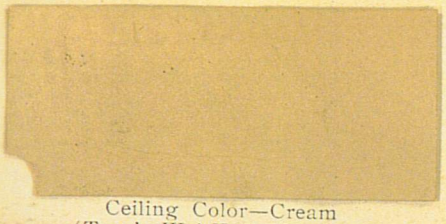
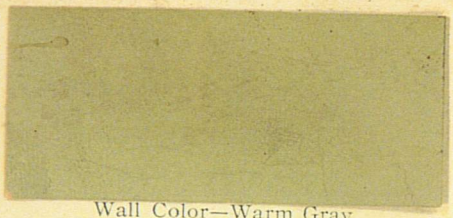
Approved Colors of Paints and Stains for Alabama State Aid Schools

BE00106.57

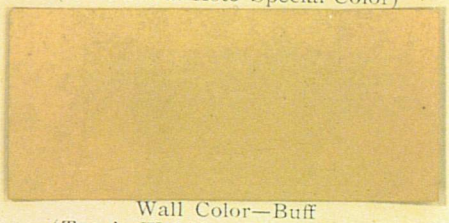
INTERIOR COLORS



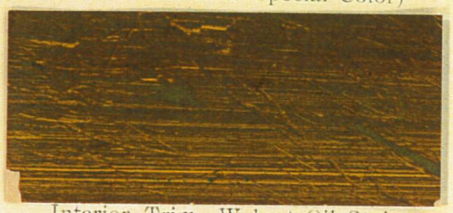
Ceiling Color—Cream
(True's Wal-Kote No. 4039)



Wall Color—Warm Gray
(True's Wal-Kote Special Color)



Wall Color—Buff
(True's Wal-Kote Special Color)



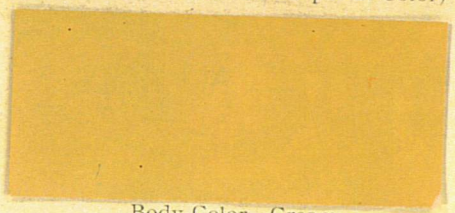
Interior Trim—Walnut Oil Stain
(True's Oil Wood Stain Walnut)

The Walnut Oil Stain is to be finished with one coat Dead Kote No. 1 Flat Varnish.

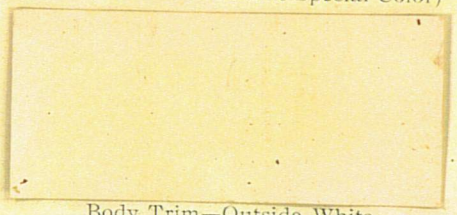
EXTERIOR COLORS



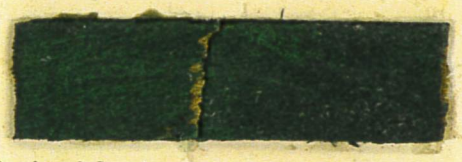
Body Color—French Gray
(True's 100% Pure Paint Special Color)



Body Color—Cream
(True's 100% Pure Paint Special Color)



Body Trim—Outside White
(True's 100% Pure Paint Outside White)



Roof and Lattice Stain Green Creosote Stain
(True's Shingle Preservative No. 22)

Directions For Application

Interior Walls

New Work--Plaster Surface

FIRST COAT—One coat True's Wal-Kote Primer. Be certain that all cracks and uneven places are filled before the application of the first coat, then allow twenty-four hours before the application of second coat.

Second Coat—Use a mixture with the proportion of ¼ True's Wal-Kote Primer and ¾ True's Wal-Kote of the desired shade. Apply this directly over the first coat. Allow twenty-four hours before application of third coat.

Third Coat—Use True's Wal-Kote as it comes from the can.

Old Work

First Coat—Add about one pint of True's Wal-Kote Primer to the gallon of True's Wal-Kote of the desired color. Mix this thoroughly and apply, allowing twenty-four hours before application of second coat.

Second Coat—Apply True's Wal-Kote as it comes from the can.

Wood Walls, Metal Ceilings or Composition Board

Use same directions as recommended for OLD WORK.

Exterior Work

(For use in application of True's 100% Pure Paint.)

1. Never paint over a damp surface, or in damp weather. Cover all knotty and sappy spots with Shellac.

2. On new work, use three coats; on old work, two coats.

First Coat—(New work only) Thin the True's 100% Pure Paint of the desired shade with from ¼ to ½ gallon of Pure Linseed oil. The amount of thinners should be determined by the mechanic doing the job, as certain conditions require more thinner than others.

Second Coat, new work—First Coat, old work. Add about one half pint pure Turpentine to True's 100% Pure Paint.

Third Coat—Use True's 100% Pure Paint as it comes from the can.

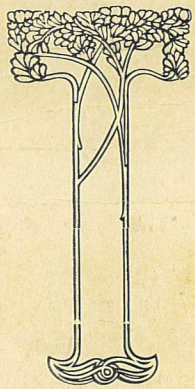
Wood Work

First—For Oak or open grain wood, apply True's Oil Wood Stain as it comes from the can. Follow with application of True's Paste Wood Filler Dark Oak. Remove surplus filler by wiping across the grain with a rag. Allow same to dry forty-eight hours, then apply True's Dead-Kote No. 1 Flat Varnish. For Pine and close grain woods, use same specifications as above, using True's Liquid Wood filler Dark in place of Paste Wood filler.

Approved Colors of Paint and Stains

for

Alabama State Aid Schools



Manufactured by

True-Tagg Paint Co.,

Memphis, Tenn.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

BRICK WALL SPECIFICATIONS

Montgomery, Alabama,
November 22, 1926.

~~Supplementary Specifications for thirteen (13) inch Brick walls~~ in lieu of Frame walls.

This specification shall be used for substituting thirteen (13) inch brick walls in the erection of the _____ type frame building proposed to be built at _____ District No. _____ County _____ Alabama.

This specification or addenda shall be attached to and become a part of the regular _____ printed specifications for the aforesaid type of building.

