

63D CONGRESS : : 2D SESSION

DECEMBER 1, 1913-OCTOBER 24, 1914

HOUSE DOCUMENTS

VOL. 150



WASHINGTON : : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : : 1914

J66
copy 2

D. of D.
DEC 1 1915

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION

A LETTER FROM
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS
COMMISSION, SUBMITTING THE REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATIONS OF SAID COMMISSION
CONSTITUTED UNDER SECTION 36 OF THE
PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT, APPROVED
MARCH 4, 1913



PRESENTED BY MR. CLARK OF FLORIDA

APRIL 30, 1914.—Ordered to be printed

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1914

PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.

Hon. WILLIAM G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman.*
Hon. JAMES C. McREYNOLDS, Attorney General.
Hon. ALBERT S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.
Senator CLAUDE A. SWANSON.
Senator GEORGE SUTHERLAND.
Representative FRANK CLARK.
Representative RICHARD W. AUSTIN.
SHERMAN ALLEN, *Assistant to the chairman.*

JAY F. DURHAM, *Secretary.*

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 30, 1914.

To the Senate and the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report and recommendations of the Public Buildings Commission, constituted under section 36 of the public buildings act approved March 4, 1913 (Public, No. 432).

Respectfully,

W. G. McADOO, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.

To the Congress:

Section 36 of the public buildings act approved March 4, 1913, provided for a public buildings commission as follows:

That a commission composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, two members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and two members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, shall, with the aid of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, present to Congress a connected scheme, involving annual appropriations for the construction and completion of public buildings heretofore authorized within a reasonable time, and shall frame a standard or standards by which the size and cost of public buildings shall, as far as practicable, be determined, and shall report as to the adaptability in size, accommodations, and cost of buildings hitherto authorized to the communities in which they are to be located, and also whether the existing appropriations shall be increased or diminished to meet such requirements, and that the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated for the expenses of such inquiry.

This commission has the honor to submit the following report to the Congress:

There has been authorized for public-building sites and construction in 12 years \$163,085,431, an average of \$13,590,452 per year. The preparation of plans for \$26,190,471 of the construction has been given to private architects. The public buildings act approved March 4, 1913, authorized the expenditure of \$41,797,350 for buildings and sites, through the Treasury Department.

There is at this time approximately \$45,000,000 of public-building work to be placed under construction by the Treasury Department. Contracts for \$7,968,225 were made in 1913, of which plans for \$6,106,652 were made in the Treasury Department. The estimate of output for the present fiscal year is \$622,744 greater than for 1913.

In 1912 the 432 employees of the Supervising Architect's Office were reduced by 66 through lack of funds. The output of the office, which in 1912 was 101 buildings and extensions, fell the next year to 82, in 1913 to 77, and is estimated at 75 for this fiscal year. The output in numbers of buildings for 1914 is adversely affected by certain large projects now under way.

The appropriation for the Supervising Architect's Office for 1914 is \$795,420, including \$30,000 for site agents and their expenses.

In construction, maintenance, and operation of public buildings the Government has entered upon a great business enterprise. For the past three years the average expenditure for sites, construction of buildings, maintenance, operation, and all other expenses, was \$20,000,000 per year. Of this sum \$2,706,754 represents the average expenditure for maintenance, and \$3,495,686 represents the average expenditure for operation of buildings. In all of these figures no account is taken of interest on the money invested.

There were, on January 1, 1914, 864 completed buildings under the Treasury Department, 120 buildings in course of construction, 310 buildings and extensions to be erected on sites not purchased, and 183 sites to be acquired.

The average operating cost for 436 buildings used exclusively for post offices is \$2,594. If to this be added an interest charge at the rate of 3 per cent, the total annual cost per building is \$5,216. Only 45 of the projects carried in the public buildings act of 1913 are for \$100,000 or over. The ratio of operation and interest cost may, therefore, be expected to decrease. The Treasury Department estimates the operating cost, excluding interest, for buildings of the kind now being constructed, as follows: Buildings costing \$50,000, annual operating cost \$1,815; buildings costing \$75,000, annual operating cost \$2,320; buildings costing \$100,000, annual operating cost \$3,789.

The only limitation now placed upon the authorization of public buildings is the requirement that buildings for post-office purposes only shall not be authorized where post-office receipts have not reached \$10,000 per year. There are 508 post offices having annual receipts of \$10,000 which occupy leased quarters. The highest rental paid at any of these offices is \$2,580, and the lowest \$151, disregarding places where nominal rentals only are paid. There are 378 post offices where the annual rental is \$1,000 or less, and 130 post offices where more than \$1,000 is paid. It is estimated that there will be by January 1, 1920, 1,050 post offices where the receipts will be \$10,000 per annum.

In only three of the 508 places will the Department of Justice require rooms for courts, and in but 6 others, a room for minor officers of the department.

The Post Office Department paid, in 1913, an estimated rental for 4,320 post offices, stations, and branches, of \$3,500,000, or an average of \$824 per office.

1. In compliance with the direction to "present a connected scheme involving annual appropriations for the construction and completion of public buildings heretofore authorized, within a reasonable time," the commission recommends the following changes in connection with the Supervising Architect's Office:

(a) That provision be made for the organization of a bureau of public buildings at the head of which shall be placed a commissioner of public buildings, whose salary shall be \$8,000 per year. This officer will be aided by the technical experts of the present Supervising Architect's Office. The bureau of public buildings should take over the work of the Supervising Architect's Office and be an organization under which all the building activities of the Government, except those of a technical character, in which class are certain public works of the Army and Navy, should ultimately be concentrated.

(b) That the salary of the architect, which is now \$6,000 (\$5,000 carried in the legislative bill, \$1,000 in the sundry civil bill, in all, \$6,000) be increased to \$7,500.

(c) That there be created in the bureau of public buildings a board on estimates and property, to consist of a chairman, at a salary of \$4,500 per year, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury without regard to civil-service rules, and not to exceed

two other members, who shall serve without additional compensation, and who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury from the bureau of public buildings. This board will collect detailed information relative to proposed public buildings and prepare estimates for the Secretary of the Treasury to forward to Congress. In such estimates all pertinent facts shall be given, together with a statement showing whether or not the salaries paid to post-office employees exceed the total post-office receipts. The board on estimates and property shall perform such other duties in connection with the work of the bureau, not otherwise provided for by law, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

(d) That there be appointed eight or more supervising superintendents of construction in the field, to be in charge of eight construction zones into which the country will be divided. These supervising superintendents should be paid at least \$3,250 per year, and for each zone there will be required in addition a mechanical inspector, at \$2,300, and a clerk, at \$1,200 per year. An additional appropriation of \$600 for each zone for traveling and office expenses should also be made. The creation of supervising superintendents in charge of zones will provide an authority in the field which can quickly determine questions arising between contractors and building superintendents, thereby avoiding the delay and expense of referring a large number of questions to headquarters in Washington. Three supervising superintendents and six mechanical inspectors now on the rolls can be used in the zone system.

(e) That there be practical standardization of buildings, the establishment of groups of States in which similar conditions exist, the classification of the cities where buildings are to be erected, and the use of type sets of plans and specifications in the erection of buildings which are to be used solely for post offices in the same class or group.

(f) That authorizations be by classes: A, a building to cost from \$90,000 to \$100,000; B, a building to cost from \$80,000 to \$90,000, etc. This will aid in grouping buildings for standardization.

(g) That sections 33 and 35 of the public buildings act of 1913 be repealed, so that inside lots may sometimes be used instead of corner lots now required by law, without fire protection space of 40 feet upon each side. The sections are:

That each site selected under the provisions of this act shall be bounded upon at least two sides by streets, unless otherwise specifically provided.

That all buildings authorized to be constructed, enlarged, or extended under the provisions of this act shall, unless otherwise provided herein, be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys: *Provided*, That in exceptional cases and for good cause shown the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, reduce the open space to less than forty feet and to any dimensions which he shall deem sufficient to afford fire protection.

(h) That there be adopted a less costly, but durable, simple, and architecturally desirable construction which shall permit of economical operation and maintenance. While monumental structures have a place in Government construction there should be discrimination in the selection of the cities in which they shall be erected, and recognition of the rule that the buildings to be constructed should be suitable for the locations in which they are erected, conforming to their surroundings and providing adequate quarters for all branches of the Government there found.

(i) That the construction and repair of life-saving stations now under the Life-Saving Service be placed under the bureau of public buildings and the nine superintendents of construction be transferred from the Life-Saving Service to the bureau of public buildings to be used upon all buildings under that bureau.

These changes should result in increased output and more expeditious construction. If the Treasury Department is to largely increase the number of buildings and value of work put under contract, the force employed upon the work must be sufficient to keep pace with the largely increased appropriations which the department is directed to expend. Immense authorizations for buildings have been voted, but no corresponding increase has been made in the force of the office which is charged with the duty of placing them under contract. Duplication of plans has been and will continue to be employed, but this has its limitations.

The estimated average output of the Supervising Architect's Office for the fiscal year 1914, irrespective of the work given to private architects, is \$7,000,000. To do this amount of work per annum there is appropriated \$765,420 not including site agents for the Supervising Architect's Office. To increase the amount of work placed under contract annually to \$12,000,000 will necessitate an increase of the force in the Supervising Architect's Office at an additional cost of \$275,000.

2. It is further directed that the commission "shall frame a standard or standards by which the size and cost of public buildings shall so far as practical be determined." It is recommended that:

(a) The present law that no building shall be authorized where the post-office receipts are less than \$10,000 per year be continued. In the consideration of each project, a comparison of rental value for suitable quarters, together with the cost of maintenance and operation, including interest at 3 per cent on the investment for the building proposed, shall be made in order that it may be determined whether its erection would be a desirable or proper investment.

(b) The provision of adequate machinery for the gathering of information and the preparation of reports for Congress which shall give reliable and detailed information, supplemented by the recommendations of the heads of the departments which are to occupy the building. This can be accomplished by the establishment of a board on estimates and property.

3. Another requirement of the legislation is that the commission "shall report as to the adaptability in size, accommodations, and cost of buildings hitherto authorized to the communities in which they are to be located, and also whether existing appropriations shall be increased or diminished to meet such requirements."

It is not possible for the commission to make a detailed report as to the adaptability in size, accommodations, and cost of between four and five hundred buildings yet to be placed under contract without having an examination made of the conditions to be met in each case and an estimate of cost prepared after such an examination. This would consume several months and necessitate an increase of appropriation for expenses of the commission.

A general examination of sites and buildings authorized but not consummated has been made and the commission is satisfied that some appropriations and authorizations have been made which are not justified. Other authorizations are too large.

These authorizations were, it is believed, the result of the present unsatisfactory system of providing for and constructing public buildings.

To attempt to make changes in authorizations already made would be to change existing law. Many of the Members of Congress who furnished the facts on which the authorizations were approved are not now in that body. The commission believes, therefore, that it is best to make recommendations as to future appropriations rather than for those already authorized by law.

It is recommended that every endeavor be made to construct the buildings already authorized within, or where desirable and possible, for less than the contemplated appropriation.

Summary of increases recommended.

Salary, commissioner of public buildings	\$8,000
Increase, salary of Supervising Architect	1,500
Salary, chairman, board on estimates and property	4,500
Salary increases, Supervising Architect's Office	7,800
8 field zones	37,300
10 new clerks, at \$1,200 each	12,000
<hr/>	
Total	71,100
If output of office is to be increased from \$7,000,000 to \$12,000,000, 5½ per cent on \$5,000,000	275,000
<hr/>	
Grand total	346,100

The appropriation of \$275,000 is recommended if the amount of work put under contract yearly by the Treasury Department is to be increased from \$7,000,000 to \$12,000,000, and is for the employment of additional draftsmen, computers, and other technical and clerical employees. This should enable the bureau of public buildings to catch up with the accumulated work in about three and one-half years.

It is found that the cost of preparing plans and placing work under contract in the Supervising Architect's Office is approximately 4 per cent. Three per cent additional is required to supervise and complete the work. The sum of \$275,000 is 5½ per cent upon the estimated annual increased expenditure of \$5,000,000. Only 5½ per cent upon \$5,000,000 of increased output has been estimated for the reason that it will be approximately six months after the increase is made in the force which prepares plans and specifications, before the work will be placed under contract and supervision be required in the field. It is estimated therefore that but one-half of the increase necessary to care for the work after it is placed under contract is required at this time.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is the judgment of the commission that the following officers of the Supervising Architect's Office are inadequately paid for the duties which they perform as measured by the responsibilities of other like officers of the Government, and we recommend the following increases

for that reason, and also because we believe that the efficiency of the force will be thereby increased:

Officer.	Present salary.	Salary recommended.	Amount of increase.	Date of appointment to present position.
Executive officer.....	\$3,250	\$4,500	\$1,250	July 16, 1911
Technical officer.....	3,000	4,500	1,500	July 5, 1911
Superintendent, drafting.....	3,000	3,500	500	Jan. 18, 1905
Superintendent, computing.....	2,750	3,500	750	Aug. 24, 1912
Superintendent, mechanical engineering.....	2,750	3,500	750	July 1, 1911
Assistant superintendent, mechanical engineering.....	2,400	2,500	100	Apr. 21, 1910
Superintendent, structural engineering.....	2,750	3,500	750	Aug. 24, 1912
Assistant superintendent, structural engineering.....	2,400	2,500	100	July 15, 1912
Chief, files and records.....	2,500	3,000	500	Aug. 24, 1912
Superintendent, accounts.....	2,500	3,000	500	Jan. 24, 1902
Superintendent, maintenance.....	2,500	3,000	500	Dec. 31, 1908
Superintendent, repairs.....	2,400	3,000	600	July 1, 1913
Total.....	32,200	40,000	7,800	

Ten additional clerks, at \$1,200 each.

The commission strongly recommends and urges upon Congress prompt appropriations for the construction of the contemplated buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

It is the judgment of the commission that all of the activities of the Government in the District of Columbia should be housed in Government buildings. The present system of scattering the work of the various departments about the city in rented buildings, many of which are of unfit and insanitary character, is wholly indefensible from any point of view. It increases expense and promotes inefficiency. This important matter should receive the early and favorable attention of Congress. Some of these buildings, authorizations for which have already been made, are the Archives Building, the Patent Office Building, and the Geological Survey Building.

The commission also recommends:

That towns and cities, in which a building has been authorized, be required to agree to provide sidewalks, curbing, street lighting, and street sewers, before a contract for the construction of the building is entered upon.

That the workingmen's compensation act be extended to cover certain employees of the Treasury Department engaged upon public-buildings work.

That mail handling and other post-office equipment be installed by the Treasury Department after consultation with the Post Office Department.

That a standard be established for the salaries of the custodian force.

That there be enacted a law for the further protection of material, men, and laborers.

That the defacement and injury of public buildings be forbidden by law.

That the lands owned by the Government be examined, with a view to the sale of such as are not required.

That an appropriation shall not be construed to mean that all the money appropriated must be expended, but rather that a suitable building for the needs of the Government be erected.

That in view of the congested condition of the Supervising Architect's Office, it shall make no changes, for the present, in the plans prepared for buildings, except upon the order of the Secretary, and that no repair work for other departments, not specifically authorized, shall be undertaken.

No appropriation for constructing, repairing, remodeling, or enlarging any building of any character should be made until the same has been authorized by Congress after report by the proper committee.

Attached to this report will be found information upon which its conclusions and recommendations are based.

W. G. MCADOO.

CLAUDE A. SWANSON.

FRANK CLARK.

R. W. AUSTIN.

I agree to the foregoing report, except as to suggested salaries for commissioner of public buildings and architect, which, I think, should be \$7,000 and \$6,500, respectively.

GEO. SUTHERLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.

I have been unable to study this subject sufficiently to enable me to arrive at a fixed conclusion in respect of the proposed detailed plan. Conditions in the Supervising Architect's Office appear unfortunate and to demand radical treatment.

I think it would be wise at once to employ and put in immediate charge of the Government's building operations a practical business man of large and successful experience in that line, with directions to systematize them and then promptly to develop a complete plan of reorganization for submission to Congress. To pay him \$10,000 a year would be in the interest of economy.

J. C. McREYNOLDS,
Attorney General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1914.

Hon. WILLIAM GIBBS MCADOO,
*Chairman Public Buildings Commission,
Treasury Department.*

SIR: The recommendations in the proposed report of the Public Buildings Commission, if followed, will not remedy the conditions against which the law creating the commission was directed. It is believed that in order to do this an entire new public building policy is necessary. This commission was created for a specific purpose, its duties were clearly defined, and it has an opportunity to render a service of great value.

It was directed—

1. To present a connected scheme involving annual appropriations for the construction and completion of public buildings heretofore authorized within a reasonable time.

To accomplish this requirement the report recommends the creation of a bureau of public buildings with a number of high-salaried officers, the creation of additional positions in the Office of the Supervising Architect, and a material increase in the salary of some of the employees of that office, all of which are immaterial. It also suggests the practical standardization of buildings; the authorization by classes of buildings, and the adoption of a less costly building, without framing any standards or classes of buildings based on cost and size, neither does it indicate how the cost of buildings will be reduced.

These recommendations are wholly inadequate to carry out this direction of the act, as they do not present any scheme involving annual appropriations for the construction and completion of buildings heretofore authorized within a reasonable time, but rather a plan of reorganization of the Office of the Supervising Architect.

The commission was further directed—

2. To frame a standard or standards by which the size and cost of public buildings shall, as far as practicable, be determined.

To carry out this provision, the report recommends that no buildings be authorized where the post-office receipts are less than \$10,000, which can not now be done under the law; that there should be a comparison of rental values for suitable quarters, with the cost of maintenance and the interest on the investment for the buildings proposed, without stating what effect this should have on the character or size of the building or whether the building should be erected. It also recommends that provision be made for adequate machinery for the gathering of information and the preparation of reports for Congress to give reliable and detailed information, supplemented by the recommendations of the heads of the departments which are to occupy the buildings. It is believed that the Government now has ample machinery for collecting the required data, and the necessary information has already been furnished for a large number of buildings to be erected. No effort is made in these recommendations to frame a standard or standards by which the size and cost of buildings shall, as far as practicable, be determined, and the report in its present form fails entirely to meet the requirements of this direction.

The commission was also directed—

3. To report as to the adaptability in size, accommodations, and cost of buildings hitherto authorized to the communities in which they are to be located, and also whether existing appropriations shall be increased or diminished to meet such requirements.

Two of the purposes for which the commission was created have been combined in this third requirement. The report states that it is not possible for the commission to report as to the adaptability and size, accommodations, and costs of the buildings under contract, but believes that some authorizations have been made which were not warranted by the conditions by which the completed buildings will be surrounded, which is self-evident, and then suggests that as many of the Members of Congress who furnished the facts on which the authorizations were made are not now in that body, it is best

to make recommendations for future appropriations rather than those already authorized by law. The report therefore evades completely this direction of the act. Furthermore, no specific recommendations are made for future appropriations or for determining the adaptability, size, accommodations, and cost of buildings that are to be hereafter authorized. It is believed that sufficient information is now in hand to enable this commission, with the aid of the Supervising Architect, to submit a complete report with suitable recommendations for carrying out the purposes for which the commission was created.

In view of the above facts, I am inclosing a minority report which outlines a plan for the authorization and construction of Federal buildings which I believe to be feasible.

Respectfully,

A. S. BURLESON,
Member Public Buildings Commission.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 25, 1914.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, transmitting a minority report signed by yourself as a member of the Public Buildings Commission, which I have directed to be printed with the majority report of said commission.

I do not believe that the plan you propose for controlling authorizations is practicable or that the results you anticipate from the adoption of your recommendations would be realized. In order that the Congress should be fully informed it would doubtless be wise for the Treasury Department, which is charged with the duty of designing, constructing, maintaining, and operating buildings, to make a reply to your report, but, as this would involve delay in the submission of the majority and minority reports, I refrain from attempting it, simply calling attention to the matter in order that the Congress may, if it so desires, call upon the Treasury Department at any time for such a reply.

Respectfully,

W. G. MOADOO, *Secretary.*

Hon. A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

MINORITY REPORT OF A. S. BURLESON.

[Member of the Public Buildings Commission.]

To the Congress:

The report of the majority of the Public Buildings Commission indorses in general the present policy of the Government with respect to authorizations of public buildings and their construction. In my opinion the adoption of a different general policy and of appropriate methods thereunder are necessary to remedy the conditions against which the law creating the commission was directed.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS WORK.

Congress has authorized for public buildings work during the last 12 years the total sum of \$163,085,431, or an average of \$13,590,452 a year. The Supervising Architect's Office has awarded contracts for this work at an average rate of less than \$9,000,000 a year. These amounts include the cost of sites, which in many instances are inseparably linked with the authorizations for buildings. Some of the authorizations also provide for the employment of private architects, and plans for \$26,190,171 of the work have been prepared accordingly. The act of March 4, 1913, alone authorized \$41,797,350 for public buildings work, and there are now approximately \$45,000,000 of accumulated authorizations for public buildings work yet to be placed under contract.

Although the authorizations for public buildings work have been made on a gradually increasing scale for the last 10 years, the last three years have seen a steady decrease in the output of the Supervising Architect's Office. This began in October, 1911, when reduced appropriations made it necessary to dispense with the services of 66 of the 432 employees. In 1911, contracts were let for 101 buildings; in 1912, for 82; in 1913, for 77; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, it is estimated that the number will be 75. During the fiscal year 1913 contracts were awarded in the sum of \$7,968,255. Plans for \$1,861,573 of this work were prepared by private architects. During the first eight months of the fiscal year 1914 the output of the Supervising Architect's Office was \$4,520,276.55 and for the entire fiscal year it is estimated the amount will be \$6,780,414.83.

It is apparent, therefore, that in order to dispose of this work within a reasonable length of time the productive capacity of the Supervising Architect's Office must be materially enlarged. This may be accomplished either by greatly increasing the working force or by adopting more efficient methods of work. The majority report depends especially for the accomplishment of this result upon an enlargement of the working force. It is my opinion that this result may be obtained to a larger extent by improved methods in both the authorization of buildings and their construction. I have no doubt as to the feasibility of the plan hereinafter set forth.

NEED FOR STANDARDIZATION.

The absence of clearly defined policies with respect to the construction of public buildings is largely responsible for the delay in placing authorized projects under contract. No standards whatever have apparently been observed in authorizing buildings or fixing in advance the limits of cost. As a consequence many expensive buildings have been authorized for places where the needs of the Government do not warrant their construction and widely varying limits of cost have been fixed for buildings for which the needs are about the same.

The following table shows the widely varying limits of cost authorized for certain buildings of the same sizes selected from Table No. 5, appended to this report, in which authorized buildings have been grouped according to the area required:

Place.	Kind of building.	Area required.	Amount available for building.
Smyrna, Del.	Post office.....	4,000	\$20,000.00
The Dalles, Oreg.	.....do.....	4,000	90,000.00
Wellsburg, W. Va.	.....do.....	4,500	46,050.00
Georgetown, Ky.	.....do.....	4,500	77,500.00
Carnegie, Pa.	.....do.....	5,000	42,281.25
Elkins, W. Va.	.....do.....	5,000	85,000.00
Sycamore, Ill.	.....do.....	5,500	50,000.00
Laurel, Miss.	.....do.....	5,500	88,000.00
Millville, N. J.	.....do.....	6,000	40,300.00
Gary, Ind.	.....do.....	6,000	124,999.00
Thomasville, Ga.	.....do.....	6,500	61,000.00
Greeley, Colo.	.....do.....	6,400	110,000.00
Glens Falls, N. Y.	.....do.....	7,000	81,000.00
Greenfield, Mass.	.....do.....	7,000	83,500.00
Ishpeming, Mich.	.....do.....	7,500	63,000.00
Alliance, Ohio.	.....do.....	7,500	107,000.00
Waltham, Mass.	.....do.....	8,000	68,948.80
Newark, Ohio.....	.....do.....	8,000	171,480.50

Widely varying limits of cost, moreover, have been authorized for buildings to be occupied by the same number of employees, as shown by the following instances selected from Table No. 6, which is appended to this report:

Place.	Kind of building.	Estimated number of employees 10 years hence.	Amount available for building.
Smyrna, Del.	Post office.....	1 20	\$20,000
The Dalles, Oreg.	.....do.....	1 20	90,000
Blackwell, Okla.	.....do.....	21	42,500
Middlesboro, Ky.	.....do.....	21	79,000
Millville, N. J.	.....do.....	22	40,300
Webb City, Mo.	.....do.....	22	62,500
Gouverneur, N. Y.	.....do.....	23	60,500
Gardiner, Mo.	.....do.....	23	83,000
Portland, Ind.	.....do.....	24	51,000
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	.....do.....	24	61,000
Three Rivers, Mich.	.....do.....	25	48,000
Greeley, Colo.	.....do.....	25	110,000
Bozeman, Mont.	.....do.....	26	67,500
Sunbury, Pa.	.....do.....	26	100,000
Canton, Ill.	.....do.....	27	73,000
El Reno, Okla.	.....do.....	27	94,100
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	.....do.....	28	48,500
Chico, Cal.	.....do.....	28	85,000
Robinson, Ill.	.....do.....	30	50,000
Greenfield, Mass.	.....do.....	30	83,500
Tiffin, Ohio	.....do.....	34	77,500
Morristown, N. J.	.....do.....	34	125,000
North Attleboro, Mass.	.....do.....	37	56,000
Glens Falls, N. Y.	.....do.....	37	81,500

¹ Or less.

In the following instances, selected from Table No. 6, buildings of widely varying sizes have been provided for places where the number of employees to be accommodated is the same:

Place.	Kind of building.	Estimated number of employees 10 years hence.	Building area.
Park City, Utah.	Post office.	120	4,000
Ishpeming, Mich.	do.	120	7,500
Grenada, Miss.	do.	21	4,000
Middlesboro, Ky.	do.	21	5,000
Tupelo, Miss.	do.	22	4,000
Milville, N. J.	do.	22	6,000
Gouverneur, N. Y.	do.	23	4,000
Gardiner, Me.	do.	23	5,000
Portland, Ind.	do.	24	4,000
Ennis, Tex.	do.	24	5,000
Three Rivers, Mich.	do.	25	5,000
Greeley, Colo.	do.	25	6,400
Gaston, N. C.	do.	26	5,000
Sunbury, Pa.	do.	26	8,000
Albion, Mich.	do.	28	5,000
Chico, Cal.	do.	28	6,000
Robinson, Ill.	do.	30	5,400
Greenfield, Mass.	do.	30	7,000
Tiffin, Ohio.	do.	34	6,500
Morristown, N. J.	do.	34	8,500
North Attleboro, Mass.	do.	37	6,000
Glens Falls, N. Y.	do.	37	7,000

¹ Or less.

In the following instances practically the same limit of cost has been fixed for buildings to be occupied by widely differing numbers of employees.

Place.	Building.	Estimated number of employees 10 years hence.	Amount available for building.
Garden City, Kans.	Post office.	14	\$58,000.00
North Attleboro, Mass.	do.	37	56,000.00
Uvalde, Tex.	do.	13	49,000.00
Robinson, Ill.	do.	30	50,000.00
Bedford, Pa.	do.	17	68,000.00
Waltham, Mass.	do.	44	68,948.80
Cuero, Tex.	do.	15	65,000.00
Winfield, Kans.	do.	30	64,000.00
Georgetown, Ky.	do.	18	77,500.00
Tiffin, Ohio.	do.	34	77,500.00
Middlesboro, Ky.	do.	21	79,000.00
Danbury, Conn.	do.	54	80,000.00

It is clear that limits of cost have not been based on any uniform standards and that the wide variations are indefensible.

The inconsistency of the legislative authorizations has not been remedied by the exercise of executive discretion. It has been the practice to approximate the entire appropriation in expenditures for the construction of buildings authorized. This has necessitated separate treatment in the majority of cases and has restricted the output of the Supervising Architect's Office to the minimum. It has also resulted in the erection of monumental buildings out of all harmony

with and greatly exceeding in cost other buildings in the same localities. Frequently the plan of a public building has been made to include a second story, practically all the rooms in which have remained unassigned, showing clearly that there was no good reason for the provision of this space.

The remedy for the condition that has been described and the preventive to its recurrence, in my judgment, lies in the adoption of a new public-buildings policy.

TRUE PUBLIC-BUILDINGS POLICY.

The definition of a public-buildings policy must rest upon the decision of the question as to whether authorizations of buildings shall be based upon politic or economic grounds. If upon the former, the policy depends for its justification upon the nationalizing influence of Government architecture. This, of course, is earnestly to be sought. However, such a policy, as we have seen from a survey of existing conditions, has the disadvantage of affording too great an opportunity for abuse. Moreover, it tends toward the recognition of a construction policy for the attainment of aesthetic rather than utilitarian ideals.

The true policy is one under which buildings will be authorized primarily for economic reasons and constructed primarily for utilitarian purposes. The effect of this policy will be to subserve the material interest of the Government and to make possible orderly procedure under a logical program; at the same time requirements of broad public policy as well as ideals of architecture may be satisfied in a reasonable degree.

STANDARD FOR DETERMINING NEED FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Public buildings have been authorized in the past for places where the needs of the Government do not now, and probably never will, require such accommodations. Authorizations have been made for buildings costing more than \$50,000 in places where the population is less than 1,000. Such buildings would be large enough to house the entire population, and their authorization is indefensible.

It would be difficult to prescribe a formula for determining where public buildings should be authorized, but assuredly buildings should not be authorized that will entail unreasonable and unjustifiable sacrifice of public funds. My consideration of this question has prevented me from agreeing to the report of the majority of the commission because it does not contain a formula that will prevent wasteful expenditures in the construction of public buildings. The observance of any formula with this end in view will bring about an improvement in the present promiscuous conditions, and, in my opinion, the elements are at hand for a formula that will very closely approximate the end desired.

The Treasury Department estimates at \$1,000 per annum the minimum cost of janitor service, light, and supplies for a public building of the smallest size, this figure including nothing for depreciation, repairs, or interest on the investment.

If satisfactory quarters can be rented for an amount less than this sum the construction of a public building represents a large annual

loss to the Government and should not be authorized. The average rental paid for post-office quarters where the gross receipts are \$10,000 is \$610 per annum, including equipment, heat, light, and water, and, in many instances, janitor service. It is the experience of the Post Office Department that when offices of this size are removed to public buildings it is necessary to allow at least one additional employee at an average annual salary of \$1,050, owing to the fact that the interior arrangement of such buildings is not as compact as that of rented buildings and does not admit of the fullest utilization of the clerical force. Therefore, rental of as much as \$1,000 per annum is a convenient and reasonable condition to the authorization of a public building. Even this condition leaves a wide margin for the authorization of Government buildings on grounds of public policy that could not be justified on a purely commercial basis.

Although the rental paid should be the basic factor for determining whether a public building should be erected, consideration must be given to the fact that abnormally high rental values may be fixed in some communities by unusual conditions or by the disposition of property owners to raise rents with a view to securing public buildings. To provide against the construction of public buildings in communities where the existence of artificial real estate values compels the Government to pay rentals exceeding \$1,000 per annum, it is necessary to establish a secondary or corrective condition.

It is estimated that under normal conditions a rental of \$1,000 would be paid in a place having 5,000 population, and that in such place the gross post-office receipts would be \$15,000. Under certain conditions the annual receipts of a post office may be as much as \$15,000 and the business of the office require accommodations for which a rental of as much as \$1,000 would have to be paid, although the population might fall below 5,000. On the other hand the population might be as much as 5,000 and adequate service to the public require quarters for which as much as \$1,000 rent would have to be paid, although the annual gross receipts might fall below \$15,000. If both of these conditions, however, exist, a rental of \$1,000 may safely be considered temporary and abnormal. The interest of the Government, therefore, requires that a public building for post-office purposes only shall not be authorized for any place unless the rental paid for Government offices is as much as \$1,000 per annum, and then only when either the gross post-office receipts amount to as much as \$15,000 or the population to as much as 5,000.

STANDARD FOR DETERMINING SIZE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The size of buildings should be determined by the needs of the service. The Post Office Department only is concerned in a large majority of the buildings authorized and the entire first floor of practically all public buildings is devoted to post-office purposes. That department should, therefore, furnish the necessary information upon which to determine the required area of such buildings. In estimating the required area of post-office workrooms in public buildings 100 square feet each should be allowed for the estimated number of persons that will be employed in the post office 10 years hence. Thus, for an office now employing 20 persons and at which it is estimated that 10 additional will be employed 10 years hence, the

required area of the workroom should be fixed at 3,000 square feet. The workroom area should be doubled to determine the required area of the building. This method is practicable and should be adopted for determining the required area of buildings covering not more than 12,000 square feet. The larger buildings should be handled as special projects.

LIMITS OF COST.

The absence of a definite policy with respect to limits of cost for public buildings has resulted in the erection of many extravagant monumental structures out of all harmony with their environments. This is especially true in the smaller places. For instance, from \$50,000 to \$75,000 has been authorized for exclusively post-office buildings requiring an area of 4,000 square feet in places with population less than 2,500. Such a building represents an outlay many times greater than the cost of any other building in the community.

Although it is true that substantial construction lessens the cost of repairs, and that this kind of construction is expensive, yet the extravagant expenditures made on account of public buildings are not justifiable on this ground. The cost of such buildings has been greatly increased by fireproof construction and the attempted attainment of æsthetic ideals. While it is desirable to have buildings fireproofed, yet a great expenditure for this purpose can not be justified, because the loss due to fire even in rented quarters is very small, as is shown by the experience up to this time. During the fiscal year 1913 neither buildings nor fixtures were damaged by fire at any post office in rented quarters where the gross receipts amount to as much as \$10,000.

Buildings should be constructed with the view of securing the greatest degree of efficiency from the business to be accommodated. Attractive exteriors are desirable in all buildings, but should not be secured at the sacrifice of natural light and ventilation. Many rooms in public buildings are practically useless on account of a lack of natural light and ventilation. Wide corridors decorated with carved marble and extending around three sides of the buildings are perhaps very attractive from the architectural viewpoint, but they not only add to the cost of construction and maintenance but involve the sacrifice of much natural light and ventilation in the workrooms. Frequently the only natural light and ventilation in workrooms of public buildings are received through skylights.

Not even in large cities should ornamentation be indulged in at the expense of utility. In one of the largest cities in the country, where a highly ornamented public building is in use, employees are compelled to work under conditions which doubtless would not be tolerated were the building subject to State regulations.

Substantial and attractive buildings can be erected that will meet fully the requirements of the Government at much less than the amounts authorized in the past. Furthermore, uniform appropriations should be made for buildings of the same size. In no other way can material progress be made toward standardization in cost. When an appropriation of \$20,000 is authorized for a building requiring an area of 4,000 square feet, it is necessary to design the building so that the cost will fall within this amount. Likewise,

when \$80,000 is appropriated for a building of the same size, it is necessary to design a building costing approximately this sum. If \$20,000 is sufficient to construct a building requiring an area of 4,000 square feet in one community, the amount authorized for a building of the same size in another community should vary only in so far as is necessary to cover the differing costs of material and labor.

Whenever public buildings are authorized, quarters should be provided if possible for all permanent Government offices; but no provision should be made for any branch of the service that will not have real need of accommodations on at least one day each month, except in the case of United States courts.

United States court accommodations should be provided only at places where court has actually been in session on at least 10 days of the preceding year. This will prevent the designation of places for holding United States court for the purpose of securing original authorizations for buildings or additional appropriations to provide more imposing structures than have already been authorized. It is necessary in such cases to provide rooms for the court, judges, grand and petit juries, marshal, clerk of the court, witnesses, etc., all of which add greatly to the cost of constructing and maintaining the buildings. The useless expenditure of public money for court accommodations should cease.

It has been contended by the Supervising Architect that suitable court accommodations can only be provided in buildings of at least 8,000 square feet ground area and therefore that buildings in which such accommodations are to be provided should not be made to conform to the standards set for determining the size of exclusively post-office buildings. The following selected instances from Table No. 5, appended to this report, are significant as showing that this contention is not accordant with actual experience and that there has been wide divergence in the amounts authorized for combination post-office and courthouse buildings of the same area:

Place.	Kind of building.	Area required.	Amount available for building.
Wilkesboro, N. C.	Post office and courthouse	4,500	\$58,000.00
Jackson, Ky.	do.	4,500	90,000.00
Opelika, Ala.	do.	4,500	105,000.00
Cookeville, Tenn.	do.	5,000	93,000.00
McCook, Nebr.	do.	5,400	120,000.00
Brattleboro, Vt.	do.	6,000	115,000.00
Chillicothe, Mo.	do.	6,000	130,000.00
Ardmore, Okla.	do.	6,500	142,000.00
Tulsa, Okla.	do.	6,500	310,000.00
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	do.	7,000	86,800.00
Amarillo, Tex.	do.	7,000	199,999.00
Lawton, Okla.	do.	7,000	207,094.28
Everett, Wash.	do.	8,000	168,000.00
Corpus Christi, Tex.	do.	10,000	131,000.00

It is recommended that hereafter public buildings not exceeding 12,000 square feet in area, to be used exclusively or in part for post-office purposes, be divided into classes designated by letters of the alphabet; that the size of such buildings be determined on the basis of

200 square feet of building area each for the estimated number of persons to be employed in the post office 10 years hence; and that the limit of cost for such buildings be fixed in accordance with the following standards, allowing not more than 75 per cent additional to cover the cost of United States court accommodations:

Class.	Area required.	Maximum cost.
A	<i>Square feet.</i>	
B	1 4,000	\$25,000
C	4,500	27,500
D	5,000	30,000
E	5,500	35,000
F	6,000	40,000
G	6,500	45,000
H	7,000	50,000
I	8,000	60,000
J	9,000	70,000
K	10,000	80,000
L	11,000	90,000
	12,000	100,000

¹ Or less.

The foregoing limits are designed to cover the maximum cost in those places where the prices of material and labor are relatively high; also the construction of mezzanine floors. It is contemplated that executive discretion shall be exercised in the expenditure of the amounts authorized and that the cost of constructing many buildings of each class will fall well within the maximum authorizations. All building operations in Alaska, on account of the unusual conditions existing there, should be treated as special projects.

Experience has demonstrated that buildings of the area required for each class shown in the table above can be erected within the limit of cost set. At Smyrna, Del., for instance, \$20,000 was provided to erect a building of 4,000 square feet, and at Millville, N. J., \$40,300 was provided to erect a building of 6,000 square feet area.

The buildings erected under these standards will be in keeping with other buildings in the same communities, as is shown by the following table:

Place.	Population.	Assessed value of all buildings-	Assessed value of largest building.	Authorized maximum cost of public building.	Maximum cost ¹ under proposed standards.
Opelika, Ala.	4,734	\$1,322,860	\$34,000	\$112,500	\$53,625
Prestonsburg, Ky.	1,120	350,000	10,000	² 5,000	² 5,000
Paintsville, Ky.	942	600,000	17,500	² 5,000	² 5,000
Hodgenville, Ky.	744	229,780	12,500	² 5,000	² 5,000
Fallon, Nev.	741	250,000	16,000	55,000	30,000
Spanish Fork, Utah	3,464	210,570	10,000	50,000	30,000
Vernal Utah	836	122,080	12,000	50,000	30,000
Basin, Wyo.	763	308,810	20,000	56,000	30,000
Rutherfordton, N. C.	1,062	487,299	13,500	² 5,000	² 5,000

¹ For both site and building.

² For site only.

It will be observed that in some instances the amounts which have been authorized represent from one-fourth to one-half of the entire assessed value of all buildings in the communities for which public buildings have been authorized.

Tables Nos. 1, 2, and 3, appended to this report, contain data relative to buildings authorized prior to March 4, 1913, but not under contract on November 1, 1913; sites and buildings authorized by the act of March 4, 1913; and buildings only authorized by the act of March 4, 1913, to be used exclusively or in part for post-office purposes. The following statement shows the result of applying the foregoing standards to these buildings:

	Number.	Present limit of cost.	Limit of cost under proposed standards.	Savings in cost under proposed standards.
Buildings authorized prior to act of 1913.....	102	\$7,859,496	\$4,200,625	\$3,658,871
Sites and buildings, act of Mar. 4, 1913.....	163	11,918,000	5,639,250	6,278,750
New buildings, act of Mar. 4, 1913.....	127	12,714,500	7,413,250	5,301,250
	392	32,491,996	17,253,125	15,238,871

STANDARD PLANS.

The present condition of public-buildings work demands the concentration of every effort to place the accumulated authorizations under contract and to this end a definite policy should be adopted that will admit of the fullest possible utilization of multiplicate plans. Standard plans of several types should be prepared for each class of buildings suggested herein and one of the type plans of its class should be used in the construction of every public building except those that must be treated as special projects. Under a rigid policy in this regard changes in plans due to the importunities of interested persons will be avoidable and a great cause of unnecessary expense and delay in the past eradicated.

Frequently plans are designed for buildings for which proposals can not be secured for the construction within the limit of cost authorized. In such instances it is necessary to design other plans and readvertise, which greatly delays construction of the building. This would be eliminated by the proposed standards.

SITES AND THEIR SELECTION.

It has been the practice of Congress to authorize some sites in advance of the authorizations for the buildings, and this has been considered as a commitment on the part of the Government to the ultimate erection of a public building. This practice possesses scarcely any advantage to the Government unless it be that early authorization for site permits acquiring title thereto in ample time for building operations. The acquiring of title by the Government takes in most cases from six to nine months. There is no public gain from acquiring sites before the buildings are authorized, but, on the contrary, it is quite possible that there may be public loss.

Where sites are acquired in advance for public buildings suitable rented post-office quarters are available only at exorbitant rates. Property owners, realizing that the Government is committed to the erection of a public building, are reluctant to invest in buildings and equipment for post-office purposes except at such rates of rental as will insure the return of the entire initial investment with interest by the time the proposed public building is ready for occupancy.

This condition places the Post Office Department at the mercy of the lessors of quarters already occupied who will renew their leases only at greatly increased rates. The practice of authorizing sites in advance of the authorizations for buildings should, therefore, be discontinued and authorizations for buildings and sites should be made simultaneously.

Heretofore the Treasury Department has considered only the purchase of corner lots for public buildings. It is believed that in many cases the purchase of inside lots would be desirable. A building erected on an inside lot would have but one ornamental front, which would materially reduce the cost of construction. Such buildings, however, should have sufficient space on either side to afford ample natural light and ventilation. If inside lots were selected and sufficient space allowed on either side of the building the fire risk would be but little greater than on corner lots. All inside lots should extend to an alley in the rear, and the buildings should be so constructed as to readily admit of extensions in that direction. The buildings erected on inside lots may be two or even three stories in front with a one-story post-office workroom with skylight at the rear. The workroom could be readily and satisfactorily extended when necessary, at small expense, without disturbing the architectural features of the building. The following provision of law (sec. 33, act of Mar. 4, 1913) should therefore be repealed:

That each site selected under the provisions of this act shall be bounded upon at least two sides by streets, unless otherwise specifically provided—and consideration should be given to the purchase of inside lots, with reasonable space provided on either side of the proposed building for purpose of natural light and ventilation.

The following provision of law (sec. 35, act of Mar. 4, 1913) should also be repealed:

That all buildings authorized to be constructed, enlarged, or extended under the provisions of this act shall, unless otherwise provided herein, be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys: *Provided*, That in exceptional cases and for good cause shown the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, reduce the open space to less than forty feet, and to any dimensions which he shall deem sufficient to afford fire protection.

This will give the Secretary of the Treasury wider discretion in the selection of sites and consequently enable him to keep expenditures within the limits of cost specified.

A large percentage of the public buildings erected are used exclusively, or almost exclusively, for post-office purposes and every consideration should therefore be given in their location to the convenience of administering the Postal Service. Post-office buildings should be located either in close proximity to the principal railroad station, with a view to reducing the cost of transporting mail between the post office and railroad station, or in the principal business section, so as to obviate the necessity of maintaining there a postal station with practically the same facilities as the main office. Investigations for the selection of sites have evidently been made in the past by persons not familiar with or experienced in postal affairs and sites have been secured which are remote both from the business sections and from the railway terminals. This has added materially to the cost of the Postal Service.

A striking example in this connection is afforded by the post-office building in San Francisco, Cal., where the site selected is neither convenient to the business section nor the Railway Mail Service terminal. After exhausting all efforts to render satisfactory service under present conditions the Post Office Department has been compelled to negotiate for quarters at the ferry at an annual cost of more than \$30,000 in order to provide adequate service. This would have been avoided had the needs of the Postal Service been properly consulted.

Site agents should endeavor to secure sites suitable in dimensions, sewer and grade, and other conditions to one of the standard types of the class of building proposed in order that the desired uniformity in building operations may be achieved and the multiple use of plans realized.

LIMITS OF COST FOR SITES.

The repeal of sections 33 and 35 of the act of March 4, 1913, will reduce the cost of sites. Experience justifies the conclusion that an amount equal to 20 per cent of the authorization for a public building will be sufficient to secure a proper site therefor, and this should be made the maximum in authorizing the purchase of sites for buildings requiring not more than 12,000 square feet area.

BUILDINGS FOR STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE.

The public buildings act of June 25, 1910, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare designs and estimates for separate fireproof buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, within a total limit of cost of \$8,000,000. A review of the requirements for each department resulted in the estimated cost for these buildings of \$10,400,000. Because of the limitation of \$8,000,000 placed by Congress for the three buildings it was decided to plan them with one wing omitted, as was done at the Senate Office Building. This brought the estimates to the following, which do not include fees to architects, approaches, or furniture:

Department of State	\$2,050,000
Department of Justice.....	1,850,000
Department of Commerce	4,300,000
	8,200,000

The site for these three departmental buildings is located between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall, bounded on the other two sides by Fourteenth Street and Fifteenth Street, and was purchased in 1910 and 1911 at a cost of \$2,459,831.08.

Inquiry directed to the departments concerned disclosed that they are now paying a rental of \$136,700, which would not be necessary if the projected buildings were now ready for occupancy. This is a little more than 1.6 per cent on the proposed investment of \$8,200,000. There must also be taken into consideration, however, the fact that the removal of the State Department from the building which it now occupies jointly with the War and Navy Departments would render it unnecessary for these departments to pay out rental with which their appropriations are now charged.

It is recommended that the need for these buildings receive the early attention of Congress.

FOUR SPECIAL PROJECTS.

There are four special projects initiated in the public buildings act of March 4, 1913, which may be treated as one group. They are the proposed buildings for the Patent Office, the Geological Survey, and other offices of the Interior Department, and Archives Building, all in Washington, and the building for the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Authorizations which provide for the preparation of plans for the first three by the Treasury Department, assembling a force for the purpose irrespective of civil-service requirements, have been made. The unexpended balance from the purchase of the Interior Department Building site of \$96,506.20 is authorized, with which the preparation of plans and specifications for that building may be accomplished. Authorizations for \$5,000 each to make preliminary sketches for the Patent Office Building and the Archives Building have also been made.

It is recommended that appropriations be made for the work upon the plans for the Interior Department Building, Patent Office, and the Archives Building, and for the building of the Bureau of Mines.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FUTURE BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Heretofore public buildings appropriations have provided separate specific amounts for each of the projects authorized and the unused portions of these amounts have not been available for other projects. If the plans outlined herein for determining the size and cost of building are adopted it will be specially advantageous to have the appropriations made in the form of lump sums so that the entire amount appropriated may be expended for public buildings work. Under this plan Congress would designate the places at which buildings were to be constructed and charge the Secretary of the Treasury with the duty of determining the size and cost of the buildings in accordance with the standards recommended. This, of course, would apply only to buildings intended to be used exclusively or in part for post-office purposes. Congress should fix in advance the limit of cost on all special projects. The Secretary of the Treasury should be required to report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session the number of buildings placed under contract, and the number completed during the preceding fiscal year, together with the cost and location of each.

It would be impracticable to reduce the limits of cost authorized for buildings now in process of construction or under contract, but the limits of cost on these buildings should not be increased. The cost for buildings now authorized but not under contract should be restricted to conform to the standards hereinbefore recommended.

