the
right, the other on the left, or into the large
hall. In this hall he sees four statues
in niches, Corinthian pilasters on the sides
of the four broad doors in opposite sides
of the hall, a large cornice at the top
of the wall enriched with frescoes, and
a beautifully panelled ceiling. From this hall
one gains access to either of two rectangular
rooms twenty feet by seventeen feet one on
the right, the other on the left, and also to
the hall which likewise is between two
square rooms situated as the first. He
goes through this hall, then through a
corridor twenty-three feet by thirty-two feet
ornamented with a row of Corinthian col-

rooms on either side four feet from the walls, and come to another hall. On the right of this hall are two rectangular rooms each of which is thirty feet by twenty-eight feet. These two rooms, the parlor and reception room, are connected by sliding doors ten feet wide. On the left of this hall are two rooms of the same size and arrangement, the reading room and the library.

Proceeding from this same hall, a man enters the middle of a passage thirteen feet wide which extends eighty-four feet either way at right angles to the past already described. At each extremity, this passage meets at right angles another passage ten feet wide and one hundred and thirty-two feet long. This intersection is about eighteen feet from the center of the latter passage. On the right hand side this last corridor or passage marks the beginning of the hospital; on the left, that designed for the dormitory.
As both, the hospital and the dormitory, are exactly alike in size, in form, and in arrangement, only one side, the former, will be described.

From the last mentioned corridor, a person enters the dispensary, the examining room, and two small service rooms. From both ends an arch exists of twenty feet in each of which divides a flight of stairs eight feet wide is placed. Each of these arches is a continuation of a wall between another corridor of the same size and at right angles to the one just described and a large room one hundred and twenty feet long and twenty feet wide. This room on the side of the court towards the sea is the convalescent room; on the front side of the court, it is the dining room for convalescents. From the farther end of the corridor just spoken of, one passes into the toilet rooms, the room for the
watchman, and two small service rooms.

Returning now to the hall on the axis of the building, a man crosses the passage first described, passes through a corridor thirty-two feet by twenty-four feet, and comes to a flight of four steps which takes him to the vestibule of the chapel. This chapel is rectangular with an apex twenty feet in diameter on its rear, and rooms ten feet square forming slight projections on its four corners. It is one hundred and two feet long, sixty-one feet wide, and eighteen feet high. Its seating capacity is three hundred and fifty.

The arrangement of the rooms in the second and third stories of the officers' quarters is practically the same as in the first. With the exception of the division of the larger rooms which in the first story are used as general dormitories into eleven bed rooms twelve feet by sixteen feet, the second story of the dormi-
toy and hospital are like the first. No
description of the second and third sto-
ries will, therefore, be given.

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Source IV.