The following specifications shall take precedence over the above mentioned regular specifications for labor and materials mentioned herein. All labor and materials not covered in this addenda shall be taken from the regular specifications. The regular specifications, the addenda, the regular plans and the supplementary drawings are to be worked together to insure the entire completion of the building in a first class manner.

NOTE: The over-all and general dimensions for this building shall be the same as shown on the regular plans for the frame building: The projection of cornice, the cornice lines and the cornice finish shall remain the same as ~~shown on the regular drawings.~~

EXCAVATING: Trenches for main wall footings, piers, and for any other work shown on the regular drawings, and on the supplementary drawing shall be excavated to a neat line. Trenches for footings must be carried to a depth as shown on detail drawings. However, in case of sloping grades the bottom of trenches for wall footings may be stepped. In case of high ground under the building then the ground shall be graded off to provide a clear space of at least two (2) feet between the bottom of floor joists and the surface of the ground. After the footings and walls, etc. have been completed, then fill in around same with earth tamped well in place. In case of remaining surplus earth, it shall be removed off premises as may be directed by the building committee.

FOOTINGS: Footings for walls, piers, and for other work shown on drawings shall be of sizes marked on plans. Concrete for footings shall be composed of one (1) part Portland or Magnolia cement, three (3) parts suitable coarse sand, and not over six (6) parts slag, gravel, or broken stone not over two (2) inches in size. The concrete when placed must be well worked and spaded, and leveled to receive the piers and subwalls. In case the footings for piers are made of brick they shall be of the same size as shown for concrete footings but the footing courses may have two (2) inch offsetts to size of piers.

SUBWALLS: Subwalls or foundation walls from the footings up to the bottom of floor joists may be made of concrete. Concrete to be composed of one (1) part Portland cement, or one (1) part cement consisting of Portland cement and Magnolia cement in equal parts, three (3) parts suitable coarse sand, and five (5) parts slag, gravel, or broken stone not over two (2) inches in size. The surface of concrete if too smooth must be well roughened to receive the stucco mortar. Walls are to be of sizes and thickness shown on supplementary drawing, and must be well finished and leveled at the top to receive the sills and brickwork. However, instead of building the subwalls or foundation walls of concrete, they may be built of hard brick. The brick

for this work may be rough, the rougher the better to receive the stucco. The outside mortar joints of this brickwork should be raked out about one-half (1/2) inch deep to bond the stucco. This brickwork to be laid up in the same kind of mortar as specified for the regular brickwork. These sub-walls or foundation walls if of either concrete or brick are to be stuccoed as hereinafter specified.

BRICKWORK: Sample bricks of the kind proposed to be used in the building must be sent to the State Department of Education for approval. Tapestry or rough texture brick, press brick, or common brick may be used for exposed exterior brickwork of building. Face brickwork may be laid with bricks of a uniform color, or with a range of colors. If common bricks are used in the face brickwork of the building, they shall be of good shape, hard-burned, free from kiln marks and be selected for very best quality.

The backing-up brickwork shall be done with 85 per cent hard-burned brick. Brickwork shall be laid with regular through bonding header courses every sixth or seventh course, and be laid level, plumb and straight to a line on both sides of the wall; the tops of face bricks must be laid strictly up to the line. Chimneys must be built of such size and to height shown on plans. The brick in the withewalls of chimneys are to be laid flat, and the walls must be carried full height and be bonded every seventh course to the chimney walls.

Brick piers shall be built of sizes shown, plumb, square, courses of brick level, and be coursed or gauged up so they will finish to a line at the top without laying a rowlock course of brick, or using wooden blocks under the sills. Mortar joints of the face brickwork shall have a nominal thickness of 1/2 inch; avoid making thin, thick or irregular joints. Mortar for brickwork shall be rich lime and cement mortar in proportion of two (2) sacks of Portland or Magnolia cement to each barrel of lime. Fill or slush up all wall joints, head joints, joints of chimneys, and interstics of brickwork.

Mortar joints of all exposed brickwork, including the head mortar joints (unless otherwise specified) shall be struck with the corner of a square jointer, a round jointer, or with a trowel, and must be done in a manner to make a smooth, straight and well finished joint. In case of facing the building with tapestry or rough texture brick, the mortar joints are then to be neatly and cleanly clipped with the trowel to make a well finished mortar joint. All mortar joints inside of flues to be smooth trowel struck. Brick masons must set the various parts of the ventilating system that are to be built into the brickwork, as the work progresses.

NOTE: In case any of the mortar joints are damaged from freezing, washed by rains, or otherwise damaged, they must be repaired and repointed. All exterior brickwork must be cleaned down in best manner at completion of building. Concrete piers of the same size as brick piers may be built of concrete composed of one (1) part Portland cement, two (2) parts clean, sharp sand, and four (4) parts gravel; the piers to be built plumb, square and have smooth finished sides. All brick laid up in dry, hot weather must be well sprinkled with water.

STUCCO: Sub-walls or foundation walls if of either concrete or brick, including sides of step buttresses, etc., shall be stuccoed with cement mortar as follows: The mortar shall be in the proportion of one (1) part Portland cement, and not over two (2) parts sand. Mortar to be thoroughly mixed and then applied by troweling a thin film coat of mortar well pressed on the concrete surface immediately in advance of the main body coat; body coat shall then be well spread and troweled over the film coat. If more coats than this

are required to properly surface and finish the stucco, then the extra mortar shall be applied. The face of stucco work shall be darbied, made straight, brought to a well floated uniform surface.

CEMENT WASH: Stucco on the foundation walls, including window sills, copings, chimney tops, etc. shall receive one or more brush coats of Portland cement and water mixed to a paint consistency, and applied to thoroughly cover the cement surfaces to an even finish. To the cement wash add a small quantity lime water to lightonthe cement color of mixture to a very light limestone color.

STEPS: Steps of building to be built as shown on drawings of 1-2-4 concrete and finished with a wearing surface one inch thick, of one part Portland cement and one and one-half parts clean, sharp sand floated to a good finish. Step terraces and treads of steps to slope one-fourth inch in one foot to drain. The concrete body of steps and the cement facings must be done at one operation so the work will bond solidly together.