Attached hereto are Tables Nos. 1, 2, and 3, containing data relative to authorized buildings and buildings and sites to be used exclusively or in part for post-office purposes and showing the maximum cost of these projects according to the proposed standards. Table No. 4 contains data relative to authorizations for sites only. These tables show that only 37 of 102 places for which buildings were authorized prior to the act of March 4, 1913, but not under contract on November 1, 1913, are entitled to public buildings according to the formula

prescribed herein. The same is true of only 45 of 127 places for which buildings were authorized in the act of 1913, of only 39 of 163 places for which buildings and sites were authorized, and of only 18 of 130 places for which sites were authorized in the same act.

In order to dispose of this large accumulation of authorizations the necessary data should be assembled upon which to determine the size of the buildings to be constructed, and these should be classified according to the standards outlined.

The special projects in Washington for the Departments of Justice, State, and Commerce should be appropriated for and disposed of in the following order: First year, Departments of Justice and State; second year, the Department of Commerce. The buildings authorized prior to March 4, 1913, but not placed under contract on November 1, 1913, should be disposed of in the order in which they appear on Table No. 7, attached hereto, provided it is the judgment of Congress that all of these buildings should be constructed, notwithstanding the fact that many of the places for which they are authorized are not entitled to buildings according to prescribed formula. A similar plan should be followed with the projects authorized in the act of March 4, 1913, as soon as data can be assembled to determine the relative urgent need for these buildings.

By fixing the cost of buildings not exceeding 12,000 square feet in area, to be used exclusively or in part for post-office purposes, in accordance with the standards hereinbefore recommended, it will be found that approximately \$30,000,000 will be required for the completion of all projects authorized. It is believed that three years is a reasonable time in which the Supervising Architect's Office should dispose of all accumulated work, and therefore at least \$10,000,000 should be appropriated annually for this purpose. However, none of the sites authorized in the act of March 4, 1913, should be purchased until the place for which such site was authorized shall be entitled to a public building in accordance with the standards heretofore recommended.

The total limit of cost under the proposed standards for buildings authorized prior to March 4, 1913, but not under contract on November 1, 1913, will be \$4,200,625, and the cost of the buildings for the Departments of Justice and State \$3,900,000, a total of \$8,100,625. The difference between this sum and the amount recommended to be appropriated each year (\$10,000,000) should be expended for special projects to which the proposed standards are not applicable in the order of their urgent need.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

The adoption of the program hereinbefore set forth will reduce to the minimum all causes for delay, but in order to complete work now authorized within a reasonable length of time, as contemplated by the law, some addition to the force of the Office of the Supervising Architect will have to be made. The extent to which the force should be increased should be determined upon the basis of estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will no doubt be found expedient to employ private architects in connection with some of the larger projects.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

In compliance with the law creating the Public Buildings Commission the following recommendations are submitted:

	Page.
(1) That a public building for post-office purposes only be not authorized for any place unless the rental paid for Government offices is as much as \$1,000 per annum, and then only when <i>either</i> the gross post-office receipts amount to as much as \$15,000, or the population to as much as 5,000.....	19
(2) That whenever public buildings are authorized quarters be provided, if possible, for all permanent Government offices, but that no provision be made for any branch of the service that will not have real need of accommodations on at least one day of each month, except in the case of United States courts.....	21
(3) That United States court accommodations be provided only at places where court has actually been in session on at least 10 days of the preceding year.....	21
(4) That public buildings, not exceeding 12,000 square feet in area, to be used exclusively or in part for post-office purposes, be divided into classes designated by letters of the alphabet; that the size of such buildings be determined on the basis of 200 square feet of building area for each of the estimated number of persons to be employed in the post office 10 years hence, and that the limit of cost for such buildings be fixed in accordance with the following standards, allowing not more than 75 per cent additional to cover the cost of United States court accommodations.....	22

Class.	Area required.	Limit of cost.	
Square feet.			
A.....	14,000	\$25,000	
B.....	4,500	27,500	
C.....	5,000	30,000	
D.....	5,500	35,000	
E.....	6,000	40,000	
F.....	6,500	45,000	
G.....	7,000	50,000	
H.....	8,000	60,000	
I.....	9,000	70,000	
J.....	10,000	80,000	
K.....	11,000	90,000	
L.....	12,000	100,000	

¹ Or less.

(5) That all building operations in Alaska be treated as special projects.....	22
(6) That standard plans of several types be prepared for each class of buildings, and one of the type plans of its class be used in the construction of every public building except those that must be treated as special projects.....	23
(7) That the practice of authorizing sites in advance of authorizations for buildings be discontinued, and that authorizations for buildings and sites be made simultaneously.....	24
(8) That section 33 of the act of March 4, 1913, be repealed, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to purchase inside lots for public buildings.....	24
(9) That section 35 of the act of March 4, 1913, be repealed so as to give the Secretary of the Treasury wider discretion in the selection of sites for public buildings.....	24
(10) That site agents endeavor to secure sites suitable to one of the standard types of the class of building proposed to be erected.....	25
(11) That an amount equal to 20 per cent of the amount authorized for a Government building be fixed as the maximum cost of a site therefor.....	25
(12) That the need for the new buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce receive the early attention of Congress.....	25
(13) That appropriations be made for work upon the plans for the Interior Department and Patent Office Buildings, the Archives Building, and the building for the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh.....	26

(14) That appropriations for public buildings work be made in lump sums so that the entire amounts appropriated may be available; that Congress designate the places at which public buildings, to be used exclusively or in part for post-office purposes, are to be constructed, and charge the Secretary of the Treasury with the duty of constructing the buildings in accordance with the standards herein set forth; that Congress fix in advance the limits of cost on all special projects, which shall include post-office buildings exceeding 12,000 square feet in area; that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session the number of buildings placed under contract and the number completed during the preceding fiscal year, together with the cost and location of each	26
(15) That the cost of buildings now authorized but not yet under contract be restricted to conform to the standard hereinbefore recommended	26
(16) That the buildings for the Departments of Justice, State, and Commerce be appropriated for and placed under contract in the following order: First year, Departments of Justice and State; second year, Department of Commerce	26
(17) That buildings authorized prior to March 4, 1913, but not yet under contract, be disposed of in the order in which they appear on Table No. 7, and that similar plan be followed with respect to buildings authorized in the act of March 4, 1913, as soon as their relative urgent need can be determined, provided it is the judgment of Congress that all of these buildings should be constructed, notwithstanding the fact that many of the places for which buildings have been authorized are not entitled thereto in accordance with the formula herein prescribed	27
(18) That the Office of the Supervising Architect may reasonably be required to dispose of all accumulated work within three years if the program outlined herein is adopted	27
(19) That none of the sites authorized in the act of March 4, 1913, be purchased until the place for which such site was authorized shall be entitled to a public building in accordance with the standard hereinbefore recommended	27
(20) That a lump-sum appropriation of \$10,000,000 be made annually for public buildings work, to be expended in accordance with the plan herein recommended	27
(21) That the difference between the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the first year and the cost of constructing buildings authorized prior to 1913, but not yet under contract, and the cost of the buildings for the Departments of Justice and State be expended for authorized projects to which the proposed standards are not applicable	27
(22) That such addition to the force of the Supervising Architect's Office as may be necessary to carry out this program be made upon the basis of an estimate to be submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury	27
(23) That the employment of private architects be authorized whenever this may be expedient	27

Respectfully submitted.

A. S. BURLESON.

TABLE No. 1.—Buildings authorized prior to 1913 but not acted on by Nov. 1, 1913.

[Apr. 11, 1914.]

Offices.	Kind of building.	Population.			Gross receipts.	Post-masters and clerks.	City letter carriers.	Rural letter carriers.	Total number of post-office employees.	Salaries of present employees.	Present area.	Present rental.	Area required. ¹	Cost of maintenance and 3 per cent interest on total investment.	Proposed class.	Authorized limit of cost. ²	Maximum cost under proposed standard. ³	
		1890	1900	1910														
		Now.	10 years hence.															
Opelika, Ala. ³	P. O. and C. H.	3,703	4,245	4,734	\$14,548	6	4	9	19	23	\$21,902	1,794	\$600	4,500	\$7,164	B...	\$105,000	\$48,125
Eureka Springs, Ark.	P. O.	3,706	3,572	3,228	11,534	4	3	1	8	14	9,600	1,247	900	4,000	4,045	A...	50,000	25,000
Chico, Cal. ⁴	do	2,894	2,640	3,750	32,223	13	4	3	20	28	21,736	4,691	1,000	6,000	6,789	E...	85,000	40,000
Hanford, Cal.	do	942	2,929	4,829	23,320	7	4	6	17	22	18,600	2,210	720	5,000	4,570	C...	58,000	30,000
Greeley, Colo. ⁴	do	2,295	3,023	8,179	34,687	8	5	5	18	25	21,656	3,150	1,500	6,400	7,539	F...	110,000	45,000
Danbury, Conn. ⁴	do	19,473	19,474	23,502	60,051	12	16	7	35	54	40,718	3,391	2,850	8,000	7,239	H...	80,000	70,000
Putnam, Conn. ⁴	do	6,512	7,348	7,280	16,709	6	4	4	14	20	15,800	1,200	1,000	5,000	4,270	C...	56,500	30,000
Smyrna, Del.	do	2,455	2,168	1,843	5,759	2	3	3	5	11	5,360	.....	200	4,000	2,567	A...	20,000	25,000
Live Oak, Fla.	do	687	1,659	3,450	15,813	6	2	5	11	18	12,856	2,166	660	4,000	4,345	A...	60,000	25,000
Palatka, Fla.	do	3,039	3,301	3,779	22,922	7	2	2	11	18	12,370	1,825	4,000	4,000	4,120	A...	60,000	25,000
St. Petersburg, Fla. ⁴	do	273	1,575	4,127	33,575	7	3	1	11	39	12,790	3,283	1,610	6,500	6,414	F...	80,000	45,000
Quitman, Ga.	do	1,868	2,281	3,915	14,254	6	3	7	16	20	18,100	2,691	900	4,000	3,313	A...	45,000	25,000
Thomasville, Ga. ⁴	do	5,514	5,322	6,727	22,775	8	4	6	18	20	19,982	2,650	1,600	6,500	4,420	F...	61,000	45,000
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho ⁴	P. O. and C. H.	491	508	7,291	20,543	7	4	2	13	30	15,016	2,185	1,380	7,000	6,789	G...	86,800	87,500
Beardstown, Ill.	P. O.	4,226	4,827	6,107	11,774	5	4	3	12	19	13,090	1,250	760	4,000	3,970	A...	45,000	25,000
Canton, Ill.	do	5,604	6,564	10,453	29,091	8	7	8	23	27	25,400	1,911	930	6,000	6,339	E...	73,000	40,000
Collinsville, Ill.	do	3,498	4,021	7,478	9,003	5	4	2	11	18	11,600	1,195	300	5,000	4,420	C...	62,000	30,000
La Salle, Ill.	do	9,855	10,446	11,537	37,766	8	6	3	17	26	20,056	1,734	1,800	6,500	6,789	F...	86,000	45,000
Mount Vernon, Ill. ⁴	do	3,233	5,216	8,007	22,414	8	7	10	25	.....	26,880	.....	1,800	5,400	6,489	D...	73,000	35,000
Princeton, Ill.	do	3,396	4,023	4,131	18,166	6	5	9	20	22	23,100	2,600	570	5,000	4,440	C...	59,500	30,000
Robinson, Ill.	do	1,887	1,683	3,863	17,733	7	3	7	17	30	19,600	1,599	600	5,400	4,420	D...	50,000	35,000
Sycamore, Ill.	do	2,987	3,653	3,926	14,529	5	4	3	12	17	14,200	1,552	800	5,500	4,120	D...	50,000	35,000
Gary, Ind. ⁴	do	16,802	55,733	15	15	30	40	40	30	40	30,300	4,719	2,000	6,000	7,539	E...	125,000	40,000
Portland, Ind.	do	3,725	4,789	5,130	16,430	6	4	12	22	24	25,500	1,301	780	4,000	4,120	A...	51,000	25,000
Seymour, Ind. ⁴	do	5,337	6,445	6,305	16,963	6	5	8	19	21	22,000	2,200	1,000	5,000	4,120	C...	48,000	30,000
Arkansas City, Kans. ⁴	do	8,347	6,140	7,508	27,347	8	6	6	20	28	23,700	4,074	1,200	5,500	4,570	D...	62,500	35,000
Chanute, Kans.	do	2,826	4,208	9,272	24,184	8	8	6	22	26	25,000	2,435	900	6,500	4,570	F...	62,000	45,000
Garden City, Kans.	do	1,490	1,590	3,171	14,274	6	2	1	9	14	10,700	2,073	600	4,500	4,120	B...	58,000	27,500
Winfield, Kans. ⁴	do	5,184	5,554	6,700	27,230	7	6	10	23	30	27,200	3,980	1,380	5,500	4,570	D...	64,000	35,000
Fulton, Ky.	do	1,818	2,816	2,575	11,083	5	2	7	14	16	15,656	1,372	500	4,000	3,317	A...	43,500	25,000
Georgetown, Ky.	do	3,823	4,233	4,533	10,228	5	3	5	13	18	15,012	2,014	900	4,500	4,689	B...	77,500	27,500
Jackson, Ky.	P. O. and C. H.	941	1,446	3,931	2	.....	.....	.....	2	6	2,316	856	372	4,500	6,789	B...	90,000	48,125
Middleboro, Ky.	P. O.	3,271	4,162	7,305	14,007	7	2	.....	9	21	10,000	1,357	640	5,000	6,339	C...	79,000	30,000
Jennings, La.	do	412	1,539	3,925	9,005	4	.....	.....	4	14	4,900	1,203	650	4,000	3,317	A...	45,500	25,000
Gardiner, Me. ⁴	do	5,491	5,505	5,311	20,921	6	5	7	18	23	20,602	1,507	1,000	5,000	6,939	C...	83,000	30,000

Greenfield, Mass. ⁴	do	5,252	7,927	10,427	60,677	8	8	1	17	30	21,156	1,920	1,000	7,000	6,789	G...	83,500	50,000
North Attleboro, Mass.	do	6,727	7,253	9,562	35,380	11	8	1	20	37	23,600	867	550	6,000	4,420	E...	56,000	40,000
Waltham, Mass. ⁴	do	18,707	23,481	27,834	15	20	35	44	38,740	3,833	3,500	8,000	7,239	H...	68,950	60,000		
Albion, Mich.	do	3,763	4,519	5,833	23,686	7	6	8	21	28	23,756	2,340	900	5,000	4,420	C...	70,000	30,000
Holland, Mich. ⁴	do	3,945	7,790	10,490	27,222	8	8	12	28	41	31,600	1,691	1,300	6,500	6,789	F...	86,000	45,000
Ishpeming, Mich.	do	11,197	12,255	12,448	22,892	6	7	1	14	15	15,870	2,024	900	7,500	4,570	H...	63,000	60,000
Three Rivers, Mich.	do	3,131	3,555	5,072	21,487	6	4	5	15	25	18,100	1,724	720	5,000	4,120	C...	48,000	30,000
Ypsilanti, Mich. ⁴	do	6,129	7,378	6,230	26,624	7	8	6	21	30	24,900	2,158	1,100	5,400	4,570	D...	67,300	35,000
Canton, Miss.	do	3,131	3,404	3,529	10,628	5	2	3	10	13	10,990	2,088	600	4,000	3,317	A...	44,700	25,000
Grenada, Miss.	do	2,416	2,568	2,814	10,892	5	2	3	10	21	10,772	1,183	300	4,000	3,317	A...	44,500	25,000
Laurel, Miss.	do	3,193	8,465	24,440	8	4	5	17	19,500	2,000	1	5,500	6,564	D...	80,000	35,000		
Tupelo, Miss.	do	1,477	2,118	3,881	16,080	6	2	3	11	22	12,100	1,394	500	4,000	4,120	A...	50,000	25,000
Chillicothe, Mo. ⁵	P. O. and C. H.	5,717	6,905	6,265	21,302	8	5	7	20	21	22,568	1,991	600	6,000	7,989	E...	130,000	70,000
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	P. O.	2,034	1,881	3,900	17,754	6	3	4	13	21	15,312	1,820	720	4,500	4,120	B...	49,000	27,500
Fulton, Mo.	do	4,314	4,883	5,228	14,107	5	4	10	19	22	21,802	2,990	1,200	4,500	4,120	B...	60,000	27,500
Webb City, Mo.	do	5,043	9,201	11,817	17,604	8	5	1	14	22	16,100	2,360	800	5,500	4,420	D...	62,500	35,000
Bozeman, Mont.	do	2,143	3,419	5,107	26,318	8	5	4	17	26	19,500	2,571	900	7,500	4,570	H...	67,500	60,000
Miles City, Mont.	do	956	1,938	4,697	27,648	9	4	13	14	20	14,600	2,815	900	6,370	8,289	F...	135,500	45,000
McCook, Nebr. ⁶	P. O. and C. H.	2,346	2,445	3,765	10,932	6	3	4	13	22	14,500	1,333	500	5,400	7,629	D...	120,000	61,250
Goldfield, Nev. ⁴	P. O.	do	4,838	20,658	8	8	8	12,400	2,145	2,220	4,570	75,000	E...	40,300	40,000			
Millville, N.J.	do	10,002	10,583	12,451	19,190	6	7	3	16	22	18,100	1,440	875	6,000	3,970	E...	125,000	70,000
Morristown, N.J. ⁴	do	8,156	11,267	12,507	62,421	13	11	2	26	34	31,600	2,392	2,000	8,500	8,589	I...	120,000	60,000
Plainfield, N.J. ⁴	do	11,267	15,369	20,550	90,505	15	26	3	44	62	51,256	5,637	2,500	8,000	8,289	G...	81,500	50,000
Glens Falls, N.Y. ⁴	do	9,509	12,613	15,243	54,899	10	11	2	23	37	29,756	2,736	1,800	7,000	6,789	G...	100,000	70,000
Gouverneur, N.Y.	do	3,458	3,659	4,128	14,420	5	4	6	15	23	17,356	1,599	850	4,000	4,420	A...	60,500	25,000
Mount Vernon, N.Y. ⁴	do	10,830	21,228	30,919	104,802	17	24	41	41	66	48,920	2,936	2,100	9,000	7,839	I...	100,000	70,000
Gastonia, N.C.	do	1,033	4,610	5,759	14,723	6	3	4	13	26	14,290	1,247	500	5,000	6,339	C...	70,250	30,000
Kinston, N.C.	do	1,726	4,106	6,995	17,885	6	4	7	17	20	19,372	1,700	650	5,000	6,489	C...	69,980	30,000
Monroe, N.C.	do	1,856	2,427	4,082	12,936	5	2	9	16	20	17,648	1,662	900	4,000	4,120	A...	50,000	25,000
Wilson, N.C. ⁴	do	2,126	3,525	6,717	20,831	7	4	6	17	20	20,000	2,700	1,000	4,560	4,120	C...	60,000	30,000
Wilkesboro, N.C. ⁵	P. O. and C. H.	336	635	799	(6)	1	2	3	2	3	2,600	4,500	4,120	B...	58,000	48,125		
Alliance, Ohio ⁴	P. O.	7,607	8,974	15,083	53,904	16	12	4	32	38,000	2,820	1,200	7,500	7,839	H...	107,000	60,000	
Newark, Ohio ⁴	do	14,270	18,157	25,404	63,010	13	22	8	43	57	49,378	2,868	2,500	8,000	9,489	H...	171,480	60,000
Steubenville, Ohio ⁴	do	13,394	14,249	22,391	60,165	14	15	2	31	46	37,656	3,200	3,000	8,000	7,389	F...	85,000	60,000
Tiffin, Ohio.	do	10,801	10,989	11,894	58,526	9	9	9	27	34	32,602	2,660	850	6,500	6,714	F...	77,500	45,000
Ardmore, Okla.	P. O. and C. H.	5,681	8,618	23,222	6	6	12	37	13,500	2,054	900	6,500	8,289	F...	142,000	78,750		
Blackwell, Okla.	P. O.	2,283	3,266	13,579	5	3	4	12	21	14,200	2,130	840	4,000	3,317	A...	50,000	25,000	
El Reno, Okla.	do	285	3,383	3,872	23,174	10	6	5	21	27	24,200	2,234	550	6,000	6,789	E...	94,100	40,000
Lawton, Okla.	P. O. and C. H.	5,562	7,788	23,037	9	6	7	22	29	25,000	4,133	900	7,000	10,242	G...	207,094	87,500	
Tulsa, Okla. ⁴	do	1,390	18,182	94,330	28	14	3	45	48,520	5,975	1,800	6,500	13,689	F...	310,000	78,750		
Pendleton, Oreg.	P. O.	2,506	4,406	4,460	23,267	7	3	1	11	13,400	2,422	750	4,400	4,420	B...	62,000	27,500	
The Dalles, Oreg.	do	3,029	3,542	4,880	21,682	8	4	3	15	20	17,000	2,700	720	4,000	6,909	A...	90,000	25,000
Bedford, Pa.	do	2,242	2,167	2,235	12,491	4	3	4	11	17	13,300	1,655	600	6,200	6,189	F...	68,000	45,000
Carnegie, Pa.	do	7,330	10,009	17,296	5	6	2	13	20	15,236	1,600	900	5,000	6,189	C...	42,280	30,000	
East Pittsburgh, Pa. ⁴	do	2,883	5,615	64,336	15	6	1	22	24	26,556	1,632	1,400	5,000	6,189	C...	61,000	30,000	
Monongahela, Pa.	do	4,096	5,173	7,598	21,222	6	4	3	13	28	14,936	1,732	900	5,000	6,189	C...	58,212	30,000
Sunbury, Pa. ⁴	do	5,930	9,810	13,777	33,047	9	7	4	20	26	23,356	1,750	1,200	8,000	7,539	H...	100,000	60,000
Narragansett Pier, R. I.	do	1,408	1,523	1,250	8,647	3	1	4	18	4,460	1,273	800	4,000	4,420	A...	50,000	25,000	

¹ Area reported by Treasury Department.² Does not include cost of site.³ No United States court held.⁴ Offices where conditions justify an appropriation for a public building.⁵ Length of session of United States court less than 10 days.⁶ Fourth class.

TABLE No. 1.—Buildings authorized prior to 1913 but not acted on by Nov. 1, 1913—Continued.

Offices.	Kind of building.	Population.			Gross receipts.	Post-masters and clerks.	City letter carriers.	Rural letter carriers.	Total number of post-office employees.		Total salaries of present employees.	Present area.	Present rental.	Area required.	Cost of maintenance and 3 per cent interest on total investment.	Proposed class.	Authorized limit of cost.	Maximum cost under proposed standard.	
		1890	1900	1910					Now.	10 years hence.									
Cookeville, Tenn. ²	P. O. and C. H.			1,848	\$6,183	2	—	9	11	26	\$11,992	1,138	\$436	5,000	\$6,789	C....	\$93,000	\$52,500	
Fayetteville, Tenn.....	P. O.	2,410	2,708	3,439	10,391	5	2	9	16	20	17,416	1,698	400	4,000	3,317	A....	41,500	25,000	
Winchester, Tenn.....	.....	1,313	1,333	1,351	9,337	4	—	6	10	16	11,302	1,915	600	4,000	4,039	A....	48,500	25,000
Amarillo, Tex. ^{2,3}	P. O. and C. H.	482	1,443	9,057	53,551	16	6	—	22	48	25,200	2,583	1,080	7,000	9,789	G....	200,000	87,500	
Corpus Christi, Tex. ².....	.....	4,387	4,703	8,222	36,878	11	5	2	18	—	20,756	2,992	900	10,000	7,989	J....	131,000	140,000
Cuero, Tex.....	P. O.	2,442	3,422	3,109	13,547	7	2	4	15	15	14,000	1,725	600	4,000	4,495	A....	65,000	25,000	
Ennis, Tex.....	.....	2,171	4,919	5,669	13,741	7	3	8	18	24	19,738	2,020	550	5,000	4,120	C....	57,000	30,000
Uvalde, Tex.....	.....	1,265	1,880	3,998	7,110	3	—	—	3	13	2,832	402	4,000	3,317	A....	49,000	25,000	
Park City, Utah.....	.....	2,850	3,759	3,439	8,178	7	—	—	7	4	7,900	1,688	600	4,000	2,717	A....	23,000	25,000
Brattleboro, Vt. ²	P. O. and C. H.	6,862	6,640	7,541	52,891	11	7	5	23	—	28,492	1,435	1,200	6,000	7,989	E....	115,000	70,000	
Covington, Va.....	P. O.	704	2,950	4,234	12,786	5	3	1	—	9	9,380	1,599	840	4,000	3,392	A....	45,000	25,000	
Wytheville, Va.....	2,570	3,003	3,054	10,298	4	—	—	5	9	15	10,356	1,239	600	4,500	4,270	B....	60,000	27,500
Everett, Wash. ²	P. O. etc.	7,838	24,814	67,552	18	15	2	35	—	42,000	4,284	2,700	8,000	9,189	H....	168,000	60,000		
Elkins, W. Va. ²	P. O.	737	2,016	5,260	23,203	9	4	2	15	—	15,246	3,724	1,980	5,000	6,639	C....	85,000	30,000	
Hinton, W. Va. ².....	.....	2,570	3,763	3,656	16,490	7	3	—	10	21	11,100	1,577	1,200	5,000	4,120	C....	50,000	30,000
Moundsville, W. Va.....	.....	2,688	5,362	8,918	19,209	7	5	2	14	19	16,146	1,836	840	5,000	6,489	C....	76,500	30,000
Wellsburg, W. Va.....	.....	2,235	2,588	4,189	12,551	6	2	4	12	16	13,756	1,221	800	4,500	4,120	B....	46,050	27,500
Fort Atkinson, Wis. ².....	.....	2,283	3,043	3,877	50,664	11	4	5	20	28	23,200	1,905	1,750	5,000	4,120	C....	48,500	30,000
Sparta, Wis.....	.....	2,795	3,555	3,973	14,962	5	3	7	15	19	17,800	—	600	4,000	4,120	A....	50,000	25,000
Total.....																7,859,496	4,200,625		

¹ Area reported by Treasury Department.² Length of session of United States court less than 10 days.³ Offices where conditions justify an appropriation for a public building.

TABLE No. 2.—*New buildings in 1913 act.*

[April 11, 1914.]

25117°—H. Doc. 936, 63-2—3

Offices.	Kind of building.	Population.			Gross receipts.	Postmaster and clerks.	City letter carriers.	Rural letter carriers.	Total number of post-office employees.	Total salaries of employees.	Present area.	Present rental.	Estimated area required. ¹	Cost of maintenance and 3 per cent interest on total investment.	Proposed class.	Maximum cost under proposed standard.			Authorized limit cost.
		1890	1900	1910												Building.	Site.	Total.	
Jasper, Ala. ²	P. O. & C. H.	780	1,661	2,509	\$9,056	4	.....	5	9	\$9,660	2,641	\$300	4,000	\$7,014	A ..	\$43,750	\$5,000	\$48,750	\$107,500
Douglas, Ariz.	P. O. etc.	.....	6,437	25,532	11	4	.....	15	17,120	3,300	730	4,000	7,239	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	115,000	
Globe, Ariz. ³	P. O.	.....	7,083	20,811	11	.....	.....	11	12,900	4,280	2,400	4,000	7,239	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	115,000	
Arkadelphia, Ark.	do	2,455	2,739	2,745	12,287	4	.....	.....	4	5,000	2,146	400	4,000	4,120	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Fordyce, Ark.	do	980	1,710	2,704	9,443	4	.....	.....	4	4,900	1,023	676	4,000	3,970	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Mena, Ark.	do	3,423	3,953	11,133	5	2	.....	2	9	10,056	1,794	240	4,000	3,970	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Bakersfield, Cal. ³	do	2,626	4,836	12,727	66,294	20	9	6	35	39,310	3,087	1,000	12,000	8,439	L ..	100,000	20,000	120,000	155,000
Durango, Colo. ³	do	2,726	3,317	4,686	19,128	7	3	1	11	12,700	1,662	1,400	4,000	7,089	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	110,000
Fort Morgan, Colo.	do	488	634	2,800	11,856	5	2	3	10	11,700	1,921	780	4,000	4,420	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Greenwich, Conn. ³	do	10,131	12,172	16,463	40,426	12	10	3	25	29,100	1,712	1,900	6,000	7,089	E ..	40,000	8,000	48,000	110,000
Naugatuck, Conn. ³	do	6,218	7,521	12,722	20,998	8	8	2	18	20,960	1,764	1,250	4,500	7,089	B ..	27,500	5,500	33,000	110,000
Rockville, Conn.	do	7,772	7,287	7,977	18,632	6	5	4	15	17,556	1,803	800	4,000	4,570	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Seymour, Conn.	do	3,300	3,541	4,786	11,942	5	3	3	11	11,736	982	600	4,000	4,570	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Bartow, Fla.	do	1,386	1,983	2,662	12,114	4	2	3	9	10,156	1,992	650	4,000	3,970	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
DeLand, Fla.	do	1,113	1,449	2,812	17,065	6	2	1	9	10,900	1,556	600	4,000	4,270	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000
Orlando, Fla.	do	2,856	2,481	3,894	31,560	9	5	2	16	17,956	1,741	900	4,000	4,270	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000
Barnesville, Ga.	do	1,839	3,036	3,068	8,827	5	.....	4	9	10,012	1,680	460	4,000	3,970	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Statesboro, Ga.	do	425	1,197	2,529	10,408	4	.....	7	11	12,700	1,715	780	4,000	4,045	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	57,500
Twin Falls, Idaho ³	do .....	.....	5,258	6,789	7	5	3	15	16,800	2,897	1,200	4,000	6,639	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	95,000	
Savanna, Ill.	do	3,097	3,325	3,691	10,352	5	3	4	12	12,900	1,900	500	4,000	3,970	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Taylorville, Ill. ³	do	2,829	4,248	5,446	16,291	6	5	7	18	20,356	2,033	1,000	4,500	4,570	B ..	27,500	5,500	33,000	75,000
Huntington, Ind. ³	do	7,328	9,491	10,272	45,054	11	8	9	28	31,500	3,532	1,600	7,080	7,239	G ..	50,000	10,000	60,000	115,000
Washington, Ind.	do	6,064	8,551	7,854	16,303	6	6	5	17	19,356	2,047	750	4,000	4,420	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Charles City, Iowa.	do	2,802	4,227	5,892	22,992	6	4	6	16	17,600	1,576	600	4,000	6,189	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	80,000
Grinnell, Iowa.	do	3,332	3,860	5,036	30,688	8	5	7	20	23,100	2,730	820	4,500	6,939	B ..	27,500	5,500	33,000	105,000
Maquoketa, Iowa.	do	3,077	3,777	3,570	11,282	5	.....	6	11	13,000	2,160	600	4,000	3,970	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Washington, Iowa ³	do	3,235	4,255	4,380	25,327	6	4	9	19	22,356	2,153	1,200	4,000	6,489	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	90,000
Hawatha, Kans.	do	2,486	2,829	2,974	12,000	5	3	6	14	16,000	1,917	680	4,000	4,345	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	67,500
Ashland, Ky. ⁴	do	4,195	6,800	8,688	25,202	11	6	2	19	22,000	1,512	1,125	5,000	7,389	C ..	30,000	6,000	36,000	120,000
Lancaster, Ky.	do	1,640	1,507	4,420	2	.....	3	5	5,154	1,506	275	4,000	4,120	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000	
Shelbyville, Ky.	do	2,679	3,016	3,412	12,494	6	2	7	15	16,602	1,873	800	4,000	4,120	A ..	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000

¹ Based on estimated number of employees 10 years hence.² No United States court held.³ Offices where conditions justify an appropriation for a public building.

TABLE No. 2.—*New buildings in 1913 act—Continued.*

Offices.	Kind of building.	Population.			Gross receipts.	Post-master and clerks.	City letter carriers.	Rural letter carriers.	Total number of post-office employees.	Total salaries of employees.	Present area.	Present rental.	Estimated area required. ¹	Cost of maintenance and 3 per cent interest on total investment.	Proposed class.	Maximum cost under proposed standard.			Authorized limit cost.
		1890	1900	1910												Building.	Site.	Total.	
Hammond, La.	P. O.	692	1,511	2,942	\$11,606	6	-----	1	7	\$8,700	928	\$236	4,000	\$3,970	A.	\$25,000	\$5,000	\$30,000	\$55,000
Minden, La.	do.	1,298	1,561	3,002	8,120	3	-----	5	8	9,012	1,590	600	4,000	3,317	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Caribou, Me.	do.	4,087	4,758	5,377	9,107	4	-----	6	10	11,446	-----	480	4,000	4,120	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Rumford, Me. ²	do.	898	3,777	6,777	16,792	5	4	1	10	12,500	1,088	1,050	4,000	4,420	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Skowhegan, Me.	do.	5,068	5,180	5,341	16,306	5	3	7	15	16,970	1,466	800	4,000	6,339	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	85,000
Frederick, Md. ²	do.	8,193	9,296	10,411	36,363	8	6	7	21	24,402	4,329	1,800	4,000	7,239	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	115,000
Attleboro, Mass. ²	do.	7,577	11,335	16,215	71,821	17	13	5	35	40,372	4,290	3,600	9,000	7,389	I.	70,000	14,000	84,000	120,000
Newburyport, Mass. ²	do.	13,947	14,473	14,949	47,135	13	12	1	26	31,900	1,402	1,800	6,000	6,639	E.	40,000	8,000	48,000	95,000
Reading, Mass.	do.	4,088	4,969	5,818	13,161	4	5	1	10	12,190	551	750	4,000	4,270	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000
Charlotte, Mich.	do.	3,867	4,092	4,886	16,953	6	4	12	22	25,200	2,000	875	5,000	4,570	C.	30,000	6,000	36,000	75,000
Dowagiac, Mich.	do.	2,808	4,151	5,088	26,100	6	5	8	19	22,300	1,180	800	4,500	4,270	B.	27,500	5,500	33,000	65,000
Anoka, Minn.	do.	4,252	3,769	3,972	10,305	4	-----	5	9	10,600	1,433	900	4,000	3,970	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Little Falls, Minn.	do.	2,354	5,774	6,078	15,001	6	4	8	18	20,600	2,735	840	4,500	4,420	B.	27,500	5,500	33,000	70,000
Montevideo, Minn.	do.	1,437	2,146	3,056	11,471	4	3	9	16	18,000	1,180	480	4,000	3,970	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Holly Springs, Miss.	do.	2,246	2,815	2,192	10,372	4	-----	7	11	12,480	1,560	800	4,000	3,317	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
McComb, Miss.	do.	2,383	4,477	6,237	12,407	5	2	2	9	9,360	2,800	810	4,000	3,970	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Bonne Terre, Mo.	do.	-----	-----	8,245	4	-----	1	5	5,700	704	360	4,000	3,317	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000	
Kalispell, Mont.	do.	2,526	5,549	29,837	7	4	4	15	17,500	2,394	1	5,000	7,239	C.	30,000	6,000	36,000	115,000	
Alliance, Nebr.	do.	829	2,535	3,105	14,515	6	3	9	10,000	1,575	600	4,000	6,489	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	90,000	
Aurora, Nebr.	do.	1,862	1,921	2,630	11,343	5	3	5	13	14,900	1,272	900	4,000	4,000	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	56,000
Chadron, Nebr.	P. O. & C. H.	1,867	1,665	2,687	9,093	5	-----	5	5	5,700	1,750	600	4,000	7,539	A.	43,750	5,000	48,750	125,000
Falls City, Nebr.	P. O.	2,102	3,022	3,255	14,807	5	3	5	13	14,400	1,728	690	4,000	4,450	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	71,000
Wahoo, Nebr.	do.	2,006	2,100	2,168	9,091	3	-----	3	6	7,400	486	216	4,000	4,000	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	56,000
Berlin, N. H. ²	do.	3,729	8,886	11,780	19,114	7	4	11	11,800	1,692	1,600	4,500	6,189	B.	27,500	5,500	33,000	80,000	
Laconia, N. H. ²	do.	6,143	8,042	10,183	26,841	9	8	7	24	27,790	2,171	1,500	6,000	6,489	B.	40,000	8,000	48,000	90,000
Bayonne, N. J. ²	do.	19,033	32,722	55,545	68,027	13	26	39	46,500	1,700	1,000	9,000	7,539	I.	70,000	14,000	84,000	125,000	
East Orange, N. J. ²	do.	21,506	34,371	103,172	22	35	57	65,700	5,112	3,300	12,000	9,339	L.	100,000	20,000	120,000	185,000		
Hackensack, N. J. ²	do.	6,004	9,443	14,050	57,813	16	20	2	38	46,310	2,807	1,700	9,000	7,539	I.	70,000	14,000	84,000	125,000
Woodbury, N. J.	do.	3,911	4,087	4,642	16,459	5	3	8	9,900	1,317	800	4,000	4,420	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000	
Las Cruces, N. Mex. ²	P. O. & C. H.	-----	-----	3,836	9,910	4	-----	4	4,700	1,800	1,200	4,000	7,989	A.	43,750	5,000	48,750	140,000	
Batavia, N. Y. ²	P. O.	7,221	9,180	11,613	40,584	9	9	4	22	26,500	1,317	1,350	7,000	6,789	G.	50,000	10,000	60,000	100,000
Hornell, N. Y. ²	do.	10,996	11,918	13,617	39,330	10	9	7	26	30,058	2,144	1,500	7,000	6,669	G.	50,000	10,000	60,000	96,000
Salamanca, N. Y. ²	do.	3,692	4,251	5,792	21,658	7	5	1	13	15,300	1,662	1,300	4,000	6,339	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	85,000
Syracuse, N. Y. ²	do.	88,143	108,374	137,249	692,600	117	111	5	233	278,522	G. B.	G. B.	-----	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	875,000	

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.

Waterloo, N. Y.	do.	4,350	4,256	3,931	10,593	4	3	5	12	12,756	1,471	600	4,000	6,339	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	85,000
Burlington, N. C.	do.	1,716	3,692	4,808	13,442	4	6	10	16	18,050	1,512	450	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Shelby, N. C.	do.	1,394	1,874	3,127	10,072	4	5	8	12	13,172	1,428	550	4,000	4,270	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000
Waynesville, N. C.	do.	455	1,307	2,008	10,257	5	5	4	9	10,556	1,460	375	4,000	4,495	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	72,500
Dickinson, N. Dak. ²	do.	897	2,076	3,678	16,358	7	2	-----	9	10,000	1,456	1,100	4,000	6,789	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	100,000
Jamestown, N. Dak. ²	do.	2,296	2,853	4,358	24,361	9	3	1	13	14,320	2,625	1,500	4,000	6,339	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	85,000
Valley City, N. Dak.	do.	1,089	2,446	4,606	27,125	9	3	5	17	19,320	1,405	480	5,000	6,339	C...	30,000	6,000	36,000	85,000
Ashland, Ohio ²	do.	3,566	4,087	6,795	90,021	10	6	9	25	30,912	2,045	1,100	6,000	7,539	E...	40,000	8,000	48,000	125,000
Elyria, Ohio ²	do.	5,611	8,791	14,825	54,506	11	11	4	26	31,046	3,007	1,100	7,000	7,539	G...	50,000	10,000	60,000	125,000
Fremont, Ohio ²	do.	7,141	8,439	9,939	38,048	10	9	10	29	32,800	2,405	1,000	7,000	7,239	G...	50,000	10,000	60,000	115,000
Logan, Ohio	do.	3,119	3,480	4,850	10,650	5	3	6	14	15,858	2,076	900	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Middletown, Ohio ²	do.	7,681	9,215	15,152	51,090	12	10	2	24	27,412	3,424	1,300	7,000	7,089	G...	50,000	10,000	60,000	110,000
Sandusky, Ohio ²	do.	18,471	19,664	19,998	69,400	15	14	3	32	37,900	G. B.	G. B.	9,000	7,689	I...	70,000	14,000	84,000	130,000
Sidney, Ohio ²	do.	4,850	5,688	6,607	31,444	8	6	11	25	28,900	3,168	1,800	7,000	6,489	G...	50,000	10,000	60,000	90,000
Van Wert, Ohio	do.	5,512	6,422	7,157	22,027	7	5	10	22	25,100	1,681	850	5,000	6,189	C...	30,000	6,000	36,000	80,000
Roseburg, Oreg.	do.	1,472	1,690	4,738	18,821	7	3	1	11	12,100	1,966	600	4,000	7,089	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	110,000
Dubois, Pa. ²	do.	6,149	9,375	12,623	35,567	10	8	3	21	24,502	2,630	1,575	5,000	7,089	C...	30,000	6,000	36,000	110,000
Media, Pa.	do.	2,736	3,075	3,562	14,708	5	4	3	12	14,302	1,040	720	4,000	4,420	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Pottstown, Pa. ²	do.	15,285	13,696	15,399	35,957	8	8	6	22	25,290	3,473	1,500	6,000	7,229	E...	40,000	8,000	48,000	115,000
Ridgeway, Pa. ²	do.	1,903	3,515	5,408	20,717	8	4	1	13	14,690	1,695	1,200	4,000	6,489	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	80,000
South Bethlehem, Pa. ²	do.	10,302	13,241	19,973	46,988	10	15	2	27	33,200	2,777	1,724	10,000	7,389	J...	80,000	16,000	96,000	120,000
Tarentum, Pa.	do.	4,627	5,472	7,414	15,268	5	4	2	11	15,112	1,202	700	4,000	6,189	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	80,000
Titusville, Pa. ²	do.	8,073	8,244	8,073	30,160	7	7	6	20	20,800	3,073	1,600	4,000	6,789	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	100,000
Columbia, S. C. ²	do.	15,353	21,108	26,319	142,488	32	24	4	60	68,456	G. B.	G. B.	-----	(3)	(3)	(3)	340,000		
Marion, S. C.	do.	1,640	1,831	3,844	9,555	2	-----	3	5	7,156	1,054	600	4,000	4,120	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Madison, S. Dak.	do.	1,736	2,550	3,137	12,477	5	2	5	12	13,800	1,625	900	4,000	4,420	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Redfield, S. Dak.	do.	796	1,015	3,060	16,736	6	2	2	10	11,400	1,918	460	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Humboldt, Tenn.	do.	1,837	2,866	3,446	10,024	5	-----	11	16	18,100	1,475	600	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Jellico, Tenn.	do.	758	1,283	1,862	8,708	5	-----	3	8	8,590	1,668	650	4,000	6,189	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	80,000
Martin, Tenn.	do.	1,730	2,228	10,294	4	-----	8	12	13,690	2,000	400	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000	
Maryville, Tenn.	do.	-----	2,381	8,189	4	-----	8	12	13,300	1,300	400	4,000	4,420	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000	
Memphis, Tenn. ²	do.	64,495 ¹	102,320	131,105	727,311	125	98	6	229	259,430	G. B.	G. B.	-----	(3)	(3)	(3)	160,000		
Bay City, Tex.	do.	-----	3,156	11,468	4	-----	1	5	6,156	1,740	200	4,000	4,207	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000	
Beeville, Tex.	do.	-----	3,269	12,185	5	-----	1	6	7,500	1,155	240	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000	
Belton, Tex.	do.	3,000	3,700	4,164	11,448	5	2	7	14	15,756	2,574	312	4,000	4,120	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Brenham, Tex.	do.	5,209	5,968	4,718	16,820	4	3	8	15	17,246	2,160	700	4,000	4,400	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
El Paso, Tex. ²	do.	10,338	15,906	39,279	160,967	44	26	-----	70	81,020	G. B.	G. B.	-----	(3)	(3)	(3)	360,000		
Nacogdoches, Tex.	do.	1,138	1,827	3,369	12,541	4	-----	4	8	9,292	2,555	500	4,000	4,120	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Navasota, Tex.	do.	2,997	3,857	3,284	12,246	5	-----	1	6	7,100	1,634	600	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
New Braunfels, Tex.	do.	1,608	2,097	3,165	10,388	5	-----	5	10	11,256	1,094	450	4,000	4,045	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	57,500
Stamford, Tex.	do.	-----	3,902	11,646	5	2	5	12	13,200	1,739	280	4,000	4,120	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000	
Yoakum, Tex.	do.	1,745	3,495	4,657	14,785	8	-----	6	14	16,100	2,375	180	4,000	4,420	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Richfield, Utah	do.	1,531	1,969	2,559	5,771	2	-----	2	12	13,200	1,739	264	4,000	4,120	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Franklin, Va.	do.	875	1,143	2,271	9,956	5	-----	4	9	10,012	1,370	800	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Pulaski, Va.	do.	2,112	2,813	4,807	12,389	5	2	3	10	10,416	1,753	624	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
South Boston, Va.	do.	1,789	1,851	3,516	12,291	5	-----	3	8	9,512	1,560	900	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Warrenton, Va.	do.	1,346	1,627	1,427	11,397	5	-----	4	9	9,506	1,006	720	4,000	4,180	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	62,000
Waynesboro, Va.	do.	646	856	1,389	9,421	3	-----	3	6	6,870	988	540	4,000	4,045	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	57,500
Aberdeen, Wash. ²	P.O., etc.	1,638	3,747	13,660	36,698	9	7	-----	16	18,600	3,165	1,200	10,000	7,539	J...	80,000	16,000	96,000	125,000

¹ Based on estimated number of employees 10 years hence.

² Offices where conditions justify an appropriation for a public building.

: Special.

TABLE No. 2.—*New buildings in 1913 act—Continued.*

Offices.	Kind of building.	Population.			Gross receipts.	Post-master and clerks.	City letter carriers.	Rural letter carriers.	Total number of post-office employees.	Total salaries of employees.	Present area.	Present rental.	Estimated area required. ¹	Cost of maintenance and 3 per cent interest on total investment.	Maximum cost under proposed standard.			Authorized limit cost.		
		1890	1900	1910											Building.	Site.	Total.			
Ellensburg, Wash.	P. O.	2,768	1,737	4,209	\$17,237	6	3	4	13	\$15,456	2,624	\$480	4,000	\$6,249	A...	\$25,000	\$5,000	\$30,000	\$82,000	
Seattle, Wash. ²	do	42,837	80,671	237,194	1,109,328	225	191	6	422	485,980	G.B.	G.B.	8,364	8,364	(³)	(³)	(³)	500,000		
Vancouver, Wash. ²	P.O. etc.	3,545	3,126	9,300	29,928	9	6	6	21	23,712	2,807	1,400	7,000	40,000	50,000	10,000	60,000	152,500		
Wenatchee, Wash.	P. O.	451	4,050	31,130	8	2	5	5	15	17,270	2,790	300	6,000	6,639	E...	40,000	8,000	48,000	95,000	
Buckhammon, W. Va.	do	1,403	1,589	2,225	13,583	5	2	3	10	11,700	1,760	750	4,000	4,420	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000	
Williamson, W. Va.	do			3,561	14,568	5			1	6	7,000	1,080	720	4,000	4,045	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	57,500
Antigo, Wis.	do	4,424	5,145	7,196	20,493	6	5	5	16	18,800	1,918	960	5,000	6,189	C...	30,000	6,000	36,000	80,000	
Madison, Wis. ³	P. O. & C. H.	13,426	19,164	25,531	240,512	30	33	7	70	77,600	G.B.	G.B.			(³)	(³)	(³)	550,000		
Merrill, Wis.	P. O.	6,809	8,537	8,689	16,938	6	5	6	17	19,400	2,442	900	5,000	6,264	C...	30,000	6,000	36,000	82,500	
Neenah, Wis. ²	do	5,083	5,954	5,734	27,822	5	5	4	14	16,700	2,100	1,030	4,000	6,414	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	87,500	
Basin, Wyo.	do			763	5,925	2			2	2,180	708	500	4,000	4,000	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	56,000	
Buffalo, Wyo.	do	1,087	710	1,368	5,007	2			1	3	3,296	1,587	360	4,000	4,405	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	69,500
Cody, Wyo.	do			1,132	8,031	3			1	4	4,360	897	360	4,000	4,000	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	56,000
Total															3,866,250		4,628,250	9,929,500		
Special projects																2,785,000		2,785,000		
Grand total																7,413,250		12,714,500		

¹ Based on estimated number of employees 10 years hence.² Offices where conditions justify an appropriation for a public building.³ Special.