WINDOW SILLS: Window sills to be made of a mixture of one (1) part Portland cement, and not over one and one-half (1-1/2) parts clean sharp sand. Surfaces of sills to be made equal to rubbed stone finish. Sills to be made in sections to join at the center of window mullions. Ends of sills to project two (2) inches into the brickwork. Each sill to be reinforced with one (1) one-half (1/2) inch steel rod. Make the face, sides and edges of sills true and straight and according to the detail drawing.

STEEL, AND CAST IRON: Floor joists where four (4) feet or more above the ground must be provided with 1/4 x 1 1/2 inch flat anchors 14 inches long and punched for four (4) spikes. The wall end of anchors to be provided with 5/8 inch diameter pins six inches long. These anchors to be placed six (6) feet apart, and where joists parallel walls the anchors are to be placed at equivalent distances and be of sufficient length to extend to the third joist. Also anchor the brick gable walls to the ceilingjoists and rafters. The tops of masonry walls are to be provided with plates as indicated on drawings and are to be anchored down with bolts as shown thereon. Set three 1/2 x 8 1/2 inch bolts at each frame wall intersection with the masonry walls to bolt the end studding thereto.

Cast iron ventilators of sizes not less than shown on the supplementary drawings are to be placed in the foundation walls and spaced apart therein as shown or described on these drawings.

DAMPPROOFING: The interior surfaces of weather exposed walls shall be thoroughly coated with a heavy continuous coat of G. F. dampproofing, with Truscon plaster bond, or with a dampproofing made by any paint company whose paints are approved for use on State Aid school buildings. After dampproofing has been applied, the wall surfaces must be examined and have all voids and porous places retouched. Holes and crevices must be pointed up with mortar to provide a smooth surface to receive the damp-proofing. NOTE: Be sure this damp-proofing has been done before applying the wall plaster. See that damp-proofing has been applied on all walls behind all wainscoting, etc. Damp-proofing to be brushed in walls to make a heavy black finish.

WOOD BRICK AND WALL PLUGS: Wood brick of seasoned 2 x 4 must be set vertical in the brick walls, two brick apart, to receive the grounds

for wainscoting and baseboards. Provide all other wood . brick required. Place wood wall plugs to receive the grounds for picture moulding, for blackboards, and for all other finishing woodwork.

GROUNDS: Provide and place grounds around all cased openings, for base, and at all points throughout the building where the finishing woodwork contacts with the plastering. Grounds on frame walls to be 13-16 x 1 1/2 inches. Grounds on masonry walls to be 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches. Put grounds around all blackboard spaces to receive the blackboard chalk rail and mouldings at proper heights as set forth in the specifications on blackboards. Grounds must be placed directly on the studding of frame walls, and on masonry walls, and be lined up and be made straight with a straight edge. Making grounds of plaster laths and grounds nailed on the jamb side of studding will not be permitted.

METAL CORNER BEADS: Place galvanized corner beads of the wing adjustable type with rounded corners around all window openings, and on all exposed plaster corners in building. Beads shall be securely put up, parallel with any trimming woodwork, and be plumb and true for the plastering to finish against.

METAL LATHS: Provide and place painted or galvanized metal lathing at all angles and joinings where frame walls intersect and connect with masonry walls.

LATHWORK: No lathing to be done on overhead ceilings of buildings. Interior frame walls (except where wainscoted) shall be lathed with the "best grade" of standard size yellow pine laths 48 inches long. Defective, unsound and bark edge laths to be rejected. All angles and corners must be made practically solid so the lathing will not pass behind the studding from one room to another. No vertical, nor diagonal, lathing will be permitted. Laths shall be applied straight and in a workmanlike manner with 3/8 inch keys and not over six (6) lath breaks, and to be nailed to each bearing with three (3) penny lathing nails. NOTE: Also lath the spaces where blackboards are to be placed. *See plastering specification*

However, optional with the county superintendent, or the building committee the interior walls may be lathed or covered with Gypsom plaster bond to receive the plastering as follows: Rocklath, or Gypsom plaster boards 3/8 of an inch thick shall be applied, with the joints staggered at studs, and to be nailed with No. 10-11 or 12 guage galvanized nails not less than 1 1/4 inches long, and with not less than 3/8 inch flat heads; nails to be spaced not over six (6) inches apart. Boards to have 1/8 inch space between boards meeting on bearings, and 1/4 inch space between boards meeting off bearings: NOTE: Also lath the spaces where blackboards are to be placed.

PLASTERING: The building contractor and the plastering contractor shall see that the sand and the wall plaster is all of a proper kind and quality to insure a sound and hard job of plastering. NOTE: USE PLENTY OF PLASTER AND NOT TOO MUCH SAND IN MAKING THE MORTAR.

Interior walls throughout ~~building~~ *Office, Class Room, Sewing, Dining and Cooking rooms* including spaces behind blackboards, (unless otherwise specified) shall be plastered with Eldorado, Acme, Agatite, or other approved make of hard wall plaster. The sand for all plastering shall be half and half each of No. 1 and No. 2 clean, sharp sand well mixed together. If the laths are dry, they must be thoroughly soaked with water some time before the plaster is applied; this is to keep the laths from swelling or warping after the plaster is on them, and to prevent the plastering from drying out too rapidly.

The mortar shall generally be made in strict accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, and in the proportions to make a hard job of plastering when finished. The first or scratch coat shall be applied with sufficient pressure to form good keys; finish this coat to cover the laths well, and then scratch the surface to receive the second coat. The second or brown coat may be immediately applied from the same scaffold; this coat must be applied to make a heavy body and be straightened with rod and darby; also square and straighten all angles and corners; broom the plastering well to receive the finishing coat.

The finishing coat (unless otherwise specified) shall be a sand float finish. The mortar to be made in the proportions of one (1) measure of unfibered plaster, and about one and one-half (1-1/2) measures of sand. The amount of sand may be varied as may be required to make a good quality of mortar for float finishing. Finishing coat shall be floated with a cork, white pine or carpet float in a manner to make a well finished surface free from cat-faces and blisters. NOTE: It is desired to have the finishing coat worked to a sand or grainy finish, but not made too rough. Care must be taken to finish all angles and corners square and straight.