TABLE No. 3.—*New sites and buildings in 1913 act.*

[April 11, 1914.]

Offices.	Kind of building.	Population.			Gross receipts.	Post-master and clerks.	City letter carriers.	Rural letter carriers.	Total number of post-office employees.	Total salaries of employees.	Present area.	Present rental.	Estimated area required. ¹	Cost of maintenance and 3 per cent interest on total investment.	Proposed class.	Maximum cost under proposed standard.			Authorized limit cost.		
		1890	1900	1910												Building.	Site.	Total.			
Andalusia, Ala.	P. O.	270	551	2,480	\$10,352	5	2	9	16	\$16,992	1,200	\$288	4,000	\$3,317	A...	\$25,000	\$5,000	\$30,000	\$50,000		
Decatur, Ala.	do.	2,765	3,114	4,228	14,881	6	2	...	8	9,400	1,650	900	4,000	4,270	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000		
Cordova, Alaska.	P. O. & C. H.			1,152	3,408	7	...	...	7	5,945	2,000	1,700	4,000	6,789	A...	100,000	(2)	(2)	100,000
Marianna, Ark.	P. O.	1,126	1,707	4,810	9,469	4	...	3	7	8,000	1,269	600	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000		
Prescott, Ark.	do.	1,287	2,005	2,705	9,013	3	...	6	9	10,026	1,200	600	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000		
Rogers, Ark.	do.	1,265	2,158	2,820	18,489	5	2	5	12	13,500	2,258	396	4,000	4,420	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000		
Russellville, Ark.	do.	1,321	1,832	2,986	8,494	4	...	5	9	10,100	993	500	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000		
Red Bluff, Cal.	do.	2,608	2,750	3,530	14,156	6	2	...	8	9,100	1,800	600	4,000	4,120	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000		
San Luis Obispo, Cal. ³	do.	2,995	3,021	5,157	22,272	7	4	2	13	15,100	2,438	1,000	4,000	6,189	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	80,000		
San Pedro, Cal.	P. O., etc.				16,217	7	4	...	11	12,200	1,740	900	4,000	4,120	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000		
Willow, Cal.	P. O.	1,176	893	1,139	13,203	5	2	...	7	7,800	1,666	525	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000		
Glenwood Springs, Colo.	P. O., etc.	920	1,350	2,019	10,474	5	2	1	8	9,600	1,915	900	4,000	6,789	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	100,000		
Branford, Conn. ³	P. O.	4,460	5,706	6,047	9,747	4	2	3	9	9,846	1,413	1,000	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000		
Middletown, Conn. ³	do.	15,205	17,486	20,749	57,228	17	11	3	31	35,532	G. B.	G. B.	8,000	8,889	H...	60,000	12,000	72,000	170,000		
Mystic, Conn.	do.				11,127	5	3	2	10	11,046	838	460	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000		
Apalachicola, Fla.	P. O., etc.	2,727	3,077	3,065	8,918	4	...	...	4	4,700	1,405	600	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Lakeland, Fla. ³	P. O.	553	1,180	3,719	17,191	6	2	2	10	12,000	2,790	1,200	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000		
Marianna, Fla. ⁴	P. O. and C. H.	926	900	1,915	8,126	5	...	5	10	10,800	1,498	350	4,000	4,420	A...	43,750	5,000	48,750	70,000		
Sanford, Fla.	P. O.	2,016	1,450	3,570	18,818	6	2	3	11	12,350	2,040	600	4,000	4,420	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000		
Dawson, Ga.	do.	2,284	2,926	3,827	10,847	4	2	8	14	15,360	1,726	400	4,000	4,120	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000		
Douglas, Ga.	do.				617	3,550	10,297	4	...	4	8	9,246	1,210	600	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Fitzgerald, Ga.	do.				1,817	5,795	17,501	7	3	7	17	19,900	2,392	720	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Moultrie, Ga.	do.				2,221	3,349	14,801	5	3	5	13	14,400	1,911	360	4,000	4,270	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000
Washington, Ga.	do.	2,631	3,300	3,065	9,397	4	...	6	10	11,456	2,239	450	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000		
West Point, Ga.	do.	1,254	1,759	1,906	9,576	4	...	7	11	12,500	1,216	750	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000		
Sandpoint, Idaho ³	do.				2,993	15,227	6	2	...	8	8,900	1,896	1,200	4,000	4,420	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000	
Aledo, Ill.	do.	1,601	2,081	2,144	11,661	6	2	6	14	15,256	2,033	800	4,000	4,270	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000		

¹ Based on estimated number of employees 10 years hence.² Special.³ Offices where conditions justify an appropriation for Government buildings.⁴ Approximate length of United States court sessions less than 10 days.

TABLE No. 3.—*New sites and buildings in 1913 act—Continued.*

Offices.	Kind of building.	Population.			Gross receipts.	Post-master and clerks.	City letter carriers.	Rural letter carriers.	Total number of post-office employees.	Total salaries of employees.	Present area.	Present rental.	Estimated area required. ¹	Cost of maintenance and 3 per cent interest on total investment.	Maximum cost under proposed standard.			Authorized limit cost.	
		1890	1900	1910											Building.	Site.	Total.		
Batavia, Ill.	P. O.	3,543	3,871	4,436	\$16,120	6	4	2	12	\$14,500	1,680	\$720	4,000	\$6,639	A.	\$25,000	\$5,000	\$30,000	\$95,000
Charleston, Ill. ²	do.	4,135	5,438	5,884	16,376	7	6	7	20	22,302	3,074	1,050	4,000	4,570	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Geneseo, Ill.	do.	3,182	3,356	3,199	11,404	5	3	7	15	16,800	1,662	650	4,000	4,120	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Hooperston, Ill.	do.	1,912	3,823	4,698	13,439	5	4	5	14	16,800	1,456	720	4,000	4,420	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Jerseyville, Ill.	do.	3,207	3,517	4,113	11,068	4	3	8	15	17,202	1,950	750	4,000	4,270	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000
Marion, Ill.	do.	1,338	2,510	7,093	13,965	6	6	7	19	21,101	1,613	720	5,000	4,420	C.	30,000	6,000	36,000	70,000
Metropolis, Ill.	do.	3,573	4,069	4,655	9,072	4	4	4	8	9,400	1,529	300	4,000	3,317	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Mount Carmel, Ill.	do.	3,376	4,311	6,934	14,252	6	4	8	18	20,756	1,860	600	5,000	4,570	C.	30,000	6,000	36,000	75,000
Olney, Ill.	do.	3,831	4,260	5,011	16,352	6	3	10	19	21,990	1,840	750	4,000	4,420	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Paxton, Ill.	do.	3,187	3,036	2,912	11,743	5	3	4	12	13,900	1,516	800	4,000	4,120	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Bluffton, Ind.	do.	3,589	4,479	4,987	18,122	6	4	9	19	22,000	1,725	960	4,000	4,420	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Clinton, Ind.	do.	1,365	2,918	6,229	12,781	5	4	4	9	10,556	1,695	400	4,500	4,120	B.	27,500	5,500	33,000	60,000
Kendallville, Ind. ²	do.	2,960	3,359	4,981	27,628	7	4	5	16	18,656	3,157	1,200	4,500	4,570	B.	27,500	5,500	33,000	75,000
North Vernon, Ind.	do.	2,012	2,823	2,915	9,617	3	3	7	13	15,000	1,062	480	4,000	4,120	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Rochester, Ind.	do.	2,467	3,421	3,364	13,480	6	3	10	19	21,856	1,824	720	4,000	4,420	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Shelbyville, Ind. ²	do.	5,451	7,161	9,500	27,671	6	7	13	26	29,700	3,060	1,400	6,000	6,189	E.	40,000	8,000	48,000	80,000
Valparaiso, Ind. ²	do.	5,090	6,280	6,987	33,875	7	8	23	26,700	2,600	1,800	5,000	6,639	C.	30,000	6,000	36,000	95,000	
Carroll, Iowa.	do.	2,448	2,882	3,546	14,532	5	3	6	14	16,100	2,725	1,200	4,000	4,420	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Cedar Falls, Iowa ²	do.	3,459	5,319	5,012	28,338	6	5	5	16	18,800	1,826	1,000	4,000	6,639	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	95,000
Chariton, Iowa.	do.	3,122	3,989	3,794	12,345	5	3	8	16	18,800	1,716	660	4,000	4,420	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Cherokee, Iowa ²	do.	3,441	3,865	4,884	15,866	6	4	6	16	17,990	2,192	1,100	4,000	4,420	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Glenwood, Iowa.	do.	1,890	3,040	4,052	8,983	3	4	7	8	3,000	1,700	370	4,000	3,317	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Vinton, Iowa.	do.	2,865	3,499	3,336	12,826	4	2	6	12	13,700	1,757	606	4,000	4,420	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Cherryvale, Kans.	do.	2,104	3,472	4,304	11,182	5	3	6	14	16,200	1,704	300	4,000	4,120	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Eldorado, Kans.	do.	3,339	3,466	3,129	11,723	5	3	4	12	13,800	1,554	720	4,000	4,120	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Girard, Kans.	do.	2,541	2,473	2,446	47,113	8	3	7	18	20,990	1,950	600	4,000	4,570	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
North Topeka, Kans.	do.									1,771	1,200	4,000	4,450	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	71,000	
Pratt, Kans.	do.	1,418	1,213	3,302	12,605	5	4	9	10	500	2,286	900	4,000	4,120	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Glasgow, Ky.	do.	2,051	2,019	2,316	10,349	6	7	13	14,900	1,593	750	4,000	4,120	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000	
Marion, Ky.	do.	840	1,064	1,627	9,556	5	5	10	11,168	1,524	275	4,000	4,420	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000	
Thibodaux, La.	do.	2,078	3,253	3,824	8,791	3	1	4	4	9,990	1,248	600	4,000	3,317	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Fort Fairfield, Me.	P. O., etc.	1,469	1,621	6,708	3	4	7	6	5,116	446	4,000	6,189	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	80,000		
Saco, Me.	P. O.	6,075	6,122	6,583	10,594	6	3	3	12	13,656	1,298	800	4,000	4,120	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Cambridge, Md.	do.	4,192	5,747	6,407	19,294	6	3	5	14	16,546	1,404	900	4,000	6,189	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	80,000
Salisbury, Md. ²	do.	2,905	4,277	6,690	27,869	8	4	5	17	19,980	2,566	1,500	5,000	6,489	C.	30,000	6,000	36,000	90,000
Amherst, Mass. ¹	do.	4,512	5,028	5,122	25,476	8	5	2	15	17,400	2,250	1,300	4,000	6,189	A.	25,000	5,000	30,000	80,000

Leominster, Mass. ²	do	7,269	12,392	17,580	38,426	10	11	21	23,800	2,940	1,800	6,000	6,480	E	40,000	8,000	48,000	90,000	
Malden, Mass. ²	do	23,031	33,664	44,404	-----	15	38	53	58,140	3,759	2,500	12,000	8,289	L	100,000	20,000	120,000	150,000	
Southbridge, Mass. ²	do	7,655	10,025	12,592	30,320	5	6	16	18,556	1,653	1,200	4,500	6,189	B	27,500	5,500	33,000	80,000	
Winchester, Mass.	do	4,861	7,248	9,309	19,262	5	9	1	15,170	1,270	850	5,000	4,570	C	30,000	6,000	36,000	75,000	
Bad Axe, Mich.	do	842	1,241	1,559	10,257	4	-----	8	12,190	900	900	4,000	3,970	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000	
Sheboygan, Mich.	do	6,235	6,489	6,859	14,984	6	4	3	13,150	100	1,980	900	4,420	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000	
Hastings, Mich. ²	do	2,972	3,172	4,383	20,900	6	4	9	21,790	2,496	1,900	5,000	6,219	C	30,000	6,000	36,000	81,000	
Houghton, Mich. ²	do	2,062	3,359	5,113	31,673	6	3	9	11,700	1,500	1,625	4,000	6,789	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	100,000	
Midland, Mich.	do	2,277	2,363	2,527	10,097	4	-----	8	12,180	2,277	4,000	4,120	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000		
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	do	2,701	3,662	3,972	16,946	6	4	10	20,220	2,432	850	5,000	4,570	C	30,000	6,000	36,000	75,000	
WYandotte, Mich.	do	3,817	5,183	8,287	20,433	7	6	2	15,170	1,782	500	4,000	4,570	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000	
Bemidji, Minn. ²	do	2,183	5,099	19,928	4	3	2	9	11,000	1,459	1,080	4,000	4,570	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000	
Fairmont, Minn.	do	1,205	3,040	2,958	13,685	5	3	7	15,170	2,171	875	4,000	4,270	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000	
St. Peter, Minn.	do	3,671	4,202	4,176	11,820	4	3	5	12,140	3,000	1,472	720	4,000	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000	
Water Valley, Miss.	do	2,832	3,813	4,275	10,048	4	-----	6	10,120	000	1,500	560	4,000	3,317	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Butler, Mo.	do	2,812	3,158	2,894	11,997	5	3	8	16,180	2,560	500	4,000	4,120	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000	
Fayette, Mo.	do	2,247	2,717	2,586	9,097	4	-----	7	11,125	2,560	300	4,000	3,970	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000	
Harrisonville, Mo.	do	1,645	1,844	1,947	7,393	3	-----	6	9,300	1,320	425	4,000	3,895	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	52,500	
Liberty, Mo.	do	2,558	2,407	2,980	11,549	5	4	5	14,163	000	1,460	700	4,000	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000	
Washington, Mo.	do	2,725	3,015	3,670	7,140	2	-----	2	4	4,600	1,016	325	4,000	4,120	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Central City, Nebr.	do	1,368	1,571	2,428	11,329	5	-----	4	9	10,400	1,722	460	4,000	3,970	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Fallon, Nev.	do	-----	741	6,158	3	-----	1	4	3,620	1,445	300	4,000	3,970	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000	
Winnemucca, Nev.	do	1,110	1,786	7,631	3	-----	3	3	2,880	1,500	600	4,000	4,120	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000	
Franklin, N. H. ²	do	5,846	6,132	14,605	6	4	3	13	15,612	1,905	1,000	4,000	6,489	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	90,000	
Montclair, N. J. ²	do	13,962	21,550	79,261	16	29	-----	45	49,000	2,565	2,000	9,000	7,689	I	70,000	14,000	84,000	130,000	
Vineland, N. J. ²	do	3,832	4,370	5,282	25,767	6	6	18	20,992	2,404	1,680	5,000	4,420	C	30,000	6,000	36,000	70,000	
Raton, N. Mex.	do	1,255	3,540	4,539	16,264	7	3	10	11,600	3,056	600	4,000	4,570	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000	
Santa Fe, N. Mex. ²	P.O. and C. H.	6,185	5,603	5,072	24,227	9	3	12	13,120	1,804	1,500	4,000	12,639	A	43,750	5,000	48,750	295,000	
Cohoes, N. Y. ²	P. O.	22,509	23,910	24,709	30,000	8	11	1	20	23,000	2,991	1,500	4,000	6,789	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	100,000
Fort Plain, N. Y.	do	2,864	2,444	2,762	13,062	4	3	7	14,163	1,296	800	4,000	4,270	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000	
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	do	7,014	5,671	5,532	25,229	6	4	3	13,163	1,903	720	4,000	6,189	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	80,000	
Long Island City, N. Y. ²	do	(3)	(3)	131,856	34	38	-----	72	87,420	3,150	2,700	12,000	9,789	L	100,000	20,000	120,000	200,000	
Owego, N. Y. ²	do	5,039	4,633	18,691	6	5	4	15	17,180	2,100	1,250	4,000	4,570	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000	
Saranac Lake, N. Y. ²	do	2,594	4,983	32,829	6	5	-----	11	14,000	1,574	1,100	6,000	6,489	E	40,000	8,000	48,000	90,000	
Walden, N. Y.	do	2,132	3,147	4,004	11,660	4	3	2	9	9,900	1,691	800	4,000	4,270	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000
Chapel Hill, N. C.	do	1,117	1,149	9,818	3	-----	3	6	7,202	1,283	380	4,000	4,120	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000	
Thomasville, N. C.	do	590	571	3,877	9,631	4	-----	4	8	9,090	1,831	900	4,000	3,970	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Cochecton, Ohio ²	do	3,672	6,473	9,603	40,358	9	6	8	23	26,716	4,320	1,400	7,000	7,239	G	50,000	10,000	60,000	115,000
Gallipolis, Ohio	do	4,498	5,432	5,560	14,110	5	3	4	12	13,900	2,365	900	4,000	4,570	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Kenton, Ohio	do	5,557	6,852	5,560	27,280	7	6	9	22	25,556	2,365	900	4,500	4,570	B	27,500	5,500	33,000	80,000
Martins Ferry, Ohio	do	6,250	7,760	9,133	15,501	7	4	1	12	14,300	2,758	660	4,000	6,339	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	85,000
Washington Court-house, Ohio	do	5,742	5,751	5,277	22,280	7	4	10	21	24,190	2,949	780	4,000	6,189	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	80,000
Wilmington, Ohio	do	3,079	3,616	4,491	15,229	5	3	9	17	19,400	2,042	720	4,000	4,570	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Altus, Okla.	do	1,927	4,821	14,110	6	2	6	14	15,800	2,256	441	4,000	6,264	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	82,500	
Chandler, Okla.	do	1,430	2,024	11,558	4	2	9	15	16,956	1,513	600	4,000	3,970	A	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000	
Durant, Okla.	do	1,890	2,969	5,330	18,564	8	3	11	11,600	2,108	700	5,000	6,189	C	30,000	6,000	36,000	80,000	
Shawnee, Okla. ²	do	3,462	12,474	31,613	12	9	6	27	29,900	5,468	1,200	10,000	7,539	J	80,000	16,000	96,000	125,000	

¹ Based on estimated number of employees 10 years hence.

² Offices where conditions justify an appropriation for Government buildings.

³ Included in New York.

TABLE No. 3.—*New sites and buildings in 1913 act—Continued.*

Offices.	Kind of building.	Population.			Gross receipts.	Post-master and clerks.	City letter carriers.	Rural letter carriers.	Total number of post office employees.	Total salaries of employees.	Present area.	Present rental.	Estimated area required. ¹	Cost of maintenance and 3 per cent interest on total investment.	Maximum cost under proposed standard.			Authorized limit cost.	
		1890	1900	1910											Building.	Site.	Total.		
Woodward, Okla.	P. O. & C. H.	2,018	2,696	\$17,446	7	2	4	13	\$14,300	2,660	\$900	4,000	\$7,039	A...	\$43,750	\$5,000	\$48,750	\$110,000	
Berwick, Pa. ²	P. O.	2,701	3,916	5,257	21,768	7	5	3	15	17,802	1,928	1,000	5,000	6,189	C...	30,000	6,000	36,000	80,000
Donora, Pa.	do.	6,221	7,371	9,767	55,864	11	8	6	25	30,002	3,096	1,800	6,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Franklin, Pa. ²	do.	2,975	2,998	3,734	10,474	5	3	3	11	12,900	2,500	850	4,000	6,189	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	80,000
Indiana, Pa. ²	do.	1,963	4,142	5,749	27,009	8	5	7	20	23,258	2,061	1,000	6,000	6,489	E...	40,000	8,000	48,000	90,000
Lewistown, Pa. ²	do.	3,273	4,451	8,166	21,733	8	5	4	17	19,500	2,354	1,650	6,000	4,570	E...	40,000	8,000	48,000	75,000
Lockhaven, Pa. ²	do.	7,358	7,210	7,772	25,399	7	5	1	13	15,956	1,404	1,000	4,000	6,789	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	100,000
McKees Rocks, Pa. ²	do.	6,352	14,702	22,657	8	8	1	17	19,056	1,938	1,500	7,000	6,189	G...	50,000	10,000	60,000	80,000	
Monessen, Pa. ²	do.	2,197	11,775	23,656	7	4	1	11	12,600	1,852	1,260	8,000	6,489	H...	60,000	12,000	72,000	90,000	
Olyphant, Pa.	do.	4,083	6,180	8,505	9,084	3	3	1	7	7,556	924	350	4,000	4,270	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000
Phoenixville, Pa. ²	do.	8,514	7,196	10,743	21,658	6	6	4	16	18,902	2,548	1,000	4,500	6,189	B...	27,500	5,500	33,000	80,000
Pittston, Pa.	do.	10,302	12,556	16,267	40,066	20	29	3	52	52,256	868	480	12,000	6,789	L...	100,000	20,000	120,000	100,000
Sayre, Pa. ²	do.	5,243	6,426	14,583	5	5	5	10	13,000	1,810	1,020	4,000	6,189	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	80,000	
State College, Pa.	do.	851	1,425	19,437	7	3	2	12	12,390	1,144	600	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000	
Tamaqua, Pa.	do.	6,054	7,267	9,462	14,993	10	4	3	17	13,856	1,063	675	5,000	4,570	C...	30,000	6,000	36,000	75,000
Waynesburg, Pa.	do.	2,101	2,544	3,545	14,760	5	3	6	14	16,212	1,400	1,000	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Beaufort, S. C.	P. O., etc.	3,587	4,110	2,486	6,688	3	-----	3	2	2,600	-----	296	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Clinton, S. C.	P. O.	1,021	1,869	3,272	10,147	3	-----	3	6	7,656	1,824	650	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Lancaster, S. C.	do.	1,094	4,177	2,098	8,004	3	-----	8	11	12,356	-----	350	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Bellefourche, S. Dak.	do.	451	1,352	8,029	4	-----	4	5	5,000	850	520	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000	
Chamberlain, S. Dak.	do.	939	874	1,275	6,650	3	-----	1	4	3,844	2,449	600	4,000	4,120	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Athens, Tenn.	do.	2,224	1,849	2,264	9,026	4	-----	4	4	4,700	2,040	480	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Franklin, Tenn.	do.	2,250	2,180	2,924	10,620	4	-----	9	13	14,700	1,064	460	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Gallatin, Tenn.	do.	2,078	2,409	2,399	8,680	4	-----	6	10	11,400	-----	500	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Tullahoma, Tenn.	do.	2,439	2,684	3,049	10,163	5	-----	3	8	9,100	1,887	400	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Cameron, Tex.	do.	1,608	3,341	3,263	11,490	5	-----	4	9	10,656	1,581	200	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Comanche, Tex.	do.	1,226	2,070	2,756	10,430	5	-----	5	10	11,056	1,794	945	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Commerce, Tex.	do.	810	1,800	2,818	8,999	5	-----	5	10	11,714	1,520	39	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Denton, Tex.	do.	2,558	4,187	4,732	19,864	8	3	4	15	17,192	2,743	500	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Gilmer, Tex.	do.	-----	1,484	6,053	2	-----	5	7	7,570	1,344	480	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000	
Honey Grove, Tex.	do.	1,828	2,483	2,300	10,003	5	-----	10	15	16,556	1,715	480	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000
Mount Pleasant, Tex.	do.	-----	-----	3,137	8,667	5	-----	7	12	13,056	1,346	400	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000
Orange, Tex.	do.	3,173	3,835	5,527	13,497	6	3	1	10	11,356	1,680	750	4,000	4,120	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Pittsburg, Tex.	do.	1,203	1,783	1,916	8,014	3	-----	7	10	11,102	2,376	248	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000

Vernon, Tex.	do.	2,857	1,993	3,195	11,988	5	4	9	10,900	2,196	600	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000	
Eureka, Utah	do.	1,733	3,085	3,416	6,939	3	2	3	2,672	1,260	396	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000	
Spanish Fork, Utah	do.	2,214	2,735	3,464	4,301	2	2	4	4,126	828	360	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000	
Vernal, Utah	do.	664	836	5,864	2	2	4	4,460	900	444	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000		
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	do.	6,567	7,010	8,098	31,698	7	6	4	17,19,968	1,340	850	4,000	6,789	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	100,000	
Farmville, Va.	do.	2,404	2,471	2,971	13,310	4	2	5	11	13,346	2,131	550	4,000	4,120	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Front Royal, Va.	do.	868	1,005	1,133	8,216	3	2	5	5,756	1,112	580	4,000	3,317	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	50,000	
Leesburg, Va.	do.	1,650	1,513	1,597	8,840	3	5	8	9,256	1,438	720	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000	
Norton, Va.	do.	654	1,866	8,135	4	4	4	4,500	1,534	780	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000		
Salem, Va.	do.	3,279	3,412	3,849	11,871	5	2	7	8,456	1,536	475	4,000	4,270	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	65,000	
Charles Town, W. Va.	do.	2,287	2,392	2,662	12,427	5	2	4	11	12,116	1,809	900	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Beaver Dam, Wis. ²	do.	4,222	5,128	6,758	23,808	7	5	6	18	20,700	2,450	1,000	4,000	6,189	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	80,000
Burlington, Wis.	do.	2,043	2,526	3,212	13,121	5	3	6	14	16,500	1,351	900	4,420	4,000	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	70,000
Mineral Point, Wis.	P. O. etc.	2,694	2,991	2,925	8,142	3	5	8	9,300	1,140	576	4,000	4,120	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000	
Oconto, Wis.	P. O.	5,219	5,646	5,629	12,029	5	4	3	12	13,756	1,975	500	4,000	4,120	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	60,000
Rhinelander, Wis.	do.	2,658	4,998	5,637	18,908	6	4	1	11	13,300	1,622	700	4,000	6,519	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	91,000
Ripon, Wis.	do.	3,358	3,818	3,739	13,142	4	3	5	12	14,180	1,680	680	4,000	4,570	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	75,000
Tomah, Wis.	do.	2,199	2,840	3,419	10,441	4	6	10	11,190	1,649	540	4,000	3,970	A...	25,000	5,000	30,000	55,000	
Total.															4,808,750		5,639,250	11,918,000	

¹ Based on estimated number of employees 10 years hence.² Offices where conditions justify an appropriation for Government buildings.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Sites in the act of 1913.*

[Apr. 11, 1914.]

Offices.	Kind of building.	Population.			Gross receipts.	Post-master and clerks.	City letter carriers.	Rural letter carriers.	Total number of post-office employees.	Total salaries of employees.	Present area.	Present rental.	Authorized limit of cost.	
		1890	1900	1910										
Albertville, Ala.	Post office			1,544	\$4,817	2		6	8	\$8,500	1,872	\$500	\$5,000	
Attalla, Ala.	do.	1,256	1,692	2,513	5,274	2		2	4	4,488	1,500	375	5,000	
Greenville, Ala.	do.	2,806	3,162	3,377	9,164	5		6	11	12,356	1,440	480	5,000	
Sylacauga, Ala.	do.	464	880	1,456	5,672	2		3	5	5,500	1,016	534	5,000	
Union Springs, Ala.	do.	2,049	2,634	4,055	7,190	2		3	5	5,546	1,800	600	5,000	
Nogales, Ariz.	do.				7,239	3			3	3,520	1,050	460	10,000	
Brinkley, Ark.	do.	1,510	1,648	1,740	6,752	2			2	2,360	1,101	550	5,000	
Conway, Ark.	do.	1,207	2,003	2,794	11,240	5	2	6	13	13,858	1,872	500	5,000	
El Dorado, Ark.	do.	455	1,069	4,202	9,513	4				4,900	1,191	565	5,000	
Forest City, Ark.	do.	1,021	1,361	2,484	9,327	5		3	8	8,946	1,316	400	5,000	
Stuttgart, Ark.	do.	1,165	1,258	2,740	12,987	5		4	9	10,700	1,960	1,000	5,000	
Modesto, Cal.	do.	2,402	2,024	4,034	31,219	8	4	5	17	19,500	2,007	600	20,000	
Canon City, Colo. ¹	do.	2,825	3,775	5,162	23,545	9	5	2	16	17,890	3,268	1,200	15,000	
Monte Vista, Colo.	do.	1,780	556	2,544	12,435	5		3	8	9,300	2,400	900	10,000	
Montrose, Colo. ²	Post office and court house.	1,330	1,217	3,254	18,117	6	2	4	12	14,100	1,840	120	15,000	
Sterling, Colo.	Post office, etc.	540	998	3,044	13,920	6	2	1	9	10,400	1,683	840	15,000	
Newark, Del.	Post office	1,191	1,213	1,913	9,065	4		4	8	9,100	1,054	300	5,000	
De Funik Springs, Fla.	do.			2,017	7,002	2		1	3	3,172	1,821	100	6,000	
Key West, Fla. ¹	Post office, etc.	18,080	17,114	19,945	24,801	9	5		14	16,000	G. B.	G. B.	80,000	
Kissimmee, Fla.	Post office	1,086	1,132	2,157	11,666	5	3	2	10	10,200	1,675	360	6,000	
Lake City, Fla.	do.	2,020	4,013	5,032	10,209	4	2	8	14	15,400	1,197	600	7,500	
Canton, Ga.	do.	659	847	2,002	8,038	4		4	8	8,800	1,260	210	5,000	
Eatonton, Ga.	do.	1,682	1,823	2,036	6,596	2			7	7,700	1,136	500	5,000	
Forsyth, Ga.	do.	920	1,172	2,208	8,320	3		6	9	10,156	1,334	450	5,000	
Madison, Ga.	do.	2,131	1,992	2,412	7,078	2		6	8	9,016	1,156	450	5,000	
Monroe, Ga.	do.	983	1,846	3,029	7,019	2		7	9	10,356	2,250	450	5,000	
Rossville, Ga.	do.			1,059	9,467	4		3	7	7,746		290	5,000	
Sandersville, Ga.	do.	1,760	2,023	2,641	7,612	2		5	7	8,156	2,125	335	5,000	
Thomson, Ga.	do.	836	1,154	2,151	7,135	2		4	6	6,906	2,106	600	5,000	
Toccoa, Ga.	do.	1,120	2,176	3,120	5,825	2		3	5	5,456	1,410	500	5,000	
Waynesboro, Ga.	do.	1,711	2,030	2,729	6,550	2		3	5	5,900	1,367	400	5,000	
Caldwell, Idaho	do.	770	997	3,543	17,157	6	2	4	12	13,700	2,156	720	10,000	
Prescott, Ariz. ¹	do.	1,759	3,559	5,092	21,695	8	4		12	14,400	3,185	1,260	7,500	
Nampa, Idaho	do.	347	799	4,205	14,540	6	3	4	13	14,800	2,082	780	10,000	
Carlinville, Ill.	do.	3,293	3,502	3,616	12,356	4	3	8	15	16,592	2,456	460	10,000	
Carrollton, Ill.	do.	2,258	2,355	2,323	10,184	4		9	13	14,956	1,620	440	7,000	
Chicago, Ill.	do.												50,000	
Havana, Ill.	do.	2,525	3,283	3,525	10,285	4	3	4	11	12,456	2,278	420	10,000	
Highland, Ill.	do.	1,857	1,970	2,675	10,012	4			8	9,012	1,331	650	7,000	
Mendota, Ill. ¹	do.	3,542	3,736	3,806	15,745	6	4	5	15	17,246	1,617	1,200	10,000	
Spring Valley, Ill.	do.	3,837	6,214	7,035	8,420	4			1	5	5,500	1,454	495	10,000

Woodstock, Ill.	do.	1,683	2,502	4,331	27,614	6	4	8	18	21,200	1,924	800	17,000
Decatur, Ind. ¹	do.	3,142	4,142	4,471	16,125	6	4	12	22	25,356	2,418	1,300	10,000
Greensburg, Ind.	do.	3,596	5,034	5,420	17,445	6	4	13	23	26,500	1,876	776	12,000
Lebanon, Ind.	do.	3,682	4,465	5,471	16,017	5	4	13	22	25,500	2,280	780	10,000
Linton, Ind.	do.	958	3,071	5,906	12,110	6	3	7	16	18,500	2,159	675	8,000
Noblesville, Ind.	do.	3,054	4,792	5,073	16,237	5	4	11	20	22,558	1,472	750	10,000
Plymouth, Ind. ¹	do.	2,723	3,656	3,838	14,407	5	3	8	16	18,512	1,521	1,080	10,000
Salem, Ind.	do.	1,975	1,995	2,283	8,014	3	-----	9	12	18,800	1,008	325	5,000
Warsaw, Ind.	do.	3,574	3,987	4,430	15,919	5	3	7	15	17,300	2,772	600	10,000
Albia, Iowa	do.	2,359	2,889	4,969	15,680	7	4	7	18	18,914	1,830	660	5,000
Fairfield, Iowa	do.	3,339	4,689	4,970	23,160	6	5	8	19	22,200	1,758	750	10,000
Marengo, Iowa	do.	1,710	2,007	1,786	7,225	2	-----	5	7	7,900	1,030	480	5,000
Newton, Iowa ¹	do.	2,564	3,682	4,616	35,348	8	4	8	20	23,112	2,900	1,200	10,000
Oelwein, Iowa ¹	do.	830	5,142	6,028	14,644	5	3	3	11	13,056	1,848	1,140	8,000
Barbourville, Ky.	do.	1,162	1,010	1,633	4,239	2	-----	2	2	2,040	736	408	5,000
Central City, Ky.	do.	1,144	1,348	2,545	5,695	2	-----	2	2	2,204	1,100	250	7,500
Elizabethtown, Ky.	do.	2,260	1,861	1,907	7,176	2	-----	6	8	8,992	1,332	400	7,500
Eminence, Ky.	do.	1,002	1,018	1,274	3,825	2	-----	2	4	4,000	1,816	193	8,000
Falmouth, Ky.	do.	1,146	1,134	1,180	5,089	2	-----	5	7	7,600	1,535	340	5,000
Harrodsburg, Ky.	do.	-----	3,147	10,044	4	5	5	9	10,480	1,231	600	10,000	
Hodgenville, Ky.	do.	542	825	744	3,195	2	-----	4	6	6,204	750	300	5,000
Madisonville, Ky.	do.	2,212	3,626	4,966	11,218	5	3	5	13	14,946	1,840	600	10,000
Murray, Ky.	do.	518	1,822	2,059	5,942	2	-----	7	9	10,056	1,137	240	5,000
Paintsville, Ky.	do.	506	541	942	4,342	2	-----	2	2	2,188	758	132	5,000
Pikeville, Ky. ³	Post office and courthouse.	456	508	1,280	5,798	2	-----	2	2	2,304	332	7,500	5,000
Prestonsburg, Ky.	Post office.	305	409	1,120	2,633	2	-----	2	2	1,620	725	174	6,000
Morgan City, La.	do.	2,291	2,332	5,477	7,963	3	-----	3	2	2,700	-----	240	6,000
Framingham, Mass. ¹	do.	9,239	11,302	12,958	80,578	16	13	28	35,300	1,822	1,200	25,000	
Provincetown, Mass.	Post office, etc.	4,642	4,247	4,369	14,657	4	2	6	7	7,500	1,150	700	8,000
Benton Harbor, Mich. ¹	do.	3,692	6,562	9,185	45,171	13	9	6	28	32,412	3,440	2,000	25,000
Calumet, Mich. ¹	Post office.	-----	-----	30,019	8	11	19	22,700	1,752	1,000	1,000	20,000	
Caruthersville, Mo.	do.	320	2,315	3,655	10,800	4	-----	2	6	7,100	1,875	720	5,000
Centralia, Mo.	do.	1,275	1,722	2,116	6,923	2	-----	8	10	10,828	1,560	510	7,500
Farmington, Mo.	do.	1,394	1,778	2,613	3	-----	8	7	8,102	1,000	660	5,000	
Lamar, Mo.	do.	2,860	2,737	2,316	9,632	4	-----	7	11	12,600	2,150	600	10,000
Lebanon, Mo.	do.	2,218	2,125	2,430	8,403	4	-----	5	9	10,012	1,357	780	7,500
Mountain Grove, Mo.	do.	830	1,004	1,722	9,080	3	-----	8	11	12,106	1,467	300	7,500
Sikeston, Mo.	do.	636	1,077	3,327	11,315	4	2	3	9	9,256	1,286	720	7,500
Unionville, Mo.	do.	1,118	2,050	2,000	8,172	4	-----	8	12	13,800	1,333	450	7,500
Westplains, Mo.	do.	2,091	2,902	2,914	11,374	5	2	4	11	12,546	2,291	480	7,500
Somersworth, N. H.	do.	6,207	7,023	6,704	10,030	4	3	1	8	9,256	1,290	800	7,500
Salem, N. J.	do.	5,516	5,811	6,614	17,306	5	4	3	12	14,012	1,397	800	10,000
Bath, N. Y. ¹	do.	3,261	4,994	3,884	25,431	7	4	5	16	18,112	1,729	1,100	15,000
Lyons, N. Y.	do.	4,475	4,300	4,460	18,426	6	4	6	16	18,624	1,592	800	15,000
Oneida, N. Y. ¹	do.	6,083	7,538	8,317	29,581	9	6	3	18	20,746	2,222	1,850	20,000
Edenton, N. C.	do.	2,205	3,046	2,789	7,964	2	-----	4	6	6,836	1,200	600	7,500
Lenoir, N. C.	do.	673	1,296	3,364	9,368	3	-----	5	8	9,512	2,239	650	8,000
Mount Airy, N. C.	do.	1,768	2,680	3,844	10,052	4	-----	6	10	11,890	2,024	800	5,000
Mount Olive, N. C.	do.	393	617	1,071	5,118	2	-----	7	9	9,596	1,396	420	5,000
Rockingham, N. C.	do.	-----	1,507	2,155	10,250	4	-----	5	9	10,300	1,170	400	5,000
Rutherfordton, N. C.	do.	-----	880	1,062	4,526	2	-----	4	6	6,456	-----	300	5,000

¹ Offices where conditions justify an appropriation for a building.² Approximate length of sessions of United States court less than 10 days.³ No United States court held.

TABLE No. 4.—*Sites in the act of 1913—Continued.*

Offices.	Kind of building.	Population.			Gross receipts.	Post-master and clerks.	City letter carriers.	Rural letter carriers.	Total number of post-office employees.	Total salaries of employees.	Present area.	Present rental.	Authorized limit of cost.	
		1890	1900	1910										
Wadesboro, N. C.	do.	1,198	1,546	2,376	\$8,026	3	14	3	6	\$6,900	800	\$400	\$5,000	
Fargo, N. Dak. ¹	Post office and courthouse.	5,664	9,589	14,331	140,932	28	14	3	45	50,200	G. B.	G. B.	25,000	
Delphos, Ohio.	Post office.	4,516	4,517	5,038	14,622	5	3	6	14	16,112	1,135	560	7,000	
Millersburg, Ohio.	do.	1,923	1,998	2,020	8,094	4	4	7	11	12,112	1,130	350	7,500	
Napoleon, Ohio.	do.	2,764	3,639	4,007	11,769	4	4	10	18	20,536	1,760	600	7,500	
New Philadelphia, Ohio.	do.	4,456	6,213	8,542	18,414	7	6	4	17	19,556	1,869	750	12,500	
St. Marys, Ohio.	do.	3,000	5,359	5,732	12,497	5	3	5	13	14,900	1,350	500	7,500	
Frederick, Okla.	do.	2,036	3,027	11,153	6	2	8	8	16	17,300	1,017	480	10,000	
Hobart, Okla.	do.	3,136	3,845	13,422	6	3	5	5	14	16,500	2,954	800	10,000	
Tyrone, Pa. ¹	do.	4,705	5,847	7,176	84,512	11	7	2	20	25,556	2,067	1,700	25,000	
Warren, R. I.	do.	4,489	5,180	6,585	8,023	4	4	1	5	5,570	1,025	325	10,000	
Dillon, S. C.	do.	82	1,015	1,757	7,658	2	4	4	6	6,536	1,820	400	7,500	
St. Johns, Oreg.	do.			4,872	7,935						1,920	600	5,000	
Milbank, S. Dak.	do.	1,207	1,426	2,015	8,107	5	4	4	9	9,700	1,598	840	7,500	
Vermilion, S. Dak.	do.	1,496	2,183	2,187	11,843	5	2	4	11	12,000	1,440	750	7,500	
Elizabethhton, Tenn.	do.			2,478	5,937	2			5	7	7,512	1,152	412	2,500
Huntingdon, Tenn.	do.	707	1,332	1,112	4,311	2		7	9	8,390	2,010	360	2,500	
Memphis, Tenn. ¹	do.	64,495	102,320	131,105	727,311	125	98	6	229	259,438	G. B.	G. B.	40,000	
Rogersville, Tenn.	do.	1,153	1,386	1,242	8,084	3		7	10	11,102	1,000	350	3,000	
Coleman, Tex.	do.	906	1,362	3,046	10,648	5		3	8	9,100	1,560	600	5,000	
Crockett, Tex.	do.	1,445	2,612	3,947	9,911	3		6	9	10,400	1,750	560	6,000	
Dallas, Tex. ¹	do.	38,067	40,638	92,104	925,023	156	86	10	252	266,902	G. B.	G. B.	300,000	
Georgetown, Tex.	do.	2,447	2,790	3,096	12,660	6		5	11	12,556	2,200	900	5,000	
Memphis, Tex.	do.			1,936	8,907	3		1	4	4,900	1,604	600	7,500	
Seguin, Tex.	do.	1,716	2,421	3,116	10,319	5		8	13	14,800	2,080	528	7,500	
Sweet Water, Tex.	do.	614	670	4,176	13,036	4		1	5	6,256	1,802	675	7,500	
Taylor, Tex. ¹	do.	2,584	4,211	5,314	17,999	7	2	7	16	17,550	1,940	1,200	5,000	
Nephi, Utah.	do.	2,034	2,208	2,759	4,209	2			2	1,960	800	240	5,000	
Buena Vista, Va.	do.	1,044	2,388	3,245	6,358	2		2	4	4,646	1,033	406	5,000	
Cape Charles, Va.	do.		1,049	1,948	7,481	2		1	3	3,963	688	448	7,500	
Manassas, Va.	do.	530	817	1,217	7,351	2		3	5	5,892	1,069	480	5,000	
West Point, Va.	do.	2,018	1,307	1,397	3,995	2			2	2,004	900	225	5,000	
Woodstock, Va.	do.	1,068	1,069	1,314	6,073	2		3	5	5,262	1,200	264	5,000	
Colfax, Wash. ¹	do.	1,649	2,121	2,783	14,330	5	2	5	12	14,400	1,984	1,100	7,000	
Pasco, Wash.	do.		254	2,083	11,051	4	2	6	6	6,600	1,400	160	10,000	
Martinsburg, W. Va. ¹	do.	7,226	7,564	10,698	27,888	8	6	6	20	22,968	G. B.	G. B.	20,000	
Milwaukee, Wis. ¹	do.											100,000		
Newcastle, Wyo.	do.	1,715	756	975	3,996	2			2	1,800	1,000	300	5,000	
Total.													1,604,000	

¹ Offices where conditions justify an appropriation for a building.² Extending and remodeling present building.

TABLE No. 5.—*Authorized buildings grouped according to area required and showing estimated number of post-office employees to be provided for 10 years hence, and amount available for building.*

Office.	Kind of building.	Estimated number of employees 10 years hence.	Area required.	Amount available for building.
<i>Square feet.</i>				
Eureka Springs, Ark.	Post office.	14	4,000	\$50,000.00
Smyrna, Del.	do.	11	4,000	20,000.00
Live Oak, Fla.	do.	18	4,000	60,000.00
Palatka, Fla.	do.	18	4,000	56,000.00
Quitman, Ga.	do.	20	4,000	45,000.00
Beardstown, Ill.	do.	19	4,000	44,999.00
Portland, Ind.	do.	24	4,000	51,000.00
Fulton, Ky.	do.	16	4,000	43,500.00
Jennings, La.	do.	14	4,000	45,500.00
Canton, Miss.	do.	13	4,000	44,700.00
Grenada, Miss.	do.	21	4,000	44,500.00
Tupelo, Miss.	do.	22	4,000	50,000.00
Gouverneur, N. Y.	do.	23	4,000	60,500.00
Monroe, N. C.	do.	20	4,000	50,000.00
Blackwell, Okla.	do.	21	4,000	42,500.00
The Dalles, Oreg.	do.	20	4,000	90,000.00
Narragansett Pier, R. I.	do.	18	4,000	50,000.00
Fayetteville, Tenn.	do.	20	4,000	41,500.00
Winchester, Tenn.	do.	16	4,000	48,500.00
Cuero, Tex.	do.	15	4,000	65,000.00
Uvalde, Tex.	do.	13	4,000	49,000.00
Park City, Utah.	do.	4	4,000	23,000.00
Covington, Va.	do.	(1)	4,000	45,000.00
Sparta, Wis.	do.		4,000	50,000.00
Opelika, Ala.	Post office and courthouse.	23	4,500	105,000.00
Garden City, Kans.	Post office.	14	4,500	58,000.00
Georgetown, Ky.	do.	18	4,500	77,500.00
Jackson, Ky.	Post office and courthouse.	6	4,500	90,000.00
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	Post office.	(1)	4,500	49,000.00
Fulton, Mo.	do.		4,500	51,190.00
Wilkesboro, N. C.	Post office and courthouse.	(1)	4,500	58,000.00
Pendleton, Oreg.	Post office.		4,400	62,000.00
Wytheville, Va.	do.	15	4,500	60,000.00
Wellsburg, W. Va.	do.	16	4,500	46,050.00
Hanford, Cal.	do.	22	5,000	58,000.00
Putnam, Conn.	do.	20	5,000	56,500.00
Collinsville, Ill.	do.	18	5,000	62,000.00
Princeton, Ill.	do.	22	5,000	59,500.00
Seymour, Ind.	do.	21	5,000	48,000.00
Middlesboro, Ky.	do.	21	5,000	79,000.00
Gardiner, Me.	do.	23	5,000	83,000.00
Albion, Mich.	do.	28	5,000	59,000.00
Three Rivers, Mich.	do.	25	5,000	48,000.00
Gastonia, N. C.	do.	26	5,000	70,250.00
Kinston, N. C.	do.	(1)	5,000	69,981.80
Wilson, N. C.	do.		4,560	50,000.00
Carnegie, Pa.	do.	20	5,000	42,281.25
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	do.	24	5,000	61,000.00
Monongahela, Pa.	do.	28	5,000	58,212.00
Cookeville, Tenn.	Post office and courthouse.	26	5,000	93,000.00
Ennis, Tex.	Post office.	(1)	5,000	57,000.00
Elkins, W. Va.	do.		5,000	85,000.00
Hinton, W. Va.	do.	21	5,000	50,000.00
Moundsville, W. Va.	do.	19	5,000	76,499.00
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	do.	28	5,000	48,500.00
Mount Vernon, Ill.	do.	(1)	5,400	73,000.00
Robinson, Ill.	do.		5,400	50,000.00
Sycamore, Ill.	do.	17	5,500	50,000.00
Arkansas City, Kans.	do.	28	5,500	62,500.00
Winfield, Kans.	do.	30	5,500	64,000.00
Ypsilanti, Mich.	do.	30	5,400	67,300.00
Laurel, Miss.	do.	(1)	5,500	88,000.00
Webb City, Mo.	do.		5,500	62,500.00
McCook, Nebr.	Post office and courthouse.	(1)	5,400	120,000.00
Chico, Cal.	Post office.		6,000	85,000.00
Canton, Ill.	do.	27	6,000	73,000.00
Gary, Ind.	Post office.	40	6,000	124,999.00
North Attleboro, Mass.	do.	37	6,000	56,000.00
Chillicothe, Mo.	Post office and courthouse.	21	6,000	130,000.00
Millville, N. J.	Post office.	22	6,000	40,300.00
El Reno, Okla.	do.	27	6,000	94,100.00
Brattleboro, Vt.	Post office and courthouse.	(1)	6,000	115,000.00

¹ Data for building was secured direct from the postmaster by the Treasury Department.

TABLE No. 5.—*Authorized buildings grouped according to area required and showing estimated number of post-office employees to be provided for 10 years hence, and amount available for building*—Continued.