~~WAINSCOTING: Class rooms, auditorium, corridors, stage dressing rooms, cloak rooms and all parts of building (except the closets) shall be wainscoted with vertical wainscoting. Wainscoting shall be done with ceiling of the same kind and quality as specified and used for the overhead ceiling, but it must be selected for clear and bright stuff. Wainscoting must be done with full length pieces. Wainscoting on stage to be three (3) feet in height. Wainscot to be capped according to detail.~~

WINDOW FRAMES: Window frames for the brick walls are to be fully made, cased and trimmed, etc. as shown on the supplementary drawing.

SIZING: All plastering shall be thoroughly sized and hot or porous spots touched up before any flat coat paint is applied on the walls as specified in the paragraph on painting in the regular specifications for the building. The contractor shall confer with the county superintendent as to painting the exterior woodwork of building. It is suggested that cornices, window frames, window sash and other exterior finishing woodwork be painted white in the number of coats specified. In case of outside overhead ceilings, they are then to be painted in color set out in regular specifications.

Signed_____

_____

_____

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ALABAMA

SPECIFICATIONS FOR VOCATIONAL BUILDING

DIVISION OF RURAL SCHOOLS

C. M. Sharp Boy Minette

Specifications for the labor to be done and materials to be furnished in the erection of a vocational building for the _____ race in school district number _____ in _____ County, Alabama, and known as the _____ School.

Plans and specifications sent to _____ at _____, _____ 192____.

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT AND BUILDING COMMITTEE READ THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS CAREFULLY TO INFORM THEMSELVES AS TO THE CONTENTS THEREOF, INCLUDING THE KINDS AND MINIMUM QUALITIES OF MATERIALS TO BE USED, AND SO THEY CAN GIVE DEFINITE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CONTRACTOR AS TO WHICH KIND OF MATERIAL TO USE WHERE ONE OR MORE KINDS ARE OPTIONAL.

NOTE: The grade on all State plans has been considered level, and the minimum height of foundation wall shall be not less than shown on drawings. All necessary extra work on foundation walls caused by the contour of lot, to be agreed on by the building committee, and the contractor, and for which there should be an understood price at the time of awarding contract.

GENERAL CONDITIONS: The plans and specifications are complementary and what is called for on one and not on the other is as binding as if called for by both. The contractor shall check over and verify all dimensions, and apparent discrepancies in dimensions given must be immediately referred to the architectural draftsman, or to the supervisor of construction in the division of rural schools under the State Department of Education for adjustment. Figures shall govern over scale measurements.

The contractor shall give this work close personal supervision, or in case of his absence must have a competent representative present, who shall be authorized to act for him in all matters pertaining to the erection of the building, to receive and execute such instructions as may be given by the State representative. It is required that any and all labor employed on this work shall not refuse to work alongside of, nor conflict with any other trade or craftsman employed on the building. The contractor shall not perform any extra work without first having an agreed price understood therefor and must have written instructions from the State Department authorizing such extra work to be done.

MATERIALS, ETC.: The general contractor shall provide all materials, labor, scaffolding, hoisting machines, tools, implements, transportation of materials, furnishing and cartage of all water for the proper and prompt performance of the work. Workmanship throughout the building must be executed in a workmanlike manner, and when labor and materials are not specifically specified they must be of the best adapted to the purpose.

FIRE INSURANCE: Fire insurance shall be taken out by the contractor on the building and on all materials in the building and on the premises, to an amount at least equal to the total sum of all payments made to the contractor by the party of the second part. In case the contractor desires to further protect himself against loss of work and materials, over and above the interests of the party of the second part in the policy, then he shall add such an a mount to the policy as he may desire, to further cover his interests in the building or on materials on the premises. In case the contractor refuses to insure said building and the materials on the premises, party of the second part reserves the right to so insure said buildings and materials in an amount to cover at least the total of all payments made by them to the contractor, and charge the contractor with his pro rata share of the cost of the premium. Insurance policies to be delivered to the county board of education. Premiums for insurance carried during the erection of building shall be paid half and half jointly, by the contractor and party of the second part. In case the building is not let by contract, it becomes the duty of the county board of education to insure the building. Insurance policies must be made payable to the parties as their interests may appear.

LIABILITY INSURANCE: The contractor at his expense, shall maintain workman's liability insurance for his employes and the public, against accidents which might occur during the erection of the building.

DEBRIS: The contractor shall from time to time have all debris removed from building and at final completion leave the building and premises in a clean condition satisfactory to the State representative.

LADDERS, ETC.: The building contractor shall provide a ladder for the use of the State inspector at the time of final inspection of the building. He shall also furnish and provide every facility for the inspection of the work during the erection of the building as may be requested by the inspector.

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DETAIL SPECIFICATIONS

thic **BUILDING SITE:** The contractor shall visit the site upon which it is proposed to erect the building to ascer-
into the grades, contours and actual conditions under which the work is to be done. The contractor shall clear the
~~29 DI~~ g site of trees, brush and other obstructions that will interfere with the construction of the building

~~**BRICKWORK:** Excavate so the footings for brickwork will at least be below the surface of the ground and~~
ishe ~~depth to obtain a firm soil foundation. Brickwork to be built as shown on plans, using all hard brick for exposed~~
ary

work. Chimneys must be built of such size and to height shown on plans. Walls separating flues in double chimneys shall have the brick laid flat, be bonded to chimney walls every seventh course, and be carried full height. Brickwork of chimneys to be laid up with full mortar joints; mortar joints inside of flues to be struck smooth. Brick piers to be built of sizes shown, plumb, square, and the courses of brick level; piers to be coursed or guaged up so they will finish to a line at the top to receive the sills, and without laying a rowlock course of brick at the top of piers. Mortar for all brick work must be rich lime and cement mortar, using one (1) sack of Magnolia or Portland cement to each barrel of lime.