Office.	Kind of building.	Estimated number of employees 10 years hence.	Area required.	Amount available for building.
Greeley, Colo.	Post office	25	6,400	\$110,000.00
St. Petersburg, Fla.	do.	39	6,500	80,000.00
Thomasville, Ga.	do.	20	6,500	61,000.00
La Salle, Ill.	do.	26	6,500	86,000.00
Chanute, Kans.	do.	26	6,500	62,000.00
Holland, Mich.	do.	41	6,500	86,000.00
Miles City, Mont.	do.	(1)	6,370	135,500.00
Tiffin, Ohio	do.	34	6,500	77,500.00
Ardmore, Okla.	Post office and courthouse	37	6,500	142,000.00
Tulsa, Okla.	do.	(1)	6,500	310,000.00
Bedford, Pa.	Post office	17	6,200	68,000.00
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Post office and courthouse	30	7,000	86,800.00
Greenfield, Mass.	Post office	30	7,000	83,500.00
Glens Falls, N. Y.	do.	37	7,000	81,500.00
Lawton, Okla.	Post office and courthouse	29	7,000	207,094.28
Amarillo, Tex.	do.	48	7,000	199,999.00
Ishpeming, Mich.	Post office	15	7,500	63,000.00
Bozeman, Mont.	do.	26	7,500	67,500.00
Alliance, Ohio	do.	(1)	7,500	107,000.00
Danbury, Conn.	do.	54	8,000	80,000.00
Waltham, Mass.	do.	44	8,000	68,948.80
Plainfield, N. J.	do.	62	8,000	120,000.00
Newark, Ohio	do.	57	8,000	171,480.50
Steubenville, Ohio	do.	46	8,000	85,000.00
Sunbury, Pa.	do.	26	8,000	100,000.00
Everett, Wash.	Post office and customhouse	(1)	8,000	168,000.00
Morristown, N. J.	Post office	34	8,500	125,000.00
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	do.	66	9,000	100,000.00
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Post office and courthouse	(1)	10,000	131,000.00
Stamford, Conn.	Post office	83	13,400	150,000.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	do.	150	15,000	250,000.00

¹ Data for building was secured direct from the postmaster by the Treasury Department.

Kind of building and amount available for building was secured from "Statements of appropriations," prepared by the Treasury Department.

Area required was secured from a printed memorandum prepared by the Treasury Department for the Public Building Commission.

Estimated number of employees 10 years hence as furnished the Treasury Department by the Post Office Department.

TABLE No. 6.—*Authorized buildings grouped according to estimated number of post-office employees to be provided for 10 years hence and showing required area and amount available for building.*

Office.	Kind of building.	Estimated number of employees 10 years hence.	Area required.	Amount available for building.
Park City, Utah	Post office	4	4,000	\$23,000.00
Jackson, Ky	Post office and courthouse	6	4,500	90,000.00
Smyrna, Del.	Post office	11	4,000	20,000.00
Uvalde, Tex.	do	13	4,000	49,000.00
Canton, Miss.	do	13	4,000	44,700.00
Eureka Springs, Ark.	do	14	4,000	50,000.00
Jennings, La.	do	14	4,000	45,500.00
Garden City, Kans.	do	14	4,500	58,000.00
Cuero, Tex.	do	15	4,000	65,000.00
Wytheville, Va.	do	15	4,500	60,000.00
Ishpeming, Mich.	do	15	7,500	63,000.00
Fulton, Ky.	do	16	4,000	43,500.00
Winchester, Tenn.	do	16	4,000	48,500.00
Wellsburg, W. Va.	do	16	4,500	46,050.00
Sycamore, Ill.	do	17	5,500	50,000.00
Bedford, Pa.	do	17	6,200	68,000.00
Live Oak, Fla.	do	18	4,000	60,000.00
Palatka, Fla.	do	18	4,000	56,000.00
Narragansett Pier, R. I.	do	18	4,000	50,000.00
Georgetown, Ky.	do	18	4,500	77,500.00
Collinsville, Ill.	do	18	5,000	62,000.00
Beardstown, Ill.	do	19	4,000	44,999.00
Sparta, Wis.	do	19	4,000	50,000.00
Moundsville, W. Va.	do	19	5,000	76,499.00
Quitman, Ga.	do	20	4,000	45,000.00
Monroe, N. C.	do	20	4,000	50,000.00
The Dalles, Oreg.	do	20	4,000	90,000.00
Fayetteville, Tenn.	do	20	4,000	41,500.00
Carnegie, Pa.	do	20	5,000	42,281.25
Putnam, Conn.	do	20	5,000	56,500.00
Thomasville, Ga.	do	20	6,500	61,000.00
Grenada, Miss.	do	21	4,000	44,500.00
Blackwell, Okla.	do	21	4,000	42,500.00
Seymour, Ind.	do	21	5,000	48,000.00
Middleboro, Ky.	do	21	5,000	79,000.00
Hinton, W. Va.	do	21	5,000	50,000.00
Chillicothe, Mo.	Post office and courthouse	21	6,000	130,000.00
Tupelo, Miss.	Post office	22	4,000	50,000.00
Fulton, Mo.	do	22	4,500	51,190.00
Hanford, Cal.	do	22	5,000	58,000.00
Princeton, Ill.	do	22	5,000	59,500.00
Webb City, Mo.	do	22	5,500	62,500.00
Millville, N. J.	do	22	6,000	40,300.00
Gouverneur, N. Y.	Post office and courthouse	23	4,000	60,500.00
Opelika, Ala.	Post office and courthouse	23	4,500	105,000.00
Gardiner, Me.	Post office	23	5,000	83,000.00
Portland, Ind.	do	24	4,000	51,000.00
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	24	5,000	61,000.00
Ennis, Tex.	do	24	5,000	57,000.00
Three Rivers, Mich.	do	25	5,000	48,000.00
Greeley, Colo.	do	25	6,400	110,000.00
Gaston, N. C.	do	26	5,000	70,250.00
Cookeville, Tenn.	Post office and courthouse	26	5,000	93,000.00
La Salle, Ill.	Post office	26	6,500	86,000.00
Chanute, Kans.	do	26	6,500	62,000.00
Bozeman, Mont.	do	26	7,500	67,500.00
Sunbury, Pa.	do	26	8,000	100,000.00
Canton, Ill.	do	27	6,000	73,000.00
El Reno, Okla.	do	27	6,000	94,100.00
Albion, Mich.	do	28	5,000	59,000.00
Monongahela, Pa.	do	28	5,000	58,212.00
Fort Atkinson, Wis.	do	28	5,000	48,500.00
Arkansas City, Kans.	do	28	5,500	62,500.00
Chico, Cal.	do	28	6,000	85,000.00
Lawton, Okla.	Post office and courthouse	29	7,000	207,094.28
Robinson, Ill.	Post office	30	5,400	50,000.00
Ypsilanti, Mich.	do	30	5,400	67,300.00
Winfield, Kans.	do	30	5,500	64,000.00
Coe d'Alene, Idaho	Post office and courthouse	30	7,000	86,800.00
Greenfield, Mass.	Post office	30	7,000	83,500.00
Tiffin, Ohio	do	34	6,500	77,500.00
Morristown, N. J.	do	34	8,500	125,000.00
North Attleboro, Mass.	do	37	6,000	56,000.00
Ardmore, Okla.	Post office and courthouse	37	6,500	142,000.00

TABLE No. 6.—Authorized buildings grouped according to estimated number of post-office employees to be provided for 10 years hence and showing required area and amount available for building—Continued.

Office.	Kind of building.	Estimated number of employees 10 years hence.	Area required.	Amount available for building.
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Post office	37	7,000	\$81,500.00
St Petersburg, Fla.	do	39	6,500	80,000.00
Gary, Ind.	do	40	6,000	124,999.00
Holland, Mich.	do	41	6,500	86,000.00
Waltham, Mass.	do	44	8,000	68,948.80
Steubenville, Ohio	do	46	8,000	85,000.00
Amarillo, Tex.	Post office and courthouse	48	7,000	199,999.00
Danbury, Conn.	Post office	54	8,000	80,000.00
Newark, Ohio	do	57	8,000	171,480.50
Plainfield, N. J.	do	62	8,000	120,000.00
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	do	66	9,000	100,000.00
Stamford, Conn.	do	83	13,400	150,000.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	do	150	15,000	250,000.00

Kind of building and amount available for building was secured from "Statements of appropriations" prepared by the Treasury Department.

Area required was secured from a printed memorandum prepared by the Treasury Department for the public-building commission.

Estimated number of employees 10 years hence was furnished the Treasury Department by the Post Office Department.

TABLE No. 7.—Public buildings authorized prior to Mar. 4, 1913, but not under contract on Nov. 1, 1913, arranged in order of comparative urgent need.

1. Stamford, Conn.	36. Greeley, Colo.	71. Tupelo, Miss.
2. Brattleboro, Vt.	37. Miles City, Mont.	72. Excelsior Springs, Mo.
3. Fort Atkinson, Wis.	38. East Pittsburgh, Pa.	73. Goldfield, Nev.
4. Steubenville, Ohio	39. Portland, Ind.	74. Elkins, W. Va.
5. Mount Vernon, N. Y.	40. Putnam Conn.	75. Park City, Utah.
6. Holland, Mich.	41. Three Rivers, Mich.	76. Gastonia, N. C.
7. Canton, Ill.	42. Ardmore, Okla.	77. Lawton, Okla.
8. Gardiner, Me.	43. Moundsville, W. Va.	78. The Dalles, Oreg.
9. Greenfield, Mass.	44. Tulsa, Okla.	79. Grenada, Miss.
10. Monongahela, Pa.	45. La Salle, Ill.	80. Collingsville, Ill.
11. Glens Falls, N. Y.	46. Sunbury, Pa.	81. Live Oak, Fla.
12. Morristown, N. J.	47. Chico, Cal.	82. Georgetown, Ky.
13. Ypsilanti, Mich.	48. Beardstown, Ill.	83. Canton, Miss.
14. Kinston, N. C.	49. Winfield, Kans.	84. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
15. Danbury, Conn.	50. Ishpeming, Mich.	85. Garden City, Kans.
16. McCook, Nebr.	51. Palatka, Fla.	86. Monroe, N. C.
17. Newark, Ohio	52. Chanute, Kans.	87. Covington, Va.
18. Wilson, N. C.	53. Albion, Mich.	88. Wellsburg, W. Va.
19. Tiffin, Ohio.	54. Bozeman, Mont.	89. Bedford, Pa.
20. Gary, Ind.	55. Narragansett Pier, R. I.	90. Fulton, Mo.
21. Yonkers, N. Y.	56. Seymour, Ind.	91. St. Petersburg, Fla.
22. North Attleboro, Mass.	57. Ennis, Tex.	92. Quitman, Ga.
23. Alliance, Ohio.	58. Everett, Wash.	93. Uvalde, Tex.
24. Gouverneur, N. Y.	59. Hinton, W. Va.	94. Chillicothe, Mo.
25. Millville, N. J.	60. Middlesboro, Ky.	95. Winchester, Tenn.
26. Mount Vernon, Ill.	61. Opelika, Ala.	96. Robinson, Ill.
27. Carnegie, Pa.	62. Hanford, Cal.	97. Thomasville, Ga.
28. Wytheville, Va.	63. Pendleton, Oreg.	98. Jennings, La.
29. El Reno, Okla.	64. Webb City, Mo.	99. Wilkesboro, N. C.
30. Sparta, Wis.	65. Laurel, Miss.	100. Fulton, Ky.
31. Amarillo, Tex.	66. Arkansas City, Kans.	101. Cookeville, Tenn.
32. Waltham, Mass.	67. Cuero, Tex.	102. Smyrna, Del.
33. Plainfield, N. J.	68. Fayetteville, Tex.	103. Eureka Springs, Ark.
34. Corpus Christi, Tex.	69. Blackwell, Okla.	104. Jackson, Ky.
35. Princeton, Ill.	70. Sycamore, Ill.	

STATEMENT FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.

Prepared by Sherman Allen, Assistant to the Chairman.

Congress shares with the Treasury Department the responsibility for an accumulation of \$45,000,000 in public buildings work and an organization which is placing it under contract at a rate of less than nine millions a year. Authorizations have been made upon a constantly increasing scale for 10 years.

There has been in the last three years a decrease in the output of the Supervising Architect's Office. This began in October, 1911, when a reduced appropriation made it necessary to dispense with 66 of the 432 employees. The previous year the department placed 101 buildings under contract. The output fell to 82 buildings in 1912, to 77 in 1913, and is estimated at 70 for the year ending June 30, 1914. There were placed under contract in that half of the fiscal year 1914 ending on December 31, 1913, 35 public buildings, 3 extensions to public buildings, and 1 quarantine station.

Public buildings acts for a period of 12 years have carried a total of \$163,085,431, an average of \$13,590,452 per year. These sums include the cost of sites, which are in many cases inseparably linked with the appropriation for the building. Some of the authorizations have provided for the service of private architects, and \$26,190,571 of construction has been so allotted. During the last four years of this time the Treasury Department was operating under a policy of contracting for not to exceed \$12,000,000 for public buildings in a year.

Members of Congress are dissatisfied with the delay in placing buildings authorized under contract. There has grown up a division irrespective of political parties with those who would continue public building construction at a fixed rate per year upon one side and those who would increase the appropriation for such construction and have the work more expeditiously placed under contract upon the other. Congress has failed, however, to act favorably upon an estimate for an increased force in the Treasury Department to do this work.

General dissatisfaction exists because the policy as to construction of public buildings is not clearly defined. It is charged there is lack of system in their authorization. Three committees of Congress have heretofore inquired into one or the other matter.

In making immense authorizations for public building work there have in some instances been included buildings not justified by the actual needs of the Government.

The public building act of March 4, 1913, carried \$41,797,350 for sites and buildings under the Treasury Department. An analysis of

this act, showing post-office receipts, rentals now paid, and population of places for which authorizations were made, will be found further on in this report. The act is made up of 75 increases in limits of cost, 127 new buildings, 164 sites and buildings, and 130 sites. There were, in addition, 24 authorizations which are here treated as special projects.

In six of the cities where new buildings are authorized there are now Government buildings in use. The average rental for the present post-office quarters in the remaining 121 is \$966 per year, and the average post-office receipts \$45,862. Thirteen authorizations are in excess of \$100,000, 15 are exactly \$100,000, and 99 are less than that sum.

The average rental now paid in the 164 places where new sites and buildings are authorized is \$812 and the average post-office receipts \$16,747. In 9 cases of the 164 the cost of sites and buildings exceeds \$100,000, 8 are for \$100,000 each, leaving 147 which are for less than \$100,000.

One hundred and twenty-four of the places where sites were authorized have not now Federal buildings, and the present average rental now paid in those places is \$608, with average post-office receipts of \$22,721.

The Treasury Department in the fiscal year 1913 placed under contract \$7,968,225 of new buildings and extensions. During the first half of the fiscal year 1914 the output of new buildings and extensions was \$4,106,743. This includes the work done under private architects.

There are, according to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1,434 buildings for post offices, customhouses, and courthouses, and other purposes under the Treasury Department completed, under contract, and authorized. Fifty-four are quarantine stations and marine hospitals. Their deduction leaves 1,370 buildings. Extensions are not here included.

The average operating cost of 702 Federal buildings in commission November 1, 1913, was \$5,059 per year. Upon this basis the completion of the buildings projected and authorized will find the Government charged with a yearly operating cost of \$6,930,830. This is for labor, heat, light, and water, and does not include repairs. The appropriation for pay of assistant custodians and janitors, "Operating force for public buildings," which was \$1,225,000 in 1905, has doubled in 10 years, and for 1914 is \$2,575,000. The estimate for 1915 adds \$125,000 for new buildings.

The estimate for repairs and preservation of buildings completed for 1915 is \$617,000. This cost for 1913 was \$503,236.09.

If to the operation there be added 3 per cent interest upon the investment, the average yearly charge against each of the 702 buildings in commission is increased to \$12,456 per year, and the total prospective interest and operating cost for 1,370 buildings built and authorized becomes \$17,064,720 per year.

Section 5 of the public-buildings act of 1913 contains the following proviso:

* * * Hereafter no authorization shall be made for the construction of a building to be used exclusively for post-office purposes at any town or city where the post-office receipts have not reached the sum of \$10,000 annually * * *,

There are 508 cities which had post-office receipts of \$10,000 and over in 1913 which have not now public buildings. Fifteen States have no post offices coming into this classification, and three have but one such office.

There are, based upon the census of 1910, 284 cities having a population of 5,000 people in which no post-office buildings are built or authorized.

At but one office does the cost of leased quarters for the 508 post offices whose receipts for 1913 exceeded \$10,000 per year equal the average cost of maintenance for one of the 436 buildings used for post offices only which were in commission November 1, 1913. The average maintenance cost for labor, fuel, light, and water for these 436 post-office buildings is \$2,594. The interest at 3 per cent on the average investment is \$5,216 additional. The highest rental paid by the Post Office Department for leased quarters among the cities and towns whose receipts are \$10,000 or over is at Framingham, Mass., where the yearly rental is \$2,580. At 6 other cities of the 508 the rental is \$2,000.

There are but 19 post offices having receipts of \$10,000, but no Federal building where the rental is \$1,500 or more. They are scattered through seven States, and are, with the rental paid, as follows:

Ocean Park, Cal.....	\$1,500	Port Chester, N. Y.....	\$1,800
Vallejo, Cal.....	1,650	Tarrytown, N. Y.....	2,050
Salida, Cal.....	1,500	White Plains, N. Y.....	2,200
Framingham, Mass.....	2,580	Norwalk, Ohio.....	1,650
Princeton, N. J.....	2,000	Troy, Ohio.....	1,700
Rahway, N. J.....	1,500	Oregon City, Oreg.....	1,500
Ridgewood, N. J.....	1,800	Coatesville, Pa.....	1,650
Rutherford, N. J.....	2,000	Milton, Pa.....	1,590
Norwich, N. Y.....	1,800	Warren, Pa.....	2,500
Ossining, N. Y.....	1,800		

There are 378 post offices in rented quarters among the 508 which have \$10,000 of receipts at which the rental paid by the Government is \$1,000 or less. One hundred and thirty of the 508 are in leased quarters for which more than \$1,000 is paid. The number where exactly \$1,000 is paid is 28, and only 61 are in rented quarters costing \$1,200 a year or more.

As against the highest rental paid, of \$2,580, at Framingham, Mass., is the lowest, excluding places where \$1 a year is paid as a nominal rental, at Fredonia, Kans., where post-office quarters cost the Government \$151 per year.

There were 4,114 post offices, stations, and branches in leased quarters in 1912. The total rental paid for these was \$3,343,834, and the average \$813.

It is estimated by the Post Office Department that there were 4,320 post offices, stations, and branches in leased quarters in 1913. For these the total estimated rental is \$3,560,000, an average rental of \$824.

The Auditor for the Post Office Department, Mr. Charles A. Kram, estimates the increase in offices having receipts of \$10,000 or over from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1920, at 500. Accepting this estimate, there will be 1,050 offices coming within the quoted proviso of the last public-buildings act on January 1, 1920. An addition

has been made to cover the increase from July 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF AUDITOR FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 17, 1913.

Hon. SHERMAN ALLEN,
Public Buildings Commission, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ALLEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, requesting a conservative estimate of the annual increase in the number of post offices having receipts of \$10,000 or more per annum, and also an estimate of the probable increase from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1920.

At this time it is extremely difficult to accurately gauge the probable expansion of the parcel post and other special features of the Postal Service. Moreover, the ordinary growth of the service in past years has been subject to wide variations. However, from a careful study of the most reliable data at hand, I believe that 80 would be a conservative estimate of the increase in the number of post offices having receipts of \$10,000 or more per annum during the calendar year 1914, and 500 for the period from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1920.

Sincerely yours,

CHAS. A. KRAM, Auditor.

Since the Department of Justice requires in certain cities accommodations for United States courts and occasionally for other offices of the department, a list of the 508 cities in which post-office receipts have reached \$10,000 was referred to the Attorney General with the request that he indicate where space is desired.

The reply of the Department of Justice states that space is required in only nine of the cities listed. In but three are accommodations needed for United States courts. They are at Littleton, N. H.; Newport, N. H.; and Venita, Okla. The reservation of one room, approximately 15 by 20 feet, is requested for the use of the Bureau of Investigation in the following cities: Alexandria, Ind.; Barberville, Ohio; Galion, Ohio; Hartford, Ind.; Circleville, Ohio; and Menasha, Wis.

If the Government were to decide upon the immediate erection of buildings in the 745 cities which had 2,500 people in 1910 their cost at \$100,000 each for the site and building would be \$74,500,000. Their maintenance expense at the average for the post-office buildings now in commission of \$2,594 would be \$1,932,530, and the interest at 3 per cent on the investment, \$2,235,000. The cost of the buildings at \$75,000 each would be \$55,875,000 and at \$50,000 each their cost would be \$37,250,000.

If the decision were to erect buildings only in the 284 places having 5,000 people in 1910 the cost computed on \$100,000 buildings would be \$28,400,000 and the additional maintenance charges on a basis of \$2,594 would be \$736,696.

If instead of allotting buildings on the basis of population it should be decided that good business dictated and the revenues would permit the erection of post-office buildings for all of the 508 offices having in 1913 receipts of \$10,000, their cost at the rate of \$100,000 each for site and building would be \$50,800,000 and the added operating cost on a basis of \$2,594 per building \$1,317,752. The cost of these additional buildings at \$75,000 each would be \$38,100,000, and at \$50,000 the expenditure would be \$25,450,000.

But the adoption of the policy of erecting buildings whenever post-office receipts reached \$10,000 would further obligate the Government to the extent of the yearly increase in offices of this character, conservatively estimated at 542 from June 30, 1913, to January 1.

1920. There would then be 508 buildings and the increase of 542 to be erected, in all, 1,050. At \$100,000 each these would cost \$105,000,000 and their operation, based on the average heretofore employed, would be \$2,612,158. This would be a total estimated operating charge per year of \$9,542,988 for all such buildings. Three per cent interest on this investment would be \$3,150,000.

The average rental for the 508 post offices is \$822, and their total rental cost to the Government at this time \$417,768.

There are 333 buildings from a total of 436 occupied for post offices only in commission November 1, 1913, erected for less than \$100,000.

Only 72 of the 266 post offices and courthouses and customhouses in commission November 1, 1913, cost less than \$100,000.

Four hundred and five of 702 buildings in commission November 1, 1913, were constructed for less than \$100,000, and 297 were constructed at \$100,000 or more.

There are 114 new buildings and 155 sites and buildings in the act of March 4, 1913, for which appropriations of \$100,000 or less than that amount have been provided.

Forty-five of the projects not classed as special have appropriations of \$100,000 or in excess of that amount.

It is estimated from figures of cost kept by the Supervising Architect's Office that the average cost of operation, including only janitor force, fuel, lights, water, and miscellaneous supplies for the kind of buildings now being constructed, the cost of which is approximately \$50,000, is \$1,815 per year; \$75,000 is \$2,320 per year; \$100,000 is \$3,789 per year. It will be noted that this estimate is based upon buildings as they are now constructed and differs from the average operating cost being paid for the 702 buildings in commission on November 1, 1913.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The position of Supervising Architect has become too largely administrative, and the technical side of the work has suffered as a natural result. It was created by act of March 3, 1875, when the work which it was designed to supervise was small in comparison. The directing office has been allowed to grow away from its active creative branches.

It is believed that the expenditures of the Supervising Architect's Office, which, with the maintenance and repair of buildings, average \$21,000,000 a year, warrant placing its operations under the direction of a business head. The technical side of its activities has reached a point where it demands and should immediately have the entire attention of the architect. This can not be given under the present arrangement. The relief of the architect from administrative duties and the division of the architectural and maintenance work is imperative if buildings are to be placed under contract and completed within a reasonable time.

It is recommended that a bureau of public buildings be constituted to take over the administration of the Supervising Architect's Office, subject to the supervision of the Assistant Secretary in charge of that branch and the Secretary of the Treasury, and that a commissioner of public buildings be placed in charge of said bureau. This step

and the reorganization of the office elsewhere provided for will, it is believed, be followed by the turning of the tide of output, which has been downward for three years, and a material increase in the number of buildings placed under construction yearly. It will also enable the Treasury Department to complete buildings more rapidly.

The growth of the Government's public-building enterprises demands that they be early concentrated under one head. Each department now has its architectural work. The system of constructing buildings and maintaining them after construction should, with a few exceptions, be uniform and concentrated. Economy, uniformity, and good administration demand that they be so placed. The Supervising Architect's Office now constructs public buildings used for post offices, courthouses, customhouses, marine hospitals and quarantine stations, mints, assay offices, subtreasuries, appraisers' stores, and barge offices for the Treasury Department and immigration stations for the Department of Labor.

It is recommended that when the Treasury Department has its present work properly in hand, which it has not at this time, the then commissioner of public buildings in charge of what is now the Supervising Architect's Office, shall have concentrated under him the building operations of other departments, except those requiring knowledge and experience of a special technical nature, in which class are certain public works now constructed under the Department of War and the Department of the Navy.

OUTPUT OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE FOR SIX YEARS.

Year.	Number of office employees.	Buildings.	Extensions.	Total.	Special repairs.	Under Tarsney Act.	Grand total.
1908	234	41	22	63	-----	-----	63
1909	289	84	9	93	3	-----	96
1910	318	62	33	95	2	2	99
1911	303	94	7	101	-----	1	102
1912	242	79	3	82	1	1	84
1913	243	61	16	77	3	2	82
Total	-----	421	90	511	9	6	526

The output for 1914 is estimated at 75 buildings.

That the architect of the Treasury Department should give his entire attention to the design and construction of public buildings was recognized in an order issued by Secretary Carlisle to take effect January 1, 1895, long out of observance. This stated as follows:

The Supervising Architect will keep his office either in the engineering and drafting division, or in direct connection therewith, and will not be required to receive visitors except those who desire information with reference to matters of construction pertaining to work in actual progress.

The training of a successful architect is distinct from that of a successful business man. The recommendation for a commissioner of public buildings looks forward to the placing of Government construction under a business head aided and advised by technical experts. It is not possible for the Secretary or Assistant Secretary to give such supervision and perform also his other duties. This particular change can be made with an addition to one salary, that of commissioner of public buildings, for which \$1,000 in addition to the \$6,000 paid the Supervising Architect, in all \$7,000, is recom-

mended. The Supervising Architect is now paid \$6,000 per year. There is in addition a recently created office of architectural designer, with a salary of \$6,000. This will be unnecessary when the architect gives his time to the technical work of the office. It is recommended that when the additional office of commissioner of public buildings be created that the work of the Supervising Architect's Office be divided into:

(1) A department of design and construction, at the head of which will be the architect, and

(2) Maintenance and repair, at the head of which will be the executive officer.

These two officials will be the assistants of the commissioner of public buildings. Upon the architect will devolve the preparation of the designs and plans for buildings, and upon the executive officer the maintenance and repair of buildings.

Through this rearrangement the great Government building enterprise operated by the Treasury Department as the Supervising Architect's Office will be reorganized, as its present conditions and the constantly increasing demands upon it indicate should be done. That amount of its expenditure of \$21,000,000 per year which is maintenance of buildings must constantly increase. On January 1, 1914, there were 864 buildings, old and new, under the care of the Treasury Department and 120 more under construction. Further than this, the Government will have created an organization under which, when the commissioner of public buildings has brought the work of the present Supervising Architect's Office abreast of the authorizations by Congress, there can be placed together under one head practically all the buildings and maintenance operations of the Government.

BUILDING OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The building operations of the Government outside of Washington, D. C., are found to be as follows:

State Department: No outside buildings.

Treasury Department: Post offices, customhouses, United States courthouses, Public Health Service quarantine stations and marine hospitals, mints, assay offices, subtreasuries, appraisers' stores and barge offices, immigration stations for the Department of Labor, now constructed under the Supervising Architect's Office, and life saving stations, now constructed by the Life-Saving Service.

War Department: Garrisoned posts, 168; arsenals, 12 (total value of arsenals, \$12,125,177.96); coast defenses, 28; West Point.

Department of Justice: Three United States penitentiaries, 6 courthouses in Alaska, 1 courthouse and jail in Alaska, 10 jails in Alaska, 2 jails in Oklahoma, 2 detention hospitals in Alaska.

Post Office Department: Buildings constructed and maintained by the Treasury Department.

Department of the Navy: Stations, coaling stations, barracks, hospitals, naval proving grounds, etc., including Annapolis; value of buildings and dry docks, \$69,304,390.

Department of the Interior: Indian Service, 5,100 buildings, value \$10,845,374.48; Glacier National Park, 25 buildings, value \$8,710;

Bureau of Education: Alaska school service, 76 buildings, aggregate

cost \$256,068.22; Bureau of Mines, two buildings, cost of one \$7,366.48; other turned over by the War Department. Hot Springs Reservation, six buildings, cost \$110,359.28; total, \$11,227,878.46.

Department of Agriculture: Weather Bureau, 64 buildings; Bureau of Animal Industry, three animal quarantine stations; Forest Service, 1,200 cabins; Morgan horse farm in Vermont; two experiment stations in Maryland.

Department of Commerce: Seventy residences, 39 fish hatcheries, 5 laboratories, 100 miscellaneous buildings.

Department of Labor: Seven immigration stations, constructed by the Treasury Department.

BOARD ON ESTIMATES AND PROPERTY.

It is recommended that there be created in the bureau of public buildings a board on estimates and property of three members. Such a board is regarded as desirable that there may be concentrated the work of collecting information for the use of Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury as to the need for post offices and other public buildings in cities and towns which have not now such buildings. This board will also collect and have ready for prompt submission to those entitled to it information upon which estimates may be prepared and recommendations forwarded by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress in connection with bills which have to do with the purchase of sites and the construction of public buildings. It is believed that the information gathered will be of great assistance to the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds of Congress in their investigations. Its duties can be extended to cover the purchase of sites and the appraisal and making of recommendations as to the rental of sites, or sites and the buildings thereon, as well as the disposition of property not required by the Treasury Department.

Satisfactory machinery for obtaining all the information from which to learn the need for Government buildings does not now exist. The information is lacking in the essentials which should determine the action taken. Congress is frequently forced to call upon more than one department to obtain the facts upon which to base its action. These facts are sometimes so hurriedly collected as to be misleading, and the system under which they are gathered and presented is faulty. It is to correct this and make the estimates complete and forceful that the board on estimates and property is proposed. A board of three members is not cumbersome, and the provision for one permanent active member as chairman gives the services of an expert while still balancing his judgment with that of two other members of the bureau of public buildings. No attempt is here made to take from the committees of Congress having to do with public buildings any of their jurisdiction.

Under a provision of the public buildings act of 1913 it is required that a post office shall have receipts of \$10,000 before an authorization is made for the construction of a public building for a post office only. This is strongly recommended for consideration and strict observance. Some of the members of the commission are in favor of increasing this limitation to a greater sum.

It is further recommended that court rooms be not provided unless it can be demonstrated that sessions of court have been or will be

held for at least 30 days of each year. This recommendation is based upon the result of an investigation which shows that there are 14 public buildings in which court rooms have been provided for where court has not recently been held; 82 places where there are court rooms, but court has been in session 10 days or less in the last year; and 44 court rooms where court has been held more than 10 but not to exceed 20 days in the last year.

The reports of the board on estimates and property to Congress should show in addition to the information now furnished:

Post-office receipts for the current fiscal year and for 5 previous years; also the receipts of 10 years previous.

Population for 1910, 1900, and 1890.

Rental now paid and any allowances for heat, light, and maintenance.

Is the present building and its location satisfactory?

If the present quarters are unsatisfactory, can a suitable building be obtained and at what rental?

If the present building is unsatisfactory and none desirable can be rented, can an arrangement be entered into for the private construction of a suitable building for 10 years' lease, and at what rental?

Estimated cost of a new building to care for all branches of the service, fireproof and nonfireproof construction, of the following materials:

Brick and stone.

Stone faced, one side.

Stone faced, all sides.

Granite, one side.

Granite faced, all sides.

Marble, one side.

Marble faced, all sides.

What character of building is most suitable for the place, and should it be fireproof?

Probable cost of an inside and corner lot and the kind of lot most expedient.

Number of people to be accommodated, as clerks and carriers, in the post office.

Whether salaries of employees exceed the receipts.

Estimated yearly cost of maintenance of character of building recommended.

Yearly interest at 3 per cent on investment proposed and total maintenance and interest.

Recommendation of the head of the department or heads of departments to occupy the major portion of the building.

Special considerations affecting the situation reported upon.

Recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is recommended that the board on estimates and property be made up of a chairman, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury without regard to civil-service requirements, who shall be the ranking member of the board, and who shall be selected by reason of his familiarity with the work to be performed, the commissioner of public buildings as a member ex officio, and a third member to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury from the Bureau of Public Buildings. The third member will, it is believed, be selected with knowledge of the special requirements which are necessary and with reference to the division of work in the office. The member selected by the Secretary of the Treasury to be chairman will naturally be the active member of the board. Taking the information contained in this report as a basis, he will, with the assistance of the other two members, continue to gather and otherwise acquire information as to all cities of sufficient importance to warrant their consideration for the erection of Government buildings.

It is contemplated that the chairman of the board will acquire very broad information and experience in connection with the purchase of sites for public buildings. It is desirable that some perma-

nent officer have at hand detailed information extending over a period of years as to land values in the various States.

Such a board as is recommended will be able to examine into the need for various parcels of property and recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury, that he may submit to Congress from time to time proposals for the disposition of such portions as are no longer needed by the Government. The board would also prepare reports upon bills proposing the sale of property introduced without the recommendation of the Treasury Department. Its chairman will be available to the department to be sent to make expert examination of property which it is proposed to buy or sell and determine its real value.

STANDARDIZATION.

Standardization is the hope of the layman and the despair of the architect. Duplication of Government buildings is in disfavor among the architectural profession and is regarded as a departure from the ideals of architecture. To those who believe that buildings should be quickly put under contract, that a Government building should be readily known as such from its general appearance, and to Members of Congress, harassed by a constituency which does not understand why the authorization of a building is not followed by its early erection, standardization appeals very strongly. It is not, however, a magic process by which two buildings may be made to rise when one was before.

Plans for the erection of the Government building are made in the drafting room of the architect's office. Preliminary sketches are drawn for the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the heads of such other departments as are to occupy the major part of the building. These are followed by architectural, structural, and mechanical working drawings. Full-size details should be ready for the contractor as soon as he begins operations on the building.

There are a number of types of post-office buildings from which designs can be selected which meet the requirements for a large majority of the new buildings. There are always a certain number of cases involving unusual conditions of site and other things which make special types necessary. There are now no standard types for inside lots, and these must be prepared.

After analyzing the data of requirements for a building in normal instances a type is selected and the sketch made accordingly. After this has been approved the working drawings of the type from which the new building is taken are used either to trace from or negatives are made and altered as to approach plan, foundations, and other things, and then duplicated. After a contract is awarded the full-size details which were made for the earlier building are duplicated, with such minor modifications as circumstances may require. There are a large number of features which are recurrent in almost all post-office buildings. These are not all drawn out anew for each building, but are placed on miscellaneous sheets of drawings and these included in each set of new working drawings and referred to therein by number. Changes in types have immediate and far-reaching effect in preventing previous drawings from being used and in creating the necessity for entirely new ones.

The principle can be extended further through the following:

(a) The standardization, within reasonable limits, of sites.

(b) A more careful analysis of the various factors that determine the arrangement and construction of Federal buildings, the separation of the essential from the nonessential features, and the elimination of the latter to a greater degree than has been done heretofore.

(c) Having arrived at a decision on these points, to hold to the established types for a reasonable time until material changes of conditions call for revisions of the types.

That standardization of buildings has not been further developed in the Supervising Architect's Office is due in part to the fact that many of the sites now owned by the Government were selected without regard for standardized plans. Improvement in this respect may be expected under the new standard for sites.

A lack of persistence and continuity in carrying on the process of analysis and classification results from insufficient clerical assistance to do the work. There is also the fear that standardization means retrogression and departure from high ideals of architecture.

An effort to improve the architectural and other features where further study would seem to promise an improvement, or a difference in opinion as to design and arrangement, has frequently caused the remodeling of established types and the attendant loss of progress.

Use of the design and plans for the building at Bozeman, Mont., and at Ishpeming, Mich., will, it is estimated, effect a saving of \$525, and the use of the design and plans for Tupelo, Miss., at Sparta, Wis., an estimated saving of \$450. It is estimated that the use of designs and plans prepared for one building in the construction of another will reduce the time of preparation from about 10 weeks to approximately 6 weeks.

It is believed that standardization of buildings to a much greater extent than is now attempted by the Supervising Architect's Office is possible and desirable under existing conditions of the work. Improvements of design and arrangement are to be sought after, but after the selection of reasonably good types their ideal development may well be reserved until the congested conditions in the architects' office have been overcome. Time should not be given to this development to the retarding of the usual progress of the work, nor should it be allowed to overshadow the necessity for placing under contract work already long delayed.

An office which had, on January 1, 1914, \$52,778,177 of work, including sites, before it, and which is placing that work under contract at the rate of \$9,000,000 a year or less, should avoid all unnecessary changes and adopt standardization, or any other reasonable expedient which promises progress. Duplication to the fullest possible extent is for the present recommended.

Practical standardization can and should be undertaken, and it is therefore recommended that for the purposes of standardization the States be divided into groups, and that in each group or zone the cities be classified according to their postal receipts, and that type sets of plans and specifications be used for buildings to be used solely for post-office purposes in all cities of the same class in the same group or zone.

ZONE SYSTEM OF SUPERINTENDENCE.

To expedite the work of constructing new public buildings and the repair of those already completed, it is recommended that the United States be divided into eight construction zones, each zone to be in charge of a supervising superintendent. The headquarters of this officer will be at a point in his district which will enable him to reach all parts of it with the least possible travel. It is proposed to give him wide latitude in the settlement of questions which arise with contractors constructing new buildings. He will also be able to visit buildings in commission in his district and pass upon repairs recommended by their custodians.

This zone system of superintendence will necessitate an additional expenditure, but will accelerate the output. It will obviate much of the delay incident to the submission by the local superintendent of the building of differences arising between him and the contractor to Washington. This practice is attended by much loss of progress. Some of this loss is due to distance from Washington and some to the congested condition of the Supervising Architect's Office, which at times prevents prompt attention to questions submitted.

The supervising superintendents located in each of the eight zones will be men of training and judgment. Such men can be given broad authority. They will pass upon many of the questions which are now submitted to Washington. By reason of the comparatively small number of buildings which will be in their charge they will have a familiarity with the building construction which will aid them to quickly determine the questions arising. It is not contemplated, however, that they will adjust all such questions. The more complicated will still be referred to Washington, but in such a way and with the recommendations of men upon whom the Treasury Department can rely to such an extent that quick action can be taken.

Where necessary the supervising superintendent will, upon receipt of telegraphic notice that work has for any reason been suspended in his district, go to that point and settle the matter expeditiously on the ground.

The additional cost for the eight zones contemplated is estimated as follows:

Supervising superintendent.....	\$3,250
Mechanical inspector.....	2,300
Clerk.....	1,200
Traveling and office expenses.....	600
 Total.....	 7,350

This for the eight zones is a total apparent additional expense of \$58,800. There are, however, now in the service three supervising superintendents and six mechanical inspectors who can be used in the zones, so that \$21,500 may be deducted from \$58,800, leaving a total of \$37,300 and \$1,750 in increased salaries.

While this additional force in the field will relieve the Supervising Architect's Office of considerable clerical and other labor, there will still be needed 10 additional clerks, at \$1,200 per annum, a total of \$12,000, to balance the office force and do very necessary work which is now neglected.

AUTHORIZATION BY CLASSES.

It is recommended that authorizations of \$100,000 or less for sites and buildings when hereafter made be by classes, each class to be indicated by a letter of the alphabet, as follows:

Class A.....	\$90,000 to \$100,000
Class B.....	80,000 to 90,000
Class C.....	70,000 to 80,000
Class D.....	60,000 to 70,000
Class E.....	50,000 to 60,000
Class F.....	40,000 to 50,000
Class G.....	30,000 to 40,000
Class H.....	20,000 to 30,000

The adoption of this system of estimate and appropriation will facilitate the grouping of projects in the Treasury Department, and will aid in the further duplication of designs and plans. If an excessive amount be paid for a site it may in some instances transfer a building from one class to another.

It is the policy of the present Secretary of the Treasury that the making of an appropriation does not necessarily involve its complete expenditure. The position of the department is that from the appropriation made there shall be erected at the lowest possible cost, regardless of the amount of the appropriation, a building suitable for the business of the Government in the city where it is to be placed.

There have been frequent instances where the Treasury Department has been importuned to use that portion of an appropriation remaining after the completion of a public building in entirely unnecessary directions. Heretofore the department has usually yielded. Sensible beautification of grounds, such as is now obtained through the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, is to be desired.

REPEAL OF SECTIONS 33 AND 35.

It is recommended that the two provisions of the public buildings act for 1913 which provide for a fire limit of 40 feet, and that all buildings be placed upon corner lots, be repealed. This is to enable the department to make use, in the smaller places, of inside lots bounded on one side by an alley.

The provisions recommended for repeal are as follows:

Section 33:

That each site selected under the provisions of this act shall be bounded upon at least two sides by streets, unless otherwise specifically provided.

Section 35:

That all buildings authorized to be constructed, enlarged, or extended under the provisions of this act shall, unless otherwise provided herein, be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys: *Provided*, That in exceptional cases and for good cause shown the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, reduce the open space to less than forty feet and to any dimensions which he shall deem sufficient to afford fire protection.

Use of inside lots demands fireproof construction. It is now adopted where the appropriation permits. The fire loss of the Government for buildings under the Treasury Department has been approximately 1 per cent in 60 years.

Consideration and purchase of inside lots for smaller buildings will place the Government in a more advantageous position:

(a) It will widen the range of selection. Only corner lots have heretofore been given consideration.

(b) When an inside lot is selected such action will reduce the cost of the site by the increased valuation placed upon corner lots, sometimes 50 per cent, and the cost of the area embraced in the fire limit.

(c) Use of inside lots will make more simple the standardization of public building sites.

(d) A building upon an inside lot will have but one architectural front. This will materially reduce the cost of construction. One of four sides will require architectural treatment instead of three, and often four, as is now the case where buildings are placed upon prominent corners, with all sides exposed. Inside lots will reduce the sidewalk and lawn area, both of which are now put down and cared for by the Treasury Department. One side or the rear of a building upon an inside lot must open upon an alley. Opportunity must always be provided for an extension. This done, the building may, if offices other than the post office are to be provided, be two or even three stories at the front, with a one-story post-office workroom, with light from above in the rear. Demands for more space come most often from the post-office officials and the space is generally required in the workroom. This room, under the plan outlined, may be readily, cheaply, and satisfactorily extended. The architectural scheme of the building need not be disturbed. Neither will the plans be complicated nor the cost great.

(e) Buildings constructed for Government use upon corner lots can rarely be sold for more than one-third the original cost. If constructed upon inside lots, they will be more readily sold because they will more generally correspond to office and store buildings and can easily be remodeled for these purposes.

Instructions have been given to site agents sent out to make examinations under the public buildings act approved March 4, 1913, to give consideration to inside lots where the appropriation for the site and building does not exceed \$100,000. Action on reports which recommend the purchase of inside lots will be withheld until Congress has approved or disapproved this recommendation of the commission.

Standardization of sites subject to reasonable limitations is the first step, and an important one, toward duplication of public buildings. The commission has had prepared, and there have been supplied to agents who are engaged upon new investigations, specifications covering ideal sites. It is recognized that these specifications can not always be fulfilled. Heretofore site agents have been given approximate dimensions and directed to seek a stated number of square feet. Under the new instructions they endeavor to obtain approximately the conditions which are deemed to be best from the standpoint of the building proposed. Dimensions most desired, the location of the principal front, sewer and grade conditions, have been outlined. It is believed that through these instructions to site agents and a strict observance of the conditions implied on the part of the department when purchasing sites that the effort toward duplication of buildings will be materially advanced.

That there may be a minimum of interference with the progress of the work under the Supervising Architect, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed that for the present that office undertake no work, not specifically authorized, in Washington for other departments. This has heretofore frequently interfered with the current construction work. It has also been directed, in view of the congested condition of the construction work, that no changes which will result in delay to the project involved or those which follow it will be made except upon the express direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

BUILDINGS SHOULD HOUSE ALL PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

When a building is to be constructed for the special accommodation of one or more branches of the public service in a city it should, if possible, be made to accommodate all of the Government officers who are, or soon will be, employed in that city. It is recommended that authorizations to be made in the future adopt this as a policy for all but the largest cities. Such action on the part of Congress will make it incumbent upon the Treasury Department to continue to determine, so far as possible, what officers of the Government will desire accommodations. In this it is dependent upon the several departments of which inquiry is made.

It was held by Attorney General Moody, in the case of the post-office building at Albuquerque, N. Mex., that unless the authorization and appropriation state that a building is to be constructed for other purposes than specifically provided in the legislation itself, the appropriation can not be expended to provide accommodations for other offices of the Government. In his opinion the Attorney General said:

If Congress had intended to provide rooms for court or other Government purposes, it would have been clearly indicated, as was done in the case of buildings to be erected elsewhere.

I am therefore of opinion that in erecting the public building at Albuquerque, N. Mex., you are authorized under existing legislation only to provide accommodations for the United States post office.

CHEAPER BUILDINGS.

There is a necessity for a reduction in cost of Federal buildings. This idea is repeatedly advanced. Many Members of Congress think that it would be entirely possible and desirable to place larger and more impressive buildings in the smaller towns and cities at less than the cost at which they are now being erected.

It should not be overlooked, however, that the expensive construction which has been practiced by the Government has made the cost of repairs very small. Private builders, while they build at less expense, pay at a higher rate to keep their buildings in repair. Cheaper construction may be followed by an increase in upkeep and repair cost.

The criticism is made that not only does the department preserve a 40-foot fire limit for the protection of its buildings, but having done this and provided that protection, it then often proceeds with the construction of a fireproof building, as would have been done had the 40-foot fire limit not been observed.

Another fault attributed to the present method is that the buildings in smaller cities are equipped with as many refinements and devices as are those in the largest centers. This is held unnecessary in view of the fact that the town in which the building is constructed probably has no other structure of the same character of fittings.

The demand that local materials be used in the construction of public buildings, and the tendency to take advantage of this to add to prices, is troublesome in the award of contracts. While the desirability of using local materials is recognized, it is strongly recommended that no subsidy be paid for them. In no case should extravagant prices be paid purely for the gratification of local pride. Local material should compete on the same price basis as that from another State. Buildings are constructed for the Government and not alone the city where they are located.

MONUMENTAL STRUCTURES NOT DESIRABLE IN SMALL CENTERS.

It is desirable that construction for the Government should be placed more upon a business basis. While the desirability of the so-called monumental building in large cities and certain other instances is recognized, there is no necessity for the erection of such buildings everywhere. Monumental buildings should not be designed to the exclusion of the more business-like structures. Buildings should be so erected as to harmonize with their surroundings. Utility and the necessities of the departments the offices of which are to be housed are first considered, and should be followed by the adaptation of the artistic to the business conditions. Government buildings should be constructed more along the line of that construction adopted by individuals and corporations.

DEFERRED PROJECTS.

The question of deferred projects in the Supervising Architect's Office is a peculiar one. Within a year there have existed under this classification 47 buildings and extensions. They have been treated, when removed from the general list, as to be taken up after the completion of the work involved upon buildings which have not been displaced. The result was to place upon the shelf projects which were sometimes far more important to be commenced than those which were still in regular order.

Under the law the Secretary of the Treasury is prohibited from approving a plan for a building until the site therefor has been finally selected. This is not made certain until the title to the site has been examined and passed upon by the Attorney General. Because of this the Treasury Department has taken the date of the acquisition of the site as the earliest date it can proceed with the building and has arranged its roster of buildings accordingly.

It is recommended that where a project is removed from the order of construction through a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury or the head of another department to occupy a major part of the building, that when it is released, either by an additional appropriation or otherwise, it take a place at the head of the list. If the project is removed from the regular order through any other recommendation, it should take a place at the foot of the list, for

the reason that it has had its opportunity and given way to another building. It should not under such conditions displace projects which come after it.

DELAYS IN PLANS.

It is found that delays which are sometimes unnecessary follow the attempt to carry out individual wishes of Members of Congress in connection with public buildings. Occasionally the public building to be erected in a city or district is treated as a monument rather than a business office of the Government.

The local postmaster is a frequent offender in requesting changes in plan. It is not unusual for him to place his judgment against the seasoned knowledge of the committee on Federal buildings of the Post Office Department. The Federal judge who is to have quarters in the building containing a court room frequently asks for changes. Sometimes this is a desire for inconsequential additions and at other times a rearrangement of offices with relation to the court room. Such demands not only delay the building concerned, but those on the list which follow it.

Some of the most frequent causes of delay in the architect's office are the following:

1. Changes in plans asked by Members of Congress and Federal officers.
2. Demands that bids be taken for a material which in the judgment of the Supervising Architect's Office can not be obtained within the appropriation.
3. Desire for a change in the site.
4. Decision to attempt to obtain additional money for the betterment of the building.

The congested condition of the architect's office and repeated requests for changes which contributed delay led the Secretary of the Treasury, on December 2, 1913, to issue to the Supervising Architect the following direction:

In view of the congested condition of the Supervising Architect's Office and the urgent demands that the work of the office, now several years behind, be expedited, no material change will be made in sketches or plans which have been prepared without reference of the question to the Secretary of the Treasury.

This direction is not intended to apply to changes which are made at the suggestion of this or other departments.

PARCEL-POST BUSINESS.

Parcel-post business, in the larger cities at least, will presumably be ultimately conducted in warehouses located near the railroad stations. This will put the parcel-post business on an express basis. It is probable also that rented quarters for the use of the parcel post will be provided in the larger cities.

Where the Post Office Department has leased warehouses or similar buildings for use in connection with the parcel post and other business this expedient has been successful. When warehouse accommodations are found near the railroad stations the transportation charges which would otherwise accrue through hauling of parcel post and other mail matter between the railroad stations and the post-office buildings are in part avoided.

Good results have been obtained by the Post Office Department through the leasing of post-office quarters erected for the purpose for

a term of years. Under this arrangement private investors construct buildings suitable for the use of the department with the assurance that they will be occupied for a period sufficient to warrant such construction.

It is not good business to attempt to conduct parcel-post business in monumental post-office buildings, designed to be examples of architecture, and located in that part of a city where ground is most expensive. Parcel-post business should be treated as an express business.

Here is a letter from the Postmaster General which gives briefly the view which that department takes of the situation, as it affects buildings soon to be constructed:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1913.

Hon. W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 15th instant inquiring whether this department has information as to parcel post which would indicate changes in the construction of post-office buildings authorized prior to the act of March 4, 1913, involving additional appropriations.

In reply I wish to state that parcel-post packages are being mailed at the rate of about 600,000,000 a year; but the increase in limit of weight to all zones and the reduction in postage to half of them, effective January 1, 1914, make it uncertain as to the conditions which will obtain when Federal buildings now under construction are completed. However, as most of the buildings referred to are to be erected in towns having second-class post offices, or in the smaller cities, it is probable that the space which is being provided under the available appropriations will afford sufficient room for the postal business.

It is believed that the building projects in the large cities should be considered individually when the Supervising Architect is ready to draw plans for their construction.

Respectfully,

A. S. BURLESON, *Postmaster General.*

BUILDINGS FOR STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND LABOR.

The public buildings act of June 25, 1910, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare designs and estimates for separate fire-proof buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor within a total limit of cost of \$8,000,000. None of this amount was appropriated for construction. An architectural competition was held for each building. A review of the requirements for each department forced an additional study of the designs, and the estimate of cost resulting from these further changes in the plans was an aggregate of \$10,400,000. Because of the limitation of \$8,000,000 placed by Congress for the three buildings it was then decided to plan them with one wing omitted, as was done at the Senate Office Building. This brought the estimates to the following, which do not include fees to architects, approaches, or furniture:

Department of State.....	\$2,050,000
Department of Justice.....	1,850,000
Departments of Commerce and Labor.....	4,300,000
	8,200,000

The site for these three departmental buildings is located between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall, bounded on the other two sides by Fourteenth Street and Fifteenth Street, and was purchased in 1910 and 1911 at a cost of \$2,459,831.08.

Carrying charges for this property have been kept very low through the collection of rentals for buildings upon it. There has been collected since March 1, 1910, in rents \$224,178.57. The deduction of \$12,020.04 paid for necessary repairs leaves \$212,158.53 net receipts to the Government as revenue from this property.

In a report submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury on February 28, 1913, it was recommended that the building for the Department of State be so placed in accordance with the recommendation of the Fine Arts Commission that its southernmost façade will be on a line with the southernmost façade of the New National Museum Building. It was also recommended that a separate limit of cost be authorized for each department and that the existing appropriation known as architectural competitions be made available for the payment of fees to the three architects. A tentative draft of legislation submitted with the report was not acted upon by Congress.

Inquiry directed to the four departments shows that they are now paying the following rentals, which would not be expended if the projected buildings were now ready for occupancy.

Department of State.....	\$11,500
Department of Justice.....	32,200
Department of Commerce.....	69,000
Department of Labor (estimated).....	24,000
 Total.....	 136,700

This is a little more than 1.6 per cent on the proposed investment of \$8,200,000. There must be taken into consideration, however, the fact that the removal of the State Department from the building which it now occupies jointly with the War and Navy Departments would render it unnecessary for these departments to pay out rental with which their appropriations are now charged.

It is recommended that the need for these buildings be called to the attention of Congress.

FOUR SPECIAL PROJECTS.

There are four special projects, work upon which is initiated in the public buildings bill of March 4, 1913, which may be treated as one group. They are the proposed buildings for the Patent Office, the Geological Survey, and other offices of the Interior Department, the archives building, all in Washington, and the building for the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Authorizations which provide for the preparation of plans for the first three by the Treasury Department, assembling a force for the purpose irrespective of civil service requirements, have been made. The unexpended balance from the purchase of the Interior Department Building site of \$96,506.20 is authorized, from which the preparation of plans and specifications for that building may be accomplished. Authorizations for \$5,000 each to make preliminary sketches for the Patent Office Building and the archives building have been made. It is the intention of the State of Pennsylvania to donate plans to the Government for the building for the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh. If they are quickly approved by the commission named for the purpose, consisting of the Director of the Bureau of Mines, the Chief Engineer of the Army, and the Supervising Architect, the funds will be needed for the commencement of construction.

It is recommended that appropriations be made for the work upon the plans for the Interior Department Building, Patent Office, and the archives building, and that such an appropriation as is necessary be made for the building for the Bureau of Mines.

SITES AND THEIR PURCHASE.

The policy followed by the Treasury Department, that not to exceed 20 per cent of an appropriation made for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building shall be used for the site, is recommended for continuance, subject to the personal waiver of the Secretary. To tax a combined appropriation to a greater extent than this means in most instances either the undue cheapening of the building or the return to Congress for an additional appropriation. Neither one of these is desirable. Inside lots can probably often be purchased for less than 20 per cent of the appropriation.

The average cost of 130 sites for new buildings authorized in the act of 1908 was approximately \$25,000; the average cost of 123 sites authorized in the act of 1910 was approximately \$19,000.

The average estimated cost of sites to be purchased under the act of 1913 is \$32,171.43.

The average cost of 436 sites and buildings used for post offices only, and in commission on November 1, 1913, was \$173,874, 20 per cent of which average cost is \$34,774.80.

It is recommended that sites for public buildings be not authorized in advance of the authorization for the buildings. The estimated cost of sites now authorized is \$11,847,492.30, of which amount there has been appropriated \$5,758,992.30. It is estimated by the Supervising Architect that should buildings be authorized for the sites for which none have yet been provided, at a time which would enable the construction work to be continued without break, that at a rate of progress of 75 buildings per year, the last of the sites authorized will not be improved until about 1922. The adoption of the recommendations of this report will, however, materially increase the present yearly output of buildings.

There were authorized in the act of 1910 sites for 143 buildings, but buildings were not provided for upon 114 of these sites until the act of 1913. Nineteen buildings were authorized in the act of 1913 to be placed upon sites authorized prior to 1910. There are now 29 sites, the purchase of which was authorized in 1910, for which no buildings have been authorized.

The public buildings bill approved March 4, 1913, in section 5 provides that hereafter no authorization shall be made for the construction of a building to be used exclusively for post-office purposes where the postal receipts have not reached the sum of \$10,000 annually, and continues:

nor shall any authorization for the purchase of a site for post-office purposes only be made at any town or city where the postal receipts have not reached the sum of \$6,000 annually.

In many instances the authorization for the purchase of a site has been made as a commitment on the part of the Government to the ultimate erection of a public building. Since towns and cities often change rapidly, especially in the West, in increase or decrease, this has many disadvantages. This was the case at Goldfield, Nev., where a site and building was authorized May 30, 1908, at a cost of \$75,000, but has not yet been erected. There can be scarcely any advantage

in the practice to the Government unless it be that the early authorization permits the acquiring of title in ample time for building operations. The acquiring of the title by the Government takes an average of six months to nine months. Sometimes this period is much shorter and at other times considerably longer. The site for the public building at Passaic, N. J., was acquired in about one month. The site for the building at Palatka, Fla., has been two years in an attempt to furnish title.

Under present conditions, with the work in the Supervising Architect's Office far back of the authorizations for public buildings, there can be no real public gain, through the authorization and acquiring of sites before a building is authorized. It is quite possible that there may be public loss. It is recommended, therefore, that this practice be abandoned and that sites for public buildings be authorized only when the authorization for the building itself accompanies the legislation.

RENTAL OF UNOCCUPIED SITES.

When the Government acquires a site the improvements remaining upon the property are usually retained by the vendor. Until these improvements are removed the Treasury Department attempts with the aid of the custodian to collect a fair ground rental. If the site be a vacant one it is rarely possible to obtain rental for it. Its free use is sometimes given for playgrounds or purposes of like character. The department is under an obligation, however, to protect the site and to maintain it in reasonable condition by cutting the grass and weeds. The chief reason that the Government is not able to obtain a higher rental for the sites and buildings upon them is that the lease usually contains a cancellation clause which enables the Government to repossess the property at 60 or 90 days' notice.

It is urged that the Government by acquiring a site at an early date reaps the advantage of the increase in value. Sometimes the value does increase, as was the case in Birmingham, Ala., and sometimes the value very greatly decreases, as it did in Pittsburgh, Pa. The site in Pittsburgh was purchased at a cost of \$942,343.91 on May 20, 1907. The public buildings act of 1913 authorized its sale for \$750,000. It would seem that the Government is in exactly the same position as a private purchaser whose real estate investments sometimes increase and at other times decrease. The Government, however, has not the advantage of being able to sell quickly when it finds that property is decreasing in value. It must first go to Congress for an act which will permit the sale. Under the present plan of authorizing sites in advance of buildings the Government is required to carry several million dollars of nonincome-producing real estate for from two to six years.

Unless the Government is to look upon this practice as speculative, it is not a method which would be adopted by a shrewd real estate investor.

Sites for public buildings are occasionally donated to the Government by municipalities or individuals. Out of 1,186 sites for post offices, customhouses, and courthouses acquired by the Treasury Department prior to January 1, 1914, 87 were donated in whole or in part. It is not believed that the practice of requiring cities and towns to donate sites for public buildings which has been suggested would be either satisfactory or desirable.

It is believed that a careful investigation of the land owned by the Government in connection with its Federal buildings would result in the sale of a large amount and return to the Treasury of much money which is now bringing the Government no revenue whatever. This could only be accomplished by an examination of the needs of all departments of the Government and the possibilities of sale. It is recommended that this be made and that all land held by the United States under the Treasury Department be included in the investigation.

There are very good reasons other than the law which prohibits a lease for more than five years why the Government can not make long leases for property without reserving the right to repossess the property upon a certain notice. One of them is illustrated by the situation in which the department recently found itself in Boston. In purchasing the site for an appraisers' stores building April 13, 1908, two parcels of property on opposite sides of a street were acquired. A design was prepared for a building on one of these parcels, when it was found advisable to change to the other, which was larger and more convenient of access. Believing that the building would be constructed on the portion of the site first considered, the Government had entered into a lease for the second parcel for a part of which the term was five years without the right to repossess sooner. Difficulty was encountered in obtaining the property. Plans were then made to temporarily build around the portion of the property under the long lease, which expires January 1, 1915.

LABOR REGULATIONS AND SALARIES.

About 4,000 persons are employed by the Treasury Department in the custodian service for the care and maintenance of public buildings.

In 36 cities the labor regulations of the Civil Service Commission are observed and selections are made from the eligible lists. This leaves 814 cities where selections for classified positions are made from an eligible register, but the custodians may nominate any persons whom they may deem suitable for the unclassified positions. It is recommended for the good of the service that the Civil Service Commission be requested to extend the labor regulations to all cities where there are Government buildings to be maintained.

The cities in which labor regulations are established are as follows:

Allegheny, Pa.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Atlanta, Ga.	Newark, N. J.
Baltimore, Md.	New Orleans, La.
Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Oakland, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Omaha, Nebr.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Columbus, Ohio.	Portland, Me.
Covington, Ky.	Portland, Oreg.
Denver, Colo.	Providence, R. I.
Detroit, Mich.	St. Louis, Mo.
Indianapolis, Ind.	St. Paul, Minn.
Kansas City, Mo.	San Antonio, Tex.
Los Angeles, Cal.	San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.	Seattle, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Toledo, Ohio.

PROTECTION OF MATERIAL MEN AND LABORERS.

The enactment of H. R. 3915, Sixty-third Congress, first session (introduced by Representative Austin), is urged. This bill is an act for the protection of persons furnishing material and labor for the construction of public works and other purposes.

The Government has at times been forced to pay for the building of private sewers, which are not infrequently later turned over to the cities in which they are laid, without payment. That this may be avoided in the future the enactment of the following is recommended.

That contracts for the construction of the Federal buildings authorized to be constructed under the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the omnibus public-building act approved March 4, 1913, shall not be entered into until the cities in which such buildings are authorized to be constructed shall have respectively provided or agreed to provide, without expense to the United States, the necessary sidewalks and street curbing, street-lighting facilities, and sewers for such buildings.

A law to prevent the defacement and injury of public buildings is necessary and the enactment of a statute for this purpose is recommended.

Considerable delay is encountered by the Treasury Department in obtaining the approval of sketches by the heads of departments which are to occupy the major part of the space in buildings to be erected. That this delay may be minimized, an amendment to the law which provides for such approval is suggested, which will call for the approval of such sketches by the acting head of the department, or by some officer who may be designated in writing for this purpose by the head of the department.

The enactment of the following is also recommended:

That the act of Congress approved May 30, 1908, entitled "An act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," be, and the same is hereby, so amended as to include therein any person employed by the United States as a superintendent of construction, supervising superintendent of construction, superintendent of repairs, and inspector, in connection with public-building work under the control of the Treasury Department.

It seems to be desirable that all the construction work, including the installation of mail-handling apparatus in a post office, should be placed under the Treasury Department, which erects the building. Mail-handling apparatus is now installed subject to the direction of the Post Office Department. The Postmaster General has consented to the installation of this apparatus by the Treasury Department, and this change of procedure is recommended. The letter from the Postmaster General follows:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., December 30, 1913.

Hon. W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sr: The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 13th instant, relative to a suggestion by the Supervising Architect, that in connection with the work being done on public buildings, mail-handling apparatus should be planned for and put in by the Treasury Department.

In reply I wish to state that it would appear desirable to have all the construction work, including the installation of such apparatus, under one management, but it is believed that this department should be consulted in order that the most desirable types of conveyors and other postal devices may be secured and so placed as to promote efficiency.

Respectfully,

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

STANDARDIZATION OF SALARIES.

That there may be a standardization of salaries paid to employees in the custodian service, the following schedule is recommended to be established by the Treasury Department. It is the schedule of payment now observed, but has no status in law:

Assistant custodians, \$1,000 to \$2,250 per annum.
Engineers, \$900 to \$2,500 per annum.
Assistant engineers, \$900 to \$1,500 per annum.
Electricians, \$1,000 to \$1,600 per annum.
Elevator conductors, \$660 to \$720 per annum.
Head elevator conductors, \$840 to \$960 per annum.
Lampists, \$840 to \$900 per annum.
Wiremen, \$900 to \$1,000 per annum.
Oilers, \$2.50 to \$3 per diem.
Firemen, \$660 per annum to \$3 per diem.
Coal passers, \$600 per annum to \$2 per diem.
Janitors, \$720 to \$1,100 per annum.
Marble polishers, \$720 to \$960 per annum.
Watchmen, \$660 to \$720 per annum.
Skilled laborers, \$720 to \$1,020 per annum.
Foremen of laborers, \$720 to \$1,000 per annum.
Head charwomen, \$360 to \$480 per annum.
Charwomen, \$300 to \$325 per annum.
Laborers, \$600 to \$720 per annum.
Charmen, \$325 to \$540 per annum.

The pay of electricians (\$1,000 to \$1,600) is dependent entirely upon the character of the mechanical plant to be cared for.

Head elevator conductors are now employed only at the New York customhouse.

The wages of charwomen are \$300, except in New York and Chicago, where they are \$325.

In a few cases it has been necessary to establish a per diem rate, although the per annum rate is more desirable. This per diem rate has been forced upon the department because of the established wage which obtains in many cities.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

It is recommended that the work of constructing and repairing life-saving stations, now directly under the Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, be transferred to the Bureau of Public Buildings. There are 270 life-saving stations and 8 houses of refuge. Their construction and repair is now under the control of the Life-Saving Service, which employs a civil engineer at \$1,800 in Washington and nine assistants to superintendents of construction at large. Seven of these superintendents are paid \$2,000, and two receive \$1,800.

It is contemplated that these construction officers, now attached to the Life-Saving Service, be amalgamated with the force of superintendents of the Supervising Architect's Office. The latter office will then inspect work upon life-saving stations in connection with that upon public buildings. Because of the fact that life-saving stations are often in distant places, it will be necessary to assign a part of the number of assistants to superintendents of construction to life-saving stations only. It is believed, however, that the force of superintendents in the Supervising Architect's Office can, by the course recommended, be increased and the work on life-saving stations still be given careful attention.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION ROOMS.

When it can not be demonstrated that the civil service examination rooms will be used at least once a month, it is recommended that such rooms be not included in the plans for public buildings. This recommendation contemplates that the examinations can be held in other rooms of the building, or that the commission can, at less expense to the Government, rent outside quarters for the limited number of examinations to be conducted in that city. This recommendation does not affect the question of rooms for district headquarters. It is intended to cover only a situation disclosed, that a considerable number of examination rooms which are rarely used have been provided in public buildings.

The civil-service act specifically provides for the use by the Civil Service Commission of rooms in public buildings, if they be available. It provides as follows:

It shall be the duty of the collector, postmaster, and other officers of the United States, at any place outside of the District of Columbia where examinations are directed by the President or by said board to be held, to allow the reasonable use of the public buildings for holding such examinations, and in all proper ways to facilitate the same.

INCREASES IN SALARIES.

The following officers of the Supervising Architect's Office are believed to be inadequately paid for the duties which they perform as measured by the responsibilities of other like officers of the Government and their salaries. The increases indicated are recommended:

Officer.	Present salary.	Salary recommended.	Amount of increase.	Date of appointment to present position.
Executive officer.....	\$3,250	\$4,000	\$750	July 16, 1911.
Technical officer.....	3,000	3,500	500	July 5, 1911.
Superintendent, drafting.....	3,000	3,500	500	Jan. 18, 1905.
Superintendent, computing.....	2,750	3,500	750	Aug. 24, 1912.
Superintendent, mechanical engineering.....	2,750	3,500	750	July 1, 1911.
Assistant superintendent, mechanical engineering.....	2,400	2,500	100	Apr. 21, 1910.
Superintendent, structural engineering.....	2,750	3,500	750	Aug. 24, 1912.
Assistant superintendent, structural engineering.....	2,400	2,500	100	July 15, 1912.
Chief, files and records.....	2,500	3,000	500	Aug. 24, 1912.
Superintendent, accounts.....	2,500	3,000	500	Jan. 24, 1902.
Superintendent, maintenance.....	2,500	3,000	500	Dec. 31, 1908.
Superintendent, repairs.....	2,400	3,000	600	July 1, 1913.
Total.....	32,200	38,500	6,300	

TOTAL ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

Commissioner of public buildings.....	(\$1,000 additional to the \$6,000 now paid Supervising Architect).....	\$1,000
Chairman board of estimates and property.....		5,000
Cost of Zone superintendents, eight divisions.....		37,300
Increases in salaries.....		6,300
10 clerks, at \$1,200.....		12,000
Total.....		61,600

Such questions of policy as the rate per year at which buildings should be placed under contract, whether the normal rate should be increased until the accumulation of work is under construction,

and the restrictions to be agreed upon for a reasonable limitation of authorizations for public buildings, are left for discussion by the commission.

SUGGESTIONS FROM CONGRESS.

When the work of the Public Buildings Commission was put actively under way the following letter was sent to each Member of the Senate and the House:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 5, 1913.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Your attention is invited to the provision of the public buildings bill, approved March 4, 1913, under which a commission is appointed to examine into the general subject of appropriations for public buildings and the progress made in their construction by the Supervising Architect's Office. Here is the provision of the act:

"That a commission composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, two members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and two members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, shall, with the aid of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, present to Congress a connected scheme, involving annual appropriations for the construction and completion of public buildings heretofore authorized within a reasonable time, and shall frame a standard or standards by which the size and cost of public buildings shall, as far as practicable be determined, and shall report as to the adaptability in size, accommodations, and cost of buildings hitherto authorized to the requirements of the communities in which they are to be located, and also whether the existing appropriations should be increased or diminished to meet such requirements, and that the sum of \$5,000, is hereby appropriated for the expenses of such inquiry."

This commission is now at work upon the problem which the congested condition of the Supervising Architect's Office presents, and the more general question of public buildings legislation. It will be glad to receive and carefully consider any written suggestion which you may care to offer.

An early reply to this communication will be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

W. G. McADOO,
Chairman.

Many suggestions were received in reply to this invitation. Congress is apparently keenly alive to the necessity for a change in the public buildings system. Below are given a few of the suggestions which are selected to give a general view of the expressions of opinion.

"It is wrong to complete buildings in small towns—'tank towns'—to the exclusion of needed and necessary improvements in larger cities."

"Something is radically wrong in the system of the Supervising Architect's Office. Plans and specifications should be duplicated."

"Standardize the need for buildings."

"Post offices and buildings in small towns are too expensive."

"Private concerns would build at half the expense."

"Suspend building until the present changing needs of the Post Office Department are settled."

"Use standard-type plans for buildings under \$500,000."

"Build only when the commercial necessities demand it. Omit court rooms in small towns where court is rarely held. Use simple architecture and standardize appropriations."

"Erect buildings only on the recommendation of the head of the department. Get away from the 'pork barrel.'"

"Conditions governing appropriations are bad. Appropriations should not be made for cities of less than 15,000 people."

"The Treasury Department should make reports on the necessity for buildings and an appropriation be made only on merit. Standardization has gone as far as is possible."

"Contract requirements should be less strict."

"Reform is urgently needed, Congress should provide an inflexible rule for public buildings appropriations."

"Spend more money for buildings and less for fortifications."

"Put buildings and the authorizations for them on a business basis."

"Obtain sites immediately when authorized, because the price increases."

"Make public buildings a business proposition. Let the rent paid, or which should be paid, govern the appropriation for a building."

"Provide standard plans for different localities."

"Standardize the windows, doors, etc., in the buildings."

"Either stop authorizing buildings or appropriate for building them."

"Limit the size of towns which may have an appropriation. A rigid rule will contribute toward a business sentiment as a basis."

"Base appropriations on post-office receipts. In no case construct a building where the revenue is not sufficient to warrant the investment."

"Require municipalities to furnish sites for Government buildings."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That a bureau of public buildings with a commissioner of public buildings at its head be provided to take over the work of the Supervising Architect's Office.

That under the new organization there be two divisions of work—design and construction under an architect and maintenance and repair under an executive officer.

Ultimate concentration of all Government building work not of a technical character under the commissioner of public buildings.

The creation of a board of estimates and property to gather in advance of the introduction of bills in Congress information as to the need for public buildings in the cities of the United States which have not now such buildings and prepare detailed reports as to the need for and cost of buildings.

Practical standardization of plans for buildings and the arrangement of States in groups, that the cities therein may be classified according to postal receipts, and type sets of plans and specifications used for those which are similar.

Selection of standard sites of dimensions as close to the approximate size desired as is possible.

Adoption of the zone system of superintendence. This contemplates dividing the United States into eight zones and placing a supervising superintendent in each that he may quickly pass upon questions which are now referred with considerable delay to the Treasury Department in Washington.

The adoption of a business policy of construction more like that of private builders. Monumental buildings only in large cities.

Repeal of sections 33 and 35, public buildings act of 1913. These sections provide for the use of corner lots only and for the preservation of a 40-foot fire limit.

Repeal of section 5, public buildings act of 1913, on the ground that it is not a good policy to authorize the purchase of sites in advance of the authorization of buildings.

The making of authorizations and appropriations by classes, a, b, and c, indicating that the site and building are to cost, a, \$90,000 to \$100,000; b, \$80,000 to \$90,000; c, \$70,000 to \$80,000, etc.

That not to exceed 20 per cent of an appropriation be used in the purchase of a site unless specifically directed.

A recommendation as to the treatment of projects which have for any reason been deferred and lost their places in the regular order.

That buildings when appropriated for be constructed and planned to accommodate all officers of the Government to be stationed in that locality.

A recommendation for certain increases of salaries for officers of the present Supervising Architect's office.

Ten additional clerks, at \$1,200 each.

That Congress give early consideration to the need for the construction of buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

That consideration be given to appropriations to take up the work authorized upon the Archives Building, Patent Office Building, Geological Survey Building, and the Bureau of Mines Building at Pittsburgh.

That the life-saving construction and superintendence be transferred with its personnel to the bureau of public buildings.

That towns and cities in which a building has been provided for be required to provide sidewalks, curbing, lighting, and sewers, before a contract for the construction of the building is entered upon.

That the workingmen's compensation act be extended to cover certain employees of the Treasury Department engaged upon public buildings work.

That mail handling and other post-office equipment be installed by the Treasury Department after consultation with the Post Office Department.

That a standard be established for the salaries of the custodian force.

That civil service examination rooms be provided only when examinations are held as often as 12 times per year.

That there be enacted a law for the protection of material men and laborers.

That the defacement and injury of public buildings be forbidden by law.

That the lands owned by the Government be examined, with a view to the sale of that not now or to be required.

That an appropriation shall not be construed to mean that all the money appropriated must be expended, but rather that a suitable building for the needs of the Government be erected.

That in view of the congested condition of the Supervising Architect's Office, it shall for the present make no changes in the plans prepared for buildings except upon the order of the Secretary, and that no repair work for other departments not specifically authorized shall be undertaken.

PART II.

STATEMENT FOR THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.

In this portion of the report will be found statistical and other matter upon which the conclusions in Part I are based, but which are in too great detail to warrant their inclusion therein. That it is not placed in Part I of the report does not indicate that it is lacking in interest or bearing upon the subject under consideration.

PLACES HAVING POST-OFFICE RECEIPTS OF \$10,000 WITHOUT GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

There are 508 cities in the United States which had post-office receipts of \$10,000 and over in 1913 which are not provided with post-office buildings. Three of this number, Stoneham, Wellesley, and Winthrop, are stations served from Boston, Mass. Of this number 227 have more than 5,000 population.

Fifteen States have no post offices with receipts of \$10,000 or over without post-office buildings. They are:

Arkansas.	Nebraska.	South Carolina.
Delaware.	Nevada.	South Dakota.
Georgia.	North Carolina.	Tennessee.
Kentucky.	North Dakota.	Virginia.
Mississippi.	Rhode Island.	Wyoming.

Three States have but one office each coming in the above classification. They are:

Alabama.	Utah.	West Virginia.
----------	-------	----------------

The remaining 30 States and the number of post offices which they have, where receipts are \$10,000 per annum and over, are:

Arizona.	2	New Hampshire.	8
California.	33	New Jersey.	25
Colorado.	8	New Mexico.	3
Connecticut.	14	New York.	56
Florida.	2	Ohio.	39
Idaho.	2	Oklahoma.	19
Illinois.	30	Oregon.	6
Indiana.	17	Pennsylvania.	77
Iowa.	17	Texas.	9
Kansas.	11	Vermont.	3
Louisiana.	2	Washington.	9
Maine.	6	Wisconsin.	22
Maryland.	5		
Massachusetts.	40		505
Michigan.	21		3
Minnesota.	10		
Missouri.	5		508
Montana.	4		

Below are the cities with postal receipts of \$10,000 or over per annum which are now not provided with post-office buildings or appropriations for the same, with the rentals now paid for post-office quarters.

State and city.	Rental.	State and city.	Rental.
ALABAMA.		IDAHO.	
New Decatur.....	\$840	Wallace.....	
Clifton.....		Weiser.....	\$960 300
ARIZONA.		ILLINOIS.	
Bisbee.....	1,480	Anna.....	720
Clifton.....	1,000	Berwyn.....	504
CALIFORNIA.		Bushnell.....	720
Anaheim.....	480	Carbondale.....	650
Hayward.....	720	Clinton.....	1,100
Lodi.....	1,020	East Moline.....	540
Marysville.....	1,200	Effingham.....	1,050
Merced.....	660	Fairbury.....	660
Monrovia.....	1,000	Harvard.....	600
Napa.....	1,000	Harvey.....	850
Ocean Park.....	1,500	Herrin.....	300
Ontario.....	600	Hillsboro.....	360
Orange.....	1	LaGrange.....	960
Oroville.....	720	Lake Forest.....	660
Oxnard.....	575	Lawrenceville.....	600
Palo Alto.....	695	Marshall.....	900
Petaluma.....	870	Maywood.....	1,080
Pomona.....	1,000	Morris.....	780
Porterville.....	600	Naperville.....	600
Redding.....	1,200	Normal.....	660
Redlands.....	450	North Chicago.....	300
Redondo Beach.....	900	Peru.....	660
Richmond.....	1,080	St. Charles.....	540
Salinas.....	1,200	Salem.....	600
San Mateo.....	900	Sandwich.....	700
San Rafael.....	1,200	Shelbyville.....	800
Santa Ana.....	480	Wheaton.....	600
Santa Clara.....	700	Wilmette.....	780
Santa Monica.....	1,000	Winnetka.....	780
Tulare.....	880	Zion City.....	660
Vallejo.....	1,650	INDIANA.	
Ventura.....	40	Alexandria.....	600
Visalia.....	840	Angola.....	600
Watsonville.....	900	Attica.....	900
Whittier.....	600	Auburn.....	1,200
Woodland.....	900	Columbia City.....	700
COLORADO.		Crown Point.....	840
Alamosa.....	616	East Chicago.....	600
Cripple Creek.....	600	Franklin.....	600
Lamar.....	600	Greenfield.....	875
Longmont.....	900	Hartford City.....	550
Loveland.....	800	Lawrenceburg.....	900
Rocky Ford.....	780	Martinsville.....	840
Salida.....	1,500	Rushville.....	674
Victor.....	750	Sullivan.....	700
CONNECTICUT.		Tipton.....	600
Derby.....	1,150	Union City.....	900
Glastonbury.....	600	Winchester.....	650
Litchfield.....	550	IOWA.	
Milford.....	900	Algona.....	800
New Canaan.....	560	Anamosa.....	720
New Milford.....	850	Cresco.....	520
Norwalk.....	900	Eagle Grove.....	775
Plainville.....	310	Hampton.....	685
Ridgefield.....	800	Harlan.....	900
Shelton.....	660	Independence.....	1,000
Southington.....	900	Indianola.....	600
Westport.....	750	Knoxville.....	600
Wethersfield.....	188	Manchester.....	900
Windsor Locks.....	550	Marion.....	1,100
FLORIDA.		Mount Pleasant.....	600
Daytona.....	460	Pella.....	600
West Palm Beach.....	840	Sheldon.....	1,100
		Spencer.....	600
		Waiverly.....	660
		Winterset.....	600

State and city.	Rental.	State and city.	Rental.		
KANSAS.					
Anthony	\$500	Greenville	\$800		
Columbus	600	Hancock	1,440		
Dodge City	800	Iron Mountain	960		
Fredonia	151	Ironwood	1,300		
Herington	600	Lapeer	925		
Junction City	780	Laurium	900		
Kingman	550	Ludington	1,290		
Larned	600	Marine City	375		
Neodesha	325	Marshall	1,000		
Olathe	600	Negaunee	460		
Paola	650	Otsego	300		
LOUISIANA.					
Houma	360	St. Clair	720		
Plaquemine	300	St. John	900		
MAINE.					
Brunswick	1,200	St. Joseph	1,215		
Farmington	1	South Haven	660		
Pittsfield	750	Sturges	625		
Presque Isle	850	MINNESOTA.			
Sanford	800	Chisholm	480		
Westbrook	1,175	Cloquet	900		
MARYLAND.					
Chestertown	600	Detroit	600		
Crisfield	605	Eveleth	600		
Easton	1,300	Hibbing	900		
Havre de Grace	480	Northfield	1,100		
Westminster	1,200	South St. Paul	1,020		
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Adams	1,120	Thief River Falls	480		
Andover	600	Two Harbors	1,020		
Bridgewater	800	Waseca	700		
Canton	725	MISSOURI.			
Chicopee	850	Cameron	650		
Clinton	850	Charleston	720		
Concord	850	Monette	600		
Danvers	800	Neosho	840		
East Hampton	750	Richmond	800		
Foxboro	448	MONTANA.			
Framingham	2,580	Anaconda	1,060		
Franklin	1,050	Deer Lodge	800		
Gardner	1,400	Havre	1		
Great Barrington	900	Lewistown	1,024		
Hudson	800	NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Ipswich	1,000	Claremont	1,000		
Lee	470	Derry	1,000		
Lexington	1,080	Exeter	1,150		
Manchester	650	Lancaster	700		
Mansfield	800	Lebanon	1,250		
Middleboro	1,000	Littleton	900		
Nantucket	800	Milford	875		
Natick	1,250	Newport	750		
Norwood	1,100	NEW JERSEY.			
Orange	800	Bloomfield	2,100		
Palmer	750	Boonton	550		
Peabody	1,300	Bound Brook	850		
Rockland	800	Dover	1,200		
Rockport	815	Englewood	1,224		
Stoneham (station of Boston)	625	Flemington	780		
Stoughton	900	Freehold	1,100		
Wakefield	750	Glen Ridge	500		
Walpole	420	Gloucester City	400		
Ware	720	Hackettstown	800		
Wellesley (station of Boston)	1,100	Keenport	850		
Westboro	800	Lambertville	1,000		
Whitman	1,200	Madison	1,200		
Williamstown	700	Newton	825		
Winchendon	800	Phillipsburg	1,200		
Winthrop (station of Boston)	1,200	Princeton	2,000		
MICHIGAN.					
Allegan	600	Rahway	1,500		
Alma	588	Ridgewood	1,800		
Belding	850	Rutherford	2,000		
Gladstone	500	Somerville	1,600		
Grand Ledge	560	South Orange	1,250		
		Summit	900		
		Washington	1,000		
		West Hoboken	900		
		Westfield	1,300		

State and city.	Rental.	State and city.	Rental.		
NEW MEXICO.					
Clovis.....	\$500	Leetonia.....	\$350		
Silver City.....	750	Lisbon.....	660		
Tucumcari.....	1,080	London.....	900		
NEW YORK.					
Albion.....	720	Marysville.....	800		
Babylon.....	800	Medina.....	480		
Baldwinsville.....	750	Mount Vernon.....	900		
Ballston Spa.....	1,250	Napoleon.....	600		
Brockport.....	900	Norwalk.....	1,650		
Canastota.....	932	Oberlin.....	960		
Canton.....	720	Painesville.....	1,000		
Dansville.....	1,000	Port Clinton.....	535		
East Aurora.....	800	Ravenna.....	650		
Ellenville.....	560	Shelby.....	1,248		
Fairport.....	425	Troy.....	1,700		
Fredonia.....	1,000	Uhrichsville.....	680		
Freeport.....	1,100	Upper Sandusky.....	750		
Goshen.....	700	Wadsworth.....	500		
Granville.....	800	Wapakoneta.....	640		
Greenport.....	625	Wauseon.....	420		
Hastings upon Hudson.....	600	Wellston.....	750		
Haverstraw.....	400	Wellsboro.....	1,080		
Hempstead.....	1,350	OKLAHOMA.			
Herkimer.....	800	Ada.....	25		
Hudson Falls.....	900	Alva.....	480		
Ilion.....	900	Anadarko.....	480		
Leroy.....	1,140	Bartlesville.....	720		
Lestershire.....	750	Claremore.....	900		
Lowville.....	1,000	Clinton.....	600		
Mamaroneck.....	700	Els City.....	600		
Matteawan.....	456	Hugo.....	500		
Mechanicsville.....	900	Mangum.....	1		
Medina.....	1,325	Norman.....	840		
Mount Kisco.....	1,000	Nowata.....	480		
Norwich.....	1,800	Okmulgee.....	900		
Ossining.....	1,800	Paula Valley.....	720		
Patchogue.....	900	Pawhuska.....	280		
Perry.....	750	Ponca.....	840		
Port Chester.....	1,800	Sapulpa.....	1		
Potsdam.....	760	Stillwater.....	300		
Rockville Center.....	1,200	Vinita.....	360		
Rye.....	950	Wagoner.....	500		
St. Johnsville.....	500	OREGON.			
Saugerties.....	1,000	Ashland.....	1,200		
Seneca Falls.....	900	Corvallis.....	1,260		
Sidney.....	1,000	Grants Pass.....	720		
Silver Creek.....	550	Klamath Falls.....	900		
Southampton.....	800	Marshfield.....	300		
Suffern.....	540	Oregon City.....	1,500		
Tarrytown.....	2,050	PENNSYLVANIA.			
Tonawanda.....	1,050	Ambler.....	948		
Walton.....	500	Ambridge.....	900		
Wappingers Falls.....	650	Athens.....	700		
Warsaw.....	800	Barnesboro.....	300		
Watervliet.....	650	Beaver.....	900		
Watkins.....	800	Bellefonte.....	675		
Waverly.....	1,200	Blairsville.....	900		
Westfield.....	1,050	Bloomsburg.....	900		
White Plains.....	2,200	Brookville.....	650		
Whitehall.....	900	Canonsburg.....	1,300		
OHIO.					
Barberton.....	1,000	Catasauqua.....	890		
Barnsville.....	298	Clarion.....	950		
Bellevue.....	750	Clearfield.....	1,350		
Berea.....	720	Coatesvil.....	1,650		
Bryan.....	600	Columbia.....	1,100		
Bucyrus.....	750	Conshohocken.....	800		
Canal Dover.....	900	Coraopolis.....	900		
Celina.....	650	Coudersport.....	575		
Circleville.....	800	Danville.....	900		
Clyde.....	420	Darby.....	950		
Crestline.....	780	Doylestown.....	800		
Cuyahoga Falls.....	600	Duquesne.....	900		
East Palestine.....	800	East Stroudsburg.....	600		
Fostoria.....	1,200	Ellwood City.....	800		
Gallion.....	900	Emporium.....	800		
Hillsboro.....	1,000	Galeton.....	750		
Kent.....	840	Greenville.....	200		
Lebanon.....	1,080	Grove City.....	500		
		Honesdale.....	1,200		

State and city.	Rental.	State and city.	Rental.
PENNSYLVANIA—continued.			
Irwin.	\$900	Dublin.	\$444
Jeannette.	1,100	Lockhart.	540
Jenkintown.	750	Lufkin.	600
Jersey Shore.	900	Mexia.	525
Kane.	1,200	Plainview.	480
Lansford.	650		
Lansdale.	720	UTAH.	
Lansdowne.	1,000	Bingham Canyon.	900
Latrobe.	700		
Leechburg.	660	VERMONT.	
Lehighton.	360	Middlebury.	800
Lewisburg.	1,015	Proctor.	800
McDonald.	750	Springfield.	600
Mahanoy City.	900		
Mauch Chunk.	1,150	WASHINGTON.	
Mechanicsburg.	750	Anacortes.	750
Meyersdale.	1,250	Bremerton.	1,200
Middletown.	960	Centralia.	1,200
Milton.	1,590	Chehalis.	720
Minersville.	900	Hoquiam.	720
Mount Carmel.	840	Pullman.	1,000
Mount Pleasant.	840	Puyallup.	600
Nanticoke.	876	Skagit.	600
Nazareth.	650	South Bend.	570
New Kensington.	1,080		
North East.	800	WEST VIRGINIA.	
Philipsburg.	1,000	Keyser.	720
Plymouth.	700		
Punxsutawney.	810	WISCONSIN.	
Renovo.	900	Berlin.	1,100
Royersford.	700	Cudahy.	420
St. Marys.	1,000	Grand Rapids.	875
Scottsdale.	749	Hartford.	720
Shenandoah.	600	Hudson.	720
Shippensburg.	800	Lake Geneva.	840
Slatington.	960	Marshfield.	1,200
Somerset.	1,000	Menasha.	500
Stroudsburg.	800	New London.	600
Susquehanna.	800	Oconomowoc.	900
Towanda.	850	Plymouth.	750
Union City.	600	Port Washington.	700
Uniontown.	1,600	Portage.	1,000
Vandergrift.	800	Reedsburg.	560
Warren.	2,500	Rice Lake.	800
Waynesboro.	1,200	Richland Center.	900
Wellsboro.	750	South Milwaukee.	720
Wilmerding.	900	Stoughton.	425
Windber.	400	Two Rivers.	500
		Waupaca.	660
TEXAS.		Wauwatosa.	600
Ballinger.	600	Whitewater.	525
Big Spring.	510		
Bowie.	600		
Childress.	510		

PLACES OF 2,500 PEOPLE WITHOUT GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

There are 745 cities having, in 1910, a population of 2,500 people in which there are no post-office buildings built or authorized.

States which have no cities in the above classification, 4:

Arizona, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

States which have but one city in the above classification, 3:

Delaware, Nevada, and South Carolina.

States which have two cities in the above classification, 1:

Idaho.

CITIES OF 5,000 PEOPLE WITHOUT GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

There are 284 cities having, in 1910, a population of 5,000 people in which there are no post-office buildings built or authorized.

States which have no cities in the above classification, 18:

Arkansas.	Maryland.	North Dakota.
Delaware.	Mississippi.	South Carolina.
Florida.	Nebraska.	South Dakota.
Georgia.	Nevada.	Tennessee.
Idaho.	New Mexico.	Utah.
Iowa.	North Carolina.	West Virginia.

States which have but one city in the above classification, 9:

Alabama.	Kansas.	Oregon.
Arizona.	Louisiana.	Virginia.
Colorado.	Montana.	Wyoming.

States which have two cities in the above classification, 4:

Kentucky.	Texas.	Washington.
Oklahoma.		

The 30 States listed above have but 17 cities of 5,000 people without post-office buildings.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, December 17, 1913.

SIR: In reply to your letter of December 15, I inclose herewith copy of a bulletin on cities, in which is given, on page 9, a summary covering all places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, classified according to size, as shown by the censuses of 1910, 1900, and 1890, respectively.

The bulletin also contains, on page 15, a statement showing the growth from 1900 to 1910 of the several classes of urban communities.

According to this bulletin, the number of places in 1910 having more than 2,500 inhabitants was 2,405, as against 1,894 in 1900 and 1,510 in 1890, and the number having more than 5,000 inhabitants was 1,282 in 1910, as against 924 in 1900 and 718 in 1890. Based upon these figures, it is fair to assume that the number of places of more than 2,500 inhabitants would be increased in 1920 by at least 650, making a total of something like 3,050 such places, and that the number of places of more than 5,000 inhabitants would be increased by at least 420, making the total number of such places 1,650.

Very respectfully,

W. L. AUSTIN,
Acting Director.

Mr. SHERMAN ALLEN,

Assistant to the Chairman, Public Buildings Commission,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Inclosure.

CITIES OF LESS THAN 5,000 PEOPLE HAVING GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

There are 80 buildings used for post offices in towns whose population in 1910 was less than 5,000 people. Fifty-four are post offices only, and 26 contain also courthouses or customhouses.

Averages for 54 buildings used for post office only.

Average cost of building.....	\$56,235
Average maintenance cost.....	\$1,519
Interest on investment, at 3 per cent.....	1,687
Average cost of maintenance, plus interest at 3 per cent.....	3,206
Average postal receipts for 1912.....	15,844

Averages for 26 buildings used for post office and courthouse or post office and customhouse.

Average cost of building.....	\$95,832
Average maintenance cost.....	\$2,293
Interest on investment, at 3 per cent.....	2,874

Average cost of maintenance, plus interest at 3 per cent.....	5,167
Average postal receipts for 1912.....	12,867

Averages for the 80 buildings above listed.

Average cost of building.....	\$69,104
Average maintenance cost.....	\$1,770
Interest on investment, at 3 per cent.....	2,073

Average cost of maintenance, plus interest at 3 per cent.....	3,843
Average post-office receipts.....	14,877

Most expensive building, Evanston, Wyo.....	181,802
Least expensive building, Kingfisher, Okla.....	23,523
Greatest post-office receipts, Louisiana, Mo.....	31,549
Least post-office receipts, Waldoboro, Me.....	4,301

In only 7 of the 80 cities above listed was rental paid for the accommodation of the United States courts prior to the erection of a Federal building. These rentals were as follows:

Batesville, Ark.....	\$400 in 1905.
Moscow, Idaho.....	1,300 in 1911.
Pierre, S. Dak.....	150 for 2 days, 1905.
Deadwood, S. Dak.....	2,000 in 1907.
Victoria, Tex.....	960 in 1913.
Big Stone Gap, Va.....	1,200 in 1912.
Evanston, Wyo.....	105 for 3 days, 1905.

The cities in the above classification, arranged to show where there are post offices only and where building is used for post office and other purposes, are given below. When the last rental paid for leased quarters is available it is given.

POST OFFICES ONLY.

Alabama:		Louisiana:	
Eufaula.....	\$500	Natchitoches.....	\$350
Troy.....	500	Ruston.....	600
Arkansas:		Maine: Bar Harbor (Eden).....	1,000
Camden.....	294	Minnesota: Willmar.....	550
Fayetteville.....	800	Missouri:	
Hope.....	600	Carrollton.....	600
Delaware: Dover.....		Clinton.....	1,000
Georgia: Milledgeville.....	900	Louisiana.....	600
Illinois: Greenville.....	1,200	Macon.....	920
Iowa:		Maryville.....	700
Ames.....	550	Warrensburg.....	600
Atlantic.....	750	Nebraska:	
Clarinda.....	720	Blair.....	345
Decorah.....	1,100	Holdredge.....	840
Estherville.....	660	Plattsmouth.....	1,200
Shenandoah.....	700	New York: Penn Yan.....	2,400
Indiana: Greencastle.....		North Carolina:	
Kansas:		Henderson.....	720
Clay Center.....	1,200	Lexington.....	725
Great Bend.....	460	Oklahoma: Kingfisher.....	100
Kentucky:		Pennsylvania:	
Lebanon.....	540	Gettysburg.....	900
Mount Sterling.....	600	Sewickley.....	1,000

South Carolina:		Texas:
Aiken.....	\$700	Gonzales..... \$270
Chester.....	900	McKinney..... 720
Laurens.....	660	San Marcos..... 646
South Dakota: Yankton.....	600	Virginia:
Tennessee:		Lexington..... 1,000
Dyersburg.....	600	Martinsville..... 228
Harriman.....	720	Wisconsin: Platteville..... 675
Murfreesboro.....	400	Wyoming: Rawlins..... 000
Paris.....	288	
Union City.....	600	

POST OFFICES AND COURTHOUSES OR CUSTOMHOUSES.