Exposed mortar joints of piers, chimneys, and of any other brickwork shall be neatly and smoothly trowel struck. Also strike the outside mortar joints of flue in forge room. Brickmasons must set flue thimbles. NOTE: Concrete piers of same size as brick piers may be built of concrete composed of one (1) part Portland cement, two (2) parts clean sharp sand, and four (4) parts gravel; the piers to be built plumb, square, and have smooth finished sides.

PLASTERING ON CHIMNEYS, ETC.: Chimneys in rooms shall be plastered above the wainscoting. The plastering shall be put on in a good manner, and to have the corners and angles made straight and square. The finishing coat shall be composed of one (1) part unfibered wall plaster and two (2) parts coarse washed sand troweled to a smooth and even finish.

GALVANIZED IRON: Flash around sides of chimneys with flashing shingles, then counter-flash. Place a flashing strip along lower side of chimney, the counter-flash Crickets back of chimneys to be imbedded in place, then counter-flashed. Top edges of all counter-flashing to be turned into the mortar joints at least one inch, and to be secured by metal plugs. Mortar joints where raked out to receive metal flashing are to be repointed with cement mortar. Do all other necessary flashing to make all parts of building watertight.

FORGE: Build forge complete as shown on drawings. Concrete to be composed of one (1) part Portland cement, two parts clean sharp sand and four parts clean gravel. The forge shall be built level, plumb, square, and be finished well in every respect.

SMOKE HOOD: Provide and install a metal hood over the forge as shown on drawings, connected to the flue, and to be complete with all accessories. Metal hood to be made of eighteen (18) gauge galvanized iron. All parts of hood are to be properly joined and riveted together with one-eighth (⅛) inch diameter soft metal rivets of sufficient length to make full sized rivet heads. After the hood and pipe is set in place it is to be anchored to the brick flue with iron straps as indicated on drawings.

COMPOSITION SHINGLES: The roof shall be covered with best quality of green or blue-black colored, slate-surfaced strip multi shingles not less than 12½ inches wide and not over four shingles (about 32 inches) long. Sample shingle of kind proposed to be used must be sent to the State Department of Education along with the manufacturer's name for approval. MULTI SHINGLES MUST BE PUT ON TO SHOW NOT OVER FOUR (4) INCHES TO THE WEATHER, AND HAVE THE JOINTS THIRDED.

The first course to be doubled with full length and width shingles. Shingles to be nailed on with galvanized roofing nails not less than ⅞ inch long and with at least ⅜ inch flat heads; nails shall be placed not less than four and one half (4½) and not more than five and one-half (5½) inches from the bottom ends of shingles, using one (1) nail above each spacing joint and at each end of strip.

The hips and ridges shall be covered with the same make and color individual shingles laid "Boston" method, and to show not more than four (4) inches to the weather and be double-nailed not over five and one-half (5½) inches from the weather exposed end of shingles. In running the valleys they shall be seven (7) inches wide between shingles at the bottom end of valleys, and six (6) inches wide at the top end. ALL COURSES OF SHINGLES SHALL BE LAID STRAIGHT TO A LINE AND BE LAID IN A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS MANNER. Care shall be taken to see that all roofing nails are well under the overlapping shingles and not weather-exposed.

CARPENTER WORK: Unless otherwise specified, all framing lumber must be sound and square edge yellow pine of the sizes following. Framing must be well jointed and put up in a substantial and workmanlike manner.

SILLS: Sills to be of 4x8 and 4x10 framed with lapped joints and corners. Spike 1¾x3¾ inch joist rests on 4x10 sills.

FLOOR JOISTS: Floor joists to be 2x8 inch set 18 inches on centers, crown edges up, and well spiked to sills and joist rests. Spike joists together where they lap by each other.

BRIDGING: Each span of joists to be bridged with two lines of cull flooring bridging well cut, placed and nailed in each end with two 8d nails.

STUDDING: Studding to be of 2x4 sized to 1¾x3¾ set not over 24 inch centers. Corner posts to be built up. Double window and door posts. Double studding in group windows, and to be full height of wall.

PLATES: Plates to be 1¾x3¾ inch doubled, put up with broken joints, and substantially nailed together and to studding.

BRACING: Corners and angles to be braced from sills to the top posts with 1¾x3¾ inch braces dapped in studding.

LINTELS: Over window openings place 1¾x3¾ inch lintels doubled on edge and supported by double studding between windows. Frame single openings so inside studs will carry lintel.

CEILING JOISTS: Ceiling joists to be of 2x6 set 24 inches on centers, with crown edges up and well spiked to plates with 20d nails.

TOE BOARDS: Rafter toe boards to be doubled 1¾x3¾ inches, and put down with broken joints. Size to of joists to line the toe boards.

RAFTERS: Rafters to be of 2x6 set over ceiling joists so the rafters and ceiling joists can be tied together every rafter as per detail. Brace roof as shown on drawings.

ROOF BRACING: Roof to be braced in a substantial manner with hangers and braces as generally shown on drawings, and as may be otherwise necessary. NOTE: Be sure that ceiling joists, rafters and all parts of roofing are raised to a line, or cambered one-half inch before the hangers and braces are solidly nailed in place. The

and valley rafters shall be raised to a line and be substantially braced up before nailing the jack rafters and connecting framing in place.

~~**WEATHERBOARDING:** Building shall be weathere well jointed on bearings and nailed with two (2) 8d casing drop siding; siding to be ¾x5½ inch face, and be of patterboarded with No. 1 Common kiln dried yellow pine shiplap by the Southren Pine Association. Weatherboarding shall bn either No. 105 or 117, according to standard specifications nails at each joint, and studding bearing. Knot holes, large knots and equivalent defects to be cut out.~~

~~**CORNER BOARDS:** Corner boards shall be ⅞x4 inches, and be substantially nailed on corners with 8d casing nails. Quarter round out of one (1) inch stock shall be put in the corners of corner boards and be used over the weather-boarding at inside angles of walls.~~

~~**LATTICING:** Latticework shall be put between piers of the building or any units thereof. The latticing shall be of ½x2 inch lumber, cross lattced three (3) inches apart, and be nailed at every intersection. Latticing shall be nailed on the outside of 2x4 inch frames which are to be solidly spiked together and fastened in place.~~

STEPS, ETC.: ~~Front steps shall be complete with risers, dressed 2x12 inch treads, and to be solidly nailed up. Rear steps to be built as shown. Front steps may be built of cement.~~ Steps to be built of cement.