Arkansas: Batesville.....	\$226	North Carolina:
Florida:		Reidsville..... \$274
Ocala.....	500	Statesville..... 241
Fernandina.....	450	South Dakota:
Idaho: Moscow.....	900	Pierre..... 600
Illinois: Galena.....		Deadwood..... 960
Kentucky: Catlettsburg.....	532	Texas:
Louisiana: Opelousas.....	50	Eagle Pass..... 273
Maine:		Jefferson..... 100
Belfast.....		Victoria..... 900
Eastport.....	252	Vermont: Newport..... 460
Ellsworth.....		Virginia:
Waldoboro.....		Big Stone Gap..... 300
Massachusetts: Barnstable.....		Harrisonburg.....
Mississippi: Aberdeen.....		Washington: Port Townsend..... 482
Nebraska: North Platte.....	1,846	Wyoming: Evanston..... 234

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 12, 1914.

Hon. SHERMAN ALLEN,

Assistant to the Chairman Public Buildings Commission.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant relative to accommodations for the customs service in public buildings at certain places, with the request that a statement be made with regard to the rental paid for accommodations for this service before the erection of the public buildings.

The records of the department show that at Fernandina, Fla., \$240 per annum was paid as rental; at Eastport, Me., \$400 per annum; and at Port Townsend, Wash., \$1,200 per annum.

The public buildings at Galena, Ill., Belfast, Me., Ellsworth, Me., Waldoboro, Me., and Barnstable, Mass., were erected from 1856 to 1858, and I find no record of the amount of rent paid prior to that time.

I may state that the headquarters for the customs collection district of Washington was moved on July 1 last from Port Townsend to Seattle, and at the present time there are only two or three men stationed at Port Townsend.

Respectfully,

CHARLES S. HAMLIN,
Assistant Secretary.

No inclosure.

BUILDINGS IN PLACES OF 2,500 PEOPLE.

There are 11 Government buildings used for post offices in towns whose population in 1910 was less than 2,500 people. Five are post offices only and six contain also courthouses.

The cities of the above classification, arranged to show post offices only and buildings used for post-office and other purposes, and last rental paid by the Post Office Department are given below.

¹ Perry, Okla., not included. This building was transferred from another department by act of Congress of 1907.

No quarters for court purposes were rented prior to the erection of the Federal building:

POST OFFICE ONLY.

Demopolis, Ala.	\$230
Carrollton, Ky.	234
London, Ky.	228
Versailles, Ky.	352
Lander, Wyo.	390

POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE.

Oxford, Miss.	\$288
Harrison, Ark.	291
Carson City, Nev.	560
Greeneville, Tenn.	
Windsor, Vt.	
Abingdon, Va.	150

Most expensive building: Carson City, Nev., post office and courthouse	\$146,723
Least expensive building: Carrollton, Ky., post office only	30,007
Largest post-office receipts: Versailles, Ky., post office only	17,844
Smallest post-office receipts: Carrollton, Ky., post office only	5,085
Average building cost	86,543
Average post-office receipts in 1912	11,283
Average interest, at 3 per cent	2,596
Average operating cost	2,634
Average operating cost, with 3 per cent added for interest	5,230

Averages for the five buildings which are used exclusively for post offices:

Average building cost	\$67,290
Average post-office receipts	8,855
Average operation	2,296
Average interest	1,964
Average operation and 3 per cent for interest	4,260

BUILDINGS USED FOR POST OFFICES ONLY, IN COMMISSION NOV. 1, 1913.

Number of buildings	436
Average cost of buildings	\$173,874
Average cost of operation	\$2,594
Interest on average investment at 3 per cent	\$5,216
Average interest and operation	\$7,810
Average postal receipts at 436 offices	\$88,237
Average post-office receipts at the above 436 offices less the receipts at Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Brooklyn, N. Y., which are the three in that list where the receipts are more than \$1,000,000 per year, a total of 433 cities	\$66,841

BUILDINGS USED FOR POST OFFICES AND COURTHOUSES AND POST OFFICES AND CUSTOMHOUSES, IN COMMISSION NOV. 1, 1913.

Number of buildings	266
Average cost of buildings	\$365,760
Average cost of operation	\$9,100
Interest on average investment at 3 per cent per annum	\$10,072

Average interest and operation	\$20,072
Average postal receipts at 266 offices in buildings used jointly as above	\$479,779

There are 25 cities in the above list at which the post-office receipts are in excess of \$1,000,000 per year. They are Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Colo.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Nebr.; Newark, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Portland, Oreg.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; and Milwaukee, Wis.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACT OF MARCH 4, 1913.

Excluding items which do not concern the Treasury Department there was carried in the public buildings bill of March 4, 1913, work to the amount of \$41,797,350. This act authorized 75 increases in limits of cost, 127 new buildings, 164 sites and buildings, and 130 sites. In addition the act carried 24 authorizations which are here listed as special projects. Seven of these are in the District of Columbia, and are: Interior Department Building, George Washington Memorial, Arlington Memorial, Patent Office Building, Archives Building, Potomac Park, Memorial Bridge.

The following have also been classed as covered by individual legislation: Portland, Oreg., post office, architectural competition, amended; Birmingham, Ala., additional land; New Haven, Conn., post office, limit of cost increased; Wilmington, N. C., custom and court house; Lancaster, Pa., post office; Akron, Ohio, post office; Oneonta, N. Y., conveyance of land; Las Vegas, N. Mex., change of site; Pittsburgh, Pa., sale of site; Newark, N. J., post-office site and building amended; Des Moines, Iowa, courthouse and sale of property; Ardmore, Okla., exchange of sites; St. Louis, Mo., subtreasury; Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh; Utica, N. Y., addition to site; Baltimore, Md., immigration station, limit increased; Kansas City, extension of post office and courthouse.

The total of the post-office receipts in the places where buildings, sites and buildings, and sites have been authorized is \$37,394,722. Rentals now paid by the Post Office Department for post-office quarters in the cities named in the three classes aggregate \$325,812.

The average rental for 121 places where buildings have been authorized and there are now none is \$966 per year, and the average post-office receipts \$45,862. Thirteen of the items under new buildings are in excess of \$100,000 each, 15 are exactly \$100,000, and 99 are less than \$100,000.

The average rental now paid for post-office quarters in the cities where the 164 new sites and buildings are provided is \$812 per year. The average of post-office receipts is \$16,747. Nine of the 164 projects exceed \$100,000. Eight are for \$100,000 each, leaving 147 for which the authorizations are less than \$100,000.

The average rental for the 124 places which have no Government buildings among the 130 in which sites are authorized is \$608, and the average post-office receipts for all of these cities is \$22,721.

NEW BUILDINGS IN 1913 ACT.

	Post-office receipts.	Rents.	Population in 1910.
\$550,000:			
Syracuse, N. Y.	\$694,312	\$5,675	137,249
Madison, Wis., post office and courthouse.	240,535	G. B.	25,531
\$300,000:			
El Paso, Tex.	165,561	G. B.	39,279
Seattle, Wash.	1,162,091	G. B.	237,194
\$265,000: Columbia, S. C.	146,876	G. B.	26,319
\$140,000: Vancouver, Wash.	28,865	1,400	9,300
\$135,000: Bakersfield, Cal.	66,935	1,900	12,727
\$130,000: Sandusky, Ohio.	70,390	G. B.	19,989
\$125,000:			
East Orange, N. J.	105,198	3,825	34,371
Las Cruces, N. Mex., post office and courthouse.	10,058	1,200	3,836
\$120,000: Memphis, Tenn.	747,890	G. B.	131,105
\$112,500: Aberdeen, Wash.	37,361	1,200	13,660
\$110,000: Chadron, Nebr., post office and courthouse.	9,163	600	2,687

NEW BUILDINGS IN 1913 ACT—Continued.

	Post-office receipts.	Rents.	Population in 1910.
\$100,000:			
Jasper, Ala.	\$9,303	\$300	2,509
Douglas, Ariz.	26,418	730	6,437
Globe, Ariz.	21,785	2,400	7,083
Durango, Colo.	18,811	1,400	4,686
Ashland, Ky.	26,389	1,125	8,688
Attleboro, Mass.	76,208	3,600	16,215
Kalispell, Mont.	29,711	1	5,549
Hackensack, N. J.	58,742	2,410	14,050
Bayonne, N. J.	67,344	1,000	55,545
Ashland, Ohio	95,819	1,100	6,795
Elyria, Ohio	55,575	1,100	14,825
Fremont, Ohio	38,499	1,000	9,939
Middletown, Ohio	53,751	2,400	13,152
Roseburg, Oreg.	18,707	600	4,738
South Bethlehem, Pa.	49,656	1,724	19,973
\$95,000: Huntington, Ind.	47,044	1,600	10,272
\$90,000:			
Greenwich, Conn.	40,428	1,900	16,463
Frederick, Md.	36,474	1,800	10,411
Grinnell, Iowa	32,355	820	5,036
Dickinson, N. Dak.	16,433	1,100	3,678
Pottstown, Pa.	36,583	1,500	15,599
\$85,000:			
Twin Falls, Idaho	27,679	1,200	5,258
Batavia, N. Y.	41,598	1,650	11,613
Hornell, N. Y.	40,283	1,500	13,617
Dubois, Pa.	36,625	1,575	12,623
Wenatchee, Wash.	31,007	300	4,050
\$80,000:			
Naugatuck, Conn.	21,385	1,700	12,722
Washington, Iowa	26,055	1,200	4,380
Ridgway, Pa.	20,982	1,200	5,408
Nenah, Wis.	28,368	1,030	5,734
\$75,000:			
Alliance, Nebr., post office, etc.	14,670	600	3,105
Laconia, N. H.	27,470	1,350	10,183
Salamanca, N. Y.	21,010	1,300	5,792
Jamestown, N. Dak.	24,345	1,500	4,358
Valley City, N. Dak.	24,843	900	4,606
Titusville, Pa.	30,686	1,600	8,533
Ellensburg, Wash.	17,225	480	4,209
Merrill, Wis.	17,587	900	8,689
\$70,000:			
Charles City, Iowa	23,553	600	5,892
Newburyport, Mass.	47,850	2,500	14,949
Van Wert, Ohio	22,433	850	7,157
Sidney, Ohio	31,584	1,800	6,607
Jellico, Tenn., post office and mine rescue	8,738	650	1,862
Antigo, Wis.	20,348	960	7,196
\$65,000:			
Skowhegan, Me.	16,311	800	5,341
Charlotte, Mich.	17,158	875	4,886
Little Falls, Minn.	15,060	840	6,078
Falls City, Nebr.	14,444	690	3,255
Berlin, N. H.	19,353	1,600	11,780
Burlington, N. C.	13,848	550	4,808
Waynesville, N. C.	10,492	375	2,008
Redfield, S. Dak.	15,611	460	3,060
Yoakum, Tex.	15,707	180	4,657
\$62,500: Buffalo, Wyo.	5,022	360	1,368
\$60,000:			
Fort Morgan, Colo.	11,859	780	2,800
Seymour, Conn.	11,623	600	4,786
De Land, Fla.	17,830	600	2,812
Orlando, Fla.	30,736	900	3,894
Taylorville, Ill.	16,682	1,000	5,446
Washington, Ind.	16,485	750	7,854
Hiawatha, Kans.	12,248	650	2,974
Rumford, Me.	17,268	1,050	6,777
Logan, Ohio	10,814	900	4,850
Media, Pa.	14,378	720	3,562
Tarentum, Pa.	15,577	1,075	7,414
Madison, S. Dak.	12,626	900	3,137
Maryville, Tenn.	8,278	400	2,381
Bay City, Tex.	12,036	200	3,156
Brenham, Tex.	16,625	700	4,718
Buckhampton, W. Va.	13,973	750	2,225
\$55,000:			
Arkadelphia, Ark.	12,322	400	2,745
Rockville, Conn.	18,083	800	7,977
Lancaster, Ky.	4,374	275	1,507
Reading, Mass.	13,477	800	5,818

NEW BUILDINGS IN 1913 ACT—Continued.

	Post-office receipts.	Rents.	Population in 1910.
\$55,000—Continued.			
Dowagiac, Mich.	\$27,006	\$800	5,088
Woodbury, N. J.	16,274	800	4,642
Waterloo, N. Y.	10,744	675	3,931
Shelby, N. C.	10,441	550	3,127
Belton, Tex.	11,605	312	4,164
Nacogdoches, Tex.	12,610	500	3,369
Richfield, Utah.	6,146	264	2,559
\$50,000:			
Fordyce, Ark.	9,206	676	2,794
Mena, Ark.	11,286	240	3,953
Bartow, Fla.	12,115	650	2,662
Barnesville, Ga.	8,706	460	3,068
Statesboro, Ga.	10,042	780	2,529
Savanna, Ill.	10,334	500	3,691
Maquoketa, Iowa	11,452	600	3,570
Minden, La.	8,000	600	3,002
Hammond, La.	11,698	236	2,942
Shelbyville, Ky.	12,379	800	3,412
Caribou, Me.	9,361	480	5,377
Montevideo, Minn.	12,096	480	3,056
Anoka, Minn.	10,781	900	3,972
Bonne Terre, Mo.	8,466	420	Not incorp.
McComb, Miss.	12,218	810	6,237
Aurora, Nebr.	11,261	900	2,630
Wahoo, Nebr.	9,079	400	2,168
Marion, S. C.	9,667	600	3,844
Martin, Tenn.	10,341	400	2,228
Humboldt, Tenn.	10,194	600	3,446
Stamford, Tex.	11,939	280	3,902
Williamson, W. Va.	14,640	720	3,561
Basin, Wyo.	5,753	374	763
Cody, Wyo.	8,141	360	1,132
Navasota, Tex.	12,761	600	3,284
New Braunfels, Tex.	10,653	450	3,165
Beeville, Tex.	12,197	480	3,269
Warrenton, Va.	11,704	720	1,427
Pulaski, Va.	12,222	624	4,807
South Boston, Va.	12,554	900	3,516
Waynesboro, Va.	9,098	650	1,389
\$45,000:			
Holly Springs, Miss.	10,913	800	2,192
Franklin, Va.	10,024	800	2,271

Average cost of buildings in above list \$82,881.

NEW SITES AND BUILDINGS IN 1913 ACT.

\$295,000: Santa Fe, N. Mex., post office and courthouse.	\$23,916	\$1,500	5,072
\$200,000: Long Island City, N. Y.	135,579	5,400	No data.
\$150,000: Malden, Mass., station of Boston.		2,500	
\$140,000: Middletown, Conn., post office, etc.	57,778	G. B.	20,749
\$130,000: Montclair, N. J.	81,170	2,660	21,550
\$125,000: Shawnee, Okla.	32,214	1,200	12,474
\$115,000: Coshcocton, Ohio.	40,484	1,100	9,603
\$110,000:			
Nogales, Ariz.	7,510	460	3,514
Woodward, Okla., post office and courthouse.	18,116	900	2,696
\$100,000:			
Cordova, Alaska, post office and jail.	3,077	1,700	1,152
Glenwood Springs, Colo.	10,469	900	2,019
Houghton, Mich.	31,927	1,625	5,113
Cohoes, N. Y.	33,779	1,500	24,709
Lock Haven, Pa.	26,323	1,400	7,772
Pittston, Pa.	42,278	2,175	16,267
Franklin, Pa.	56,785	1,800	9,767
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	32,623	850	8,093
\$95,000:			
Batavia, Ill.	16,027	720	4,436
Valparaiso, Ind.	34,123	1,100	6,987
Cedar Falls, Iowa	29,937	1,000	5,012
\$91,000: Rhinelander, Wis.	19,164	700	5,637
\$90,000:			
Salisbury, Md.	28,611	1,500	6,690
Leominster, Mass.	38,800	800	17,580
Franklin, N. H.	15,150	900	6,132
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	31,613	1,100	4,983
Indiana, Pa.	27,354	1,000	5,749
Monessen, Pa.	24,149	1,260	11,775
\$85,000: Martins Ferry, Ohio.	15,365	660	9,133
\$82,500: Altus, Okla.	14,319	441	4,821
\$81,000: Hastings, Mich.	22,142	1,900	4,383

NEW SITES AND BUILDINGS IN 1913 ACT—Continued.

	Post-office receipts.	Rents.	Population in 1910.
\$80,000:			
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	\$21,973	\$1,000	5,157
Shelbyville, Ind.	28,510	1,400	9,500
Fort Fairfield, Me., post office and customhouse	6,962	446	4,381
Cambridge, Md.	19,106	900	6,407
Southbridge, Mass.	30,896	1,250	12,592
Amherst, Mass.	26,173	1,300	5,112
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	23,688	720	5,532
Washington Courthouse, Ohio	22,816	780	7,277
Kenton, Ohio	27,920	900	7,185
Durant, Okla.	18,590	700	5,330
Phoenixville, Pa.	22,724	1,000	10,743
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	10,772	850	3,734
Berwick, Pa.	22,178	1,000	5,357
McKees Rocks, Pa.	23,348	850	14,702
Sayre, Pa.	15,017	1,020	6,426
Beaver Dam, Wis.	24,382	1,000	6,758
\$75,000:			
Willow, Cal.	13,113	525	1,139
Apalachicola, Fla.	8,754	600	3,065
Lakeland, Fla.	17,908	1,200	3,719
Fitzgerald, Ga.	17,613	840	5,795
Charleston, Ill.	16,217	1,050	5,884
Mount Carmel, Ill.	14,405	600	6,934
Kendallville, Ind.	28,321	1,200	4,981
Girard, Kans.	41,614	600	2,446
Winchester, Mass.	19,421	850	9,309
Wyandotte, Mich.	21,988	500	8,287
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	17,345	850	3,972
Bemedji, Minn.	20,631	1,080	5,099
Raton, N. Mex.	16,530	600	4,539
Owego, N. Y.	18,852	1,250	4,633
Gallipolis, Ohio	12,732	500	5,560
Wilmington, Ohio	15,168	720	4,491
State College, Pa.	20,357	600	1,425
Lewistown, Pa.	22,286	1,650	8,166
Tamaqua, Pa.	15,514	675	9,462
Donora, Pa.	14,755	700	8,174
Waynesburg, Pa.	14,560	1,000	3,545
Bellefourche, S. Dak.	7,697	570	1,352
Denton, Tex.	20,474	500	4,732
Norton, Va., post office and mine rescue	8,310	780	1,866
Charles Town, W. Va.	12,152	900	2,662
Ripon, Wis.	13,586	680	3,739
\$70,000: North Topeka, Kans., station of Topeka.		840	Not incorp.
\$70,000:			
Rogers, Ark.	19,177	396	2,820
Marianna, Fla.	8,145	350	1,915
Sanford, Fla.	18,059	600	3,570
Sandpoint, Idaho	15,601	1,200	2,993
Marion, Ill.	13,983	720	7,093
Oliney, Ill.	16,609	1,080	5,011
Hopeston, Ill.	13,630	540	4,698
Rochester, Ind.	14,162	720	3,364
Bluffton, Ind.	18,100	960	4,987
Chariton, Iowa	12,624	660	3,794
Carroll, Iowa	14,412	1,200	3,546
Cherokee, Iowa	16,463	1,100	4,884
Vinton, Iowa	12,857	606	3,336
Marion, Ky.	8,886	275	1,627
Cheboygan, Mich.	14,949	900	6,859
Vineland, N. J.	26,513	1,680	5,282
Burlington, Wis.	13,055	900	3,212
\$65,000:			
Decatur, Ala.	14,304	900	4,228
Moultrie, Ga.	15,039	360	3,349
Jerseyville, Ill.	11,129	750	4,113
Aledo, Ill.	9,917	800	2,144
Cherryvale, Kans.	11,051	300	4,304
Fairmont, Minn.	14,082	450	2,958
Walden, N. Y.	11,878	800	4,004
Fort Plain, N. Y.	12,929	800	2,762
Olyphant, Pa.	9,176	350	8,505
Salem, Va.	12,193	475	3,849
\$60,000:			
Red Bluff, Cal.	14,404	600	3,530
San Pedro, Cal., post office and customhouse	17,040	900	Not incorp.
Dawson, Ga.	10,376	400	3,827
Paxton, Ill.	11,923	800	2,912
Geneseo, Ill.	11,362	775	3,199
North Vernon, Ind.	9,778	480	2,915
Clinton, Ind.	13,280	400	6,229

NEW SITES AND BUILDINGS IN 1913 ACT—Continued.

	Post-office receipts.	Rents.	Population in 1910
\$60,000—Continued.			
Eldorado, Kans.	\$11,613	\$720	3,129
Pratt, Kans.	12,938	900	3,302
Glasgow, Ky.	10,527	750	2,316
Saco, Me.	10,869	800	6,583
Midland, Mich.	9,883	277	2,527
St. Peter, Minn.	11,984	720	4,176
Liberty, Mo.	11,460	700	2,980
Washington, Mo.	7,236	324	3,670
Butler, Mo.	12,259	500	2,894
Winnemucca, Nev.	7,750	600	Not incorp.
Chapel Hill, N. C.	10,161	440	1,149
Chamberlain, S. Dak., post office, etc.	6,931	600	
Orange, Tex.	14,380	1,038	5,527
Farmville, Va.	13,360	550	2,971
Oconto, Wis.	12,069	500	5,629
Mineral Point, Wis., post office and customhouse.	8,157	576	2,925
\$55,000:			
Mystic, Conn.	11,132	460	Not incorp.
Branford, Conn.	9,913	1,000	6,047
Douglas, Ga.	10,330	600	3,550
Washington, Ga.	9,176	450	3,065
Bad Axe, Mich.	10,008	900	1,559
Fayette, Mo.	9,204	400	2,586
Central City, Nebr.	11,232	460	2,428
Fallon, Nev.	6,269	300	741
Thomasville, N. C.	9,740	900	3,877
Chandler, Okla.	11,232	600	2,024
Clinton, S. C.	10,563	650	3,272
Franklin, Tenn.	10,789	460	2,924
Pittsburg, Tex.	8,098	248	1,916
Gilmer, Tex.	6,188	480	1,484
Mount Pleasant, Tex.	8,996	370	3,137
Cameron, Tex.	11,979	200	3,263
Leesburg, Va.	8,961	720	1,597
Tomah, Wis.	10,366	540	3,419
\$52,500: Harrisonville, Mo.	7,486	425	1,947
\$50,000:			
Andalusia, Ala.	10,671	288	2,480
West Point, Ga.	9,627	750	1,906
Marianna, Ark.	9,393	600	4,810
Prescott, Ark.	9,247	400	2,705
Russellville, Ark.	8,768	500	2,936
Metropolis, Ill.	9,124	300	4,655
Glenwood, Iowa.	9,156	370	4,052
Thibodaux, La.	8,819	600	3,824
Water Valley, Miss.	10,463	560	4,275
Beaufort, S. C., post office and customhouse.	6,822	296	2,486
Lancaster, S. C.	8,029	350	2,098
Tullahoma, Tenn.	10,306	400	3,049
Athens, Tenn.	9,289	780	2,264
Gallatin, Tenn.	8,849	500	2,399
Honey Grove, Tex.	10,198	480	2,300
Commerce, Tex.	9,382	39	2,818
Vernon, Tex.	12,286	600	3,195
Comanche, Tex.	10,759	945	2,756
Eureka, Utah.	7,129	396	3,416
Vernal, Utah, post office, etc.	6,061	412	836
Spanish Fork, Utah.	4,184	360	3,464
Front Royal, Va.	8,289	580	1,133

SITES IN THE ACT OF 1913.

\$300,000: Dallas, Tex.	\$993,721	G. B.	92,104
\$100,000: Milwaukee, Wis., west side.	1,824,545	G. B.	373,857
\$80,000: Key West, Fla., post office, courthouse, and customhouse.	22,541	G. B.	19,945
\$50,000: Chicago, Ill.	23,551,532	G. B.	2,185,283
\$40,000: Memphis, Tenn.	747,890	G. B.	131,105
\$25,000:			
Framingham, Mass.	84,131	\$2,580	12,948
Benton Harbor, Mich.	47,974	1,440	9,185
Fargo, N. Dak., post office and courthouse	143,025	G. B.	14,331
Tyrone, Pa.	87,083	1,950	7,176
\$20,000:			
Modesto, Cal.	30,940	600	4,034
Calumet, Mich.	30,336	1,000	Not incorp.
Oneida, N. Y.	30,342	1,850	8,317
\$17,000: Woodstock, Ill.	25,719	800	4,331

SITES IN THE ACT OF 1913—Continued.

	Post-office receipts.	Rents.	Population in 1910.
\$17,000—Continued.			
Canon City, Colo.	\$23,199	\$1,200	5,162
Montrose, Colo., post office and courthouse	17,986	120	3,254
Sterling, Colo., post office, etc.	14,635	840	3,044
Bath, N. Y.	26,881	1,200	3,884
Lyons, N. Y.	18,745	800	4,460
\$12,500:			
New Philadelphia, Ohio.	18,838	750	8,542
Martinsburg, W. Va.	10,752	450	2,176
\$12,000: Greensburg, Ind.	17,176	776	5,420
\$10,000:			
Nogales, Ariz.	7,510	460	3,514
Monte Vista, Colo.	12,237	780	2,544
Nampa, Idaho.	14,183	780	4,205
Caldwell, Idaho	17,490	720	3,543
Mendota, Ill.	15,833	700	3,806
Carlinville, Ill.	12,575	460	3,616
Havana, Ill.	9,222	420	3,526
Springvalley, Ill.	8,568	615	7,035
Decatur, Ind.	16,479	720	4,471
Noblesville, Ind.	15,402	750	5,073
Lebanon, Ind.	15,841	780	5,474
Plymouth, Ind.	14,457	1,080	3,838
Warsaw, Ind.	16,360	1,000	4,430
Fairfield, Iowa.	23,263	750	4,970
Newton, Iowa.	37,911	1,200	4,616
Madisonville, Ky.	11,756	600	4,966
Harrodsburg, Ky.	10,430	600	3,147
Lamar, Mo.	9,602	600	2,316
Salem, N. J.	17,250	800	6,614
Frederick, Okla.	11,329	480	3,027
Hobart, Okla.	13,779	800	3,845
Warren, R. I.	8,786	325	6,585
Pasco, Wash.	10,988	160	2,083
\$8,000:			
Linton, Ind.	12,337	675	5,906
Oelwin, Iowa.	14,669	1,140	6,028
Eminence, Ky.	3,881	193	1,274
Provincetown, Mass., post office and customhouse	10,421	700	4,369
Lenoir, N. C.	9,668	770	3,364
\$7,500:			
Prescott, Ariz.	21,885	1,260	5,092
Pikeville, Ky.	5,860	332	1,280
Elizabethtown, Ky.	7,424	400	1,970
Centralia, Mo.	7,301	350	2,116
Sikeston, Mo.	11,514	720	3,327
Westplains, Mo.	11,615	480	2,914
Unionville, Mo.	8,122	450	2,000
Mountain Grove, Mo.	9,302	300	1,722
Lebanon, Mo.	8,637	780	2,430
Somersworth, N. H.	10,234	800	6,704
Dillon, S. C.	7,742	400	1,757
Milbank, S. Dak.	8,364	400	2,015
Vermillion, S. Dak.	11,771	750	2,187
Memphis, Tex.	9,141	600	1,936
Lake City, Fla.	9,821	600	5,032
Central City, Ky.	5,621	250	2,545
Edenton, N. C.	8,038	600	2,789
Napoleon, Ohio.	11,591	600	4,007
St. Marys, Ohio.	12,872	500	5,732
Millersburg, Ohio.	8,167	350	2,020
Sweetwater, Tex.	12,549	675	4,176
Seguin, Tex.	10,412	528	3,116
Cape Charles, Va.	7,497	448	1,948
\$7,000:			
Highland, Ill.	8,805	650	2,675
Carrollton, Ill.	10,107	440	2,323
Delphos, Ohio.	14,605	560	5,038
Colfax, Wash.	14,330	1,100	2,783
\$6,000:			
De Funiaq Springs, Fla.	7,089	100	2,017
Kissimmee, Fla.	11,866	360	2,157
Morgan City, La.	8,697	240	5,477
Crockett, Tex.	9,902	560	3,947
\$5,000:			
Union Springs, Ala.	9,123	600	4,053
Albertville, Ala.	4,842	500	1,544
Attalla, Ala.	4,276	375	2,513
Greenville, Ala.	9,534	480	3,377

SITES IN THE ACT OF 1913—Continued.

	Post-office receipts.	Rents.	Population in 1910.
\$5,000—Continued.			
Sylacauga, Ala.	\$5,866	\$534	1,456
Conway, Ark.	11,567	500	2,794
Stuttgart, Ark.	13,198	1,000	2,740
El Dorado, Ark.	9,612	480	4,202
Forest City, Ark.	9,928	400	2,484
Brinkley, Ark.	6,869	550	1,740
Newark, Del.	8,971	300	1,913
Toccoa, Ga.	5,740	500	3,120
Canton, Ga.	8,292	210	2,002
Rossville, Ga.	9,956	290	1,059
Sandersville, Ga.	7,856	335	2,641
Forsyth, Ga.	8,328	450	2,208
Thomson, Ga.	6,857	600	2,151
Waynesboro, Ga.	6,893	400	2,424
Monroe, Ga.	6,833	450	3,029
Madison, Ga.	7,174	450	2,412
Eatonton, Ga.	6,666	500	2,036
Salem, Ind.	8,186	540	2,283
Albia, Iowa	15,660	660	4,969
Marengo, Iowa	7,412	360	1,786
Barbourville, Ky.	4,355	408	1,633
Paintsville, Ky.	4,619	132	942
Prestonburg, Ky.	2,620	174	1,120
Murray, Ky.	5,998	240	2,089
Hodgenville, Ky.	3,156	300	744
Falmouth, Ky.	5,077	340	1,180
Caruthersville, Mo.	10,793	720	3,655
Farmington, Mo.	9,276	720	2,613
Rutherfordton, N. C.	4,751	300	1,062
Mount Olive, N. C.	5,228	420	1,071
Mount Airy, N. C.	10,408	800	3,844
Wadesboro, N. C.	8,140	600	2,376
Rockingham, N. C.	10,350	400	2,155
St. Johns, Oreg. (station of Portland)		600	4,872
Taylor, Tex.	18,349	1,200	5,314
Georgetown, Tex.	12,764	900	3,096
Coleman, Tex.	10,179	600	3,046
Nephi, Utah	4,237	280	2,759
Westpoint, Va.	4,032	271	1,397
Buena Vista, Va.	6,793	406	3,245
Woodstock, Va.	6,085	264	1,314
Manassas, Va.	7,464	480	1,217
Newcastle, Wyo.	4,080	300	975
\$3,000: Rogersville, Tenn.	8,252	350	1,242
\$2,500:			
Huntingdon, Tenn.	4,423	360	1,112
Elizabethhton, Tenn.	5,856	412	2,478

BUILDINGS, EXTENSIONS, AND SITES, UNDER TREASURY DEPARTMENT JAN. 1, 1914.

State.	Completed buildings.	Under con- struction.	Buildings or extensions on sites not purchased.	Sites to be purchased.
Alabama.	18	1	4	3
Alaska.	10		1	1
Arkansas.	12	1	3	2
Arizona.	2		6	4
California.	20	5	5	3
Colorado.	8	1	5	1
Connecticut.	14	2	8	2
Delaware.	6	1	1	
Florida.	16	2	5	4
Georgia.	26	4	7	6
Idaho.	4		4	
Illinois.	48	6	13	11
Indiana.	32	2	6	10
Iowa.	28	3	6	7
Kansas.	20	4	9	5
Kentucky.	23	3	7	2
Louisiana.	16	3	4	3
Maine.	23	2	6	2
Maryland.	8		4	2
Massachusetts.	33	4	8	4

BUILDINGS, EXTENSIONS, AND SITES, UNDER TREASURY DEPARTMENT JAN. 1, 1914—
Continued.

State.	Completed buildings.	Under construction.	Buildings or extensions on sites not purchased.	Sites to be purchased.
Michigan.....	31	3	7	9
Minnesota.....	20	1	6	3
Mississippi.....	16	2	6	2
Missouri.....	27	4	10	5
Montana.....	5	2	4	—
Nebraska.....	18	—	7	1
Nevada.....	2	—	1	2
New Hampshire.....	6	1	3	1
New Jersey.....	15	1	9	3
New Mexico.....	5	—	1	3
New York.....	53	5	13	9
North Carolina.....	24	7	11	2
North Dakota.....	4	6	—	—
Ohio.....	31	9	18	6
Oklahoma.....	6	3	5	7
Oregon.....	8	1	6	—
Pennsylvania.....	49	7	15	15
Rhode Island.....	6	1	1	1
South Carolina.....	25	1	4	3
South Dakota.....	8	3	2	2
Tennessee.....	17	—	14	5
Texas.....	39	9	19	13
Utah.....	4	—	3	3
Vermont.....	7	2	1	1
Virginia.....	24	—	8	6
Washington.....	9	2	6	—
West Virginia.....	8	5	6	1
Wisconsin.....	23	1	8	8
Wyoming.....	7	—	4	—
	864	120	310	183

The above does not include District of Columbia, Hawaii, or Porto Rico.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COURTS AND TIME IN USE.

Below is a list of 247 places where accommodations for United States courts have been or will be provided in public buildings. In 14 of the cities named there are court accommodations in the public building, but no session of court has recently been held. There are 82 places in the list where court was in session 10 days or less during the last year, and 44 where court was held more than 10 but not to exceed 20 days in the year.

It is difficult to determine the percentage of cost which the provision of accommodations for a court and its offices adds to the cost of a building which would otherwise provide only for a post office. It is estimated, however, that where a post office and court accommodations are provided in a building costing \$175,000, a building for the post office alone could be constructed for \$100,000.

	Number of ses- sions.	Approx- imate total length of sessions, in days.	Use of building.	Appropri- ation for or cost of site and building.
Alabama:				
Birmingham.....	2	204	Post office and courthouse.....	\$1,350,000
Huntsville.....	2	19	Courthouse and post office.....	100,000
Montgomery.....	2	18	.....do.....	267,000
Tuscaloosa.....	2	5	Post office and courthouse.....	157,500
Arizona:				
Phoenix.....	2	132	.....do.....	170,000
Tucson.....	2	5	Post office and courthouse (site).....	15,000
Arkansas:				
Batesville.....	2	6	Post office and courthouse.....	80,000
Fort Smith.....	2	235	Courthouse and post office.....	216,000
Harrison.....	2	9	Post office and courthouse.....	100,000
Helena.....	2	8	Courthouse and post office.....	85,000
Little Rock.....	2	250	Post office and courthouse.....	477,000
Texarkana.....	2	18	Courthouse and post office.....	110,000
California:				
Fresno.....	2	4	Post office and courthouse.....	150,000
Los Angeles.....	2	277	.....do.....	1,768,367
Sacramento.....	1	4	.....do.....	430,000
San Francisco.....	3	305	.....do.....	4,290,512
Colorado:				
Colorado Springs.....			.....do.....	310,000
Denver.....	2	186	.....do.....	651,235
Montrose.....	1	5	Post office and courthouse (site).....	15,000
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	2	80	Post office and courthouse.....	1,600,000
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	4	231	.....do.....	470,000
Florida:				
Fernandina.....	1	4	Post office, customhouse, and courthouse.....	100,000
Jacksonville.....	1	181	Post office and courthouse.....	543,462
Key West.....	2	20	Courthouse and post office, etc.....	111,000
Marianna.....	1	2	Post office and courthouse.....	70,000
Miami.....	1	3	Post office, courthouse, and customhouse.....	175,000
Ocala.....	1	5	Post office and courthouse.....	114,000
Pensacola.....	1	193	.....do.....	307,000
St. Augustine.....			.....do.....	15,000
Tallahassee.....	1	18	Courthouse and post office.....	85,000
Tampa.....	1	28	Courthouse, post office, and customhouse.....	365,000
Georgia:				
Albany.....	2	8	Post office and courthouse.....	125,000
Athens.....	2	13	.....do.....	143,000
Atlanta.....	2	199	.....do.....	1,222,500
Augusta.....	2	21	.....do.....	161,500
Macon.....	2	122	Courthouse and post office.....	443,000
Savannah.....	4	41	Post office.....	502,500
Valdosta.....	2	5	Post office and courthouse.....	133,000
Idaho:				
Coeur d' Alene.....	2	12	.....do.....	100,000
Moscow.....	2	23	.....do.....	100,000
Pocatello.....	2	12	.....do.....	110,000
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	10	271	.....do.....	5,398,788
Danville.....	2	247	.....do.....	275,000
East St. Louis.....	2	48	.....do.....	565,000
Peoria.....	2	34	.....do.....	531,500
Quincy.....	2	10	.....do.....	280,000
Springfield.....	2	260	Courthouse and post office.....	479,430
Indiana:				
Fort Wayne.....	2	2	.....do.....	231,199
Hammond.....	2	4	Post office and courthouse.....	145,000
Indianapolis.....	2	221	Courthouse and post office.....	2,616,500
Iowa:				
Cedar Rapids.....	2	14	Post office and courthouse.....	*393,200
Council Bluffs.....	2	24	.....do.....	403,500
Davenport.....	2	8	.....do.....	132,000
Des Moines.....	2	54	Courthouse.....	350,000
Keokuk.....	2	23	Courthouse and post office.....	162,500
Ottumwa.....	2	10	Post office and courthouse.....	200,000
Sioux City.....	2	14	Courthouse, post office, and customhouse.....	275,000
Waterloo.....			Post office and courthouse.....	150,000
Kansas:				
Fort Scott.....	2	8	Courthouse and post office.....	110,000
Leavenworth.....	1	6	.....do.....	187,660
Salina.....	1	4	Post office and courthouse.....	175,000
Topeka.....	1	10	.....do.....	515,000
Wichita.....	2	12	.....do.....	264,000

	Number of ses- sions.	Approx- imate total length of sessions, in days.	Use of building.	Appropri- ation for or cost of site and building.
Kentucky:				
Bowling Green.....	2	3	Post office and courthouse.....	\$145,000
Catlettsburg.....	2	18	.....do.....	110,000
Covington.....	2	20	.....do.....	305,000
Frankfort.....	2	16	.....do.....	196,429
Jackson.....	2	9	.....do.....	100,000
London.....	2	16	.....do.....	105,000
Louisville.....	2	260	Courthouse, post office, etc.....	1,246,601
Owensboro.....	2	5	Post office and courthouse.....	175,000
Paducah.....	2	6	.....do.....	220,500
Paris.....			.....do.....	55,000
Pikeville ¹			Post office and courthouse (site).....	7,500
Richmond.....	2	11	Post office and courthouse.....	130,000
Louisiana:				
Alexandria.....	2	4	.....do.....	125,000
Lake Charles.....	2	5	.....do.....	125,000
Monroe.....	2	4	Courthouse, post office, etc.....	75,000
New Orleans.....	3	277	Post office and courthouse.....	4,513,613
Opelousas.....	2	2	Courthouse and post office.....	50,000
Shreveport.....	2	139	Post office and courthouse.....	200,000
Maine:				
Portland.....	2	248	Courthouse.....	350,000
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	4	195	Post office, courthouse, etc.....	2,087,778
Cumberland.....	2	5	Courthouse and post office.....	150,000
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	4	304	Post office and subtreasury.....	6,411,072
Michigan:				
Bay City.....	3	48	Courthouse, post office, and customhouse.....	201,104
Detroit.....	3	217	Post office and courthouse.....	1,875,000
Grand Rapids.....	4	190	.....do.....	502,523
Marquette.....	2	17	Courthouse and post office.....	100,000
Minnesota:				
Duluth.....	2	120	Post office, courthouse, and customhouse.....	575,000
Fergus Falls.....	2	25	Courthouse and post office.....	115,000
Mankato.....	2	10	.....do.....	100,000
St. Paul.....	2	120	Post office, courthouse, and customhouse.....	1,300,000
Winona.....	2	10	Courthouse and post office.....	160,000
Mississippi:				
Aberdeen.....	2	8	.....do.....	79,000
Biloxi.....	2	8	Post office, courthouse, and customhouse.....	125,000
Clarkesdale.....	2	5	Post office and courthouse.....	115,750
Jackson.....	2	27	.....do.....	165,000
Meridian.....	2	8	.....do.....	130,000
Oxford.....	2	19	Courthouse and post office.....	67,142
Vicksburg.....	2	11	Post office and courthouse.....	234,500
Missouri:				
Cape Girardeau.....	2	5	.....do.....	130,000
Chillicothe.....	2	3	Post office.....	140,000
Jefferson City.....	2	7	Courthouse and post office.....	153,549
Kansas City.....	2	191	Post office and courthouse.....	2,241,000
St. Louis.....	2	229	Post office.....	1,522,550
Springfield.....	2	42	Post office and courthouse.....	255,000
Montana:				
Great Falls.....	2	51	.....do.....	215,000
Helena.....	2	17	.....do.....	400,000
Missoula.....			.....do.....	325,000
Nebraska:				
Grand Island.....	1	6	.....do.....	135,000
Lincoln.....	2	211	.....do.....	625,000
McCook.....	1	3	.....do.....	128,000
Nebraska City.....			.....do.....	119,000
North Platte.....	1	5	.....do.....	110,000
Omaha.....	2	222	Courthouse, customhouse, and post office.....	1,850,000
Nevada:				
Carson City.....	3	183	Courthouse and post office.....	146,000
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....			Post office and courthouse.....	276,000
New Jersey:				
Newark.....	2	76	Courthouse and post office.....	968,000
Trenton.....	2	109	Post office and courthouse.....	585,000
New York:				
Auburn.....	1	3	.....do.....	272,000
Buffalo.....	2	250	Post office.....	203,500
Binghamton.....	1	10	Post office and courthouse.....	155,260
Brooklyn.....	12	305	Post office.....	1,978,759
Elmira.....	1	4	Post office and courthouse.....	232,000
New York City.....	12	305	Courthouse and post office.....	8,706,585
Rochester.....	1	11	.....do.....	789,500

¹ Not a place provided by law for holding court.

	Number of ses- sions.	Approximate total length of sessions, in days.	Use of building.	Appropriation for or cost of site and building.
New York—Continued.				
Syracuse.....	1	56	Post office and courthouse.....	\$401,353
Troy.....			.....do.....	528,950
Utica.....	1	12	Post office, customhouse, and courthouse.....	819,219
New Mexico:				
Las Cruces.....			Post office and courthouse.....	140,000
East Las Vegas.....			Post office and courthouse (authorized).....	125,000
Roswell.....			Post office and courthouse.....	125,000
Santa Fe.....	2	190	.....do.....	295,000
North Carolina:				
Asheville.....	2	39	.....do.....	165,004
Charlotte.....	2	6	.....do.....	342,000
Elizabeth City.....	2	10	Customhouse and post office.....	140,000
Greensboro.....	2	214	.....do.....	127,750
Newbern.....	2	9	Post office, courthouse, and customhouse.....	95,000
Raleigh.....	2	26	Post office and courthouse.....	626,490
Reidsville.....			.....do.....	60,000
Statesville.....	2	6	Customhouse and post office.....	77,500
Washington.....	2	3	Post office and courthouse.....	140,000
Wilkesboro.....	2	5	.....do.....	60,000
Wilmington.....	2	10	Customhouse and courthouse.....	600,000
North Dakota:				
Bismarck.....	1	13	Post office and courthouse.....	150,000
Devils Lake.....	1	6	.....do.....	150,000
Fargo.....	1	245	.....do.....	207,500
Grand Forks.....	1	3	.....do.....	165,000
Minot.....	1	12	.....do.....	150,000
Ohio:				
Cleveland.....	3	259	Post office, customhouse, and courthouse.....	4,199,338
Columbus.....	2	238	Post office and courthouse.....	839,000
Dayton.....	2	4	Post office (new).....	550,000
Portsmouth.....			Post office and courthouse (old).....	486,200
Toledo.....	8	214	Post office and courthouse.....	140,100
Oklahoma:				
Ardmore.....	1	15	Post office and courthouse.....	150,000
Chickasha.....	1	11	.....do.....	150,000
Enid.....	1	36	.....do.....	100,000
Guthrie.....	1	60	.....do.....	225,000
Lawton.....	1	24	.....do.....	215,096
McAlester.....	1	27	.....do.....	150,000
Muskogee.....	1	194	.....do.....	560,000
Oklahoma City.....	1	50	.....do.....	710,000
Tulsa.....	1	14	.....do.....	330,000
Woodward.....	1	11	.....do.....	110,000
Oregon:				
Medford.....	1	4	.....do.....	110,000
Portland.....	3	305	.....do.....	596,500
Pennsylvania:				
Erie.....	2	10	.....do.....	277,500
Harrisburg.....	2	35	.....do.....	555,000
Philadelphia.....	4	305	.....do.....	5,305,234
Pittsburgh.....	2	300	Courthouse and post office.....	2,418,144
Williamsport.....	2	16	.....do.....	225,000
Rhode Island:				
Providence.....	2	274	Post office, courthouse, and customhouse.....	1,005,000
South Carolina:				
Anderson.....			Post office and courthouse.....	70,000
Charleston.....	2	193	.....do.....	531,704
Columbia.....	2	18	Courthouse and post office.....	461,899
Florence.....	1	5	Post office and courthouse.....	100,000
Greenville.....	2	20	.....do.....	202,000
South Dakota:				
Deadwood.....	2	26	.....do.....	212,000
Pierre.....	2	3	.....do.....	175,390
Sioux Falls.....	2	219	.....do.....	365,300
Tennessee:				
Bristol.....			.....do.....	65,000
Chattanooga.....	2	48	.....do.....	440,500
Cookeville.....	2	3	.....do.....	100,000
Greenville.....	2	10	.....do.....	110,000
Jackson.....	2	10	.....do.....	168,000
Knoxville.....	2	67	.....do.....	573,847
Memphis.....	2	242	Courthouse, courthouse, and post office.....	824,500
Nashville.....	2	51	Post office and customhouse.....	1,212,500
Texas:				
Abilene.....	2	5	Post office and courthouse.....	100,000
Amarillo.....	2	5	.....do.....	200,000

	Number of ses- sions.	Approximate total length of sessions, in days.	Use of building.	Appropriation for or cost of site and building.
Texas—Continued.				
Austin.....	2	42	Courthouse and post office.....	\$186,000
Beaumont.....	2	36	Post office and courthouse.....	165,000
Brownsville.....	2	16	Courthouse, customhouse, and post office.....	55,000
Corpus Christi.....	2	4	Post office and courthouse.....	140,000
Dallas.....	2	60	Courthouse, post office, etc.....	141,000
Del Rio.....	2	6	Post office and courthouse.....	90,000
El Paso.....	2	28	Customhouse, post office, and courthouse.....	207,000
Fort Worth.....	1	32	Post office and courthouse.....	365,000
Houston.....	2	87	.....do.....	525,000
Jefferson.....	2	17	Courthouse and post office.....	53,000
Laredo.....	2	8	Post office, courthouse, and customhouse.....	156,000
San Angelo.....	2	12	Post office and courthouse.....	120,000
San Antonio.....	2	55	.....do.....	355,000
Sherman.....	2	41	.....do.....	150,000
Tyler.....	2	21	.....do.....	113,000
Victoria.....	2	3	.....do.....	95,000
Waco.....	2	24	.....do.....	308,873
Utah:				
Ogden.....	2	4	.....do.....	320,000
Salt Lake City.....	2	162	.....do.....	725,000
Vermont:				
Brattleboro.....	1	210	.....do.....	140,000
Burlington.....	1	7	Post office and customhouse.....	257,000
Montpelier.....	1	14	Post office and courthouse.....	160,000
Newport.....	1	3	Courthouse, post office, and customhouse.....	125,000
Rutland.....	1	20	Courthouse and post office.....	75,417
Windsor.....	1	6	.....do.....	89,000
Virginia:				
Abingdon.....	2	10	.....do.....	87,000
Big Stone Gap.....	2	20	Post office and courthouse.....	100,000
Charlottesville.....	2	3	.....do.....	100,000
Danville.....	2	16	.....do.....	184,800
Harrisonburg.....	2	4	Courthouse and post office.....	112,500
Lynchburg.....	2	8	Post office and courthouse.....	349,500
Norfolk.....	2	36	Courthouse and post office.....	259,200
Richmond.....	2	36	Post office, courthouse, and customhouse.....	800,000
Roanoke.....	2	10	Post office and courthouse.....	175,000
Washington:				
Seattle.....	2	267	Courthouse, customhouse, and post office.....	900,000
Spokane.....	2	169	Post office, courthouse, and customhouse.....	600,000
Tacoma.....	2	180	.....do.....	600,000
Walla Walla.....	2	19	Post office and courthouse.....	140,000
West Virginia:				
Bluefield.....	2	15	.....do.....	130,000
Charleston.....	2	206	.....do.....	367,853
Clarksburg.....	2	12	Post office.....	90,000
Huntington.....	2	25	.....do.....	400,000
Martinsburg.....	2	16	.....do.....	110,000
Parkersburg.....	2	23	Post office and courthouse.....	328,000
Philipi.....	2	136	Post office and courthouse (site).....	8,000
Wheeling.....	2	17	Post office, courthouse, and customhouse.....	420,062
Wisconsin:				
Eau Claire.....	1	5	Courthouse and post office.....	160,000
Green Bay.....	1	3	Post office and courthouse.....	180,000
La Crosse.....	1	17	.....do.....	190,000
Madison.....	1	248	.....do.....	356,082
Milwaukee.....	2	282	Post office, courthouse, and customhouse.....	1,886,402
Oshkosh.....	1	2	Courthouse and post office.....	102,400
Superior.....	2	11	Post office, courthouse, and customhouse.....	300,000
Wyoming:				
Cheyenne.....	2	208	Post office and courthouse.....	340,000
Evanston.....	1	2	.....do.....	184,000
Sheridan.....	1	2	.....do.....	157,000

NOTE.—The figures above given represent the approximate total number of days of the regular sessions of court during a calendar year.

COMPARATIVE COST OF INTERIOR FINISH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, January 21, 1914.

MY DEAR MR. ALLEN: It is difficult to give any intelligible information relative to the cost of portions of interior finish, such as bronze in connection with screens and desks, or marble in connection with wainscoting, etc., for the reason that no proposals have ever been obtained in separate amounts for work of this character. An estimated difference in cost would be approximately as follows:

One bay (10 to 12 feet) of post-office screen:	
In bronze.....	\$1,000
In cast iron.....	335
In wood.....	250
For bronze desk.....	550
For cast-iron desk.....	180
For wood desk.....	125

Wood wainscoting would cost approximately 75 cents per square foot, while marble of the ordinary character of native materials would cost \$1.50 per square foot.

The cost of lamp standards would vary according to the type; bronze costs about three times as much as cast iron. A fair estimate of the cost of a bronze lamp standard would be \$600 apiece and for cast iron \$200.

Bronze doors and frames are seldom used, but would cost about \$1,200; the same in wood would cost approximately \$250.

O. WENDEROTH,
Supervising Architect.

COST AND SALE PRICE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED PROPERTY.

Here is given a list of six instances, taken at random, where sites for buildings or buildings and sites have been sold by the Government, showing the relation of the cost and selling price:

Location.	Cost.	Repairs.	Sold for—
Denver, old mint site and building.....	\$25,000.00	\$1,961.75	\$31,000
Newburyport, Mass., old post office:			
Site.....	3,000.00		
Building construction.....	20,188.50	14,129.16	1 6,100
Bangor, Me., old post-office site.....	18,000.00	.....	15,000
Philadelphia, old mint:			
Site.....	31,666.67		
Completed building.....	207,101.25	206,936.92	1 2,000,000
New York, old customhouse site and building.....	1,000,000.00	544,350.40	3,265,000
Perth Amboy, N. J., customhouse lot site.....	2,000.00	.....	4,200

¹ Site and building.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.

99

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AUTHORIZATIONS AND BUILDING PROGRESS.

Act of—	Amount.	Year.	Buildings put under contract.	Buildings remaining.
June 6, 1902.....	\$19,796,000.00	1902	21	137
Mar. 3, 1903.....	6,429,359.34	1903 1904 1905 1906	36 41 54 16	132 100 42 24
June 30, 1906.....	27,050,821.91	1907	19	178
May 30, 1908.....	30,824,000.00	1908 1909 1910	63 93 95	348 263 425
June 25, 1910.....	31,396,000.00	1911	101	345
Mar. 4, 1913.....	41,797,350.00	1912 1913	82 77	263 506
Total.....	157,293,531.25	.....	698	.....

Average authorizations per year, \$13,107,794.

Average buildings and extensions put under contract, 58.16.

REDUCTION OF EMPLOYEES, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

	1910	1914	Loss.
Office force, in Washington, maximum.....	295	234	61
Field force, outside Washington, maximum.....	1911 137	121	16

Detail of reduction in office force.

	1910	1914	Gain or loss.
Administrative employees.....	14	16	+ 2
Technical employees.....	149	97	- 52
Clerical employees.....	96	89	- 7
Miscellaneous employees.....	36	32	- 4
Total.....	295	234	- 61

Detail of reduction in field force.

	1911	1914	Gain or loss.
Supervising superintendents of construction.....	4	3	- 1
Superintendents of construction.....	117	97	- 20
Junior superintendents of construction.....	5	16	+ 5
Inspectors.....	16	16	.....
Total.....	137	121	- 16

NOTE.—Figures taken at the close of fiscal year.

RENTALS NOW PAID BY JUSTICE, COMMERCE, LABOR, AND STATE DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1913.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Permit me to acknowledge your letter of the 16th instant, requesting, for the information of the Public Buildings Commission, a statement of the annual amount in rentals which would be saved to the Government if a building for the Department of Justice were now available.

In reply I have the honor to state that for rented quarters in Washington, with an available floor space, exclusive of corridors, of 70,327 square feet, the department is now paying \$32,200 per annum.

For the coming fiscal year I have requested a total rent appropriation of \$38,000. At the rate at which I hope to be able to secure additional space, this appropriation will make the department's total available floor space, exclusive of corridors, 76,432 square feet. Even this, if obtained, will by no means entirely overcome the department's congestion or care for any expansion, but will merely permit the present force to work with some degree of comfort.

An available area of 105,660 square feet, exclusive of corridors, has been estimated as being needed to comfortably house the department as it is to-day. The plan of the building made in compliance with the act of June 25, 1910, provides a three-story and basement building with a ground area of 57,600 square feet, exclusive of light courts, which would give a total area (including corridors) of 230,400 square feet, and this, I believe, would care for the department's growth for a reasonable future.

Very sincerely, yours,

J. C. McREYNOLDS,
Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 18, 1913.

Hon. W. G. McADOO,

Chairman Public Buildings Commission, Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MCADOO: To comply with the request contained in your letter of the 16th instant, I beg to advise you that this department is now paying rent at the rate of \$48,000 a year for the Commerce Building and \$21,000 a year for the building occupied by the Bureau of the Census, or a total of \$69,000 a year, which amount would be saved to the Government annually if the permanent home for this department was now available.

Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 18, 1913.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In answer to your letter of the 16th instant, I have to advise you that the Department of Labor is at present occupying the Willard Building on Fourteenth Street (for which the former Department of Commerce and Labor paid an annual rental of \$11,830) under a lease which calls for the payment of \$5,000 from October 22 to the end of the present fiscal year. That portion of its offices which could not be provided for here is located in the Department of Commerce Building at Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. A change in the existing arrangements will be necessary at the beginning of the ensuing fiscal year, and for the purpose of enabling the department to secure suitable quarters an appropriation of \$24,000 per annum for rent has been requested.

Very truly, yours,

W. B. WILSON, Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 23, 1913.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, relative to the proposed new building for the Department of State, and to inform you that the amount of rental that would be saved to the Government per year if the building were now available is \$11,500.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

BEN G. DAVIS, Chief Clerk.

[House Document No. 1440, Sixty-second Congress, third session.]

BUILDINGS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE AND LABOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
*Washington, February 28, 1913.*The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Section 31 of the public-buildings act approved June 25, 1910, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare designs and estimates for a separate fireproof building for each of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor, within a total limit of cost of \$8,000,000, but without authorizing any part of that amount to be appropriated for construction work.

In accordance with this legislation, a competition was held and an architect selected for each building. The architects were then instructed to review with each department its requirements as to space, taking into consideration a reasonable growth in the work of the departments. It was found that as a result of this latter study it was desirable to increase the accommodations for each department in order that the Government might not be in the position of erecting buildings which would be found inadequate after only a very few years' service.

Further study indicated the desirability of omitting from the State Department building certain contemplated provisions for banqueting hall, kitchen, suites of living rooms, etc., and of omitting from the building for the Department of Commerce and Labor any provisions for the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Bureau of Fisheries. In the case of the former building, it was not considered that the provisions referred to were essential to the conduct of departmental business, and in the latter case it was believed that the work of the two bureaus referred to was of such character as to make provision for them inappropriate in a building designed for the conduct of administrative work. In this connection I would call your attention to the fact that during the recent rearrangement of the Treasury Building all printing presses and all operations of a similar kind were eliminated, in order that the building might be devoted entirely to clerical and administrative work.

In accordance with the architects' revised studies, it is estimated that each of the three buildings, so planned as to provide for a reasonable future growth, could be constructed and finished in an adequate manner, using appropriate materials, for the following sums:

Department of State	\$2,750,000
Department of Justice	2,100,000
Department of Commerce and Labor	5,550,000

Or a total of 10,400,000

It has been found, however, that while the above indicates the ultimate cost of the completed buildings, it will be possible at the present time to omit one wing from each, following the method adopted in the construction of the Senate Office Building, the omitted wing to be constructed at such later time or times as the development of the work of the various departments may render necessary. Omitting a wing in each case for the present, it is estimated that the buildings may be constructed for the following sums:

Department of State	\$2,050,000
Department of Justice	1,850,000
Department of Commerce and Labor	4,300,000

Or a total of 8,200,000

None of the above figures include fees to architects, approaches, furniture, or isolated heating and lighting plants. The latter has been omitted because of the contemplated general heating and lighting plant, provision for which is carried in the sundry civil bill for the year 1914 as reported to the House.

It was found, upon further study, that the five sites acquired for these three buildings are inadequate in area, not only to provide for reasonable expansion, but to permit of separating the buildings sufficiently to secure ample natural light and air. It is therefore recommended that the building for the Department of State be placed without the bounds of the five sites referred to, and that it be located, in accordance with the recommendation of the Fine Arts Commission, in the northeast corner of the Monument Grounds, and in such a position that its southernmost façade will be on a line with the southernmost façade of the new National Museum Building.

Because of the fact that each of these three departments is now overcrowded, it is recommended that necessary authority be now given the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts, within the limits of cost stated in the second tabulation above, which will provide sufficient accommodations for the present needs of each department and for a certain amount of normal growth. It is recommended that the separate limit of cost be authorized for each department instead of merging the authorizations in a lump sum. It will be necessary, of course, to award separate contracts for each of the buildings, and the administrative work would be complicated considerably should they all be chargeable to a single authorization. It is also recommended that the appropriation known as "Architectural competitions" be made available for the payment of fees to architects. It is not believed necessary at this time to submit any estimate for the approaches, as they would not naturally be taken up for consideration until the construction work upon the buildings had been well advanced.

I beg to inclose a tentative draft of legislation which would accomplish all of the recommendations submitted in the foregoing.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, *Secretary.*

DRAFT OF BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to enter into contracts for the erection and completion of a separate fireproof building for each of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor, upon land belonging to the United States in the District of Columbia, at a total limit of cost for said buildings, including elevators but exclusive of approaches and generating and boiler plants, as hereby fixed, namely:

Department of State.....	\$2,050,000
Department of Justice.....	1,850,000
Department of Commerce and Labor.....	4,300,000

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, further authorized and directed to locate two of said buildings on the land heretofore acquired therefor, between Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets northwest, the remaining building to be located at the corner of Fourteenth and B Streets northwest, on the reservation known as Monument Grounds, and that part of B Street northwest lying between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets is hereby closed and made part of the site for the three department buildings hereinabove authorized.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, further authorized and empowered to enter into supplemental contracts with each of the architects whose designs have been accepted for the department buildings hereinabove authorized for their full architectural services in connection with the construction of said buildings, respectively, and to pay for such services the customary prevailing charges from the appropriation for "Architectural competitions" available at the time such services are rendered, and that toward this purpose the unexpended balance of the appropriations contained in the acts of Congress approved June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten, and March fourth, nineteen hundred and eleven, for the preparation of designs and estimates for said buildings, be, and the same are hereby, reappropriated and made available as a part of and in addition to the appropriation for "Architectural competitions" for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen."

AUTHORIZATION FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS FROM PLANS OF PRIVATE ARCHITECTS.

	Total authorization.	Less payment for site.	Net authorization for construction.
June 6, 1902.....	\$5,440,000.00	\$515,329.01	\$4,924,670.99
Mar. 3, 1903.....	1,835,000.00		1,835,000.00
Apr. 27, 1904.....	1,700,000.00	1,700,000.00	2,204,932.45
June 30, 1905.....	3,250,000.00	1,045,067.55	100,000.00
Mar. 2, 1907.....	100,000.00		3,400,000.00
May 27, 1908.....	3,400,000.00		3,475,500.00
May 30, 1908.....	6,835,000.00	3,359,500.00	1,300,000.00
Mar. 4, 1909.....	1,300,000.00		6,407,000.00
June 25, 1910.....	6,757,000.00	350,000.00	518,468.00
Mar. 4, 1911.....	518,468.00		400,000.00
Dec. 19, 1912.....	400,000.00		1,625,000.00
Mar. 4, 1913.....	1,725,000.00	100,000.00	26,190,571.44
	33,260,468.00	7,069,896.56	

SITES AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF 1913, OR BEFORE, FOR WHICH NO BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED.

	Number.	Cost.
1908.....	3	\$2,775,881.57
1910.....	29	535,876.00
1913.....	127	1,803,500.00
Total.....	159	5,115,257.57
Appropriated.....		2,556,757.57
To be appropriated.....		2,558,500.00

Average estimated cost for sites, \$32,171.43.

SITES ON WHICH BUILDINGS WERE AUTHORIZED IN THE ACT OF 1913.

	Number.	Cost.
Prior to 1906.....	4	\$451,771.78
1906.....	1	324,885.00
1908.....	14	174,573.75
1910.....	114	2,253,504.20
1913.....	173	3,527,500.00
Total.....	306	6,732,234.73
Actually appropriated.....		3,202,234.73
To be appropriated.....		3,530,000.00

TEN YEARS INCREASES FOR ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

Pay of assistant custodians and janitors:

1905.....	\$1,225,000
1906.....	1,375,000
1907.....	1,466,666
1908.....	1,570,790
1909.....	1,690,472
1910.....	1,902,000
1911.....	2,400,000
1912.....	2,500,000
Operating force for public buildings:	
1913.....	2,500,000
1914.....	2,575,000
Total.....	19,204,928

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE BUILDINGS BY GROUPS.

There were 101 buildings which had not been taken up by the drafting room when the active work of the Public Buildings Commission began November 1, 1913. These were separated, classified, and grouped according to the appropriations available. While this work was done in an effort to aid the architect's office by bringing together like buildings, it illustrates the possibilities of duplication, and at the same time discloses the wide divergence of site dimensions.

It was this classification which led to the recommendation for a standard site. There is a striking similarity of floor areas desired and in the number of stories of required buildings.

Projects have been placed in the class nearest which the available appropriation brings them. Grenada, Miss., with \$44,500 is nearest \$40,000, and Jennings, La., with \$45,500 is in the \$50,000 class.

BUILDINGS FROM \$20,000 TO \$25,000.

City.	Appropriation.	Area required.	Dimension of lot.	Kind of building.	Number of stories.
Park City, Utah.....	\$23,000	4,000	Feet. 120 by 125.....	Post office.....	1
Smyrna, Del.....	20,000	4,000	101 by 90.....	do.....	1

\$40,000 BUILDINGS.

Quitman, Ga.....	\$45,000	4,000	120 by 130.....	Post office.....	1
Beardstown, Ill.....	44,999	4,000	100 by 107.....	do.....	1
Millville, N. J.....	40,300	6,000	132 by 112.....	do.....	1
Carnegie, Pa.....	42,281	5,000	119 by 95.....	do.....	1
Fayetteville, Tenn.....	41,500	4,000	120 by 130.....	do.....	1
Covington, Va.....	44,814	4,000	120 by 148.....	do.....	1
Fulton, Ky.....	42,290	4,000	156 by 100.....	do.....	1
Canton, Miss.....	44,700	4,000	130 by 102.....	do.....	1
Grenada, Miss.....	44,500	4,000	129 by 123.....	do.....	1
Blackwell, Okla.....	42,500	4,000	140 by 120.....	do.....	1

\$50,000 BUILDINGS.

Eureka Springs, Ark.....	\$50,000	4,000	151 by 176.....	Post office.....	1
Robinson, Ill.....	50,000	5,400	130 by 130.....	do.....	1
Sycamore, Ill.....	49,900	5,500	120 by 148.....	Post office, etc.....	1
Portland, Ind.....	51,000	4,000	132 by 132.....	Post office.....	1
Seymour, Ind.....	48,000	5,000	130 by 118.....	do.....	1
Excelsior Springs, Mo.....	48,901	4,500	120 by 140.....	do.....	1
Narragansett Pier, R. I.....	50,000	4,000	110 by 119.....	do.....	1
Winchester, Tenn.....	50,800	4,000	131 by 120.....	do.....	1
Uvalde, Tex.....	49,000	4,000	188 by 188.....	do.....	1
Hinton, W. Va.....	50,000	5,000	120 by 130.....	do.....	1
Wellsburg, W. Va.....	46,050	4,500	143 by 110.....	do.....	1
Fort Atkinson, Wis.....	48,500	5,000	165 by 118.....	Post office, etc.....	1
Sparta, Wis.....	50,000	4,000	150 by 120.....	Post office.....	1
Monroe, N. C.....	49,820	4,000	130 by 109.....	do.....	1
Wilson, N. C.....	50,000	4,560	135 by 112.....	do.....	3
Jennings, La.....	45,500	4,000	165 by 116.....	do.....	1
Three Rivers, Mich.....	48,000	5,000	160 by 108.....	do.....	1
Tupelo, Miss.....	50,000	4,000	120 by 110.....	do.....	1
Fulton, Mo.....	51,190	4,500	135 by 118.....	Post office.....	1

\$60,000 BUILDINGS.

Hanford, Cal.....	\$57,925	5,000	132 by 132.....	Post office.....	1
Putnam, Conn.....	56,344	5,000	143 by 122 by 200.....	do.....	1
Thomasville, Ga.....	61,000	6,500	140 by 155.....	Post office, etc.....	1
Collinsville, Ill.....	60,800	5,000	148 by 132.....	Post office.....	1
Princeton, Ill.....	59,500	5,000	130 by 135.....	do.....	1
Webb City, Mo.....	59,411	5,500	140 by 143.....	do.....	1
Gouverneur, N. Y.....	60,500	4,000	130 by 150.....	Post office, etc.....	1
East Pittsburgh, Pa.....	61,000	5,000	129 by 119.....	Post office.....	1
Monongahela, Pa.....	58,212	5,000	123 by 138.....	Post office, etc.....	1
Ennis, Tex.....	57,000	5,000	125 by 115.....	Post office.....	1
Live Oak, Fla.....	59,855	4,000	132 by 128.....	do.....	1
Wilkesboro, N. C.....	58,000	4,500	120 by 130.....	Post office and courthouse.....	3
Pendleton, Oreg.....	61,927	4,400	130 by 150.....	do.....	2
Cuero, Tex.....	64,854	4,000	125 by 120.....	Post office.....	1
Wytheville, Va.....	59,925	4,500	130 by 100.....	Post office, etc.....	1
Arkansas City, Kans.....	62,500	5,500	150 by 132.....	Post office.....	1
Chanute, Kans.....	62,000	6,500	140 by 125.....	do.....	1
Garden City, Kans.....	58,000	4,500	140 by 125.....	do.....	1
Winfield, Kans.....	64,000	5,500	150 by 140.....	do.....	1
North Attleboro Mass.....	56,000	6,000	130 by 120.....	do.....	1
Ishpeming, Mich.....	62,900	7,500	198 by 100.....	Post office, etc.....	1
Albion, Mich.....	59,000	5,000	217 by 132.....	Post office.....	1
Palatka, Fla.....	56,000	4,000	152 by 122.....	do.....	1

\$70,000 BUILDINGS.

City.	Appropriation.	Area required.	Dimension of lot.	Kind of building.	Number of stories.
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		
Canton, Ill.	\$73,000	6,000	165 by 120.....	Post office.....	1
Bozeman, Mont.	67,500	7,500	149 by 157.....	Post office, etc.....	1
Bedford, Pa.	68,000	6,200	120 by 120.....	.....do.....	1
Mount Vernon, Ill.	73,000	5,400	132 by 149.....	.....do.....	1
Gastonia, N. C.	70,250	5,000	135 by 101.....	Post office.....	1
Kinston, N. C.	69,981	5,000	125 by 109.....	.....do.....	1
Ypsilanti, Mich.	67,300	5,400	165 by 140.....	.....do.....	1
Waltham, Mass.	68,948	8,000	144 by 126.....	.....do.....	1
Goldfield, Nev.	74,999		(1)		

\$80,000 BUILDINGS.

Chico, Cal.	\$84,985	6,000	132 by 132.....	Post office.....	1
Danbury, Conn.	79,850	8,000	225 by 71 by 69.....	.....do.....	1
Glens Falls, N. Y.	81,500	7,000	155 by 133.....	.....do.....	1
Tiffin, Ohio	77,500	6,500	140 by 150.....	.....do.....	1
Moundsville, W. Va.	76,449	5,000	124 by 124.....	.....do.....	1
St. Petersburg, Fla.	79,995	6,500	100 by 130.....	.....do.....	1
Laurel, Miss.	79,976	5,500	158 by 145.....	.....do.....	1
Steubenville, Ohio.	85,000	8,000	132 by 115.....	.....do.....	1
Georgetown, Ky.	77,500	4,500	130 by 120.....	.....do.....	1
Middlesboro, Ky.	79,000	5,000	135 by 130.....	.....do.....	1
Gardiner, Me.	83,000	5,000	121 by 83.....	.....do.....	1
Greenfield, Mass.	83,500	7,000	192 by 160.....	.....do.....	1
Elkins, W. Va.	84,700	5,000	130 by 90.....	Post office, etc.....	2

\$90,000 BUILDINGS.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	\$86,800	7,000	150 by 110.....	Post office and courthouse.....	3
The Dalles, Oreg.	90,000	4,000	140 by 143.....	Post office.....	2
Cookeville, Tenn.	92,915	5,000	160 by 142.....	Post office and courthouse.....	3
La Salle, Ill.	85,826	6,500	152 by 120.....	Post office, etc.....	2
El Reno, Okla.	94,100	6,000	164 by 118.....	.....do.....	2
Holland, Mich.	85,942	6,500	165 by 132.....	.....do.....	1
Jackson, Ky.	90,000	4,500	135 by 140.....	Post office and courthouse.....	3

\$100,000 (AND OVER) BUILDINGS.

Opelika, Ala.	\$104,862	4,500	130 by 120.....	Post office and courthouse.....	1
Sunbury, Pa.	99,960	8,000	220 by 210.....	Post office.....	1
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	99,760	9,000	170 by 160.....	.....do.....	1
Alliance, Ohio	107,000	7,500	150 by 110.....	.....do.....	1
Greeley, Colo.	109,950	6,400	130 by 115.....	.....do.....	1
Brattleboro, Vt.	114,979	6,000	186 by 139.....	Post office and courthouse.....	1
McCook, Nebr.	139,970	5,400	140 by 150.....	.....do.....	3
Plainfield, N. J.	119,888	8,000	160 by 150.....	Post office.....	1
Morristown, N. J.	124,900	8,500	160 by 130.....	.....do.....	1
Gary, Ind.	124,999	6,000	125 by 125.....	.....do.....	1
Chillicothe, Mo.	129,975	6,000	130 by 112.....	Post office and courthouse.....	3
Miles City, Mont.	135,500	6,370	120 by 125.....	Post office, etc.....	2
Corpus Christi, Tex.	200,811	10,000	150 by 140.....	Post office and courthouse.....	3
Stamford, Conn.	150,000	13,400	140 by 150.....	Post office.....	1
Everett, Wash.	168,000	8,000	150 by 110.....	Post office and courthouse.....	2
Newark, Ohio	168,486	8,000	116 by 110.....	Post office, etc.....	1
Lawton, Okla.	203,000	7,000	150 by 150.....	Post office and courthouse.....	3
Amarillo, Tex.	199,999	7,000	150 by 140.....	.....do.....	3
Yonkers, N. Y.	250,000	15,000	270 by 120.....	Post office, etc.....	1
Wilmington, N. C.	531,250	14,000	330 by 113.....	.....do.....	3
Tulsa, Okla.	309,970	6,500	150 by 140.....	Post office and courthouse.....	3
Ardmore, Okla.	142,000	6,500	155 by 145.....	.....do.....	3
Honolulu, Hawaii	860,000				

1 No site selected.

BUILDINGS WHICH HAVE, WITH MODIFICATIONS, BEEN DUPLICATED.

Below is given a list of the buildings for which plans have, with necessary modifications, been duplicated by the Treasury Department during two and one-half years, ending with December 31, 1913:

[A indicates attic; B indicates basement; M indicates mezzanine.]

Place.	Cost of building only.	Ground area.	Stories.
Alpena, Mich.	\$89,973.79	5,138	2
Rapid City, S. Dak.	100,000.00	5,113	2 and B.
Macomb, Ill.	66,000.00	4,160	2
Miles City, Mont.	135,500.00	6,370	2
Ames, Iowa	50,000.00	5,138	1
Grass Valley, Cal.	55,000.00	4,380	1
Ansonia, Conn.	65,000.00	4,739	1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	80,000.00	5,280	1
Princeton, Ind.	53,867.50	6,336	1 and B.
Austin, Minn.	50,000.00	3,600	2
Oldtown, Me.	60,000.00	4,085	2 and B.
Albany, Oreg.	65,000.00	5,361	3
Livingston, Mont.	75,000.00	4,800	2 and B.
Bennettsville, S. C.	40,000.00	3,832	2
Covington, Tenn.	38,000.00	3,832	2
Jennings, La.	45,500.00	4,000	1 and M.
Longview, Tex.	43,000.00	3,900	2
McPherson, Kans.	45,900.00	3,832	2
Brookhaven, Miss.	57,000.00	4,864	1
Owatonna, Minn.	53,000.00	4,028	1
Perry, Iowa	53,000.00	4,028	1
Bozeman, Mont.	67,500.00	5,500	2
Ishpeming, Mich.	63,000.00	5,500	2
Bristol, Conn.	62,150.00	4,032	1
Harrisburg, Ill.	60,000.00	4,024	1 and M.
Ottawa, Kans.	65,000.00	4,086	1 and B.
Wooster, Ohio	65,000.00	4,027	1 and A.
Paragould, Ark.	43,250.00	3,625	1 B. and M.
Elberton, Ga.	57,500.00	3,600	1 and M.
Le Mars, Iowa	50,000.00	4,200	1
Pulaski, Tenn. (first design)	50,000.00	4,032	1
Bedford City, Va.	45,000.00	4,160	2
Bardstown, Ky.	60,000.00	4,160	2
Bridgeton, N. J.	61,980.47	4,285	2
Moorhead, Minn.	63,500.00	3,608	2 and A.
Chester, S. C.	41,497.00	3,672	1
Newark, N. Y.	40,000.00	3,989	1
Lafayette, La.	50,000.00	3,965	1
Cambridge, Ohio	67,000.00	5,230	2
Collinsville, Ill.	62,000.00	4,750	1 and M.
Mount Vernon, Ill.	73,000.00	5,230	2
Princeton, Ill.	59,500.00	4,750	1 and M.
Casper, Wyo. (from Michigan City)	55,000.00	4,100	1 and M.
Newcastle, Ind.	58,000.00	4,832	1 and M.
Port Jervis, N. Y.	64,500.00	4,978	1 and M.
Clarksville, Tex. (first design)	45,000.00	3,531	1
De Soto, Mo.	51,750.00	4,000	1 and M.
Big Rapids, Mich.	61,500.00	4,000	1 and M.
Delavan, Wis. (second design)	53,500.00	4,000	1 and M.
Olean, N. Y.	59,079.16	4,228	2
Delavan, Wis. (first design)	55,500.00	4,000	1 and M.
Blue Island, Ill.	56,000.00	4,428	2
Wahpeton, N. Dak.	44,000.00	3,531	1
Cedartown, Ga.	50,000.00	3,664	1
Mandan, N. Dak. (first design)	43,000.00	3,531	1
Dixon, Ill.	75,000.00	4,788	1
Johnstown, N. Y.	75,000.00	4,788	1
Suffolk, Va.	75,000.00	5,286	1 and M.
Dover, N. H.	76,178.93	5,200	1
Rochester, N. H.	75,000.00	5,200	1
Biddeford, Me.	75,000.00	5,200	1
Dublin, Ga.	58,000.00	3,520	1
Corinth, Miss.	54,000.00	4,508	2
Laurens, S. C.	50,000.00	4,332	1 and M.
Springfield, Tenn.	45,000.00	4,180	2 and A.
Newport, Ark.	50,500.00	4,700	1 and M.
Duquoin, Ill. (first design)	57,060.00	3,846	2
Holland, Mich.	86,000.00	6,000	2
The Dalles, Oreg.	90,000.00	5,200	2
Decorah, Iowa	60,000.00	4,550	1
Bowling Green, Ohio	60,000.00	5,067	1
Decatur, Ill.	107,970.00	8,577	1 and M.
Lorain, Ohio	108,750.00	8,323	1 and M.

Place.	Cost of building only.	Ground - area.	Stories.
Danville, Ky.	\$69,981.46	3,965	2
Morristown, Tenn. (first design)	70,000.00	4,000	2
Dothan, Ala.	93,523.36	4,780	3
Pocatello, Idaho	100,000.00	4,550	3
Dyersburg, Tenn.	46,500.00	3,980	2
Cullman, Ala.	50,000.00	4,364	1 M. and A.
Evanston, Ill.	50,000.00	2,715	1 and M.
Clinton, Mo.	65,000.00	4,558	2.
Defiance, Ohio	65,000.00	4,558	1 and A.
Estherville, Iowa	60,000.00	4,646	1
Marshall, Mo.	60,000.00	4,972	1
Talladega, Ala.	65,000.00	4,633	1
Fayetteville, Tenn. (from Chester, S. C.)	41,500.00	3,404	1
Camden, S. C.	37,850.00	3,404	1
Carnegie, Pa.	42,281.25	3,481	1 and M.
Flint, Mich.	80,870.00	5,750	1 and M.
Butler, Pa.	75,000.00	6,000	2
Fredericksburg, Va.	53,471.00	3,872	1 and M.
Corry, Pa.	100,000.00	5,144	2
Gonzales, Tex.	49,973.62	3,760	1 and M.
Kingfisher, Okla.	45,000.00	3,760	1 and M.
Searcy, Ark.	45,000.00	3,760	1 and M.
Greenwood, Miss.	53,500.00	4,285	1
Denison, Iowa	50,000.00	4,080	1
Edwardsville, Ill.	56,000.00	4,200	1
Greenwood, S. C.	53,500.00	3,880	1
Rolla, Mo.	50,000.00	3,880	1, M. and A.
Greenville, Miss.	64,476.00	5,040	2
Arkansas City, Kan.	62,500.00	4,880	1 and M.
Greeley, Colo.	110,000.00	6,000	1 and M.
Canton, Ill.	73,000.00	5,500	1 and M
Griffin, Ga.	60,000.00	3,040	1
Virginia, Minn.	46,000.00	3,724	1
Greenville, Ohio	34,967.00	3,750	1
Penn Yan, N. Y.	37,000.00	3,750	1
Hamilton, Ohio	100,000.00	5,300	1
Williston, N. Dak.	90,000.00	5,820	2
Harriman, Tenn.	52,700.00	4,480	1
Marshall, Tex.	65,000.00	4,920	1
Lake City, Minn.	52,350.00	3,840	1
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	49,000.00	3,888	2
High Point, N. C.	65,000.00	5,656	2
West Point, Miss.	47,500.00	4,160	1 and M.
Hampton, Va.	66,500.00	4,520	2
Gaston, N. C.	70,250.00	5,127	2
Hendersonville, N. C.	64,000.00	4,228	2
Thomasville, Ga.	61,000.00	4,432	2
El Reno, Okla.	94,100.00	5,200	2
Hillsboro, Tex.	63,500.00	4,355	1 and M.
Tifton, Ga.	50,000.00	4,352	1 and M.
Holdrege, Nebr.	74,000.00	5,024	1 and M.
Frankfort, Ind.	70,000.00	5,125	1 and M.
Hanover, Pa.	88,500.00	4,894	1 and M.
Hope, Ark.	42,500.00	3,850	2
Abbeville, S. C.	44,000.00	3,850	1 and M.
Carrollton, Ga.	51,750.00	3,838	1 and M.
Kewanee, Ill.	63,465.00	4,269	1
Homestead, Pa.	68,000.00	5,381	1
Kearney, Nebr.	104,971.17	5,300	2
Morgantown, W. Va.	99,000.00	5,325	2
Lexington, N. C.	50,000.00	3,900	1
Mishawaka, Ind.	60,000.00	4,300	1
Lewiston, Idaho	85,000.00	5,117	2
Fulton, N. Y.	75,000.00	4,939	2
Tiffin, Ohio	77,500.00	5,500	1 and M.
Middlesboro, Ky.	79,000.00	5,000	1 and M.
Lebanon, Pa.	54,917.60	4,400	1 and M.
Iowa Falls, Iowa	50,000.00	3,520	1 and A.
Brookfield, Mo.	65,000.00	4,400	1 and A.
Mason, Mo.	63,497.60	4,400	1
Weatherford, Tex.	65,000.00	4,400	1 and A.
Lexington, Va.	52,500.00	4,177	1
Covington, Va.	45,000.00	4,000	1 and M.
Oxford, N. C.	50,000.00	3,733	2
Tarboro, N. C.	67,000.00	3,733	1 and M.
Bennington, Vt.	75,000.00	5,040	1 and M.
Cadillac, Mich.	83,000.00	6,957	1
Marion, Ohio	76,906.52	5,500	1
Brookings, S. Dak.	75,000.00	4,772	1 and A.
Marietta, Ga.	50,215.31	3,223	2
Franklin, La.	42,000.00	3,388	2
Stevens Point, Wis.	55,250.00	3,570	1
Cynthiana, Ky.	65,000.00	3,000	2

Place.	Cost of building only.	Ground area.	Stories.
Marietta, Ohio.....	\$99,984.61	5,935	2
North Tonawanda, N. Y.....	80,000.00	5,527	2
Menominee, Wis.....	50,000.00	4,700	1 and A.
Portland, Ind.....	51,000.00	4,360	1
Uvalde, Tex.....	49,000.00	4,760	1
Milledgeville, Ga.....	50,000.00	3,670	1
Beloit, Kans.....	58,000.00	3,525	1 M. and A.
Mount Sterling, Ky.....	54,250.00	4,820	1
Bonham, Tex.....	50,000.00	4,235	1
Murphysboro, Ill.....	69,000.00	5,568	1
Punxsutawney, Pa.....	60,000.00	4,860	1 and M.
Salem, Ohio (modified).....	68,000.00	5,000	1 and M.
Mobile, Ala.....	300,000.00	18,126	2
Berkeley, Cal. (exterior).....	150,000.00	11,753	2
Miami, Fla.....	160,000.00	7,261	3
Amarillo, Tex.....	199,999.00	7,700	3
Monroe, N. C.....	50,000.00	3,456	1 and M.
Oneonta, N. Y.....	75,000.00	5,270	2
Bainbridge, Ga.....	50,000.00	3,436	2
Ennis, Tex.....	57,000.00	3,924	2
Marlin, Tex. (first design).....	45,000.00	3,456	2
New Britain, Conn.....	109,445.00	6,122	1 and M.
Cleburne, Tex.....	83,500.00	5,700	1 and M.
Ocala, Fla.....	104,988.75	4,860	3
Jonesboro, Ark.....	69,500.00	4,221	3
Pittsfield, Mass.....	86,153.00	5,400	2
Elkins, W. Va.....	85,000.00	5,000	2
Plymouth, Mass.....	87,379.81	6,250	2
Long Branch, N. J.....	106,000.00	5,886	2
Pontiac, Ill.....	73,890.00	4,459	1
Petoskey, Mich.....	65,000.00	4,458	1
Quincy, Mass.....	80,000.00	5,546	1
Keene, N. H.....	75,000.00	5,504	2
Bloomington, Ind.....	65,607.47	4,800	1 and M.
Rochelle, Ill.....	55,000.00	4,800	1
Red Oak, Iowa (Pontiac type).....	75,000.00	4,447	1 and M.
Cortland, N. Y.....	80,000.00	5,146	1 and M.
Reno, Nev.....	95,959.00	4,558	2
Hickory, N. C.....	60,000.00	4,558	2 and A.
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	129,999.00	6,410	2
Pasadena, Cal.....	100,000.00	12,200	2
La Junta, Colo.....	74,999.00	5,084	2
Sparta, Wis.....	50,000.00	4,000	1 and A.
Tupelo, Miss.....	50,000.00	4,000	1 and A.
San Marcos, Tex.....	50,000.00	4,320	1
Cartersville, Ga.....	51,250.00	4,000	1
Shelbyville, Tenn.....	55,000.00	2,370	2
Winchester, Tenn.....	48,500.00	2,370	2
Lebanon, Tenn.....	50,000.00	3,483	1
Narragansett Pier, R. I.....	50,000.00	4,000	2
Sulphur Springs, Tex.....	47,500.00	4,352	1
Cuero, Tex.....	65,000.00	4,352	1 and M.
Greenville, N. C.....	55,000.00	4,352	1 and M.
Sewickley, Pa.....	60,000.00	4,536	1
Fort Madison, Iowa.....	65,000.00	4,536	1
Santa Cruz, Cal.....	90,000.00	6,244	1
Brownwood, Tex.....	70,000.00	5,856	1
Three Rivers, Mich.....	48,000.00	4,050	2
Seymour, Ind.....	48,000.00	3,900	1
Valdosta, Ga.....	125,000.00	5,405	1
Florence, Ala.....	120,000.00	5,741	3
Chickasha, Okla.....	135,000.00	5,804	3
McCook, Nebr.....	120,000.00	5,724	3
Waxahachie, Tex.....	57,000.00	4,155	1
Charleroi, Pa.....	68,782.54	4,155	1 and M.
Watertown, Wis.....	65,000.00	4,095	1
Great Bend, Kans.....	54,000.00	4,356	1
Wabash, Ind.....	71,000.00	5,192	1
Poplar Bluff, Mo.....	65,000.00	5,376	1 and A.
Wallingford, Conn.....	71,000.00	4,872	1
Abilene, Kans. (exterior).....	70,000.00	4,872	1 and A.
Bellefontaine, Ohio.....	70,000.00	4,536	1 and A.
Waterville, Me.....	85,400.00	5,640	1
Waukesha, Wis.....	75,000.00	6,026	1 and M.
Xenia, Ohio.....	65,000.00	4,470	2
Hopkinsville, Ky.....	85,000.00	5,056	2 and A.
Huntingdon, Pa.....	64,050.00	4,800	2
Sistersville, W. Va.....	70,000.00	3,961	1 and M.
Georgetown, Ky.....	75,500.00	4,468	2

COUNTY COURTHOUSES VERSUS FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

Investigation discloses that in 59 county seats distributed over 38 States the county building and site was provided at an average cost of nearly one-third more than the average cost of the Federal building in the same cities. Letters were sent out by the commission to the county clerks of 100 counties, in an attempt to determine whether the taxpayers in a county urged upon Congress the erection of a more costly Federal building in their county seat than they were willing to provide where the tax for a county building was borne by them alone. Fifty-nine satisfactory replies were received, from which it is found that the average cost of the Federal building and site in the county seats selected is \$87,421 while the average cost of the county building and site is \$120,809.

In 31 cases the cost of the courthouse exceeds that of the public building, while in 27 cases that of the public building exceeds that of the courthouse. At Atchison, Kans., the cost of each building was \$100,000.

At Santa Rosa, Cal., the cost of the courthouse was \$500,000 and the expenditure for the public building \$76,098. At Bridgeport, Conn., the county courthouse and Federal building cost approximately the same, while in Vincennes, Ind., the county courthouse cost \$375,000 and the Federal building \$72,855.

The appropriation for the public building and site at El Reno, Okla., was \$100,000 while the county courthouse was constructed at a cost of \$51,000. Morristown, Tenn., obtained \$75,000 for a Federal building, and built its county courthouse for \$27,000. The public building in Bellingham, Wash., cost \$278,101, while the county courthouse was constructed at a cost of \$65,771.

AMOUNTS CARRIED IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS ACTS FROM 1902, TO BE EXPENDED
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Act of June 6, 1902:

National Bureau of Standards (increase in limit).....	\$75,000.00
Municipal Building (site) ¹	550,000.00
Municipal Building (building proper) ¹	1,500,000.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	2,125,000.00

Act of Mar. 3, 1903:

Municipal Building (increase in limit) ¹	500,000.00
Bureau of Engraving and Printing (additional ground, extension, laundry, and stable).....	215,000.00
Post office (square 324, rear of Post Office Department).....	400,000.00
Hall of Records (square 143, site).....	400,000.00
Hall of Records (plans).....	5,000.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	1,520,000.00

Act of June 30, 1906, customhouse (extension).....	8,000.00
<hr/>	

¹ One-half charged to District of Columbia.

Act of May 30, 1908:

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, new (site and building) ¹	\$2,150,000.00
Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington, Va. (expenses of commission).....	5,000.00
Armory for National Guard (expenses of commission).....	5,000.00
Commission to Investigate Title of United States to Lands in District (expenses of commission).....	5,000.00
Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor (site).....	2,500,000.00
Post office, annex (site).....	500,000.00
Total.....	5,165,000.00

Act of June 25, 1910:

Post office, new (building).....	3,000,000.00
Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor (plans, designs, etc.).....	200,000.00
Interior Department offices (plans, etc., unexpended balance (\$96,506.20) of Hall of Records site appropriation).....	
Treasury Building, (special repairs).....	180,000.00
Hygienic Laboratory, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service (retaining wall).....	15,000.00
Total.....	3,395,000.00

Act of Mar. 4, 1913:

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, new (increase in limit).....	730,000.00
Interior Department offices (building).....	2,596,000.00
George Washington Memorial Building (building) ²	2,000,000.00
Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington, Va. (building).....	750,000.00
Patent Office Building (plans).....	5,000.00
National Archives Building (plans).....	5,000.00
Rock Creek Park and Potomac Park (land extension) ³	1,300,000.00
Memorial Bridge across Potomac River (designs).....	25,000.00
Total.....	7,411,000.00

Total, public-buildings acts.....	19,624,000.00
--	----------------------

In addition to the foregoing, the following projects were provided for, but not included in public-buildings acts:

Act Mar. 4, 1907, Hygienic Laboratory, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service (additional building and grading).....	\$75,000.00
Act Aug. 5, 1909, Treasury Building (drafting room).....	40,000.00
Act Mar. 4, 1911, Treasury Building (special repairs).....	48,468.00
Act Aug. 24, 1912, Treasury Building (special repairs).....	907.25
Act June 23, 1913, central heating, lighting, and power plant for public buildings (on Government land).....	1,494,104.00
Total.....	1,658,479.25
Total, public-buildings acts.....	19,624,000.00
Total, sundry acts.....	1,658,479.25
Total for all.....	21,282,479.25

The foregoing embraces all authorizations for the District of Columbia, including those under the control of the Treasury Department.

¹ Authorized May 27, 1908.

² Not chargeable to United States.

³ One-half to be reimbursed to the Treasury out of District revenues.

In England the need for a public building is determined by the treasury after consideration of the demands presented by the department requiring the accommodations. The amount to be expended each year is governed by the requirements of the public service, subject to such limitations as the financial exigencies of the moment may impose. Design and construction are under the office of works, which is usually consulted as to the need for buildings, and also prepares the estimate of cost.

The principal officer of the office of works is a commissioner, and his salary is £2,000. Under this office is placed a great variety of duties. They include the care of the Royal Palace, Houses of Parliament, art and science buildings, revenue department buildings, public buildings, parks and botanical gardens, monuments, and the purchase of many supplies.

The percentage cost of staff to works is given as 4.01 per cent.

Each department of the Government in France determines its necessity for buildings and has its architect, who prepares the necessary estimate for the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. France is well supplied with public buildings and her appropriations for this Government work are not now large. Towns and cities often contribute to the cost of buildings. The French department of public works has nothing to do with public buildings, but is responsible for highroads, State railroads, rivers, and canals.

The average annual expenditure for public buildings in Germany for the last three years is \$8,342,130. The need for a building is determined by the department for which it is erected, but the treasury, the consent of which must be obtained before the estimate is submitted, examines the project. The expenditure is originally inserted in the budget of the department having charge of its construction.

In the German Empire the army, marine, colonial, and postal administrations each have a bureau of public works. The German imperial treasury department constructs its buildings, but the buildings in Germany for the other imperial departments are constructed by the department of the interior.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 6, 1913.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The Public Buildings Commission, provided for under the act appropriating for public buildings approved March 4, 1913, is now preparing its report for Congress. In connection with its investigations it is desirable that the commission have before it information as to the systems employed by other great countries in estimating and appropriating for their public buildings.

I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will cause inquiry to be made of the diplomatic representatives in this country of England, France, and Germany as to the method employed by their respective Governments in estimating for and appropriating money to build public buildings in cities and towns. The commission will much appreciate information along the following lines:

1. How, if at all, is the amount to be expended for public buildings in any year or other period of time determined?
2. How is the need for a public building at any given place determined, and by what department of the Government is the estimate of expenditure made?

3. In what branch of the Government does the expenditure for public buildings originate?

4. Does the Government maintain a department or bureau of public works?

(a) If so, what is the system under which it operates?

(b) Is the cost of designing and constructing buildings paid from the appropriation for the building or by a general appropriation?

5. About what period of time is consumed between the authorization for the construction of a public building and its occupancy?

I have the honor to be, sincerely, yours,

W. G. McADOO, *Chairman.*

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 7, 1914.

WILLIAM G. McADOO,

*Chairman of the Public Buildings Commission,
Treasury Department.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 6th of December last, in which, for the use of the Public Buildings Commission, you requested certain information concerning the construction of public buildings in foreign countries, I have the honor to inclose a copy of a dispatch, with inclosures, from the American ambassador at London relative to such buildings in Great Britain.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

J. B. MOORE, *Counselor.*

AMERICAN EMBASSY,
London, January 30, 1914.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,

Washington.

SIR: With reference to the department's unnumbered instruction of December 12 last, and your telegram of January 22, 12 noon, and my telegram of to-day, 4 p. m., I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed a memorandum prepared by the British office of works on the subject of public buildings in this country, together with a printed memorandum presented to a committee of the House of Commons, all of which I have received this morning from the foreign office.

The publications to which attention is invited in the former memorandum have not yet reached me, but will be forwarded by the next pouch.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER HINES PAGE.

OFFICE OF WORKS.

1. The amount to be expended each year on public buildings is governed by the requirements of the public services, subject to such limitations as the financial exigencies of the moment may impose.