ROOF SHEATHING: All roof surfaces to be sheathead with kiln dried dressed No. 2 boards, or with cull flooring. Sheathing to be jointed on bearings, and boards which are unsound and that have bark sides and edges, including boards that will not give a good bearing surface for composition shingles must not be used.

CORNICE, ETC. Main cornice to be composed of frieze, and bed crown mould, facia and eave moulding. Cornice to be put up straight, and in a substantial manner. Projecting ends of rafters to be sheathed solid on top with No. 1 flooring. Projecting ends of rafters to be dressed.

FLOORING: Interior flooring to be of ⅞x2½ or ⅞x3¼ inch face No. 1 Common kiln dried jointed on joists, tightly driven up and nailed to each bearing. Knot holes, large and loose knots, and equivalent defects to be cut out.

CEILING: ~~Walls and~~ Ceilings throughout building (EXCEPT FORGE ROOM) to be ceiled with ⅝x3¼ or ¾x3¼ inch face No. 1 Common kiln dried beaded ceiling, jointed on bearings and well nailed up. Knot holes, large and loose knots and equivalent defects to be cut out. Care must be taken to prevent making hammer marks on face of ceiling boards. Put quarter round in all vertical corners, ceiling corners, and angles. Outside corners of ceilings to be cased. NOTE: Ceil behind blackboards with the same kind of material, and workmanship, as that used on main walls. Ceil frame walls of forge and carpentry rooms. also walls of the two (3) closets and locker rooms. Ceil forge room walls up to roof.

SCUTTLE OPENING: Provide, case and cover 22x30 inch scuttle openings to attic. Openings must be placed so they will be accessible from a wall ladder.

LADDERS: For access to scuttle opening, provide and place a substantial stationary ladder firmly secured to the walls. Ladders shall be made of 2x3 inch dressed side rails, and have ⅞x3 inch rungs dapped into the edges of ladder railing; the ladder rungs to be spaced 18 inches on centers. The ladders shall extend from floor to ceiling, and all parts must be securely nailed together and to wall.

THRESHOLDS: Provide and place substantial bevel edge threshold at all exterior doors. Thresholds not to be used at interior doors.

WINDOW FRAMES: Window frames to be made of selected No. 1 Common kiln dried materials and built according to details and must fit sash. Frames be to made for check rail windows. Provide standard 2-inch sash pulleys for double hung windows. Provide long sills for group windows. Set window frames to height as shown on drawings. Put moulding under exterior sills. Breeze sash frames to be made and stopped for pivoted sash.

DOOR FRAMES: Door frames to be of required size, substantially made, dapped together and set plumb in openings.

WINDOWS: Windows to be of size shown on drawings and glazed with D. S. glass. Muntins or division bars between glass to be one-half inch thick as per detail. Windows to be 1⅜ inch check rail made of heart yellow pine, white pine or cypress; windows to be double hung with number 8 Samson spot sash cord and cast iron weights to evenly balance windows.

BREEZE SASH: ~~Breeze~~ sash to be ~~1⅜ inches thick. Side pivoted with heavy cast iron. Sash pivots. Provide and place 42 inch transom lifts.~~ set stationary in dining room. Breeze sash in forge room to be pivoted and to provide with transom lift.

DOORS: Doors to be of size shown, 1⅜ inch 5 crooss panels, hung with two 4x4 butts; single doors to be provided with good mortice locks Doors throughout to be made of kiln dried B grade yellow pine or cypress. Doors to be well fitted. No thresholds to be used except for outside doors. NOTE: Double batten doors to be made as generally shown on drawings. To be ceiled vertical on one side with ¾ inch beaded ceiling.

WAINSCOTING: Wainscot around the bottom of double flues; to be put up vertical, ~~and to the height of chair railing.~~ Finish wainscoting with cap, etc. WAINSCOT OFFICE, CLASS ROOM, SEWING ROOM, DINING ROOM AND COOKING ROOM. SEE DETAILS.

~~**CHAIR RAIL:** Throughout all parts of building (except forge room, carpentry room, and two (2) tool rooms) provide and place ⅝ by 4 inch chair rail to line with window aprons, and fitted to blackboard mouldings.~~ BASEBOARDS: Ron base boards throughout office, Closet, Sewing, Dining and cooking rooms.

PICTURE MOULDING: Throughout class room, cooking room, dining room, sewing room and office, place picture moulding 18 inches down from the ceiling.

~~**CABINET (A):** Cabinet shall be built as generally shown on drawings. The ends, top and base shelf of cabinet to be finished with boards, well joined together. Back of cabinet to be ceiled with beaded ceiling. The shelves are to be made adjustable by providing sawtooth or ratchet strips and bevel-end cross-pieces. Doors to be of sizes and thickness shown and to be ogee-moulded. Each door to be hung with two (2) 2½x2½ inch loose pin butts, neatly dapped into the edges of doors and of hanging stiles. Each door to be provided with tee-handle cabinet catches 2⅛x1 7-16 (No 29 DB, Moore & Handley catalogue).~~

CABINET (B): Cabinet shall be built as generally shown on drawings. The ends and top of cabinet to be finished with wide boards, well joined together. Back of cabinet to be ceiled with beaded ceiling. Shelf to be made stationary. Provide 1⅛ inch diameter round oak hanger rod. Doors to be of size and thickness shown and to be ogee-moulded.

Each door to be hung with two (2) 2½x2½ inch loose pin butts, neatly dapped into the edges of doors and of hanging stiles. Each door to be provided with tee-handle cabinet catches 2⅛x1 7-16 (No. 29-DB, Moore & Handley catalogue).

CABINET (C): Cabinet shall be built as generally shown on drawings. The ends, top and base shelf of cabinet to be finished with wide boards, well joined together. Back of cabinet to be ceiled with beaded ceiling. Shelves to be made stationary. Cabinet to be divided into lockers with one door to each locker. Doors to be of size and thickness shown and to be ogee-moulded. Each door to be hung with two (2) 2¼ inch wrought brass flap hinges, design No. 76. Each door to be provided with 1⅞x1 3-16 cupboard turns, No. 19-DB. Hardware numbers taken from Moore & Handley catalogue.

CABINET (D): Cabinet shall be built as generally shown on drawings. The ends, top and base shelf of cabinet to be finished with boards, well joined together. Back of cabinet to be ceiled vertical with beaded ceilings. The shelves are to be made adjustable by providing sawtooth or ratchet strips and bevel-end cross-pieces. Doors to be of sizes and thickness shown and to be ogee-moulded. Each door to be hung with two (2) 2½x2½ inch loose pin butts, neatly dapped into the edges of doors and of hanging stiles. Each door to be provided with tee-handle cabinet catches 2⅛x1 7-16 (No. 29-DB, Moore & Handley catalogue). Also provide inside elbow catches. Drawers in bottoms of cabinet to be complete with guides and drawer pulls.

INTERIOR TRIM: All interior trim and finishing woodwork (unless otherwise specified) shall be kiln dried select No. 1 Common yellow pine. Trim and finishing woodwork shall be well jointed and be put up in a first class workmanlike manner. Trim and finishing woodwork shall be put up with finishing nails and brads of suitable sizes. Nails and brads must be set into the wood with a nail set.

BLACKBOARDS: Blackboards to be Hyloplate, Duroplate, or other standard brands approved by the State Department of Educaton, 48 inches wide, and placed 34 inches high. Boards to have chalk rail and mouldings as per drawings. Blackboards to have ample space at the bottom for expansion and contraction, and to be nailed along the top edges of boards only, with suitable nails placed 16 inches apart. Care must be used that the nails from stops do not penetrate blackboards. Joints of blackboard to be covered with a moulding.

PAINTING

GENERAL: BRANDS OF APPROVED PAINTS AND MANUFACTURERS ADDRESS WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT ON REQUEST. PAINT CARDS CARRYING APPROVED COLORS AND NUMBERS ARE ON FILE WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION; NO PAINT SHOULD BE ORDERED BY THE CONTRACTOR OR BUILDING COMMITTEE WITHOUT THIS COLOR CARD AS A GUIDE.

It is recommended that the exterior painting of building be done with Carter's, Collier's or Dutch Boy white lead, and best quality linseed oil; the last coat of paint shall carry an additional (30) per cent of green seal zinc. However, the exterior painting of building may be done with one of the makes of paint specified below for painting the interior of building, provided brands as shown by numbers on color cards are used.

All exterior paints, stain, varnish, etc., shall be of the same make or manufacture as the interior paint, provided a ready-mixed paint is used for exterior work.

EXTERIOR PAINTING: Both sides of exterior doors shall be stained walnut color with oil stain, and be wiped with a cloth to bring out the grain of wood; both sides of doors shall then receive three (3) coats of exterior spar varnish. All other exterior woodwork of building (unless otherwise specified) shall receive three (3) coats of paint applied in a manner to cover the painted surfaces thoroughly, evenly and uniformly. Outside runways of windows to receive only one good priming coat of lead and oil. NOTE: CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO REDUCE OR THIN EXTERIOR PAINT WITH ANY LIQUID EXCEPT PURE LINSEED OIL. Exterior painting to be done in one of the following colors:

1. White body with light gray trimming, white sash, and gray steps.
2. Light gray body with white trimmings, white sash and gray steps.
3. Light cream body with light brown trimming, light cream sash and brown steps.

NOTE: Body means the weatherboarding on building; trimming means the base, waterable, corner boards, casings, and the cornice, etc. The lattice work around foundation of building to be well stained with green creosote stain. Paint the roof valleys, flashing and counterflashing, including all other metal-work (except the inside of gutters) with two (2) coats of red lead and oil. NOTE: Putty nail holes and defects. Repair the putty around the window glass, if loose or scaling off. Shellac knots and rosin spots.

INTERIOR PAINTING: INTERIOR PAINTING MUST BE DONE WITH FLAT PAINT. (NO GLOSS.) NOTE: CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO REDUCE OR THIN THE INSIDE FLAT PAINT WITH TURPENTINE, OR ANY OTHER LIQUID. FLAT PAINT SHOULD BE FLOWED ON INSTEAD OF BEING BRUSHED OUT THIN.

NOTE: Walls and ceilings throughout building (except the carpentry and forge room, and their two (2) connecting tool rooms) are to be painted as follows: Seze plastering thoroughly before painting.

Choice may be made of the following colors: (1) Cream ceilings and border down to the picture moulding and buff side walls. (2) Cream ceilings and border down to the picture moulding and warm gray side walls.

Ceilings and the borders down to the picture moulding and including the walls from the picture moulding down to the wainscoting, or chair railing, shall receive at least two coats of flat paint. PAINT FOR THE CEILINGS AND SIDE WALLS SHALL BE OF SUCH CONSISTENCY AND BE APPLIED IN A MANNER TO THOROUGHLY COVER THE PAINTED SURFACES AND TO BRING THEM TO AN EVEN FINISH. THE SHELLAC AND VARNISH COATS MUST BE WELL FLOWED ON TO MAKE A GOOD JOB AND TO BE APPLIED STRAIGHT FROM THE CAN WITHOUT BEING CUT OR THINNED.

Quarter round in corners and in ceiling corners shall be stained or painted the same color as the adjoining surfaces. All doors, windows, cabinets, casings, picture mouldings, wainscoting, chair railing, spaces below chair railing, including all other trimming woodwork, shall receive one (1) coat of walnut oil stain, wiped with a cloth to smooth the surface and bring out the grain of the wood; restain where necessary and wipe to make the work uniform. Then apply one (1) coat of shellac which shall be well rubbed down with a heavy, coarse cloth after the shellac is dry, then apply

one (1) coat of semi-gloss varnish. The edges of casings and of other finishing woodwork must be stained, shellacked and varnished. Interior woodwork and shelves of cabinets must be stained and varnished.

NOTE: Size the plastering on flues and paint to wall finish. Paint the wall spaces behind blackboards in like manner and to the same finish as main walls.