2. The need for a public building at any given place is determined by the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury, after consideration of any representations made by the department or departments requiring the accommodation and (in most cases) of the recommendations of the commissioners of His Majesty's works and public buildings, the department usually responsible for the erection and maintenance of public buildings. The estimate of expenditure is prepared by the latter department.

3. Expenditure on public buildings is defrayed by His Majesty's office of works and public buildings out of moneys provided by Parliament on annual votes or by special acts.

4. Yes; His Majesty's office of works and public buildings.

(a) Each year the office of works, etc., with the sanction of the treasury, presents to Parliament a detailed estimate of the cost of the services which are considered necessary to be carried out during the ensuing financial year. A sum is usually provided for unforeseen and urgent services; should this prove inadequate a supplementary estimate is, with the sanction of the treasury, presented to Parliament during the year.

(b) As a general rule, buildings are designed by the architectural staff permanently employed in His Majesty's office of works, etc. The salaries of the members of this staff, their traveling and incidental expenses, fall on a general appropriation, and not on the appropriation for specific buildings.

In regard to very large and important public buildings, mostly in the metropolis, a competition for designs is sometimes resorted to, and in such cases the fees, etc., of the successful architects fall on the appropriations for the specific buildings.

5. This is very variable and dependent on a variety of circumstances. In the case of very large buildings, which have to be erected on sites already occupied by buildings not in the possession of the Crown, an act of Parliament is sometimes necessary, empowering the commissioners of works to acquire compulsorily the private properties in question. Some time must necessarily elapse also between the passing of the act and the acquisition of the properties. Once the site has been acquired, however, as little time as possible is allowed to elapse before the commencement of building operations. The period of the building contract depends largely on the size of the building.

Reference should be made to the annual estimates for the civil service, Class I, votes 1-10, for the appropriations for buildings, and to Class II, vote 26, for the appropriation for salaries, etc. The report of the select committee on estimates of July 25, 1912 (No. 277), deals with the work of His Majesty's office of works, and the minutes of evidence and appendixes afford exhaustive information on the subject.

[H. M. Office of Works.]

MEMORANDUM PREPARED FOR THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
ON ESTIMATES, SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICE OF WORKS BUSINESS AND
STAFF AND THE DUTIES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE OFFICE OF WORKS.

[July, 1913.]

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICE OF WORKS BUSINESS.

First commissioner, the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. Salary, £2,000.

I. The general direction and supervision of all business of the department, which consists of:

1. The erection of any new buildings required for the civil services in England, Scotland, and Wales:

Houses of Parliament buildings.

Miscellaneous legal buildings.

Art and science buildings.

Revenue department buildings.

Insurance and labor exchange buildings.

Public buildings.

2. The maintenance, repair, alteration, etc., of existing public buildings of the kind described.

3. The erection and maintenance of diplomatic and consular buildings.

4. The maintenance, repair, alteration, etc., of the royal palaces.

5. The maintenance and control of the royal parks and pleasure gardens.

6. The custody and repair of ancient monuments and historic buildings placed in the charge of the commissioners of works under the provisions of the ancient monuments protection acts, etc.

7. The administration and maintenance of the Osborne Convalescent Home for naval and military officers and the custody and control of the State apartments at Osborne.

8. The direction of a number of miscellaneous and special services, e. g.:

(a) Works executed for the sovereign and paid for out of the civil list.

(b) Works executed for residents in houses and apartments occupied by grace and favor of the sovereign and paid for by the occupants.

(c) Works in connection with the Queen Victoria Memorial.

(d) British Museum property—letting of houses and collection of rents.
 (e) Management and upkeep of Brompton Cemetery.
 (f) Works executed for the Imperial College of Science and Technology, the London University, and other institutions at South Kensington, etc., and paid for from funds administered by these bodies.

(g) Works executed for the war department at the Tower of London, Edinburgh Castle, etc., and paid for from army funds.

(h) Duties in connection with the provision of accommodation for distinguished visitors to this country.

(i) Works in connection with the provision of accommodation (erection of stands, etc.) for viewing royal ceremonies, processions, etc.

II. Appointment to, promotion in, and removals from the staff of architects, surveyors, engineers, etc.

III. Promotions in and removals from the clerical staff.

IV. Parliamentary business relating to his office.

V. The first commissioner is also a Crown estates paving commissioner, a trustee of the Marylebone chapels, an inclosure commissioner, and a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital.

Secretary, Lionel Earle, Esq., C. B., C. M. G. Salary, £1,500.

Advises the first commissioner on all questions of—

- (1) General office organization.
- (2) Discipline of staff.
- (3) Appointments and promotions.
- (4) Policy and procedure.
- (5) Parliamentary business affecting the office.
- (6) Business generally in connection with the votes administered by the department.
- (7) Responsible as accounting officer for office of works votes, accounts, and funds. In the absence of the secretary the assistant secretary acts in his place.

Assistant Secretary, W. A. Robinson, Esq. Salary, £1,000.

(1) Acts for the secretary in his absence.

(2) Is charged under the secretary with the general control of the work of the office, and especially with the responsibility of coordinating the work of the various divisions of the department.

(3) Assists and advises the first commissioner and secretary on all questions of organization of staff and discipline.

(4) Controls and supervises the business of the secretariat, and reports on all matters involving questions of principle or difficult points of detail.

Under the three officers above mentioned the business of the department is distributed in seven main divisions, viz:

1. Secretariat.
2. Finance division.
3. Architects' division.
4. Engineering division.
5. Supplies division.
6. Royal parks division.
7. Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

I. *Secretariat*.—The business of the secretariat is:

(a) Administration of the votes of Parliament and other funds provided for the erection, maintenance, protection, control, etc., of Government buildings and property.

(b) Control and authorization of expenditure and examination of all proposals for new and unusual expenditure.

(c) Providing for the coordination of the work of the various technical departments.

(d) Correspondence.

(e) Reporting on the financial aspect of building and other schemes, and criticizing those schemes from an administrative point of view.

(f) Assisting the board in directing the work of the department by advising on policy to be adopted and principles to govern the expenditure of public money to the best advantage.

(g) Collecting information and inviting suggestions from the executive officers.

(h) Examining the information and criticizing the suggestions (having regard to general principles and to particular circumstances on the ground of their sufficiency and efficiency and of their expense).

(i) Authorizing work to proceed.

(j) Ascertaining that work is completed to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

(k) Reporting on staff organization, appointments, promotions, retirements, and discipline, and preparing the estimate and administering the vote for the establishment of the office. (Cl. II, vote 26.)

(l) The examination of parliamentary bills, etc., with a view to ascertaining that Government buildings and property are protected adequately.

(m) Compiling registers of Government property showing particulars of title, easements, etc., and arranging and recording leases and tenancies of hired accommodation.

(n) Contracts and labor questions, including the following duties:

(1) The criticism and coordination of the various forms of contracts, invitations to tender, labor conditions, etc.

(2) The correspondence on questions of general principles.

(3) The necessary advertising in cases of open competition.

(4) The collection and opening of tenders.

(5) The correspondence in connection with the acceptance and declining of tenders in cases of contracts amounting to £500 or over.

(6) The receipt of fees for schedules of prices and bills of quantities.

(7) The supervision of specifications, except on matters of a technical nature.

(8) The keeping of classified lists of approved firms of contractors.

And labor questions arising from:

(1) Claims in respect of injuries or damage, cases in connection with the workmen's compensation act, 1906.

(2) Disputes with trade-unions and employers' federations; deputations or representations concerning contracts and labor questions generally.

(3) Infringement of conditions of contract, including investigations independent from or supplementary to those conducted by executive officers.

(4) Collections of rules, etc., of trade-unions and of statistics relating to contracts and labor.

(o) Custody and inspection of ancient monuments and historic buildings, and negotiations with owners desiring to place monuments under the charge of the department.

(p) Registration and filing of papers and the compilation of various records and returns.

NOTE.—The classification in the secretariat is provisional and is subject to rearrangement at the end of the present year.

II. *Finance division*.—The finance division is responsible for the working of the whole of the financial machinery of the department from the preparation of the annual estimates for submission to Parliament to the rendering of the appropriation accounts showing the expenditure of the grants placed by Parliament at the board's disposal.

These functions include:

(1) The preparation in their final form of the annual estimates.

(2) The examination and payment of all accounts—the examination securing that the services have been duly authorized, that the charges are in accordance with contracts or other definite arrangements, or, where no such arrangements exist, that they are fair and reasonable, and that the expenditure is correctly allocated to the services concerned.

(3) The recording of all expenditure in the various books of account, and the keeping of various departmental records.

(4) The measurement of variations on contracts and the preparation of schedules of prices.

(5) The rendering of the annual appropriation accounts, together with such explanations of variations between grant and expenditure as may be necessary.

The comptroller of accounts is responsible to the board for the efficient carrying out of the duties of the division. He is the financial officer of the department, countersigns the schedules of orders for payment, advises the board on its financial position and generally on financial questions, and conducts the correspondence connected with the division.

III. *Architects' division*.—The business of the division is:

(1) Inspecting, surveying, and valuing sites and properties.

(2) Advising the board on questions of acquisition of property and negotiating for purchase or lease of sites, etc.

(3) Preparing sketch plans, specifications, and working drawings for new buildings and for alterations of existing ones.

(4) Supervising erection of buildings and certifying accounts and advances.

(5) Supervising works of maintenance and repair.

(6) Preparing estimates of cost.

(7) Reporting on questions of rights of light and easements generally.

(8) Preparing drainage and other sanitary schemes and testing drainage.
 (9) Examining parliamentary bills and advising as to protection of Government property.

- (10) Supervising the repair of ancient monuments and historic buildings.
- (11) Conducting arbitrations; attending arbitrations and other processes of law.

IV. *Engineering division.*—The division has charge of the engineering works in connection with the buildings, etc., erected and maintained by the department, including the following services:

- (1) Heating and ventilation.
- (2) Electric lighting.
- (3) Lifts—electric, hydraulic, and hand.
- (4) Fire-extinguishing appliances and fire-prevention measures.
- (5) Electric bells.
- (6) Lightning conductors.
- (7) Domestic appliances for saving of labor (vacuum cleaners, etc.).
- (8) Cooking appliances, etc., including provision of domestic hot-water services.
- (9) Acetylene gas-lighting installations.

The following business is also performed:

- (1) Estimating cost of engineering schemes.
- (2) Preparing the necessary plans and specifications, including specifications for engineering stores contracts.

(3) Reporting on electric lighting and tramways bills and orders, as affecting Government property.

(4) Testing various appliances introduced by the trade to standardize the same to suit the requirements of the department, and to arrive at economical working arrangements.

(5) Advising various Government departments on engineering work which does not fall to be paid for out of funds administered by the office of works.

(6) Maintenance and upkeep of bridges (Menai Bridge and iron bridges over the ornamental waters in the royal parks, etc.).

(7) Maintenance of the electric arc lamps in the royal parks.

(8) Upkeep of steam rollers used in the royal parks.

(9) Installation and upkeep of pumping plants at Windsor Castle, in the royal parks, etc.

- (10) Upkeep and working of several electric generating stations.

V. *Supplies division.*—The supplies division deals with:

(a) The supply and maintenance of furniture in all Government buildings in London (except prisons and buildings used for military and naval purposes), royal palaces not in personal occupation of the Sovereign, Houses of Parliament, national galleries and museums, and embassies and consulates abroad; also the designing and supply of all standard articles of office furniture throughout the Provinces. Supplies are purchased as far as practicable after open competitive tender.

A considerable quantity of furniture and fittings generally is supplied to other Government departments, e. g., board of education, board of agriculture, board of trade, road board and development commission, etc., on repayment, beyond what is provided for in office of works votes.

- (b) The purchase in bulk by open advertised tender of the following stores:

Furniture.
 Engineering and electrical accessories.
 Builders' ironmongery.
 Household ironmongery.
 Linen.
 Brooms and brushes.
 China and earthen ware.
 Glass.

These stores are purchased direct from the manufacturers. The supplies are standardized as far as possible, thus preventing the use of expensive articles of an unusual type.

(c) The supply of coals and other fuel to practically all Government buildings in Great Britain, except military and naval buildings. The supplies in London (except in the suburbs) are purchased by open competition direct from the collieries and distributed from three central stores by hired cartage under competitive contract. In the Provinces contracts are made in each town annually.

(d) The arrangements for the accommodation of public departments in London, including the hire of all rented buildings and rooms required for Government purposes in London.

(e) The housing of temporary commissions and committees and the arrangements for civil service and other Government examinations or meetings in London.

(f) The caretaking and cleaning, etc., of premises in joint or temporary occupation in London.

(g) The responsibility for the custody of most of the Government buildings in London outside business hours and the engagement and supervision of the necessary night watchmen, etc.

(h) The preparations and decorations for various official and state functions, e. g., foreign office receptions and dinners in connection with the hospitality fund, levees, etc., and also the furnishing and decorations in connection with royal ceremonies.

(i) The supply of clothing to the board's park keepers, hall porters, lift attendants, etc.

(j) All necessary insurances on rented buildings. It is the policy of the Government not to insure its own property, but under many leases and agreements, buildings occupied by public departments have to be insured, and the controller of supplies acts as official agent and secures the benefit of the commission for the department.

VI. *Royal parks division.*—The business of this division is the general control and management of the royal parks and pleasure gardens:

Bushy Park.

Greenwich Park.

Hampton Court Park and Pleasure Gardens.

Holyrood Park (the board's principal architect in Scotland acts as superintendent).

Kensington Gardens.

Linlithgow Peel (the board's principal architect in Scotland acts as superintendent).

Regent's Park.

Richmond Park.

St. James's, the Green, and Hyde Parks.

The principal services undertaken by the division are:

(1) Gardening, forestry, and agricultural operations.

(2) Protection of the public using the parks, and the provision of the necessary policing arrangements.

(3) The regulation of games, meetings, etc., and the use of the parks by the military and other bodies for drills, parades, etc.

(4) Reporting on schemes for improvement, alterations, etc., and estimating cost.

(5) Maintenance of roads, paths, fences, etc.

(6) Maintenance of the herds of deer, etc.

VII. *Royal Botanic Garden and Arboretum, Edinburgh.*—Is mainly an educational establishment engaged on botanical and scientific work. The regius keeper is professor of botany in the University of Edinburgh.

The garden and arboretum are open to the public, however, and the regius keeper in addition to his scientific work has business to perform in connection with the regulation of the admission of the public and the provision of the necessary policing arrangements, and he is responsible for the discipline of the staff.

He also reports on schemes for improvements or alterations to the garden.

DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF AND DUTIES.

I. SECRETARIAT.

The work of the secretariat is distributed in seven sections. Three of these sections undertake the duties of administration, control, correspondence, etc., connected with the votes of Parliament (Class I, votes 1—10) for the erection and maintenance of Government buildings and properties, etc., and with the special and miscellaneous services performed by the office of works, but not provided for in votes. The votes and services are distributed to these three sections as follows:

(1) Revenue department buildings and miscellaneous legal buildings.

(2) Insurance and labor exchange buildings, art and science buildings, diplomatic and consular buildings, and certain miscellaneous services.

(3) Royal palaces, Osborne, royal parks, Houses of Parliament buildings, public buildings, and parliamentary bills.

The staff of the three sections is as follows:

(1) One principal clerk, 1 first-class clerk, 2 second-class clerks, and 2 second-division clerks.

(2) One first-class clerk acting as principal clerk, 1 first-class clerk, 2 second-class and 2 second-division clerks.

(3) One first-class clerk acting as principal clerk, 1 first-class clerk, 3 second-class clerks (one of whom is private secretary to the first commissioner and another private secretary to the secretary), and 2 second-division clerks.

The duties and staff of the four other sections are as follows:

(4) Staff organization, appointments, and promotions, preparation of estimate and administration of vote for the establishment of the office (Class II, vote 26).

Matters relating to the establishment of the office are dealt with by a staff clerk acting under the direction and supervision of the assistant secretary.

(5) Contracts and labor branch:

This section deals with all contracts entered into by the department and with all labor questions arising from disputes with trade unions, employers' federations, etc., infringement of conditions of contract in regard to payment for labor, claims in respect of injuries or damage, etc.

The staff of the branch consists of a principal clerk, a first-class clerk, a staff clerk, 5 second-division clerks, an assistant clerk, a building inspector, and inspecting engineer.

(6) Inspection of ancient monuments and historic buildings, and negotiations with owners desiring to place monuments under the charge of the department. An inspector of ancient monuments is employed.

(7) Registration, filing, and circulation of papers, and compilation of various records and returns.

The following officers are engaged on these duties:

1 superintendent of the registry.

1 deputy superintendent.

7 second-division clerks.

6 assistant clerks.

4 boy clerks.

The staff of the secretariat, which is approved for the period to December 31, 1913, only, is as follows:

Number	Staff.	Salary.		
		Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
2	Principal clerks.	£700	£25	£900
6	First-class clerks (2 receive extra allowance of £100 for acting as principal clerks).	£550	£20	£650
7	Second-class clerks.	£200	£20	£500
1	Superintendent of registry.	£350	£15	£500
2	Staff clerks.	£300	£15	£400
1	Deputy superintendent of the registry.	£200	£10	£300
18	Second-division clerks.	£70	£7 10s. 0d.	£130
7	Assistant clerks.	£130	£10	£300
4	Boy clerks.	£45 or £55	£5	£85
1	Chief superintendent of lady typists.	15s. a week.	.....	16s. a week.
2	Superintendents.	.....	.....	40s. a week.
2	Shorthand-writer typists.	26s. a week.	2s. a week.	35s. a week.
14	Lady typists.	20s. a week.	2s. a week.	31s. a week.
1	Inspector of ancient monuments.	.....	.....	26s. a week.
1	Building inspector.	£250	£10	£350
1	Inspecting engineer.	£200	£10	£300
70	ALLOWANCES FOR ACTING AS PRIVATE SECRETARIES.	.....	.....	.....
	Private secretaries to first commissioner.	£300	.....	.....
	Private secretary to secretary.	£100	.....	.....

The amount provided in the vote 1913-14 (Class II, vote 26) for salaries for the secretariat is £13,165.

II. FINANCE DIVISION.

The work of the division separates itself into two sections:

1. *Clerical*.—Dealing with all matters of a nontechnical nature.

2. *Technical*.—Dealing with matters of a technical character.

The clerical section is divided into four branches as under, three dealing with the examination of accounts preparatory to their payment and matters connected. The fourth dealing with the accounting work proper and duties connected.

1. *Examining branches (nontechnical).*

Deputy comptroller's branch.—This branch deals with:

(a) The preparation of the annual estimates in their final form for presentation to Parliament.

(b) The furnishing of explanatory statements in connection with the appropriation accounts.

(c) Correspondence generally.

(d) The examination of all accounts of expenditure defrayed by subaccountants, whether home or foreign—of the former there are now 139, all of whom render monthly accounts, and of the latter 34 rendering quarterly and 3 monthly accounts.

(e) The examination of all accounts for services chargeable to the vote for the office of works, traveling accounts of officers of the minor staff (foremen, timekeepers, etc.), all charges for services in the royal parks except those of a technical character, accounts for freight, and miscellaneous services.

(f) The charge of the rental of properties let and the examination of accounts of rents received, the collection of arrears, etc.

The deputy comptroller of accounts, while responsible for the working of this branch, also has duties of a personal character.

He assists the comptroller in the general administration of the division, and takes entire charge in his absence, while the duties detailed under (a), (b), and (c) are under his immediate and personal control.

(b) *Rents branch.*—This branch, which is under the control of a senior clerk (to be replaced ultimately by a staff officer), deals with—

(a) The payment of all rents for properties hired by the board and the collection of all rents of premises let; accounts of receipts are passed to the deputy comptroller's branch for examination.

(b) The examination of all accounts for services of a miscellaneous character relating to provincial offices, viz:

County courts.

Customs, excise, and inland revenue offices.

Insurance offices and labor exchanges.

Mercantile marine offices.

Probate registries.

Bankruptcy offices.

Miscellaneous services.

These services cover accounts for fuel, light, water, household articles, and, in some cases, cleaning and caretaking.

(c) The examination of all accounts for fuel, light, water, and caretaking in respect of public offices in London and Edinburgh.

(d) The examination of accounts for coal supplied in bulk to store for subsequent issue to departments.

(c) *Stores branch.*—The duties of this section, which is under the charge of a staff officer, consist in—

(a) The examination of accounts chargeable to the furniture subheads of the various votes, also accounts for chimney sweeping, window cleaning, clothing, etc.

(b) Store-accounting work.

This consists in the examination of accounts for goods, except coal, delivered in bulk to the various stores for subsequent issue to departments, and work connected.

This involves, besides the examination of the tradesmen's bills, the auditing of the store ledgers, annual stock takings, periodic tests, and the working out of the value of various issues and their proper allocation to the votes and services concerned.

The stores concerned are as under:

1. General household articles—brooms, linen, crockery, etc.
2. Soap, soda, oil, etc.
3. Furnishing ironmongery.
4. Engineering and electrical fittings.
5. Linoleum.
6. Carpets, rugs, etc.
7. Window blinds.
8. Furniture.

2. *Accounts branch.*

This section of the division, which is under the supervision of the clerk in charge of accounts, deals with accounting, paying, bookkeeping, and statistical duties.

The duties may be summarized briefly as under:

(a) The preparation of the schedules authorizing the paymaster general and postmaster general to make payment on behalf of the department and the issue of the orders for payment (about 55,000 per annum).

(b) The preparation of salary lists, etc., and payment of salaries of established and temporary staffs.

(c) The receipt of money paid to the department.

(d) The compilation of periodical statements showing the position of the department as regards liabilities on the various votes.

(e) The issue of imprests to the various subaccounting officers, final examination of accounts rendered by them, and work connected.

(f) Recording the various transactions in the proper books of account and statistical records.

(g) The compilation of returns of expenditure, whether called for by Parliament or required for departmental use.

(h) The preparation of the monthly account of transactions for the exchequer and audit department and work subsidiary.

(i) The preparation of the annual appropriation accounts, statements of assets and liabilities, and other work of a similar type.

3. *Examining branch (technical).*

The functions of this branch, which is under the supervision of the senior examiner of technical accounts consist—

(a) In the examination of all accounts for building and other work of a technical character, whether under contract or not, and whether for new works or otherwise.

(b) The measurement of maintenance work carried out under schedule, the adjustment of prices, and the examination of the contractors' accounts rendered in respect of such work.

(c) The measurement of variations on lump-sum contracts, adjustment of questions with contractors, and bringing to account.

(d) The preparation of schedules of prices.

The staff of the finance division is as follows:

Number.	Staff.	Salary.		
		Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
1	Comptroller of accounts.....	£700	£25	£900
1	Deputy comptroller.....	£500	£20	£600
1	Clerk in charge of accounts.....	£500	£20	£600
1	Senior clerk.....	£420	£20	£550
1	Staff clerk.....	£400	£20	£500
6	Staff clerks.....	£300	£15	£400
1	Minor staff clerk.....	£250	£10	£350
2	Minor staff clerks.....	£200	£10	£250
31	Second-division clerks.....	£70	£7 10s. 0d.	£130
		£130	£10	£300
5	Assistant clerks.....	£45 or £55	£5	£85
		£85	£7 10s. 0d.	£150
15	Boy clerks.....	15s. a week.		16s. a week.
1	Senior examiner of technical accounts.....	£500	£20	£700
9	Examiners.....	£350	£15	£450
21	Assistant examiners.....	£150	£10	£300
196				

¹ In addition about 20 (the number varies with the requirements of the work) temporary assistants to the examiners are employed. They are paid at rates varying from 50s. to 63s. a week.

The amount provided in the vote 1913-14 (Class II, vote 26) for salaries for the finance division is £22,869.

III. ARCHITECTS' DIVISION.

The architects' division is divided into 12 branches, the duties and architectural staff of which are as follows:

(1) London post offices. (1 architect, 1 assistant architect, first class, and 3 assistant architects, second class.)

(2) Post offices in southwestern and south midland districts of England. (1 architect, 1 assistant architect, first class, 1 assistant architect, second class.)

(3) Post offices in the southeastern and eastern districts of England. (1 architect, 1 assistant architect, first class, 1 assistant architect, second class.)

(4) Post offices in north midland, northwestern, and northeastern districts of England. (1 architect, 1 assistant architect, first class; 1 assistant architect, second class.)

(5) London public buildings and customs buildings, Houses of Parliament Buildings. (1 architect, 1 assistant architect, first class, and 2 assistant architects, second class.)

(6) Labor exchange and insurance buildings. (1 architect, 2 assistant architects, second class.)

(7) Royal palaces, royal parks (buildings), art and science buildings, public statues and monuments, Brompton Cemetery, Osborne. (1 architect, 1 assistant architect, first class; 1 assistant architect, second class.)

(8) Provincial public buildings and customs buildings, inland-revenue offices, county courts. (1 architect, 1 assistant architect, first class; 1 assistant architect, second class.)

(9) Ancient monuments and historic buildings. (1 assistant architect, first class; 1 assistant architect, second class.)

(10) Scotland. (1 principal architect, 3 assistant architects, first class; 3 assistant architects, second class.)

(11) Diplomatic and consular buildings (except in China and Japan). (1 architect, 3 assistant architects, second class.)

(12) China and Japan. (1 architect, 1 assistant architect, first class; 2 assistant architects, second class.)

In addition there are seven provincial district offices in England engaged on maintenance work and each staffed by one assistant architect, first class, and one assistant architect, second class.

The staff is as follows:

Number.	Staff.	Salary.		
		Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
1	Principal architect (personal salary).	£900	£25	£1,600
1	Principal architect (Scotland).	£800	£25	£1,000
11	Architects {3 at {8 at	£550	£25	£750
20	Assistant architects, first class.	£350	£15	£450
28	Assistant architects, second class.	£200	£10	£300
1	Sanitary assistant, first class.	£350	£15	£450
2	Sanitary assistants, second class.	£200	£10	£300
11	Architectural assistants, first class.	£230	£10	£350
22	Architectural assistants, second class.	£150	£7 10s. 0d.	£220
9	Clerks of works, first class.	1 £250	£7 10s. 0d.	£350
20	Clerks of works, second class.	1 £150	£7 10s. 0d.	£220
1	Clerk, first class (old establishment).	£315	£15	£400
3	Staff clerks.	£300	£15	£400
10	Second division clerks.	£70	£7 10s. 0d.	£130
22	Assistant clerks.	£130	£10	£300
8	Boy clerks.	£45 or 55	£5	£85
1	Female shorthand-writer typist.	£85	£7 10s. 0d.	£150
2	Female typists.	15s. a week. 26s. a week. 20s. a week.	16s. a week. 31s. a week. 28s. a week.	

¹ With residence or house allowance of one-sixth of salary.

² In addition, temporary and unestablished draftsmen are employed. The number employed varies with the requirements of the work; at present it stands at about 190. The range of pay may be said to be from 42s. to 105s. a week, but it is occasionally less than 42s., and in some rare instances is more than 105s.

The amount provided in the vote for 1913-14 (Class II, vote 26) for the salaries of the architects' division is £68,908.

IV. ENGINEERING DIVISION.

The duties of the division are distributed in five sections to the higher engineering staff as follows:

(1) One first-class and one second-class assistant engineer assist the chief engineer in connection with large and important engineering schemes.

(2) One first-class and one second-class assistant engineer undertake the supervision, etc., of engineering works at the Houses of Parliament, royal palaces, royal parks, diplomatic and consular buildings, and miscellaneous legal buildings.

(3) One first-class and one second-class assistant engineer undertake similar duties in connection with post-office buildings, customs buildings, and inland-revenue buildings.

(4) One first-class and one second-class assistant engineer undertake similar duties in connection with public buildings, insurance and labor exchange buildings, and Osborne.

(5) A second-class assistant engineer is stationed at Edinburgh and supervises engineering services in Scotland.

The staff is as follows:

No.	Staff.	Salary.		
		Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
1	Chief engineer.....	£800	£40	£1,000
4	Assistant engineers, first class.....	£420	£20	£550
5	Assistant engineers, second class.....	£200	£15	£400
3	Inspecting engineers.....	£200	£10	£300
2	Senior subengineers.....	£250	£7 10s. 0d.	£300
8	Subengineers.....	£150	£7 10s. 0d.	£220
1	Staff clerk.....	£300	£15	£400
3	Second division clerks.....	£70	£7 10s. 0d.	£130
2	Assistant clerks.....	£130	£10	£300
3	Boy clerks.....	£45	£5	£85
132		£85	£7 10s. 0d.	£150
		15s. a week.		16s. a week.

¹ In addition, a number of temporary draftsmen are employed at rates of pay ranging from 25s. to 105s. a week. The number employed varies with the requirements of the work; at present it is 17.

The amount provided in the vote for 1913-14 (Class II, vote 26) for the salaries of the engineering division is £11,191.

V. SUPPLIES DIVISION.

Controller of supplies.—Directs the general administration of the division. Decides all important questions as to supply or refusal of furniture or supplies of an unusual character; all requisitions for large or important supplies are submitted for the approval of the controller. Deals with the recommendations in connection with all important contracts. Determines the standard equipment for different classes of officers and offices. Deals personally with all important rentals of property for official purposes in London. Controls the estimates and expenditure of the division. Exercises general personal supervision over the stores, methods of purchase and distribution, workshops, appointment of employees, and work generally of the division. Advises the board on all questions of policy in connection with supplies and contracts for same and labor questions arising on contracts.

Deputy controller of supplies.—Supervises the supply of all furniture, etc., to public buildings, deciding whether supplies are in accordance with practice or regulations and, subject to reference to the controller, what requisitions shall be complied with or refused. Advises the board on all less important contracts. Regulates the expenditure of the division. Reviews all cost or labor-saving commodities or devices submitted to the department before submission to the controller. Reviews specifications, etc., for store purchases and conditions of tender. Deals with all questions affecting the division in general, and with questions in regard to the supply of fuel in particular, except such as are of sufficient importance as to necessitate their submission to the controller. Acts for the controller in his absence.

Staff clerk dealing with accommodation.—Deals personally with the investigations and correspondence in connection with the renting of Government property in London. Advises the controller as to the real necessity or otherwise of accommodation asked

for by other departments, and as to the most economical means of meeting their requirements.

Staff clerk dealing with contract and stores questions, etc.—Supervises all contracts entered into by the division. Reviews the conditions of contract and recommendations made by the technical officers. Deals with questions arising in connection with the stores. Keeps list of firms suitable for various classes of supplies. Correspondence arising out of contracts and stores questions. Preliminary inquiry in connection with labor disputes. Effects all official insurances, arrangements for civil-service examinations, meetings, etc., and assists as required the staff officer dealing with accommodation.

Staff clerk dealing with general work of the division.—Receives all papers and correspondence relating to matters other than above. Deals with all general inquiries and investigations. Collects information and calls for reports for submission to the controller and deputy controller. Coordinates the work of the various sections of the division. In charge of records of expenditure on furniture. Preparation of returns of expenditure as against estimates, etc. Certifies accounts for ordinary expenditure. Supervises keeping of records of the division and of staffs, and of rulings and regulations. General correspondence. Preparation of draft reports for the controller and deputy controller, etc.

Staff clerk (storekeeper) in charge of the stores at No. 12, Lambeth Palace Road, and Nos. 20-22, Newington Butts.—Prepares the information for the making of contracts. Advises as to suitability of samples and acceptance of tenders. Supervises the receipt of goods, their examination as to quality, practical tests, and analytical tests by the Government laboratory. Examines the requisitions for supplies and countersigns same. Supervises issues and maintenance of stocks. Signs orders. Deals with queries and correspondence. General supervision of staff and of work of stores generally.

Four second division clerks.—One is attached to the staff officer dealing with accommodation and assists in that work.

Another is attached to the staff clerk dealing with general questions.

One is stationed at the general store, 12 Lambeth Palace Road SE., and is in charge of the clerical work at that store.

Another assists in the clerical work of the technical assistant for fuel, keeps books, etc., and takes charge for the technical assistant for fuel in his absence.

Five assistant clerks.—One is attached to the staff clerk dealing with accommodation and acts as shorthand typist and general assistant.

Another is attached to the staff clerk dealing with contracts and stores questions and acts as shorthand typist and gives general assistance.

One acts as shorthand typist to the controller and assists generally.

Another assists in the general clerical work at the stores, 12 Lambeth Palace Road SE.

The other is attached to the staff clerk dealing with general questions and acts as shorthand typist, keeps records of expenditures, and gives general assistance.

Four boy clerks.—One attached to the staff clerk dealing with contracts and store questions and another to the staff clerk dealing with general questions.

Two others are attached to the general stores at 12 Lambeth Palace Road and assist with the clerical work, ledgers, etc.

Senior technical assistant for furniture.—Supervises the preparation of drawings and specifications for standard or special articles of furniture. Assistance and advice to other technical assistants. Inspection of work in course of manufacture at contractors' workshops in London and the Provinces. Inquires into the status of firms applying to carry out work for the department and as to their capacity for the work. Examination of wages sheets, etc., of contractors, and investigation of complaints on the spot. Supervision of the division's workshops and general supervision of the work of other assistants. Advises the controller on technical matters. Deals personally with the supply of furniture at several important buildings.

Three first-class technical assistants.—One deals with the supply of furniture to embassies and consulate road.

One supervises the supply of furniture to all post-office buildings in London and the fitting up of all new post offices in London.

The third is in charge of the furniture section of the stores. He inspects all work in course of manufacture in the provinces and all woodwork delivered into store, and is responsible under the storekeeper for the conduct of the furniture section.

Technical assistant for fuel.—In charge of the department's arrangements for the supply of coals and other fuel. Supervises the making of fuel contracts, advises as to most suitable coals for acceptance; is responsible for the conduct of the three coal depots in London; tests quality of deliveries; pays occasional visits to collieries and to

important offices in the provinces and examines and tests the quality of the coal supplied. Deals with all complaints and correspondence and expenditure.

Eight technical assistants for furniture.—Are in charge of the supplies of furniture to public buildings in London, each assistant being assigned a number of buildings.

They have to advise not only as to the most suitable and satisfactory fittings for the public service but also as to the need for all articles of furniture requisitioned.

The staff is as follows:

Number.	Staff.	Salary.		
		Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
1	Controller of supplies.....	£800	£25	£900
1	Deputy controller.....	£420	£20	£550
3	Staff clerks.....	£300	£15	£400
1	Staff clerk (storekeeper).....	£300	£10	£450
4	Second division clerks.....	£70	£7 10s. 0d.	£130
5	Assistant clerks.....	£45 or 55	£5	£85
4	Boy clerks.....	£85	£7 10s. 0d.	£150
4	Technical assistants, first class (one rises to £400).....	15s. a week.		16s. a week.
1	Technical assistant for fuel.....	£260	£10	£350
8	Technical assistants, second class.....	£200	£10	£400
		£150	£7 10s. 0d.	£190
32		£190	£10	£250

The amount provided in the vote 1913-14 (Class II, vote 26) for the salaries of the supplies division is £7,465.

VI. ROYAL PARKS DIVISION.

The officers of this division have the general control and management of the royal parks and pleasure gardens:

The staff is as follows:

Number.	Staff.	Salary.		
		Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
1	Bailiff of parks.....	£650	£25	£800
1	Assistant bailiff.....	£300	£10	£400
1	Superintendent, ¹ first class (central London parks).....	£250	£10	£300
3	Superintendents, ¹ second class (Regent's Park, Richmond Park, Hampton Court Gardens).....	£175	£7 10s. 0d.	£225
2	Superintendents, ¹ third class (Greenwich Park, Bushy Park).....	£140	£5	£175
1	Assistant to superintendent ¹ of central London parks.....	£80	£5	£150
1	Assistant superintendent ¹ of Richmond Park.....	£100	£5	£125
1	Assistant superintendent of HolYROOD Park.....	48s. a week.	1s. a week.	53s. a week.
1	Clerical assistant to the superintendent of central London parks.....	£100	£5	£150
12				

¹ These officers are provided with official residences.

The amount provided in the vote 1913-14 (Class I, vote 3) for the salaries of the royal parks division is £4,061. In addition £22,931 is provided for police and park keepers.

VII. ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN, EDINBURGH.

The officers of the botanic garden have charge of the garden and arboretum. It is partly an educational establishment. The regius keeper receives no salary from the votes administered by the office of works. He receives £200 per annum salary (besides fees) as professor of botany in the University of Edinburgh.

The staff of the garden is as follows:

Number.	Staff.	Salary.		
		Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.
1	Regius keeper ¹	£200	£10	£400
1	Assistant to regius keeper.....	150	10	250
4	Assistants.....	150	10	250
1	Head gardener ¹	150	10	250
1	Plant propagator.....	150	10	250
8				

¹These officers are provided with official residences.

The amount provided in the vote 1913-14 for royal parks (Class I, vote 3) for the salaries of the establishment of the garden is £2,209. In addition, £679 is provided for park keepers.

ARCHITECTUAL COST UNDER BRITISH SYSTEM.

[Extract from report from the select committee on estimates, House of Commons, London, 1912.]

Percentage of cost of staff to works.—The opinion is sometimes advanced in the press and elsewhere that it would conduce to economy if the department employed outside architects instead of having a permanent staff of architects belonging to the office. Your committee considered the point, and at their request a return was put in showing the allocation of work in the architect staff and the percentage of cost. (App. Nos. 7 and 8.) The figures show that the percentage is only 4.01 for the permanent staff, while the usual remuneration of an architect is 5 per cent. A variety of services is also included for which architects are entitled to charge additional fees, and a very large amount of work is done in "maintenance" of buildings all over the world. All this is covered by the 4.01 per cent already mentioned. For works of importance, competitive designs are invited and the work is given to the successful competitor.

Your committee have not, however, had sufficient time to inquire as closely as they would have wished into the organization of the architect's department, and recommend this to the consideration of the treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 11, 1914.

Hon. WILLIAM G. McADOO,

*Chairman of the Public Buildings Commission,
Treasury Department.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of December 6 last, wherein request was made that there be obtained, for the use of the Public Buildings Commission, information concerning the construction of public buildings in certain foreign countries, I have the honor to inclose copies of a dispatch and of its inclosure from the American ambassador at Paris, reporting with reference to French public buildings.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. MOORE, *Counselor.*

For the Secretary of State.

No. 515.

The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

PARIS, January 27, 1914.

SIR: In compliance with the department's instruction of December 12, 1913 (File No. 800.157/13), I have the honor to transmit herewith, in triplicate, answers to questions submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, as chairman of the Public Buildings Commission, concerning the systems employed by the French Government in estimating and appropriating for public buildings.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

MYRON T. HERRICK.

MEMORANDUM.

It is difficult to answer the first three questions separately, as the system in France which determines the construction of public buildings is different from that in America.

1, 2, 3. In France no one department has a general control over all public buildings. Each department decided for itself its needs in this regard. For instance, the foreign office decides on the necessity for a new embassy or legation, the ministry of the interior on the need for a new prefecture, the department of public instruction for a new schoolhouse.

When a department has decided upon the necessity for a certain building or buildings, the cost of it is estimated by its own architect and a building appropriation is requested. It may be noted that each department has its own architects, who are all graduates of the National School of Fine Arts. The request for an appropriation is submitted to the Chamber of Deputies and afterwards to the Senate. The amount to be expended on buildings naturally varies according to current needs, but as France is already well provided with public buildings, this appropriation is not very large.

4. The Government maintains a department of public works, but this department has no connection with the construction of public buildings, and is merely responsible for (1) the maintenance of highroads; (2) the maintenance of rivers and canals; (3) the maintenance of the State railroads. It will therefore be seen that the only appropriations for public buildings which would come under the jurisdiction of the department of public works would be for stations on the State railroads, wharf and canal buildings, etc.

The cost of designing and constructing buildings is paid for by a special building appropriation voted each year by the Chamber of Deputies and Senate to the respective departments. It must, however, be remembered that in case of prosperous towns and cities, appropriations for public buildings are often very much increased by a contribution from the town, city, or department where such building is to be constructed.

5. It is impossible to say what period of time is consumed between the authorization for the construction of a public building and the occupancy of the same, as so much depends on the size and character of the building. In some cases it has been known to be as long as 10 years. It is well to note that the designs for all public buildings in France must be approved by the subdepartment of fine arts, which, when the building in question is of great importance, holds a competition, with a prize for the winner.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 20, 1914.

Hon. WILLIAM G. McADOO,
*Chairman of the Public Buildings Commission,
Treasury Department.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of December 6 last, and to subsequent correspondence, concerning the desire of the Public Buildings Commission to obtain information from certain foreign countries as to the systems employed therein in estimating and appropriating for public buildings, I have the honor to inclose copies of a dispatch and of its inclosure from the American ambassador, reporting on the subject with reference to such buildings in Germany.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. MOORE, *Counselor.*

For the SECRETARY OF STATE.

No. 79.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES,
*Berlin, February 7, 1914.*The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

SIR: With reference to the department's unnumbered instruction of December 12, 1913 (file No. 800, 157/13) its telegram of January 21, 12 noon, and my telegram of to-day's date, in regard to the system employed by the German Government in estimating and appropriating for its public buildings, I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed a translation of the reply of the imperial foreign office, which I have just received, to the inquiries which I made of it on the 26th of December last, in accordance with the instructions of the department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. GERARD.

NOTE VERBALE.

The foreign office has the honor to reply as follows to the questions submitted by the embassy of the United States of America in the note verbale of December 26, 1913 (F. O. No. 81), relative to the system employed by the imperial administration in constructing public buildings and appropriating funds therefor:

1. The imperial financial administration makes no general estimate of the amount to be expended for public buildings in any year or other period of time. The average amount expended a year for the construction of Government buildings for the last three years is 35,135,000 marks (\$8,362,130), accumulative funds and the like being left out of consideration.

2. The need for a public building is determined by the department the purposes of which it is intended to serve. This department selects the site also and estimates the expense. The treasury department, the consent of which must be secured before the appropriation is submitted, examines the project.

3. The expenditure for the construction of a Government building is originally inserted in the budget of that department which has charge of the construction.

4. In the Empire the army, marine, colonial, and postal administrations have bureaus of public works of their own, which form part of the respective Government departments. The imperial treasury department constructs its buildings independently. Buildings in Germany for the other imperial departments are constructed by the imperial department of the interior. Except in special cases, private firms are employed for buildings in foreign countries who are acquainted with the local conditions.

4 (a) The system of decentralization is employed; the plans are worked out and estimates made in the local or lowest instance, then examined by a higher instance, and reexamined in the ministerial instance (superrevision). The construction is carried out by officials of the lower instance under the supervision of the middle instance, and superrevision of the competent officer of the ministerial instance.

4 (b) The costs for each building are appropriated separately by the legislature; the costs of plans are sometimes asked for separately, and sometimes met out of accumulative funds; in both cases the legislature must approve.

5. The time consumed between the authorization for the construction of a public building and its occupancy varies, according to the size of the building, from approximately one and one-third to five years. Quick construction is deemed important, but care is also taken that the outer construction is properly dry before proceeding with the inner construction.

BERLIN, February 5, 1914.

WHAT POST-OFFICE RECEIPTS INCLUDE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 22, 1914.

Memorandum for Mr. Allen, Public Buildings Commission.

Relative to your inquiry as to the items considered in making up statements of gross receipts at post offices, I beg to advise you that the only law bearing on the subject is the act of March 3, 1883, with respect to the fixing of the annual salaries of postmasters, to be ascertained and fixed by the Postmaster General from their respective quarterly returns to the Auditor for the Post Office Department.

The Post Office Department, in compiling data on which to make the annual adjustment of postmasters' salaries in accord with that act, includes the following items:

- (1) Amount of stamps and other stamped paper sold during quarter.
- (2) Amount received in excess of the department invoice value from the sale of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers singly and in odd lots.

(3) Amount of postage at 1 cent a pound collected in money on second-class matter mailed by publishers and news agents.

(4) Amount of postage collected in money on third and fourth class matter mailed without postage stamps affixed.

(5) Amount received for waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter, twine, etc., sold, and miscellaneous receipts.

(6) Amount of box rents collected.

The term "quarterly returns" referred to in the act is the legal term for postmasters' quarterly postal accounts. It will be noted also that the act makes no provision for including the receipts from money-order business, although that service had been in operation for nearly 20 years at the time of the passage of the act. The receipts from the money-order business are derived from the issue of domestic and international money orders, which are trust funds, and from the fees collected therefor, which are treated as current postal revenues.

CHAS. A. KRAM,
Auditor for the Post Office Department.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

There is no evidence of a systematic plan of erecting public buildings up to the year 1853. It is probable that their construction prior to that date was conducted under a local commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. At times the department had employed an architect to look after all of its work.

In 1853 there were, so far as can be learned, 23 buildings under the custody of the Treasury Department and authorizations for 15 in addition. In that year Secretary Guthrie organized the construction work of the department under a division, and in his report of that year he says:

The construction of these buildings is confided to the department, and almost everything but the amount of the appropriation left to the discretion of the Secretary. No system had been devised for the performance of this duty, nor had the management of the business been confided to any particular branch of the department. * * * With a view to a more efficient management, application was made to the Secretary of War for a scientific and practical engineer to be placed in charge of the construction of these buildings, and Capt. Alexander H. Bowman, of the Engineer Corps, was detailed and assigned to that duty. General regulations for the conduct of the business have been adopted and sent to those in charge of the respective works, and a department of construction organized for the supervision of the whole. The general regulations accompany this report, as also a copy of the local organizations, in order that Congress may see how the business of construction is conducted by the department.

The regulations are 38 in number and cover 7 pages.

The report of public-building construction for 1863 is signed by Isaiah Rogers as Supervising Architect. It is apparent that the exigencies of the Civil War required the return of Capt. Bowman to duty with the War Department. Capt. Bowman did not return to duty with the Treasury Department and died on November 11, 1865.

Even in 1854 the work of building construction under the Treasury Department was growing rapidly:

The amount of available funds on hand—

On the 30th of September, 1854, was.....	\$3,135,744.65
On the 30th of September, 1855, was.....	5,053,165.54
On the 30th of September, 1856, was.....	7,127,997.77
	Per cent.
Increase of 1855 over 1854, \$1,917,420.89.....	62
Increase of 1856 over 1854, \$3,992,253.12.....	127

The construction office apparently existed without specific authority of law until March, 1864, when the deficiency act made provision for a Superintending Architect, an assistant architect, eight clerks, and a messenger.

Section 2 of the sundry civil act of March 3, 1875, fixed the organization of this branch of the Treasury Department as follows:

Supervising Architect.....	\$4,500
Chief clerk.....	2,500
1 photographer.....	2,500
1 principal clerk.....	2,400
2 clerks, each \$2,000.....	4,000
1 assistant photographer.....	1,600
2 clerks, class 4.....	3,600
4 clerks, class 3.....	6,400
2 clerks, class 1.....	2,400
2 clerks, at \$900 each.....	1,800
Total salaries without messenger.....	31,700

This act further provided that:

No money shall be expended upon any public building on which work has not yet been actually begun until after drawings and specification, together with estimates of cost thereof, shall have been made by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and said plans and estimates shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, and Postmaster General.

The act of July 7, 1884, appropriated \$19,420 for the construction office, against the \$31,700 carried in the act of March 3, 1875.

In 1885, 38 buildings, built and authorized in 1853, had grown to 185, an increase for the 32 years of 147, or 4.6 per year. There were also 37 buildings under construction and 30 more authorized. In 1911, only 26 years later, 101 buildings were put under contract.

Until the passage of the public buildings act of May 30, 1908, the cost of superintending the construction of public buildings was charged to the appropriation for the building, and practically all other costs of the Supervising Architect's Office were prorated among the buildings under construction. In 1908 Congress created the new appropriation known as "General expenses, public buildings," which was made available for the support of the Supervising Architect's Office, including the cost of superintendence.

WHERE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED.

The figures on which the deductions in this statement are based have been taken from the records of the Supervising Architect's Office of the Treasury Department or furnished by the Post Office Department and the Department of Justice.

Acknowledgment is here made of assistance given in connection with the investigations of the Public Buildings Commission by the departments named and the Office of the Supervising Architect.

The figures of population used in this statement are those of the census of 1910.

FEBRUARY 18, 1914.