Putty all nail holes and defects, including joints of trimming woodwork and of the beaded ceiling. SHELLAC KNOTS AND ROSIN SPOTS BEFORE STAINING OR PAINTING. The painting, staining and varnishing throughout building shall be done in a clean and workmanlike manner.

DOORS AND WINDOWS: If doors, windows and hardware meeting State requirements can be found locally, it is suggested that they be purchased from some local dealer. If not, they may be had through local dealers from Moore & Handley Hardware Company, Birmingham; Southern Building Supply Company, Montgomery; F. C. Turner & Company, Mobile, who are known to carry such materials in stock.

NOTE: It is a matter of no concern to the State Department of Education where or from whom materials are purchased. The only concern of the Department is that they shall meet the standards set out in the specifications for the erection, repair and equipment of school buildings.

BILL OF MATERIAL

NOTE: THIS IS AN APPROXIMATE BILL OF MATERIAL, AND THE CONTRACTORS OR FOREMEN IN CHARGE OF THE ERECTION OF BUILDING SHOULD CHECK THE FOLLOWING BILL OF MATERIAL TO SATISFY THEMSELVES AS TO THE CORRECTNESS THEREOF AND ADD ANY OMISSIONS OF MATERIALS THAT MAY BE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE BUILDING ACCORDING TO THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

VOCATIONAL BUILDING

BRICK, ETC.:

9,000 common brick.
9 barrels lime.
2 barrels Portland cement.
6 cubic yards sand.
2 barrels Portland cement forge base.

SILLS:

5 pieces 4x8—10.
11 pieces 4x8—12.
7 pieces 4x10—10.
18 pieces 4x10—12.
10 pieces 4x10—14.

JOIST RESTS:

20 pieces 2x4—16 dressed.

FLOOR JOISTS:

230 pieces 2x8—14.

STUDDING, ETC.:

350 pieces 2x4—12 dressed 1¾x3¾ studding.
65 pieces 2x4—16 dressed 1¾x3¾ plates.
20 pieces 2x4—16 dressed 1¾x3¾ over windows.

CEILING JOISTS:

175 pieces 2x6—26.

TOE BOARDS:

32 pieces 2x4—16 dressed.

RAFTERS:

180 pieces 2x6—16.
8 pieces 2x8—22 hip rafters.
3 pieces 2x6—16 ridge boards.

ROOF BRACES:

100 pieces 2x4—16 roof braces and purlins.
100 pieces 1x8—16 hangers.

WINDOW FRAMES:

NOTE: Window muntins, or division bars, to be ½ inch thick.
14 frames 2 openings 10x12—18 lights C. R.
6 frames 1 opening 10x12—18 lights C. R.
3 breeze sash frames opening 3′ 0″ x 2′ 5″.

DOOR FRAMES:

1 outside frame 8′ 0″ x 8′ 0″.
5 outside frames 3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″.
1 inside frame 10′ 0″ x 8′ 0″.
6 inside frames 3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″.
4 inside frames 2′ 6″ x 7′ 0″.

WINDOWS:

NOTE: Window mutins, or division bars, to be ½ inch thick.
34 windows 10x12—18 lights 1⅜ C. R.
3 breeze sash 3′ 0″ x 2′ 5″—1⅜—6 lts. 3 lts. wide.

DOORS:

1 pair batten doors opg. 8′ 0″ x 8′ 0″.
5 outside doors 3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″.
1 pair inside batten doors opg. 10′ 0″ x 8′ 0″.
5 inside doors 3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″.
1 inside dutch door 3′ 0″ x 7′ 0″.
3 inside doors 2′ 6″ x 7′ 0″.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Weatherboarding 2,800 ft. ¾x5½ drop siding, pattern No. 105.
Shingles—58 squares composition shingles. (See specifications.)
Roof Sheathing—7,000 feet.
Lattice Work—2,000 lin. ft. ½″x2″ rough.
Finished Flooring—5,000 feet.
Beaded Ceiling—16,000 feet.
Quarter Round—2,500 lin. feet.
Picture Moulding—350 lin. ft. stock pattern.
Chair Railing—375 lin. ft. ⅝x4 inch.
Crown Moulding—375 lin. ft. ¾x2¾—cornice.
Base for Outside—375 lin. ft. 1x10 dressed.
Watertable for Base—375 lin. ft. ¾x1½ inch.
Watertable Over Wds.—100 lin. ft. ¾x1½ inch.
Frieze—375 lin. ft. 1x6 inch dressed.
Facia—426 lin. ft. 1x3 inch dressed.
Eave Moulding—425 lin. ft ¾x1¾ inch bed moulding.
Corner Boards—8 pieces 1x4—12 dressed.
Step Treads—7 pieces 2x12—16 dressed.
Galvanized Iron—8 lin. ft. 29 guage 20 inches wide.
Terra Cotta—5-6″ thimbles, 6 in. in diameter.
Blackboards—65 lin. ft. 48 inches wide.
Blackboard Chalk Rail—70 lin. ft. (See detail.)
Blackboard Mouldings—110 lin. ft. (See detail.)
Cabinets—(See detail.)

HARDWARE:

6 pair 8 inch heavy Tee hinges.
15 pairs 4x4 coppered steel butts.
14 mortice locks.
34 sash locks.
68 hook sash lifts.
34 sets weights and cords.
4 pairs 2½x2½ butts—Cabinet A.
4 cupboard catches—Cabinet A.
3 pairs 2½x2½ butts—Cabinet B.
3 cupboard catches—Cabinet B.
3 pairs 2½x2½ butts—Cabinet C.
3 cupboard catches—Cabinet C.
4 pairs 2½x2½ butts—Cabinet D.
4 cupboard catches—Cabinet D.
4 cupboard elbow catches.
2 heavy hasps double doors.
2 heavy hooks double doors.
2 padlocks.
3 kegs 20d nails.
5 kegs 8d common nails.
2 kegs roofing nails. (See roofing specifications.)
1 keg 8d finishing nails.

FORGE EQUIPMENT: (See detail drawings.)